Class Limits (Boundaries) The limits of each class interval should be clearly defined so that each observation (element) of the data set belongs to one and only one class.

Each class has two limits—**a *lower limit* and an *upper limit***. The usual practice is to let the lower limit of the first class be a convenient number slightly below or equal to the lowest value in the data set. In Table 2.3, we may take the lower class limit of the first class as 82 and the upper class limit as 85. Thus, the class would be written as 82–85. This class interval includes all overtime hours ranging from 82 up to but not including 85 hours. The various other classes can be written as:

Overtime Hours (Class intervals)	*Tallies*	*Frequency*
82 but less than 85	||	2
85 but less than 88	|||	3
88 but less than 91	𝍸 ||||	9
91 but less than 94	𝍸 𝍸	10
94 but less than 97	𝍸 |	6
		30

Mid-point of Class Intervals Since it is difficult to understand how the individual observations are distributed within a particular class interval, therefore we need to determine mid-value of class intervals. The **class mid-value** falls between both upper and lower class limits of each class and is representative of all the observations contained in that class.

A mid-value (or point) of any class interval is obtained by dividing the sum of its upper and lower class limits.