

Entry Deterrence in Procurement Auctions*

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Job Market Paper

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Abstract

Firms have incentives to alter competitors' beliefs about their entry to deter others from entering the market. They may achieve this objective by disclosing their intent to enter. We study procurement auctions conducted by Montana Department of Transportation, where a designated online Q&A forum serves as an entry disclosure device. We specify and estimate a model of procurement auctions with costly entry, in which firms have the option to disclose entry. We find that disclosure deters entry from others, and disclosure is beneficial for a firm if they can disclose at an early period. Overall, the availability of disclosure device decreases the auctioneer's payment by 6.3%, while increasing the winner's construction costs by 4.5% and decreasing the total entry costs by 11.1%.

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1 Introduction

When multiple firms contemplate entering a market, there may not be sufficient capacity for the market to profitably accommodate all potential entrants. Even if every firm prefers to be an entrant ex-ante, some firms ultimately enter while others stay out. In such an environment, belief about others' entry is crucial. As discussed in Farrell (1987), if a firm can influence the beliefs of other firms regarding its intent to enter, it may compel those other firms to reconsider their own entry decisions. For instance, once all potential entrants believe that a given firm will enter the market, this can benefit the firm since the other firms may then be less inclined to enter.

In attempting to influence the beliefs of rival firms and deter their entry, it is common for firms to publicly announce one's intent to enter the market. For example, a firm may make a pre-announcement on releasing new products for this purpose. In the early 1990s, Microsoft was accused of making product pre-announcements just for the purpose of deterring competitors from entering. The district court judge noted that "Microsoft could unfairly hold onto this [dominant] position with aggressive pre-announcements of new products in the face of the introduction of possibly superior competitive products." ¹ Although strategic entry deterrence through disclosure raises concerns from an antitrust perspective, there is a notable lack of empirical research quantifying this effect.

In this paper, we investigate how entry disclosure affects auction outcomes by studying procurement auctions conducted by the Montana Department of Transportation (MDOT). A notable feature of the auctions that we study is that there is a designated online forum on MDOT's website, where potential bidders can post questions about the project being let. The questions, the identity of the firm asking, the posting time, as well as MDOT's responses, are all publicly accessible information. The most important feature is that the forum gets continuously updated: questions become publicly visible almost immediately after posting. Since posting a question on the forum typically requires a firm to have invested some time in reviewing the project plan, posting a question on the online forum serves as an entry disclosure. Indeed, over 99% of the questions are posted by actual entrants. By linking the activity on the forum to entry

¹The ruling of Judge Stanley Sporkin in Civil Action No. 94-1564 (United States of America v.s. Microsoft Corporation 1995).

and bidding behavior in the auction, we study the effect of entry disclosure on auction outcomes, such as equilibrium entry, government payments, and efficiency in terms of the winner's cost.

To understand how participating firms perceive the Q&A forum, we conducted interviews with the participating firms. Their responses reveal that the firms indeed perceive that questions are posted in a strategic manner and not always intended to gather information about the project:

"There is always a strategical consideration to the questions we ask and is not solely determined by us needing the information. It can be gamesmanship with the other bidders."

Moreover, their claim indicates that they take the questions as a *credible* signal for a firm entering the auction:

"It's safe to assume that contractors would not be asking questions unless they are going to bid the project."

These claims support the idea of considering the Q&A forum as a disclosure device, which forms the foundation of the paper.

In our setup, entry disclosure has two distinct and competing effects. First, as noted earlier, a firm can alter opponents' beliefs through disclosure, thereby reducing their expected profits from entry, which consequently leads to less entry from other firms. On the other hand, a key feature of our setup is that the set of entrants remains unknown at the time of bidding, while the firms that have disclosed entry will be participating in bidding for certain. This uncertainty regarding the set of entrants generates a countervailing force to entry deterrence. Knowing that a firm would certainly be bidding due to disclosure, the other firms that do enter may bid more aggressively against the firm, compared to the case where the firm remains silent about their entry status. Thus, entry disclosure through posting questions can ultimately disadvantage the firms who have disclosed entry.

To understand the trade-off between the two competing effects of entry disclosure, we construct and estimate a model of a procurement auction with costly entry, wherein firms can post questions on a Q&A forum that serves as an entry disclosure device.

Our model consists of two stages: (i) entry and disclosure; and (ii) bidding. In the first stage, firms sequentially arrive at the market. They make entry decisions based on their private entry costs and information available on the Q&A forum – specifically, the firms are aware of who has disclosed entry. Upon entry, firms draw their construction costs and may choose to post a question on the forum, thereby disclosing its entry.

The second stage occurs after all the entry decisions have been finalized. Entrants submit their bids simultaneously, taking into account all disclosures and their own private construction costs. The bidding procedure is a first-price sealed bid auction, and the bidder with the lowest bid wins. The effect of introduction of the Q&A forum on auction outcomes is ambiguous and thus an empirical question. From a policy perspective, a recent survey highlights that DOTs vary in their treatment of entry information, where 40% of them provide the identity of the firms who enter before the bidding happens, while others do not (Liscow et al. 2024). Using the estimates, we consider how the auction outcomes change by alternative platform designs regarding transmission of information about entry.

We establish three key patterns that illustrate the economic forces of the posted questions, i.e., entry disclosure. First, we document that the presence of a question on the forum is associated with a lower entry probability among bidders. This is a pattern we would see if disclosures indeed deter entry. Second, the strongest bid from opponents is weaker for the firms who disclose early compared to: (i) those who never disclose; or (ii) those who disclose late. If early entry disclosures have a strong effect of entry deterrence, dominating its effect on inviting in more aggressive bids, we would observe this pattern (i). In addition, we expect pattern (ii) to hold, as late disclosures are expected to have weaker effects of entry deterrence than early disclosures in a sequential entry setting. Third, entrants submit stronger bids when faced with a greater number of questions. This pattern aligns with the expectation that firms' bidding behavior responds to the information presented on the Q&A forum.

We also document patterns that do *not* align with alternative forces that could be in play. One such alternative force that could explain the first pattern presented above is variation in quality of the proposals across auctions. If the presence of a question serves as a proxy for proposal quality, we would expect to see a similar pattern, where this proxy is associated with a lower entry probability among bidders. However, we

observe that bids are stronger in auctions where questions are present. This pattern contradicts the alternative explanation, since we would expect weaker bids if the proposal has low quality. Therefore, we believe that this factor is unlikely to be the primary driver of our data.

We show that the primitives of the model are non-parametrically identified from firms' entry, disclosure, and bidding behaviors. The primitives we aim to recover are the distribution of firms' arrival timing, entry costs, costs associated with entry disclosure, i.e., posting questions, and construction costs. The primary challenge in identification arises from the fact that entry timing is only observed for the firms who disclose their entry. In the first step, we recover the construction costs and their distribution, following the methodology from Guerre et al. (2000). Next, we recover a firm X 's belief on the evolution of disclosure history, conditional on X entering at a fixed time point. If firm X discloses their entry, this object is directly identified from the observed patterns. However, if X does not disclose, we cannot identify firm X 's belief directly from the data, since we do not observe their entry timing. To overcome this problem, we construct a mapping from the observed pattern of disclosures to a firm's belief on the evolution of disclosure histories. The idea is to treat the setup as a survival analysis with competing risks. Here, the event is an entry disclosure, and the possibility of multiple firms disclosing can be seen as competing risks. Our conditional independence assumption between the firms allows us to identify each firm's duration until they make a disclosure, starting from any time point (Tsiatis 1975). We can now construct a firm X 's belief on evolution of disclosure history, since each firm's duration until disclosure is known under any history.

The remaining primitives – specifically, distribution of firms' arrival timing, entry costs, and costs of entry disclosure – are identified through the following five steps. First, by considering the expected value from the auction stage and the belief on the evolution of disclosure history, we are able to determine the value function with/without disclosure and thus value of disclosure, at each history and construction cost. Second, by exploiting variation in the amount of disclosures and values of disclosure at the same history but under different construction costs, we can identify the distribution of disclosure costs. Third, given the knowledge of values with/without disclosures, along with the distribution of disclosure costs, value of entry is identified for each disclosure history. Fourth, by exploiting variation in the amount of disclosures, value of

entry, and value of disclosure at the same time under different disclosure histories, we can identify the distribution of entry costs. Finally, we can identify the distribution of entry timing by comparing the amount of disclosures across different time points.

Given our estimates, we can quantify the value of disclosure. First, we show that disclosure is beneficial for firms at the beginning of the entry period, but becomes detrimental toward the end. For a bidder with median construction costs, the value of disclosure is 1.5% of the estimated project cost at the beginning, whereas it becomes costly by the end. The intuition behind this finding is that if a bidder enters early and discloses, they can deter entry from others, even though remaining entrants may bid more aggressively. In our scenario, the deterrence effect dominates. However, if a bidder enters late and discloses, the force of entry deterrence diminishes since there are fewer potential entrants remaining on the sideline. As a result, aggressive bidding from other entrants negatively impacts the late-disclosing bidder. Next, stronger bidders who have smaller construction costs derive larger values from disclosure. At the beginning of the entry period, the value of disclosure is 2.1% of the engineer's estimate for a bidder whose cost is at the 25-th percentile, while the value is 0.7% for a bidder at the 75-th percentile. This result indicates that entry disclosure also serves as a signal of a bidder's strength.

We also quantify the value of entry, and show how it changes by the presence of disclosures. First, we find that the value of entry increases as we progress to later periods, holding the number of disclosures available at the firms' arrival time fixed. Under the case where there are no disclosures, value of entry is 9.8% of the engineer's estimate at the beginning of the entry period and rises to 10.5% by the end. At a fixed time point, an increase in the number of disclosures decreases firm's value of entry, resulting in a reduction of their entry probability by 4–6%. These findings indicate that both arrival timing and the disclosures firms face have a significant impact on entry decisions. Finally, we show that the expected profit from arriving at the end is 7% lower than the case when a firm arrives at the beginning. Early arrivals allows firms to capture greater gains from disclosures. Conversely, firms arriving late can make more efficient entry decisions due to increased information availability. In our setup, the former effect dominates.

In our counterfactual analysis, we compare equilibrium auction outcomes under

three alternative scenarios: shutdown of the forum, where the Q&A forum is never made public; last minute disclosure, where the forum becomes public after the entry period but before the bidding occurs; and the status quo, where the current Q&A forum is available. We use the first scenario, in which the forum is shut down as our benchmark for exposition. Our objective is to understand the effects of entry disclosure, which operate through two channels: entry deterrence and provision of additional information at the bidding stage.

First, we make the Q&A forum public after the entry period ends. In this scenario, entry disclosures affect outcomes solely through the second channel – providing additional information when firms bid. Firms cannot deter entry, as the information only becomes public after firms have made their entry decisions. In this case, we observe a 0.8% increase in auctioneer's payment, a 1.4% increase in winner's construction cost, and a 3.2% increase in total entry costs. Firms still make disclosures, but only due to exogenous reasons, which forces them to reveal some of their private information, their entry status. McAfee & McMillan (1987) and Harstad et al. (1990) have pointed out that uncertainty about firm's entry does not affect the auctioneer's payment, when bidders are risk-neutral. In line with this result, we only see a small change in the auctioneer's payment. This small change comes from asymmetry among the bidders, which also creates efficiency loss in the winner's cost. Consider the following example: there are two entrants, firms X and Y . Firm X discloses its entry, while firm Y remains silent. Firm Y will adopt a more aggressive bidding strategy than firm X since they are sure about facing a competitor. Consequently, firm Y may win some auctions even when firm Y has a larger construction cost than firm X . This inefficiency does not arise when firms are symmetric and employ monotone symmetric strategies. The asymmetry created by different disclosure actions leads to inefficiency. Moreover, this asymmetry increases auctioneer's payment. Although the decrease in auctioneer's payment decreases and increase in the winner's cost mostly cancels out, total entry increases in equilibrium.

Next, we implement the current Q&A forum, allowing firms to deter others' entry by disclosing their intent to enter. In this case, We observe a more significant impact: relative to the benchmark, there is a 6.3% decrease in auctioneer's payment, a 4.5% increase in winner's construction cost, and an 11.1% decrease in total entry cost. The availability of the forum allows the firms to coordinate on their entry to some extent.

Coordination among the firms reduces the number of auctions where there is no competition, i.e., only one entrant. Since the possibility of a firm becoming the only bidder is the main force that increases the auctioneer's payment, coordination among the firms helps the auctioneer by reducing their payment. Another key observation here is that the stronger bidders with small construction costs are more likely to disclose their entry. As a result, disclosures serve as a signal for strength. While firms can deter entry through disclosure, they forfeit information rents associated with their entry status and strength. As a result, we see a decrease in auctioneer's payment. Moreover, this creates a "stronger" asymmetry among the entrants: firms who disclose will be bidding for certain and strong, while firms who stay silent may not be present and weak even if they do enter. Consequently, winner's cost increases.

In summary, the current platform introduces a new dimension regarding firms' types: arrival time. When a firm arrives early, to take advantage of this new dimension, they disclose their entry status to deter other firms' entry even at the cost of sacrificing information rents. Consequently, this leads to a decrease in auctioneer's payment. Furthermore, disclosures put firms into asymmetric positions, resulting in inefficiency in terms of the winner's cost. Together, we find that the existence of the Q&A forum, which allows the firms to send out some information, has a significant impact on auction outcomes. More broadly, these results suggest that market designers must exercise caution in how information is transmitted before agents take actions.

Related Literature The paper contributes to two strands of literature—the literature on strategic entry deterrence and the literature on costly entry into auctions.

The paper provides an empirical equilibrium analysis to test how strategic entry deterrence can affect market outcomes, taking entry disclosure as a tool to deter entry. A significant amount of theoretical work on strategic entry deterrence has been carried out, e.g., Dixit (1979), Milgrom & Roberts (1982), and Farrell (1987). However, empirical work on this question is still limited. Goolsbee & Syverson (2008) and Sweeting et al. (2020) study how limit pricing by the incumbent affects entry behavior in the airline market. Scott Morton (2000) and Ellison & Ellison (2011) studies strategic investment, such as advertisement, to deter entry in the pharmaceutical market. Ely & Hossain (2009) studies the effects of early period bidding in online auctions. Although they find a similar result to our paper that early period bidding deters entry but causes more ag-

gressive bidding from the entrants, there are two important distinctions. First, Ely & Hossain (2009) tests for such effect by experimentally placing bids, while our analysis analyzes the effect of entry disclosure, which arises as an equilibrium behavior. Next, they study a second-price auction setup, while ours is a first-price auction. In second-price auctions, more aggressive bidding due to entry disclosure is not a pattern we would expect under a private-value framework, since bidding their own value would be an undominated strategy for the bidders. In contrast, entry disclosure may cause more aggressive bidding from others under our setup, sealed-bid first-price auctions with private values.

The paper also relates to the literature on costly entry into auctions. Overall, the literature has pointed out the importance of incorporating entry costs in analysis of auctions. Ye (2007) and Quint & Hendricks (2018) theoretically studies indicative bidding; De Silva et al. (2008) studies the effect of releasing information about seller's valuation on bidding in procurement auctions; Krasnokutskaya & Seim (2011) studies how the introduction of bid preference program affects firms entry and bid decisions; and Gentry & Li (2014) studies non-parametric identification of an auction game with selective entry. The paper also studies a setting where entry is costly, but is the first to study how entry disclosure can deter entry from others in first-price auctions with costly entry.

2 Institutional Background and Data

2.1 Institutional Background

We describe the letting process of procurement auctions conducted by the Montana Department of Transportation (MDOT). MDOT uses sealed-bid first price auctions to award construction projects. The set of firms who participate in bidding will not get disclosed by MDOT until the final auction result is announced.

MDOT advertises projects four weeks prior to the bidding date, providing detailed specifications of each project. On the same day as the advertisement, a Q&A forum is launched on MDOT's website. On this forum, firms can post questions about the project, and MDOT provides answers to the posted questions. The questions become publicly visible when the firms post them, subject to a quick review by the MDOT. Answers from MDOT are provided within two days in most cases. The forum displays

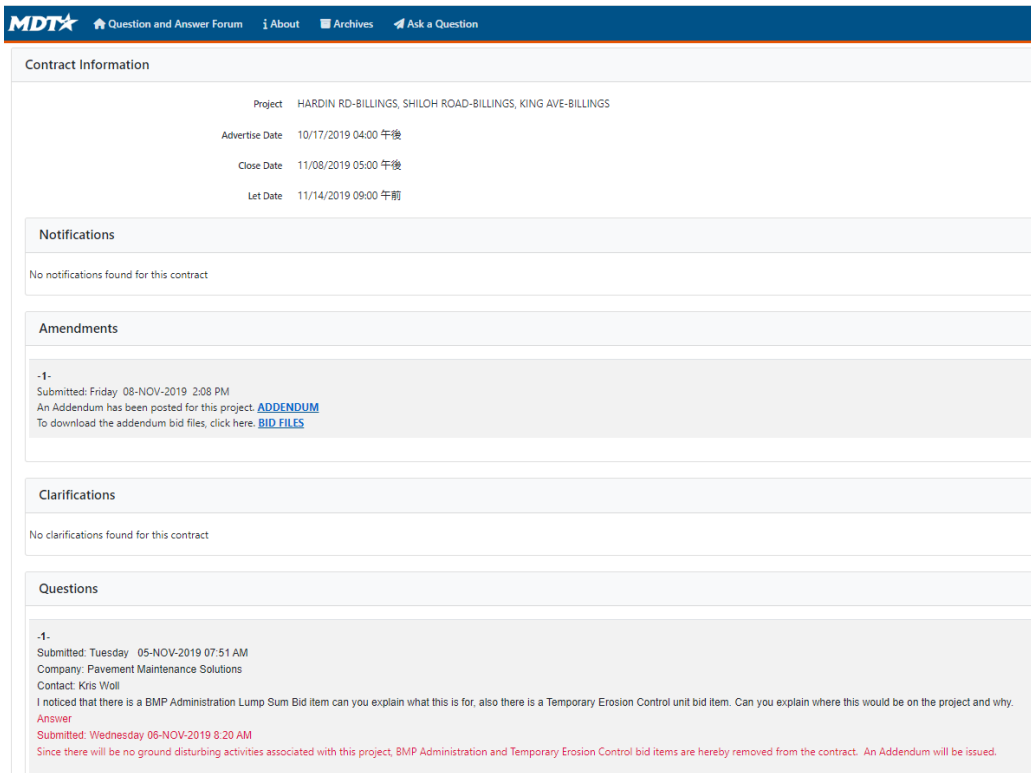


Figure 1: Screenshot of the Q&A forum

the time at which the question got posted, the name of the company, the contact person, the question, and the corresponding answer. Figure 1 presents a screenshot of the forum. The forum remains active until three days before the bidding window closes. While other public procurement auctions also accept questions from the firms, the unique feature here is that this forum gets continuously updated along with identity of the firms who posted questions and a timestamp.

The questions posted on the forum vary in value. Some turn out to be valuable, while others offer little additional information. For example, a question pointed out that there is an unnecessary item listed in the contract. MDOT responded by removing the item from the contract and issued an addendum.² On the other hand, MDOT responds to some questions by referring firms to existing documents, instructing them to review the relevant sections.³ This observation is in line with the quote from a firm presented above that some questions are not solely intended to obtain information.

²For example, see <https://app.mdt.mt.gov/qaf/external/archive/view/493>

³For example, see question #1 from <https://app.mdt.mt.gov/qaf/external/archive/view/463>

Table 1: Summary Statistics

	Mean	Standard deviation	10th percentile	Median	90th percentile
Engineer's estimate (\$000)	2,949	4,315	144	1,297	8,597
Lowest bid (\$000)	3,022	4,702	154	1,225	8,382
Lowest bid / Engineer's estimate	1.021	0.314	0.750	0.965	1.320
#Entrants	2.82	1.50	1	3	5
#Potential entrants	12.44	5.62	4	12	20
#Questions	0.83	0.97	0	1	2
Type of projects	N	percent			
Bridge construction	51	11.8			
Overlay	78	18.0			
Reconstruction	46	10.6			
Safety	67	15.4			
Others	192	44.2			
Districts	N	percent			
Missoula	94	21.7			
Butte	76	17.5			
Great Falls	113	26.0			
Glendive	73	16.8			
Billings	78	18.0			

Note: Total number of projects is 434. There were 5 auctions without an entrant.

To participate in bidding on a project, firms must prepare the necessary documents and submit them along with their bids. They must also engage in negotiations with subcontractors. These tasks involve significant costs, as they require substantial time and effort. As a result, entry into auctions is inherently costly.⁴

2.2 Data

Our data covers projects auctioned between January 2017 and December 2022. For each auction, it includes the project description, location, the engineer's estimate of the total cost of the project, and the submitted bids along with the identity of the bidding firms. Additionally, the dataset contains information from the Q&A forum, including the posted questions, MDOT's responses, identities of the firm who posted the questions, and the timestamps of the posts. During the sample period, 592 projects were advertised, while we focus on 434 projects whose construction reports were available, which allow us to identify the type of construction of the projects.

⁴Costliness of entry into procurement auctions have been pointed out in the literature (e.g., Li & Zheng (2009)).

Table 1 presents summary statistics of the auctions. The median engineer’s estimate is approximately \$1.30 million, while the median winning bid is around \$1.22 million. For our analysis, we will normalize the bids by the engineer’s estimate. The median normalized winning bid is 3.5% below the engineer’s estimate. MDOT reserves the rights to reject all the bids, and 16 auctions during the sample period experienced such rejections.⁵ On average, we have three entrants. We define potential entrants as firms that entered in at least one auction within the same district \times type of construction pair during the sample period. A typical auction has 12 potential entrants. Regarding the Q&A forum, we observe slightly fewer than one question per auction on average.⁶ There is some variety in the types of projects, with overlay projects being the most common (18%).⁷ Project distribution is relatively balanced across districts, although the Great Falls district accounts for the largest share (26%).⁸

3 Model

In this section, we develop a model of a procurement auction with costly entry and the option for firms to disclose their entry. The auctioneer seeks to procure a project through a first-price auction. There are N potential bidders who may choose to participate in bidding. We denote the set of potential bidders as $\mathcal{N} = \{1, \dots, N\}$. In our empirical application, the questions submitted to the Q&A forum serve as entry disclosures.

The model consists of two stages: (i) entry and disclosure; and (ii) bidding. In the first stage, firms sequentially arrive at the market randomly without knowledge of others’ arrival times. When they arrive at the market, firms observe the disclosures that have been made, make decisions on entry, and choose whether to disclose if they enter. Once the first stage concludes, the entrants proceed to the second stage, which involves bidding. In this stage, firms observe the complete history of disclosures, and

⁵If bids are rejected, the project may be revised and advertised at a later date.

⁶We only include the questions submitted by the potential entrants. Moreover, there are some cases where a firm posts multiple questions. We only keep the first questions from such firm in our dataset.

⁷We follow the categorization of types of construction provided in the construction reports provided by MDOT. Some projects fall under multiple categories and if so we assign the project to the more popular type.

⁸We split the state into five districts, following the coverage of five MDOT district offices. See <https://www.mdt.mt.gov/contact/organization/districts.aspx>

place bids simultaneously.

First stage An auction is announced and the Q&A forum, serving as the disclosure device, becomes available at $t = 0$. The disclosure device closes at $t = T$, although disclosures will remain observable after its closure. Each potential bidder $i \in \mathcal{N}$ draws $\tau_i \in [0, T]$ from the distribution F_τ , which represents the time at which bidder i decides whether to participate in the auction. At $t = \tau_i$, firm i arrives at the market, observes the disclosure history h^{τ_i} , and draw its entry cost c_i^E from distribution F_E . The disclosure history h^t is public information and records the time at which questions are posted as well as the the identities of the posting firms, up to time t . We denote the set of all time- t histories as \mathcal{H}^t . The entry cost, c_i^E encompasses the cost of reviewing the project plan, assessing required materials and labor, negotiating with subcontractors, and arriving at a cost estimate. Firm i may choose to enter the auction by paying the entry cost c_i^E or opt to remain out without incurring any costs. We denote the firm i 's entry strategy as: $\chi_{i,\tau}: \chi_{i,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i^E) \mapsto a_i^E \in \{0, 1\}$.

If firm i decides to enter the auction, at the same time $t = \tau_i$, it draws its construction cost c_i , and faces an opportunity to disclose its entry. With probability p^Q , firm i faces a need to disclose and always discloses without paying any additional cost. During the review of the project plan, issues may arise that prevent the firms from making progress in the process. This part reflects such scenario and assume that it happens with probability p^Q . With the other probability $1 - p^Q$, firm i may opt for costly disclosures by paying a disclosure cost c_i^Q , which follows the distribution F_Q . This cost can be viewed as the expense associated with formulating an appropriate question, as well as a potential reputation cost. Only firms that have entered the auction are allowed to make disclosures. We denote firm i 's disclosure strategy as: $\iota_{i,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i, c_i^Q) \mapsto a_i^Q \in \{0, 1\}$. If firm i discloses, disclosure history h^τ is updated accordingly.

Second stage After the forum closes at $t = T$, entrants – the firms who have entered – participate in bidding. The auction format is a sealed-bid first price auction. Before placing their bids, the entrants observe the complete disclosure history h^T . Given h^T , the entrants submit their bids b_i simultaneously. We denote the firm i 's bidding

strategy as: $b_i(h^T, c_i) \mapsto \mathbb{R}$. The payoff π_i for firm i is given by:

$$\pi_i = (b_i - c_i)\mathbb{1}\{i \text{ wins}\} - c_i^E a_i^E - c_i^Q a_i^Q,$$

where the first term represents gains from the auction, the second accounts for the entry cost, and the third is the disclosure cost.

Assumption on firms' types As described above, each firm i 's type is characterized by the tuple $(\tau_i, c_i^E, c_i^Q, c_i)$. We assume that these four random variables are mutually independent, with draws across firms being independent and identically distributed.

Equilibrium We consider the Perfect Bayesian Equilibrium of the game presented above. Equilibrium consists of firms' strategy profile $(\chi_{i,\tau}, \iota_{i,\tau}, b_i)$ such that:

1. firm i enters ($a_i^E = 1$) if and only if its expected profit from entry exceeds the entry cost c_i^E :

$$\mathbb{E}[\pi_i | h^{\tau_i}, a_i^E = 1] > c_i^E$$

2. firm i costly discloses ($a_i^Q = 1$) if and only if its expected gain from entry exceeds the disclosure cost c_i^Q

$$\mathbb{E}[\pi_i | h^{\tau_i}, a_i^E = 1, a_i^Q = 1] - \mathbb{E}[\pi_i | h^{\tau_i}, a_i^E = 1, a_i^Q = 0] > c_i^Q$$

3. firm i bids b_i that maximizes its expected profit conditional on the complete disclosure history h^T and construction cost c_i

$$b_i = \arg \max_b (b - c_i) \Pr(i \text{ wins} | h^T, b).$$

In addition, firms have consistent beliefs given the strategy profile. We assume that an equilibrium exists, and if there are multiple equilibria, we assume that one equilibrium is selected and played.

Discussion of the model In our setup, entry disclosures occur through the posting of questions. Consequently, firms may sometimes need to post questions to address issues that arise during their preparation for bidding, even if their primary motivation is not to disclose their entry. Our model does incorporate this feature. However, it does not account for informational spillovers that may benefit other firms. Our estimates indicate that the best bid from the opponents tend to be weaker when a firm discloses its entry, holding others' disclosure activities fixed. If information spillovers had first-order effects that outweighed the effects of entry disclosures, the sign of this effect would be the opposite. Therefore, we believe that this is not a primary concern in our model, though informational spillovers may exist.

3.1 Example: Two firms

Here, we provide a simple example with two firms. The purpose of this example is to illustrate the main economic forces that emerge from the option to disclose entry.

There are two firms i and j who are ex-ante symmetric. We assume that the distribution of arrival timings follow $F_\tau \sim U[0, 1]$,⁹ the distribution of construction costs follows $F_c \sim U[0, 1]$, and disclosure can be made at no cost, i.e, $c_i^Q = c_j^Q = 0$. Moreover, firms are never forced to disclose their entry, $p^Q = 0$. We leave the distribution of entry costs F_E to be unspecified at this point. Suppose that there is a reserve price $R = 1$.

For some entry cost distribution F_E , there exists an equilibrium that consists of the following strategies:

1. Second stage: Bidding

- If h^T includes two disclosures or none: bid $b_i(c_i) = (1 + c_i)/2$.
- If h^T includes one disclosure and that is from i , firm i bids $\beta_1(c)$ such that

$$\beta_1^{-1}(b) = 1 - \frac{1}{\left(b - \frac{1}{r}\right) \left(\frac{r^2}{(1-r)^2} \log\left(\frac{1-b}{\frac{1}{r}-b}\right) - \frac{r}{1-r} \frac{1}{b-\frac{1}{r}} - r(1+r) - \frac{2r^2}{(1-r)^2} \log(r) - \frac{r^2(1+r)}{1-r} \right)}$$

where β_1^{-1} is the inverse bid function, and r is i 's belief on j 's entry proba-

⁹This assumption is made for simplicity. It can be any continuous distribution without a mass.

bility. Firm j bids $\beta_2(c)$ such that

$$\beta_2^{-1}(b) = \frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\frac{r}{1-r} + (b-1) \left(\frac{r^2}{(1-r)^2} \log\left(\frac{1-b}{1-r}\right) - (1+r) + \frac{2r^2}{(1-r)^2} \log(r) + \frac{1+r}{1-r} \right)}$$

where β_2^{-1} is the inverse bid function.

2. First stage: Entry

- If h^τ does not include any disclosures, firms always enter $\chi_{i,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i^E) = 1$.
- If h^τ includes one disclosure, firm enters $\chi_{i,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i^E) = 1$ if and only if $\pi_2 > c_i^E$, where π_2 is the expected profit from the bidding stage.

3. First stage: Disclosure

- If h^τ does not include any disclosures, firms always disclose $\iota_{i,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i) = 1$.
- If h^τ includes one disclosure, firms never disclose $\iota_{i,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i) = 0$,

and consistent beliefs, given these strategies. The construction for the bidding part follows Kaplan & Zamir (2012).

The required conditions for the entry cost distribution F_E are:

- firms always enter under no disclosure:

$$F_E(\pi_1) = 1$$

where π_1 is the expected profit from the bidding stage for the case where you have disclosed but your opponent has not.

- firms enter with probability r when there is one disclosure:

$$F_E(\pi_2) = r$$

where π_2 is the expected profit from the bidding stage for the case where your opponent has disclosed but you have not.

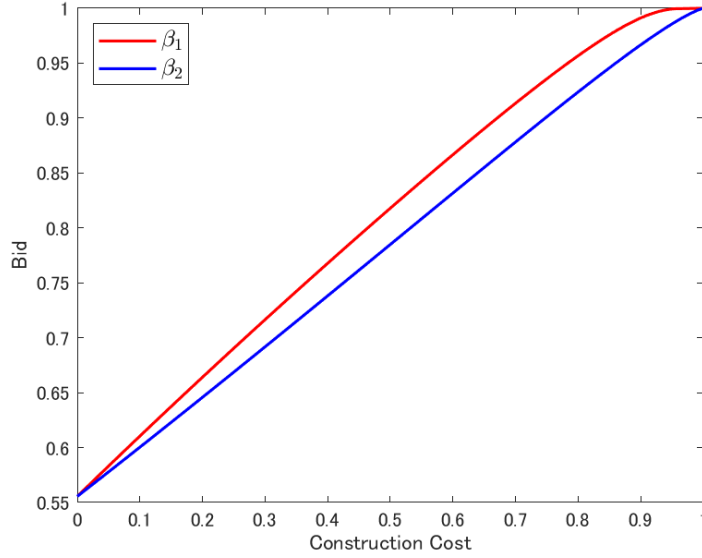


Figure 2: Example: Bid Function

Notes: This figure shows the bidding functions employed in our two firm example, for the case $r = 0.8$.

This equilibrium presents multiple key observations that may arise from an environment with entry disclosures. First, entry disclosure deters entry subsequent firms from entering the auction after a disclosure has been made. The firm that arrives first always discloses, which decreases the entry value for the next arriving firm, thereby reducing its probability of entry.

Second, early disclosures are valuable, while late disclosures are detrimental. We observe that only the firm who arrives first chooses to disclose, as disclosure is beneficial for that firm. In contrast, the firm that arrives second finds that disclosing only prompts the first firm to bid more aggressively, leading it to refrain from making a disclosure.

Third, entry disclosure compels the other firm to bid more aggressively. To illustrate this, we can compare the scenario in which the first firm discloses with the scenario in which it does not. In the former case, the second firm employs strategy β_2 , while in the latter case, it employs strategy β_1 . As shown in Figure 2, β_2 represents a more aggressive strategy.¹⁰ Therefore, conditional on the other firm entering, the other firm bids more aggressively when faced with a disclosure.

¹⁰This claim holds for any entry probability of the second firm, r .

Here, through a simple example, we have shown three key observations that are expected to arise in an environment where entry disclosure is an available option. In the following section, we provide evidence that our data aligns with these key observations.

4 Preliminary Analysis

We use the data to establish three empirical facts that highlight the trade-offs firms face when considering disclosures: disclosure may deter entry from other firms, and it may also compel other entrants to bid more aggressively. First, we examine the relationship between the presence of a question on the forum and firms' entry probability. Second, we analyze how the timing of questions and bids from opponents are related. Finally, we show how bids are related to the number of questions that a firm encounters.

Fact 1: Presence of a question and entry probability

As we have seen in Section 3.1, entry disclosures may deter entry from others. If a question serves as an entry disclosure and deter entry from others, presence of a question on the forum would reduce the probability of entry from other firms. To assess the relationship between the presence of a question and entry probability, we run the following regression:

$$\mathbb{1}\{\text{firm enters}\}_{ia} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbb{1}\{\text{question is posted from an opponent}\}_{ia} + \beta^X X_a + \varepsilon_{ia} \quad (4.1)$$

where i denotes the firm and a denotes the auction. Auction-level characteristics X_a include the number of potential bidders, type of construction, and district where the project is located. Our primary interest is in the sign of β_1 . The first column from table 2 presents the results from this regression. We observe that presence of a question from opponents is associated with a 3.4 percentage point decrease in entry probability, and this association is significant at the 5% level. However, concerns may arise regarding within-auction variation influencing this result. Specifically, firms that post questions always enter, which mechanically results in fewer questions being visible on the forum within an auction. To mitigate such concern, we restrict our sample to firms that do not post a question. The second column of table 2 shows the results for this restricted sample. We find that the result is mostly unchanged.

Table 2: Presence of question and entry probability

Sample	Dependent variable: Entry			
	(1) all	(2) only not posted	(3) all	(4) only not posted
Q from opponent is present	-0.034 (0.014)	- 0.041 (0.012)		
Number of Qs from opponent				
1			-0.030 (0.017)	-0.039 (0.013)
≥ 2			-0.042 (0.020)	-0.044 (0.015)
Auction-level characteristics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	5,397	5,042	5,397	5,042

Note: Results in columns (1) and (3) is based on the entire sample of potential entrants. Results in columns (2) and (4) is based on the sample of potential entrants who have not posted a question. Standard errors are clustered at the auction level.

We also investigate how this relationship varies with the number of questions firms observe on the forum. To do this, we run the following regression:

$$\mathbb{1}\{\text{firm enters}\}_{ia} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbb{1}\{\text{One question is posted from an opponent}\}_{ia} + \beta_2 \mathbb{1}\{\text{Two or more questions are posted from an opponent}\}_{ia} + \beta^X X_a + \varepsilon_{ia}.$$

Our interest lies in the signs and the relative magnitudes of β_1 and β_2 . We again observe a negative relation between presence of opponents' questions and entry probability. Although the strength of this relationship by the number of questions is not statistically different (β_1 and β_2), our point estimate for the coefficient on seeing two or more questions is larger than the coefficient on seeing one question.

Together, the relationship between presence of opponents' questions and firms' entry probability in our data aligns with the hypothesis that questions deter entry from others.

Fact 2: Timing of questions and bids from opponents

Suppose that questions serve as an entry disclosure. Disclosures made in early periods may have strong deterrent effects, while other entrants may bid more aggressively compared to the case where the firm had stayed silent. On the other hand, late disclosures may be detrimental because they may lack deterrent effects, while other entrants

still bid aggressively.

Now, note that from one entrant's point of view, their profit depends on the best bid among their opponents in a first price auction. If the deterrent effect from early disclosures is strong enough, we would expect to observe weaker best bid from opponents compared to scenarios where the firm does not disclose or disclose late. To evaluate the relationship between timing of question postings and best bid from opponents, we run the regression:

$$\wedge \mathbf{b}_{-i,a} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbb{1}\{\text{posted a question}\}_{ia} + \beta_2 \mathbb{1}\{\text{posted a question}\}_{ia} \times \tau_{ia} + \beta^X X_{ia} + \varepsilon_{ia}.$$

where $\wedge \mathbf{b}_{-i,a}$ is the best bid among opponents and $\tau_{ia} \in [0, 1]$ denotes the timing of the question posting.¹¹ The control variables X_{ia} include auction-level characteristics and number of questions posted by opponents. We normalize the period at which firms can post questions to the interval $[0, 1]$. We expect $\beta_1 > 0$, $\beta_2 < 0$, and $\beta_1 + \beta_2 < 0$ for our estimates to be consistent with the hypothesis presented above.

Table 3 reports the results from this regression. First, we observe that firms who post questions at $t = 0$ face a weaker best bid from opponents compared to those who never post by 5.8% of the engineer's estimate ($\beta_1 > 0$). Second, firms that post questions at $t = 0$ face a weaker best bid from opponents compared to those who post at $t = 1$ by 7.2% of the engineer's estimate ($\beta_2 < 0$). Third, our point estimates suggest that firms who post questions at $t = 1$ face a stronger best bid from opponents than those who never post by 1.4% of the engineer's estimate ($\beta_1 + \beta_2 < 0$), although the relation is not statistically significant.

These results are consistent with the hypothesis that: early disclosures are beneficial because there is a strong enough deterrent effect; and late disclosures are detrimental as they lead other entrants bid more aggressively while the deterrent effect becomes weak.

Fact 3: Questions from opponents and bid

Suppose again that questions serve as an entry disclosure. If firms incorporate the disclosures into their bids, they are likely to be placing stronger bids if they observe

¹¹The sample for this regression is the entrants who had at least one competing entrant.

Table 3: Timing of questions and best bid from opponent

Dependent variable: Best bid from opponent		
	Coefficient	Standard Error
Posted a Q	0.058	0.030
Timing of Q: τ	-0.072	0.040
Controls	Yes	
N	1,144	

Note: Estimation is based on the sample: entrants who had at least one opponent. Standard errors are clustered at the auction level.

disclosures from opponents. To assess the relationship between presence of questions from opponents and a firm's bid, we run the following regression:

$$b_{i,a} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbb{1}\{\text{\# questions from opponents}\}_{ia} + \beta^X X_a + \varepsilon_{ia},$$

where we control for auction-level characteristics X_a .

We find that $\hat{\beta}_1 = -0.039$ (S.E. = 0.013), which is consistent with our hypothesis.¹² Firms facing more questions from opponents tend to submit stronger bids compared to those who facing fewer questions; in fact, seeing one additional question corresponds to placing a stronger bid by 3.9% of the engineer's estimate. This pattern reinforces our hypothesis that questions function as entry disclosures and that firms incorporate this information into their bidding behavior.

Discussion

One may consider an alternative hypothesis: if there is unobserved heterogeneity in the quality (or uncertainty) of the government's proposal across projects and the presence/number of questions acts as a proxy for such quality, we may observe the same pattern as Fact 1. Now, suppose that the presence/number of questions do act as a proxy for quality of the proposals. Then, we would see weaker bids in auctions where questions are posted. However, our findings indicate the opposite trend. While Fact 3

¹²Adding in a dummy variable for firm i posting a question and/or firm i 's timing of question posting does not change our estimate in a meaningful way.

partly addresses this concern, we run the following regression:

$$b_{i,a} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \mathbb{1}\{\text{\#total questions}\}_a + \beta^X X_a + \varepsilon_{ia}.$$

Our estimate is $\hat{\beta}_1 = -0.025$ (S.E. = 0.011), suggesting that the level of bids are stronger in auctions with greater number of questions. This suggests that unobserved heterogeneity in quality of proposals does not seem to be a primary concern in our analysis.

Another alternative hypothesis may posit that if firms who have lower costs tend to arrive earlier, we may observe the same pattern to that described as Fact 2. However, it is important to note that this hypothesis alone cannot explain Fact 1. To further explore this point, although with parametric assumptions, we can estimate the construction costs of each firm without imposing structure on how decisions on entry and question posting are made. We consider two scenarios when we estimate the construction costs for this practice: (i) firms condition their bidding strategies on the question postings; and (ii) firms do not condition their strategies on any question postings. We run the following regression:

$$\hat{c}_{ia} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \tau_{ia} + \beta^X X_a + \varepsilon_{ia}.$$

where the sample consists of firms that posted a question, \hat{c}_{ia} is the estimated cost, and τ_{ia} is the timing of question posted. If this hypothesis significantly influences the data, we would expect to see $\beta_1 < 0$. However, our estimates under both scenarios do not support this pattern, where $\hat{\beta}_1 = 0.017$ (S.E. = 0.081) for scenario (i) and $\hat{\beta}_1 = 0.016$ (S.E. = 0.079) for scenario (ii). Therefore, we do not consider this hypothesis to be a primary driver of our data.

5 Identification

In this section, we provide a discussion on identification of the model. We identify the model primitives in a sequential manner through the six steps outlined below. The primitives we aim to identify include: the distribution of arrival timing F_τ , entry costs F_E , disclosure costs F_Q , construction costs F_c , each entrant's construction cost c_i and the probability of forced disclosure p^Q . Construction costs are identified from the bidding stage, while the other primitives are identified from variation in entry and disclosure behaviors. It is worth emphasizing that entry timing τ_i is observed for the firms

that disclose, but not for the firms that do not disclose.

While the discussion below holds even when conditioning on auction-level characteristics, we omit such expressions for the sake of exposition. Moreover, all the distributions we aim to identify are identified at the firm level. In what follows, we may omit the firm-level index as well.

Step 1. Construction costs c_i and its distribution F_{c_i} First, we aim to identify the construction costs c_i of each bidder and the distribution F_{c_i} . The argument follows the strategy established by Guerre et al. (2000). We impose the following assumption on bidders' strategies:

Assumption 1. *Firm i 's bidding strategy is strictly increasing in their construction costs c_i , conditional on the entire disclosure history h^T .*

For each public history h^T , the bidder i 's problem at the bidding stage is to maximize their expected value $V_i(h^T, c_i)$:

$$V_i(h^T, c_i) = \max_b (b - c_i) G_{-i}(b|h^T), \quad (5.1)$$

where $G_{-i}(b|h^T)$ denotes the distribution of the lowest rival bid, $\wedge \mathbf{b}_{-i}$, conditional on h^T . Note that $G_{-i}(\cdot|h^T)$ is nonparametrically identified, and thus $F_c(c_i|h^T)$ is identified by exploiting the first order condition of this problem. Moreover, $F_{c_i}(c)$ is identified by pooling across all realizations of h^T :

$$F_{c_i}(c) = \Pr(c_i \leq c) = \int F_{c_i}(c|h^T) dF_{\mathcal{H}^T}(h^T). \quad (5.2)$$

Note that the right-hand side of (5.2) is the probability that c_i is less than c without conditioning on h^T (but conditional on i bidding in the auction). The distribution, $F_{\mathcal{H}^T}$, is the distribution of time- T history h^T in \mathcal{H}^T , which is the set of all possible time- T histories.

Step 2. Beliefs on history evolution $h^{\tau_i} \rightarrow h^T$ Next, we identify the belief of firm i on time- T history h^T conditional on the history at entry timing h^{τ_i} and disclosure action

a_i^Q . We denote such belief as $\mu_i(h^T|h^\tau, \tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q)$.

When firm i discloses, their belief is directly identified from the data. However, when firm i does not disclose, their belief cannot be directly identified from data because there is a selection issue due to the fact that their entry timing is not observed. In this case, the key idea for identification is to think of this setup as a survival analysis, where the event is a disclosure from a firm. Additionally, the possibility of multiple firms disclosing can be treated as competing risks. Following this idea, we can establish a simple mapping from the observed evolution of disclosure histories to a firm's belief about the evolution. It has been shown that the hazard function for each risk can be identified, if potential survival times of each risk are mutually independent (Tsiatis 1975). In our context, this corresponds to identifying each firm's hazard function for disclosing, given any history. We can then identify the belief of a firm on how the disclosure history would evolve.

For the sake of simplicity, we provide an argument for the symmetric case. The proof that allows for asymmetry is given in Appendix Section A. First, consider the following probability $p^{noQ}(\tau^1, \tau^2|h^{\tau^1})$:

$$p^{noQ}(\tau^1, \tau^2|h^{\tau^1}) = \Pr(\text{no disclosure between time } \tau^1 \text{ and } \tau^2|h^{\tau^1})$$

where $\tau^1 < \tau^2$. Let the number of firms who have not disclosed under h^{τ^1} be M . Moreover, let the firms who have disclosed by τ^1 be j_1, \dots, j_J , with their corresponding timings $\tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_J$. We can express this probability as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} p^{noQ}(\tau^1, \tau^2|h^{\tau^1}) &= \frac{\Pr(h^{\tau^2})}{\Pr(h^{\tau^1})} \\ &= \frac{\prod_{m=1}^J \int_0^\infty f_\tau(\tilde{\tau}_m) A^{\tilde{\tau}_m}(h^{\tau_m}(\tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_{m-1}), c) f_c(c)}{\prod_{m=1}^J \int_0^\infty f_\tau(\tilde{\tau}_m) A^{\tilde{\tau}_m}(h^{\tau_m}(\tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_{m-1}), c) f_c(c)} \\ &\quad \times \frac{\left\{ 1 - F_\tau(\tau^2) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\tau^2} f_\tau(t) (1 - A^t(h^{\tau^2}, c)) f_c(c) dt dc \right\}^M}{\left\{ 1 - F_\tau(\tau^1) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\tau^1} f_\tau(t) (1 - A^t(h^{\tau^1}, c)) f_c(c) dt dc \right\}^M} \\ &= \frac{\left\{ 1 - F_\tau(\tau^2) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\tau^2} f_\tau(t) (1 - A^t(h^{\tau^2}, c)) f_c(c) dt dc \right\}^M}{\left\{ 1 - F_\tau(\tau^1) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\tau^1} f_\tau(t) (1 - A^t(h^{\tau^1}, c)) f_c(c) dt dc \right\}^M} \end{aligned}$$

where h^{τ_2} is a history that includes the same set of disclosures as h^{τ_1} and has no disclosures between τ_1 and τ_2 . The probability of entering and disclosing under history h and construction cost c , $A^t(h, c)$ is:

$$A^t(h, c) \equiv F_E(V^t(h))(p^Q + (1 - p^Q)F_Q(\Delta v_i^t(h, c)))$$

with $V^t(h)$ represents the value of entry at time t conditional on history h , and $\Delta v_i^t(h, c)$ is the value of disclosure at time t conditional on history h and construction cost c .¹³

Now, let us consider the belief of a firm i on the same object when the firm enters but does not disclose at τ ($\tau \leq \tau_1 < \tau_2$). We denote such belief as $\mu_i^{noQ}(\tau_1, \tau_2 | h^{\tau_1}, \tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q = 0)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_i^{noQ}(\tau_1, \tau_2 | h^{\tau_1}, \tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q = 0) &= \frac{\Pr(h^{\tau_2} \cap \{\tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q = 0\})}{\Pr(h^{\tau_1} \cap \{\tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q = 0\})} \\ &= \frac{\int_0^\infty F_E(V^\tau(h^\tau))(1 - (p^Q + (1 - p^Q)F_Q(\Delta v(h^\tau, c))))f_c(c)dc}{\int_0^\infty F_E(V^\tau(h^\tau))(1 - (p^Q + (1 - p^Q)F_Q(\Delta v(h^\tau, c))))f_c(c)dc} \\ &\quad \times \frac{\prod_{m=1}^J \int_0^\infty f_\tau(\tilde{\tau}_m)A^{\tilde{\tau}_m}(h^{\tau_m}(\tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_{m-1}), c)f_c(c)dc}{\prod_{m=1}^J \int_0^\infty f_\tau(\tilde{\tau}_m)A^{\tilde{\tau}_m}(h^{\tau_m}(\tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_{m-1}), c)f_c(c)dc} \\ &\quad \times \frac{\left\{1 - F_\tau(\tau^2) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\tau^2} f_\tau(t)(1 - A^t(h^{\tau_2}, c))f_c(c)dt dc\right\}^{M-1}}{\left\{1 - F_\tau(\tau^1) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\tau^1} f_\tau(t)(1 - A^t(h^{\tau_1}, c))f_c(c)dt dc\right\}^{M-1}} \\ &= \frac{\left\{1 - F_\tau(\tau^2) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\tau^2} f_\tau(t)(1 - A^t(h^{\tau_2}, c))f_c(c)dt dc\right\}^{M-1}}{\left\{1 - F_\tau(\tau^1) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^{\tau^1} f_\tau(t)(1 - A^t(h^{\tau_1}, c))f_c(c)dt dc\right\}^{M-1}} \end{aligned}$$

holds. Note that firm i 's knowledge of its own construction cost does not affect this belief.

As we can see, there is a simple relationship between the observed probability $p^{noQ}(\tau^1, \tau^2 | h^{\tau_1})$ and belief $\mu_i^{noQ}(\tau_1, \tau_2 | h^{\tau_1}, \tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q = 0)$. The former can be expressed as q^M , while the latter is expressed as q^{M-1} , where q is some number. Thus,

$$\mu_i^{noQ}(\tau_1, \tau_2 | h^{\tau_1}, \tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q = 0) = p^{noQ}(\tau^1, \tau^2 | h^{\tau_1})^{\frac{M-1}{M}} \quad (5.3)$$

¹³Formally, if history h contains information up to time t' ($t' > t$), we are conditioning on the restricted history $h^t | h^{t'}$ that contains the same information as $h^{t'}$ but only those that happen before t .

holds. Since the right hand side is directly identified from data, i 's belief on having no disclosures between two time points is identified. Therefore, i 's belief on time- T history for the case where firm i does not disclose is identified as well.

Step 3. Value of disclosure We argue that the value of disclosure is identified. The expected value, $v_i^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i)$, from disclosing at time τ under history h^τ when i 's construction cost is c_i is simply

$$v_i^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i) = \int V_i(h^T, c_i) \mu_i(h^T | h^\tau, \tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q = 1) dh^T, \quad (5.4)$$

where $V_i(h^T, c_i)$ is the value from the bidding stage and is given by expression (5.1). For each time- T history h^T , the expected value of bidder i with cost realization c_i is $V_i(h^T, c_i)$. By integrating $V_i(h^T, c_i)$ with respect to $\mu_i(h^T | h^\tau, \tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q)$, the belief on distribution over possible time- T histories, we obtain the expected value. Similarly, the expected value, $v_i^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i)$, from *not* disclosing at time τ under history h^τ when construction cost is c_i is

$$v_i^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i) = \int V_i(h^T, c_i) \mu_i(h^T | h^\tau, \tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q = 0) dh^T. \quad (5.5)$$

Note that $V_i(h^T, c_i)$ is identified for all time- T histories h^T and construction costs c_i in Step 1, and μ_i was identified in Step 2. Therefore, the terms on the right-hand sides of equations (5.4) and (5.5) are all identified, establishing that $v_i^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i)$ and $v_i^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i)$ are both identified. We denote the value of disclosure as $\Delta v_i^\tau(h^\tau, c_i) \equiv v_i^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i) - v_i^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i)$, which confirms that the value of disclosure is identified.

Step 4. Probability of forced disclosure p^Q and distribution of disclosure costs F_Q First, we introduce the following assumption:

Assumption 2. *Support of disclosure values is $[\underline{v}^Q, \overline{v}^Q]$. Firms always disclose at the upper bound of the disclosure value: $F_Q(\overline{v}^Q) = 1$.*

The key variation we leverage here is the difference in disclosure values across firms with varying construction costs but those who are facing the same disclosure history.

When a firm is not forced to disclose, the decision to disclose is given by the following expression:

$$\begin{cases} \iota_{i,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i, c_i^Q) = 1 & \text{if } \Delta v_i^\tau(h^\tau, c_i) \geq c_i^Q \\ \iota_{i,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i, c_i^Q) = 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (5.6)$$

The expected value of the auction $\tilde{v}_i^\tau(h^\tau, c_i)$ at time τ under history h^τ and costs c_i is:

$$\tilde{v}_i^\tau(h^\tau, c_i) = p^Q v_i^1(h^\tau, c_i) + (1 - p^Q) \mathbb{E}_{F^Q} [\max\{v_i^0(h^\tau, c_i), v_i^1(h^\tau, c_i) - c_i^Q\}]. \quad (5.7)$$

The first term corresponds to the case where firm i is forced to disclose. Inside the expectation bracket, the first term represents the expected value from not disclosing, and the second term represents the expected value from disclosing. The expected value of entry, $v_i(h^\tau)$, is then

$$v_i^\tau(h^\tau) = \mathbb{E}_{F_{c_i}} [\tilde{v}_i^\tau(h^\tau, c_i)]. \quad (5.8)$$

The decision to enter at time τ under history h^τ is given by the following expression:

$$\begin{cases} \chi_{i,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i^E) = 1 & \text{if } v_i^\tau(h^\tau) \geq c_i^E \\ \chi_{i,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i^E) = 0 & \text{if otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (5.9)$$

Fix values $v', v'' \in \mathbb{R}$. Recall that the expected gain from disclosure, $\Delta v_i^\tau(h^\tau, c_i)$, is identified for all τ, h^τ and c_i . Now let us take c'_i and c''_i appropriately so that $\Delta v(h^\tau, c'_i) = v'$ and $\Delta v(h^\tau, c''_i) = v''$ for some h^τ . The density that a firm with type c'_i discloses at h^τ is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} f(a_i^Q = 1, \tau_i = \tau, h^\tau, c'_i) &= f_{\mathcal{H}^\tau}(h^\tau | c'_i, \tau_i = \tau) f_\tau(\tau) f_{c_i}(c'_i) F_E(v_i^\tau(h^\tau)) (p^Q + (1 - p^Q) F_Q(v')) \\ &= f_{\mathcal{H}^\tau}(h^\tau | \tau_i = \tau) f_\tau(\tau) f_{c_i}(c'_i) F_E(v_i^\tau(h^\tau)) \tilde{F}_Q(v') \end{aligned} \quad (5.10)$$

where $f_{\mathcal{H}^\tau}$, f_τ and f_c are the densities of $F_{\mathcal{H}^\tau}$, F_τ and F_c , respectively. Also, we denote $\tilde{F}_Q(v) = (p^Q + (1 - p^Q) F_Q(v))$. The first term on the right-hand side of (5.10) is the probability that event h^τ occurs conditional on arrival timing τ_i being equal to τ . The second term is the probability of τ_i being equal to τ , and the third term gives the probability that the cost draw is c'_i . The fourth term corresponds to the entry probability. Finally, the last term represents the probability of disclosure ($a_i^Q = 1$) conditional on time- τ history h^τ and construction cost c'_i . This final probability accounts for (i)

forced disclosure and (ii) costly disclosure if the disclosure cost, c_i^Q , is less than v' , i.e., $c_i^Q \leq \Delta v_i^\tau(h^\tau, c'_i)(= v')$.

Similarly, the density that a firm with type c_i'' discloses under history h^τ is as follows:

$$\Pr(a_i^Q = 1, \tau_i = \tau, h^\tau, c_i'') = f_{\mathcal{H}^\tau}(h^\tau | \tau_i = \tau) f_\tau(\tau) f_{c_i}(c_i'') F_E(v_i(h^\tau)) \tilde{F}_Q(v''). \quad (5.11)$$

Since construction costs c_i are identified for all entrants from Step 1, the left-hand sides of expressions (5.10) and (5.11) are both identified. Moreover, $f_c(c'_i)$ and $f_c(c_i'')$ are both identified because $F_{c_i}(c)$ is identified. Hence, from the ratio of expressions (5.10) and (5.11), we identify $\tilde{F}_Q(v')/\tilde{F}_Q(v'')$. Because F_Q is a distribution, p^Q and F_Q are identified.¹⁴¹⁵

Step 5. Value of entry As demonstrated in (5.12), value of entry $v_i^\tau(h^\tau)$ can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned} v_i^\tau(h^\tau) &= \mathbb{E}_{F_{c_i}}[\tilde{v}_i^\tau(h^\tau, c_i)] \\ &= \int \tilde{v}_i^\tau(h^\tau, c_i) dF_{c_i}(c_i) \\ &= \int p^Q v_i^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i) + (1-p^Q) \mathbb{E}_{F_Q}[\max\{v_i^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i), v_i^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i) - c_i^Q\}] dF_{c_i} \\ &= \iint p^Q v_i^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i) + (1-p^Q) \max\{v_i^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i), v_i^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c_i) - c_i^Q\} dF_Q dF_{c_i} \end{aligned}$$

Since all the objects that appear in this expression are identified objects, value of entry $v_i^\tau(h^\tau)$ is also identified.

Step 6. Distribution of entry costs F_E and arrival timing F_τ In this final step, our goal

¹⁴If $\tilde{F}_Q(v')/\tilde{F}_Q(v'')$ is identified for all $v', v'' \in \mathbb{R}$, it implies that $\tilde{F}_Q(v)$ is identified up to a constant, say, $\tilde{F}_Q(0)$. This is because we can express $\tilde{F}_Q(v)$ as follows: $\tilde{F}_Q(v) = \tilde{F}_Q(0)(\tilde{F}_Q(v)/\tilde{F}_Q(0))$, where the ratio $(\tilde{F}_Q(v)/\tilde{F}_Q(0))$ is identified. There is a unique value of $\tilde{F}_Q(0)$ such that $\lim_{v \rightarrow \overline{v}} \tilde{F}_Q(v) = 1$.

¹⁵Strictly speaking, we need an assumption for this argument to be valid. We assume that: For all $(v', v'') \in [\underline{v}^Q, \overline{v}^Q]^2$, there exist a sequence of histories $(h_1^{\tau_1}, \dots, h_H^{\tau_H})$ and a sequence of numbers (v_1, \dots, v_{H+1}) such that (i) $v_1 = v'$; (ii) $v_{H+1} = v''$; and (iii) there exist some $c_{k,1}, c_{k,2} \in \mathbb{R}^+$ that $\Delta v_i^{\tau_k}(h^{\tau_k}, c_{k,1}) = v_k$ and $\Delta v_i^{\tau_k}(h^{\tau_k}, c_{k,2}) = v_{k+1}$ for all k ($1 \leq k \leq H$).

is to identify the remaining two distributions: the entry cost distribution and arrival timing distribution. To achieve this, the idea is to exploit variation in value of entry and value of disclosure across firms facing different disclosure histories.

Suppose that under time- τ history h^τ , where bidders j_1, \dots, j_J have each disclosed at $\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}$ ($\tau_{j_1} < \dots < \tau_{j_J}$), and the remaining bidders i and k_1, \dots, k_K have not disclosed. As in Step 2, let

$$A_i^t(h, c_i) \equiv F_E^i(V_i^t(h))F_Q(\Delta v_i^t(h, c_i)) \quad (5.12)$$

First, consider the following density P :¹⁶

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \Pr(j_m \text{ signals at } \tau_{j_m} \forall m, i \text{ signals at } \tau, k_n \text{ does not signal before } \tau \forall n, \vec{c}_j, c_i) \\ &= \prod_m f_\tau^{j_m}(\tau_{j_m}) A_{j_m}^{\tau_{j_m}}(h^{\tau_{j_m}}(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_{j_m}) f_{c_{j_m}}(c_{j_m}) \\ &\quad \times \prod_n \left\{ 1 - F_\tau^{k_n}(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^{k_n}(t) \left(1 - A_{k_n}^t(h^t(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_{k_n}) \right) f_{c_{k_n}}(c_{k_n}) dt dc_{k_n} \right\} \\ &\quad \times f_\tau^i(\tau) A_i^\tau(h^\tau(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_i) f_{c_i}(c_i) \end{aligned} \quad (5.13)$$

Next, We consider the following density Q :

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \Pr(j_m \text{ signals at } \tau_{j_m} \forall m, i \text{ does not signal before } \tau, k_n \text{ does not signal before } \tau \forall n, \vec{c}_j, c_i) \\ &= \prod_m f_\tau^{j_m}(\tau_{j_m}) A_{j_m}^{\tau_{j_m}}(h^{\tau_{j_m}}(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_{j_m}) f_{c_{j_m}}(c_{j_m}) \\ &\quad \times \prod_n \left\{ 1 - F_\tau^{k_n}(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^{k_n}(t) \left(1 - A_{k_n}^t(h^t(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_{k_n}) \right) f_{c_{k_n}}(c_{k_n}) dt dc_{k_n} \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ 1 - F_\tau^i(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^i(t) \left(1 - A_i^t(h^t(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_i) \right) f_{c_i}(c_i) dt dc_i \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.14)$$

Taking the ratio between these two densities gives us:

$$P/Q = \frac{f_\tau^i(\tau) A_i^\tau(h^\tau(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_i) f_{c_i}(c_i)}{\left\{ 1 - F_\tau^i(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^i(t) \left(1 - A_i^t(h^t(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_i) \right) f_{c_i}(c_i) dt dc_i \right\}} \quad (5.15)$$

¹⁶When we write $h^t(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J})$, this is a time- t history such that disclosures are made at times that are in the set $\{\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}\}$ and before t . Note that we are also suppressing the expression on which firm disclosed at which timing.

Exploiting the relation that

$$\frac{\partial(1 - F_\tau^i(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^i(t)(1 - A_i^t(h^t, c_i))f_c(c_i)dt dc_i)}{\partial \tau} = - \int_0^\infty f_\tau^i(\tau)A_i^\tau(h^\tau(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j}), c_i)f_c(c_i)dc_i,$$

the function

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_i(\tau; h^\tau = (\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j})) &= 1 - F_\tau^i(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^i(t)(1 - A_i^t(h^t, c_i))f_c(c_i)dt dc_i \\ &= 1 - \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^i(t)A_i^t(h^t, c_i)f_c(c_i)dt dc_i \end{aligned} \quad (5.16)$$

is identified up to scale for all $\tau \in [\tau_{j_j}, T]$.¹⁷ And thus

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\partial \Gamma_i}{\partial \tau}(\tau; (\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j})) &= \int_0^\infty f_\tau^i(\tau)A_i^\tau(h^\tau(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j}), c_i)f_c(c_i)dc_i \\ &= f_\tau^i(\tau)F_E^i(V_i^\tau(h^\tau(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j}))) \int_0^\infty F_Q(\Delta v_i^\tau(h^\tau(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j}), c_i))f_c(c_i)dc_i \end{aligned}$$

is identified up to scale. Since $\Gamma_i(0; h^0 = \phi) = 1$ holds, $\Gamma_i(\tau; h^\tau = \phi)$ is identified for all $\tau \in [0, T]$.¹⁸ Therefore, $\frac{\partial \Gamma_i}{\partial \tau}(\tau; h^\tau = \phi)$ is identified for all $\tau \in [0, T]$. Furthermore, since F_Q is identified, $f_\tau^i(\tau)F_E^i(V_i^\tau(h^\tau = \phi))$ is identified for all $\tau \in [0, T]$.

Now, given that $f_\tau^i(\tau)F_E^i(V_i^\tau(\phi))$ is identified, $f_\tau^i(t)A_i^t(h^t = \phi, c_i)$ is identified for all $t \in [0, T]$. Consequently, as Γ_i is expressed as (5.16), $\Gamma_i(\tau; h^\tau = \tau)$ is identified. Since Γ_i is identified up to scale and now that $\Gamma_i(\tau; h^\tau = \tau)$ is identified, $\Gamma_i(\tau'; h^{\tau'} = \tau)$ is identified for all $\tau' \in [\tau, T]$. As a result, $f_\tau^i(t)F_E^i(V_i^t(h^t))$ such that h^t includes one disclosure is identified. By induction on the number of disclosures made, repeating this argument will allow us to identify $f_\tau^i(\tau)F_E^i(V_i^\tau(h^\tau))$ for all histories h^τ .

To proceed with the identification of f_τ , fix $\tau', \tau'' \in [0, T]$ and take $h^{\tau'}$ and $h^{\tau''}$ appropriately so that $V_i^{\tau'}(h^{\tau'}) = V_i^{\tau''}(h^{\tau''}) = v$ for some constant $v \in \mathbb{R}$. We identify the ratio, $f_\tau(\tau')/f_\tau(\tau'')$ from the ratio of $f_\tau^i(\tau')F_E^i(V_i^{\tau'}(h^{\tau'}))$ and $f_\tau^i(\tau'')F_E^i(V_i^{\tau''}(h^{\tau''}))$. Since F_τ is a distribution, F_τ is identified.¹⁹

¹⁷Note that $\frac{dF(x)}{dx}/F(x) = \frac{d(\log F(x))}{dx}$ holds. If the left-hand side object is identified, $\log F(x)$ is identified up to a constant. Therefore, $F(x)$ is identified up to scale.

¹⁸When we write $h^t = \phi$, we mean that time- t history h^t does not include any disclosures.

¹⁹Strictly speaking, we need an assumption for this argument to be valid. We assume that: For all

Finally, since f_τ and $f_\tau^i(\tau)F_E^i(V_i^\tau(h^\tau))$ are identified, F^E is also identified.

6 Estimation

In this section, we provide an outline of the estimation procedure, which closely follows the identification argument.

6.1 Parametric assumptions

To apply our model to data, we introduce parametric assumptions, despite having established non-parametric identification. First, we assume that firms are *ex-ante* symmetric, conditional on auction-level characteristics: all the firms share the same distribution for entry timing, entry costs, disclosure costs, and construction costs if the auction is the same construction type and from the same district.

In what follows, we set $T = 1$. We specify parametric forms for the distributions of entry timing, entry costs, and disclosure costs. We assume that the distribution of entry timing follows a Beta distribution with two shape parameters $\theta^\tau \equiv (\alpha_\tau, \beta_\tau)$, which lies within the interval $[0, 1]$. Next, we make the following assumption on entry costs. With probability p^E , each firm gets a chance to consider whether they would enter an auction, while a firm always stays out with the other probability $1 - p^E$. This reflects the fact that firms may face various constraints, such as other ongoing projects. If a firm considers entry, they draw an entry cost c_i^E from a truncated normal distribution on $[0, \infty)$ with parameters $\theta^E \equiv (\mu_E, \sigma_E)$. Here, we parameterize $\mu_E = X_a \beta^E + \alpha^E$, where X_a is the logarithm of number of potential entrants. Finally, we assume that the distribution of disclosure costs F_Q follows a truncated normal distribution on $[0, \infty)$ with parameters $\theta^Q \equiv (\mu_Q, \sigma_Q)$. Note that we have also assumed that firms are in a position where they must disclose with probability p^Q , reflecting the fact that disclosures are done through posting questions in our setup.

$(\tau', \tau'') \in [0, T]^2$, there exist a sequence of timings (τ^1, \dots, τ^H) and a sequence of numbers (v_1, \dots, v_H) such that (i) $\tau^1 = \tau'$; (ii) $\tau^H = \tau''$; and (iii) there exist some histories h^{τ_k} and $\tilde{h}^{\tau_{k+1}}$ such that $V_i^{\tau_k}(h^{\tau_k}) = V_i^{\tau_{k+1}}(\tilde{h}^{\tau_{k+1}})$ for all k ($1 \leq k \leq H - 1$).

6.2 Estimation procedure

We estimate our parameters in four steps. In the first step, we start by estimating the construction costs for each entrant and the distribution of such costs, exploiting the bidding results. Next, we estimate firms' beliefs on how disclosure history evolves over time, conditional on their disclosure actions. With the estimates from the bidding stage and estimated beliefs on disclosure history, we turn to the estimation of the value of disclosure and entry. Finally, using the obtained estimates, we estimate the remaining model primitives via maximum likelihood estimation.

Step 1. Construction costs c_i To account for the fact that some bids are ultimately rejected, we assume the presence of a secret reserve price p^r , which follows a log-normal distribution. To estimate the construction costs c_i , we exploit the optimality of the bids as in Guerre et al. (2000). Specifically, construction cost c_i when the bid is b_i is estimated exploiting the first order condition for bidding:

$$c_i = b_i - \frac{1 - G_{-i}(b)}{g_{-i}(b)} \quad (6.1)$$

where G_{-i} is the CDF of the lowest bid among the opponents, and g_{-i} is the corresponding pdf.²⁰

We assume that G_{-i} follows a log-normal distribution $\log\mathcal{N}(\mu_b, \sigma_b)$ with:

$$\mu_b = \mathbf{X}_i^{\mu_b} \beta^{\mu_b}, \quad \sigma_b = \mathbf{X}_i^{\sigma_b} \beta^{\sigma_b},$$

where $X_i^{\mu_b}$ includes a dummy indicating whether i disclosed, the time at which i disclosed, the number of disclosures made by others, the number of potential bidders, construction type dummies, and district dummies. For the variance, $X_i^{\sigma_b}$ includes the number of others' disclosures, the number of potential bidders, construction type dummies, and district dummies. We estimate the parameters $(\beta^{\mu_b}, \beta^{\sigma_b})$ via maximum likelihood estimation. Once we obtain the estimates for the distribution G_{-i} , we exploit (6.1) and estimate construction costs for each entrant. While we allow the distribution of construction costs F_c to be fully nonparametric, we assume that the distribution

²⁰This will be the minimum of the opponents' bid and the secret reserve price.

depends on the type of construction and district at which the project is located.

Step 2. Belief on the evolution of disclosure history Closely following the identification argument, we start by estimating the observed evolution of disclosure histories. Let us note here again that the observed evolution of disclosure histories and the beliefs on the histories are not identical. We parameterize the distribution of time intervals between the n -th and $(n + 1)$ -th disclosure as follows (time interval between $t = 0$ and the first disclosure will be also included as case $n = 0$):

$$\Pr(\tau^{n+1} - \tau^n \leq x) = \frac{\Phi((x - \mu_t)/\sigma_t) - \Phi(-\mu_t/\sigma_t)}{1 - \Phi(-\mu_t/\sigma_t)}$$

if the $(n + 1)$ -th disclosure exists and

$$\Pr((n + 1)\text{-th disclosure does not exist}) = \frac{1 - \Phi(((1 - \tau^n) - \mu_t)/\sigma_t)}{1 - \Phi(-\mu_t/\sigma_t)}$$

where timing of the n -th disclosure is given by τ^n .²¹²² The parameters (μ_t, σ_t) are characterized as:

$$\mu_t = \mathbf{X}^{\mu_t} \beta^{\mu_t}, \quad \sigma_t = \mathbf{X}^{\sigma_t} \beta^{\sigma_t},$$

where \mathbf{X}^{μ_t} includes the n -th disclosure timing τ^n , the number of disclosures n , the log of (number of firms who have not disclosed yet + 1), construction type dummies, and district dummies. For the variance, \mathbf{X}^{σ_t} includes the number of disclosures n , and the log of (number of firms who have not disclosed yet + 1). We estimate $(\beta^{\mu_t}, \beta^{\sigma_t})$ via maximum likelihood.

Next, we turn to the estimation of the beliefs of the firms. First, we estimate the belief of a firm when the firm discloses at some time τ facing history h^τ . To estimate this belief, we simulate the evolution of the disclosure history, using the distribution of time intervals between disclosures we have estimated above. Suppose that i 's disclosure was the n -th one. Then, the next disclosure timing τ^{n+1} 's distribution is characterized by the above distribution we have estimated. By repeating this process, until we draw

²¹We are implicitly assuming that the decision to disclose depends on the number of disclosures that have occurred up to that time and the timing of the most recent disclosure.

²²If n is equal to the number of total potential bidders N , then the next disclosure does not exist with probability one.

the probability of next disclosure not existing, we can obtain the distribution of time- T histories. We denote the estimated belief as: $\hat{\mu}_i(h^T|h^\tau, \tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q = 1)$.

Next, we estimate a firm's belief when it enters but does not disclose at time τ facing history h^τ . Let τ^n represent the most recent disclosure before τ , with $\tau^n = 0$ if none exists. We exploit the following relationship, which we have shown as equation 5.3:

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr(\tau^{n+1} > t \text{ or } (n+1)\text{-th disclosure does not exist})^{(M-1)/M} \\ &= \mu_i(\tau^{n+1} > t \text{ or } (n+1)\text{-th disclosure does not exist}) \end{aligned}$$

where M is the number of potential entrants who have not disclosed at τ , including firm i . Moreover, from equation 5.3,

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pr(\tau^{n+k} > t \text{ or } (n+k)\text{-th disclosure does not exist} \mid (n+k-1)\text{-th disclosure is at } \tau^{n+k-1})^{(M-k)/(M-k+1)} \\ &= \mu_i(\tau^{n+k} > t \text{ or } (n+k)\text{-th disclosure does not exist} \mid (n+k-1)\text{-th disclosure is at } \tau^{n+k-1}) \end{aligned}$$

holds for all k ($1 \leq k \leq M-1$) and all t ($\tau^{n+k-1} < t < 1$). These relationships allow us to back out the distribution of time intervals between disclosures from firm i 's perspective, since the left hand-side objects are what we had estimated at the beginning of Step 2. Now, we can simulate the evolution of disclosure history using i 's belief on the timing of disclosures. We denote the estimated belief as: $\hat{\mu}_i(h^T|h^\tau, \tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q = 0)$.

Step 3. Value of disclosure In this step, we aim to obtain an estimate for the value of disclosures. First, we start by estimating the value from the bidding stage $V_i(h^T, c)$. For clarity, each objects are estimated for every construction type and district pair, although we omit these specific dependencies here for simplicity. We estimate the value from bidding conditional on time- T history $V_i(h^T, c)$ by:

$$\hat{V}_i(h^T, c) = \max_b (b - c)(1 - \hat{G}_{-i}(b|h^T)),$$

where \hat{G}_{-i} is the estimated CDF of the lowest bid from opponents.

Next, we estimate the values with and without disclosure, $v^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c)$ and $v^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c)$.

This value is estimated by:

$$\hat{v}^{j,\tau}(h^\tau, c) = \int \hat{V}_i(h^T, c) \hat{\mu}_i(h^T | h^\tau, \tau_i = \tau, a_i^Q = j) dh^T$$

for $j = 0, 1$. Note that although we have expressed this as an integration, due to our estimation procedure, $\hat{\mu}_i$ is a discrete distribution. Therefore, this turns out to be a summation, in practice. Then, value of disclosure $\Delta v^\tau(h^\tau, c)$ can be estimated as:

$$\widehat{\Delta v}^\tau(h^\tau, c) = \hat{v}^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c) - \hat{v}^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c).$$

Step 4. Model primitives In our final step, we estimate our model primitives—specifically, the distribution of entry timing F_τ , entry costs F_E and p^E , and disclosure costs F_Q and p^Q —using observed entry and disclosure data. Note that if we have estimates p^Q and \hat{F}^Q for p^Q and F_Q , value of entry $v(h^\tau)$ can be estimated as:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{v}^\tau(h^\tau) &= \sum_c \int \hat{p}^Q \hat{v}^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c) + (1 - \hat{p}^Q) \mathbb{E}_{\hat{F}^Q} [\max\{\hat{v}^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c), \hat{v}^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c) - c^Q\}] d\hat{F}_Q \\ &= \sum_c \left[(\hat{p}^Q + (1 - \hat{p}^Q) \hat{F}_Q(\max\{\hat{v}^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c) - \hat{v}^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c), 0\})) \hat{v}^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + (1 - \hat{p}^Q) (1 - \hat{F}_Q(\max\{\hat{v}^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c) - \hat{v}^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c), 0\})) \hat{v}^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - (1 - \hat{p}^Q) \int_0^{\max\{\hat{v}^{1,\tau}(h^\tau, c) - \hat{v}^{0,\tau}(h^\tau, c), 0\}} c^Q d\hat{F}_Q \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

where summation is taken over the estimated costs c .

Using this expression, we estimate the model primitives via maximum likelihood. Suppose firms i_1, \dots, i_I do not enter, firms j_1, \dots, j_J enter but do not disclose, and firms k_1, \dots, k_K enter and disclose at time $\tau_{k_1}, \dots, \tau_{k_K}$. Also, let each entrant i 's cost be c_i . Let this observation correspond to time- T history h^T . The likelihood function for observ-

ing this history h^T is:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}(h^T) = & \prod_l \int f_c(c_{i_l}) d c \int f_\tau(t)(1 - \tilde{F}_E(v(h^t))) d t \\ & \times \prod_m f_c(c_{j_m}) \int f_\tau(t) \tilde{F}_E(v(h^t))(1 - \tilde{F}_Q(\Delta v(h^t, c_{j_m}))) d t \\ & \times \prod_n f_c(c_{k_n}) f(\tau_{k_n}) \tilde{F}_E(v(h^{\tau_{k_n}})) \tilde{F}_Q(\Delta v(h^{\tau_{k_n}}, c_{k_n})),\end{aligned}$$

where h^t and $h^{\tau_{k_n}}$ are time- t and time- τ_{k_n} histories that arise as a natural restriction of h^T . Furthermore, \tilde{F}_E is defined as: $\tilde{F}_E = p^E F_E$. The parameters we aim to estimate here are: $\Theta \equiv (\theta^\tau, \theta^Q, p^Q, \theta^E, p^E)$. We solve:

$$\max_{\Theta} \sum_{a=1}^A \log \hat{\mathcal{L}}(h_a^T),$$

where $a = 1, \dots, A$ represents each auction, and

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\mathcal{L}}(h^T) = & \prod_l \int f_\tau(t; \theta^\tau)(1 - \tilde{F}_E(\hat{v}(h^t; (\theta^Q, p^Q)); (\theta^E, p^E))) d t \\ & \times \prod_m \hat{f}_c(\hat{c}_{j_m}) \int f_\tau(t; \theta^\tau) \tilde{F}_E(\hat{v}(h^t; (\theta^Q, p^Q)); (\theta^E, p^E))(1 - \tilde{F}_Q(\widehat{\Delta v}^t(h^t, c_{j_m}); (\theta^Q, p^Q))) d t \\ & \times \prod_n \hat{f}_c(\hat{c}_{k_n}) f_\tau(\tau_{k_n}; \theta^\tau) \tilde{F}_E(\hat{v}(h^{\tau_{k_n}}; (\theta^Q, p^Q)); (\theta^E, p^E)) F_Q(\widehat{\Delta}^{\tau_{k_n}} v(h^{\tau_{k_n}}, c_{k_n}); (\theta^Q, p^Q)).\end{aligned}$$

7 Estimation Results

This section discusses the results from the estimation of the parameters in the model.

7.1 Parameter Estimates

Table 4 presents the estimation results for the model parameters. Figure 3 illustrates the CDF of firms' arrival timing. Our estimates suggest that firms are more likely to arrive during the latter half of the entry period, with 70% of the firms arriving in this time frame. The median arrival time is 0.71, which corresponds to approximately a week before the forum closes.

Table 4: Estimated parameters of the model

Distribution	c_E : Truncated Normal on $[0, \infty)$	
	c_Q : Truncated Normal on $[0, \infty)$	
	τ : Beta	
	Estimate	S.E.
Entry		
Prob. of considering entry: p^E		
Const.	0.851	0.146
$\ln(\# \text{ Pot bidder})$	-0.231	0.093
μ_E	-2.926	0.120
σ_E	0.383	0.182
Disclosure		
Prob. of always disclosing: p^Q	0.268	0.139
μ_Q	-2.416	0.501
σ_Q	0.642	1.102
Timing		
α_τ	1.227	0.314
β_τ	0.661	0.227

Note: Table presents estimates of the model parameters. Standard errors are calculated using 100 bootstrap draws, with sampling at the auction level.

Figure 4 shows the relationship between values of entry and entry probability in a scenario with 12 potential bidders, which is the median size of the bidders' pool. Firms consider entering with 28% probability when there are 12 potential bidders. This probability decreases with the number of potential bidders. Additionally, median size of entry costs is estimated as 3.4% of the engineer's estimate. Our estimate of entry costs is comparable with the numbers reported in the literature (Bajari et al. 2010, Krasnokutskaya & Seim 2011).

Figure 5 shows the relationship between values of disclosure and disclosure probability. Firms get in need for posting a question resulting in a baseline disclosure probability of 27%, which reflects the likelihood of disclosure even when it may be disadvantageous to them. As value of disclosure increases, disclosure probability also rises. For instance, when the value of disclosure is 1% of the estimated cost, firms disclose with a probability of 31%.

We summarize the estimated distributions of construction costs in Table 5. The ta-

Table 5: Distribution of Construction Costs: by Construction Types

Construction Types	25-th percentile	Median	75-th percentile
Bridge	0.38	0.75	1.02
Overlay	0.74	0.88	1.01
Reconstruction	0.72	0.89	1.11
Safety	0.50	0.74	0.99
Others	0.56	0.74	0.97

Note: Total number of projects is 434. There were 5 auctions without an entrant. The presented numbers are fractions of the engineer's estimate.

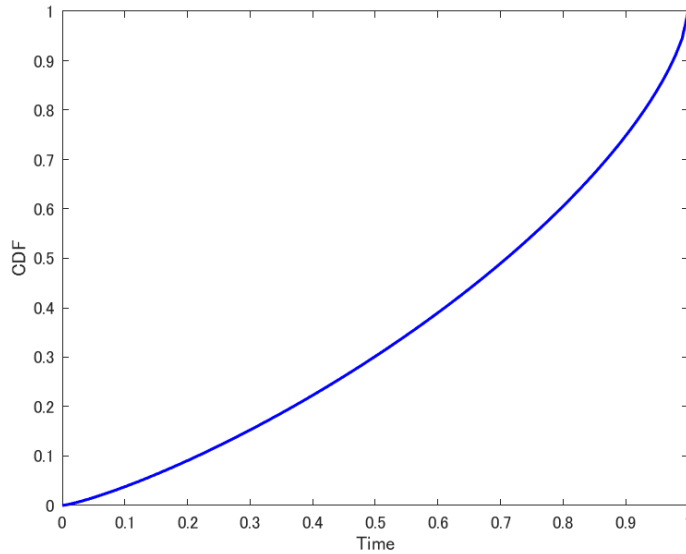


Figure 3: CDF of arrival timing

ble reports the median, 25th and 75th percentiles as fractions of the engineer's estimate for each construction type. The median construction cost is estimated to range from 74% to 89% of the engineer's estimate. Overall, projects related to overlay and reconstruction have higher construction costs compared to the other project types.

Table 6 presents estimation results regarding the distribution of opponents' best bids. In a first-price auction, it is the opponents' best bid that ultimately determines an individual firm's profit. First, opponents' best bid becomes more aggressive as a firm faces more disclosures (questions). This trend reflects the fact that disclosures are made by the *actual* entrants.

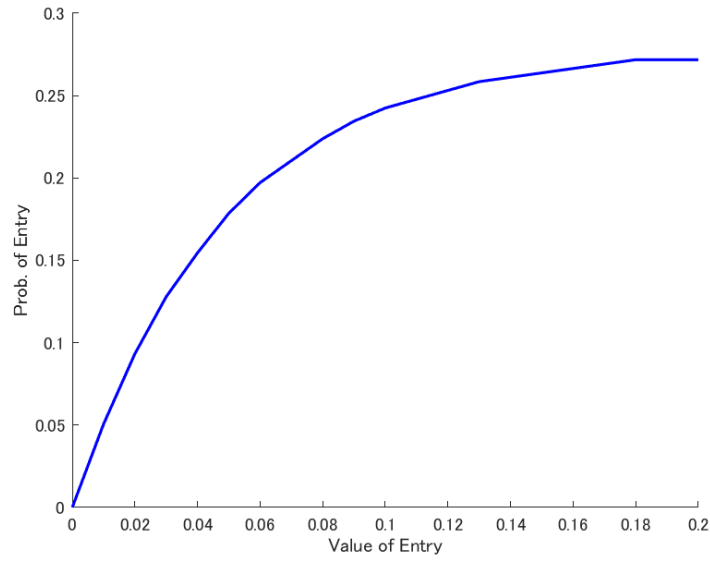


Figure 4: Value of entry and entry probability

Notes: This figure shows the relationship between values of entry and entry probability for the case where we have 12 potential bidders, which is the median size of entrants' pool.

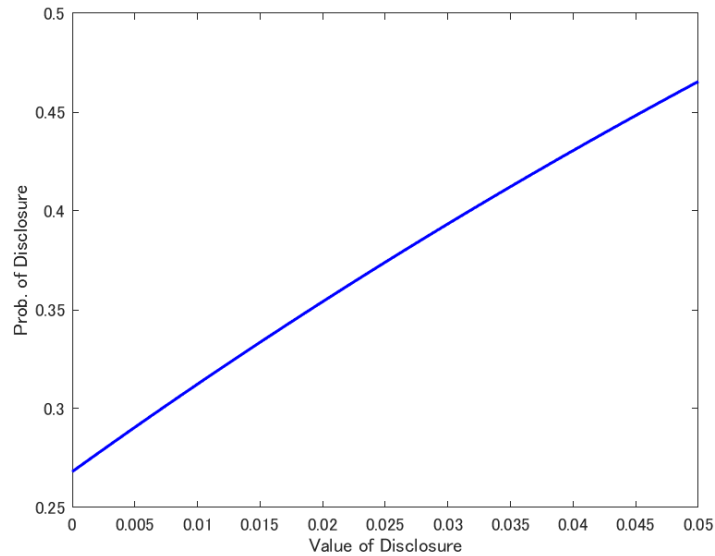


Figure 5: Value of disclosure and disclosure probability

Notes: This figure shows the relationship between value of disclosure and disclosure probability.

Table 6: Distribution of opponents' best bid: Log-normal

Variables	Estimate	S.E.
μ		
Constant	-0.023	0.067
Asked	0.044	0.027
Asked $\times \tau$	-0.045	0.033
ln(# Pot. Bidders)	-0.017	0.034
# Q from others	-0.037	0.010
Type:		
Overlay	0.066	0.030
Safety	0.018	0.050
Bridge	0.207	0.054
Recons	0.102	0.044
Others	Reference	
District:		
Missoula	Reference	
Butte	-0.027	0.028
Great Falls	0.050	0.029
Glendive	0.035	0.032
Billings	-0.022	0.043
$\log \sigma$		
Constant	-1.232	0.144
ln(# Pot. Bidders)	-0.018	0.082
# Q from others	-0.207	0.039
Type:		
Overlay	-0.596	0.100
Safety	0.043	0.134
Bridge	0.274	0.140
Recons	-0.240	0.139
Others	Reference	
District:		
Missoula	Reference	
Butte	-0.148	0.092
Great Falls	-0.149	0.091
Glendive	-0.028	0.094
Billings	0.320	0.123

Note: This table presents estimated parameters of the distribution of opponents' best bid. The opponents' best bid is defined as the minimum of the opponents' bid and the secret reserve price.

Next, the results suggest that making disclosures at earlier periods makes opponents' best bid less aggressive, if we hold others' disclosure behavior fixed. To illustrate this impact, we compare two scenarios: (i) Firm X discloses at $t = 0$ while no other firm discloses; and (ii) No firm discloses at all. If firm X places the median bid ($b_i = 1.03$), its probability of winning probability increase by 11.4 p.p. in scenario (i) compared to scenario (ii), for an auction on an overlay project in the Missoula district. Conversely, the estimates imply that a last minute disclosure would make opponents' best bid more aggressive, although this effect is not statistically significant.

These results align with our earlier discussion on the trade-off associated with entry disclosures. As noted, while disclosures can reduce the number of entrants, they may simultaneously provoke more aggressive bids from remaining entrants. Our results suggest that the former effect dominates for disclosures made during earlier periods, while the latter effect dominates when disclosures are made at the last minute, at a time close to $t = 1$.

It is important to note that these results do not account for the potential influence of one firm's disclosures on the disclosure behaviors of others. We now shift our focus to the value of disclosures, incorporating the evolution of disclosure history and allowing firms to optimize their bidding strategies. In what follows, the numbers and figures we present in this section will be based on the auctions on overlay projects from the Missoula district, which has the mode for the number of auctions across (type of construction, district)-pairs and has the median number of potential bidders totaling 12.

Figure 6 shows the value of disclosure by time and firms' construction costs. The values shown in the figure are for the case where there is no disclosure up to the corresponding time. This result suggests that the value of disclosure decreases over time. For a bidder with median construction cost ($c = 0.86$), the value is 1.5% of the engineer's estimate at $t = 0$. As we move to a later period, the value decreases to 0.8% at $t = 0.5$, and it turns to a loss of 0.04% at $t = 1$. This decreasing pattern is observed across different values of construction costs. At a given timing, we see that value of disclosure is decreasing in construction costs except for the cases where the timing is close to the end $t = 1$. For example, at $t = 0$, firms whose construction cost is at the 25-percentile ($c = 0.75$) would gain 2.1% of the engineer's estimate, while 1.5% at the median cost ($c = 0.86$) and 0.7% at the 75-percentile cost ($c = 0.98$). This pattern

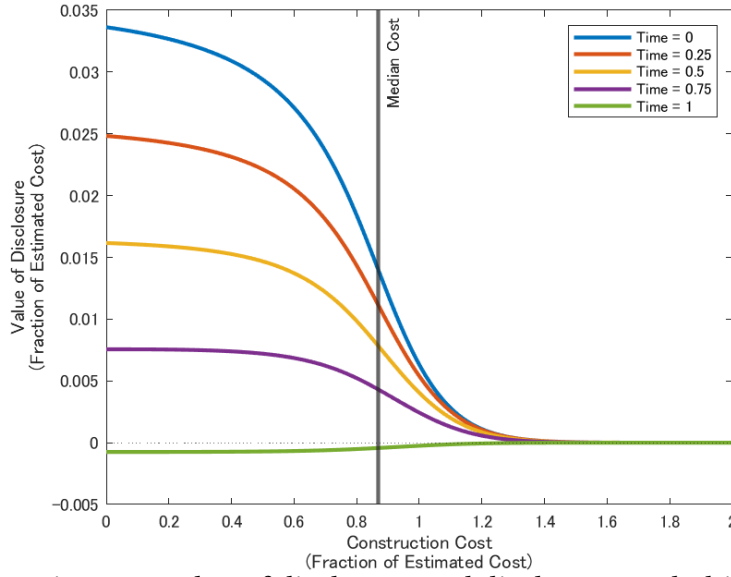


Figure 6: Value of disclosure and disclosure probability

Notes: This figure shows the relationship between values of disclosure and disclosure probability. The results are based on auctions on overlay projects from the Missoula district. The values are for the case where there is no disclosure up to the corresponding time.

suggests that the stronger entrants with low construction costs are more likely to disclose in most cases. As a result, the disclosures will also carry information about the strength of the bidders, not only information about firms' entry. The entrants who have disclosed are more likely to be a strong bidder with low construction costs. Finally, the value of disclosure at $t = 1$ turns out to be negative. At the very end of the entry period, entry disclosure cannot deter entry from others and makes the other entrants to bid more aggressively. Therefore, firms who disclose at the last minute would incur a loss.

Next, we consider the value of entry for the firms. Figure 7 shows the value of entry by time and number of disclosure. The values shown in the figure are for the case where the most recent disclosure is made at $t = 0$ if there is one. Value of entry increases as we move to a later period if we hold the number of disclosures fixed. If there are no disclosures, value of entry is 9.8% of the engineer's estimate at $t = 0$, while it increases up to 10.5% at $t = 1$. As we would expect, information that there is no disclosures up to their arrival time is more valuable at a later period. At a fixed time point, having more disclosures decreases firms' value of entry. Having one disclosure decreases a firm's entry value by 1.3–1.4 % of the engineer's estimate, relative to the case where there is no

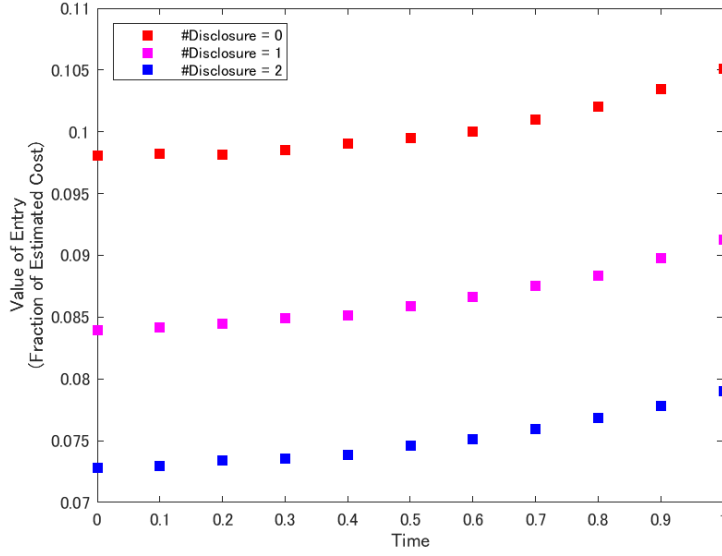


Figure 7: Value of entry

Notes: This figure shows the relationship between values of entry and entry timing, across different numbers of disclosures. The results are based on auctions on overlay projects from the Missoula district. The values are for the case where the most recent disclosure is made at $t = 0$ if there is one.

disclosure. This corresponds to a 4–5% decrease in entry probability. Having another disclosure further decreases entry value by 1.1–1.2% of the engineer’s estimate. Again, This corresponds to a 5–6% decrease in entry probability.

Finally, we consider the value of arrival timing. Figure 8 presents values of entry from an *ex-ante* perspective. The value presented is the value of arrival time *unconditional* on whether firms enter. Arriving at $t = 0$ has an *ex-ante* value of 1.55% of the engineer’s estimate, while arriving at $t = 1$ has 7% lower value, 1.44% of the engineer’s estimate. There are two effects in play that alters the values of arrival timing. Arriving early allows a firm to enter into the auction and deter others’ entry by making a disclosure. However, the firm will face a larger uncertainty in the number of entrants. If a firm arrives late, the firm has an informational advantage from the available disclosures so that they may be able to stay away from an auction that would be inefficient for them to enter. In our setup, arriving early turns out to be valuable, which means that the possibility of entry deterrence through disclosures has an impact that dominates the informational gains from arriving late.

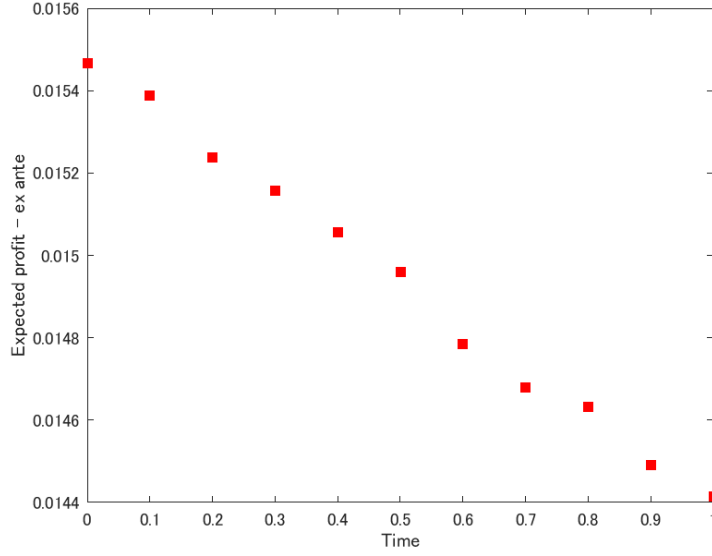


Figure 8: *Ex-ante* value of arrival timing

Notes: This figure shows the values of arrival time, from an *ex-ante* perspective. The results are based on auctions on overlay projects from the Missoula district.

8 Counterfactual Analysis

In this section, we use our model and estimates to evaluate the performance of the current platform design, the Q&A forum, relative to alternative platform designs. We simulate how auction outcomes, such as the auctioneer's payment conditional on the project getting allocated, winner's construction cost, and entry behavior, would change under different designs of how questions would be treated. To understand the role of entry disclosure, we run three counterfactuals, summarized in Table 7. Let us again emphasize that entry disclosure impacts the auction outcomes through two channels: (i) entry deterrence – entry disclosure lowers value of entry for those who arrive at the market after the disclosure is made and thus may deter entry from those firms; and (ii) additional information at the bidding stage – a firm's disclosure may make other entrants bid more aggressively.

The first counterfactual, (0) Shutdown, corresponds to the case where we shut down the Q&A forum. Under this case, the firms will privately communicate with the auctioneer if they have any questions about the project, and those questions never become public. Therefore, the option to disclose entry is not available, and there would be no

Table 7: Description of the Counterfactuals

Counterfactual	Description	Entry Deterrence	Additional Info at Bid
(0) Shutdown	Q&A never becomes public		
(1) Last minute disclosure	Q&A revealed publicly at $t = 1$		✓
(2) Status quo	Current Q&A forum	✓	✓

entry deterrence nor additional information provided at the bidding stage. The next counterfactual, (1) Last minute disclosure, corresponds to the case where Q&A forum becomes public after $t = T(= 1)$ but before the bidding window closes. Under this case, firms can still ask questions but their entry would get disclosed after the entry period ends. This means that firms' entry disclosures do not deter entry, while additional information about firms' entry status is provided to the market. Our final counterfactual, (2) Status quo, corresponds to the case where we have the current Q&A forum held by MDOT. Since the disclosures become immediately available after getting posted, they may deter entry from others. Moreover, disclosures provide information at the bidding stage to the entrants. Note that our empirical estimates suggest that stronger entrants who have lower construction costs are more likely to disclose. This result means that disclosures provide information on entry as well as information on the strength of the entrants. In what follows, we simulate outcomes for auctions on overlay projects, which is the most popular type across auctions let by MDOT.

8.1 Last Minute Disclosure

First, we discuss the auction outcomes under counterfactual (1), where the Q&A forum becomes public after $t = 1$. In the equilibrium we have estimated, no firm engages in costly disclosures. All the disclosure made here are from firms who are in need for questions due to exogenous reasons, and as a result 27% of the entrants end up disclosing. Figure 9 provides estimated changes in auction outcomes relative to our benchmark case (0) Shutdown. Moving from a no disclosure environment (0) to counterfactual (1), auctioneer's payment increases by 0.8%. This corresponds to a increase by \$10,000 for a median-sized project. Moreover, we see a loss in efficiency in terms of the winner's construction cost, increasing by 1.4%. In terms of entry, we see a increase in the number of entrants by 0.6% and 3.2% increase in the total entry cost.

Through disclosures, firms are giving up their information about their own entry, which is originally private information for them. In this counterfactual, some entrants are forced to give up such information since they are in need for asking a question through the forum. However, McAfee & McMillan (1987), Harstad et al. (1990) have shown that whether bidders know the set of bidders for certain or not does not affect the expected payment for the auctioneer. Therefore, overall level of information about entry does not change the auction outcomes. One factor that still may matter is asymmetry among the bidders, which we will discuss next.

Another factor that plays an important role here is asymmetry among the bidders. Note that in our benchmark case, entrants are in a symmetric position since there is no additional information for them. As long as the firms employ monotone and symmetric strategies, the winner is the firm with the lowest construction cost. This observation does not hold in our counterfactual case (1). Although firms are *ex-ante* symmetric, entrants would be placed in two different positions: disclosed and not disclosed. For example, let us consider a case where there are two entrants X and Y: firm X have disclosed entry, while Y have not. From X's perspective, there is still uncertainty about Y's entry. However, Y is certain about X's entry. As a result, Y will employ a stronger bidding strategy than X's strategy. Therefore, there would be some cases where Y wins even if Y has a weaker type, a larger construction cost, than X, resulting in inefficiency in terms of the winner's construction cost. Furthermore, auctioneer's payment increases due to this asymmetry in beliefs about entrants.²³

We observe a increase in number of entrants and total entry cost. Since the effect from increase in auctioneer's payment dominates the effect from increase in winner's construction cost, value of entry goes up in equilibrium. As a result, number of entrants increases. While this increase in the number of entrants would counteract against the increase in payments, this force is not large enough to flip the sign. Finally, note that total entry cost increases by a larger fraction than the number of entrants because the firms who are marginal here are the firms who have the largest entry costs among the entrants.

²³This situation is similar to Example 3 presented in Maskin & Riley (2000). They show that first-price auctions create a loss for the auctioneer in such setup.

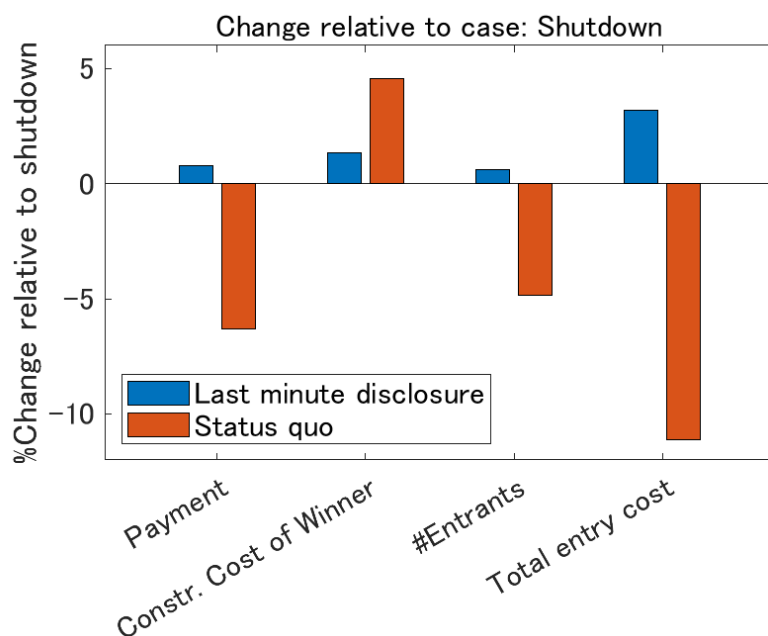


Figure 9: Changes in auction outcomes under different counterfactuals

Notes: Figure shows auction outcomes under different counterfactuals. The first two bars show the change in auctioneer's payment from scenario (0) to counterfactuals (1) and (2), respectively. The next two bars show changes in winner's construction cost. The rest of the bars show changes in the number of entrants and total entry costs.

8.2 Status quo

Next, we describe the auction outcomes under counterfactual (2), where we are in the status quo with the current Q&A forum. As we have seen in Section 7, disclosure is more valuable in earlier periods than later periods. It turns out that one-thirds of the firms who enter during the first half of the entry period discloses, and about one-fifth of those disclosure are made strategically by paying a disclosure cost. Moreover, we have shown that a disclosure tend to be more valuable for the firms with low construction cost. We find that, overall, the firms who disclose have 1.5% lower construction cost than the firms who do not disclose. Therefore, disclosures also act as a signal for strength of the firms.

The estimated changes in auction outcomes in counterfactual (2), status quo, relative to our benchmark case, (0) Shutdown, is presented in Figure 9. By introducing the Q&A forum, corresponding to moving from our benchmark (0) to counterfactual (2), auctioneer's payment decreases by 6.3%, which is a larger decrease than counterfac-

tual (1). This corresponds to a decrease by \$82,000 for a median-sized project. As in counterfactual (1), we see a loss in efficiency in terms of the winner's construction cost relative to our benchmark scenario (0). Winner's construction cost increases by 4.5%, corresponding to a \$38,000 increase for a median-sized project. This change is again larger than the change in counterfactual (1). We also see a decrease in the number of entrants by 4.9% (0.15 entrants) and 11.1% decrease in the total entry cost.

Disclosure carries information in two dimensions in this counterfactual. In addition to its information on entry, it contains information on firms' strength as well. This is because stronger firms are more likely to disclose their entry status. Therefore, to deter entry from others, firms are giving up their information rents that stems from their private information on entry status *and* construction cost. In contrast to the case where information was about purely entry, this additional component of information on construction costs moves the auctioneer's payment down.

Another factor that decreases the auctioneer's payment is coordination of entry among the bidders. The situation that the auctioneer would want to avoid is that bidders assigning high probabilities to them being the only one entrant. Since firms can gain some information about others' entry through the forum, the fraction of auctions with only one bidder becomes smaller than our benchmark case. We observe that this fraction goes down by 3% due to the availability of the forum, compared to the case where entry decisions are made independently.

Entrants would be placed into an asymmetric position in this counterfactual as well. Let us consider the same example, there are two entrants X and Y: firm X have disclosed entry, while Y have not. From X's perspective, there is still uncertainty about Y's entry. Moreover, X now knows that Y would be a relatively weaker firm since disclosure is more likely to be made by stronger firms. On the other hand, Y is certain about X's entry and holds a belief that X is a relatively stronger firm. As a result, X is tempted to place a weaker bid than the case where X has no information, while Y is tempted to place a stronger bid. Therefore, this environment creates a larger gap in these firms' strategies, which gives the firm with larger construction cost more chances to win the auction. As a result, we see a larger efficiency loss in the winner's construction cost than in counterfactual (1).

In terms of entry, we observe a large decrease in number of entrants and total entry

cost. Since we observe a decrease in auctioneer's payment and an increase in winner's construction cost, value of entry goes down in equilibrium. The force that pushes the payment upwards stemming from the decrease in the number of entrants is not strong enough to flip this pattern.

In summary, the availability of this entry disclosure device, the Q&A forum, forces the firms to engage in deterring others' entry through disclosures. The key component in this setup is that firms differ in a new type dimension, which is the arrival time. Firms try to take advantage of this new type dimension – when they are assigned a strong type, i.e., get to arrive early, they can deter entry from others through an entry disclosure. As a result, we see a loss in efficiency in terms of the winner's construction cost, since the costs are now not the only dimension of firms' type that affects their strategies at the bidding stage. Moreover, because firms give up their information rents through disclosures to exploit their advantage in arrival time, auctioneer's payment goes down. Bernheim (1984) has pointed out that the possibility of strategic entry deterrence has ambiguous effects on market concentration in a setup where firms sequentially arrive at the market. In our setup, the entry disclosure device decreases the firms' expected profit from entry on average and as a result, we see less entrants.

9 Conclusion

In this paper, we study how the availability of the option to disclose entry would affect market outcomes, by studying procurement auctions conducted by MDOT. We first provide evidence that suggests entry disclosure has two competing effects: a firm can deter entry from others; and other entrants bid aggressively when they face more disclosures. We develop and estimate a model of a procurement auction with costly entry, where firms sequentially arrive at the market and make decisions on entry and disclosure. Our analysis shows that firms who disclose in early periods gain from disclosures since the former effect of disclosure dominates. On the other hand, late disclosures are detrimental to the firms due to the latter effect. We also document that early arrivals are relatively more valuable in our setting since the firms can enjoy the gains from disclosures, even though firms have informational advantage when they arrive late.

We then use our model to compare alternative platform designs. When compared with a case where the Q&A forum is shut down, i.e., entry disclosure is not an available

option, the auctioneer's payment is lower under the current Q&A forum. Moreover, entry is more efficient as total number of entrants is smaller as well. However, we observe that there is loss in efficiency in terms of the winner's construction cost. Therefore, the auctioneer has to carefully consider the trade-off when implementing such platform. The key force in play is that the forum makes the early-arriving firms disclose their entry status, and this disclosure also reveals the strength, construction cost, of the firm. As a result, firms give up their information rent, leading to a decrease in the auctioneer's payment.

Our analysis shows how transmission of information can alter outcomes of a market. We demonstrate that a simple Q&A forum can be used by the agents to transmit information. A design of such platform must be carefully handled, since it may have significant impacts on the objectives, such as welfare, of the designer.

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Appendix

A Step 2 of Identification: Asymmetric Case

Suppose that under h^τ , bidders j_1, \dots, j_J signals before i each at $\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}$ ($\tau_{j_1} < \dots < \tau_{j_J}$), and for the rest of bidders k_1, \dots, k_K , their signals are yet to be observed. Take τ_k such that $\tau_{j_m} < \tau_k < \tau$ holds for all m . Let

$$A_i^t(h, c_i) \equiv F_E^i(V_i^t(h))F_Q(\Delta v_i(h, c_i)) \quad (\text{A.1})$$

We consider the following density P :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \Pr(j_m \text{ signals at } \tau_{j_m} \forall m, i \text{ signals at } \tau, k_n \text{ does not signal before } \tau \forall n, \vec{c}_j, c_i) \\ &= \prod_m f_\tau^{j_m}(\tau_{j_m}) A_{j_m}^{\tau_{j_m}}(h^{\tau_{j_m}}(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_{j_m}) f_{c_{j_m}}(c_{j_m}) \\ &\quad \times \prod_n \left\{ 1 - F_\tau^{k_n}(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^{k_n}(t) \left(1 - A_{k_n}^t(h_t(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_{k_n}) \right) f_{c_{k_n}}(c_{k_n}) dt dc_{k_n} \right\} \\ &\quad \times f_\tau^i(\tau) A_i^\tau(h^\tau(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_i) f_{c_i}(c_i) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

We consider the following density Q :

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= \Pr(j_m \text{ signals at } \tau_{j_m} \forall m, i \text{ does not signal before } \tau, k_n \text{ does not signal before } \tau \forall n, \vec{c}_j, c_i) \\ &= \prod_m f_\tau^{j_m}(\tau_{j_m}) A_{j_m}^{\tau_{j_m}}(h^{\tau_{j_m}}(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_{j_m}) f_{c_{j_m}}(c_{j_m}) \\ &\quad \times \prod_n \left\{ 1 - F_\tau^{k_n}(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^{k_n}(t) \left(1 - A_{k_n}^t(h_t(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_{k_n}) \right) f_{c_{k_n}}(c_{k_n}) dt dc_{k_n} \right\} \\ &\quad \times \left\{ 1 - F_\tau^i(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^i(t) \left(1 - A_i^t(h_t(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_J}), c_i) \right) f_{c_i}(c_i) dt dc_i \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

Taking the ratio between these two densities gives us:

$$P/Q = \frac{f_\tau^i(\tau) A_i^\tau(h^\tau(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j}), c_i) f_{c_i}(c_i)}{\{1 - F_\tau^i(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^i(t) (1 - A_i^t(h_t(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j}), c_i)) f_{c_i}(c_i) dt dc_i\}} \quad (\text{A.4})$$

Exploiting the relation that

$$\frac{\partial(1 - F_\tau^i(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^i(t) (1 - A_i^t(h^\tau, c_i)) f_c(c_i) dt dc_i)}{\partial \tau} = \int_0^\infty f_\tau^i(\tau) A_i^\tau(h^\tau(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j}), c_i) f_c(c_i) dc_i,$$

the function

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_i(\tau; h^\tau = (\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j})) &= 1 - F_\tau^i(\tau) + \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^i(t) (1 - A_i^t(h^\tau, c_i)) f_c(c_i) dt dc_i \\ &= 1 - \int_0^\infty \int_0^\tau f_\tau^i(t) A_i^t(h^\tau, c_i) f_c(c_i) dt dc_i \end{aligned}$$

is identified up to scale for all $\tau \in [\tau_{j_j}, T]$. Since $\Gamma_i(0; h^\tau = \phi) = 1$ holds, $\Gamma_i(\tau; h^\tau = \phi)$ is identified. Therefore, $f_\tau^i(\tau) A_i^\tau(h^\tau = \phi, c_i) f_c(c_i)$ is identified for all $\tau \in [0, T]$.

Now, given that $f_\tau^i(\tau) A_i^\tau(h^\tau = \phi, c_i) f_c(c_i)$ is identified, $\Gamma_i(\tau; h^\tau = \tau)$ is identified. As a result, $\Gamma_i(t; h^t = \tau)$ ($t \geq \tau$) such that h^t includes one disclosure at τ is identified. By induction on the number of disclosures made, repeating this argument will allow us to identify $\Gamma_i(t; h^\tau)$ for all histories h^τ . Note that $f_\tau^i(\tau) A_i^\tau(h^\tau, c_i) f_c(c_i)$ is also identified for all h^τ .

Let

$$\begin{aligned} R &= \prod_m f_\tau^{j_m}(\tau_{j_m}) A_{j_m}^{\tau_{j_m}}(h^{\tau_{j_m}}(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_{m-1}}), c_{j_m}) f_{c_{j_m}}(c_{j_m}) \\ &\times \prod_p f_\tau^{l_p}(\tau_{l_p}) A_{l_p}^{\tau_{l_p}}(h^{\tau_{l_p}}(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j}, \tau_{l_1}, \dots, \tau_{l_{p-1}}), c_{l_p}) f_{c_{l_p}}(c_{l_p}) \\ &\times \prod_n \Gamma_{k_n}(T; h^\tau = (\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j}, \tau_{l_1}, \dots, \tau_{l_L})) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
S = & \prod_m f_{\tau}^{j_m}(\tau_{j_m}) A_{j_m}^{\tau_{j_m}}(h^{\tau_{j_m}}(\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_{m-1}}), c_{j_m}) f_{c_{j_m}}(c_{j_m}) \\
& \times \prod_p \Gamma_{l_p}(\tau; h^{\tau} = (\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j})) \\
& \times \prod_n \Gamma_{k_n}(\tau; h^{\tau} = (\tau_{j_1}, \dots, \tau_{j_j})).
\end{aligned}$$

Since all the objects that appear in R and S are identified, R and S are identified.

Belief of i can be written as:

$$\Pr(h^T | h^{\tau}, \tau_i = \tau, A_i^Q = 0) = R/S$$

and since R and S are identified, this object is also identified.