

NBER WORKING PAPER SERIES

BARGAINING AND INEQUALITY IN THE LABOR MARKET

Sydnee Caldwell
Ingrid Haegele
Jörg Heining

Working Paper 33396
<http://www.nber.org/papers/w33396>

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH
1050 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138
January 2025

We thank the ifo Institute for implementing the firm survey. We thank researchers at the IAB for assistance in linking the survey responses to the administrative data and for implementing the worker survey. We give special thanks to Matthew Backus, David Card, Lisa Kahn, Patrick Kline, Jonathan Kolstad, Attila Lindner, Alexandre Mas, Simon Mongey, Amanda Pallais, Andreas Peichl, Ricardo Perez-Truglia, Raffaele Saggio, Steve Tadelis, Dmitry Taubinsky, and Andrea Weber for their pre-implementation feedback on the design and wording of the firm survey (and, in many cases, on the draft). We additionally thank Lawrence Katz, Suresh Naidu, Isaac Sorkin, and Chris Walters for useful conversations which shaped the draft. We thank Christopher Ackerman, Cristian Alamos, Marco Badilla-Maroto, Matthias Bing, Adam Drozynski, Javier Feinmann, Marie Hogan, Alexandra Kuhnert, Sebastian Puerta, and a team of UC Berkeley undergraduate students for outstanding research assistance. We thank seminar audiences at Berkeley, BI Norwegian Business School, Columbia, UC Santa Barbara, UC Santa Cruz, the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, the University of Calgary, and conference participants at the BFI Women in Empirical Microeconomics Conference, the 6th CEPR-Bank of Italy Workshop, the CESifo Labor Conference, the CIREQ Montreal Conference on Wage Setting, the European Society for Population Economics Conference, the Italian Association of Labour Economics (AIEL) Conference, the Asian and Australasian Society of Labour Economics Conference, the Comparative Analysis of Enterprise Data Conference, the Scottish Economic Society Conference, the IAB Workshop on Wage Determination, the 2023 NBER Summer Institute Labor and Personnel sessions, the Workshop on Labor Economics (at Hamburg), the Southern California Conference on Applied Microeconomics (SOCCAM), the West* Coast Junior** Labor*** Conference, the 2024 Society of Labor Economists' Conference, the Norwegian Workshop on Labor Economics, the Empirical Management Conference (at Stanford), the 2024 Cowles Labor-Public Conference, and the 2024 CEPR Labor Economics Symposium for helpful feedback. We thank the UC Berkeley Department of Economics, the Joachim Herz Foundation, and the Upjohn Institute for Employment Research for financial support. The views expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Bureau of Economic Research.

NBER working papers are circulated for discussion and comment purposes. They have not been peer-reviewed or been subject to the review by the NBER Board of Directors that accompanies official NBER publications.

© 2025 by Sydnee Caldwell, Ingrid Haegele, and Jörg Heining. All rights reserved. Short sections of text, not to exceed two paragraphs, may be quoted without explicit permission provided that full credit, including © notice, is given to the source.

Bargaining and Inequality in the Labor Market
Sydnee Caldwell, Ingrid Haegele, and Jörg Heining
NBER Working Paper No. 33396
January 2025
JEL No. J30, J31, J42

ABSTRACT

We use novel surveys of firms and workers, linked to administrative employer-employee data, to study the prevalence and importance of individual bargaining in wage determination. We show that simple survey questions accurately elicit firms' bargaining strategies. Using the elicited strategies for 772 German firms, we document that the majority of firms are willing to engage in individual wage bargaining. Labor market factors predict firms' strategies better than firm characteristics. Survey responses from nearly 10,000 full-time workers indicate that most worker-firm interactions begin with the worker providing their salary expectations. Most interactions end with the worker rejecting the offer and remaining at the incumbent firm. There is substantial heterogeneity in workers' bargaining behavior, which translates into within-firm wage inequality. Firms that set pay via individual bargaining have a 3 percentage point higher gender wage gap.

Sydnee Caldwell
Haas School of Business &
Department of Economics
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720
and NBER
scaldwell@berkeley.edu

Jörg Heining
Institute for Employment Research (IAB)
Joerg.Heining@iab.de

Ingrid Haegele
LMU Munich
Schackstrasse 4
Munich 80539
Germany
inha@berkeley.edu

1 Introduction

Imperfect competition in the labor market creates scope for bargaining over rents (Manning 2011). How firms and workers agree on a wage may therefore determine which workers receive a greater share of their marginal product. For instance, if firms vary in the wages—or wage premia—that they post, workers who manage to obtain jobs at firms with higher wages or wage premia will earn more than their equally productive counterparts at other firms. If firms set wages by bargaining with individual workers, workers with better outside options—or a better ability to leverage those options—may earn more than their equally productive coworkers.

However, little is known about the prevalence and importance of individual bargaining in wage determination (Card 2022). It is hard to reliably measure firms’ wage-setting strategies. Firm-level proxies for bargaining, such as whether a firm announces wages in job ads, may be inaccurate if firms have strategic reasons to not publicize their pay (see Batra, Michaud, and Mongey 2023, for an analysis of firms’ behavior in job ads). Aggregating worker-level proxies such as whether a worker knew wages at the time they applied, or whether a worker reported negotiating their salary up, may yield unreliable measures of a firm’s policies to bargain with new hires or with incumbent workers if firms differentiate the initial offers they make to potential hires (e.g., by using their salary expectations), or if workers vary in their propensity to bargain, either at the start of, or during an employment spell (e.g., Agan, Cowgill, and Gee 2021; Biasi and Sarsons 2022). Further, it is rare to have data on both the firm- and worker-sides of bargaining, outside of specific industries or contexts, or to have information on workers’ outside options during these events.

To overcome these empirical challenges, we developed and validated a survey measure of firms’ bargaining strategies for Germany. We fielded this survey to human resource (HR) professionals and managers through the ifo Institute for Economic Research (ifo), an organization with decades of experience surveying this population. We linked responses from 772 German firms to balance sheet information from the Orbis database, and to administrative Social Security records that contain detailed employment histories, wages, industry, and occupation codes for each worker in Germany since 1975. These data allow us to examine the prevalence of individual bargaining

and to examine firm selection into bargaining. We also link firm-level strategies to nearly 10,000 responses we received from a worker survey that we fielded through the Institute for Employment Research (IAB), a group within the German equivalent of the Department of Labor. The result is a unique dataset which contains detailed information on the worker and firm-sides of bargaining for workers in multiple industries and labor markets.

Throughout the paper, we define a firm as having an individual “bargaining strategy” if it differentiates pay between workers in the same position it perceives to have similar productivity. This definition of bargaining encompasses both differentiation that occurs as the result of back-and-forth worker-firm negotiations and differentiation that results from firms varying the initial offers they make to workers.¹ We focus on this definition because, as we document, it is empirically common for firms to elicit (and for workers to provide) workers’ salary expectations before making their initial offers. Many firms expect to vary the initial offers they make to workers they perceive to have similar productivity. This wage differentiation would not be captured by definitions that focused solely on back-and-forth negotiations, but could plausibly have an impact on within-firm wage inequality.

In an initial contribution, we show that it is possible to identify whether a firm engages in individual bargaining (has a bargaining strategy) using simple survey questions. We developed the wording of these questions based on conversations with over 100 HR professionals. To account for the likely possibility that firms’ wage-setting strategies vary across groups of workers within a firm, we elicited firms’ strategies for four groups of full-time workers: recent labor market entrants, experienced non-managers, managers, and workers in hard-to-fill bottleneck occupations (defined by each respondent firm). To allow bargaining strategies to differ for recruiting and retention, we separately elicited firms’ strategies for external hires and for incumbent workers who received an outside offer.

A series of validation exercises corroborate the reliability of our survey measures. First, we find

¹Our definition of bargaining is somewhat broader than that used in the labor literature and is most analogous to standard definitions of price discrimination. Empirically, we find that most firms that differentiate initial offers are also willing to engage in back-and-forth negotiation.

that, within a respondent, the answers to distinct questions on wage setting are aligned. Second, among firms for which we have responses from multiple HR professionals, there is rarely within-firm disagreement. Third, for the subset of questions for which we can obtain publicly available information (e.g., from firms' job postings), firms' responses are accurate. Fourth, firms' responses are strongly related to the survey responses of their employees. For instance, at firms which state they elicit workers' salary expectations, workers are significantly more likely to report that they provided these expectations before the firm made its initial salary offer. These validations suggest that firms report their strategies truthfully and that the survey-based bargaining measures capture information about firm policies.

Drawing on our survey-based measures of firm bargaining strategies, we document that the majority (80%) of workers are in positions where individual bargaining is possible. However, there is substantial variation across employee groups: firms are more likely to bargain with managers than they are with experienced non-managers or with recent labor market entrants. This is true both for new hires and for incumbent employees who have received an outside offer. The extent to which firms are willing to differentiate pay also varies across employee groups. For labor market entrants, the typical firm is able to adjust pay by 3%; for experienced non-managers they are able to adjust pay by 7%; and for managers they are able to adjust pay by 13%.

Our results are inconsistent with models in which firm productivity influences wage-setting strategy (Doniger 2015; Postel-Vinay and Robin 2004; Flinn and Mullins 2021). We find that firms that engage in individual bargaining are not more productive—as proxied for by firm age, size, or assets per employee—than those that do not. They also do not pay higher mean wages. Although firm productivity appears to be largely uncorrelated with bargaining, we do find that other firm-level factors, such as the presence of a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) and whether a firm is headquartered in Eastern Germany, are correlated with bargaining strategies. Our results also reveal an important role for market-level factors. Firms are most willing to adjust pay for workers in positions they are having a hard time filling. In addition, controlling for employee-group characteristics within firms explains more of the variation in bargaining strategies than do

firm characteristics.

We use data from the worker survey to examine how worker-firm bargaining interactions typically unfold. We have detailed bargaining histories for all surveyed workers who received an offer in the previous six months, regardless of whether they accepted the offer. The majority of worker-firm interactions begin with the worker providing the firm their salary expectations. Almost all firms in our sample ask for this information and about a third require it. Many workers choose to provide this information, even when not required. Firms report that they use such expectations to set pay; 44% of firms say that variation in initial offers is as important or more important in determining the final offer as back-and-forth negotiations.

Our results highlight the importance of on-the-job renegotiation and place empirical restrictions on the types of models that are appropriate for the labor market. Among our sample of full-time workers, most offers are rejected, with the worker ultimately remaining at the incumbent firm. In many cases, workers choose to remain at the incumbent firm after engaging in back-and-forth negotiations with the outside firm. In many cases, the worker uses the outside offer to improve her position at the incumbent firm. Our finding that a large share of offers are rejected—and that this sometimes occurs only after several rounds of back-and-forth negotiation—is a clear prediction of models in which both firms and workers have imperfect information about their counterpart's outside options. These results align with previous findings for the product market (Backus et al. 2020).

Finally, we document that there is substantial between-worker heterogeneity in bargaining behavior, which translates into wage inequality within the firm. We focus on two dimensions of heterogeneity highlighted by the bargaining literature—outside options and risk tolerance—and two dimensions highlighted by the literature on wage inequality—gender and individual-specific wage premia (as estimated from a two-way fixed effects model following Abowd, Kramarz, and Margolis 1999). Relative to other workers in the same occupation and establishment, workers with better outside options are more likely to ask for and receive improvements in their offered wage, both at the beginning of and during an employment spell. Differences in outside options better

explain differences in bargaining behavior than differences in risk tolerance. Women ask for and receive less both at the start of and during an employment spell. These gender differences cannot be explained by women being more likely to negotiate for non-wage amenities. Though women have worse outside options than their same-occupation male colleagues, this does not fully explain the gender gap in bargaining behavior.

Three pieces of evidence suggest individual bargaining contributes to wage inequality. First, we show that, after controlling for occupation-establishment fixed effects, there is no gender wage gap among surveyed workers whose wages are not set by individual worker-firm bargaining. Among surveyed workers whose wages are set by bargaining, we continue to see a 4 to 5 percentage point gender wage gap. This gap persists even when we control for hours worked (elicited in our worker survey) and is robust across different specifications and subsamples. Second, when pay is set by bargaining, the wage policy—as measured by the AKM firm effect (Abowd, Kramarz, and Margolis 1999)—of an individual’s firm continues to predict their pay once they have moved to another firm. At bargaining firms, workers who came from higher-firm effect firms earn more than their same-occupation-establishment peers who joined from lower-firm effect firms. Consistent with the earlier literature, we find a statistically insignificant relationship with the prior-firm effect when we run similar regressions including workers whose pay is not set by bargaining (Di Addario et al. 2022). Finally, we show that, compared to their same-occupation coworkers, workers with higher individual wage premia are more likely to negotiate pay. These workers also ask for more—as a fraction of their current salary—in a hypothetical bargaining scenario in which we provide workers with information about pay. Our results suggest that person effects may reflect, in part, differences in individual bargaining behavior.

Our results contribute to several distinct literatures. First, they contribute to a growing empirical literature on how bargaining works in the field (e.g., Cramton and Tracy 2003; Backus, Blake, and Tadelis 2019; Larsen, Lu, and Zhang 2021; Larsen 2021; Backus et al. 2023). The results are most analogous to those presented by Backus et al. (2020), who used new data from eBay to provide the first large-scale evidence on how buyers and sellers interact. This paper introduces and

analyzes analogous data for the labor market.

Our results also contribute to a growing literature on firms' wage bargaining strategies. As recent work has noted, we know little about how firms set wages (Card 2022). Our survey-based approach is distinct from much of the literature, which is either theoretical or relies on the structure of a model (Postel-Vinay and Robin 2004; Michelacci and Suarez 2006; Doniger 2015; Caldwell and Harmon 2019; Flinn and Mullins 2021). Relative to other recent empirical studies of wage bargaining, we are distinct in our wide industry coverage, in the level of detail we have on both the firm and worker sides of bargaining, and in our focus on individual (rather than collective) bargaining (Brenzel, Gartner, and Schnabel; Biasi and Sarsons). The worker survey we conducted and which we link to the firm survey and administrative outcomes is most related to the seminal survey by Hall and Krueger (2012), which asked workers about the negotiations that took place when they accepted their job offer.

Our empirical approach was inspired by the literature that uses surveys to elicit information on firm strategies (Blinder et al. 1998; Bewley 1999) and most closely mirrors the approach in Bloom and Van Reenen (2007). In particular, the way in which we developed and validated our firm bargaining measure closely follows the development and validation of their measure of management practices (Bloom and Van Reenen 2007; Scur et al. 2021). Our finding that AKM person effects are correlated with individual bargaining behavior mirrors the finding that AKM firm effects are correlated with firm management practices (Bender et al. 2018).

The rest of the paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 describes our survey instruments and data. Section 3 introduces and validates our survey-based bargaining measures. Section 4 provides new findings on firm-level bargaining strategies. Section 5 documents heterogeneity in worker bargaining behavior and outcomes. Section 6 examines the implications of bargaining for wage inequality. Section 7 concludes.

2 Survey Infrastructure and Data

We obtain data on firms' wage-setting strategies from a survey we fielded to a broad set of firms across all major sectors and regions in Germany. We link firms' survey responses to Social Security records and to additional firm productivity measures. We also link these data to the responses from a survey we fielded to 135,000 German workers, the majority of whom work at surveyed firms.

2.1 Firm Survey

We surveyed a broad set of German private sector firms about their wage-setting strategies through the ifo Institute for Economic Research (ifo), a well-known German research institute that has been conducting firm surveys since 1949. Through various survey panels, the ifo Institute offers insights for policy-making and academic research (Sauer, Schasching, and Wohlrabe 2023). The results from these surveys are disseminated through the ifo Institute's own research outlet and are frequently covered by the media. For instance, the ifo Institute conducts a monthly business survey of firms that serves as the foundation of some of Germany's most important economic indicators for employment dynamics and business cycles (Lehmann 2023).

We fielded our firm survey using the ifo Institute's HR survey panel and management panel. The HR survey panel is a quarterly survey targeting senior HR representatives and has previously covered a wide range of HR topics, including recruiting strategies, wage-setting practices, and home office policies. The management survey is also conducted quarterly and focuses on top management representatives, predominately firm CEOs or owners. Using the ifo Institute's existing survey panels allowed us to leverage the high reputation the ifo Institute has with respect to conducting firm surveys. The median respondent in our survey has participated in the survey panel for over seven years. The fact that respondents repeatedly participate in these surveys suggest that they have a high trust in the survey and that they are well aware that their responses influence research and policy. See Appendix B for more information on the sampling frame and recruitment procedures. Fielding the survey as a special edition survey—rather than embedding our questions

in one of the ifo Institute’s existing surveys—allowed us to include a larger number of questions and to elicit consent to link firms’ responses to other databases.

The majority of our survey respondents hold senior-level positions, such as human resources (HR) director, chief human resources officer, or CEO. These individuals are typically involved in and aware of general firm strategies regarding wage setting. While our survey was the first ifo survey to elicit bargaining strategies, the same respondents frequently respond to other detailed questions about wage setting (Schaller, Hennrich, and Wohlrabe 2025). We included a free-text field at the end of the survey which is a best practice at the ifo Institute for eliciting whether a survey was difficult for respondents. We found that many respondents used the text field to provide additional details on their firm’s wage setting prices while only two indicated limited knowledge of wage setting.

The ifo Institute e-mailed survey invitations in two waves: September 2021 and January 2022. Similar to other surveys conducted by the ifo Institute, the firm survey had a 51% response rate (Sauer, Schasching, and Wohlrabe 2023). Respondents and non-respondents have similar observable characteristics (Appendix Table B1). For our main analysis sample, we restrict to complete responses and keep one observation per firm. For firms for which we have multiple responses, we prioritized responses according to whether they provided consent to link to the IAB records; within consent type, we prioritized responses in the order received. In total, our sample consists of 772 firms.²

Column 1 of Table 1 shows that our sample captures a broad set of firms, industries, and regions. While the average firm age is 50 years, the youngest firm in our sample was founded in 2021, and the oldest was founded several centuries ago. Thirty-four percent of firms operate in the manufacturing sector. However, our sample also captures other key sectors, such as retail (17%), professional services (9%), and information services (7%). Twelve percent of firms have their headquarters in East Germany. The main way in which our sample differs from the set of all

²A total of 959 HR professionals and managers participated in the survey. We define a response as complete if a respondent saw all questions in the survey; the completion rate is 83%. While this does not require the respondent to have answered every question, Appendix Table B3 documents that the share of missing answers is low.

German firms is that we under-sample small firms. Column 1 shows that, while our firms cover all size classes, the median firm in our sample employs between 50 and 249 workers. We targeted our survey design and outreach at medium and large firms because small firms hire infrequently and are less likely to have formal bargaining strategies in place, making them less suitable for our study. Further, a large share of workers are at large firms: firms with more than 249 employees cover 45% of employees in Germany (Destatis 2022).

Columns 2 to 4 of Table 1 use three distinct data sources—which differ in how they define a firm—to describe the set of all firms in Germany. Column 2 uses data from the Statistical Business register, which defines a firm as a legal entity. Column 3 uses data from Orbis, where firms are defined based as entities within a corporate network. Column 4 uses data from the Establishment History Panel (BHP) housed at the IAB, which contains data on establishments (not firms) with workers with Social Security contributions. Columns 2 to 4 of Table 1 show that each data source provides similar characteristics for the average German firm.

Relative to the set of firms in Germany, the firms that participated in our survey (Column 1) have a similar sectoral composition once we account for the over-representation of the manufacturing sector. This over-representation of the manufacturing sector is partially explained by the fact that our sample is skewed toward larger firms. The high share of large firms also leads us to have a larger share of stock-based corporations. The share of our firms in East Germany is similar to that in the overall population. We provide additional information on sample coverage in Appendix Section B.3. For instance, Appendix Table B5 shows that the firms in our sample have a spatial distribution which is similar to the set of all German firms. Appendix Table B6 shows that our firms are similar to those participating in the well-studied World Management Survey (Bender et al. 2018). Appendix Section E presents re-weighting exercises that re-weight our sample to match the overall distribution of firm size and sector in the German labor market.

While a large minority of firms in our sample (41%) have employees who are covered by CBAs, these agreements do not eliminate firms' ability to set pay flexibly (see Bhuller et al. 2022, for cross-country comparisons). German law grants firms the right to deviate from regulated wage

floors by paying higher than regulated wages (“Günstigkeitsprinzip”) and by issuing wage top-ups (“Übertarifliche Zulagen”), which can be implemented either as one-time payments or regular add-ons to the base wage.³ By law, firms can pay these top-ups for a variety of reasons, including individual negotiation or market factors. In addition, higher-level employees and managers at CBA-covered firms are typically exempt from the CBA. In recent decades, opening clauses, which allow firms to set wages below the CBA-regulated wage, have also become more common (Fitzenberger, Kohn, and Lembcke 2013; Blien et al. 2013). Previous research has confirmed that German firms take advantage of this flexibility; as a result, wage inequality has grown over the past several decades (Dustmann, Ludsteck, and Schönberg 2009; Dustmann et al. 2014; Price 2018).

2.2 Social Security Records and Firm Productivity Measures

We link our firm-level survey responses to German Social Security records, which are assembled by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) into the Integrated Employment Biographies (IEB) database. The IEB data capture all private-sector and public-sector employees with Social Security contributions and provide information on employee demographics (e.g., gender, age, and education), employer information (e.g., sector and location), and job-spell-based information (e.g., full-time status, daily pay, and occupation). We impute daily pay for individuals whose pay is censored at the Social Security maximum, as described in Appendix Section C.1.

Among the 772 firms with complete survey responses, 553 (72%) provided consent for linking the survey responses to the IEB data. Under German privacy laws, this consent is strictly required to link firm responses to Social Security records.⁴ Appendix Table B4 documents that respondents who provided this consent are similar to those who did not.

³In the case of Portugal, Cardoso and Portugal (2005) and Card and Cardoso (2022) provide evidence for this practice by documenting that a large share of CBA-covered workers receive wage cushions, which allow pay to differ across individuals in the same position.

⁴To the best of our knowledge, our survey is the first external firm survey to explicitly ask for this consent and to link responses to the IAB records. We developed the consent language in collaborations with lawyers at the ifo Institute and the IAB. Other institutions in Germany have recently elicited consent to link survey responses to their own internal records. For instance, a 2020 Online Panel Survey of Firms conducted by the Bundesbank, elicited consent to link responses to other Bundesbank databases. Our consent rate is comparable to the 73% consent rate in that survey (Bundesbank 2021).

We can link 95% of eligible firms to the IEB data. Because both piloting and our validity tests described in Section 3.3 indicated that responses are stable across divisions in a firm, we follow the previous literature and match firm-level responses to all matching establishments in the IEB data (Bloom and Van Reenen 2007; Bender et al. 2018). A special department within the IAB performed this linkage using each firm’s name, headquarter address, and legal form. The matched firm survey-IEB data contain 416,821 full-time employees at matched firms in 2020, the most recent year for which we have administrative data. Our main sample includes the subset of these individuals between ages 25 and 50. To assign workers to firm bargaining strategies, we group them by experience (as reported in the IEB data) and based on whether their assigned occupational code indicates they are a manager. Appendix C.1 provides additional information on data cleaning and sample construction.

We also link the 772 complete firm-level responses to balance sheet information from the Orbis database, which is compiled by the commercial data provider Bureau van Dijk. This database contains commonly used proxies for firm productivity, including firm age, total assets, and fixed assets. We match 99% of surveyed firms to Orbis.

2.3 Worker Survey

To examine how bargaining events typically unfold and to examine heterogeneity in worker bargaining behavior, we use data from a survey we fielded to 135,000 full-time German workers.⁵ We asked workers for their tenure, weekly hours worked, search behavior, and risk tolerance. We also included three bargaining modules. The first elicited the sequence of bargaining events for workers who had received an outside offer in the previous six months. The second elicited the sequence of bargaining events that occurred when individuals started their first job at their current

⁵Historically, it has been difficult to link survey data to IAB records. In recent years the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) has had annual open calls, which offer researchers the opportunity to embed questions into the panel. Recent waves of the GSOEP have contained around 600 individuals whose records could be matched to the IAB data (Jäger et al. 2024). We chose to conduct an independent survey, rather than embed questions into an established panel so that we could ensure a sufficient sample size among the firms in our survey. This approach also gave us more freedom to design our questionnaire, which includes multiple distinct modules.

firm. Because individuals' ability to recall these events may decline over time, we asked these questions only of individuals who have been at the firm for three years or less. The third module asked individuals to provide their salary expectations in response to a hypothetical prompt. Appendix Figure D3 describes the flow of the survey and Appendix H.2 provides the full text of the questions in each bargaining module.

We used the Social Security records to select workers for inclusion in the survey. To ensure we could elicit responses from workers at the firms that participated in our firm survey, we first randomly selected 82,500 workers from the set of full-time workers between ages 25 and 50 at surveyed firms. We then randomly selected 52,500 workers from the set of full-time workers between ages 25 and 50 not employed at these firms. Including these additional workers allows us to obtain estimates representative of full-time German workers. The IAB mailed invitations to participate between June 2022 and December 2022. The invitations, which were signed by the director of the IAB, described the survey as a scientific study on salary progression in Germany (see Appendix D.1). The effective response rate of 11.4% compares favorably to other recent IAB surveys that target first-time respondents (Haas et al. 2021).⁶

For our main analysis sample, we keep the 9,756 respondents who completed the survey and who reported that they were still in Social-Security-covered employment (as opposed to those in self-employment or non-employment). Some of our analysis focuses on the subset of these workers who are at surveyed firms (N=7,079). Appendix Table A1 describes the characteristics of the surveyed workers. Appendix Section E compares our worker sample to the overall German labor market. While workers in our sample are similar to the average German worker in age and nationality, the over-representation of manufacturing firms in our firm survey naturally translates to the

⁶We contacted workers via mail because the IAB does not have e-mail addresses or phone numbers for individuals who have not been recently unemployed. While surveys in which individuals are invited via mail typically have lower response rates than surveys in which individuals are contacted through other means, our response rate is comparable to recent e-mail-based surveys. For instance, a recent e-mail-based survey that Statistics Denmark sent to the official government inboxes of Danish citizens yielded a response rate of 15% (Caplin et al. 2023). Because we fielded a new survey, our response rate is not directly comparable to the response rates of panels such as the GSEOP, for which response rates are calculated among individuals who responded to previous survey waves. However, the 50% response rate to our follow-up survey (see Appendix D.1) is comparable to that of panel waves of the GSEOP, such as that analyzed in Jäger et al. (2024).

sample of workers employed at these firms. Appendix Section E, which we reference throughout the text, shows that our main findings are robust to re-weighting. Appendix D provides additional details on the implementation of the survey and discusses patterns of non-response.

3 Measuring Firm Bargaining Strategies

We designed and validated a new survey instrument that identifies whether a firm engages in individual bargaining.

3.1 Conceptual Definition of Wage Bargaining

We define wage bargaining as a situation when a firm differentiates pay between workers in the same position that it perceives to have equal productivity. This can occur either at the beginning of an employment spell or during an employment spell. Because we compare workers with the same productivity in the same position, our definition is analogous to standard definitions for price discrimination.⁷ Our definition is somewhat broader than standard definitions used in the labor literature; within this literature, whether a firm engages in wage posting or (individual) wage bargaining depends on whether wages are determined *ex ante* (before a firm and worker meet) or *ex post*, once a worker's outside options have been revealed (Manning 2003).⁸

A key feature of our definition is that it does not require wage differentiation to occur as the result of back-and-forth negotiation between an employer and (potential) employee.⁹ Instead, we define a firm as having a “bargaining strategy” if it either tailors the initial offers it makes to workers it perceives to have the same productivity or if it engages in back-and-forth negotiations with

⁷For instance, a standard graduate textbook in industrial organization says “it can be said that the producer price discriminates when two units of the same physical good are sold at different prices, either to the same consumer or to different consumers” (Tirole 1988).

⁸Firms may post wage schedules that condition on observed markers for productivity. However, they do not observe an individual worker's outside options until they meet a worker. As discussed in Hall and Krueger (2012), whether a firm posts wages is conceptually distinct from whether a firm regularly reviews its wage schedule.

⁹An alternative definition would differentiate between firms that make “take it or leave it” offers and firms that engage in back-and-forth negotiations. One challenge with this definition is that, if firms respond to workers' salary expectations, these “take it or leave it” offers may not be the first offer in the bargaining event.

workers.¹⁰ A recent literature has highlighted the growing use of salary expectations questions, which may give firms information on how to tailor the initial offers they make (Agan, Cowgill, and Gee 2020).¹¹ In Section 4.3, we document that it is common for firms to ask and for workers to provide this information.¹²

Our definition of wage bargaining also does not require that firms that “post” wages—i.e., those which do not bargain—announce these wages in job ads. This behavior is relatively uncommon both in the United States, where 5% of online ads contain specific pay information (Hazell, Kazemi, and Taska 2018), and among the German firms in our sample (Table E2). The decision whether to provide pay information in job ads may reflect other considerations (Batra, Michaud, and Mongey 2023).

3.2 Survey Measures of Firm Bargaining Strategies

We designed a series of questions to elicit firms’ strategies for bargaining with new full-time hires and with existing full-time workers who had received an outside offer. Appendix Figure B1 provides an overview of our survey. Appendix Section H.1 provides the original questionnaire, as well as an English translation.

To allow for within-firm variation in bargaining strategies, our bargaining questions distinguish workers into four groups: recent labor market entrants, experienced non-managers, managers, and employees in hard-to-fill bottleneck occupations.¹³ Our objective in choosing these groups was to

¹⁰When both sides have perfect information, the unique equilibrium of the bargaining game is for employers to make an initial offer just at the margin of triggering a counter-offer on the part of the worker. As a result, no back-and-forth negotiations occur (Fudenberg and Tirole 1983; Chatterjee and Samuelson 1983). While many studies have documented the existence of back-and-forth negotiations, this does not imply that firms make uniform initial offers. Whether firms vary initial offers to workers they perceive to have the same productivity cannot be observed in worker surveys.

¹¹While it is illegal in Germany (as it is in many states in the United States) to ask candidates about their current or past wages, it is not illegal to ask for a candidate’s salary expectations.

¹²The potential for this behavior was discussed in previous studies of bargaining, including Hall and Krueger (2012). While perfect tailoring of offers to workers’ reservation wages can result in the Diamond paradox, our results below suggest that not all firms use this information (Diamond 1971). Further, conversations with HR professionals suggest that, even when firms use information on workers’ salary expectations, they do not necessarily offer workers wages exactly equal to those expectations.

¹³The first category includes those that are entering the labor market following the conclusion of their schooling (e.g., college) or following the conclusion of an apprenticeship. The final category is an official term in German:

make distinctions that are relevant for common HR strategies, that can be identified in Social Security records (which do not include information on CBA coverage), and that are general enough to apply to firms in different sectors. We asked respondents to name the bottleneck occupation that was most relevant for their firm. Appendix Table B8 documents significant variation in stated occupations, ranging from white-collar management and IT positions to blue-collar jobs as technicians or service workers.

New External Hires. We elicited firms' strategies for new external hires by asking:

“How much more could a person maximally receive compared to the fixed compensation you would have offered based on the person's qualification/fit for the position alone?”

We prompted respondents to select one of the following options: “0%/no adjustments are possible”, “1–10%”, “11–20%”, “21–30%”, “31–40%”, and “more than 40%”. This question—which we refer to as the protocol question—represents our main measure of firm bargaining strategies. In Section 4, we define a firm as not bargaining with a group of workers if they indicated that no adjustments are possible.

We chose the wording of the question—and in particular the phrase “qualifications and fit”—based on numerous conversations with HR professionals. These conversations suggested that HR professionals typically use “qualifications and fit” to describe observed dimensions of worker productivity, including the quality of one's educational background and prior experience, or how well the candidate would integrate with incumbent workers. This question captures both whether and the extent to which a firm is willing to vary the wages it offers to workers it perceives to have similar productivity. This variation could arise due to differences in workers' skills in bargaining or due to differences in their outside options.

since 2011, the German Federal Employment Agency has published annual statistics on the most common bottleneck occupations (Bundesagentur fuer Arbeit 2021). This concept is not specifically tied to wage setting, but rather captures the length and difficulty of filling a vacancy.

Most of our analysis focuses on policies for base wages (often referred to as “fixed compensation” by HR professionals), which comprise the majority of compensation for most workers.¹⁴ To check that our main bargaining measure is robust to alternative measures of compensation, we posed the same bargaining question with respect to special payments, which could include bonus pay or stock options. We also asked respondents whether—at their firm—specific non-wage amenities were more flexible than wages. We focused on four amenities that, during the development of our questionnaire, were most cited by HR professionals as important: flexible work (including vacation days), commute and moving costs, further education and training, and childcare subsidies.

Because firms may have strategies that are flexible in theory, but which do not typically result in wage variation, we also elicited the typical amount of wage variation induced by bargaining at both the initial and final offer stages. We told respondents we were interested in how much wage offers varied within a position. We prompted respondents to consider (separately for each group) a situation in which their firm made ten offers to candidates who had the same qualifications and fit but differed in their stated salary expectations and offers from other companies. We then asked respondents what they expected the spread would be between the highest and lowest (1) initial and (2) final offers their firm would make to these candidates. We refer to these questions as the incidence questions. We use these questions to validate firms’ responses to our main protocol question and to examine the importance of the initial stage.¹⁵ By explicitly prompting respondents that candidates differ in stated salary expectations—which is typically viewed by firms as signal of variation in workers’ outside options rather than their productivity (Agan, Cowgill, and Gee 2021)—these questions help us speak to the concern that firms may vary wages for other reasons

¹⁴Non-CBA-covered workers in Germany who do not hold management positions receive, on average, 88% of their pay in the form of base wages (hkp 2021). Even in sectors where special and variable pay are common, these types of pay only represent substantial portions of overall compensation for employees at higher levels. Changes in base wages also have longer-run impacts on firms’ budgets and workers’ lifetime earnings due to both downward nominal wage rigidity and annual cost-of-living adjustments. Another advantage is that base wages are easier to compare across firms than special payments, which often vary in maturity rates or vesting schedules.

¹⁵In the protocol question, we asked for the maximum by which wages could be adjusted *upward*. This wording was motivated by the fact that HR professionals rarely reported wage offers—at the initial or final stage—being adjusted *downward*. One potential explanation for this pattern is that most firms, including those without CBAs, have formal pay structures that place lower bounds on the wages offered to workers of a given job title. Because the incidence question is not subject to this concern, we use this question to probe robustness.

(e.g., differences in worker effort, expected performance, or location of work).

Incumbent Workers. Because bargaining may also occur during an employment relationship, we also asked respondents how their firm would respond to a worker who received an outside offer:

“Suppose an employee at your company receives an external offer from another company and requests a salary increase. What is the maximum percentage by which your firm could possibly increase the fixed compensation (without changing the person’s tasks) in order to retain the person?”

This measure identifies whether firms are willing to adjust wages for a given worker without changing their job tasks (which could change the worker’s productivity). To the extent to which renegotiations lead to promotions, responses to our question provide us with a conservative measure of firms’ renegotiation strategies.¹⁶

Firm Policies vs. Recent History. One key design choice was to focus on firms’ policies for new hires and incumbent workers, rather than firms’ recent experiences with specific workers. In developing our survey, we found that many HR respondents found it more taxing to recall the specifics of recent hires. HR professionals at large firms wanted to consult with their colleagues before answering; professionals at small firms worried their most recent hire was not representative. Firm policies are better known as they apply to all workers, regardless of the worker’s leverage or actions. By contrast, the extent to which recent hires asked for (or received more) depends on both the firm’s policies and on the workers’ actions. Appendix Section B.4 shows that our preferred measure of bargaining yields similar results regarding the prevalence of bargaining to those we obtain when we analyze simple questions on recent hires, which we embedded in the survey as

¹⁶Promotions are difficult to accurately measure and compare across occupations and firms in Germany. While our question focuses on workers with an outside offer, there is no reason to expect—either from a theoretical perspective or based on our conversations with HR professionals—that firms would be more able to adjust wages for workers whose outside options had changed but who had not yet secured an outside offer. In addition, survey evidence from the Survey of Consumer Expectations (SCE) by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that asked workers about negotiations with their employers in response to an outside offer documents that these negotiations are more than twice as likely to result in pay raises than in promotions (see Faberman et al. 2022, for details on the survey).

practice questions.¹⁷

3.3 Validity of Elicited Measures

Several validity exercises suggest that respondents' answers are stable across different areas of the firm, that respondents are well-informed about how their firms set wages, and that our measures accurately capture firms' bargaining strategies. We present the results from our main validity tests in this subsection. Appendix Section B.4 provides additional information and tests, which support the view that respondents are knowledgeable and responded truthfully.

We first test whether responses are stable across different areas of the firm, which is a prerequisite for using survey responses to assign strategies to firms. We follow Bloom and Van Reenen (2007) and leverage the fact that we have responses for multiple individuals from 37 firms.¹⁸ Appendix Table A2 documents significant overlap between independent responses from the same firm. This finding further corroborates feedback we received from practitioners who indicated that wage-setting strategies are typically determined at the firm level.

We next verify whether survey responses are reliable. One concern with the reliability of any firm survey is that respondents may lie to put their firms in a positive light. To mitigate this concern, we focused our questionnaire on factual questions regarding wage-setting strategies, rather than more subjective questions about why the firm chose such strategies (Bloom and Van Reenen 2007). Our conversations with HR professionals during piloting corroborate the idea that individuals do not perceive there to be a "right" answer to our questions. The fact that our respondents regularly participate in the survey panel of the well-known ifo Institute suggests that they trust the survey panel. In addition, the high response rate (51%), completion rate (83%), and the fact that most professionals provided consent (72%) for their responses to be linked to external data sources, such as the administrative IAB data, are consistent with the idea that individuals do not perceive

¹⁷In these practice questions, we elicited whether back-and-forth bargaining led to wage adjustments, not the extent to which wages are adjusted. In addition, we did not elicit answers to these practice questions for each employee group.

¹⁸Bloom and Van Reenen (2007) compare correlations between the management scores implied by the interviews of 64 firms where they have more than one respondent.

the answers to these questions to be sensitive. Together, these features suggest that it is unlikely that respondents faced strong incentives not to respond truthfully. The high completion rate—and the median response time of 11 minutes—suggest that survey fatigue and limited attention are not major concerns.

A related concern is whether survey respondents are knowledgeable about their firms' wage-setting practices. In Appendix Section B.4, we discuss several features of our survey that suggest that respondents are well-informed. To directly test the validity of the provided survey responses, we first gauge intra-respondent reliability: whether respondents' answers to distinct questions within the survey align with each other. When comparing the protocol and the incidence question, internal consistency would require that individuals report an expected variation in final offers (incidence question) that is weakly less than the amount of flexibility they have in giving these offers (protocol question).¹⁹ Appendix Table A3 shows the cross-tabulations between the protocol and incidence question and finds that most of the mass is on or below the diagonal, corroborating internal consistency. As an additional test, we compare responses to the protocol question for firms that are covered by CBAs—and who should by design be restricted in their ability to set wages flexibly—to those who are not covered by a CBA. Appendix Table A4 shows that wages are less flexible for recent labor market entrants (who are most likely to be covered by CBAs) in CBA-covered firms.

Finally, we conduct two distinct exercises that leverage additional data sources to verify that respondents provided accurate information. First, we document that their answers to questions for which we were able to collect publicly available data align with our survey responses. We have publicly available data on (1) whether at least some workers were covered by a collective bargaining agreement, (2) whether pay information is posted in external job ads, and (3) whether the firm elicits salary expectations during the application process. Appendix Section C.3 describes how we assembled these data. For 90% of firms who report that no workers are covered by a CBA,

¹⁹For instance, a firm that reports wages can be adjusted up to 20% upward should expect the gap between the highest and lowest offers to be at most 20%. If offers can also be adjusted downward, this need not be true. However, conversations with HR professionals suggest downward adjustments are rare.

we cannot find any evidence of a CBA. For 99% of firms that report that they do not provide pay information in job ads, we cannot find pay information in online job postings. For 82% of firms who report not eliciting candidates' salary expectations, we find no indication of such elicitations in their online application forms. Second, the elicited firm strategies are highly correlated with the survey responses from workers who work at those firms. Appendix Table A5 shows that there is a positive and significant correlation between worker and firm responses along several dimensions. The results in Section 6 further validate our bargaining measure.

Of course, there are several other concerns with survey elicitations. In Appendix Section B.4, we provide additional background on respondents, explain the survey instrument, and leverage the provided bottleneck occupations for a series of additional robustness exercises.

4 Bargaining in the Labor Market

We use data from the firm and worker surveys to describe the prevalence and mechanics of worker-firm wage bargaining. Most firms are willing to differentiate pay between new external hires they perceive to have similar qualifications and fit and to adjust pay for incumbents who receive an outside offer. However, the frequency and magnitude by which they differentiate pay varies systematically across employee groups. Firms report they are willing to differentiate pay by 6-12%, depending on the group. For new hires, this differentiation is the result of both firms differentiating initial offers and responding to candidates' requests for more. After a firm has made its initial offer, the typical worker asks for 3% more, and receives 1.5% more.

4.1 Individual Bargaining Strategies are Pervasive

New External Hires. We start by using our protocol question to document the prevalence of bargaining strategies. Panel A of Figure 1 shows that roughly 50% of surveyed firms are able to differentiate base wages between recent labor market entrants they perceive to have similar qualifications and fit. More than 80% of firms are able to differentiate wages for experienced non-managers and

for managers. These three groups are mutually exclusive and exhaustive. When asked specifically about workers in the bottleneck occupation that firms indicated they were struggling to fill, nearly all firms are willing to adjust base wages to hire a worker.

Firms have a significant amount of discretion to increase wages, particularly for workers in higher-level positions (Panel A of Figure 2). While only 7% of firms would increase base wages by more than 10% for new external hires that are labor market entrants, 22% of firms are willing to do so for new external hires that are experienced non-managers, and 63% are willing to do so for new external hires that are managers. Because wages are higher for workers in higher-level positions, the level amount by which firms could adjust pay would be larger even if bargaining strategies were equalized across groups. That both the base levels and the amount of discretion vary suggests that bargaining may result in substantial pay dispersion.

The between-group differences do not mechanically reflect differences in the variance of productivity across employee groups. When eliciting firms' bargaining strategies, we specifically prompted respondents to focus on adjustments between individuals with similar qualifications and fit. In our conversations with HR professionals, this was the phrase that most closely aligned with productivity. This result is corroborated by the findings on negotiations with incumbent workers that we discuss next and that hold productivity constant by conditioning on workers staying in their current position.

Firms say that their bargaining strategies can result in substantial variation in final offers. Figure 3 uses our incidence question to present the expected gap between the highest and lowest offers a firm expects to make to ten candidates for a position who have similar qualifications and fit, but “vary in stated salary expectations and offers from other firms.” The typical firm expects a 3% gap for recent entrants, 5% for experienced non-managers, and 10% for managers. Conditional on there being a gap, firms expect a 6% gap for recent entrants, 10% for experienced non-managers, and 12% for managers.²⁰

²⁰We calculate these averages by mapping each bin—other than the final bin (>40%)—to its midpoint; we assign the final bin to its lower limit. We then calculate the average across firms. Firms' bargaining policies suggest somewhat larger pay dispersion. Firms are willing to adjust pay by 4% for recent labor market entrants (7% conditional on non-zero adjustment), 7% (8%) for experienced non-managers, and 16% (17%) for managers.

Incumbent Workers. We find similar patterns for incumbent workers. Panel B of Figure 1 shows that, for recent labor market entrants, 57% of firms say they would be willing to increase an existing worker’s base wage if they received an outside offer. More than 80% of firms would be willing to do so for experienced incumbents, for managers, and for workers in bottleneck occupations. As with new hires, the fact that firms are more willing to increase pay for managers and for more experienced workers may reflect the fact that these workers are more difficult to replace (Bloesch, Larsen, and Taska 2022). Because we specifically asked HR professionals to consider a scenario in which the firm did not change the worker’s job tasks, these adjustments do not reflect short-run changes in the worker’s productivity (i.e., a change between the day before an offer is received and the day after). Rather, they suggest that firms expect to earn rents on incumbent workers: they are able to increase pay without it becoming unprofitable to employ the worker. This finding is consistent with models in which firms have market power, either due to search frictions, size, or preference heterogeneity (e.g., Manning 2003; Cahuc, Postel-Vinay, and Robin 2006).

The magnitude by which firms are willing to adjust wages is similar for incumbent workers. The typical firm in our sample will adjust pay by 3% for recent entrants, 6% for experienced non-managers, and 10% for managers who receive an outside offer. Conditional on responding to outside offers, the typical firm will adjust pay by 6% for recent entrants, 7% for experienced non-managers, and 14% for managers.

Robustness. The bargaining patterns we document using our main measure of bargaining over base wages are robust to accounting for other forms of compensation. Panel B of Appendix Table A6 documents similar patterns in bargaining with new external hires once we also include information on bargaining over special payments, such as bonus or stock payments, in our measure of firm bargaining strategies. We also asked respondents whether, at their firm, it was easier to adjust four non-wage amenities—flexible work (including vacation days), commute/moving costs, training, and childcare—than wages.²¹ Panel C of Appendix Table A6 shows that, even when we

²¹We focused on these amenities because, during the development of our questionnaire, they were most frequently cited by HR professionals as important.

focus on the subset of firms that indicate more flexibility regarding these amenities, we find similar patterns in terms of bargaining for base wages.²² Appendix Section E shows that our main findings are robust to re-weighting our sample to match the overall distribution of firms in Germany.

4.2 Predicting Firm Bargaining Strategies is Difficult

Following the theoretical literature on firms' choice of wage-setting strategy, we next examine whether firm characteristics (Doniger 2015; Postel-Vinay and Robin 2004; Flinn and Mullins 2021) or characteristics of the labor market a firm is in (Ellingsen and Rosen 2003; Michelacci and Suarez 2006) are associated with firms' decisions to set pay via individual bargaining. The literature emphasizing firm productivity largely predicts that more productive firms will be more likely to set pay by bargaining. The literature that emphasizes labor market factors suggests that firms may be more likely to set pay via bargaining when the variance in worker productivity is larger, or when the labor market is tighter. Hall and Krueger (2010) and Hall and Krueger (2012) provide a summary of this theoretical literature.

Productivity. We first examine the correlation of firm bargaining strategies with common proxies for firm productivity.²³ Figure 4 presents binned scatterplots of an indicator that a firm has a bargaining strategy for experienced non-managers (the largest employment group) against common proxies for firm productivity: firm size, firm age, and total assets per employee. On these dimensions, we do not find significant differences between firms that do and do not bargain with new external hires or with incumbents. We also find that it is difficult to predict a firm's bargaining strategy using its AKM wage premium (Figure 4). Table 2 reports p-values from corresponding

²²The observed bargaining patterns are also not simply explained by the presence of performance pay. In unreported results, we compare bargaining strategies for firms with a high versus low share of performance pay. For each firm, we compute the share of special pay out of total pay, and compare firms in the top versus bottom quartiles (Lemieux, MacLeod, and Parent 2009). We find that the bargaining strategies we elicit are similar even for firms with a low prevalence of performance pay, suggesting that presence of performance pay is not a key driver of the patterns we document.

²³The choice of wage protocol may both be influenced by and influence firm productivity. However, because firms should choose the wage-setting protocol that maximizes their profits, we would expect that ex post measures of productivity, including firm size, firm age, and total assets per employee, would—if anything—over-estimate the gaps in underlying productivity.

tests of equality of means. These confirm that firms that do and do not set pay via individual bargaining are similar with respect to several proxies for productivity. Appendix Figure A1 shows that we obtain similar results regardless of whether we use binary or continuous measures of bargaining.

Other Firm-Specific Factors. While we do not find systematic heterogeneity with regard to firm productivity, our results indicate that bargaining strategies are correlated with several other firm-specific factors. Table 2 shows that firms that have a collective bargaining agreement report less flexibility in adjusting wages, even though the CBA would not prevent them from making such adjustments (in particular, for managers who are typically not covered by CBAs).²⁴ In addition, firms headquartered in East Germany, which historically had more rigid pay, are less likely to bargain with workers in all groups. We also find some evidence that firms' legal form is correlated with their bargaining strategies: firms whose shares can be traded on the stock market are more likely to set wages flexibly than firms with other legal forms. These results are consistent with the view that managerial style and culture are important for firms' wage-setting strategies (e.g., Bertrand and Schoar 2003; Acemoglu, He, and Le Maire 2022; Hjort, Li, and Sarsons 2020).

Labor Market Factors. The group-level variation documented in Figures 1 and 2 is consistent with the idea that workers' job characteristics and labor market factors such as tightness drive variation in wage-setting strategies. Figure 2 shows greater scope to adjust pay for managers than for experienced non-managers, and greater scope to adjust wages for experienced non-managers than for recent labor market entrants. This finding is consistent with theoretical work by Bloesch, Larsen, and Taska (2022) who emphasize that workers in managerial positions have the most hold-up power as they are difficult to replace.

²⁴In our sample, 41% of firms are covered by a CBA, reflecting the substantial decline of CBA coverage in Germany over the past decades. While 70% (56%) of workers in West Germany (East Germany) were covered by a CBA in 1996, this was only true for 45% (34%) in 2021 (Institut fuer Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung 2021). The decline in coverage occurred both across and within firms (Hassel and Rehder 2001; Brändle, Heinbach, and Maier 2011; Fitzenberger, Kohn, and Lembcke 2013; Fitzenberger and Sommerfeld 2016). While not all workers within a firm are covered by a CBA, we find that CBA coverage predicts firms' policies even for groups that are not covered. This finding mirrors the results on union spillovers on non-union employees documented in Beauregard et al. (2024).

Further, we find that firms are most willing to make adjustments for workers in the occupation they specify they are having a hard time filling (i.e., workers in bottleneck positions). As Appendix Table B8 documents, the firm-provided bottleneck occupations span a large range of occupations, and are not limited to higher-level positions. Further, as Appendix Table B10 documents, firms are more willing to adjust pay for managers in positions they are struggling to fill than for managers in other positions. Firms' increased willingness to bargain with workers in positions they are struggling to fill suggests that market tightness may affect how firms choose to set wages.²⁵

Relative Importance of Firm and Market Factors. A simple variance decomposition provides additional support that our results are most consistent with models which emphasize the importance of market factors. In particular, it shows that employee-group characteristics within firms, rather than firm characteristics, explain more of the variation in bargaining strategies. We perform this decomposition by running a regression where the dependent variable, b_{ig} , is an indicator for whether firm i bargains with workers in group g (e.g., with recent labor market entrants) and the independent variables include different sets of covariates.

Column 1 of Table 3 shows that the four employee-group dummies alone explain 33% of the variation in wage-setting strategies for new hires. After adjusting for the number of fixed effects used, the amount of variation explained by the four group dummies is comparable to that explained by the more than 500 firm dummies (Columns 1 and 2). Columns 4 to 9 show that adding firm characteristics or coarse industry dummies does not significantly improve the adjusted R-squared, relative to a model that contains only the group dummies. Panel C documents similar results for the bargaining strategies for incumbent workers. Appendix Table A7 shows that we obtain similar results when we use alternative definitions of bargaining or drop the strategies for workers in bottleneck occupations, which are harder to compare across firms. These results suggest that firms' bargaining strategies are not easy to predict using observable firm characteristics.²⁶

²⁵In unreported results, we find that firms in tighter markets (as measured by the share of workers in bottleneck positions) are more likely to bargain.

²⁶In unreported results, we attempted to use machine learning methods to predict firms' strategies, under both our baseline and several alternative definitions of bargaining. These exercises corroborated the importance of firm

4.3 Typical Worker-Firm Interactions

The firm survey contains information on firms' bargaining policies: whether they are willing to bargain with (any) workers, regardless of leverage. The worker survey described in Section 2.3 provides us with information on how typical worker-firm bargaining events unfold, including how often workers provide their salary expectations and ask for (and receive) more.

The worker survey provides us with detailed worker-firm interactions for all workers who received an offer in the previous six months.²⁷ For workers who accepted an offer (i.e., workers who then moved to a new firm), we use the interactions between the worker and their now-current firm. For workers who rejected an offer (i.e., workers who received an outside offer but did not switch firms), we use the bargaining associated with the most recent outside offer.²⁸

The combination of data from the firm survey and the worker survey reveal three key facts about the dynamics of wage bargaining.

4.3.1 Firms Differentiate the Initial Salary Offers They Make to New Hires

First, at the beginning of a job spell, differences in the wages firms offer to workers with similar qualifications and fit emerge both as a result of differences in the initial offers that they make and as a result of back-and-forth negotiations. Figure 3 shows that firms are more likely to report that they would expect no variation in initial offers than in final offers. However, a large share of firms expect they would make different initial offers to candidates with similar qualifications and fit. Forty-four percent report that the variation in initial offers is at least as important as the subsequent back-and-forth negotiations in determining workers' pay.

characteristics such as collective bargaining or legal form for firms' bargaining strategies. However, proxies for firm productivity such as firm age or firm assets are not systematically predictive of whether or not a firm engages in individual wage bargaining.

²⁷Our main survey question asked about any job offer workers received. In this setting, while final offers are typically made in writing, most intermediate bargaining steps are made verbally.

²⁸We use at most one event per worker; if a worker reports that they both switched firms and received and rejected an outside offer in the previous six months, we use data on the event that led to the change in firm. One distinction between this setting and the product market setting studied in Backus et al. (2020) is that only workers can "accept" offers. While a firm may accept a worker's proposed salary, in order for the match to be formed, the worker must still formally accept the firm's offer.

Variation in initial offers may arise because firms often obtain information on workers' salary expectations before making an initial wage offer. In our sample, 29% of firms require candidates to provide this information; most ask for it. Previous work has documented that how workers respond to questions regarding their salary expectations—whether they agree to provide their expectations, and the level of expectations provided—affects the salary that they are offered (Agan, Cowgill, and Gee 2020; Roussille 2024). This research has also shown—consistent with our conversations with HR professionals—that firms typically interpret variation in these stated expectations more reflective of differences in outside options, than in productivity (Agan, Cowgill, and Gee 2021).

While workers could refuse to provide their salary expectations, Panel A of Table 4 shows that the majority (57%) of worker-firm interactions begin with the worker providing this information.²⁹ One interpretation of the fact that firms expect to differentiate initial offers—and that workers often provide their salary expectations before receiving an initial offer—is that workers sometimes make the first (salary) offer. Variation in initial offers—or in initial asks—is not captured by typical surveys of bargaining, which focus only on back-and-forth interactions which occur after a firm has made its initial salary offer.

4.3.2 Back-and-Forth Dynamics Imply Imperfect Information on Both Sides

Second, a large share of offers are accepted or rejected only after back-and-forth renegotiation. Firms that differentiate initial offers are also willing to engage in back-and-forth negotiation (93%). Similarly, firms that engage in back-and-forth negotiation also often differentiate initial offers (87%).

After a firm has made an initial salary offer, about one third of applicants ask the firm to increase the offer. The typical worker who asks for more asks their employer to increase their wage by 3%. Workers sometimes ask for more even when their salary expectations are met: 25%

²⁹In their study, Hall and Krueger (2012) reported that about 40% of workers said their employer found out their previous salary (through any channel) before offering them a job. That our share of workers who say they directly provided this information is so much larger is surprising given that it is now illegal in most US states and in Germany for employers to ask workers for their salary history. To comply with this law, firms typically ask for workers' salary expectations or requirements instead.

(61%) of workers whose expectations were met (not met) ask for more money. Conditional on a worker asking for more, it is also common for firms to counter: about half of firms raise the offer, but less than a third match what the worker asked for. The typical worker improves their offer by 1.5% at this stage.

That many offers are rejected only after back-and-forth negotiation places empirical restrictions on the types of models appropriate for modeling wage bargaining. It is difficult to rationalize such patterns with models in which either firms or workers have perfect information; such models typically predict immediate acceptance or rejection. However, models of two-sided incomplete information such as the Perry (1986) and Chatterjee and Samuelson (1983) models would rationalize such patterns.

Our findings are therefore consistent with a growing literature that has documented that firms have imperfect information about what other firms pay (i.e., what workers' outside options are) and that workers have imperfect information about what their firm is willing to pay (see, e.g., Cullen, Li, and Perez-Truglia 2022; Bertheau and Hoeck 2023; Friedrich and Zator 2024; Cullen 2023; Jäger et al. 2024; Caldwell, Haegele, and Heining 2024). Among the HR professionals in our survey, 69% said that decision-makers at their firm only have market-level information on wages, not specific information on what their firm's competitors pay.

4.3.3 Outside Offer Renegotiation is Empirically Important

Third, while firms are more willing to differentiate wages at the beginning of a job spell, outside offer renegotiation is empirically more common. Only 9% of workers who received one or more outside offers in the past six months chose to move to a new firm. However, in a third of the cases in which a worker remains at the incumbent firm, the worker re-negotiated their salary at the incumbent firm. It is much more common for workers to receive and reject an outside offer—but use it to renegotiate their wage at their current firm—than it is for them to receive an outside offer and switch firms. Of the 91% of workers who chose to remain at their incumbent firm, 13%

successfully renegotiated their pay at the incumbent.³⁰

4.3.4 Robustness

The findings from two robustness exercises corroborate the validity of the patterns we document. First, while our main sample focuses on workers who were employed at surveyed firms in 2020, in unreported results, we find similar patterns when we include a random sample of German workers who are employed at non-surveyed firms. This result indicates that the bargaining dynamics we document are not restricted to the specific sets of firms who participated in the firm survey.

Second, data from a follow-up survey we fielded in spring 2024—more than a year after the initial wave—confirm our finding that most outside offers are rejected. In this wave, we asked workers whether they had switched firms since the last survey wave; we again asked workers whether they had received an outside offer in the previous six months. These data allow us to address two potential concerns: (1) that workers who moved due to an accepted outside offer may have been less likely to receive our initial survey invitation or (2) that workers accepted some of the outside offers they reported in the survey after they completed the survey.³¹ One possibility we cannot account for is that workers report they did not receive an outside offer if they received outside interest and the incumbent was sufficiently aggressive in responding that this interest did not turn into an offer. However, if anything, this would lead us to understate the importance of on-the-job renegotiation.

³⁰Many standard theories suggest that workers can only improve their wage through renegotiation if the outside firm is better than the last firm they used as the outside party in negotiation (e.g., Cahuc, Postel-Vinay, and Robin 2006).

³¹Focusing on workers who provided their e-mail address in the initial wave and were randomized into being contacted via e-mail (to avoid the concern that workers who moved might have been more difficult to contact by mail), we find that the majority of workers (~80%) who received an outside offer chose to remain at the incumbent firm. Similarly, even if we re-code all offers as “accepted” if a worker switched to a new firm between the initial wave and the follow-up survey (assuming that all job-to-job transitions are the result of this offer, not offers they may have received in between survey waves), we find that no more than 26% of offers lead to a job-to-job transition.

5 Between-Worker Differences in Bargaining

The results from our firm survey highlight that many firms are willing to individually differentiate pay. This finding suggests that the actions of individual workers may be influential in pay determination. We next examine between-worker differences in bargaining behavior and outcomes, both before and after a firm makes its initial offer.

5.1 Dimensions of Worker Heterogeneity and Bargaining Outcomes

We focus on two dimensions of heterogeneity highlighted by the bargaining literature—outside options and risk tolerance—and two dimensions highlighted by the literature on wage inequality—gender and AKM person effects.

We elicited information on outside options and risk tolerance in the worker survey. Outside options are a key driver of bargaining outcomes in most models (see, e.g., Nash 1950; Cahuc, Postel-Vinay, and Robin 2006; Caldwell and Danieli 2024) and have been shown to affect worker mobility and wage growth (Caldwell and Harmon 2019). Risk tolerance is sometimes thought to be related to bargaining power. We measure workers’ perceptions of their outside options by asking them how difficult it would be to obtain an outside offer that they would prefer to their current position.³² We followed Dohmen et al. (2011) and elicited risk tolerance by asking workers whether they were “generally [someone] who is willing to take risks or [whether they tried] to avoid taking risks”. We asked workers to provide their responses on a ten-point scale and we define someone as having high risk tolerance if they selected seven or above.³³

We obtain information on gender and on AKM person effects from the administrative data. Our focus on the AKM person effect was inspired by a large literature which has documented

³²This question generates variation across workers within the same establishment and occupation that could stem from—among other things—differences in preferences or information. While we do not attempt to distinguish between potential explanations, Appendix Table A8 documents that workers’ perceptions are positively correlated with objective measures.

³³Previous studies of bargaining have also highlighted the role of patience in determining prices in the product market (Backus et al. 2020). We elicited patience in a follow-up survey using the question developed by Falk et al. (2023) and analyze heterogeneity on this dimension in Appendix Table A10.

that the rise in variance of the AKM person effects explains a large share (40%) of the growth in German wage inequality over the past several decades (Abowd, Kramarz, and Margolis 1999; Card, Heining, and Kline 2013), and an even larger share of the rise of U.S. wage inequality (Song et al. 2019). While a common interpretation of the AKM person effects is that they represent workers’ observed and unobserved skills, they capture all worker characteristics that are valued across firms and do not vary over the time window used for estimation. We take these person effects from Bellmann et al. (2020). Because the person effects we use are estimated from regressions using population data from 2010–2017, they are not mechanically related to the outcomes of the bargaining events elicited in our survey, which only captures bargaining events dating back to 2019.³⁴

For each of these four dimensions of potential worker heterogeneity, we run regressions of different bargaining outcomes y_i on the heterogeneity dimension X_i , age, a quadratic in experience, education dummies, and three-digit occupation-establishment fixed effects:

$$y_i = \beta X_i + \delta \text{age}_i + \alpha \text{exp}_i + \gamma \text{exp}_i^2 + \zeta_{\text{educ}(i)} + \lambda_{o(i),est(i)} + \epsilon_i. \quad (1)$$

We include occupation-establishment fixed effects ($\lambda_{o(i),est(i)}$) to ensure that heterogeneity in bargaining behavior is not driven by heterogeneity in firm bargaining strategies. We cluster the standard errors at the firm level. Our baseline sample includes individuals who worked at surveyed firms in 2020.³⁵

Each row of Table 5 corresponds to a different bargaining outcome. We elicited information on bargaining at the start of the spell (Panel A) for workers who started their job in the previous three years and on bargaining during a job spell (Panel B) for all workers. Panel A shows that the majority (69%) of workers provided their salary expectations to their current firm before they received an initial salary offer; about a third of workers asked the firm to increase the offer it made.

³⁴The model used in Bellmann et al. (2020) is a regression of log wages on worker and firm fixed effects, on demographic controls, and on occupation fixed effects.

³⁵The sample used in this section differs from the sample in Section 4.3, which only includes bargaining events that occurred within the previous six months for new hires and incumbents who received an outside offer.

Most of these workers (72%) were successful: overall about a quarter of workers successfully negotiated their salary upward at the start of the spell. Panel B shows that in the previous six months, about a third of workers asked for a raise, most of them (78%) successfully.

Panel C describes workers' responses to a hypothetical bargaining scenario we embedded in the survey. We asked workers:

“Suppose you wanted to change jobs and were applying to a new position in a different company. The job ad lists a salary range, which goes from {90/110}% to {120/140}% of your current salary. You are asked for your salary expectations. Relative to your salary, what do you say?”

We provided a salary range as firms typically provide pay ranges, rather than exact numbers (Batra, Michaud, and Mongey 2023). We included this scenario so we could compare workers' behavior— independent of firm actions—in a scenario in which information was equalized.³⁶ The scenario also provides us with more information on how workers behave at the salary expectations stage. Appendix Table A11 confirms that workers' salary expectations differ depending on their randomly assigned range (90-120% or 110-140%). Appendix Table A12 confirms that workers' responses to this hypothetical scenario are correlated with observed behavior and, in particular, that workers who provided their expectations in the past are more likely to do so in our scenario.

For this hypothetical scenario, we focus on three key outcomes: whether a worker provided their expectations, whether their stated expectations were at or above the midpoint of the stated range, and whether their expectations were above the top of the stated range. We focus on these outcomes as previous work has documented that firms offer higher wages to workers who state higher salary expectations (Agan, Cowgill, and Gee 2020).³⁷

³⁶Much of the recent policy discussion of bargaining has focused on the role of information. For instance, Germany—and many states in the United States—have made it illegal for firms to ask a worker for their previous salary when discussing pay (Agan, Cowgill, and Gee 2020). However, many firms continue to ask workers for their salary expectations, and, in the absence of information on the pay range associated with a position, workers may anchor their stated expectations to their previous salary (Agan, Cowgill, and Gee 2021). In recognition of this, policymakers have started to introduce and pass legislation which requires firms to provide pay information in job postings. In many cases, the stated goal of these policies is to close the gender pay gap (Council of the EU 2023).

³⁷This work has also shown that firms interpret these asks as more informative of a worker's outside options than of a worker's productivity (Agan, Cowgill, and Gee 2020).

5.2 Differences in Bargaining Outcomes

Table 5 documents substantial differences in workers' bargaining outcomes across the four dimensions of worker heterogeneity we study. Each entry in Columns 2 to 7 presents an estimate of β corresponding to a regression where y_i is the action provided in that row and X_i is the dimension of worker heterogeneity provided at the top of the column.

Outside Options. Columns 2 and 3 of Table 5 document that workers with better outside options are more likely to engage in wage negotiations than their same-occupation coworkers with worse outside options. After the initial offer is made, workers who said it would be “easy” or “very easy” to obtain a better outside offer are 9 percentage points more likely to ask the firm to increase their offer (Column 2) than workers who said it would be “difficult” or “very difficult” to do so. Similarly, workers who said it would be easy or very easy to obtain a better outside offer are 7 percentage points more likely to successfully negotiate a raise. We observe a similar pattern on the intensive margin (including zeros): workers with better outside options see larger increases in pay during negotiation at the start of a job spell.

Panel B of Table 5 shows that heterogeneity in workers' behavior after they have joined a firm mirrors the heterogeneity at the beginning of the spell. Workers with better outside options are 9 percentage points more likely to initiate and 8 percentage points more likely to succeed in renegotiations with their employer. Appendix Table A9 shows that these workers are not more likely to receive raises without asking for them.³⁸

Risk Tolerance. Columns 4 and 5 of Table 5 report similar patterns for workers who are more willing to take risks. Both at the beginning and during the employment spells, these workers are more likely to engage in wage negotiations and are also more likely to be successful, relative to their same-occupation coworkers. The gaps in successful negotiations are somewhat larger than

³⁸In unreported results, we show that controlling for workers' confidence does not quantitatively or qualitatively change the point estimates. This finding suggests that the residual variation in stated outside options does not reflect variation in confidence or bias (Altonji, Elder, and Taber 2005).

those in attempted negotiations.³⁹ Workers with greater risk tolerance also ask for significantly more in our hypothetical scenario.

Gender. When examining bargaining differences by gender (Column 6 of Table 5), we find that women are less likely to engage in back-and-forth negotiations, and that they are somewhat less likely to provide their salary expectations before the initial offer is made. While the gap of 5 percentage points in having provided their expectations at the start of the spell is not statistically significant,⁴⁰ we see a significant gap in expectations provision in the hypothetical scenario, for which we have responses for all workers. Women are less likely to provide salary expectations and provide lower expectations as a fraction of their current salary, even when the range is provided. For instance, women are 6 percentage points less likely to provide salary expectations that would lie above the range which is listed in the job ad. Panel B of Table 5 shows that these gender differences in bargaining also continue during workers' employment spell. Women are 6 percentage points less likely to successfully negotiate their pay up. In Appendix E, we discuss potential mechanisms. We do not find evidence that women fail to bargain because they are less likely to think that it will pay off or because they fear backlash. Rather, our findings are most consistent with a story in which individual women—most of whom would advise other women to bargain if presented with an outside offer—fail to ask for more because they find it uncomfortable .

AKM Person Effects. Finally, we find differences in bargaining outcomes between same-occupation coworkers with different AKM person effects. Column 7 of Table 5 shows that higher-person effect individuals are more likely to have provided their salary expectations when they applied to their current firm. Workers' responses to the hypothetical question on salary expectations show that higher-person effect workers also state higher expectations. Because this question asks respondents to provide their expectations as a fraction of their current salary, this finding does not simply

³⁹Appendix Table A10 shows that we also find differences in bargaining actions by worker patience. In the smaller subset of workers who also participated in our follow-up survey, those with higher patience are more likely to provide expectations and to negotiate at the beginning of the employment spell.

⁴⁰This reflects, in part, the fact that we only observe this outcome for workers who switched firms in the previous three years; the standard errors indicate we would be unable to detect gaps of less than ten percentage points.

reflect the fact that these individuals earn higher salaries at their current firms. Rather, it suggests that, conditional on their wage, these individuals ask for more. These results—and the fact that high-AKM workers are not more likely to receive raises without asking for them (Appendix Table A9)—are inconsistent with the idea that variation in AKM person effects solely reflects variation in skill. Consistent with the idea that high AKM person effects reflect, in part, fixed differences in worker bargaining behavior, we find significant differences by AKM person effect in whether workers attempted and whether they succeeded in salary negotiations.

5.3 Discussion and Robustness

Differences in When or Over What Workers Bargain. In theory, workers could negotiate over different things, or at different stages. However, we do not find any evidence that workers who negotiate less over base pay (e.g., workers with worse outside options or women) negotiate more on other dimensions. Panel A of Appendix Table A9 documents that the two non-wage amenities that workers most frequently report having negotiated over are vacation days (27% of workers) and training opportunities (18%). We find no evidence that workers with worse outside options, lower risk tolerance, lower-person effects, or women negotiate more on non-wage dimensions. Further, with the exception of gender, we also do not find meaningful differences in bargaining for special pay, such as bonus and stock payments.

Similarly, we find no evidence that the groups of workers who negotiate more at the beginning of their employment spell bargain less later on. Instead, the heterogeneity in workers' behavior after they have joined a firm mirrors the heterogeneity at the beginning of the spell. The consistency of these results—and the fact that individuals who ask for more at the initial stages do not ask for less at later stages—suggests that the heterogeneity we uncover does not reflect heterogeneity in when individuals bargain, but rather heterogeneity in whether, and how effectively, they bargain.

Correlation Between Heterogeneity Dimensions. While the dimensions of worker heterogeneity are correlated with each other, they each have an individual contribution to the documented

differences in bargaining. For instance, while women have worse outside options and are less tolerant of risk (Appendix Table G3), this does not fully explain the gender differences in bargaining. When we include each of the three characteristics in a single regression, we find that the coefficient on female shrinks by most 15% (Appendix Table G4). Appendix Figure A2 presents a more general version of this analysis and shows that when we include all four worker characteristics in a single regression, we obtain similar coefficients on each dimension of heterogeneity. For the outcomes measured in the previous six months (for which we have the largest sample), each dimension is individually significant.

Specification and Sample. Three further robustness tests indicate that the results in this section are not specific to the sample or specification used. First, Appendix Figure A2 shows that we obtain similar results when we use alternative sets of fixed effects instead of the occupation-establishment fixed effects included in our main specification.⁴¹ Second, this figure shows that we find similar results when we expand our sample to include the random sample of workers who did not recently work at surveyed firms. Third, Appendix Section E documents that our results are robust to re-weighting our sample to match the characteristics of the average German worker.

6 Bargaining and Pay Inequality

We conclude our analysis of bargaining by examining the link between individual wage bargaining and pay inequality. We conduct two empirical exercises which test whether the documented differences in individual bargaining have meaningful impacts on pay inequality. First, motivated by the literature on the gender pay gap we test whether gender differences in pay are larger under individual bargaining. Second, based on the idea that workers who make job-to-job transitions use

⁴¹Our preferred specifications group workers by 3-digit occupation fixed effects, rather than by finer level-occupation fixed effects. A limitation of both sets of controls is that, when we condition on occupation-establishment (or finer) controls, workers for whom we do not have a same-occupation-establishment peer do not contribute to our estimate of β . Appendix Figure A2 shows we obtain similar estimates when we replace the occupation-establishment effects with occupation fixed effects. The similarity of these estimates across specifications with different sets of fixed effects suggests that our findings are not driven by compositional differences across specifications.

their previous firm as the outside option in negotiation (Cahuc, Postel-Vinay, and Robin 2006), we test whether under individual bargaining the pay policies associated with workers' previous firms continue to affect their pay. We find that at firms that engage in individual bargaining, gender wage gaps are 3 percentage points larger, and the characteristics of a worker's previous firm continue to influence their pay.

6.1 Bargaining and the Gender Pay Gap

The extent to which individual bargaining contributes to the overall gender pay gap depends on two empirical objects: the fraction of workers whose pay is set by individual bargaining and the gender pay gap associated with this type of pay strategy. Most (80%) workers in our sample are exposed to individual bargaining. Panel A of Appendix Table A13 shows that, within a labor market, women are not more exposed than men. This result holds also for the subset of surveyed workers (Panel B of Appendix Table A13), who are of particular interest because we observe their hours worked. To estimate the gender pay gap associated with individual bargaining for these workers, we run regressions of the following form:

$$\log w_i = \beta \text{Female}_i + \delta \text{age}_i + \alpha \text{exp}_i + \gamma \text{exp}_i^2 + \zeta_{\text{educ}(i)} + \lambda_{o(i), \text{est}(i)} + \epsilon_i. \quad (2)$$

where $\log w_i$ is a measure of an individual's log daily pay. We start by running these models separately for workers who are and are not exposed to individual bargaining. We say a worker is exposed to bargaining if their firm reported having a bargaining strategy for their employee group (i.e., labor market entrant, experienced non-manager, manager). Because these bargaining strategies come from a firm-level survey, we cluster the standard errors at the firm level.⁴²

Panel A of Table 6 presents estimates of equation 2 for the set of surveyed workers. Columns 1 and 4 show that, before we control for occupation-establishment fixed effects, there is a large (9

⁴²Note that because the sets of fixed effects that are typically available in administrative data are imperfect proxies for individuals' job titles, residual gaps at posting firms may reflect unobserved differences in skills and job tasks. Residual gaps at bargaining firms reflect both this and the effect of bargaining.

percentage point) gender pay gap at firms with and without individual bargaining. This gap narrows substantially once we include occupation-establishment fixed effects (Columns 2 and 5). The gap closes at firms without individual bargaining (Column 2) and is 5 percentage points at firms with individual bargaining (Column 5). We find similar results once we include finer level-occupation-establishment fixed effects rather than occupation-establishment fixed effects (Columns 3 and 6).⁴³

Interpreting residual pay gaps as the result of individual bargaining can be difficult if men and women differ in the number of hours worked (Caldwell and Danieli 2024). For the subset of surveyed workers for whom we observe hours, we do find meaningful gender differences in hours worked among full-time workers in the same occupation and firm (Appendix Table A14). However, our estimates of the gender pay gap are not explained by these differences in hours worked. Panel B of Table 6 shows that we obtain very similar estimates of the gender pay gap when we condition on log hours worked.

Figure 6 shows that the differences in gender gaps at firms with and without individual bargaining are robust to considering alternate measures of pay or to including non-surveyed workers. The estimates in this figure come from models in which we interact all of the covariates and fixed effects with an indicator for whether the firm engages in individual bargaining. We present the coefficient on an interaction between a female dummy and an indicator for whether the firm engages in individual bargaining. Estimates from our baseline specifications which use occupation-establishment fixed effects, are presented in black; estimates which use the finer level-occupation-establishment fixed effects are in blue.

The dotted gray line in this figure (which corresponds to the difference in Columns 2 and 5 in Panel A of Table 6) shows a 6 percentage point difference in the gender pay gap between firms who engage in individual bargaining and those who do not. We also find a substantial gender pay gap when we use daily base pay, which excludes special pay, as an outcome of interest. While this outcome is less commonly used when estimating gender pay gaps, it has the advantage of most closely

⁴³The overlap between 3-digit occupation groups between bargaining and posting firms in our sample is large, with approximately 80% of occupation groups existing in both bargaining and posting firms. In unreported results, we find similar patterns when we hold the number of observations constant across Columns 1 and 2 (and Columns 4 and 5) by restricting to workers for whom we can estimate specifications with occupation-establishment fixed effects.

capturing our survey-based measures of bargaining which asked firms about individual bargaining over base wages. The gender pay gap also persists when we condition on hours and when including all workers at surveyed firms irrespective of whether they participated in our survey. The pay gap we associate with bargaining is significantly larger than that presented in previous work; this likely reflects the fact that we focus on the private, rather than public, sector (Biasi and Sarsons 2022). Appendix Table A13 presents a simple decomposition which suggests that at our surveyed firms 44% of the residual gender pay gap can be attributed to bargaining.

Appendix Table A15 shows that the 3-5 percentage point gender pay gap we attribute to bargaining is not only robust across different types of pay and samples of workers, but also persists when we define firms' bargaining strategies based on renegotiation during an employment spell instead of bargaining at the beginning of an employment spell. Appendix Table A16 shows that the gender pay gap among workers at surveyed firms is comparable, though somewhat smaller, than the gender pay gap among workers at non-surveyed firms. Appendix Section E shows similar results under alternate weighting schemes. Taken together, our results provide strong evidence that gender differences in pay are significantly larger when workers are exposed to individual wage bargaining, suggesting that bargaining substantially contributes to wage inequality within firms.⁴⁴

6.2 Origin and Destination Effects in Pay Setting

If pay is set by bargaining, the pay policy of an individual's firm may influence their pay even after they have moved to a new firm (Di Addario et al. 2022). We examine the link between an individual's pay and the pay policy of her previous employer by running regressions of the form:

$$\log w_i = \beta\psi_{i,jprev(i)} + \delta\text{age}_i + \alpha\text{exp}_i + \gamma\text{exp}_i^2 + \zeta_{educ(i)} + \lambda_{o(i),est(i)} + \epsilon_i.$$

⁴⁴Previous research has documented that important wage disparities can arise in the position in the earnings distribution, in addition to the level of earnings (Blau and Kahn 2017; Bayer and Charles 2018). In Appendix E, we document larger gender disparities in the presence of bargaining when we estimate gender gaps in wage percentiles computed within establishment and employee group.

In this regression the $\lambda_{o(i),est(i)}$ are occupation-establishment fixed effects and the $\psi_{i,j^{prev}(i)}$ indicate the wage premium associated with an individual's previous employer. Because these premia are estimated in population regressions in which log daily pay is the dependent variable, we use log daily pay as the dependent variable. We cluster the standard errors at the firm level.

Table 7 presents estimates of models which are run separately for workers who are and are not exposed to bargaining. As before, we say a worker is exposed to bargaining if their firm reported having a bargaining strategy for their employee group (i.e., labor market entrant, experienced non-manager, manager). The first entry shows that, when pay is not set via individual bargaining, the pay premium offered by an individual's previous firm has no statistically significant relationship with her current pay after we control for occupation-establishment fixed effects (Column 1). However, when individual bargaining is possible, a 10 percentage point higher pay premium at an individual's previous firm is associated with 0.5 percent higher pay at her new firm (Column 2). We see a similar pattern both among all workers at surveyed firms (Columns 1 and 2) and among surveyed workers (Columns 3 and 4) at these firms. Panel B shows that we find similar results when we focus on the first pay a worker received when they joined their current firm, albeit with less pronounced differences. Columns 1 and 2 show that while there is a significant positive relationship between the prior-firm pay premium and current-firm starting wage regardless of exposure to bargaining, the effect is significantly higher for workers exposed to bargaining. Further, for surveyed workers, we only find a significant relationship between the prior firm effect and current wage for workers at bargaining firms. These results suggest that when pay is set via individual bargaining, the quality (as measured by pay premium) of an individual's firm matters even after he or she has left the firm.⁴⁵ This result are consistent with the fact that during negotiations with an outside firm, an individual's outside options include the option of remaining at her previous firm.

⁴⁵Di Addario et al. (2022) use Italian register data and find limited influence of an individual's previous firm. Like the authors of that paper, we find a limited (and statistically insignificant) role for the previous firm when we include all workers. We only find a significant relationship among workers whose pay is set via individual bargaining. A plausible explanation for why we find an effect in Germany, contrasting the lack of effect in Italy, are differences in the prevalence and importance of individual wage bargaining in the two countries. Previous research has documented that "the Italian system has not shown the [wage] flexibility exhibited by the German one", in part because Italian firms are more likely to be covered by industry-wide settlements (Devicienti, Fanfani, and Maida 2019). While the variance of firm effects has grown over time in Germany, this is not the case in Italy.

7 Conclusion

This paper presents novel evidence on the prevalence and importance of individual worker-firm wage bargaining. We first introduced and validated a survey measure of firms' bargaining strategies. Using the strategies we elicited from 772 firms—which span all major sectors and states in Germany—we documented that most workers are employed at firms which indicate they would differentiate pay between workers they perceive to have similar qualifications and fit, and which indicate they would adjust pay (even without adjusting job tasks) for workers who received an outside offer. These results suggest that bargaining is pervasive: 80% of workers are in firms which say they differentiate pay between workers they perceive to have similar productivity. The typical firm is willing to differentiate pay between 6 and 12%. Data from the firm survey suggest that firm productivity does not predict whether a firm engages in individual wage bargaining (or by how much it is willing to differentiate wages), but labor market factors do, consistent with theoretical models which emphasize replaceability or tightness in driving firms' decisions to bargain. Firms are more willing to differentiate pay for experienced workers than for recent labor market entrants; among experienced workers, they are more willing to differentiate pay for workers in managerial positions than for workers in other positions.

Several results place empirical restrictions on what a realistic model of bargaining in the labor market would need to feature. Because a large share of workers (>60%) provide their salary expectations before the firm makes its initial offer and our finding that firms tailor the initial offers they make, a realistic model would not assume firms always make the initial wage offer.⁴⁶ The fact that many bargaining encounters break down even after back-and-forth negotiation suggests such a model would also not assume that either firms or workers have perfect information about their counter-party. Finally, the fact that workers ask for and appear to receive different shares of their outside options suggest a realistic model would need to incorporate heterogeneity in worker

⁴⁶Earlier work by Hall and Krueger documented that 40% of workers said their employer found out their previous salary (regardless of the channel) before offering them a job(2012). The fact that our share of workers who say they directly provided this information is so much larger is especially surprising given that the legal environment has shifted so much since the publication of Hall and Krueger. It is now illegal in most US states and in Germany for employers to ask workers for their salary history.

bargaining power.

Using the linkage between the firm and worker surveys and the administrative Social Security records, we document that differences in bargaining behavior lead to wage inequality within the firm: residual gender wage gaps are 3 percentage points larger in firms which bargain. Providing information on firms' bargaining positions—as proposed by multiple policymakers (The Department of the Treasury 2022; Council of the EU 2023)—would not suffice to close between-group differences in worker behavior: we still see differences, e.g., between men and women, in a hypothetical situation in which we equalize pay information.

Our analysis has several limitations. First, because we use data from a single cross-section, we are unable to examine whether individual bargaining has become more prevalent or more influential in wage determination over time or whether firms' policies vary over their lifecycle. Similarly, while we provide suggestive evidence that individual person effects reflect—in part—differences in bargaining behavior, we are not able to show how much of the variance of these person effects is driven by differences in individual-specific bargaining factors relative to individual-specific productivity. The relative importance of productivity and bargaining behavior in explaining these effects remains an open question. Second, to avoid issues associated with limited recall, we did not collect information on the specific salaries associated with each stage of negotiation. Such data could shed light on whether bargaining outcomes are efficient and on whether “split the difference” behavior is common in the labor market, as it is in the product market (Backus et al. 2020; Larsen 2021; Loertscher and Marx 2022). Finally, while our research suggests that workers with better outside options earn more and women earn less, our data do not allow us to examine why firms do or do not accommodate workers' requests. Understanding whether a firm's response depends on the reason behind the request—e.g., whether it is related to commuting time or changes in personal circumstances—is an interesting avenue for future work.

References

- Abowd, John M, Francis Kramarz, and David N Margolis (1999). “High Wage Workers and High Wage Firms”. In: *Econometrica* 67.2, pp. 251–333.
- Acemoglu, Daron, Alex He, and Daniel Le Maire (2022). “Eclipse of Rent-Sharing: The Effects of Managers’ Business Education on Wages and the Labor Share in the US and Denmark”. In: *NBER Working Paper Series*.
- Agan, Amanda, Bo Cowgill, and Laura Katherine Gee (2020). “Do Workers Comply with Salary History Bans? A Survey on Voluntary Disclosure, Adverse Selection, and Unraveling”. In: *AEA Papers and Proceedings*. Vol. 110, pp. 215–19.
- (2021). “Salary history and employer demand: Evidence from a two-sided audit”. In: *NBER Working Paper Series*.
- Altonji, Joseph G, Todd E Elder, and Christopher R Taber (2005). “Selection on Observed and Unobserved Variables: Assessing the Effectiveness of Catholic Schools”. In: *Journal of Political Economy* 113.1, pp. 151–184.
- Babcock, Linda and Sara Laschever (2009). *Women Don’t Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide*. Princeton University Press.
- Backus, Matthew, Thomas Blake, Bradley Larsen, and Steven Tadelis (2020). “Sequential Bargaining in the Field: Evidence from Millions of Online Bargaining Interactions”. In: *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 135.3, pp. 1319–1361.
- Backus, Matthew, Thomas Blake, Jett Pettus, and Steven Tadelis (2023). “Communication, Learning, and Bargaining Breakdown: An Empirical Analysis”. In: *NBER Working Paper Series*.
- Backus, Matthew, Thomas Blake, and Steven Tadelis (2019). “On the empirical content of cheap-talk signaling: An application to bargaining”. In: *Journal of Political Economy* 127.4, pp. 1599–1628.
- Batra, Honey, Amanda Michaud, and Simon Mongey (2023). “Online Job Posts Contain Very Little Wage Information”. In: *NBER Working Paper Series*.
- Bayer, Patrick and Kerwin Kofi Charles (2018). “Divergent paths: A new perspective on earnings differences between black and white men since 1940”. In: *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 133.3, pp. 1459–1501.
- Beauregard, Pierre-Loup, Thomas Lemieux, Derek Messacar, and Raffaele Saggio (2024). “Why Do Union Jobs Pay More? New Evidence from Matched Employer-Employee Data”. In: *Working Paper*.
- Bellmann, Lisa, Benjamin Lochner, Stefan Seth, Stefanie Wolter, et al. (2020). *AKM Effects for German Labour Market Data*. Institut für Arbeitsmarkt-und Berufsforschung (IAB).
- Bender, Stefan et al. (2018). “Management Practices, Workforce Selection, and Productivity”. In: *Journal of Labor Economics* 36.S1, S371–S409.
- Bertheau, Antoine and Christian Philip Hoeck (2023). “Firm beliefs about wage setting”. In: *Unpublished Working Paper*.
- Bertrand, Marianne and Antoinette Schoar (2003). “Managing with Style: The Effect of Managers on Firm Policies”. In: *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 118.4, pp. 1169–1208.
- Bewley, Truman F (1999). *Why Wages Don’t Fall during a Recession*. Harvard University Press.
- Bhuller, Manudeep, Karl Ove Moene, Magne Mogstad, and Ola L Vestad (2022). “Facts and fantasies about wage setting and collective bargaining”. In: *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 36.4, pp. 29–52.

- Biasi, Barbara and Heather Sarsons (2022). “Flexible Wages, Bargaining, and the Gender Gap”. In: *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 137.1, pp. 215–266.
- Blau, Francine D and Lawrence M Kahn (2017). “The gender wage gap: Extent, trends, and explanations”. In: *Journal of Economic Literature* 55.3, pp. 789–865.
- Blien, Uwe, Wolfgang Dauth, Thorsten Schank, and Claus Schnabel (2013). “The Institutional Context of an “Empirical Law”: The Wage Curve under Different Regimes of Collective Bargaining”. In: *British Journal of Industrial Relations* 51.1, pp. 59–79.
- Blinder, Alan, Elie RD Canetti, David E Lebow, and Jeremy B Rudd (1998). *Asking about Prices: A New Approach to Understanding Price Stickiness*. Russell Sage Foundation.
- Bloesch, Justin, Birthe Larsen, and Bledi Taska (2022). “Which Workers Earn More at Productive Firms? Position Specific Skills and Individual Worker Hold-up Power”.
- Bloom, Nicholas and John Van Reenen (2007). “Measuring and Explaining Management Practices across Firms and Countries”. In: *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 122.4, pp. 1351–1408.
- Brändle, Tobias, Wolf Dieter Heinbach, and Michael F Maier (2011). “Tarifliche Öffnung in Deutschland: Ausmaß, Determinanten, Auswirkungen”. In: *Zeitschrift für Arbeitsmarktforschung* 44.1, pp. 163–172.
- Brenzel, Hanna, Hermann Gartner, and Claus Schnabel (2014). “Wage Bargaining or Wage Posting? Evidence from the Employers’ Side”. In: *Labour Economics* 29, pp. 41–48.
- Bundesagentur fuer Arbeit (2021). *Fachkraefteengpassanalyse*.
- Bundesbank (2021). “Assessments and Expectations of Firms in the Pandemic: Findings from the Bundesbank Online Panel Firms”.
- Cahuc, Pierre, Fabien Postel-Vinay, and Jean-Marc Robin (2006). “Wage Bargaining with On-the-Job Search: Theory and Evidence”. In: *Econometrica* 74.2, pp. 323–364.
- Caldwell, Sydnee and Oren Danieli (2024). “Outside Options in the Labor Market”. In: *Review of Economic Studies*.
- Caldwell, Sydnee, Ingrid Haegele, and Jörg Heining (2024). “Firm Pay and Worker Search”. In: *UC Berkeley Department of Economics Working Paper*.
- Caldwell, Sydnee and Nikolaj Harmon (2019). “Outside Options, Bargaining, and Wages: Evidence from Coworker Networks”. In: *UC Berkeley Department of Economics Working Paper*.
- Caplin, Andrew et al. (2023). “Subjective Earnings Risk”. In: *NBER Working Paper Series*.
- Card, David (2022). “Who Set Your Wage?” In: *American Economic Review* 112.4, pp. 1075–90.
- Card, David and Ana Rute Cardoso (2022). “Wage Flexibility under Sectoral Bargaining”. In: *Journal of the European Economic Association* 20.5, pp. 2013–2061.
- Card, David, Jörg Heining, and Patrick Kline (2013). “Workplace Heterogeneity and the Rise of West German Wage Inequality”. In: *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 128.3, pp. 967–1015.
- Cardoso, Ana Rute and Pedro Portugal (2005). “Contractual Wages and the Wage Cushion under Different Bargaining Settings”. In: *Journal of Labor Economics* 23.4, pp. 875–902.
- Chatterjee, Kalyan and William Samuelson (1983). “Bargaining under Incomplete Information”. In: *Operations Research* 31.5, pp. 835–851.
- Council of the EU (Apr. 2023). *Gender Pay Gap: Council Adopts New Rules on Pay Transparency*. URL: <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/04/24/gender-pay-gap-council-adopts-new-rules-on-pay-transparency/>.
- Cramton, Peter and Joseph Tracy (2003). “Unions, Bargaining and Strikes”. In: ed. by John T. Addison and Claus Schnabel. Edward Elgar Cheltenham, UK. Chap. 4, pp. 86–117.

- Cullen, Zoe B (2023). “Is Pay Transparency Good?” In: *NBER Working Paper Series*.
- Cullen, Zoe B, Shengwu Li, and Ricardo Perez-Truglia (2022). “What’s My Employee Worth? The Effects of Salary Benchmarking”. In: *NBER Working Paper Series*.
- Destatis (2022). *Anteile Kleine Und Mittlere Unternehmen 2020 Nach Grossenklassen*. Statistisches Bundesamt.
- Devicienti, Francesco, Bernardo Fanfani, and Agata Maida (2019). “Collective bargaining and the evolution of wage inequality in Italy”. In: *British Journal of Industrial Relations* 57.2, pp. 377–407.
- Di Addario, Sabrina, Patrick Kline, Raffaele Saggio, and Mikkel Sølvsten (2022). “It Ain’t Where You’re from, It’s Where You’re at: Hiring Origins, Firm Heterogeneity, and Wages”. In: *Journal of Econometrics*.
- Diamond, Peter A (1971). “A Model of Price Adjustment”. In: *Journal of Economic Theory* 3.2, pp. 156–168.
- Dittrich, Marcus, Andreas Knabe, and Kristina Leipold (2014). “Gender differences in experimental wage negotiations”. In: *Economic Inquiry* 52.2, pp. 862–873.
- Dohmen, Thomas et al. (2011). “Individual Risk Attitudes: Measurement, Determinants, and Behavioral Consequences”. In: *Journal of the European Economic Association* 9.3, pp. 522–550.
- Doniger, Cynthia (2015). “Wage Dispersion with Heterogeneous Wage Contracts”. In: *Finance and Economics Discussion Series 2015-023*.
- Dustmann, Christian, Bernd Fitzenberger, Uta Schönberg, and Alexandra Spitz-Oener (2014). “From sick man of Europe to economic superstar: Germany’s resurgent economy”. In: *Journal of economic perspectives* 28.1, pp. 167–188.
- Dustmann, Christian, Johannes Ludsteck, and Uta Schönberg (2009). “Revisiting the German Wage Structure”. In: *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 124.2, pp. 843–881.
- Dutz, Deniz et al. (2021). “Selection in Surveys”. In: *NBER Working Paper Series*.
- Ellingsen, Tore and Åsa Rosen (2003). “Fixed or Flexible? Wage-setting in Search Equilibrium”. In: *Economica* 70.278, pp. 233–250.
- Exley, Christine L, Muriel Niederle, and Lise Vesterlund (2020). “Knowing when to ask: The cost of leaning in”. In: *Journal of Political Economy* 128.3, pp. 816–854.
- Faberman, R Jason, Andreas I Mueller, Aysegül Şahin, and Giorgio Topa (2022). “Job search behavior among the employed and non-employed”. In: *Econometrica* 90.4, pp. 1743–1779.
- Falk, Armin et al. (2023). “The preference survey module: A validated instrument for measuring risk, time, and social preferences”. In: *Management Science* 69.4, pp. 1935–1950.
- Fitzenberger, Bernd, Karsten Kohn, and Alexander C Lembcke (2013). “Union Density and Varieties of Coverage: The Anatomy of Union Wage Effects in Germany”. In: *ILR Review* 66.1, pp. 169–197.
- Fitzenberger, Bernd and Katrin Sommerfeld (2016). “A sequential decomposition of the drop in collective bargaining coverage”. In: *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik* 236.1, pp. 37–69.
- Flinn, Christopher and Joseph Mullins (2021). *Firms’ Choices of Wage-Setting Protocols*. Discussion paper, New York University.
- Friedrich, Benjamin U and Michał Zator (Mar. 2024). “Price Discovery in Labor Markets: Why Do Firms Say They Cannot Find Workers?”
- Fudenberg, Drew and Jean Tirole (1983). “Sequential Bargaining with Incomplete Information”. In: *The Review of Economic Studies* 50.2, pp. 221–247.

- Gathmann, Christina and Uta Schönberg (Jan. 2010). “How General is Human Capital? A Task-Based Approach”. In: *Journal of Labor Economics* 28.1, pp. 1–49.
- Haas, Georg-Christoph et al. (2021). “Development of a New COVID-19 Panel Survey: The IAB High-Frequency Online Personal Panel (HOPP)”. In: *Journal for Labour Market Research* 55.1, pp. 1–14.
- Haegele, Ingrid (2024). “The Broken Rung: Gender and the Leadership Gap”. In: *Working Paper*.
- Hall, Robert E and Alan B Krueger (May 2010). “Evidence on the Determinants of the Choice between Wage Posting and Wage Bargaining”. In: *NBER Working Paper Series*.
- (2012). “Evidence on the Incidence of Wage Posting, Wage Bargaining, and on-the-Job Search”. In: *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics* 4.4, pp. 56–67.
- Harbinger Consulting (2023). *Groesse der Personalabteilung: Wie viele Mitarbeitende braucht man im Personalbereich?* <https://www.harbinger-consulting.com/blog/groesse-der-personalabteilung/>. [Accessed: 2024-11-01].
- Hassel, Anke and Britta Rehder (2001). “Institutional Change in the German Wage Bargaining System: The Role of Big Companies”. In: *Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung*.
- Hazell, Jonathon, Mazi Kazemi, and Bledi Taska (2018). *Posted Wage Rigidity*. MIT Working Paper.
- Hiersemenzel, Magdolna, Stefan Sauer, and Klaus Wohlrabe (2022). *On the Representativeness Of the Ifo Business Survey*. CESifo Working Papers.
- Hjort, Jonas, Xuan Li, and Heather Sarsons (2020). “Across-Country Wage Compression in Multinationals”. In: *NBER Working Paper Series*.
- hkp (2021). *Top Management Survey 2021*.
- Institut fuer Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (2021). *Tarifbindung und Betriebliche Interessenvertretung. Aktuelle Ergebnisse Aus Dem IAB Betriebspanel*.
- Jäger, Simon, Christopher Roth, Nina Roussille, and Benjamin Schoefer (2024). “Biased Beliefs about Outside Options”. In: *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.
- Larsen, Bradley (2021). “The efficiency of real-world bargaining: Evidence from wholesale used-auto auctions”. In: *The Review of Economic Studies* 88.2, pp. 851–882.
- Larsen, Bradley, Carol Hengheng Lu, and Anthony Lee Zhang (2021). “Intermediaries in bargaining: Evidence from business-to-business used-car inventory negotiations”. In: *NBER Working Paper Series*.
- Lehmann, Robert (2023). “The forecasting power of the ifo business survey”. In: *Journal of Business Cycle Research* 19.1, pp. 43–94.
- Lemieux, Thomas, W. Bentley MacLeod, and Daniel Parent (Feb. 2009). “Performance Pay and Wage Inequality”. In: *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 124.1, pp. 1–49. ISSN: 0033-5533.
- Loertscher, Simon and Leslie M Marx (2022). “Incomplete information bargaining with applications to mergers, investment, and vertical integration”. In: *American Economic Review* 112.2, pp. 616–649.
- Manning, Alan (2003). *Monopsony in Motion: Imperfect Competition in Labor Markets*. Princeton University Press.
- (2011). “Imperfect Competition in the Labor Market”. In: *Handbook of Labor Economics*. Vol. 4. Elsevier, pp. 973–1041.
- Michelacci, Claudio and Javier Suarez (2006). “Incomplete Wage Posting”. In: *Journal of Political Economy* 114.6, pp. 1098–1123.
- Nash, John F (1950). “The Bargaining Problem”. In: *Econometrica*, pp. 155–162.

- Perry, Motty (1986). “An Example of Price Formation in Bilateral Situations: A Bargaining Model with Incomplete Information”. In: *Econometrica*, pp. 313–321.
- Postel-Vinay, Fabien and Jean-Marc Robin (2004). “To Match or Not to Match?: Optimal Wage Policy with Endogenous Worker Search Intensity”. In: *Review of Economic Dynamics* 7.2, pp. 297–330.
- Price, Brendan (2018). “The duration and wage effects of long-term unemployment benefits: Evidence from Germany’s Hartz IV reform”. In: *Working Paper*.
- Roussille, Nina (2024). “The Role of the Ask Gap in Gender Pay Inequality”. In: *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 139, pp. 1–54.
- Sauer, Stefan, Moritz Schasching, and Klaus Wohlrabe (2023). “Handbook of Ifo Surveys”. In: *ifo Beitrage zur Wirtschaftsforschung100*.
- Schaller, Daria, Jonas Hennrich, and Klaus Wohlrabe (2025). “The ifo Human Resources Survey”. In: *Working Paper*.
- Scur, Daniela et al. (2021). “The World Management Survey at 18: lessons and the way forward”. In: *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* 37.2, pp. 231–258.
- Song, Jae et al. (2019). “Firming up Inequality”. In: *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 134.1, pp. 1–50.
- The Department of the Treasury (2022). *The State of Labor Market Competition*. US Treasury.
- Tirole, Jean (1988). *The Theory of Industrial Organization*. MIT press.

8 Tables

Table 1: Characteristics of Surveyed Firms Relative to German Labor Market

	German Labor Market			
	Survey	Business Register	Orbis	BHP
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Sector</u>				
Manufacturing	0.34	0.06	0.07	0.06
Retail	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16
Professional Services	0.09	0.15	0.17	0.09
Information Services	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03
Transport	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03
Real Estate	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.07
Administration	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.05
Finance	0.04	0.02	0.07	0.03
<u>Number of Employees</u>				
1-9	0.07	0.87	0.81	0.79
10-49	0.28	0.11	0.16	0.17
50-249	0.38	0.02	0.03	0.03
250+	0.27	0.00	0.01	0.01
<u>Other Firm Characteristics</u>				
Based in Eastern Germany	0.12	0.19	0.17	0.17
25 Years or Younger	0.33	--	0.76	0.79
Stock Corporation	0.09	--	0.01	--
Have a CBA	0.41	--	--	--
First Year in Survey Panel	2014	--	--	--
Observations	772	3435478	1801989	2961920

Note: This table provides summary statistics of the firms that participated in our firm survey (Column 1) and compares them to all firms in the German labor market. For surveyed firms, we elicited CBA coverage in the survey and take all other characteristics from Orbis. The ifo Institute provided us with information on how long each respondent had been in the ifo panel. To characterize the overall distribution of German firms, we use three distinct data sources based on the Statistical Business register provided by the Statistical Office (Column 2), the Orbis database (Column 3), and the BHP (Column 4).

Table 2: Comparison Between Posting and Bargaining Firms

	Bargain with Recent Entrants			Bargain with Experienced Non-Managers			Bargain with Managers		
	No	Yes	p-value	No	Yes	p-value	No	Yes	p-value
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Financial Status									
Total Assets per Employee (std.dev)	1041.92 (11521.90)	191.89 (864.58)	0.21	250.45 (568.06)	641.79 (8480.20)	0.69	378.93 (781.30)	602.74 (8111.73)	0.89
Fixed Assets per Employee (std.dev)	727.42 (8736.26)	138.72 (817.97)	0.25	124.71 (317.92)	454.97 (6398.10)	0.66	195.57 (410.67)	423.09 (6124.16)	0.86
Number of Employees									
1-10	0.09	0.08	0.81	0.10	0.08	0.51	0.18	0.08	0.03
11-50	0.24	0.27	0.44	0.30	0.25	0.20	0.46	0.24	0.00
51-200	0.34	0.33	0.72	0.31	0.34	0.55	0.18	0.35	0.03
201-1000	0.21	0.23	0.65	0.18	0.23	0.23	0.08	0.23	0.02
1001-10000	0.06	0.04	0.18	0.05	0.04	0.62	0.03	0.05	0.55
10000+	0.04	0.03	0.31	0.02	0.03	0.38	0.00	0.03	0.25
Other Firm Characteristics									
Year of Incorporation (std.dev)	1969.20 (43.55)	1973.97 (39.27)	0.12	1974.29 (36.55)	1971.40 (42.19)	0.50	1973.70 (39.59)	1971.53 (41.76)	0.76
HQ in Eastern Germany	0.15	0.10	0.02	0.22	0.11	0.00	0.32	0.11	0.00
Have a CBA	0.50	0.35	0.00	0.56	0.39	0.00	0.46	0.42	0.58
Stock corporation	0.06	0.11	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.38
Sector									
Manufacturing	0.37	0.32	0.12	0.42	0.32	0.05	0.21	0.35	0.07
Retail	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.95	0.10	0.18	0.24
Professional Services	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.14
Information Services	0.06	0.08	0.37	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.07	0.36
Transport	0.06	0.07	0.72	0.04	0.07	0.37	0.08	0.06	0.65
Real Estate	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.51	0.10	0.05	0.11
Administration	0.05	0.04	0.32	0.07	0.04	0.14	0.05	0.04	0.85
Finance	0.05	0.03	0.12	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.13	0.04	0.00
Bargain With									
Recent Entrants	0.00	1.00	---	0.06	0.62	0.00	0.23	0.55	0.00
Experienced Non-Managers	0.70	0.98	0.00	0.00	1.00	---	0.41	0.88	0.00
Managers	0.91	0.98	0.00	0.79	0.97	0.00	0.00	1.00	---
First Year in ifo Panel (std.dev)	2013.77 (5.25)	2013.78 (5.52)	0.98	2013.34 (5.49)	2013.84 (5.39)	0.37	2013.41 (5.95)	2013.80 (5.38)	0.66
Observations	341	399		112	627		39	691	

Note: This table compares posting and bargaining firms based on the bargaining protocol reported for three employee groups: recent labor market entrants, experienced non-managers, and managers. Posting firms are those that report zero wage flexibility, while bargaining firms are those that report non-zero wage flexibility. Within each set of columns, the first (second) column shows the mean for posting (bargaining) firms; the third column shows p-values from a test of equality between those means. CBA-coverage and bargaining strategies are elicited in the firm survey. All other firm characteristics are collected from Orbis. See Appendix Section C.2 for a detailed description of these variables.

Table 3: Explaining Variation in Bargaining Strategies

Fixed Effects Only		Group Effects and Firm Characteristics						
Group	Firm	Firm + Group	Size, Productivity	Norms	Size, Productivity, Norms	Size, Productivity, Norms	Size, Productivity, Norms	Size, Productivity, Norms, Group Interactions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<u>A. Bargaining with New Hires (Protocol Question)</u>								
R-Squared	0.33	0.40	0.36	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.50	0.50
Adjusted R-Squared	0.33	0.19	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.44	0.44
<u>B. Bargaining with New Hires (Incidence Question)</u>								
R-Squared	0.25	0.44	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.28	0.44	0.44
Adjusted R-Squared	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.38	0.38
<u>C. Renegotiating with Incumbent Workers</u>								
R-Squared	0.19	0.50	0.22	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.39	0.39
Adjusted R-Squared	0.19	0.33	0.22	0.19	0.20	0.22	0.32	0.32
Industry Dummies						1-digit	4-digit	4-digit

Note: This table presents the R-squared and adjusted R-squared from regressions of a continuous measure of the firm-group bargaining protocol for new external hires using the midpoint of the range selected by each firm (Panel A), the expected variation in final offers to new external hires (Panel B), or the amount of possible adjustment for incumbent workers (Panel C) in each firm-group, on the covariates indicated at the top of the table. There are up to four observations for each firm. We use total assets to proxy firm productivity. We use indicators for whether the firm is covered by a collective bargaining agreement, whether its headquarters are in East Germany, and indicators for firm's legal form (e.g., whether it is listed on the stock market) as proxies for norms. Column 9 includes interaction terms of the firm characteristics indicated at the top of the table and employee groups.

Table 4: Summary Statistics of Bargaining Events

	Rejected Offers (1)	Accepted Offers (2)
Number of Workers	2651	275
A. Before Firm Makes Initial Offer		
Worker Provides Expectations	57%	74%
Expectations are Met Expectations Provided	52%	64%
B. Between Firm's Initial and Final Offers		
Worker Counters Salary Offer	31%	39%
Firm Raises Offer Worker Counters	42%	45%
Counter is Matched Worker Counters	21%	28%
Firm Improves Amenities (New Hires Only)		
Bonus payment or Stock Options	---	24%
Vacation Days or Remote Work	---	21%
Company Car or Commuting Subsidy	---	11%
Training	---	13%
Childcare Subsidy	---	4%
C. On-The-Job Renegotiation		
Worker Attempts to Renegotiate with Incumbent	33%	---
Renegotiation is Successful Attempt	46%	---

Note: This table describes the bargaining events reported in the worker survey. We use one event for each worker who reported that they either switched firms or received and rejected an outside offer in the previous six months. If a worker reported that both of these events occurred, we use data on the accepted offer. Events end in acceptance if the worker moved to the firm in question. Events end in rejection if the worker stayed at their former firm. An event ends immediately if the worker either accepts or rejects the first offer presented by the firm. An event takes one round if the worker either accepts the offer or rejects the offer after the firm accepts the worker's initial counter-offer. An event takes two or more rounds if the firm counters or rejects the worker's initial counter. The full sequence of events is presented in Figure 5. Appendix Table A1 describes the characteristics of workers in this sample.

Table 5: Differences in Worker Bargaining Behavior

	Outside Options			Risk Tolerance		Female	AKM Worker Effect
	Mean	Binary	Level	Binary	Level		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Bargaining at the Start of the Spell							
Provided Expectations	0.69	-0.016 (0.038) 842	0.012 (0.021) 842	0.007 (0.032) 844	-0.010 (0.010) 844	-0.050 (0.051) 847	0.118** (0.054) 603
Asked Firm to Increase Base Wage	0.36	0.087*** (0.029) 846	0.056*** (0.021) 846	0.052 (0.037) 848	0.021* (0.012) 848	-0.075 (0.051) 851	0.121** (0.055) 607
<u>Negotiated Base Wage Upward</u>							
Binary	0.26	0.067* (0.034) 844	0.049* (0.025) 844	0.075* (0.038) 846	0.024** (0.010) 846	-0.068 (0.048) 849	0.187** (0.073) 605
Percentage Points	1.46	0.513** (0.219) 840	0.487*** (0.182) 840	0.413* (0.238) 842	0.129* (0.066) 842	-0.614* (0.325) 845	1.555** (0.667) 602
B. Events in Previous Six Months							
Asked for a Raise	0.36	0.090*** (0.014) 5103	0.062*** (0.008) 5103	0.079*** (0.015) 5085	0.022*** (0.003) 5085	-0.058*** (0.018) 5138	-0.023 (0.021) 4360
Asked for & Received a Raise	0.28	0.077*** (0.010) 5103	0.054*** (0.006) 5103	0.085*** (0.015) 5085	0.023*** (0.003) 5085	-0.064*** (0.014) 5138	0.005 (0.021) 4360
C. Hypothetical Bargaining Scenario							
Provided Expectations	0.93	-0.001 (0.007) 5121	0.002 (0.005) 5121	0.001 (0.007) 5104	0.002 (0.002) 5104	-0.022*** (0.007) 5158	0.006 (0.011) 4380
<u>Level of Expectations</u>							
Midpoint of Range or Above	0.73	-0.008 (0.016) 5044	-0.003 (0.010) 5044	0.027** (0.013) 5023	0.006* (0.003) 5023	-0.043*** (0.012) 5072	0.039** (0.015) 4303
Above Range	0.11	-0.002 (0.006) 5044	0.003 (0.005) 5044	0.025* (0.014) 5023	0.007*** (0.003) 5023	-0.057*** (0.008) 5072	0.050*** (0.014) 4303

Note: This table reports OLS regressions that shed light on worker differences in bargaining behavior based on the worker survey. Each entry provides the coefficient on the variable indicated in the column from a model which regresses the outcome indicated in the row on the column characteristic (binary unless otherwise indicated), and on an individual's level of education, a quadratic in experience, age, and three-digit occupation-establishment fixed effects. Standard errors, presented in parentheses, are clustered at the firm level. Panel A uses data on individuals who joined their firm in the previous three years. The first outcome is an indicator for whether the individual provided salary expectations during the application and hiring process. The second outcome is an indicator for whether the worker asked for a higher wage, independent of whether the worker was successful in her negotiation. The third outcome is an indicator for whether the worker negotiated successfully, that equals one if they asked the firm to increase the salary provided in their initial offer and the firm increased the offer. The fourth outcome captures the intensive margin of negotiating successfully, including zeros for those who do not successfully negotiate up. Panel B focuses on all workers who have experienced a bargaining event in the previous six months. The first outcome is an indicator for whether a worker asked for a higher wage. The second outcome is an indicator for whether a worker successfully negotiated a higher wage. Panel C examines how workers respond to a hypothetical scenario which asks them to provide their salary expectations in response to a stated salary range. The first outcome is an indicator for whether an individual did provide their expectation. The second and third outcomes represent indicators for whether the level workers provided is at least at the midpoint of the provided range or above the range, respectively. These outcomes are missing for individuals who did not provide their expectations. Additional outcomes are presented in Appendix Tables A9 and A10. Appendix Figure A2 presents robustness checks. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table 6: Gender Pay Gaps and Firm Bargaining Strategies

	Without Individual Bargaining			With Individual Bargaining		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Daily Pay						
Female	-0.072*** (0.026)	0.008 (0.032)	0.007 (0.031)	-0.095*** (0.019)	-0.053** (0.023)	-0.050** (0.019)
p-value for equality	0.305	0.063	0.085	0.305	0.063	0.085
Clusters	90	32	32	304	130	124
Observations	1617	1226	1181	4673	3381	3220
B. Daily Pay, Controlling for Hours						
Female	-0.061** (0.026)	0.020 (0.034)	0.021 (0.034)	-0.086*** (0.017)	-0.045** (0.021)	-0.043** (0.017)
p-value for equality	0.271	0.058	0.073	0.271	0.058	0.073
Clusters	90	32	32	304	130	124
Observations	1617	1226	1181	4673	3381	3220
C. Daily Base Pay						
Female	-0.073*** (0.026)	0.008 (0.032)	0.007 (0.031)	-0.093*** (0.019)	-0.049** (0.022)	-0.048** (0.019)
p-value for equality	0.370	0.073	0.094	0.370	0.073	0.094
Clusters	90	32	32	304	130	124
Observations	1616	1225	1180	4665	3376	3217
Fixed Effects	---	Occ-Est	Level-Occ- Est	---	Occ-Est	Level-Occ- Est

Note: This table presents estimates of the gender pay gap separately by whether workers are exposed to individual bargaining. Columns 1 to 3 include workers in positions at firms which do not engage in individual bargaining, while Columns 4 to 6 include workers at firms which engage in individual bargaining. Each column presents results from a separate regression of log wages on a female dummy, age, a quadratic in experience, education dummies, and on the fixed effects indicated in each column. Panel A and B focus on daily pay as outcome of interest. Panel C uses daily base pay, which excludes special pay, such as bonus and stock payments. See Appendix C for more details on how these pay measures are constructed. Appendix Table A14 documents a gender gap in hours. Panel B includes log hours as additional control. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

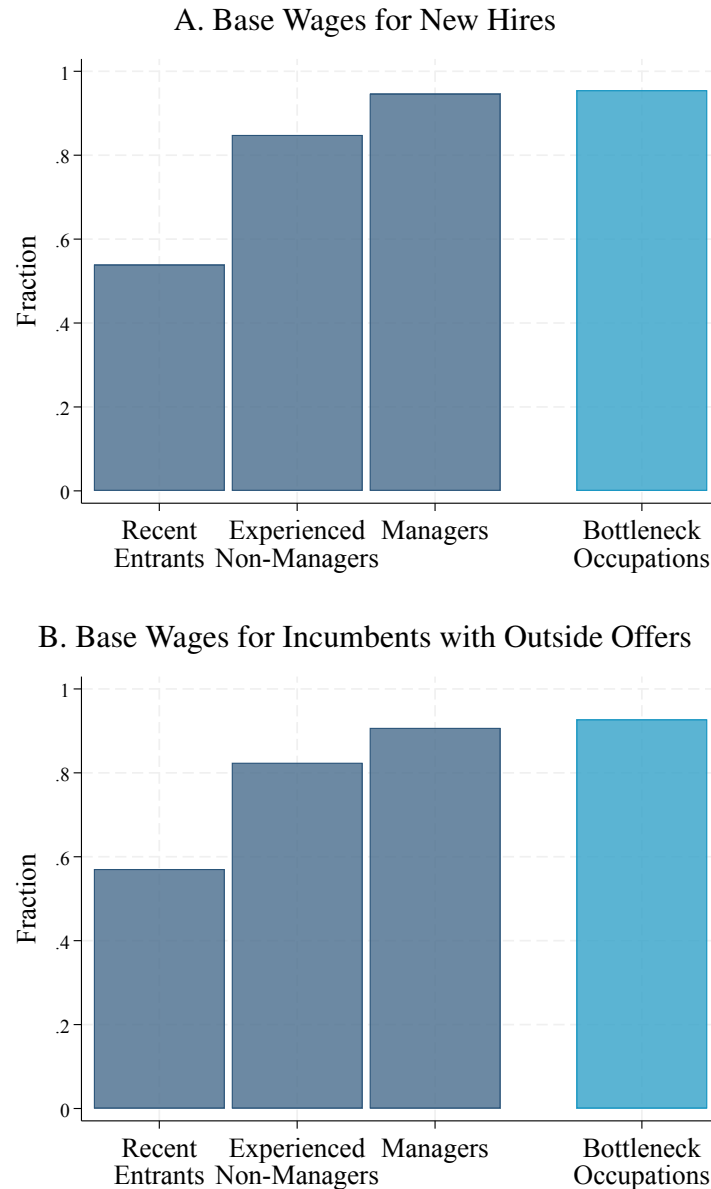
Table 7: Bargaining and the Influence of the Previous Firm

	All Workers		Surveyed Workers	
	Without Bargaining (1)	With Bargaining (2)	Without Bargaining (3)	With Bargaining (4)
A. Current Daily Pay				
Prior Firm Effect	0.006 (0.018)	0.049*** (0.010)	-0.082 (0.060)	0.081*** (0.025)
Clusters	172	434	26	111
Observations	36117	118233	1030	2879
p-value	0.016		0.008	
B. Starting Daily Pay				
Prior Firm Effect	0.094*** (0.032)	0.234*** (0.055)	0.182 (0.149)	0.377*** (0.109)
Clusters	172	434	26	111
Observations	36117	118233	1030	2879
p-value	0.010		0.237	

Note: This table describes the relationship between an individual's current pay and the pay policy (firm effect) of her previous firm. Columns 1 and 3 include workers in positions at firms which do not engage in individual bargaining, while Columns 2 and 4 include workers at firms which engage in individual bargaining. Each column presents results from a separate regression of log daily pay on the prior-firm AKM wage effect, age, a quadratic in experience, education dummies), and occupation-establishment fixed effects. Panel A focuses on an individual's current daily pay. Panel B focuses on the daily pay the individual received when they joined their firm. For each panel, the p-values are from a test of equality of the coefficients on prior firm effect between Columns 1 and 2 and between Columns 3 and 4. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

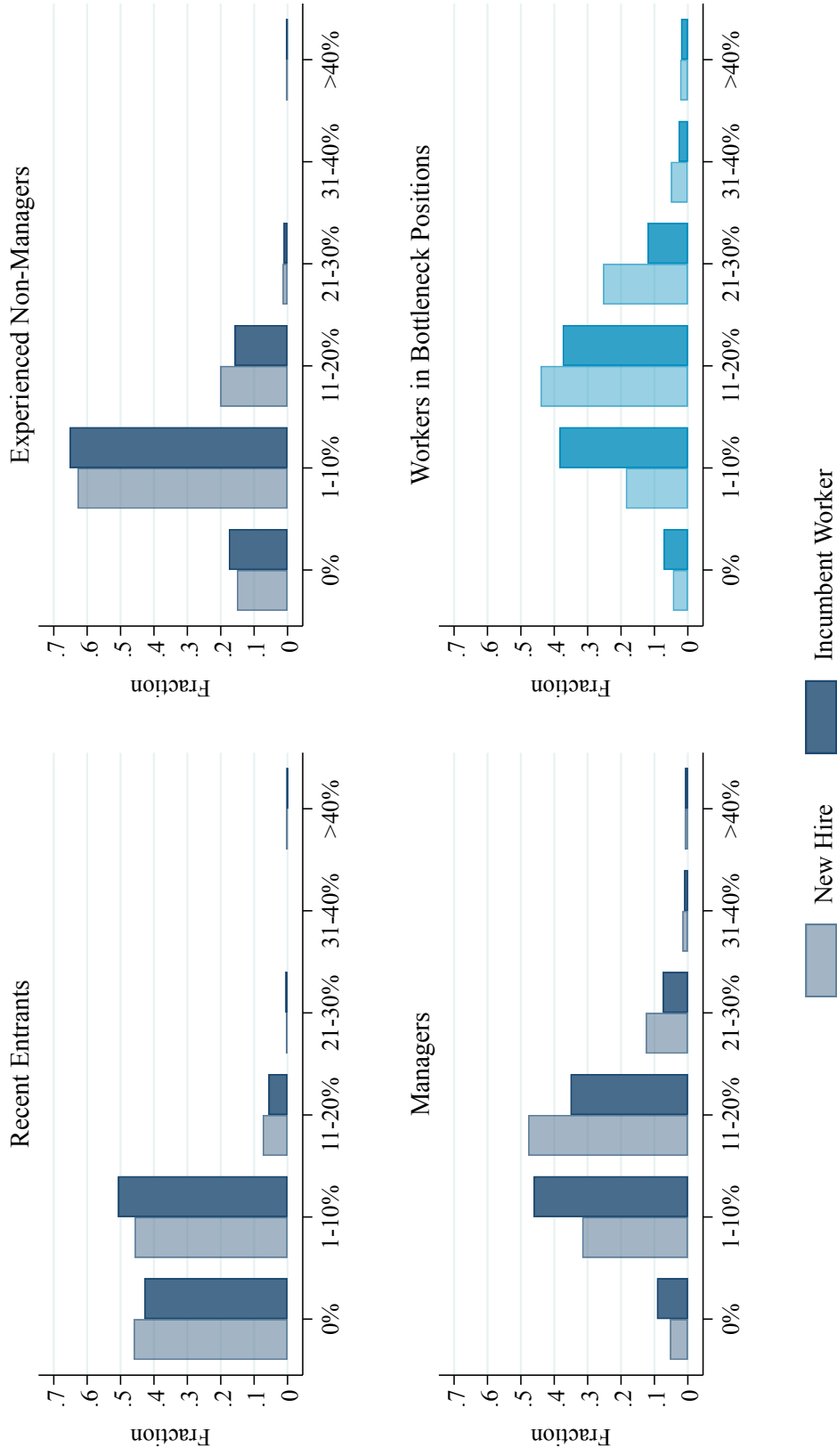
9 Figures

Figure 1: Share of Firms with Individual Bargaining Strategies



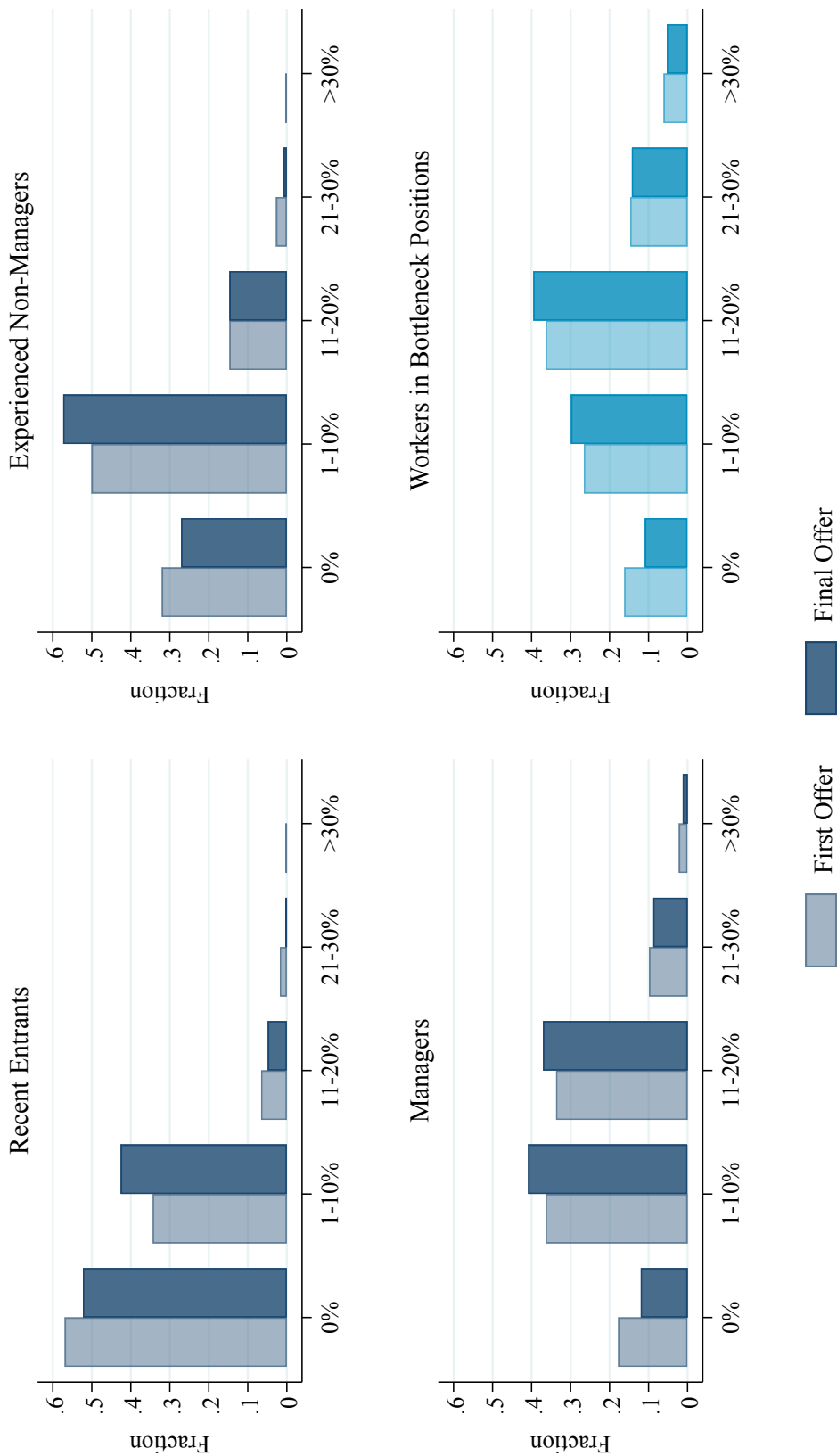
Note: This figure documents the prevalence of individual bargaining strategies based on the protocol question, as described in Section 3. Panel A shows the share of firms that say they could increase base wages for new external hires by a non-zero amount beyond what is offered to an individual with given qualifications and fit. Panel B shows the share of firms that could adjust incumbent workers' base wages by a non-zero amount—without changing their job tasks—in response to an outside offer. Results are presented separately for each of the following employee groups: recent labor market entrants, experienced non-managers, managers, and employees in bottleneck occupations. The sample contains 772 firms.

Figure 2: Variation in the Intensive Margin of Bargaining



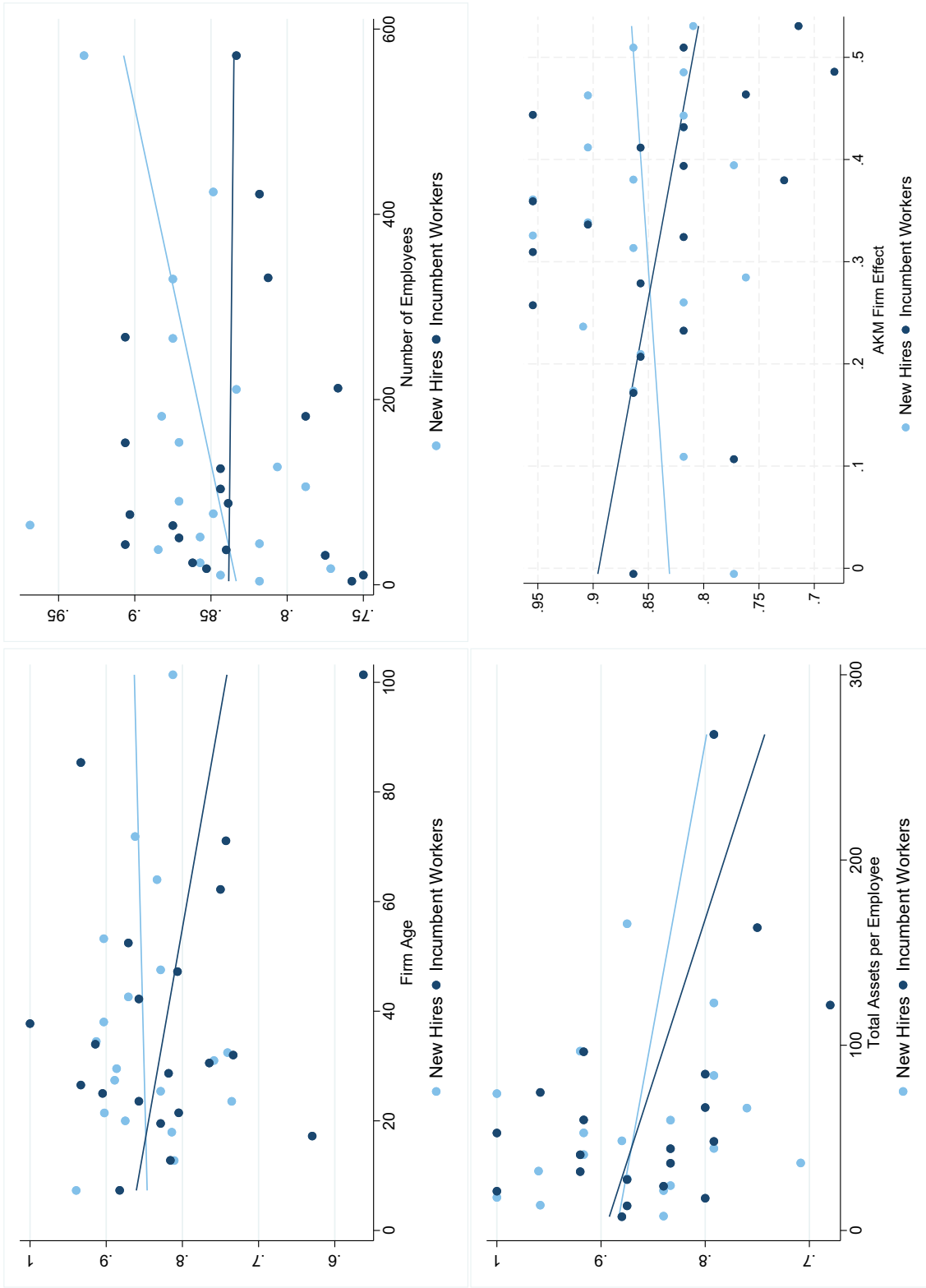
Note: This figure describes the extent to which firms can adjust base wages for new external hires. These graphs use our main protocol question, as described in Section 3. Table A6 presents additional tabulations. The sample contains 772 firms.

Figure 3: Firms' Expected Variation in First and Final Offers



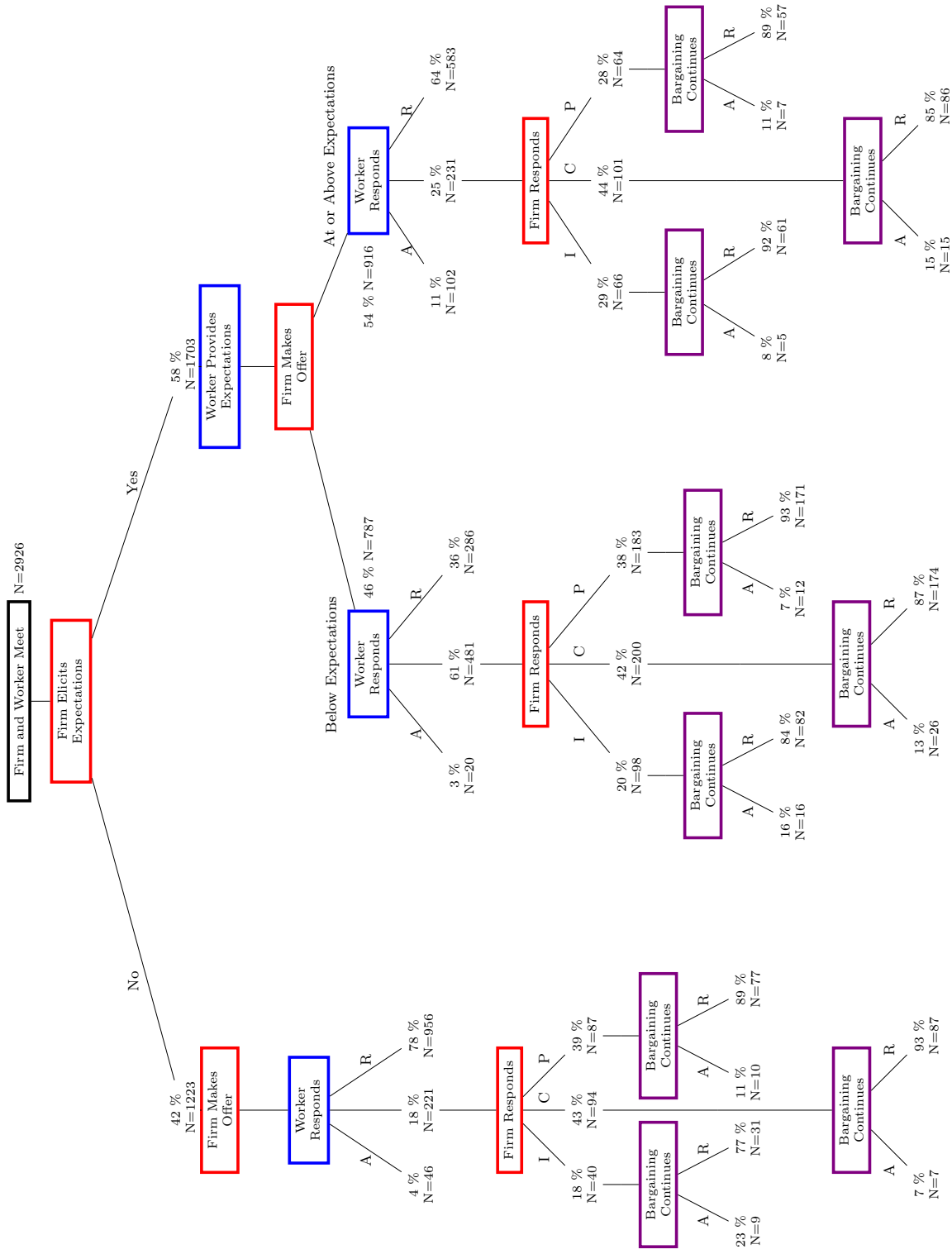
Note: This figure reports the expected gap between the highest and lowest offers made to ten hypothetical external candidates who are similar in qualifications and fit, but with potentially different offers from other firms. This uses the incidence question, as described in Section 3. We elicited results for four employee groups: recent labor market entrants, experienced non-managers, managers, and employees in bottleneck occupation. The sample contains 772 firms.

Figure 4: Bargaining Strategies and Firm Characteristics



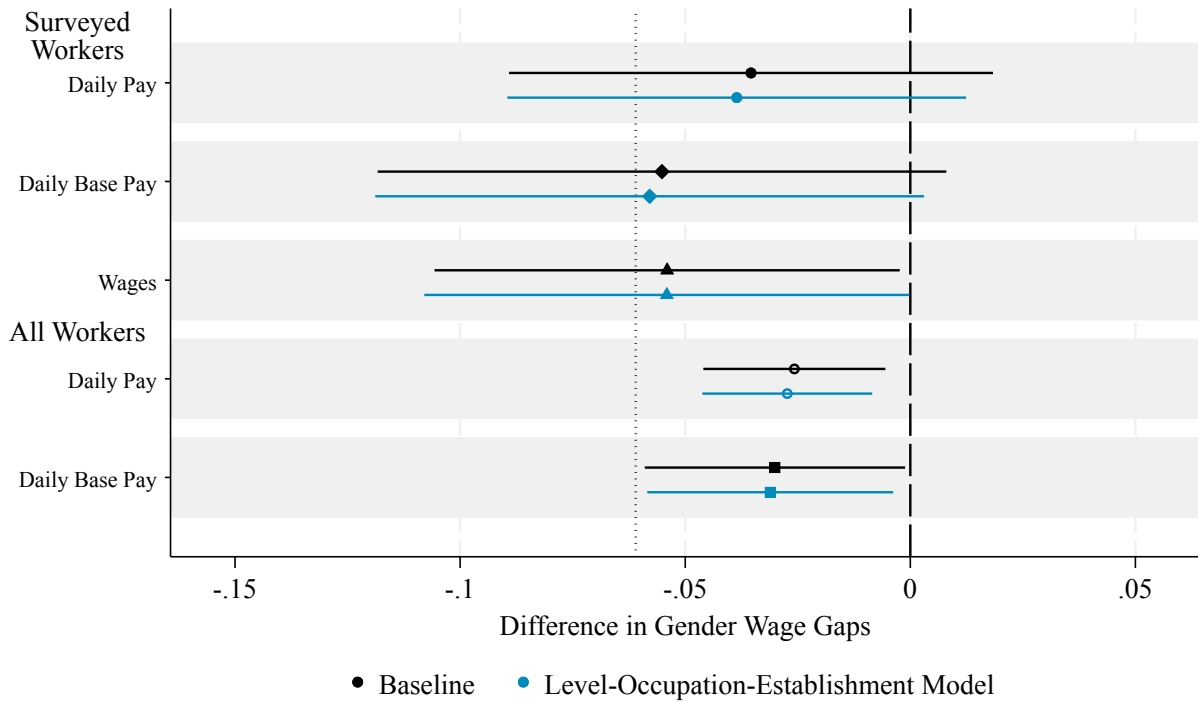
Note: This figure describes the relationship between the bargaining and renegotiation protocols for experienced non-managers and each of the indicated firm characteristics. The first three figures focus on our firm-level sample of 772 respondents. The fourth figure uses data from the 527 firms that are linked to the Social Security records and for which we have AKM firm effects. For each figure, we use an indicator for whether a firm has a bargaining strategy (i.e., reported they could increase the wage by a positive amount) for experienced non-managers, the largest group of workers. Information on the number of employees, firm age, and total assets stem from Orbis. The AKM firm effects come from regressions using population data from 2010–2017 (Bellmann et al. 2020). See Appendix Section C.2 for a detailed description of these variables.

Figure 5: Dynamics of Bargaining Events



Note: This figure summarizes the worker-offer data elicited in the worker survey. The data include all surveyed workers who have received an offer in the previous six months. An accepted offer is one in which the respondent joined the firm as an external hire. A rejected offer is one in which the respondent remained at their incumbent firm. At each stage, workers can choose to accept an offer, counter an offer, or reject an offer. Firms can choose to improve the offer (match the worker's counter), counter the offer, or persist at their original offer.

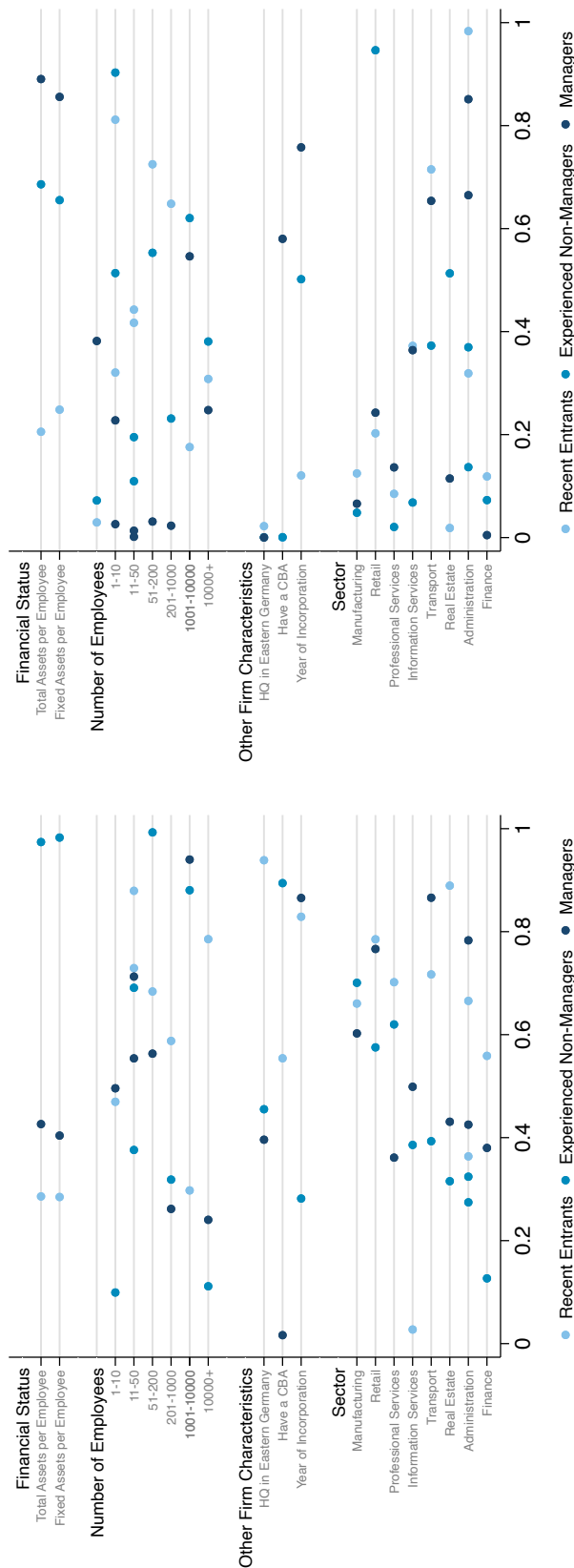
Figure 6: Gender Pay Gaps and Bargaining



Note: This figure presents estimates of the gender pay gap that we attribute to individual bargaining. We estimate fully interacted versions of equation 2. Each dot and whiskers plots the coefficient and 95% confidence interval from the coefficient on the interaction between a female dummy and a dummy for whether pay is set via individual bargaining. The baseline model includes demographic controls (age, a quadratic in experience, and education dummies), as well as occupation-establishment fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. We present robustness checks for each specification in blue, which include finer level-occupation-establishment fixed effects. The first panel focuses on surveyed workers only, while the second panel includes all workers at surveyed firms. The first estimates in each panel correspond to the difference between Columns 5 and 2 (or Columns 6 and 3) of Table 6. The second estimates use daily base pay as an alternative outcome, which excludes special pay. To account for gender differences in hours, we also use hourly wages as an additional outcome for surveyed workers for whom we collect hours information in the survey. See Appendix C for more details on how these pay measures are constructed.

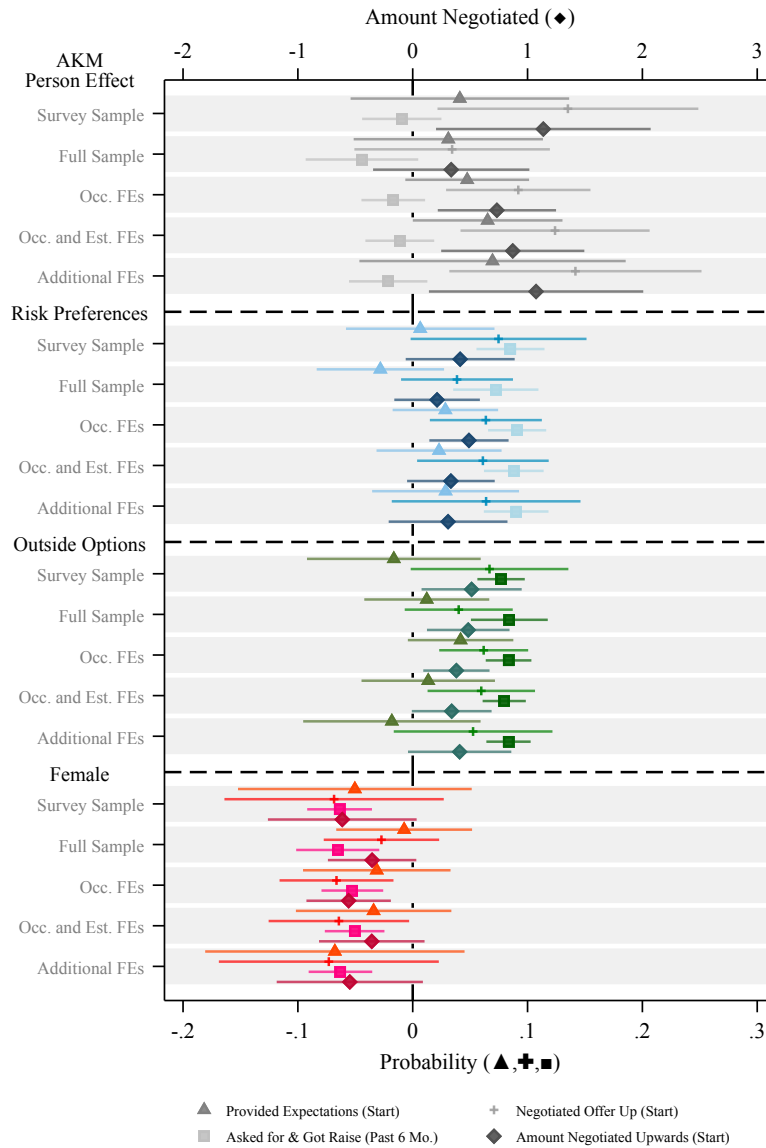
A Appendix Figures and Tables

Figure A.1: Additional Comparisons Between Posting and Bargaining Firms
 Panel A: Extensive Margin
 Panel B: Intensive Margin



Note: This figure compares firms based on the bargaining protocol reported for three employee groups: recent labor market entrants, experienced non-managers, and managers. The dots are p-values from tests of heterogeneity on the extensive (Panel A) and intensive (Panel B) margins. In Panel A, each dot is the p-value from a test of equality between the means of posting and bargaining firms. Posting firms are those that report zero wage flexibility, while bargaining firms are those that report non-zero wage flexibility for a given employee group. In Panel B, the dots are p-values from tests of heterogeneity which allow firms to vary on the intensive margin. Each dot is the p-value from a regression of the bargaining protocol for a specific employee group on the firm characteristic indicated on the y-axis. The bargaining protocol for each firm and employee group is either 0%, 1-10%, 11-20%, 21-30%, 31-40%, or more than 40%. We elicit CBA-coverage and bargaining strategies in the firm survey. We obtain the remaining firm characteristics from Orbis. Additional comparisons are presented in Table 2.

Figure A2: Worker Bargaining Behavior: Additional Specifications



Note: This figure presents additional specifications that test for differences in worker bargaining behavior based on the worker survey. We focus on heterogeneity along four worker dimensions: AKM person effect, risk tolerance, outside options, and gender. Each coefficient is based on a separate regression. The outcome variables are listed below the figure. Each regression controls for age, a quadratic in experience, and education dummies. Each panel (in grey) uses a different sample or specification. The first panel for each of the four worker dimensions presents our baseline estimates which control for occupation-by-establishment fixed effects. The second panel controls for occupation-by-establishment fixed effects and also includes the random sample of workers from non-surveyed firms. The third panel focuses on our baseline sample and uses coarser occupation fixed effects. The fourth panel focuses on our baseline sample and uses occupation-and-establishment fixed effects. The fifth panel focuses on our baseline sample and uses level-occupation-establishment fixed effects. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Whiskers denote 95% confidence intervals.

Table A1: Worker Characteristics

	Social Security		Surveyed Workers				Core with	
	Sample		Core Sample		Random Sample		Bargaining Events	
	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Mean	Std. Dev.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>Demographics</u>								
Female	0.21	(0.41)	0.27	(0.45)	0.41	(0.49)	0.27	(0.44)
Age	37.86	(7.26)	34.23	(6.40)	31.00	(5.09)	34.33	(6.30)
German Citizen	0.91	(0.29)	0.94	(0.24)	0.88	(0.32)	0.94	(0.24)
College Degree	0.39	(0.49)	0.63	(0.48)	0.52	(0.50)	0.72	(0.45)
Apprenticeship	0.54	(0.50)	0.32	(0.47)	0.37	(0.48)	0.23	(0.42)
<u>Employment</u>								
Daily Wage (Allocated)	181.03	(57.53)	184.69	(55.13)	134.09	(46.43)	189.61	(54.23)
Censored Wages	0.28	(0.45)	0.28	(0.45)	0.05	(0.23)	0.32	(0.47)
Hours (Survey)	---	---	40.23	(5.78)	40.37	(6.50)	41.30	(6.04)
CBA Covered (Survey)	---	---	0.63	(0.48)	0.48	(0.50)	0.52	(0.50)
Manufacturing Sector	0.68	(0.47)	0.57	(0.49)	0.20	(0.40)	0.50	(0.50)
Retail Sector	0.07	(0.26)	0.08	(0.28)	0.10	(0.29)	0.11	(0.32)
Professional Sector	0.08	(0.28)	0.12	(0.33)	0.16	(0.36)	0.14	(0.34)
Observations	254414		7079		2677		2926	

Note: This table describes the workers included in each of our main samples. Columns 1 and 2 describe all workers between the ages of 25 and 50 at the firms who participated in the firm survey and were in Social-Security-covered employment. Columns 3 and 4 describe the subset of these workers who were invited to and who responded to our worker survey; we use this sample to examine heterogeneity in bargaining behavior and the importance of bargaining for the gender gap in Section 5. Columns 5 and 6 describe surveyed workers drawn from the random set of workers who did not work at surveyed firms in 2020; we use this sample to probe the robustness of our results. Columns 7 and 8 describe the subset of surveyed workers at surveyed firms who had a bargaining event in the previous six months.

Table A2: Comparing Responses for Multi-Respondent Firms

	Share Agreement (1)
CBA Coverage	0.84
Announce Wages in Public Ads	0.96
Announce Wages in Internal Ads	0.89
Elicit Salary Expectations	0.92
<u>Key Bargaining Definitions</u>	
Bargaining with New Hires	0.92
Renegotiating with Incumbents	0.88
<u>Auxiliary Questions</u>	
Scope for Tailoring of First Offer	0.72
Scope for Negotiations	0.88

Note: This table assesses the validity of the firm survey by examining the agreement among respondents for the 37 firms in which we have multiple respondents. The rows indicate different questions within the firm survey. Column 1 presents the average share of agreement in the responses.

Table A3: Cross-Tabulation of Bargaining Strategies with Expected Variation in Final Offers

		<u>A. Recent Labor Market Entrants</u>				
		Expected Variation in Final Offers				
		0%	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	>30%
Bargaining Policy	0%	80%	19%	1%	0%	0%
	1-10%	29%	66%	5%	0%	0%
	11-20%	25%	51%	24%	0%	0%
	21-30%	--	--	--	--	--
	31-40%	--	--	--	--	--
	>40%	--	--	--	--	--

		<u>B. Experienced Non-Managers</u>				
		Expected Variation in Final Offers				
		0%	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	>30%
Bargaining Policy	0%	82%	16%	2%	0%	0%
	1-10%	20%	71%	9%	0%	0%
	11-20%	10%	49%	38%	3%	0%
	21-30%	0%	36%	64%	0%	0%
	31-40%	--	--	--	--	--
	>40%	--	--	--	--	--

		<u>C. Managers</u>				
		Expected Variation in Final Offers				
		0%	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	>30%
Bargaining Policy	0%	70%	27%	3%	0%	0%
	1-10%	16%	68%	15%	1%	0%
	11-20%	4%	34%	54%	8%	1%
	21-30%	7%	15%	43%	32%	3%
	31-40%	0%	0%	33%	50%	17%
	>40%	43%	29%	14%	0%	14%

		<u>D. Workers in Bottleneck Occupations</u>				
		Expected Variation in Final Offers				
		0%	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	>30%
Bargaining Policy	0%	85%	15%	0%	0%	0%
	1-10%	14%	71%	13%	2%	0%
	11-20%	6%	28%	56%	9%	1%
	21-30%	4%	14%	41%	33%	8%
	31-40%	0%	6%	31%	31%	31%
	>40%	19%	13%	0%	6%	63%

Note: This table presents the cross-tabulation between firms' bargaining protocols (rows) and expected variation in final offers (columns). For each group (panel) and bargaining protocol (row), we compute the share of firms that expect 0%, 1-10%, 11-20%, 21-30% or >30% variation in final offers to candidates in that group. The numbers in each row sum to 100% (subject to rounding). To comply with privacy regulations, we suppress rows with fewer than 4 observations.

Table A4: Bargaining Strategies at CBA and Non-CBA Firms

	Employee Groups			
	Recent Entrants (1)	Experienced Non-Managers (2)	Managers (3)	Workers in Bottleneck Positions (4)
A. Firm Has a CBA				
0%	55%	20%	6%	6%
1-10%	39%	59%	25%	16%
11-20%	6%	19%	53%	42%
21-30%	0%	2%	12%	30%
31-40%	0%	0%	2%	4%
>40%	0%	0%	1%	3%
Firms	308	309	305	308
B. Firm Does Not Have a CBA				
0%	40%	11%	5%	4%
1-10%	51%	66%	36%	21%
11-20%	9%	21%	44%	45%
21-30%	0%	1%	13%	23%
31-40%	0%	0%	1%	6%
>40%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Firms	430	428	423	422

Note: This table describes the bargaining strategies for new external hires in four employee groups—recent labor market entrants, experienced non-managers, managers, and employees in bottleneck occupations. Panel A presents the strategies for firms with a CBA that covers at least some workers within the firm. Panel B presents the strategies for firms without a CBA.

Table A5: Comparing Firm and Worker Responses

	CBA Coverage		New Hire Bargaining				
			Binary		Continuous		
All	Recent Entrants	Provided Salary Expectations	Asked for More	Asked for $\geq 6\%$ More	Asked and Got More	Asked and Got More	
							(1)
Firm Policy	0.604*** (0.054)	0.622*** (0.058)	0.175*** (0.059)	0.099*** (0.030)	0.112*** (0.031)	0.122*** (0.030)	0.956*** (0.245)
Constant	0.121*** (0.021)	0.145*** (0.037)	0.490*** (0.052)	0.288*** (0.024)	0.159*** (0.023)	0.170*** (0.023)	0.817*** (0.167)
Observations	5466	637	652	627	623	624	621
Firms (Clusters)	321	120	152	144	143	144	143

Note: This table validates firms' survey responses by comparing firms' responses with those of workers at the same firm. Each column presents results from a different regression of worker response indicators (indicated in the column) on indicators for the relevant firm strategy. Columns 1 and 2 include individuals who have not changed their firm in the previous two years (and who are still at the firm indicated in the firm survey). Because we only elicited bargaining histories for workers who had joined their firm within the previous three years, the remaining columns include individuals who have been at their firm for between two and three years. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table A6: Variation in the Intensive Margin of Bargaining

Employee Groups				
	Recent Entrants (1)	Experienced Non- Managers (2)	Managers (3)	Workers in Bottleneck Positions (4)
A. Bargaining Over Base Wages with New Hires				
0%	46%	15%	5%	5%
1-10%	46%	63%	32%	19%
11-20%	7%	20%	48%	44%
21-30%	0%	1%	13%	25%
31-40%	0%	0%	2%	5%
>40%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Firms	740	739	730	732
B. Bargaining Over Base Wages or Special Pay with New Hires				
0%	39%	12%	3%	4%
1-10%	49%	61%	28%	17%
11-20%	9%	24%	47%	43%
21-30%	1%	2%	16%	26%
31-40%	0%	0%	3%	6%
>40%	1%	1%	3%	4%
Firms	747	748	744	742
C. Bargaining Over Base Wages With New Hires (Flexible-Amenities Firms)				
0%	43%	13%	4%	3%
1-10%	48%	63%	29%	16%
11-20%	8%	22%	49%	44%
21-30%	1%	2%	14%	27%
31-40%	0%	0%	2%	6%
>40%	0%	0%	1%	3%
Firms	591	591	585	585
D. Renegotiating Base Wages				
0%	43%	18%	9%	7%
1-10%	51%	65%	46%	38%
11-20%	6%	16%	35%	37%
21-30%	1%	1%	7%	12%
31-40%	0%	0%	1%	3%
>40%	0%	0%	1%	2%
Firms	741	740	734	731

Note: This table describes the bargaining protocols for four groups of employees: recent labor market entrants, experienced non-managers, managers, and employees in bottleneck occupations. Panel A presents the bargaining protocols for new external hires with respect to base wages. Panel B presents bargaining protocols that include flexibility in either base wages or special payments for new external hires. Panel C presents the base wage strategies for new external hires in the subset of firms that indicated having a high flexibility with respect to any of the following non-wage amenities: flexible work, commute and moving costs, further education and training, and childcare subsidies. Panel D presents the renegotiation protocols for incumbent workers who have received an external offer. The tabulations in Panel A are additionally depicted in Figure 2.

Table A7: Explaining Variation in Bargaining Strategies

Fixed Effects Only		Group Fixed Effects and Firm Characteristics								
Group	Firm	Group + Firm	Productivity	Size, Norms	Productivity	Size, Norms	Productivity, Norms	Size, Norms	Productivity, Norms	Interactions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(8)	(9)
<u>A. Bargaining with New Hires (Protocol Question)</u>										
R-Squared	0.27	0.46	0.73	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.46	0.45	0.46
Adjusted R-Squared	0.27	0.19	0.59	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.38	0.37	0.38
<u>B. Bargaining with New Hires (Incidence Question)</u>										
R-Squared	0.22	0.50	0.72	0.25	0.23	0.24	0.26	0.44	0.43	0.44
Adjusted R-Squared	0.22	0.24	0.58	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.35
<u>C. Renegotiating with Incumbent Workers</u>										
R-Squared	0.17	0.56	0.73	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.21	0.39	0.39	0.39
Adjusted R-Squared	0.17	0.34	0.59	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.30
<u>D. Bargaining with New Hires (Special Pay)</u>										
R-Squared	0.14	0.62	0.76	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.43	0.43	0.43
Adjusted R-Squared	0.14	0.43	0.63	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.34	0.34	0.34
Industry Dummies						1-digit		4-digit		4-digit

Note: This table presents the R-squared and adjusted R-squared from regressions of a continuous measure of the firm-group bargaining protocol for new external hires using the midpoint of the range selected by each firm (Panel A), the expected variation in final offers to new external hires (Panel B), the amount of possible adjustment for incumbent workers (Panel C), and firm-bargaining with respect to special pay (Panel D) in each firm-group, on the covariates indicated at the top of the table. To probe robustness, this table drops the strategies for workers in bottleneck occupations, which are harder to compare across firms. There are up to four observations for each firm. We use total assets to proxy firm productivity. We use indicators for whether the firm is covered by a collective bargaining agreement, whether its headquarters are in East Germany, and indicators for firm's legal form (e.g., whether it is listed on the stock market) as proxies for norms. Column 9 includes interaction terms of the firm characteristics indicated at the top of the table and employee groups. Results that include all four groups of workers are presented in Table 3.

Table A8: The Correlation Between Workers' Stated Outside Options and Objective Measures

	Easy to Find a Better Job (0/1)			Ease of Finding a Better Job (0-3)		
	Full Sample	Search in Past 6 Months?		Full Sample	Search in Past 6 Months?	
		Yes	No		Yes	No
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Received an Offer in Previous 6 Months						
Any Offers	0.128*** (0.012)	0.124*** (0.014)	0.067*** (0.024)	0.230*** (0.019)	0.204*** (0.022)	0.173*** (0.045)
Constant	0.373*** (0.007)	0.404*** (0.009)	0.311*** (0.012)	1.298*** (0.012)	1.370*** (0.014)	1.156*** (0.022)
Observations	7018	5071	1947	7018	5071	1947
B. Number of Job Offers in Previous Six Months						
Number of Offers	0.057*** (0.005)	0.057*** (0.005)	0.030*** (0.010)	0.102*** (0.008)	0.094*** (0.009)	0.073*** (0.018)
Constant	0.371*** (0.007)	0.400*** (0.009)	0.311*** (0.012)	1.295*** (0.012)	1.362*** (0.014)	1.158*** (0.021)
Observations	7000	5061	1939	7000	5061	1939
C. Was Contacted with Job Information in Previous Six Months						
1 {Contacted}	0.135*** (0.012)	0.134*** (0.015)	0.070*** (0.022)	0.244*** (0.019)	0.227*** (0.023)	0.143*** (0.038)
Constant	0.341*** (0.009)	0.369*** (0.012)	0.299*** (0.014)	1.240*** (0.015)	1.307*** (0.019)	1.141*** (0.025)
Observations	7023	5075	1948	7023	5075	1948

Note: This table examines the correlation between workers' stated outside options and other characteristics. The dependent variable in Columns 1 to 3 is an indicator for whether the worker said it would be "easy" or "very easy" to get an offer from a firm they preferred. The dependent variable in Columns 4 to 6 is a continuous measure, which ranges from 0-3 where 0 is "very difficult" and 3 is "very easy". Each panel presents results from a bivariate regression with robust standard errors. The sample in Columns 1 and 4 includes all workers at surveyed firms who participated in the worker survey. The remaining columns look at the subset of these workers who report they did (Columns 2 and 5) or did not (Columns 3 and 6) search for a job in the previous six months. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table A9: Worker Bargaining Behavior: Additional Outcomes

	Outside Options		Risk Tolerance		Female	AKM Worker Effect	
	Mean	Binary	Level	Binary			Level
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)			(5)
<u>A. Bargaining at the Start of the Spell</u>							
Negotiated Bonuses or Stock Upward	0.23	-0.002 (0.039) 849	0.018 (0.030) 849	0.005 (0.030) 851	0.009 (0.007) 851	-0.063* (0.035) 854	-0.027 (0.063) 608
<u>Negotiated over Non-Wage Amenities</u>							
Vacation Days or Remote Work	0.27	0.037 (0.040) 849	0.022 (0.028) 849	-0.023 (0.042) 851	-0.002 (0.010) 851	0.018 (0.048) 854	-0.076 (0.061) 608
Commuting	0.07	-0.025 (0.017) 849	-0.009 (0.011) 849	0.015 (0.020) 851	0.008 (0.007) 851	-0.012 (0.023) 854	0.011 (0.031) 608
Training	0.18	0.018 (0.032) 849	0.021 (0.021) 849	-0.031 (0.033) 851	-0.002 (0.007) 851	-0.004 (0.035) 854	-0.061 (0.051) 608
Childcare	0.02	-0.028** (0.013) 849	-0.012 (0.008) 849	-0.017 (0.014) 851	-0.000 (0.003) 851	-0.020 (0.015) 854	0.002 (0.014) 608
<u>B. Events in Previous Six Months</u>							
Level of Increase No Outside Offer	0.32	0.138* (0.071) 2837	0.087* (0.049) 2837	0.174** (0.078) 2830	0.037** (0.015) 2830	-0.070 (0.062) 2857	0.127 (0.080) 2444
Received a Raise Without Asking	0.32	-0.017 (0.011) 5068	-0.015*** (0.005) 5068	0.010 (0.017) 5050	-0.001 (0.004) 5050	-0.008 (0.020) 5104	-0.018 (0.015) 4334
Any Search Activity	0.72	0.091*** (0.013) 5121	0.071*** (0.007) 5121	0.062*** (0.012) 5104	0.021*** (0.003) 5104	-0.078*** (0.017) 5158	0.007 (0.024) 4380

Note: This table examines between-worker differences in bargaining behavior using additional outcomes for the specifications presented in Table 5. Panel A uses data on individuals who joined their firm in the previous three years. Each outcome is an indicator for whether individuals negotiated over special payments or one of four non-wage amenities. Panel B focuses on all workers who have experienced a bargaining event in the previous six months. The first outcome captures the intensive margins of asking for more conditional on not having received an outside offer. The second outcome is an indicator for whether the worker said their firm offered them a salary increase in the previous six months without the worker asking for it. The third outcome is an indicator for whether an individual reported any job search activity. The sample includes workers at surveyed firms who participated in the worker survey. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table A10: Worker Bargaining Behavior: Additional Dimensions of Worker Heterogeneity

	Mean	Above-Median AKM Worker	Patience	
		(2)	Binary (3)	Level (4)
(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>A. Bargaining at the Start of the Spell</u>				
Provided Expectations	0.69	0.041 (0.047) 603	0.117* (0.067) 230	0.007 (0.012) 230
Asked Firm to Increase Base Wage	0.36	0.041 (0.050) 607	0.021 (0.087) 233	-0.000 (0.016) 233
<u>Negotiated Base Wage Upward</u>				
Binary	0.26	0.135** (0.057) 605	0.105 (0.068) 233	0.013 (0.011) 233
Percentage Points	1.46	1.137** (0.466) 602	1.018* (0.521) 232	0.206** (0.083) 232
<u>B. Events in Previous Six Months</u>				
Asked for a Raise	0.36	-0.029 (0.020) 4360	0.004 (0.028) 1620	-0.004 (0.005) 1620
Asked for & Received a Raise	0.28	-0.010 (0.017) 4360	0.005 (0.025) 1620	-0.002 (0.004) 1620

Note: This table examines between-worker differences in bargaining behavior using additional dimensions of heterogeneity. Column 2 focuses on workers with an above-median AKM person effect. Columns 3 and 4 use information on worker patience, which we elicited in a follow-up survey (see Appendix D for details). The specifications we use and bargaining outcomes we examine follow those presented in Table 5 Panel A uses data on individuals who joined their firm in the previous three years. The first outcome is an indicator for whether the individual provided salary expectations during the application and hiring process. The second outcome is an indicator for whether the worker asked for a higher wage, independent of whether the worker was successful in her negotiation. The third outcome is an indicator for whether the worker negotiated successfully, that equals one if they asked the firm to increase the salary provided in their initial offer and the firm increased the offer. The fourth outcome captures the intensive margin of negotiating successfully, including zeros for those who do not successfully negotiate up. Panel B focuses on all workers who have experienced a bargaining event in the previous six months. The first outcome is an indicator for whether a worker asked for a higher wage. The second outcome is an indicator for whether a worker successfully negotiated a higher wage. The sample includes workers at surveyed firms who participated in the worker survey. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table A11: Impact of the Randomized Range on Workers' Stated Salary Expectations

	Provided Expectations	Level of Expectations		
		Continuous	Top Half or Above Range	Above Range
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Saw 110-140% Range	-0.003 (0.006)	13.024*** (0.601)	-0.199*** (0.010)	-0.004 (0.007)
Constant	0.930*** (0.004)	112.783*** (0.389)	0.826*** (0.006)	0.109*** (0.005)
Observations	7079	6477	6982	6982

Note: This table documents the relationship between the randomly provided salary range that survey respondents saw in the hypothetical scenario and the answers they gave. Column 1 focuses on whether respondents indicated that they would provide their salary expectations. Columns 2 to 4 focus on the level of expectations respondents would provide. Each entry presents results from a separate regression of the hypothetical bargaining outcome indicated in the column on an indicator for whether the worker was shown the higher range (110-140% rather than 90-120%). Robust standard errors are in parentheses. The sample includes workers at surveyed firms who participated in the worker survey. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table A12: Relationship Between Actual and Hypothetical Negotiations

	Level of Expectations			
	Provided Expectations	Continuous	Top Half or Above	
			Range	Above Range
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Provided Expectations</u>	0.179*** (0.047) 1722	0.000 (0.000) 1566	0.048* (0.026) 1694	0.020 (0.034) 1694
<u>Asked for More (Start of Spell)</u>				
Binary	-0.043 (0.045) 1731	-0.000 (0.000) 1573	0.012 (0.027) 1702	0.107*** (0.037) 1702
Level	-0.030 (0.457) 1725	0.003 (0.005) 1569	0.271 (0.266) 1697	1.787*** (0.460) 1697
<u>Negotiated for More (Start of Spell)</u>				
Binary	0.008 (0.041) 1728	0.000 (0.000) 1570	0.015 (0.024) 1699	0.115*** (0.035) 1699
Level	0.096 (0.294) 1723	0.003 (0.003) 1567	0.119 (0.178) 1695	0.858*** (0.287) 1695
<u>Asked for and Got a Raise in Previous 6 Months (Binary)</u>	0.000 (0.020) 7054	-0.000 (0.000) 6454	0.012 (0.012) 6957	0.054*** (0.018) 6957

Note: This table presents results from regressions of hypothetical bargaining outcomes on actual bargaining behavior. Each entry presents results from a separate regression of the hypothetical bargaining outcome indicated in the column on an individual's historical bargaining choice (row) and controls (age, a quadratic in experience, education dummies). The sample includes workers at surveyed firms who participated in the worker survey. The outcome in Column 1 is an indicator for whether the respondent provided their salary expectations in the hypothetical scenario. The outcomes in Columns 2 to 4 measure the level of the provided expectations. The sample in Column 2 includes only the subset of workers who provided their expectations; the sample in Columns 3 and 4 includes all surveyed workers. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table A13: Bargaining and the Gender Pay Gap

	Daily Pay		Daily Base Pay	
	Without Individual Bargaining (1)	With Individual Bargaining (2)	Without Individual Bargaining (3)	With Individual Bargaining (4)
<u>A. All Workers</u>				
Share Exposed	20%	80%	20%	80%
Gender Wage Gap	0.028	0.056	0.024	0.055
<hr/>				
<u>Overall Gender Wage Gap</u>	0.050		0.049	
<u>Wage Gap Associated with Bargaining</u>	0.022		0.025	
<u>% Wage Gap Associated with Bargaining</u>	44%		51%	
<u>B. Surveyed Workers</u>				
Share Exposed	23%	77%	23%	77%
Gender Wage Gap	0.013	0.051	0.008	0.050
<hr/>				
<u>Overall Gender Wage Gap</u>	0.043		0.040	
<u>Wage Gap Associated with Bargaining</u>	0.030		0.032	
<u>% Wage Gap Associated with Bargaining</u>	70%		80%	

Note: This table examines the importance of individual bargaining for the gender pay gap. Panel A focuses on all workers at surveyed firms. Panel B includes only workers at surveyed firms who participated in the worker survey. Gender pay gaps come from regressions of log wages which control for demographic characteristics (age, a quadratic in experience, education dummies) and for occupation-establishment fixed effects. We calculate the population gender pay gap attributable to bargaining by multiplying the gap attributable to bargaining (difference in gaps at bargaining and non-bargaining firms) by the share exposed to bargaining. We calculate the percent share of the pay gap due to bargaining by dividing this number by the overall gender pay gap.

Table A14: The Gender Gap in Hours Worked

	Without Individual Bargaining			With Individual Bargaining		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Female	-0.046*** (0.006)	-0.071*** (0.009)	-0.076*** (0.010)	-0.047*** (0.007)	-0.056*** (0.008)	-0.057*** (0.008)
p-value for equality	0.906	0.247	0.188	0.906	0.247	0.188
Adjusted R-Squared	0.039	0.092	0.088	0.032	0.123	0.122
Clusters	90	32	32	307	132	126
Observations	1617	1226	1181	5320	3820	3620
Fixed Effects	---	Occ-Est	Level-Occ- Est	---	Occ-Est	Level-Occ- Est

Note: This table presents results analogous to those in Table 6 for specifications in which the dependent variable is log hours. Each column presents results from a separate regression of log hours on a female dummy, age, a quadratic in experience, education dummies, and on the fixed effects indicated in each column. Because hours are measured in the worker survey, this table only includes surveyed workers. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table A15: Robustness of Gender Wage Gap Results

	All Workers		Surveyed Workers	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
A. Baseline Definition				
Daily Pay	-0.027*** (0.010) 243002	-0.026** (0.010) 240890	-0.039 (0.026) 5046	-0.035 (0.027) 4801
Daily Base Pay	-0.031** (0.014) 242778	-0.030** (0.015) 240665	-0.058* (0.031) 5040	-0.055* (0.032) 4797
Hourly Pay	---	---	-0.054** (0.026) 5046	-0.054* (0.027) 4801
Pay is Censored	-0.014 (0.012) 243002	-0.015 (0.012) 240890	-0.057* (0.029) 5046	-0.051** (0.025) 4801
B. Definition Based on Renegotiation				
Daily Pay	-0.043*** (0.010) 243002	-0.039*** (0.010) 240890	-0.071*** (0.021) 5136	-0.060*** (0.021) 4891
Daily Base Pay	-0.048*** (0.016) 244780	-0.045*** (0.015) 242665	-0.072*** (0.020) 5130	-0.064*** (0.019) 4887
Hourly Pay	---	---	-0.070*** (0.019) 5136	-0.062*** (0.019) 4891
Fixed Effects	Occ-Est	Level-Occ- Est	Occ-Est	Level-Occ- Est

Note: This table documents robustness for our estimates of the gender pay gap from a fully interacted version of equation 2. Each column presents the coefficient on the interaction between a female dummy and a dummy for whether pay is set via individual bargaining from a separate regression of log wage that uses age, a quadratic in experience, education dummies, and the fixed effects indicated in each column as controls. Panel A uses our baseline definition to characterize firms' bargaining strategies based on survey measures of bargaining with new hires. Panel B uses an alternative definition to identify firm bargaining strategies based on reported bargaining with incumbents. Columns 1 and 2 capture all workers at surveyed firms, while Columns 3 and 4 only include the subset of those workers who participated in the worker survey. In addition to using our main outcome measure of daily pay, the table also provides results for daily base pay (excluding special pay such as bonuses), hourly pay (dividing daily pay by hours worked for surveyed workers who report hours in the worker survey), and an indicator of whether pay is censored at the Social Security maximum. See Appendix C for more details on how these pay measures are constructed. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table A16: Gender Pay Gaps at Surveyed and Non-Surveyed Firms

	Non-Surveyed Firms		Surveyed Firms	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Daily Pay	-0.073*** (0.001) 532949	-0.071*** (0.001) 507379	-0.051*** (0.009) 246014	-0.051*** (0.009) 243869
Daily Base Pay	-0.078*** (0.001) 532342	-0.076*** (0.001) 506798	-0.050*** (0.012) 245788	-0.050*** (0.011) 243642
Fixed Effects	Occ-Est	Level-Occ- Est	Occ-Est	Level-Occ- Est

Note: This table compares the gender pay gaps at the surveyed firms in our sample to those among a random set of workers at non-surveyed firms. Each column presents the female coefficient of a separate regression of log wages on a female dummy, age, a quadratic in experience, education dummies, and on the fixed effects indicated in each column. In addition to using our main outcome measure of daily pay, the table also provides results for daily base pay (excluding special pay such as bonuses). See Appendix C for more details on how these pay measures are constructed. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

B Firm Survey

This section provides additional information on the implementation and validation of the firm survey. We discuss selection into non-response and the extent to which the firm survey covers the different parts of the German labor market. We also provide detailed information about the elicited bottleneck occupations. See Appendix Section H.1 for the original questionnaire, as well as an English translation.

B.1 Implementation Details

Our firm survey was fielded by the ifo Institute and was pitched to participants as a new survey aimed at eliciting wage-setting strategies. The sampling frame included two survey panels housed at the ifo Institute. The first panel contains over 1,000 HR professionals which participate in quarterly HR surveys. Most of these HR professionals participate online, but some only participate via mail. Because our survey was a special edition survey, we conducted the survey online and invited participants via e-mail.⁴⁷ We included all HR professionals with regular online access as well as those HR professionals who typically respond via mail, but for whom e-mail addresses were available. From this first panel, we invited 1,061 HR professionals. The second panel contains 654 senior managers, all of whom normally participate online. The majority of these panelists hold higher-level management positions, such as company owner, CEO, or segment head.

We complemented these two existing panels (continuing respondents) with a second sample of HR professionals (new respondents) through a targeted outreach. We advertised the survey through HR newsletters, social media posts, articles, and HR events. We invited interested HR professionals to register online through the ifo Institute. In total, 126 individuals registered and received their invitation via e-mail together with the continuing respondents. 64% of newly registered individuals responded to the survey.

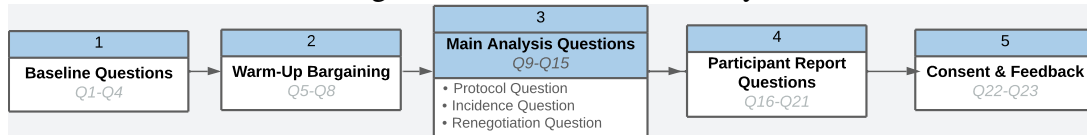
The ifo Institute sent the invitations to participate in the survey in two waves: in September 2021 and in January 2022. We invited a randomly selected half of HR professionals to participate in the first wave and invited the remainder in the second wave. We invited all managers in the second wave. The survey stayed open for two weeks, and we sent a reminder e-mail after 1.5 weeks.

The survey included 23 questions and we told practitioners that responding to the survey would take approximately 15 minutes. Appendix Figure B1 describes the organization of the firm survey. First, we asked participants a few simple questions about their firm's wage-setting strategies. Next, we used a series of warm-up questions to introduce the concept of wage bargaining. These questions were not intended to be used for our analysis. Instead, their purpose was to introduce our definition of bargaining and to make sure participants are familiar with answering this type of questions. For simplicity, these warm-up questions do not distinguish between employee groups and are therefore not used in our main analysis. The main questions used for our analysis—our protocol question, incidence question, and renegotiation question—are in the third survey block. To encourage individuals to participate, we also included several questions that practitioners had

⁴⁷Participation via mail requires a specific question format that would have imposed severe limitations on the breadth and content of our questionnaire.

expressed interest in during piloting. In the survey invitation, we told potential participants that we would send aggregated survey results to participants after the we closed the survey. We included these questions in the survey and prepared a report using these questions. In the last module, we elicited participants’ consent to have their responses linked to the IAB data. We also included a space for feedback, which is a standard practice at the ifo Institute.

Figure B1: Flow of Firm Survey



Note: This figure provides an overview over the modules in the firm survey. The main questions used for our analysis are elicited in the third survey block. See Appendix H.1 for the exact wording of our questions.

For the majority of our analysis, we pool new respondents and respondents from both of the ifo Institute’s panels. This decision was motivated by two findings. First, we do not detect meaningful differences in response behavior between these groups along several margins. Completion rates are similar: 82.05% of continuing and 83.93% of new respondents complete the survey. In addition, the shares of continuing (70.63%) and new respondents (73.53%) who provide linkage consent are similar. We also find that the share of responses that are missing throughout the survey and the amount of time it took respondents to complete the survey are similar. The median continuing respondent spent 10.67 minutes, while the median new respondent spent 10.32 minutes. Second, in unreported results, we find that our main results look similar across samples.

B.2 Non-Response and Linkage Consent

A standard concern in the survey literature is that of selection into response. While it is difficult to examine selection among new respondents (who came from a variety of channels), we are able to examine response behavior systematically for the 878 continuing respondents who were part of the ifo Institute’s existing panels.

We first follow standard practices of the ifo Institute and use internal data that ifo collects as part of the maintenance of its survey panel to compare respondents and non-respondents. We conduct this exercise separately for three respondent subgroups: HR professionals who normally participate online, HR professionals who normally participate via mail, and managers (all of whom normally participate online). We distinguish between the two subgroups of HR professionals because participation in our survey is only possible online. HR professionals who normally respond via mail may be less likely to respond via e-mail.

Table B1: Selection into Response

Sector	A. HR Panel Online Respondent			B. HR Panel Mail Respondent			C. Manager Panel		
	Non- Respondent (1)	Respondent (2)	p-value (3)	Non- Respondent (4)	Respondent (5)	p-value (6)	Non- Respondent (7)	Respondent (8)	p-value (9)
Manufacturing	0.38	0.35	0.42	0.37	0.35	0.78	0.34	0.35	0.85
Service	0.42	0.41	0.83	0.41	0.44	0.63	0.10	0.07	0.18
Retail	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.21	0.80	0.16	0.11	0.03
<u>Number of Employees</u>									
1-49	0.40	0.32	0.02	0.46	0.45	0.89	0.43	0.58	0.08
50-249	0.36	0.44	0.01	0.39	0.38	0.82	0.41	0.26	0.06
250-449	0.14	0.13	0.46	0.06	0.09	0.48	0.02	0.14	0.02
<u>Sales</u>									
1-<5 M €	0.32	0.25	0.05	0.38	0.29	0.24	0.15	0.11	0.24
5-<25 M €	0.28	0.34	0.10	0.28	0.47	0.01	0.25	0.21	0.41
25-100 M €	0.21	0.23	0.59	0.20	0.07	0.04	0.33	0.35	0.65
<u>Other</u>									
In ifo panel >10 years	0.37	0.40	0.39	0.46	0.45	0.95	0.29	0.31	0.65
Family firm	0.63	0.64	0.86	0.64	0.78	0.08	-	-	-
Observations	375	435		185	66		277	377	

Note: This table compares the firm characteristics of respondents and non-respondents from the ifo Institute's HR panel and manager panel. The data used to construct this table come from the ifo Institute and are regularly used to examine selection into response. Panel A contains HR professionals who normally participate in surveys online. Panel B contains HR professionals who normally participate via mail, but for whom e-mail addresses are available. Panel C contains all individuals from the manager panel. Columns 3, 6, and 9 present p-values from tests of equality between the shares in the preceding two columns. Note that this table does not contain the 81 new respondents that were not part of the ifo panel at the time we conducted the survey.

Appendix Table B1 shows that there are no systematic patterns of selection into response. This table displays the means of non-respondents and respondents as well as p-values from a test of equality between those means, separately for the three subgroups. As the first three rows indicate, respondents and non-respondents work in similar sectors. We find that, among HR professionals who normally participate online, medium-sized firms are more likely to participate. However, the opposite is true for the manager panel. For HR professionals, we detect some differences in the likelihood to respond based on their firm's sales. In the manager panel, however, respondents and non-respondents work at firms with similar levels of sales. We also do not find any evidence that firms are more likely to respond if they have participated for longer in surveys conducted by the ifo Institute, which could have altered the sample of respondents.⁴⁸

We also analyze selection into response by comparing the characteristics of respondents who participate before and after a reminder is sent. The goal of this exercise is to test whether firms' (unobservable) propensity to respond, as measured by whether they responded before we sent the reminders, is correlated with their bargaining strategy and other firm characteristics. Appendix Table B2 presents characteristics of respondents who respond before and after we sent the reminders, as well as p-values of a test for equality between the two means. We do not find any indication that our elicited bargaining strategies are correlated with firms' propensity to respond. We also do not find that firms with different propensities to respond differ in key observable characteristics.

Finally, we examine the extent to which respondents left questions blank. In this exercise, we focus on the 772 respondents who completed the survey, which we define based on whether a respondent has clicked through to the final question in the survey. Even though we did not enforce responses to individual questions, Appendix Table B3 shows that the share of respondents who leave an answer blank is low throughout the survey.

Some of our analysis relies on a linkage with the Social Security records housed at the IAB. Sample selection may also occur due to differential rates of linkage consent, which is necessary under German privacy laws to link firms' survey responses to Social Security records. Out of the 772 firms with complete responses, 553 (72%) respondents provided this consent. Appendix Table B4 compares respondents who do not provide linkage consent (Column 1) to those who do (Column 2). Column 3 presents p-values from a test of equality between the two means. Both groups are similar with respect to the length of their participation in the ifo panel, whether they are covered by a CBA, firm size, firm age, and other measures of firm productivity.

The only differences we detect when it comes to the likelihood of providing linkage consent are with respect to sector. Manufacturing firms are somewhat under-represented among consenting firms, while professional services firms are somewhat over-represented among these firms. Because manufacturing firms are over-represented in our firm survey, this pattern has the effect of making the final sample more representative of the overall sectoral composition of Germany.

B.3 Coverage of German Labor Market

We assembled a sampling frame with the goal of eliciting bargaining strategies for a broad set of German firms. In the main text, we compare our sample to the set of all German firms (Table 1). In this section, we assess the geographic coverage of our sample and compare the manufacturing firms

⁴⁸In our main analysis we use more detailed information on firms (e.g., age, size, total assets sales) from Orbis. We do not use Orbis data for this exercise as we do not have permission to merge these data for non-respondents.

Table B2: Comparison Between Early and Late Responders

	Responded Before Reminder		
	No (1)	Yes (2)	p-value (3)
<u>Financial Status</u>			
Total Assets per Employee	197.18	692.15	0.50
Fixed Assets per Employee	70.50	505.07	0.44
<u>Number of Employees</u>			
1-10	0.06	0.09	0.20
11-50	0.23	0.27	0.20
51-200	0.33	0.33	0.97
201-1000	0.27	0.21	0.10
1001-10000	0.05	0.04	0.66
10000+	0.03	0.03	0.99
<u>Other Firm Characteristics</u>			
Year of Incorporation	1975.95	1970.99	0.15
HQ in Eastern Germany	0.11	0.13	0.37
Have a CBA	0.39	0.42	0.45
Stock corporation	0.11	0.09	0.42
<u>Sector</u>			
Manufacturing	0.36	0.34	0.61
Retail	0.19	0.16	0.28
Professional Services	0.09	0.09	0.87
Information Services	0.08	0.07	0.55
Transport	0.06	0.06	0.81
Real Estate	0.02	0.06	0.02
Administration	0.03	0.05	0.18
Finance	0.04	0.04	0.71
<u>Bargain With</u>			
Recent Entrants	0.57	0.53	0.40
Experienced Non-Managers	0.86	0.84	0.51
Managers	0.97	0.94	0.14
First Year in ifo Panel	2014.72	2013.45	0.00
Observations	202	570	

Note: This table compares the characteristics of the firms who responded before we sent the reminders (Column 2) to those that only responded after we sent the reminders (Column 1). Column 3 presents the p-value from a test of equality of means. The ifo Institute provided information on length of time each respondent had been in the ifo Panel. We elicited CBA coverage and bargaining strategies in the firm survey. All other variables stem from Orbis. See Appendix Section C.2 for a detailed description of these variables. The sample contains 772 firms.

Table B3: Question Non-Response in Firm Survey

Question (1)	Non-Response Rate (2)
Collective Bargaining Agreement	0%
Policy for External Job Ads	0%
Policy for Internal Job Ads	0%
Elicit Salary Expectations	0%
<u>Bargaining Policies (Base Wages)</u>	
Recent Labor Market Entrants	4%
Experienced Non-Managers	4%
Managers	5%
Workers in Bottleneck Positions	5%
<u>Bargaining Policies (Special Pay)</u>	
Recent Labor Market Entrants	6%
Experienced Non-Managers	5%
Managers	6%
Workers in Bottleneck Positions	7%
<u>Hypothetical Variation in First Offers</u>	
Recent Labor Market Entrants	6%
Experienced Non-Managers	6%
Managers	7%
Workers in Bottleneck Positions	7%
<u>Hypothetical Variation in Final Offers</u>	
Recent Labor Market Entrants	7%
Experienced Non-Managers	7%
Managers	7%
Workers in Bottleneck Positions	8%
<u>Renegotiation Policy</u>	
Recent Labor Market Entrants	4%
Experienced Non-Managers	4%
Managers	5%
Workers in Bottleneck Positions	5%
Observations	772

Note: This table documents which share of the 772 respondents who completed the survey left the answer to a given question blank. We focus on the subset of questions that are most relevant for our analysis.

Table B4: Differences Between Consenting and Non-Consenting Firms

	Provided Consent		p-value (3)
	No (1)	Yes (2)	
<u>Financial Status</u>			
Total Assets per Employee	256.01	686.03	0.55
Fixed Assets per Employee	163.22	484.05	0.55
<u>Number of Employees</u>			
1-10	0.08	0.08	0.90
11-50	0.24	0.27	0.44
51-200	0.31	0.33	0.52
201-1000	0.23	0.22	0.75
1001-10000	0.06	0.04	0.09
10000+	0.03	0.03	0.81
<u>Other Firm Characteristics</u>			
Year of Incorporation	1970.85	1972.85	0.55
HQ in Eastern Germany	0.10	0.13	0.23
Have a CBA	0.42	0.41	0.68
Stock corporation	0.11	0.09	0.53
<u>Sector</u>			
Manufacturing	0.39	0.32	0.06
Retail	0.20	0.16	0.13
Professional Services	0.06	0.10	0.05
Information Services	0.04	0.08	0.05
Transport	0.05	0.07	0.27
Real Estate	0.03	0.06	0.14
Administration	0.04	0.05	0.65
Finance	0.03	0.05	0.26
<u>Bargain With</u>			
Recent Entrants	0.54	0.54	0.87
Experienced Non-Managers	0.81	0.86	0.10
Managers	0.92	0.96	0.05
First Year in ifo Panel	2013.47	2013.91	0.31
Observations	219	553	

Note: This table compares firm characteristics of respondents that did and did not provide consent for their responses to be linked to Social Security records out of our firm-level sample of 772 respondents. Column 1 describes the firms of non-consenting respondents. Column 2 describes the firms of consenting respondents. Column 3 presents the p-value from a test of equality of means. The ifo Institute provided us with information on how long each respondent had been in the ifo panel. We elicit CBA coverage in the survey. All other variables stem from Orbis. See Appendix Section C.2 for a detailed description of these variables.

Table B5: Comparison to Regional Distribution of German Firms

	Survey	Firm Register
	(1)	(2)
Baden-Württemberg	16.3	13.7
Bavaria	22.5	18.8
Berlin	1.8	5.0
Brandenburg	1.6	2.8
Bremen	1.1	0.7
Hamburg	2.7	2.8
Hesse	8.0	7.6
Lower Saxony	7.8	8.7
Mecklenburg Western Pomerania	0.8	1.7
Northrhine-Westphalia	18.8	20.2
Rhineland Palatinate	5.3	4.7
Saarland	0.8	1.0
Saxony	4.3	4.4
Saxony-Anhalt	2.3	1.9
Schleswig Holstein	3.6	3.6
Thuringia	2.3	2.2

Note: This table compares the regional distribution of our 772 surveyed firms to that of all firms in Germany. Information on all German firms is based on the Statistical Business register and stems from Hiersemenzel, Sauer, and Wohlrabe (2022). The firm locations for firms in our survey stem from Orbis.

in our sample to those that participated in the well-studied World Management Survey (Bender et al. 2018).

B.3.1 Geographic Coverage Relative to All German Firms

Appendix Table B5 compares the distribution of firms in the German labor market across regions to the firms in our firm-level sample of 772 respondents. We find that our firm survey is similar in terms of regional coverage to the overall labor market.

B.3.2 Comparison with World Management Survey Firms

To further probe the coverage of the firm survey, we next compare the manufacturing firms in our survey that we can link to the Social Security records to the manufacturing firms who participated in the well-studied World Management Survey and whose responses were linked to the same administrative records (Bender et al. 2018).

We collect the location of the firm’s headquarters, the incorporation date, the amount of fixed assets, and material costs from Orbis. We use two industry-level measures from the OECD ISIC4 Database: the labor revenue share and the intermediate input revenue share. The former is based on the share of wage bill out of total revenue. The latter is constructed by dividing industry-level inputs by industry-level revenue. Both are available at the industry-level in 2019. We use the Social

Table B6: Comparison to Linked World Management Survey Data

	Surveyed Manufacturing Firms			World Management Survey		
	Mean (1)	Std. Dev. (2)	Median (3)	Mean (4)	Std. Dev. (5)	Median (6)
<u>Orbis data</u>						
HQ in East Germany	0.16	(0.37)	0.00	0.13	(0.34)	0.00
Log Fixed Assets	8.24	(2.80)	7.80	9.89	(1.69)	10.18
Log Materials Cost	9.82	(1.40)	9.54	11.29	(1.07)	11.78
Firm Age (years)	55.15	(47.69)	35.00	64.34	(62.79)	42.50
<u>OECD data (industry level)</u>						
Intermediate Input Revenue Share	0.64	(0.07)	0.64	0.67	(0.05)	0.67
Labor Revenue Share	0.20	(0.04)	0.21	0.23	(0.04)	0.23
<u>IEB data</u>						
Number of workers	1491.26	(6754.43)	181.00	440.02	(642.90)	238.00
Median Daily Wage (Euros)	123.05	(36.11)	116.62	101.58	(28.46)	99.51
Share Female Workers	0.24	(0.17)	0.19	0.27	(0.17)	0.22
Share Workers With University Degree	0.18	(0.15)	0.14	0.12	(0.13)	0.08
Observations	178			361		

Note: This table compares the manufacturing firms in our survey that are linked to the IAB data to the manufacturing firms analyzed by Bender et al. (2018) that are linked to the IAB data. The last three columns come from Bender et al. (2018). Bender et al. (2018) refer to fixed assets as the book value of capital and to material costs as intermediate inputs. We use the most recently available data from Orbis. The industry-level data in the OECD ISIC4 Database are from 2019. The IEB data are from 2020. The top panel includes the 178 manufacturing firms which provided consent to be linked to the IAB records; the estimates based on IEB data are based on the 173 firms that provided consent and we were able to link to the IEB records.

Security data to compare the number of employees, the median daily wages (in Euros), the share of female workers, and the share of workers with a university degree. Because only 19 firms in our sample are also contained in the 361 firms that Bender et al. (2018) study, we refrain from making comparisons using the World Management Survey itself.

Appendix Table B6 shows that the manufacturing firms in our sample (Columns 1 to 3) are not substantially different from the World Management Survey firms (Columns 4 to 6) studied by Bender et al. (2018). Given that the World Management Survey was fielded to different individuals in each firm (plant managers, rather than HR professionals), used a different interview technology (lengthy phone conversations, rather than an online questionnaire), and focused on different topics (primarily productivity-related, rather than bargaining-related), the similarity in the firm characteristics across these two different samples is reassuring. If there were systematic selection into our sampling frame based on the topics covered, we would not expect this similarity.

B.4 Validations of Survey-Based Measures

This appendix section provides additional information on the validity exercises that we conducted to gauge the reliability of our survey-based measures of firm bargaining practices. Beyond these

exercises, the results in Section 6 suggest that our survey elicited meaningful information on firms' bargaining strategies.

Respondents Are Informed. If respondents are not informed, their responses will not accurately depict their firms' practices. Four pieces of evidence suggest that respondents are well-informed about bargaining at their firm, including both whether and how much their firm is willing to differentiate wages between workers with similar qualifications and fit. First, during our piloting phase, we explicitly asked HR representatives to what extent people in their position would be able to answer our questions about wage differentiation and negotiations, especially with respect to the intensive margin. Our pilot participants stated that within an organization, HR employees typically know what scope there is to differentiate pay.

Second, the nature of our sampling frame suggests that our respondents are informed about wage setting. The ifo Institute invites these respondents quarterly to participate in surveys, many of which require detailed knowledge of firm policies. The median respondent in our sample has been in the ifo panel for seven years. In the five-year window that includes our firm survey, the ifo Institute has asked detailed questions about how firms set wages in six other quarterly HR surveys (Schaller, Hennrich, and Wohlrabe 2025).⁴⁹ All of our respondents from the HR panel have participated in at least one of these recent wage-related surveys, 73% of HR respondents have participated in more than three of these wage surveys, and 85% of HR respondents participated in a wage-related survey in the same year as our survey. Appendix Table B7 below shows that we see similar results for both the extensive margin (whether firms bargain) and intensive margin (how much they bargain) across samples defined by respondents' experience with these surveys.

Third, we included an open-text field at the end of the survey where respondents could leave comments. The ifo Institute always includes such a field to monitor how well surveys are received and to identify questions that are particularly difficult to answer. Of the 772 firm-level responses, there are only two cases in which a respondent stated that responding to our questions was difficult for them. Several respondents used the open-text field to provide additional information about their wage-setting practices. This pattern suggests that, for most respondents, our questions (which elicit both whether a firm bargains and the scope firms have to differentiate pay) are not outside of their area of expertise. Appendix Table B3 shows that the non-response rate to each question is low. Because we did not force respondents to provide answers to any of the questions, this suggests that respondents felt comfortable answering the questions, rather than skipping them.

Finally, because HR departments are typically small, relative to the size of an organization, it is unlikely that our respondents are only familiar with the policies which apply to a narrow subset of employees. On average, firms employ two HR representatives for 100 employees (Harbinger Consulting 2023). Because our typical firm employs between 50 and 249 workers, we should expect that they have at most five employees working in HR. Recent survey evidence by the ifo Institute corroborates that the average firm in our HR panel has five employees in HR (Schaller, Hennrich, and Wohlrabe 2025).

⁴⁹The questions in those surveys were not targeted at wage flexibility and are thus not useful for our study. For instance, the ifo Institute has asked respondents how much their firm will adjust wages in the next quarter or how wages differ (in levels) across employee groups. Further, our study was the first to obtain consent to link to the administrative data at the IAB.

Table B7: Individual Bargaining Strategies: Heterogeneity by Respondent Survey Experience

	Participated in Wage Surveys								
	All HR Respondents			More Than 3			Within 1 Year of Our Survey		
	Labor Market Entrants	Experienced Non-Managers	Experienced Managers	Labor Market Entrants	Experienced Non-Managers	Experienced Managers	Labor Market Entrants	Experienced Non-Managers	Experienced Managers
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
	A. Bargaining Over Base Wages with New Hires								
Any Scope	0.51	0.84	0.95	0.47	0.83	0.94	0.49	0.83	0.95
> 10%	0.09	0.21	0.60	0.09	0.19	0.57	0.10	0.19	0.58
> 30%	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
	B. Bargaining Over Base Wages or Special Pay with New Hires								
Any Scope	0.59	0.88	0.97	0.56	0.88	0.96	0.57	0.88	0.97
> 10%	0.13	0.26	0.66	0.14	0.26	0.64	0.14	0.26	0.65
> 30%	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.05
	C. Bargaining Over Base Wages With New Hires (Flexible-Amenities Firms)								
Any Scope	0.53	0.85	0.96	0.49	0.85	0.96	0.51	0.85	0.96
> 10%	0.10	0.23	0.64	0.10	0.23	0.62	0.11	0.22	0.63
> 30%	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
	D. Renegotiating Base Wages								
Any Scope	0.57	0.82	0.90	0.55	0.80	0.89	0.56	0.82	0.90
> 10%	0.06	0.17	0.42	0.06	0.17	0.40	0.07	0.17	0.41
> 30%	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01

Note: This table examines heterogeneity in bargaining protocols between respondents with different amounts of experience with wage-related surveys at the ifo Institute. Each set of three columns describes protocols for the three employee groups listed at the top of the column. Columns 1 to 3 pool responses from all HR representatives (N=433). Columns 4 to 6 only include respondents who participated in more than three wage-related surveys in a five-year window (N=314). Columns 7 to 9 only include respondents who participated in wage-related surveys that were launched within a year of our survey (N=369). Panel A presents the bargaining protocols for new external hires with respect to base wages. Panel B presents bargaining protocols that include flexibility in either base wages or special payments for new external hires. Panel C presents the base wage protocols for new external hires in the subset of firms that indicated they had a high degree of flexibility on any of: flexible work, commute and moving costs, further education and training, and childcare subsidies. Panel D presents the renegotiation protocols for incumbent workers who have received an external offer. Each row provides the share of firms that report a certain bargaining strategy. The first row in each panel focuses on any amount of flexibility. The second row shows the share of firms that report being able to adjust wages by more than 10%. The third row shows the share of firms that could adjust wages by more than 30%.

Respondents Answered Truthfully. Even if respondents are well-informed, a natural concern is that they may not have an incentive to report truthfully. Because individual wage bargaining is legal in Germany, respondents had no reason to lie. Further, the fact that our respondents regularly participate in ifo surveys (the average participant has been in the panel since 2014) suggests that trust in the survey is high. Previous research has also shown that these survey-based indicators have high predictive power (Lehmann 2023), suggesting that the quality of the ifo survey responses is high.

Construct Validity. A final concern is that, even if respondents are knowledgeable about their firm’s practices and respond truthfully, they may interpret the questions differently than we do as researchers. Most of our piloting was designed to address this possibility. Our goal was to ensure that the wording made sense to the target audience and that their interpretation of the question matched the way we intended to use the question in our analysis.

We designed our main question (the “protocol question”) to elicit whether it is possible to generate any variation in pay, after incorporating potential variation from the first or final stage. When designing the question, we made several design choices. First, we chose to use a standard term among HR practitioners to refer to base wages (“feste Vergütung”, which we translate as “fixed compensation”). Second, we used a German expression, which we translate into “a person maximally receive”, which refers to the final wage offered to a candidate. This wording indicates that this is not conditional on any particular stage of bargaining. Instead, the question unambiguously refers to the final wage offered to a candidate. Third, we wanted respondents to consider wage differentiation among candidates conditional on their qualifications and fit for a position. The German phrase we translate as qualifications and fit (“Qualifikation/Eignung für die Stelle”) is what most closely aligned with HR managers’ concepts of productivity.

We conducted a series of robustness tests to gauge the reliability of the main question we use in our analysis. These tests leverage practice questions we included in the warm-up module of the survey, as well as the auxiliary questions about incidence. First, we find that in 95% of cases in which respondents indicated—in the incidence questions—that there would be variation at either the first or the final stage, they also indicated this in our main protocol question. Second, we find that, in 85% of cases, firms’ policies for non-managers as elicited in our protocol question agree with firms’ responses to a simpler practice question about new hires. In this practice question (which we did not intend to use in our main analysis, and which we did not pose separately for different groups of workers), we asked respondents: *Now, please think back to the last 10 external candidates that you have knowledge of and to whom your company made offers. What do you guess is the share of these external candidates who ultimately received a final compensation offer that was higher than your company’s first offer?* Respondents had 11 response options ranging in increments of 10 from 0% to 100%. Though we would not expect full agreement in the answers to these questions, the high degree of consensus is comforting.⁵⁰

Our final set of tests was designed to address the concern that respondents may provide their firms’ policies for certain groups of workers for whom this type of wage differentiation is com-

⁵⁰One difference between the questions is that the practice question focuses on realized negotiations that occur after the first offer has been made. We would not expect perfect alignment between the responses to this question and to our main question if workers do not always ask for more (as we document in the paper) or if, on occasion, the wage differentiation only occurs at the initial offer stage. Another potential reason for disagreement is if the previous 10 hires include workers in groups other than the experienced non-manager category (e.g., managers).

mon and that, by grouping workers in different occupations, we miss important variation in firm policies. Because previous work has highlighted contrasts in the realized bargaining outcomes of blue-collar and white-collar workers, we conducted two tests which confirm we did not simply elicit the policies for white-collar workers.⁵¹ First, as we show in the next section, the bottleneck positions provided by firms include both white- and blue-collar positions. Even when we focus on occupations that are blue-collar or do not require a college degree, we find that bargaining is extremely prevalent. Second, in unreported results, we find similar bargaining patterns when we focus on firms whose employees are likely primarily blue-collar workers.

B.5 Elicited Bottleneck Occupations

Our bargaining questions elicit strategies for four groups of employees: recent labor market entrants, experienced non-managers, managers, and workers in bottleneck occupations. The German Federal Employment Agency (Bundesagentur fuer Arbeit) has published official statistics about bottleneck occupations since 2011 (Bundesagentur fuer Arbeit 2021). Bottleneck occupations are defined as positions that are hard to fill. Official measures of bottleneck occupations include the time it takes to fill a vacancy, the ratio of job seekers to vacancies for a given occupation, and the occupation-level unemployment rates.

To capture bargaining strategies for this specific set of occupations, we prompted respondents to list the bottleneck occupation that is most relevant for their firm. Appendix Table B8 presents the most commonly named bottleneck occupations, categorized into narrow occupational groups. Respondents named a wide range of occupations, spanning both higher-level positions such as IT specialists, engineers, or management occupations, and lower-level positions including food and service workers, drivers, or machinists.

⁵¹We did not elicit policies separately for blue- and white-collar occupations due to the political sensitivity of this type of wording, which was emphasized in our initial pilots with HR professionals.

Table B8: Frequency of Reported Bottleneck Occupations

	Share
IT specialist	11%
Software developer	9%
Sales manager	8%
Engineer	7%
Technician	6%
Plant or branch manager	5%
Driver	3%
Food/service worker	3%
Craftsman	2%
HR professional	2%
Machinist	2%
Project manager	1%
Accountant	1%
Purchasing specialist	1%
Construction manager	1%
No occupation provided	15%
Observations	772

Note: This table shows the frequency with which different bottleneck occupations were named in our firm survey. We categorized bottleneck occupations that respondents reported as most relevant for their firm into different occupational groups. 13% of respondents did not provide a bottleneck occupation.

Because bottleneck occupations may fall into one of the other three categories (which are mutually exclusive), most of our analysis focuses on the distinction between labor market entrants, experienced non-managers, and managers. However, the provided bottleneck occupations identify which occupations respondents had in mind when they provided their firm’s bargaining strategy. Our data on these occupations therefore allow us to conduct two additional tests. First, one potential concern is that—by focusing on bargaining—we prompted respondents to think about high-skilled, white-collar positions (rather than blue-collar positions). Previous work by Hall and Krueger (2012) suggests that—at the time they conducted their survey—there were large differences in bargaining policies associated with blue-collar and white-collar workers. To examine whether our results vary across blue-collar and white-collar workers, we classify the provided bottleneck positions into blue-collar and white-collar occupations. A team of research assistants classified the cleaned occupations into blue-collar and white-collar occupations. They classified occupations as blue-collar if the occupation typically involved manual labor, skilled trades, or work in production, construction, or transportation. They classified occupations as white-collar if the occupation generally involved professional, managerial, administrative, or office-based work. We use the Social Security records to divide occupations based on whether they typically require a college degree or whether they are managerial. Appendix Table B9 shows similar results when we focus on occupations that are or are not white-collar (Columns 2 and 3) and those with and without a college degree requirement (Columns 4 and 5).

Second, we can leverage the fact that many of the provided occupations are managerial occu-

pations to examine whether firms are more likely to bargain (or are willing to adjust pay by more) when they are having difficulty hiring for a position. When we compare the bargaining strategies that we elicit for management occupations in general to those that firms report for management positions they are having difficulty filling, we find that that bargaining is more prevalent when management occupations are difficult to fill (Appendix Table B10).

Table B9: Bargaining Strategies by Type of Bottleneck Occupation

	Any	White-Collar		College Degree		Managerial Occupation	
	Bottleneck	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. Bargaining Over Base Wages with New Hires							
Any Scope	0.95	0.97	0.98	0.97	0.98	0.98	1.00
> 10%	0.77	0.73	0.80	0.75	0.81	0.78	0.85
> 30%	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.15
B. Bargaining Over Base Wages or Special Pay with New Hires							
Any Scope	0.96	0.98	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.98	1.00
> 10%	0.79	0.78	0.83	0.79	0.83	0.81	0.89
> 30%	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.22
C. Bargaining Over Base Wages With New Hires (Flexible-Amenities Firms)							
Any Scope	0.97	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.99	0.99	1.00
> 10%	0.80	0.75	0.84	0.78	0.85	0.81	0.89
> 30%	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.17
D. Renegotiating Base Wages							
Any Scope	0.93	0.97	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.98
> 10%	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.59
> 30%	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.13

Note: This table describes heterogeneity in bargaining protocols by the type of bottleneck occupation reported by the respondent. Column 1 presents our baseline estimates, which pool all bottleneck occupations. Columns 2 and 3 split the sample based on whether the bottleneck position is a white-collar position (e.g., software engineer, sales manager) or not (e.g., driver, food worker). Columns 4 and 5 split the sample based on whether the bottleneck position is likely to require a college degree. Columns 6 and 7 split the sample based on whether the bottleneck position is managerial (e.g., branch manager) or not. Panel A presents the bargaining protocols for new external hires with respect to base wages. Panel B presents bargaining protocols that include flexibility in either base wages or special payments for new external hires. Panel C presents the base wage strategies for new external hires in the subset of firms that indicated having a high flexibility with respect to any of the following non-wage amenities: flexible work, commute and moving costs, further education and training, and childcare subsidies. Panel D presents the renegotiation protocols for incumbent workers who have received an external offer. Each row provides the share of firms that report a certain bargaining strategy. The first row in each panel focuses on any amount of flexibility. The second row shows the share of firms that report being able to adjust wages by more than 10%. The third row shows the share of firms that could adjust wages by more than 30%.

Table B10: Bargaining Strategies for Managers

	All Managers	Bottleneck Managers
	(1)	(2)
A. Bargaining Over Base Wages with New Hires		
Any Scope	0.95	1.00
> 10%	0.63	0.85
> 30%	0.03	0.15
B. Bargaining Over Base Wages or Special Pay with New Hires		
Any Scope	0.97	1.00
> 10%	0.69	0.89
> 30%	0.06	0.22
C. Bargaining Over Base Wages With New Hires (Flexible-Amenities Firms)		
Any Scope	0.96	1.00
> 10%	0.67	0.89
> 30%	0.03	0.17
D. Renegotiating Base Wages		
Any Scope	0.91	0.98
> 10%	0.45	0.59
> 30%	0.02	0.13

Note: This table compares bargaining strategies reported for all managers and for managers that are listed as bottleneck occupations. Panel A presents the bargaining protocols for new external hires with respect to base wages. Panel B presents bargaining protocols that include flexibility in either base wages or special payments for new external hires. Panel C presents the base wage strategies for new external hires in the subset of firms that indicated having a high flexibility with respect to any of the following non-wage amenities: flexible work, commute and moving costs, further education and training, and childcare subsidies. Panel D presents the renegotiation protocols for incumbent workers who have received an external offer. Each row provides the share of firms that report a certain bargaining strategy. The first row in each panel focuses on any amount of flexibility. The second row shows the share of firms that report being able to adjust wages by more than 10%. The third row shows the share of firms that could adjust wages by more than 30%.

C Additional Data Sources

This section provides detailed descriptions of how we collect and construct variables from the IEB data, the Orbis database, and other publicly available data sources.

C.1 Social Security Records

Pay. We follow past work and use daily pay as our main outcome of interest. To create this outcome, we first account for the fact that earnings in the IEB data are censored at the social

security maximum. We therefore stochastically impute the upper tail of the wage distribution, following Dustmann, Ludsteck, and Schönberg (2009). Second, we calculate the average daily wage by dividing total earnings by the duration of the job spell. As a secondary outcome, we construct daily base pay, which more closely aligns with the survey-based bargaining measures we elicit in the firm survey. To do so, we distinguish between earnings comprised of base wages and earnings in the form of special payments based on the stated reason for the payment. We then again account for censoring and divide the base pay by the length of the spell to create our measure of daily base pay. For the subset of workers who participated in the worker survey, we also construct a measure of hourly pay that divides pay by hours worked.

Labor market experience. We define workers' labor market experience at each point in time by the cumulative duration that they have been observed as employed in the IEB data up to that point, excluding spells as student worker, intern, and apprentice. Part-time spells are counted as half spells. Our final variable is measured as experience in years.

Employee groups. We construct indicators for our three employee groups of interest—recent labor market entrants, experienced non-managers, and managers—using occupation codes and individuals' work experience in the IEB data. We identify employees as managers if the 4th digit of the 5-digit occupation code is a “9”. We identify individuals as experienced non-managers if the 4th digit of the 5-digit occupation code is not a “9” and if they have at least three years of labor market experience. We identify individuals as recent labor market entrants if the 4th digit of the 5-digit occupation code is not a “9” and if they have less than three years of experience.

To validate whether our measure for manager is correct, we asked workers in a pilot survey, conducted through the IAB in Spring 2022, whether they have leadership responsibility over employees, for instance in the form of leading a team. When we compare our indicator for managers from the IEB occupation code to workers' survey responses, we find that 85% of manager assignments we make based on the IEB data align with workers' survey reports.

C.2 Orbis

We link our firm survey to information from the Orbis database, compiled by the Bureau van Dijk based on firm balance sheet information. To find our 772 firms in the Orbis database, we manually match every firm based on firm name and address to the firm records in Orbis. We are able to match 99% of the firms in our survey sample.

From Orbis we collect following firm characteristics: year of incorporation, sector based on the 4-digit NACE industry code, whether the firm's headquarters are based in East Germany using information about the zip-code of the headquarters, and the number of employees. Note that because Orbis draws on firms' balance sheet information, the number of employees may include employees outside of Germany.

The previous literature has used information in Orbis as proxies for firm productivity (Bender et al. 2018). We use information on firms' fixed assets per employee and total assets per employee as our preferred proxies for productivity because they have the lowest share of missing values.⁵²

⁵²Productivity measures from Orbis are typically characterized by a high share of missing values. For the sample of our 772 firms, we have information on total assets for 576 (75%) and fixed assets for 571 (74%), while alternative

Fixed assets refer to the total amount (after depreciation) of non-current assets (intangible assets, tangible assets, other fixed assets) and thus represent long-term assets that are not likely to be converted into cash anytime soon. Total assets are the sum of fixed assets and current assets (e.g., cash and any assets that will be converted into cash within the year). For each variable from Orbis, we select the last year that the data is available. For over 90% of our firms, the most recent information is not older than three years. For fixed and total assets, we CPI-adjust our variables.

C.3 Other Publicly Available Firm Data

To create an external benchmark that allows us to validate our firm survey, we also collected publicly available data on the 772 firms in our sample. We focused on three dimensions of firm strategies that are both relevant for the validity of our bargaining measures and feasible to collect using publicly available data. First, we manually collected information on whether a firm is covered by a CBA. To do so, we searched for whether the firm name is mentioned with respect to a CBA in the news or in any other online source. Firms for which we could (could not) find any such information are identified as (not) covered by a CBA.

Second, we collected information on whether firms ask applicants to provide their salary expectations. We searched for each firm's online application portal and set up an application account to receive access to the input screen that applicants are required to use. We then looked up the first five job ads that came up when we searched for the firm. For smaller firms that do not have online application systems, we looked for instructions for how to apply by email; these often prompt respondents to provide their salary expectations. We define a firm as not requiring salary expectations if none of the job openings we consider prompts applicants to provide such information. This measure of salary expectations is likely a lower bound, since it only captures whether expectations are elicited at the first step of applying, but does not include whether firms ask about expectations in the interview or in subsequent application rounds. In our firm survey, we asked whether firms elicited this information at any stage of the application or interview process.

Third, using the five ads we identified for each firm, we collected information on whether the firm provided wage information in its external job ads. For ads with pay information, we recorded how coarse the information was (e.g., salary group such as CBA group, salary range, precise salary). We define a firm as not providing any salary information if none of the job ads we collected provided any salary information.

productivity measures used in the literature, such as firms' operating revenue or profit-loss ratio, are only available for 294 (38%) and 318 (42%) of the firms, respectively.

D Worker Survey

In this paper we use data from a worker survey we conducted to (1) describe bargaining dynamics, (2) examine within-occupation-establishment heterogeneity in behavior, and (3) examine gender wage gaps among workers for whom hours are observed. This Appendix provides additional information on the implementation of the worker survey and discusses selection into non-response and linkage consent. See Appendix H.2 for the original survey questions and their English translation for the relevant bargaining modules.

D.1 Implementation Details and Response Patterns

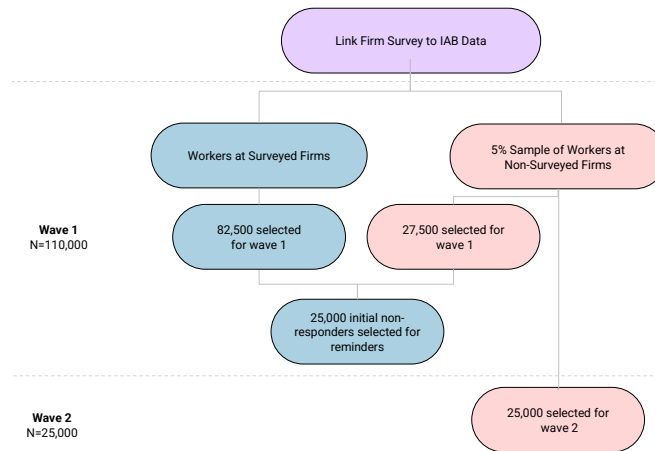
We used German Social Security records to identify participants for the survey. Our eligible pool consisted of workers who were—as of December 30, 2020—between the ages of 25 and 50, employed at a full-time job, and who had been at their current establishment for fewer than eight years. To manage the large number of letters, we mailed the survey in batches. For the first batch, we selected 75% of the sample (N=82,500) by randomly sampling from the set of eligible workers at firms in the matched IAB-firm survey sample (as of end of 2020). We over-sampled these workers so that we would have appropriate power for our main analysis. We selected the remaining 25% (N=27,500) at random from (a random 5% sample of) workers at non-surveyed firms. We selected all of the workers (N=25,000) for the second batch from the random 5% sample of eligible workers at non-surveyed firms. We mailed reminders to a random 25% subset of individuals in the first batch who had not responded to the initial invitation at the time of the second mailing. In spring 2024, we invited all respondents from the initial survey who provided panel consent to participate in a follow-up survey.

D.1.1 Invitations

After we identified workers for inclusion in the survey, a specialized department at the IAB pulled their addresses. This approach followed the standard protocol for surveys through the IAB. The IAB fielded the survey and the director of the IAB signed the invitation to participate. We mailed invitations to respondents between June 2022 and December 2022. We described the survey to potential respondents as a scientific study on salary progression in Germany. To manage the large number of letters, we staggered the mailings. Figure D1 describes the source of the workers in each batch.

We chose to invite respondents via mail instead of e-mail or phone because the Federal Employment Agency in Germany (“Bundesagentur für Arbeit”) only has e-mail and phone numbers of individuals who have recently been unemployed or have participated in re-employment measures. Postal addresses are available for all workers. In the invitation we informed respondents that the survey would take approximately 10 minutes to complete. Appendix Figure D2 shows (a translation of) the wording of the invitation; the sample we include is for a worker randomized into one of the gift card treatments.

Figure D1: Breakdown of Invited Workers



Note: This figure shows the breakdown of selected workers across batches and by whether the individual was in one of the surveyed firms.

D.1.2 Exogenous Variation in Incentives to Participate

To analyze patterns of non-response, we introduced random variation in individuals' incentives to participate. We did this through (1) randomized financial incentives, (2) randomized endorsement letters, and (3) randomized follow-up.

Gift Card Lottery. We randomly assigned random subsets of the 110,000 workers selected for batch 1 to the gift card lottery. We selected 10,000 workers for the 5 euro gift card raffle and 20,000 workers for the 10 euro gift card raffle. We informed workers about the lottery in the cover letter, which stated:

As a thank you for your participation, we are raffling off 1,500 vouchers, each with a value of 10 euros.

As a thank you for your participation, we are raffling off 1,000 vouchers, each with a value of 5 euros.

After the survey closed in January 2023, the IAB conducted the gift card lottery by randomizing among participants who started the survey. The IAB informed winners either via e-mail or mail, according to the preferences indicated in the survey.

Endorsement Letters. We also sent a random subset of batch 1 workers an endorsement letter with the initial invitation. The letter was signed by one of the 2021 Nobel Prize winners in economics, identified both as one of the 2021 Laureates and as a previous collaborator of the IAB. The letter highlighted the importance of scientific labor market research and urged recipients to complete the survey. The letter stated:

Hello «First name» «Last name», With this letter, I would like to ask for your support for a scientific study by the Institute for Employment Research (IAB), which

Figure D2: Original Invitation (English Translation)



Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung
Regensburger Str. 104 · Re100 407 · 90478 Nürnberg

Bei Rückfragen wenden Sie sich bitte an:

Dr. Jörg Heining
Regensburger Str. 104
90478 Nürnberg
E-Mail: lf-befragung@iab.de

«First name» «Last name»
«Street address»
«Zip code» «City»

Anschreiben-ID: «anschreiben_id»
Nürnberg, «date»

Scientific Study on Wage Flexibility in Germany

Hello «First name» «Last name»,

The Institute for Employment Research (IAB) is conducting a scientific study to understand how the salary progression of employees in Germany is changing. We are therefore interested in your experience in the labor market and would like to invite you to a survey. By participating, you support the IAB in advising political decision-makers and thus help to improve economic and social policy in Germany.

In a nutshell - we will interview you via the Internet

The survey will not take more than **10 minutes** of your time. Your participation is of course voluntary and anonymous. To get to the survey, you can use the display **QR code** or click on the following link:

<https://umfragen.iab.de/goto/LF-befragung>

Your personal password for participation is: «survey_password»



Participating pays off

As a thank you for your participation, we are raffling off 1,500 vouchers, each with a value of 10 euros.

Your information is confidential

The safety of your personal data is important to us. We assure you that your information will be treated with strict confidentiality in accordance with the statutory data protection regulations and will only be used for scientific purposes. Your answers cannot be linked to your person. You will find additional data protection explanations attached.

Thank you for your cooperation and for your trust!

Kind regards

Prof. Bernd Fitzenberger Ph.D.
Direktor des Instituts für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB)

Note: This is a screenshot of the translated cover letter sent to workers randomized to the high-gift-card treatment. The text in quotes was auto-filled with the relevant information for each respondent.

examines how the current changes in the labor market will affect employees in Germany.

As a labor economist, I've spent decades studying how wages react to changes in the labor market. From my research, I know that many of the labor market dynamics we see today –e.g. the pandemic and its consequences, the rising level of inflation, and the increased need for skilled workers – will be decisive for workers' long-term earnings progression and therefore also their job satisfaction. Now, in particular, it is important to understand now measures can be used to ensure a positive salary progression. To study how wages in Germany evolve and to identify the factors that contribute to rising income inequality, I've over the years collaborated with the IAB on several occasions. I am convinced that the work of the IAB makes an important contribution to understanding the labor market and provides politicians and the public with valuable insights into the situation of employers and employees.

I therefore ask for your support and your participation in the ongoing survey. Because the more people participate in the survey, the more precise and comprehensive the picture of how the labor market changes affect long-term earnings progression in Germany. Thank you very much for your help!

We sent this letter to 82,500 of the 110,000 workers included in batch 1.

Reminder Mailings. There were 99,698 initial non-responders in batch 1. We randomly selected 25,000 of initial non-responders to receive a follow-up letter. The reminder letters had nearly identical wording to the initial invitations, but reminded individuals that they had previously been invited to participate in the survey. The letters included the same information on data protection as before. Individuals who had been included in the gift card raffle in the initial invitation received reminders of their offer to participate. Individuals who had been randomized to receive endorsement letters did not receive a second endorsement letter.

D.1.3 Balance Check

Appendix Table D1 describes the workers we invited for the survey. As Columns 2 and 3 indicate, conditional on the strata used for selection (whether an individual is at a surveyed firm), there is no difference in the characteristics of eligible workers and those invited to participate in our survey. Columns 4 and 5 compare those selected for the treatment and control groups for the endorsement letters and gift card treatments. Conditional on the strata used to assign these treatments, we find no difference in the characteristics of those selected and those not selected.⁵³ Column 6 shows that among those eligible to receive a reminder (initial non-responders in batch 1), there is no difference between those selected to receive a reminder and those not selected.

D.1.4 Response Rate and Consent

The survey was open until January 15, 2023. We received 13,680 total responses. Subtracting the number of letters that could not be delivered, the survey had an effective response rate of 11.4%.

⁵³We grouped individuals into two groups based on their federal state of residence and randomly assigned gift cards within these strata. We randomly assigned endorsement letters without regard to state.

Table D1: Randomization Assessment

	Selection		Batch 1 Randomization			
	Eligible Mean	Batch 1 - Eligible (p)	Batch 2 - Eligible (p)	Lottery - No Lottery (p)	Letter - No Letter (p)	Reminder - No Reminder (p)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u>Demographics</u>						
Female	0.32 (0.47)	0.63	0.33	0.48	0.41	0.32
Age	33.02 (6.49)	0.29	0.94	0.75	0.73	0.82
German Citizen	0.77 (0.42)	0.22	0.65	0.75	0.67	0.22
College Education	0.34 (0.47)	0.59	0.47	0.06	0.35	0.39
Apprenticeship	0.45 (0.50)	0.90	0.67	0.64	0.51	0.69
Daily Earnings	129.12 (58.15)	0.22	0.39	0.23	0.47	0.09
<u>Occupation Group</u>						
Manager	0.04 (0.20)	0.96	0.45	0.95	0.71	0.57
Recent Entrant	0.34 (0.47)	0.86	0.84	0.95	0.06	0.01
<u>Sector</u>						
Manufacturing	0.32 (0.47)	0.86	0.72	0.01	0.74	0.44
Retail	0.10 (0.31)	0.47	0.40	0.53	0.47	0.41
Professional	0.10 (0.29)	0.95	0.42	0.08	0.44	0.70
Firms		513	1	383	509	459
Establishments		24928	21248	7253	19600	7204
Workers		110000	25000	30000	82500	25000
F-test p-value		0.747	0.937	0.104	0.460	0.408

Note: Column 1 describes workers eligible for inclusion in our worker survey. Columns 2 and 3 show that, conditional on the strata used for selection (i.e. whether an individual worked at a surveyed firm in 2020), selected individuals are not statistically distinguishable from non-selected individuals. Columns 4 to 6 show that, conditional on the strata used for random assignment, individuals selected to receive each of the three types of incentives, are not distinguishable from those who were not selected. We only randomized these incentives to workers in batch 1.

Table D2: Impact of Randomized Incentives on Response Rates

	Endorsement	Gift Card		Reminder
	Letter	Continuous	Binary	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	
Treatment	0.000 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.002 (0.002)	0.040*** (0.001)
Observations	109995	109995	109995	99698

Note: This table analyzes the effect of the randomized incentives on the likelihood that invited individuals completed the survey and provided linkage consent. Each coefficient stems from a separate regression of an indicator for survey completion on an indicator for the respective incentive, conditional on the strata used for random assignment. Column 1 focuses on endorsement letters. Columns 2 and 3 focus on gift cards. Column 4 focuses on the survey reminder. Robust standard errors are presented in parentheses. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

This response rate is much higher than those of other surveys at the IAB that invite respondents for the first time (Haas et al. 2021). Among the 13,680 individuals who started the survey, 11,868 completed it; this represents a completion rate of 74%.⁵⁴ The median response time among individuals who completed the survey was 9 minutes.

We asked participants for their consent to link their answers to the employer-employee data at the IAB. We have 10,134 complete responses with linkage consent, which we link to the IAB records. While this direct consent is necessary under German privacy laws to link the survey data to other data sources, we are able to analyze the raw and unlinked data for both consenters and non-consenters. We also asked participants for their consent to participate in follow-up surveys. 8,416 respondents who provided consent for this linkage also provided consent to be contacted for future survey waves. Among the 11,868 complete responses, this represents a panel consent rate of 83%.

Appendix Table D2 shows that neither the gift cards nor the endorsement letter had a statistically significant (or economically meaningful) impact on response rates. By contrast, the reminder message increased response rates by 4 percentage points among workers who did not initially respond to the survey. Because both the endorsement letter and gift card information were only visible to individuals who opened the initial mailer, one plausible interpretation is that much of the initial non-response was driven by individuals simply ignoring our initial invitation.

We follow (Dutz et al. 2021) in analyzing the characteristics of compliers. Because neither the endorsement letter nor gift card affected response rates, there are no compliers. Appendix Table D3 describes three populations of workers. Column 1 describes “early always takers”: those who responded to the survey before we mailed the reminder. Column 2 describes the “late always takers”: those who we randomized into not receiving a reminder, but who nonetheless responded after we mailed the reminders. Column 3 describes the reminder compliers. As Column 2 indicates, virtually all of the always takers responded before we mailed the reminder. Column 3 indicates that the reminder compliers are, relative to the early always takers, somewhat more likely to be male or

⁵⁴We define a response as complete if a respondent clicked through to the (second to last) question eliciting consent for participating in a follow-up survey. We do not require respondents to have answered every question to be counted as complete responses. The survey did not require individuals to respond to particular questions.

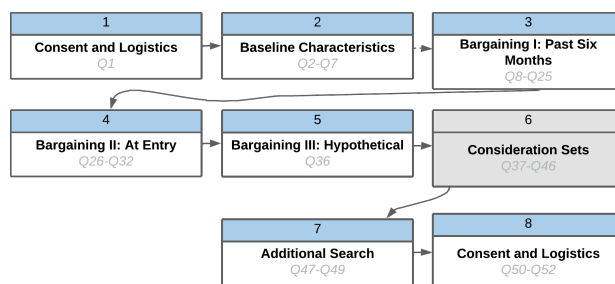
covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

Appendix Table D4 describes the characteristics of invited individuals (Column 1) to those who completed the survey and provided linkage consent (Column 2) and to those who additionally provided consent to participate in future surveys (Column 4). Columns 3 and 5 compare the samples in Columns 2 and 4 to the samples in Columns 1 and 2, respectively. We find modest differences in respondent characteristics with respect to gender, age, occupation type, and sector. For instance, while the female share is 30% among invited individuals, it is 32% among those who responded and provided consent. German citizens on the other hand were much more likely to respond than non-citizens. This is not surprising: these workers are likely more comfortable with the German language (we fielded our survey in German) and may feel more of an obligation to contribute to research on the German labor market. We also find meaningful differences with respect to education and earnings: more educated workers were more likely to respond to the survey. This may reflect the fact that they are more likely to be familiar with the IAB.

D.1.5 Survey Logistics and Flow

In one set of the invitations, a printing issue led to some cases where endorsement and cover letters were mixed up. This meant that two different addresses (endorsement person a, cover person b) ended up in one envelope. Letters were sent to the addresses provided on the endorsement letter, but the cover letter information included the name and password of a different individual. If an individual who received an incorrect mailing participated in the survey they therefore would have been linked to the wrong survey. Based on inspection of the frequency of this error in letters that were returned due to incorrect addresses (which is an independent issue, but allows us to analyze the frequency of the error), we calculate that at most 431 people among the 17,772 recipients in this set of invitations were likely affected (2.4%), assuming the share among returns is the same as in the overall sample. People may likely have realized the mix-up and may not have participated. Since this only affected people with endorsement letters, this may have reduced the response rate for this group. In unreported results, we have found the results are robust to excluding the entire group of 17,772 respondents with endorsement letters from our analyses.

Figure D3: Flow of Worker Survey



Note: This figure provides an overview over the modules in the worker survey. The main questions used for our analysis are elicited in the three bargaining modules. See Appendix H.2 for the questionnaire.

While the survey includes several distinct modules, the focus of this paper is on the three bargaining modules of the worker survey (see Appendix Figure D3 for an overview). The first of

Table D3: Characteristics of Reminder Compliers and Always Takers

	Always Takers		Reminder Compliers (3)
	Early	Late	
	(1)	(2)	
Shares	0.05	0.000	0.03
Female	0.27	0.50	0.24
Age	33.85	34.36	34.02
German	0.94	0.93	0.91
College Degree	0.63	0.64	0.60
Apprenticeship	0.31	0.21	0.34
Daily Wage (allocated)	186.04	202.40	184.97
Censored Wage	0.26	0.29	0.29
Hours Worked	40.63	41.39	40.37
CBA	0.61	0.71	0.65
<u>Sector</u>			
Manufacturing	0.56	0.64	0.56
Retail	0.07	0.00	0.05
Professional	0.17	0.14	0.20
<u>AKM Fixed Effects</u>			
Person Effect	4.47	4.33	4.44
Firm Effect	0.52	0.58	0.54
Risk Tolerance	6.22	5.57	6.19
Outside Options	1.41	1.14	1.41

Note: This table compares the characteristics of early and late always takers to reminder compliers. Early always takers are workers in the control group who responded before we mailed the (randomized) reminders. Late always takers are workers in the control group who responded after we mailed the reminders. Reminder compliers are workers who responded after being mailed a reminder. Following (Dutz et al. 2021), we estimate the reminder compliers' average characteristics via an instrumental variables regression with $Y_i(1-R_{i1})R_{i2}$ as the outcome variable, $(1-R_{i1})R_{i2}$ as the endogenous variable, and Z_i as the instrument. Y_i is the characteristic of interest (e.g., person effect), R_{i1} is an indicator for responding before we mailed the reminders, R_{i2} is an indicator for responding after we mailed the reminders, and Z_i is an indicator for having (randomly) received a reminder.

Table D4: Non-Response and Consent in the Worker Survey

	Invited Mean (1)	Linkage Consent			Panel and Linkage Consent		
		Mean (2)	Difference		Mean (4)	Difference Rel. Linked (5)	
			Rel. Invited (3)				
<u>Demographics</u>							
Female	0.30 (0.46)	0.32 (0.46)	0.02 (0.00)	***	0.32 (0.47)	0.01 (0.01)	
Age	33.63 (6.59)	33.33 (6.23)	-0.32 (0.06)	***	33.33 (6.14)	-0.02 (0.17)	
German Citizen	0.81 (0.39)	0.92 (0.27)	0.12 (0.00)	***	0.92 (0.26)	0.03 (0.01)	***
College Education	0.39 (0.49)	0.59 (0.49)	0.22 (0.01)	***	0.60 (0.49)	0.07 (0.01)	***
Apprenticeship	0.45 (0.50)	0.33 (0.47)	-0.12 (0.00)	***	0.32 (0.47)	-0.05 (0.01)	***
Daily Earnings	146.03 (60.77)	169.79 (56.71)	25.69 (0.59)	***	170.92 (56.67)	6.61 (1.50)	***
<u>Occupation Group</u>							
Manager	0.05 (0.21)	0.06 (0.24)	0.02 (0.00)	***	0.06 (0.24)	0.01 (0.01)	*
Recent Entrant	0.26 (0.44)	0.20 (0.40)	-0.06 (0.00)	***	0.20 (0.40)	-0.02 (0.01)	*
<u>Sector</u>							
Manufacturing	0.44 (0.50)	0.46 (0.50)	0.03 (0.01)	***	0.46 (0.50)	0.00 (0.01)	
Retail	0.10 (0.30)	0.09 (0.28)	-0.01 (0.00)	***	0.09 (0.28)	0.01 (0.01)	
Professional	0.10 (0.29)	0.13 (0.34)	0.04 (0.00)	***	0.13 (0.34)	0.01 (0.01)	
Surveyed Firms	513		363			339	
Establishments	42705		3556			2983	
Observations	134995		10134			8416	

Note: This table describes the characteristics of workers we invited to complete the survey (Column 1) to workers who completed the survey and provided consent to link their responses to the administrative data (Column 2), to the subset of these workers who additionally provided consent to participate in follow-up surveys (Column 4). Columns 3 and 5 present the strata-adjusted differences between the samples indicated in the header and sub-header. For instance, Column 3 reports the difference between workers who completed the survey and provided linkage consent to the set of invited workers. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

these modules elicited the sequence of bargaining events for workers who had received an outside offer in the previous six months. The second elicited the sequence of bargaining events that occurred when individuals started their first job at their current firm. The third asked individuals to provide their salary expectations in response to a hypothetical prompt. At the end of the survey we collected additional worker characteristics, such as risk tolerance.

D.1.6 Follow-Up Survey

We fielded a follow-up survey in spring 2024. Roughly 50% of workers we invited to this survey completed it. We elicited worker patience following Falk et al. (2023). In particular, we asked respondents “how willing are you to give up something that is beneficial for you today to benefit more from that in the future?”. We define someone as having high patience if they selected seven or above (on a ten point scale). This measure is used in Appendix Table A10.

We also used this survey to validate one of the key findings: that most outside offers are rejected. While we did not include the full bargaining modules in this survey, we did ask all workers whether they had received an outside offer in the previous six months. We also asked workers whether they had switched firms since the previous survey wave.

E Robustness to Re-Weighting

This section shows that our findings are robust to re-weighting our firm and worker samples to match the overall distribution of firms and workers in the German labor market.

E.1 Firm Survey

E.1.1 Data Collection

We use three distinct data sources to characterize German firms: (1) the Statistical Business register provided by the German Federal Statistical Office, (2) the Orbis database compiled by the Bureau van Dijk, and (3) the Establishment History Panel (BHP) housed at the IAB. These data have different definitions of what constitutes a firm. Because we conducted our firm survey in 2021 and 2022, we use records from this time period.

Statistical Business Register. The German Statistical Business register (“Unternehmensregister”) contains all entities with a German address. These data have the advantage that they are based on official government records, implying a high level of data quality. The Statistical Business register defines a firm as a distinct legal entity: a firm is the smallest unit that maintains financial records, complies with tax regulations, manages accounts, and prepares balance sheets. From the database of the German Statistical Office (www-genesis.destatis.de), we download the number of all German firms by firm size, industry, and state in 2022. The disadvantage of these data is that they contain a limited set of variables. In total, there are 3.4 million firms in these data.

Orbis Database. The Orbis database, compiled by the Bureau van Dijk, contains detailed information on companies across the world. From Orbis, we download all firms that are active in Germany and have been incorporated as of 2022. The advantage of this data source is that it contains a large number of firm characteristics, including the proxies for firm productivity we use in the main text. A disadvantage is that, in many instances, the data are incomplete or outdated, especially for small and medium firms, which are not required to report their data (publicly listed stock corporations are required to publicize financial information).

Another disadvantage is that the individual observations are not necessarily at the firm level: different entities within a corporate network sometimes have separate records. To best account for this possibility, we only keep observations that represent the parent company (i.e., for which the Orbis ID of the parent company is the same as the Orbis ID of the company). We also drop all observations for which all our key variables of interest—other than the firm name and Orbis ID—are missing.

We collect the following firm characteristics from Orbis: year of incorporation, sector based on the 4-digit NACE industry code, whether the firm’s headquarters are based in East Germany, the number of employees, the number of total and fixed assets, and information about whether the firm is traded on the stock market based on the legal form in the firm name. In total, this dataset contains 1.8 million firms.

Establishment History Panel (BHP). The Establishment History Panel (BHP) data contain all establishments in Germany that have at least one employee who is liable to social security as of June 30th in a given year. We access the BHP through the IAB and use the latest available year, 2021. The advantage of these data is that they are based on the Social Security records that we use in our main analysis and that we use to characterize our worker sample. The disadvantage of these data is that they are at the establishment, not firm, level. They also exclude all establishments that do not have workers with Social Security contributions. In total, this dataset contains 2.9 million establishments.

E.1.2 Re-Weighting

Appendix Table E1 shows the share of firms that we classify as having a bargaining strategy for each respective employee group. We define a firm as having a bargaining strategy for a group of workers if they are able to differentiate pay between workers with similar qualifications and fit for a position. Panel A focuses on new hires bargaining over base wages; Panel B also includes bargaining over special pay; Panel C restricts to the 591 firms with flexibility with respect to non-wage amenities; and Panel D focuses on renegotiation with incumbents. Columns 2 to 4 show that we obtain similar results when we re-weight our sample to match the characteristics of the firms included in each of the firm databases (indicated in the relevant column). The unweighted results in Column 1 are in some instances slightly higher than the re-weighted results, but the differences are small.

Appendix Table E2 focuses on our key descriptive findings—such as the prevalence of providing wages in job ads or eliciting salary expectations—and shows that these findings are robust to re-weighting. Column 1 represents our baseline estimates. Columns 2 to 4 re-weight our estimates to match the distribution of firm size and sector in the German labor market. After re-weighting, we find a very similar prevalence of these firm strategies relative to our baseline estimates.

Together, our results document that our finding that bargaining strategies are prevalent in the labor market is indeed robust to re-weighting our estimates to match the overall distribution of German firms with respect to size and sector.

E.2 Worker Survey

E.2.1 Data Collection

We use a random 2% sample of the population of German workers covered by Social Security records to compare the workers who participated in our worker survey to the overall German workforce in Social Security-covered employment. Because we surveyed full-time workers, we use both the full (2%) sample and the subsample of full-time workers in this sample.

Appendix Table E3 compares the characteristics of workers in our Social Security sample (Columns 1 and 2) to a random 2% sample of all workers in Germany (Columns 3 and 4) and to the subset of these workers who work full-time (Columns 5 and 6). The average age in our sample is 38 years old; the average age in the overall market is 39. Workers in our sample are slightly less likely to be German (91% vs 95%). The over-representation of manufacturing firms in our firm survey naturally translates to the sample of workers employed at these firms. Relative to a

Table E1: Share of Firms with Individual Bargaining Strategies: Robustness to Re-Weighting

	Unweighted (1)	Weighted		
		Business Register (2)	Orbis (3)	BHP (4)
A. Bargaining Over Base Wages with New Hires				
Recent Entrants	0.54	0.58	0.57	0.59
Experienced Non-Managers	0.85	0.85	0.83	0.85
Managers	0.95	0.89	0.89	0.87
B. Bargaining Over Base Wages or Special Pay with New Hires				
Recent Entrants	0.61	0.70	0.67	0.71
Experienced Non-Managers	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.90
Managers	0.97	0.95	0.95	0.94
C. Bargaining Over Base Wages With New Hires (Flexible-Amenities Firms)				
Recent Entrants	0.57	0.63	0.61	0.65
Experienced Non-Managers	0.87	0.85	0.83	0.85
Managers	0.96	0.92	0.90	0.91
D. Renegotiating Base Wages				
Recent Entrants	0.57	0.49	0.52	0.48
Experienced Non-Managers	0.82	0.76	0.76	0.75
Managers	0.91	0.85	0.87	0.82

Note: This table shows that our results on the prevalence of individual bargaining strategies are robust to re-weighting. Column 1 reports our baseline estimates. Columns 2 to 4 re-weight our estimates to match the distribution of firms in Germany using three different data sources. Column 2 uses the firm data from the Statistical Business register. Column 3 uses data from Orbis. Column 4 uses data from the BHP. Panel A presents the bargaining protocols for new external hires with respect to base wages. Panel B presents bargaining protocols that include flexibility in either base wages or special payments for new external hires. Panel C presents the base wage strategies for new external hires in the subset of firms that indicated having a high flexibility with respect to any of the following non-wage amenities: flexible work, commute and moving costs, further education and training, and childcare subsidies. Panel D presents the renegotiation protocols for incumbent workers who have received an external offer. Each row provides the share of firms that report being able to adjust wages by a non-zero amount for the respective employee group. The first row in each panel focuses on the policy for recent labor market entrants. The second row focuses on experienced non-managers. The third row focuses on managers. Appendix Section E provides details on re-weighting.

Table E2: Descriptive Statistics on Wage Setting: Robustness to Re-Weighting

	Unweighted	Weighted		
		Business Register	Orbis	BHP
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Provided Pay Information				
Exact Amount (Public Ad)	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Range (Public Ad)	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.01
Exact Amount (Internal Ad)	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.03
Rigid Wages for at Least Some Employees	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.47
Any Pay Information in Job Ads if Rigid	0.14	0.19	0.17	0.20
Initial Bargaining Stage is Important	0.44	0.45	0.48	0.41
Salary Expectations Optional	0.62	0.61	0.59	0.62
Salary Expectations Mandatory	0.29	0.27	0.30	0.27

Note: This table shows that the stylized facts on bargaining we document in the main text are robust to re-weighting. Rows 1 to 3 report the share of firms that announce pay information in external and internal job ads. Row 4 reports the share of firms that have rigid wages for at least some employees. Row 5 reports the share of firms with rigid wages that also post wages in job ads. Row 6 reports the share of firms that report that variation in offers at the first stage is at least as important as variation at the final stage. Row 7 reports the share of firms that elicit salary expectations, but do not require candidates to report them. Row 8 reports the share of firms that require candidates to state their salary expectations. Column 1 reports our baseline estimates. Columns 2 to 4 re-weight our estimates to match the distribution of firms in Germany using three different data sources. Column 2 uses the firm data from the Statistical Business register. Column 3 uses data from Orbis. Column 4 uses data from the BHP. Appendix Section E provides details on re-weighting.

Table E3: Comparison of Surveyed Workers to the German Workforce

	Analysis Sample		Random Sample of Workers			
			All		Full-Time	
	Mean (1)	Std. Dev. (2)	Mean (3)	Std. Dev. (4)	Mean (5)	Std. Dev. (6)
<u>Demographics</u>						
Female	0.21	(0.41)	0.45	(0.50)	0.35	(0.48)
Age	37.86	(7.26)	39.16	(13.20)	39.39	(11.80)
German Citizen	0.91	(0.29)	0.95	(0.22)	0.95	(0.22)
College Degree	0.39	(0.49)	0.15	(0.36)	0.15	(0.36)
Apprenticeship	0.54	(0.50)	0.73	(0.45)	0.75	(0.44)
<u>Employment</u>						
Daily Wage (Allocated)	181.03	(57.53)	87.25	(53.87)	107.35	(47.53)
Censored Wages	0.28	(0.45)	0.04	(0.19)	0.05	(0.23)
Manufacturing Sector	0.68	(0.47)	0.25	(0.43)	0.31	(0.46)
Retail Sector	0.07	(0.26)	0.15	(0.36)	0.14	(0.34)
Professional Sector	0.08	(0.28)	0.05	(0.22)	0.05	(0.22)
Observations	254414		29214127		20339174	

Note: This table compares workers in our Social Security sample to the overall German workforce. Columns 1 and 2 describe all workers between the ages of 25 and 50 at the firms who participated in the firm survey and were in Social-Security-covered employment. Columns 3 and 4 describe a random 2% sample of all workers in Germany. Columns 5 and 6 describe the subset of workers in the 2% sample who work full-time.

random sample of full-time workers, our sample under-represents women, over-represents workers with college degrees, and those in higher-paying occupations.

E.2.2 Re-Weighting

A natural concern is whether our results are robust to alternative weighting schemes. In this section, we perform re-weighting exercises that use the following variables to match the distribution of a random 2% sample of all workers (full-time workers) in Germany: female, occupational group (i.e., labor market entrant, manager), sector dummies (i.e., manufacturing, retail, professional), and pay quartiles. We use these variables because they represent dimensions in which our sample most differs from the overall distribution of German workers. We focus these exercises on two sets of results which might reasonably be most susceptible to differences in underlying worker characteristics: the results on heterogeneity in bargaining behavior and the results on the gender pay gap. Alternative re-weighting procedures produce similar results.

Appendix Table E4 shows we find patterns of heterogeneity in bargaining actions across our four dimensions of interest—outside options, risk tolerance, gender, and AKM worker effect—that are similar to our baseline estimates (Column 1) when we re-weight the sample (Columns 2 and 3). The standard errors are naturally larger in our re-weighted samples. Section 5 provides additional details on the underlying data and estimation strategy.

Appendix Table E5 shows that we attribute a similar gender pay gap to bargaining when we re-weight our sample. Column 1 reports our unweighted baseline estimates from Table 6; Column 2

(Column 3) provides results after re-weighting our sample to match the distribution of a random 2% sample of all workers (full-time workers) in Germany. Both the sign and magnitude of our effects are robust to re-weighting. If anything, the gender pay gap for workers exposed to bargaining becomes larger after re-weighting.

Table E4: Heterogeneity in Worker Bargaining Actions: Robustness to Re-Weighting

	Unweighted (1)	Weighted	
		All (2)	Full-Time (3)
A. Provided Expectations			
Outside Options	-0.016 (0.038)	-0.055 (0.050)	-0.034 (0.042)
Risk Tolerance	0.007 (0.032)	0.023 (0.054)	0.030 (0.052)
Female	-0.050 (0.051)	-0.093 (0.075)	-0.125 (0.091)
AKM Worker Effect	0.118** (0.054)	0.101 (0.104)	0.086 (0.098)
B. Negotiated Base Wage Upward			
Outside Options	0.067* (0.034)	0.111* (0.061)	0.124** (0.051)
Risk Tolerance	0.075* (0.038)	0.040 (0.063)	0.053 (0.058)
Female	-0.068 (0.048)	-0.077 (0.063)	-0.052 (0.059)
AKM Worker Effect	0.187** (0.073)	0.104 (0.069)	0.159** (0.068)
C. Asked for and Received a Raise			
Outside Options	0.077*** (0.010)	0.053 (0.043)	0.067** (0.028)
Risk Tolerance	0.085*** (0.015)	0.000 (0.051)	0.030 (0.036)
Female	-0.064*** (0.014)	0.008 (0.061)	-0.014 (0.046)
AKM Worker Effect	0.005 (0.021)	-0.047 (0.064)	0.017 (0.041)
D. Provided Hypothetical Salary Expectation Above Range			
Outside Options	-0.002 (0.006)	0.031** (0.013)	0.027** (0.013)
Risk Tolerance	0.025* (0.014)	0.009 (0.015)	0.009 (0.015)
Female	-0.057*** (0.008)	-0.053*** (0.019)	-0.051*** (0.018)
AKM Worker Effect	0.050*** (0.014)	0.040 (0.031)	0.050* (0.027)

Note: This table presents estimates of β from equation 1 under alternative weighting schemes. Column 1 displays our baseline estimates from Table 5. Column 2 re-weights the sample to match the distribution of a random 2% sample of all German workers. Column 3 re-weights the sample to match the distribution of full-time workers. See Section 5.2 for more details on the estimation strategy. Appendix Section E provides details on re-weighting.

Table E5: Gender Pay Gaps and Firm Bargaining Strategies: Robustness to Re-Weighting

	Unweighted	Weighted	
		All	Full-Time
	(1)	(2)	(3)
A. Daily Pay (Occ-Est)			
Without Individual Bargaining	0.008 (0.032)	0.060 (0.052)	0.006 (0.029)
With Individual Bargaining	-0.053** (0.023)	-0.221*** (0.069)	-0.198*** (0.058)
B. Daily Pay (Occ-Est), Controlling for Hours			
Without Individual Bargaining	0.020 (0.034)	0.069 (0.050)	0.014 (0.021)
With Individual Bargaining	-0.045** (0.021)	-0.204*** (0.064)	-0.182*** (0.055)
C. Daily Base Pay (Occ-Est)			
Without Individual Bargaining	0.008 (0.032)	0.060 (0.052)	0.006 (0.029)
With Individual Bargaining	-0.049** (0.022)	-0.156*** (0.046)	-0.148*** (0.040)

Note: This table presents estimates of the gender pay gap separately by whether workers are exposed to individual bargaining. Column 1 displays our baseline estimates from Table 6. Column 2 re-weights the sample to match the distribution of a random 2% sample of all German workers. Column 3 re-weights the sample to match the distribution of full-time workers. See Section 6 for details on the estimation strategy. Appendix Section E provides details on re-weighting.

F Additional Analysis: AKM Person Effects and Negotiation

In the main text, we document that workers with higher AKM person effects are more likely to negotiate, and are more likely to provide their expectations and state higher expectations (as a fraction of their current salary) in response to a hypothetical bargaining scenario. One concern is that, for some workers, behavior during wage bargaining may reflect productive skills. For instance, workers who negotiate for a living likely signal how effective they are at negotiating through the process of negotiating their own offer.

To address the concern that bargaining simply reveals an individual will be more productive at their job tasks, we conduct a robustness test that focuses on individuals that are less likely to negotiate as part of their job. Identifying whether a worker's job performance is reliant on their ability to negotiate is challenging. We use three distinct approaches to proxy for the extent to which individuals negotiate as part of their job. First, we exclude managers from our sample of interest since employees in management roles are more likely to negotiate with other parties. Second, we use the 5-digit occupation code in the administrative data and exclude all workers from our sample who work in a sales-related occupation. These workers likely negotiate (either prices or quantities) as part of their job tasks. Third, to directly identify exposure to sales tasks we also use data from the Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (Bundesinstitut für Berufsbildung, or BIBB), which conducts joint surveys of German workers every six years with the Federal Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin, or BAuA).⁵⁵ The 2018 BIBB survey asked workers whether they were often involved in selling, purchasing, or procuring items. We use this question to calculate the probability a worker in each occupation is engaged in sales. We focus on workers in occupations with below-median experience in sales. In our sample, this corresponds to occupations for which at most 11% of workers in the BIBB participate in such activities.

⁵⁵ Like the O*NET in the United States, this survey asks respondents questions related to organizational information, job tasks, job skill requirements, health and working conditions and links these data to their occupation and industry. These data have been used by other researchers studying the German labor market (e.g., Gathmann and Schönberg 2010).

We follow the empirical strategy outlined in Section 5 and run regressions of our hypothetical bargaining outcomes y_i on the AKM person effects X_i , age, a quadratic in experience, education dummies, and three-digit occupation-establishment fixed effects:

$$y_i = \beta X_i + \delta \text{age}_i + \alpha \text{exp}_i + \gamma \text{exp}_i^2 + \zeta_{\text{educ}(i)} + \lambda_{o(i),\text{est}(i)} + \epsilon_i. \quad (3)$$

We include occupation-establishment fixed effects ($\lambda_{o(i),\text{est}(i)}$) to ensure that heterogeneity in bargaining behavior is not driven by heterogeneity in firm bargaining strategies. We cluster the standard errors at the firm level.

Appendix Table F1 shows the coefficient on the AKM person effect for our baseline specification including all surveyed workers (Column 1), for non-managers (Column 2), workers outside of sales (Column 3), and workers in jobs that are unlikely to involve sales tasks (Column 4). Our results suggest that even when we focus on these workers, we find that workers with higher AKM person effects are more likely to state salary expectations above the provided range than their same occupation-establishment peers. For those workers in non-sales occupations and non-managers, we also find an effect on providing salary expectations at the midpoint or above. The fact that we see this effect for workers for whom an ability to negotiate is likely not a job skill (i.e., is not likely to indicate productivity), is consistent with the idea that these AKM person effects capture a fixed bargaining type (in addition to fixed productivity differences).

Table F1: Hypothetical Bargaining Behavior: Workers Unlikely to Negotiate at Work

	Baseline	Non- Managers	Non-Sales Occupations	Below- Median P(Selling)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>Level of Expectations</u>				
Midpoint of Range or Above	0.039** (0.015) 4303	0.038** (0.016) 4072	0.036** (0.017) 4072	-0.032 (0.031) 2190
Above Range	0.050*** (0.014) 4303	0.050*** (0.015) 4072	0.051*** (0.017) 4072	0.048* (0.026) 2190
Provided Expectations	0.006 (0.011) 4380	0.003 (0.011) 4145	0.004 (0.011) 4147	-0.019 (0.014) 2222

Note: This table tests robustness of workers' hypothetical bargaining behavior. Each entry provides the coefficient on the AKM person effect from a model which regresses a binary outcome in the hypothetical bargaining scenario, indicated in the row, on the AKM person effect, and on an individual's level of education, a quadratic in experience, age, and three-digit occupation-establishment fixed effects. Column 1 presents our baseline estimates from Column 7 of Table 5. Column 2 restricts to non-managers, and Column 3 restricts to workers in non-sales occupations. Column 4 uses the BIBB survey data to restrict to workers unlikely to make sales for work (Column 4). Standard errors, presented in parentheses, are clustered at the firm level. Rows are a subset of the outcomes in Table 5. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

G Additional Analysis: Gender Differences in Bargaining

This section provides additional results focused on gender. Our analysis is motivated by the large literature on gender differences in negotiations (e.g., Babcock and Laschever 2009; Dittrich, Knabe, and Leipold 2014; Exley, Niederle, and Vesterlund 2020) and by previous work by Biasi and Sarsons (2022), which documents a causal link between bargaining and the gender pay gap in the context of public schoolteachers. We first show that men and women are, within an occupation and sector, equally likely to be in firms which individually bargain over pay. We then test to what extent men and women also differ in the positions they fall in the earnings distribution. In addition, we analyze gender differences in outside options and risk tolerance as potential drivers of the observed gender differences in bargaining. Finally, we analyze reasons women may be less likely to negotiate (as documented in Section 5.2). We examine gender differences in workers' stated reasons for not negotiating and use data from a vignette experiment we embedded in the follow-up survey.

G.1 Gender Differences in Exposure to Firm Bargaining Strategies

As described in the main text, we classify a firm as using a bargaining strategy if they report that they differentiate pay between workers they believe are equally productive. We use the Social Security records of workers at surveyed firms to examine whether women and men are differentially exposed to this type of pay policy.

Column 1 of Appendix Table G1 documents that, roughly 80% of workers are exposed to individual bargaining. Column 2 of Appendix Table G1 shows that, without controlling for any covariates, women are less likely to be in positions where their firms sets pay via bargaining. This reflects two opposing factors: men are more likely to be in managerial positions (where bargaining is more common) but, due to a variety of gender norms, full-time work is more common among women in East Germany (where bargaining is less common). These factors explain why the gender gap reverses once we control only for occupation fixed effects (Column 4). The gender gap in exposure disappears completely once we control for occupation-sector fixed effects (Column 5). This suggests that, within a labor market, women are not more likely to sort into firms with rigid pay policies. Panel B reports similar results for the subset of surveyed workers at surveyed firms.

G.2 Gender Differences in Earnings Rank

Previous research has documented gender and race gaps in where workers fall in the earnings distribution (Blau and Kahn 2017; Bayer and Charles 2018). We estimate gender gaps in earnings ranks by running regressions of the following form:

$$rank_i = \beta Female_i + \delta age_i + \alpha exp_i + \gamma exp_i^2 + \zeta_{educ(i)} + \lambda_{o(i),est(i)} + \epsilon_i. \quad (4)$$

where $rank_i$ is the percentile rank of the individual i 's daily pay within their employee group (i.e., job entrant, experienced non-manager, manager) and establishment. Appendix Table G2 presents the results separately for workers who are and are not exposed to individual bargaining. Our

Table G1: Exposure to Individual Bargaining Strategies

	Overall	Female-Male Difference			
	Mean				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<u>A. Workers at Surveyed Firms</u>					
<u>Bargaining Definition</u>					
Strategy for New Hires	0.78	-0.032*** (0.002) 221766	0.007*** (0.002) 221766	0.021*** (0.002) 221766	0.003** (0.001) 219913
Strategy for Incumbent Workers	0.60	-0.009*** (0.003) 223761	0.006** (0.003) 223761	-0.026*** (0.002) 223761	-0.009*** (0.002) 221901
<u>B. Surveyed Workers</u>					
<u>Bargaining Definition</u>					
Strategy for New Hires	0.74	-0.011 (0.012) 6290	0.009 (0.011) 6290	0.020* (0.012) 6290	0.000 (0.008) 5556
Strategy for Incumbent Workers	0.60	-0.020 (0.014) 6391	-0.007 (0.013) 6391	-0.041*** (0.013) 6391	-0.004 (0.010) 5656
Demographic Controls		No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fixed Effects		---	---	Occ	Occ-Sector

Note: This table compares the exposure of men and women to individual bargaining. Column 1 presents the overall level of exposure (pooling men and women). The remaining columns present the coefficient on a female dummy from regressions of indicators for whether an individual is exposed to bargaining on a dummy for whether they are female, on demographic controls (Columns 2 to 5), and on occupation fixed effects (Column 4) or occupation-sector fixed effects (Column 5). The demographic controls include age, a quadratic in experience, and education dummies. Panel A includes all workers at surveyed firms. Panel B includes only those who participated in the worker survey. Each panel presents results for two definitions of exposure, indicated at the far left: (1) whether a firm bargains with new hires and (2) whether a firm bargains with incumbent workers. Robust standard errors are presented in parentheses. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table G2: Gender Differences in Earnings Rank

	Without Individual Bargaining			With Individual Bargaining		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Workers at Surveyed Firms						
Female	-4.914***	-4.171***	-4.186***	-5.051***	-7.112***	-7.064***
	(1.178)	(0.717)	(0.677)	(1.109)	(1.120)	(1.103)
p-value for equality	0.922	0.002	0.003	0.922	0.002	0.003
Adjusted R-Squared	0.212	0.457	0.466	0.252	0.506	0.514
Clusters	223	179	178	480	453	451
Observations	49115	47155	46763	172651	166812	165262
B. Surveyed Workers						
Female	-2.026	-1.424	-1.117	-4.320***	-6.186***	-5.927***
	(2.015)	(1.801)	(1.875)	(1.379)	(2.135)	(2.050)
p-value for equality	0.312	0.064	0.075	0.312	0.064	0.075
Adjusted R-Squared	0.120	0.375	0.380	0.135	0.430	0.439
Clusters	90	32	32	304	130	124
Observations	1617	1226	1181	4673	3381	3220
	Level-Occ-			Level-Occ-		
Fixed Effects	---	Occ-Est	Est	---	Occ-Est	Est

Note: This table examines gender differences in workers' earnings rank. Columns 1 to 3 include workers in positions at firms which do not engage in individual bargaining, while Columns 4 to 6 include workers at firms which engage in individual bargaining. Each column presents results from a separate regression of the workers' percentile in the earnings distribution in their employee group at their establishment on a female dummy, age, a quadratic in experience, education dummies, and on the fixed effects indicated in each column. Panel A focuses on all workers at surveyed firms. Panel B includes only workers at surveyed firms who participated in the worker survey. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

preferred specification (Columns 2 and 5) controls for occupation-establishment fixed effects. We cluster the standard errors at the firm level.

We find that women have lower earnings ranks than men in the same occupation and establishment. This gender gap is significantly higher for workers who are exposed to individual bargaining (Column 5 versus Column 2 of Appendix Table G2, Panel A).

G.3 Gender Differences in Risk Tolerance and Outside Options

Next, we test for potential gender differences in risk tolerance and outside options, which could explain why men and women differ in their bargaining actions. Appendix Table G3 shows that we find a statistically significant and economically meaningful gender gap in risk tolerance. This gap persists even when we control for fine level-occupation-establishment fixed effects and arises across different subsamples of workers. Similarly, we find significant gender differences in three complementary measures of outside options: whether workers perceived it would be easy for them

to get a better job, whether they received a job offer in the previous six months, and the extent of their geographic search radius. Appendix Table G4 shows that despite the correlation of risk tolerance and outside options with gender, the documented gender gap in worker bargaining persists even after we control for their risk tolerance and their outside options.

G.4 Reasons Workers Do Not Ask for More

To best understand why workers often do not not ask for more, we asked workers who did not negotiate their pay why they failed to do so. Appendix Tables G5 and G6 describe respondents' stated reasons for why they did not attempt to negotiate either at the beginning of or during an employment spell. We allowed respondents to select multiple reasons. Appendix Table G5 includes workers who joined their firm in the previous three years and report they did not ask for more when they initially negotiated. Appendix Table G6 includes incumbent workers who report they did not receive an outside offer or ask for a raise in the preceding six months.⁵⁶

At the Beginning of an Employment Spell. There are several plausible reasons new hires may not ask for more. For instance, someone may not ask for more if they are satisfied with the offered salary (first row) or if they do not think that asking for more will pay off (second row). Indeed, these are the most highly cited reasons among men who did not negotiate. Seventy percent of men who did not negotiate say they did not do so because they were satisfied with the offered salary (first entry in Appendix Table G5); 34% say that they did not think that asking for more would have resulted in a meaningful increase.

Women are much less likely to cite these financial factors as driving their decision not to ask for more. Relative to men in the same occupation, women are 11 percentage points less likely to say that they did not negotiate because they were satisfied with the offered salary. We see a similar pattern when we compare men and women in the same occupation-establishment (Column 3), or when we add controls for workers' perceived outside options. Adding controls for whether a worker has children or is married closes the gap somewhat (Column 5), but an 11 percentage point gap remains. The second row shows that women are, if anything, less likely to say that the reason they did not negotiate was that they did not think it would pay off.

A related reason workers may not negotiate is that they do not think that it is possible at their firm. While Section G.1 documents that we do not find gender differences in exposure to bargaining, it is possible that workers have imperfect information about their firms' policies. However, the fourth row of Appendix Table G5 suggests this is not a plausible driver of gender differences in behavior.

Our results are most supportive of the idea that women fail to negotiate because they find it uncomfortable to do so. While only 15% of men say that this deterred them from asking for more, 24% of women (after adjusting for occupation fixed effects) say that this deterred them. Across all columns of Appendix Table G5 we see evidence that women are more likely to say they did not ask for more because it would have been uncomfortable to ask.

⁵⁶Given the length of the questionnaire for workers who received an outside offer (we elicited a complete bargaining history for these workers), we did not ask workers who received an outside offer why they did not ask for a raise in the previous six months.

Table G3: Gender Differences in Risk Tolerance and Outside Options

	Male Mean	All Workers		Bargaining Samples			
		(1)	(2)	(3)	New Hire		Raise
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<u>Risk Tolerance</u>							
Binary	.32	-0.090*** (0.015)	-0.104*** (0.021)	-0.116*** (0.029)	-0.100* (0.052)	-0.090*** (0.015)	-0.104*** (0.021)
		7054	5158	1694	851	7029	5138
Continuous (0-10)	6.27	-0.482*** (0.068)	-0.524*** (0.086)	-0.514*** (0.119)	-0.401** (0.196)	-0.485*** (0.068)	-0.530*** (0.086)
		6981	5104	1680	848	6959	5085
<u>Perceived Outside Options: How Easy is it to Get a Better Job</u>							
Binary	.44	-0.061*** (0.015)	-0.065*** (0.014)	-0.041 (0.031)	0.002 (0.049)	-0.060*** (0.015)	-0.064*** (0.014)
		7013	5121	1677	846	6992	5103
Continuous (0-3)	1.42	-0.114*** (0.024)	-0.125*** (0.022)	-0.049 (0.048)	-0.083 (0.071)	-0.114*** (0.023)	-0.124*** (0.022)
		7013	5121	1677	846	6992	5103
<u>Received A Job Offer in Previous Six Months</u>							
Binary	.41	-0.080*** (0.012)	-0.068*** (0.013)	-0.060** (0.026)	-0.039 (0.035)	-0.080*** (0.012)	-0.068*** (0.013)
		7034	5141	1687	849	7013	5123
Continuous (0-2)	0.96	-0.226*** (0.031)	-0.218*** (0.033)	-0.219*** (0.064)	-0.275** (0.105)	-0.226*** (0.031)	-0.218*** (0.033)
		7015	5124	1678	847	6994	5106
<u>Geographic Search Radius</u>							
Kilometers	68	-12.961*** (4.234)	-8.242 (5.020)	-20.050** (9.358)	-3.227 (15.603)	-12.936*** (4.233)	-8.290 (5.037)
		6930	5054	1662	827	6908	5035
Fixed Effects		Occ	Occ-Est	Occ	Occ-Est	Occ	Occ-Est

Note: This table examines gender differences in risk tolerance and outside options. Column 1 presents the male mean. Columns 2 to 7 report estimates of the coefficient on a female dummy from regressions of different measures of workers' risk tolerance or outside options (as indicated in each row) on a female dummy, on demographic controls, and on the fixed effects indicated at the bottom of the table. The demographic controls include age, a quadratic in experience, and education dummies. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Columns 4 and 5 (6 and 7) include workers who recently joined their firm (incumbents who asked for a raise) in the previous six months. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table G4: Gender Differences in Worker Bargaining Behavior

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<u>A. Asked for and Received More at the Start of the Spell</u>				
Female	-0.073 (0.050)	-0.066 (0.047)	-0.073 (0.051)	-0.066 (0.048)
Easy to Find a Better Job			0.066* (0.035)	0.063* (0.033)
High Risk Tolerance		0.075* (0.038)		0.073* (0.037)
Observations	843	843	843	843
<u>B. Asked for and Received a Raise in the Previous Six Months</u>				
Female	-0.066*** (0.015)	-0.058*** (0.015)	-0.062*** (0.015)	-0.055*** (0.015)
Easy to Find a Better Job			0.074*** (0.011)	0.067*** (0.012)
High Risk Tolerance		0.081*** (0.015)		0.073*** (0.015)
Observations	5057	5057	5057	5057
<u>C. Provided Salary Expectations (Hypothetical)</u>				
Female	-0.020*** (0.007)	-0.020*** (0.007)	-0.020*** (0.007)	-0.020*** (0.007)
Easy to Find a Better Job			-0.000 (0.007)	-0.000 (0.007)
High Risk Tolerance		0.000 (0.007)		0.000 (0.007)
Observations	5075	5075	5075	5075
<u>C. Salary Expectations are Above Range (Hypothetical)</u>				
Female	-0.057*** (0.008)	-0.055*** (0.008)	-0.057*** (0.008)	-0.055*** (0.008)
Easy to Find a Better Job			-0.003 (0.006)	-0.005 (0.006)
High Risk Tolerance		0.021 (0.014)		0.021 (0.014)
Observations	5001	5001	5001	5001

Note: This table reports regressions that shed light on gender differences in worker bargaining behavior. Each entry provides the coefficient on the variable indicated in the row from a model which regresses the binary outcome indicated in the panel on the row characteristic, and on an individual's level of education, a quadratic in experience, age, and three-digit occupation-establishment fixed effects. Standard errors, presented in parentheses, are clustered at the firm level. Panel A focuses on whether the worker asked for and received a higher wage at the start of the spell. Panel B focuses on whether a worker successfully negotiated a higher wage in the previous six months. Panels C and D examine how workers respond to a hypothetical scenario which asks them to provide their salary expectations in response to a stated salary range. Panel C focuses on whether an individual did provide their expectation. Panel D focuses on whether the level workers provided is above the stated range. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table G5: Reasons for Not Asking A Firm to Improve Its Initial Offer

	Male Mean		Female-Male Difference			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u><i>I was satisfied with the offered salary</i></u>	.7	-0.117*** (0.028)	-0.165*** (0.051)	-0.165*** (0.052)	-0.111** (0.051)	-0.066* (0.038)
<u><i>I did not think I would receive a meaningful increase</i></u>	.34	-0.074** (0.036)	-0.045 (0.063)	-0.049 (0.063)	-0.065 (0.059)	0.027 (0.039)
<u><i>I did not think to ask</i></u>	.08	0.052** (0.021)	0.060** (0.029)	0.057* (0.029)	0.045 (0.033)	0.007 (0.024)
<u><i>I did not think the company typically negotiated</i></u>	.21	-0.017 (0.024)	0.025 (0.051)	0.024 (0.052)	-0.113*** (0.039)	0.042 (0.032)
<u><i>I wanted to avoid a potentially uncomfortable situation</i></u>	.15	0.086** (0.034)	0.114* (0.059)	0.116* (0.059)	0.080 (0.052)	0.089*** (0.032)
Fixed Effects		Occ	Occ-Est	Occ-Est	Occ-Est	Occ
Outside Options Controls		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Family Status Controls		No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Including Non-Surveyed Firms		No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations		1076	445	442	407	1845

Note: This table analyzes workers' stated reasons for not negotiating. The sample includes workers who joined their firm in the previous three years, and report they did not ask the firm to improve its initial offer at the time they joined. Column 1 reports the mean among male workers. The remaining columns report regression-adjusted gender gaps. Each regression controls for demographic characteristics and for the fixed effects indicated at the bottom of each column. The demographic controls include age, a quadratic in experience, and education dummies. The outside options controls are dummies for whether a worker said it would be "difficult", "easy", or "very easy" to find a job they preferred more. The family status controls include dummies for whether a worker is married and has children; we elicited this information in the follow-up survey. We allowed workers to select multiple reasons they failed to ask for more. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

Table G6: Reasons for Not Asking for a Raise in the Previous Six Months

	Male Mean		Female-Male Difference			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<u><i>I was satisfied with my salary</i></u>	.32	-0.030 (0.023)	0.019 (0.024)	0.014 (0.022)	-0.035 (0.034)	-0.031 (0.027)
<u><i>I did not think I would receive a meaningful increase</i></u>	.28	0.046** (0.020)	0.020 (0.023)	0.016 (0.025)	0.054 (0.035)	0.006 (0.030)
<u><i>I did not think to ask</i></u>	.14	0.033** (0.013)	0.057*** (0.015)	0.057*** (0.015)	0.008 (0.017)	-0.027 (0.023)
<u><i>I did not think the company typically negotiated</i></u>	.18	-0.071*** (0.014)	-0.095*** (0.017)	-0.091*** (0.017)	-0.084*** (0.023)	-0.062*** (0.021)
<u><i>I wanted to avoid a potentially uncomfortable situation</i></u>	.1	0.014 (0.014)	0.026 (0.022)	0.030 (0.023)	0.001 (0.018)	-0.013 (0.024)
<u><i>Not enough time had elapsed since my last salary increase</i></u>	.38	-0.053*** (0.020)	-0.017 (0.026)	-0.016 (0.028)	-0.095*** (0.035)	-0.025 (0.030)
Fixed Effects		Occ	Occ-Est	Occ-Est	Occ-Est	Occ
Outside Options Controls		No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Family Status Controls		No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Including Non-Surveyed Firms		No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Observations		3024	1935	1909	1097	4225

Note: This table analyzes workers' stated reasons for not asking for a raise in the previous six months. The sample includes workers who did not receive an outside offer in the previous six months and report they did not ask for a raise. Column 1 reports the mean among male workers. The remaining columns report regression-adjusted gender gaps. Each regression controls for demographic characteristics and for the fixed effects indicated at the bottom of each column. The demographic controls include age, a quadratic in experience, and education dummies. The outside options controls are dummies for whether a worker said it would be "difficult", "easy", or "very easy" to find a job they preferred more and an indicator for whether the worker reported that, in the previous six months, someone reached out to them to provide them with information on job opportunities. The family status controls include dummies for whether a worker is married and has children; we elicited this information in the follow-up survey. We allowed workers to select multiple reasons. Standard errors are clustered at the firm level. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

In the Previous Six Months. We see a similar pattern among incumbent workers: men are most likely to say they did not ask for a raise either because they were satisfied with their pay (32%), because they did not think it would result in a meaningful increase (28%) or because not enough time had lapsed since they had last done so (38%). As at the beginning of the spell, women are more likely to state that it did not occur to them to ask. They are much less likely to say that they did not think that their company typically re-negotiated pay, suggesting that information is not a plausible reason women fail to negotiate.

Discussion. Together these results suggest that women do not fail to negotiate because they think that they will be unsuccessful or because they are more likely to think that their firm does not negotiate. Rather, they are less likely to ask for more because they find it uncomfortable to do so or because they do not think to ask. The results suggest that increasing the salience of negotiations, or increasing workers' comfort in negotiations, may be effective ways to close the gender gap in asking for more. Future work could do more to tease apart the different mechanisms.

G.5 Vignette Experiment in the Follow-Up Survey

To understand whether women are hesitant to negotiate because they anticipate they will be less successful, we embedded a series of vignettes into the follow-up survey. The results of these experiments are consistent with workers' stated reasons for not negotiating: we find no evidence that either men or women think that women are more likely to face backlash if they ask for more. If anything, women are more likely to suggest that the hypothetical worker should negotiate (regardless of gender).

Vignettes. Following the methodology in Haegele (2024), we prompted respondents that we were interested in the career advice they would give others and then randomized whether we asked them about "Sophie" or "Matthias", which are common female and male names. We chose to ask about Sophie or Matthias instead of asking about the workers themselves to avoid concerns relating to desirability bias. All vignettes focused on on-the-job renegotiation because, as documented in Section 4.3, workers are more likely to receive and reject an outside offer than they are to receive an outside offer and move to that firm.

The first vignette told workers:

"Imagine you are approached by {Sophie/Matthias} who has been working at a similar company and in a similar position as you. {Sophie/Matthias} tells you that {she/he} received an offer from another company that is {10%/20%} above {her/his} current wage.

Suppose {Sophie/Matthias} would prefer to stay at their current company, what do you think they should do?"

Workers could select from four options: (a) Nothing, (b) Tell their employer about this without explicitly asking about a raise, (c) Bring up the possibility of a salary increase, aiming for a partial match with the outside offer, (d) Definitely request a salary increase, aiming for a full match with the outside offer.

To avoid the concern that workers may make different inferences about Sophie and Matthias' outside offers, we specified the gap in wages to be either 10% or 20% above the worker's current wage. We set a maximum of 20% as our initial results revealed that workers rarely ask for wage increases of more than this amount. To avoid the concern that workers may believe there are gender differences in willingness to move, we specified that both Sophie and Matthias want to stay at the incumbent firm.

After workers provided their advice, we informed them that Sophie/Matthias had decided to ask their firm to match the {10%/20%} increase associated with the outside offer. To test whether workers believe there are gender differences in the likelihood of success, we then asked:

“If {Sophie/Matthias} asks {her/his} current employer to adjust {her/his} current salary to match the outside offer, how large do you think is the probability that the company would match the request? ”

We prompted workers to type in a number between 0% and 100%.

Finally, we elicited whether workers believe that asking for more has negative repercussions by asking: “Suppose {Sophie/Matthias} asks {her/his} current employer to adjust {her/his} current salary to their outside offer. How likely do you think it is that their current employer will perceive this negotiation attempt negatively?” Workers could select from four options: (a) Very unlikely, (b) Unlikely, (c) Likely, (d) Very likely.⁵⁷

Randomization Assessment and Validity. Appendix Table G7 confirms that the randomization of both the wage offer and the provided name was successful. Appendix Table G8 suggests that the variation we introduced in the scenarios was indeed salient to respondents: workers are more hesitant to ask and are more negative about success probabilities and potential repercussions when we prompt them with a higher offer (20% vs 10% of the current wage).

Empirical Results. Appendix Table G8 summarizes the results of this vignette experiment. Columns 1 to 4 report results which pool workers who saw the Sophie and Matthias vignettes; Column 5 reports results for workers who saw the Sophie vignette; and Column 6 reports results for workers who saw the Matthias vignette.

Panel A shows that most workers think that Sophie or Matthias should bring up the possibility of a salary increase, asking for a partial or full match (89%), and that workers give the same advice, regardless of the gender of the hypothetical worker. Panel B shows that a reasonable share of workers believe that Sophie or Matthias should explicitly ask for a full salary match; workers are somewhat less likely to recommend this if the vignette specifies that the outside offer is 20% above Sophie/Matthias' current salary. This does not reflect the fact that workers think that it would be less likely the worker's request would be successful (Panel C). Rather, Panel D shows that workers are more likely to say that the larger ask (matching an outside offer with a 20% raise) is more likely to be perceived in a negative light (relative to the smaller ask).

There is no evidence that women are less likely to recommend negotiation (either overall or to Sophie in particular) or that men and women think that Sophie will be less successful in her attempts to increase her salary. Panel A shows that women are significantly more likely to say that

⁵⁷To avoid priming workers, we randomized the order of the second and third vignette in the survey. We did not see significant differences across randomization groups.

Table G7: Vignette Experiment: Randomization Assessment

	Outside Offer		
	Wage	Sophie	N
	(1)	(2)	(3)
<u>Demographics</u>			
Female	0.92	0.83	3692
Age	0.30	0.48	3692
German Citizen	0.51	0.65	3692
College Degree	0.92	0.09	3692
Apprenticeship	0.71	0.26	3692
<u>Employment</u>			
Daily Wage (Allocated)	0.93	0.85	3690
Hours (Survey)	0.82	0.07	3692
CBA Covered (Survey)	0.63	0.39	3585
Manufacturing Sector	0.78	0.62	3692
Retail Sector	0.04	0.70	3692
Professional Sector	0.70	0.29	3692

Note: This table assesses the randomization of (1) the provided wages and (2) the provided name within the vignette included in the follow-up survey. We separately regress each characteristic indicated in the left column on either (1) an indicator for whether the worker saw that the fictional individual received a 20% (rather than 10%) offer from the outside firm or (2) an indicator for whether the worker saw Sophie rather than Matthias. We then test whether the included indicator is equal to zero. This table reports the p-values from these tests.

the worker should ask for a raise than men (Column 3 shows a 5 percentage point gap). Panel B shows that this is also true when considering whether to advise the worker to explicitly ask for a full match. Panel C shows that neither men nor women think that Sophie has a lower probability of success if she were to ask. Panel D further shows that neither men nor women think that Sophie is more likely to have her request seen in a negative light.

Discussion. These results are consistent with workers' stated reasons for not negotiating. In particular, we found that women were not more likely (if anything they were less likely) to say that they chose not to negotiate because they thought they would be unsuccessful. The vignette experiments confirm that men and women do not think that Sophie will be less successful, and that women are not generally more pessimistic about the probability of success. If anything, women are more likely to suggest that negotiation is the best course of action. The fact that many fail to negotiate, due to a desire to avoid "uncomfortable" situations, suggests that efforts to change how bargaining interactions occur or efforts to teach workers how to negotiate may be effective. Such interventions would need to be targeted at workers for whom bargaining is relevant: workers who are not at the start of their careers. This is an interesting direction for future work.

Table G8: Experimental Results from the Vignette Experiment

	Pooled Vignettes				Sophie	Matthias
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
A. Bring Up Possibility of a Salary Increase or Ask for a Match (0/1)						
1 {20% Outside Offer}	0.010 (0.010)			0.010 (0.010)	0.000 (0.014)	0.019 (0.014)
1 {Sophie}		-0.000 (0.010)		-0.000 (0.010)		
Female			0.048*** (0.010)	0.048*** (0.010)	0.055*** (0.013)	0.041*** (0.014)
Constant	0.894*** (0.007)	0.900*** (0.007)	0.884*** (0.006)	0.879*** (0.010)	0.882*** (0.012)	0.876*** (0.012)
Observations	3655	3655	3655	3655	1871	1784
B. Ask Employer to Match the Outside Offer (0/1)						
1 {20% Outside Offer}	-0.030** (0.013)			-0.030** (0.013)	-0.019 (0.018)	-0.041** (0.019)
1 {Sophie}		0.022* (0.013)		0.022* (0.013)		
Female			0.042*** (0.015)	0.042*** (0.015)	0.029 (0.020)	0.056*** (0.022)
Constant	0.221*** (0.010)	0.195*** (0.009)	0.192*** (0.008)	0.197*** (0.012)	0.195*** (0.014)	0.220*** (0.015)
Observations	3655	3655	3655	3655	1871	1784
C. Probability of Success if Ask for a Match (0-100)						
1 {20% Outside Offer}	-0.885 (0.840)			-0.892 (0.839)	-0.897 (1.166)	-0.890 (1.210)
1 {Sophie}		-0.052 (0.840)		-0.062 (0.840)		
Female			1.926** (0.894)	1.929** (0.895)	2.137* (1.231)	1.712 (1.302)
Constant	44.125*** (0.598)	43.702*** (0.583)	43.071*** (0.511)	43.552*** (0.789)	43.490*** (0.933)	43.558*** (0.953)
Observations	3641	3641	3641	3641	1862	1779
D. Asking for a Match Will be Perceived Negatively (0/1)						
1 {20% Outside Offer}	0.039** (0.017)			0.039** (0.017)	0.037 (0.023)	0.041* (0.024)
1 {Sophie}		-0.026 (0.017)		-0.025 (0.017)		
Female			0.008 (0.018)	0.008 (0.018)	0.011 (0.025)	0.005 (0.025)
Constant	0.461*** (0.012)	0.493*** (0.012)	0.478*** (0.010)	0.471*** (0.015)	0.471*** (0.018)	0.445*** (0.019)
Observations	3652	3652	3652	3652	1869	1783

Note: This table presents regressions which analyze the vignette experiment included in the follow-up survey. The outcome variables are indicated in the panel titles. The regressions include only the covariates indicated in the rows. Robust standard errors are in parentheses. Levels of significance: * 10%, ** 5%, and *** 1%.

H Survey Instruments

H.1 Firm Survey

H.1.1 English Translation of Questionnaire

We'll begin by asking you general questions about compensation strategies at your company. For the entire survey, please focus your responses on full-time positions only.

1. Are there some positions at your company that are covered by a collective bargaining agreement?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
2. When your company advertises a job, what type of compensation information is usually included in the public job posting?
 - (a) No information is provided
 - (b) Compensation level (e.g. CBA group)
 - (c) Compensation range (in Euros)
 - (d) Exact compensation amount (in Euros)
3. When your company advertises a job, what type of compensation information is usually included in the internal job posting?
 - (a) Not applicable: we do not have a separate internal job board
 - (b) No information is provided
 - (c) Compensation level (e.g. CBA group)
 - (d) Compensation range (in Euros)
 - (e) Exact compensation amount (in Euros)
4. Are external candidates usually asked to specify their salary expectations in the application/interview process?
 - (a) Yes, it is mandatory for candidates to specify their salary expectations
 - (b) Yes, but it is optional for candidates to specify their salary expectations
 - (c) No
5. Companies use different compensation strategies to determine the fixed compensation for external candidates. First, we are interested in how your company usually determines the first salary offer made to a candidate for a specific position. We are only interested in positions not covered by collective bargaining agreements. Can you make a higher-than-usual first salary offer if the person has high qualifications/fit for the position?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
6. Can you make a higher-than-usual first salary offer if the recruitment appears difficult (e.g. because the person states high compensation expectations or has offers from other companies) ?
 - (a) Yes

(b) No

7. Is there usually scope for negotiation after your company has made the first offer

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

8. Now, please think back to the last 10 external candidates that you have knowledge of and to whom your company made offers. What do you guess is the share of these external candidates who ultimately received a final compensation offer that was higher than your company's first offer?

(a) 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

9. Now we'll focus on how your company conducts salary negotiations.

We are interested in four specific employee groups:

1. Labor market entrants with no or little prior work experience
2. Employees with work experience, but without managerial responsibility
3. Managers
4. Employees in hard-to-fill bottleneck occupation (excluding top executives)

Since the definition of group 4 is very company-specific, we would like to know which position in your company is most likely to represent a hard-to-fill bottleneck occupation (e.g. IT specialists, sales management). Please indicate the job title of that position: _____

We ask you to answer the following four questions separately for each group. Please focus your answers only on full-time positions.

We are first interested in the scope of salary negotiations with external candidates.

10. How much more could a person maximally receive compared to the fixed compensation you would have offered based on the person's qualification/fit for the position alone?

	0% No adjustment possible	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	More than 40%
Labor market entrants						
Employees without managerial responsibility						
Managers						
Employees in bottleneck occupations([Q9])						

11. What is the most your company could possibly offer in terms of an additional special payment to recruit external candidates (e.g. bonus, stock grant)? Please exclude any such special payments that are typically provided to all candidates. Please indicate the maximum amount of the special payment in percent, compared to the annual fixed compensation of the position.

	0% No special payment	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	More than 40%
Labor market entrants						
Employees without managerial responsibility						
Managers						
Employees in bottleneck occupations([Q9])						

12. Now, we are interested in how much wage offers for a given position differ at your company. For each employee group, imagine 10 candidates. All of the candidates have the same qualification and fit. However, they differ in their stated salary expectations and in offers from other companies. What do you think the gap would be between the highest and lowest final offer your company would make to these candidates (i.e. after incorporating potential negotiations)?

	0% All offers are the same	Highest offer is 1-10% higher than the lowest	Highest offer is 11-20% higher than the lowest	Highest offer is 21-30% higher than the lowest	Highest offer is more than 30% higher than the lowest
Labor market entrants					
Employees without managerial responsibility					
Managers					
Employees in bottleneck occupations([Q6])					

13. What do you think the gap would be between the highest and lowest final compensation offer your company would make to these candidates?

	0% All offers are the same	Highest offer is 1-10% higher than the lowest	Highest offer is 11-20% higher than the lowest	Highest offer is 21-30% higher than the lowest	Highest offer is more than 30% higher than the lowest
Labor market entrants					
Employees without managerial responsibility					
Managers					
Employees in bottleneck occupations([Q9])					

14. In your opinion, what contributes the most to the differences between final compensation offers for equally qualified candidates? We are only interested in experienced employees without managerial responsibility. The majority of differences in final offers result ...

- (a) from differences in first offers
- (b) from negotiations following the first offer

- (c) equally from differences in first offers and from negotiations
- (d) There usually are no differences in final offers.

15. At your company, are the following job benefits more negotiable than fixed compensation? If a benefit is not relevant for your company, please choose "Not applicable."

	Yes, more negotiable than fixed compensation	No, not more negotiable than fixed compensation	Not applicable
Flexible work/vacation days			
Commute and moving costs/ company car			
Further education and training			
Childcare subsidy			

Now we'll focus on salary negotiations with existing employees.

16. Suppose an employee at your company receives an external offer from another company and requests a salary increase. What is the maximum percentage by which your firm could possibly increase the fixed compensation (without changing the person's tasks) in order to retain the person?

	0% No adjustment possible	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	More than 40%
Labor market entrants						
Employees without managerial responsibility						
Managers						
Employees in bottleneck occupations([Q9])						

In the final part of the survey, we are interested in how your company adjusts compensation in practice.

17. Suppose your company's financial situation has not changed relative to the preceding year, but prices are rising relatively quickly (i.e. inflation is high). In this situation, how would your company adjust the fixed compensation for employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements? Fixed compensation is ...

- (a) not adjusted
- (b) adjusted at the next date specified in a pre-determined schedule
- (c) adjusted as soon as possible
- (d) only adjusted if other firms in your sector/region adjust their compensation

18. When determining compensation for new hires, how much information do decision makers at your company have about how much your competitors pay? The decision makers ...

- (a) do not know how our compensation ranges compare to competitors
- (b) have information on whether our compensation ranges are high or low relative to the market
- (c) have information on whether our compensation ranges are high or low relative to specific competitors

- (d) have detailed information on compensation ranges for specific competitors
19. Which sources does your company regularly use to collect information on compensation paid in your industry or region? Please select all that apply.
- We do not compare our compensation to other companies
 - Informal discussions with previous coworkers or industry contacts
 - Free sources (e.g. Glassdoor, kununu)
 - Paid sources (e.g. consulting companies)
 - Internal research
20. Which of the following describes common practices at your company? Please select all that apply.
- Employees are asked to treat their salary as confidential (e.g. in interactions with colleagues)
 - At the request of employees, HR provides information about the procedures / rules used to determine compensation in the company
 - At the request of employees, HR provides information on the compensation structure in the company (e.g. compensation amount in certain salary ranges)
 - At the request of employees, HR provides specific figures on compensation in certain positions
21. Does your company have a company-wide compensation structure used to systematically grade positions?
- (a) Yes
(b) No
22. Does your company regularly evaluate the internal compensation structure?
- (a) Yes
(b) No, not yet but planned
(c) No, and also not planned
23. In order to complete the information collected, the Ifo Institute would like to include data in the evaluation of the survey that is already available at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB) in the form of company and personal data. The IAB is a special department of the Federal Employment Agency (BA) which, as part of its statutory mandate, examines the functioning of the labor market, as well as employment opportunities and living conditions in a dynamically changing world from a purely scientific point of view. The linking of the data shortens the scope of this survey. All information is treated with strict confidentiality and statutory data protection is fully guaranteed at all times, even when the data is linked. I agree to the linking of my details with company and personal data available at the Institute for Employment Research (IAB).
- (a) Yes
(b) No
24. If you have any suggestions or criticism about the survey, you can insert them here: : _____

H.1.2 Original German Questionnaire

Wir beginnen mit allgemeinen Fragen zu Vergütungsstrategien in Ihrem Unternehmen. Bitte beachten Sie, dass sich die gesamte Umfrage ausschließlich auf Vollzeitstellen bezieht.

1. Gibt es Stellen in Ihrem Unternehmen, die eine Tarifbindung haben?
 - (a) Ja
 - (b) Nein
2. Wenn Ihr Unternehmen eine Stelle ausschreibt, welche Art von Vergütungsinformationen enthält die öffentliche Stellenausschreibung üblicherweise?
 - (a) Es werden keine Informationen bereitgestellt
 - (b) Vergütungsstufe (z.B. Tarifgruppe)
 - (c) Vergütungsspanne (in Euro)
 - (d) Konkrete Vergütung (in Euro)
3. Wenn Ihr Unternehmen eine Stelle ausschreibt, welche Art von Vergütungsinformationen enthält die interne Stellenausschreibung üblicherweise?
 - (a) Nichtzutreffend: Wir haben keine interne Jobbörse
 - (b) Es werden keine Informationen bereitgestellt
 - (c) Vergütungsstufe (z.B. Tarifgruppe)
 - (d) Vergütungsspanne (in Euro)
 - (e) Konkrete Vergütung (in Euro)
4. Werden in Ihrem Unternehmen externe Kandidat*innen in der Regel im Bewerbungs-/Interviewprozess gebeten, ihre Gehaltsvorstellungen anzugeben?
 - (a) Ja, die Angabe von Gehaltsvorstellungen ist verpflichtend
 - (b) Ja, aber die Angabe von Gehaltsvorstellungen ist optional
 - (c) Nein
5. Unternehmen verfolgen unterschiedliche Strategien, um die feste Vergütung für externe Kandidat*innen zu bestimmen. Zunächst interessiert uns, wie Ihr Unternehmen in der Regel das erste Vergütungsangebot ermittelt, das einer Person für eine bestimmte Stelle gemacht wird. Wir interessieren uns hierbei nur für Stellen ohne Tarifbindung. Ist es möglich, ein überdurchschnittliches erstes Vergütungsangebot zu machen, falls die Person eine hohe Qualifikation/Eignung für die Stelle hat?
 - (a) Ja
 - (b) Nein
6. Ist es möglich, ein überdurchschnittliches erstes Vergütungsangebot zu machen, falls die Rekrutierung schwierig erscheint (z.B. weil die Person hohe Gehaltserwartungen äußert oder der Person Angebote anderer Unternehmen vorliegen).
 - (a) Ja
 - (b) Nein
7. Besteht nach dem ersten Angebot Ihres Unternehmens in der Regel noch Verhandlungsspielraum? Wir interessieren uns hierbei nur für Stellen ohne Tarifbindung.

- (a) Ja
- (b) Nein

8. Denken Sie nun bitte an die letzten 10 externen Kandidat*innen, von denen Sie Kenntnis haben und denen Ihr Unternehmen ein Angebot gemacht hat. Was schätzen Sie, welcher Anteil der externen Kandidat*innen hat letztendlich ein finales Vergütungsangebot erhalten, das höher war als das erste Angebot Ihres Unternehmens?

(c) 0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

9. Jetzt geht es darum, wie Ihr Unternehmen Gehaltsverhandlungen führt. Wir interessieren uns dabei für vier bestimmte Mitarbeitergruppen:

1. Berufsanfänger ohne oder mit wenig vorheriger Berufserfahrung
2. Mitarbeiter mit Berufserfahrung, aber ohne Führungsverantwortung
3. Führungskräfte
4. Mitarbeiter in schwer besetzbaren Engpassberufen (außer Top Management)

Da die Definition von Gruppe 4 sehr unternehmensspezifisch ist, möchten wir gerne wissen, welche Stelle in Ihrem Unternehmen am ehesten einen schwer besetzbaren Engpassberuf darstellt (z.B. Fachinformatik, Vertriebsleitung).

Bitte geben Sie den Job-Titel dieser Stelle an: _____

Wir bitten Sie, die folgenden vier Fragen separat für jede Gruppe zu beantworten. Bitte beziehen Sie Ihre Antworten dabei ausschließlich auf Vollzeitstellen.

10. Wir interessieren uns zuerst für den Spielraum bei Gehaltsverhandlungen mit externen Kandidat*innen. Wie viel mehr könnte eine Person maximal erhalten, verglichen mit der festen Vergütung, die Sie allein aufgrund der Qualifikation/Eignung der Person für die Stelle angeboten hätten?

	0% Keine Anpassung möglich	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	Mehr als 40%
Berufsanfänger						
Mitarbeiter ohne Führungsverantwortung						
Führungskräfte						
Mitarbeiter in Engpassberufen ([Q9])						

11. Was könnte Ihr Unternehmen maximal als zusätzliche Sonderzahlung (z.B. Bonus, Aktienpaket) bieten, um externe Kandidat*innen zu rekrutieren? Bitte beziehen Sie nicht solche Sonderzahlungen mit ein, die üblicherweise allen Kandidat*innen angeboten werden. Bitte geben Sie die maximale Höhe der Sonderzahlung in Prozent, bezogen auf die jährliche feste Vergütung der Stelle, an.

	0% Keine Anpassung möglich	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	Mehr als 40%
Berufsanfänger						
Mitarbeiter ohne Führungsverantwortung						
Führungskräfte						
Mitarbeiter in Engpassberufen ([Q9])						

12. Nun interessiert uns, wie sehr sich Vergütungsangebote für eine bestimmte Stelle in Ihrem Unternehmen unterscheiden.

Stellen Sie sich bitte 10 Kandidat*innen pro Mitarbeitergruppe vor. Alle Kandidat*innen haben die gleiche Qualifikation und Eignung. Sie unterscheiden sich jedoch in den angegebenen Gehaltsvorstellungen und in Angeboten anderer Unternehmen.

Wie groß wäre Ihrer Meinung nach wohl der Abstand zwischen dem höchsten und niedrigsten ersten Vergütungsangebot, das Ihr Unternehmen diesen Kandidat*innen machen würde?

	0% All Angebote sind gleich hoch	Das höchste Angebot ist 1-10% höher als das niedrigste	Das höchste Angebot ist 11-20% höher als das niedrigste	Das höchste Angebot ist 21-30% höher als das niedrigste	Das höchste Angebot ist mehr als 30% höher als das niedrigste
Berufsanfänger					
Mitarbeiter ohne Führungsverantwortung					
Führungskräfte					
Mitarbeiter in Engpassberufen ([Q9])					

13. Wie groß wäre Ihrer Meinung nach der Abstand zwischen dem höchsten und niedrigsten finalen Vergütungsangebot, das Ihr Unternehmen diesen Kandidat*innen machen würde (d.h. nach Abschluss potentieller Verhandlungen)?

	0% All Angebote sind gleich hoch	Das höchste Angebot ist 1-10% höher als das niedrigste	Das höchste Angebot ist 11-20% höher als das niedrigste	Das höchste Angebot ist 21-30% höher als das niedrigste	Das höchste Angebot ist mehr als 30% höher als das niedrigste
Berufsanfänger					
Mitarbeiter ohne Führungsverantwortung					
Führungskräfte					
Mitarbeiter in Engpassberufen ([Q9])					

14. Welche Ursachen sind Ihrer Meinung nach für den Großteil der Unterschiede zwischen finalen Vergütungsangeboten für gleichermaßen geeignete Kandidat*innen verantwortlich? Wir interessieren uns

hierbei nur für erfahrene Mitarbeiter ohne Führungsverantwortung. Der Großteil der Unterschiede in finalen Angeboten entsteht ...

- (a) durch Unterschiede zwischen den Erstangeboten
- (b) durch Verhandlungen im Anschluss an das Erstangebot
- (c) gleichermaßen durch Unterschiede zwischen den Erstangeboten und durch Verhandlungen
- (d) Es gibt normalerweise keine Unterschiede zwischen finalen Angeboten.

15. Sind folgende sonstige Vergütungsbestandteile und Nebenleistungen in Ihrem Unternehmen verhandelbarer als die feste Vergütung? Wenn ein Bestandteil für Ihr Unternehmen nicht relevant ist, wählen Sie bitte "Nicht zutreffend".

	Ja, verhandelbarer als feste Vergütung	Nein, nicht verhandelbarer als feste Vergütung	Nicht zutreffend
Flexible Arbeitszeiten/ Urlaubstage			
Fahrt- und Umzugskosten/ Firmenwagen			
Fort- und Weiterbildung			
Kinderbetreuungszuschuss			

16. Jetzt geht es um Gehaltsverhandlungen mit bestehenden Mitarbeiter*innen. Angenommen, ein Mitarbeiter oder eine Mitarbeiterin Ihres Unternehmens erhält ein externes Angebot eines anderen Unternehmens und fordert eine Gehaltserhöhung. Um wie viel Prozent könnte Ihr Unternehmen die feste Vergütung maximal erhöhen (ohne die Aufgaben der Person zu ändern), um die Person zu halten?

	0% Keine Anpassung möglich	1-10%	11-20%	21-30%	31-40%	Mehr als 40%
Berufsanfänger						
Mitarbeiter ohne Führungsverantwortung						
Führungskräfte						
Mitarbeiter in Engpassberufen ([Q9])						

17. Im letzten Teil der Umfrage interessieren wir uns dafür, wie Ihr Unternehmen Vergütung in der Praxis anpasst. Angenommen, die finanzielle Situation Ihres Unternehmens hat sich im Vergleich zum Vorjahr nicht verändert, aber die Preise steigen relativ schnell (d.h. die Inflation ist hoch). Wie würde Ihr Unternehmen in dieser Situation die feste Vergütung für Mitarbeiter*innen ohne Tarifbindung anpassen? Die feste Vergütung wird ...

- (a) nicht angepasst
- (b) zum nächsten Termin im vorgegebenen Zeitplan angepasst
- (c) so schnell wie möglich angepasst
- (d) nur angepasst, falls andere Unternehmen in der Branche/Region ihre Vergütung anpassen

18. Wenn die Vergütung für Neueinstellungen festgelegt wird, wie viele Informationen haben Entschei-

dungsträger*innen in Ihrem Unternehmen darüber, wie viel Ihre Wettbewerber bezahlen? Die Entscheidungsträger*innen . . .

- (a) wissen nicht, wie unsere Vergütungsspannen im Vergleich zu Wettbewerbern abschneiden
- (b) wissen, ob unsere Vergütungsspannen im Verhältnis zum Markt hoch oder niedrig sind
- (c) wissen, ob unsere Vergütungsspannen im Vergleich zu spezifischen Wettbewerbern hoch oder niedrig sind
- (d) haben detaillierte Informationen zu Vergütungsspannen spezifischer Wettbewerber

19. Welche Quellen nutzt Ihr Unternehmen regelmäßig, um Informationen über Vergütung in Ihrer Branche oder Region zu sammeln? Bitte wählen Sie alle zutreffenden Antworten aus.

- Wir vergleichen unsere Vergütung nicht mit anderen Unternehmen
- Informelle Gespräche mit früheren Mitarbeiter*innen oder Branchenkontakten
- Kostenlose Quellen (z.B. Glassdoor, kununu)
- Kostenpflichtige Quellen (z.B. Beratungsunternehmen)
- Interne Recherche

20. Welche Aussagen beschreiben gängige Praktiken in Ihrem Unternehmen? Bitte wählen Sie alle zutreffenden Antworten aus.

- Mitarbeiter*innen werden gebeten, ihre Vergütung vertraulich zu behandeln (z.B. im Umgang mit Kollegen)
- Auf Anfrage teilt HR Informationen mit Mitarbeiter*innen darüber, mit welchen Verfahren/Regeln Vergütung im Unternehmen festgelegt wird
- Auf Anfrage gibt HR Mitarbeiter*innen Auskunft zur Vergütungsstruktur im Unternehmen (z.B. Informationen zu Gehaltsspannen)
- Auf Anfrage stellt HR Mitarbeiter*innen konkrete Zahlen zur Verfügung, wie hoch Gehälter für bestimmte Stellen sind

21. Existiert in Ihrem Unternehmen eine unternehmensweite Vergütungsstruktur, mit der Stellen systematisch bewertet werden?

- (a) Ja
- (b) Nein

22. Führt Ihr Unternehmen regelmäßig Bewertungen der internen Vergütungsstruktur durch?

- (a) Ja
- (b) Nein, noch nicht, aber geplant
- (c) Nein, und auch nicht geplant

23. Zur Vervollständigung der erhobenen Informationen möchte das ifo Institut Betriebs- und Personendaten einbeziehen, die bereits am Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB) vorliegen. Das IAB ist dabei eine besondere Dienststelle der Bundesagentur für Arbeit (BA), die im Rahmen ihres gesetzlichen Auftrags die Funktionsweise des Arbeitsmarkts, sowie die Erwerbchancen und Lebensbedingungen in einer sich dynamisch verändernden Welt aus rein wissenschaftlicher Sicht untersucht. Durch die Verknüpfung der Daten verkürzt sich der Umfang dieser Befragung. Alle

Angaben werden streng vertraulich behandelt und der gesetzliche Datenschutz ist auch bei Verknüpfung der Daten zu jedem Zeitpunkt in vollem Umfang gewährleistet. Ich stimme der Verknüpfung meiner Angaben mit Betriebs- und Personendaten, die am Institut für Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung (IAB) vorliegen, zu.

- (a) Ja
- (b) Nein

24. Was möchten Sie uns noch mitteilen? Hier finden Sie Platz für Anregungen oder Kritik zur Befragung: _____

H.2 Worker Bargaining Modules

H.2.1 English Translation of Questionnaire

Background Questions [The following questions were asked of individuals who reported they were not self-employed or non/un-employed]

1. When did you first join your current company?
 - (a) In the past 6 months
 - (b) 6-12 months ago
 - (c) 1-2 years ago
 - (d) 2-3 years ago
 - (e) >3 years ago
2. Is your current position covered by a CBA agreement (i.e. are you paid according to CBA)?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) I don't know
3. How many hours do you work in a typical week?
 - (a) {fill in}
4. During the past six months ...
 - ... have you done any of the following? Please select all that apply.
 - (a) Looked at job postings
 - (b) Updated public resume or employment information (e.g. Xing, LinkedIn)
 - (c) Reached out to people in my network for information about potential job opportunities
 - (d) Applied to a job at another company
5. During the past six months ...
 - ... did anyone reach out to you to provide information about potential job opportunities (e.g. sent you a job opening or offered to provide a referral)?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No

6. During the past six months ...
... did you receive any job offers from other companies?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No
7. During the past six months ...
... did your company offer you a salary increase without you asking?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No
8. During the past six months ...
... did you actively ask for an increase in salary?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No
9. In your opinion, how easy would it be for you to obtain a job offer from a different company that you would prefer to your current position?
- (a) a. Very Easy
 - (b) b. Easy
 - (c) c. Difficult
 - (d) d. Very difficult
10. Finally, we would like to ask you to assess yourself. Are you generally a person who is willing to take risks or do you try to avoid taking risks?
- Please choose a value on the scale below, where the value 0 means “not at all willing to take risks” and the value 10 means “very willing to take risks”.
- (a) 0 (Not at all willing to take risks) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (Very willing to take risks)

New Hire Module [The following questions were asked of individuals who reported they were not self-employed or non/un-employed and who had been in their current company for 3 or fewer years.]

We are now interested in how you started your **first** position at your **current** company.

1. During the application and hiring process, who suggested a concrete salary first?
- (a) I mentioned my salary expectations first without the company asking me to
 - (b) I mentioned my salary expectations after the company asked me to
 - (c) The company suggested a concrete salary first
2. [Q1==a | Q1==b] Once the company made a first offer, how did the offer compare to your salary expectations?
- (a) Lower
 - (b) The same
 - (c) Higher

3. After the company made you a salary offer, did you ask them to increase the salary?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
4. [Q3 == Yes] By how much did you ask them to increase the salary (compared to the company's offer)?
 - (a) 1-5%
 - (b) 6-10%
 - (c) 11-20%
 - (d) More than 20%
5. [Q3 == Yes] Did the company implement the salary increase you asked for?
 - (a) Yes, fully
 - (b) Yes, but only partially
 - (c) No
6. [Q3 == No] Why didn't you ask for a salary increase? Please select all that apply.
 - (a) I haven't thought about asking for a salary increase
 - (b) I had the impression that the company does not typically negotiate
 - (c) I was pretty sure I would not have been successful in getting a meaningful salary increase
 - (d) I wanted to avoid a potentially uncomfortable situation
 - (e) I was satisfied with the offered salary
7. Did your company improve your position in other ways (relative to the company's first offer)? Please select all that apply
 - (a) Vacation days or remote work
 - (b) Company car or commuting subsidy
 - (c) Training
 - (d) Childcare subsidy
 - (e) Bonus payment or stock options
 - (f) **No**, my position was not improved

Outside Offer Module [The following questions were asked of individuals who were not self-employed or non-/unemployed and who reported they had received an outside offer in the previous six months.]

1. How many job offers from other companies did you receive in the past six months?
 - (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3 or more
2. Think about the most recent offer from another company that you received. Who suggested a specific salary first?
 - (a) I mentioned my salary expectations first without the company asking me to
 - (b) I mentioned my salary expectations after the company asked me to
 - (c) The company made the first salary offer

3. [Q2==a | Q2==b] How did the first offer the company made you compare to your salary expectations?
 - (a) Lower
 - (b) The same
 - (c) Higher
4. How did the first offer compare to your salary at the time?
 - (a) Lower
 - (b) The same
 - (c) Higher
5. After that company made you a salary offer, did you ask them to increase the salary?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
6. [Q5 == Yes] By how much did you ask them to increase the salary (compared to the company's offer)?
 - (a) 1-5%
 - (b) 6-10%
 - (c) 11-20%
 - (d) More than 20%
7. [Q5 == Yes] Did the company implement the salary increase you asked for?
 - (a) Yes, fully
 - (b) Yes, but only partially
 - (c) No
8. Did you ask your employer at the time to increase your salary?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
9. [Q8==Yes] Did that company then increase your salary?
 - (a) Yes, my employer at the time offered more than the other company
 - (b) Yes, my employer at the time matched the offer of the other company
 - (c) Yes, but my employer at the time offered less than the other company
 - (d) No

Hypothetical Module [The following was asked of all workers. The range was randomized across workers.]

1. Suppose you wanted to change jobs and were applying to a new position in a different company. The job ad lists a salary range, which goes from {90/110}% to {120/140}% of your current salary. You are asked for your salary expectations. Relative to your salary, what do you say?
 - (a) {fill in}%
 - (b) I would not provide my salary expectations, even if asked

H.2.2 Original German Questionnaire

Background Questions [The following questions were asked of individuals who reported they were not self-employed or non/un-employed]

1. Seit wann sind Sie in Ihrem jetzigen Unternehmen beschäftigt?
 - (a) Seit weniger als 6 Monaten
 - (b) Seit 6-12 Monaten
 - (c) Seit 1-2 Jahren
 - (d) Seit 2-3 Jahren
 - (e) Seit mehr als 3 Jahren
2. Ist Ihre Stelle tarifgebunden (d.h. werden Sie nach Tarifvertrag bezahlt)?
 - (a) Ja
 - (b) Nein
 - (c) Ich weiß nicht
3. Wie viele Stunden arbeiten Sie in einer typischen Woche?
 - (a) {fill in}
4. In den vergangenen sechs Monaten...
... haben Sie Folgendes getan? Bitte wählen Sie alle zutreffenden Antworten aus.
 - (a) Stellenausschreibungen angesehen
 - (b) Aktualisierten Lebenslauf oder Beschäftigungsinformationen online gestellt (z.B. über Xing, LinkedIn)
 - (c) Personen in meinem Netzwerk kontaktiert, um Informationen zu potentiellen Jobangeboten zu erhalten
 - (d) Sich auf eine Stelle in einem anderen Unternehmen beworben
5. In den vergangenen sechs Monaten ...
... hat Sie jemand mit Informationen zu potentiellen Jobangeboten kontaktiert (z.B. Stellenausschreibungen zugeschickt oder Ihnen angeboten, eine Empfehlung für Sie auszusprechen)?
 - (a) Ja
 - (b) Nein
6. In den vergangenen sechs Monaten ...
... haben Sie Stellenangebote von anderen Unternehmen erhalten?
 - (a) Ja
 - (b) Nein
7. In den vergangenen sechs Monaten ...
... hat Ihr Unternehmen Ihnen eine Gehaltserhöhung angeboten, ohne dass Sie danach gefragt haben?
 - (a) Ja
 - (b) Nein
8. In den vergangenen sechs Monaten ...

... haben Sie proaktiv nach einer Gehaltserhöhung gefragt?

- (a) Ja
- (b) Nein

9. Was glauben Sie, wie einfach wäre es für Sie, ein Stellenangebot von einem anderen Unternehmen zu erhalten, das Sie Ihrer jetzigen Stelle vorziehen würden?

- (a) Sehr einfach
- (b) Einfach
- (c) Schwierig
- (d) Sehr schwierig

10. Abschließend interessiert uns Ihre Selbsteinschätzung. Sind Sie generell ein risikobereiter Mensch oder versuchen Sie Risiken zu vermeiden?

Verwenden Sie dazu bitte eine Skala von 0 bis 10. Der Wert 0 bedeutet „gar nicht risikobereit“ und der Wert 10 „sehr risikobereit“. Mit den Werten dazwischen können Sie Ihre Einschätzung abstimmen.

- (a) 0 (gar nicht risikobereit) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 (sehr risikobereit)

New Hire Module [The following questions were asked of individuals who reported they were not self-employed or non/un-employed and who had been in their current company for 3 or fewer years.]

Jetzt geht es darum, wie Sie Ihre **erste** Stelle in Ihrem **jetzigen** Unternehmen angetreten haben.

1. Wer hat im Bewerbungs- und Einstellungsprozess zuerst ein konkretes Gehalt vorgeschlagen?

- (a) Ich habe zuerst Gehaltsvorstellung geäußert, **ohne** dass mich das Unternehmen darum gebeten hat.
- (b) Ich habe Gehaltsvorstellung geäußert, **nachdem** mich das Unternehmen darum gebeten hat.
- (c) Das Unternehmen hat zuerst ein konkretes Gehalt vorgeschlagen.

2. [Q1==a | Q1==b] Als das Unternehmen Ihnen ein erstes Angebot gemacht hat, wie hoch war das Angebot im Vergleich zu Ihren Gehaltsvorstellungen?

- (a) Niedriger
- (b) Gleich hoch
- (c) Höher

3. Nachdem das Unternehmen Ihnen ein Gehaltsangebot gemacht hat, haben Sie nach einem höheren Gehalt gefragt?

- (a) Ja
- (b) Nein

4. [Q3 == Ja] Wie hoch war die Gehaltserhöhung, nach der Sie gefragt haben (im Vergleich zum Angebot des Unternehmens)?

- (a) 1-5%
- (b) 6-10%
- (c) 11-20%
- (d) Mehr als 20%

5. [Q3 == Ja] Hat das Unternehmen die Gehaltserhöhung umgesetzt, nach der Sie gefragt haben?
- (a) Ja, vollständig
 - (b) Ja, aber nur teilweise
 - (c) Nein
6. [Q3 == Nein] Warum haben Sie nach keiner Erhöhung des Gehalts gefragt? Bitte wählen Sie alle zutreffenden Antworten aus.
- (a) Ich habe nicht darüber nachgedacht, nach einer Gehaltserhöhung zu fragen.
 - (b) Mein Eindruck war, dass das Unternehmen normalerweise nicht verhandelt.
 - (c) Ich war mir ziemlich sicher, dass ich keine wesentliche Erhöhung bekommen hätte.
 - (d) Ich wollte eine womöglich unangenehme Situation vermeiden.
 - (e) Ich war mit dem angebotenen Gehalt zufrieden.
7. Hat das Unternehmen Ihre Stelle in anderer Weise verbessert (im Vergleich zum ersten Angebot des Unternehmens)? Bitte wählen Sie alle zutreffenden Antworten aus.
- (a) Urlaubstage/Homeoffice
 - (b) Firmenwagen/Fahrtkostenzuschuss
 - (c) Training/Weiterbildung
 - (d) Zuschuss zur Kinderbetreuung
 - (e) Bonuszahlung/Aktienoptionen
 - (f) **Nein**, meine Stelle wurde nicht verbessert.

Outside Offer Module [The following questions were asked of individuals who were not self-employed or non-/unemployed and who reported they had received an outside offer in the previous six months.]

1. Wie viele Stellenangebote von anderen Unternehmen haben Sie in den vergangenen sechs Monaten erhalten?
- (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3 oder mehr
2. Denken Sie nun an das letzte Stellenangebot, das Sie von einem anderen Unternehmen erhalten haben. Wer hat zuerst ein konkretes Gehalt vorgeschlagen?
- (a) Ich habe zuerst Gehaltsvorstellung geäußert, **ohne** dass mich das Unternehmen darum gebeten hat.
 - (b) Ich habe Gehaltsvorstellung geäußert, **nachdem** mich das Unternehmen darum gebeten hat.
 - (c) Das Unternehmen hat zuerst ein konkretes Gehalt vorgeschlagen.
3. [Q2==a | Q2==b] Wie hoch war das erste Angebot des Unternehmens im Vergleich zu Ihren Gehaltsvorstellungen?
- (a) Niedriger
 - (b) Gleich hoch
 - (c) Höher
4. Und wie hoch war das erste Angebot des Unternehmens im Vergleich zu Ihrem damaligen Gehalt?

- (a) Niedriger
 - (b) Gleich hoch
 - (c) Höher
5. Nachdem das Unternehmen Ihnen ein Gehaltsangebot gemacht hat, haben Sie nach einem höheren Gehalt gefragt?
- (a) Ja
 - (b) Nein
6. [Q5 == Ja] Wie hoch war die Gehaltserhöhung, nach der Sie gefragt haben (im Vergleich zum Angebot des Unternehmens)?
- (a) 1-5%
 - (b) 6-10%
 - (c) 11-20%
 - (d) Mehr als 20%
7. [Q5 == Ja] Hat das Unternehmen die Gehaltserhöhung umgesetzt, nach der Sie gefragt haben?
- (a) Ja, vollständig
 - (b) Ja, aber nur teilweise
 - (c) Nein
8. Haben Sie Ihren damaligen Arbeitgeber nach einer Gehaltserhöhung gefragt
- (a) Ja
 - (b) Nein
9. [Q8==Ja] Konnten Sie eine Gehaltserhöhung bei Ihrem damaligen Arbeitgeber erreichen?
- (a) Ja, mein damaliger Arbeitgeber hat das andere Unternehmen überboten.
 - (b) Ja, mein damaliger Arbeitgeber hat gleichviel geboten wie das andere Unternehmen.
 - (c) Ja, aber mein damaliger Arbeitgeber hat weniger geboten als das andere Unternehmen.
 - (d) Nein

Hypothetical Module [The following was asked of all workers. The range was randomized across workers.]

1. Angenommen, Sie wollten den Job wechseln und bewerben sich auf eine neue Stelle in einem anderen Unternehmen. Die Stellenanzeige listet eine Gehaltsspanne, die von {90/110}% bis {120/140}% Ihres aktuellen Gehalts reicht.

Sie werden nach Ihren Gehaltsvorstellungen gefragt. Was geben Sie an, relativ zu Ihrem aktuellen Gehalt?

- (a) {fill in}%
- (b) Ich würde meine Gehaltsvorstellungen nicht angeben, auch wenn ich danach gefragt werde.