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