Small Scale Enterprises Innovation and Youths Empowerment for Local Economic Growth in Kanam L.G.A of Plateau State - Nigeria

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ABSTRACT: *The role of small scale enterprise innovation and youths' empowerment in a particular community is to encourage job creation, continuous process that brings about new ideas, new product development, and the pioneering of new technologies/processes in various firms as well as promotion of entrepreneurship in the industrial sector which in turns enhances local economic growth. This study examines the impact of small scale enterprise innovation on youths' empowerment for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A. The survey research method was adopted for this study. The population of the study was 1600. Sample size was 310 determined through National Educational Association/Krejcie-Morgan formula. The questionnaire was primarily used as a research instrument for data collection. Methods of data analysis used were linear regression model, t-test and one way ANOVA. The findings of the research revealed that there was significant relationship between Small Scale Enterprise Innovation and living standard of the youths' for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A. Also it was confirmed that there was high significant relationship between small scale enterprise innovation and youths training for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A. The study recommends that youths' education and innovation programmes should be matched to the skills in demand on the labour market, which will strengthened living standard of the youths' at their local communities; Also, government need to encourage youths' empowerment training with vigour to be more result oriented at the local communities. Perhaps, they can be responsible citizens through engaging in small scale enterprise innovation that would make them feel safe, healthy, and contributes their quota which will enhance local economic growth and development.*

Keywords: Small Scale Enterprises, Innovation, Youths Empowerment, Local Economic Growth and Kanam L.G.A

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I. Introdction

1.1 Background to the Study

Small scale enterprises have continued to experience restricted levels of operations in our local communities, due to in-appropriate technology and lack of institutional capacity to support adaptation and absorption of modern skills and innovations. Small enterprise and innovation are central to the growth of output and productivity; it is a continuous process that brings about new ideas, new product development, and pioneering of new technologies/processes in various industries as well as promotion of entrepreneurship in the industrial sector which in turns enhances youth's empowerment for local economic growth. Enterprise innovation efforts embarked upon by most firms have led to their growth and sustainable competitiveness. In most firms, investments in innovation follow a boom-bust cycle. Most firms make investment in innovation a priority when making brisk returns, but firms tend to exhibit low interest in innovations when returns are low (Stephen, 2016). Innovation process that allows skills, techniques, knowledge has not been properly keyed in so that products and good management practices flow from one entity to another with out any challenge in our localities. Innovation exchange includes franchising agreements, acquisition of capital equipments and machinery through trade, licensing which enhances the economy growth. This will therefore require that an entrepreneurial organization works towards product/service improvement on a continuous basis which is lacking in our various small scale enterprises. Firms are required to deliberately invest and engage in the dynamic process of innovations. Youth empowerment, beyond formal education, will involve exposure to, and up-grading of relevant skills, instilling core values, increasing competence and efficiency and creating an environment for the implementation and sustainability of acquired skills, amongst other things. Youth, has been defined as the prime stage of life to set a young person onto the pathway to prosperity. However, this is also a

period of risk, it is during this stage in life that young people tend to drop out of school, experience unemployment and unwanted pregnancies, acquire sexually transmitted infections, turn to violence or get married prematurely. In many countries the consequences of youth unemployment amount to a loss of several percentage points of GDP per year (UN Programme on Youth, 2011).

Youth empowerment is one of the forces which could create economic development and impact on productivity (Ibbih, Anthony & Itari, 2015). Local Economic growth is driven by innovation. Therefore, the ability to create knowledge and innovation is essential for increased productivity and global competitiveness. The introduction of microelectronics, telecommunication equipment, internet and computers into modern offices had in recent years called for training and development of competent youths who are equipped with the various skills needed by the market. The result of such action can be seen in the Nigerian youth who are gainfully employed and as such increases the productivity of Nigeria through various training by government or individuals (Usoro, 2010). In addition, there is a wide gap between the suppliers and the end users of products in Nigeria. Innovative thinking by youth to empower and galvanize them in terms of small enterprise innovation to encourage local economic growths is therefore not properly taking place in the state because decisions relating to cost aspects rest with the purchasing power of demand and supply in the market which has been the motivation of this study. This study seeks to x-ray the impact of small enterprise innovation on youth empowerment for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A of Plateau State.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The role of small scale enterprise and innovation in a particular community is for job creation, continuous process that brings about new ideas, new product development, and pioneering of new technologies/processes in various firms as well as promotion of entrepreneurship in the industrial sector which in turns enhances local economic growth. Youth empowerment in Kanam L.G.A has not been given adequate attention that will gear youth toward better standard of living and enhances quality of life of the youths', training and requisite skills for small scale enterprise innovation. As a result, these have hindered economic growth and lead to political insecurity, social unrest and inequality in the locality. Different government have struggled to develop and adopt timely solutions within the existing system for youths' empowerment but this entirely is to no avail. In the light of this, young people in Kanam L.G.A have not been properly sensitized to understand the relevance engaging in small scale enterprises innovation that would aid youths' empowerment. This has created an existing literature gap. This study seeks to fill the gap by examining the impact of small scale enterprise innovation and youths' empowerment for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A of Plateau State.

1.3 Research Questions

The research questions for this study are as follow:
1. How can small scale enterprise innovation contributed to quality of life of the youths' for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.
2. What is the relationship between investment in small scale enterprise innovation and youths training for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The main objective of this study is to examine the impact of small scale enterprise innovation on youths' empowerment for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.
Other sub - objectives are to:
1. Examine the contributions of small enterprise scale innovation on youths' quality of life for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.
2. Investigate the relationship between small scale enterprise innovation and youths' training for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.

1.5 Statement of the Hypotheses

The proposed null hypotheses for this study are:
1. There is no significant relationship between small scale enterprise innovations and youth quality of life for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.
2. There is no significant relationship between small scale enterprise innovation and youths training for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A

II. Literature Review

This section reviewed relevant literature on the study area. The literature is made up of the conceptual framework, empirical review and the theoretical framework/model.

2.1 Conceptual Framework
2.1.1 Concept of Small Enterprise Innovation

Daneile (2015) reported that General Electric (GE) Global Innovation Barometer conducted an important global survey on innovation involving more than 3,200 executives in 26 countries has noted that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is one of the countries involved in this global survey. However, in particular the survey describes the multinational and global companies operating in the country, and the large State companies in sectors like energy and the environment, aerospace, transport and logistics, while it does not fully represent the attitude to innovation in small and medium enterprises. In any case, according to the report (Edelman, 2014), United Arab Emirate emerges as a country with a strong awareness of and a positive attitude towards innovation. The GE Global Innovation report highlights that innovation is increasingly becoming a global game; thus merging and combining talents, ideas, insights and resources across the world is the only way to be successfully innovative. However, more than ever before, innovation needs to be localized to serve specific market needs (Edelman, 2014). The survey reveals that a very high percentage of executives regard innovation as a strategic priority to help drive business growth, with more than half the respondents stating that developing new business models is a promising way to boost future performance. This result, therefore, confirms the crucial role of business model innovation as the best pathway for firms to pursue innovation and create a lead in the market (Amit & Zott, 2012; Casadesus-Masanell & Ricart, 2011; Chesbrough, 2010; Teece, 2010). The executives surveyed identify the following key drivers to innovation: collaboration, Big Data, industrial internet or internet of things'. Actually, innovation rarely occurs in isolation; it is a highly interactive and multidisciplinary process and increasingly involves collaboration between a growing and diverse network of stakeholders, institutions and users (OECD, 2010). Collaboration and networking are now mainstream in particular 85% of the respondents say that collaboration with start-ups and other entrepreneurs will drive innovation success (Edelman, 2014). UAE, for instance, is one of the countries where the revenue and profit generated by collaborative innovation activities has been growing over the last year. Another key to successful innovating is to adopt emerging technologies quickly; the time factor is decisive in innovation, since it is best to get to market as quickly as possible to keep an edge on competition. Furthermore, the majority of respondents believe that innovation can originate from companies of any size and that SMEs and individuals are seen as the innovation champions and the most promising collaboration partners (Edelman, 2014). However, smaller and younger businesses suffer the most from innovating challenges such as an incapacity to scale up successful innovations to a wider international market, insufficient investment and financial support, a lack of talent/skill, difficulty in coming up with radical and stimulating ideas, difficulty in defining an effective business model to support new business ideas and make them profitable, the incapacity of the business to take risks, etc. (Daneile, 2015)

2.1.2 Concept of Youth Empowerment

Youth, has been defined as the prime stage of life to set a young person onto the pathway to prosperity. However, this is also a period of risk – it is during this stage in life that young people tend to drop out of school, experience unemployment and unwanted pregnancies, acquire sexually transmitted infections, turn to violence or get married prematurely. In many countries the consequences of youth unemployment amount to a loss of several percentage points of GDP per year. For example, across Latin America, negative youth behaviours have been shown to reduce economic growth by 2% (UN Programme on Youth, 2011). Empowering youth is defined in this study as 'creating and supporting the enabling conditions under which young people can act on their own behalf, and on there own terms, rather than at the direction of others (commonwealth secretariat, 2007). Investment in realising the potential of youths is based on the following beliefs: Fostering positive youth development benefits in the entire community, helping youth develop a life plan can reduce poverty in a sustainable way, providing youth with the appropriate skills to be critically aware enables them to be community change agents, Youth empowerment can secure sustainable economic and social development, and lasting peace. On the other hand, the youth is an untapped resource to support Africa's food security. An empowered community initiates efforts to improve the community, responds to threats to quality of life, and provides opportunities for citizen (both youth and adults) participation. Similar to individuals and organizations, communities can be empowering and empowered. Empowering communities have the characteristics of access to resources, open government structure, and a tolerance for diversity. Alternatively, an empowered community has the characteristic of organizational coalitions, pluralistic leadership, and residents with participatory skills (Meredith, Bronwyn, Jeanne, and Parrish, 2013). A community that is both empowering and empowered has interdependent components that collaborate to effectively identify community needs, develop strategies to

address those needs, and find resources and perform actions to meet those needs. Through its organizations (and the decision-makers of those organizations), an empowered community will have resources, funding, coalitions, and networks that provide opportunities for the citizenry to effectively bring about change through media, policy advocacy, and grassroots organizing. Furthermore, in an empowered community, youth empowerment becomes an institutionalized expectation in which decision-makers look to youth as valuable constituents to gauge and garner input regarding all issues impacting a community. As a result; civic agendas begin to reflect the collective concerns, priorities, and voice of youth. These characteristics collectively allow for an empowered community to actively strive for systemic change through policy advocacy, where empowered individuals and organizations are at the forefront of a more just and fair society.

2.1.3   Concept of Local Economic Growth

Every government desire to raise the level of productivity which will bring about increase in the flow of goods and services this is done through the provision of more social amenities which entails spending more money by the government. Young people can make invaluable contributions to their families, economic growth, peace building and sustainable development, International Rescue Committee (IRC, 2012). The dynamism, entrepreneurialism and innovation young people often exhibit provide a vast base of economic potential if harnessed adequately. Various studies find that countries that manage to provide youth with education, support and opportunities will yield significant growth and contribute to achieving a demographic dividend. Although, the norms for young people include having limited access to finance, unreliable electricity and Internet, and a host of bureaucratic obstacles that lay in their paths before unlocking creative thinking. Other norms, such as high operating costs and a lack of business support services, present additional challenges for the youths. Quite simply, this is the stage of life where far too many young people fall into poverty traps, with long-lasting implications for their future health, earning potential and well-being, and that of subsequent generations. However, it is also a stage of life where well-targeted investments can yield enormous benefits for youth and society alike. Young people can make invaluable contributions to their families, economic growth, peace building and sustainable development (IRC, 2012). The dynamism, entrepreneurialism and innovation young people often exhibit provide a vast base of economic potential if harnessed adequately. For example, in India, if the ratio of young female to male workers increased by 10%, the country's productivity would also increase by 8% (Plan, 2009). On the individual level, the returns on investment in youth are just as evident. A review of 42 countries indicated that an extra year of schooling for girls at secondary school level can increase their future earnings by 10-20%, OECD Global Network of Foundations Working for Development (OECD netFWD, 2014).

Local economic growth is to respond to this demand and help local authorities and their partners in the private; public and community sectors address these issues. Achieving economic growth and staying competitive is a serious challenge in itself. Ensuring the benefits of growth spread widely such that development becomes inclusive and impacting on the quality of life of all citizens is even more challenging. The question therefore is not only how we can make economic growth a reality in our communities, but how we can make sure that the growth benefits the marginalized and the poor youths. This in turn demands a strategic approach to economic growth that implies careful consideration of the various trade-offs, and making difficult choices. It also demands harnessing and mobilizing the local human, social, financial and natural capital towards the common vision, goals and objectives that the community aspires to achieve. This is possible only when the various stakeholders and actors join forces to make a difference in quality of life in their cities, towns and settlements.

2.2 Empirical Review

A study by Xibao and Ronald (2009) on 'The Pace and Stability of Small Enterprise Innovation in Highly Dynamic Economies, China-Based contributed that small enterprises, both industrial specialization and competition within a region are conducive to innovation and therefore support the new dynamic view of small businesses as agents of change. They also noted that for large and medium enterprises, however, increasing local competition is found to be detrimental to technologically sophisticated innovation and suggests that a somewhat sophisticated entrepreneurial regime be employed. Therefore, in highly dynamic agglomerative contexts, an innovation policy designed to simply support the development of core industries or industry clusters may be favourable to rapid and stable innovation institutions among entrepreneurial firms in the shorter term but unfavourable to the pace of innovation over the longer run. If not managed properly, the institutionalization of small business innovation practices may discourage R&D investment within the large firms that are a key source of spill-over knowledge and thus harm both social and private interests in the long term. From a firm strategic point of view, large firms therefore need to become more entrepreneurial and proactive to counterbalance the dissipating effects of intense competition on specialization spill-over. Small firms can benefit from specialization externalities in a sustainable way by engaging in R&D and contributing to new technological

knowledge. An empirical study carried out on Psychological Empowerment among Urban Youth: Measurement Model and Associations with Youth Outcomes by Eisman, Zimmerman, Kruger, Reischl, Miller, Franzen& Morrel-Samuels (2016) tests the theoretical model of psychological empowerment and finds support for the three components described in Zimmerman's conceptual framework: intrapersonal component, interactional component, and behavioural component. Eisman et al analyzed data from 367 middle school youth aged 11-16 to test the theory. Their results indicated that each of the factors for the three components demonstrated a good fit with the data, meaning that there was strong support for the model. The study, published in the American Journal of Community Psychology, lends support for the theory of Youth Empowerment Solution (YES). Results suggest that empowerment-focused programs would benefit from incorporating these three components and how youth think about themselves in relation to their social context (intrapersonal), understanding social and material resources needed to achieve specific goals (interactional), and actions taken to influence outcomes (behavioural). In addition, results suggested that integrating the three components and promoting psychological empowerment may help increase the likelihood of positive behaviours. The study mentioned above only focused on other countries and limited Nigerian perspective in their work. This study however, looks at how small scale enterprise innovation has enhanced youth empowerment for local economic growth in Kanam Local Government Area of plateau State, Nigeria.

2.3 Theoretical Framework
2.3.1   Theory of Youth Empowerment
This study anchored on the empowerment theory as a pedestal to this study, which was developed and piloted in a teen tobacco prevention program in North Carolina and later became the basis for creating Youth Empowerment Solution (YES) as a nonprofits organization in 2008. Empowerment Theory provides a unique conceptual framework for developing programs to enhance positive youth development because it incorporates the notion that health promotion requires not only that youth develop specific skills and positive assets, but also that they become motivated to actively apply these skills and knowledge to become agents of positive change for themselves and in their communities (Zimmerman, 1995, 2000). Thus, programs based on Empowerment Theory which focus on building positive assets, connecting youth with local resources and adult role models, and engaging youth in community service activities. Ecological theory complements empowerment theory because it focuses attention on the social contexts in which youth develop the interactions between these contexts, and the roles youth can play within these contexts (e.g., schools, communities). An intervention approach informed by these two theories enhances positive youth development by engaging youth in relevant ecological settings where they can learn skills, practice those skills, establish the social resources to effectively navigate the social contexts in which they find themselves, and develop into healthy adults.
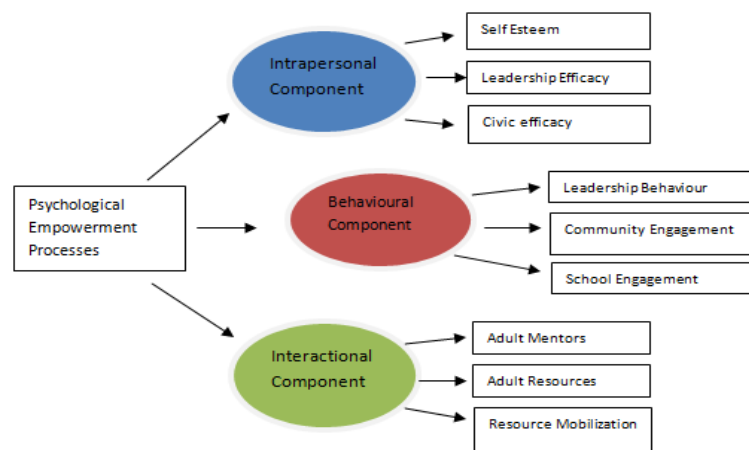
Source: Eisman el at (2016)

Figure 1: Psychological Empowerment Processes Model

2.3.2 New Growth Theory
In the 1980s, the field of economic growth saw new beginning, it lead to development of endogenous growth theory or New Growth Theory as champion by Romer (1990) in response to criticism of the neo-classical growth model. They developed the endogenous growth theory that included a mathematical explanation of technological advancement. This model also incorporated a new concept of human capital, the skills and knowledge that makes workers productive. Unlike physical capital, human capital has increasing rates of returns to capital, and economies never reach a steady state. Growth does not slow as capital accumulates, but

the rate of growth depends on the types of capital a country invests in its youths' empowerment. An interesting idea in their work was that in the long run, output per unit of input could increase even when inputs were exhaustively accounted for. Technically advanced human capital and a growing knowledge-based appear to be part of this wellspring of growth.

III. Research Methodology

The research design adopted for this study was survey research method, which entails identifying the population of the study and collection of data that have characteristic of interest concerned with direction and measuring relationship between two or more variables in the study. The population of the study was 1600 drawn from four districts in Kanam (Dengi District 714, Kanam District 310, and Garga District 70 and Kantana District 506) youths development association which comprises of all youths who have attended primary, secondary and tertiary education levels in the locality. Sample size was 310 determined through the use of National Educational Association/Krejcie-Morgan formula (NEA, 1960). The data was for 10 years covering 2006 - 2016 because small scale enterprise innovation and youths' empowerment are agents of local economic growth and nation buildings in time of recession in a developing country like Nigeria. Questionnaire was primarily used as a research instrument for data collection, structured to collects data in respect of the variables in the study (small enterprise innovation which is the independent variable while youths' empowerment served as the dependent variable). The responses are measured with a five-point rating likert scale, where (SA) = 5 strongly agree, (A) = 4 agree, (N) = 3 neutral, (D) = 2 disagree, (SD) = 1 strongly disagree. The information will then be retrieved from the three districts Youths Development Associations in the locality. The statistical tools of analysis used were linear regression model, T-test, one way ANOVA through the aid of statistical software package SPSS. Regression analysis was used to determine if there is a relationship between survey results related to each independent variable and the dependent variable. The T-test shows the overall significance of the model. When the alpha is greater than the significant T, the null hypothesis is rejected and the overall model is significant. The T value will show the explained variations and how likely the model is the result of random outcome. The Adjusted R Square determines the variance that is explained by the regression models, the more dependable the model. The coefficient of each independent variable is the regression coefficient. This is the slope in a Y= a + bx + e equation.

3.1.1 Model specification
The equation for our model was presented as:
SSEI= f {youth quality of life, youths training and youth requisite skills}

i. $SSEI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 YQL + \mu_t$
        Where:
        SSEI= Small Scale Enterprise Innovation
        YSL= Youth Standard of Living
        β_0 = constant term/intercept
        β_1 = coefficient of independent variable
        μ_t = Stochastic variable (error term)

ii. $SSEI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 YT + \mu_t$
        Where:
        SSEI= Small Scale Enterprise Innovation
        YT = Youth Training
        β_0 = constant term/intercept
        β_1 = coefficient of independent variable
        μ_t = Stochastic variable (error term)

IV. Results And Discussion Of Findings

4.1.1 Survey Result
Table 4.1.1: Small Scale Enterprise Innovation has Enhanced my Quality of Life Style for Local Economic Growth in Kanam L.G.A.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	16	6.2	6.6	6.6
Disagree	24	9.0	9.6	16.2
Neutral	14	6.6	7.1	23.4
Agree	95	43.8	46.8	69.0
Strongly Agree	61	28.9	31.0	100.0
Total	210		100.0	

Source: Survey, 2016

Table 4.1.1, Revealed that 95 respondents representing 43.8% agreed and 61 respondents representing 28.9% strongly agree, 16 respondents representing 6.2% strongly disagree, while 24 respondents representing 9.0% disagree and 14 respondents representing 6.6% are neutral respectively. Which implies that, majority of the respondents agrees and strongly agrees with the statement that, small enterprise innovation has enhanced their youths' standard of life style for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.

Table 4.1.2: Youths training policies has not effectively reached my community in Kanam L.G.A.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	36	17.1	19.1	19.1
Disagree	61	28.9	32.4	51.6
Neutral	22	10.4	11.7	63.3
Agree	56	26.5	29.8	93.1
Strongly Agree	12	6.2	6.9	100.0
Total	188	89.1	100.0	
Missing System	23	10.9		
Total	210	100.0		

Source: Survey, 2016

Table 4.3 Revealed that 61 respondents representing 28.9% disagree and 36 respondents representing 17.1% strongly disagree, 56 respondents representing 26.5% agree, 12 respondents representing 6.2% strongly agree and 22 respondents representing 10.4% are neutral respectively. This shows that, majority of the respondents disagree and strongly disagree that government youths training policies have not effectively reached their communities in Kanam L.G.A.

Table 4.1.3: Youths' empowerment programme has increase my requisite skills for self-independence in Kanam L.G.A.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	11	5.2	5.5	5.5
Disagree	24	10.7	6.0	11.6
Neutral	25	11.8	12.6	24.1
Agree	115	55.0	58.3	82.4
Strongly Agree	35	16.6	17.6	100.0
Total	210	100.0		

Source: Survey, 2016

Table 4.1.3, revealed that 115 of the respondents representing 55.0% agree and 35 respondents representing 16.6% strongly agree. The result also shows that 12 respondents representing 5.7% disagree, 11 respondents representing 5.2% strongly disagree and 25 respondents representing 11.8% are neutral respectively. This implies that, majority of the respondents agree and strongly agree that Youths' empowerment programme has increased their requisite skills for self- independence in Kanam L.G.A.

Table 4.1.4: I Have the Creativity and Determination to Transform my Community as a Youth in Kanam L.G.A.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	5	2.4	2.7	2.7
Disagree	10	4.7	5.4	8.2
Neutral	12	5.7	6.5	14.7
Agree	95	45.0	51.6	66.3
Strongly Agree	62	29.4	33.7	100.0
Total	184	87.2	100.0	
Missing System	27	12.8		
Total	210	100.0		

Source: Survey, 2016

Table 4.1.4 revealed that 95 of the respondents representing 45.0% agree and 62 respondents representing 29.4% strongly agree. The result also shows that 10 respondents representing 4.7% disagree, 5 respondents representing 2.4% strongly disagree and 12 respondents representing 5.7% are neutral respectively. This implies that, majority of the respondents agree and strongly agree that they have the creativity and determination to transform their communities as youths' in Kanam L.G.A

Table 4.1.5 I Have Strong Supports for New Small Scale Enterprises Innovative Ideas in my Locality for Economic Growth in Kanam L.G.A.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly Disagree	12	5.7	6.1	6.1
Disagree	9	4.3	4.5	10.6
Neutral	8	3.8	4.0	14.6
Agree	104	49.3	52.5	67.2

Strongly Agree	65	30.8	32.8	100.0
Total	198	93.8	100.0	
Missing System	12	6.2		
Total	210	100.0		

Source: Survey, 2016

Table 4.1.5 shows that, 104 of the respondents representing 49.3% agree and 65 respondents representing 30.8% strongly agree. The result also indicated that 9 respondents representing 4.3% disagree, 12 respondents representing 5.7% strongly disagree and 8 respondents representing 3.8% are neutral respectively. This implies that, majority of the respondents agree and strongly agree that they have strong supports for new small scale enterprises innovative ideas in the locality for economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.

4.2. Test of Hypotheses
4.2.1   Hypothesis one:
$H0_1$.   There is no significant relationship between small scale enterprise innovations and youth quality of life for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.

$SSEI = \beta_0 + \beta_1 YQL + \mu_t$

Where:

SSEI= Small Scale Enterprise Innovation

YSL= Youth Standard of Living

β_0 = constant term/intercept

β_1 = coefficient of independent variable

μ_t = Stochastic variable (error term)

Table 4.2.1: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	No. Years
Small Scale Enterprise Innovation	9885.6364	2192.08874	10
Youth Standard of Living	12886553.6364	6162192.86120	10

Source: SPSS, 2016

Table 4.2.1, shows that the standard deviation of 2192 and 6162192 as well as mean of 9885 and 12886553 of the two variables. This revealed that small scale enterprise innovation was highly dependent on youth standard of living. By implication this had indicated that when youth standard of living is high, small scale enterprises innovation would encourage local economic growth.

Table 4.2.2: Correlations

	Variable	small scale enterprise innovation	youth quality of life
Pearson Correlation	small scale enterprise innovation	1.00	.950
	youth standard of living for local economic growth	.950	1.00
Sig. (1-tailed)	small scale enterprise innovation	.	.000
	youth standard of living	.000	.
No. Years	small scale enterprise innovation	10	10
	youth quality life	10	10

Source: SPSS, 2016

Table 4.2.2, shows the correlation of the two variables at 1 percent significant level of 0.950 which had confirmed that the relationship of the two variables was significant beyond 1 percent significant level. This also shows that a 1 percent rise in Small scale enterprise innovation will lead to 95 percent willingness of youths' improvement on standard of living for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.

Table 4.2.3: Model Summary [b]

Mode 1	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin Watson(DW)
1	0.950[a]	0.903	0.892	719.12140	0.637

Source: SPSS, 2016

a. Predictors: (constant), small scale enterprises innovation
b. Dependent Variable: Youth quality of life

Table 4.2.3, shows there was a significant positive correlation between the dependent and independent variables as revealed by a strong R of 0.950. Similarly, R^2 which was a measure of association or variance in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variable also reveals a statically significant relationship of 0.903. This implies that a 1 percent increase in small scale enterprises innovation would lead to 95% improvement of youth's Standard of living for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A. Furthermore, the model shows that there was auto-regression in the variables indicated by Durbin Watson (DW) of 0.637.

Table 4.2.4: ANOVA[a]

Model	Sum of Square	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	43398310.284	1	43398310.284	83.93.921	.000[b]
1. Residual	4654220.262	9	517135.585		
Total	48052530.545	10			

Source: SPSS, 2016

a. Dependent Variable: Youth Standard of living
b. Predictors: (constant), small scale enterprises innovation (SSEI)

Table 4.2.4, the ANOVA result revealed that the level of P-value or significance was high at 0.000 which was than 0.05. However, the null hypothesis was rejected, which implies that there was a significant relationship between small scale enterprises innovation and youths' standard of living for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.

Table 4.2.5: Coefficients [a]

Variable	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	6137.400	463.059		13.254	.000
1 SSEI	.000	.000	.950	9.161	.000

Source: SPSS, 2016

a. Dependent Variable: Youth standard of living
b. Predictors: (constant), small scale enterprises innovation (SSEI)

Table 4.2.5 test the significance of the regression model for two variables, the study considers the P-Values of the differential intercepts (α) and slope coefficient (β^1). The result confirmed that the t-value of 13.254 and a P-value of 0.000 for the deferential intercept which was statistically significant at 5 percent. More so, the coefficient of the parameter (β^1) has a t-value of 9.161 and a p-value 0.000, while the differential slope coefficient has a constant value of 6137.4. Since the P-value or level of significance of 0.000 which was significantly high, therefore, the study rejects the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between SSEI and youths standard of living for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.

4.2.2   Hypothesis Two:
$H0_2$.   There is no significant relationship between small scale enterprise innovation and youths training   for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.

SSEI= $\beta_0 + \beta_1 YT + \mu_t$
Where:
SSEI= Small Scale Enterprise Innovation
YT = Youth Training
β_0 = constant term/intercept
β_1 = coefficient of independent variable
μ_t = Stochastic variable (error term)

Table 4.2.6: Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation	No. Years
Small scale enterprise innovation	9885.6364	2192.08874	10

Youths training			
	1484898.0000	17073060.82745	10

Source: SPSS, 2016

Table 4.2.6, shows the standard deviation of 2192 and 17,073,060 as well as the mean of 9,885 and 14,684,898 of the two variables. This confirmed that small scale enterprise innovation is highly dependent of the level of youth training or empowerment for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A. That is if level of youths training in the locality is high, small scale enterprise will be high. However, there was large deviation from the youths training in the locality and their willingness to be creative toward small scale enterprises and innovation was not significant.

Table 4.2.7: Correlations

Variable		Small Scale Enterprise Innovation	Youths Training
Pearson Correlation	small scale enterprise innovation	1.00	.910
	youths training	.910	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	small scale enterprise innovation	.	.000
	Youths training	.000	.
N	small scale enterprise innovation	10	10
	Youths training	10	10

Source: SPSS, 2016

Table 4.2.7, shows the correlation of the two variables at 1 percent significant level of 0.910, which revealed that the relationship of the two variables was insignificant beyond the 1 percent level. This implies that a 1 percent less in youths training or empowerment for local economic growth will lead to 91 percent willingness to be involved in small scale enterprise innovation.

Table 4.2.8: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of The Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.910[a]	.828	.809	959.21897	1.094

Source: SPSS, 2016

a. Predictors: (constant), Youth training
b. Dependent Variable: small scale enterprises innovation

Table 4.2. 8, shows a significant positive correlation between the dependent and independent variables as indicated by a strong R 0.910. In the same vein, the R^2 which was a measure of the strength of association or variance in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variable furthermore, it reveals a statistically significant relationship of 0.828. This means that a 1 percent increase in youths training in the locality will lead to 90 percent increase in willingness of venturing in small scale enterprise innovation. Again, the model confirmed that there was auto-regression in the modelled variables of 1.094.

Table 4.2.9: ANOVA[a]

Model	Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	339771621.206	1	39771621.206	43. 225	.000[b]
1. Residual	8280909.340	9	517135.585		
Total	48052530.545	10			

Source: SPSS, 2016
a. Dependent Variable: Youth quality of life
b. Predictors: (constant), small scale enterprises innovation (SSEI)

In Table 4.2.9, the ANOVA result revealed that the level of P-value or significance was high at 0.000 which was lower than 0.05. This indicated that the overall regression model was significant as shown from the P-value of 0.000. Therefore, the null hypothesis was rejected, which stated that there is no significant

relationship between small scale enterprise innovation and youths training for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.

Table 4.2.10: Coefficients[a]

	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	8170.312	389.507		20.976	.000
1 Youths Training	.000	.000	.910	6.575	.000

Source: SPSS, 2016

a. Dependent Variable: small scale enterprises innovation (SSEI)
b. Predictors: (constant), youths training

Table 4.2,10, revealed that the t-value of 20.976 and P-value of 0.000 for the differential intercept which was statically significant at 5 percent, the coefficient of the parameter (β^1) has a t-value of 0.910 and p-value of 0.000, while the differential slope coefficient has a constant value of 8170.312. Since the P-value or level of significance of 0.000 and 0.000 was significantly high, the study rejected the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between small scale enterprise innovation and youths training for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A. (SSEI = 8,170,312 + β 0.000 + 0.000).

4.3. Summary of Findings
The findings from this study revealed:
i.   That the t-value of 13.254 and a P-value of 0.000 for the deferential intercept which was statically significant at 5 percent, the coefficient of the parameter (β^1) has a t-value of 9.161 and a p-value 0.000. The differential slope coefficient has also a constant value of 6137.4. Since the P-value or level of significance of 0.000 which was significantly high, the study therefore, rejects the null hypothesis which stated that there was no significant relationship between small scale enterprise innovation and youth's quality of life for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.
ii. That the t-value of 20.976 and P-value of 0.000 for the differential intercept which was statically significant at 5 percent, the coefficient of the parameter (β^1) has a t-value of 0.910 and p-value of 0.000, while the differential slope coefficient has a constant value of 8170.312. Since the P-value or level of significance of 0.000 and 0.000 was significantly high, the study rejected the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between small scale enterprise innovation and youths training for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.

V. Conclusions

In conclusion, the small scale enterprises have continued to experience restricted levels of operations in our local communities, due to in-appropriate technology and lack of institutional capacity and policies to support adaptation and absorption of modern skills and innovations. Small scale enterprise and innovation are central to the growth of output and productivity; it is a continuous process that brings about new ideas, new product development, and pioneering of new technologies/processes in various industries as well as promotion of entrepreneurship in the industrial sector which in turns enhances youth's empowerment for local economic growth. The differential slope coefficient has also a constant value of 6137.4. Since the P-value or level of significance of 0.000 which was significantly high, the study therefore, rejects the null hypothesis which stated that there was no significant relationship between small scale enterprise innovation and youth's quality of life for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A. Consequently, the differential slope coefficient has a constant value of 8170.312. Since the P-value or level of significance of 0.000 and 0.000 was significantly high, the study rejected the null hypothesis which stated that there is no significant relationship between small scale enterprise innovation and youths training for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.

VI. Recommendations

Based on the findings, this study offers some suggestive policy recommendations as follows:
i.   That youths' education and innovative programmes should be matched with the skills in demand on the labour market, which has a significant impact on youth changing quality of life at the local government levels. In addition, Policies should espouse nature of youth opportunity. Coordination with a focus on youth, state and local governments working alongside local leaders, communities and the private individuals to implement effective empowerment programmes that will touch the life of youths.

ii. That government need to encourage youths' empowerment training with vigour to be more result oriented at the local Government levels. In this regard, the youths' can be responsible citizens through engaging in small scale enterprise innovation which will make them feel safe, healthy, and contributes their quota to enhance local economic growth and development with our communities.

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APPENDIX: RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

Small Enterprises Innovation and Youths Empowerment for Local Economic Growth in Kanam LGA of Plateau State -Nigeria

After reading each of the items, evaluate them in relation to your Small Enterprises Innovation and Youths Empowerment for Local Economic Growth and then tick against the choices below.

Keys: 5= Strongly Agree; 4=Agree; 3= Undecided; 2= Disagree; 1= Strongly Disagree

S/N	Statement	SD	D	U	A	SA
1	Small enterprise innovation has enhanced my quality of life style for local economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.					
2	Government youths training policies has not effectively reached my community in Kanam L.G.A.					
3	Youths' empowerment programme have increased my requisite skills for self-independence in Kanam L.G.A.					
4	I have the creativity and determination to transform my community as a youth in Kanam L.G.A.					
5	I have strong supports for new small scale enterprises innovative ideas in my locality for economic growth in Kanam L.G.A.					