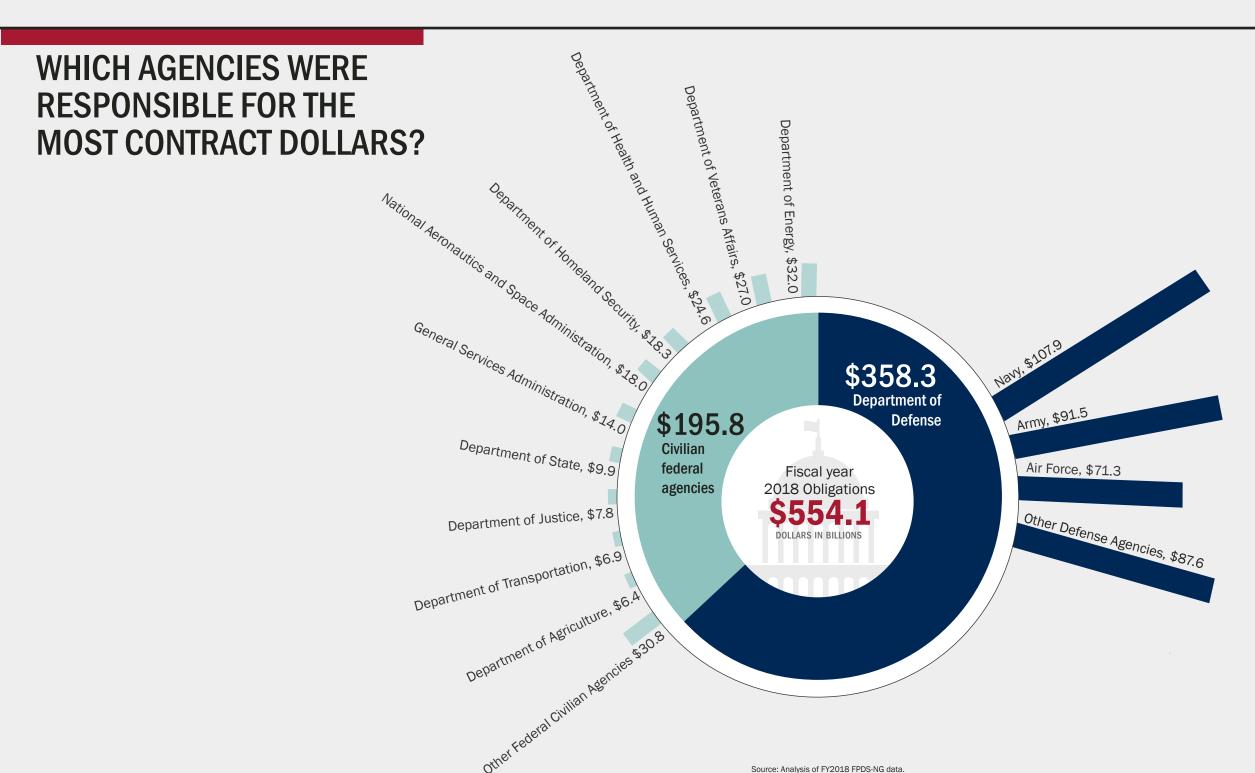
A Snapshot: Government-Wide Contracting

A 2018 UPDATE



Federal agency contracts for goods and services account for about 40% of the government's discretionary spending. Read on for a snapshot of federal contracting in fiscal year 2018.



WHAT DID THEY BUY?

PRODUCTS SERVICES SERVICES PRODUCTS \$157.7 \$38.1 \$175.0 \$183,3 **Top 5 Civilian Services and Products Top 5 Defense Services and Products** Total obligations (in constant fiscal year 2018 dollars in billions) Total obligations (in constant fiscal year 2018 dollars in billions) Services Services **Products** Drugs and biologicals Operation of certain \$13.1 \$16.3 engineering/technical Information technology \$12.0 landing vessels \$11.7 \$3.2 software Medical and surgical Information technology Professional: other instruments, equipment, \$6.6 \$9.1 \$3.1 and telecommunications and supplies \$6.**4** Liquid propellants Logistics support Operation of Passenger motor vehicles and fuels miscellaneous buildings Maintenance, repair, Meat, poultry, and fish aircraft accessories rebuilding of equipment technical \$1.1 \$5.0

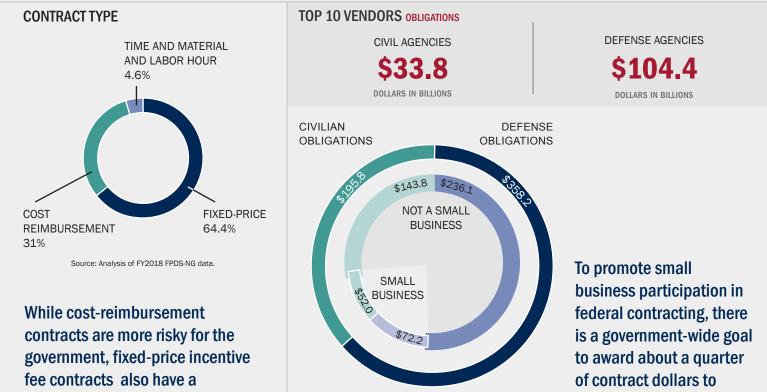
Management oversight is needed to ensure that contractors aren't performing professional services considered "inherently governmental," such as setting policy or directing federal employees.

HOW DID THEY BUY IT?

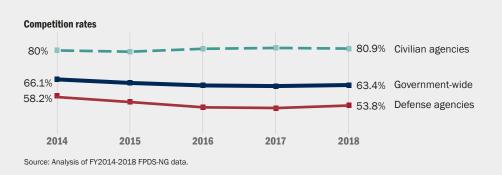
substantial risk of cost growth.

WHO GOT THE CONTRACTS?

Source: Analysis of FY2018 FPDS-NG data



WHAT PERCENT OF CONTRACT DOLLARS ARE AWARDED COMPETITIVELY?



Non-competitive contracts are risky because there's no direct market comparison to help set the price.

Most defense non-competitive contracts are for large weapon systems like airplanes and ships.

small businesses.