

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON WORK AND LABOR PRODUCTIVITY  
IN SCHOOL FOODSERVICE SYSTEMS.** Yang I.S.\*, Lee J.M.\*, Yi B.S.\*\*,  
Cha J.A.\*\*\*, Dept. of Food & Nutrition, Yonsei University, Seoul 120-749,  
Korea\*, Dept. of Food & Nutrition, Hanyang Women's College, Seoul 133-793,  
Korea\*\*, Dept. of Food & Nutrition, Kijeon Women's Junior College, Jeonju  
560-701, Korea\*\*\*.

The Purposes of this study were to analyze work function and labor productivity in school foodservice systems through work sampling methodology. Conventional foodservices were classified into 5 groups depending on size of meals served. Commissary school foodservices were also classified into 5 groups by cluster analysis using number of meals served, number of satellite school, and time for delivery of food. Work measurement through work sampling methodology was conducted in 15 conventional and 21 commissary foodservices during 3 consecutive days from September to October in 1995.

Results from work measurement through work sampling methodology :

The most prevalent work functions were cleaning(26.5%) and processing(25.1%) in conventional while processing(30.9%) and cleaning(25.2%) in commissary school foodservices. Delay was 22.9% and 19.7% respectively. Mean labor minutes per meal of conventional and commissary foodservices were 4.57 and 4.09 minutes, respectively ; no significant difference in labor minutes per meal was existed between 2 systems. Productivity was significantly lowest in foodservices served less than 400 servings ; no significant differences were existed among 401-700, 701-1100, and 1101-1500 meals ; highest in foodservices served 1501-1900 meals in conventional school foodservices. Labor minutes per meal of commissary school foodservices which served less than 400 meals per day was significantly lower than those of foodservices which served 401-1900 meals( $p < 0.05$ ). Labor minutes per meal and preparation and cleaning were positively correlated in two school foodservice systems.