

IWH-FDI-Micro-Database

Representativeness

Survey 2013

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

Halle Institute for Economic Research (IWH)

Department of Structural Change

Kleine Märkerstraße 8,
06108 Halle (Saale), Germany

Authors: Jutta Günther, Andrea Gauselmann, Philipp Marek and Björn Jindra

Contact: Phone: +49-(0) 345-7753-857
Fax: +49-345-7753-779
E-mail: fdisupport@iwh-halle.de

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1. Representativeness of the East German sample

In the following section, the representativeness of the survey 2013 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.

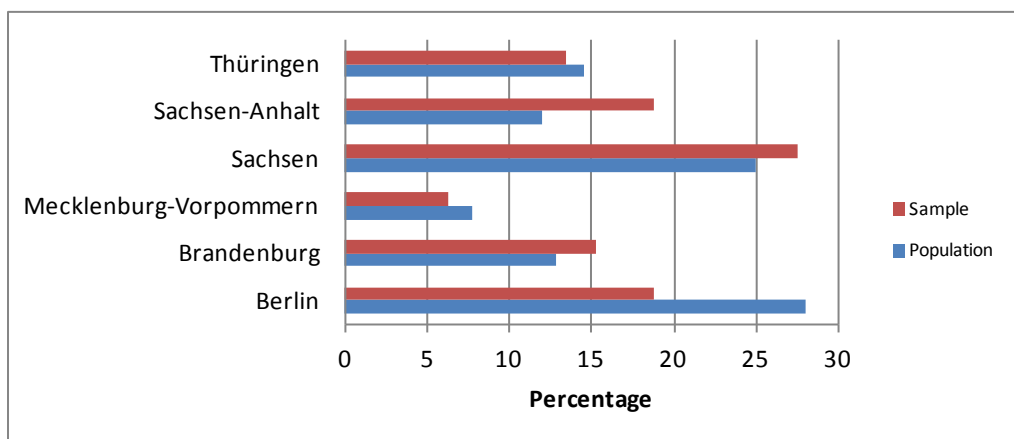
1.1 Investors in East Germany

1.1.1 Multinational investors

The majority of the enterprises with a multinational investor (see table A1 and graph 1) is located in Berlin (28%) followed by Saxony (24.9%), while the federal state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern hosts only a share of 7.7% of the enterprises with a multinational investors. The states of Thuringia (14.5%), Brandenburg (12.8%), and Saxony-Anhalt (12%) 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 (-9.2%), while enterprises from all other federal states are overweight, especially the amount of enterprises in Saxony-Anhalt (+6.8%). 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

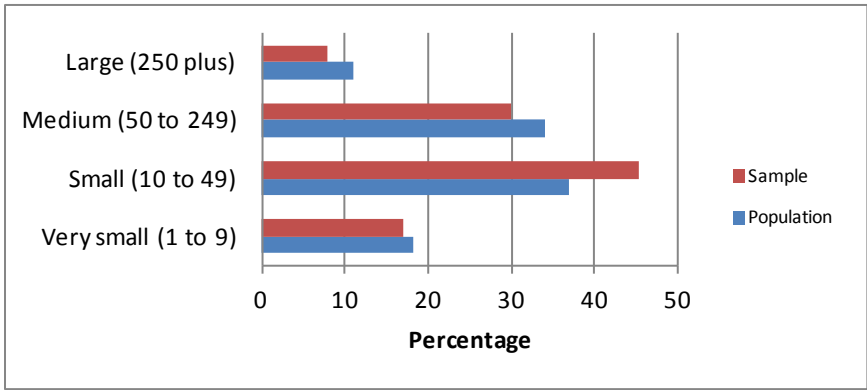


Source: IWH 2013

Following the regional distribution sorted by ROR¹, 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%) or in the region surrounding Leipzig (Westsachsen, 5.6%). 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. (4.0%) and Magdeburg (5.2%) host three quarter of the state’s population. In Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, the region of the Havelland-Fläming (4.9%) attracts most of the regions’ multinational investments. Compared to the population, the region of Berlin is underweight (-9.2%), while the region of Halle/S. is the most overrepresented one (+4.9%). 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-, small- or medium-sized enterprise (see table A9 and graph 2). The shares of large companies account for 11% of the population. 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, small-sized enterprises are overweight (+8.6%), while large companies are underrepresented in the same amount (-1.6%). The sample’s deviation from its population is sufficient to reject the null hypothesis of an identical distribution.

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



Source: IWH 2013

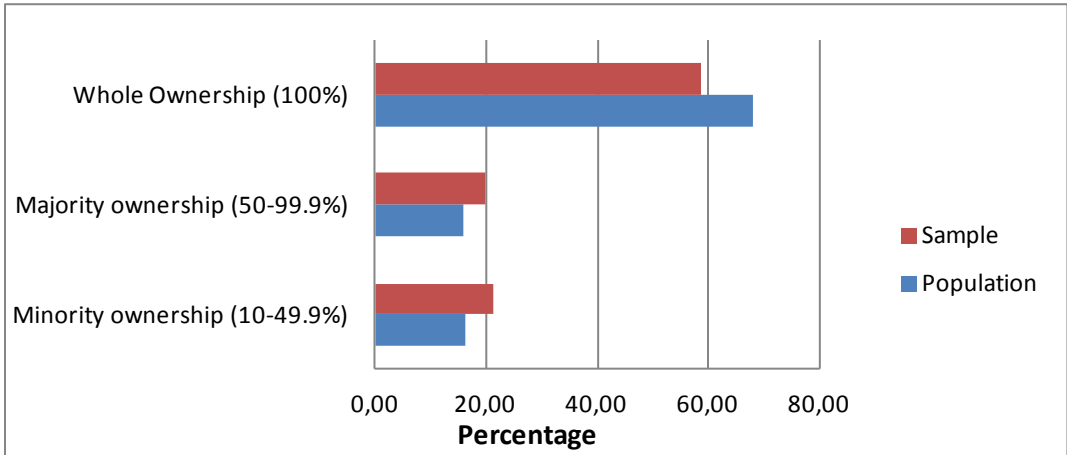
In the population of multinational affiliates the distribution of enterprises belonging to the service sector and the ones belonging to industrial production is unbalanced (55.3% and

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

44.7%). This distribution differs in the sample, industrial enterprises are overweighed (+6.9%) at the expense of enterprises of the service sector (-6.9%). 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%), the sector of metal processing (code 25 and 6.4%) and mechanical engineering (code 28 and 5.7%), followed by the business information providers (code 62) with a share of 6.3%. Compared to the corresponding population, the sectors 20, 26, 28, and 71 are overweight, while the sectors 62, 68 and 70 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 two-thirds of the East German enterprises with a multinational investor (67.8%) are absolutely owned by their investor (see table A21 and graph 3).² Compared to the survey of 2011, this amount has increased. An additional share of 16% of the multinational investors hold a majority control over their affiliates in East Germany, while 16.2% of the investors hold a minority control. As the sample's deviation from its population is significant (enterprises being fully controlled are underweighted (-9.3%) while the other ones are overweighed (minority owned enterprise +5.3% and majority owned enterprises +4%), the null hypothesis of an identical distribution is rejected.

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



Source: IWH 2013

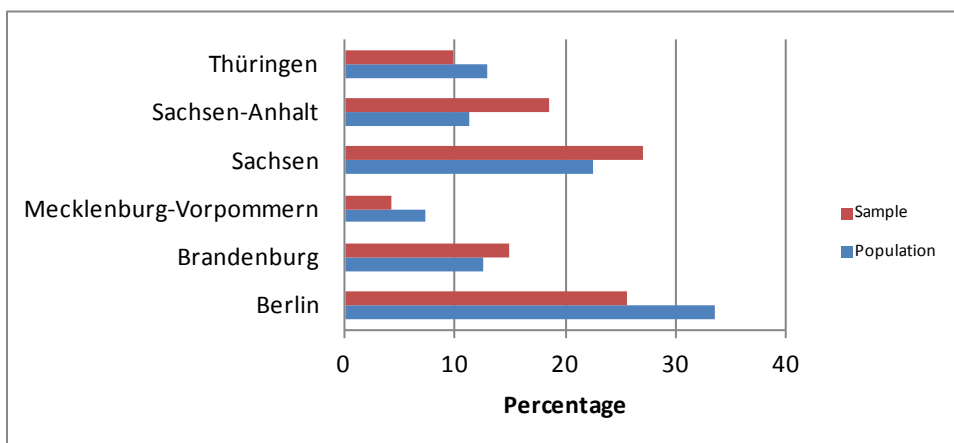
² The difference between direct and indirect is neglected for this representativeness analysis.

1.1.2 Foreign Investors

A population share of more than one third (33.5%) of East German enterprises with a foreign investor is located in Berlin, followed by the federal states of Saxony (22.5%), Thuringia (13%), Brandenburg (12.5%), Saxony-Anhalt (11.2%), and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (7.3%) (see table A2 and graph 4). In the corresponding sample of the survey, Berlin is underrepresented (-8%), while Saxony-Anhalt is overweight (+7.4%). 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 (33.5%) 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%), Chemnitz (6.8%) and Leipzig (4.9%) are the driving forces of the federal state, while the regions of Ostthüringen (4.7%) and Mittelthüringen (3.8%) attract the majority of the foreign investments in the state of Thuringia. In Saxony-Anhalt, the regions around the cities of Halle/S. (3.6%) and Magdeburg (4.9%) account for three quarter of the federal state's FDI, while the region of Havelland-Fläming (4.5%) hosts the largest share of foreign investors in the state of Brandenburg or Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, respectively. In the sample, the regions of Halle (+5.3%) and Oberlausitz-Niederschlesien (+1.7%) are overrepresented at the expense of the share of Berlin (-8%) and Südthüringen (-2%). 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

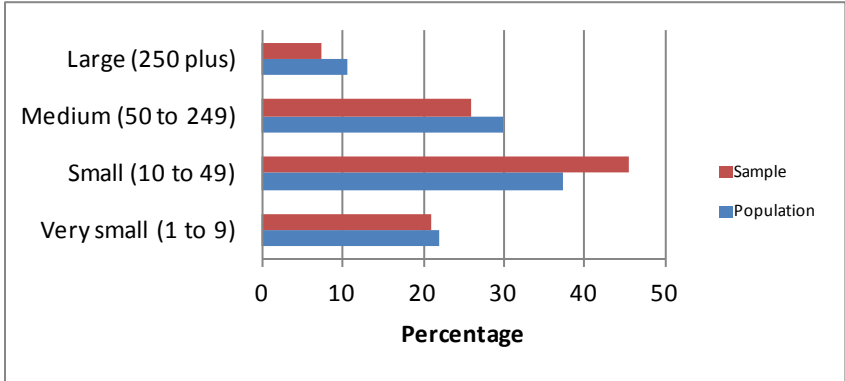


Source: IWH 2013

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 29.9% and micro enterprises accounting for 22.1% of the population. Large companies with more than 250 employees have the smallest share of

the population, they account for 10.6% 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 (+8.2%) at the expense of medium-size and large companies (-3.9% and -3.1%). The differences from the population are not amplified enough to reject the assumption of an identical distribution.

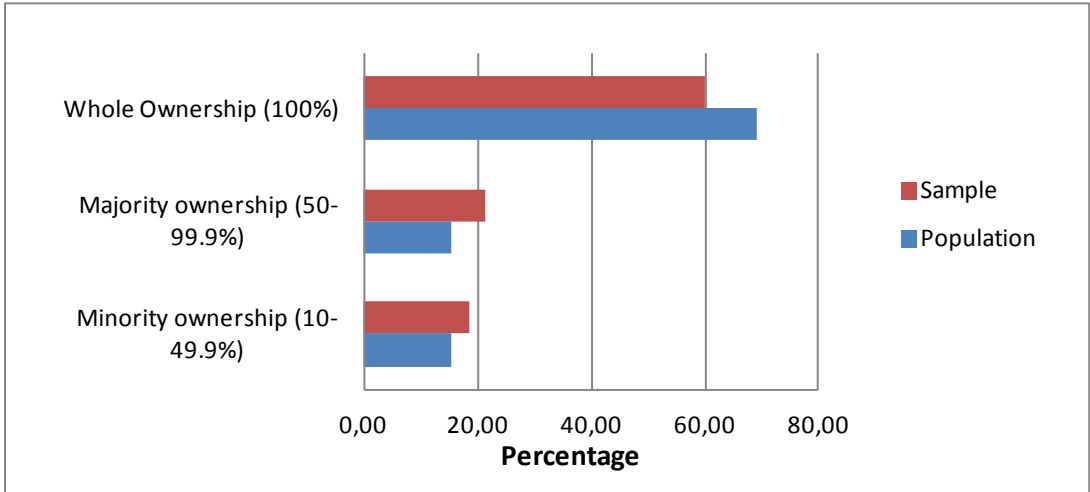
Graph 5: Distribution per employment size of East German enterprises with a foreign investor



Source: IWH 2013

Among East German enterprises with a foreign investor, a share of 57.3% belongs to the service sector, while 42.7% of the population’s enterprises are part of the industrial sector. The deviation between the population and the sample is significant (8%). Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. 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, 6.2%) account for the largest shares among East German enterprises with a foreign investor. The former one is underweight in the sample (-3%) in favor of the sector data processing equipment, electronic devices and optical products (code 26, +3.1%). 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 2013

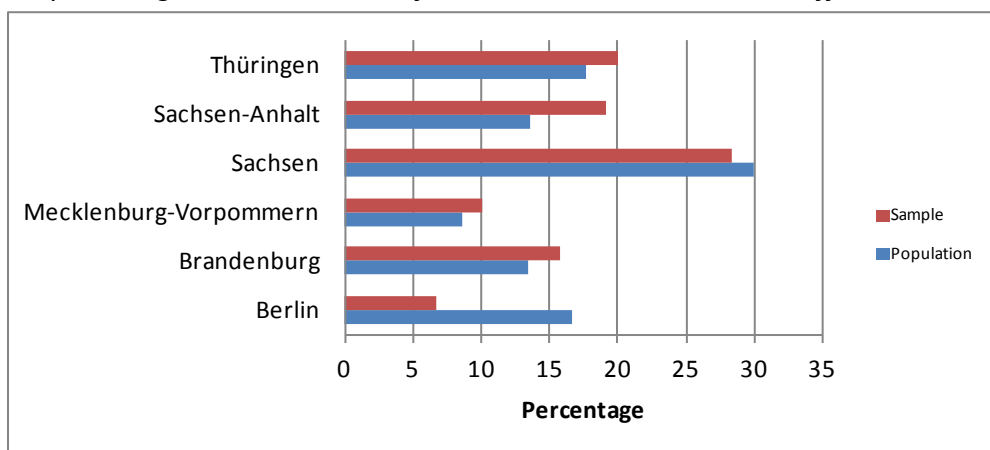
The distribution of FDI in East Germany sorted by the ownership structure (see table A22 and graph 6) shows that 16% of the foreign investors hold a majority control in East Germany. An additional share of 69% of the East German enterprises is even completely owned by its foreign investor. As the sample deviates from the corresponding population, the assumption of an identical distribution is 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% of the investments coming from West Germany (see table A5 and graph 7), followed by Thuringia (17.7%) and Berlin (16.6%). The federal states of Saxony-Anhalt (13.6%), Brandenburg (13.5%), and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (8.6%) remain at the bottom of the chart. Within the corresponding sample, Berlin is underweight again (-9.9%). 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, 8.6%), Chemnitz (Südsachsen, 11.7%) and Leipzig (Westsachsen, 7%) 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 Magdeburg 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

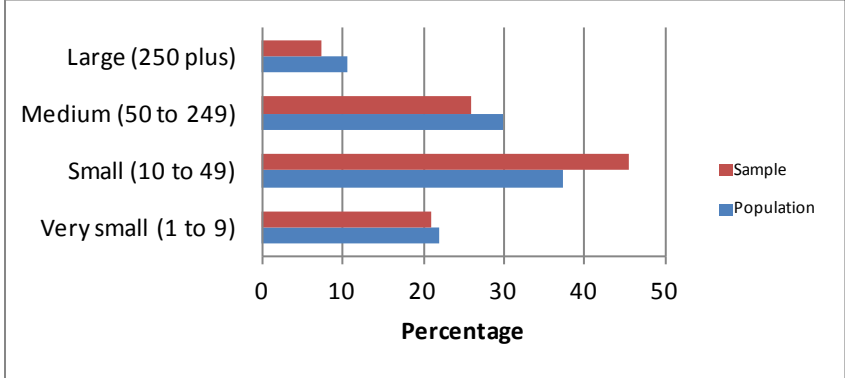


Source: IWH 2013

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 11.8%. The micro-enterprises have the smallest share with 10.3%. 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 small enterprises are overweight (+9.5%) at the expense of all other size-groups, especially medium-size companies (-5.8%). 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 2013

Contrary to the population of foreign affiliates, the sectoral distribution of East German enterprises with a West German investor is rather balanced (industrial production 51.1%). In the sample the dominance of the industry sector is only slightly bigger (+4.4%), so that the null hypothesis of an identical distribution is not rejected (see table A17). In the population a share of 6.2% is part of the sector of mechanical engineering (code 28). 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 not big enough to reject the null hypothesis.

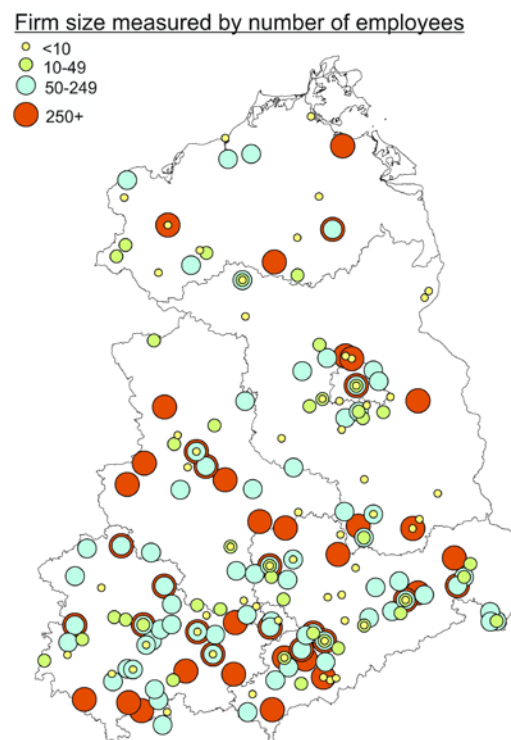
More than two-thirds (65,2%) of West German affiliates in East Germany are completely owned by their investor (see table A23). Beyond that, 17,2% of West German investors hold a majority on their affiliate. As the sample’s distribution differs from its population, the null hypothesis is rejected.

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 512 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. 40.2% 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 (26.4%) or in Thuringia (13,5%). In the sample, Berlin is underrepresented (-23.9%). This deviation leads to a rejection of the null hypothesis.

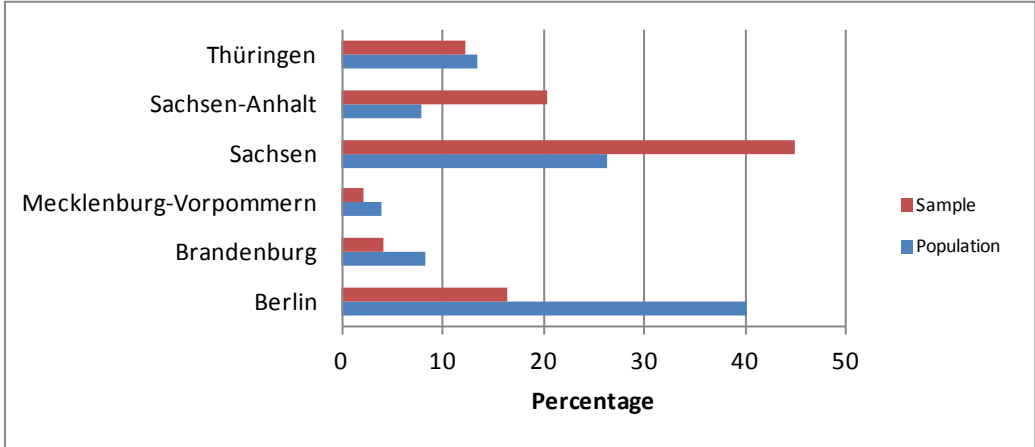
Graph 9: Regional distribution of East German enterprises investing abroad.



Source: IWH (2011)

On the regional level (see table A8), the regions of the Ostthüringen (5.5%) Westsachsen (6.3%), Südsachsen (9.6%) and Oberes Elbtal/Osterzgebirge (7.2%) are the driving forces of the internationalization of the East German economy. These areas are followed by the regions of Magdeburg (4.5%), Südthüringen (3.7%) and Mittelthüringen (3.7%). 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.

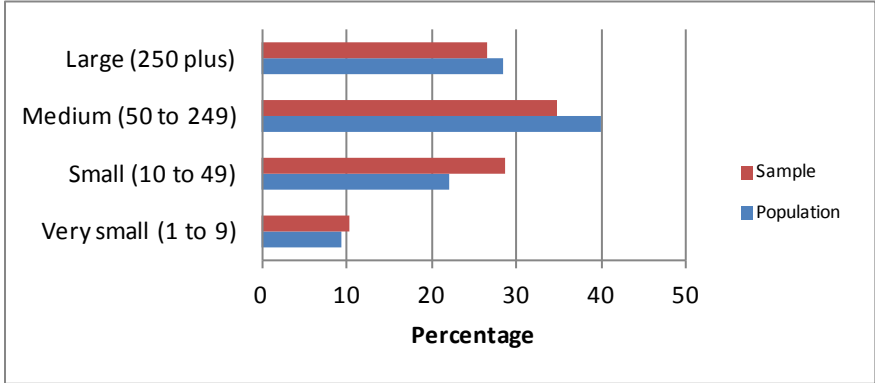
Graph 10: Regional distribution of East German enterprises investing abroad



Source: IWH 2013

Companies investing abroad are bigger as the population share of large companies is 2.5 times higher than the share of the population of East German enterprises with a multinational investor (28.5% vs. 11%) (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, medium-size enterprises are underweight (-5.3%) in favor of small companies (+6.5%). 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.

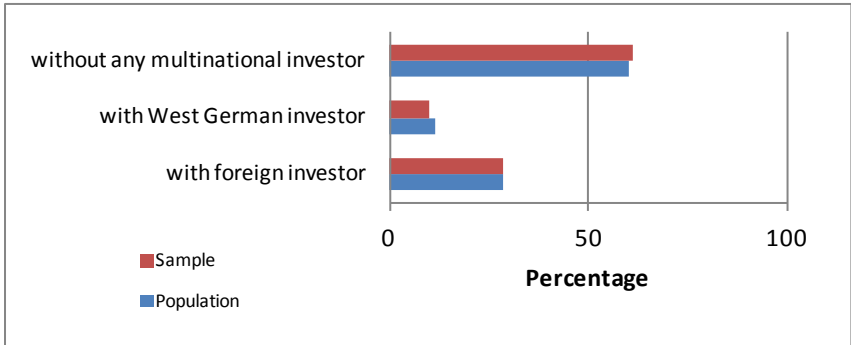


Source: IWH 2013

The majority (55.3%) of the East German enterprises investing abroad belongs to the service sector (see table A19). This amount is the same 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 sector of business service providers (code 70, 10%) and the wholesale sector (code 46, 9.8%). Due to the small deviations, the assumption of an identical distribution is not rejected.

Almost two-thirds (62.3%) 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 27.7% 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 full control outside are underrepresented (-7.2%) 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 2013

The analysis of the ownership structure of East German enterprises investing abroad shows that 60% of the enterprises are originally East German (see table A25 and graph 12), since 28.3% or 11.7% of these companies have either a foreign or a West German multinational investor, respectively. Due to 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

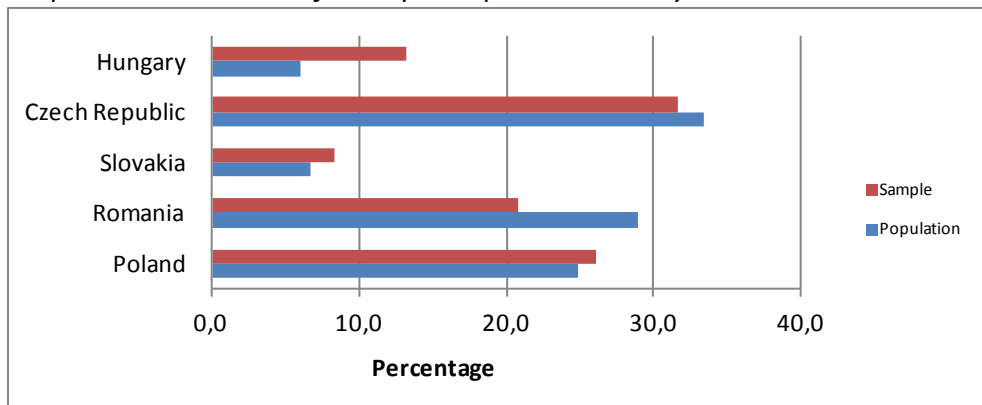
In the following chapter, the representativeness of the survey 2013 will be discussed for CEE countries. The survey will be split into two groups; on the one hand Central-East European enterprises having one or more multinational investor(s). This analysis will be implemented for the complete set of 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 one third of the CEE enterprises attracting foreign direct investments are located in the Czech Republic (33.4%) followed by Romania (29%) and Poland (24.9%). Slovakian (6.8%) and Hungarian (6.0%) enterprises account for the rest of the population (see table B1 and graph 13). In the sample, Romania is underweight compared to the population (-8.3%) while especially Hungary is overrepresented (+7.2%). Due to the deviations described above, the null hypothesis of an identical distribution is rejected.

Graph 13: Distribution of enterprises per CEE country

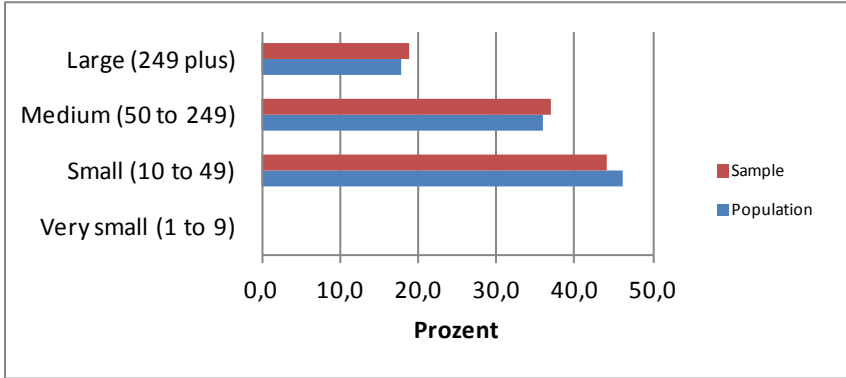


Source: IWH 2013

The regional distribution of each country has been investigated on a NUTS-2 level (see table B13-B17). The Polish, Romanian and Czech samples show significant deviations from their corresponding population, whereas the null hypothesis of an identical distribution could not be rejected for the regional distribution within Slovakia and Hungary (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 46.1% of the enterprises with a foreign investor employ less than 50 individuals, while another 36% can be classified as medium-sized with an employment size between 50 and 249. Large enterprises account for the smallest population share of 17.9%. The comparison between the sample and the population shows only a slight deviation. Small enterprises are underweight by -2%, while large enterprises are overweight (+1.1%). 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 – in Slovakia – sums up only to -9.3%. 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

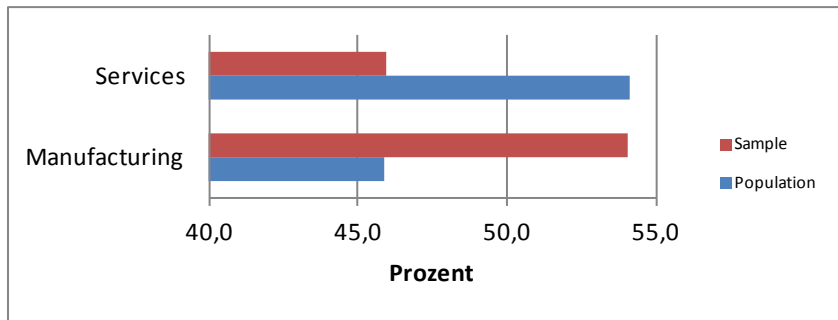


Source: IWH 2013

Among the enterprises having a foreign investor, the sectoral distribution is unbalanced, since 45.9% belong to the industrial sector, while the rest of the population (54.1%) is part of the service sector (see graph 15 and table B3). On the country level, all null hypotheses are rejected, except for the case of Poland.

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

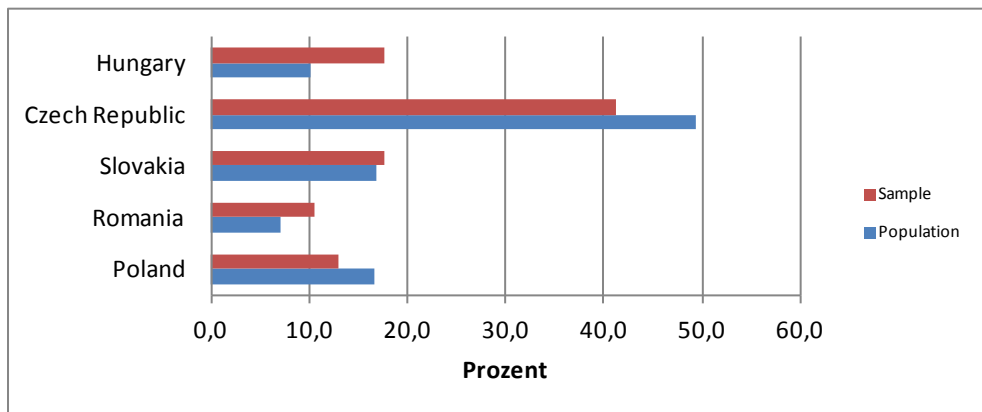


Source: IWH 2013

2.2 Outward (CEE enterprises investing abroad)

Focusing on the distribution of enterprises investing abroad (see graph 16 and table B10), in the sample the majority of the enterprises with foreign affiliates are located in Poland, Slovakia and the Czech Republic (16.7%, 16.8% and 49.4%, respectively). Compared to the inward population, Poland's, Romania's, Czech Republic's and Hungary's shares are smaller (compared to 24.9%, 29%, 33.4% and 6.0%), whereas the share of Romanian enterprises (compared to 6.8%) is higher.

Graph 16: Distribution of outward enterprises per CEE country.



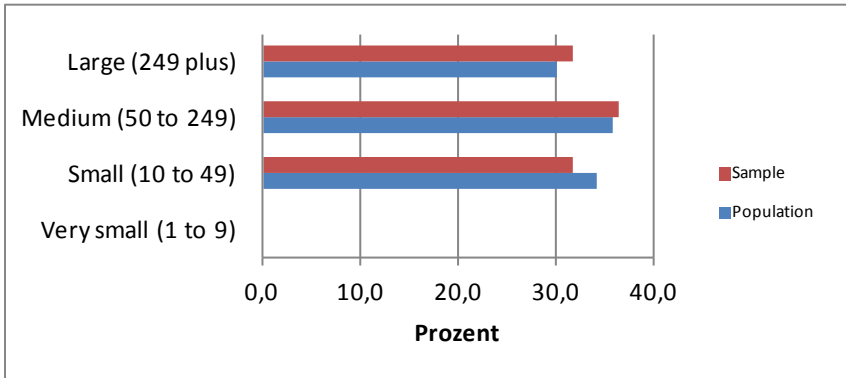
Source: IWH 2013

As the outward population is much smaller than the inward population, the sample distribution reacts sensitively on deviations from the underlying population. In the sample, Polish and Czech enterprises are underweight (-3.7% or -8.2%, respectively), while Romania and Hungary are overweight (+3.6% or 7.5%, respectively). The null hypothesis of an identical distribution is not rejected.

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 medium-sized enterprises. Compared to the aggregate inward population, the share of small enterprises is small (34.2% vs. 46.1%). In the sample, small enterprises are slightly

underrepresented (-2.5%). The deviations are very small, implying a non-rejection of the hypothesis of an identical distribution.

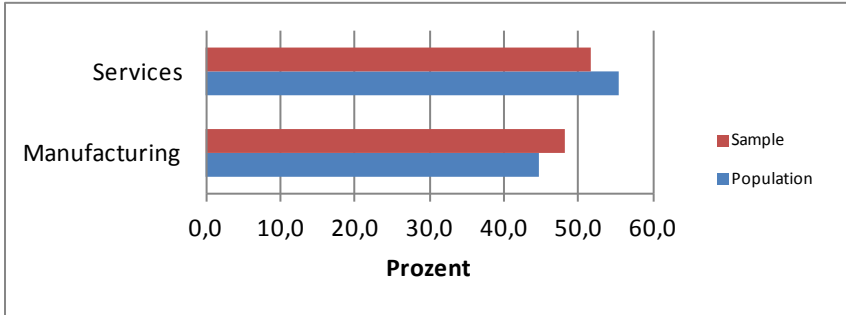
Graph 17: Distribution of Outward enterprises ordered by size



Source: IWH 2013

Among the enterprises of the outward population, 44.6% of the enterprises investing abroad belong to the industrial sector (see graph 18 and table B12). In the sample, the industrial sector is overweight (+3.7%) 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 2013

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.

Appendix

Part1: Eastern Germany

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

Enterprises per Bundesland	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	962	28,0	63	18,8	94	-9,2
Brandenburg	440	12,8	51	15,2	43	2,4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	265	7,7	21	6,3	26	-1,4
Sachsen	857	24,9	92	27,5	84	2,5
Sachsen-Anhalt	413	12,0	63	18,8	40	6,8
Thüringen	499	14,5	45	13,4	49	-1,1
Total	3.436	100	335	100	335	
Missing	0					
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	26,507		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	5					
asymptotic significance	0,0001					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per ROR	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Altmark	20	0,6	2	0,6	2	0,0
Anhalt-Bitterfeld-Wittenberg	77	2,2	9	2,7	8	0,4
Berlin	962	28,0	63	18,8	94	-9,2
Halle/S.	138	4,0	30	9,0	13	4,9
Havelland-Fläming	168	4,9	19	5,7	16	0,8
Lausitz-Spreewald	102	3,0	11	3,3	10	0,3
Magdeburg	178	5,2	22	6,6	17	1,4
Mecklenburgische Seenplatte	43	1,3	5	1,5	4	0,2
Mittelthüringen	153	4,5	16	4,8	15	0,3
Mittleres Mecklenburg/Rostock	86	2,5	4	1,2	8	-1,3
Nordthüringen	71	2,1	6	1,8	7	-0,3
Oberes Elbtal/Osterzgebirge	267	7,8	31	9,3	26	1,5
Oberlausitz-Niederschlesien	111	3,2	14	4,2	11	0,9
Oderland-Spree	82	2,4	9	2,7	8	0,3
Ostthüringen	174	5,1	19	5,7	17	0,6
Prignitz-Oberhavel	52	1,5	5	1,5	5	-0,0
Südsachsen	288	8,4	31	9,3	28	0,9
Südthüringen	101	2,9	4	1,2	10	-1,7
Uckermark-Barnim	36	1,0	7	2,1	4	1,0
Vorpommern	53	1,5	6	1,8	5	0,2
Westmecklenburg	83	2,4	6	1,8	8	-0,6
West Sachsen	191	5,6	16	4,8	19	-0,8
Total	3.436	100	335	100	335	0,0
Missing	0					
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	45,722		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	21					
asymptotic significance	0,0014					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table A3 Number of enterprises with foreign investors per federal state

Enterprises per Bundesland	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	776	33,5	55	25,6	72	-8,0
Brandenburg	289	12,5	32	14,9	27	2,4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	169	7,3	9	4,2	16	-3,1
Sachsen	520	22,5	58	27,0	48	4,5
Sachsen-Anhalt	260	11,2	40	18,6	24	7,4
Thüringen	300	13,0	21	9,8	28	-3,2
Total	2.314	100	215	100	215	
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	21,930		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	5					
asymptotic significance	0,0005					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per ROR	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Altmark	12	0,5	2	0,9	1	0,4
Anhalt-Bitterfeld-Wittenberg	51	2,2	7	3,3	5	1,1
Berlin	776	33,5	55	25,6	72	-8,0
Halle/S.	83	3,6	19	8,8	8	5,3
Havelland-Fläming	104	4,5	11	5,1	10	0,6
Lausitz-Spreewald	70	3,0	7	3,3	7	0,2
Magdeburg	114	4,9	12	5,6	11	0,7
Mecklenburgische Seenplatte	24	1,0	2	0,9	2	-0,1
Mittelthüringen	88	3,8	7	3,3	8	-0,5
Mittleres Mecklenburg/Rostock	56	2,4	2	0,9	5	-1,5
Nordthüringen	46	2,0	4	1,9	4	-0,1
Oberes Elbtal/Osterzgebirge	170	7,3	20	9,3	16	2,0
Oberlausitz-Niederschlesien	80	3,5	11	5,1	7	1,7
Oderland-Spree	58	2,5	7	3,3	5	0,7
Ostthüringen	108	4,7	9	4,2	10	-0,5
Prignitz-Oberhavel	36	1,6	3	1,4	3	-0,2
Südsachsen	157	6,8	17	7,9	15	1,1
Südthüringen	58	2,5	1	0,5	5	-2,0
Uckermark-Barnim	21	0,9	4	1,9	2	1,0
Vorpommern	36	1,6	4	1,9	3	0,3
Westmecklenburg	53	2,3	1	0,5	5	-1,8
West Sachsen	113	4,9	10	4,7	10	-0,2
Total	2.314	100	215	100	215	0
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	37,813		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	21					
asymptotic significance	0,0136					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per Bundesland	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	186	16,6	8	6,7	20	-9,9
Brandenburg	151	13,5	19	15,8	16	2,4
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	96	8,6	12	10,0	10	1,4
Sachsen	337	30,0	34	28,3	36	-1,7
Sachsen-Anhalt	153	13,6	23	19,2	16	5,5
Thüringen	199	17,7	24	20,0	21	2,3
Total	1.122	100	120	100	120	
Missing	0					
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	11,060					
<i>DF</i>	5					
asymptotic significance	0,0502					

Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per ROR	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Altmark	8	0,7	0	0,0	1	-0,7
Anhalt-Bitterfeld-Wittenberg	26	2,3	2	1,7	3	-0,7
Berlin	186	16,6	8	6,7	20	-9,9
Halle/S.	55	4,9	11	9,2	6	4,3
Havelland-Fläming	64	5,7	8	6,7	7	1,0
Lausitz-Spreewald	32	2,9	4	3,3	3	0,5
Magdeburg	64	5,7	10	8,3	7	2,6
Mecklenburgische Seenplatte	19	1,7	3	2,5	2	0,8
Mittelthüringen	65	5,8	9	7,5	7	1,7
Mittleres Mecklenburg/Rostock	30	2,7	2	1,7	3	-1,0
Nordthüringen	25	2,2	2	1,7	3	-0,6
Oberes Elbtal/Osterzgebirge	97	8,6	11	9,2	10	0,5
Oberlausitz-Niederschlesien	31	2,8	3	2,5	3	-0,3
Oderland-Spree	24	2,1	2	1,7	3	-0,5
Ostthüringen	66	5,9	10	8,3	7	2,5
Prignitz-Oberhavel	16	1,4	2	1,7	2	0,2
Südsachsen	131	11,7	14	11,7	14	-0,0
Südthüringen	43	3,8	3	2,5	5	-1,3
Uckermark-Barnim	15	1,3	3	2,5	2	1,2
Vorpommern	17	1,5	2	1,7	2	0,2
Westmecklenburg	30	2,7	5	4,2	3	1,5
Westsachsen	78	7,0	6	5,0	8	-2,0
Total	1.122	100	120	100	120	0
Missing	0					
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	20,987					
<i>DF</i>	21					
asymptotic significance	0,4597					

Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per Bundesland	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Berlin	206	40,2	8	16,3	20	-23,9
Brandenburg	42	8,2	2	4,1	4	-4,1
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	20	3,9	1	2,0	2	-1,9
Sachsen	135	26,4	22	44,9	13	18,5
Sachsen-Anhalt	40	7,8	10	20,4	4	12,6
Thüringen	69	13,5	6	12,2	7	-1,2
Total	512	100	49	100	49	
Missing	0					
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	24,799		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	5					
asymptotic significance	0,0002					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per ROR	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Altmark	2	0,4	0	0,0	0	-0,4
Anhalt-Bitterfeld-Wittenberg	3	0,6	0	0,0	0	-0,6
Berlin	206	40,2	8	16,3	20	-23,9
Halle/S.	12	2,3	3	6,1	1	3,8
Havelland-Fläming	15	2,9	0	0,0	1	-2,9
Lausitz-Spreewald	12	2,3	1	2,0	1	-0,3
Magdeburg	23	4,5	7	14,3	2	9,8
Mecklenburgische Seenplatte	5	1,0	0	0,0	0	-1,0
Mittelthüringen	19	3,7	1	2,0	2	-1,7
Mittleres Mecklenburg/Rostock	4	0,8	0	0,0	0	-0,8
Nordthüringen	3	0,6	0	0,0	0	-0,6
Oberes Elbtal/Osterzgebirge	37	7,2	4	8,2	4	0,9
Oberlausitz-Niederschlesien	17	3,3	2	4,1	2	0,8
Oderland-Spree	7	1,4	0	0,0	1	-1,4
Ostthüringen	28	5,5	4	8,2	3	2,7
Prignitz-Oberhavel	5	1,0	1	2,0	0	1,1
Südsachsen	49	9,6	10	20,4	5	10,8
Südthüringen	19	3,7	1	2,0	2	-1,7
Uckermark-Barnim	3	0,6	0	0,0	0	-0,6
Vorpommern	2	0,4	1	2,0	0	1,7
Westmecklenburg	9	1,8	0	0,0	1	-1,8
Westsachsen	32	6,3	6	12,2	3	6,0
Total	512	100	49	100	49	0
Missing	0					
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	39,656		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	21					
asymptotic significance	0,0082					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per Sizeclass	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Very small (1 to 9)	627	18,25	57	17,01	61	-1,2
Small (10 to 49)	1.264	36,79	152	45,37	123	8,6
Medium (50 to 249)	1.168	33,99	100	29,85	114	-4,1
Large (250 plus)	377	10,97	26	7,76	37	-3,2
Total	3.436	100,0	335	100,0	335	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	11,831		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	3					
asymptotic significance	0,0080					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per Sizeclass	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Very small (1 to 9)	511	22,08	45	20,93	47	-1,2
Small (10 to 49)	866	37,42	98	45,58	80	8,2
Medium (50 to 249)	692	29,90	56	26,05	64	-3,9
Large (250 plus)	245	10,59	16	7,44	23	-3,1
Total	2.314	100,0	215	100,0	215	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	7,032		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	3					
asymptotic significance	0,0709					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per Sizeclass	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Very small (1 to 9)	116	10,34	12	10,00	12	-0,3
Small (10 to 49)	398	35,47	54	45,00	43	9,5
Medium (50 to 249)	476	42,42	44	36,67	51	-5,8
Large (250 plus)	132	11,76	10	8,33	14	-3,4
Total	1.122	100,0	120	100,0	120	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	5,223		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	3					
asymptotic significance	0,1562					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per Sizeclass	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Very small (1 to 9)	48	9,38	5	10,20	5	0,8
Small (10 to 49)	113	22,07	14	28,57	11	6,5
Medium (50 to 249)	205	40,04	17	34,69	20	-5,3
Large (250 plus)	146	28,52	13	26,53	14	-2,0
Total	512	100,0	49	100,0	49	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	1,392		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	3					
asymptotic significance	0,7075					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table A13 Number of enterprises with a multinational investor per branch

Enterprises per branch	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Services	1.899	55,3	162	48,4	185	-6,9
Manufacturing	1.537	44,7	173	51,6	150	6,9
Total	3.436	100	335	100	335	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	6,469		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	1					
asymptotic significance	0,0110					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per sector (WZ 2008)	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
07	1	0,03	0	0,00	0	0,0
08	23	0,67	3	0,90	2	0,2
09	1	0,03	0	0,00	0	0,0
10	87	2,53	7	2,09	8	-0,4
11	12	0,35	2	0,60	1	0,2
12	2	0,06	0	0,00	0	-0,1
13	31	0,90	2	0,60	3	-0,3
14	11	0,32	0	0,00	1	-0,3
15	3	0,09	1	0,30	0	0,2
16	33	0,96	2	0,60	3	-0,4
17	47	1,37	6	1,79	5	0,4
18	31	0,90	2	0,60	3	-0,3
19	8	0,23	2	0,60	1	0,4
20	82	2,39	14	4,18	8	1,8
21	30	0,87	1	0,30	3	-0,6
22	115	3,35	11	3,28	11	-0,1
23	116	3,38	9	2,69	11	-0,7
24	57	1,66	11	3,28	6	1,6
25	219	6,37	18	5,37	21	-1,0
26	148	4,31	23	6,87	14	2,6
27	83	2,42	10	2,99	8	0,6
28	194	5,65	25	7,46	19	1,8
29	56	1,63	7	2,09	5	0,5
30	30	0,87	4	1,19	3	0,3
31	12	0,35	4	1,19	1	0,8
32	75	2,18	6	1,79	7	-0,4
33	30	0,87	3	0,90	3	0,0
35	145	4,22	21	6,27	14	2,0
36	7	0,20	1	0,30	1	0,1
37	6	0,17	1	0,30	1	0,1
38	64	1,86	7	2,09	6	0,2
39	2	0,06	0	0,00	0	-0,1
46	473	13,77	46	13,73	46	0,0
49	50	1,46	6	1,79	5	0,3
50	7	0,20	0	0,00	1	-0,2
51	4	0,12	0	0,00	0	-0,1
52	94	2,74	4	1,19	9	-1,5
53	5	0,15	1	0,30	0	0,2
58	42	1,22	1	0,30	4	-0,9
59	47	1,37	2	0,60	5	-0,8
60	13	0,38	1	0,30	1	-0,1
61	17	0,49	1	0,30	2	-0,2
62	203	5,91	14	4,18	20	-1,7
63	22	0,64	1	0,30	2	-0,3
64	35	1,02	4	1,19	3	0,2
65	7	0,20	0	0,00	1	-0,2
66	29	0,84	0	0,00	3	-0,8
68	132	3,84	5	1,49	13	-2,3
69	12	0,35	1	0,30	1	-0,1
70	177	5,15	7	2,09	17	-3,1
71	149	4,34	21	6,27	15	1,9
72	89	2,59	16	4,78	9	2,2
73	36	1,05	1	0,30	4	-0,7
74	32	0,93	0	0,00	3	-0,9
Total	3.436	100	335	100	335	0
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	79,081		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	53					
asymptotic significance	0,0116					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table A15 Number of enterprises with a foreign investor per branch

Enterprises per branch	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Services	1.326	57,3	106	49,3	123	-8,0
Manufacturing	988	42,7	109	50,7	92	8,0
Total	2.314	100	215	100	215	
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	5,625	Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.				
DF	1					
asymptotic significance	0,0177					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per sector (WZ 2008)	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
07	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
08	12	0,52	1	0,47	1	-0,1
09	1	0,04	0	0,00	0	0,0
10	56	2,42	2	0,93	5	-1,5
11	10	0,43	2	0,93	1	0,5
12	2	0,09	0	0,00	0	-0,1
13	24	1,04	2	0,93	2	-0,1
14	8	0,35	0	0,00	1	-0,3
15	1	0,04	1	0,47	0	0,4
16	27	1,17	2	0,93	3	-0,2
17	34	1,47	4	1,86	3	0,4
18	11	0,48	1	0,47	1	0,0
19	7	0,30	2	0,93	1	0,6
20	61	2,64	12	5,58	6	2,9
21	22	0,95	0	0,00	2	-1,0
22	67	2,90	5	2,33	6	-0,6
23	75	3,24	4	1,86	7	-1,4
24	40	1,73	8	3,72	4	2,0
25	138	5,96	14	6,51	13	0,5
26	100	4,32	16	7,44	9	3,1
27	49	2,12	6	2,79	5	0,7
28	125	5,40	14	6,51	12	1,1
29	28	1,21	3	1,40	3	0,2
30	23	0,99	4	1,86	2	0,9
31	7	0,30	1	0,47	1	0,2
32	44	1,90	3	1,40	4	-0,5
33	16	0,69	2	0,93	1	0,2
35	38	1,64	4	1,86	4	0,2
36	4	0,17	0	0,00	0	-0,2
37	3	0,13	1	0,47	0	0,3
38	43	1,86	5	2,33	4	0,5
39	1	0,04	0	0,00	0	0,0
46	338	14,61	35	16,28	31	1,7
49	35	1,51	4	1,86	3	0,3
50	4	0,17	0	0,00	0	-0,2
51	2	0,09	0	0,00	0	-0,1
52	63	2,72	2	0,93	6	-1,8
53	2	0,09	0	0,00	0	-0,1
58	27	1,17	1	0,47	3	-0,7
59	39	1,69	1	0,47	4	-1,2
60	12	0,52	1	0,47	1	-0,1
61	10	0,43	1	0,47	1	0,0
62	143	6,18	7	3,26	13	-2,9
63	17	0,73	1	0,47	2	-0,3
64	23	0,99	2	0,93	2	-0,1
65	4	0,17	0	0,00	0	-0,2
66	21	0,91	0	0,00	2	-0,9
68	112	4,84	5	2,33	10	-2,5
69	7	0,30	1	0,47	1	0,2
70	145	6,27	7	3,26	13	-3,0
71	111	4,80	16	7,44	10	2,6
72	63	2,72	11	5,12	6	2,4
73	31	1,34	1	0,47	3	-0,9
74	28	1,21	0	0,00	3	-1,2
Total	2.314	100	215	100	215	0
Missing						
Chi-Square-Test	72,500	Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.				
DF	52					
asymptotic significance	0,0316					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per branch	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Services	573	51,1	56	46,7	61	-4,4
Manufacturing	549	48,9	64	53,3	59	4,4
Total	1.122	100	120	100	120	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	0,931	Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.				
DF	1					
asymptotic significance	0,3346					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per sector (WZ 2008)	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
07	1	0,09	0	0,00	0	-0,1
08	11	0,98	2	1,67	1	0,7
09	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
10	31	2,76	5	4,17	3	1,4
11	2	0,18	0	0,00	0	-0,2
12	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
13	7	0,62	0	0,00	1	-0,6
14	3	0,27	0	0,00	0	-0,3
15	2	0,18	0	0,00	0	-0,2
16	6	0,53	0	0,00	1	-0,5
17	13	1,16	2	1,67	1	0,5
18	20	1,78	1	0,83	2	-0,9
19	1	0,09	0	0,00	0	-0,1
20	21	1,87	2	1,67	2	-0,2
21	8	0,71	1	0,83	1	0,1
22	48	4,28	6	5,00	5	0,7
23	41	3,65	5	4,17	4	0,5
24	17	1,52	3	2,50	2	1,0
25	81	7,22	4	3,33	9	-3,9
26	48	4,28	7	5,83	5	1,6
27	34	3,03	4	3,33	4	0,3
28	69	6,15	11	9,17	7	3,0
29	28	2,50	4	3,33	3	0,8
30	7	0,62	0	0,00	1	-0,6
31	5	0,45	3	2,50	1	2,1
32	31	2,76	3	2,50	3	-0,3
33	14	1,25	1	0,83	1	-0,4
35	107	9,54	17	14,17	11	4,6
36	3	0,27	1	0,83	0	0,6
37	3	0,27	0	0,00	0	-0,3
38	21	1,87	2	1,67	2	-0,2
39	1	0,09	0	0,00	0	-0,1
46	135	12,03	11	9,17	14	-2,9
49	15	1,34	2	1,67	2	0,3
50	3	0,27	0	0,00	0	-0,3
51	2	0,18	0	0,00	0	-0,2
52	31	2,76	2	1,67	3	-1,1
53	3	0,27	1	0,83	0	0,6
58	15	1,34	0	0,00	2	-1,3
59	8	0,71	1	0,83	1	0,1
60	1	0,09	0	0,00	0	-0,1
61	7	0,62	0	0,00	1	-0,6
62	60	5,35	7	5,83	6	0,5
63	5	0,45	0	0,00	1	-0,4
64	12	1,07	2	1,67	1	0,6
65	3	0,27	0	0,00	0	-0,3
66	8	0,71	0	0,00	1	-0,7
68	20	1,78	0	0,00	2	-1,8
69	5	0,45	0	0,00	1	-0,4
70	32	2,85	0	0,00	3	-2,9
71	38	3,39	5	4,17	4	0,8
72	26	2,32	5	4,17	3	1,8
73	5	0,45	0	0,00	1	-0,4
74	4	0,36	0	0,00	0	-0,4
Total	1.122	100	120	100	120	0
Missing	0	Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.				
Chi-Square-Test	45,053					
DF	51					
asymptotic significance	0,7077					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table A19 Number of East German enterprises investing abroad per branch

Enterprises per branch	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Services	283	55,3	20	40,8	27	-14,5
Manufacturing	229	44,7	29	59,2	22	14,5
Total	512	100	49	100	49	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	4,143		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	1					
asymptotic significance	0,0418					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per sector (WZ 2008)	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
07	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
08	1	0,20	0	0,00	0	-0,2
09	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
10	9	1,76	2	4,08	1	2,3
11	1	0,20	0	0,00	0	-0,2
12	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
13	8	1,56	3	6,12	1	4,6
14	5	0,98	1	2,04	0	1,1
15	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
16	4	0,78	0	0,00	0	-0,8
17	3	0,59	1	2,04	0	1,5
18	6	1,17	1	2,04	1	0,9
19	1	0,20	0	0,00	0	-0,2
20	11	2,15	1	2,04	1	-0,1
21	8	1,56	1	2,04	1	0,5
22	12	2,34	4	8,16	1	5,8
23	7	1,37	1	2,04	1	0,7
24	10	1,95	3	6,12	1	4,2
25	24	4,69	1	2,04	2	-2,6
26	39	7,62	5	10,20	4	2,6
27	19	3,71	1	2,04	2	-1,7
28	34	6,64	3	6,12	3	-0,5
29	8	1,56	0	0,00	1	-1,6
30	2	0,39	0	0,00	0	-0,4
31	2	0,39	0	0,00	0	-0,4
32	14	2,73	1	2,04	1	-0,7
33	1	0,20	0	0,00	0	-0,2
35	10	1,95	0	0,00	1	-2,0
36	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
37	1	0,20	0	0,00	0	-0,2
38	6	1,17	0	0,00	1	-1,2
39	2	0,39	0	0,00	0	-0,4
46	50	9,77	5	10,20	5	0,4
49	4	0,78	0	0,00	0	-0,8
50	0	0,00	0	0,00	0	0,0
51	2	0,39	0	0,00	0	-0,4
52	10	1,95	1	2,04	1	0,1
53	1	0,20	0	0,00	0	-0,2
58	10	1,95	1	2,04	1	0,1
59	3	0,59	0	0,00	0	-0,6
60	2	0,39	0	0,00	0	-0,4
61	4	0,78	0	0,00	0	-0,8
62	38	7,42	2	4,08	4	-3,3
63	2	0,39	0	0,00	0	-0,4
64	7	1,37	0	0,00	1	-1,4
65	1	0,20	0	0,00	0	-0,2
66	8	1,56	0	0,00	1	-1,6
68	10	1,95	1	2,04	1	0,1
69	3	0,59	0	0,00	0	-0,6
70	51	9,96	8	16,33	5	6,4
71	31	6,05	1	2,04	3	-4,0
72	11	2,15	0	0,00	1	-2,1
73	10	1,95	1	2,04	1	0,1
74	6	1,17	0	0,00	1	-1,2
Total	512	100	49	100	49	0
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	36,947		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	47					
asymptotic significance	0,8535					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per ownership	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority ownership (10-49.9%)	555	16,15	72	21,49	54	5,3
Majority ownership (50-99.9%)	551	16,04	67	20,00	54	4,0
Whole Ownership (100%)	2.330	67,81	196	58,51	227	-9,3
Total	3.436	100,0	335	100,0	335	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	13,473		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	2					
asymptotic significance	0,0012					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per ownership	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority ownership (10-49.9%)	358	15,47	40	18,60	33	3,1
Majority ownership (50-99.9%)	358	15,47	46	21,40	33	5,9
Whole Ownership (100%)	1.598	69,06	129	60,00	148	-9,1
Total	2.314	100,0	215	100,0	215	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	8,796		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	2					
asymptotic significance	0,0123					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per ownership	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority ownership (10-49.9%)	197	17,56	32	26,67	21	9,1
Majority ownership (50-99.9%)	193	17,20	21	17,50	21	0,3
Whole Ownership (100%)	732	65,24	67	55,83	78	-9,4
Total	1.122	100,0	120	100,0	120	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	7,305		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	2					
asymptotic significance	0,0259					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per ownership	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Minority ownership (10-49.9%)	51	9,96	6	12,24	5	2,3
Majority ownership (50-99.9%)	142	27,73	16	32,65	14	4,9
Whole Ownership (100%)	319	62,30	27	55,10	31	-7,2
Total	512	100,0	49	100,0	49	
Missing	0					
Chi-Square-Test	1,092		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
DF	2					
asymptotic significance	0,5792					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table A25 Number of East German enterprises investing abroad per investor

Enterprises per ownership	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
with foreign investor	145	28,3	14	28,6	14	0,3
with West German investor	60	11,7	5	10,2	6	-1,5
without any multinational investor	307	60,0	30	61,2	29	1,3
Total	512	100,0	49	100,0	49	
Missing	0		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
Chi-Square-Test	0,110					
DF	2					
asymptotic significance	0,9465					

Part 2: CEE countries

Table B1 Distribution of enterprises per CEE country FDI Inward

Enterprises per Country	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Poland	2.814	24,9	205	26,1	196	1,2
Romania	3.280	29,0	163	20,7	228	-8,3
Slovakia	764	6,8	65	8,3	53	1,5
Czech Republic	3.777	33,4	249	31,7	262	-1,7
Hungary	677	6,0	104	13,2	47	7,2
Total	11.312	100	786	100	786	
Missing	0		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
Chi-Square-Test	91,276					
DF	4					
asymptotic significance	0,0000					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table B2 Distribution of enterprises ordered by enterprise size FDI Inward

Enterprises per Sizeclass	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Very small (1 to 9)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Small (10 to 49)	5.216	46,1	347	44,1	362	-2,0
Medium (50 to 249)	4.073	36,0	290	36,9	283	0,9
Large (249 plus)	2.023	17,9	149	19,0	141	1,1
Total	11.312	100,0	786	100,0	786	
Missing	0		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
Chi-Square-Test	1,336					
DF	2					
asymptotic significance	0,5128					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table B3 Distribution of enterprises ordered by industry FDI Inward

Enterprises per Branch	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Manufacturing	5.190	45,9	425	54,1	361	8,2
Services	6.122	54,1	361	45,9	425	-8,2
Total	11.312	100,0	786	100,0	786	
Missing	0		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
Chi-Square-Test	21,237					
DF	1					
asymptotic significance	0,0000					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Tables B4: Distribution of enterprises in Poland ordered by enterprise size, FDI Inward³

Enterprises per Sizeclass	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Very small (1 to 9)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Small (10 to 49)	1.195	42,5	90	43,9	87	1,4
Medium (50 to 249)	1.094	38,9	79	38,5	80	-0,3
Large (249 plus)	525	18,7	36	17,6	38	-1,1
Total	2.814	100,0	205	100,0	205	
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	0,238		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	2					
asymptotic significance	0,8880					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per Sizeclass	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Very small (1 to 9)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Small (10 to 49)	1.712	52,2	87	53,4	85	1,2
Medium (50 to 249)	1.086	33,1	55	33,7	54	0,6
Large (249 plus)	482	14,7	21	12,9	24	-1,8
Total	3.280	100,0	163	100,0	163	
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	0,427		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	2					
asymptotic significance	0,8077					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per Sizeclass	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Very small (1 to 9)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Small (10 to 49)	330	43,2	22	33,8	28	-9,3
Medium (50 to 249)	273	35,7	27	41,5	23	5,8
Large (249 plus)	161	21,1	16	24,6	14	3,5
Total	764	100,0	65	100,0	65	
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	2,315		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	2					
asymptotic significance	0,3143					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

³ 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.

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

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

Enterprises per Sizeclass	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Very small (1 to 9)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Small (10 to 49)	1.711	45,3	110	44,2	113	-1,1
Medium (50 to 249)	1.382	36,6	89	35,7	91	-0,8
Large (249 plus)	684	18,1	50	20,1	45	2,0
Total	3.777	100,0	249	100,0	249	
Missing			Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	0,652					
<i>DF</i>	2					
asymptotic significance	0,7217					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per Sizeclass	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Very small (1 to 9)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Small (10 to 49)	268	39,6	38	36,5	41	-3,0
Medium (50 to 249)	238	35,2	40	38,5	37	3,3
Large (249 plus)	171	25,3	26	25,0	26	-0,3
Total	677	100,0	104	100,0	104	
Missing			Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	0,570					
<i>DF</i>	2					
asymptotic significance	0,7519					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

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

Enterprises per Sector (NACE 2 Rev2)	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
05	3	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
06	7	0,1	0	0,0	0	-0,1
07	2	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
08	73	0,6	5	0,6	5	0,0
09	22	0,2	1	0,1	2	-0,1
10	316	2,8	23	2,9	22	0,1
11	71	0,6	4	0,5	5	-0,1
12	9	0,1	1	0,1	1	0,0
13	174	1,5	16	2,0	12	0,5
14	183	1,6	13	1,7	13	0,0
15	92	0,8	8	1,0	6	0,2
16	160	1,4	14	1,8	11	0,4
17	121	1,1	7	0,9	8	-0,2
18	71	0,6	4	0,5	5	-0,1
19	16	0,1	1	0,1	1	0,0
20	218	1,9	27	3,4	15	1,5
21	49	0,4	3	0,4	3	-0,1
22	517	4,6	48	6,1	36	1,5
23	341	3,0	30	3,8	24	0,8
24	154	1,4	13	1,7	11	0,3
25	746	6,6	59	7,5	52	0,9
26	214	1,9	15	1,9	15	0,0
27	324	2,9	24	3,1	23	0,2
28	462	4,1	38	4,8	32	0,8
29	410	3,6	29	3,7	28	0,1
30	73	0,6	8	1,0	5	0,4
31	132	1,2	8	1,0	9	-0,1
32	111	1,0	15	1,9	8	0,9
33	119	1,1	11	1,4	8	0,3
35	184	1,6	9	1,1	13	-0,5
36	20	0,2	0	0,0	1	-0,2
37	16	0,1	3	0,4	1	0,2
38	171	1,5	11	1,4	12	-0,1
39	2	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
46	2532	22,4	164	20,9	176	-1,5
49	304	2,7	22	2,8	21	0,1
50	15	0,1	0	0,0	1	-0,1
51	10	0,1	0	0,0	1	-0,1
52	307	2,7	28	3,6	21	0,8
53	25	0,2	0	0,0	2	-0,2
58	161	1,4	9	1,1	11	-0,3
59	39	0,3	2	0,3	3	-0,1
60	28	0,2	0	0,0	2	-0,2
61	85	0,8	2	0,3	6	-0,5
62	426	3,8	22	2,8	30	-1,0
63	105	0,9	3	0,4	7	-0,5
64	206	1,8	7	0,9	14	-0,9
65	55	0,5	2	0,3	4	-0,2
66	64	0,6	4	0,5	4	-0,1
68	323	2,9	10	1,3	22	-1,6
69	90	0,8	2	0,3	6	-0,5
70	221	2,0	10	1,3	15	-0,7
71	333	2,9	28	3,6	23	0,6
72	41	0,4	2	0,3	3	-0,1
73	287	2,5	15	1,9	20	-0,6
74	72	0,6	6	0,8	5	0,1
Total	11.312	100,0	786	100,0	786	0
Missing			Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
Chi-Square-Test	71,769					
DF	54					
asymptotic significance	0,0532					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table B10 Distribution of enterprises per CEE country FDI Outward

Enterprises per Country	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Poland	187	16,7	11	12,9	14	-3,7
Romania	78	7,0	9	10,6	6	3,6
Slovakia	189	16,8	15	17,6	14	0,8
Czech Republic	554	49,4	35	41,2	42	-8,2
Hungary	114	10,2	15	17,6	9	7,5
Total	1.122	100	85	100	85	
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	8,204		Chi-Quadrat-Test: Zum Vergleich mit der Grundgesamtheit aller Unternehmen mit multinationalen oder westdeutschen Investoren wurde ein Chi-Quadrat-Verteilungstest durchgeführt. Die Nullhypothese ist hierbei, dass die Verteilung identisch ist. Diese kann zum Signifikanzniveau von 5% verworfen werden.			
<i>DF</i>	4					
asymptotic significance	0,0844					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table B11 Distribution of enterprises ordered by enterprise size FDI Outward

Enterprises per Sizeclass	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Very small (1 to 9)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Small (10 to 49)	384	34,2	27	31,8	29	-2,5
Medium (50 to 249)	401	35,7	31	36,5	30	0,7
Large (249 plus)	337	30,0	27	31,8	26	1,7
Total	1.122	100,0	85	100,0	85	
Missing	0					
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	0,248		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	2					
asymptotic significance	0,8836					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table B12 Distribution of enterprises ordered by industry FDI Outward

Enterprises per Branch	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Manufacturing	500	44,6	41	48,2	38	3,7
Services	622	55,4	44	51,8	47	-3,7
Total	1.122	100,0	85	100,0	85	
Missing	0					
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	0,464		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	1					
asymptotic significance	0,4958					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 20113

Table B13 Regional distribution of enterprises in Poland inward

Enterprises per Region	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Dolnoslaskie	257	9,1	25	12,2	19	3,1
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	107	3,8	10	4,9	8	1,1
Lubelskie	37	1,3	6	2,9	3	1,6
Lubuskie	87	3,1	2	1,0	6	-2,1
Lódzkie	129	4,6	6	2,9	9	-1,7
Malopolskie	133	4,7	13	6,3	10	1,6
Mazowieckie	1068	38,0	55	26,8	78	-11,1
Opolskie	51	1,8	7	3,4	4	1,6
Podkarpackie	34	1,2	1	0,5	2	-0,7
Podlaskie	20	0,7	2	1,0	1	0,3
Pomorskie	146	5,2	9	4,4	11	-0,8
Slaskie	292	10,4	29	14,1	21	3,8
Swietokrzyskie	40	1,4	1	0,5	3	-0,9
Warminsko-Mazurskie	35	1,2	5	2,4	3	1,2
Wielkopolskie	292	10,4	24	11,7	21	1,3
Zachodniopomorskie	86	3,1	10	4,9	6	2
Total	2.814	100	205	100	205	0,0
Missing			Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	32,026					
<i>DF</i>	15					
asymptotic significance	0,0064					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table B14 Regional distribution of enterprises in Romania inward

Enterprises per Region	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Bucuresti - Ilfov	1298	39,6	39	23,9	65	-15,6
Centru	461	14,1	24	14,7	23	0,7
Nord-Est	174	5,3	15	9,2	9	3,9
Nord-Vest	437	13,3	33	20,2	22	6,9
Sud - Muntenia	264	8,0	9	5,5	13	-2,5
Sud-Est	184	5,6	11	6,7	9	1,1
Sud-Vest Oltenia	79	2,4	5	3,1	4	0,7
Vest	383	11,7	27	16,6	19	4,9
Total	3.280	100	163	100	163	0,0
Missing			Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	25,965					
<i>DF</i>	7					
asymptotic significance	0,0005					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table B15 Regional distribution of enterprises in Slovakia inward

Enterprises per Region	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Bratislavský kraj	296	38,7	17	26,2	25	-12,6
Stredné Slovensko	122	16,0	13	20,0	10	4,0
Východné Slovensko	97	12,7	12	18,5	8	5,8
Západné Slovensko	249	32,6	23	35,4	21	2,8
Total	764	100	65	100	65	0,0
Missing			Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	5,178					
<i>DF</i>	3					
asymptotic significance	0,1592					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table B16 Regional distribution of enterprises in Czech Republic inward

Enterprises per Region	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Jihovýchod	517	13,7	42	16,9	34	3,2
Jihozápad	428	11,3	47	18,9	28	7,5
Moravskoslezsko	212	5,6	17	6,8	14	1,2
Praha	1366	36,2	53	21,3	90	-14,9
Severovýchod	326	8,6	31	12,4	21	3,8
Severozápad	273	7,2	19	7,6	18	0,4
Střední Čechy	408	10,8	23	9,2	27	-1,6
Střední Morava	247	6,5	17	6,8	16	0,3
Total	3.777	100	249	100	249	0,0
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	35,103		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	7					
asymptotic significance	0,0000					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013

Table B17 Regional distribution of enterprises in Hungary inward

Enterprises per Region	Population		Sample		Expected Frequency	Deviation (in % points)
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%		
Dél-Alföld	30	4,4	6	5,8	5	1,3
Dél-Dunántúl	19	2,8	6	5,8	3	3,0
Közép-Dunántúl	58	8,6	14	13,5	9	4,9
Közép-Magyarország	462	68,2	61	58,7	71	-9,6
Nyugat-Dunántúl	50	7,4	7	6,7	8	-0,7
Észak-Alföld	29	4,3	4	3,8	4	-0,4
Észak-Magyarország	29	4,3	6	5,8	4	1,5
Total	677	100	104	100	104	0,0
Missing						
<i>Chi-Square-Test</i>	8,625		Chi-Square-Test: Test for difference in the distribution of the population and the sample. It is tested whether both distributions are identical (null hypothesis). If the significance level is below 5%, the assumption of an identical distribution can be rejected.			
<i>DF</i>	6					
asymptotic significance	0,1958					

Source: IWH FDI-micro-database 2013