

What is the process for finding the class size and can you provide examples?

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The process for finding the class size involves determining the total number of students enrolled in a particular class. This can be done by either counting the number of students physically present in the classroom or by accessing the class roster. Additionally, the class size can also be obtained by consulting the school's administration or by checking the class schedule. For example, if a class has 30 students listed on the roster, then the class size would be 30.

Find Class Size (With Examples)

In statistics, class size refers to the difference between the upper and lower boundaries of a class in a frequency distribution.

The following examples shows how to find the class size for various frequency distributions.

Example 1: Finding Class Size for Basketball Data

Suppose we have the following frequency distribution that describes the number of points scored by various basketball players in a league:

Points Scored	Frequency
1-5	4
6-10	6
11-15	7
16-20	12
21-25	9
26-30	4
31-35	3
36-40	1

The first class has a lower limit of 1 and an upper limit of 5. Thus, the class size would be calculated as:

Class size: $5 - 1 = 4$

The second class has a lower limit of 6 and an upper limit of 10. Thus, the class size would be calculated as:

Class size: $10 - 6 = 4$

No matter which class we analyze in the frequency distribution, we'll find that the class size is 4.

Example 2: Finding Class Size for Sales Data

Suppose we have the following frequency distribution that describes the number of widgets sold by a certain

company on different days:

Sales	Frequency
1-10	2
11-20	3
21-30	5
31-40	7
41-50	7
51-60	12
61-70	9
71-80	10
81-90	8
91-100	2

The first class has a lower limit of 1 and an upper limit of 10. Thus, the class size would be calculated as:

Class size: $10 - 1 = 9$

The second class has a lower limit of 11 and an upper limit of 20. Thus, the class size would be calculated as:

Class size: $20 - 11 = 9$