

# Northumbria Research Link

Citation: Jing, Jiabao, Deng, Xiaomei, Maqbool, Rashid, Rashid, Yahya and Ashfaq, Saleha (2020) Default Behaviors of Contractors under Surety Bond in Construction Industry Based on Evolutionary Game Model. Sustainability, 12 (21). p. 9162. ISSN 2071-1050

Published by: MDPI

URL: <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12219162> <<https://doi.org/10.3390/su12219162>>

This version was downloaded from Northumbria Research Link:  
<http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/45471/>

Northumbria University has developed Northumbria Research Link (NRL) to enable users to access the University's research output. Copyright © and moral rights for items on NRL are retained by the individual author(s) and/or other copyright owners. Single copies of full items can be reproduced, displayed or performed, and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided the authors, title and full bibliographic details are given, as well as a hyperlink and/or URL to the original metadata page. The content must not be changed in any way. Full items must not be sold commercially in any format or medium without formal permission of the copyright holder. The full policy is available online: <http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/policies.html>

This document may differ from the final, published version of the research and has been made available online in accordance with publisher policies. To read and/or cite from the published version of the research, please visit the publisher's website (a subscription may be required.)



UniversityLibrary



**Northumbria**  
**University**  
NEWCASTLE

Article

# Default Behaviors of Contractors under Surety Bond in Construction Industry Based on Evolutionary Game Model

Jiabao Jing <sup>1</sup>, Xiaomei Deng <sup>1,\*</sup>, Rashid Maqbool <sup>1,\*</sup>, Yahya Rashid <sup>2</sup> and Saleha Ashfaq <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Construction Management, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China; jjb16@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn

<sup>2</sup> Department of Mechanical Engineering, Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University, Al-Kharj 16273, Saudi Arabia; yy.rashid@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup> School of Economics and Management, Fuzhou University, Fujian 350108, China; m170719004@fzu.edu.cn

\* Correspondence: dengxm@tsinghua.edu.cn (X.D.); mrashid@tsinghua.edu.cn (R.M.)

Received: 21 August 2020; Accepted: 30 October 2020; Published: 4 November 2020



**Abstract:** In construction projects, some contractors will take default actions against the contracts to obtain maximum profits and damage the owners' benefits as a result. In the construction markets where effective supervision is not performed well, contractors have more opportunities to default. Surety bonds were designed to solve the default problems and promote the sustainable development of the construction markets. This paper was proposed to explore the interactions between owners and contractors and investigate the influence of surety bonds (high penalty and low penalty) on the default behavior of contractors based on a static and dynamic evolutionary game analysis model. The results showed that applying the surety bond strategy is effective at decreasing the probability of the contractors' default behavior when the credit system based on a surety bond system is well developed in the construction industry and the cost of the surety bond is low enough. Therefore, government strategies such as a better development of the credit system driven by surety bonds and the subsidies on surety bonds to reduce the cost can mitigate the contractors' default behavior and keep the sustainability of the construction markets.

**Keywords:** contractors; default; surety bond; evolutionary game; construction market

## 1. Introduction

Construction projects generally involve a large upfront investment, long-term implementation and many stakeholders [1–5]. Potential risks of these types of projects present themselves in every stage—from planning, design, and construction through to completion. As a result, contracts are well designed to guarantee the interests of each stakeholder. However, the contracts cannot always regulate all the parties, especially the contractors. As a result, the contractors tend to maximize their profits through default behavior in the construction projects. This leads to the distortion of credit in the construction industry and default risk. The default of the contractor harms the project owners, investors, banks and many other stakeholders [6]. Even though the owners and other stakeholders can claim compensation, the process of litigation is still exhausting and expensive, and thus damages the sustainable development of the construction markets. In recent years, surety bonds have been introduced as a risk transfer instrument to protect the owners from the default risk of the contractors and keep the sustainability of the construction markets, especially for the markets without effective supervision.

Despite the agreement on the importance of surety bonds to the contractors' behavior, very few researchers have studied how the owners use surety bonds to mitigate the default behavior of the

contractors. This paper is thus aimed at analyzing the behaviors and interactions between owners and contractors under surety bond from the perspective of Evolutionary Game (EG). Then, we will further investigate the factors related to surety bonds that influence the evolutionary strategies of owners and contractors, especially the default strategies of contractors. The research can illuminate new ideas for improving the sustainability of the construction industry.

The remaining of the paper is as follows. Section 2 reviews the prior research on default risk, surety bond and EG theory applications in the construction industry. Section 3 describes the research problem and related assumptions. Section 4 introduces the static EG model and analysis. Section 5 constructs a dynamic EG model. Section 6 simulates the dynamic EG model and analyzes the simulation results. Section 7 concludes with the findings of this paper and discusses the research that led to such findings.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1. Default Risk in Construction Industry

Default risk is a widely concerned problem for the government, owners, banks, insurance companies and other stakeholders in the construction industry. Most of the previous research with regard to this issue mainly focuses on the default risk prediction. The models to predict the default risk of the contractors mainly include the linear models built in the early stage of the industry and more recently developed artificial intelligence models based on data mining methods. Kangari et al. [7] proposed a multiple regression model of six variables to analyze the performance of construction companies and make predictions. Russell and Zhai [8] developed a contractor default forecast model based on the stochastic dynamics of economic and financial variables. The error rate for distinguishing between default companies and non-default ones is only 22%. Further improved models have been proposed based in this research, including the Multivariate Discriminant Analysis (MDA) model [9] and Logistic Regression (LR) model [10], with better prediction results. Horta and Camanho [4] have studied contractors in Portugal and proposed a prediction model based on the Supported Vector Machine (SVM) method, which outperformed the LR model in terms of prediction accuracy. Cheng et al. [11] improved the SVM model by combining Enforced Support Vector Machine (ESVM) and grey system theory, which can precisely predict the results based on scarce and incomplete data. Choi et al. [12] have introduced an improved prediction model to predict default risk for two or three years by implementing an ensemble classifier. The model has overcome the shortcomings of short-term forecasts in previous models.

Some other researchers focus on the factors causing the default behavior of contractors. You et al. [13] pointed out the positive effect of uncertainty on contractors' opportunistic default behavior, but a good control of contracts is helpful to mitigate the environmental uncertainty-induced opportunistic behavior. Nasir and Hadikusumo [14] conducted research on the key factors influencing contractors' opportunistic default behavior at the preconstruction and construction stage. Zhang and Qian [15] explored the mechanism of the opportunistic default behavior of contractors by considering the role of risk perceptions. Liu et al. [16] identified five groups of inducers influencing contractors' opportunistic default behavior: culture-related inducers, policy environment, project pressures, individual traits and organizational climate, and used these factors to study the formation mechanism of opportunistic default behavior. Lu et al. [17] used questionnaire-based data to investigate the effect of contract completeness on contractors' opportunistic default behavior. Zhang et al. [18] constructed a theoretical linkage model to prove that inappropriate risk allocation in contracts will negatively influence the contractor's cooperative behavior.

### 2.2. Surety Bond in Construction Industry

A surety bond is introduced as a risk transfer instrument to protect the owners from the unexpected default behavior of contractors [19,20] and promotes the sustainability of construction markets. There are mainly two kinds of surety bond, the low-penalty unconditional bond (on-demand bond) and

high-penalty conditional bond (on-default bond), which are popular in the United States and the international markets, respectively [21]. The difference between a conditional bond and unconditional bond is based on whether any preconditions must be met before the claim of the bond. So if the contractors submit an unconditional bond, they are exposed to the risk that default will be claimed even though there is no proof [22,23]. The penalty is the amount one could claim on the bond. The highest penalty is 100% of the project value in the United States, while the proportion lowers itself to about 10% in the international markets [24]. The conditional bond is feasible only with the high-penalty requirement [21] and it will better protect the owners from the default of the contractors. Furthermore, as surety bond institutions are tied to the contractors, they have an incentive to keep the contractors from defaulting through a complicated process of surety underwriting—that is, the contractor prequalification. A great effort has been made to formulate efficient surety underwriting models, including a scoring-based approach [25], fuzzy expert system [26,27], data envelopment analysis [28], artificial intelligence model [29] and so on, which all require detailed information collection and investigation. If the information of contractors from surety institutions can be exchanged through a specific platform, the construction market credit system (CMCS) can be then established to better restrict the default behavior and support the sustainable development of the construction industry.

### 2.3. Evolutionary Game Analysis in Construction Industry

Evolutionary game (EG) theory is a branch of game theory, which was first proposed by Nash [30]. The basic idea of EG theory is that the game players perform repeated games in a group of a certain size. However, EG theory differs from game theory in that it replaces the assumption of completely rational players with the assumption of bounded rational players [31,32] and replicator dynamics [33]. The assumption of bounded rational individuals indicates that both players cannot reach the optimal equilibrium points in each game and the probabilities of each strategy will change dynamically. We can use Evolutionary Stable Strategy (ESS) to describe the evolution and analyze the equilibrium based on replicator dynamics [31,32]. The replication dynamics describe the frequency of a strategy used in a population in the form of dynamic differential equation. If the growth rate of the replication dynamics is zero, equilibrium is reached. ESS is a special kind of equilibrium which describes a stable state.

The EG model was widely used in different fields. For example, Bester and Guth [34] used evolutionary game theory to explain the altruistic preferences of human beings in natural or cultural choices, which depends on the type of strategic interaction. Dufwenberg and Güth [35] investigated the strategy results of sellers under a duopoly competition market based on evolutionary game analysis. Naini et al. [36] studied the environmental supply chain management based on evolutionary game theory and found the influence of public pressure on environmental supply chain management.

In the construction industry, the EG model has also been applied to analyze the complex behavior strategies evolution. Wang et al. [37] built an EG model to find the behavioral evolution between governments and private investors in Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects considering the information of new media. Li et al. [38] investigated a cooperation mechanism among stakeholders of PPP mega-infrastructure projects by using the EG model. Zhu et al. [39] used EG theory to analyze the cooperation relationship of main contractors and subcontractors in mega-projects. Hao et al. [40] explored the knowledge-sharing behavior evolution of the enterprises in the construction supply chain. Yang et al. [41] constructed a conceptual framework for enhancing risk management in Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) projects using EG theory. Zheng et al. [42] and Du et al. [43] conducted research on the moral hazard behavior mechanism of Building Information Modeling (BIM) implementations based on the EG model. Sun et al. [44] studied the job mobility of workers by using an EG approach to analyze the dynamic relationship between workers and their employers. Pi et al. [45] analyzed how to improve the construction safety supervision from the perspective of EG theory. Chen et al. [46] used the EG model to investigate the behavior evolution of sponge city developers under the supervision of the government and revealed the effect of key factors on the sponge city construction promotion. Chen et al. [47] explored the behavior mechanism of contractors and the

government in construction and demolition waste management through EG analysis. Sun et al. [48] developed an EG model to study the dynamic relationship between construction workers and their employers about vocational skills training. Shi et al. [49] studied the cooperation between suppliers in the supply chain of the construction industry based on EG analysis and identified the critical influential factors. Xu et al. [50] identified the driving factors to enhance the collaboration between designers and contractors for building energy performance by using the EG model. Pan et al. [51] studied the evolutionary behaviors of related stakeholders in the professional liability insurance market of construction industry based on EG analysis.

#### *2.4. Summary of the Literature Review*

Previous studies have focused on the topic of default risk, surety bond and evolutionary game applications in construction industry. However, there are still some research gaps. First, the issue regarding how surety bonds influence the default behavior evolution of contractors is still underexplored. Second, few studies have been conducted using an of analysis contractors' default behavior from the perspective of EG theory. As EG theory can be used to analyze the mechanism of complex behavior strategies' evolution from a long-term microperspective and identify the effects of influential factors on the equilibrium of strategies, it is appropriate for default behavior research to be carried out in the construction industry. Third, most previous studies on the application of EG theory in the construction industry just use static factors. However, dynamic factors are more common in the construction industry and thus the EG model with dynamic factors is more suitable for the contractors' default behavior analysis. This paper is aimed to fill the research gaps by proposing a dynamic EG model to investigate the effects of surety bonds on the default behavior evolution of contractors and how to change the factors related to surety bonds to mitigate the default behavior. The results of the paper can provide effective strategies to regulate the contractors' default behavior and serve as a foundation for risk management in the construction industry so as to promote the sustainability of the industry.

### **3. Problem Description and Assumptions**

#### *3.1. Problem Description*

In the construction industry, the most important and complex relationship is between the owners and the contractors. Generally, the contractors will seek to maximize their own benefits at the expense of the owners—that is, the default in construction markets. The typical default behavior of contractors is conducting unsatisfactory work or using inferior materials to increase profits, which results in poor-quality buildings. For a construction market without effective supervision, such as China's market, thousands of accidents occur due to the default behavior of the contractors. For the owners, they might adopt a surety bond strategy, as mentioned in Section 2.2, to reduce the default risk of contractors but face an increase in cost. It is a game problem related to owners and contractors which strategy to adopt.

In this game problem, both players, contractors and owners, can be treated as bounded rational individuals, as they generally make their own decisions with incomplete information in construction projects. Both players' initial strategies are not optimal. However, both contractors and owners can adjust their strategies to maximize their benefits after they obtain more information of construction projects. Through a repeated process of strategy adjustment, both contractors and owners gradually reach their optimal strategies. As the game between contractors and owners is in line with EG theory, the behavior evolution between contractors and owners can be analyzed in the EG model.

#### *3.2. Model Assumptions*

In this research, we will analyze the behaviors between the owners and the contractors under a low-penalty unconditional bond and high-penalty conditional bond conditions. Here we propose six assumptions: (1) the financial and operational capacity of contractors is good enough, so the

default behavior of contractors is subjective; (2) the owners will not default, as regulations such as the contractors' priority of compensation will ensure that the owners pay the cost of contractors; (3) surety bond institutions obey all the regulations; (4) the contractors' profits under the "default" strategy are higher than the profits under the "not default" strategy, which is the incentive for the contractors to choose the "default" strategy; (5) generally, the contractors' claim on additional cost caused by the owners will be included in the revenues of the contractors. However, here we exclude this part, as the contractors' revenue from claim equals the actual cost caused by the owners, but the additional cost caused by the contractors themselves will not be excluded; (6) the cost of the surety bond is generally paid by the contractors, but here we assume that the cost is transferred to the owners, as the owners will cover all the costs of the contractors.

The two strategies for owners are surety bond and "not surety bond", while the strategies for contractors are "not default" and "default". The ideal strategy equilibrium is (not default, not surety bond), which is the goal for the construction markets. In addition, the strategy (not default, not surety bond) is also a good strategy's equilibrium. Here, we set the proportion of contractors implementing the "not default" strategy as  $x$  ( $x \in [0, 1]$ ), while the proportion of contractors implementing the "default" strategy is  $1 - x$ . For owners, the proportion of owners adopting the surety bond strategy is  $y$  ( $y \in [0, 1]$ ), while the proportion of owners adopting the "not surety bond" strategy is  $1 - y$ . So, the ideal strategy equilibrium can also be written as  $(1, 0)$ , and the less perfect one is  $(1, 1)$ . The following is the meaning of related parameters, which is also shown in Table 1.

For the owners, suppose the revenue from the construction projects is  $R_{of}$  if the contractors adopt the "not default" strategy, while the revenue is  $R_{ou}$  ( $R_{ou} \ll R_{of}$ ) if the contractors default. When the contractors adopt the "default" strategy, the quality of the projects will be reduced and the value of the projects will be much less. So, we can assume  $R_{ou} \ll R_{of}$ . We also suppose the owners' costs of the construction projects are  $C_{of}$  and  $C_{ou}$  ( $C_{ou} < C_{of}$ ) if the contractors implement the "not default" strategy and "default" strategy, respectively. Here the costs of surety bonds are excluded from  $C_{of}$  and  $C_{ou}$ , and are assumed to be  $C_{s1}$  and  $C_{s2}$  under the high-penalty conditional bond and low-penalty unconditional bond. When the contractors implement the "default" strategy, they often reduce their bid price by carrying out unsatisfactory work or using inferior materials to win the bid. So, we can assume that the owners' costs of construction projects are lower when the contractors implement the "default" strategy—that is,  $C_{ou} < C_{of}$ . The value  $L_{ou}$  is the owners' loss resulting from the default of contractors. For the contractors, suppose the revenue from the construction projects is  $R_{cf}$  if they adopt the "not default" strategy and the revenue is  $R_{cu}$  if they adopt the "default" strategy. We further suppose the contractors' costs of the construction projects are  $C_{cf}$  and  $C_{cu}$  under the "not default" strategy and "default" strategy, respectively. Here, according to Assumption 4 above, we can infer that  $R_{cf} - C_{cf} < R_{cu} - C_{cu}$ . If the contractors adopt a "default" strategy, they will be punished  $P_2$  under a low-penalty unconditional bond, while they will not only be punished  $P_1$  but also be pursued  $P_3$  reimbursement under the high-penalty conditional bond, according to the punishment agreement in the construction contracts. Furthermore, the long-term revenue from the good reputation of surety bond institutions is  $R_{cl}$  and the long-term loss from the poor reputation in surety bond institutions is  $L_{cl}$ . Here, we assume that the non-default behavior will improve the reputation while the default behavior will damage the reputation compared to the situation that they do not conduct the construction projects, and the values of  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$  are related to the CMCS promoted by the surety bond system. For both players,  $\Delta P_4$  is the bid price reduction because of the high-penalty conditional bond. Generally, a composite bid evaluation is implemented to select the contractors under a low-penalty unconditional bond or without a surety bond. However, under a high-penalty conditional bond, the lowest bid price can be selected. Subsequently the bid price will be reduced compared to the composite bid price.

**Table 1.** Descriptions of related parameters and variables.

Variables	Descriptions	Variables	Descriptions
$x$	The proportion of contractors adopting “not default” strategy	$y$	The proportion of owners adopting “surety bond” strategy
Parameters	Descriptions	Parameters	Descriptions
$R_{of}$	The owners’ revenue from the construction projects if the contractors adopt “not default” strategy	$C_{of}$	The owners’ cost on the construction projects if the contractors adopt “not default” strategy
$R_{ou}$	The owners’ revenue from the construction projects if the contractors adopt “default” strategy	$C_{ou}$	The owners’ cost on the construction projects if the contractors adopt “default” strategy
$R_{cf}$	The contractors’ revenue from the construction projects if they adopt “not default” strategy	$C_{cf}$	The contractors’ cost on the construction projects if they adopt “not default” strategy
$R_{cu}$	The contractors’ revenue from the construction projects if they adopt “default” strategy	$C_{cu}$	The contractors’ cost on the construction projects if they adopt “default” strategy
$R_{cl}$	The contractors’ long-term revenue from the good reputation in surety bond institutions	$L_{cl}$	The contractors’ long-term loss from the poor reputation in surety bond institutions
$P_1$	The contractors’ punishment for default under high-penalty conditional bond	$L_{ou}$	The owners’ loss resulting from the default of the contractors
$P_2$	The contractors’ punishment for default under low-penalty unconditional bonds	$C_{s1}$	The owners’ cost on the high-penalty conditional bond
$P_3$	The contractors’ reimbursement due to default under high-penalty conditional bond	$C_{s2}$	The owners’ cost on the low-penalty unconditional bond
$\Delta P_4$	The bid price reduction under high-penalty conditional bond		

## 4. Static Model

### 4.1. Static Model Description

We can create the payoff matrix according to the description in Section 3, as shown in Table 2. The calculations of utility under the low-penalty unconditional bond and high-penalty conditional bond [21] are shown in Tables 3 and 4, respectively. Then, we further calculated related equations to establish the static EG model.

**Table 2.** Payoff matrix.

Contractors	Owners	
	Surety Bond ( $y$ )	Not Surety Bond ( $1 - y$ )
not default ( $x$ )	$C_{11}, O_{11}$	$C_{12}, O_{12}$
default ( $1 - x$ )	$C_{21}, O_{21}$	$C_{22}, O_{22}$



**Table 3.** Calculation of the utility under low-penalty unconditional bond in payoff matrix in static model.

Utility	Calculation	Utility	Calculation
C <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>cf</sub> + R <sub>cl</sub> - C <sub>cf</sub>	O <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>of</sub> - C <sub>of</sub> - C <sub>s2</sub>
C <sub>12</sub>	R <sub>cf</sub> - C <sub>cf</sub>	O <sub>12</sub>	R <sub>of</sub> - C <sub>of</sub>
C <sub>21</sub>	R <sub>cu</sub> - C <sub>cu</sub> - P <sub>2</sub> - L <sub>cl</sub>	O <sub>21</sub>	R <sub>ou</sub> + P <sub>2</sub> - C <sub>ou</sub> - C <sub>s2</sub> - L <sub>ou</sub>
C <sub>22</sub>	R <sub>cu</sub> - C <sub>cu</sub>	O <sub>22</sub>	R <sub>ou</sub> - C <sub>ou</sub> - L <sub>ou</sub>

**Table 4.** Calculation of the utility under a high-penalty conditional bond in payoff matrix in static model.

Variables	Descriptions	Variables	Descriptions
C <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>cf</sub> + R <sub>cl</sub> - C <sub>cf</sub> - ΔP <sub>4</sub>	O <sub>11</sub>	R <sub>of</sub> - C <sub>of</sub> - C <sub>s1</sub> + ΔP <sub>4</sub>
C <sub>12</sub>	R <sub>cf</sub> - C <sub>cf</sub>	O <sub>12</sub>	R <sub>of</sub> - C <sub>of</sub>
C <sub>21</sub>	R <sub>cu</sub> - C <sub>cu</sub> - P <sub>3</sub> - P <sub>1</sub> - L <sub>cl</sub> - ΔP <sub>4</sub>	O <sub>21</sub>	R <sub>of</sub> + P <sub>1</sub> - C <sub>ou</sub> - C <sub>s1</sub> + ΔP <sub>4</sub>
C <sub>22</sub>	R <sub>cu</sub> - C <sub>cu</sub>	O <sub>22</sub>	R <sub>ou</sub> - C <sub>ou</sub> - L <sub>ou</sub>

Equations (1) and (2) show the expected utility of contractors with the “not default” strategy and “default” strategy. Then, we calculated the average utility of contractors, as Equation (3) shows.

$$E1_x = y * C_{11} + (1 - y) * C_{12}, \tag{1}$$

$$E1_{1-x} = y * C_{21} + (1 - y) * C_{22}, \tag{2}$$

$$\bar{E1} = x * E1_x + (1 - x) * E1_{1-x}, \tag{3}$$

Equations (4) and (5) show the expected utility of owners with the “surety bond” strategy and “not surety bond” strategy. Then, we calculated the average utility of owners, as Equation (6) shows.

$$E2_y = x * O_{11} + (1 - x) * O_{21}, \tag{4}$$

$$E2_{1-y} = x * O_{12} + (1 - x) * O_{22}, \tag{5}$$

$$\bar{E2} = y * E2_y + (1 - y) * E2_{1-y}, \tag{6}$$

Resembling the description in the study of Friedman [52], dynamic differential equations are used as the replicator dynamic system to describe the frequency of an especial strategy used in a population. So, the replicator dynamic equations of Contractors,  $F(x)$ , and Owners,  $F(y)$ , are calculated as Equations (7) and (8) show.

$$F(x) = \frac{dx}{dt} = x(E1_x - \bar{E1}) = x(1 - x)[(C_{11} + C_{22} - C_{12} - C_{21})y + C_{12} - C_{22}], \tag{7}$$

$$F(y) = \frac{dy}{dt} = y(E2_y - \bar{E2}) = y(1 - y)[(O_{11} + O_{22} - O_{12} - O_{21})x + O_{21} - O_{22}], \tag{8}$$

#### 4.2. Static Model Analysis

##### 4.2.1. Static Model under Low-Penalty Unconditional Bond

We used the parameters in Table 3 to calculate Equations (7) and (8), and obtain the new equations, Equations (9) and (10). The two equations are the replicator dynamic system (I).

$$F(x) = x(1 - x)[(R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_2)y + R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf}], \tag{9}$$

$$F(y) = y(1 - y)[-P_2x + P_2 - C_{s2}], \tag{10}$$

**Proposition 1.** The equilibrium points of the replicator dynamic system (I) are (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1) and (x<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>1</sub>), x<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>1</sub> ∈ [0, 1]. The calculation of x<sub>1</sub> and y<sub>1</sub> is shown as Equations (11) and (12).

$$x_1 = \frac{P_2 - C_{s2}}{P_2}, \tag{11}$$

$$y_1 = \frac{R_{cu} - R_{cf} + C_{cf} - C_{cu}}{R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_2}, \tag{12}$$

**Proof 1.** Let Equation (9) = 0 and Equation (10) = 0, we can acquire the equilibrium points of the replicator dynamic system (I), (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1) and (x<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>1</sub>), when x<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>1</sub> ∈ [0, 1]. □

Not all of the equilibrium points are ESS [52], so the Jacobian matrix is used here to analyze the stability of the equilibrium points, as is shown by Equation (13).

$$J1 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial F(y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F(y)}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1 - 2x)[(R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_2)y + R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf}] & x(1 - x)(R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_2) \\ -y(1 - y)P_2 & (1 - 2y)(-P_2x + P_2 - C_{s2}) \end{pmatrix} \tag{13}$$

Then we calculated the *detJ* and *trJ* to analyze the stability of the equilibrium points. If *detJ* > 0, *trJ* < 0, the equilibrium points are ESS; if *detJ* > 0, *trJ* > 0, the equilibrium points are instability points; if *detJ* < 0, the equilibrium points are saddle points; if *detJ* > 0, *trJ* = 0, the equilibrium points are central points. The calculation of *detJ* and *trJ* is shown in Equations (14) and (15):

$$detJ1 = (1 - 2x)(1 - 2y)[(R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_2)y + R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf}](-P_2x + P_2 - C_{s2}) + x(1 - x)(R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_2)y(1 - y)P_2, \tag{14}$$

$$trJ1 = (1 - 2x)[(R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_2)y + R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf}] + (1 - 2y)(-P_2x + P_2 - C_{s2}), \tag{15}$$

**Proposition 2.** (1) When  $R_{cl} + P_2 + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ , (0, 1) is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (I) and the strategy is (default, surety bond).

(2) When  $R_{cl} + P_2 + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ , there is no ESS of the replicator dynamic system (I) and there is only a central point (x<sub>1</sub>, y<sub>1</sub>).

**Proof 2.** Based on the principles to judge the stability of the abovementioned equilibrium points, we can obtain the results in Table 5. □

**Table 5.** Stability of the equilibrium points in static model under low-penalty unconditional bond.

Equilibrium Points	$R_{cl} + P_2 + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$			$R_{cl} + P_2 + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$		
	<i>detJ1</i>	<i>trJ1</i>	State	<i>detJ1</i>	<i>trJ1</i>	State
(0, 0)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point
(0, 1)	+	−	ESS	−	±	Saddle point
(1, 0)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point
(1, 1)	+	+	Instability point	−	±	Saddle point
(x <sub>1</sub> , y <sub>1</sub> )	/	/	/	+	0	Central point

From the results in Table 5, we can see whether  $R_{cl} + P_2 + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  or  $R_{cl} + P_2 + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ , the ideal strategies cannot be reached under a low-penalty unconditional bond. Here  $C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  can be treated as the opportunistic profits of contractors. We assumed

that the value of  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$  are related to the CMCS promoted by the surety bond system—that is, the value of  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$  will be larger if CMCS is better developed. As the value of  $P_2$  is relatively smaller than  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$ , the relation between  $R_{cl} + P_2 + L_{cl}$  and  $C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  is mainly determined by the value of  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$ . Under the low-penalty unconditional bond, if the CMCS is not well-developed ( $R_{cl} + P_2 + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ), the ESS is (default, surety bond), which is absolutely not a good state. However, CMCS can be developed ( $R_{cl} + P_2 + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ) to reach a better but not ideal state. However, there is not an ESS in the latter case. So, we will introduce dynamic model analysis in Section 5 to further analyze the situation.

#### 4.2.2. Static Model under High-Penalty Conditional Bond

We used the parameters in Table 4 to calculate Equations (7) and (8), and obtain the new equations, Equations (16) and (17). The two equations are the replicator dynamic systems (II).

$$F(x) = x(1-x)[(R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_1 + P_3)y + R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf}], \quad (16)$$

$$F(y) = y(1-y)[(R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1)x + R_{of} + P_1 - C_{s1} + \Delta P_4 - R_{ou} + L_{ou}], \quad (17)$$

**Proposition 3.** *The equilibrium points of the replicator dynamic system (II) are  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$ ,  $x_2, y_2 \in [0, 1]$ . The calculation of  $x_2$  and  $y_2$  is shown in Equations (18) and (19).*

$$x_2 = \frac{R_{of} + P_1 - C_{s1} + \Delta P_4 - R_{ou} + L_{ou}}{L_{ou} + R_{of} + P_1 - R_{ou}}, \quad (18)$$

$$y_2 = \frac{R_{cu} - R_{cf} + C_{cf} - C_{cu}}{R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_1 + P_3}, \quad (19)$$

**Proof 3.** Let Equation (18) = 0 and Equation (19) = 0, we can obtain the equilibrium points of the replicator dynamic system (II),  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$  and  $(x_2, y_2)$ , when  $x_2, y_2 \in [0, 1]$ . □

Then we calculated the Jacobian matrix,  $detJ$  and  $trJ$  to analyze the stability of the equilibrium points. (The expression of the Jacobian matrix,  $detJ$  and  $trJ$  is provided in Appendix A as Equations (A1)–(A3)).

**Proposition 4.** (1) *When  $R_{cl} + P_3 + P_1 + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1} < \Delta P_4$ ,  $(0, 1)$  is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (II) and the strategy is (default, surety bond).*

(2) *When  $R_{cl} + P_3 + P_1 + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1} > \Delta P_4$ ,  $(0, 1)$  is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (II) and the strategy is (default, surety bond).*

(3) *When  $R_{cl} + P_3 + P_1 + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1} < \Delta P_4$ ,  $(1, 1)$  is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (II) and the strategy is (not default, surety bond).*

(4) *When  $R_{cl} + P_3 + P_1 + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1} > \Delta P_4$ , there is no ESS of the replicator dynamic system (II) and there is only a central point  $(x_2, y_2)$ .*

**Proof 4.** Based on the principles to judge the stability of the abovementioned equilibrium points, we can obtain the results in Table 6. □

**Table 6.** Stability of the equilibrium points in static model under high-penalty conditional bond.

Equilibrium Points	$R_{cl} + P_3 + P_1 + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$					
	$C_{s1} < \Delta P_4$			$C_{s1} > \Delta P_4$		
	detJ2	trJ2	State	detJ2	trJ2	State
(0, 0)	–	±	Saddle point	–	±	Saddle point
(0, 1)	+	–	ESS	+	–	ESS
(1, 0)	+	+	Instability point	–	±	Saddle point
(1, 1)	–	±	Saddle point	+	+	Instability point
Equilibrium Points	$R_{cl} + P_3 + P_1 + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$					
	$C_{s1} < \Delta P_4$			$C_{s1} > \Delta P_4$		
	detJ2	trJ2	State	detJ2	trJ2	State
(0, 0)	–	±	Saddle point	–	±	Saddle point
(0, 1)	–	±	Saddle point	–	±	Saddle point
(1, 0)	+	+	Instability point	–	±	Saddle point
(1, 1)	+	–	ESS	–	±	Saddle point
$(x_2, y_2)$	/	/	/	+	0	Central point

From the results in Table 6, we can see that if  $R_{cl} + P_3 + P_1 + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ , the strategy (default, surety bond) will be reached (no matter  $C_{s1} < \Delta P_4$  or  $C_{s1} > \Delta P_4$ ), which is not our aim. We can improve the state through a better developed CMCS ( $R_{cl} + P_3 + P_1 + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ) promoted by the surety bond system and a reduced cost of high-penalty conditional bond ( $C_{s1} < \Delta P_4$ ), and finally the ideal strategy (not default, surety bond) will thus be reached. However, if the cost of high-penalty conditional bonds cannot be reduced enough ( $C_{s1} > \Delta P_4$ ), there is not an ESS point. Thus, we need to further study the situation through dynamic model analysis in the following section.

## 5. Dynamic Model

### 5.1. Dynamic Model Description

In the construction industry, dynamic factors such as dynamic cost of surety bonds, dynamic punishment and so on are more realistic and desirable. In this section, we introduce dynamic factors to the EG model, and then propose a dynamic EG model to further analyze the behaviors between owners and contractors under both low-penalty unconditional bonds and high-penalty conditional bonds. In this paper, the dynamic EG model indicates the EG model with dynamic factors, while the static EG model indicates the EG model with static factors. The analysis follows the dynamic evolutionary game framework of [53,54].  $R_{cl}$ , the contractors’ long-term potential revenue from the good reputation of surety bond institutions, is supposed to decrease if more contractors choose the “not default” strategy, while  $L_{cl}$ , the contractors’ long-term potential loss from the poor reputation of surety bond institutions, is supposed to decrease with the growing ratio of contractors implementing the “default” strategy. So, the parameters,  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$ , are replaced by dynamic factors  $R_{cl}(1 - x)$  and  $L_{cl} * x$ , respectively, where  $R_{cl}$  indicates the upper bound value of contractors’ long-term revenue from the good reputation of surety bond institutions,  $L_{cl}$  indicates the upper bound value of contractors’ long-term loss from the poor reputation of surety bond institutions. We further assume that the cost of surety bonds ( $C_{s1}, C_{s2}$ ) and the contractors’ contract penalty for defaults ( $P_1, P_2$ ) will increase if the proportion of contractors adopting the “not default” strategy decreases, because contractors’ default behavior causes a high risk, which produces the risk premium. So, the parameters,  $C_{s1}$  (or  $C_{s2}$ ) and  $P_1$  (or  $P_2$ ), are replaced by  $C_{s1}(1 - px)$  (or  $C_{s2}(1 - qx)$ ) and  $P_1(1 - mx)$  (or  $P_2(1 - nx)$ ), respectively. In detail,  $p$  and  $q$  describe the influence of contractors’ “not default” strategy on the change of the cost of surety bonds, while  $m$  and  $n$  describe the influence of contractors’ “not default” strategy on the change of the contract penalty for default. Now  $C_{s1}$  (or  $C_{s2}$ ) and  $P_1$  (or  $P_2$ ) indicate the upper bound values of surety bond cost and

contract penalty for default, respectively. The new calculations of utility and related parameters that we have adjusted are shown in Tables 7–9.

**Table 7.** Calculation of the utility under low-penalty unconditional bond in payoff matrix in dynamic model.

Utility	Calculation	Utility	Calculation
$C_{11}$	$R_{cf} + R_{cl}(1 - x) - C_{cf}$	$O_{11}$	$R_{of} - C_{of} - C_{s2}(1 - qx)$
$C_{12}$	$R_{cf} - C_{cf}$	$O_{12}$	$R_{of} - C_{of}$
$C_{21}$	$R_{cu} - C_{cu} - P_2(1 - nx) - L_{cl} * x$	$O_{21}$	$R_{ou} + P_2(1 - nx) - C_{ou} - C_{s2}(1 - qx) - L_{ou}$
$C_{22}$	$R_{cu} - C_{cu}$	$O_{22}$	$R_{ou} - C_{ou} - L_{ou}$

**Table 8.** Calculation of the utility under high-penalty conditional bond in payoff matrix in dynamic model.

Variables	Descriptions	Variables	Descriptions
$C_{11}$	$R_{cf} + R_{cl}(1 - x) - C_{cf} - \Delta P_4$	$O_{11}$	$R_{of} - C_{of} - C_{s1}(1 - px) + \Delta P_4$
$C_{12}$	$R_{cf} - C_{cf}$	$O_{12}$	$R_{of} - C_{of}$
$C_{21}$	$R_{cu} - C_{cu} - P_3 - P_1(1 - mx) - L_{cl} * x - \Delta P_4$	$O_{21}$	$R_{of} + P_1(1 - mx) - C_{ou} - C_{s1}(1 - px) + \Delta P_4$
$C_{22}$	$R_{cu} - C_{cu}$	$O_{22}$	$R_{ou} - C_{ou} - L_{ou}$

**Table 9.** Descriptions of related parameters and variables in dynamic model.

Variables	Descriptions	Variables	Descriptions
$x$	The proportion of contractors adopting “not default” strategy	$y$	The proportion of owners adopting “surety bond” strategy
Parameters	Descriptions	Parameters	Descriptions
$R_{of}$	The owners’ revenue from the construction projects if the contractors adopt “not default” strategy	$C_{of}$	The owners’ cost on the construction projects if the contractors adopt “not default” strategy
$R_{ou}$	The owners’ revenue from the construction projects if the contractors adopt “default” strategy	$C_{ou}$	The owners’ cost on the construction projects if the contractors adopt “default” strategy
$R_{cf}$	The contractors’ revenue from the construction projects if they adopt “not default” strategy	$C_{cf}$	The contractors’ cost on the construction projects if they adopt “not default” strategy
$R_{cu}$	The contractors’ revenue from the construction projects if they adopt “default” strategy	$C_{cu}$	The contractors’ cost on the construction projects if they adopt “default” strategy
$R_{cl}(1 - x)$	The contractors’ dynamic long-term revenue from the good reputation in surety bond institutions	$L_{cl} * x$	The contractors’ dynamic long-term loss from the poor reputation in surety bond institutions
$P_1(1 - mx), m \in [0, 1]$	The contractors’ dynamic punishment for default under high-penalty conditional bond	$L_{ou}$	The owners’ loss resulting from the default of the contractors
$P_2(1 - nx), n \in [0, 1]$	The contractors’ dynamic punishment for default under low-penalty unconditional bond	$C_{s1}(1 - px), p \in [0, 1]$	The owners’ dynamic cost on the high-penalty conditional bond
$P_3$	The contractors’ reimbursement due to default under high-penalty conditional bond	$C_{s2}(1 - qx), q \in [0, 1]$	The owners’ dynamic cost on the low-penalty unconditional bond
$\Delta P_4$	The bid price reduction under high-penalty conditional bond		

## 5.2. Dynamic Model Analysis

### 5.2.1. Dynamic Model under Low-penalty Unconditional Bond

We used these new parameters to calculate Equations (7) and (8), and obtain the new equations, Equations (20) and (21). The two equations are the replicator dynamic system (III).

$$F(x) = x(1-x)[(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n)xy + (R_{cl} + P_2)y + R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf}], \quad (20)$$

$$F(y) = y(1-y)[P_2nx^2 + (C_{s2}q - P_2 - P_2n)x + P_2 - C_{s2}], \quad (21)$$

**Proposition 5.** *The equilibrium points of the replicator dynamic system (III) are (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1), (x<sub>3</sub>, y<sub>3</sub>) and (x<sub>4</sub>, 1), x<sub>3</sub>, y<sub>3</sub>, x<sub>4</sub> ∈ [0, 1]. The calculation of x<sub>3</sub>, y<sub>3</sub> and x<sub>4</sub> is shown in Equations (22)–(24).*

$$x_3 = \frac{P_2 + P_2n - C_{s2}q - \sqrt{(C_{s2}q - P_2 - P_2n)^2 - 4P_2n(P_2 - C_{s2})}}{2P_2n}, \quad (22)$$

$$y_3 = \frac{R_{cu} - R_{cf} + C_{cf} - C_{cu}}{(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n)x_3 + R_{cl} + P_2}, \quad (23)$$

$$x_4 = \frac{R_{cu} - R_{cf} + C_{cf} - C_{cu} - R_{cl} - P_2}{L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n}, \quad (24)$$

**Proof 5.** If Equation (20) = 0 and Equation (21) = 0, we can obtain the equilibrium points of the replicator dynamic system (III), (0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1), (x<sub>3</sub>, y<sub>3</sub>) and (x<sub>4</sub>, 1), when x<sub>3</sub>, y<sub>3</sub>, x<sub>4</sub> ∈ [0, 1]. □

Then we can calculate the Jacobian matrix, *detJ* and *trJ* to analyze the stability of the equilibrium points. (The expression of the Jacobian matrix, *detJ* and *trJ* are provided in Appendix A as Equations (A4)–(A6)).

**Proposition 6.** (1) *When  $P_2 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $P_2(1-n) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ , (0, 1) is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (III) and the strategy is (default, surety bond).*

(2) *When  $P_2 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $P_2(1-n) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ , (0, 1) is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (III) and the strategy is (default, surety bond). If  $x_4 \in [0, 1]$ ,  $y_3 \in [0, 1]$ , (x<sub>3</sub>, y<sub>3</sub>) is the central point.*

(3) *When  $P_2 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $P_2(1-n) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ , (x<sub>4</sub>, 1) is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (III) if  $x_4 \in [0, 1]$ ,  $y_3 \notin [0, 1]$  and there is also an asymptotic stable point (x<sub>3</sub>, y<sub>3</sub>) if  $x_4 \in [0, 1]$ ,  $y_3 \in [0, 1]$  and  $L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n < 0$ .*

(4) *When  $P_2 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $P_2(1-n) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ , there is no ESS of the replicator dynamic system (III). However, there is an asymptotic stable point (x<sub>3</sub>, y<sub>3</sub>) if  $x_4 \in [0, 1]$ ,  $y_3 \in [0, 1]$  and  $L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n < 0$ .*

**Proof 6.** Based on the principles to judge the stability of the abovementioned equilibrium points, we can obtain the result in Table 10. □

**Table 10.** Stability of the equilibrium points in dynamic model under low-penalty unconditional bond.

Equilibrium Points	$P_2 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$						
	$P_2(1 - n) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$			$P_2(1 - n) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$			
	<i>detJ3</i>	<i>trJ3</i>	State	<i>detJ3</i>	<i>trJ3</i>	State	Special Condition
(0, 0)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(0, 1)	+	−	ESS	+	−	ESS	/
(1, 0)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(1, 1)	+	+	Instability point	−	±	Saddle point	/
( $x_3, y_3$ )	/	/	/	+	+	Central point	$x_4 \in [0, 1]$ $y_3 \in [0, 1]$
( $x_4, 1$ )	/	/	/	−	±	Saddle point	$x_4 \in [0, 1]$ $y_3 \in [0, 1]$
( $x_4, 1$ )	/	/	/	+	+	Instability point	$x_4 \in [0, 1]$ $y_3 \notin [0, 1]$
Equilibrium Points	$P_2 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$						
	$P_2(1 - n) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$			$P_2(1 - n) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$			
	<i>detJ3</i>	<i>trJ3</i>	State	<i>detJ3</i>	<i>trJ3</i>	State	Special Condition
(0, 0)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(0, 1)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(1, 0)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(1, 1)	+	+	Instability point	−	±	Saddle point	/
( $x_3, y_3$ )	+	−	Asymptotic stable point	+	−	Asymptotic stable point	$x_4 \in [0, 1]$ $y_3 \in [0, 1]$ $L_{cl} - R_{cl2} - Pn < 0$
( $x_3, y_3$ )	/	/	/	+	+	Central point	$x_4 \in [0, 1]$ $y_3 \in [0, 1]$ $L_{cl} - R_{cl2} - Pn > 0$
( $x_4, 1$ )	−	±	Saddle point	/	/	/	$x_4 \in [0, 1]$ $y_3 \in [0, 1]$
( $x_4, 1$ )	+	−	ESS	/	/	/	$x_4 \in [0, 1]$ $y_3 \notin [0, 1]$

From the results in Table 10, we can see once the value of  $R_{cl}$ , the contractors’ long-term revenue from the good reputation in surety bond institutions, is not large enough ( $P_2 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ), the strategy (default, surety bond) will be reached as ESS under a low-penalty unconditional bond (no matter  $P_2(1 - n) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  or  $P_2(1 - n) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ), which is not our goal. So, we need to increase  $R_{cl}$  ( $P_2 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ) to reach a better state—that is, to increase the non-default contractors’ opportunity of getting the bid on construction projects in the future. If  $P_2(1 - n) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ , a good ESS strategy ( $x_4, 1$ ) and an asymptotic stable point ( $x_3, y_3$ ) will be reached. Then we decrease the default contractors’ opportunity of getting the bid on construction projects in the future to increase the value of  $L_{cl}$  ( $P_2(1 - n) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ). However, this scenario has no ESS and still has the asymptotic stable point ( $x_3, y_3$ ) when  $x_4 \in [0, 1]$ ,  $y_3 \in [0, 1]$  and  $L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_{2n} < 0$ . The numerical analysis on the dynamic EG model will be further discussed in Section 6.

### 5.2.2. Dynamic Model under High-Penalty Conditional Bond

We used these new parameters to calculate Equations (7) and (8), and obtain the new equations, Equations (25) and (26). The two equations are the replicator dynamic system (IV).

$$F(x) = x(1-x) \left[ (L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1 m)xy + (R_{cl} + P_1 + P_3)y + R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf} \right], \quad (25)$$

$$F(y) = y(1-y) \left[ \begin{array}{l} P_1 m x^2 + (R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1 - P_1 m + C_{s1} p)x \\ + R_{of} + P_1 - C_{s1} + \Delta P_4 - R_{ou} + L_{ou} \end{array} \right], \quad (26)$$

**Proposition 7.** The equilibrium points of the replicator dynamic system (IV) are  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(1, 1)$ ,  $(x_5, y_5)$  and  $(x_6, 1)$ ,  $x_5, y_5, x_6 \in [0, 1]$ . The calculation of  $x_5, y_5$  and  $x_6$  is shown in Equations (27)–(29).

$$x_5 = \frac{L_{ou} + R_{of} + P_1 + P_1 m - C_{s1} p - R_{ou} - \sqrt{\frac{(C_{s1} p + R_{ou} - L_{ou} - P_1 - P_1 m - R_{of})^2}{-4P_1 m (R_{of} + P_1 - C_{s1} + \Delta P_4 - R_{ou} + L_{ou})}}}{2P_1 m}, \quad (27)$$

$$y_5 = \frac{R_{cu} - R_{cf} + C_{cf} - C_{cu}}{(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1 m)x_4 + R_{cl} + P_1 + P_3}, \quad (28)$$

$$x_6 = \frac{R_{cu} - R_{cf} + C_{cf} - C_{cu} - R_{cl} - P_1 - P_3}{L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1 m}, \quad (29)$$

**Proof 7.** Let Equation (25) = 0 and Equation (26) = 0, we can obtain the equilibrium points of the replicator dynamic system (IV),  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(0, 1)$ ,  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(x_5, y_5)$  and  $(x_6, 1)$ , when  $x_5, y_5, x_6 \in [0, 1]$ .  $\square$

Then, we calculated the Jacobian matrix,  $detJ$  and  $trJ$  to analyze the stability of the equilibrium points. (The expression of Jacobian matrix,  $detJ$  and  $trJ$  are provided in Appendix A as Equations (A7)–(A9)).

**Proposition 8.** (1) When  $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$ ,  $(0, 1)$  is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (IV) and the strategy is (default, surety bond).

(2) When  $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$ ,  $(0, 1)$  is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (IV) and the strategy is (default, surety bond).

(3) When  $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$ ,  $(0, 1)$  and  $(1, 1)$  are both the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (IV) and the strategies are (default, surety bond) and (not default, surety bond).

(4) When  $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$ ,  $(0, 1)$  is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (IV) and the strategy is (default, surety bond).

(5) When  $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$ ,  $(x_6, 1)$  is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (IV) if  $x_6 \in [0, 1]$ .

(6) When  $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$ ,  $(x_6, 1)$  is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (IV) if  $x_6 \in [0, 1]$ ,  $y_5 \notin [0, 1]$ . There is also an asymptotic stable point  $(x_5, y_5)$  if  $x_6 \in [0, 1]$ ,  $y_5 \in [0, 1]$ .

(7) When  $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$ ,  $(1, 1)$  is the ESS of the replicator dynamic system (IV) and the strategy is (not default, surety bond).

(8) When  $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$ , there is no ESS of the replicator dynamic system (IV). However, there is an asymptotic stable point  $(x_5, y_5)$  if  $L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1 m < 0$ .



**Proof 8.** Based on the principles to judge the stability of the abovementioned equilibrium points, we can obtain the result in Table 11. □

**Table 11.** Stability of the equilibrium points in dynamic model under high-penalty conditional bond.

Equilibrium Points	$P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$						
	$C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$			$C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$			Special Condition
	detJ4	trJ4	State	detJ4	trJ4	State	
(0, 0)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(0, 1)	+	−	ESS	+	−	ESS	/
(1, 0)	+	+	Instability point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(1, 1)	−	±	Saddle point	+	+	Instability point	/
Equilibrium Points	$P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$						
	$C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$			$C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$			Special Condition
	detJ4	trJ4	State	detJ4	trJ4	State	
(0, 0)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(0, 1)	+	−	ESS	+	−	ESS	/
(1, 0)	+	+	Instability point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(1, 1)	+	−	ESS	−	±	Saddle point	/
( $x_5, y_5$ )	/	/	/	+	+	Central point	$x_6 \in [0, 1]$ $y_5 \in [0, 1]$
( $x_6, 1$ )	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	$x_6 \in [0, 1]$ $y_5 \in [0, 1]$
( $x_6, 1$ )	−	±	Saddle point	+	+	Instability point	$x_6 \in [0, 1]$ $y_5 \notin [0, 1]$
Equilibrium Points	$P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$						
	$C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$			$C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$			Special Condition
	detJ4	trJ4	State	detJ4	trJ4	State	
(0, 0)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(0, 1)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(1, 0)	+	+	Instability point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(1, 1)	−	±	Saddle point	+	+	Instability point	/
( $x_5, y_5$ )	/	/	/	+	−	Asymptotic stable point	$x_6 \in [0, 1]$ $y_5 \in [0, 1]$
( $x_6, 1$ )	+	−	ESS	−	±	Saddle point	$x_6 \in [0, 1]$ $y_5 \in [0, 1]$
( $x_6, 1$ )	+	−	ESS	+	−	ESS	$x_6 \in [0, 1]$ $y_5 \notin [0, 1]$
Equilibrium Points	$P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$						
	$C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$			$C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$			Special Condition
	detJ4	trJ4	State	detJ4	trJ4	State	
(0, 0)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(0, 1)	−	±	Saddle point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(1, 0)	+	+	Instability point	−	±	Saddle point	/
(1, 1)	+	−	ESS	−	±	Saddle point	/
( $x_5, y_5$ )	/	/	/	+	−	Asymptotic stable point	$L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_{1m} < 0$
( $x_5, y_5$ )	/	/	/	+	+	Central point	$L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_{1m} > 0$

From the results in Table 11, if the values of  $L_{cl}$ , and  $R_{cl}$  are not large enough, ( $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ), the strategy (default, surety bond) will be reached as ESS is under a high-penalty conditional bond (no matter  $C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$  or  $C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$ ), which is not an ideal state. If the value of  $L_{cl}$  increases when the value of  $R_{cl}$  remains unchanged ( $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ), the ESS strategy is still not ideal when the cost of the surety bond is not low enough ( $C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$ ). However, we can reduce the cost ( $C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$ ) to obtain two stable strategies, (default, surety bond) and (not default, surety bond). The latter strategy, (not default, surety bond) is the ideal ESS that we want to reach. If the value of  $R_{cl}$  increases and the value of  $L_{cl}$  remains unchanged ( $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} < C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ), there is a good ESS point ( $x_6, 1$ ) when  $x_6 \in [0, 1]$ ,  $y_5 \notin [0, 1]$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$ . We do not need to cut the cost of the surety bond ( $C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$ ) to reach a better state in this scenario, but we still need to do that when  $x_6 \in [0, 1]$ ,  $y_5 \in [0, 1]$  because we only have an asymptotic stable point ( $x_5, y_5$ ). Furthermore, if the values of  $L_{cl}$  and  $R_{cl}$  both increase ( $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ), the perfect ESS strategy (not default, surety bond) will be reached when  $C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$ . However, once the cost of surety bond is quite large ( $C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$ ), there is no ESS point and we only have the asymptotic stable point ( $x_5, y_5$ ) when  $L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1m > 0$ . In the following section, we will further analyze the numerical simulation under a high-penalty conditional bond together with a low-penalty unconditional bond.

## 6. Numerical Simulation

### 6.1. Case Assumption

Based on the analysis in Section 5, this section will further verify the contents of the dynamic evolutionary game analysis under a low-penalty unconditional bond and high-penalty conditional bond, and study the influence of  $L_{cl}$  (the contractors’ long-term loss from the poor reputation in surety bond institutions),  $R_{cl}$  (the contractors’ long-term revenue from the good reputation in surety bond institutions) and  $C_{s1}$  (or  $C_{s2}$ ) (the owners’ cost of surety bond) on the behaviors between contractors and owners through the numerical simulation on MATLAB software based on the function of ode45. We discuss the evolution path of the game strategy between owners and contractors based on the variables and parameters baseline assumptions shown in Table 12. The values of  $L_{cl}$ ,  $R_{cl}$  and  $C_{s1}$  (or  $C_{s2}$ ) will be set in the part of simulation, Section 6.2.

Table 12. Variables and parameters assumption for simulation.

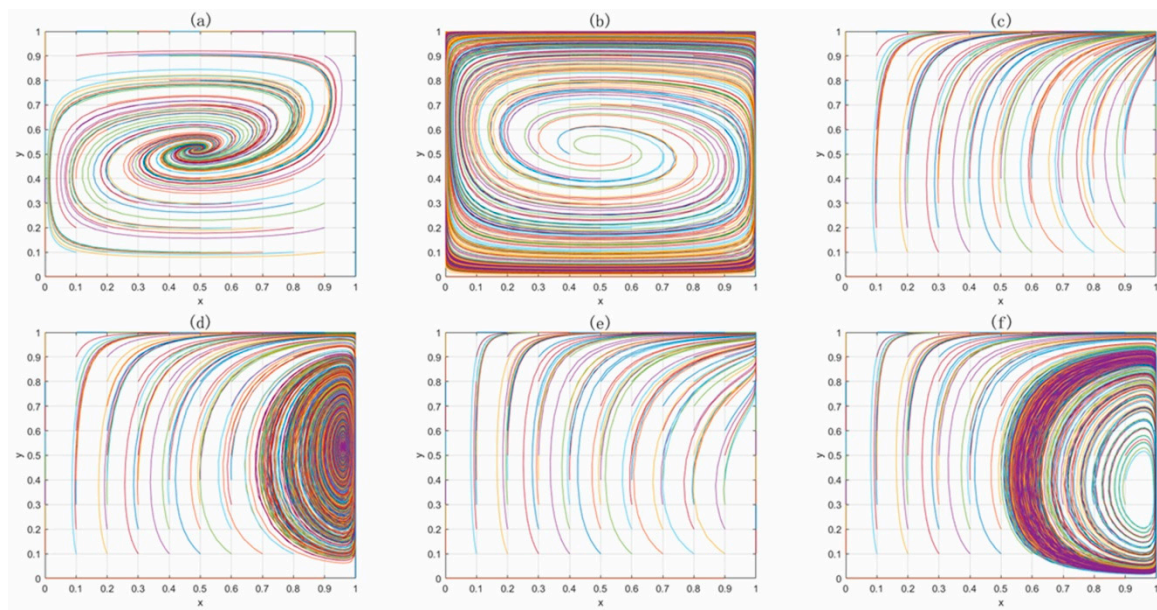
Variables	Values (Million Dollars)	Variables	Values (Million Dollars)
$R_{cf}$	1000	$C_{cf}$	900
$R_{cu}$	900	$C_{cu}$	600
$R_{of}$	1100	$P_3$	150
$R_{ou}$	300	$L_{ou}$	200
$\Delta P_4$	30	$P_1$	30
$P_2$	110	$C_{s2}$	50
Parameters	Values	Parameters	Values
$p$	0.3	$m$	0.5
$q$	0.3	$n$	0.5

### 6.2. Simulation

We used MATLAB software to simulate the different cases of a low-penalty unconditional bond and high-penalty conditional bond. In the simulation, we assumed that there are mainly two kinds of enterprises in the construction markets—growing enterprises and mature enterprises. For the growing enterprises, we set  $R_{cl} = 200$  and  $L_{cl} = 400$ , while for the mature enterprises, we set  $R_{cl} = 400$  and  $L_{cl} = 200$ . Cases 1 and 2 show the simulation under a low-penalty unconditional bond, and Cases 3 to 6

describe the simulation under a high-penalty conditional bond. The value of  $C_{s1}$  was set as 100 and 10, which indicates the high cost and low cost of the surety bond, respectively.

Case 1. For the mature enterprises under a low-penalty unconditional bond, we set  $R_{cl} = 400$  and  $L_{cl} = 200$ , with other parameters remaining unchanged, which meets the conditions of  $P_2 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $P_2(1 - n) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ . We chose 100 random initial points to simulate, and we set the starting time to 0 and terminal time to 10. The simulation result of the general evolution tendency is shown as Figure 1a. The point  $(x_3, y_3)$  is the asymptotic stable point.



**Figure 1.** Evolution paths of Case 1 to Case 6. (a) Case 1. (b) Case 2. (c) Case 3. (d) Case 4. (e) Case 5. (f) Case 6.

Case 2. For the growing enterprises under a low-penalty unconditional bond, we set  $R_{cl} = 200$  and  $L_{cl} = 400$ , with other parameters remaining unchanged, which meets the conditions of  $P_2 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $P_2(1 - n) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ . We chose 100 random initial points to simulate, and we set the starting time to 0 and terminal time to 10. The simulation result of the general evolution tendency is shown as Figure 1b. The point  $(x_3, y_3)$  is the central point.

Case 3. For the mature enterprises under a high-penalty conditional bond, we set  $R_{cl} = 400$ ,  $L_{cl} = 200$  and  $C_{s1} = 10$ , with other parameters remaining unchanged, which meets the conditions of  $P_3 + P_1 + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$ . We chose 100 random initial points to simulate, and we set the starting time to 0 and terminal time to 10. The simulation result of the general evolution tendency is shown as Figure 1c. The point  $(1, 1)$  is the ESS point, which means the “not default” strategy and “surety bond” strategy are the equilibrium choices of contractors and owners.

Case 4. For the mature enterprises under a high-penalty conditional bond, we set  $R_{cl} = 400$ ,  $L_{cl} = 200$  and  $C_{s1} = 100$ , with other parameters remaining unchanged, which meets the conditions of  $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$ . We chose 100 random initial points to simulate, and we set the starting time to 0 and terminal time to 10. The simulation result of the general evolution tendency is shown as Figure 1d. The point  $(x_5, y_5)$  is the asymptotic stable point.

Case 5. For the growing enterprises under a high-penalty conditional bond, we set  $R_{cl} = 200$ ,  $L_{cl} = 400$  and  $C_{s1} = 10$ , with other parameters remaining unchanged, which meets the conditions of  $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) < \Delta P_4$ . We chose 100 random initial points to simulate, and we set the starting time to 0 and terminal time to 10. The simulation result of the general evolution tendency is shown as Figure 1e. The point  $(1, 1)$  is the

ESS point, which means the “not default” strategy and “surety bond” strategy are the equilibrium choices of contractors and owners.

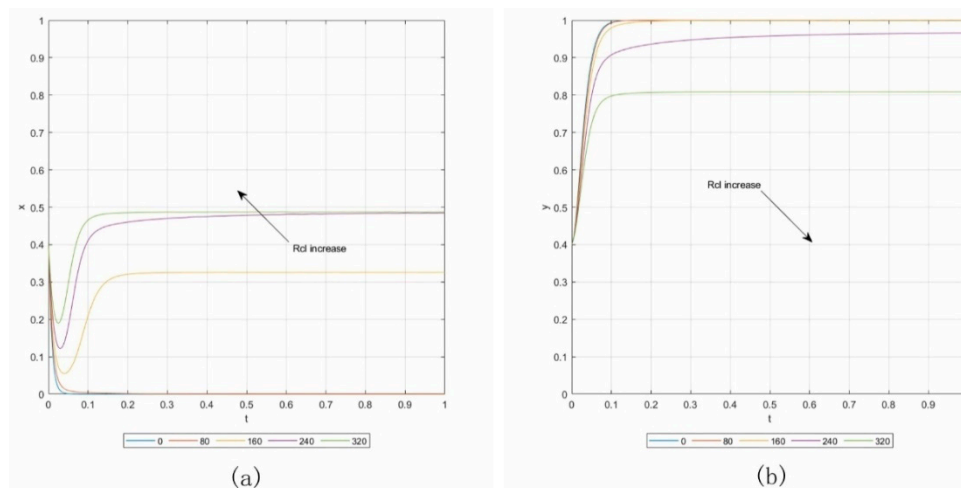
Case 6. For the growing enterprises under a high-penalty conditional bond, we set  $R_{cl} = 200$ ,  $L_{cl} = 400$  and  $C_{s1} = 100$ , with other parameters remaining unchanged, which meets the conditions of  $P_3 + P_1 + R_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$ ,  $P_3 + P_1(1 - m) + L_{cl} > C_{cf} + R_{cu} - R_{cf} - C_{cu}$  and  $C_{s1}(1 - p) > \Delta P_4$ . We chose 100 random initial points to simulate, and we set the starting time to 0 and terminal time to 10. The simulation result of the general evolution tendency is shown as Figure 1f. The point  $(x_5, y_5)$  is the central point.

From the simulation result, we can see that the results are in line with the dynamic analysis in Section 5.2. In the following part, the influence of  $L_{cl}$ ,  $R_{cl}$  and  $C_{s1}$  (or  $C_{s2}$ ) on the behaviors between owners and contractors will be further analyzed.

### 6.3. Influence Analysis of Parameters

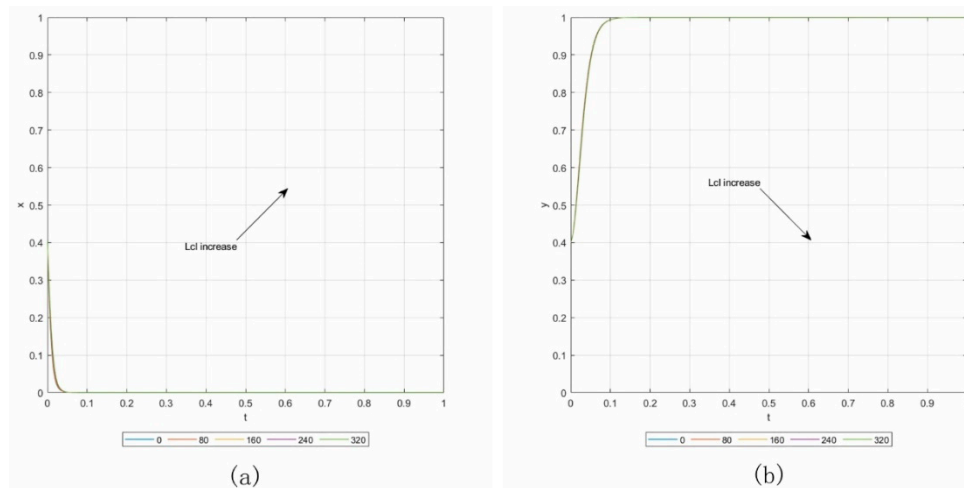
In this part, we will further analyze the influence of the parameters related to surety bonds on the behaviors between owners and contractors. Cases 1.1 to 1.4 describe the scenario under a low-penalty unconditional bond, while the analysis under a high-penalty conditional bond is shown in Case 2.1 to 2.7. Here, the starting time is set to 0 and the terminal time to 1 in Cases 1.1 to 2.6. In Case 2.7, the terminal time is set to 5 instead.

Case 1.1. By setting  $L_{cl} = 0$ ,  $C_{s2} = 50$ , and keeping the other parameters consistent with the baseline, the initial point is  $(0.4, 0.4)$ . Panels (a) and (b) in Figure 2 show the results of the sensitivity analysis, in which  $R_{cl}$  increases from 0 to 320 with an addition of 80. From panel (a), we can see that with an increasing  $R_{cl}$ , contractors are more likely to change its strategy from “default” to “not default”. The more loss caused by the poor reputation in surety bond institutions will help restrict the default behavior of contractors. For panel (b), if  $R_{cl}$  increases, the proportion of owners implementing the “surety bond” strategy will decrease.



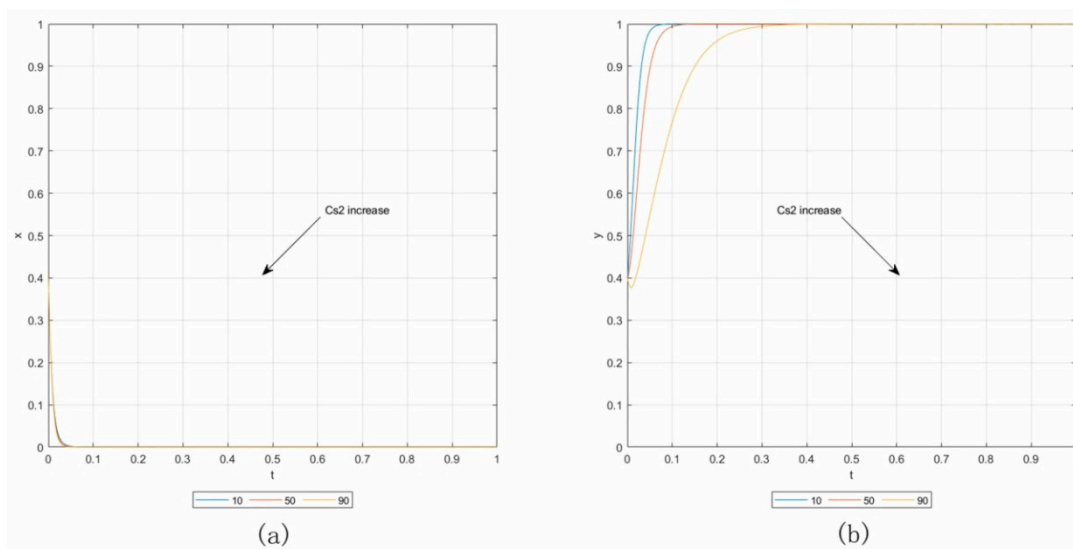
**Figure 2.** Influence of  $R_{cl}$  in Case 1.1. (a) Influence on contractors. (b) Influence on owners.

Case 1.2. By setting  $R_{cl} = 0$ ,  $C_{s2} = 50$ , and keeping the other parameters consistent with the baseline, the initial point is  $(0.4, 0.4)$ . Panels (a) and (b) in Figure 3 show the results of the sensitivity analysis, in which  $L_{cl}$  increases from 0 to 320 with an addition of 80. From the results, we can see that the changes of  $L_{cl}$  have almost no influence on the behaviors between owners and contractors.



**Figure 3.** Influence of  $L_{cl}$  in Case 1.2. (a) Influence on contractors. (b) Influence on owners.

Case 1.3. By setting  $R_{cl} = 0$ ,  $L_{cl} = 0$ , and keeping the other parameters consistent with the baseline, the initial point is (0.4, 0.4). Panels (a) and (b) in Figure 4 show the results of the sensitivity analysis, in which  $C_{s2}$  increases from 10 to 90 with an addition of 40. From panel (b), when  $C_{s2}$  increases, the strategies of owners and contractors do not change, but the owners reach the surety bond strategy much more slowly.



**Figure 4.** Influence of  $C_{s2}$  in Case 1.3. (a) Influence on contractors. (b) Influence on owners.

Case 1.4. By setting  $R_{cl} = 400$ ,  $L_{cl} = 200$ , and keeping the other parameters consistent with the baseline, the initial point is (0.4, 0.4). Panels (a) and (b) in Figure 5 show the results of the sensitivity analysis, in which  $C_{s2}$  increases from 10 to 90 with an addition of 40. From panels (a) and (b), the increasing  $C_{s2}$  has a great influence on the strategies of owners and contractors. More contractors are likely to change from the “not default” to “default” strategy, while the owners change from the surety bond to the “not surety bond” strategy.

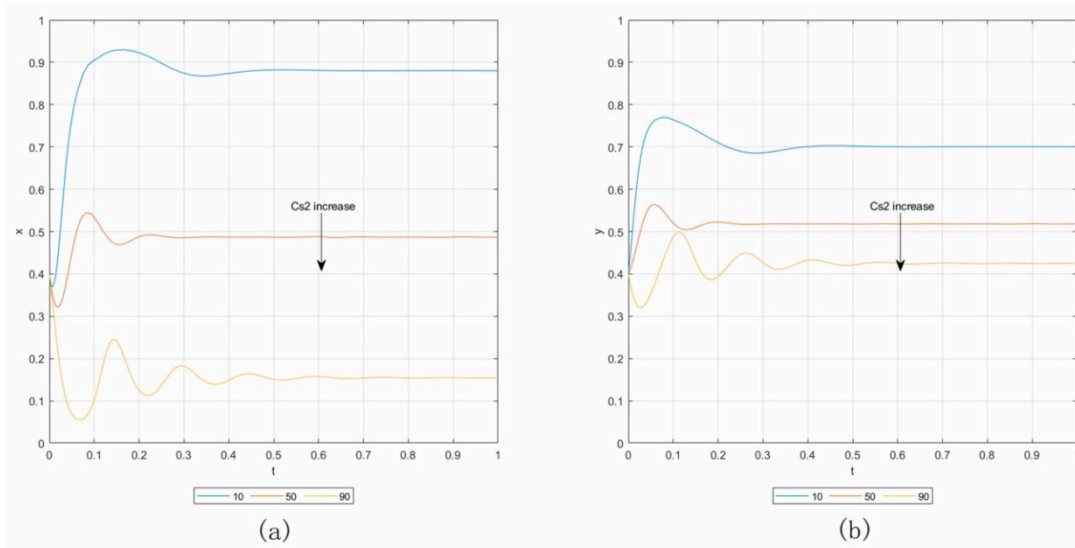


Figure 5. Influence of  $C_{s2}$  in Case 1.4. (a) Influence on contractors. (b) Influence on owners.

Case 2.1. By setting  $L_{cl} = 0$ ,  $C_{s1} = 70$ , and keeping the other parameters consistent with the baseline, the initial point is  $(0.4, 0.4)$ . Panels (a) and (b) in Figure 6 show the results of the sensitivity analysis, in which  $R_{cl}$  increases from 0 to 400 with an addition of 100. In panel (a), it can be seen that with the increasing  $R_{cl}$ , more contractors are likely to change their strategy from “default” to “not default”.

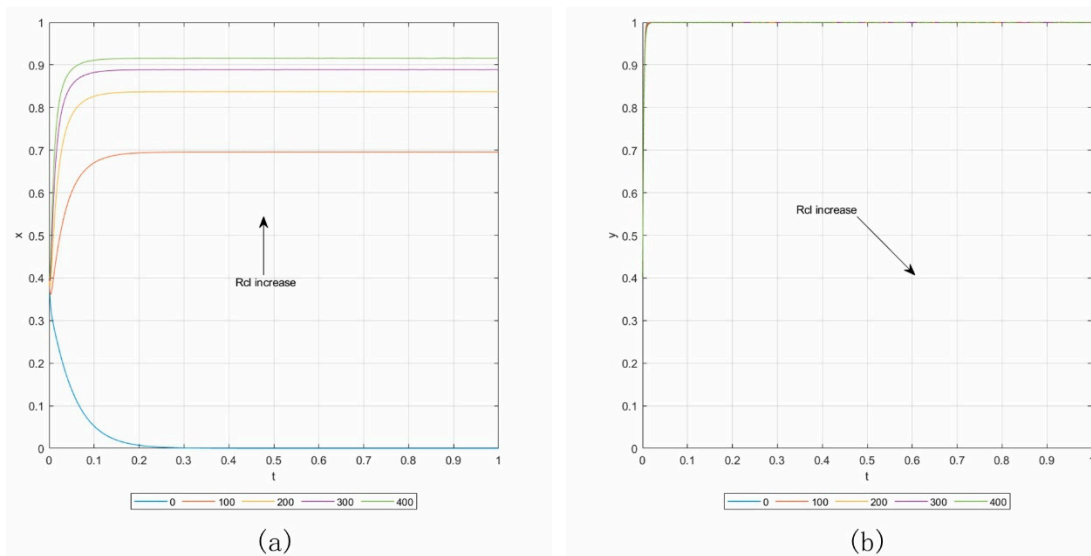


Figure 6. Influence of  $R_{cl}$  in Case 2.1. (a) Influence on contractors. (b) Influence on owners.

Case 2.2. By setting  $L_{cl} = 0$ ,  $C_{s1} = 10$ , and keeping the other parameters consistent with the baseline, the initial point is  $(0.4, 0.4)$ . Panels (a) and (b) in Figure 7 show the results of the sensitivity analysis, in which  $R_{cl}$  increases from 0 to 400 with an addition of 100. From panel (a), we can see that with the increasing  $R_{cl}$ , more contractors are likely to change their strategy from “default” to “not default”.

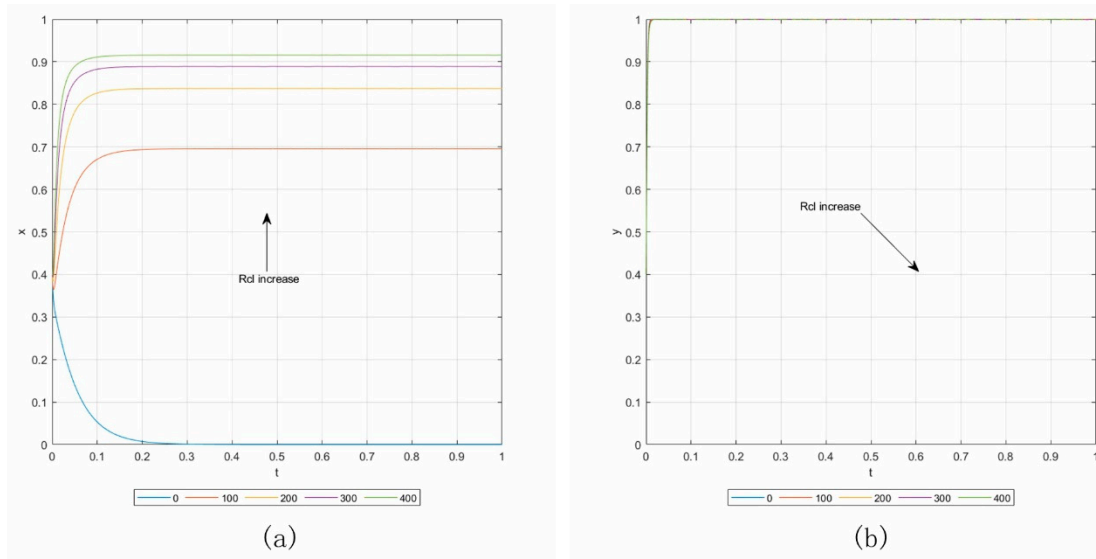


Figure 7. Influence of  $R_{cl}$  in Case 2.2. (a) Influence on contractors. (b) Influence on owners.

Case 2.3. By setting  $R_{cl} = 0$ ,  $C_{s1} = 70$ , and keeping the other parameters consistent with the baseline, the initial point is (0.4, 0.4). Panels (a) and (b) in Figure 8 show the results of the sensitivity analysis, in which  $L_{cl}$  increases from 0 to 400 with an addition of 100. From panel (a), we can see that when  $L_{cl}$  increases, more contractors are likely to change the “default” strategy to the “not default” strategy. However, the rate of convergence decreases with an increasing  $L_{cl}$ .

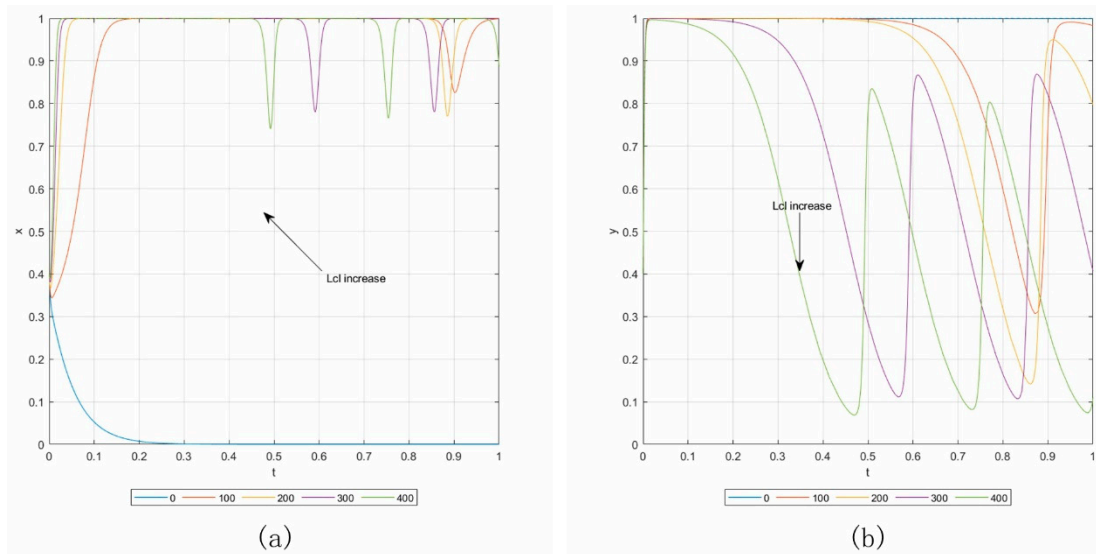
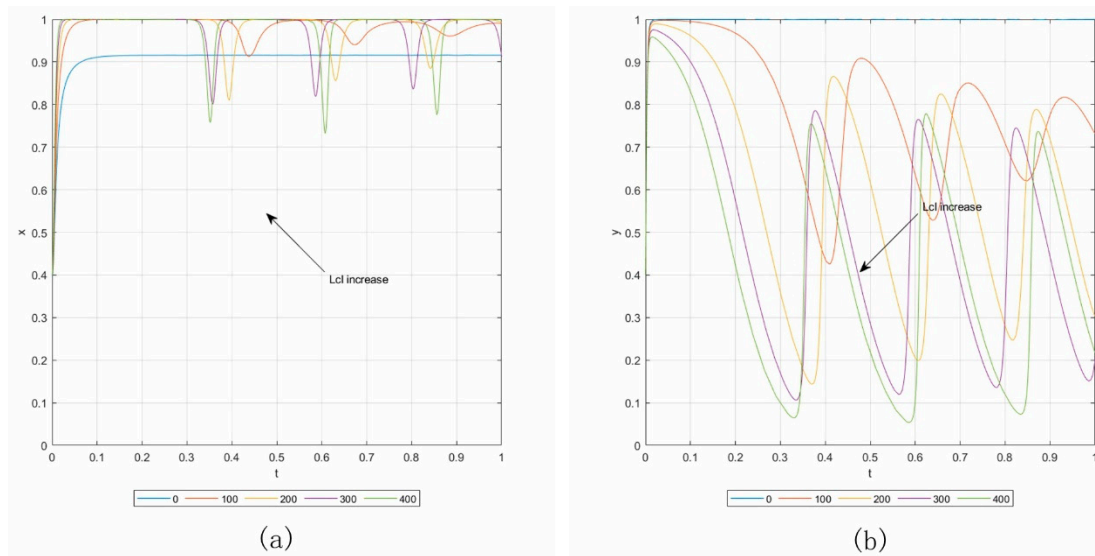


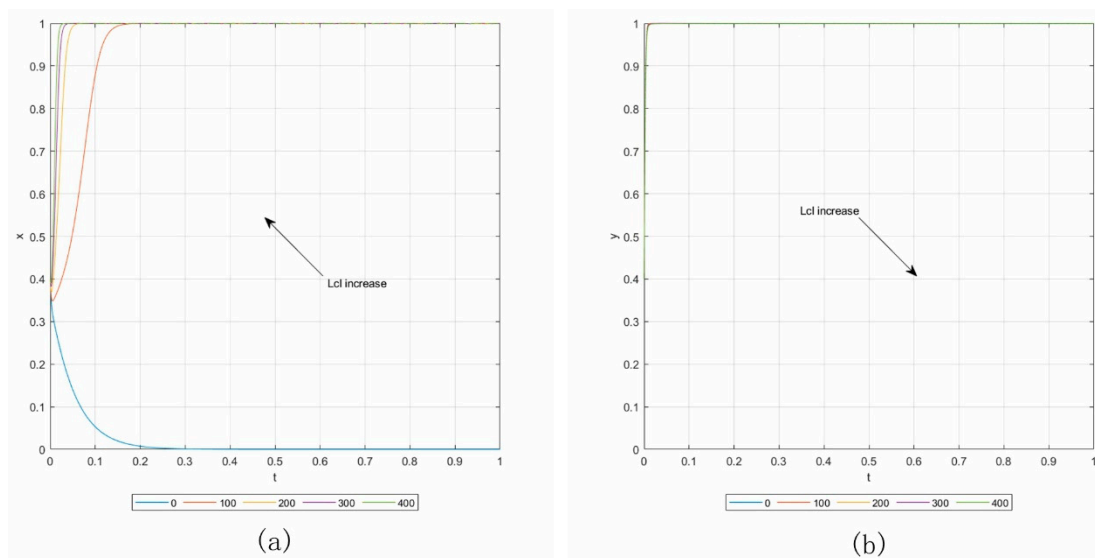
Figure 8. Influence of  $L_{cl}$  in Case 2.3. (a) Influence on contractors. (b) Influence on owners.

Case 2.4. By setting  $R_{cl} = 400$ ,  $C_{s1} = 70$ , and keeping the other parameters consistent with the baseline, the initial point is (0.4, 0.4). Panels (a) and (b) in Figure 9 show the results of the sensitivity analysis, in which  $L_{cl}$  increases from 0 to 400 with an addition of 100. In panel (a), it can be seen that if  $L_{cl}$  increases, the proportion of contractors adopting the “not default” strategy will also increase. Note that the rate of convergence decreases with the increasing  $L_{cl}$ .



**Figure 9.** Influence of  $L_{cl}$  in Case 2.4. (a) Influence on contractors. (b) Influence on owners.

Case 2.5. By setting  $R_{cl} = 0$ ,  $C_{s1} = 10$ , and keeping the other parameters consistent with the baseline, the initial point is  $(0.4, 0.4)$ . Panels (a) and (b) in Figure 10 show the results of the sensitivity analysis, in which  $L_{cl}$  increases from 0 to 400 with an addition of 100. In panel (a), more contractors are likely to implement the “not default” strategy with the increasing  $L_{cl}$ .



**Figure 10.** Influence of  $L_{cl}$  in Case 2.5. (a) Influence on contractors. (b) Influence on owners.

Case 2.6. By setting  $R_{cl} = 0$ ,  $L_{cl} = 0$ , and keeping the other parameters consistent with the baseline, the initial point is  $(0.4, 0.4)$ . Panels (a) and (b) in Figure 11 show the results of the sensitivity analysis, in which  $C_{s1}$  increases from 10 to 70 with an addition of 30. From the results, we can see that the changes of  $C_{s1}$  have almost no influence on the behaviors between owners and contractors.



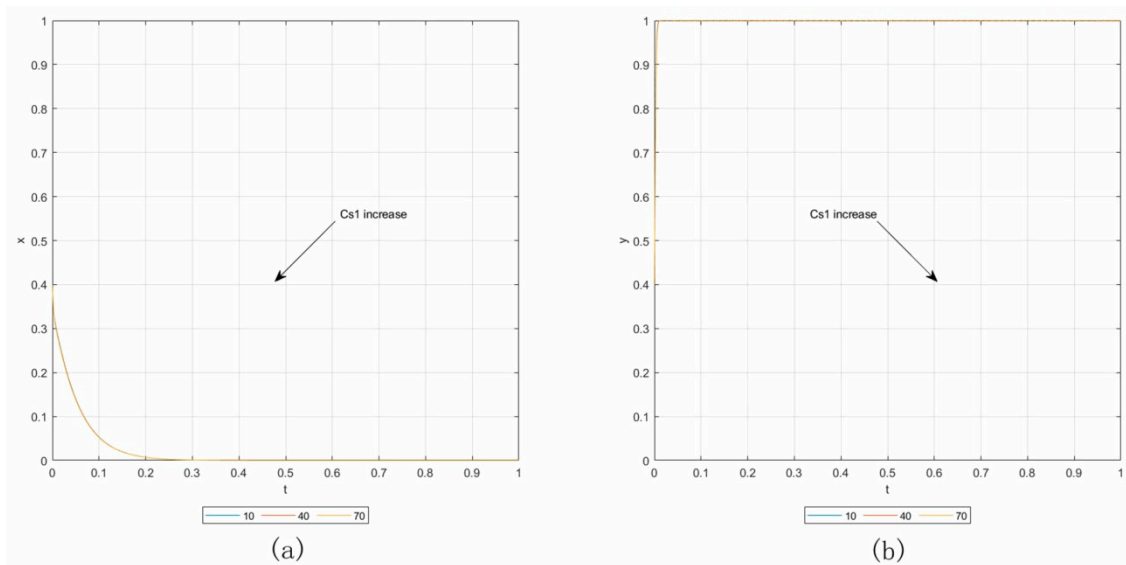


Figure 11. Influence of  $C_{s1}$  in Case 2.6. (a) Influence on contractors. (b) Influence on owners.

Case 2.7. By setting  $R_{cl} = 400, L_{cl} = 200$ , and keeping the other parameters consistent with the baseline, the initial point is  $(0.4, 0.4)$ . Panels (a) and (b) in Figure 12 show the results of the sensitivity analysis, in which  $C_{s1}$  increases from 10 to 70 with an addition of 30. We can see from both panels that the increasing  $C_{s1}$  will reduce the rate of convergence and change the strategies of owners and contractors. The proportion of contractors implementing the “not default” strategy and the ratio of owners implementing the “surety bond” strategy both decrease with an increasing  $C_{s1}$ .

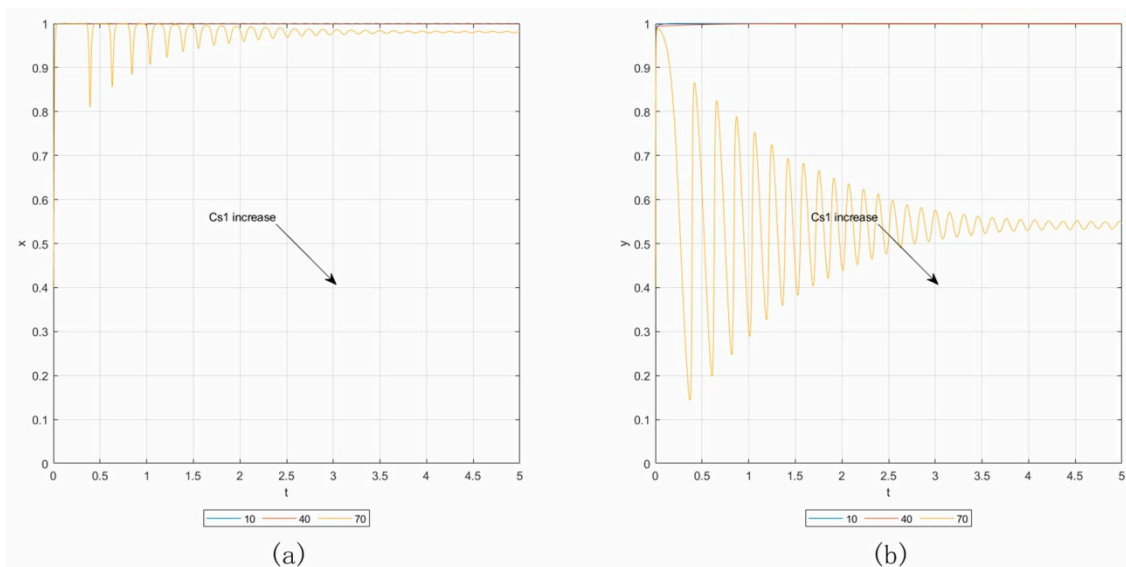


Figure 12. Influence of  $C_{s1}$  in Case 2.7. (a) Influence on contractors. (b) Influence on owners.

## 7. Discussions

This paper analyzes the behaviors between owners and contractors based on dynamic evolutionary game analysis, to discover how to use surety bonds to restrict the default behavior of contractors. Two circumstances are considered—the low-penalty unconditional bond and the high-penalty conditional bond. Though the perfect ESS strategy (not default, not surety bond) cannot be reached in any scenario, some cases still have the good ESS strategy (not default, surety bond). A numerical analysis is also conducted to further explore some parameters’ influence on the behaviors between owners and contractors. The results are discussed as following:

### 1. Low-penalty unconditional bond

In the analysis in Section 6.3,  $R_{cl}$  plays a leading role in the influence of the contractors' strategy choice. More contractors are likely to adopt the "not default" strategy with an increasing  $R_{cl}$ .  $C_{s2}$  is also an important factor that influences the contractors' behavior. When  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$  are large enough, the decreasing  $C_{s2}$  will help change the contractors' strategy from the "default" one to "not default" one. However, if  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$  are not large enough,  $C_{s2}$  has almost no influence on the contractors' behavior. For the factor  $L_{cl}$ , it has no effect on the strategy choice of contractors, unless combined with  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$ .

### 2. High-penalty conditional bond

In the analysis in Section 6.3,  $R_{cl}$  still plays a leading role in the influence of the contractors' strategy choice under a high-penalty conditional bond. With the value of  $R_{cl}$  increasing, more contractors tend to implement the "not default" strategy. Similar to the situation under a low-penalty unconditional bond,  $C_{s1}$  is also important to influence the contractors' behavior when  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$  are large enough, as the decreasing  $C_{s1}$  will help the contractors to implement the "not default" strategy with a better rate of convergence. However, different from the situation under a low-penalty unconditional bond, the factor  $L_{cl}$  produces a positive effect on the contractors' behavior. More contractors want to adopt the "not default" strategy when  $L_{cl}$  increases. However, if the difference between  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$  is reduced, the rate of convergence will also decrease.

### 3. Comparison

In summary, the high-penalty conditional bond is a preferred method to restrict contractors' default rather than the low-penalty unconditional bond. The factor  $R_{cl}$  has a more positive effect on the contractors' behavior under a high-penalty conditional bond. The effect of the cost of surety bonds is almost the same under these two kinds of surety bond, but generally the lower cost of a high-penalty conditional bond will produce more positive effects. The factor  $L_{cl}$  influences the contractors' behavior positively under a high-penalty conditional bond, while it has almost no influence under a low-penalty unconditional bond.

Based on the discussion above, we hope to give some advice to the policymakers to keep the sustainability of construction markets. The first advice is that the government should put forward the high-penalty conditional bond much more than the low-penalty unconditional bond. It is also necessary to establish the CMCS promoted by the surety bond system. The promotion of surety bonds will be helpful in the establishment of CMCS, as the information exchanged in surety bond systems can ensure that the non-default contractors will obtain more opportunities of construction projects while the default contractors will lose more opportunities in the future. As a result, the values of  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$  are positively determined by the development of CMCS, and we should further develop the CMCS to enlarge the values of  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$ . Moreover, we need to keep the value of  $R_{cl}$  a little larger than  $L_{cl}$  to reach a more efficient system according to the discussion above. That is to say, the long-term revenue of the "not default" strategy should exceed the long-term loss of the "default" strategy. Furthermore, a larger gap between  $R_{cl}$  and  $L_{cl}$  will help the market to reach the ideal state more quickly. Second, reducing the cost of surety bonds is helpful to the contractors' "not default" strategy choice only when the CMCS has been established as driven by surety bonds. If the CMCS is not developed well, the cost of surety bonds almost produces no effects on the contractors' strategy. As a result, CMCS should first be established, and then surety bond institutions need to be subsidized to reduce the cost at the early stage. After the surety bond system has been well developed, some discounts can be provided for the companies with a good reputation.

## 8. Conclusions

The issue of default in the construction markets is quite important, as it concerns the sustainability of the construction industry. In this paper, we analyzed the mechanism and influential factors of owners' and contractors' behaviors under surety bonds, from a new perspective of evolutionary game

theory. Another contribution we have made is the dynamic evolutionary game model considering the dynamic factors to solve the problem. The analysis results and the proposed policy suggestions might be suitable for the countries where the CMCS has not been established, such as China. However, there are still some limitations in this paper. First, we just finished the analysis of the behaviors between the owners and the contractors. More parties need to be included through the complex networks and agent models in future work. Second, the analysis in this paper was based on synthetic data, so more real data can be gathered to further evaluate the analysis in the future. Finally, the functions of dynamic factors in this paper are linear. Future studies can explore more types of functions.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, Formal Analysis, Investigation, Data Curation, Writing—Original Draft, J.J. Supervision, X.D. Conceptualization, Validation, Resources, Visualization, Project Administration, Writing—Review and Editing, R.M. Resources, Visualization, Project Administration, Writing—Review and Editing, Y.R. Methodology, Visualization, Project Administration, Writing—Review and Editing, S.A. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

**Funding:** This research was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, grant number 71872094 and 71473145, and the Tsinghua University Tutor Research Fund.

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest. The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, or in the decision to publish the results.

## Appendix A

The Jacobian matrix,  $detJ$  and  $trJ$  in replicator dynamic system (II):

$$J2 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial F(y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F(y)}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1-2x) \begin{bmatrix} (R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_1 + P_3)y \\ +R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf} \end{bmatrix} & x(1-x)(R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_1 + P_3) \\ y(1-y)(R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1) & (1-2y) \begin{bmatrix} (R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1)x + R_{of} \\ +P_1 - C_{s1} + \Delta P_4 - R_{ou} + L_{ou} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \quad (A1)$$

$$detJ2 = (1-2x) \begin{bmatrix} (R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_1 + P_3)y \\ +R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf} \end{bmatrix} (1-2y) \begin{bmatrix} (R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1)x + R_{of} \\ +P_1 - C_{s1} + \Delta P_4 - R_{ou} + L_{ou} \end{bmatrix} - x(1-x)(R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_1 + P_3)y(1-y)(R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1), \quad (A2)$$

$$trJ2 = (1-2x) \begin{bmatrix} (R_{cl} + L_{cl} + P_1 + P_3)y \\ +R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf} \end{bmatrix} + (1-2y) \begin{bmatrix} (R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1)x + R_{of} \\ +P_1 - C_{s1} + \Delta P_4 - R_{ou} + L_{ou} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (A3)$$

The Jacobian matrix,  $detJ$  and  $trJ$  in replicator dynamic system (III):

$$J3 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial F(y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F(y)}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} (1-2x) \begin{bmatrix} (L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n)xy + (R_{cl} + P_2)y \\ +R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf} \end{bmatrix} + (x-x^2)(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n)y & x(1-x)[(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n)x + R_{cl} + P_2] \\ y(1-y)(2P_2nx + C_{s2}q - P_2 - P_2n) & (1-2y) \begin{bmatrix} P_2nx^2 + (C_{s2}q - P_2 - P_2n)x \\ +P_2 - C_{s2} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \quad (A4)$$

$$detJ3 = \left\{ (1-2x) \begin{bmatrix} (L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n)xy + (R_{cl} + P_2)y \\ +R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf} \end{bmatrix} + (x-x^2)(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n)y \right\} (1-2y) \begin{bmatrix} P_2nx^2 + (C_{s2}q - P_2 - P_2n)x \\ +P_2 - C_{s2} \end{bmatrix} - x(1-x)[(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n)x + R_{cl} + P_2]y(1-y)(2P_2nx + C_{s2}q - P_2 - P_2n), \quad (A5)$$

$$trJ3 = (1-2x) \left[ \begin{array}{c} (L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n)xy + (R_{cl} + P_2)y \\ + R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf} \end{array} \right] + (x-x^2)(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_2n)y \\ + (1-2y) \left[ \begin{array}{c} P_2nx^2 + (C_{s2}q - P_2 - P_2n)x \\ + P_2 - C_{s2} \end{array} \right] \quad (A6)$$

The Jacobian matrix, *detJ* and *trJ* in replicator dynamic system (IV):

$$J4 = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F(x)}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial F(y)}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial F(y)}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} = \left( \begin{array}{cc} (1-2x) \left[ \begin{array}{c} (L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1m)xy + (R_{cl} + P_1 + P_3)y \\ + R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf} \end{array} \right] + (x-x^2)(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1m)y & x(1-x)[(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1m)x + R_{cl} + P_1 + P_3] \\ y(1-y)(2P_1mx + R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1 - P_1m + C_{s1}p) & (1-2y) \left[ \begin{array}{c} P_1mx^2 + (R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1 - P_1m + C_{s1}p)x \\ + R_{of} + P_1 - C_{s1} + \Delta P_4 - R_{ou} + L_{ou} \end{array} \right] \end{array} \right) \quad (A7)$$

$$detJ4 = \left\{ (1-2x) \left[ \begin{array}{c} (L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1m)xy + (R_{cl} + P_1 + P_3)y \\ + R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf} \end{array} \right] + (x-x^2)(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1m)y \right\} (1-2y) \left[ \begin{array}{c} P_1mx^2 + (R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1 - P_1m + C_{s1}p)x \\ + R_{of} + P_1 - C_{s1} + \Delta P_4 - R_{ou} + L_{ou} \end{array} \right] - x(1-x) [(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1m)x + R_{cl} + P_1 + P_3] y(1-y) (2P_1mx + R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1 - P_1m + C_{s1}p), \quad (A8)$$

$$trJ4 = (1-2x) \left[ \begin{array}{c} (L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1m)xy + (R_{cl} + P_1 + P_3)y \\ + R_{cf} - R_{cu} + C_{cu} - C_{cf} \end{array} \right] + (x-x^2)(L_{cl} - R_{cl} - P_1m)y \\ + (1-2y) \left[ \begin{array}{c} P_1mx^2 + (R_{ou} - L_{ou} - R_{of} - P_1 - P_1m + C_{s1}p)x \\ + R_{of} + P_1 - C_{s1} + \Delta P_4 - R_{ou} + L_{ou} \end{array} \right] \quad (A9)$$

## References

- Chava, S.; Jarrow, R.A. Bankruptcy prediction with industry effects. *Rev. Finance* **2004**, *8*, 537–569. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Tserng, H.P.; Lin, G.-F.; Tsai, L.K.; Chen, P.-C. An enforced support vector machine model for construction contractor default prediction. *Autom. Constr.* **2011**, *20*, 1242–1249. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Cruz, C.O.; Marques, R.C. Using probabilistic methods to estimate the public sector comparator. *Comput. Civ. Infrastruct. Eng.* **2012**, *27*, 782–800. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Horta, I.M.; Camanho, A.S. Company failure prediction in the construction industry. *Expert Syst. Appl.* **2013**, *40*, 6253–6257. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Tserng, H.P.; Ngo, T.L.; Chen, P.C.; Tran, L.Q. A grey system theory-based default prediction model for construction firms. *Comput. Civ. Infrastruct. Eng.* **2014**, *30*, 120–134. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Wu, W.-W. Beyond business failure prediction. *Expert Syst. Appl.* **2010**, *37*, 2371–2376. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Kangari, R.; Farid, F.; Elgharib, H.M. Financial performance analysis for construction industry. *J. Constr. Eng. Manag.* **1992**, *118*, 349–361. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Russell, J.S.; Zhai, H. Predicting contractor failure using stochastic dynamics of economic and financial variables. *J. Constr. Eng. Manag.* **1996**, *122*, 183–191. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Ng, S.T.; Wong, J.M.; Zhang, J. Applying Z-score model to distinguish insolvent construction companies in China. *Habitat Int.* **2011**, *35*, 599–607. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Tserng, H.P.; Chen, P.-C.; Huang, W.-H.; Lei, M.C.; Tran, Q.H. Prediction of default probability for construction firms using the logit model. *J. Civ. Eng. Manag.* **2014**, *20*, 247–255. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Cheng, M.-Y.; Hoang, N.-D.; Limanto, L.; Wu, Y.-W. A novel hybrid intelligent approach for contractor default status prediction. *Knowl.-Based Syst.* **2014**, *71*, 314–321. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- Choi, H.; Son, H.; Kim, C. Predicting financial distress of contractors in the construction industry using ensemble learning. *Expert Syst. Appl.* **2018**, *110*, 1–10. [\[CrossRef\]](#)
- You, J.; Chen, Y.; Wang, W.; Shi, C. Uncertainty, opportunistic behavior, and governance in construction projects: The efficacy of contracts. *Int. J. Proj. Manag.* **2018**, *36*, 795–807. [\[CrossRef\]](#)

14. Nasir, M.K.; Hadikusumo, B.H.W. System dynamics model of contractual relationships between owner and contractor in construction projects. *J. Manag. Eng.* **2019**, *35*, 04018052. [[CrossRef](#)]
15. Zhang, L.; Qian, Q. How mediated power affects opportunism in owner–contractor relationships: The role of risk perceptions. *Int. J. Proj. Manag.* **2017**, *35*, 516–529. [[CrossRef](#)]
16. Liu, J.; Zhao, X.; Li, Y. Exploring the factors inducing contractors’ unethical behavior: Case of China. *J. Prof. Issues Eng. Educ. Pr.* **2017**, *143*, 04016023. [[CrossRef](#)]
17. Lu, W.; Zhang, L.; Zhang, L. Effect of contract completeness on contractors’ opportunistic behavior and the moderating role of interdependence. *J. Constr. Eng. Manag.* **2016**, *142*, 04016004. [[CrossRef](#)]
18. Zhang, S.; Zhang, S.; Gao, Y.; Ding, X. Contractual governance: Effects of risk allocation on contractors’ cooperative behavior in construction projects. *J. Constr. Eng. Manag.* **2016**, *142*, 04016005. [[CrossRef](#)]
19. Kangari, R.; Bakheet, M. Construction surety bonding. *J. Constr. Eng. Manag.* **2001**, *127*, 232–238. [[CrossRef](#)]
20. Awad, A.; Fayek, A.R. Adaptive learning of contractor default prediction model for surety bonding. *J. Constr. Eng. Manag.* **2013**, *139*, 694–704. [[CrossRef](#)]
21. Deng, X.; Ding, S.; Tian, Q. Reasons underlying a mandatory high penalty construction contract bonding system. *J. Constr. Eng. Manag.* **2004**, *130*, 67–74. [[CrossRef](#)]
22. Eaglestone, F.N.; Smyth, C. *Insurance under the ICE Contract*; Godwin: London, UK, 1985.
23. Russell, J.S. *Surety Bonds for Construction Contracts*; American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE): Reston, VA, USA, 2000.
24. Winston, S.; Ichniowski, T. Procurement: Miller act reforms approved by house. *Eng. Newsrev.* **1999**, *243*, 11.
25. Bayraktar, M.E.; Hastak, M. Scoring approach to construction bond underwriting. *J. Constr. Eng. Manag.* **2010**, *136*, 957–967. [[CrossRef](#)]
26. Marsh, K.; Fayek, A.R. SuretyAssist: Fuzzy expert system to assist surety underwriters in evaluating construction contractors for bonding. *J. Constr. Eng. Manag.* **2010**, *136*, 1219–1226. [[CrossRef](#)]
27. Awad, A.; Fayek, A.R. A decision support system for contractor prequalification for surety bonding. *Autom. Constr.* **2012**, *21*, 89–98. [[CrossRef](#)]
28. El-Mashaleh, M.S.; Horta, I.M. Evaluating contractors for bonding: DEA decision making model for surety underwriters. *J. Manag. Eng.* **2016**, *32*, 04015020. [[CrossRef](#)]
29. Al-Sobiei, O.S.; Arditi, D.; Polat, G. Managing owner’s risk of contractor default. *J. Constr. Eng. Manag.* **2005**, *131*, 973–978. [[CrossRef](#)]
30. Nash, J. Non-cooperative games. *Ann. Math.* **1951**, *54*, 286–295. [[CrossRef](#)]
31. Smith, J.M.; Price, G.R. The logic of animal conflict. *Nat. Cell Biol.* **1973**, *246*, 15–18. [[CrossRef](#)]
32. Smith, J.M. The theory of games and the evolution of animal conflicts. *J. Theor. Biol.* **1974**, *47*, 209–221. [[CrossRef](#)]
33. Taylor, P.D.; Jonker, L.B. Evolutionary stable strategies and game dynamics. *Math. Biosci.* **1978**, *40*, 145–156. [[CrossRef](#)]
34. Bester, H.; Güth, W. Is altruism evolutionarily stable? *J. Econ. Behav. Organ.* **1998**, *34*, 193–209. [[CrossRef](#)]
35. Dufwenberg, M.; Güth, W. Indirect evolution vs. strategic delegation: A comparison of two approaches to explaining economic institutions. *Eur. J. Political-Econ.* **1999**, *15*, 281–295. [[CrossRef](#)]
36. Naini, S.G.J.; Aliahmadi, A.R.; Jafari-Eskandari, M. Designing a mixed performance measurement system for environmental supply chain management using evolutionary game theory and balanced scorecard: A case study of an auto industry supply chain. *Resour. Conserv. Recycl.* **2011**, *55*, 593–603. [[CrossRef](#)]
37. Wang, G.; Xue, Y.; Skibniewski, M.J.; Song, J.; Lu, H. Analysis of private investors conduct strategies by governments supervising public-private partnership projects in the new media era. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 4723. [[CrossRef](#)]
38. Li, L.; Li, Z.; Jiang, L.; Wu, G.; Cheng, D. Enhanced cooperation among stakeholders in PPP mega-infrastructure projects: A China study. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 2791. [[CrossRef](#)]
39. Zhu, J.; Fang, M.; Shi, Q.; Wang, P.; Li, Q. Contractor cooperation mechanism and evolution of the green supply chain in mega projects. *Sustainability* **2018**, *10*, 4306. [[CrossRef](#)]
40. Hao, C.; Du, Q.; Huang, Y.; Shao, L.; Yan, Y. Evolutionary game analysis on knowledge-sharing behavior in the construction supply chain. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 5319. [[CrossRef](#)]
41. Yang, Y.; Tang, W.; Shen, W.; Wang, T. Enhancing risk management by partnering in international EPC projects: Perspective from evolutionary game in chinese construction companies. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 5332. [[CrossRef](#)]

42. Zheng, L.; Lu, W.; Chen, K.; Chau, K.W.; Niu, Y. Benefit sharing for BIM implementation: Tackling the moral hazard dilemma in inter-firm cooperation. *Int. J. Proj. Manag.* **2017**, *35*, 393–405. [[CrossRef](#)]
43. Du, Y.; Zhou, H.; Yuan, Y.; Xue, H. Exploring the moral hazard evolutionary mechanism for bim implementation in an integrated project team. *Sustainability* **2019**, *11*, 5719. [[CrossRef](#)]
44. Jide, S.; Xincheng, W.; Liangfa, S. Research on the mobility behaviour of Chinese construction workers based on evolutionary game theory. *Econ. Res.* **2018**, *31*, 1–14. [[CrossRef](#)]
45. Pi, Z.; Gao, X.; Chen, L.; Liu, J. The new path to improve construction safety performance in China: An evolutionary game theoretic approach. *Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Heal.* **2019**, *16*, 2443. [[CrossRef](#)] [[PubMed](#)]
46. Chen, Y.; Zhu, D.; Zhou, L. A game theory analysis of promoting the spongy city construction at the building and community scale. *Habitat Int.* **2019**, *86*, 91–100. [[CrossRef](#)]
47. Chen, J.; Hua, C.; Liu, C. Considerations for better construction and demolition waste management: Identifying the decision behaviors of contractors and government departments through a game theory decision-making model. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2019**, *212*, 190–199. [[CrossRef](#)]
48. Jide, S.; Xincheng, W.; Liangfa, S. Chinese construction workers' behaviour towards attending vocational skills trainings: Evolutionary game theory with government participation. *J. Differ. Equ. Appl.* **2016**, *23*, 468–485. [[CrossRef](#)]
49. Shi, Q.; Zhu, J.; Li, Q. Cooperative evolutionary game and applications in construction supplier tendency. *Complexity* **2018**, *2018*, 8401813. [[CrossRef](#)]
50. Xu, X.; Li, Z.; Wang, J.; Huang, W. Collaboration between designers and contractors to improve building energy performance. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2019**, *219*, 20–32. [[CrossRef](#)]
51. Pan, Y.; Deng, X.; Maqbool, R.; Niu, W. Insurance crisis, legal environment, and the sustainability of professional liability insurance market in the construction industry: Based on the US market. *Adv. Civ. Eng.* **2019**, *2019*, 1614868. [[CrossRef](#)]
52. Friedman, D. Evolutionary games in economics. *Econ. J. Econ. Soc.* **1991**, *59*, 637. [[CrossRef](#)]
53. Chen, W.; Hu, Z.-H. Using evolutionary game theory to study governments and manufacturers' behavioral strategies under various carbon taxes and subsidies. *J. Clean. Prod.* **2018**, *201*, 123–141. [[CrossRef](#)]
54. Fang, Y.; Chen, L.; Mei, S.; Wei, W.; Huang, S.; Liu, F. Coal or electricity? An evolutionary game approach to investigate fuel choices of urban heat supply systems. *Energy* **2019**, *181*, 107–122. [[CrossRef](#)]

**Publisher's Note:** MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



© 2020 by the authors. Licensee MDPI, Basel, Switzerland. This article is an open access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).