Impact of Economic Recovery on Entrepreneurship Development in Nigeria

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Abstract

The study examines the impact of economic recovery on entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The study used survey research design and a period of 3 months from August, 2017 to October, 2017. The study used point in time data from respondents who are SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria across the six geopolitical zone and employed the used of structured questionnaire. The population of this study included all the SMEs in Nigeria which according to National Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with SEMDAN report of 2013 indicates that there is 37.6 million SMEs in Nigeria and Taro Yamane formula was used to reduced the population to a sample size of 400. The study used simple percentage, men, test of normality, correlation and regression to analysed the data. The study also used SPSS version 23.00, e-view statistical software package and excel package to analysed The findings indicate that there is a relationship between economic recovery and entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. Other findings were that economic recovery significantly contributes to innovation among entrepreneurs in Nigeria, economic recovery is significantly leads to creativity among entrepreneurs in Nigeria and economic recovery is significantly contributes to risk taking among entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study suggested that Nigerian Government should try as much as possible to ensure that there is full economy recovery and it should be seen in all sectors of the economy and that SMEs entrepreneurs should fully used this recovery parameters to ensure that they fully developed SMEs sector by innovating, creating new product as well as assuming greater risks in the business by hoping that consumers will patronize new methods of business operation..

Keywords: *Economic recovery, Entrepreneurship development, Innovation, Creativity and risk taking*

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Background to the Study

The Nigerian economy is characterized by structural challenges that limit its ability to sustain entrepreneurship development which ensure that an entrepreneur is an innovator, creator and risk taker in order to create jobs as well as achieving real poverty reduction. The economy of Nigeria is also skewed towards consumption rather than entrepreneurship development by investing capital which can ensure innovation and creativity. In 2016, the economy of Nigeria march into a recession with GDP of 0.36 per cent in the first quarter, 2.1 per cent in the second quarter and 2.2 per cent in the third quarter. The forecast growth for 2016 overall is -1.54per cent, higher energy prices and high cost of inputs were recorded in Nigeria (Ministry of Budget and National Planning, 2017). The economy recovery in Nigeria in the last three months can easily link to have a positive impact on entrepreneurship development since it offered enabling environment for entrepreneurs to grow and developed by innovating and creating value to the existing products in the market.

On August, 2017, the Federal through its ministry of budget and national development said that Nigeria have recovery from economic recession but the problem is that entrepreneurs are not developing new product, there is no additional knowledge adding to the existing product by way of creativity. There are no entrepreneurs that assumed a high level of risk in Nigeria to ensure that goods and services are available at low prices. The Nigerian economy is still import dependent and there is high price of goods and services in the market. Extant literature have indicated that gap of this study that there is few studies conducted in this area and there is a need to conduct this study using SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria.

Objectives of the Study

The objective of this study is to examine the impact of economy recovery on entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The specific objectives are to: determine the impact of economic recovery on entrepreneurship innovation in Nigeria, examine the impact of economy recovery on entrepreneurship creativity in Nigeria and evaluate the impact of economy recovery on entrepreneurship risk taking in Nigeria.

Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is restricted to the activities of economic recovery on entrepreneurship development among SMEs in Nigeria. The period of 3 months is selected to this study from August, 2017 to October, 2017. The reason for using this period is that the federal government through its ministry of budget and national planning said that Nigeria have recovered from economy recession. The study is limited to Nigeria and six zones in Nigeria. The study is also limited to innovation, creativity and risk taking. The study is limited to Small and medium scale entrepreneurs across six zones and only managers or representative of the managers are expected to participate in the exercise.

Significance of the Study

The study is significance because it shall help Nigerian Government to shaped their existing policies on economic recovery and also assisted entrepreneurs to use the recovery tools in developing themselves to be creative, innovative and risk takers. The study shall also help students, academia and researchers to further their study in line with the new model developed in this study.

Study Hypotheses

The hypotheses of this study are stated in null forms. They are:

H$_{O1}$:   Economy recovery has no impact on entrepreneurship innovation in Nigeria

H$_{O2}$:   Economy recovery has no impact on entrepreneurship creativity in Nigeria

H$_{O3}$:   Economy recovery has no impact on entrepreneurship risk taking in Nigeria

Concept of Economy Recovery

Economic recovery refers to the process by which businesses and local economies return to conditions of stability following a economic meltdown. According to Okon (2013) economic recovery is stage of the business line following a recession, during which an economy of a country regains or exceeds peak employment and output levels achieved prior to downturn. Isaac (2000) note that it is a time of increasing industries activity signaling the end of economic downturn. The economic recovery is the period of economy success that manifested into mass productive, employment generation, reduction in unemployment, reduction of interest rate, equality of exchange rate, and equitable distribution of income.

Unemployment

According to Udu and Agu (2005) unemployment is said to be a time whereby a person is capable and willing to work but unable to find suitable paid employment. According to Hornby (2010) unemployment is the number of masses not having pay employment or masses without a job or it is a state of not having a pay employment. According to Fajana (2000) unemployment refers citizens who are willing and capable of working but are unable to find suitable paid employment. It is period of no pay job or contract job that can sustain an individual in an economic situation.

Employment

The term employment is process whereby those who are qualified to work are gainfully secure jobs whereby he or she will not exploited on securing the job and equally optimise his or her capability in terms of his marginal labour production (Abaukaka, 2014). The term employment is referring to able men and men who seek for job and were employed with the limit of the organization.

Income

Income is fund that an individual or organization receives in exchange of goods and services afer deducting expenses(Isaac, 2000). *It is money generated in the business or money realized for participating in business (Wisdom,2006)*. It is the day to day earning of an individual, organization, government used in the productive process or investment.

Industrial Output

Industrial production is a measure of output of the industrial sector of the economy. The industrial sector includes manufacturing, mining, and utilities. Although these sectors contribute only a small portion of gross domestic product (GDP), they are highly sensitive to interest rates and consumer demand (Investopedia, 2017). It is the realized of investment in a particular sector of the economy or it is the total production or money realized.

Interest Rate

According to Kimutai (2013) interest rate is said to be the price one pays for using borrowed money or loans. Ingram (2011) states that interest rates are important because they control the

flow of money in the economy. Gorder (2009) define interest rate as the element that equates savings to investment. Interest rate is the price of returned loans borrowed in order to use in the productive process.

Exchange Rate

Exchange rate is the price of one country's currency expressed in terms of some other currency. It determines the relative prices of domestic and foreign goods, as well as the strength of external sector participation in the international trade. Exchange rate regime and interest rate remain important issues of discourse in the International finance as well as in developing nations, with more economies embracing trade liberalization as a requisite for economic growth (Obansa, Okoroafor, Aluko & Millicent, 2013). It is the amount in which foreign currency is measure with local currency.

Concept of Entrepreneurship

Alawiye (2004) defines entrepreneurship as the process of increasing the supply of entrepreneurs or adding to the stock of existing small, medium and big enterprises available to a country by creating and promoting many capable entrepreneurs, who can successfully run innovative enterprises, nurture them to growth and sustain them, with a view to achieving broad socio-economic developmental goals. Tijani-Alawiye (2004), defines entrepreneurship as the process of adding to the stock of existing small, medium and big enterprises available to a country by creating and promoting many capable entrepreneurs who can successfully run innovative enterprises, nurture them to grow and sustain them, with a view to achieving board socio-economic development goals. Entrepreneurship development is the activity of innovating, creating and ensuring that proper risk is taking for business successes.

Innovation

Innovation is said to be ability of combining two or more knowledge in developing a new product or designing and modifying the existing product (Parashar & Singh, 2005). It is the expansion of technical, organizational, business related, institutional and providing social solution to a problem, which is perceived as groundbreaking and new, accepted by the users and pursued by innovators in expectancy of an attainment of a firm goal. OECD Oslo Manual (2005) noted that there are four types of innovation in the world and according to them, they product innovation, process innovation, marketing innovation and organizational innovation. It is the ability to ensure that individual or firms used different knowledge in product, market, organization and processes.

Creativity

According to Nwaiwu and Opusunju (2017) creativity is a process of creating new design of a product, new product configuration, new packaging or colouring of a product and new ways of doing business or process of using new machine to conduct a business. Pfieffer (1979) define creativity as the ability to realize creative product. Ignacio defined creativity as a piece of work which is first to a significant extent new, original, and unique and second shows a high degree of success in its field. It is the act or ability to developing new packaging, new design, new colouring, new product development and configuration.

Risk Taking

The term risk taking is a process of undergoing or investing in a business that involves danger or order to achieve a predetermine goal (Patience, 2011). It is a situation that involves making decision that may result to success or failure (Ahmed, 2007). It is the ability to engage in the business danger that may be profitable or unprofitable.

Conceptual Model indicating relationship between Economy Recovery and Entrepreneurship Development
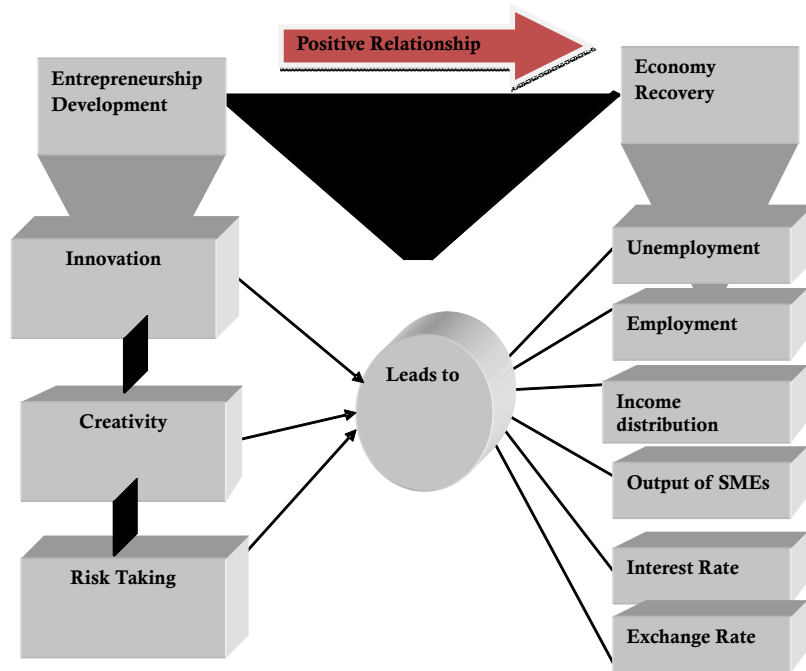
Nwaiwu and Opusunju model of Economy Recovery, 2017

This model is conceptualized in this study since the previous theory could not fully explain the variables linked. The model realized that economy recovery is a sure ground for entrepreneurship development. The model further explained that there is an association between economy recovery and entrepreneurship development. The model also indicates that entrepreneurship development is a function of economy recovery and that the more entrepreneurs are fully developed in their skills of innovation, creativity and risk taking is as a result of good economy recovery policies such as reduction of interest rate to enable SMEs entrepreneurs to invest their capital in order to generate returns, exchange rate is also stabilized to help foreign trade, importation and exportation of goods and can be done easily and profitably, employment generation is realized by the economy and this help to reduced unemployed people in the labour market. Also, good economy recovery policy is on income distribution and this implies that the government made an equality income distribution policy such that every worker in the sector is receiving the same salary for working with any organization. The economy recovery policy is towards ensuring that productivity is increasing and this can be done by involving entrepreneurs by creating enabling working environment for them. This model can be used in all situation and therefore solve so many problems that require economy recovery and management activities or individual and organizational growth.

Empirical Review

Robert (2011) study entrepreneurship, Economic Conditions, and the Great Recession. The most up-to-date microdata available – the 1996 to 2009 Current Population Survey (CPS) – are used to conduct a detailed analysis of the determinants of entrepreneurship at the individual level to shed light on this question. Regression estimates indicate that local labor market conditions are a major determinant of entrepreneurship. Higher local unemployment rates are

found to increase the probability that individuals start businesses. Home ownership and local home values for home owners are also found to have positive effects on business creation, but these effects are noticeably smaller. Additional regression estimates indicate that individuals who are initially not employed respond more to high local unemployment rates by starting businesses than wage/salary workers. The results point to a consistent picture – the positive influences of slack labor markets outweigh the negative influences resulting in higher levels of business creation. Using the regression estimates for the local unemployment rate effects, I find that the predicted trend in entrepreneurship rates tracks the actual upward trend in entrepreneurship extremely well in the Great Recession

Asogwa and Dim (2016) investigates the relationship between Entrepreneurship Development and employment reduction in Anambra State, Nigeria. The research focused on youths of five selected Local Government Council of Anambra state, Nigeria. Data were collected using questionnaire from an infinite population of the selected Local Government Council. Samples of 30youths were drawn from the population of each Local Government through a convenience sampling technique. A total of 150 youths were sample for the study. However, four hypotheses were tested; the first, second and third hypotheses were designed to investigate the relationship between Entrepreneurship training and unemployment reduction; the relationship between Entrepreneurship traits and unemployment reduction; and the relationship between Entrepreneurship empowerment and unemployment reduction respectively. The fourth hypothesis was on the examination of entrepreneurship challenges affecting unemployment reduction. The test conducted shows that the variables in Ho1, Ho2 and Ho3 were significantly and positively related and Ho 4 was also significant.

Orishede and Charity (2014) determine the extent of entrepreneurship development in Nigeria. The study was carried out in 6 small and medium scale enterprises in Asaba, Delta state. The study had population size of 90 out which a sample size of 73 was realised using Taro Yamane's formula at 5% error tolerance and 95% level of confidence. Instrument used for data collection was primarily questionnaire and interview. The total number of 78 copies of the questionnaire were distributed while 65 copies were returned. The descriptive research design was adopted for the study. The three hypotheses were tested using chi square statistical tools. The findings indicate that Job creation and increase in national income are the contributions of Entrepreneurial development

Isaac (2015) examines the impact of economy recovery on entrepreneurship development in United State of America. He used a survey approach by ensuring that proper questionnaire were administered to the respondents who were the owners of SMEs in the State. The population of the study included all the SMEs businesses in United State of American and the sample size was 400 and these were administered randomly to the respondents. The finding indicate that there was a significant relationship between economy recovery and entrepreneurship development in United State of America

Theory of Economy Recovery
Adaptive Expectation Theory
The adaptive expectation hypothesis was introduced by Cagan (1956) and Friedman (1957) as a plausible and empirically meaningful approach to modeling expectations of the future variables in a world of uncertainty. Their apparent empirical success led to widespread utilization of the adaptive expectations hypothesis before it was ultimately swept away by the

rational expectation revolution. Monetarists argued that the expectation of the future price level is driven mainly by agent's experience of previous inflation rates. The application of adaptive expectation became the standard approach for modeling expectations.

Research Methodology

The study used survey research design employing the used of primary data through a structured questionnaire administered to the respondents who are the entrepreneurs of business in Nigeria particular SMEs entrepreneurs. The questionnaire was designed in five point likert scale of strongly agreed, agreed, undecided, strongly disagreed and disagreed. A period of 3 months is used in this study from August, 2017 to October, 2017. The study used point in time data from respondents who are managers of SMEs in Nigeria across the six geopolitical zone. The population of this study included all the SMEs in Nigeria which according to National Bureau of Statistics in conjunction with SEMDAN report of 2013 indicates that there are 37.6 million SMEs in Nigeria and Taro Yamane formula was used to reduce the population to a sample size of 400. The study used simple percentage, mean, test of normality, correlation and regression to analysed the data. The study also used SPSS version 23.00, e-view statistical software package and excel package to analysed the data obtained from the administration of the questionnaire to the six geopolitical zones. The questionnaire was administered using stratify random sampling technique which considered business areas such as Port-Harcourt, Abia State (Aba), Kano, Abuja, Lagos, Sokoto. The copies of questionnaire were administered through research assistants and were returned after two weeks. The formula used in determining the sample size is stated below

$$n = N/1 + N(e)^2$$

Where N is the population size
e is the margin error (assume 5%)
1 = constant
e = 0.05

The study sent pre-administered copies of questionnaire to 20 owners of SMEs in Gwagwalada in order to test for the reliability of the instrument. 16 copies were returned and were used in calculating the reliability of the questionnaire before administering it for efficient and effective result. The result of the reliability test are presented in the below table.

Table 1: Test of Reliability

Variables	Number of questions	Cronbach's Alpha
Innovation	4	0.76
Creativity	4	0.76
Risk Taking	4	0.76
Economy Recovery	6	0.84

Source: Researcher's computation (2017)

However, the Alpha values are reliable.

The study used a regression model as stated below:

$Y = \alpha + \beta x$

Y= dependent variable (entrepreneurship Development), α = intercept, β= coefficient and x is the independent variable (Economy recovery). However, the above model is elaborated in a simple form.

Thus, is expressed as:

INV $= \alpha + \beta_1 ER + \mu$ …equation 1

CCA $= \alpha + \beta_1 ER + \mu$ …equation 2

RT $= \alpha + \beta_1 ER + \mu$ …equation 3

Where:
INV   = innovation
CCA   = creativity
RT   = Risk taking
ER   = Economy Recovery
ß   = coefficient
α   = Intercept
µ   = error terms

Correlation model

$$r = \frac{n\sum INV(ER) - \sum INV \sum ER}{\sqrt{\{(n\sum ER^2) - (\sum ER)^2 \ (n\sum INV^2) - (\sum INV)^2\}}} \quad \text{…………………equation 4}$$

$$r = \frac{n\sum CCA(ER) - \sum CCA \sum ER}{\sqrt{\{(n\sum ER^2) - (\sum ER)^2 \ (n\sum CCA^2) - (\sum CCA)^2\}}} \quad \text{…………………equation 5}$$

$$r = \frac{n\sum RT(ER) - \sum RT \sum ER}{\sqrt{\{(n\sum ER^2) - (\sum ER)^2 \ (n\sum RT^2) - (\sum RT)^2\}}} \quad \text{…………..……equation 6}$$

Where:
r   = Correlation Coefficient
INV   = innovation
CCA   = creativity
RT   = Risk taking
ER   = Economy Recovery
n   = number of observations

Table 2: Returned of Questionnaire

Respondents (SMES Owners)	Questionnaires Administered	Questionnaires not Returned	Questionnaire Returned	Percentage (%)
South-South Zone	60	21	39	15.67
South West Zone	60	18	42	16.87
South East Zone	100	26	74	29.72
North Central Zone	60	23	37	14.86
North West Zone	60	29	31	11.65
North East Zone	60	34	26	13.65
Total	400	151	249	100

Source: Survey Data , 2017

Table 2 indicates that majority of the respondents that returned their copies of questionnaire were from South East Zone which the researchers captured Aba as a commercial city in the zone and also South West zone returned the second highest number which was follow by South South Zone. The North Central, North West and North East poorly returned their copies of questionnaire.

Table 3: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

S/N	Characteristics	Respondents' Category	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	Age	20 -30	67	26.91
		31-45	71	28.51
		46-60	111	44.58
		Total	**249**	**100**
2	Gender	Male	171	68.67
		Female	78	31.32
		Total	**249**	**100**
3	Educational Qualification	Second/Third Degree	32	12.85
		First Degree	98	39.36
		OND	54	21.69
		SSCE	65	26.10
		Total	**249**	**100**

Source: Survey Data, 2017

Table 3 shows that the ages between 20- 30 constitute 26.91% while ages 31- 45 constitute 28.51% which are the economic active entrepreneurs in Nigeria and   44.58% are made up of respondents' between the ages 46 – 60. The respondent gender of male indicates 68.67% which is more than the female gender of 31.32%. 12.85% of the respondents had second and third degrees certificate, 39.36% of the respondents had first degrees, 21.69% of the respondents had OND and 26.10% of the respondents had SSCE.

Table 4: Innovation

Items- innovation	5	4	3	2	1
There is effective product innovation in Nigeria by SMEs entrepreneurs	34(13.65)	58(23.29)	34(13.65)	78(32.50)	45(18.07)
There is ineffective process innovation among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria	87(34.94)	91(36.55)	14(5.62)	19(7.63)	38(15.26)
SMEs entrepreneurs always undergo market innovation in Nigeria	55(22.09)	64(25.70)	31(12.45)	69(27.71)	30(12.05)
SMEs entrepreneurs repeatedly practice organizational innovation in Nigeria	73(29.32)	67(26.91)	22(8.84)	44(17.67)	43(17.26)

Source: survey, 2017

Table 4 indicate the percentage of respondents from different questions in relation to innovation and the number of respondents is indicated outside the bracket while percentage calculated with a total questionnaire returned is indicated on the bracket.

Table 5: Mean of Innovation

Variables	5	4	3	2	1	FX	N	Mean	Remarks	Ranking	Sectorial mean
Product innovation	34	58	34	78	45	705	249	2.83	Low	4th	
Process innovation	87	91	14	19	38	917	249	3.68	High	1st	3.26
Market innovation	55	64	31	69	30	792	249	3.18	High	3rd	
Organizational innovation	73	67	22	44	43	830	249	3.33	High	2nd	

Source: Author's Computation, 2017

From the table, innovation is high and this implies that product innovation, process innovation, market innovation and organizational innovation are practice by SMEs entrepreneurs since the sectorial mean is more than average. The table also noted that product innovation is not fully practice in Nigeria by SMEs owners.

Table 6: Creativity

Items- Creativity	5	4	3	2	1
There is new packaging of product among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria	41(16.47)	30(12.05)	19(7.63)	98(39.35)	61(24.49)
There is new design of product among SMEs owners in Nigeria	56(22.49)	49(19.68)	20(8.03)	102(40.96)	22(8.83)
There is virtually new colouring of product in Nigeria by SMEs entrepreneurs	80(32.12)	78(31.32)	12(4.81)	48(19.28)	31(12.45)
The is new product configuration and development in Nigeria	67(26.91)	61(24.49)	17(6.82)	77(30.92)	27(10.84)

Source: Survey, 2017

Table 6 shown the percentage of respondents from different questions in relation to creativity among SMEs owners and the number of respondents is indicated outside the bracket while percentage calculated with a total questionnaire returned is indicated on the bracket.

Table 7: Mean of creativity

Variables	5	4	3	2	1	FX	N	Mean	Remarks	Ranking	Sectorial mean
New packaging	41	30	19	98	61	639	249	2.57	Low	4th	
New design	56	49	20	102	22	762	249	3.06	High	3rd	3.13
New colouring	80	78	12	48	31	875	249	3.51	High	1st	
New product development	67	61	17	77	27	811	249	3.38	High	2nd	

Source: Author's Computation, 2017

From the table, creativity is high and this implies that new packaging, new design, new colouring, new product development are practice by SMEs entrepreneurs since the sectorial mean is more than average. The table also noted that new packaging is not fully practice in Nigeria by SMEs owners and Nigerian SMEs lack the ability to package their product to meet international standard.

Table 8: Risk Taking

Items- Risk Taking	5	4	3	2	1
SMEs entrepreneurs always undertaking financial risk in their businesses	64(25.70)	34(13.65)	12(4.82)	87(34.94)	52(20.88)
There is frequent market risk among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria	59(23.69)	78(31.32)	21(8.43)	49(19.68)	42(16.87)
There is frequent operational risk which SMEs entrepreneurs are involved with always	78(31.32)	98(39.36)	7(2.81)	44(17.67)	22(8.84)
There is legal risk that discourage investment in Nigeria	89(35.74)	123(49.40)	5(2.01)	21(8.43)	11(4.42)

Source: Survey, 2017

Table 8 shows the rate of respondents and their percentage in different questions pertaining to risk taking among SMEs owners and the number of respondents is indicated outside the bracket while percentage of the respondents are calculated with a total questionnaire returned is indicated on the bracket.

Table 9: Mean of Risk Taking

Variables	5	4	3	2	1	FX	N	Mean	Remarks	Ranking	Sectorial mean
Financial risk	64	34	12	87	52	718	249	2.88	Low	4th	
Market risk	59	78	21	49	42	810	249	3.25	High	3rd	3.46
Operational risk	78	98	7	44	22	913	249	3.67	High	2nd	
Legal risk	89	123	5	21	11	1005	249	4.04	High	1st	

Source: Author's Computation, 2017

Table 9 portrait that risk taking among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria is high and that SMEs owners undergone market risk, operational risk and legal risk very well but laid less emphasis on financial risk which so many do not want to assume financial risk. The sectorial mean is unique and only the mean of financial risk is less than 3.00.

Table 10: Economy Recovery

Items- Economy Recovery	5	4	3	2	1
The Nigerian Government have reduced unemployed in Nigeria	22(8.84)	33(13.25)	12(4.81)	146(58.63)	36(14.46)
There is proper employment generation in Nigeria since August, 2017	12(4.82)	15(6.02)	3(1.20)	119(47.79)	100(40.16)
There is effective income distribution among workers and none workers in Nigeria	29(11.65)	24(9.63)	1(0.40)	101(40.56)	94(37.75)
There output of SMEs and other businesses in Nigeria have increase drastically	32(12.85)	28(11.24)	6(2.40)	98(39.36)	85(34.14)
There is effective reduction in interest rate in Nigeria	10(4.02)	18(7.23)	3(1.20)	122(48.99)	96(38.55)
There is effective decrease in exchange rate from Naira to dollars in Nigeria	19(7.63)	20(8.03)	8(3.21)	107(42.97)	95(38.15)

Source: Survey, 2017

Table 10 shows the rate of respondents and their percentage in different questions relating to economy recovery and the number of respondents is indicated outside the bracket while percentage of the respondents are calculated with a total questionnaire returned is indicated on the bracket.

Table 11: Mean of Economy Recovery

Variables	5	4	3	2	1	FX	N	Mean	Remarks	Ranking	Sectorial mean
Unemployment	22	33	12	146	36	606	249	2.43	Low	1st	
Employment	12	15	3	119	100	467	249	1.87	low	6th	
Income distribution	29	24	1	101	94	540	249	2.17	Low	3rd	2.12
Output or industrial production	32	28	6	98	85	571	249	2.29	Low	2nd	
Interest rate	10	18	3	122	96	471	249	1.89	Low	5th	
Exchange rate	19	20	8	107	95	508	249	2.04	Low	4th	

Source: Author's Computation, 2017

Table 11 portrait that Economy recovery have not manifested in all indicants of economy recovery such as reduction of unemployment, employment generation, reduction in interest rate, reduction in exchange rate, increase in output of SMEs or industrial production and income distribution among SMEs owners in Nigeria.

Table 12: Test of Normality

Variables	Skewness		Kurtosis		Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	statistics	Std error	statistics	Std error	statistics	sign	statistics	Sign
INV	2-0.337	.154	-2.083	.307	0.118	0.000	0.912	0.000
CCA	2.531	.154	-1.318	.307	0.123	0.000	0.916	0.000
RT	-2.379	.154	-2.929	.307	.129	0.000	.916	0.000
ER	-3.220	.154	-.573	.307	.270	0.000	.814	0.000

Table 12 indicates that data collected from respondents were not normally distributed since the Stewnessa and Kurtosis are above -1.199 and +1.199 and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk p-value are 0.00 and the standard is that it most above 5% and the Q-Q chart was scattered.

Table 13: Normality Log Results

Variables	Skewness		Kurtosis		Kolmogorov-Smirnov		Shapiro-Wilk	
	statistics	Std error	statistics	Std error	statistics	sign	statistics	sign
Log_INV	-.987	.154	-.159	.307	.63	.081	.841	.14
Log_CCA	-.564	.154	-.687	.307	.128	.16	.908	.11
Log_RT	-1.081	.154	.334	.307	.159	.10	.860	.12
Log_ET	-.445	.154	-.760	.307	.175	.13	.896	.09

Table 13 indicate the log data set which are normally distributed since the Stewnessa and Kurtosis are within this range -1.199 and +1.199 and the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk p-value are above 5% and the Q-Q chart was not scattered but fixed on the line.

Table 14: Correlations

	Log_INV	Log_ER
Log_INV	1	
Log_ER	0.842429	1

	Log_CCA	Log_ER
Log_CCA	1	
Log_ER	0.898116	1

	Log_RT	Log_ER
Log_RT	1	
Log_ER	0.843198	1

Source: Excel output, 2017

Table 14 shows the association between variables in the study. This implies that there is positive association between innovation and economy recovery among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. There is positive relationship between creativity and economy recovery in Nigeria. Also, there is a positive association between risk taking and economy recovery in among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria.

Table 15: Regression Result of economy Recovery and Entrepreneurship Innovation
Dependent Variable: LOG_INV
Method: Least Squares
Date: 11/02/17   Time: 06:54
Sample (adjusted): 1 233
Included observations: 233 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.007523	0.042694	0.176205	0.8603
LOG_ER	1.022450	0.041007	24.93380	0.0000

R-squared	0.729094	Mean dependent var		1.054678
Adjusted R-squared	0.727921	S.D. dependent var		0.224760
S.E. of regression	0.117238	Akaike info criterion		-1.440680
Sum squared resid	3.175019	Schwarz criterion		-1.411058
Log likelihood	169.8393	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.428735
F-statistic	621.6943	Durbin-Watson stat		1.024695
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: output from e-view 9.00, 2017

Decision Rule 5% Level of Significance

The analysis shows that the coefficient economy recovery is significant in enhancing entrepreneurship innovation in Nigeria. T-statistic value is significant at probability value of 0.000 and f-statistic value of 621.6943 is significant at p statistic value of 0.00 and a Durbin Watson value of 1.02 which provides evidence of existence of linear relationship between economy recovery and entrepreneurship innovation in Nigeria among SMEs entrepreneurs. The $R^2 = 0.72$ indicates that only 72% of economy recovery embarked upon by Nigerian Government can be explain by entrepreneurship innovation among SMEs entrepreneurs but 28% can explained by other factors not noted in the regression model which is refer to as error term. Therefore we accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between economy recovery and entrepreneurship innovation in Nigeria among SMEs entrepreneurs.

Table 16: Regression Result of Economy Recovery and Entrepreneurship Creativity

Dependent Variable: LOG_CCA
Method: Least Squares
Date: 11/02/17   Time: 06:55
Sample (adjusted): 1 233
Included observations: 233 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.037887	0.031670	1.196312	0.2328
LOG_ER	0.986097	0.030418	32.41832	0.0000

R-squared	0.819805	Mean dependent var		1.047811
Adjusted R-squared	0.819025	S.D. dependent var		0.204425
S.E. of regression	0.086965	Akaike info criterion		-2.038083
Sum squared resid	1.747019	Schwarz criterion		-2.008460
Log likelihood	239.4367	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-2.026138
F-statistic	1050.948	Durbin-Watson stat		1.036557
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Output from e-view 9.00, 2017

Decision rule 5% level of significance
The table 16 portrait that the coefficient economy recovery is significant in realizing entrepreneurship creativity among SMEs entrepreneurs n Nigeria. T-statistic value is significant at probability value of 0.000 and f-statistic value of 1050.948 is significant at p statistic value of 0.00 and a Durbin Watson value of 1.03 which provides evidence of existence of linear relationship between economy recovery and entrepreneurship creativity in Nigeria among SMEs entrepreneurs. The $R^2 = 0.81$ indicates that only 81% of economy recovery embarked upon by Nigerian Government can be explain by entrepreneurship creativity among SMEs entrepreneurs but 19% can explained by other factors not noted in the regression model which is refer to as error term. Therefore we accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between economy recovery and entrepreneurship creativity in Nigeria among SMEs entrepreneurs.

Table 17: Regression Result of Economy Recovery and Risk Taking

Dependent Variable: LOG_RT
Method: Least Squares
Date: 11/02/17   Time: 06:57
Sample (adjusted): 1 233
Included observations: 233 after adjustments

Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
C	0.347517	0.032296	10.76025	0.0000
LOG_ER	0.759287	0.031020	24.47740	0.0000
R-squared	0.721735	Mean dependent var		1.125150
Adjusted R-squared	0.720530	S.D. dependent var		0.167759
S.E. of regression	0.088686	Akaike info criterion		-1.998887
Sum squared resid	1.816856	Schwarz criterion		-1.969264
Log likelihood	234.8703	Hannan-Quinn criter.		-1.986942
F-statistic	599.1429	Durbin-Watson stat		1.024199
Prob(F-statistic)	0.000000			

Source: Output from e-view 9.00, 2017

Decision rule 5% level of significance
The table 17 indicates that the coefficient economy recovery is significant in investing in very high risk business among SMEs entrepreneurs n Nigeria. T-statistic value is significant at probability value of 0.000 and f-statistic value of 599.1429 is significant at p statistic value of 0.00 and a Durbin Watson value of 1.02 which provides evidence of existence of linear relationship between economy recovery and risk taking in Nigeria among SMEs entrepreneurs. The $R^2 = 0.72$ indicates that only 72% of economy recovery embarked upon by Nigerian Government can be explain by risk taking among SMEs entrepreneurs but 28% can explained by other factors not noted in the regression model which is refer to as error term. Therefore we accept the alternative hypothesis that there is a significant relationship between economy recovery and risk taking in Nigeria among SMEs entrepreneurs.

Discussion of Findings
The study found that there is an association between economy recovery and entrepreneurship development among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study also found that there is a significant impact of economy recovery on entrepreneurship development among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study realized that economy recovery is significant in impact on entrepreneurship innovation which implies that economy recovery in terms of reduction in interest rate, exchange rate, reduction in unemployment, employment generation, income distribution and increase in the output of the sector can eventually ensure statistically the realization of entrepreneurship innovation such as product innovation, market innovation, process innovation and organizational innovation among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria.

The study found out that there is an association between economy recovery and entrepreneurship creativity among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. also, there is a significant relationship between economy recovery and entrepreneurship creativity among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The noted that impact of economy recovery in terms of reduction in interest rate, exchange rate, reduction in unemployment, employment generation, income

distribution and increase in the output of the sector are seen in fact that these variables improved entrepreneurs by ensuring that they are creative and this creativity is accomplished when they design new product, new colouring of the product, new packaging and new product development.

The study also found out that there is a positive association between economy recovery and risk taking among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The findings also indicate that there is a significant positive impact of economy recovery on risk taking among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study realized that economy recovery is a sure ground to enhanced or enable entrepreneurs to take risk since economic conditions are favourable and allow for proper investments which required risk in order to achieve a goal.

The finding of this study is in tandem with the finding of Isaac (2015) who found out that there was a significant relationship between economy recovery and entrepreneurship development. The study is also not in line with reviewed theory since the previous theory of adaptive expectation cannot fully explain the idea generation in this study. Therefore the study is in line with conceptualized model used in this study. The model state that economy recovery is a sure ground in realizing entrepreneurship development.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The study concluded that there is an association between economy recovery and entrepreneurship development among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study concluded that there is a significant impact of economy recovery on entrepreneurship development among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study concluded that there is an association between economy recovery and entrepreneurship creativity among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. Also, there is a significant relationship between economy recovery and entrepreneurship creativity among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study also concluded that there is a positive association between economy recovery and risk taking among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study concluded that there is a significant positive impact of economy recovery on risk taking among SMEs entrepreneurs in Nigeria. The study suggested that Nigerian Government should try as much as possible to ensure that there is full economy recovery and it should be seen in all sectors of the economy and that SMEs entrepreneurs should fully used this recovery parameters to ensure that they fully developed SMEs sector by innovating, creating new product as well as assuming greater risks in the business by hoping that consumers will patronize new methods of business operation.

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