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# IWH-FDI-Micro-Database

## Representativeness

### Survey 2009

**In Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and  
East Germany (including Berlin)**

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## 1. Representativeness of the East German sample

In the following section, the representativeness of the survey 2009 will be discussed for each population. The survey will be split into two groups; on the one hand East German enterprises having one or more multinational investor(s). On the other hand, we will consider the population of East German enterprises holding capital shares abroad. The representativeness analysis of the samples will be done by analyzing the employment size, the industry of the enterprises, the regional distribution and the ownership structure. In order to check the identity between the distribution of the sample and the population, a Chi-square-test will be applied. If the test statistics does not exceed the significance level of 5%, the null hypotheses will be rejected. In this case, one can assume that the sample is exposed to a different distribution compared to its population.

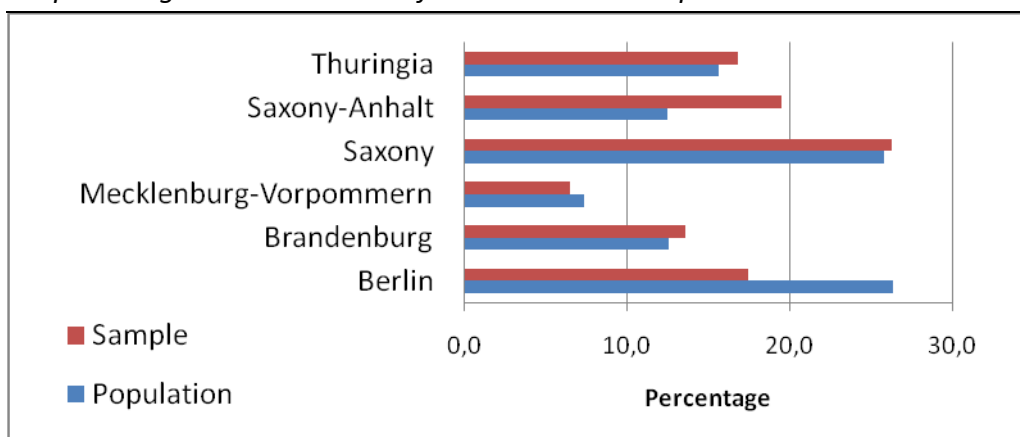
### 1.1 Investors in East Germany

#### 1.1.1 Multinational investors

The majority of the enterprises with a multinational investor (see table A1 and graph 1) is located in Berlin (26.3%) followed by Saxony (25.7%), while the federal state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern hosts only a share of 7.4% multinational investors. The states of Thuringia (15.6%), Brandenburg (12.5%), and Saxony-Anhalt (12.5%) account for the rest of the East German population with a multinational investor.

Compared to the population of East German enterprises with a multinational investor, the regional figures of the sample show that companies in Berlin are underweight (-8.9%), while the amount of enterprises in Saxony-Anhalt is overweight (+7.0%). The Chi-square-test indicates that the regional distribution of the sample differs significantly from the distribution of the population.

*Graph 1: Regional distribution of East German enterprises with a multination investor*

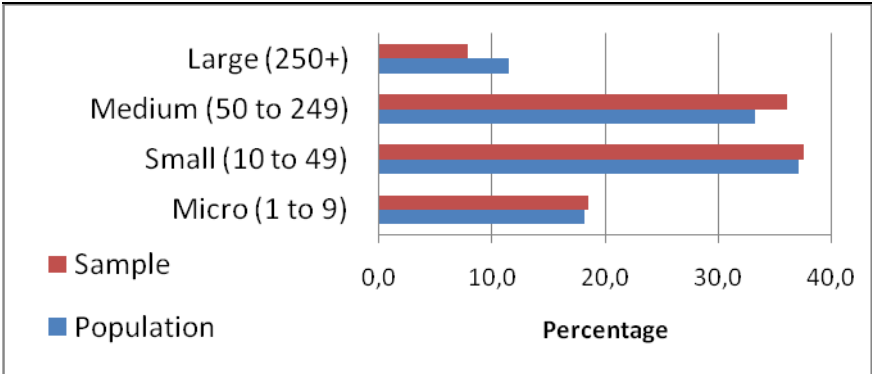


Source: IWH 2009

Following the regional distribution sorted by ROR<sup>1</sup>, one can see that Berlin attracts most of the foreign investments, while the region of Altmark accounts for only 0.5% of the multinational affiliates in East Germany. Furthermore, the figures show distinct regional agglomerations (see table A2). In Saxony, nearly two thirds of the enterprises with a multinational investor are located either in the region around Dresden (Oberes Elbtal/Westerzgebirge, 8.2%) or in the region surrounding Leipzig (Westsachsen, 5.9%). In Thuringia, the same structure can be observed since Ostthüringen and Mittelthüringen account for 10% of the population and for 66% of the enterprises of the federal state. In Saxony-Anhalt, the regions around Halle/S. (4.5%) and Magdeburg (4.9%) host three quarter of the state’s population. In Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the regions of the Havelland-Fläming (4.4%) and Westmecklenburg (2.4%) attract most of the regions’ multinational investments. Compared to the population, the region of Berlin is underweight (-8.9%), while the region of Halle is overrepresented (+4.8%). The sample’s deviation from its population is sufficient to reject the null hypothesis of an identical distribution.

The majority of the population of East German enterprises with a multinational investor is classified as a micro- or small-sized enterprise with less than 50 employees (see table A9 and graph 2). The shares of large companies and medium-sized enterprises account for 11.5% or 33.2% of the population, respectively. In comparison with the complete East German economy, the enterprises with a multinational investor are considerably bigger. In addition to the regional figures above, these figures indicate a structural impact of multinational companies investing in East Germany. In the sample, medium-sized enterprises are overweight (+2.9%), while large companies are underrepresented (-3.6%). According to the Chi-Square test statistics, the null hypothesis of an identical distribution can be rejected.

*Graph 2: Distribution per employment size of East German enterprises with a multination investor.*



Source: IWH 2009

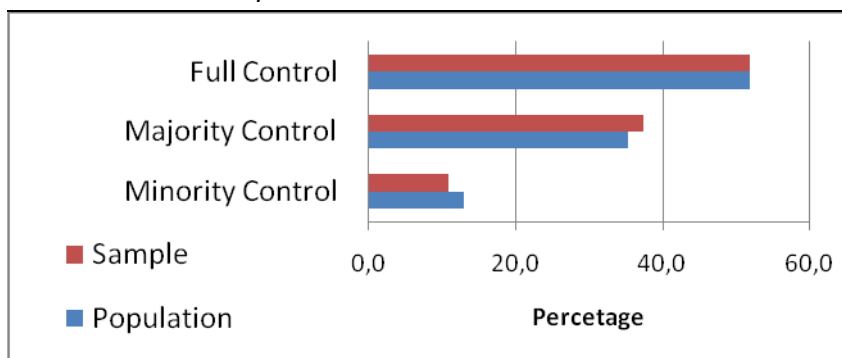
Most of the multinational affiliates (54.5%) belong to the service sector, while the rest (45.5%) of the enterprises are part of the industrial production. This distribution remains nearly identical in the sample. Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis cannot be rejected (see table A13). Considering the sectoral distribution sorted by the 2-digit WZ 2003 Code

<sup>1</sup> ROR is an abbreviation for Raumordnungsregionen, which divides East Germany into 23 regions.

(see table A14), the largest share of enterprises having a multinational investor belong to the sector of business service providers (WZ 2003 Code 74, 14.3%), followed by the wholesale sector (code 51) with a share of 10.9%. The sectors of metal processing (code 28, 6.5%) and mechanical engineering (code 29, 6.4%) are the strongest branches among the industrial production. Compared to the corresponding population, the sectors 25, 73, and 90 are overweight, while the sectors 74, 15, 72, and 22 are slightly underweight in the sample. According to these deviations, the assumption of an identical distribution is rejected.

The figures of the ownership structure depending on the capital share held by the investor, show that more than half of the East German enterprises with a multinational investor (51.8%) are absolutely owned by their investor (see table A21 and graph 3).<sup>2</sup> An additional share of 35.3% of the multinational investors hold a majority control over their affiliates in East Germany, while 12.9% of the investors hold a minority control. As the sample's deviation from its population is relatively small, the null hypothesis of an identical distribution cannot be rejected.

*Graph 3: Distribution of East German enterprises with a multinational investor sorted by ownership structure.*



Source: IWH 2009

### 1.1.2 Foreign Investors

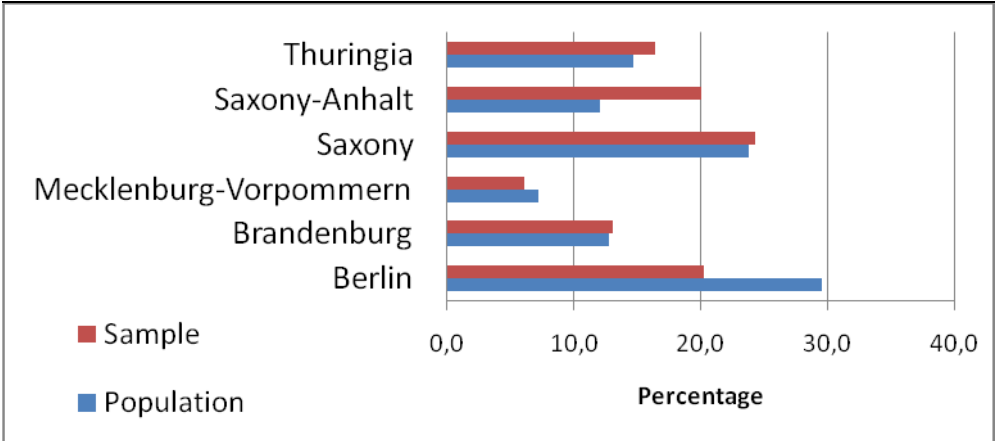
A population share of 29.5% of East German enterprises with a foreign investor is located in Berlin, followed by the federal states of Saxony (23.8%), Thuringia (14.7%), Brandenburg (12.8%), Saxony-Anhalt (12.0%), and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (7.2%) (see table A2 and graph 4). In the corresponding sample of the survey, Berlin is underrepresented (-8.8%), while Saxony-Anhalt is overweight (+7.8%). These differences are enough to reject the null hypothesis of an identical distribution.

On a regional level following the ROR described above, the distribution is exposed to distinct differences, as the share of the region of Berlin (29.5%) is nearly 60-times larger than the share of the region of Altmark (0.5%) (see table A2). The agglomeration tendencies among enterprises with a foreign investor still can be observed, they even seem to be more pronounced as the ones observed among the enterprises with a multinational investor.

<sup>2</sup> The difference between direct and indirect is neglected for this representativeness analysis.

Hence, it seems to be attractive to conclude that agglomeration tendencies are stronger among foreign investors than among investors coming from West Germany. In Saxony, the regions around Dresden (7.9%) and Leipzig (5.5%) are the driving forces of the federal state, while the regions of Ostthüringen (5.3%) and Mittelthüringen (4.5%) attract the majority of the foreign investments in the state of Thuringia. In Saxony-Anhalt, the regions around the cities of Halle/S. (4.3%) and Magdeburg (4.6%) account for three quarter of the federal state’s FDI, while the regions of Havelland-Fläming (4.5%) and Westmecklenburg (2.4%) host the largest share of foreign investors in the state of Brandenburg or Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, respectively. In the sample, the region of Halle (+5.6%) is overrepresented at the expense of the share of Berlin (-9.3%). Due to the distributional difference between the sample and the population, the assumption of an identical distribution is rejected.

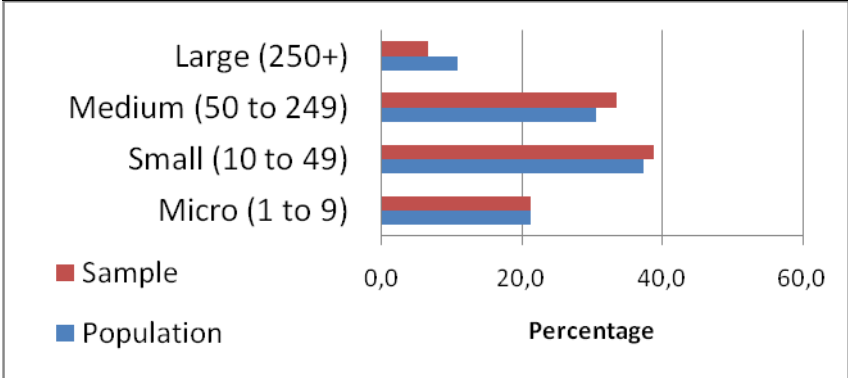
Graph 4: Regional distribution of East German enterprises with a foreign investor



Source: IWH 2009

Regarding the population of enterprises with a foreign investor ordered by employment size (see table A10 and graph 5), 37.4% of the firms are classified as small enterprises, followed by medium-sized firms with a share of 30.6% and large companies accounting for 10.8% of the population. In the sample, medium-sized firms are overweight (+2.9%) at the expense of large companies (-4.1%). Due to these deviations, the null hypothesis is rejected.

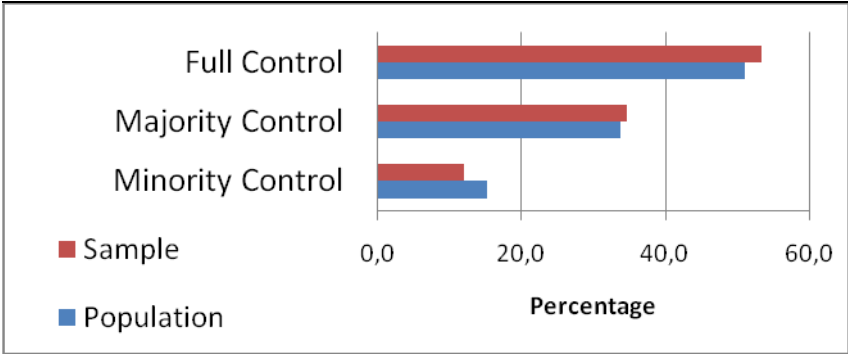
Graph 5: Distribution per employment size of East German enterprises with a foreign investor



Source: IWH 2009

Among East German enterprises with a foreign investor, a share of 57.9% belongs to the service sector, while 42.1% of the population’s enterprises are part of the industrial sector. The deviation between the population and the sample is relatively small. Hence, the distributional difference can be neglected. The analysis of the sectoral distribution of foreign affiliates in East Germany basing on the 2-digit WZ 2003 Code (see table A15) leads to nearly the same results as the analysis of multinational affiliates, since business service providers (code 74, 15.6%) and the wholesale enterprises (code 51, 11.1%) account for the largest shares among East German enterprises with a foreign investor. The former one is underweight in the sample (-1.7%) in favor of the sector of metal production (code 28, +1.9%). The distributional differences lead to a rejection of the hypothesis of an identical distribution.

*Graph 6: Distribution of East German enterprises with a foreign investor sorted by ownership structure*



Source: IWH 2009

The distribution of FDI in East Germany sorted by the ownership structure (see table A22 and graph 6 shows that 33.4% of the foreign investors hold a majority control in East Germany. An additional share of 51.0% of the East German enterprises is even completely owned by its foreign investor. As the sample hardly deviates from the corresponding population, the assumption of an identical distribution is not rejected.

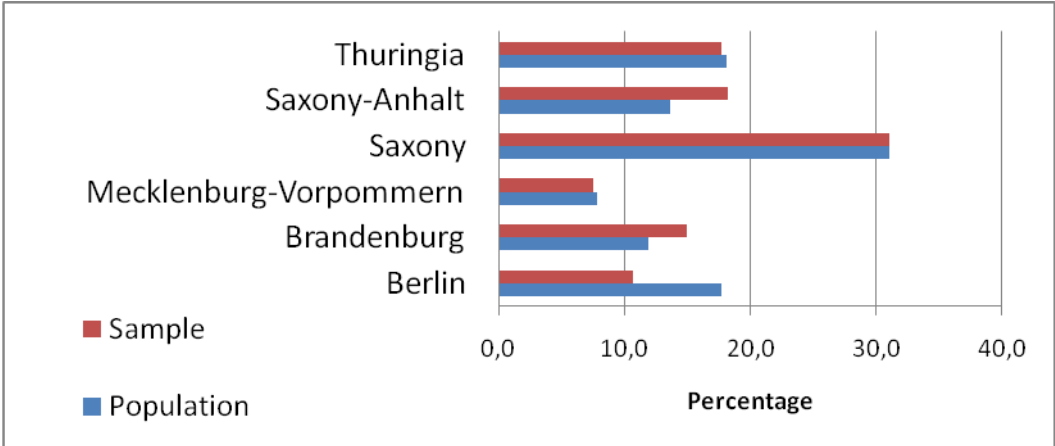
1.1.3 West German Multinational Investors

The population of East German enterprises with a West German investor indicates Saxony’s dominant position in East Germany, as the federal state attracts 31.0% of the investments coming from West Germany (see table A5 and graph 7), followed by Thuringia (18.1%) and Berlin (17.7%). The federal states of Saxony-Anhalt (13.6%), Brandenburg (11.6%), and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (7.8%) remain at the bottom of the chart. Within the corresponding sample, Berlin is underweight again (10.8%). Despite the sample’s deviations, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

On a regional level, the regions around the cities of Dresden (Oberes Elbtal, 9.0%), Leipzig (Westsachsen, 7.0%) and Chemnitz (Chemnitz-Erzgebirge, 7.0%) attract the largest share of West German investments outside of Berlin (see table A6). In the sample, the regions of Halle, Oberes Elbtal and Prignitz-Oberhavel are overrepresented at the expense of the

regions of Berlin and Westsachsen. Nevertheless, the null hypothesis of an identical distribution is not rejected.

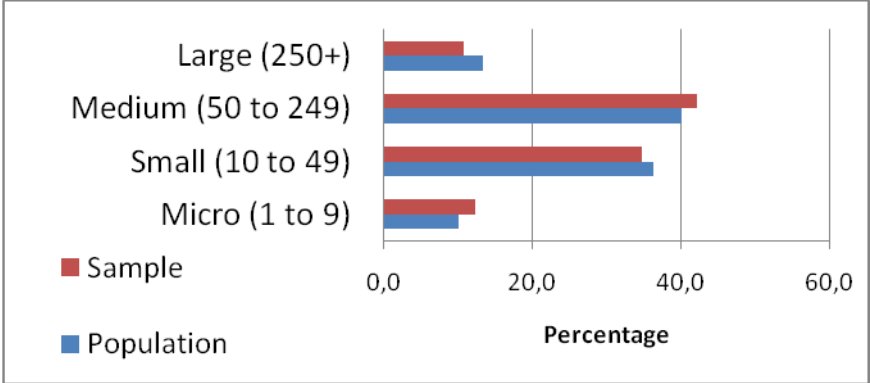
Graph 7: Regional distribution of West German multinational affiliates in East Germany



Source: IWH 2009

Among the East German affiliates of West German investors, more than 75% of the enterprises are classified as small or medium-sized (see table A11 and graph 8), while micro enterprises account for 10.0%. In the sample, micro and medium-sized enterprises are overweight (+2.2% and +2.0%) at the expense of large companies (-2.7%). The differences from the population are not sufficient to reject the assumption of an identical distribution.

Graph 8: Distribution of West German affiliates in East Germany sorted by employment size



Source: IWH 2009

Contrary to the population of foreign affiliates, the majority of East German enterprises with a West German investor belongs to the industrial production (54.5%). This distribution hardly changes in the sample. Hence, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected (see table A17). In comparison to enterprises with a foreign investor, West German affiliates belonging to the sector of energy supply (WZ 2003 Code 40) are relatively (6.3% vs. 1.5%) and absolutely (64 vs. 42) more frequent in the population. Furthermore, a share of 9.0% is part of the sector of mechanical engineering (code 29), which is twice the corresponding share among foreign affiliates. In the sample, rubber production (code 25, +2.9%) is overweight. The Chi-Square test statistic leads to a non-rejection of the null hypothesis.

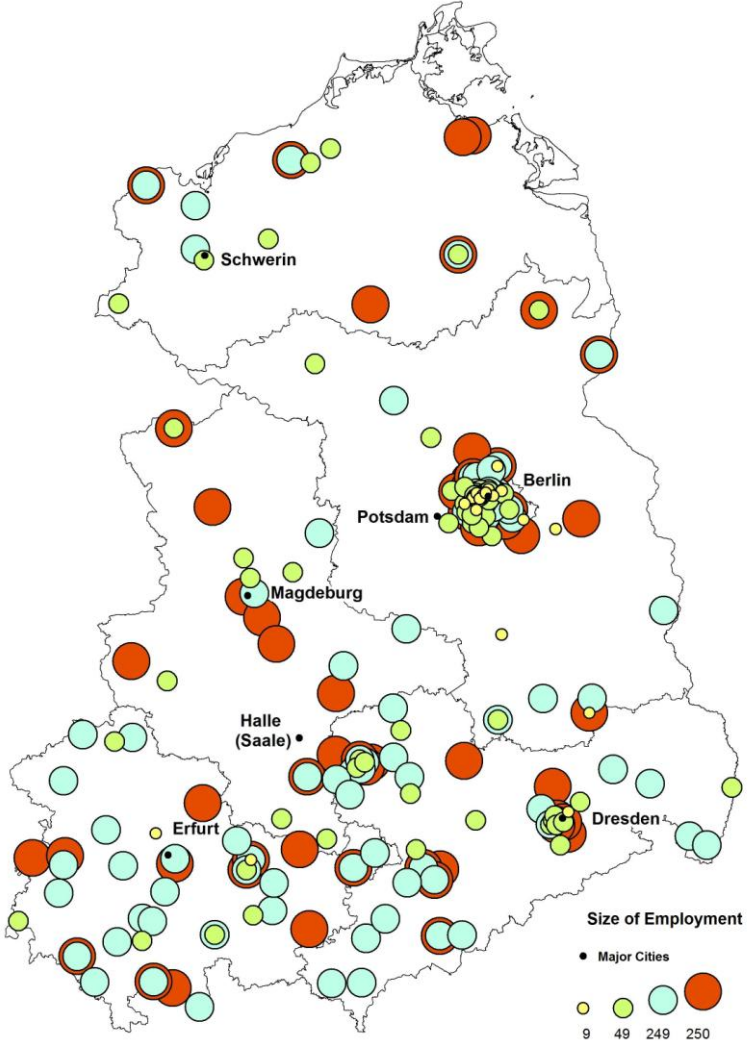


More than half (53.3%) of West German affiliates in East Germany are completely owned by their investor (see table A23). Beyond that, 38.5% of West German investors hold a majority on their affiliate. As the sample's distribution slightly differs from its population, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

**1.2 East German Enterprises investing abroad**

In the following section, we will discuss the representativeness of East German enterprises holding foreign direct investments. Compared to the amount of 2.710 enterprises, which are (partly) owned by foreign investors, only 316 East German firms hold capital shares outside of Germany. This figure indicates that only a small ratio of East German enterprises was able to get globally integrated. This conclusion is supported by the circumstances that a significant part of these companies is located in Berlin (including former West Berlin) and/or is partly owned by a multinational investor. Hence, the share of originally East German enterprises investing abroad is even smaller. 42.4% of the population of East German companies holding FDI are located in Berlin and were not necessarily exposed to the transition process (see table A7 and graph 9). Nearly two thirds of the remaining enterprises investing abroad can be found either in Saxony (19.3%) or in Thuringia (17.4%). In the sample, Berlin is underrepresented (-12.2%). Nevertheless, the null hypothesis of an identical distribution cannot be rejected.

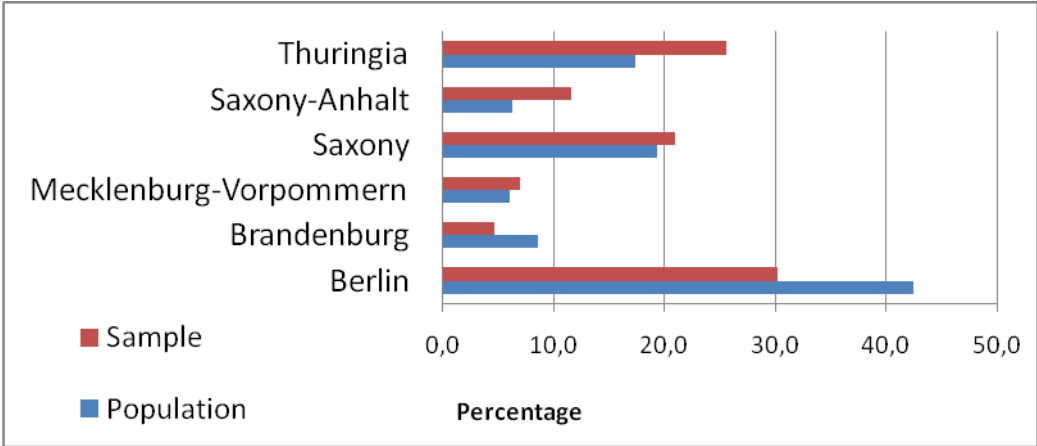
*Graph 9: Regional distribution of East German enterprises investing abroad.*



*Source: IWH (2009)*

On the regional level (see table A8), the regions of the Ostthüringen (7.2%) Westsachsen (7.6%) are the driving forces of the internationalization of the East German economy. These areas are followed by the regions of Oberes Elbtal/Osterzgebirge (5.1%), Magdeburg (3.2%) and Chemnitz/Erzgebirge (3.2%). The regional disparity is even more pronounced as among East German enterprises with a multinational investor. The sample deviation is too small to reject the assumption of an identical distribution.

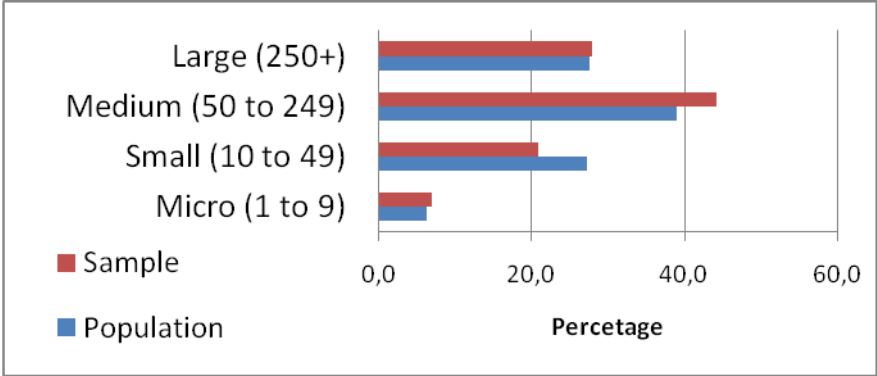
Graph 10: Regional distribution of East German enterprises investing abroad



Source: IWH 2009

In comparison to East German enterprises with a multinational investor, the companies investing abroad are significantly larger (see table A12 and graph 11), since medium-sized and large companies combine a population share of 38.9% or 27.5%, respectively. This figure might indicate that larger companies are more likely to be integrated into the global economy. In the corresponding sample, small enterprises are underweight (-6.3%) in favor of medium-sized companies (+5.3%). These deviations are not distinct enough to reject the null hypothesis of an identical distribution.

Graph 11: Distribution of East German enterprises investing outside Germany sorted by employment size.



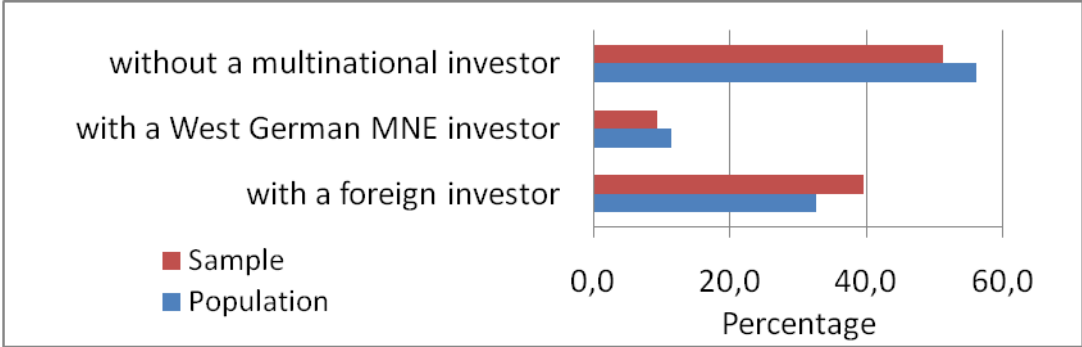
Source: IWH 2009

The majority (57.0%) of the East German enterprises investing abroad belongs to the service sector (see table A19). The null hypothesis of an identical distribution of the population and the sample cannot be rejected, as this relation remains constant in the sample. The sectoral distribution per 2-digit WZ 2003 Code shows that the largest share of East German companies holding FDI belongs to the sector of business service providers (code 74, 24.5%), mechanical engineering (code 29, 8.9%) and wholesales (code 51, 9.5%). Compared to the population, the chemical industry is overweight (code 24, +7.2%). The assumption of an identical distribution cannot be rejected.

Exactly two thirds of the East German companies holding FDI have the absolute control over at least one affiliate outside Germany (see table A24). Beyond that, an additional share of

25.8% of the East German enterprises with an investment abroad hold a majority control over one or more foreign affiliates. Compared to the population, East German enterprises holding a minority control outside Germany are overrepresented (+5.6%) in the sample. Despite this deviation, the null hypothesis cannot be rejected.

*Graph 12: Distribution of East German enterprises holding FDI sorted by ownership structure*



Source: IWH 2009

The analysis of the ownership structure of East German enterprises investing abroad shows that 56.0% of the enterprises are originally East German (see table A25 and graph 12), since 32.6% or 11.4% of these companies have either a foreign or a West German multinational investor, respectively. This figure would become even darker if enterprises from Berlin were excluded. Despite small deviations from the population, the assumption of an identical distribution of the population and the corresponding sample is not rejected.

## 2. Representativeness of the sample CEE countries

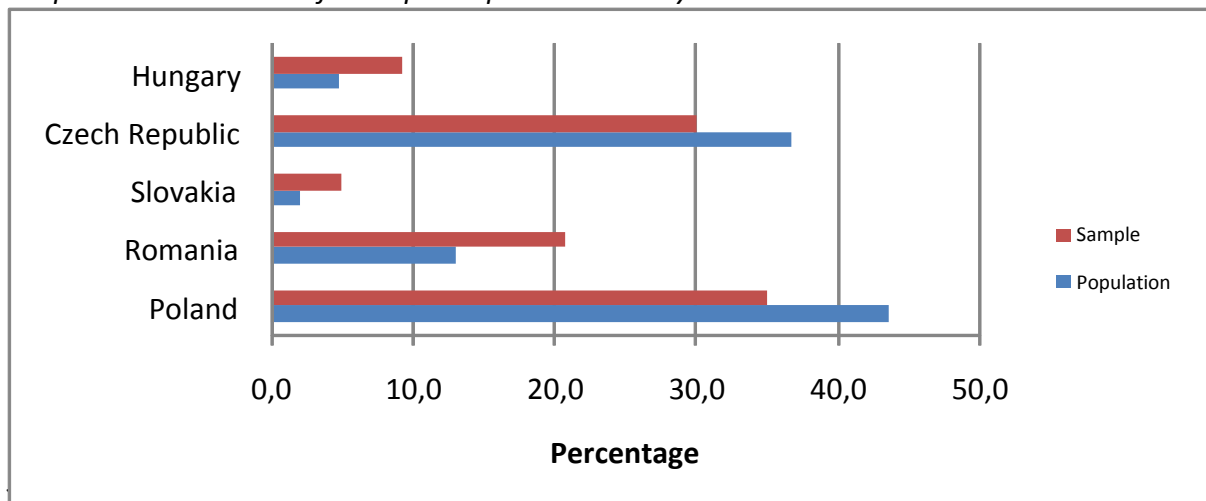
In the following chapter, the representativeness of the survey wave 2009 will be discussed for each population. The survey will be split into two groups; on the one hand Central-East European enterprises having one or more multinational investor(s). This analysis will be implemented for the complete set of CEE countries and within each country itself. On the other hand, we will consider the population of enterprises from Central East Europe holding capital shares abroad. This analysis will be applied only on the aggregate level of all CEE countries, since the population and sample size of enterprises investing abroad is very small within each country alone.

The representativeness analysis of the samples will be done by analyzing the employment size, the industry of the enterprises, the regional distribution and the ownership structure. In order to check the identity between the distribution of the sample and the population, a Chi-square-test will be applied. If the test statistics does not exceed the significance level of 5%, the null hypotheses will be rejected. In this case, one can assume that the sample is exposed to a different distribution compared to its population.

### 2.1 Inward (Investors in CEE countries)

The majority of the CEE enterprises attracting foreign direct investments are located in Poland (43.5%) and the Czech Republic (36.6%). Romanian (12.9%), Hungarian (4.9%) and Slovakian (2%) enterprises account for the rest of the population (see table B1 and graph13). In the sample, Czech Republic and Poland are underweight compared to the population (-6.6% and -8.5%), while Romania is overrepresented (+ 7.83%). Due to the deviations described above, the null hypothesis of an identical distribution can be rejected.

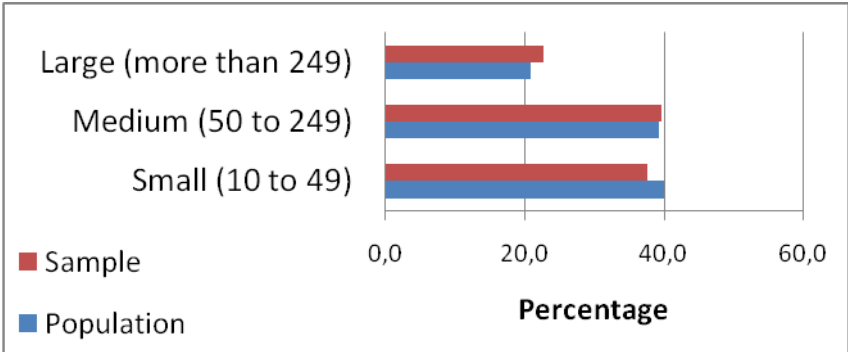
*Graph 13: Distribution of enterprises per CEE country*



With regard to the enterprise size measured by the employee figures (see graph 14 and table B2), we see that 40% of the enterprises with a foreign investor employ less than 50 individuals, while another 39.2% can be classified as medium-sized with an employment size between 50 and 249. Large enterprises account for a population share of 20.8%. The comparison between the sample and the population shows only a slight deviation. Small

enterprises are underweight by 2.3%, while large and medium-sized enterprises are overweight (+1.9% or +0.4%, respectively). Hence, the assumption of an identical distribution cannot be rejected. Even on the country level the deviations are relatively small (see tables B4-B8), since the largest deviation – of large Slovakian companies – sums up only to 4.3%. Due to the small deviations, any Chi-Square-tests does not lead to a rejection of the null hypothesis.

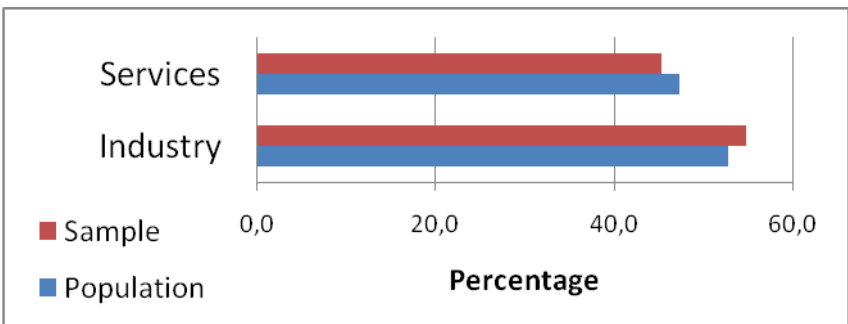
Graph 14: Distribution of enterprises per size



Source: IWH 2009

Among the enterprises having a foreign investor, 52.7% belong to the industrial sector, while the rest of the population (47.3%) is part of the service sector (sse graph 15 and table B3). This figure indicates the great importance of the industrial sector in CEE countries, especially in Romania, where 68.1% of the enterprises being invested in are part of the industrial sector. In the Czech Republic, whose GDP/capita is the largest within the country group of the survey, the industrial sector accounts for only 47.4%. The sample distribution differs only slightly from the corresponding sample since the industrial sector is slightly overweight by 2%. Due to the small deviation the null hypothesis cannot be rejected. On the country level, all null hypotheses are not rejected, indicating that the samples seem to represent the referring population quite well.

Graph 15: Distribution of enterprises by industry



Source: IWH 2009

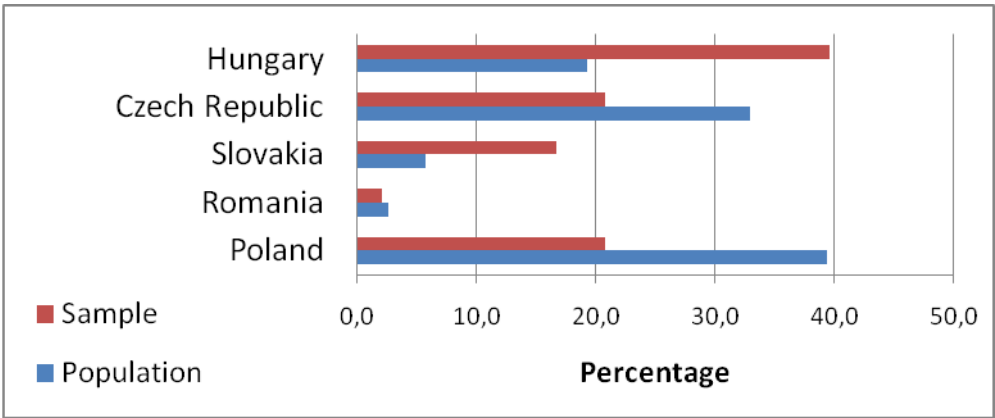
The sectoral distribution basing on the Nace 1.1 rev. classification (see Table B9) shows that the sample differs only slightly from its population. The largest deviations can be observed for companies belonging either to the metal processing industry (Nace 1.1 rev. Code 28, +1.5%) or the business services (Code 74, -1.8%). Hence, the assumption of an identical

distribution cannot be rejected on the aggregate country level. On the country level, only the identity of the Hungarian sample and population distribution can be rejected.

**2.2 Outward (CEE enterprises investing abroad)**

Focusing on the distribution of enterprises investing abroad (see graph 16 and table B10), we find that the majority of the enterprises with a foreign affiliate is located in Poland and the Czech Republic (39.4% and 33%, respectively). Compared to the inward population, Romania’s sample share drops to 2.6%, while the sample share of Hungarian (from 4.8% to 19.3%) and Slovakian (from 2.0% to 5.8) enterprises increases.

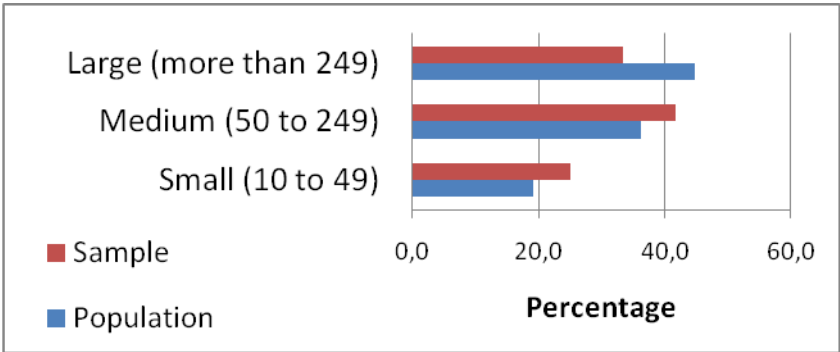
*Graph 16: Distribution of outward enterprises per CEE country.*



Source: IWH 2009

As the outward population is much smaller than the inward population, the sample distribution reacts sensitively on deviations from the referring population. In the sample, Polish and Czech enterprises are underweight (-18.4% or -12.2%, respectively), while Hungary and Slovakia are overweight (+20.3% or 10.9%, respectively). As the deviations between the distributions are quite large, the null hypothesis of an identical distribution is rejected.

*Graph 17: Distribution of Outward enterprises ordered by size*



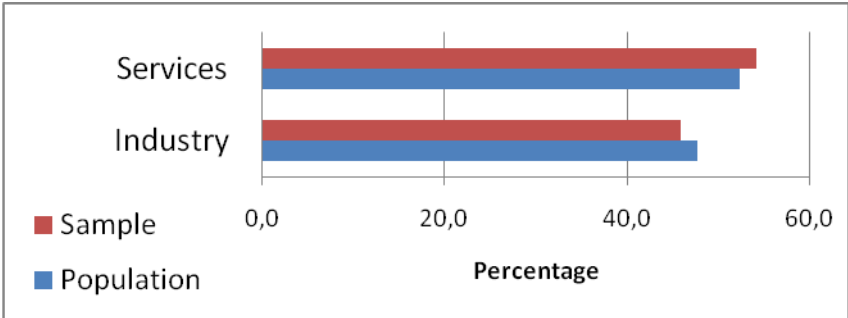
Source: IWH 2009

In comparison with the inward population, the distribution of the outward enterprises ordered by employment size (see graph 17 and table B11) describes a shift from small-scaled to large enterprises, since large companies account for almost half of the aggregate

population of enterprises investing abroad (44.7%); this is more than twice the share of the inward population. This increase is at the expense of the share of small enterprises holding FDI, which declines from 40% to 19.1% compared to the inward population. In the sample, large enterprises are underrepresented (-11.4%), while small and medium-sized enterprises are overweight (+5.9% and 5.5%, respectively). Despite these deviations, the assumption of an identical distribution cannot be rejected.

Among the enterprises of the outward population, 47.7% of the enterprises investing abroad belong to the industrial sector, implying a shift towards the service sector (see graph 18 and table B12). In the sample, the industrial sector is slightly underweight (-1.9%). Due to this small deviation the hypothesis of an identical distribution is not rejected.

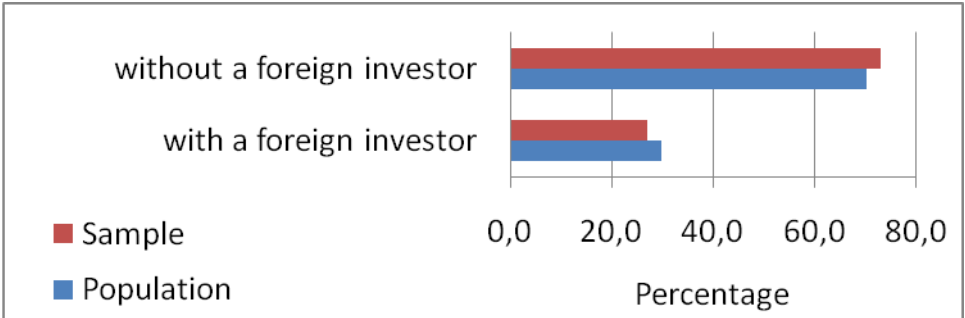
Graph 18: Distribution of Outward enterprises per industry



Source: IWH 2009

The analysis of the ownership structure of CEE enterprises investing abroad shows that 70.2% of the enterprises are originally located in the referring country (see table B13 & graph 19). The companies investing abroad have a foreign investor account for 29.8% of the population. Despite small deviations from the population, the assumption of an identical distribution of the population and the corresponding sample is not rejected.

Graph 19: Distribution of CEE enterprises investing abroad per ownership structure



Source: IWH 2009

As the population and the sample size are relatively small on the national level, the results of repetitiveness analysis for each country are not very robust. Hence, these results have been neglected. For example, among the Romanian enterprises meeting the Outward criteria only one company participated in the survey. Furthermore the participation ratio within the CEE countries differs distinctively, since the response ratio of Polish and Czech enterprises was

quite low (5.1% or 6.0%, respectively), while 27.6% of the contacted Slovakian enterprises took part in the survey.



## Appendix

### Part1: Eastern Germany

**Table A1** Number of enterprises with a multinational investor per federal state

Enterprises per federal state	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	979	26,3	110	17,4	166	-8,9
Brandenburg	467	12,5	86	13,6	79	1,1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	274	7,4	41	6,5	47	-0,9
Saxony	958	25,7	166	26,3	163	0,5
Saxony-Anhalt	464	12,5	123	19,5	79	7,0
Thuringia	581	15,6	106	16,8	99	1,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.723</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	45,684					
DF	5					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A2** Number of enterprises with a multinational investor per region (ROR)

Enterprises per region (ROR)	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
ALTMARK	20	0,5	2	0,3	3	-0,2
BERLIN	979	26,3	110	17,4	166	-8,9
CHEMNITZ-ERZGEBIRGE	185	5,0	32	5,1	31	0,1
DESSAU	93	2,5	21	3,3	16	0,8
HALLE/S.	167	4,5	59	9,3	28	4,8
HAVELLAND-FLÄMING	165	4,4	27	4,3	28	-0,2
LAUSITZ-SPREEWALD	121	3,3	25	4,0	21	0,7
MAGDEBURG	184	4,9	41	6,5	31	1,5
MECKLENBURGISCHE SEENPLATTE	48	1,3	7	1,1	8	-0,2
MITTELTHÜRINGEN	174	4,7	33	5,2	30	0,5
MITTLERES MECKLENBURG/ROSTOCK	85	2,3	11	1,7	14	-0,5
NORDTHÜRINGEN	68	1,8	9	1,4	12	-0,4
OBERES ELBTAL/OSTERZGEBIRGE	304	8,2	57	9,0	52	0,9
OBERLAUSITZ-NIEDERSCHLESIEIN	132	3,5	17	2,7	22	-0,9
ODERLAND-SPREE	84	2,3	15	2,4	14	0,1
OSTTHÜRINGEN	202	5,4	41	6,5	34	1,1
PRIGNITZ-OBERHAVEL	57	1,5	10	1,6	10	0,1
SÜDTHÜRINGEN	137	3,7	23	3,6	23	-0,0
SÜDWESTSACHSEN	116	3,1	23	3,6	20	0,5
UCKERMARK-BARNIM	40	1,1	9	1,4	7	0,3
VORPOMMERN	53	1,4	10	1,6	9	0,2
WESTMECKLENBURG	88	2,4	13	2,1	15	-0,3
WESTSACHSEN	221	5,9	37	5,9	38	-0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.723</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	65,323					
DF	22					
<b>Asymptotich significance</b>	<b>0,0000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A3** Number of enterprises with foreign investors per federal state

Enterprises per federal state	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	800	29,5	90	20,2	131	-9,3
Brandenburg	347	12,8	58	13,0	57	0,2
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	195	7,2	27	6,1	32	-1,1
Saxony	644	23,8	108	24,3	106	0,5
Saxony-Anhalt	326	12,0	89	20,0	54	8,0
Thuringia	398	14,7	73	16,4	65	1,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.710</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	38,274					
DF	5					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A4** Number of enterprises with foreign investors per region (ROR)

Enterprises per region (ROR)	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
ALTMARK	14	0,5	1	0,2	2	-0,3
BERLIN	800	29,5	90	20,2	131	-9,3
CHEMNITZ-ERZGEBIRGE	114	4,2	21	4,7	19	0,5
DESSAU	69	2,5	16	3,6	11	1,0
HALLE/S.	117	4,3	44	9,9	19	5,6
HAVELLAND-FLÄMING	122	4,5	18	4,0	20	-0,5
LAUSITZ-SPREEWALD	91	3,4	19	4,3	15	0,9
MAGDEBURG	126	4,6	28	6,3	21	1,6
MECKLENBURGISCHE SEENPLATTE	32	1,2	3	0,7	5	-0,5
MITTELTHÜRINGEN	123	4,5	25	5,6	20	1,1
MITTLERES MECKLENBURG/ROSTOCK	61	2,3	7	1,6	10	-0,7
NORDTHÜRINGEN	44	1,6	4	0,9	7	-0,7
OBERES ELBTAL/OSTERZGEBIRGE	213	7,9	36	8,1	35	0,2
OBERLAUSITZ-NIEDERSCHLESIEIEN	97	3,6	12	2,7	16	-0,9
ODERLAND-SPREE	63	2,3	12	2,7	10	0,4
OSTTHÜRINGEN	144	5,3	29	6,5	24	1,2
PRIGNITZ-OBERHAVEL	43	1,6	2	0,4	7	-1,1
SÜDTHÜRINGEN	87	3,2	15	3,4	14	0,2
SÜDWESTSACHSEN	70	2,6	11	2,5	11	-0,1
UCKERMARK-BARNIM	28	1,0	7	1,6	5	0,5
VORPOMMERN	36	1,3	8	1,8	6	0,5
WESTMECKLENBURG	66	2,4	9	2,0	11	-0,4
WESTSACHSEN	150	5,5	28	6,3	25	0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.710</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	65,217					
DF	22					
<b>Asymptotich significance</b>	<b>0,0000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A5** Number of enterprises with a Western German investor per federal state

Enterprises per federal state	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	179	17,7	20	10,7	33	-7,0
Brandenburg	120	11,8	28	15,0	22	3,1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	79	7,8	14	7,5	15	-0,3
Saxony	314	31,0	58	31,0	58	0,0
Saxony-Anhalt	138	13,6	34	18,2	25	4,6
Thuringia	183	18,1	33	17,6	34	-0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.013</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	9,587					
DF	5					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	0,0878					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A6** Number of enterprises with a West German investor per region (ROR)

Enterprises per (ROR) region	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
ALTMARK	6	0,6	1	0,5	1	-0,1
BERLIN	179	17,7	20	10,7	33	-7,0
CHEMNITZ-ERZGEBIRGE	71	7,0	11	5,9	13	-1,1
DESSAU	24	2,4	5	2,7	4	0,3
HALLE/S.	50	4,9	15	8,0	9	3,1
HAVELLAND-FLÄMING	43	4,2	9	4,8	8	0,6
LAUSITZ-SPREEWALD	30	3,0	6	3,2	6	0,2
MAGDEBURG	58	5,7	13	7,0	11	1,2
MECKLENBURGISCHE SEENPLATTE	16	1,6	4	2,1	3	0,6
MITTELTHÜRINGEN	51	5,0	8	4,3	9	-0,8
MITTLERES MECKLENBURG/ROSTOCK	24	2,4	4	2,1	4	-0,2
NORDTHÜRINGEN	24	2,4	5	2,7	4	0,3
OBERES ELBTAL/OSTERZGEBIRGE	91	9,0	21	11,2	17	2,2
OBERLAUSITZ-NIEDERSCHLESIEN	35	3,5	5	2,7	6	-0,8
ODERLAND-SPREE	21	2,1	3	1,6	4	-0,5
OSTTHÜRINGEN	58	5,7	12	6,4	11	0,7
PRIGNITZ-OBERHAVEL	14	1,4	8	4,3	3	2,9
SÜDTHÜRINGEN	50	4,9	8	4,3	9	-0,7
SÜDWESTSACHSEN	46	4,5	12	6,4	8	1,9
UCKERMARK-BARNIM	12	1,2	2	1,1	2	-0,1
VORPOMMERN	17	1,7	2	1,1	3	-0,6
WESTMECKLENBURG	22	2,2	4	2,1	4	-0,0
WESTSACHSEN	71	7,0	9	4,8	13	-2,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.013</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	26,967					
DF	22					
<b>Asymptotich significance</b>	<b>0,2125</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A7 Number of East German enterprises investing abroad per federal state**

Enterprises per federal state	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	134	42,4	13	30,2	18	-12,2
Brandenburg	27	8,5	2	4,7	4	-3,9
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	19	6,0	3	7,0	3	1,0
Saxony	61	19,3	9	20,9	8	1,6
Saxony-Anhalt	20	6,3	5	11,6	3	5,3
Thuringia	55	17,4	11	25,6	7	8,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	5,950					
DF	5					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,3111</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A8 Number of East German enterprises investing abroad per region (ROR)**

Enterprises per (ROR) region	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
ALTMARK	3	0,9	0	0,0	0	-0,9
BERLIN	134	42,4	13	30,2	18	-12,2
CHEMNITZ-ERZGEBIRGE	10	3,2	1	2,3	1	-0,8
DESSAU	3	0,9	1	2,3	0	1,4
HALLE/S.	4	1,3	1	2,3	1	1,1
HAVELLAND-FLÄMING	7	2,2	1	2,3	1	0,1
LAUSITZ-SPREEWALD	9	2,8	1	2,3	1	-0,5
MAGDEBURG	10	3,2	3	7,0	1	3,8
MECKLENBURGISCHE SEENPLATTE	6	1,9	2	4,7	1	2,8
MITTELTHÜRINGEN	11	3,5	4	9,3	1	5,8
MITTLERES MECKLENBURG/ROSTOCK	4	1,3	0	0,0	1	-1,3
NORDTHÜRINGEN	6	1,9	0	0,0	1	-1,9
OBERES ELBTAL/OSTERZGEBIRGE	16	5,1	4	9,3	2	4,2
OBERLAUSITZ-NIEDERSCHLESIEN	7	2,2	0	0,0	1	-2,2
ODERLAND-SPREE	2	0,6	0	0,0	0	-0,6
OSTTHÜRINGEN	23	7,3	6	14,0	3	6,7
PRIGNITZ-OBERHADEL	5	1,6	0	0,0	1	-1,6
SÜDTHÜRINGEN	15	4,7	1	2,3	2	-2,4
SÜDWESTSACHSEN	4	1,3	0	0,0	1	-1,3
UCKERMARK-BARNIM	4	1,3	0	0,0	1	-1,3
VORPOMMERN	2	0,6	1	2,3	0	1,7
WESTMECKLENBURG	7	2,2	0	0,0	1	-2,2
WESTSACHSEN	24	7,6	4	9,3	3	1,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	23,274					
DF	22					
<b>Asymptotich significance</b>	<b>0,3864</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A9: Number of East German enterprises with a multination investor per employment size**

Enterprises per employment size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Micro (1 to 9)	663	18,2	115	18,5	113	0,3
Small (10 to 49)	1.351	37,1	233	37,5	230	0,4
Medium (50 to 249)	1.210	33,2	224	36,1	206	2,9
Large (250+)	419	11,5	49	7,9	71	-3,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.643</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>621</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	8,63					
DF	3					
Asymptotic significance	<b>0,0346</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A10: Number of East German enterprises with a foreign investor per employment size**

Enterprises per employment size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Micro (1 to 9)	562	21,3	92	21,2	92	-0,1
Small (10 to 49)	986	37,4	168	38,7	162	1,3
Medium (50 to 249)	806	30,6	145	33,4	133	2,9
Large (250+)	284	10,8	29	6,7	47	-4,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.638</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>434</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	8,09					
DF	3					
Asymptotic significance	<b>0,0442</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A11: Number of East German enterprises with a West German investor per employment size**

Enterprises per employment size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Micro (1 to 9)	101	10,0	23	12,3	19	2,2
Small (10 to 49)	365	36,3	65	34,8	68	-1,6
Medium (50 to 249)	404	40,2	79	42,2	75	2,0
Large (250+)	135	13,4	20	10,7	25	-2,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.005</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>187</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	2,31					
DF	3					
Asymptotic significance	<b>0,5115</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A12: Number of East German enterprises investing abroad per employment size**

Enterprises per employment size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Micro (1 to 9)	20	6,3	3	7,0	3	0,6
Small (10 to 49)	86	27,2	9	20,9	12	-6,3
Medium (50 to 249)	123	38,9	19	44,2	17	5,3
Large (250+)	87	27,5	12	27,9	12	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	0,96					
DF	3					
Asymptotic significance	<b>0,8108</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A13 Number of enterprises with a multinational investor per branch**

Enterprises per branch	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Industry	1.694	45,5	280	44,3	288	-1,2
Service	2.029	54,5	352	55,7	344	1,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.723</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>632</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	0,365					
DF	1					
Asymptotic significance	0,5456					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A14 Number of enterprises with a multinational investor per sector (WZ 2003)**

Enterprises per sector (WZ 2003)	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
10	2	0,05	1	0,16	0	0,1
13	1	0,03	1	0,16	0	0,1
14	31	0,83	7	1,11	5	0,3
15	137	3,68	16	2,53	23	-1,1
16	3	0,08	0	0,00	1	-0,1
17	49	1,32	9	1,42	8	0,1
18	9	0,24	1	0,16	2	-0,1
19	4	0,11	3	0,47	1	0,4
20	44	1,18	6	0,95	7	-0,2
21	63	1,69	16	2,53	11	0,8
22	99	2,66	10	1,58	17	-1,1
23	13	0,35	3	0,47	2	0,1
24	159	4,27	32	5,06	27	0,8
25	117	3,14	28	4,43	20	1,3
26	164	4,41	33	5,22	28	0,8
27	70	1,88	13	2,06	12	0,2
28	241	6,47	45	7,12	41	0,6
29	237	6,37	37	5,85	40	-0,5
30	27	0,73	2	0,32	5	-0,4
31	100	2,69	21	3,32	17	0,6
32	100	2,69	13	2,06	17	-0,6
33	137	3,68	25	3,96	23	0,3
34	82	2,20	8	1,27	14	-0,9
35	47	1,26	6	0,95	8	-0,3
36	63	1,69	12	1,90	11	0,2
37	43	1,15	10	1,58	7	0,4
40	106	2,85	20	3,16	18	0,3
41	10	0,27	3	0,47	2	0,2
45	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
50	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
51	407	10,93	64	10,13	69	-0,8
52	4	0,11	3	0,47	1	0,4
55	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
60	49	1,32	9	1,42	8	0,1
61	5	0,13	1	0,16	1	0,0
62	6	0,16	1	0,16	1	-0,0
63	106	2,85	15	2,37	18	-0,5
64	25	0,67	5	0,79	4	0,1
65	14	0,38	1	0,16	2	-0,2
66	7	0,19	1	0,16	1	-0,0
67	20	0,54	0	0,00	3	-0,5
70	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
71	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
72	164	4,41	21	3,32	28	-1,1
73	89	2,39	23	3,64	15	1,2
74	534	14,34	80	12,66	91	-1,7
80	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
85	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
90	41	1,10	14	2,22	7	1,1
91	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
92	64	1,72	10	1,58	11	-0,1
93	30	0,81	3	0,47	5	-0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.723</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	66,033					
DF	43					
Asymptotic significance	0,0135					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A15 Number of enterprises with a foreign investor per branch**

Enterprises per branch	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Industry	1.142	42,1	179	40,2	188	-1,9
Service	1.568	57,9	266	59,8	257	1,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.710</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>445</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	0,670					
DF	1					
Asymptotic significance	0,4132					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A16 Number of enterprises with a foreign investor per sector (WZ 2003)**

Enterprises per sector (WZ 2003)	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
10	2	0,07	1	0,22	0	0,2
13	1	0,04	1	0,22	0	0,2
14	16	0,59	4	0,90	3	0,3
15	100	3,69	9	2,02	16	-1,7
16	3	0,11	0	0,00	0	-0,1
17	40	1,48	8	1,80	7	0,3
18	7	0,26	1	0,22	1	-0,0
19	3	0,11	2	0,45	0	0,3
20	36	1,33	3	0,67	6	-0,7
21	50	1,85	13	2,92	8	1,1
22	66	2,44	6	1,35	11	-1,1
23	10	0,37	2	0,45	2	0,1
24	127	4,69	27	6,07	21	1,4
25	81	2,99	16	3,60	13	0,6
26	111	4,10	23	5,17	18	1,1
27	55	2,03	11	2,47	9	0,4
28	180	6,64	38	8,54	30	1,9
29	146	5,39	21	4,72	24	-0,7
30	25	0,92	1	0,22	4	-0,7
31	76	2,80	16	3,60	12	0,8
32	84	3,10	9	2,02	14	-1,1
33	99	3,65	20	4,49	16	0,8
34	60	2,21	6	1,35	10	-0,9
35	36	1,33	5	1,12	6	-0,2
36	47	1,73	10	2,25	8	0,5
37	27	1,00	5	1,12	4	0,1
40	42	1,55	6	1,35	7	-0,2
41	6	0,22	0	0,00	1	-0,2
45	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
50	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
51	300	11,07	48	10,79	49	-0,3
52	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
55	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
60	35	1,29	7	1,57	6	0,3
61	2	0,07	0	0,00	0	-0,1
62	5	0,18	0	0,00	1	-0,2
63	86	3,17	12	2,70	14	-0,5
64	16	0,59	2	0,45	3	-0,1
65	5	0,18	1	0,22	1	0,0
66	2	0,07	1	0,22	0	0,2
67	10	0,37	0	0,00	2	-0,4
70	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
71	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
72	131	4,83	11	2,47	22	-2,4
73	66	2,44	18	4,04	11	1,6
74	424	15,65	62	13,93	70	-1,7
80	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
85	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
90	20	0,74	10	2,25	3	1,5
91	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
92	43	1,59	6	1,35	7	-0,2
93	29	1,07	3	0,67	5	-0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.710</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	68,011					
DF	42					
Asymptotic significance	0,0067					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A17 Number of enterprises with a West German investor per branch**

Enterprises per branch	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Industry	552	54,5	101	54,0	102	-0,5
Service	461	45,5	86	46,0	85	0,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.013</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>187</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	0,017					
DF	1					
Asymptotic significance	0,8949					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A18 Number of enterprises with a West German investor per sector (WZ 2003)**

Enterprises per sector (WZ 2003)	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
10	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
13	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
14	15	1,48	3	1,60	3	0,1
15	37	3,65	7	3,74	7	0,1
16	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
17	9	0,89	1	0,53	2	-0,4
18	2	0,20	0	0,00	0	-0,2
19	1	0,10	1	0,53	0	0,4
20	8	0,79	3	1,60	1	0,8
21	13	1,28	3	1,60	2	0,3
22	33	3,26	4	2,14	6	-1,1
23	3	0,30	1	0,53	1	0,2
24	32	3,16	5	2,67	6	-0,5
25	36	3,55	12	6,42	7	2,9
26	53	5,23	10	5,35	10	0,1
27	15	1,48	2	1,07	3	-0,4
28	61	6,02	7	3,74	11	-2,3
29	91	8,98	16	8,56	17	-0,4
30	2	0,20	1	0,53	0	0,3
31	24	2,37	5	2,67	4	0,3
32	16	1,58	4	2,14	3	0,6
33	38	3,75	5	2,67	7	-1,1
34	22	2,17	2	1,07	4	-1,1
35	11	1,09	1	0,53	2	-0,6
36	16	1,58	2	1,07	3	-0,5
37	16	1,58	5	2,67	3	1,1
40	64	6,32	14	7,49	12	1,2
41	4	0,39	3	1,60	1	1,2
45	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
50	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
51	107	10,56	16	8,56	20	-2,0
52	4	0,39	3	1,60	1	1,2
55	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
60	14	1,38	2	1,07	3	-0,3
61	3	0,30	1	0,53	1	0,2
62	1	0,10	1	0,53	0	0,4
63	20	1,97	3	1,60	4	-0,4
64	9	0,89	3	1,60	2	0,7
65	9	0,89	0	0,00	2	-0,9
66	5	0,49	0	0,00	1	-0,5
67	10	0,99	0	0,00	2	-1,0
70	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
71	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
72	33	3,26	10	5,35	6	2,1
73	23	2,27	5	2,67	4	0,4
74	110	10,86	18	9,63	20	-1,2
80	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
85	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
90	21	2,07	4	2,14	4	0,1
91	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
92	21	2,07	4	2,14	4	0,1
93	1	0,10	0	0,00	0	-0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.013</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	46,572					
DF	40					
Asymptotic significance	0,2202					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009



**Table A19 Number of East German enterprises investing abroad per branch**

Enterprises per branch	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Industry	136	43,0	17	39,5	19	-3,5
Service	180	57,0	26	60,5	24	3,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	0,215					
DF	1					
Asymptotic significance	0,6427					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A20 Number of East German enterprises investing abroad per sector (WZ 2003)**

Enterprises per sector (WZ 2003)	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
10	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
13	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
14	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
15	9	2,85	1	2,33	1	-0,5
16	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
17	3	0,95	0	0,00	0	-0,9
18	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
19	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
20	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
21	6	1,90	0	0,00	1	-1,9
22	9	2,85	1	2,33	1	-0,5
23	2	0,63	0	0,00	0	-0,6
24	14	4,43	5	11,63	2	7,2
25	7	2,22	0	0,00	1	-2,2
26	2	0,63	1	2,33	0	1,7
27	4	1,27	2	4,65	1	3,4
28	14	4,43	1	2,33	2	-2,1
29	28	8,86	3	6,98	4	-1,9
30	2	0,63	0	0,00	0	-0,6
31	8	2,53	2	4,65	1	2,1
32	12	3,80	1	2,33	2	-1,5
33	17	5,38	2	4,65	2	-0,7
34	2	0,63	0	0,00	0	-0,6
35	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
36	5	1,58	2	4,65	1	3,1
37	3	0,95	1	2,33	0	1,4
40	3	0,95	1	2,33	0	1,4
41	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
45	9	2,85	0	0,00	1	-2,8
50	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
51	30	9,49	5	11,63	4	2,1
52	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
55	3	0,95	0	0,00	0	-0,9
60	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
61	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
62	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
63	6	1,90	0	0,00	1	-1,9
64	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
65	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
66	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
67	3	0,95	0	0,00	0	-0,9
70	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
71	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
72	18	5,70	1	2,33	2	-3,4
73	8	2,53	2	4,65	1	2,1
74	71	22,47	10	23,26	10	0,8
80	1	0,32	1	2,33	0	2,0
85	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
90	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
91	1	0,32	0	0,00	0	-0,3
92	3	0,95	1	2,33	0	1,4
93	2	0,63	0	0,00	0	-0,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>
Chi-Square-Test	32,816					
DF	41					
Asymptotic significance	0,8151					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A21 Number of enterprises with a multinational investor per ownership structure**

Enterprises per ownership structure	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority Control (< 50%)	269	12,9	40	10,8	48	-2,1
Majority Control (50-99.99%)	736	35,3	138	37,3	131	2,0
Full Control (100%)	1.080	51,8	192	51,9	192	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.085</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>370</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	1,673					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,4333</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A22 Number of enterprises with a foreign investor per ownership structure**

Enterprises per ownership structure	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority Control (< 50%)	214	15,2	29	12,1	37	-3,1
Majority Control (50-99.99%)	475	33,8	83	34,6	81	0,8
Full Control (100%)	717	51,0	128	53,3	122	2,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.406</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>240</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	1,854					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,3957</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A22 Number of enterprises with a West German investor per ownership structure**

Enterprises per ownership structure	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority Control (< 50%)	55	8,1	11	8,5	11	0,4
Majority Control (50-99.99%)	261	38,4	55	42,3	50	3,9
Full Control (100%)	363	53,5	64	49,2	69	-4,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>130</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	0,962					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,6181</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A24 Number of East German enterprises investing abroad per ownership structure**

Enterprises per ownership structure	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority Control (< 50%)	22	7,6	5	13,2	3	5,6
Majority Control (50-99.99%)	75	25,8	10	26,3	10	0,5
Full Control (100%)	194	66,7	23	60,5	25	-6,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>38</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	1,794					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,4077</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table A25 Number of East German enterprises investing abroad per ownership structure**

Enterprises per ownership structure	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
with a foreign investor	103	32,6	17	39,5	14	6,9
with a West German MNE investor	36	11,4	4	9,3	5	-2,1
without a multinational investor	177	56,0	22	51,2	24	-4,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>43</b>	
Chi-Square-Test	0,981					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,6124</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

## Part 2: CEE countries

**Table B1 Distribution of enterprises per CEE country FDI Inward**

Enterprise per CEE country	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	%		
Poland	3.208	43,5	216	35,1	268	-8,5
Romania	954	12,9	128	20,8	80	7,8
Slovakia	151	2,0	30	4,9	13	2,8
Czech Republic	2.700	36,6	185	30,0	226	-6,6
Hungary	356	4,8	57	9,3	30	4,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.369</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>616</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	95,542					
DF	4					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,0000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table B2 Distribution of enterprises ordered by enterprise size FDI Inward**

Industry per employment size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	in %		
Small (10 to 49)	2.945	40,0	232	37,7	246	-2,3
Medium sized (50 bis 249)	2.891	39,2	244	39,6	242	0,4
Large (more than 249)	1.533	20,8	140	22,7	128	1,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.369</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>616</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-square-Test	1,936					
DF	2					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,3799</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table B3 Distribution of enterprises ordered by industry FDI Inward**

Enterprise per industry	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	in %		
Industry	3.882	52,7	337	54,7	325	2,0
Services	3.487	47,3	279	45,3	291	-2,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.369</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>616</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-square-Test	1,016					
DF	1					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,3135</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Tables B4: Distribution of enterprises in Poland ordered by enterprise size, FDI Inward<sup>3</sup>**

Country/size of enterprise	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	in %		
PL Small	1.215	37,9	80	37,0	82	-0,8
PL Medium Seized	1.310	40,8	88	40,7	88	-0,1
PL Large	683	21,3	48	22,2	46	0,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.208</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>216</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	0,128					
DF	2					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,9378</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Tables B5: Distribution of enterprises in Romania ordered by enterprise size, FDI Inward**

Country/size of enterprise	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	in %		
RO Small	376	39,4	46	35,9	50	-3,5
RO Medium Seized	381	39,9	54	42,2	51	2,3
RO Large	197	20,6	28	21,9	26	1,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>128</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	0,648					
DF	2					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,7234</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Tables B6: Distribution of enterprises in Slovakia ordered by enterprise size, FDI Inward**

Country/size of enterprise	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	in %		
SK Small	35	23,2	6	20,0	7	-3,2
SK Medium Seized	52	34,4	10	33,3	10	-1,1
SK Large	64	42,4	14	46,7	13	4,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>30</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	0,271					
DF	2					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,8732</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Tables B7: Distribution of enterprises in the Czech Republic ordered by enterprise size, FDI Inward**

Country/size of enterprise	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	in %		
CZ Small	1.202	44,5	82	44,3	82	-0,2
CZ Medium Seized	1.009	37,4	69	37,3	69	-0,1
CZ Large	489	18,1	34	18,4	34	0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.700</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>185</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	0,009					
DF	2					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,9954</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

<sup>3</sup> The amount of INWARD and OUTWARD enterprises does not sum up to the number of enterprises in the total population or the sample, respectively, because a small number of enterprises is included in both populations.

<sup>4</sup> The selected CEE countries in the sample are abbreviated by CZ=Czech Republic, HU=Hungary, PL=Poland, RO=Romania, SK=Slovakia.

**Tables B8: Distribution of enterprises in Hungary ordered by enterprise size, FDI Inward**

Country/size of enterprise	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	in %		
HU Small	117	32,9	18	31,6	19	-1,3
HU Medium Seized	139	39,0	23	40,4	22	1,3
HU Large	100	28,1	16	28,1	16	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>57</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	0,054					
DF	2					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,9736</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table B9 Distribution of enterprises ordered by Nace Rev. 1.1 Classification**

Enterprises per sector (NACE 1.1. Rev)	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
01	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
02	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
10	1	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
11	6	0,1	1	0,2	1	0,1
13	1	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
14	53	0,7	5	0,8	4	0,1
15	444	6,0	34	5,5	37	-0,5
16	10	0,1	1	0,2	1	0,0
17	145	2,0	14	2,3	12	0,3
18	109	1,5	7	1,1	9	-0,3
19	42	0,6	6	1,0	4	0,4
20	113	1,5	7	1,1	9	-0,4
21	103	1,4	4	0,6	9	-0,7
22	146	2,0	13	2,1	12	0,1
23	12	0,2	1	0,2	1	0,0
24	207	2,8	19	3,1	17	0,3
25	324	4,4	32	5,2	27	0,8
26	259	3,5	20	3,2	22	-0,3
27	113	1,5	13	2,1	9	0,6
28	511	6,9	52	8,4	43	1,5
29	364	4,9	33	5,4	30	0,4
30	24	0,3	2	0,3	2	0,0
31	254	3,4	19	3,1	21	-0,4
32	86	1,2	10	1,6	7	0,5
33	87	1,2	6	1,0	7	-0,2
34	182	2,5	16	2,6	15	0,1
35	49	0,7	6	1,0	4	0,3
36	168	2,3	10	1,6	14	-0,7
37	50	0,7	4	0,6	4	0,0
40	167	2,3	13	2,1	14	-0,2
41	28	0,4	4	0,6	2	0,3
45	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
50	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
51	1720	23,3	138	22,4	144	-0,9
52	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
55	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
60	201	2,7	19	3,1	17	0,4
61	8	0,1	0	0,0	1	-0,1
62	7	0,1	1	0,2	1	0,1
63	175	2,4	23	3,7	15	1,4
64	70	0,9	6	1,0	6	0,0
65	30	0,4	7	1,1	3	0,7
67	17	0,2	0	0,0	1	-0,2
70	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
72	200	2,7	9	1,5	17	-1,3
73	45	0,6	5	0,8	4	0,2
74	660	9,0	44	7,1	55	-1,8
85	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
90	93	1,3	8	1,3	8	0,0
91	4	0,1	0	0,0	0	-0,1
92	61	0,8	3	0,5	5	-0,3
93	20	0,3	1	0,2	2	-0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.369</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>0</b>
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	39,835					
DF	43					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,6094</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table B10 Distribution of enterprises per CEE country FDI Outward**

Enterprise per CEE country	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	%		
Poland	198	39,4	10	20,8	19	-18,5
Romania	13	2,6	1	2,1	1	-0,5
Slovakia	29	5,8	8	16,7	3	10,9
Czech Republic	166	33,0	10	20,8	16	-12,2
Hungary	97	19,3	19	39,6	9	20,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	
Missing						
Chi-square-Test	26,538					
DF	4					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,0000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table B11 Distribution of enterprises ordered by enterprise size FDI Outward**

Enterprises ordered per size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	in %		
Small (10 to 49)	96	19,1	12	25,0	9	5,9
Medium seized (50 to 249)	182	36,2	20	41,7	17	5,5
Large (more than 249)	225	44,7	16	33,3	21	-11,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>48</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	2,673					
DF	2					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,2628</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table B12 Distribution of enterprises ordered by industry FDI Outward**

Enterprises ordered by industry	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation (in %)
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	in %		
Industry	240	47,7	22	45,8	23	-1,9
Services	263	52,3	26	54,2	25	1,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>48</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	0,068					
DF	1					
<b>asymptotic Significance</b>	<b>0,7942</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009

**Table B13 Distribution of enterprises per ownership structure, FDI Outward**

Enterprises per ownership structure	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
with a foreign investor	150	29,8	13	27,1	14	-2,7
without a foreign investor	353	70,2	35	72,9	34	2,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>48</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	0,172					
DF	1					
<b>asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,6784</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2009