

Table 2 Cross-Sectional and Within-Job Models of Rent Sharing for Portuguese Male Workers			
	Basic Specification (1)	Basic + Major Industry/City (2)	Basic + Detailed Industry/City (3)
A. Cross-sectional models (worker-year observations, 2005–9):			
OLS: rent measure = mean log value added per worker, 2005–9	.270 (.017)	.241 (.015)	.207 (.011)
OLS: rent measure = mean log sales per worker, 2005–9	.153 (.009)	.171 (.007)	.159 (.004)
IV: rent measure = mean log value added per worker, 2005–9; instrument = mean log sales per worker, 2004–10	.327 (.014)	.324 (.011)	.292 (.008)
First-stage coefficient	.475 (<i>t</i> = 26.19)	.541 (<i>t</i> = 40.72)	.562 (<i>t</i> = 64.38)
B. Within-job models (change in wages from 2005 to 2009 for stayers):			
OLS: rent measure = change in log value added per worker from 2005 to 2009	.041 (.006)	.039 (.005)	.034 (.003)
OLS: rent measure = change in log sales per worker from 2005 to 2009	.015 (.005)	.014 (.004)	.013 (.003)
IV: rent measure = change in log value added per worker from 2005 to 2009; instrument = change in log sales per worker, 2004–10	.061 (.018)	.059 (.017)	.056 (.016)
First-stage coefficient	.221 (<i>t</i> = 11.82)	.217 (<i>t</i> = 13.98)	.209 (<i>t</i> = 18.63)

NOTE.—The sample in panel A is 2,503,336 person-year observations from Quadros de Pessoal (QP) for males working in 2005–9 between the ages of 19 and 65 years with at least 2 years of potential experience employed at a firm with complete value-added data (from Sistema de Analisis de Balances Ibericos [SABI]) for 2005–9 and sales data (from QP) for 2004 and 2010. The sample in panel B is 284,071 males ages 19–61 years in 2005 who worked every year from 2005 to 2009 at a firm with complete value-added data (from SABI) for 2005–9 and sales data (from QP) for 2004 and 2010. Standard errors are clustered by firm (62,845 firms in panel A, 44,661 firms in panel B). Models in panel A control for cubic in experience and unrestricted education \times year dummies. Models in panel B control for a quadratic in experience and education. Models in col. 2 also control for 20 major industries and two major cities (Lisbon and Porto). Models in col. 3 also control for 202 detailed industry dummies and 29 Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics region 3 location dummies. IV = instrumental variables; OLS = ordinary least squares.