

# Analysis of Procurement Ethics in the Workplace

Rene G. Rendon Associate Professor

The Nation's Premiere Defense Research University

Monterey, California
WWW.NPS.EDU

# Analysis of Procurement Ethics in the Workplace

- Introduction
- Background
- Research Approach
- Findings and Discussion
- Conclusion

#### Introduction

- Contracting officers play a critical role in the acquisition process
  - Serve as the primary focal point for contractual issues, managing horizontal interfaces with external organizations as well as vertical interfaces within the internal organization
- This role places contracting officers in a challenging position from the perspective of ensuring contracts comply with ethics codes and statutory requirements

#### Introduction

- The focus of this research: Ethics and compliance challenges facing the contracting workforce
- The purpose of this research:
  - Assess the current ethics environment of the contracting workforce
  - Identify possible ethics risks and challenges
  - Establish a benchmark for the contracting workforce and compare to existing benchmarks

### Research Questions

- 1. What are the ethics challenges facing the contracting workforce?
- 2. How do these challenges compare with the general workforce?
- 3. How do these challenges compare between buyers and sellers?

### Research Approach

 Collaboration between Ethics & Compliance Initiative (ECI) and National Contract Management Association (NCMA).

#### • ECI

- Nonprofit organization empowering individuals and organizations to operate with the highest integrity
- Ethics Research Center
  - ECI's research and benchmarking segment
  - Produces industry research and insights

### Research Approach

#### • NCMA

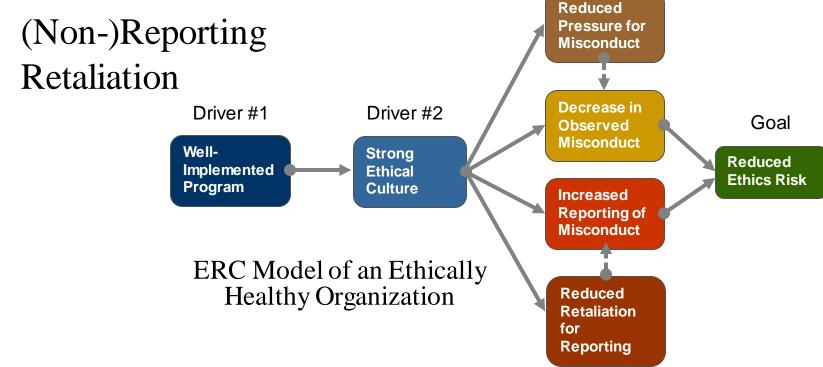
- World's leading professional resource for those in the field of contract management
- Dedicated to the professional growth and educational advancement of procurement and acquisition personnel worldwide
- ANSI accredited standards developer
  - Contract Management Standard (CMS)
  - Contract Management Body of Knowledge (CMBOK)

### Research Approach

- Survey Instrument
  - Tailored version of ERC's National Business Ethics Survey® (NBES®)
    - A representative sample of employees in for-profit, U.S. businesses
- Data Collection
  - Fielded between March 30 and April 17, 2015
  - 897 usable responses
  - Response rate: 4.9%
  - Margin of Error: +/- 3.2% at a 95% confidence level

### Conceptual Model

- Program awareness and effectiveness
- Ethics culture
- Outcomes ("ethics risk")
  - Pressure to compromise standards
  - Observed misconduct
  - Retaliation

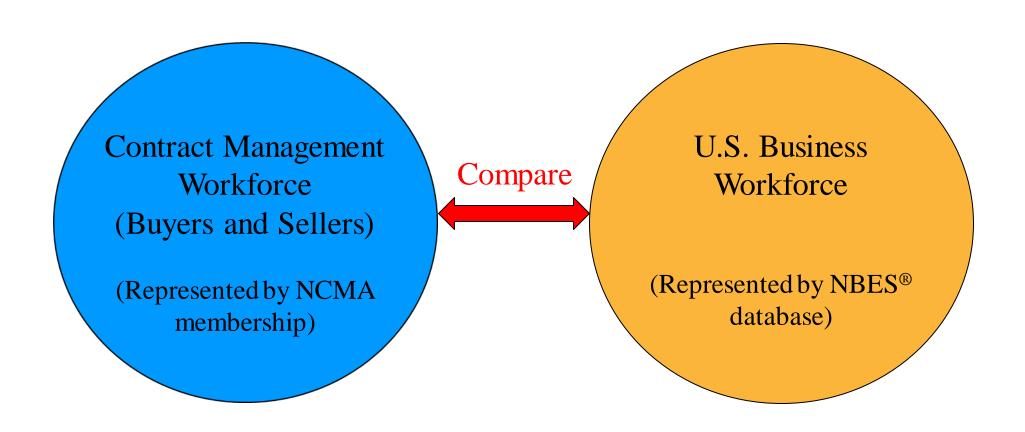


Outcomes

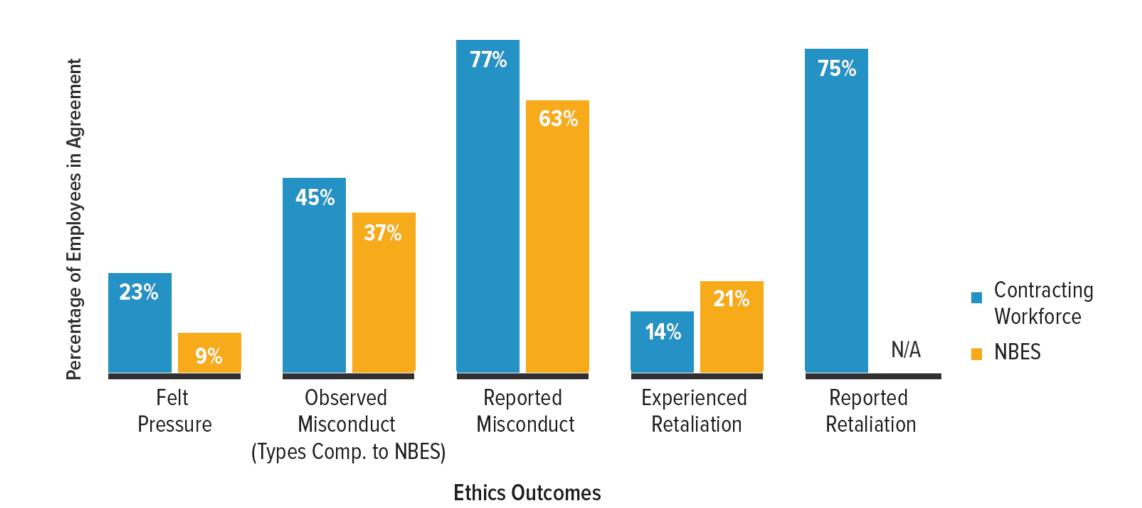
### Survey Items

- Survey items focused on four measurable outcomes:
  - Pressure to violate standards or laws
  - Observed misconduct
  - Reporting of observed misconduct
  - Retaliation for reporting misconduct
- Survey items also focused on:
  - Ethics culture
  - Organizational independence

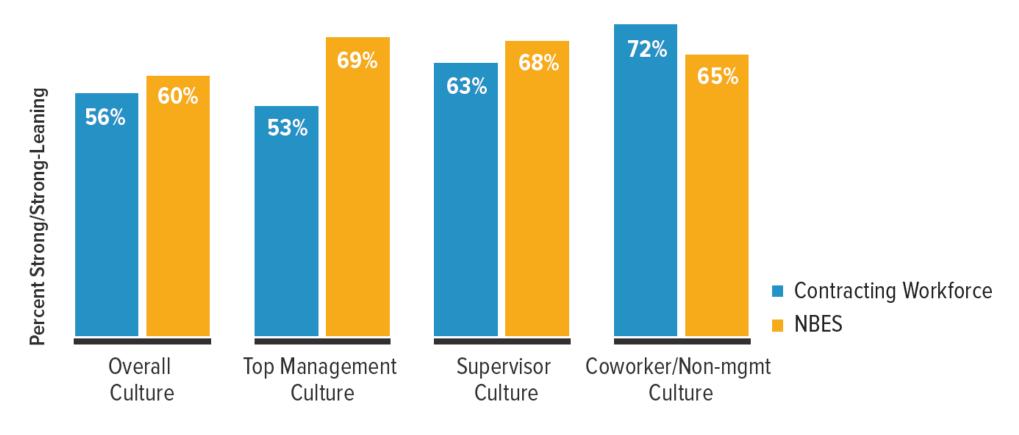
### Survey Populations



# Ethics Outcome Comparison between the CM and U.S. Business Workforce (ECI, 2016, p. 5)

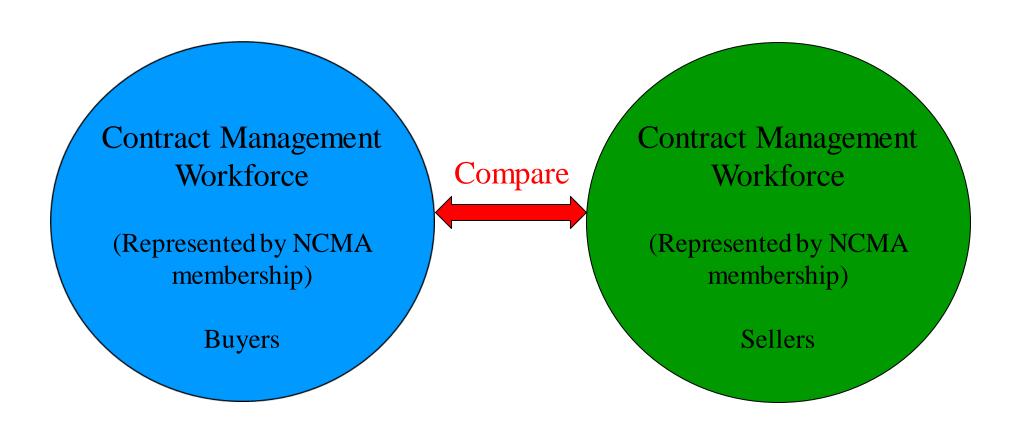


# Ethics Culture Comparison between the CM and U.S. Business Workforce (ECI, 2016, pg. 11)

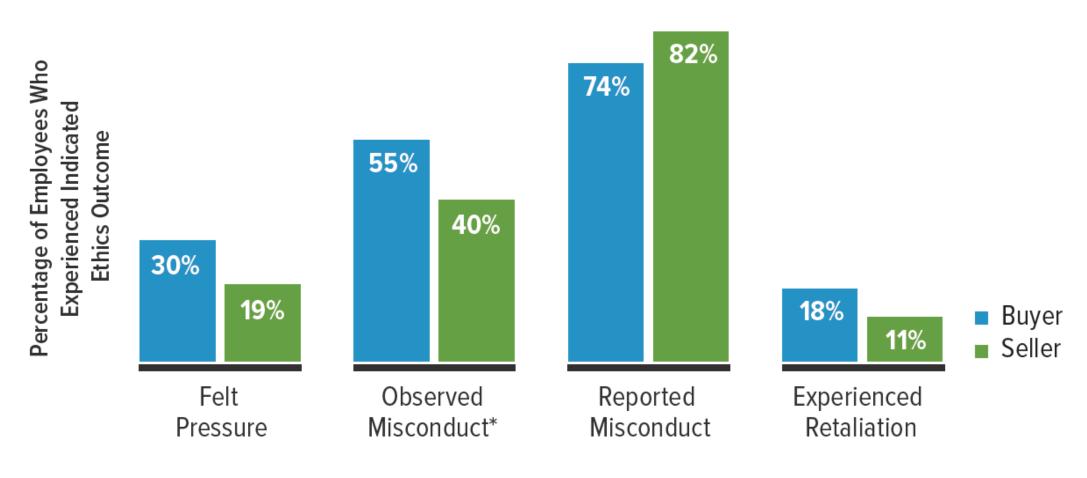


**Ethics Outcomes** 

### Survey Populations



### Ethics Outcome Comparison between Buyers and Sellers (ECI, 2016, p. 9)

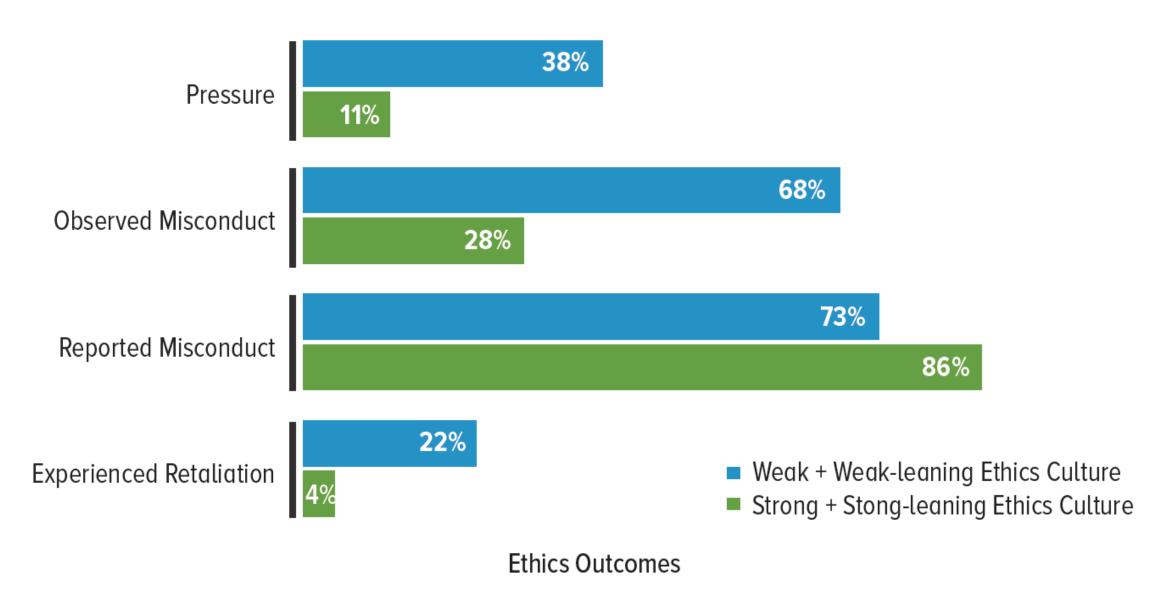


**Ethics Outcomes** 

# Ethics Culture Comparison between Buyers and Sellers (ECI, 2016, p. 14)

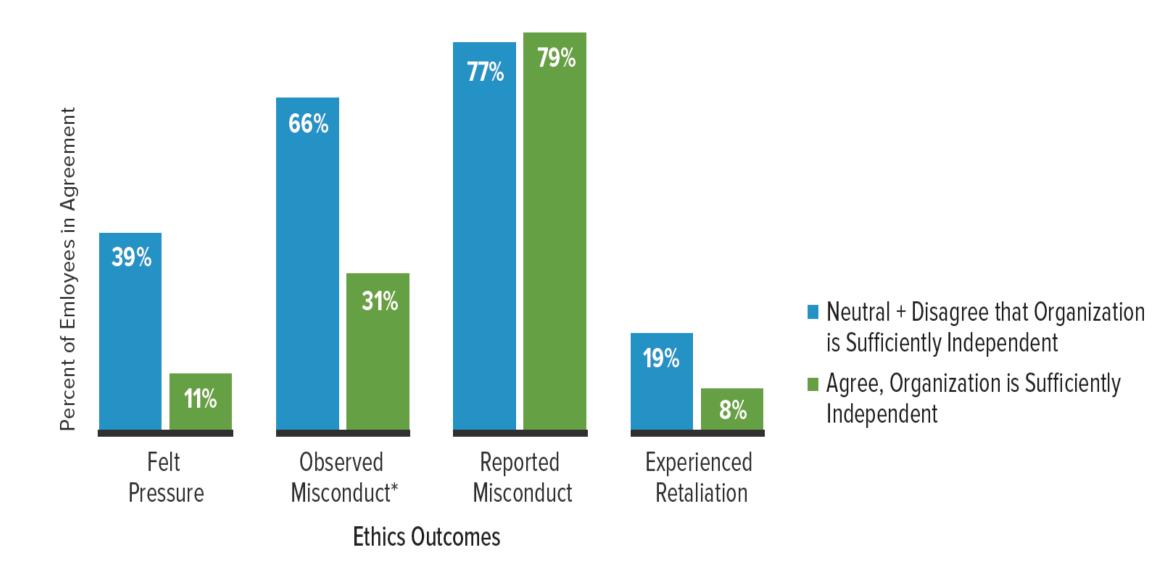


# Ethics Outcomes Comparison between Strong and Weak Ethics Cultures (ECI, 2016, p.15)



# Ethics Outcomes Comparison when Organization is Considered Independent

(ECI, 2016, p. 18)



<sup>\*</sup>Types of misconduct comparable to NBES.

### Summary of Findings

- CM workforce felt pressure to violate the law, observed ethical misconduct, and reported the observed misconduct at a higher rate than U.S. workforce
- The percentages of buyers "feeling pressure" and "experiencing retaliation" were higher compared to the sellers
- "Observed ethical misconduct" was higher for buyers compared to sellers

### Summary of Findings

- CM workforce perceives the ethical culture of top management and supervisors as strong/strong-leaning at a lower rate than U.S. workforce
- CM workforce perceives the ethical culture of their co-workers as strong/strong leaning at a higher rate than U.S. workforce
- The strength of the top management, supervisor, and co-worker ethics cultures are consistently higher among sellers than among buyers

### Implications of Findings

- The findings suggest a positive impact of:
  - Effective ethics and compliance program
  - Strong ethics culture
  - Organizational independence (freedom from undue external influence)

### Implications of Findings

- The contracting workforce is committed to ethical performance
  - Higher reporting rates
  - Lower levels of retaliation
- However, there are some risks:
  - Higher observations of misconduct
  - Higher level of pressure to compromise standards creates the risk that violations will become more prevalent in the future
  - Notable doubts about management's commitment to ethical conduct

#### Conclusion

- CM workforce faces additional ethical risks and challenges than other employees in organizations
- Importance of ethics and compliance program, ethical culture, and organizational independence in mitigating ethical risks

#### References

- Ethics & Compliance Initiative (2016). *National Business Ethics Survey of the Contracting Workforce*. Ethics Research Center, Arlington, VA.
- Rendon, R. G. & Wilkinson, J. W. (2016). *Ethics in the Workplace:* A Comparison between the Contract Management and General Business Workforces. Contract Management, 56(7), 49-58.
- Lowney, S. & Rendon, R.G. (2016). Ethics in the Workplace: A Comparison between the Contract Management and General U.S. Business Workforces. Presentation at the NCMA World Congress, Orlando, Florida, July 27, 2016.



### **Questions/Comments**

Rene G. Rendon
Associate Professor
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School
Monterey, CA

rgrendon@nps.edu 831-656-3464

