

# Competition and Contract Performance

Evidence from U.S. Defense Procurement

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# Contracting and Competition

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  - **Rationale:** increasing the number of bidders reduces the contract prices (Bulow-Kemperer, 1996)
- Importantly, this reasoning assumes the unit of transaction is a commodity, and that there is no heterogeneity between contractors other than costs.

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(from 1983 hearings before the Senate)
- If contracts are relatively complex, negotiations with only qualified vendors, are superior to competitive bidding (Goldberg 1977, Bajari-McMillan-Tadelis, 2009)

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(from 1983 hearings before the Senate)
- If contracts are relatively complex, negotiations with only qualified vendors, are superior to competitive bidding (Goldberg 1977, Bajari-McMillan-Tadelis, 2009)
- **Empirical fact:** buyers choose to award the majority of contracts –even the ones that are complex– using competitive bidding
  - e.g., 60% of *construction works*, 81% of *facility operations*, etc.

# This Paper



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- **Hypothesis:** the buyer has information about the qualifications of potential bidders; and can use that information to restrict competition effectively
  - Only invite and promote competition among the ones that consider reliable
    - targeted information diffusion counteracts adverse competition effects
- We test this hypothesis by leveraging a regulation threshold on online publicity requirements:
  - Document that this policy creates a discontinuous change in the extent of competition
  - Estimate effects on contract award prices, contractor characteristics and ex-post performance
  - Exploit rich heterogeneity across contracts to assess the role of contract incompleteness

# Related Literature

## 1. Competition for incomplete contracts

Goldberg (1977); Bulow-Klemperer (1996); Bajari, McMillan and Tadelis (2008); Leffler et al. (2007)

## 2. Competition Policies

Athey-Coey-Levin (2013), Krasnokutskaya-Seim (2011), Li-Zheng (2009, 2012)

## 3. The value of discretion

Kelman (1990); Coviello-Guglielmo-Spagnolo (2018); Duflo- Greenstone-Pande-Ryan (2018); Bandiera-Best-Khan-Prat (2019); Kang-Miller (2018); Carril (2019)

## 4. Identification leveraging policy discontinuities

Saez (2010), Chetty et al. (2011), Kleven Waseem (2013), Doyle (2007)

# Outline

Context

Data

Empirical Strategy

Results

Conclusions

# Publicizing Contract Opportunities

- Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR Part 5) mandates “publicizing contract actions” to:
  - *“Increase competition [...] broaden industry participation [...]; and assist small businesses (and other minority groups) in obtaining contracts”*
- In particular, contracting officers are required to “synopsise” contracts expected to exceed \$25,000 in <http://FedBizOpps.gov> [Website](#)
  - Only in 2018, the DOD publicized contract solicitations in FedBizOpps valued in \$ 5.56 billion

# Publicizing Contract Opportunities

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  - Only in 2018, the DOD publicized contract solicitations in FedBizOpps valued in \$ 5.56 billion
- In practice, public buyers:
  - Are allowed to also post solicitations expected to fall below the threshold
  - Can avoid the requirement above the threshold by filling paperwork claiming an exception on the base urgency, national security, etc.

# Summary Statistics

- Data sources:
  - Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS): universe of federal contracts
  - FedBizOpps.gov: single government point-of-entry for federal contract opportunities

	Mean
<i>Contract Characteristics</i>	
Award Amount	21,973
Fixed-Price Contract	0.999
<i>Competition</i>	
Number of Offers	2.524
One Offer	0.524
<i>Contracting Office Characteristics</i>	
Navy	0.425
Army	0.399
Air Force	0.135
<i>Awarded Firm Characteristics</i>	
Foreign	0.090
Within-State Firm	0.730
Small Business	0.629
<i>Sample</i>	
No. of Contracts	287,977
No. of Contracting Offices	786
No. of Firms	66,462

# Top Product Categories

Rank	Goods		Services	
	Name	N Contracts/year	Name	N Contracts/year
1	ADP Equipment and Software	3,005	Maintenance/Repair of Equipment	2,430
2	Medical Equipment and Supplies	2,998	Support Services (Professional)	1,187
3	Laboratory Equipment	1,643	Utilities And Housekeeping	1,096
4	Electrical Equipment Componentents	1,593	Transport, Travel, Relocation	854
5	Communication/Coherent Radiation	1,202	ADP and Telecommunications	806
6	Furniture	810	Lease/Rent Equipment	753
7	Power Distribution Equipment	697	Maintenance of Real Property	688
8	Ship And Marine Equipment	574	Education And Training	560
9	Hardware And Abrasives	530	Construct Of Structures/Facilities	335
10	Construction And Building Material	459	Social Services	286

Note: Products are classified with one of 1,918 codes, which can be aggregated into 101 categories.



# Empirical Strategy

- The policy introduces a discrete jump in the share of publicized contracts at \$25,000
- We leverage this discontinuity, proceeding in two steps:
  1. We study contract price densities to:
    - Gauge the extent of contract price “manipulation”
    - Estimate effects of publicizing contracts on award prices due to increased competition

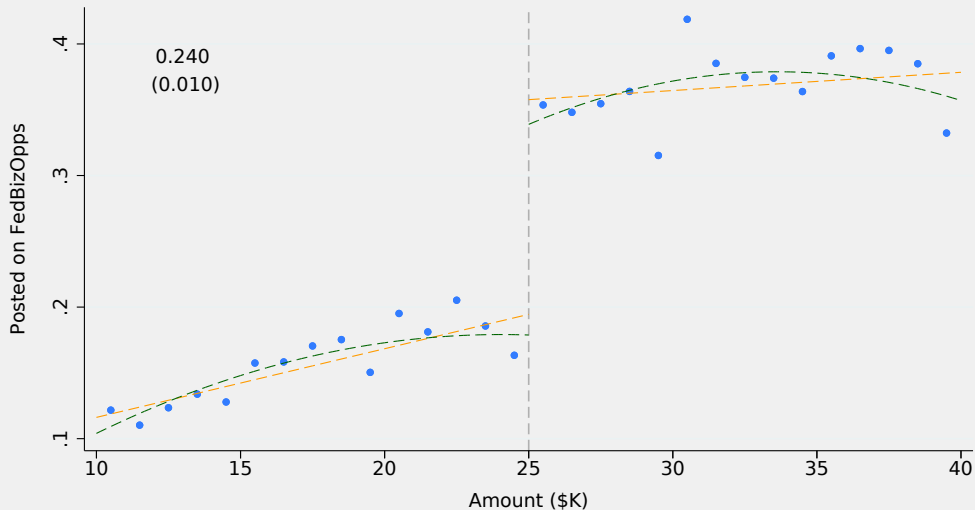
→ omitted today
  2. Using RDD we estimate effects of publicity on contract outcomes
- Based on these estimates, we discuss policy implications of promoting competition in this setting

Density Analysis

Density Estimates

Price Distribution

# Fraction of Contracts Posted in FedBizOpps (First Stage)



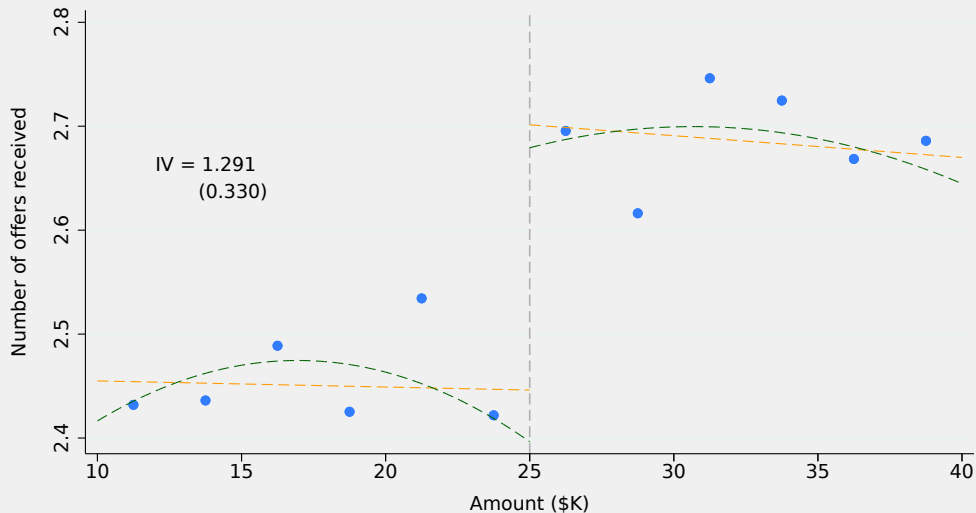
# RDD: Outcomes

- We estimate the effect of publicizing contract solicitations on a series of outcomes
- Different outcomes speak to different specific questions
  - Does extending information diffusion increase competition for public contracts?
    - Number of offers
  - Do characteristics of the awardee change?
    - Firm's previous history
    - Geographic location
  - How does publicity affect ex-post contract performance?
    - Performance: *delays* and *cost-overruns*

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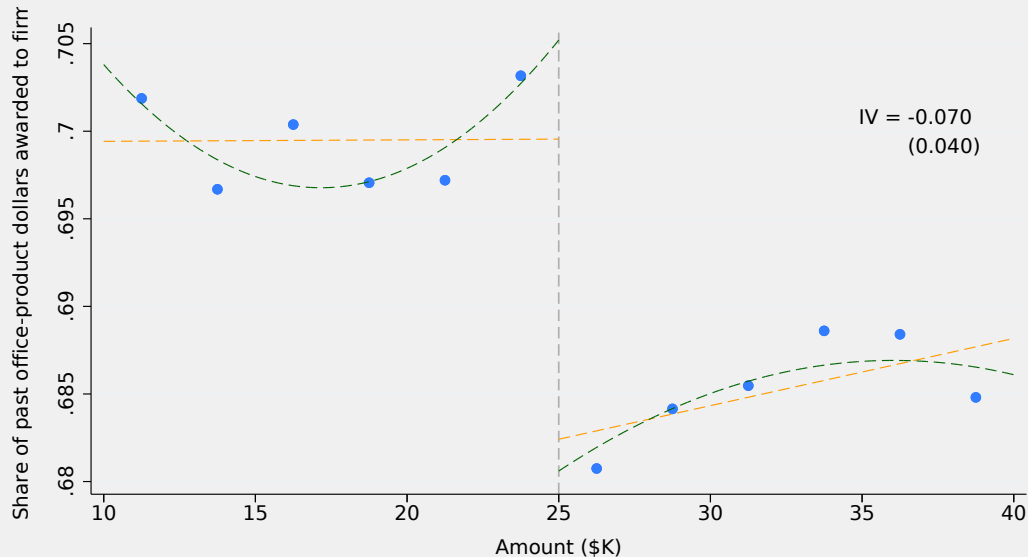
# Intensity of Competition: Number of Offers Received



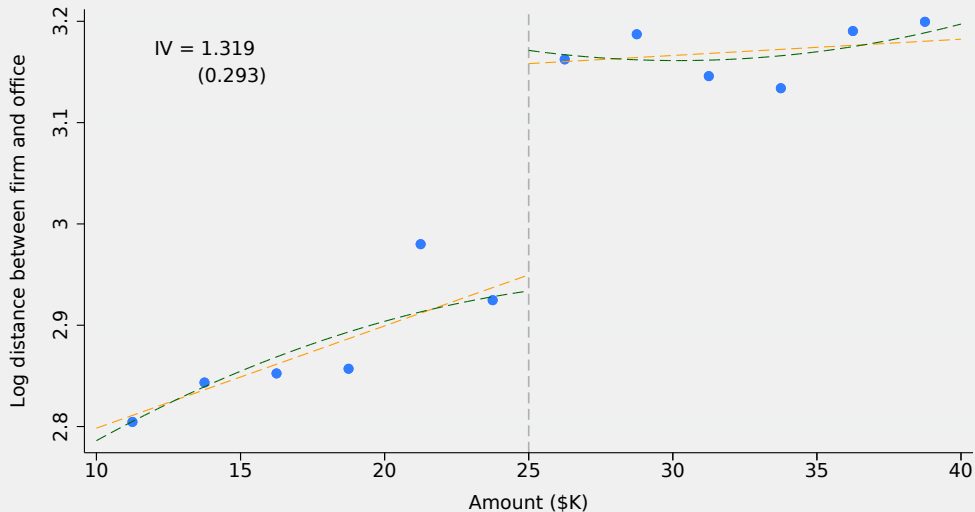
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## Firm's History with the Office: Share of previous Dollars

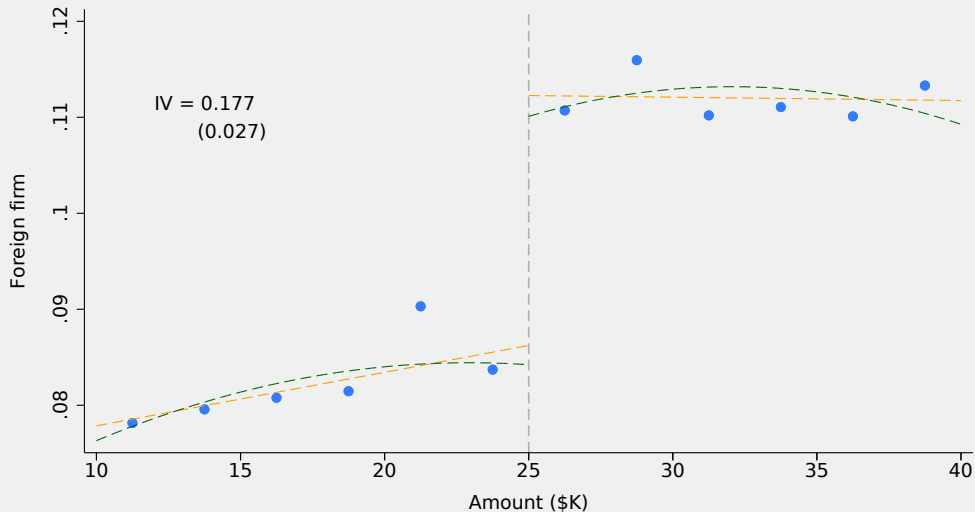


## Geographic Location of the Winner: log-distance





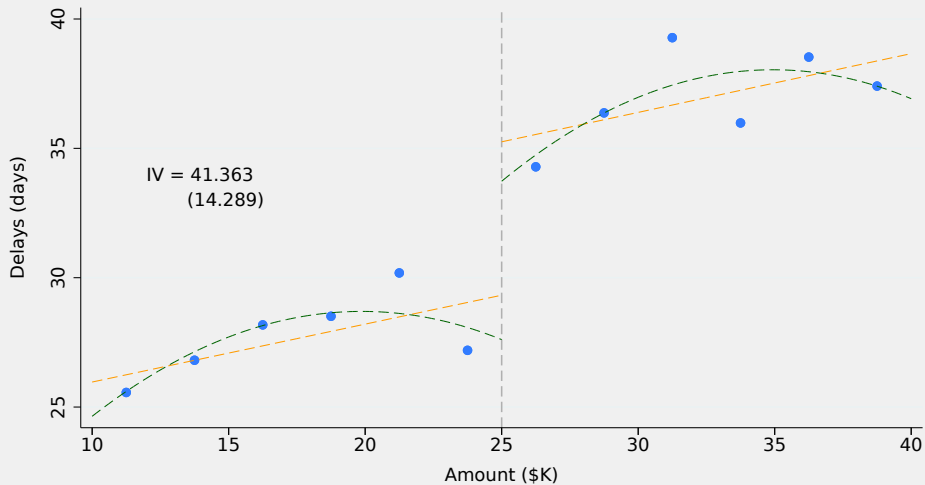
## Geographic Location of the Winner: Foreign Firm



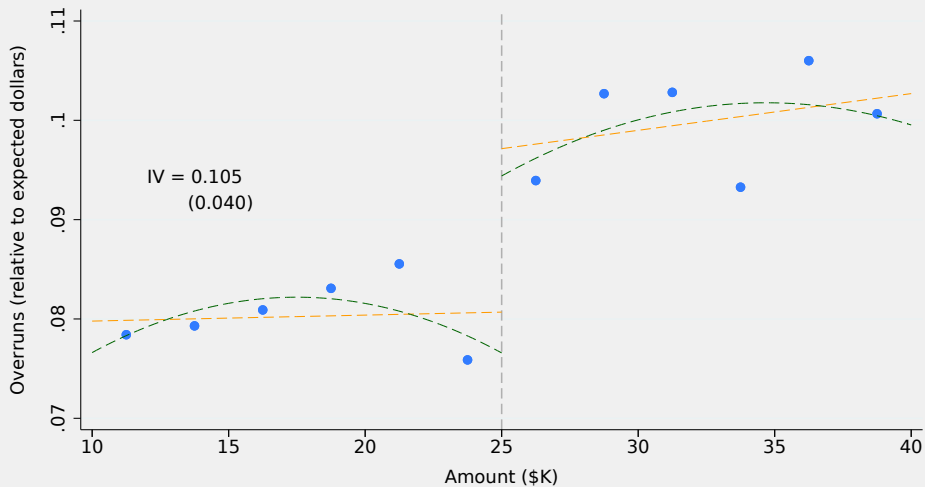
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## Performance: Delays (in days)



# Performance: Cost Overruns

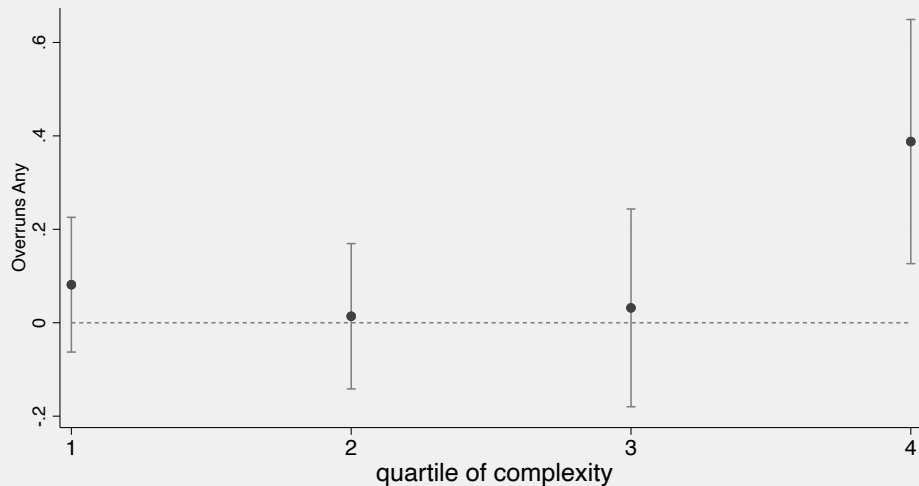


# Heterogeneity on Contract Complexity

- Some products are difficult to specify into well defined contracts
- There's substantial heterogeneity on expected ex-post adaptations

Rank	Goods			Services		
	Name	Average Cost-Overrun	Average Delay	Name	Average Cost-Overrun	Average Delay
Low						
1	Fuels, Lubricants, Oils, Waxes	-0.003	0.009	Transport, Travel, Relocation	0.016	0.029
2	Musical Inst/Phonograph/Home Radio	-0.001	0.016	Construct Of Structures/Facilities	0.026	0.131
3	Valves	-0.000	0.016	Installation Of Equipment	0.027	0.090
High						
1	Chemicals And Chemical Products	0.037	0.062	Operation Of Govt Owned Facility	0.758	0.703
2	Ammunition And Explosives	0.034	0.110	Utilities And Housekeeping	0.343	0.320
3	Office Mach/Text Process/Visib Rec	0.030	0.045	Medical Services	0.270	0.269

# Performance Effects by Contract Complexity



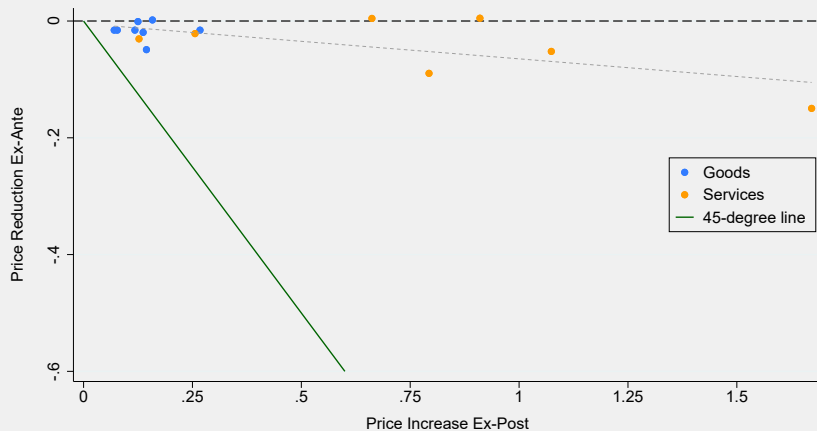
# Recap

- Publicizing contract solicitations:
  - Increases competition: more offers are received
  - Reduces award prices, in average, by 2%
  - Leads to a different pool of suppliers:
    - With less previous history with the office, geographically more distant
  - And also to worst contract performance ex-post:
    - Increases in cost-overruns and delays
    - Effects are driven by goods and services that are relatively more “complex”
    - Highlights role of contract incompleteness

# Tradeoff: Price Reductions Ex-Ante vs. Cost Overruns Ex-Post



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- Correlation between price reductions and increased overruns
- Reductions in prices *ex-ante*  $\ll$  Increased costs *ex-post*!

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  - + \$111.4 million of annual spending of taxpayer's money

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→ + \$111.4 million of annual spending of taxpayer's money
- Important **heterogeneity** of publicity effects by product category
  - Emphasize the role contract complexity (incompleteness) on trade-off
  - A more “customized” policy is likely welfare enhancing

# Ongoing Work

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  1. Buyer's preferences
  2. Sellers' "types" and decisions
- Ongoing work: equilibrium model to recover behavioral parameters and asses policy counterfactuals:
  1. Alternative policy designs
  2. Alternative officer's incentives

# Thank you!

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<a href="#">NOTICE OF INTENT TO AWARD SOLE SOURCE CONTAINERIZED RESTROOMS</a> N66001_SNNOTE_00106D4A	Department of the Navy Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command SPAWAR Systems Center Pacific	Special Notice	Feb 13, 2019
<a href="#">Athletic Socks</a> W90VNB-19-R-0008 84 -- Clothing, individual equipment & insignia	Department of the Army Army Contracting Command, CSBs 411TH CSB (W90VNB) RCC CAMP HUMPHREYS	Combined Synopsis/Solicitation	Feb 13, 2019
<a href="#">Base Operations and Support Services (BOS) at Homestead AFB, FLA</a> FA664819R0001 R -- Professional, administrative, and management support services	Department of the Air Force Air Force Reserve Command HQ AF Reserve Command	Solicitation (Modified) / Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business	Feb 13, 2019
<a href="#">W-FY19 Vehicle Lease Agreement MRF-0, Darwin, Australia</a> N6274219T6078 W -- Lease or Rental of equipment	Department of the Navy Naval Facilities Engineering Command NAVFAC Pacific, Site Thailand	Award	Feb 13, 2019
<a href="#">AFICA/AFGSC Technical Order Library and Maintenance Data Support (TOL MDS) (formerly FA6800-18-R-0032)</a> FA6800-18-R-A001 D -- Information technology services, including telecommunications services	Department of the Air Force AFICA AFICA - CONUS	Combined Synopsis/Solicitation (Modified) / Total Small Business	Feb 13, 2019
<a href="#">C-IDIQ CONTRACT FOR ARCHITECT-ENGINEER SERVICES FOR ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF NAVAL FACILITIES ENGINEERING COMMAND, HAWAII</a> N6247819R5029 C -- Architect and engineering services	Department of the Navy Naval Facilities Engineering Command NAVFAC Hawaii	Presolicitation (Modified)	Feb 13, 2019
<a href="#">Sewing Services for Kahala Training Academy</a> W91QVN19R0073 J -- Maintenance, repair & rebuilding of equipment	Department of the Army Army Contracting Command, CSBs 411TH CSB (W91QVN) RCC YONGSAN	Combined Synopsis/Solicitation (Modified)	Feb 13, 2019





## Athletic Socks

Solicitation Number: W90VN8-19-R-0008

Agency: Department of the Army

Office: Army Contracting Command, CSBs

Location: 411TH CSB (W90VN8) RCO CAMP HUMPHREYS

[Notice Details](#)

[Packages](#)

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Note: This opportunity allows for electronic responses. [Click here](#) to log in and submit a response.



### Original Synopsis

Feb 13, 2019

9:54 pm

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Solicitation Number:

W90VN8-19-R-0008

Notice Type:

Combined Synopsis/Solicitation

### Synopsis:

Added: Feb 13, 2019 9:54 pm

This RFP/RFQ is for the purchase of Athletic socks, see solicitation for requirements and additional details.



Please consult the list of [document viewers](#) if you cannot open a file.



### W90VN8-19-R-0008

Type: Other (Draft RFPs/RFIs, Responses to Questions, etc.)

Posted Date: February 13, 2019



[W90VN8-19-R-0008 Solicitation Athletic Socks .pdf](#) (382.70 Kb)

Description: Solicitation

### Contracting Office Address:

Unit #15289

APO, Non-U.S. 96205-5289

Korea, South

### Place of Performance:

### ALL FILES

[W90VN8-19-R-0008](#)

Feb 13, 2019

[W90VN8-19-R-0008\\_Sol...](#)

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Notice Type:

Combined Synopsis/Solicitation

Posted Date:

February 13, 2019

Response Date:

Feb 20, 2019 11:59 pm Eastern

Archiving Policy:

Manual Archive

Archive Date:

-

Original Set Aside:

N/A

Set Aside:

N/A

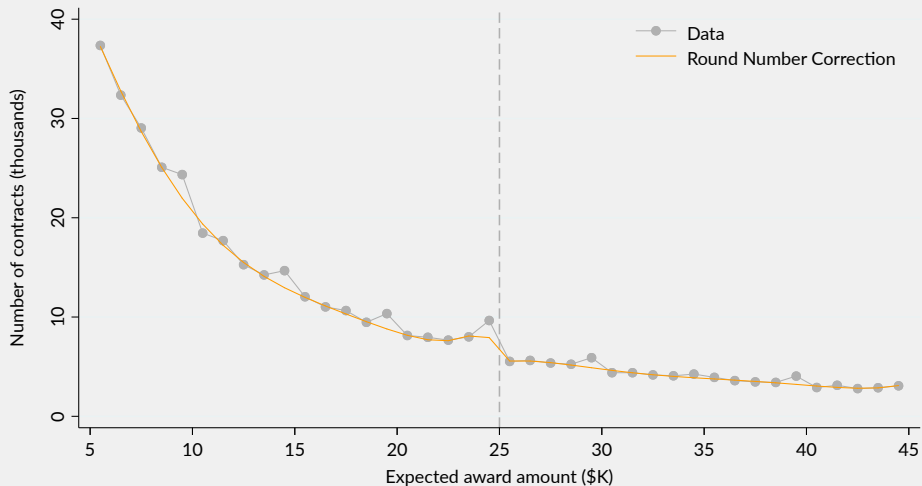
Classification Code:

84 -- Clothing, individual equipment & insignia

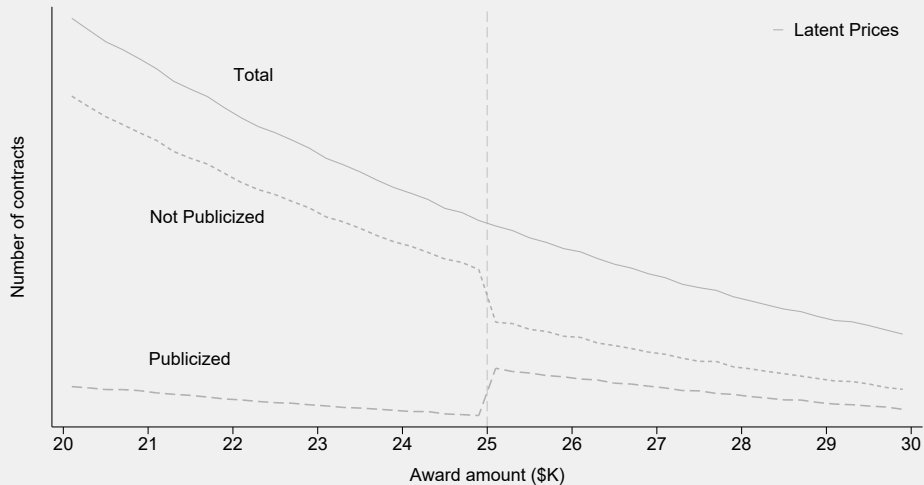
NAICS Code:

316 -- Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing/316210 -- Footwear Manufacturing

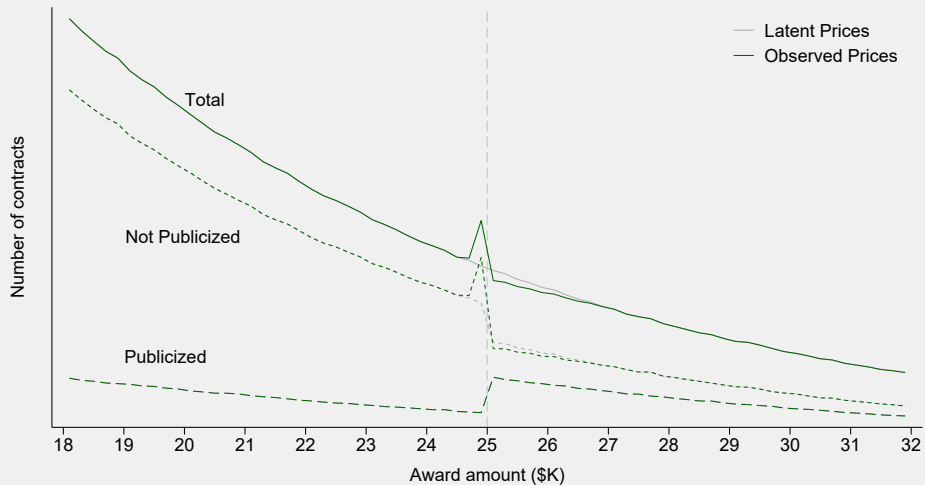
# Distribution Contract Prices



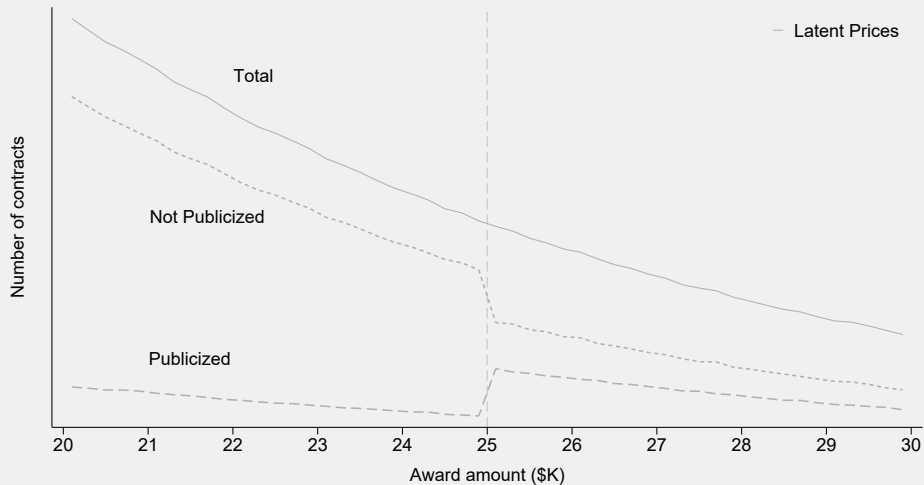
# Example: Counterfactual Contract Price Distribution



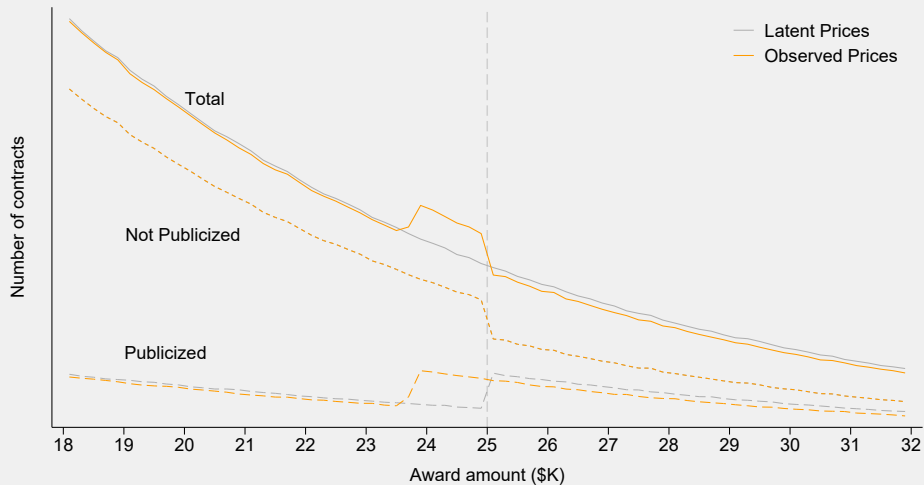
## Example: Strategic Bunching



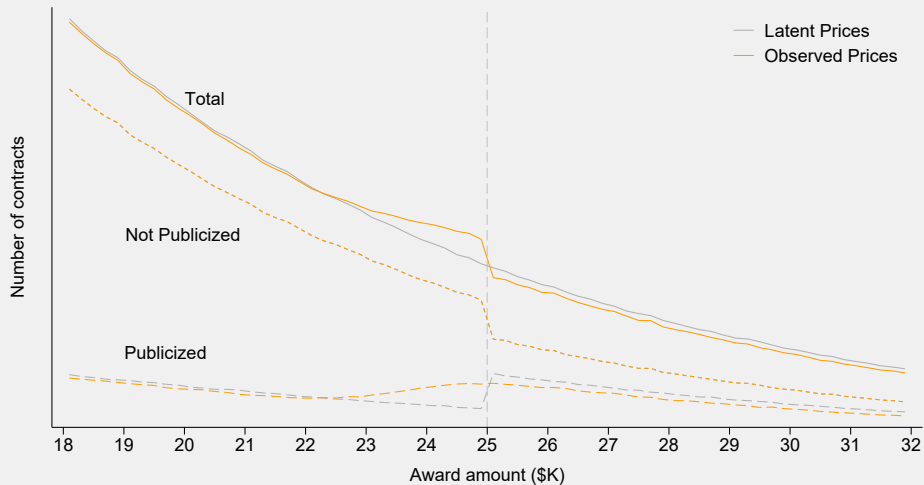
# Example: Counterfactual Contract Price Distribution



## Example: Fixed Price Effect = -5%



## Example: Stochastic (Normal) Price Effect, $\bar{\gamma} = -5\%$ , $\sigma_{\gamma} = 4\%$



# Estimation Results

	Estimates		
	All Products	Goods	Services
Mean price effect ( $\bar{\gamma}$ )	0.019	0.016	0.022
Excess bunching ( $Pr(B = 1)$ )	0.026	0.028	0.021

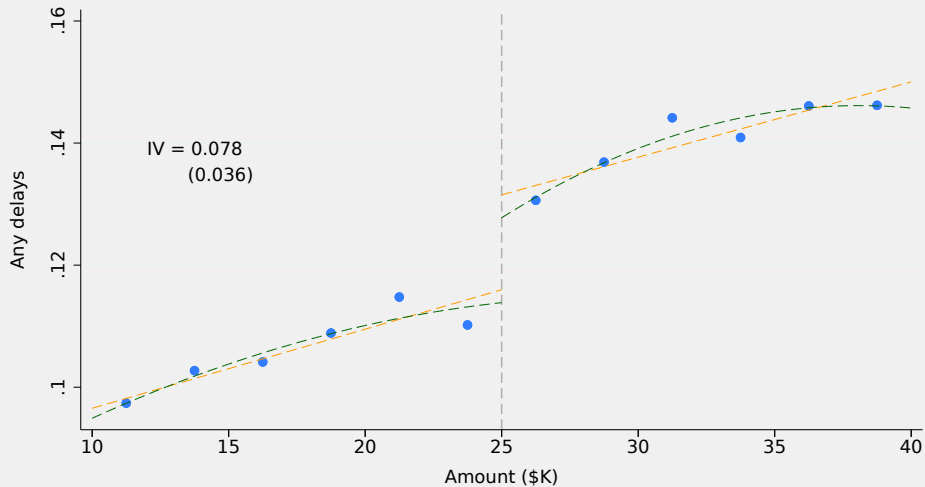
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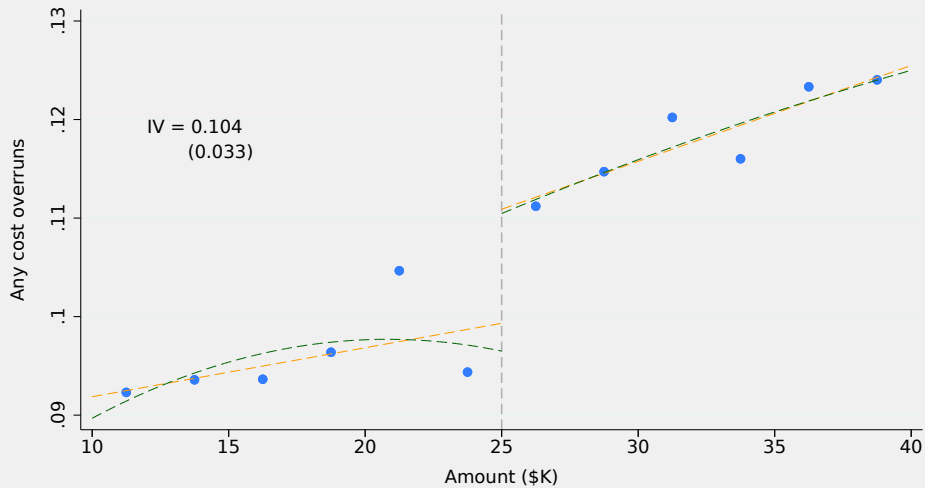
## Summing up

- The empirical distribution has 25% excess mass in the award distribution right below the threshold:
  - 1/3 is explained by **price effects** (9%)
  - 2/3 is strategic **bunching** (16%)
- The mean price reduction due to publicity is \$470 ( $\sim 2\%$ )
- We use these results to estimate RDD:
  - Using estimate of  $\gamma_k$ , we can backout expected  $p_k^0$  for publicized contracts (running variable)
  - Using estimates of bunching we can reweight observations and/or use formal partial identification results (Gerard, Rokkanen, and Rothe, 2020)

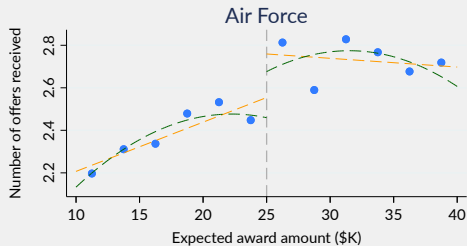
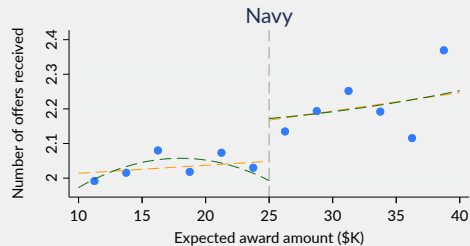
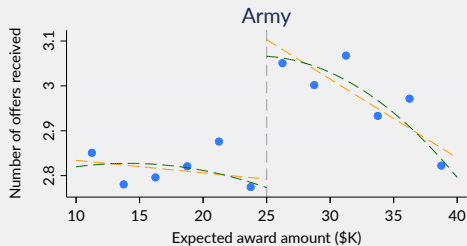
## Performance: Any Delays



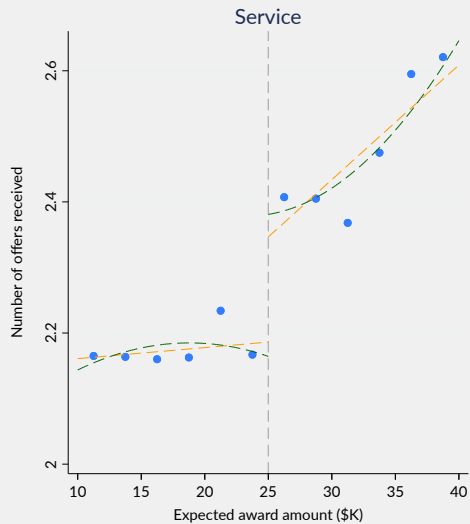
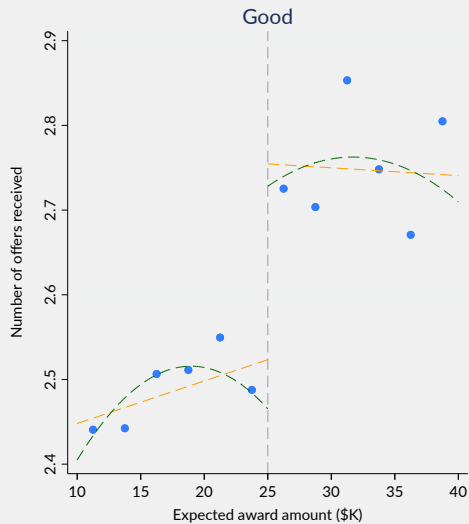
## Performance: Any Cost Overruns



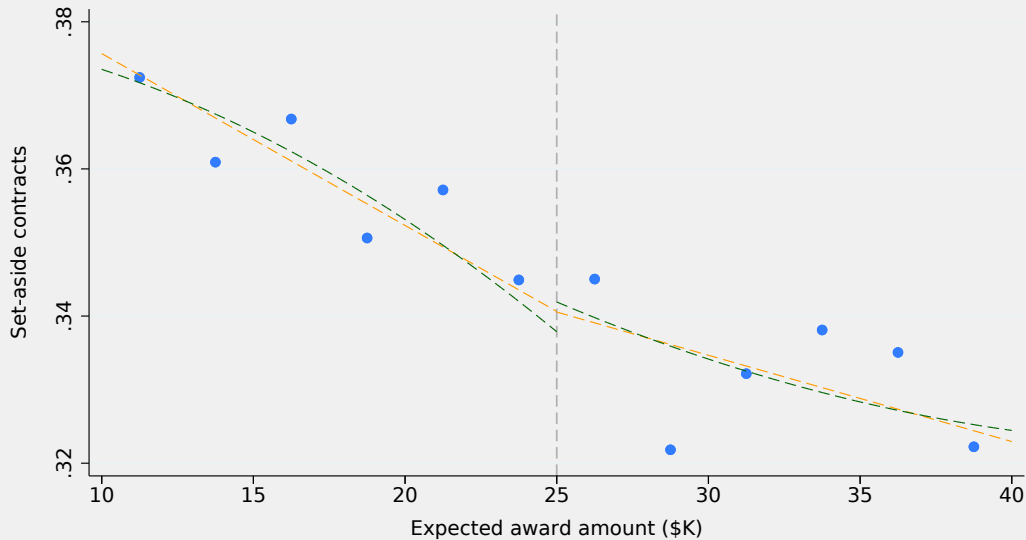
# Heterogeneity by agency



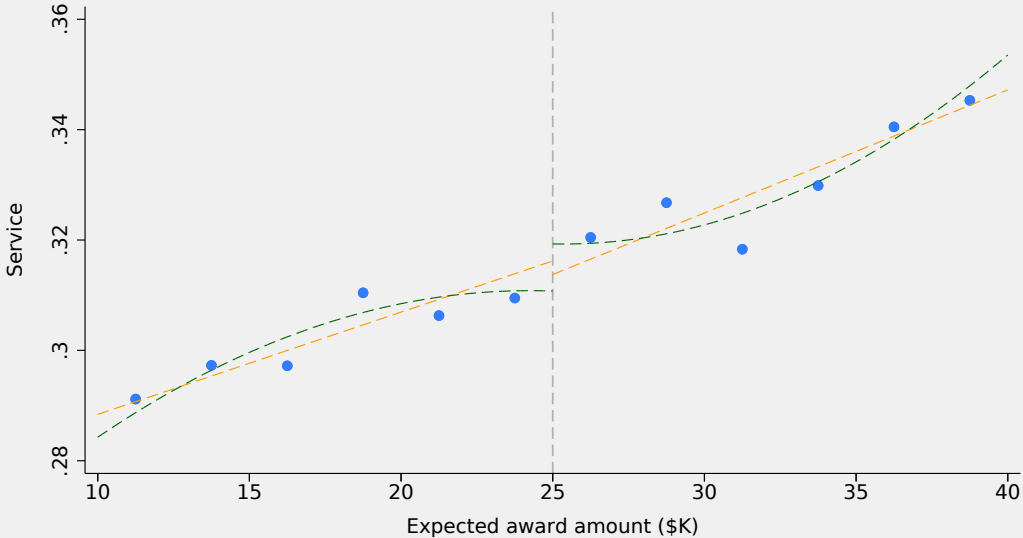
# Heterogeneity: good vs services



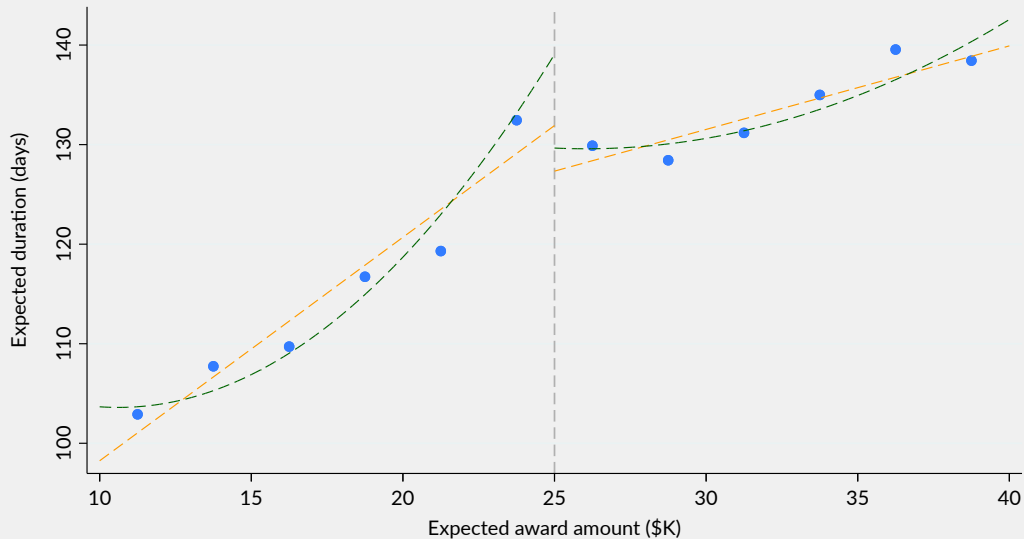
## Contract characteristics: set-aside



# Contract characteristics: good vs. service



## Contract characteristics: expected duration





## Contract characteristics: simplified procedures

