

Procurement of Foods: Cooperative Purchasing Groups

Pre-/Post-Assessment Answer Key

Select the correct response.

1. Cooperative efforts can be divided into three types of purchasing groups:
 - A. School board, SFA directors, and vendors
 - B. USDA, State agency, and school district
 - C. SFA-only and CNP State agency cooperatives, agents, and third-party entities
 - D. SFA purchasing department, sales representatives, and district's legal representative

2. For a member SFA, collaborative purchasing efforts can result in:
 - A. Less communication among member SFAs
 - B. Less paperwork, less labor costs
 - C. No responsibility to monitor vendor compliance, someone else will do it
 - D. No changes to menus or menu items.

3. Which type of organization is considered a third-party entity?
 - A. Another school food authority
 - B. Agent
 - C. Group buying organization
 - D. State agency

4. Which of the following is NOT an important consideration when deciding to join a cooperative purchasing group? (select all that apply)
 - A. Vendors
 - B. Legal responsibilities
 - C. Storage space
 - D. Fees
 - E. Menu items

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Pre-/Post-Assessment Answer Key, continued

5. Advantages to participating in a cooperative purchasing group include:
 - A. Increased purchasing power, reduced administrative burden, networking opportunities
 - B. Increased purchasing power, increased food deliveries, centralized decision-making
 - C. “piggybacking”, reduced administrative burden, reduced storage needs
 - D. Increased purchasing volume, unchanged menus, consensus among members