USDA

Sampling Meal Transactions

# of Observers: 1

Help

☑ Breakfast

Serving Location #	Periods Available	Approx # of Children	Ave Trans per Period
1	☑ 1 ☑ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6	25	12
2	☑ 1 ☑ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6	25	12
3	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6		
4	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6		

Randomize Observations

Reset & Clear Results

☑ Lunch

Serving Location #	Periods Available	Approx # of Children	Ave Trans per Period
1	☑ 1 ☑ 2 ☑ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6	30	10
2	☑ 1 ☑ 2 ☑ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6	30	10
3	☑ 1 ☑ 2 ☑ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6	30	10
4	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6		
5	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6		
6	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6		
7	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6		
8	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6		

Breakfast

Location	Period	Children to Observe	Start with	Frequency
2	1	25	1	1
2	2	25	1	1

Lunch

Location	Period	Observer #	Children to Observe	Start with	Frequency
1	1	1	17	1	1
1	2	1	17	1	1
1	3	1	17	1	1

The example above shows the sampling results for breakfast (2 periods, 2 serving locations, and 25 children for each) and lunch (3 periods, 3 serving locations, and 30 children for each). For EPICCS, there will typically be one observer/data collector. The data collecter would check the appropriate boxes to indicate the number of meal periods, and enter the approximate number of children for each location/period. Next, the data collector clicks 'Randomize Observations'. The algorithm calculates and displays the results.

In this example, the data collector would observe serving location 2 during breakfast period 1 and serving location 2 during breakfast period 2. For lunch, the observer would observe serving location 1 during each of the three periods.

For EPICCS, the data collector will observe all children, rather than a sample of children.