TABLE 4 (continued): DIFFERENCES IN ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS

PANEL C: DIFFERENCES BY TRANSFER PRICING METHOD BY COUNTRY

Weans Means Means Weans Means	Market	le Probabilities Non-Market
Effects of NAPTA on	$N_{US}=24$ $N_{CAN}=18$	N _{US} =38 N _{CAN} =10
Size (sales) by TNC	.0010**	.0065**
Size (sales) to U.S. subsidiaries	.0001**	.0062**
Size (sales) to Canadian subsidiaries	.7000	.2037
Assets by U.S. subsidiaries	.0001**	.0268*
Assets by Canadian subsidiaries	.9515	.0678*
Industry	.8269	.0833*
	4173	
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION CRITERIA	#-	
- Non-income measures	.6078	.7466
for U.S. managers - Non-income measures for Canadian managers	.2952	.3970
- Segment profit for U.S. managers	.4605	.0592*
- Segment profit for Canadian managers	.9019	.0840*
- Other profit measures for U.S. managers	.6858	.9250
- Other profit measures for Canadian managers	.9347	.7860
- Innovation measures for U.S. managers	.2600	.6265
- Innovation measures for Canadian managers	.5343	.4358
TMC practices to counter effect		of transfer pr
TRANSFER PRICING METHOD CRITERI	A#	
- Practical	.7784	.2015
- Decision-making	.2565	.7423
- Performance evaluation	.2004	.5340

[#] Reported on a five point scale, where 1 = Very unimportant and
5 = Very important