We consider a model of common-value sequential voting in which voters are differentiated in their information. We ask whether the intuition as in the simultaneous-voting case – voters with no information would vote so as not to influence the outcome – would be valid, to imply a long voting in our sequential setting. We find that any voting outcome, including a short voting, can arise in equilibrium, and hence the intuition from the simultaneous voting does not apply. We discuss conditions under which a long voting results. We also show that a voter may vote against her information in equilibrium and that may improve welfare.

**Yuichiro Kamada**  
Associate Professor, Haas School of Business, University of California, Berkeley

**Monday, March 21, 2022**  
1:00 - 2:20 PM  
SBS, N603