

Details of the study

	Singapore	United Kingdom	United States
Date of survey	April 2017	April 2017	April 2016
Number of students	136	119	106
Age of students	12 to 22	12 to 22	12 to 22
Size of class room (width by depth)	9 meters by 10 meters	8.3 meters by 8.4 meters	30-foot-by-30-foot (approx. 9.1 meters)
How the students sat	In six rows approx. 6.7 meters wide (6 seats per row, 4 seats at last rows) with the first row approximately 2.4 meters from the display and the last row about 9.2 meters from the display	In five rows approx. 6.7 meters wide (6 seats per row) with the first row approximately 2.4 meters from the display and the last row about 7.9 meters from the display	In five rows 22-feet wide (approx. 6.7 meters, six seats per row) with the first row approximately 8-feet from the display, and the last row about 27-feet from the display
Percentage of students who answered that contents shown on a 70-inch display was difficult to read	58%	50%	60%
Percentage of students who mistaken wrote down an item from a 70-inch display at least once	57%	61%	58%

The 4/6/8 rule

In audio visual (AV) installations, the informal guideline used for determining screen size is known as the 4/6/8 rule. This rule establishes that ideal viewing distance, in correlation with room size, should be four, six or eight times the height of the screen for analytical viewing, basic viewing and passive viewing. The advantage of applying this rule in classrooms is that the distances can be measured according to particular activities needing use of the screen.

