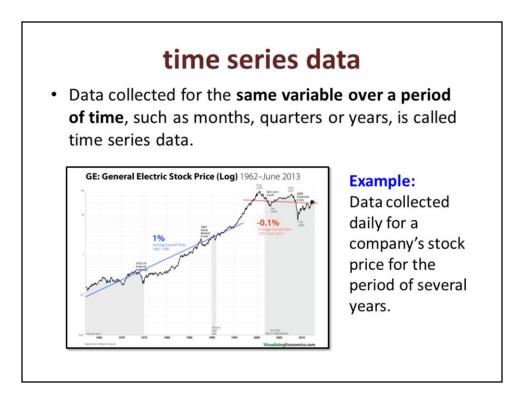
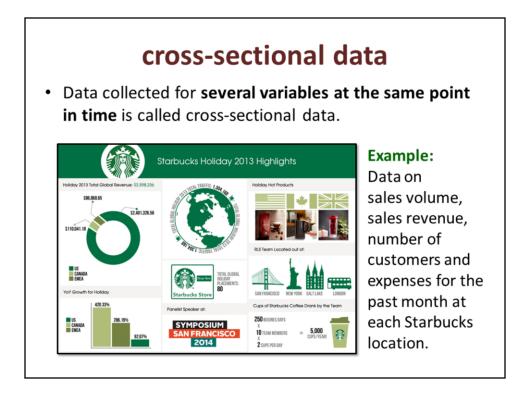


This learning module will describe the difference between time series data and cross-sectional data.



When the data are collected for the **same variable over a period of time**, such as months, quarters or years, it is called **time series data**.

Time series data have many applications in business. Data collected *daily* for a company's stock price for the period of several years is a good example of time series data. The typical measuring points are months, quarters, or years, but virtually any time interval is possible.



When the data are collected for **several variables at the same point in time** it's called **cross-sectional data**.

For example, if we collect data on sales volume, sales revenue, number of customers and expenses for the past month at each Starbucks location, this would be cross-sectional data.

If we expanded our data collection process to include daily sales revenue and expenses over a time span of several months, we would now have a **time series** for sales and expenses.

Because different methods are used to analyze these different types of data, it is important to be able to identify both time series and cross-sectional data sets.

image credits

- brandondillon creative. (2014). Starbucks holiday 2013 highlights. Retrieved from <u>http://www</u> <u>.brandondilloncreative.com/wpcontent/uploads/201</u> <u>4/08/Starbucks-Infographic.jpg</u>
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