

# IWH-FDI-Micro-Database

## Representativeness

## Survey 2011

**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 2011 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.

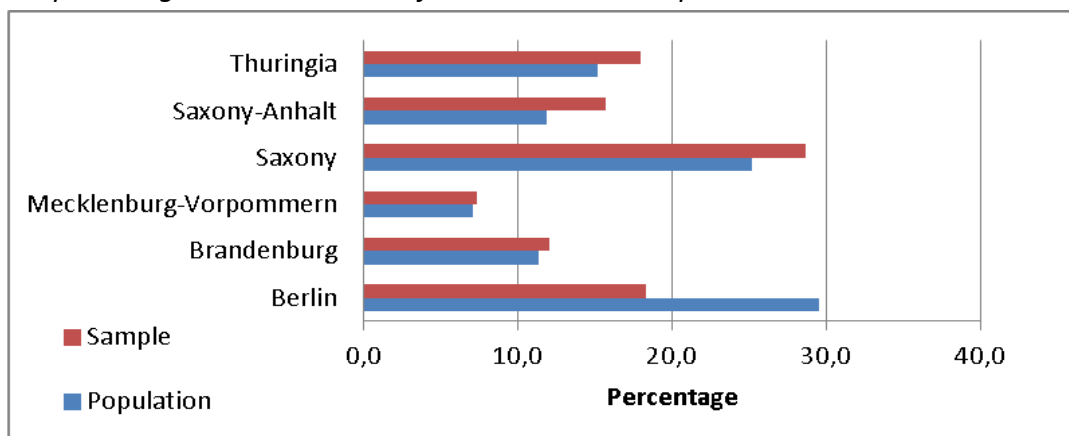
### 1.1 Investors in East Germany

#### 1.1.1 Multinational investors

The majority of the enterprises with a multinational investor (see table A1 and graph 1) is located in Berlin (29.5%) followed by Saxony (25.2%), while the federal state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern hosts only a share of 7.1% of the enterprises with a multinational investors. The states of Thuringia (15.1%), Brandenburg (11.4%), and Saxony-Anhalt (11.8%) 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 (-11.1%), while enterprises from all other federal states are overweight, especially the amount of enterprises in Saxony-Anhalt and Saxony (+3.9% and +3.5%). Comparing the distribution of the sample with the population by the means of a Chi-Square-Test, the null hypotheses of an identical distribution is rejected on the federal state level (see table A1 and graph 1).

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

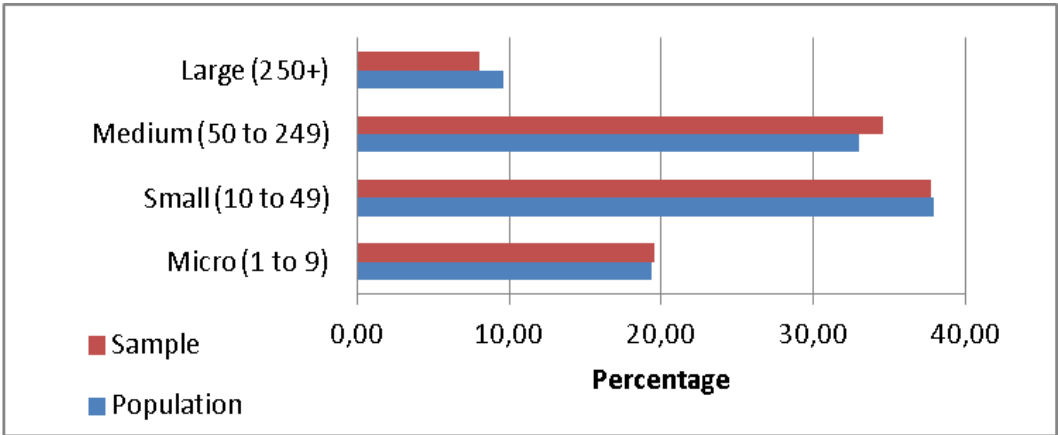


Source: IWH 2011

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 0.6% of the multinational affiliates in East Germany. Furthermore, the figures show distinct regional agglomerations (see table A2). In Saxony, three quarters of the enterprises with a multinational investor are located either in the region around Dresden (Oberes Elbtal/Westerzgebirge, 7.8%), in the region surrounding Leipzig (Westsachsen, 5.7%) or in the region around Chemnitz (Chemnitz-Erzgebirge, 5.3%). In Thuringia, the same structure can be observed since Ostthüringen and Mittelthüringen account for 10% of the population and for more than two thirds of the enterprises of the federal state. In Saxony-Anhalt, the regions around Halle/S. (3.8%) and Magdeburg (5.4%) host three quarter of the state's population. In Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the region of the Havelland-Fläming (3.7%) attracts most of the regions' multinational investments. Compared to the population, the region of Berlin is underweight (-11.1%), while the region of Chemnitz-Erzgebirge is the most overrepresented one (+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 9.7% or 33% 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 slightly overweight (+1.6%), while large companies are underrepresented in the same amount (-1.6%). According to the Chi-Square test statistics, these deviations are small enough to hold the null hypothesis of an identical distribution.

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



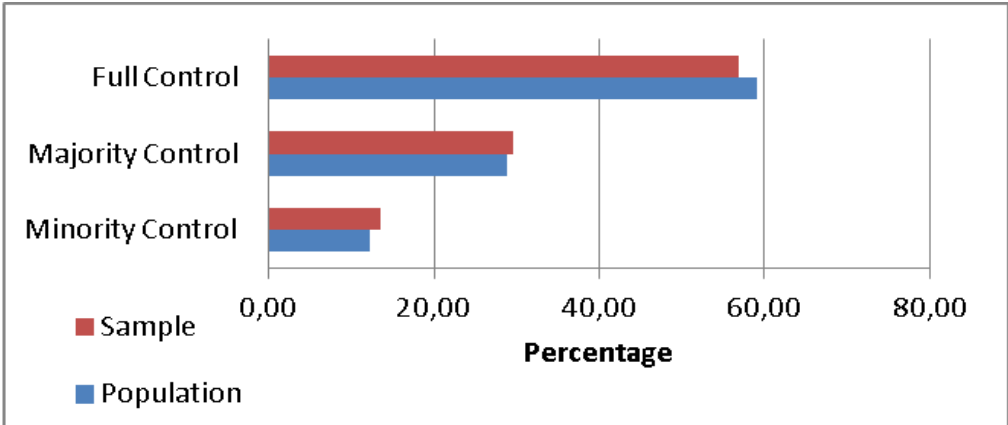
Source: IWH 2011

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

In the population of multinational affiliates the distribution of enterprises belonging to the service sector and the ones belonging to industrial production is pretty balanced (49.6% and 50.4%). This distribution differs in the sample, industrial enterprises are overweighed (+8.2%) at the expense of enterprises of the service sector (-8.2%). Hence, the corresponding null hypothesis has to be rejected (see table A13). Considering the sectoral distribution sorted by the 2-digit WZ 2008 Code (see table A14), the largest share of enterprises having a multinational investor among service belong to the wholesale sector (WZ 2008 Code 46, 13.8%), followed by the business service providers (code 70) with a share of 6.3%. The sectors of metal processing (code 25, 6.4%) and mechanical engineering (code 28, 6.2%) are the strongest branches among the industrial production. Compared to the corresponding population, the sectors 26, 24, 23 and 72 are overweight, while the sectors 70, 46 and 68 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 (59%) are absolutely owned by their investor (see table A21 and graph 3).<sup>2</sup> Compared to the survey of 2009, this amount has increased. An additional share of 28.8% of the multinational investors hold a majority control over their affiliates in East Germany, while 12.2% of the investors hold a minority control. As the sample's deviation from its population is relatively small (enterprises being fully controlled are slightly underweighted while the other ones are slightly overweighed), 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 2011

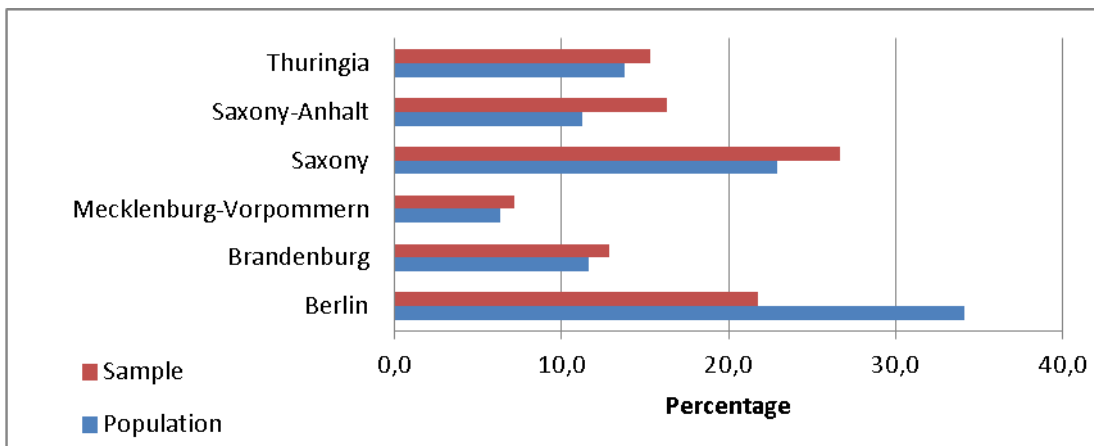
<sup>2</sup> The difference between direct and indirect is neglected for this representativeness analysis.

### 1.1.2 Foreign Investors

A population share of more than one third (34.1%) of East German enterprises with a foreign investor is located in Berlin, followed by the federal states of Saxony (22.9%), Thuringia (13.8%), Brandenburg (11.6%), Saxony-Anhalt (11.2%), and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (6.3%) (see table A2 and graph 4). In the corresponding sample of the survey, Berlin is underrepresented (-12.4%), while Saxony-Anhalt is overweight (+5.1%). Due to these differences the null hypothesis of an identical distribution is rejected.

On a regional level following the ROR described above, the distribution is exposed to distinct differences, as the share of the region of Berlin (34.1%) is nearly 70-times larger than the share of the region of Altmark (0.5%) (See table A2). The agglomeration tendencies among enterprises with a foreign investor seem to be even more distinctive among the enterprises with a multinational investor. 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 (7.3%) and Leipzig (5.5%) are the driving forces of the federal state, while the regions of Ostthüringen (5.2%) and Mittelthüringen (4.2%) attract the majority of the foreign investments in the state of Thuringia. In Saxony-Anhalt, the regions around the cities of Halle/S. (3.8%) and Magdeburg (5.0%) account for three quarter of the federal state's FDI, while the region of Havelland-Fläming (3.7%) hosts the largest share of foreign investors in the state of Brandenburg or Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, respectively. In the sample, the regions of Halle (+2.4%) and Chemnitz-Erzgebirge (+3.9%) are overrepresented at the expense of the share of Berlin (-12.4%). 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*

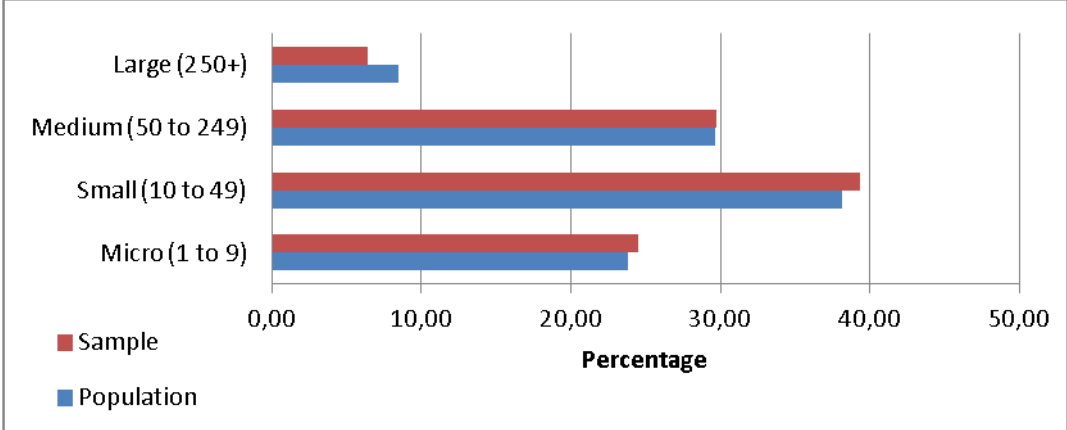


Source: IWH 2011

Regarding the population of enterprises with a foreign investor ordered by employment size (see table A10 and graph 5), 38.1% of the firms are classified as small enterprises, followed by medium-sized firms with a share of 29.6% and micro enterprises accounting for 24.5% of the population. Large companies with more than 250 employees have the smallest share of the population, they account for 6.4% of the population. Compared to the multinational

population, the amount of large and medium sized enterprises is smaller. It seems that foreign investors have a tendency to invest rather in smaller enterprises. In the sample, small-sized firms are overweight (+1.2%) at the expense of large companies (-2.0%). Due to these small deviations, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

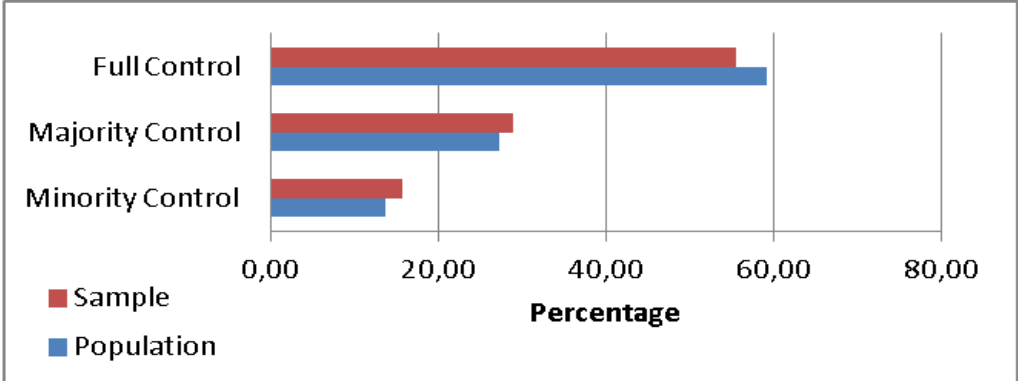
*Graph 5: Distribution per employment size of East German enterprises with a foreign investor*



Source: IWH 2011

Among East German enterprises with a foreign investor, a share of 54% belongs to the service sector, while 46% 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 2008 Code (see table A15) leads to nearly the same results as the analysis of multinational affiliates, since business service providers (code 46, 14.6%) and the wholesale enterprises (code 70, 7.5%) account for the largest shares among East German enterprises with a foreign investor. The former one is underweight in the sample (-1.8%) in favor of the sector of Research and Development (code 72, +2.2%). 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 2011

The distribution of FDI in East Germany sorted by the ownership structure (see table A22 and graph 6) shows that 27.2% of the foreign investors hold a majority control in East

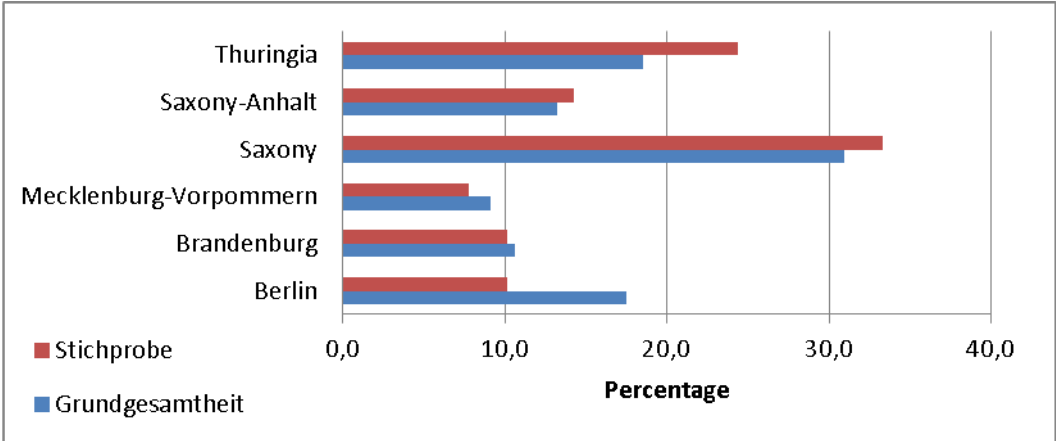
Germany. An additional share of 59.2% of the East German enterprises is even completely owned by its foreign investor. As the sample hardly deviates from the corresponding population, the assumption of an identical distribution is not rejected.

### 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 30.9% of the investments coming from West Germany (see table A5 and graph 7), followed by Thuringia (18.5%) and Berlin (17.5%). The federal states of Saxony-Anhalt (13.3%), Brandenburg (10.6%), and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (9.1%) remain at the bottom of the chart. Within the corresponding sample, Berlin is underweight again (-7.4%). Despite the sample’s deviations, the null hypothesis of an identical distribution is not rejected.

On a regional level, the regions around the cities of Dresden (Oberes Elbtal, 9.1%), Chemnitz (Chemnitz-Erzgebirge, 8.1%) and Leipzig (Westsachsen, 6.1%) attract the largest share of West German investments outside of Berlin (see table A6). As mentioned in 1.1.2, the agglomeration tendencies seem to be less distinctive; one indicator is the less dominant position of Berlin in the population. In the sample, the regions of Ostthüringen, Halle, and Südwestsachsen are overrepresented at the expense of the regions of Berlin and Oberes Elbtal/Ostsachsen. Nevertheless, the null hypothesis of an identical distribution is not rejected.

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



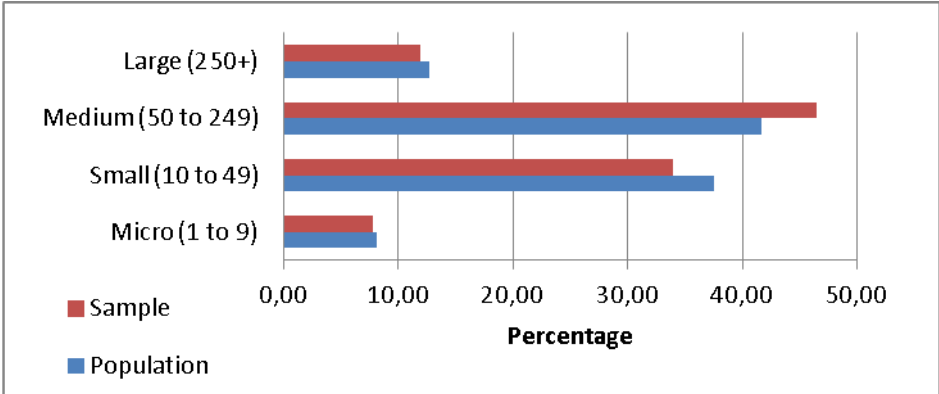
Source: IWH 2011

Among the East German affiliates of West German investors, almost 80% of the enterprises are classified as small or medium-sized (see table A11 and graph 8), while large enterprises account for 12.7%. The micro-enterprises have the smallest share with 8.2%. The amount of micro-enterprises is much smaller than in the population of enterprises with foreign investors, so the tendencies of Western German investors to invest in very small enterprises seem to be lower. In the sample medium-sized enterprises are overweight (+4.8%) at the expense of all other size-groups, especially small companies (-3.6%). The differences from



the population are not amplified enough to reject the assumption of an identical distribution.

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



Source: IWH 2011

Contrary to the population of foreign affiliates, the majority of East German enterprises with a West German investor belong to the industrial production (61.7%). In the sample the dominance of the industry sector is even bigger, so that the null hypothesis of an identical distribution has to be rejected (see table A17). In the population a share of 8.1% is part of the sector of mechanical engineering (code 28), which is more than 50% higher than the corresponding share among foreign affiliates. On the other side the share of enterprises in the wholesale sector is lower compared to foreign affiliates. The differences between population and sample within the enterprises having a Western German Multinational Investor are big enough to reject the null hypothesis.

More than half (58.7%) of West German affiliates in East Germany are completely owned by their investor (see table A23). Beyond that, 32.3% of West German investors hold a majority on their affiliate. As the sample’s distribution differs only slightly from its population, the null hypothesis is not rejected.

## 1.2 East German Enterprises investing abroad

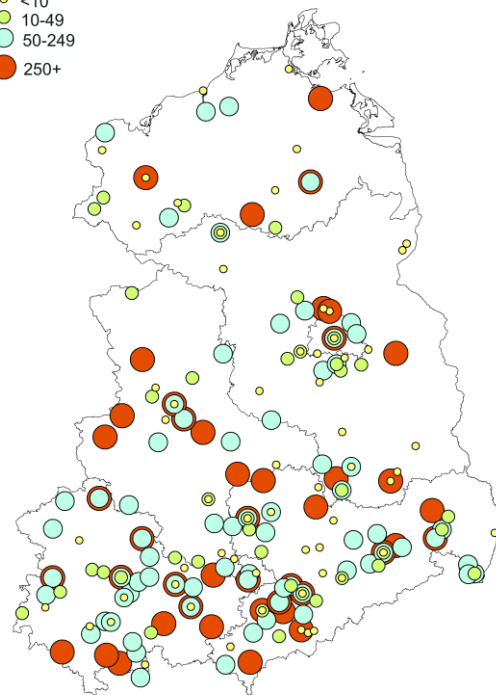
In the following section, we will discuss the representativeness of East German enterprises holding foreign direct investments. Compared to the amount of 2.040 enterprises, which are (partly) owned by foreign investors, only 527 East German firms hold capital shares outside of Germany. The number of enterprises investing outside Germany increased from 317 in 2009. This figure indicates that process of global integration of East German enterprises seems to expand. Nevertheless, the ratio of East German enterprises being able to get globally integrated is still low. 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. 45% 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 (21.8%) or in Thuringia (14%). In the sample, Berlin is underrepresented (-28.5%). This deviation leads to a rejection of the null hypothesis.

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

Firm size measured by number of employees

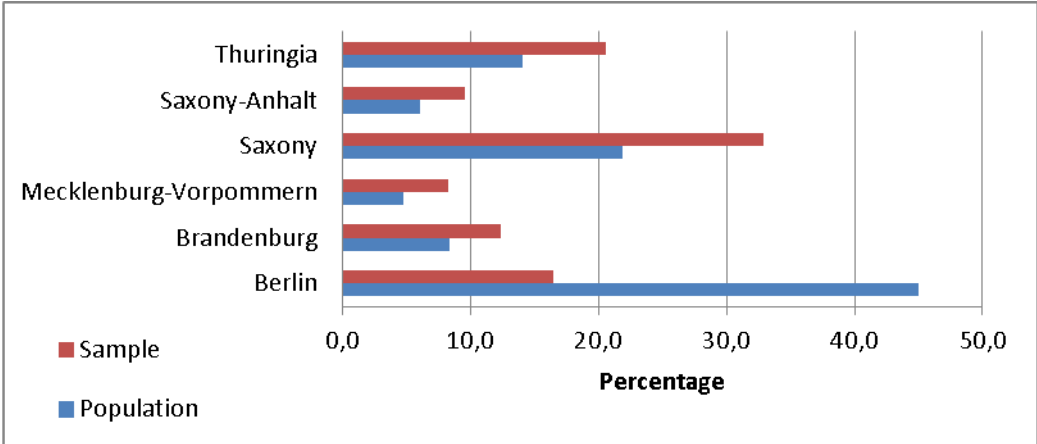
- <10
- 10-49
- 50-249
- 250+



Source: IWH (2011)

On the regional level (see table A8), the regions of the Ostthüringen (6.1%) Chemnitz-Erzgebirge (5.9%) and Oberes Elbtal/Osterzgebirge (5.1%) are the driving forces of the internationalization of the East German economy. These areas are followed by the regions of Westsachsen (5.1%) and Südthüringen (3.4%). The regional disparity is even more pronounced as among East German enterprises with a multinational investor. The sample deviation is big enough to reject the assumption of an identical distribution.

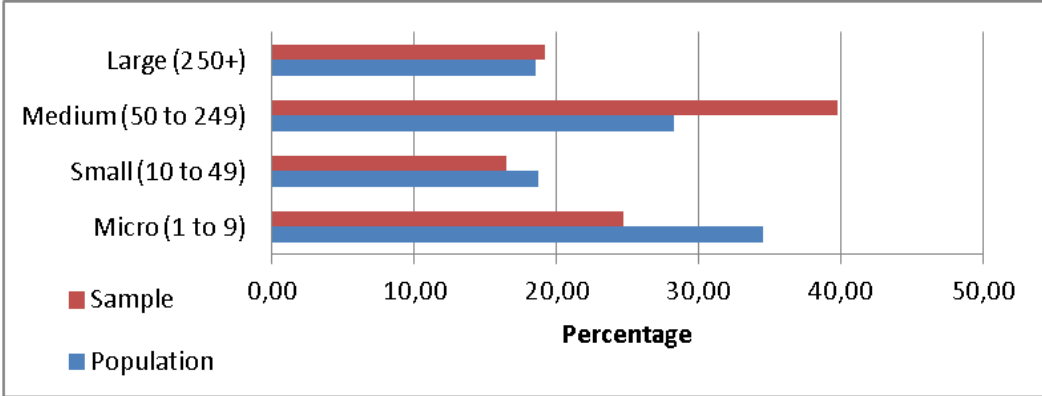
Graph 10: Regional distribution of East German enterprises investing abroad



Source: IWH 2011

Companies investing abroad are bigger as the population share of large companies is nearly twice the share of the population of East German enterprises with a multinational investor (18.5% vs. 9.7%). (see table A12 and graph 11) This figure might indicate that larger companies are more likely to be integrated into the global economy. In the corresponding sample, micro enterprises are underweight (-9.9%) in favor of medium-sized companies (+11.5%). 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.

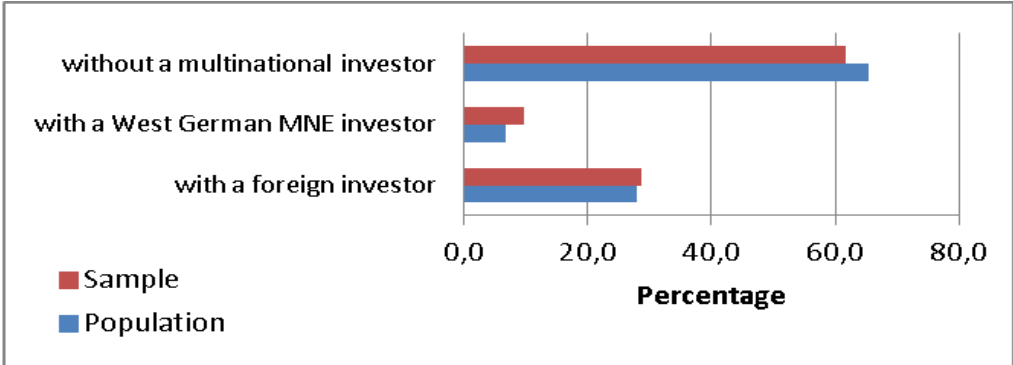


Source: IWH 2011

The majority (63.0%) of the East German enterprises investing abroad belongs to the service sector (see table A19). This amount is significantly higher compared to enterprises with multinational investor. The null hypothesis of an identical distribution of the population and the sample has to be rejected, as this relation does not remain constant in the sample. The sectoral distribution per 2-digit WZ 2008 Code shows that the largest share of East German companies holding FDI belongs to the wholesale sector (code 46, 13.8%), metal processing (code 25, 6.4%) and business service providers (code 70, 6.3%). Due to these deviations, the assumption of an identical distribution is rejected.

More than half (55.5%) 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 31.8% 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 majority control outside, Germany are underrepresented (-6.4%) 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 2011

The analysis of the ownership structure of East German enterprises investing abroad shows that 65.3% of the enterprises are originally East German (see table A25 and graph 12), since 27.9% or 6.8% of these companies have either a foreign or a West German multinational investor, respectively. 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

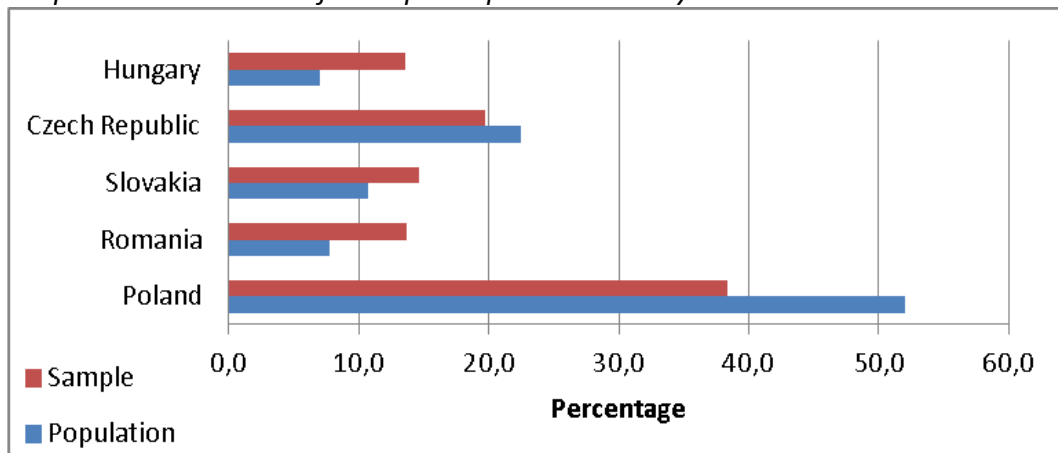
In the following chapter, the representativeness of the survey 2011 will be discussed for CEE countries. The survey will be split into two groups; on the one hand Central-East European enterprises having one or more multinational investor(s). This analysis will be implemented for the complete set of 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)

More than half of the CEE enterprises attracting foreign direct investments are located in Poland (52%) followed by the Czech Republic (22.4%). Slovakian (10.7%) Romanian (7.8%) and Hungarian (7.1%) enterprises account for the rest of the population (see table B1 and graph 13). This shows a strong dominance of enterprises located in Poland, they seem to be most successful in attracting investors from foreign countries. In the sample, Czech Republic and Poland are underweight compared to the population (-2.8% and -13.6%), while especially Hungary is overrepresented (+ 6.5%). Due to the deviations described above, the null hypothesis of an identical distribution can be rejected.

Graph 13: Distribution of enterprises per CEE country



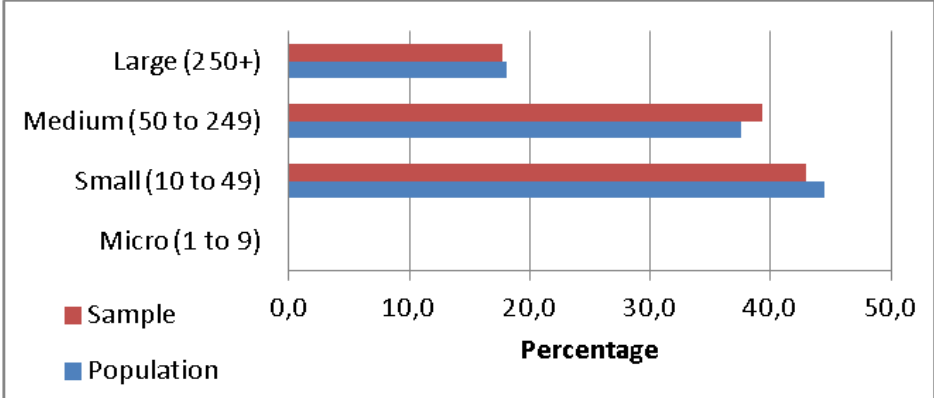
Source: IWH 2011

The regional distribution of each country has been investigated on a NUTS-2 level (see table B13-B17). Only for the Romanian sample show as a significant different from its

corresponding population, whereas the null hypothesis of an identical distribution could not be rejected for the other countries (see table B14).

In comparison with the East German survey, the survey in CEE countries only includes enterprises with at least 10 employees. With regard to the enterprise size measured by the employment figures (see graph 14 and table B2), we see that 44.5% of the enterprises with a foreign investor employ less than 50 individuals, while another 37.8% can be classified as medium-sized with an employment size between 50 and 249. Large enterprises account for the smallest population share of 18%. The comparison between the sample and the population shows only a slight deviation. Small enterprises are underweight by 1.6%, while medium-sized enterprises are overweight (+1.9%). 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 medium sized Romanian companies – sums up only to 5.2%. 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

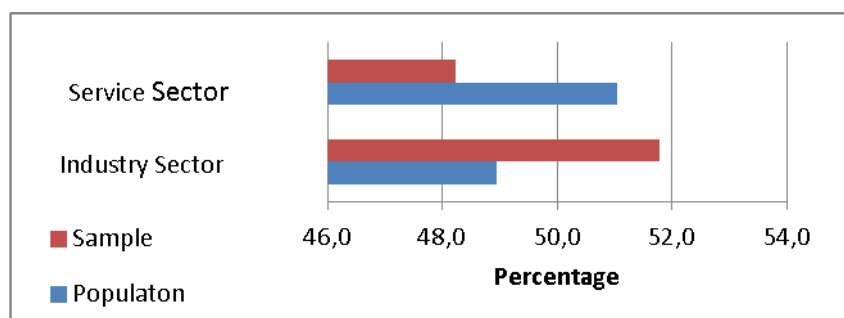


Source: IWH 2011

Among the enterprises having a foreign investor, the sectoral distribution is pretty balanced, since 48.8% belong to the industrial sector, while the rest of the population (51.1%) is part of the service sector (see graph 15 and table B3). On the country level, the Romanian and Slovakian share of industrial enterprises is above 50% (54.4%, 50.6%), while the Czech distribution is balanced. In Poland as well as in Hungary the share of enterprises belonging to the service sector is above 50% ( 52.4%, 54.8%). The sample distribution differs only slightly from the corresponding sample since the industrial sector is slightly overweight by 2.8%. 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.

The sectoral distribution basing on the NACE Rev. 2 rev. classification (see Table B9) shows that the sample differs only slightly from its population. Hence, the assumption of an identical distribution cannot be rejected on the aggregate country level. On the country level, the null hypothesis for every country holds.

Graph 15: Distribution of enterprises by industry

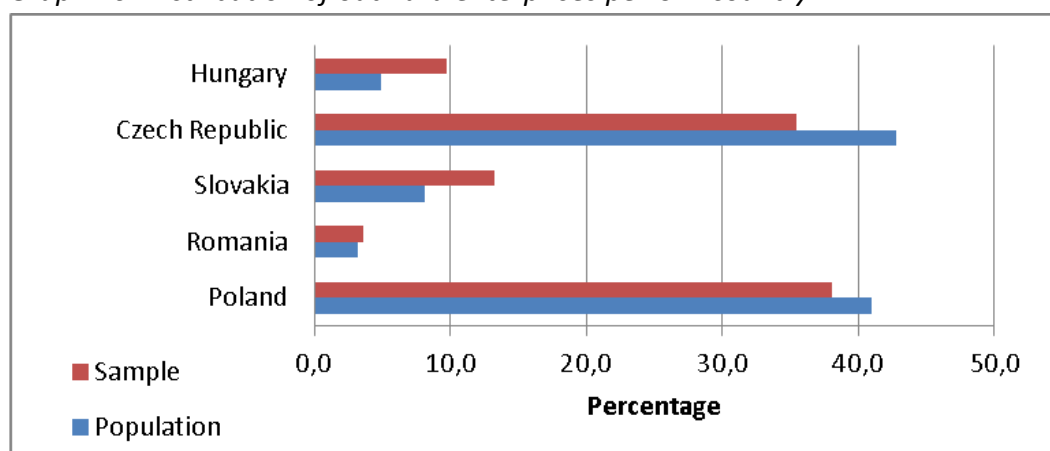


Source: IWH 2011

## 2.2 Outward (CEE enterprises investing abroad)

Focusing on the distribution of enterprises investing abroad (see graph 16 and table B10), we figure out that the majority of the enterprises with foreign affiliates is located in Poland and the Czech Republic (41% and 42.8%, respectively). Compared to the inward population, Poland's share is smaller (compared to 52%), whereas the share of Czech enterprises (compared to 22.4%) is higher.

Graph 16: Distribution of outward enterprises per CEE country.



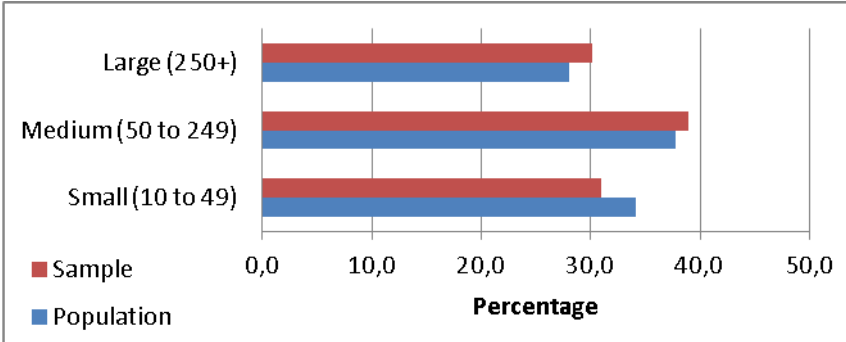
Source: IWH 2011

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 (-2.9% or -7.4%, respectively), while Hungary and Slovakia are overweight (+4.8% or 5.2%, respectively). The null hypothesis of an identical distribution is rejected on the 5% level, but not on the 1% level.

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 one third of the aggregate population of enterprises investing abroad (28%). Compared to the aggregate inward population, the share of small enterprises is small (34.2% vs. 44.5%). In the sample, small

enterprises are slightly underrepresented (-3.2%). The deviations are very small, implying a non-rejection of the hypothesis of an identical distribution.

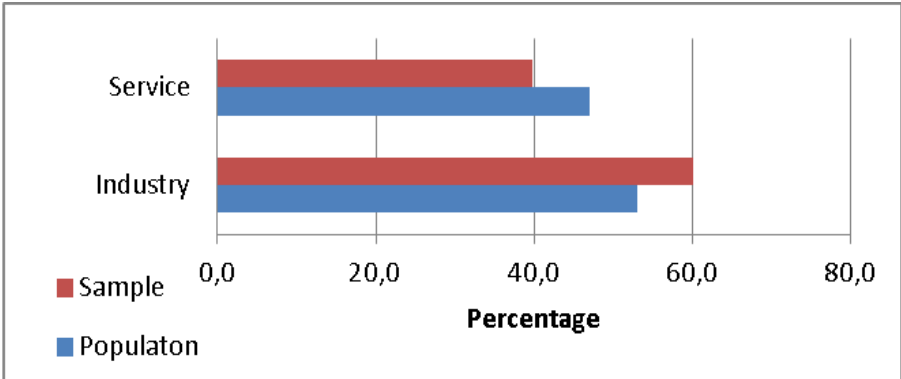
*Graph 17: Distribution of Outward enterprises ordered by size*



Source: IWH 2011

Among the enterprises of the outward population, 53% of the enterprises investing abroad belong to the industrial sector, implying a slight shift towards the industrial sector (see graph 18 and table B12). In the sample, the industrial sector is overweight (7.2%) at the expense of the service sector. Nevertheless the hypothesis of an identical distribution is not rejected.

*Graph 18: Distribution of Outward enterprises per industry*



Source: IWH 2011

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, only four Romanian enterprises meeting the Outward criteria participated 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 Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	838	29,5	105	18,3	169	-11,1
Brandenburg	323	11,4	69	12,0	65	0,7
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	202	7,1	42	7,3	41	0,2
Saxony	716	25,2	164	28,6	144	3,5
Saxony-Anhalt	336	11,8	90	15,7	68	3,9
Thuringia	430	15,1	103	18,0	87	2,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.845</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>573</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	37,570					
DF	5					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per region (ROR)	Grundgesamtheit		Stichprobe		Erwartete Beschäftigung	Abweichung (in % Pkt)
	Beschäftigung	in %	Beschäftigung	%		
ALTMARK	18	0,6	4	0,7	4	0,1
BERLIN	838	29,5	105	18,3	169	-11,1
CHEMNITZ-ERZGEBIRGE	152	5,3	50	8,7	31	3,4
DESSAU	57	2,0	15	2,6	11	0,6
HALLE/S.	108	3,8	33	5,8	22	2,0
HAVELLAND-FLÄMING	106	3,7	16	2,8	21	-0,9
LAUSITZ-SPREEWALD	85	3,0	23	4,0	17	1,0
MAGDEBURG	153	5,4	38	6,6	31	1,3
MECKLENBURGISCHE SEENPLATTE	44	1,5	9	1,6	9	0,0
MITTELTHÜRINGEN	125	4,4	30	5,2	25	0,8
MITTLERES MECKLENBURG/ROSTOCK	64	2,2	13	2,3	13	0,0
NORDTHÜRINGEN	49	1,7	13	2,3	10	0,5
OBERES ELBTAL/OSTERZGEBIRGE	222	7,8	41	7,2	45	-0,6
OBERLAUSITZ-NIEDERSCHLESIEN	102	3,6	21	3,7	21	0,1
ODERLAND-SPREE	59	2,1	18	3,1	12	1,1
OSTTHÜRINGEN	167	5,9	46	8,0	34	2,2
PRIGNITZ-OBERHAVEL	47	1,7	6	1,0	9	-0,6
SÜDTHÜRINGEN	89	3,1	14	2,4	18	-0,7
SÜDWESTSACHSEN	79	2,8	20	3,5	16	0,7
UCKERMARK-BARNIM	26	0,9	6	1,0	5	0,1
VORPOMMERN	31	1,1	11	1,9	6	0,8
WESTMECKLENBURG	63	2,2	9	1,6	13	-0,6
WESTSACHSEN	161	5,7	32	5,6	32	-0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.845</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	66,273					
DF	22					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per federal state	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	698	34,1	88	21,7	138	-12,4
Brandenburg	238	11,6	52	12,8	47	1,2
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	129	6,3	29	7,2	26	0,9
Saxony	469	22,9	108	26,7	93	3,7
Saxony-Anhalt	230	11,2	66	16,3	46	5,1
Thuringia	282	13,8	62	15,3	56	1,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.046</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>405</b>	
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	31,559					
<i>DF</i>	5					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per Region	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
ALTMARK	11	0,5	2	0,5	2	-0,0
BERLIN	698	34,1	88	21,7	138	-12,4
CHEMNITZ-ERZGEBIRGE	87	4,3	33	8,1	17	3,9
DESSAU	40	2,0	9	2,2	8	0,3
HALLE/S.	77	3,8	25	6,2	15	2,4
HAVELLAND-FLÄMING	75	3,7	12	3,0	15	-0,7
LAUSITZ-SPREEWALD	62	3,0	16	4,0	12	0,9
MAGDEBURG	102	5,0	30	7,4	20	2,4
MECKLENBURGISCHE SEENPLATTE	29	1,4	8	2,0	6	0,6
MITTELHÜRINGEN	86	4,2	21	5,2	17	1,0
MITTLERES MECKLENBURG/ROSTOCK	39	1,9	7	1,7	8	-0,2
NORDTHÜRINGEN	33	1,6	10	2,5	7	0,9
OBERES ELBTAL/OSTERZGEBIRGE	149	7,3	29	7,2	29	-0,1
OBERLAUSITZ-NIEDERSCHLESIEIN	73	3,6	14	3,5	14	-0,1
ODERLAND-SPREE	46	2,2	15	3,7	9	1,5
OSTTHÜRINGEN	106	5,2	24	5,9	21	0,7
PRIGNITZ-OBERHAVEL	38	1,9	5	1,2	8	-0,6
SÜDTHÜRINGEN	57	2,8	7	1,7	11	-1,1
SÜDWESTSACHSEN	48	2,3	9	2,2	10	-0,1
UCKERMARK-BARNIM	17	0,8	4	1,0	3	0,2
VORPOMMERN	22	1,1	9	2,2	4	1,1
WESTMECKLENBURG	39	1,9	5	1,2	8	-0,7
WESTSACHSEN	112	5,5	23	5,7	22	0,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.046</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>0</b>
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	62,085					
<i>DF</i>	22					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per federal state	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	140	17,5	17	10,1	29	-7,4
Brandenburg	85	10,6	17	10,1	18	-0,5
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	73	9,1	13	7,7	15	-1,4
Saxony	247	30,9	56	33,3	52	2,4
Saxony-Anhalt	106	13,3	24	14,3	22	1,0
Thuringia	148	18,5	41	24,4	31	5,9
<b>Total</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>168</b>	
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	9,244					
<i>DF</i>	5					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0997</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per region (ROR)	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	in %	Frequency	%		
ALTMARK	7	0,9	2	1,2	1	0,3
BERLIN	140	17,5	17	10,1	29	-7,4
CHEMNITZ-ERZGEBIRGE	65	8,1	17	10,1	14	2,0
DESSAU	17	2,1	6	3,6	4	1,4
HALLE/S.	31	3,9	8	4,8	7	0,9
HAVELLAND-FLÄMING	31	3,9	4	2,4	7	-1,5
LAUSITZ-SPREEWALD	23	2,9	7	4,2	5	1,3
MAGDEBURG	51	6,4	8	4,8	11	-1,6
MECKLENBURGISCHE SEENPLATTE	15	1,9	1	0,6	3	-1,3
MITTELTHÜRINGEN	39	4,9	9	5,4	8	0,5
MITTLERES MECKLENBURG/ROSTOCK	25	3,1	6	3,6	5	0,4
NORDTHÜRINGEN	16	2,0	3	1,8	3	-0,2
OBERES ELBTAL/OSTERZGEBIRGE	73	9,1	12	7,1	15	-2,0
OBERLAUSITZ-NIEDERSCHLESSEN	29	3,6	7	4,2	6	0,5
ODERLAND-SPREE	13	1,6	3	1,8	3	0,2
OSTTHÜRINGEN	61	7,6	22	13,1	13	5,5
PRIGNITZ-OBERHADEL	9	1,1	1	0,6	2	-0,5
SÜDTHÜRINGEN	32	4,0	7	4,2	7	0,2
SÜDWESTSACHSEN	31	3,9	11	6,5	7	2,7
UCKERMARK-BARNIM	9	1,1	2	1,2	2	0,1
VORPOMMERN	9	1,1	2	1,2	2	0,1
WESTMECKLENBURG	24	3,0	4	2,4	5	-0,6
WESTSACHSEN	49	6,1	9	5,4	10	-0,8
<b>Gesamt</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>0</b>
Fehlend						
<i>Chi-Quadrat-Test</i>	23,925					
<i>DF</i>	22					
<b>asymptotische Signifikanz</b>	<b>0,3512</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per federal state	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	237	45,0	12	16,4	33	-28,5
Brandenburg	44	8,3	9	12,3	6	4,0
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	25	4,7	6	8,2	3	3,5
Saxony	115	21,8	24	32,9	16	11,1
Saxony-Anhalt	32	6,1	7	9,6	4	3,5
Thuringia	74	14,0	15	20,5	10	6,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	24,235					
DF	5					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0002</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Unternehmen nach Region	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
ALTMARK	1	0,2	0	0,0	0	-0,2
BERLIN	237	45,0	12	16,4	33	-28,5
CHEMNITZ-ERZGEBIRGE	31	5,9	7	9,6	4	3,7
DESSAU	4	0,8	0	0,0	1	-0,8
HALLE/S.	10	1,9	3	4,1	1	2,2
HAVELLAND-FLÄMING	13	2,5	3	4,1	2	1,6
LAUSITZ-SPREEWALD	14	2,7	3	4,1	2	1,5
MAGDEBURG	17	3,2	4	5,5	2	2,3
MECKLENBURGISCHE SEENPLATTE	6	1,1	2	2,7	1	1,6
MITTELTHÜRINGEN	19	3,6	6	8,2	3	4,6
MITTLERES MECKLENBURG/ROSTOCK	5	0,9	2	2,7	1	1,8
NORDTHÜRINGEN	5	0,9	3	4,1	1	3,2
OBERES ELBTAL/OSTERZGEBIRGE	28	5,3	3	4,1	4	-1,2
OBERLAUSITZ-NIEDERSCHLESIEIN	16	3,0	3	4,1	2	1,1
ODERLAND-SPREE	3	0,6	1	1,4	0	0,8
OSTTHÜRINGEN	32	6,1	6	8,2	4	2,1
PRIGNITZ-OBERHAVEL	11	2,1	1	1,4	2	-0,7
SÜDTHÜRINGEN	18	3,4	0	0,0	2	-3,4
SÜDWESTSACHSEN	13	2,5	3	4,1	2	1,6
UCKERMARK-BARNIM	3	0,6	1	1,4	0	0,8
VORPOMMERN	3	0,6	0	0,0	0	-0,6
WESTMECKLENBURG	11	2,1	2	2,7	2	0,7
WESTSACHSEN	27	5,1	8	11,0	4	5,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	47,696					
DF	22					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0012</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per size	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Micro (1 to 9)	550	19,39	112	19,58	111	0,2
Small (10 to 49)	1.077	37,96	216	37,76	217	-0,2
Medium (50 to 249)	936	32,99	198	34,62	189	1,6
Large (250+)	274	9,66	46	8,04	55	-1,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.837</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>572</b>	
Missing	8					
Chi-Square-Test	2,021					
DF	3					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,5681</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Micro (1 to 9)	485	23,77	99	24,50	96	0,7
Small (10 to 49)	778	38,14	159	39,36	154	1,2
Medium (50 to 249)	604	29,61	120	29,70	120	0,1
Large (250+)	173	8,48	26	6,44	34	-2,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.040</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>404</b>	
Missing	6					
Chi-Square-Test	2,241					
DF	3					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,5239</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Micro (1 to 9)	65	8,16	13	7,74	14	-0,4
Small (10 to 49)	299	37,52	57	33,93	63	-3,6
Medium (50 to 249)	332	41,66	78	46,43	70	4,8
Large (250+)	101	12,67	20	11,90	21	-0,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>168</b>	
Missing	2					
Chi-Square-Test	1,609					
DF	3					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,6574</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Micro (1 to 9)	181	34,54	18	24,66	25	-9,9
Small (10 to 49)	98	18,70	12	16,44	14	-2,3
Medium (50 to 249)	148	28,24	29	39,73	21	11,5
Large (250+)	97	18,51	14	19,18	14	0,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>73</b>	
Missing	3					
Chi-Square-Test	5,690					
DF	3					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,1277</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per branch	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Industry	1.434	50,4	336	58,6	289	8,2
Service	1.411	49,6	237	41,4	284	-8,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.845</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>573</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	15,542					
DF	1					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0001</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

**Table A14 Number of enterprises with a multinational investor per sector (WZ 2008)**

Enterprises per sector (WZ2008)	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frquency	%	Frequency	%		
05	1	0,04	1	0,17	0	0,1
07	1	0,04	0	0,00	0	0,0
08	28	0,98	9	1,57	6	0,6
10	68	2,39	11	1,92	14	-0,5
11	9	0,32	1	0,17	2	-0,1
12	1	0,04	0	0,00	0	0,0
13	24	0,84	11	1,92	5	1,1
14	6	0,21	0	0,00	1	-0,2
15	3	0,11	1	0,17	1	0,1
16	35	1,23	8	1,40	7	0,2
17	44	1,55	6	1,05	9	-0,5
18	20	0,70	8	1,40	4	0,7
19	5	0,18	2	0,35	1	0,2
20	70	2,46	16	2,79	14	0,3
21	24	0,84	4	0,70	5	-0,1
22	88	3,09	21	3,66	18	0,6
23	82	2,88	24	4,19	17	1,3
24	50	1,76	18	3,14	10	1,4
25	183	6,43	41	7,16	37	0,7
26	149	5,24	42	7,33	30	2,1
27	70	2,46	15	2,62	14	0,2
28	175	6,15	38	6,63	35	0,5
29	49	1,72	6	1,05	10	-0,7
30	24	0,84	7	1,22	5	0,4
31	7	0,25	2	0,35	1	0,1
32	60	2,11	8	1,40	12	-0,7
33	19	0,67	2	0,35	4	-0,3
35	73	2,57	16	2,79	15	0,2
36	5	0,18	2	0,35	1	0,2
37	3	0,11	0	0,00	1	-0,1
38	56	1,97	15	2,62	11	0,6
39	2	0,07	1	0,17	0	0,1
46	392	13,78	72	12,57	79	-1,2
49	46	1,62	10	1,75	9	0,1
50	3	0,11	0	0,00	1	-0,1
51	5	0,18	1	0,17	1	0,0
52	79	2,78	11	1,92	16	-0,9
53	4	0,14	0	0,00	1	-0,1
58	34	1,20	4	0,70	7	-0,5
59	30	1,05	2	0,35	6	-0,7
60	10	0,35	3	0,52	2	0,2
61	16	0,56	1	0,17	3	-0,4
62	132	4,64	21	3,66	27	-1,0
63	7	0,25	0	0,00	1	-0,2
64	29	1,02	3	0,52	6	-0,5
65	3	0,11	0	0,00	1	-0,1
66	17	0,60	1	0,17	3	-0,4
68	115	4,04	14	2,44	23	-1,6
69	7	0,25	0	0,00	1	-0,2
70	180	6,33	25	4,36	36	-2,0
71	131	4,60	30	5,24	26	0,6
72	88	3,09	25	4,36	18	1,3
73	32	1,12	4	0,70	6	-0,4
74	43	1,51	8	1,40	9	-0,1
78	1	0,04	1	0,17	0	0,1
81	1	0,04	0	0,00	0	0,0
82	5	0,18	1	0,17	1	0,0
96	1	0,04	0	0,00	0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.845</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>0</b>
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	79,060					
DF	57					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0282</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

**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 2011

**Table A16 Number of enterprises with a foreign investor per sector (WZ 2008)**

Enterprises per sector (WZ 2008)	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 2011

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

Enterprises per branch	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frquency	%	Frquency	%		
Industry	493	61,7	120	71,4	104	9,7
Service	306	38,3	48	28,6	64	-9,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>168</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	6,726					
DF	1					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0095</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

**Table A18 Number of enterprises with a West German investor per sector (WZ 2008)**

Enterprises per sector (WZ2008)	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frquency	%	Frquency	%		
05	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
07	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
08	12	1,50	2	1,19	3	-0,3
10	22	2,75	3	1,79	5	-1,0
11	2	0,25	0	0,00	0	-0,3
12	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
13	5	0,63	2	1,19	1	0,6
14	2	0,25	0	0,00	0	-0,3
15	1	0,13	1	0,60	0	0,5
16	6	0,75	2	1,19	1	0,4
17	13	1,63	3	1,79	3	0,2
18	7	0,88	3	1,79	1	0,9
19	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
20	21	2,63	2	1,19	4	-1,4
21	2	0,25	1	0,60	0	0,3
22	37	4,63	10	5,95	8	1,3
23	27	3,38	10	5,95	6	2,6
24	16	2,00	10	5,95	3	3,9
25	59	7,38	10	5,95	12	-1,4
26	46	5,76	11	6,55	10	0,8
27	27	3,38	7	4,17	6	0,8
28	65	8,14	16	9,52	14	1,4
29	29	3,63	5	2,98	6	-0,7
30	7	0,88	2	1,19	1	0,3
31	3	0,38	0	0,00	1	-0,4
32	15	1,88	4	2,38	3	0,5
33	10	1,25	2	1,19	2	-0,1
35	38	4,76	9	5,36	8	0,6
36	1	0,13	1	0,60	0	0,5
37	1	0,13	0	0,00	0	-0,1
38	18	2,25	4	2,38	4	0,1
39	1	0,13	0	0,00	0	-0,1
46	93	11,64	16	9,52	20	-2,1
49	11	1,38	2	1,19	2	-0,2
50	1	0,13	0	0,00	0	-0,1
51	2	0,25	0	0,00	0	-0,3
52	18	2,25	4	2,38	4	0,1
53	1	0,13	0	0,00	0	-0,1
58	16	2,00	2	1,19	3	-0,8
59	7	0,88	0	0,00	1	-0,9
60	4	0,50	1	0,60	1	0,1
61	1	0,13	0	0,00	0	-0,1
62	32	4,01	7	4,17	7	0,2
63	2	0,25	0	0,00	0	-0,3
64	9	1,13	1	0,60	2	-0,5
65	2	0,25	0	0,00	0	-0,3
66	4	0,50	0	0,00	1	-0,5
68	11	1,38	0	0,00	2	-1,4
69	1	0,13	0	0,00	0	-0,1
70	26	3,25	2	1,19	5	-2,1
71	29	3,63	7	4,17	6	0,5
72	26	3,25	4	2,38	5	-0,9
73	5	0,63	0	0,00	1	-0,6
74	4	0,50	2	1,19	1	0,7
78	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
81	1	0,13	0	0,00	0	-0,1
82	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
96	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>0</b>
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	46,682					
DF	50					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,6073</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011



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

Enterprises per branch	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frquency	%	Frquency	%		
Industry	195	37,0	40	54,8	27	17,8
Service	332	63,0	33	45,2	46	-17,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	9,914					
DF	1					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0016</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

**Table A20 Number of East German enterprises investing abroad per sector (WZ 2008)**

Enterprises per sector (WZ2008)	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frquency	%	Frquency	%		
05	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
07	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
08	1	0,19	0	0,00	0	-0,2
10	5	0,95	1	1,37	1	0,4
11	3	0,57	0	0,00	0	-0,6
12	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
13	5	0,95	2	2,74	1	1,8
14	3	0,57	0	0,00	0	-0,6
15	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
16	3	0,57	2	2,74	0	2,2
17	3	0,57	1	1,37	0	0,8
18	6	1,14	0	0,00	1	-1,1
19	1	0,19	0	0,00	0	-0,2
20	10	1,90	3	4,11	1	2,2
21	6	1,14	0	0,00	1	-1,1
22	12	2,28	3	4,11	2	1,8
23	6	1,14	3	4,11	1	3,0
24	5	0,95	1	1,37	1	0,4
25	17	3,23	5	6,85	2	3,6
26	33	6,26	8	10,96	5	4,7
27	14	2,66	2	2,74	2	0,1
28	25	4,74	3	4,11	3	-0,6
29	7	1,33	0	0,00	1	-1,3
30	2	0,38	0	0,00	0	-0,4
31	1	0,19	0	0,00	0	-0,2
32	12	2,28	1	1,37	2	-0,9
33	1	0,19	0	0,00	0	-0,2
35	7	1,33	2	2,74	1	1,4
36	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
37	1	0,19	0	0,00	0	-0,2
38	4	0,76	1	1,37	1	0,6
39	2	0,38	2	2,74	0	2,4
46	39	7,40	5	6,85	5	-0,6
49	2	0,38	0	0,00	0	-0,4
50	2	0,38	0	0,00	0	-0,4
51	1	0,19	0	0,00	0	-0,2
52	8	1,52	2	2,74	1	1,2
53	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
58	7	1,33	0	0,00	1	-1,3
59	3	0,57	0	0,00	0	-0,6
60	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
61	2	0,38	0	0,00	0	-0,4
62	27	5,12	2	2,74	4	-2,4
63	2	0,38	0	0,00	0	-0,4
64	12	2,28	2	2,74	2	0,5
65	1	0,19	0	0,00	0	-0,2
66	5	0,95	1	1,37	1	0,4
68	20	3,80	0	0,00	3	-3,8
69	3	0,57	0	0,00	0	-0,6
70	113	21,44	15	20,55	16	-0,9
71	30	5,69	0	0,00	4	-5,7
72	15	2,85	2	2,74	2	-0,1
73	12	2,28	1	1,37	2	-0,9
74	25	4,74	3	4,11	3	-0,6
78	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
81	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
82	2	0,38	0	0,00	0	-0,4
96	1	0,19	0	0,00	0	-0,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>0</b>
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	53,341					
DF	48					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,2764</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per ownership structure	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority Control	310	12,17	71	13,55	64	1,4
Majority Control	733	28,78	155	29,58	151	0,8
Full Control	1.504	59,05	298	56,87	309	-2,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.547</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>524</b>	
Missing	298					
Chi-Square-Test	1,356					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,5075</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per ownership structure	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority Control	239	13,60	56	15,69	49	2,1
Majority Control	478	27,21	103	28,85	97	1,6
Full Control	1.040	59,19	198	55,46	211	-3,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.757</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>357</b>	
Missing	289					
Chi-Square-Test	2,334					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,3113</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

**Table A23 Number of enterprises with a West German investor per ownership structure**

Enterprises per ownership structure	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority Control	71	8,99	15	8,98	15	0,0
Majority Control	255	32,28	52	31,14	54	-1,1
Full Control	464	58,73	100	59,88	98	1,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>167</b>	
Missing	9					
Chi-Square-Test	0,105					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,9490</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per ownership structure	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority Control	66	12,72	11	15,49	9	2,8
Majority Control	165	31,79	18	25,35	23	-6,4
Full Control	288	55,49	42	59,15	39	3,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>71</b>	
Missing	8					
Chi-Square-Test	1,528					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,4658</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per ownership structure	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
with a foreign investor	147	27,9	21	28,8	20	0,9
with a West German MNE investor	36	6,8	7	9,6	5	2,8
without a multinational investor	344	65,3	45	61,6	48	-3,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>73</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	0,980					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,6125</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

## Part 2: CEE countries

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

Enterprises per state	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Poland	4.501	52,0	238	38,4	323	-13,6
Romania	673	7,8	85	13,7	48	5,9
Slovakia	925	10,7	91	14,7	66	4,0
Czech Republic	1.941	22,4	122	19,7	139	-2,8
Hungary	610	7,1	84	13,5	44	6,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.650</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>620</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	98,621					
DF	4					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Small (10 to 49)	3.846	44,5	266	42,9	276	-1,6
Medium (50 to 249)	3.244	37,5	244	39,4	233	1,9
Large (250+)	1.560	18,0	110	17,7	112	-0,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.650</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>620</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	0,935					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,6264</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per branch	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Industry	4.234	48,9	321	51,8	303	2,8
Service	4.416	51,1	299	48,2	317	-2,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.650</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>620</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	1,982					
DF	1					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,1592</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Small (10 to 49)	2.105	46,8	112	47,1	111	0,3
Medium (50 to 249)	1.652	36,7	84	35,3	87	-1,4
Large (250+)	744	16,5	42	17,6	39	1,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.501</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>238</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	0,313					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,8552</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Small (10 to 49)	224	33,3	27	31,8	28	-1,5
Medium (50 to 249)	258	38,3	37	43,5	33	5,2
Large (250+)	191	28,4	21	24,7	24	-3,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>85</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	1,061					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,5882</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Small (10 to 49)	476	51,5	45	49,5	47	-2,0
Medium (50 to 249)	331	35,8	34	37,4	33	1,6
Large (250+)	118	12,8	12	13,2	12	0,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>91</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	0,148					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,9287</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Small (10 to 49)	782	40,3	46	37,7	49	-2,6
Medium (50 to 249)	779	40,1	55	45,1	49	4,9
Large (250+)	380	19,6	21	17,2	24	-2,4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.941</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>122</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	1,295					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,5234</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

<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**

Enterprises per size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Small (10 to 49)	259	42,5	36	42,9	36	0,4
Medium (50 to 249)	224	36,7	34	40,5	31	3,8
Large (250+)	127	20,8	14	16,7	17	-4,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>84</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	1,022					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,6000</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

**Table B9 Distribution of enterprises ordered by Nace 2 Rev. 2 Classification**

Enterprise per sector (NACE 2 Rev2)	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
05	2	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
06	4	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
07	3	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
08	60	0,7	3	0,5	4	-0,2
09	6	0,1	0	0,0	0	-0,1
10	310	3,6	20	3,2	22	-0,4
11	59	0,7	4	0,6	4	0,0
12	5	0,1	0	0,0	0	-0,1
13	133	1,5	17	2,7	10	1,2
14	85	1,0	7	1,1	6	0,1
15	39	0,5	3	0,5	3	0,0
16	112	1,3	8	1,3	8	0,0
17	119	1,4	13	2,1	9	0,7
18	66	0,8	2	0,3	5	-0,4
19	15	0,2	1	0,2	1	0,0
20	197	2,3	15	2,4	14	0,1
21	40	0,5	3	0,5	3	0,0
22	412	4,8	30	4,8	30	0,1
23	285	3,3	20	3,2	20	-0,1
24	124	1,4	10	1,6	9	0,2
25	529	6,1	46	7,4	38	1,3
26	158	1,8	16	2,6	11	0,8
27	245	2,8	25	4,0	18	1,2
28	331	3,8	27	4,4	24	0,5
29	309	3,6	22	3,5	22	0,0
30	53	0,6	4	0,6	4	0,0
31	101	1,2	6	1,0	7	-0,2
32	67	0,8	5	0,8	5	0,0
33	96	1,1	2	0,3	7	-0,8
35	150	1,7	7	1,1	11	-0,6
36	15	0,2	0	0,0	1	-0,2
37	10	0,1	1	0,2	1	0,0
38	91	1,1	4	0,6	7	-0,4
39	3	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
46	2246	26,0	150	24,2	161	-1,8
49	237	2,7	21	3,4	17	0,6
50	9	0,1	0	0,0	1	-0,1
51	10	0,1	0	0,0	1	-0,1
52	213	2,5	21	3,4	15	0,9
53	15	0,2	1	0,2	1	0,0
58	118	1,4	8	1,3	8	-0,1
59	25	0,3	4	0,6	2	0,4
60	20	0,2	0	0,0	1	-0,2
61	51	0,6	2	0,3	4	-0,3
62	230	2,7	12	1,9	16	-0,7
63	56	0,6	3	0,5	4	-0,2
64	118	1,4	4	0,6	8	-0,7
66	74	0,9	1	0,2	5	-0,7
68	268	3,1	10	1,6	19	-1,5
69	60	0,7	4	0,6	4	0,0
70	161	1,9	11	1,8	12	-0,1
71	209	2,4	22	3,5	15	1,1
72	22	0,3	2	0,3	2	0,1
73	230	2,7	19	3,1	16	0,4
74	44	0,5	4	0,6	3	0,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.650</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>0</b>
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	52,779					
DF	54					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,5216</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per state	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Poland	360	41,0	43	38,1	46	-2,9
Romania	28	3,2	4	3,5	4	0,4
Slovakia	71	8,1	15	13,3	9	5,2
Czech Republic	376	42,8	40	35,4	48	-7,4
Hungary	43	4,9	11	9,7	6	4,8
<b>Total</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>113</b>	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	10,898					
DF	4					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0277</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per size	Population		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Small (10 to 49)	300	34,2	35	31,0	39	-3,2
Medium (50 to 249)	332	37,8	44	38,9	43	1,1
Large (250+)	246	28,0	34	30,1	32	2,1
<b>Total</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>113</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	0,548					
DF	2					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,7602</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

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

Enterprises per branch	Populaton		Sample		Expected Sample	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Industry	465	53,0	68	60,2	60	7,2
Service	413	47,0	45	39,8	53	-7,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>878</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100,0</b>	<b>113</b>	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	2,362					
DF	1					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,1243</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

**Table B13 Regional distribution of enterprises in Poland inward**

Enterprises per region	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Dolnoslaskie	461	10,2	28	11,8	24	1,5
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	167	3,7	13	5,5	9	1,8
Lubelskie	66	1,5	2	0,8	3	-0,6
Lubuskie	99	2,2	8	3,4	5	1,2
Lódzkie	207	4,6	16	6,7	11	2,1
Malopolskie	235	5,2	14	5,9	12	0,7
Mazowieckie	1615	35,9	62	26,1	85	-9,8
Opolskie	88	2,0	9	3,8	5	1,8
Podkarpackie	61	1,4	5	2,1	3	0,7
Podlaskie	25	0,6	0	0,0	1	-0,6
Pomorskie	248	5,5	10	4,2	13	-1,3
Slaskie	414	9,2	19	8,0	22	-1,2
Swietokrzyskie	54	1,2	4	1,7	3	0,5
Warminsko-Mazurskie	52	1,2	2	0,8	3	-0,3
Wielkopolskie	535	11,9	35	14,7	28	2,8
Zachodniopomorskie	174	3,9	11	4,6	9	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.501</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	23,634					
DF	15					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0716</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

**Table B14 Regional distribution of enterprises in Romania inward**

Enterprises per region	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Bucuresti - Ilfov	314	46,7	23	27,1	40	-19,6
Centru	75	11,1	11	12,9	9	1,8
Nord-Est	38	5,6	9	10,6	5	4,9
Nord-Vest	60	8,9	9	10,6	8	1,7
Sud - Muntenia	55	8,2	3	3,5	7	-4,6
Sud-Est	41	6,1	12	14,1	5	8,0
Sud-Vest Oltenia	21	3,1	1	1,2	3	-1,9
Vest	69	10,3	17	20,0	9	9,7
<b>Total</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	31,322					
DF	7					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0001</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

**Table B15 Regional distribution of enterprises in Slovakia inward**

Enterprises per region	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Bratislavský kraj	301	32,5	29	31,9	30	-0,7
Stredné Slovensko	163	17,6	14	15,4	16	-2,2
Východné Slovensko	117	12,6	10	11,0	12	-1,7
Západné Slovensko	344	37,2	38	41,8	34	4,6
<b>Total</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	0,980					
DF	3					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,8061</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011



**Table B16 Regional distribution of enterprises in Czech Republic inward**

Enterprises per region	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Jihovýchod	283	14,6	22	18,0	18	3,5
Jihozápad	191	9,8	13	10,7	12	0,8
Moravskoslezsko	90	4,6	4	3,3	6	-1,4
Praha	740	38,1	30	24,6	47	-13,5
Severovýchod	181	9,3	15	12,3	11	3,0
Severozápad	127	6,5	10	8,2	8	1,7
Střední Čechy	219	11,3	17	13,9	14	2,7
Střední Morava	110	5,7	11	9,0	7	3,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.941</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	12,266					
<i>DF</i>	7					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,0921</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011

**Table B17 Regional distribution of enterprises in Hungary inward**

Enterprises per region	Population		Sample		Expected Sample Value	Deviation in %
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Dél-Alföld	26	4,3	4	4,8	4	0,5
Dél-Dunántúl	18	3,0	0	0,0	2	-3,0
Közép-Dunántúl	55	9,0	9	10,7	8	1,7
Közép-Magyarország	407	66,7	60	71,4	56	4,7
Nyugat-Dunántúl	47	7,7	3	3,6	6	-4,1
Észak-Alföld	34	5,6	5	6,0	5	0,4
Észak-Magyarország	23	3,8	3	3,6	3	-0,2
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>0,0</b>
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	4,969					
<i>DF</i>	6					
<b>Asymptotic significance</b>	<b>0,5479</b>					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2011