

Transnational Entrepreneurship and Ghanaians Abroad: What are the Motives?

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Abstract

Business Creation is something that does not come into being on its own; but it emerges from people who see a need for service or product in a society, with that desire to be self-employed and rise above, and use that opportunity. These individuals are dedicated people who are willing to absorb all their time, passion, and money in the work they have created to ensure business growth and success. Though these entrepreneurs operate in a condition where costs may be known but rewards are uncertain, yet they are motivated and the question here is; what really drives the performance to engage in such entrepreneurial activities?

The general results show that though individuals motives for seeking self-employment are diverse and numerous; and differ on certain points. However, there are some basic motives common to all and that is majority of the respondents with the average score of 63.3% supported that Economic Mobility, Financial Independence, Success Perspective, and Social Factor, are the most driven factors for the engagement in transnational entrepreneurship. It was also discovered that the success of these entrepreneurs are based on attitudinal, the degree of embeddedness in the home country, personal and the institutional regulations of the destination countries. The results found that Ghana Transnational Entrepreneurs are more into Merchandising Business with (59.21%) as compared to Service Business (34.21%) and Manufacturing Business (10.53%). The results also disclosed that, in Ghana, transnational entrepreneurs businesses are managed and run mostly by their families (59.21%). Ashanti Region of Ghana was spotted to be more involved in doing business with 52.63%.

The research employed both deductive and exploratory approach and the methods were both primary and secondary. The study focused on small-scale entrepreneurs who run their businesses through personal social connections. The research is subjected to the bias of the respondents, therefore, 100% accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

Keywords: Transnational entrepreneurship; Ghana; Migration; Entrepreneurial ventures; Social relationship; Economic mobility; Financial independence

Abbreviations: TE: Transnational Entrepreneurship; GSA: Ghana Statistical Authority

Introduction

Ghana is considered one of the more stable countries in West Africa since its transition to multi-party democracy in 1992 [1]. Formerly known as the Gold Coast, the country gained independence from Great Britain on 6th March, 1957 under the leadership of Kwame Nkrumah, thereby becoming the first country in sub-Saharan Africa to break the chains of colonialism. Ghana is ranked as the 86th country with unemployment rate of 11% as of June, 30, 2015 as compared to 5.7% in the final quarter of 2013 [2]. Cocoa, Gold, Bauxite, Timber, and more recently Oil form the cornerstone of Ghana's economy and have helped fuel an economic growth. Ghana is the 9th largest economy in Africa and 2nd largest in West Africa, with 27 million populations [1].

It is argued that, a country's economic development, employment, innovation and productivity are driven by entrepreneurial activities. Hisrich [3] supported that economic progress of a country is significantly advanced by pragmatic individuals who are innovative with entrepreneurial skills, and willing to take risk in order to exploit opportunities that may be uncertain. Daniel and Mead [4] argued that such enterprises play a major role in poverty alleviation for households and can be significant contributors to economic development of a country. In Ghana, the majority of the working populations are employed in small-scale enterprises. These small-medium enterprises employ 15% of the working population with a high rate of growth than any other companies and contributing 6% to the country's GDP

[5]. In simply put, the establishment of micro, small and medium enterprises contribute immensely to a country's economic growth. This has made the topic "transnational entrepreneurship", a popular area of research within the international business, ethnic and immigrant entrepreneurship.

Though transnational entrepreneurs are seen as the catalyst of these small-medium business establishments in Africa and within the context of Ghana, many of us have not sought to ask about their motive towards this establishment. Many of us are aware that establishing and managing business from a far distance can be very hectic and difficult and as a matter of fact, these entrepreneurs operate in a condition where cost may be known but rewards are uncertain, yet they are motivated. Do you know that this kind of business creation requires someone who is hardworking, information seeking, independent-minded, and willing to take risk and personal initiative? Are you also aware that exploiting opportunities that may be uncertain could be the biggest risk to take as a transnational entrepreneur? So if that is the case, then the question is; what really drives them to engage in such entrepreneurial activities?

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It is based on this assumption that the study focused on the factors that drive the performance of small-medium entrepreneurs (SMEs) from Ghana, who run their businesses across international boundaries and borders, developing activities in socio-economic field at home and abroad through personal social connections; by answering the following research questions:

- What is transnational entrepreneurship? Is there any link between Migration and Entrepreneurial Ventures?
- What kind of influence do social relations, family and ethnic background have on transnational entrepreneurial success?
- What kind of businesses and industries are in the focus of Ghanaian transnational entrepreneurs?
- What are the motives for the performance of transnational entrepreneurship and why such businesses normally fail?

This study will go a long way to help the youth who wants to enter entrepreneurship to know the risk, and the motives behind such establishment. It will also assist them to identify the factors that make such businesses fail sometimes. It focuses on Ghanaians abroad and their ties through personal social connections and the factors that drive the spirit of entrepreneurial activities as well as the kind of mobility involves in doing such businesses. Though, not all the entrepreneurs the researcher met and interviewed were mobile, most of them used to travel to Ghana at least once a year to work for their businesses and maintain their relationship with their representatives.

Literature Review

The migration history of Ghanaians

Many Ghanaians most especially; the youth constituting 33% of the country's population with 5.5% unemployment rate have sought to look for different means of employment; lo and behold, migration has been the alternative. Ghanaians have a history of migrating to Europe and America due to the country's cultural, socio-economic, colonial and political climate. Black and Castaldo [6] advocated that Ghanaians are traditionally found of travelling to the United Kingdom and more recently to the United State of America. To buttress their point, they said "it was reflected in the sample with 40% of Ghanaian returnees interviewed coming from UK, and 21% from the United State of America". However, Ghana in recent years has experienced a diversification of migration destination just like other African countries [7]. They have created a social diaspora across the world and they keep increasing in their numbers and their contributions to the individual household and the country's economy cannot be over emphasized.

In 2010, a total number of 250,624 Ghanaians whose age ranges from 15 years and above were found living abroad. Out of the total population of 250, 624 Ghanaian abroad, 2/3rd representing 6% were male and 1/3rd representing 36% were females [2]. According to GSA, 78.5% of them between the ages of 20 years and 40 years were males and 77.5% were female. Statistical analysis show that, migrants from Ghana hail from all the ten regions in the country but the majority of them representing 52.8% are from Ashanti and Greater Accra Region respectively. Table 1 shows the regions in Ghana with their migration percentage rate (Table 1);

Among many countries in the world, Europe and America remain the most preferable destination for Ghanaian migrants with a total percentage of 61.3% respectively. According to Ghana Statistical Authority, 37.7% of Ghanaian migrants are believed to be in Europe,

23.6% are in America, 30.1% in Cote d'Ivoire and 26.8% in Anarfi [8] argued that the cultural and historical affinity can explain the reasons and importance behind these migration streams. Records also reveal that these migrants who are male are higher than females [2] and this is the breakdown; 33.2% male migrants and 24.4% female migrants reside in ECOWAS countries such as Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, and Togo.

Similarly, 13.2% male and 5.5% female migrants were spotted living in other parts of Africa. In the words of Anarfi [8], Cote d'Ivoire has been a major destination for most Ghanaian female migrants and their activities in that country has attracted the attention of both academia and media. It has also been disclosed that each region in Ghana has its preferred destination and Figure 1 shows the regions and their preferred country of destination.

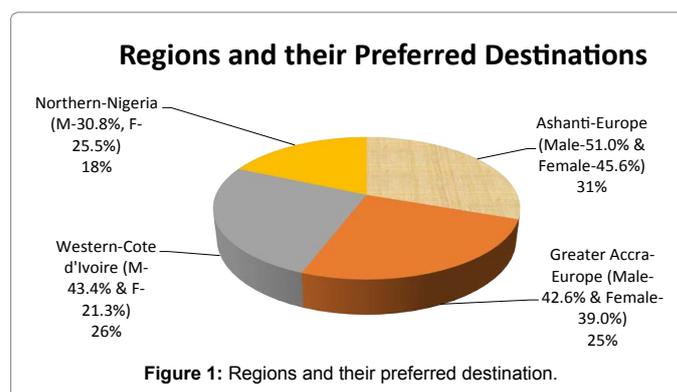
When it comes to employment demarcation, over 76.2% of Ghanaians living abroad are employed, 6% are unemployed and 14% are students. The proportion employed according to Ghana Statistical Authority grows from 42.8% (at age 15-19 years) to a peak of 85.4% (at age 50-54 years) before it declines again at the older age. Most of these people abroad are working as officials of Government and Special Interest Organisations, Professionals, Technicians and Associate Professionals, clerks, sales/service workers, farmers, fishermen and forestry workers, trade related workers, plant and machine operators, labourers and unskilled workers and special occupations. All these working groups contribute immensely to the total remittances sent to the country, Ghana (Table 2).

Though there are several factors of Ghanaian migration, conditions in the country serve as the major inspirations in sacrificing time spent in one's comfort zone to strive for greener pastures abroad. Lucas and Morris [9] argued that wage differences seldom become the deciding factor to migrate. Among the numerous factors aforementioned, migration is mainly driven by individual's desire to rise higher and change. Surely, there are corresponding costs and gains when it comes to migration. However, since many people see migration as both risk and as a form of investment, migrants continue to find their ways to grow unlimited income outside employment through engaging in

S/No	Region	Migrants %
1.	Ashanti	27.6%
2.	Greater Accra	25.2%
2.	Brong Ahafo	13.4%
3.	Western	8.7%
4.	Others	25.1%

Source: Ghana Statistical Authority, Population and Housing Census [2].

Table 1: Regions with high migration rate in Ghana.



Age	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Students	Other
15-19	100.0	42.8	9.0	43.3	4.8
20-24	100.0	58.7	9.0	27.8	4.5
25-29	100.0	70.0	7.8	18.8	3.4
30-34	100.0	78.1	6.0	12.8	3.2
35-39	100.0	81.4	5.4	10.1	3.1
40-44	100.0	84.2	4.6	8.2	3.0
45-49	100.0	85.3	4.0	7.8	2.9
50-54	100.0	85.4	4.1	7.0	3.5
55-59	100.0	84.8	4.8	7.2	3.2
60-64	100.0	81.8	6.2	6.4	5.7
65-69	100.0	76.1	8.6	6.1	9.1
70-74	100.0	68.1	12.9	7.0	12.1
75+	100.0	70.8	10.2	8.6	10.4
Total	100.0	76.2	6.1	14.0	3.6

Table 2: Employment status of Ghanaians abroad from 15 years and above.

transnational entrepreneurial activities. So, the question is what is transnational entrepreneurship?

Transnational entrepreneurship (TE)

The term “transnational entrepreneurship (TE)” was first used in the immigration literature as a web of contacts between Diasporas and their home countries. It was established as a form of engaging in a practice of to-and-fro movements across different borders in search of political voice and economic advantage [10,11]. According to Bridge [12], these entrepreneurs are people with the confidence and foresight to operate in conditions where costs may be known but rewards are uncertain. Through leveraging resources from both locations, enterprising immigrants serve as agents of international business in the facilitation and promotion of bilateral investment and trade.

Transnational entrepreneurs are individuals with the ability to search the environment both in their country of origin and country of destination to mobilise resources, identify opportunities and execute actions to maximise such opportunities. They do this by maintaining a strong relationship between their destination country and country of origin. Drori [13] argued that these entrepreneurs simultaneously engage in different environments they are socially embedded to maintain global relations that improve their ability to dynamically, logistically and creatively maximise their resource base. They take risk to innovate, provide services, employ people and through their experiences and combination of materials; create new products for the market.

Cronje [14] argued that transnational entrepreneurs play an important role in economic development of every country by reducing unemployment rate through their small-scale business creations. According to Fuller [15], transnational entrepreneurs have investment components located in different countries and their mode of operations is spelled by the optimization of two contexts in which they are placed. This implies that transnational entrepreneurship requires flexible, hardworking and open-minded people who can seek for information and capitalise on every opportunity to spread their entrepreneurial activities.

Min [16] and Light [17] preached that transnationalism is crucial to a foreign land so long as the number of foreign children grows in that country. To them, this will go a long way to influence that country’s international trade. Portes [11], viewed transnational entrepreneurs as self-employed immigrants whose business activities demand frequent travel abroad and who depend for the success of their

firms through contacts and associates in another country, primarily their home of origin. These entrepreneurs always leverage their resources and networks from their home country and create links with their destination country to exploit opportunities that might not be recognised [13].

Contrary to the above assessment, Wong and Ng [18] opined that transnational entrepreneurship is a “business in the ethnic economy which entails separate components of the enterprise being located in different countries and the transmigration of the owners in order to operate it”. This really explains transnational entrepreneurship as a culturally derived, reliant and oriented on peculiar community and link of immigrant embeddedness [19]. Migrant entrepreneurs are always engaged in one or two socially embedded environment trying to maintain global relations, maximising resource base and enhancing creativity. This activity is what Mazzucato defined as a “double engagement”.

From the print views of Portes [11] and Mazzucato [20], the unique aspect of these transnational entrepreneurs is their ability of social embeddedness both in their home of origins and destination countries. Leung [21] argued that immigrants involved in transnational embeddedness, engaged in cross border practices and relations, always create spaces that are used as a “point of anchorage” for their social networks to engage in information, capital and movement. This point of anchorage as stated by Leung [21] allows convenient and frequent access to resources and networks which enable in initiation of business ventures and opportunity recognition. Hatton and Williamson [22] added that transnational entrepreneurship refers to the business activities created and operated by returned migrants. However, transnational entrepreneurs are different from returnee entrepreneurs who focus largely on their home country to guide their business strategy [15].

While most research on transnational entrepreneurship among Ghanaians abroad focus on economic impacts and remittances, this study focuses on the factors that drives the performance of T.E. Though several studies have shown that this kind of business is difficult and can be stressful sometimes, yet these entrepreneurs are motivated and the question is; what are the factors that drives the performance of these transnational entrepreneurs?

Migration and Entrepreneurial Ventures

Migration in this context is defined as the movement of people from one country to another country with the aim of searching for

greener pasture. It normally takes place between countries with similar economic, historic, colonial and cultural ties. Ghanaians migrate to Europe and the USA due to the similar connection that exist between them; in terms of economic, social, history and culture. Littunen [23] proposed that there are numerous factors that determine entrepreneurial activities but life situations, changes and experiences are very crucial and that is where migration comes to play part.

A study investigated the effect of labour market institution on immigration from 221 countries of origin to 15 OECD countries during the 1980 to 2006 disclosed that the difference in wages between immigrants' home of origin and foreign country is one of the deciding factors for migration [24]. What this means is that migration in most at times is driven by either the desire for individual to change his/her social status, life situation or gain experiences and skills, though some see it as a risk; it is also an investment.

In Ghana, employment and economic opportunities since 1957 has been major challenge to many individuals most especially the youth. This has made travelling abroad the most lucrative business for most Ghanaian youth. Valencia argued that there are pull and push factors that compel individuals to migrate and those factors can be financial, family, personal opportunistic and economical. This shows that conditions in the country of origin coerce or as, someone might say, motivate individuals to seek for greener pastures. Research has revealed that most Ghanaians migrate with the aim of coming back home to establish jobs so that there will be no need to search for jobs abroad [23]. This ambition of many Ghanaians shows there is a positive correlation between migration and entrepreneurial ventures [25].

Besides, scholars such as Beauchemin and Schoumaker [26], Hatton and Williamson [22] stressed that migration is a growing phenomenon on the African continent due to lack of development among the countries on the continent. Is this true or false? Interestingly, these scholars are not far from the truth because migration or travelling abroad has become the only means for Africans, most especially Ghanaians to better their lives and that of their families. It is of no surprise that many Ghanaians abroad including the researcher; have sought to invest in new entrepreneurial activities to enter into economic independence. If that is the case, then how large is immigrant companies? Lucas and Morris [9] opined that immigrants companies most at times are inconsequential, small and most at times, focused on the small-medium enterprises. However, scholars such as Min and Bozorgmehr [27], Wong and Ng [18] disagreed with Lucas and Morris [9] and argued that it is impossible to consider all immigrants businesses as the same.

Another point to be noted when digesting about the correlation between migration and entrepreneurial venture is that many people migrate with aim of getting capital, gaining experiences and skills to venture into business in order to enter into economic independence. One of the interviewees: Agyakoo Shipping Company (Oxford-UK) emphatically said that *"there is a link between migration and business establishment because through migration, we have been able to accumulate capital, and develop experience to establish our businesses"*. McComick and Wahba [28], Black and Cotalno [6] agreed that there is a positive correlation between the accumulation of savings and investment in entrepreneurial activities.

Contrary to the above, Portes and Sensenbrenner [29] identified some basic factors that can influence immigrants to enter into transnational economic activities. They argued that married status, high level of education, male gender, professional experience, certain

scope and size of social relations and years of spent abroad, are influential factors for immigrant to venturing into transnational economic activities. Faist [30], Faist and Siereking [31] supported that historical context of these migrants flow and the features of the immigrants' communities can influence the tendency toward transnational entrepreneurs. In 2010, Xiaohua and Chrysostome [32] argued that the intersection between entrepreneurship (business) and immigration (social) is the immigrant entrepreneurship.

Kivisto and Granovetter [33-35] based their argument on the significance conditions of incorporation in the immigrants for the development of transnational relations. These scholars exposed that difficult conditions of incorporation like discrimination sometimes influence the creation of self-employment through transnational economic activities. Zhhou and Kim [36] arguably stressed that the job creation positively affects the social dimension of the people through recognition of immigrants, provision of role models for immigrants, development of vibrant ethnic communities and building of entrepreneurial spirit among the people. According to Nijkamp [37], high internal locus control, achievement of motivation, participation in social networks and risk-taking tendency are some of the factors that drives Ghanaian migrants to venture into entrepreneurship.

Social Relations in Small-Scale Enterprises and Entrepreneurial Success?

In transnational entrepreneurship, social relations (networks) are crucial in terms of establishing the business, circulating goods and services, providing accommodation and psychological support as well as continuous improvement of socio-economic information of the two countries. Cassini [38] stressed that financial capital is not enough to develop a small-firm but issues such as trust and social responsibility are important in developing a small-scale enterprise. However, she noted that members of the migrants' social network can undermine the success of the entrepreneurial activities. Buane [39] continued that family and social relations disadvantage entrepreneurs, by increasing unrealistic demands on their resources.

Contrary to the above assessment, Steel and Becky believed that such relations provide the individual entrepreneur the intellectual, economic, emotional and spiritual support to do their business. Mitchell [40] opined that the contents of the links in an individual entrepreneur's social relations may compose of kingship obligation, economic assistance, religious cooperation or it may be simply friendship. Transnational entrepreneurs use these social ties to acquire or pass on information, achieve some objects as well as to influence some other people in a desired direction. The significant of social relations in maintaining and promoting small-business activities in Ghana has been noted by scholars such as Mazzucato [20] and Ley [41]. Lewis [42] cited how firms in Nigeria have used social ties to respond to structural adjustment by retreating to 'rental havens' protected by key allies in the state.

Kloosterman and Rath [43] based his argument on socio-economic embeddedness as a key element when it comes to the interaction between the demand and supply sides of business initiation and its successes. To him embeddedness is an umbrella of social networks, socio-economic and politico-institutional settings. Granovetter [35] argued that embeddedness of socio-economic relations can be grouped into structural embeddedness and relational embeddedness.

The structural embeddedness typology consists of relationship in a broader network and social relations of several individuals [31].

Scholars such as Granovetter [35] and Portes; and Sensenbrenner [29] observed that, in order to sustain and maintain these two kinds of relationships, solidarity must be built between the two partners. This will go a long way to help the transnational entrepreneurs to utilise certain sanctions to enforce trust among them to keep the relationship moving all the time. "Solidarity" in this context refers to the foundation of a collective identity which is based on rules, symbolic bonds, and shared ideas [31]. The entrepreneurs need to have a well-structured connections built on solidarity to define their collective identity. This identity allows the members of the community to advocate for one another without necessarily knowing each other personally [31]. Many of the interviewees declared that they have developed a very strong and well-structured relationship with people back in Ghana and they are guided by solidarity.

The second category-relational embeddedness involves an entrepreneur's social relationship with two or more entrepreneurs [31]. To them, this relational embeddedness is identified by mutual reciprocity and normative expectation in interaction. Entrepreneurs through relational embeddedness can help one another and share their experiences and skills. Faist [30] stressed that 'what one receives from the other-in this kind of social relationship-requires something in return-to make it reciprocal'. The experiences and skills shared among them marks the beginning of their reciprocal interaction [29]. "Personal trust" plays an important role in this kind of social relations. There is nothing that motivates and excites people like a "trust" to accomplish something special. Personal trust strengthens entrepreneurs' social relations between individuals who are part of their businesses. Faist and Siereking [31] supported that trust is more important for small-scale business due to the risk of losing significant resources through sometimes misconduct.

Trust in an entrepreneur's social relations brings about cooperation between the business partners. The "business partner" in this context could be the representative (manager) in-charge of the parent company and subsidiaries back home in your absent. When there is trust, there will be cooperation. Through trust, the cooperation partners would be able to understand their counterpart actions. However, both partners are supposed to follow their independent business objectives to make each one autonomous. Faist and Siereking [31] argued that cooperation is shaped by the need of the partners to create mutual obligation as well as to ensure that both partners are dependent on each other. Semlinger referred to this cooperation as "bounded autonomy". Faist and Siereking [31] concluded that if these cooperation partners are able to dispose of the amount of autonomy and the opportunity to control one another, then there would be a symmetric dependency between the cooperating entrepreneurs.

Notwithstanding that, transnational entrepreneurs also have social relations with others who are not part of their business. Many at times, economic actions are determined by social expectations and ties. If that is the case, then how can transnational entrepreneurs protect themselves from private issues which are not supposed to be closed to their rational business activities? Evers opined that embeddedness in a person's social relations/ties needs enterprises to find a balance between social obligation on one side as well as economic survival and efficiency on the other. Besides, maintaining a balance between the creation of culture or geographic distance is crucial when it comes to embeddedness in social relations. This is because it prevents "decoupling" as Granovetter [35] put it and thereby creating sufficient social cohesion and restricting claims to implement common values and norms to ensure a "coupling process".

In business, either local or international, knowing one another at the upper levels of management is important. It is argued that knowing the person, being able to trust this person and sharing the same values are important aspect of business which is given by the image of common family origin. This becomes more important when the firm want to expand into a foreign country. Trust between the manager of the parent company and the subsidiaries are very important and can influence the actions of the various parties. Trust in a person's social relations is crucial when it comes to embeddedness in transnational entrepreneurship. In a small-scale business, where most often do not have the needed managerial capabilities to engage in corporation, trust can be used to avoid loses that might come as a result of someone's misconduct.

To amass everything on this part, social relations allow entrepreneurs to get access to the contacts and information they need to know to enhance their idea sharing and take necessary steps. Social relations in this type of business guide the entrepreneurs through specific network of inter-personal ties. Many Ghanaian transnational entrepreneurs rely on social ties back home to have a business in a particular town or city. From the discussion above, it could be seen that social relation in pre-migration networks are linked to the factors such as the reasons for the migration, the means of migration, the destination and future for both occupational and physical mobility. In a small-scale business, this social network differs and it is sometimes based on the national conditions and the history of migration. Transnational entrepreneurs in Ghana mostly rely on family or colleagues networks to do their businesses.

The Conceptual Framework

The ideas of this research was organised based on Financial Independence; Economic Mobility, Success Perspective and Social Factors (FESS) to achieve the study purpose which is to find out the motives that drive the performance of transnational entrepreneurship among Ghanaians Abroad. Though individuals motives for seeking self-employment are diverse and numerous and might differ on certain points, there are some basic motives common all and they are Economic Mobility, Financial Independence, Success Perspective and Social Factor.

This conceptual framework was chosen because the study adopted both deductive and explanatory approach which focuses on "why or what caused" a phenomenon to occur. Figure 1 depicts the conceptual framework; (Figure 2).

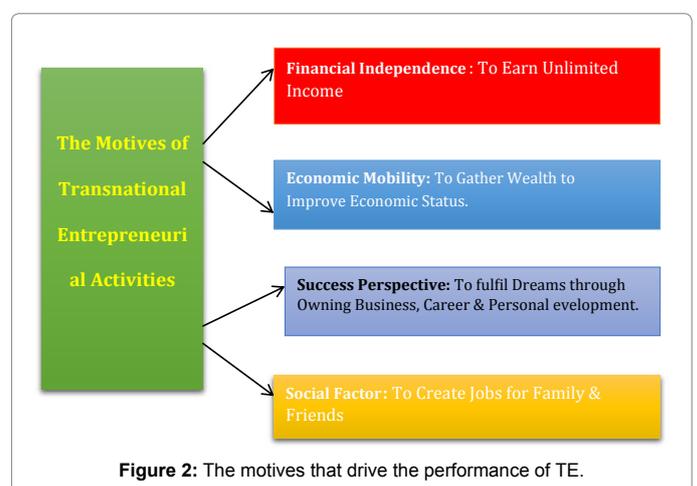


Figure 2: The motives that drive the performance of TE.

What is Economic Mobility? Economic Mobility in this study is viewed as the desire, the passion and the ability to change and rise higher in the economic ladder in terms of wealth and income.

Financial Independence is defined as the state of having the desire to earn unlimited income in order to have sufficient personal wealth to live, without necessarily having to work actively for basic needs and necessities in future.

Success Perspective in this context is defined as the desire, the passion and ability to complete and fulfil the original intent or purpose for your existence or why you were created. From the definition, we could see that success is not only making a lot of money, owning a big car or a big house; but it is also about dream fulfilment, career and personal development and exploitation of endless business opportunities.

Lastly, Social Factor is the desire to perform a community or social responsibilities as a citizen in terms of creating jobs for the family, friends and the general public.

Research Approach

Though there are different empirical and theoretical insights into transnational entrepreneurship, I decided to approach this topic in a way that would allow me to discover the factors that drive the performance of transnational entrepreneurship among Ghanaians abroad.

The paper adopted both deductive and exploratory approach. As a Ghanaian transnational businessman, consultant, lecturer and researcher in this field, this approach was guided by my personal experience. The approach was appropriate for gaining an insight and understanding of the kind of motives, reasons, and drivers for transnational entrepreneurship. Smith [44] argued that an exploratory approach to transnational entrepreneurship is appropriate, most especially for research that focuses on African country like Ghana.

The researcher also used a survey strategy to collect data from Ghanaian transnational entrepreneurs who were engaging continuously in cross-border economic transaction between United Kingdom, USA and Ghana. The aim was to figure out the various motives, reasons, and drivers that pushed these people into this kind of business and the kind of mobility involved.

Methodology

Using data collected from Ghanaians living in the United Kingdom, and the USA; this research examined the motives that drive the performance of transnational entrepreneurship, the mobility involved and why such businesses normally fail.

In 2012, I carried-out a field research by interviewing Ghanaians living in Europe; more precisely, United Kingdom on their motives for the involvement in transnational entrepreneurial activities. At the start of the studies, I made use of the exploratory and open character of semi-structured interviews. Those I interviewed were the entrepreneurs who were active in a myriad of economic sectors (Table 3). Most of the interviewees were mobile in different ways and had created different ways of administering their businesses. In view of this, I primarily obtained an overview of their fields, its diversity and complexity. The Population of the study included;

Data collection was done based on questionnaires and interviews. These two instruments were selected because they are cheap, quick and provide moderately high measurement validity. The questionnaires were designed based on the extensive fieldwork and existing literature

Sector	Sample Size	Percentage (%)
Restaurant Operators	30	25
Car Dealers	5	4
Others like Beer Bar Operators	15	13
Second Hand Clothing Dealers	60	50
Micro-Finance Operators	5	4
Educational Operators	5	4
TOTAL	120	100

Table 3: Population of respondents.

and were grouped into demographic; personal and work experiences in abroad dimension; general perception about Ghana's business environment; family lives and transnational experience. There was pre-test on a few individuals and the pre-test revealed that many Ghanaians abroad were not comfortable with the filling of surveys like placing numbers in likert scales. In view of that, the researcher adopted many closed-ended questions with fixed response groups.

The interviews on the other-hand were done in London and Oxford in the United Kingdom respectively. The one which was done in London was done in three public forums in a Ghanaian community in London, while the one in Oxford was done on Sundays after church services in 2012-2013. The interview continued in 2015-2016 through Social Network Sites such as Facebook, Twitter, Google+ and Whatsapp with friends who were into transnational entrepreneurs. The interviews were done with four people due to their proximity to the researcher. Out of the four people interviewed, three (3) of them were living in the UK and One (1) lives in the USA.

In an attempt to ensure respondents understanding of the topic, the researcher explained transnational entrepreneurship in both English and Akan language in the questionnaire as "those who reside in Europe and America; and frequently move between their home country and the various countries of destination for the success of their businesses". In Akan (*"W)n a)te akwantuo w) Englesi-Bronikurom ne America, na) di ak)neaba w) Ghana ne aburokyirman so; esan se won ndwuma bek so nti"*).

Findings and Discussions

Characteristics of the Respondents

The Table 4 shows the demographic variables and descriptions of the 76 respondents who took part in the study. The aim of this table was to answer the research questions on demographical variables of the respondents based on gender; age, education, ethnic background, business location in Ghana, employment status, the kind of business they are involved and the person who manages their businesses in Ghana.

A total of 76 questionnaires were returned out of 120 distributed questionnaires; giving a response rate of 63.3%. The majority of the respondents were males representing 65.79% and the least were female representing 34.21%. The results demonstrate that most of the respondents came from the age groups of 45-60 years representing 46.05%. The least were the young respondents with then age groups of 18-30 representing 14.47% of the respondents. Other respondents came from age groups of 30-45 representing (23.68%) and over 60 years were 15.79%. The findings also indicated that majority of the respondents in this study held bachelor's degrees (39.47%), followed by Master's degrees (30.26%), followed by Ph.D. (11.84%) and those held professional diploma qualifications in the field of specialization represented 10.53%. The other respondents that took part in the study were high school certificates holders (7.89%).

Variables	Descriptions	Frequency/Percentage
Are You Transnational Entrepreneur? (N=120)	(1) Yes	76 (63.3%)
	(2) No /	42 (35%)
	(3) No Answer	2 (1.67%)
If you answered yes, then continue please. (n=76)		
Gender	(1) Male	50 (65.79%)
	(2) Female	26 (34.21%)
How old are you? (Age)	(1) 18-30	11 (14.47%)
	(2) 30-45	18 (23.68%)
	(3) 45-60	35 (46.05%)
	(4) 60-65+	12 (15.79%)
Education	(1) Ph.D.	9 (11.84%)
	(2) MBA/MSc/MA,	23 (30.26%)
	(3) BA/Bed.	30 (39.47%)
	(4) Diploma	8 (10.53%)
	(5) High School/below	6 (7.89%)
Ethnic Background	(1) Ashanti,	40 (52.63%)
	(2) Greater Accra,	21 (27.63%)
	(3) Brong Ahafo,	6 (7.89%)
	(4) Others	9 (11.84%)
Parent Business Location in Ghana	(1) Kumasi,	30 (39.47%)
	(2) Accra,	33 (43.42%)
	(3) Sunyani,	3 (3.95%)
	(4) Others	10 (13.16%)
Employment Status	(1) Full Time	15 (19.74.%)
	(2) Part-Time	17 (22.37%)
	(3) Self-Employed	25 (32.89%)
What kind of business are you into?	(4) Not Working	19 (25%)
	(1) Service Business	26 (34.21%)
Who Manages Your Business in Ghana?	(2) Merchandising Business	45 (59.21%)
	(3) Manufacturing Business	8 (10.53%)
	(1) Family	45(59.21%)
	(2) Old School Friend	13 (17.11%)
	(3) Church Member/Pastor	14 (18.42%)
(4) Other	4 (5.26%)	

Table 4: Demographic variables and descriptions.

The results show that most of the respondents came from Ashanti region with a frequency rate of 40 (52.63%); followed by the Greater Accra region (27.65%), Brong-Ahafo region came third with 7.89% and 11.84% represented the other seven regions in Ghana. This explains that Ashanti Region population in Ghana are more into transnational entrepreneurial activities than any other region in Ghana-West Africa.

“One of the interviewees, Mr. Lawrence Opoku-a family business-providing a service for transnational exchange told me “I am the owner of a cargo business, called Agyakoo shipping logistic. I offer the service of shipping goods from here in UK to Ghana. I have a brother back home who manages the business. I have three branches in Ghana; Kumasi, Accra and Sunyani but my main office is in Kumasi. Why did you enter into transnational entrepreneurship? He laughed and said-You know I am an Ashanti guy and doing business is my hobby” (Interview with Mr. Opoku, August, 2013)”.

The results also demonstrate that majority of the respondents were self-employed (32.89%); followed by 22.37% of part time workers, 19.74% full-time workers and 25% represented the respondents who were not working and only concentrating on their businesses.

When it comes to the kind of businesses they were involved; the results show that, the majority of the respondents 45 (59.21%) were

into merchandising businesses. Merchandising business in this context refers to the kind of business in which entrepreneurs buy products at wholesale price and sells the same at retail price. These entrepreneurs make profit by selling the products at prices higher than the purchase costs. This system is called “buy and sell” businesses. In Ghana it is called “*t-na-t*” in Akan language. They purchase goods such as second-hand clothes, tvs, computers, cars, spare parts, phones and accessories, and send them to Ghana where their representatives help to sell them. “According to Nana Kwaku, a spare parts dealer in Oxford told me that “I make lots of profit by selling these products at prices higher than their purchase costs (Interview with Nana Kwaku, August, 2013”. A merchandising business sells a product without changing its form. Notable examples are convenience stores, grocery stores, distributors and other sellers.

The second majority of the respondents were into service business with a frequency rate of 26 (34.21%). A service business is another type of business which provides intangible products (that’s products with no physical form). This type of business offers professional expertise, skills and other similar products. Notable examples of such businesses include hair salons, banks, micro finance, accounting firms, law firms, repair shops, schools, and many more. The least of the respondents (10.53%) were involved in manufacturing businesses. In manufacturing businesses, the business owner purchases products in a form of raw materials with the intention of using them to make or produce a new product. A manufacturing business combines raw materials, labour, and factory overheads in its production process. The manufactured goods will then be sold to customers.

In a quest to answer “who manages their businesses?” the majority of the respondents (59.21%) agreed that family members run their businesses in their absence. In a transnational business structure, the entrepreneurs achieve integration by appointing specific type of managers. The country or regional managers act as a focal point for customers and oversee all products and functions performed their area. Conversely, the managers oversee the activities of a particular function such as marketing, technology, or manufacturing. The remainder of the respondents were drawn from church members/pastors (18.42%); old-school friends (17.11%); and others (5.26%), all in the name of trust.

One of the interviewees, Juliana Amoakowaa explained that upon establishment of the business, she was required to identify a reliable person who could be trusted and administer the daily affairs of the business in her absence. This activity is what Mazzucato defined as a “double engagement”. It is double engagement because she is engaged in economic activities of two countries. See the conversation that went on between the researcher and Miss Juliana Amoakowaa;

“For me (Juliana Amoakowaa Speaks) “I purchase goods in this country and send them to Ghana where my representatives (my mum & siblings) help to sell them. Though engaging in this kind of business can be frustrating and difficult, yet I am motivated to do it. Amoakowaa lives in London (Waterloo). According to her “I am the head of Amoakowaa second-hand clothing’s in Ashtown-Kumasi. How did you get this entrepreneurial idea? I got the idea of establishing this business in Ghana from my mum, Maame Amoakowaa. Oh so your mum helped you! She replied, Yes! My mum helped me to set the business in Kumasi. What do you do? I buy second-hand clothes here in UK and send them to Ghana. I distribute the “fos bail” as in Akan to over 20 people within Kumasi metropolis. What do you do to keep the business moving since you are here in London? I am constantly on telephone conversation with my mum and siblings to keep myself informed about the business. Though I am in London, I still take

responsibilities for certain things that cannot be handled by my old mum. I also fly to Ghana every year to see the welfare of the business”.

Wow! This proves that social relations are very important in this type of business. But wait! Look at how difficult this kind of business could be: always on phone and to the extent of travelling to Ghana every year, all because of her business. Hmmm! If that is the case, then what really drives them to engage in this kind of entrepreneurial activities? This set the grounds for the main objective of this study “*What are the motives that drive the performance of transnational entrepreneurship?*”

Motives that Drives the Performance of Transnational Entrepreneurship

This research is aimed at assessing the motives behind the performance of transnational entrepreneurship among Ghanaians abroad on the basis of financial independence, economic mobility, social factors, and success perspective. The respondents were asked to measure the motives for the performance of transnational entrepreneurship based on a scale of 1-4, with average scores less than 2 means “it doesn’t form part of the motives that drive the performance of transnational entrepreneurship”. The results were tabulated in Table 5 below.

The results show that the overall mean score for the respondents on economic mobility was 2.4. Economic mobility in this study refers to the individual’s ability to gather wealth to improve their economic status through business creation or any other legal means and it is usually measured in income. Though the overall rating was 2.4, there was a consensus among the respondents on economic mobility because the range of perspective among the participants was small from 2.2 to 2.8. Statistically, however, there was a significant difference when ANOVA Analysis was conducted and that’s $F(4, 30)=0.74, P<0.05$. Interestingly, the respondents from Auto-Mobile Industries (2.8) rated the performance of economic mobility higher than Restaurant Operators (2.2) and that shows extreme side of range. To amass everything, we can easily see from the table that economic mobility is one of the motives that drive the performance of transnational entrepreneurship among Ghanaians abroad since the figures were all above 2.0 with exception of “Others” that did not rate it at all.

On the Financial Independence perspective, the overall means score was 2.9 which shows that the respondents viewed financial independence as one of the main reasons that drives the performance of transnational entrepreneurship among Ghanaians abroad. From the figures in the table, it is obvious that though, the overall rating was 2.9; there is a huge gap of perspective among the respondents from 2.4 to 3.3. Interestingly, the Auto-Mobile Dealers rated the performance of financial independence higher (3.3) than the Micro-Finance Operators and these differences are not statistically significant, $F(5, 69) = 4.99, P>.05$. In general, the overall rating on financial independence was very convincing signifying that most Ghanaians entered into transnational entrepreneurship with the potential aim of earning unlimited income.

The overall mean score for the respondents on the Success Factors was 2.8. This means that the respondents viewed Success Factors as one of the significant motives that drives the performance of the transnational entrepreneurial ventures. This means many migrants venture into transnational entrepreneurship because they want society to see their success in life through owning a business (that’s “be their own bosses”), manage their own time as part of fulfilling their dreams. The respondents declared that entering into transnational entrepreneurship was an avenue to fulfil their dreams. Though the overall rating was 2.8, there was a wide range of perspective among the respondents from 2.4 to 3.2. Based on the table stats, Restaurant Operators (3.2) rated the Success factors higher Auto-Mobile Dealers (2.4) and Educational Operators (2.4). More so, these differences are statistically significant since $F(5, 70)=1.86, p<0.5$. The rating 2.8 on success factors was not a surprise figure from the respondents because the respondents have made it clear that they want to have unlimited income by rating financial independence 2.9.

Many of the interviewees who also filled the questionnaires explained that they were tired of the corporate set-up and the early morning wake-up all in the name of beating time to work. They also argued that they ventured into transnational entrepreneurship in order to manage their own time and this has made them more flexible to work on their businesses and other ventures. According to them, they had busy schedules when they were working for someone but now they have been able to turn their hobbies into business opportunities. Success has been the main motive that drives the performance to explore endless business opportunities.

The results also show that the overall mean score for the 73 respondents under the social factors was 2.2 out of 4.0 grading point. This means that the 73 respondents viewed the social factors as one of the motives that drive the performance of transnational entrepreneurship among Ghanaians abroad. Though the overall rating was 2.2, there was a wide range of perspective among the respondents from 1.6 to 2.9. Respondents operating restaurants interestingly rated social factors higher (2.9) than Second-Hand Clothes Dealers (1.6). Based on ANOVA analysis results, these differences are statistically significant, $F(4, 30)=1.88, p<0.5$. One of the restaurant operators who rated social factors higher than any others explained that one of the motives of going into business was to create jobs for the 5.5% unemployment rate in Ghana. To them entering into transnational entrepreneurship has helped them to create more jobs for their families and friends back home. Entering into transnational entrepreneurship is an avenue to help society and people and the entire Ghanaian economy to thrive.

Summary and Conclusion

The study assessed the motives that drive the performance of transnational entrepreneurship among Ghanaians abroad. The study began with a brief history of Ghana its economy and employment status. The study further reviewed and discussed the meaning of transnational entrepreneurship, and the link between migration and

Perspectives	Restaurant Operators	Auto-Mobile Dealers	Second-Hand clothes Dealers	Educational Operators	Micro-Finance Operators	Others e.g. Beer Stations Operators	Mean Score
Economic Mobility	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.4	n/a	2.4
Financial Independence	2.6	3.3	2.6	2.5	2.4	3.1	2.9
Success Factors	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.7	2.8	2.8
Social Factors	2.9	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	n/a	2.2
Mean Score	2.5	3	2.3	2.4	2.4	3	2.6

Table 5: Results from respondent’s survey.

entrepreneurial ventures. It discussed the kind of influence social relations such as family, friends and ethnic background have on such entrepreneurial activities. The study also talked about the kind of business and the industry these entrepreneurs are engaged in and the mobility involved. The motives that drive the performance of transnational entrepreneurial activities among Ghanaians were also discussed on the basis of Economic Mobility; Financial Independence; Success Perspective and Social Factors.

The study has proven that most of the transnational entrepreneurs from Ghana are into small-medium business establishment as referred in the literature review earlier. It was discovered that operating in two different countries can increase their ability to discover opportunities, develop experience and make connections. The study also revealed that migration exposes individuals to some important information which can help them to build upon their skills and knowledge. These are the reasons why most entrepreneurs extend their businesses beyond ethnic boundaries and operate within the corridors of two countries simultaneously [45].

The study revealed that the successes of transnational entrepreneurial activities depend on individual characteristics, institutional regulations, firm organisation, and the external environment. The findings showed that, in Ghana, most successful transnational entrepreneurs are male, educated and middle aged. Kiggundu explained that education, work experience, training, overseas visits, apprenticeship and other human development initiatives are influential factors for entrepreneurial failure or success. The study disclosed that social relations provide the individual entrepreneur the intellectual, economic, emotional and spiritual support to do their business. We learnt that the majority of the respondents agreed that their family members run their businesses in their absence.

Recommendation

Based on the above findings, it is recommended that transnational entrepreneurs should adopt the various points below on the "Factors to Ensure Successful Entrepreneurial Economic Activities" written by Drori [45]. There are five theoretical factors that can help transnational entrepreneurs to enjoy successful entrepreneurial economic activities. They continued that this framework influences individual entrepreneur's capabilities and resources.

➤ According to Drori [45], agency approach is very crucial and should be outlined when talking about the embeddedness of transnational entrepreneurs in the context of both foreign country and their country of origin. The agency in this context needs special attention to handle both political and socio-economic resources like class, state, family and network on multiple levels, assessing simultaneous operations in at least two social contexts.

➤ Secondly, it is argued that transnational entrepreneurship needs three (3) domains for their network formation and they are: network of industry, network of destination and network of home of origin (national & ethnic). They believe that acquiring this information from both host country and home of origin can influence their capability of exploiting certain chances differently. This is what they referred to as social capital and network perspective. Another factor is based on cultural perspective. Culture repertoires that deals with the entire range of skills used in occupation also influences transnational entrepreneurs' entrepreneurial actions. The skills and aptitudes acquired through multi-culture encountered, entrepreneurs are able to adapt, modify or elaborate the rules to new circumstances.

➤ More so, power-relations perspective is very important when it comes to factors that influence transnational entrepreneurs' individual capabilities and resources. Inherently, the business strategies of these entrepreneurs bear political consequences and meanings. Drori [45] pinpointed that power-relations underlines the strategic position these entrepreneurs can obtain through leveraging the political atmosphere in the two countries. This implies that the dimension of this perspective shape the meaning and the choice attached to a specific form of transnational entrepreneurs.

➤ The last factor Drori [45] talked about was based on institutional perspective. According them, the institutional perspective can be differentiated based on emerging market and developed economies. From the institutional perspective, transnational entrepreneurs should bear in mind that since different market economy demands different strategy to operate, it would only takes those who understands the rules of the game to perform better in their business ventures. Every transnational entrepreneur needs to study these carefully because it will help them to understand the actions and logics, rules and practices that coordinate and govern human and organisational activities in certain national context.

Limitation and Future Research

While interpreting the findings of the research, it is necessary to know the limitations of this study. The first deals with the sample for the study which was drawn from immigrant entrepreneurs from Ghana. Also the research was designed cross-sectional; therefore, it is subject to hindrances of cross-sectional studies. The study is subjected to the bias of the respondents, therefore, 100% accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

In future, other researchers can also research on the following questions: what is the role diaspora and immigration in transnational entrepreneurship? Does transnational entrepreneurship concentrate on particular markets or location? What kinds of international resource flows are associated with transnational entrepreneurship?

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