



## Introduction

- Youth unemployment has become a worrying issue in most developing countries and has often attracted the attention of the relevant stakeholders.
  - For most young people, entrepreneurship, particularly Agri-entrepreneurship, provides a way out of unemployment and poverty.
  - Entrepreneurship intervention policies by government.
  - Based on these, the study focus on young people who work in agri-food processing micro and small businesses in Ghana
- The study aims to identify factors that influences the success (sales growth and employment growth) of food-based Micro and Small Business owned by young people in Ghana

## Results

**Table** Ordered logit result on determinant of business success, Ghana

	Employee Growth	Sales Growth
	Coef.	Coef.
Demographic characteristics		
Gender	-0.978(0.348) ***	-1.109(0.376) ***
Firm characteristics		
firm age	0.232(0.107) **	0.175(0.143)
Entrepreneur Human Capital		
Education		
Completed Primary Education	0.161 (0.445)	1.022 (0.542) *
Completed secondary Education	0.276 (0.414)	1.637 (0.592) ***
Completed tertiary Education	0.172 (0.383)	0.963 (0.461) **
Access to training	0.826 (0.298) ***	0.019 (0.388)
Experience similar business	-0.024 (0.34)	1.290 (0.604) **
Entrepreneur Social Capital		
Entrepreneurial Family	0.478(0.301)	0.63(0.362) *
Membership of association	0.486(0.278) *	-0.293(0.364)
Mentors	-0.019(0.38)	0.594(0.43)
Entrepreneur Financial Capital		
self-Funding	-0.244(0.419)	0.29(0.486)
/cut1	-0.350(0.775)	0.227(0.958)
/cut2	2.082 (0.780)	1.292(0.958)
Log likelihood	221.25945	-154.20201
Prob > chi2	0.001	0.001
Pseudo r-squared	0.065	0.093
Chi-square	30.648	31.461

## Methodology

- Data Collection
  - Time: from April -July 2021
  - Areas: Northern, Ashanti and Greater Accra regions of Ghana
  - Data:
    - Quantitative data(≈ 244 young entrepreneurs
- Ordered logit was used to the identify the factors that predict the success of food-based micro and small businesses.

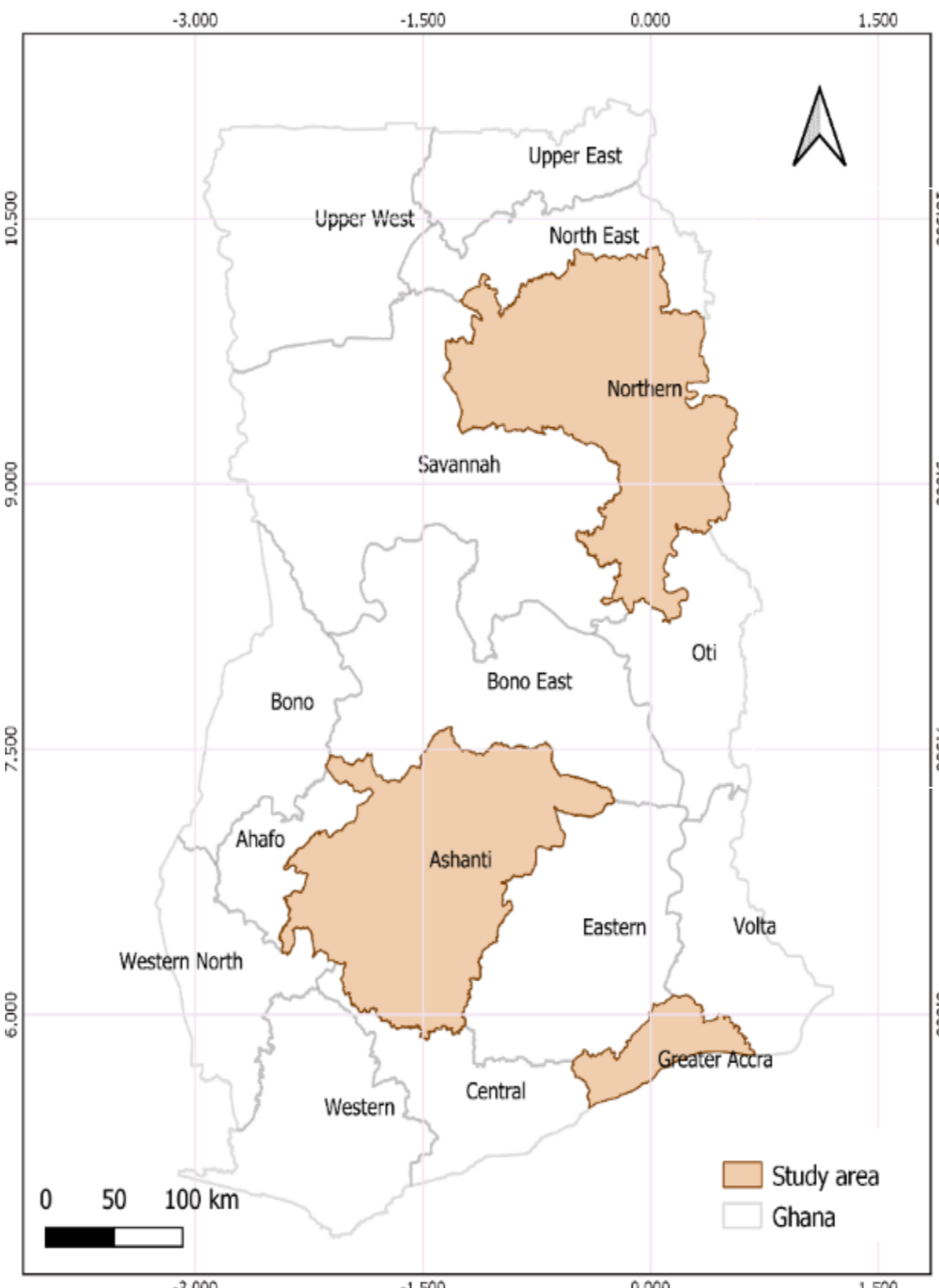


Fig.1 Map of study area

## Results

- The businesses have an average age of 3.65 years with an average employee size of 3.18.
- The business type is mainly sole proprietorship (81%), partnerships (6%) and limited liability companies (4%).
- The average age of entrepreneurs is about 31.43 years, and the majority are female (82%).
- Education positively affects business success, primarily on sales growth, but not on employment growth.
- Access to training before start-up has a significant ( $P < 0.005$ ) positive impact on business success, but only on employee growth.
- Membership in entrepreneurship associations, positively affects the business founder's employment generation ( $P < 0.01$ ).
- Having entrepreneurial family member improves sales growth ( $P < 0.01$ ).

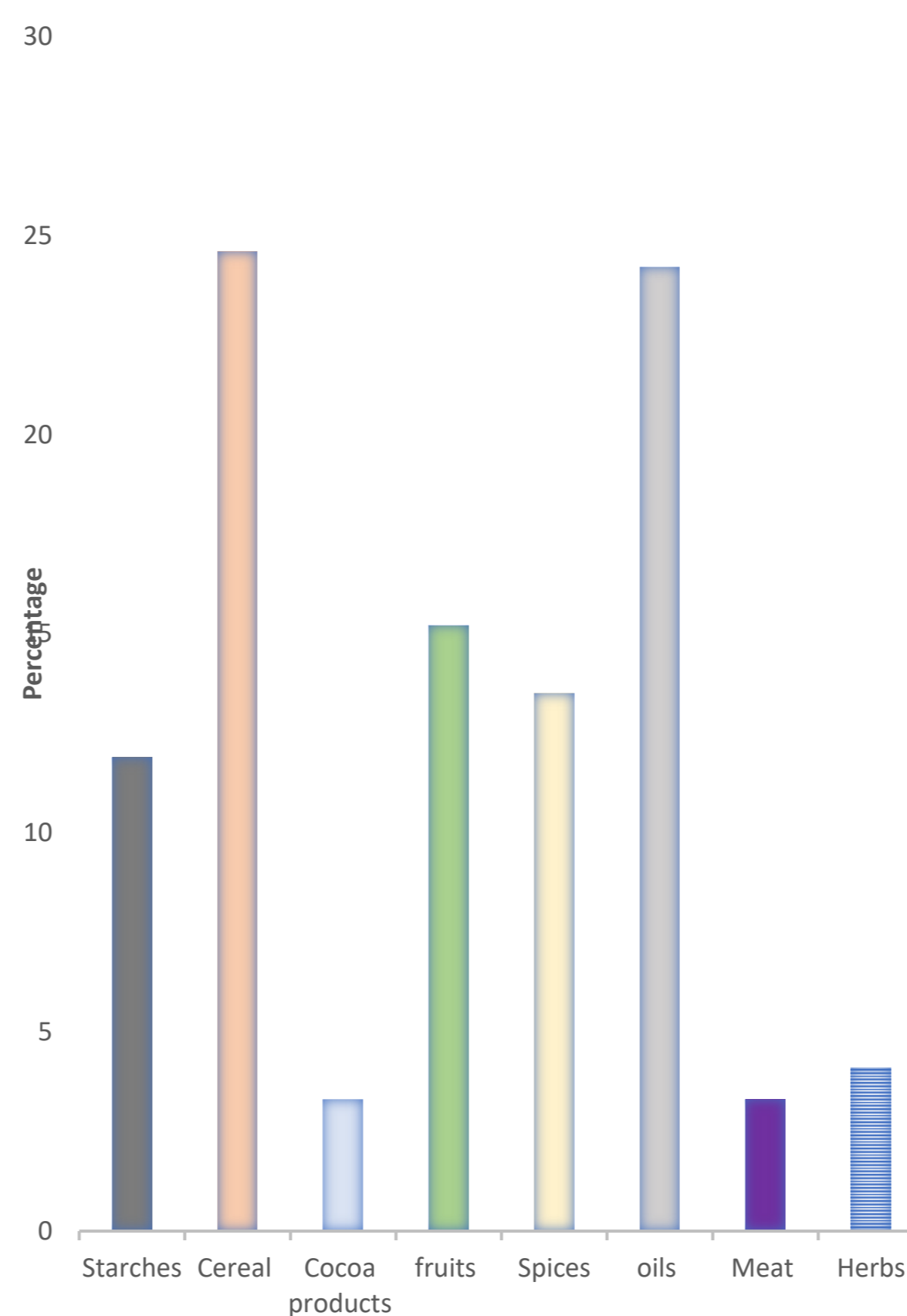


Fig 2. Products of young entrepreneurs

## Conclusion

- Encourage the formation of small business groups to provide a platform for meetings and information sharing.
- Training should be targeted at processors who have already begun their businesses without initial training.
- Encouraging youth entrepreneurship in food processing is feasible and holds the keys to unlocking young people's skills and talents to promote job creation.



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