NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
(THE PRESIDENCY)

Consumption Pattern in Nigeria

Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2007

PREFACE

This report is the first of its kind from the **National Statistical Office (National Bureau of Statistics)**. It ought to have been published years ago from the earlier analysis of the **Consumer Expenditure Surveys (CES)**. Consumer Expenditure Survey had been part of the survey programme of the former **Federal Office of Statistics (now NBS)**. The intentions of **CES** were to provide information on the expenditure patterns of Households, weights for the computation of Consumer Price Index and Household Consumption Component of the National Accounts Statistics.

However, the data set were used to derive the weight for the computation of Consumer Price Index while a new dimension was the use of the data in determining the Poverty Profile of Nigerians. There had never been any attempt to determine the Consumption Patterns of Household by further aggregating the consumed items.

During 2003/2004 Survey Programme, a generic questionnaire was adapted to replace the Consumer Expenditure Survey. This generic Questionnaire was the baby of the World Bank developed to measure the Living Standard of Households. The new survey was named **Nigerian Living Standard (NLSS)** and it automatically replaced Consumer Expenditure Survey.

When conducted, the data set were primarily used in the determination of poverty line for Nigeria. There were different measures of poverty-

- (i)   Relative Poverty Measure
- (ii)   Absolute Poverty Measure (Food Energy Intake)
- (iii)   Dollar Per Day (Purchasing Power Parity)
- (iv)   Subjective Poverty Measure (Self Assess Poverty)

These had since been concluded and the result had also been disseminated. The second objective of the **NLSS** data is that of deriving the weights for Consumer Price Index which also had been completed.

It is worthy to note that the same data set has been further analyzed to produce this report on consumption pattern. To a large extent, the first three objectives will be met with the publication of the consumption pattern of Households but not much progress has been made in the use of **NLSS** data for the computation of the National Accounts Statistics.

It is our great pleasure in releasing this report which, no doubt, will contribute immensely to social and economic policies in Nigeria. We are prepared to welcome comments and observations on the result of the survey. It is also expected that this report will forge further collaboration between users of data and the National Bureau of Statistics.

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INTRODUCTION

Food consumption patterns are important information required for developing appropriate government intervention in food security. This is because an important challenge in the quest for food security among Nigerian society is sustaining food consumption at all seasons. A number of studies have documented the extent of consumption pattern in developing countries (Akbay and Boz 2005; FAO 2005).

For us to have accurate and reliable data on household consumption pattern, it is necessary to organize a household survey to be able to come up with admissible data. It is for this reason that the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) went into this venture to provide Nigerians with this type of data that is being asked for by majority of Nigerians. The consumption pattern of a people depicts the level of welfare and poverty that a nation is experiencing, and this goes a long way to determining, in most cases, the policy direction which the government should undertake.

Since aggregate demand constitutes about 70 percent of the total GDP of most countries, the role of consumption in a country is immense. That a country is experiencing a downturn (depression) trend implies that the aggregate demand (consumption) is very low; unemployment will rise, investment will fall drastically, prices of the few produced goods and services will most likely rise. On the other hand, when the aggregate demand (consumption) is high, firms will be ready to employ idle resources (including labour), firms will invest (because returns on them are very high), prices will begin to fall (due to increase in supply of the goods and services), and some other economies of scale that accrue to a nation as a result of the large size of its aggregate demand.

In most advanced countries, the consumption pattern is skewed towards non-food items. Their spending patterns differ significantly from those of developing countries. In the latter countries, the dominating expenditure items include basic needs. Most people in these countries spend their incomes on food items, clothing materials and shelter. A close look at the expenditure patterns in these developing countries will reveal similar trend, a feature that distinguishes them from the developed or advanced countries.

In this write up we will see the expenditure (consumption) pattern in the South East, Nigeria. We will be able to test whether the consumption pattern tows the line of the

developing nations or there is a significant departure from the assertion that the consumption pattern of the developing nations correlates highly with food items. We have seen that the data reveal what the theory is teaching; we data speak how the typical households' expenditure pattern will be.

Consumption Pattern in Nigeria

Consumption pattern of household may be defined as the types of food and non-food consumed by the household members. It is obvious that the type of food and non-food item consumed in one region will extremely differ from the others.

A closer look of the consumption patterns present a good study when one looks at the geographical zones in Nigeria. However, the result of the Nigerian Living Standard Survey showed that the consumption of the states in the South-East can best be summarized by the consumption patterns in the Anambra State, while the consumption patterns of South-West can be summed up by that of Oyo State. In a similar manner, the consumption pattern of South-South States was represented by that of River State while that of North Central was determined by Benue State. Others are North East States that was determined by Borno while North-West States were represented by Sokoto.

Ranking the Food Items by Number of Household Consuming

A cursory look at the food items consumed the South-East showed that more household members eat Beef, with population share of 23.4 percent. Rice (Agric) 19.9 percent, Yam Tuber 6.5 percent, Cassava Tuber 5.8 percent and Bread 5.10 percent. In a similar manner the food item consumed in the South West showed that household members consuming Eko\Agidi had a population share of17.0 percent, Bread 16.7 percent, Yam Flour 14.2 percent, Yam Tuber 13.8 percent and Garri 8.1 percent.

However, South South Zone has the distribution of population share of food as follows; Beef 19.5 percent, Garri 18.4 percent, Fresh Fish 12.3 percent, Rice (Agric) 7.9 percent, Yam Tuber 7.7 percent and Beans 6.2 percent. It should be noted that all the states in this zone are the states in the Niger Delta, the bedrock of the country's oil wealth.

North Central which seems to be the food basket of the Nation is blessed with several food items while the major food items consumed by the household are

ranked according to the population share of the consumed items starting with Yam Tuber 21.3 percent, Beef 18.2 percent, Akpu/Fufu 14.5 percent, Rice (Agric) 8.8 percent, Beans 7.5 percent and Garri 5.5 percent.

North East Zone had a population share of food consumed in the Households as follows; Rice (Agric) 13.6 percent, Small Dried Fish 9.8 percent, Beef 7.0 percent, Palm Oil 6.3 percent, Groundnut 6.0 percent, Beans 5.5 percent, Maize Grain 5.1 percent, Yam Tuber 5.1 percent, Millet 4.6 percent and Guinea Corn 4.2 percent.

North Western Zone represented by Sokoto State had a population of food consumed in the Household as Rice (Agric) 18.2 percent, Maize 11.4 percent, Beans 9.7 percent, Beef 9.5 percent, Guinea Corn 9.4 percent, Millet 9.0 percent, Tomatoes 8.2 percent and Yam Tuber 5.0 percent. The determination of consumption pattern is a key indicator to food security in Nigeria and a major source of knowing which agricultural inputs that will be provided by the Federal Government.
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CONSUMPTION PATTERN BY AMOUNT SPENT ON SPECIFIC FOOD AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

We had in the earlier chapters presented the consumption pattern using the ten broad consumption of foods and Non-food respectively. The percentage value of each of the classification were reported upon in all the States of the federation including the Federal Capital Territory (Abuja).

Another dimension to this report, which should meet the need of the citizenry, is the amount households in each states spent on each specific food item. The report considered the breakdown of all the specific food items in cereals, flour, starchy food, processed food, cooking oil, fruits, protein, vegetables, cooked food, and food supplements.

However the breakdown of all the specific food items in clothing and Footwear, Rent, Fuel/Light, Household Goods, Health Expenditure, Transportation, Education Expenditure, Entertainment, Drinks and other Services are equally reported using the states of the federation as the domain for reporting. The report is finally garnished with charts as another way of making the report reader friendly.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the Survey

The Nigeria Living Standard Survey was part of the efforts of the Federal Government to provide statistical information on the eradication of worrisome problems of poverty in the country. The survey was designed to collect information needed to identify and classify target groups and provide basic welfare indicators for monitoring poverty alleviation programmes. The specific objectives are:

- Provide valid and reliable data for the development of effective intervention and provision of important tools for designing, implementing and monitoring of economic growth and poverty reduction.

- Generate qualitative and quantitative data on poverty and welfare situations at the Federal and sub-national (State) levels.

- Collect baseline information on the character and nature of poverty for monitoring and evaluating impact of poverty reduction programmes.

- Identify priority indicators of living standards for the households and households members.

- Establish a data base on poverty monitoring system that will be updated on continuous basis through establishment of poverty survey systems, that include the core welfare indicator questionnaire and multiple indicator cluster surveys.

- Provide a comprehensive analysis for identification and targeting of the poor by different localities.

- Present and disseminate National Poverty Report, giving the highlights of statistical findings and results of in-depth analysis, thereby enhancing the knowledge and understanding required to promote a sustainable campaign against poverty at the National and State levels.

- Produce poverty statistics time-series data that will facilitate the assessment of impact and effectiveness of policies and actions on poverty eradication and the formulation of new improved policies and schemes.

- Give in-depth enquiry into the structure and distribution of incomes and expenditures of Nigerian households.

- Provide comprehensive benchmark data on workers' compensation and conditions of work of the country's Labour Force.

Coverage and Scope

Coverage

The survey covered the urban and rural areas of all the 36 States of the Federation and the Federal Capital Territory. Ten Enumeration Areas (EAs) were studied in each of the States every month while 5 EAs were covered in Abuja.

Scope

To achieve the above stated objectives, in-depth data were collected on the following key elements: demographic characteristics, educational skill and training, employment and time use, housing and housing conditions, social capital, agriculture, income consumption expenditure and non-farm enterprise.

Survey Instruments

The questionnaire development was a joint effort of the National Bureau of Statistics, the World Bank and National Planning Commission. After series of meeting and two consultative workshops, seven survey instruments were developed: Questionnaire Part A: Household Questionnaire; Questionnaire Part B: Household Consumption Questionnaire: Prices Questionnaire and Household Diary Record Book. Two Survey manuals were also developed, namely, the interviewer's and supervisor's manuals. Occupation and Industry Code Booklets were also developed.

The Pilot Test

The survey instruments were subjected to several stages of review, development and pilot test.

The main objectives of the pilot test were:
(i)   Ascertain the quality, adequacy and usability of the survey instruments.
(ii)   Use the findings of the pilot test to fine-tune the survey instruments.
(iii)   Cross-check the adequacy of field arrangements and logistics.

The pilot test covered three States, namely, Kano, Kwara and Lagos representing the Northern, Central and Southern parts of Nigeria respectively. Ten housing units were pilot tested in each of the States covering urban and rural areas.

Sample Design And Implementation

Sample Design

The NLSS was designated to give estimates at National, Zonal and State levels. The first stage was a cluster of housing units called Enumeration Area (EA), while the second stage was the housing unit.

Sample Size

One hundred and twenty EAs were selected and sensitized in each State, while sixty were selected in the Federal Capital Territory. Ten EAs with five housing units were studied per month. This meant that fifty housing units were canvassed per month in each State and twenty-five in Abuja.

Training

Three levels of training were organized, namely Headquarters Training of Trainers (TOT), Zonal level training and State level training.

Headquarters Training of Trainers (TOT)

The first level of training at the headquarter consisted of three categories of officers, namely, the trainers at the zonal level, fieldwork monitoring officers and data processing officers who were crucial to the successful implementation of the survey. The intensive and extensive training lasted for five days.

Zonal Level Training

The training took place in the six zonal FOS (now NBS) offices representing the six geo-political zones of the country. These are Ibadan (South West), Enugu (South East), Calabar (South South), Jos (North Central), Maiduguri (North East) and Kaduna (North West).

The composition of the team from each State to the six different zones were the State officer, one scrutiny officer and two field officers, making four persons per state. Two resource persons from the headquarters did the training with the zonal controllers participating and contributing during the five-day regimented and intensive training.

State Level Training

The third level training was at the State level. A total of 40 officers were trained, comprising 20 enumerators, 10 editing staff and 10 supervisors. The State Statistical Agencies, as a matter of policy, contributed 5-10 enumerators. The ten-day exercise wasl also regimented, intensive and extensive because the enumerators were also crucial for effective implementation of data collection.

Data Collection for Main Survey

Data Collection

The NBS permanent field staff who were resident in the enumeration areas were responsible for data collection during the survey. These interviewers conducted interviews with the households. There were seven interviewer visits to each selected household at a minimum of four-day interval in a cycle of 30 days. A diary of daily consumption and expenditure was used to support the interviews.

Composition of the Team for data Collection

Every State had 20 roving teams, while FCT, Abuja operated with 10 teams. A team was made up of one supervisor and one enumerator.

The teams were structured into two groups, which worked alternatively each month to cover the selected EA.

Supervision and Quality Control

A number of measures were put in place to ensure that the NLSS data were of good and acceptable quality. For instance, a supervisor was attached to each team to observe interviews and confirm the pre-selected households. He was to verify and edit completed questionnaires. The State officers and zonal controllers conducted regular monitoring visits to the EAs. Headquarters monitoring groups also visited states on quarterly basis, for on-the-spot assessment of the quality of work. An independent firm was engaged to monitor the fieldwork in the States from the commencement to the end of the survey.

A World Bank Mission team from Washington also took part in the monitoring exercise.

Retrieval

Completed Questionnaires were sent to zonal offices from the States for onward transmission to the NBS headquarters for data extraction and data processing. The retrieval of records was done on a monthly basis.

Preparation for Data Entry and Data Analysis

Training for Manual Editing Staff

The then Federal Office of Statistics organized training for the Questionnaire Editors. Forty experienced officers were trained.

Training for Data Entry

Thirty officers were trained on computer data entry and editing.

Data Analysis Preparation

The then FOS worked with the World Bank Mission to undertake system development for data analysis. This involved data dictionary development, data entry procedure and data editing.

Computer Edits

There were five levels of computer edits before analysis took place. This was critical to ensuring the quality and acceptability of the data.

Level 1: **Control Edits:** These were to ensure the sample integrity. The total households captured must match with master sample list.

Level 2: **Inter-Questionnaire Structure:** These were required in order to compute the Standard of Living (SOL), quintile distribute or compute per capita value. Mismatches and duplicates were reconciled.

Level 3: **Intra-Questionnaire:** This was required for sectoral analysis. Information from the roster (age and sex) was matched with respective sections in the questionnaire. Since the household roster was the primary source for computing the universe of subsequent sections, these had to be consistent. Mismatches and duplicates of household members' identification were rectified.

Level 4: **Edits:** These checks monitor the intra-record consistency. It was important that logical responses and skip patterns were followed.

Level 5: **General Edits:** This checked for outliers and corrections were made through static or dynamic imputation.

Data Analysis

The Staff of Computer Management and Information Services (CMIS) of the NBS carried out the data entry of the edited questionnaire and ran programmes to further detect inconsistencies and other related errors as part of the final editing. Tables were then generated from the analysis.

Also at the request of the then Federal Office of Statistics, under the British Council Economic Management Capability Building (EMCAP) project, a DFID Consultant came to Nigeria to provide technical assistance in the evaluation of dataset.

The consultancy covered the following areas: Computer Edits, Tabulations and Capacity Building. Generally, IMPS was used for data entry, IMPS and CSPro for data editing and SPSS for data analysis and tabulations.

HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF COMMODITY: NATIONAL

This study has revealed expenditure pattern of Nigeria, indicating that about three quarters (64.3 percent) of Nigerian households spend their incomes for the provision of their family food and 35.7 percent on non-food items.

The study also shows that many Nigerian households have spent larger proportion of their income in providing food richer in protein (14.9 percent) for their families. Other areas where substantial family incomes are spent are on cereals (14.1 percent), starchy food (9.3 percent), processed food (9.5 percent) and vegetable (6.5 percent).

On Non-food items emphasis has been largely on clothing and Footwear (7.7 percent), Household goods (7.6 percent), Fuel\Light (6.5 percent) and Transport (4.1 percent).

Fig.1.0: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF COMMODITY: NATIONAL (NAIRA)

PERCENTAGE HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE ON FOOD COMMODITIES - NATIONAL
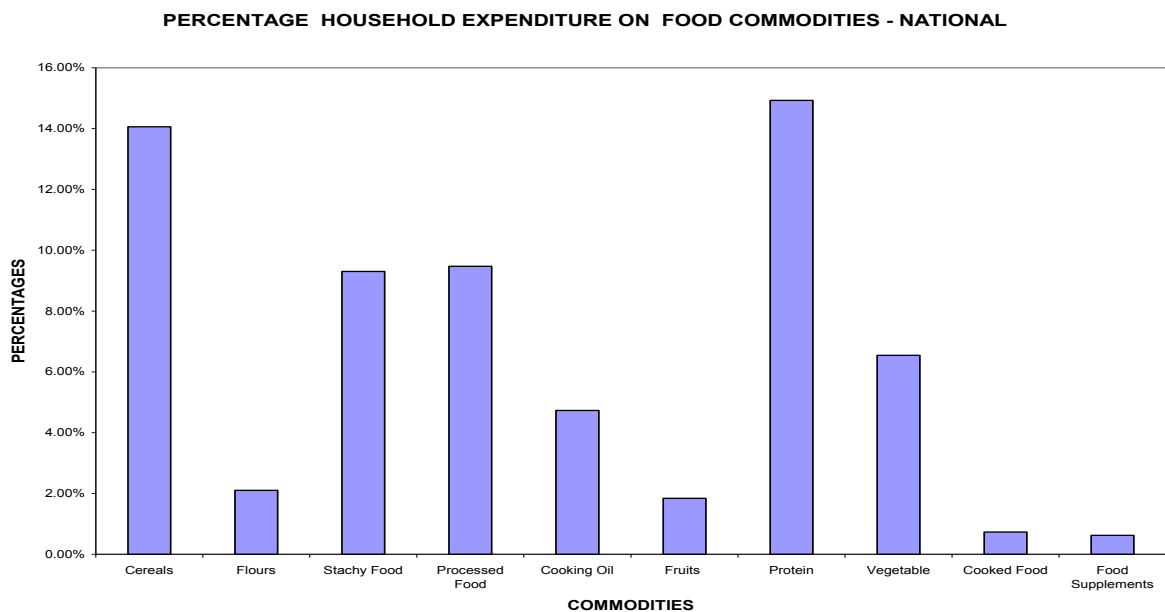
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF COMMODITY: URBAN AND RURAL

The Urban and Rural household expenditures distribution pattern shows a lot of disparity in food and Non-food commodities. The component part of food shows 57.6 percent in urban areas while non food recorded 42.4 percent. In Rural areas, food recorded the highest percentage with 67.0 percent and 33.0 percent in non food commodity. More income was spent on non food in urban areas than in rural areas.

In both Urban and Rural, protein food recorded the highest figures such as 13.9 percent and 15.3 percent respectively. This signified that more of income is being spent on protein food. Cereals came second in percentage with 12.2 percent in Urban and 14.8 percent in rural areas. There is no doubt about this because the demand for cereal is always at highest point.

Processed food also recorded 10.1 percent in Urban and 9.1 percent in rural areas. The food supplement recorded least in both Urban and Rural that is 0.8 percent and 0.6 percent respectively.

Clothing and Footwear recorded high figures in both Urban and Rural areas, representing, 8.0 percent and 7.5 percent respectively. Another notable area is in the field of fuel and light consumption. The Urban recorded 8.3 percent while Rural recorded 5.8 percent. Entertainment recorded 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent respectively in Urban and Rural areas.

Fig.1.1a: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF COMMODITY: URBAN AND RURAL (NAIRA).

PECENTAGE EXPENDITURE OF HOUSEHOLD ON FOOD COMMODITY BY SECTOR
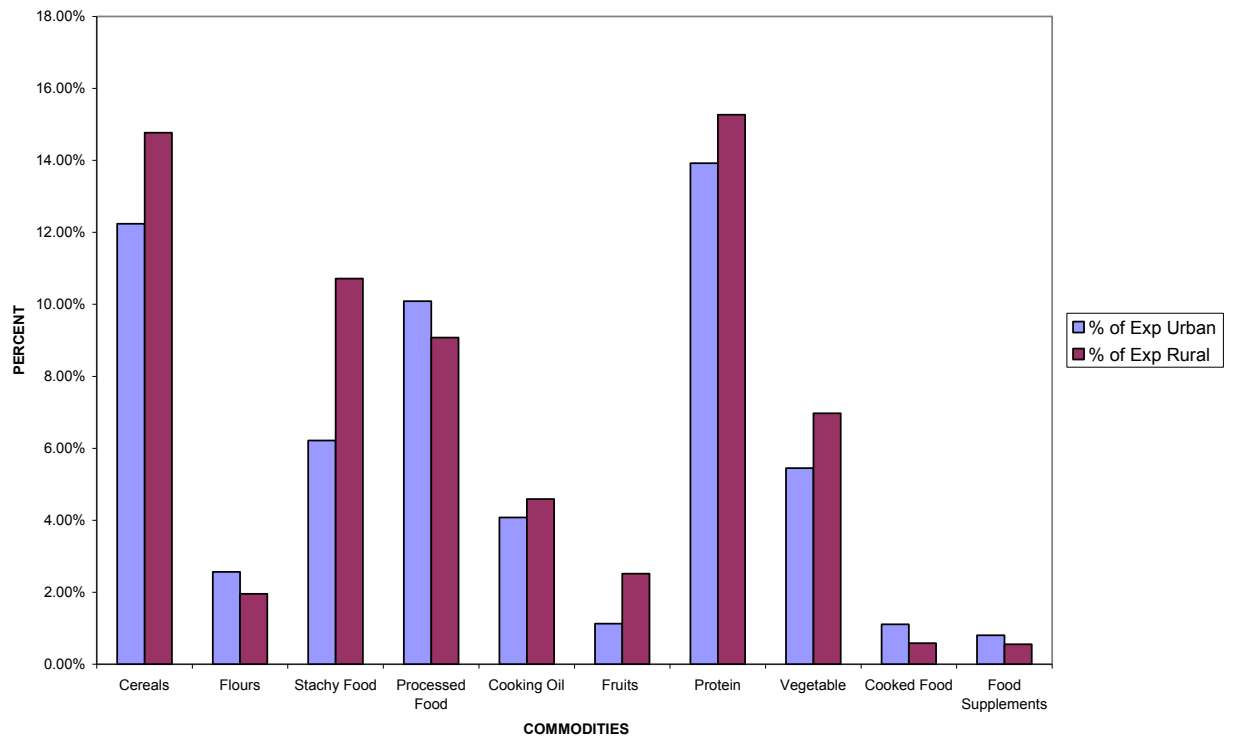
Fig.1.1b: HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF COMMODITY: URBAN AND RURAL (NAIRA).

PERCENTAGE EXPENDITURE ON NON- FOOD COMMODITIES BY SECTOR
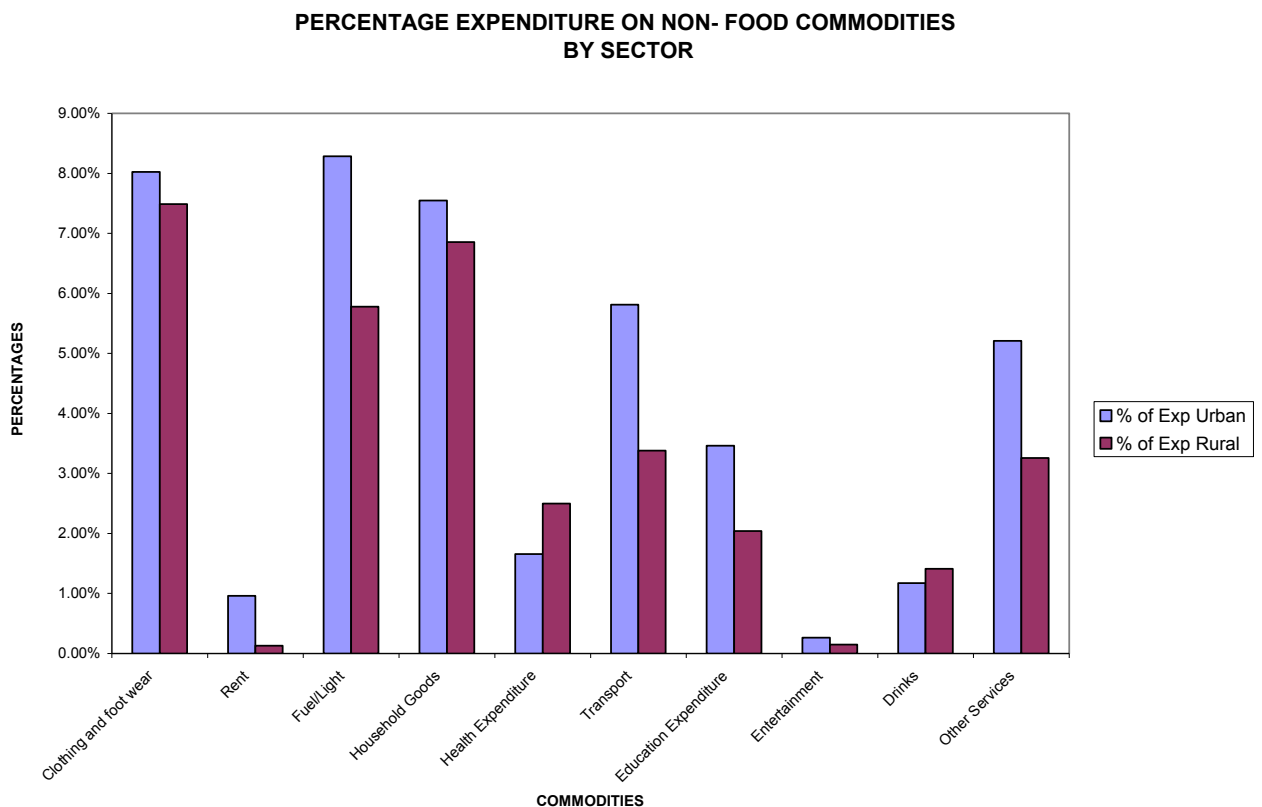
CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH EAST ZONE

EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ABIA STATE (NAIRA)

In table 2.0, the household expenditures are divided into food and non-food items. The need for this survey arises because we want to know how the households in Nigeria spend their earnings among the various needs or competing alternative necessities. It is also to understand how the households distribute their spending activities among the competing needs. This type of survey tells us the distribution of spending pattern of the households in Nigeria and shows weights which the households attach to various expenditure items of the households.

The table also shows that consumption expenditure on food takes almost 2/3 of the total household expenditure, representing 66.3 percent of the entire expenditure. This confirms the assertion that in most developing countries, about 2/3 of the

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people's expenditures goes to food items. However, the percentage shares of the expenditure on non-food is33.7 percent of the total expenditure.

A closer look at the table reveals that the larger component of the expenditure profile (food consumption) has been divided into subgroups and headings. This first division is cereals, and shows the amount that the households in Abia State spend on grain – maize, rice, millet etc. We can see that as much as a 7. 8 percent of the entire expenditure of households goes into the consumption of grains in the survey. This implies that an average Abia household spends a reasonable large amount on cereals since this is a staple food item in Nigeria.

Next on the list is the food item related to flour which consumes about 0.4 percent of the household income. In similar way, several other food items have their individual percentage share in the total expenditure. It is necessary at this point to say that starchy food items (tuberous food) control as much as 9. 6 percent, which implies that the households allot a large share of their expenditure plans to tuberous food items? The processed food items have a share of 13.3 percent of the entire expenditure, meaning that the households allocate more of their expenditure plans to processed and semi processed food than the tuberous food. Surprisingly, protein food items control about 18.9percent of the total expenditure. This has the largest share in the expenditure pattern of the sampled households in the State. The implication is that people of Abia State have changed their attitude towards their eating habits – people no longer spend much of their income on starchy food. This represents a very welcome development in the eating pattern of the rural householders.

For the non-food items, dresses usually take about 4.6 percent of the household expenditure every month. Rent, for example, takes about 0.3 percent of their monthly allocation to rent and the economic implication is that an average household in Abia State is living in his house. In other words, rent takes a very small portion of their over all expenditure. Transport and Other Services take way 4.2 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively. Expenditure on Health and Education have their respective shares as 2.8 percent and 3.5 percent, and shows that these two items high in the households' expenditure plans. (Table 4.0).

Fig. 2.0a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ABIA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Food Commodity - Abia State
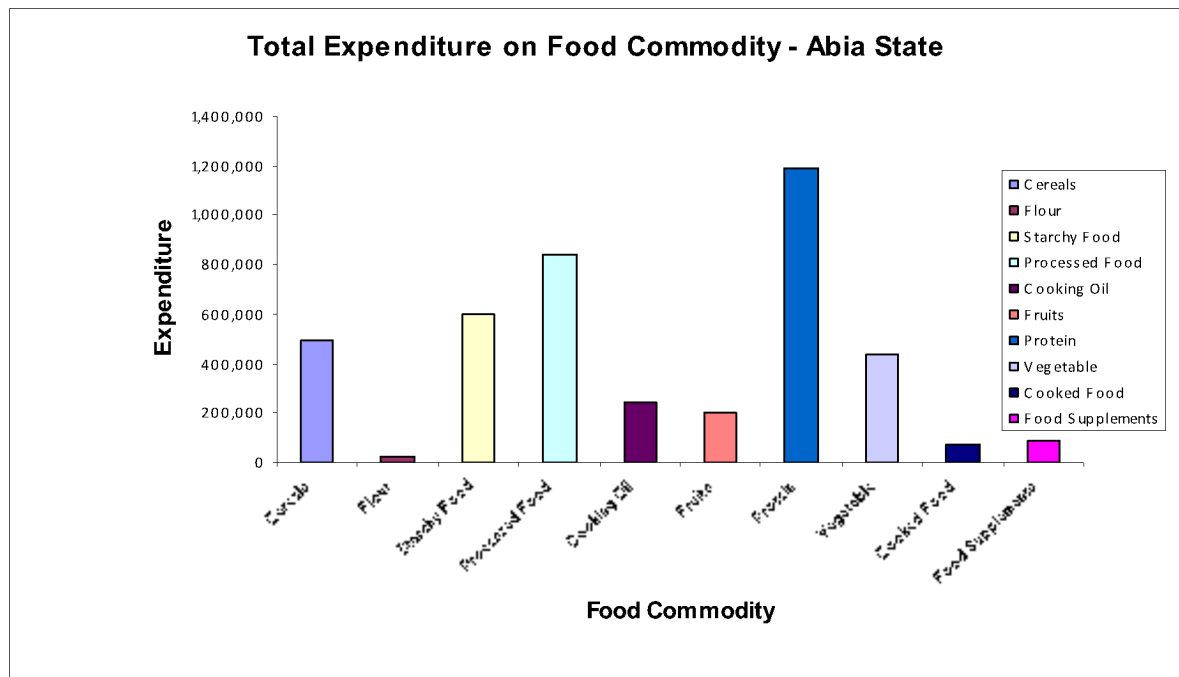
Fig. 2.0b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ABIA STATE (NAIRA).
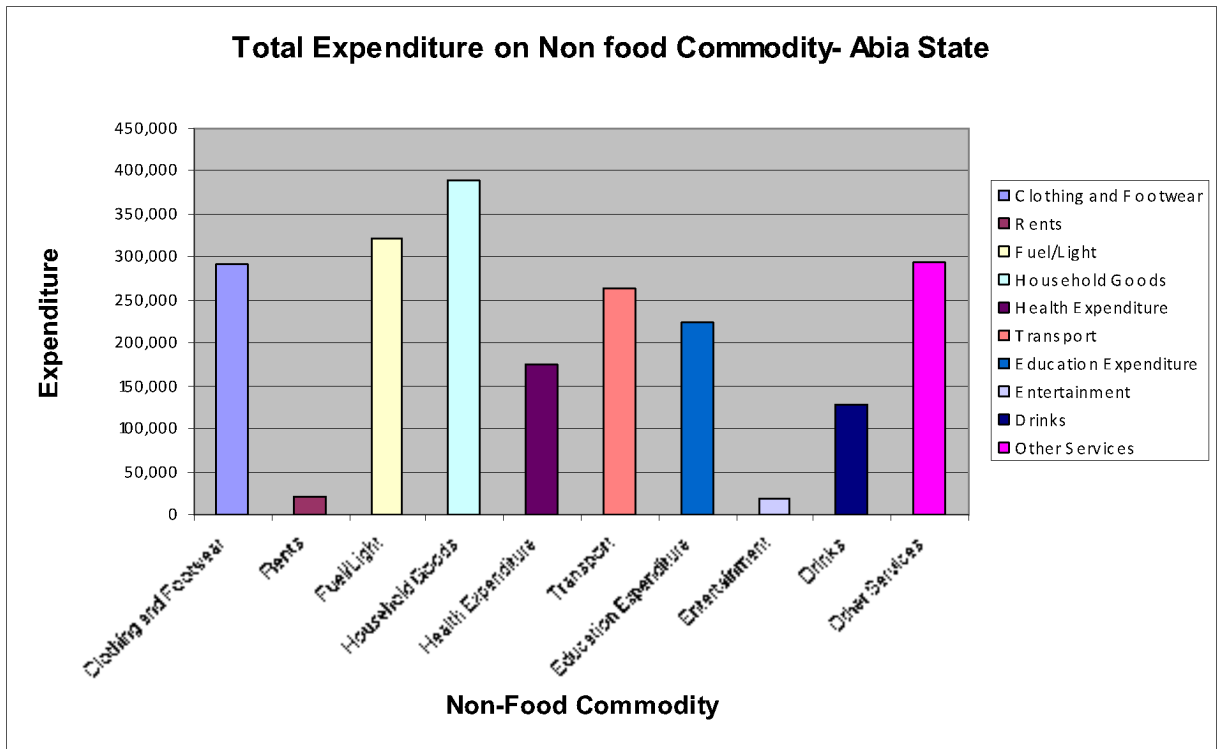
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ANAMBRA STATE

A closer look at table 2.1 shows that the data for Anambra State is some what different from what we have in Abia State. The data reveals that about 56.2 percent of the total expenditure is devoted to food consumption with about 43.8 percent left for the non-food items. It still confirms the assertion that most underdeveloped nations' bulk of expenditures are on food. From this table we see that cereals controls about 9.5 percent of the total expenditure of households in the State as against what we have in Abia (7.8 percent). The category of cooked food shows a low share of the expenditure: it controls about 0.7 percent of the entire expenditure in the State. The implication is that the households in Anambra State hardly spend money on already prepared food; rather they prefer to prepare their own food. Starchy food items take about 11.8 percent of the entire expenditure, a very large value. Vegetable is another category that appears very important in the expenditure pattern of households in Anambra State. Vegetable has a share of 7.2 percent of the total household expenditure in the State. This also shows an improvement in the pattern of feeding: people now tend to spend their income more on vegetable than on starchy food, an improvement similar to that obtained in Abia State.

Another important item in the expenditure programme of the households in Anambra State is protein foods, which takes about 12.8 percent of their total expenditure. It shows that more proteinous food is purchased in the State than starchy food and reveals that people are aware of the need to consume more body building food than energy giving food. Fruits and food supplements have their respective shares as 0.9 percent and 0.2 percent

As said earlier, the non-food expenditure is 43.8 percent of the entire household expenditures. In this category, dress takes about 5.3 percent of the total spending whereas rent takes away about 0.5 percent of the entire spending, implying that rent is not taking a large proportion of the household spending. Health and Education expenditure control about 4.7 percent and 3.4 percent respectively of the household spending. Expenditure on energy and other sources of fuel takes as much as 7.5 percent of the spending of households in the State. This represents a large expenditure for a household, consuming such a large amount on fuel and light. Household expenditures on transport and services have their respective shares as

3.9 percent and 5.9 percent. It then means that transport and service –oriented activities thrive very well in the State since it controls more than any other non-food expenditure.

Fig. 2.1a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ANAMBRA STATE (NAIRA).
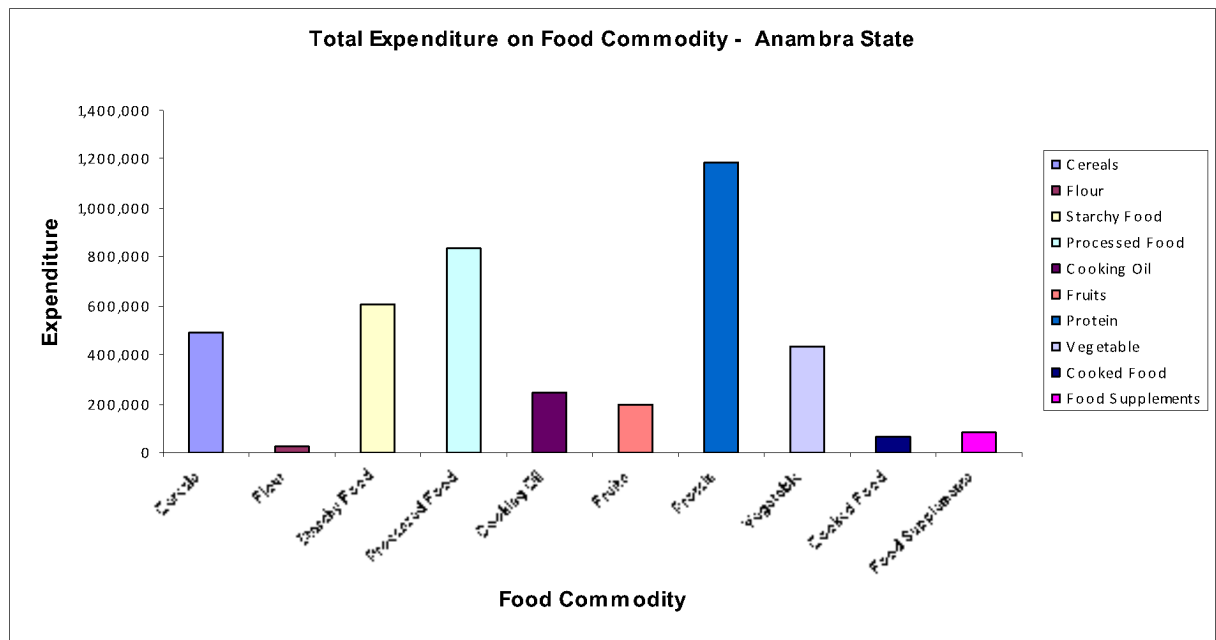
Total Expenditure on Food Commodity - Anambra State

Fig. 2.1b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ABIA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non Food Commodity -Anambra State
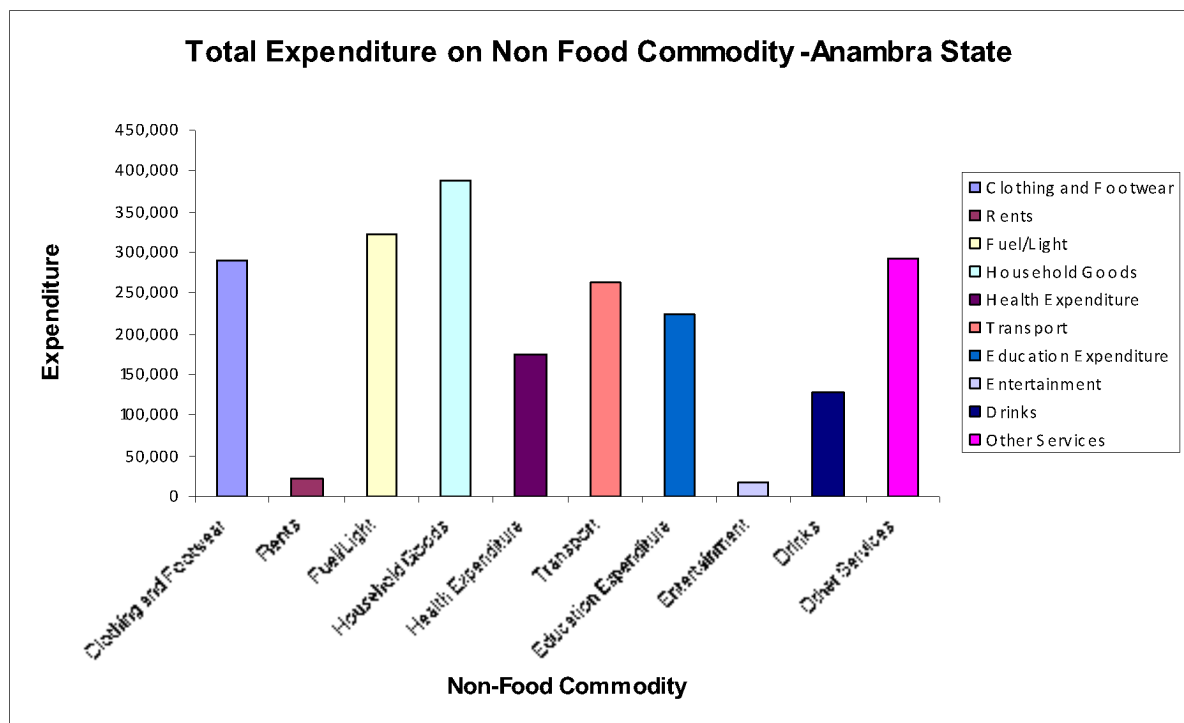
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EBONYI STATE

Ebonyi State displays a somewhat unique distribution in its expenditure pattern. It shows that expenditure on food has 71.9 percent of the total expenditure, leaving 28.1 percent for non-food. This means that almost ¾ of the total expenditure of households in Ebonyi State is spent on food, thus reaffirming the assertion that developing countries have such feature in their consumption behaviour. The households in the State spend as much as 8.4 percent on cereals (millet, maize, and rice). In most families, this serves staple food, and most families eat this. The expenditure of households on starchy food items deserves some comment. The monthly allocation that goes to the tubers is about 25.1 percent of the total household expenditures. The implication is that most households eat these food items more than other types; in other words, they consume more of starchy foods than any other type. This is an extremely large value in relation to other commodities consumed by the households.

Another category of commodities that has a large percentage share of the household allocation is in the processed food items. The households spend about 11.18 percent of their monthly allocation on these food items. Following this category is proteinous food with the average of 12.1 percent of the total expenditure. Vegetables and food supplements have their respective shares as 5.6 percent and 0.2 percent, an indication that the households spend reasonable proportions of their incomes on these food items. Different other categories of food items carry commensurate percentage value of monthly allocation as could be seen in the table.

A close look at the non-food consumption expenditure reveals that only 28.1 percent of the total household expenditures are devoted to it. Households' allocation to clothing and foot wear is about 6.9 percent. Expenditure on rent shows a very low value of 0.1 percent of the expenditure. The implication of this is that only a small proportion of the household income goes to rents; in other words, most live in their own houses. Other categories that gulp the household income include household goods and Transport systems, with respective percentages as 2.9 and 7.5. Other items could be read from the table.(Table 4.2).

Fig. 2.2a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EBONYI STATE (NAIRA).
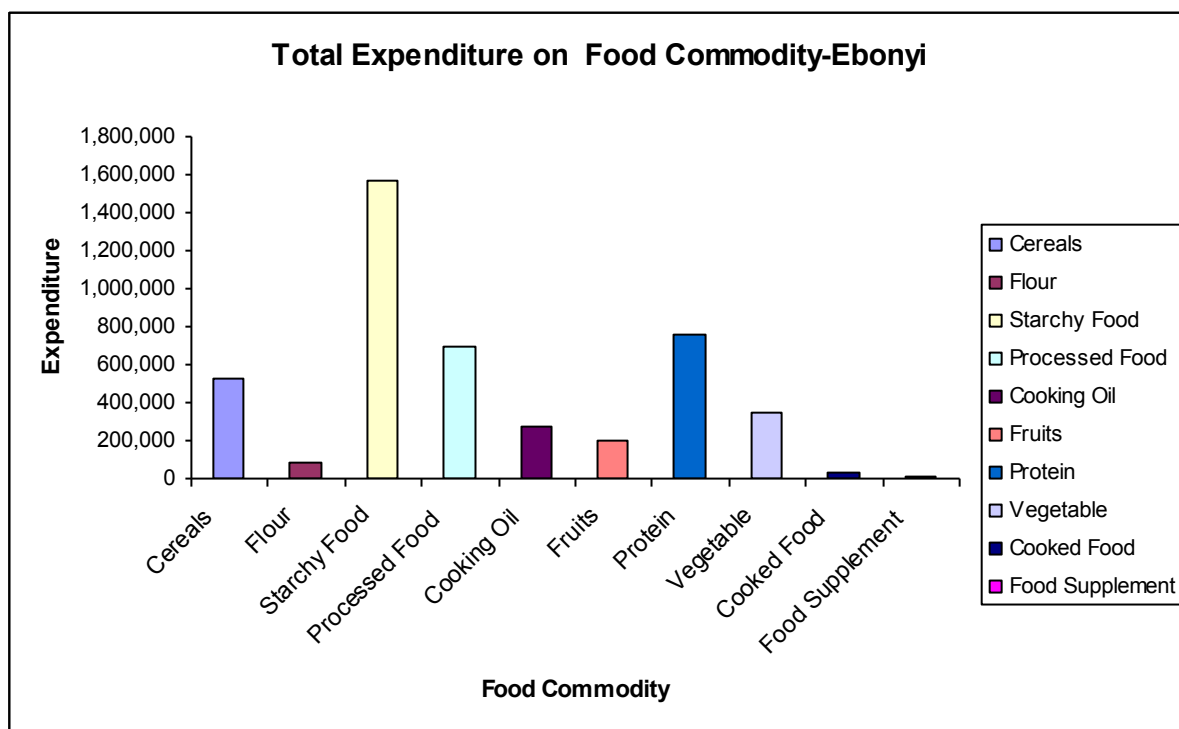
Fig. 2.2b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EBONYI STATE (NAIRA).
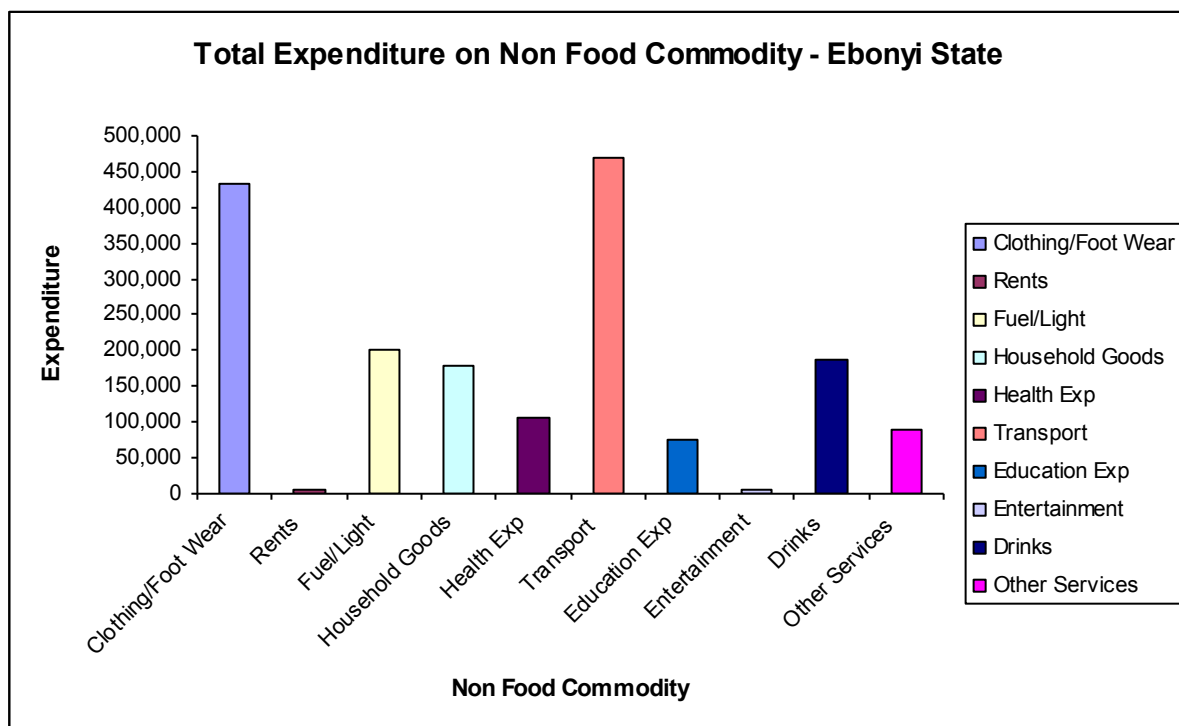
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ENUGU STATE

The expenditure pattern of households in Enugu State has better distribution than other States discussed above. This is because the values of the percentages are very close to one another. Meanwhile, the food commodities has about 68.4 percent of the entire household expenditures Cereals usually takes a proportion of about 8.4 percent of the household expenditures and portrays that the consumers spend much money also on this category of food items. The group called tubers (starchy food) has the largest share of the household consumption spending; it controls as much as 19.5 percent of the monthly budget of the households. An interpretation is that most people spend more of their income on these types of food and shows that they consume lot starchy food items, which could also be determined by the nature of the works undertaken by these households. .

As mentioned earlier, the data for this state is not in any way skewed to any side; rather the data from the state do not have sharp volatility judging from the distribution of the percentages. From the table, the group of food items called Processed, the percentage is 9.7 percent, somewhat large explaining that the households spend a reasonable portion on this category. We can infer then that households no longer have their expenditure targets and plans skewed narrowly towards the starchy food items but still distribute their expenditure plans to other food items. Fruits take just as little as 2. 9 percent of the household incomes. Proteins and vegetable are very important in the expenditure profile of households in Enugu State. This is because protein takes as much as 14.0 percent of the households' expenditures, which reveal that the consumers understand the necessity of consuming body-building foods. Vegetables, on its part, take a large proportion of the consumers' income because the households spend about 6.2 percent of their income.

Other non-food items consume about 31.6 percent of the total household monthly expenditures. In some of the items in the non-food items, the distribution is not as those in the food section, although we still had the distribution evenly done. Dress and foot wear take their portions in the expenditure profile of the households as 7.8. This is surprising because these items have the highest values in relation to other items in the non-food component. Rent takes only about 0.2 percent of the household expenditure, implying that rent does not have much significant impact on the household spending. Health (and related matters) and Education take also about

3.0 percent and 4.0 percent respectively, of the consumers' expenditure. Transport and Other Services have their percentage shares in the expenditure profiles as 1.7 percent and 2.2 percent respectively, implying that these items take away a large chunk of their expenditures.

Fig. 2.3a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ENUGU STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Food Commodity - Enugu State

Legend:
- Cereals
- Flour
- Starchy Food
- Processed Food
- Cooking Oil
- Fruits
- Protein
- Vegetable
- Cooked Food
- Food Supplement

Y-axis: Expenditure (0 to 1,400,000)
X-axis: Food Commodity (Cereals, Flour, Starchy Food, Processed Food, Cooking Oil, Fruits, Protein, Vegetable, Cooked Food, Food Supplement)

Fig. 2.3b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ENUGU STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non Food Commodity - Enugu

Legend:
- Clothing and Footwear
- Rents
- Fuel/Light
- Household Goods
- Health Expenditure
- Transport
- Education Expenditure
- Entertainment
- Drinks
- Other Services

Y-axis: Expenditure (0 to 600,000)
X-axis: Non Food Commodity (Clothing and Footwear, Rents, Fuel/Light, Household Goods, Health Expenditure, Transport, Education Expenditure, Entertainment, Drinks, Other Services)

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EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN IMO STATE

The expenditure program for the State is as usual divided into food and non-food groups. The food has to be procured and all the expenditures made by different people who consume the goods. The category has a total share of 69.3 percent of the entire consumption expenditure leaving out the remaining 30.7 percent for non-food items. In the food commodity category, we see that about 8.3 percent of the total consumption expenditure goes to the category of cereals. This shows that a large chunk of the household expenditures goes into the purchase of grains. The share of flour in the expenditure profile is 1.6 percent and shows a somewhat large portion. Tuber crops (Starchy food) take about 13.1 percent of the households' entire spending pattern and this shows that this category has a larger share than any other category. This implies that the households spend a very large portion of their income on this category.

This State exhibits a peculiar feature in that unlike other States, proteinous food items have the largest share in the household budget plan every month. It shows that the food items in this category take away about 18.6 percent of the entire expenditure plans by the households. This revelation presents an argument that although the household expenditure plans skew towards the food, it highlights that such expenditures have their bulk rooted in proteinous food items and the understanding by the households that body-building food items are necessary. Also following behind is the share of processed food items. This group of processed items controls about 12. 9 percent of the total household expenditures in Imo State. The data for this State further tells us that people's attitude towards their feeding habits has continued to change. Thus, people no longer spend almost all their income on starchy food items; rather they have learnt to spend more on other components of food items.

In the area of non-food items, the data for Imo State shows that there exists almost an equal distribution of their expenditure plans over various items. A total 30.7 percent is spent on non-food items. Energy and power take as much as 3.9 percent of the total household expenditures and this is relatively high when compared with other non-food items. Health and its related activities have a share of 5.4 percent, a large portion of their expenditure. Education also takes a large chunk of households' expenditure as it gulps 4.4 percent. Other areas that take a large chunk of the household non-food expenditure include transport and Services-related areas which

have their respective percentages as 2.7 percent and 4.1 percent. It implies that these two components of non-food expenditure take bulk of the households' expenditure.(Table 4.4).

Fig. 2.4a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN IMO STATE (NAIRA).

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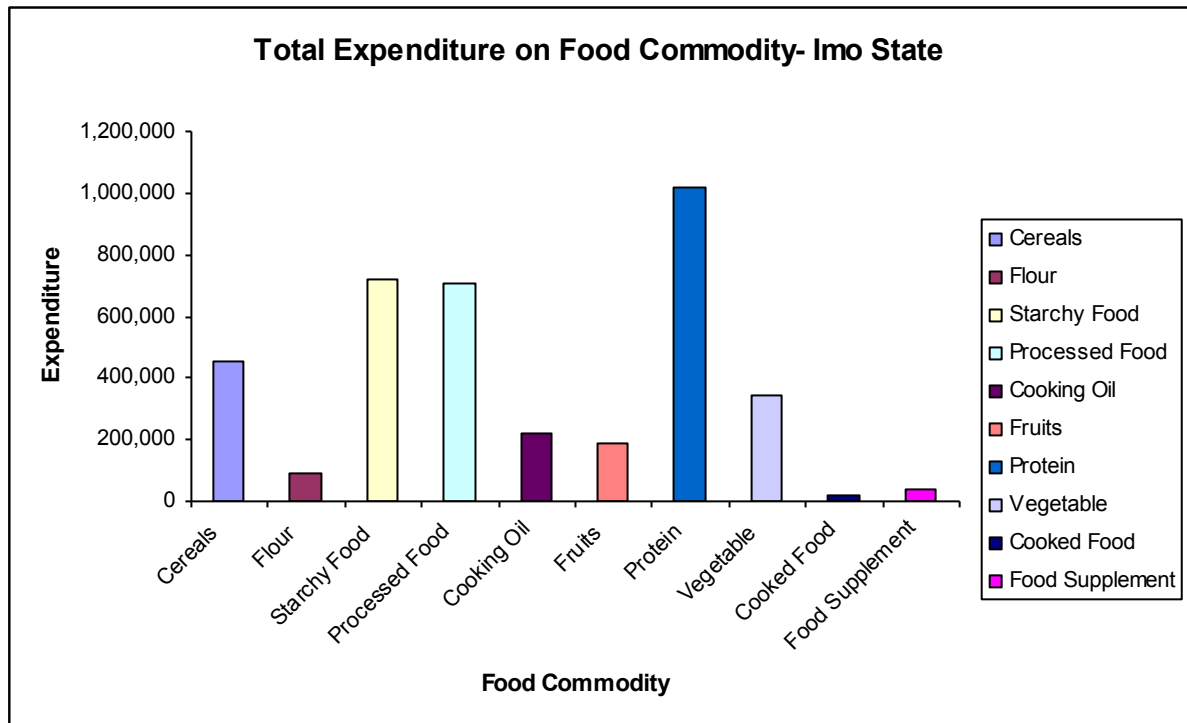
Fig. 2.4b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN IMO STATE (NAIRA).
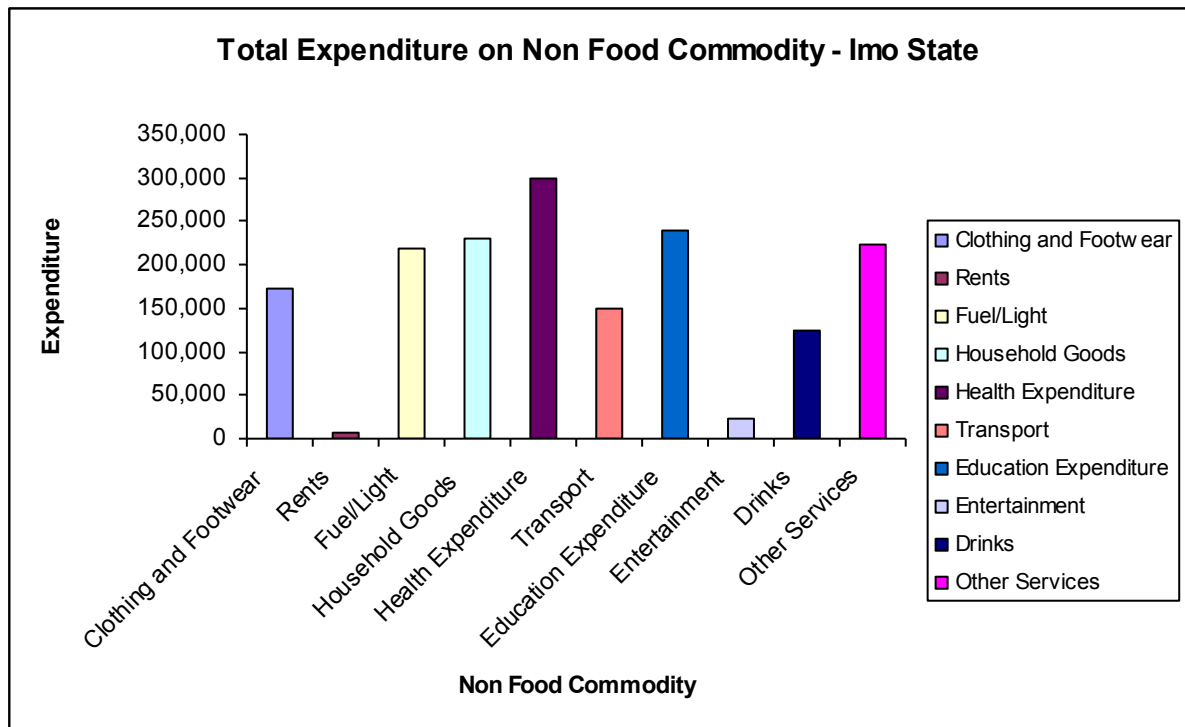
In conclusion, the data have thus shown us that most theories about both the developed and the developing countries are true in real life situation. This is evident from the ways the consumption data for the States in the South East behave. We can use the data to support the theory that most of the expenditure plans look similar with very little variations. The data represent actual behaviour of the typical households and could be used for policy formulations. We have been able to establish that the households in the South East spend at least 2/3 of their income on food monthly. However, the categorization of these food items for the component States has been done for the respective States and places.

The essence of this type of effort is to provide Nigerians with accurate and reliable data bank for use. In the previous periods, we had data which could hardly show the actual behaviour of the people in the society. But with the reforms going on in many areas, it is our belief that we will henceforth have accurate and reliable data bank.

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CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH WEST ZONE

EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EKITI STATE.

Table 3.0 shows percentage distribution of household expenditure pattern in Ekiti State. These items that form consumption\ expenditure pattern are divided into food and non-food items of which food items constituted 64.2 percent of all sampled household expenditures, while non-food constituted 35.8percent.

Among food items, expenditure on protein has the highest percentage (14.7 percent). Starchy food and cereals followed closely with 13.5 percent and 10.9 percent respectively.

For non-food expenditures, Fuel\Light has the highest percentage (6.8 percent), while clothing and footwear are next with 6.4 percent. Education expenditure however came third with 6.1 percent.

The study also reveals that some food items are highly demanded for than the others, as expenditures on cooked food and food supplements have the least percentage (0.7 percent and 0.3 percent) respectively. Also, under non-food items, Rents and Entertainment expenditures recorded the least percentage (0.5 percent and 0.2 percent) respectively.

From all indications, very few households probably pay rents in the state; this could imply that they live in their own houses. (Table 3.0)

Fig. 3.0a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EKITI STATE (NAIRA).
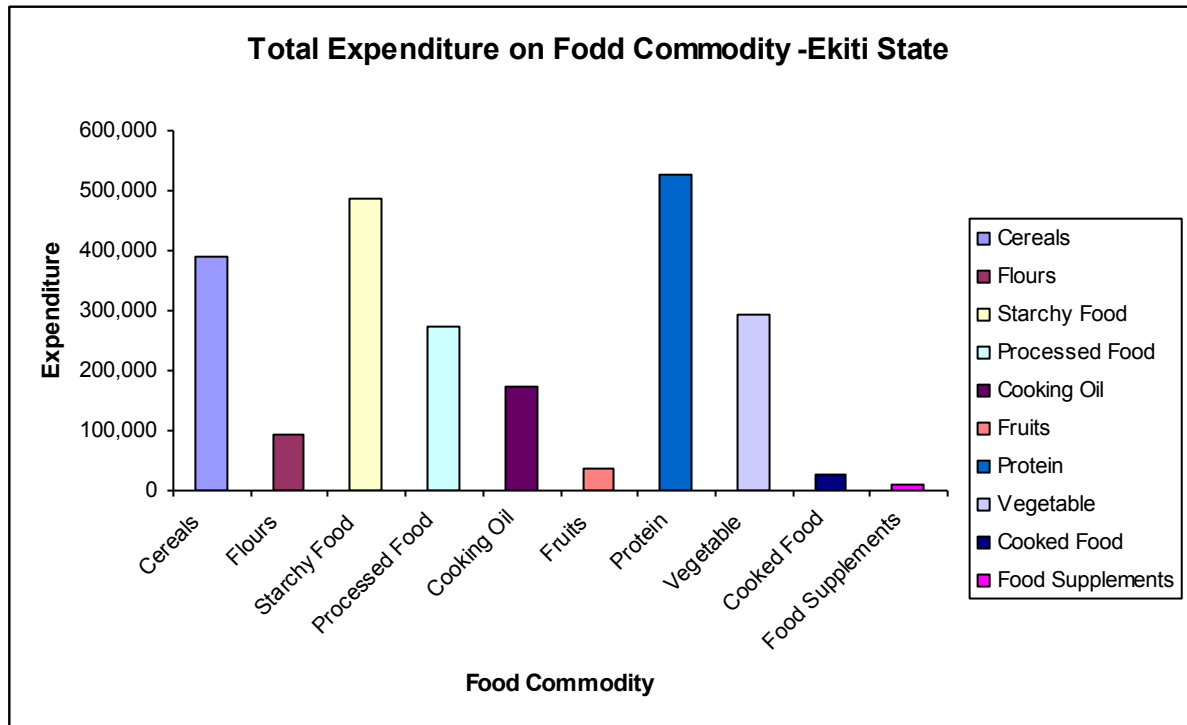
Fig. 3.0b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EKITI STATE (NAIRA).
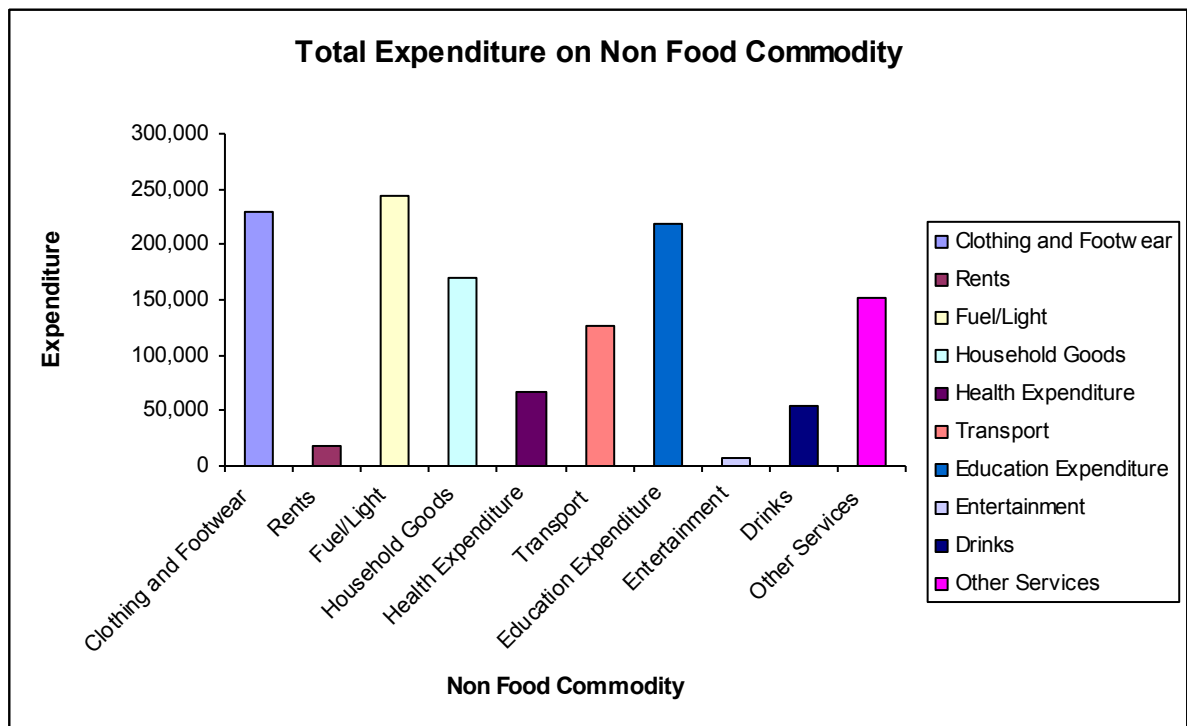
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN LAGOS STATE

The household monthly expenditures in Lagos State indicates that 61.8 percent of the household expenditures are on food items consumed in the household, while non-food item constitutes 38.2 percent of all expenses made in the households.

For expenditures incurred on food consumption, the study shows that many households in Lagos State spend larger percentage of their household incomes on processed food (14.8 percent). While expenditures on protein related foods, starchy food and flours are equally high, representing 12.2 percent, 10.8 percent and 7.5 percent respectively. The study also shows that Lagosians spend less income on Fruits and food supplements which are 1.0 percent and 0.5 percent respectively.

On Non-food items, expenditures made on other services (such as repair to cloth, repair to footwear, postal charges, financial services etc.) account for 10.7 percent of all monthly expenditures in the state. With the peculiar transport difficulty of Lagos environment, Lagosians are also spending a larger part of their incomes on transport, representing 5.4 percent.

In addition, Fuel\Light and Household goods are other areas where Lagosians spend much of their household income as both reflected high percentages 4.9 percent and 4.2 percent respectively. The study also shows that Lagosians too spend less on Entertainment (0.9 percent) and Drinks (1.1 percent) in their monthly expenditure profile.

Fig. 3.1a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN LAGOS STATE (NAIRA).
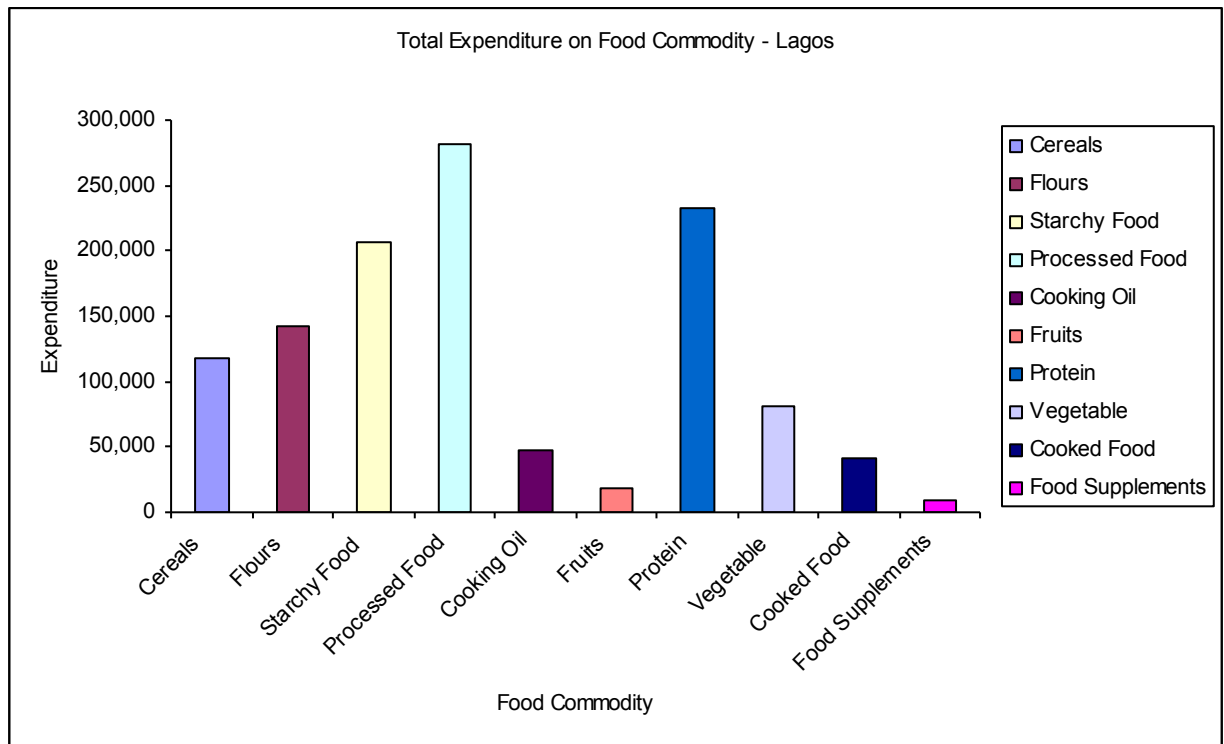
Total Expenditure on Food Commodity - Lagos

Fig. 3.1b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN LAGOS STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non Food Commodity- Lagos
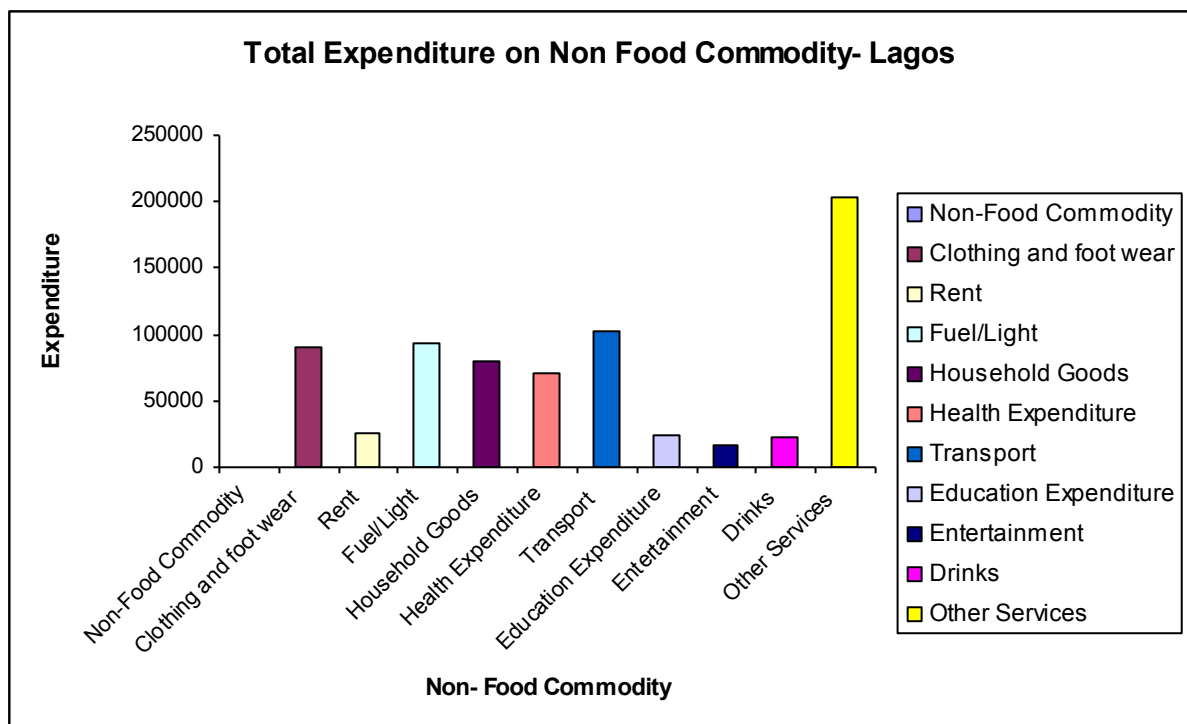
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OGUN STATE

The expenditure pattern of Ogun State is not different from what we have noted or observed in some of the South Western States. As rightly expected, monthly expenditures on food items consumed by households take the lion share of the household incomes with 58.8 percent while 41.3 percent were committed to non-food expenses. Percentage of each food item consumed in the households reveals that protein related food is the most popular purchased food item which has the highest percentage (18.5 percent).

In addition, processed food is also another remarkable item which takes much of the household incomes and it ranked second with 11.1 percent. Other notable food items that people usually spend much of their incomes upon are cereals (7.9 percent) and vegetables (7.5 percent).

But, there are food items that are not highly demanded or consumed in the state. These include food supplement (0.8 percent), cooked food (i.e. those prepared outside homes) (1.5 percent), and fruits (0.9 percent).

Considering the non-food items, four items are highly demanded which are expenditures on fuel\light (7.8 percent), Clothing and footwear (6.7 percent), transport (6.6 percent) and education (4.7 percent). In fact these are basic things of life, which people should wisely utilize their income upon.

However, there are some expenses that do not take much of the household incomes; these include Rents (0.9 percent), Entertainment (0.3 percent) and Drinks (1.6 percent). (Table 3.2).

Fig. 3.2a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OGUN STATE (NAIRA).
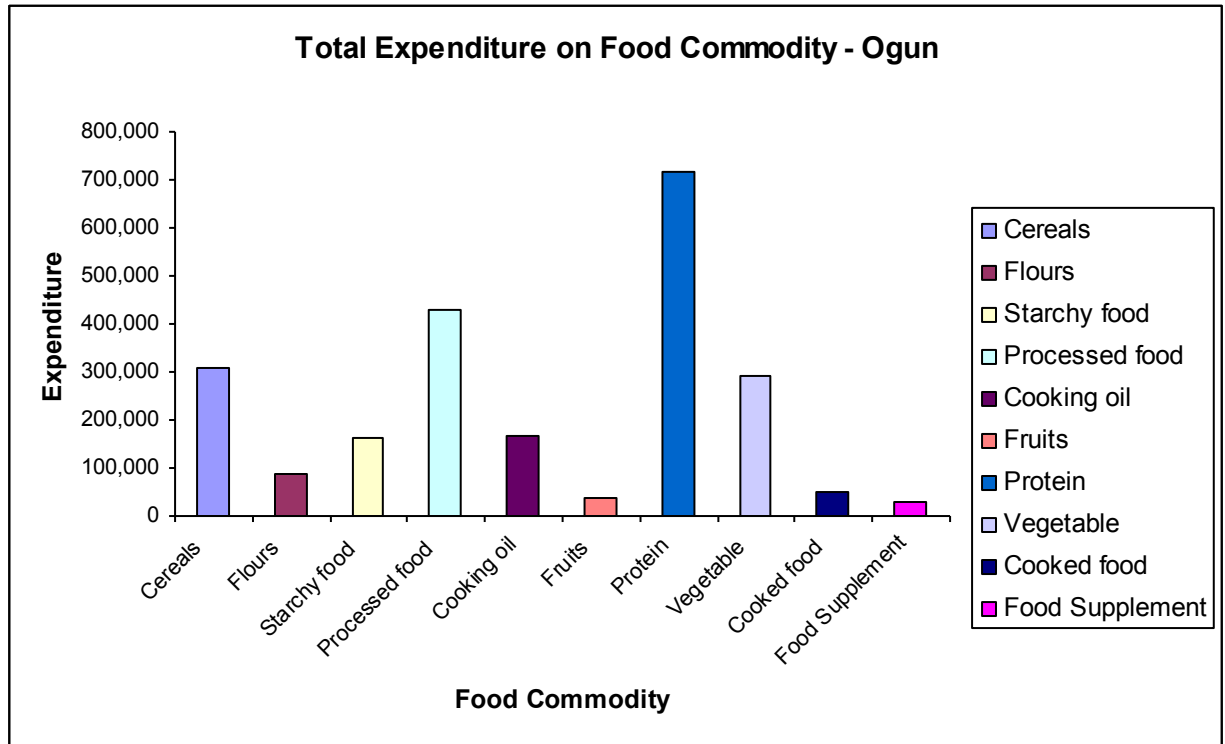
Total Expenditure on Food Commodity - Ogun

Fig. 3.2b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OGUN STATE (NAIRA).

Total Exenditure on Non - Food Commondity - Ogun
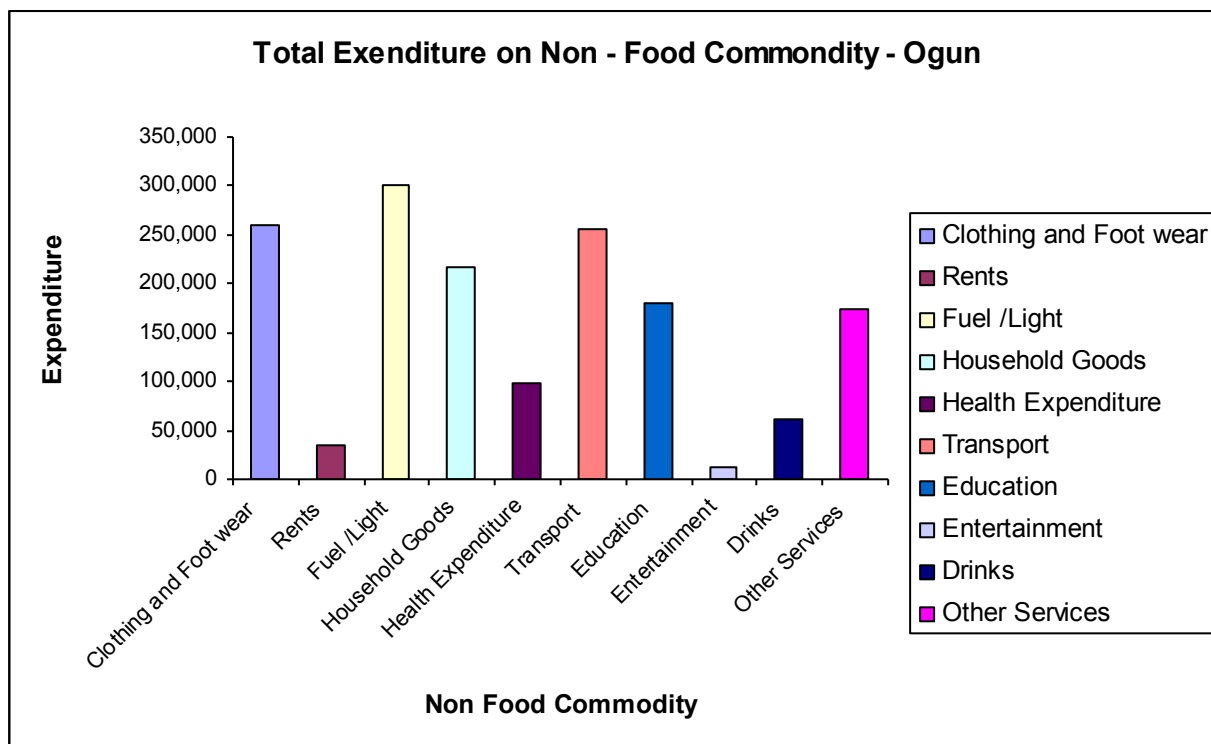
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ONDO STATE

In Ondo State, 56.8 percent of the household monthly expenditure was on food items while 43.21 percent were spent on non-foods.

Among food items that households consumed in the state is Protein food which has the highest percentage of 17.5 percent. Starchy food and processed food came closely with 10.5 percent and 8.8 percent respectively. Other food items that take much of the household incomes include cereals (7.7 percent) and Vegetable (6.1 percent). However, the least purchased food items are likely to be cooked food (0.2 percent), Fruits (0.6 percent) and food supplement (0.3 percent).

For Non-Food items, clothing and footwear has the highest percentage (14.9 percent). Many households in the state also spend much of their household incomes on Health (8.6 percent) and Fuel\Light (5.7 percent), leaving 3.7 percent and 1.7 percent to Transport and Education respectively. While the least items that people spend their incomes are still Rents (0.5 percent), Drinks (0.7 percent) and Entertainment (0.1 percent) respectively.

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Fig. 3.3a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ONDO STATE (NAIRA).
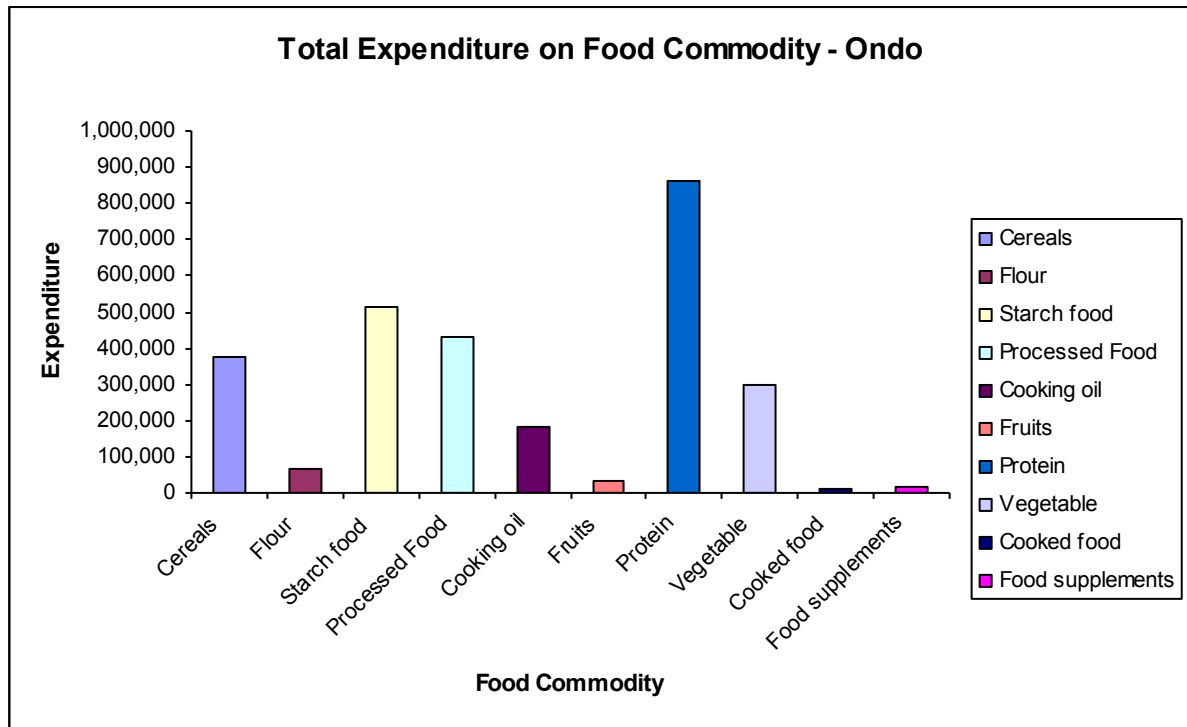
Total Expenditure on Food Commodity - Ondo

Fig. 3.3b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ONDO STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodity- Ondo
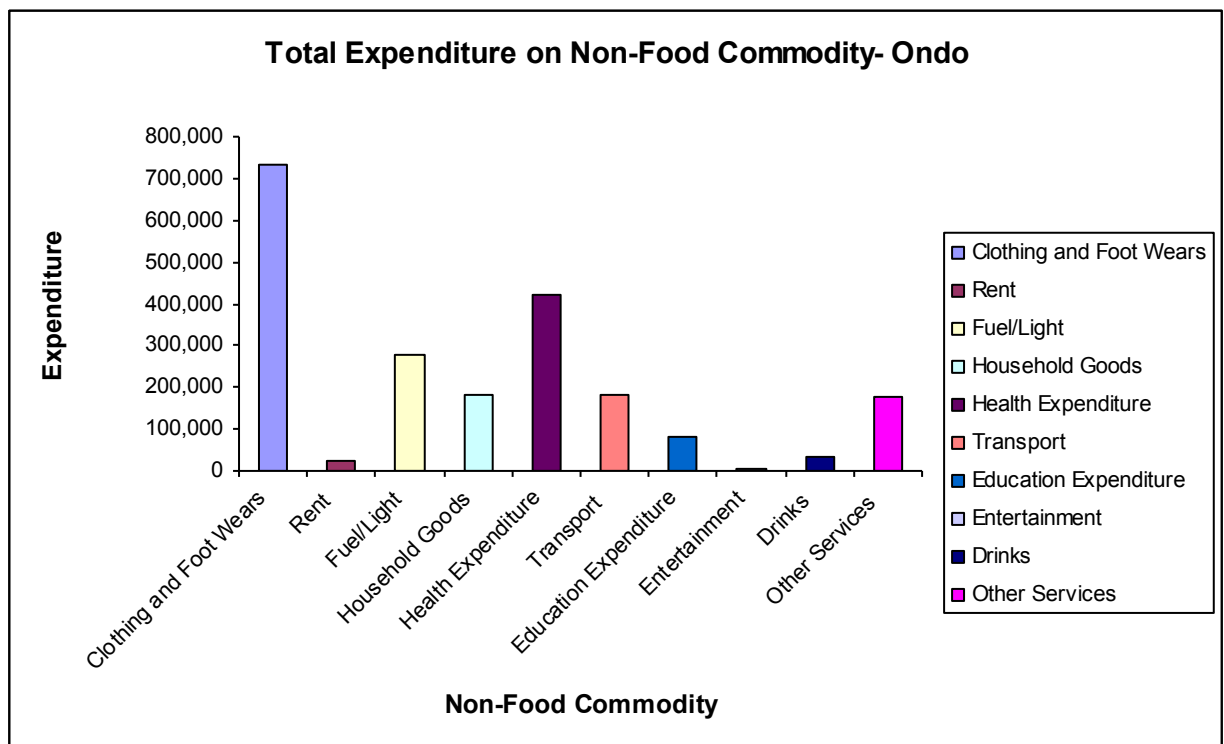
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OSUN STATE

The expenditure pattern of Osun State shows that there is no much difference between expenditures on food items and non-food commodities, since 54.1 percent of household monthly incomes were spent on food items while non-food items had 45.9 percent.

A breakdown of food expenses shows that processed food has the highest percentage (12.5 percent). Protein, Cereals and Starchy food followed closely with 10.8 percent, 9.4 percent and 5.5 percent respectively.

For non-food items, analysis shows that many households spend largely their incomes on clothing and footwear than they do with food items consumed in their homes, as this represented 15.9 percent of all households' expenditures. Health, fuel\Light and Household goods are other remarkable areas where household expenditure have been high representing 9.2 percent, 6.1 percent and 3.9 percent of all expenses incurred in the households in Osun State.

Fig. 3.4a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OSUN STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Food Commondity - Osun State.
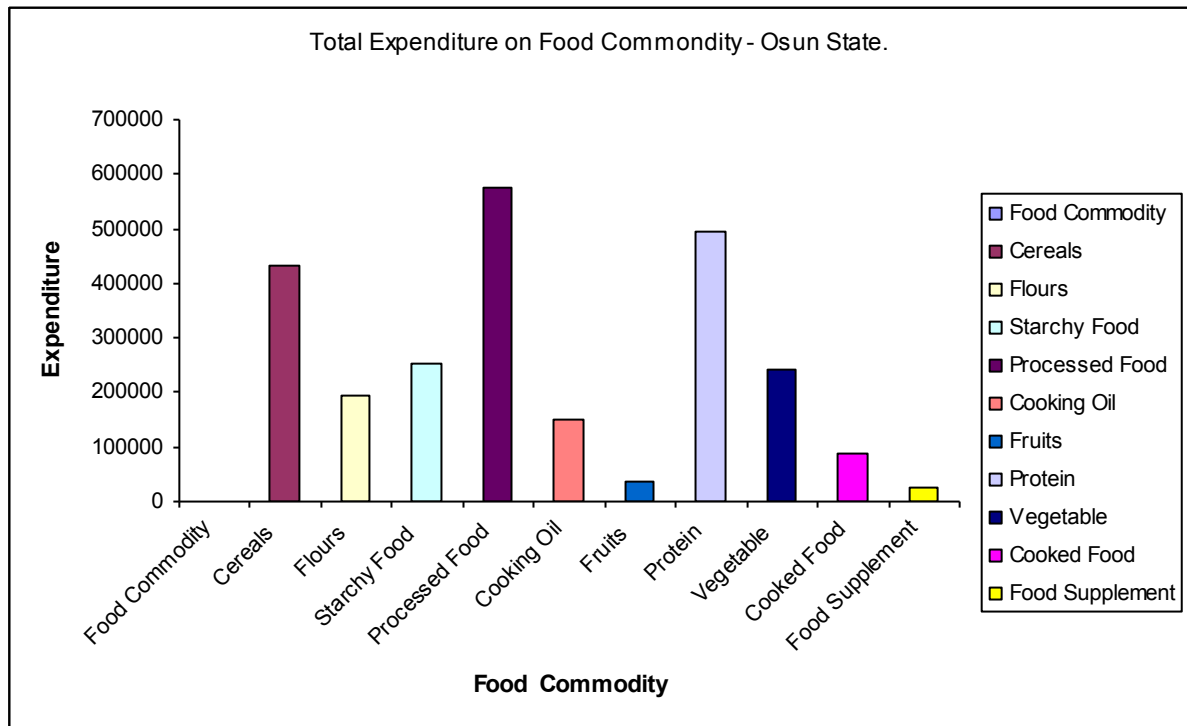
Fig. 3.4b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OSUN STATE (NAIRA).

Expenditure on Non Food Commodity -Osun State
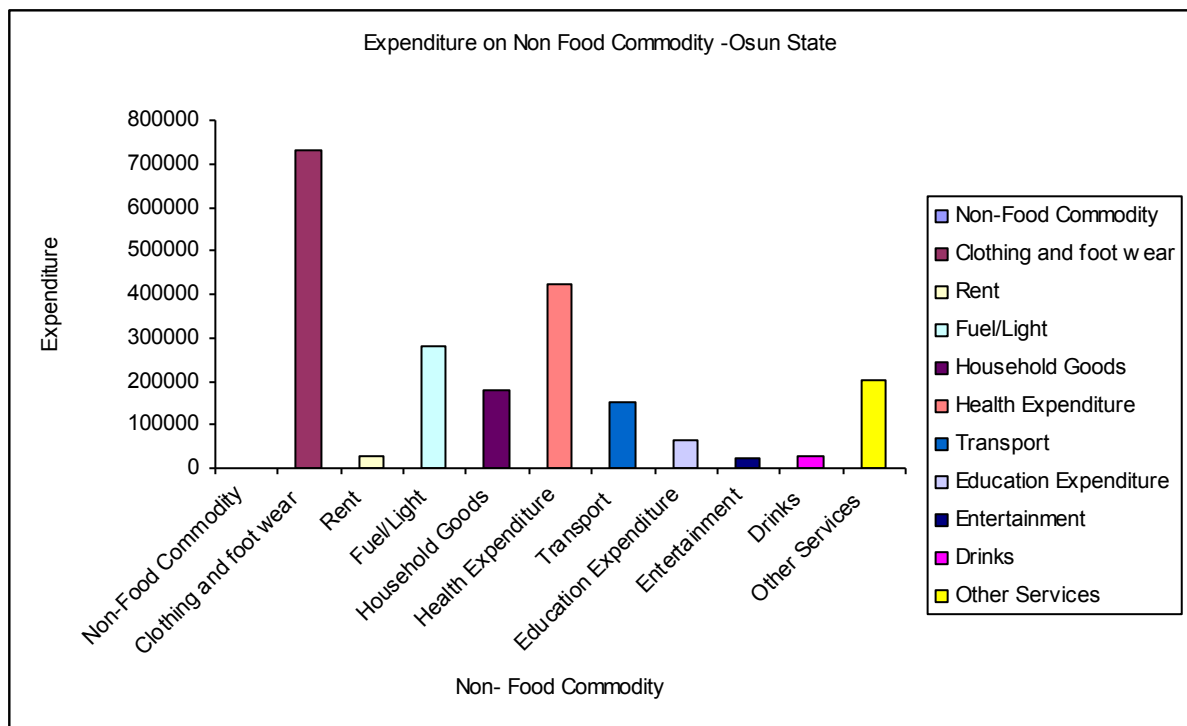
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OYO STATE.

In Oyo State, the household consumption pattern is classified into food and non-food commodities. The totality of the household expenditure shows that food commodity constituted 64.7percent of all expenditures made in all sampled households while 36.3percent were spent on non-food items.

A further breakdown of food expenditure indicates that many households spend their income on processed food (13.9 percent), Protein food (13.7 percent) and Flours (9.4 percent).

On the other hand, very little incomes are spent on items like food supplements (1.0 percent), Fruits (1.2 percent), cooked food (2.7 percent) and cooking oil (3.8 percent).

The percentage distribution of non-food items clearly shows that Oyo households spend heavily on Fuel\Light (7.8 percent), Transport (5.9 percent), Household goods (5.1 percent) and clothing and footwear (5.0 percent).

However, they seem to spend very little of their incomes on items such as Drinks (0.9 percent), Entertainment (0.9 percent), Health expenditure (1.6 percent) and Rent (1.2 percent) respectively.

Fig. 3.5a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OYO STATE (NAIRA).
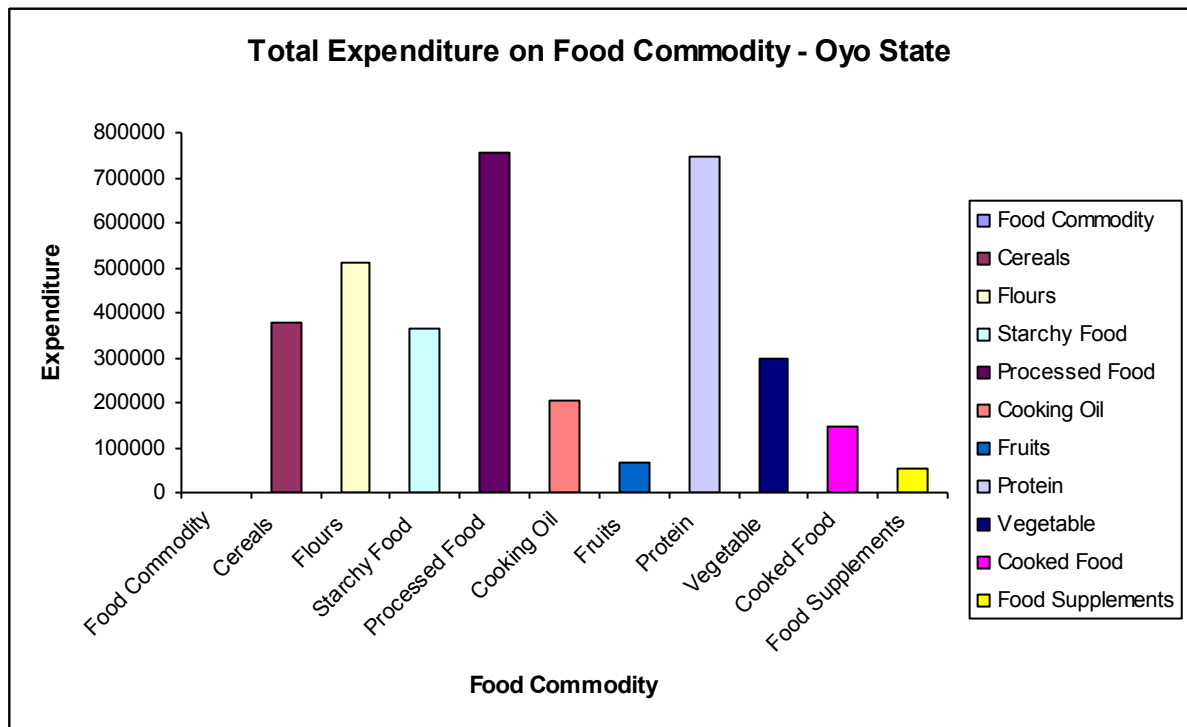
Total Expenditure on Food Commodity - Oyo State

Fig. 3.5b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OYO STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non Food Commodity - Oyo
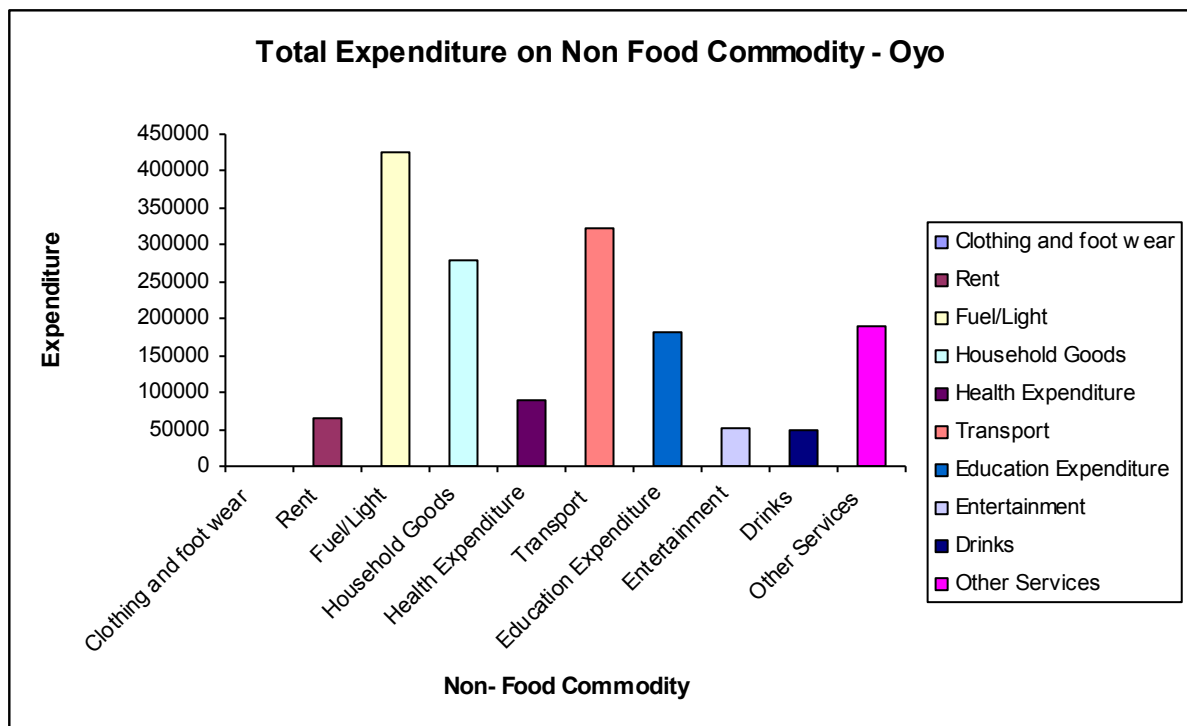
CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SOUTH-SOUTH ZONE

EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN AKWA-IBOM STATE

The consumption pattern in Akwa Ibom shows that the most popular food commodities are starchy food, vegetable, cooking oil and flour. However, the household monthly expenditures of these food items. For instance, starchy food had a share of (11.9 percent) as well as cooking oil (15.4 percent).

In terms of non-food, the study also shows that the major items required by consumers are clothing/foot wear (5.1 percent) and household goods (5.3 percent). Educational and fuel/light also had a fair share of 9.1 and 5.7 percent respectively.

Fig. 4.0a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN AKWA IBOM STATE (NAIRA).
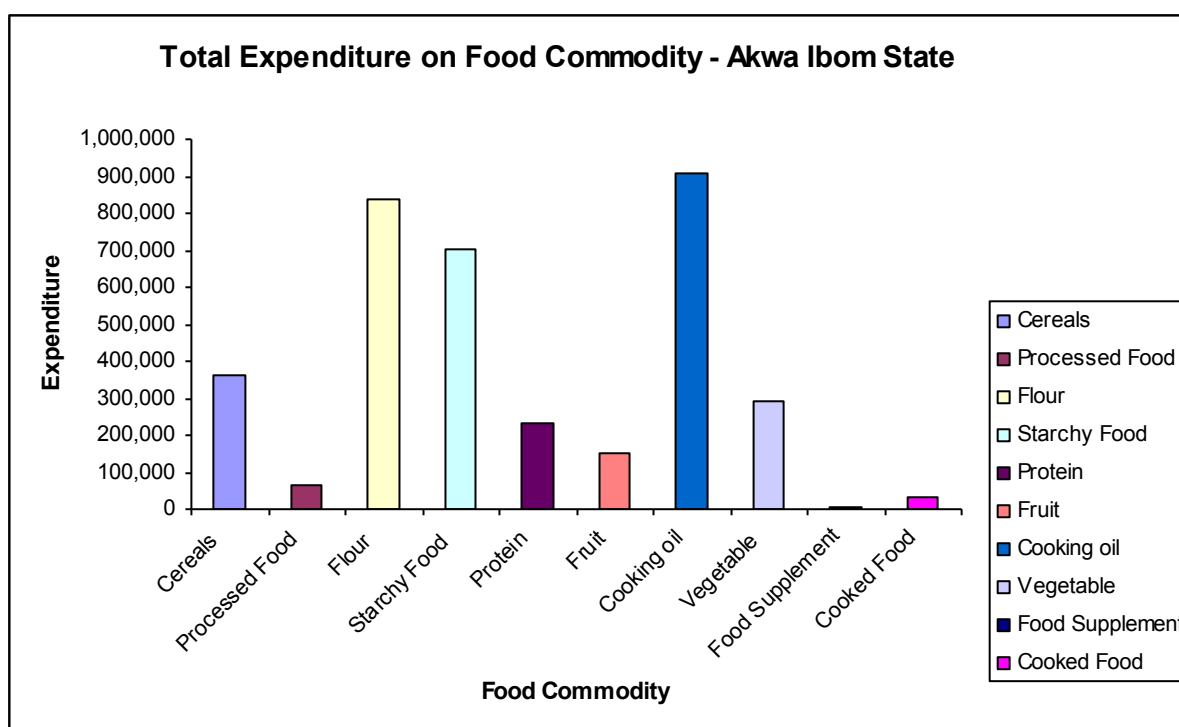
Fig. 4.0b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN AKWA IBOM STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodity - Akwa Ibom
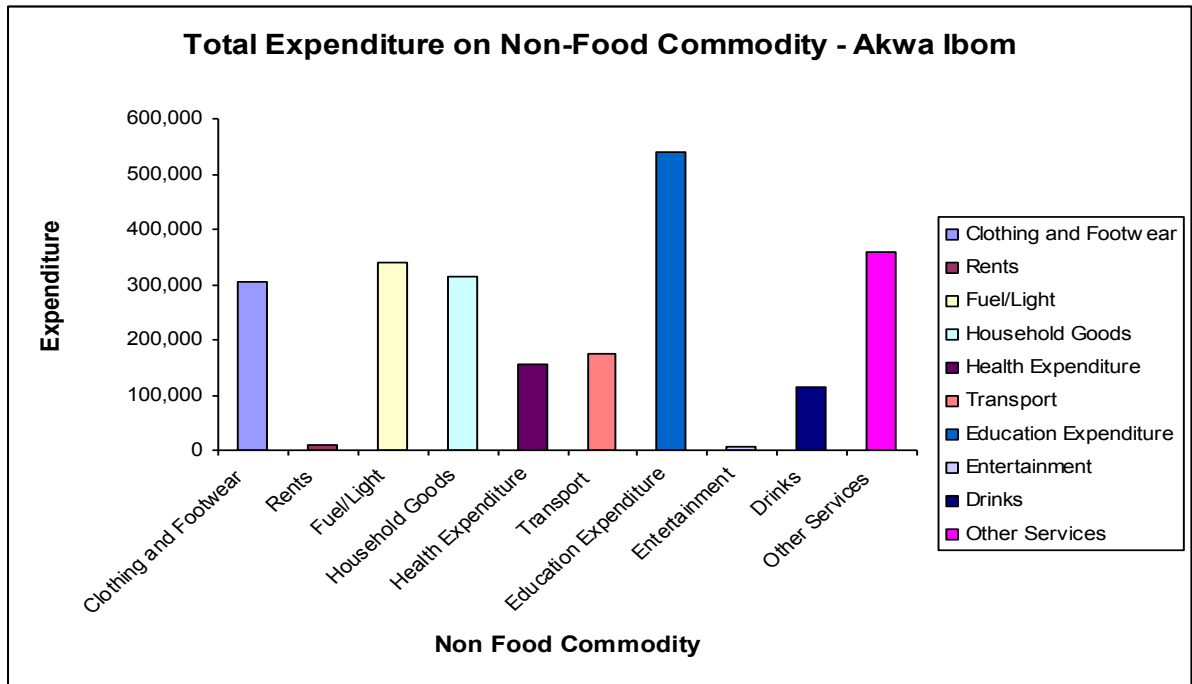
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BAYELSA STATE

The study shows that in Bayelsa, the most popular food commodities are starchy food, cooking oil and vegetable. The study also shows that the major share of household income goes to cooking oil (25 percent) while 10 percent of the household income is spent on starchy food. However, processed food, cooked food and food supplement are the commodities that are less consumed in the state, representing, 0.1 percent, 0.2 percent, 0.6 percent respectively.

In term of non-food commodity, as high as 10 percent of household income was spent on clothing/footwear while 7 percent of household income was spent on household goods.

Fig. 4.1a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BAYELSA STATE (NAIRA).
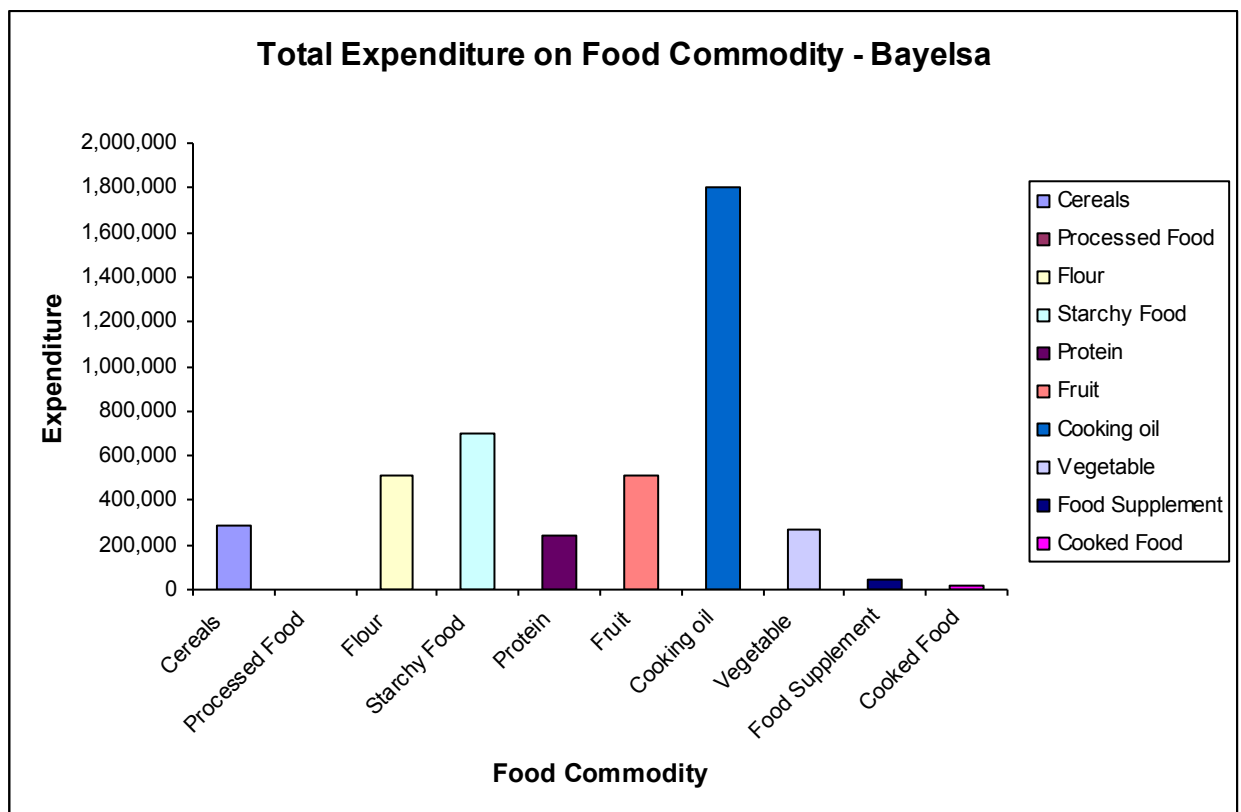
Fig. 4.1b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BAYELSA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non- Food Commodity Bayelsa
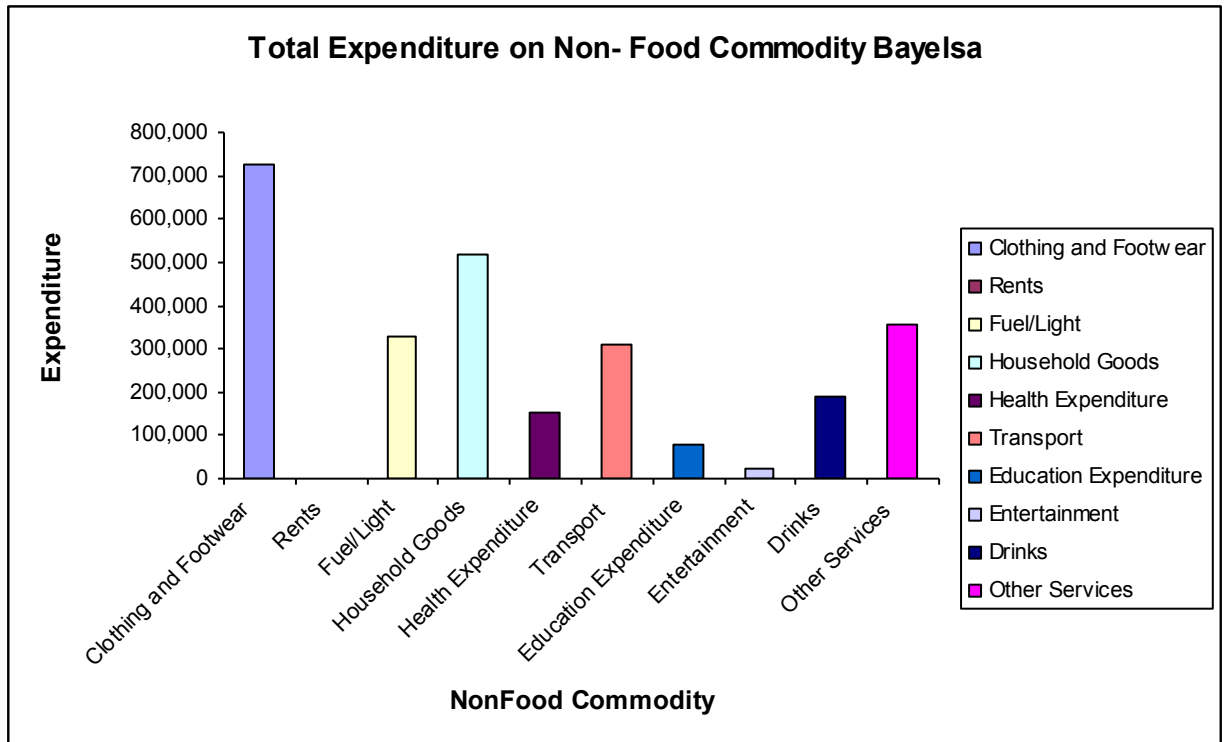
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN CROSS RIVERS STATE

Table 4.2 shows the consumption pattern of food commodities in the state. The study shows that themajor food consumed in the state are starchy food, cooking oil, flour and vegetable oil. The expenditure on these food items shows that households spent more income on flour (18.6 percent). This closely followed by cooking oil (14.6 percent), and starchy food (11.6 percent). However, the less consumed food commodities are food supplement and cooked food which shared 1 percent of the household monthly expenditures.

In terms of non-food commodities, the result shows that households spent more on clothing/foot wear(5.2 percent) and household goods (6.4 percent). Furthermore, the expenditure on household goods was slightly higher than that of the clothing/foot wear.

Fig. 4.2a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN CROSS RIVER STATE (NAIRA).
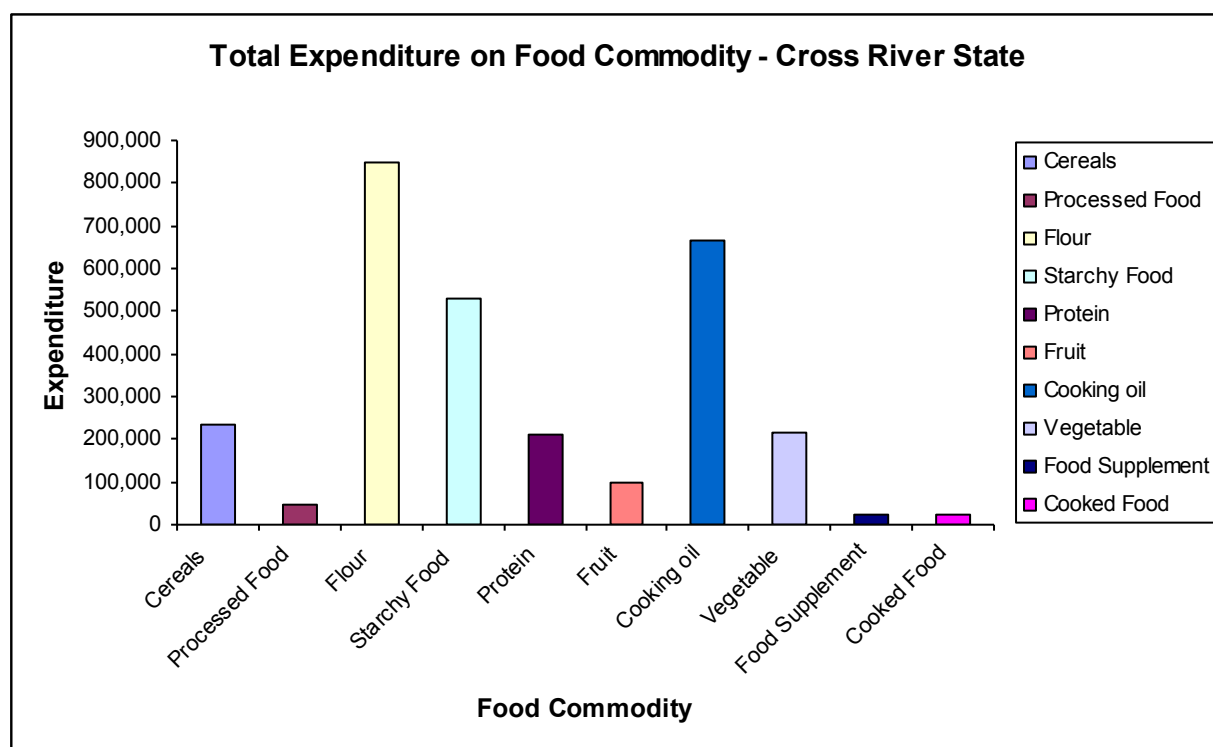
Fig. 4.2b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN CROSS RIVER STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non Food Coomodity - Cross River State

Legend:
- Clothing and Footwear
- Rents
- Fuel/Light
- Household Goods
- Health Expenditure
- Transport
- Education Expenditure
- Entertainment
- Drinks
- Other Services

Y-axis: Expenditure
X-axis: Non Food Commodity
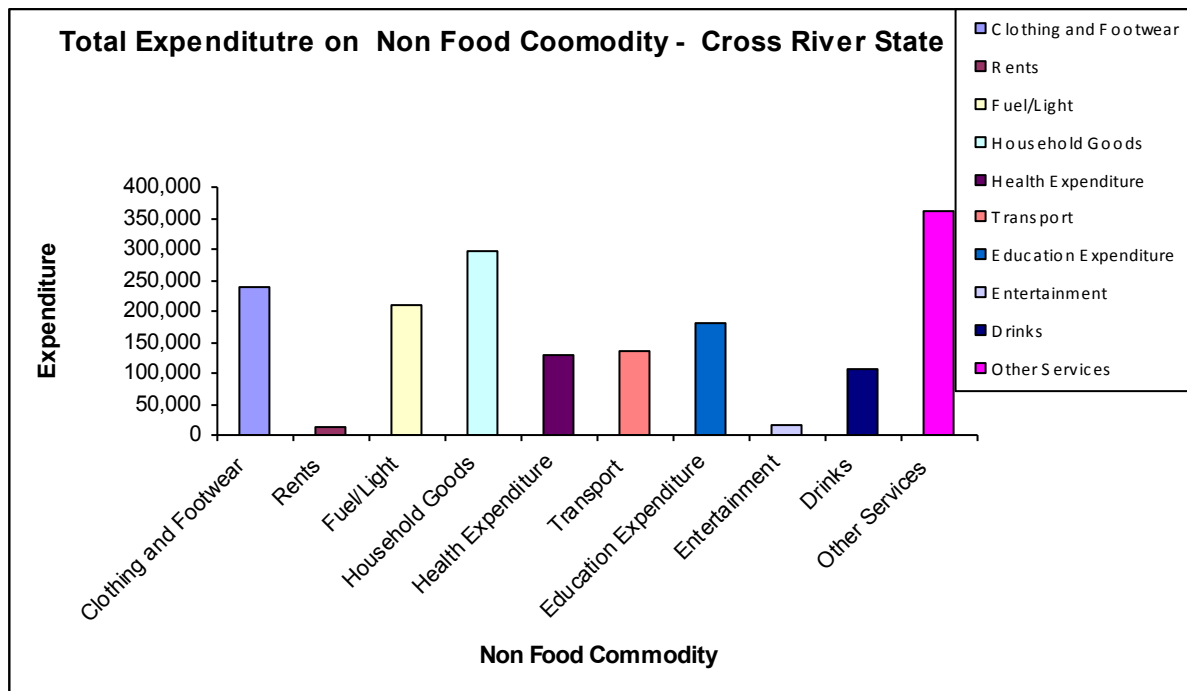
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN DELTA STATE

Table 4.3 presents the expenditure and consumption pattern of commodities in Delta State. The expenditure pattern shows that the household major income was spent on cooking oil (25percent), starchy food (14percent) and flour (12percent).

In terms of non-food commodities, the table shows that household goods (5 percent) and fuel/light (7percent) are major expenditures of the households in the state.

Fig. 4.3a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN DELTA STATE (NAIRA).
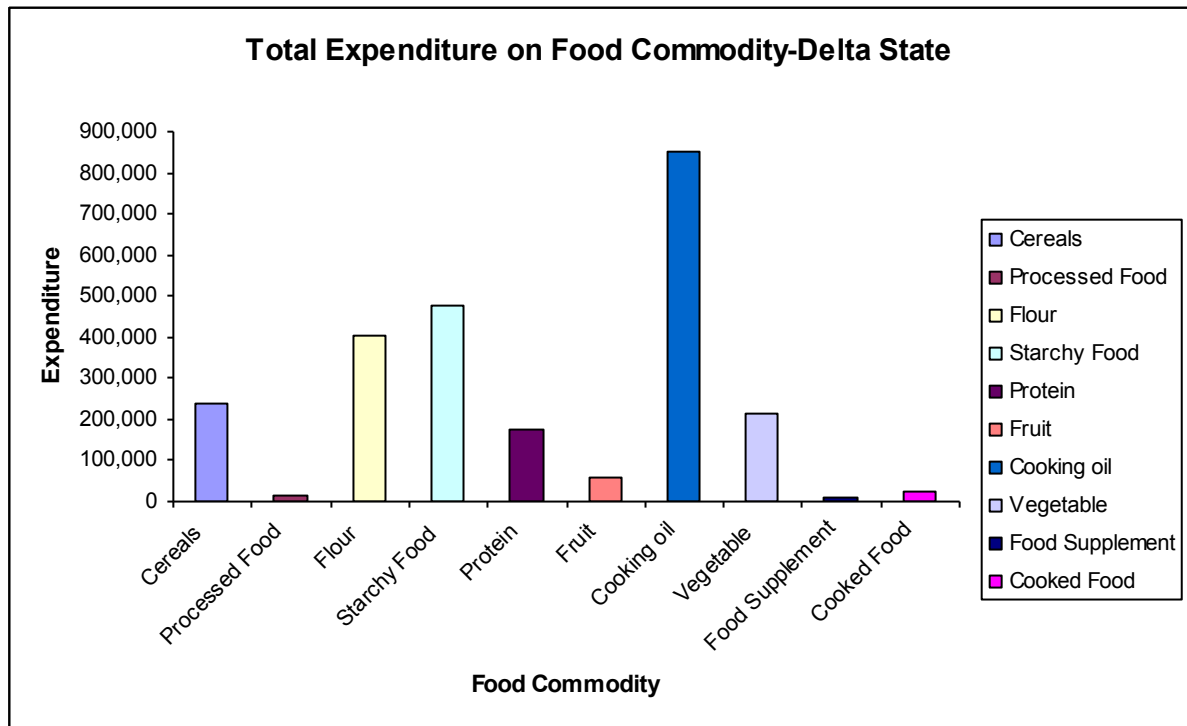
Total Expenditure on Food Commodity-Delta State

Fig. 4.3b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN DELTA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non - Food Commodity - Delta State
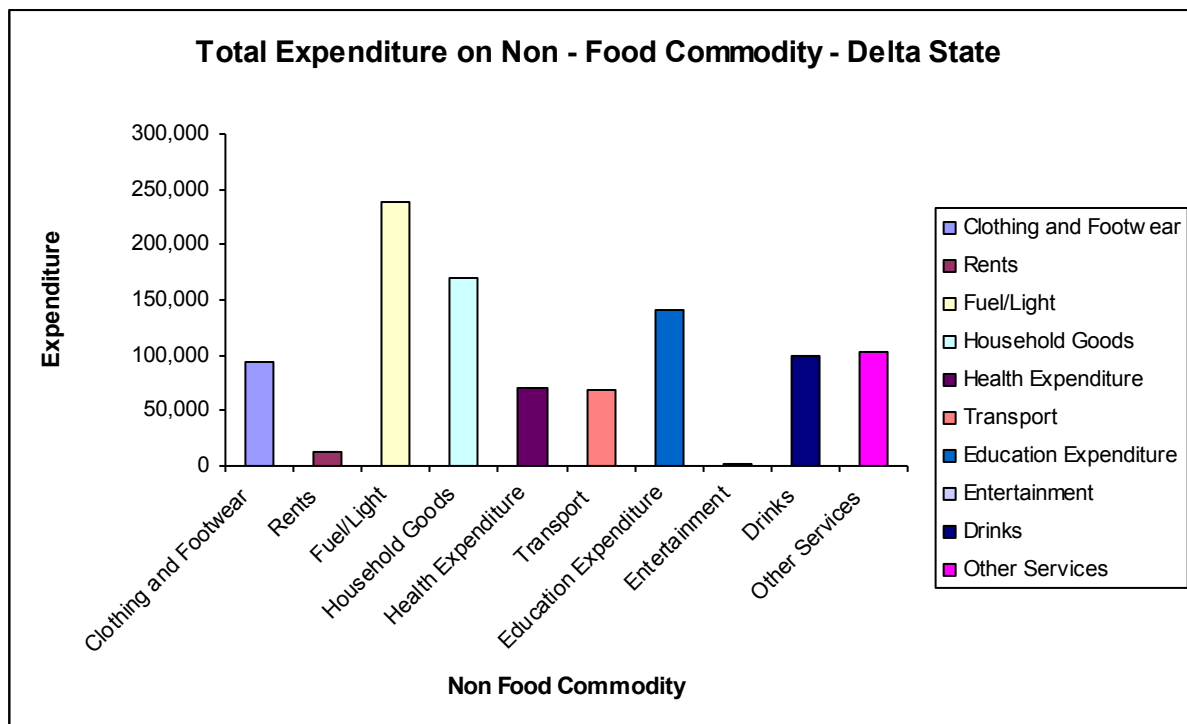
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EDO STATE

The expenditure pattern on food and non-food items in Edo state are presented in Table 4.4. The table shows that the major food consumed in the state are cereals, starchy food, cooking oil and vegetable. The analysis shows that households spent more on cooking oil (14.4 percent), starchy food and flour (10.1 percent each). The major expenditure of household on non-food commodities are transport (10.6 percent)and household goods(8.6 percent). This indicates that this is at variance from expenditure patterns of most other states in the country.

Fig.4.4a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EDO STATE(NAIRA).
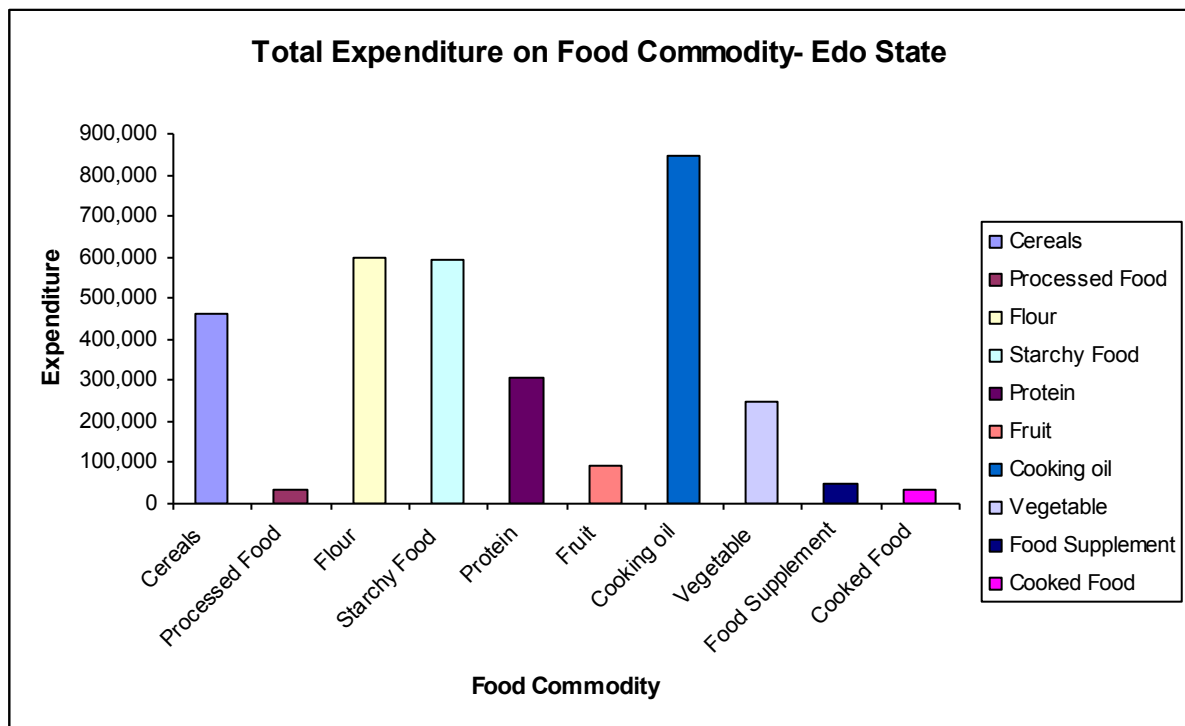
Fig. 4.4b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EDO STATE(NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodity-Edo State

Legend:
- Clothing and Footwear
- Rents
- Fuel/Light
- Household Goods
- Health Expenditure
- Transport
- Education Expenditure
- Entertainment
- Drinks
- Other Services

X-axis: Non Food Commodity
Y-axis: Expenditure
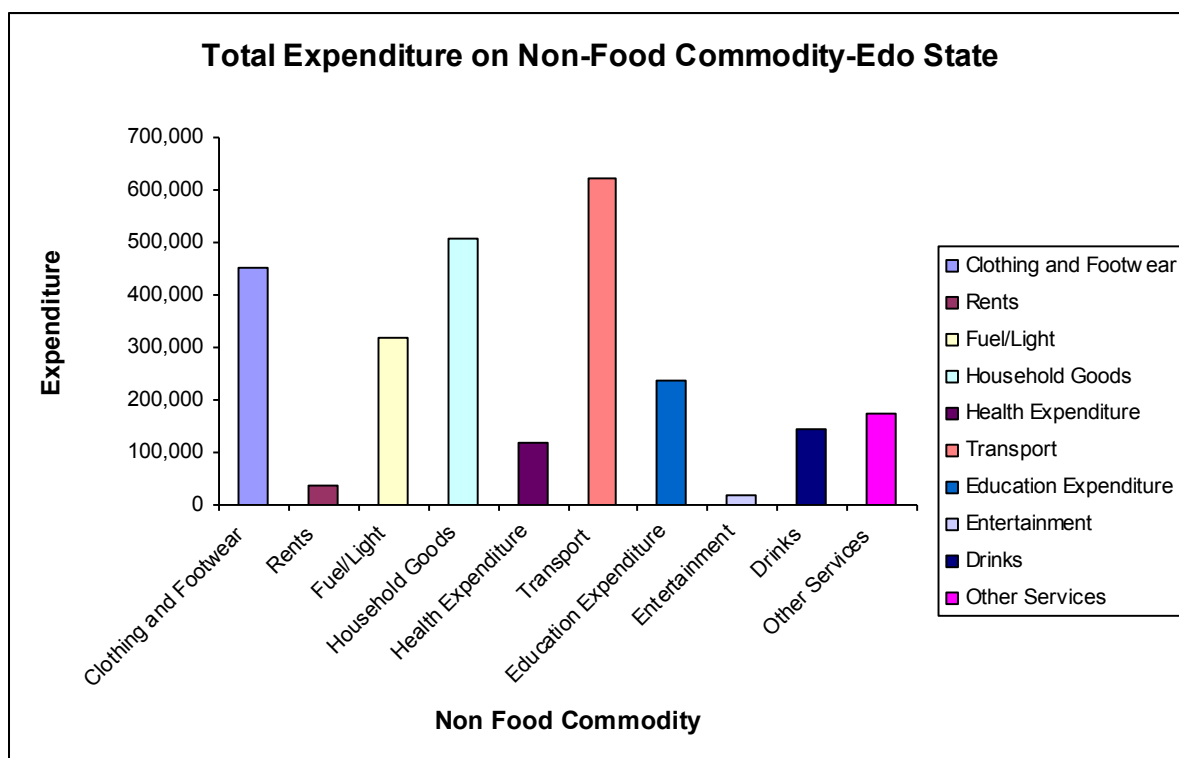
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN RIVERS STATE

Table 4.5 presents the expenditure pattern on food and non-food commodities in Rivers State. The table shows that in terms of food commodities, cooking oil, starchy food and vegetables were the more popular food commodities in the state. The table also shows that the unpopular food commodities are processed food and food supplement. However, in terms of expenditure, the table shows that cooking oil occupied about 22 percent of household income. This is followed closely by expenditure on starchy food (13 percent), while flour is the item that scored third, consuming about 11 percent of household income. Expenditure on processed food and food supplement were insignificant.

In terms of non-food expenditure, the table shows that household goods, fuel/light and transport consumed about 8 percent, 7 percent and 6 percent respectively. Foot wears/clothing occupied about 4 percent of the household income.

In conclusion, therefore, the analysis shows that food constitute major household budget. This has implication on the proposed food policy programme of the government. The government should be able to note the difference in consumption

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and expenditure behaviour of different states and proposed a formidable policy that will enhance food security of the households in Nigeria.

Fig. 4.5a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN RIVERS STATE (NAIRA).
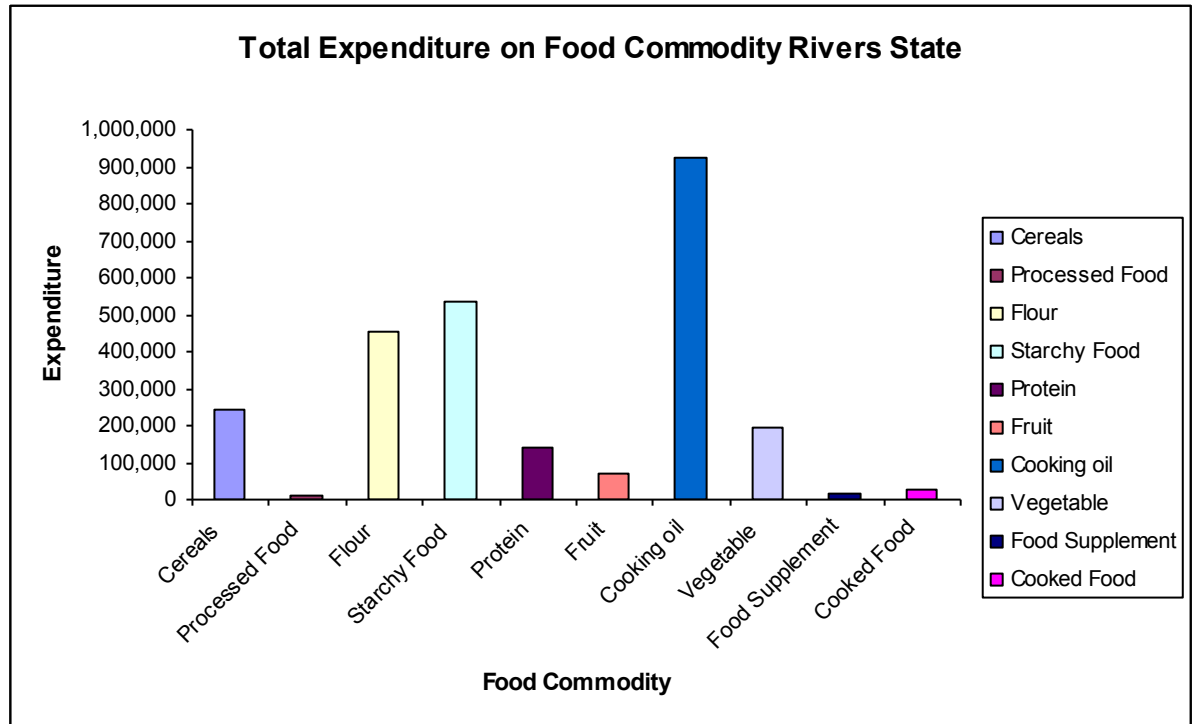
Fig. 4.5b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN RIVERS STATE (NAIRA).
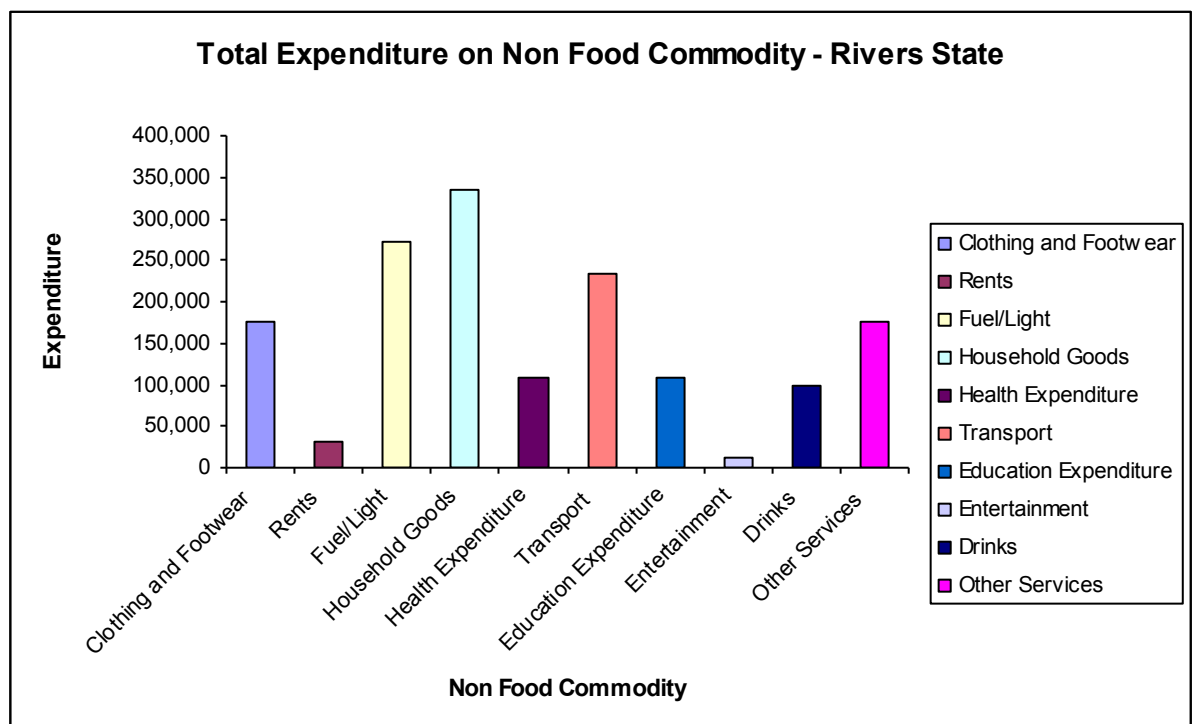
CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLDS IN NORTH CENTRAL ZONE

EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ABUJA

Table 5.0 shows the consumption pattern of food and non-food in Abuja. The table shows that starchy food, cooking oil and vegetables are mostly consumed commodity in the area. However, 14.5 percent of household income is spent on cereals, 10.8 percent on cooking oil and 10.2 percent on flour. Food supplement and cooked food which are less than 1 percent of household income are insignificant to household expenditure pattern.

In terms of non-food commodities, the result shows that household goods and clothing and foot wear are mostly consumed non-food items in Abuja. The pattern of consumption is slightly different from expenditure. For instance, clothing and foot wear, which is the second, mostly consumed goods is the major commodity where households expend their income in Abuja while transport, where the less number of household has household budget of approximately 8 percent. This is closely followed by fuel /light (7 percent), which is also less popular commodity as far as people in Abuja is concerned.

Fig. 5.0a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ABUJA STATE (NAIRA).
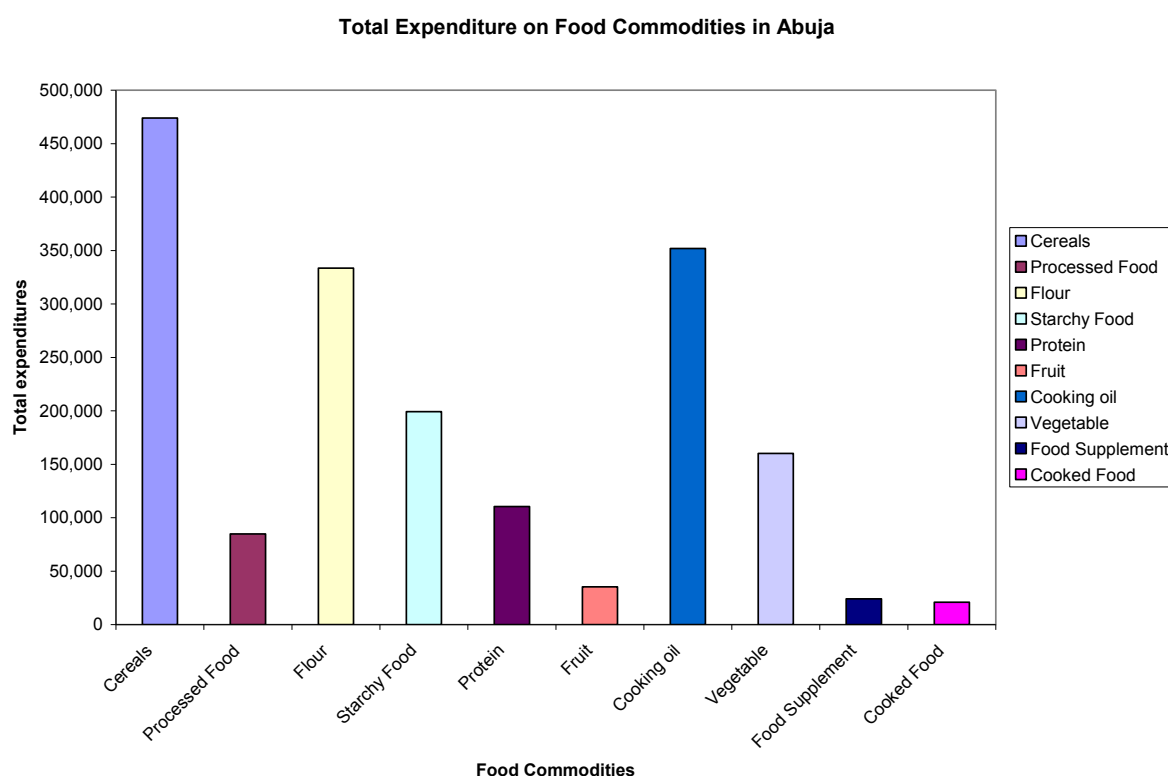
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Abuja

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Fig. 5.0b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ABUJA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Abuja
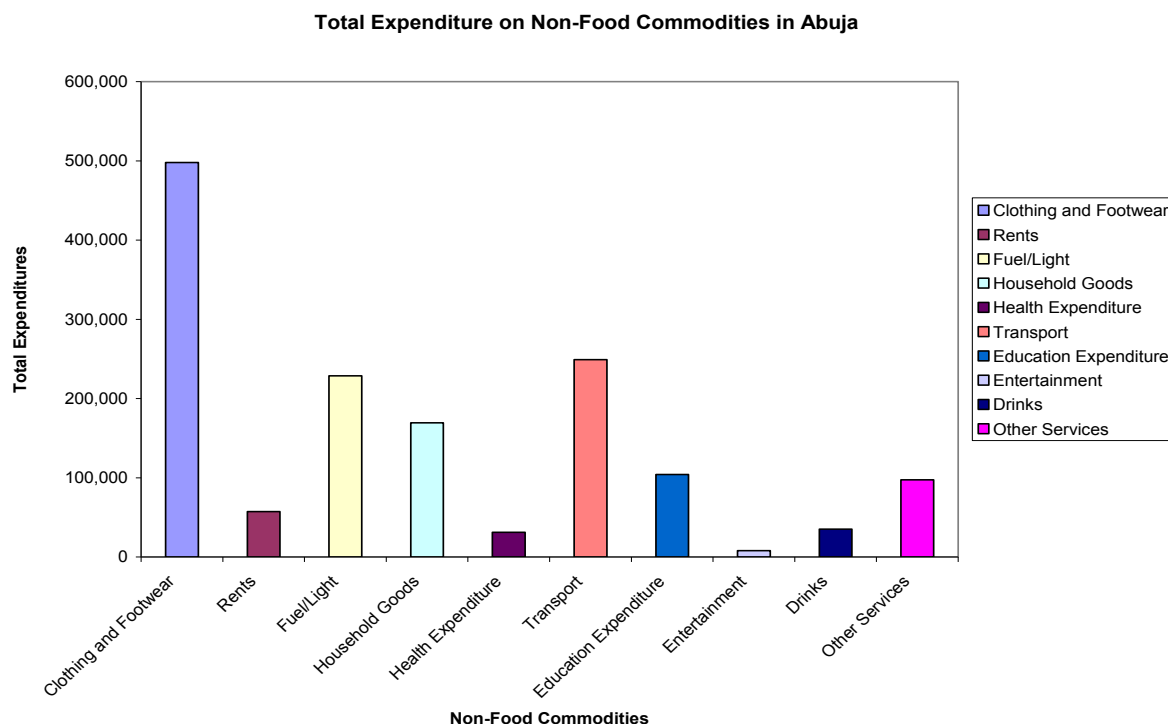
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BENUE

Table 5.1 shows that consumption pattern of people of the state differs in different types of food commodities. For instance, the most popular food commodities consumed by the people in the state are starchy food, cooking oil, vegetable and flour in that order. However, there is difference between the popularity of food and household expenditure allocation. The table shows that the highest budgeted food commodities in the state are flour(14.1 percent), cooking oil (13.1 percent), and cereals (7.7 percent) in that order. This indicates that consumption is strongly correlated with prices of the commodity especially in developing countries. It is worthy of note that starchy food which is the most popular food consumed by the people in Benue State, has less than 5 percent share of household income budget. Three things may be important in this analysis. First, it is probably as a result of poverty that constrained them to cheaper food. Secondly, it may be as a result of culture, which defines the importance attached to starchy food. Thirdly and more importantly, people from the state are engaged in energy sapping activities, which makes them require an immediate energy replacement. The food commodities that

are very unpopular in the area are food supplement and cooked food. These food commodities also attract least share of household budget.

In terms of non-food commodities as presented in the table, shows that mostly consumed food items in the area are clothing and footwear 17.4 percent and household general goods 8.9 percent. The pattern of household budget correlated with the mostly consumed non-food commodities. Surprisingly transport (0.5 percent) and entertainment (0.2 percent) received the least share of household income.

Fig. 5.1a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BENUE STATE (NAIRA).
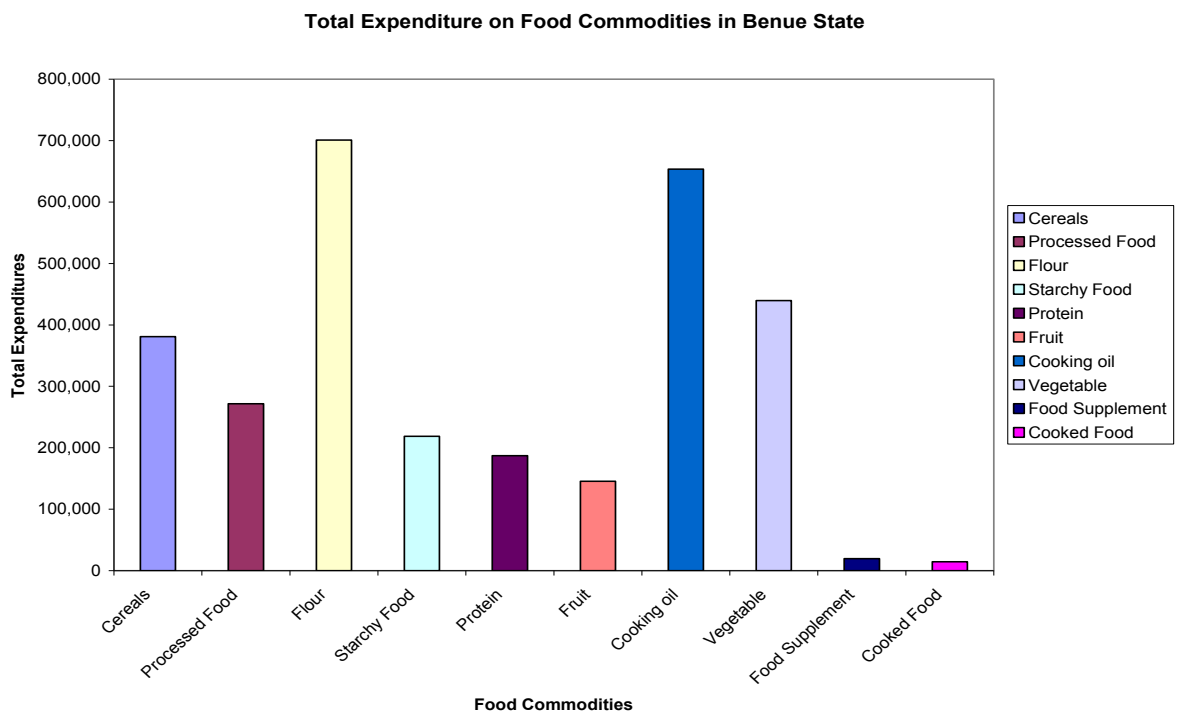
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Benue State

Fig. 5.1b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BENUE STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Benue State
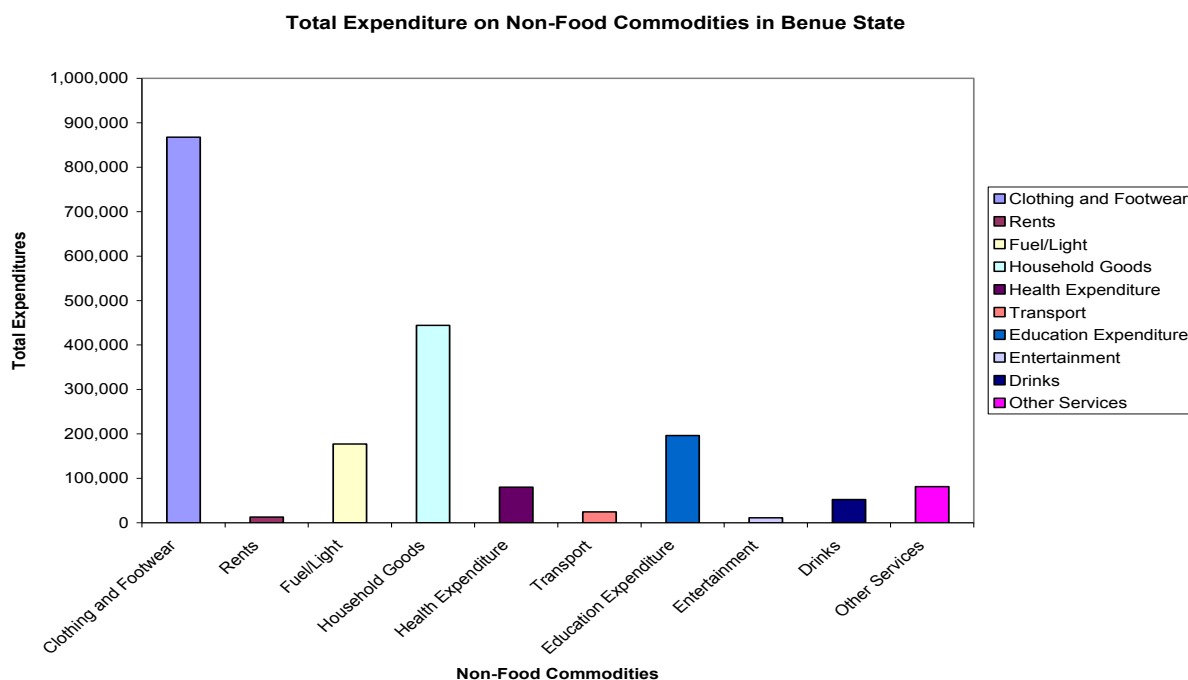
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KOGI STATE

Table 5.2 presents the consumption pattern of people from Kogi State. The table shows that flour and processed food are the major commodities household consume. The table is also able to establish that expenditure pattern of these commodities followed the same pattern of major food consumed in the area. Specifically, 23 percent of household income is spent on processed food while 20 percent of household income is spent on flour. Expenditure on starchy food and protein equally are significant as they represent 16 percent and 15 percent of household expenditure respectively. The implication of this is that availability and prices of these food commodities must be checked. Cooked food and fruits are least consumed food commodity in the area as they account less than 1percent of household expenditure.

In terms of non-food commodities, the table shows that foot wear (3 percent) and household goods (2 percent) represent the area of relatively spending by the household. This suggests that clothing and foot wears and household good are the basic commodities required by household for survival.

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Fig. 5.2a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KOGI STATE (NAIRA).
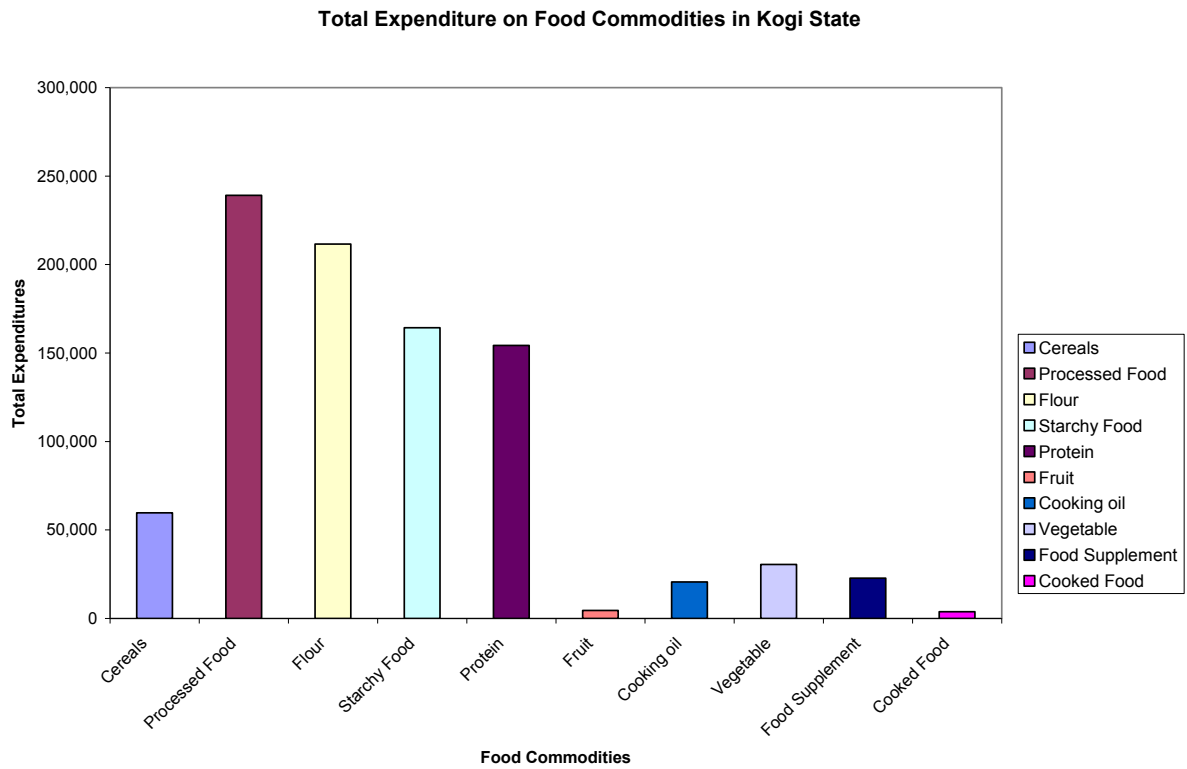
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Kogi State

Fig. 5.2b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KOGI STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Kogi State

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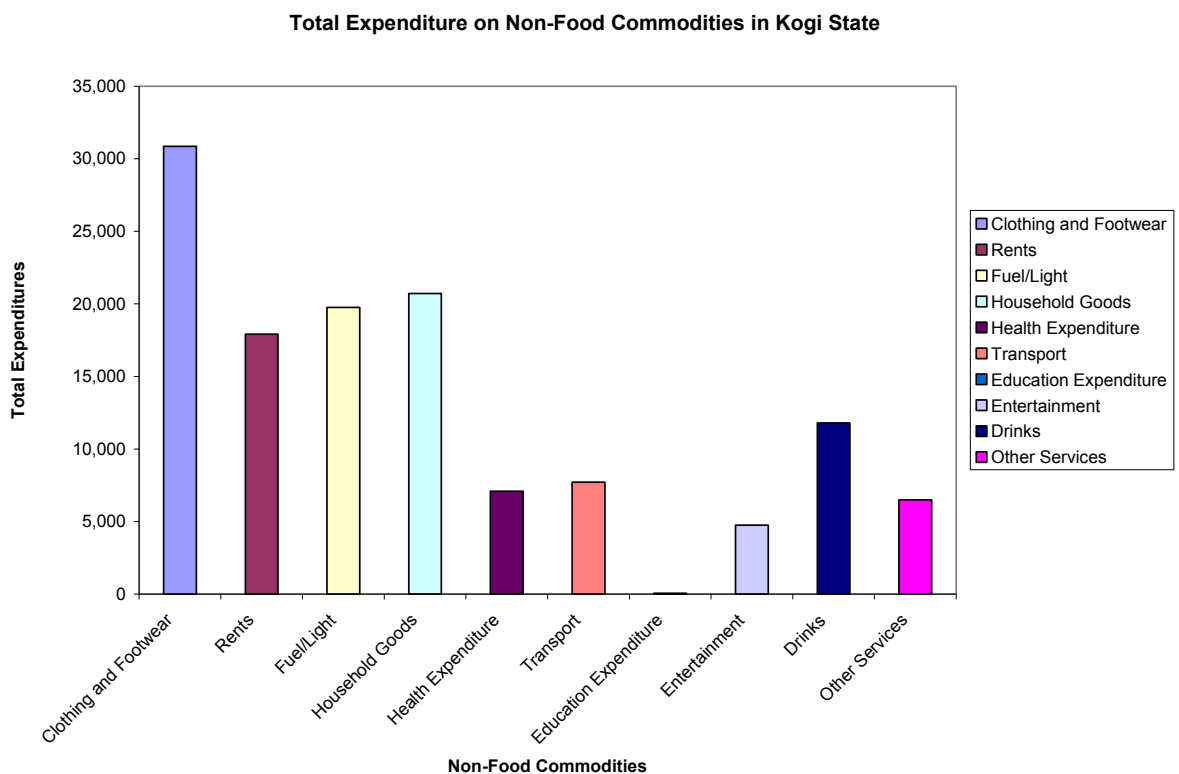
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KWARA STATE

In Kwara State, the major food commodities consumed by the people are flour (27 percent), processed food (22 percent) and starchy food (19 percent). This is represented in Table 5.3. These are mainly carbohydrate based food for energy. This supported in literature that food in developing countries are carbohydrate based for energy because of the nature of the work they participate, which is farming.

In terms of non-food commodities, the table shows that though the major items consumed by the respondents are clothing/footwear and rent, the household expenditure is more on rent and fuel/light.

Fig. 5.3a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KWARA STATE (NAIRA).
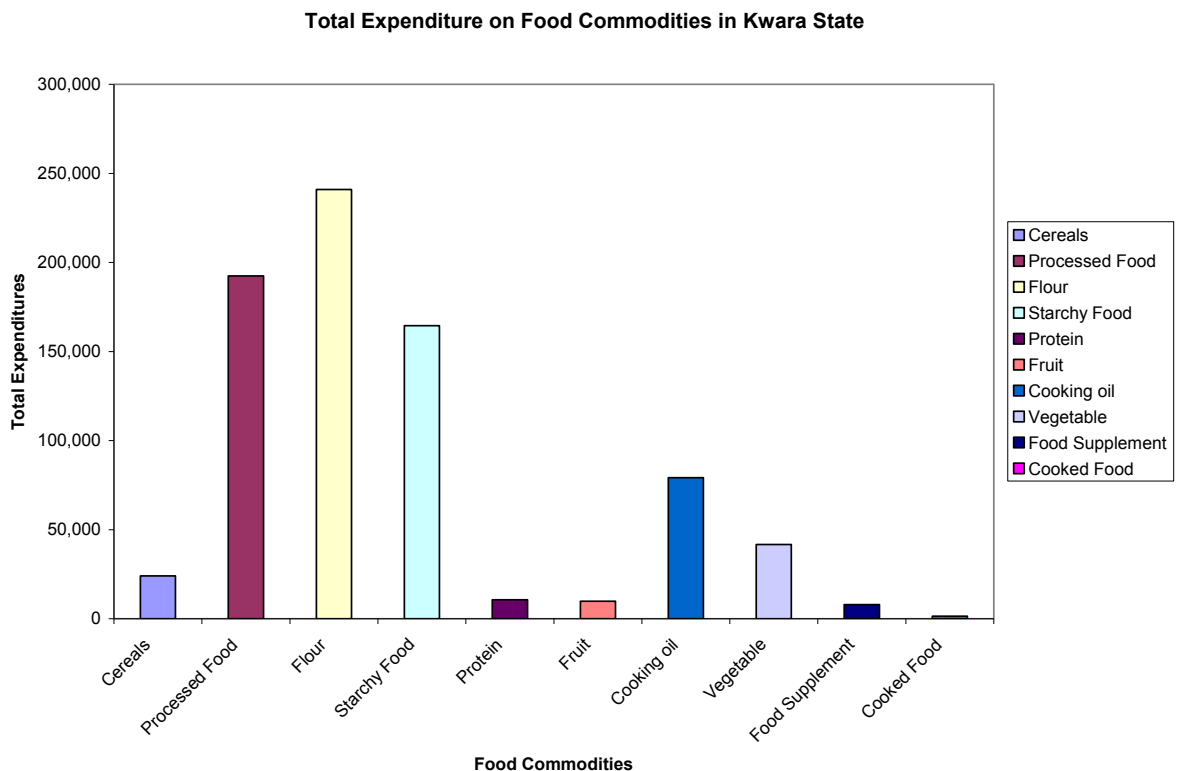
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Kwara State

Fig. 5.3b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KWARA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Kwara State
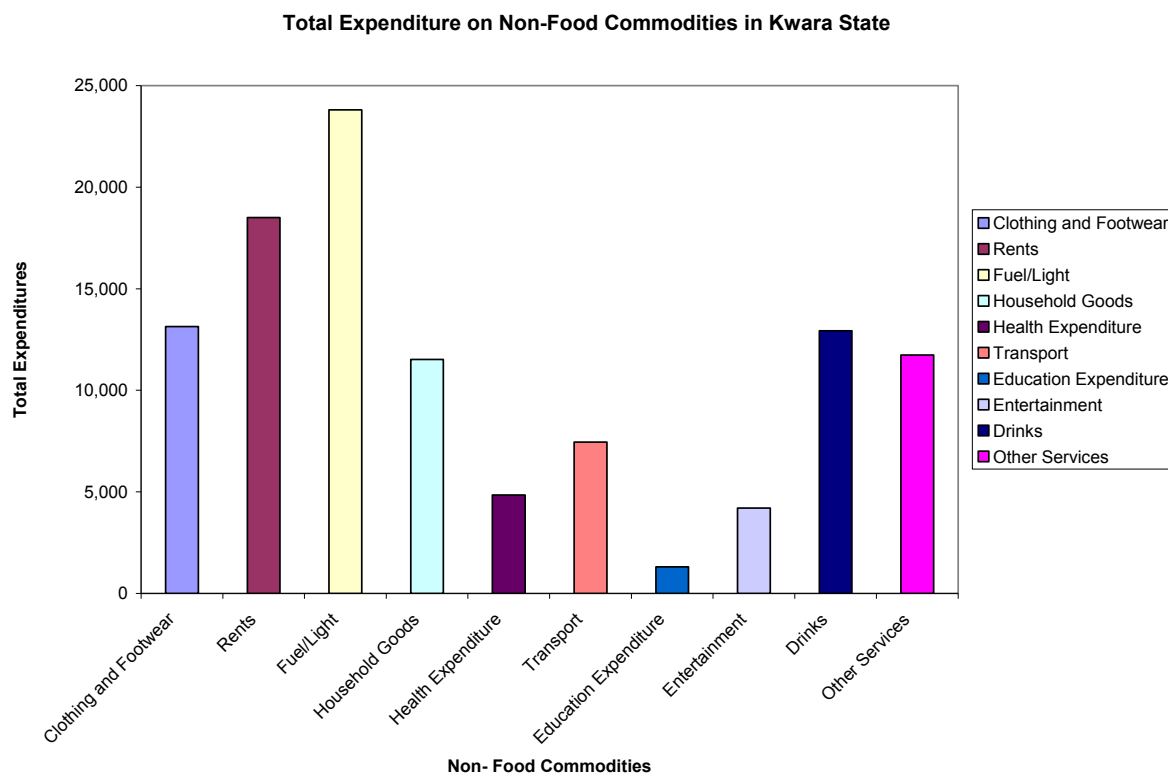
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN NASARAWA STATE

The consumption pattern of people in Nasarawa State is presented in Table 5.4. The table shows that popular food consumed by the people are vegetable, cooking oil, starchy food and cereals. The table also shows that the major share of household income goes to cereals, flour and cooking oils in that order. This indicates that the cost of cereals is relatively higher than other food commodities. The fact that household expenditure on starchy food followed immediately shows that their food product is based on carbohydrate. However, for the fact that the major foods consumed and where the major household budget goes are carbohydrate, it is important to understand the implication of changes in the cost of these products.

In terms of non-food, the result shows that household goods and clothing and footwears are the major commodities that are preferred by the households. Specifically, 19 percent of household income goes to household goods while 13 percent of household incomes are spent on clothing and footwear. It is important to note that the percentage shares of household expenditure are differently distributed

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to food and non-food. Specifically, it is important to note that household spent more of their income on non-food commodities than food commodities.

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Fig. 5.4a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN NASARAWA STATE (NAIRA).
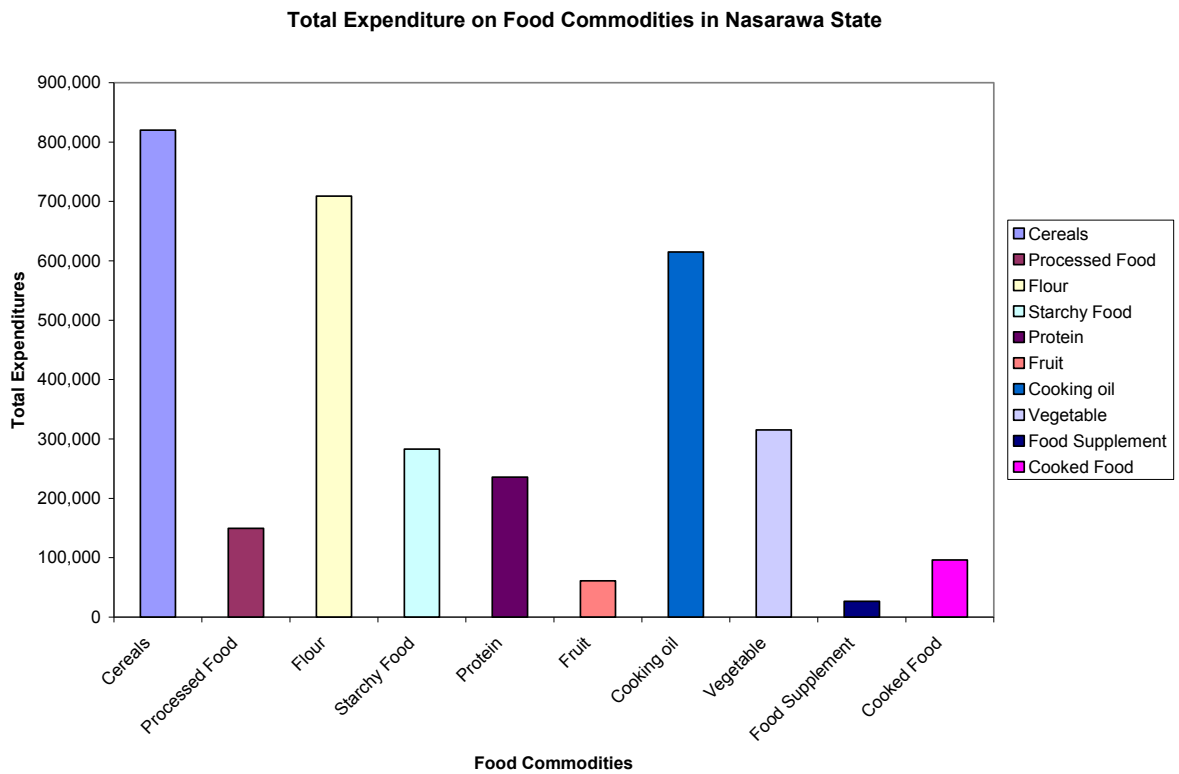
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Nasarawa State

Fig. 5.4b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN NASARAWA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Nasarawa State
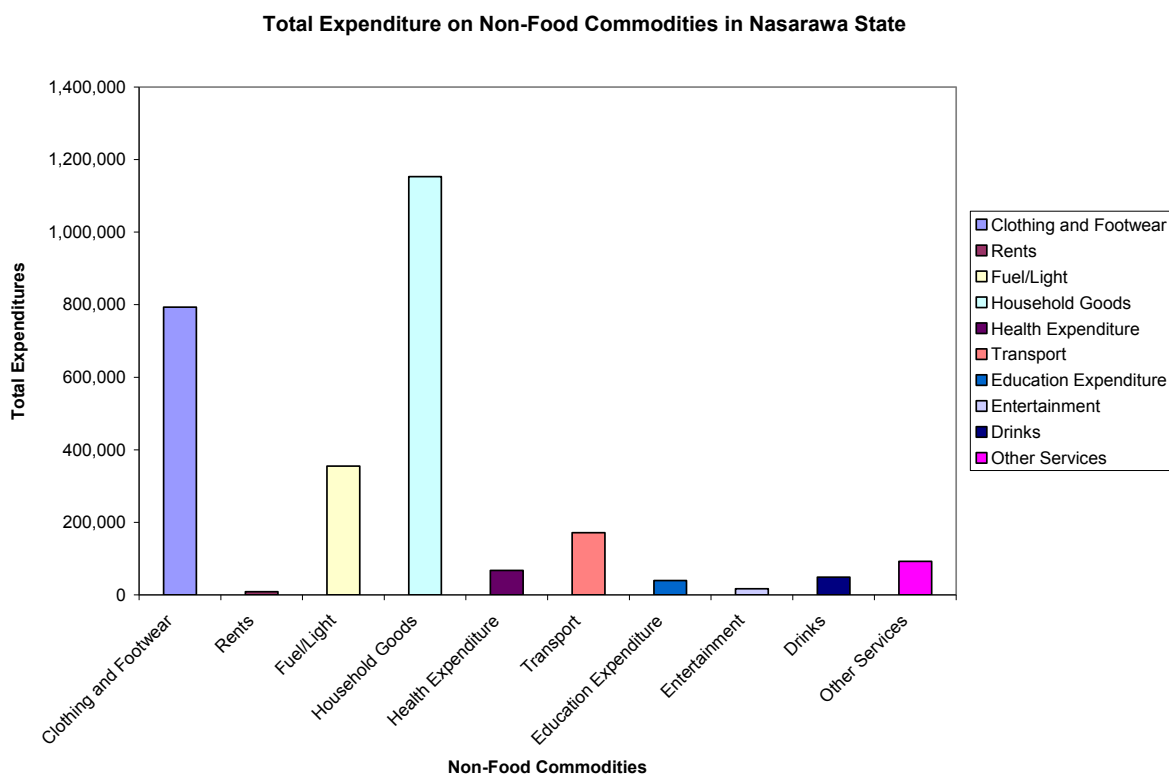
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN NIGER STATE

Table 5.5 presents the food expenditure pattern of people in Niger State. The table revealed that starchy food, cooking oil, processed food and vegetable are the more popular food commodities consumed in the area. In terms of household expenditure pattern on these commodities, the table is able to establish that major household expenditure is on cereals (21 percent) and cooking oil (13 percent). This shows the importance attached to carbohydrate food based products.

However, in terms of non-food commodities, the table shows that household budget on transport is relatively high. The table shows that as high as 12 percent of household income is spent on transport while 9 percent and 6 percent of household income is spent on fuel/light and general goods respectively.

Fig. 5.5a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN NIGER STATE (NAIRA).
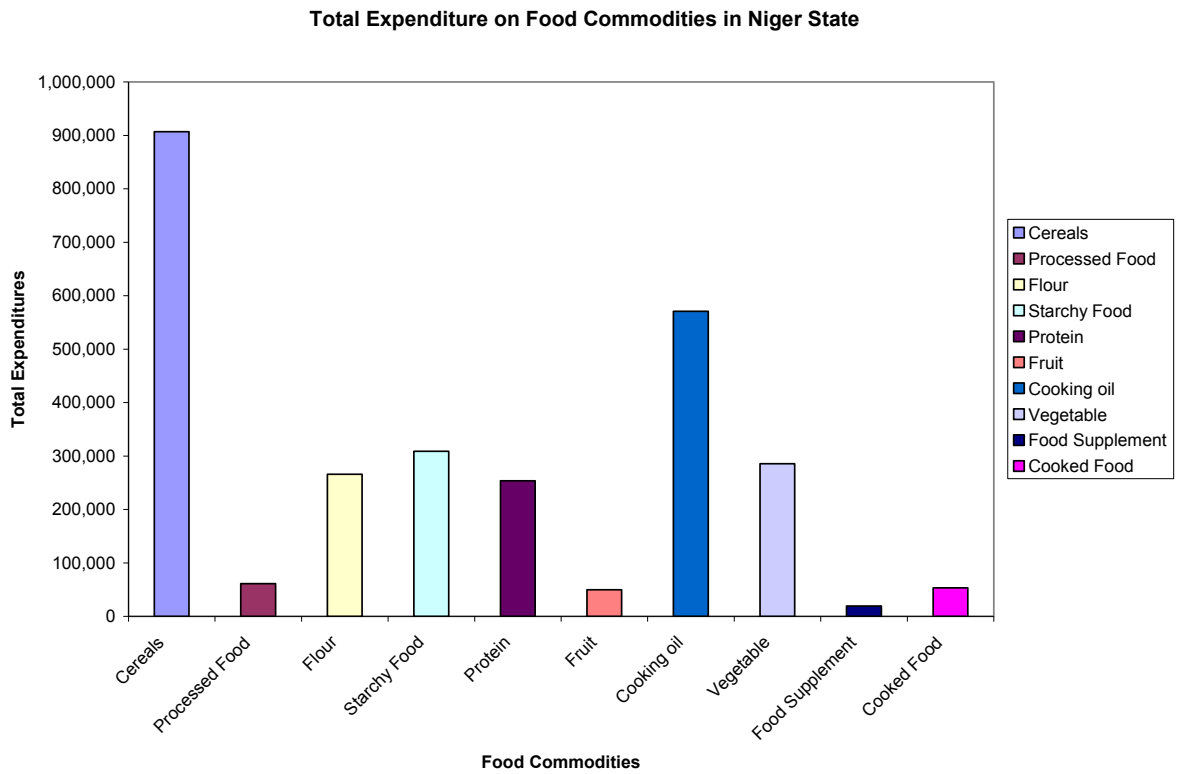
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Niger State

Fig. 5.5b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN NIGER STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Niger State
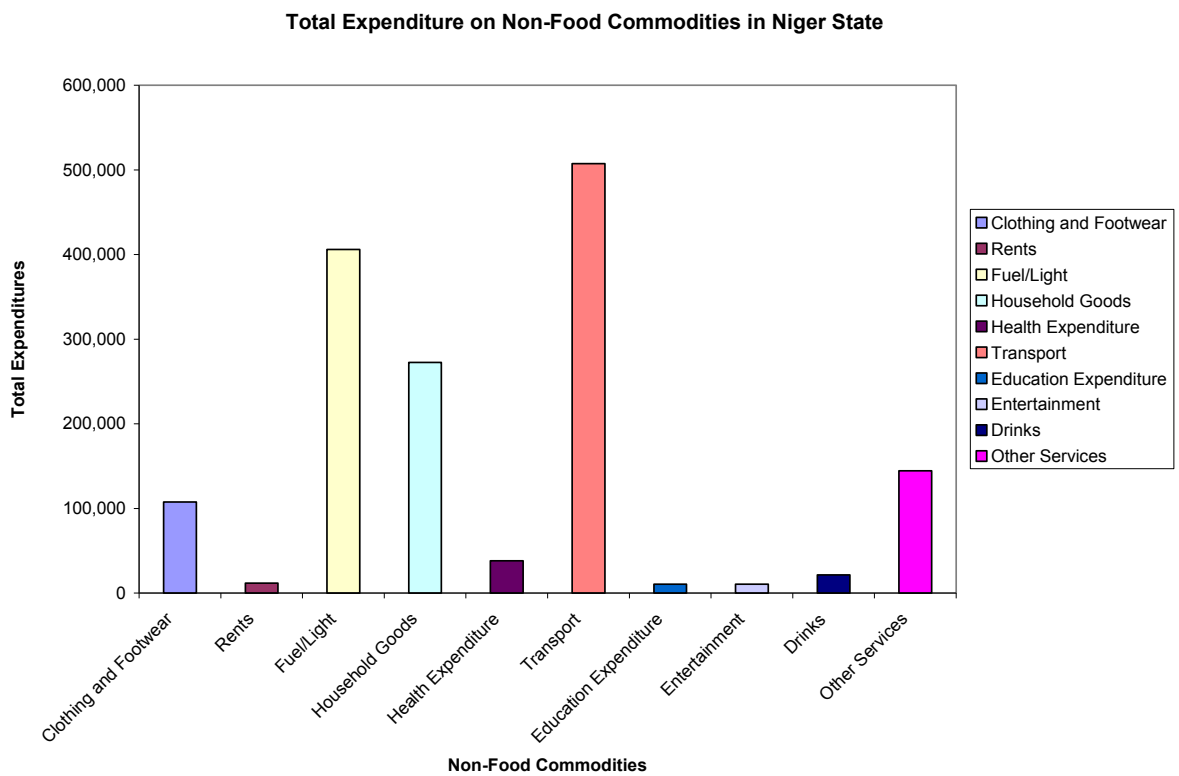
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN PLATEAU STATE

In Plateau State, consumption pattern of food commodity shows that the more popular food consumed by the people of that state are vegetable, starchy food, cooking oil and processed food. However, the expenditure pattern of household income differs from the popular food commodities. For instance, household spent 9 percent of their income on vegetable, which is the most popular food commodity in the area. Yet 20 percent and 14 percent of household income is spent on cereals and cooking oil respectively. The implication of this is that cost of cereals and cooking oil must be reasonably monitored in this area to ensure food security.

In terms of non-food commodities, clothing/ footwear (6.0 percent), fuel/light (7.3 percent) and household goods (8.0 percent) maintained their lead in share of household expenditure.

Fig. 5.6a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN PLATEAU STATE (NAIRA).
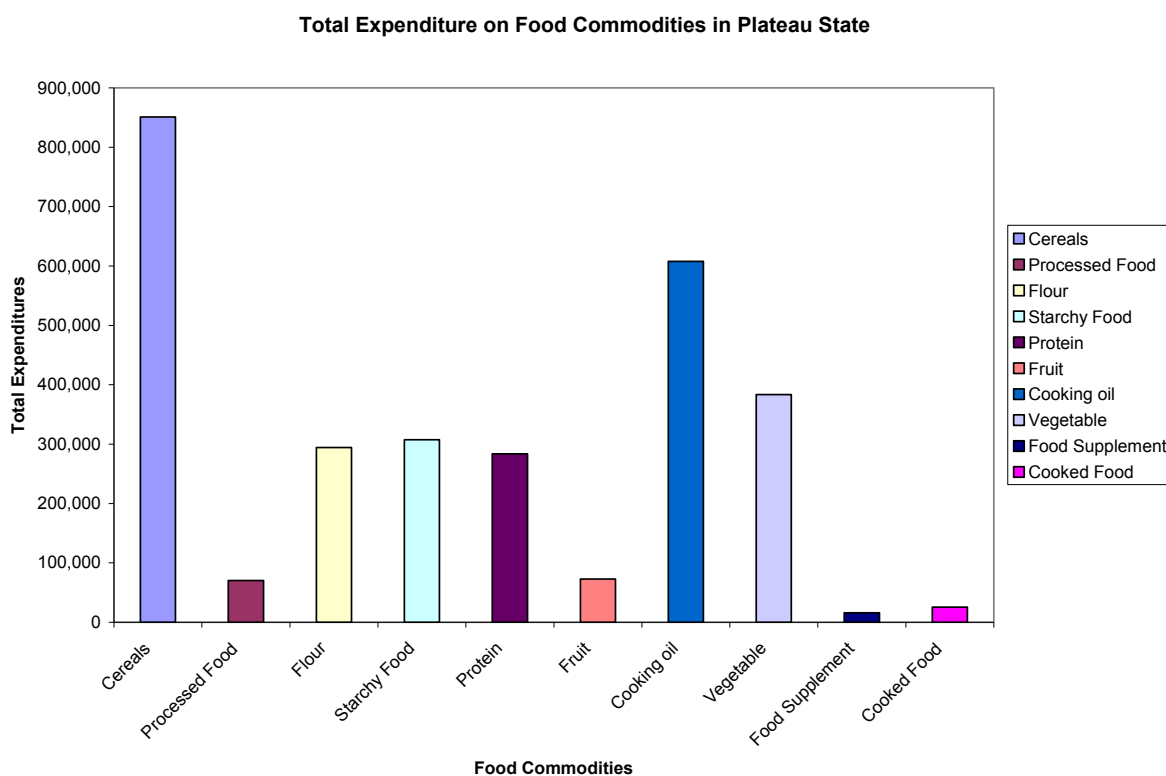
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Plateau State

Fig. 5.6b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN PLATEAU STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Plateau State
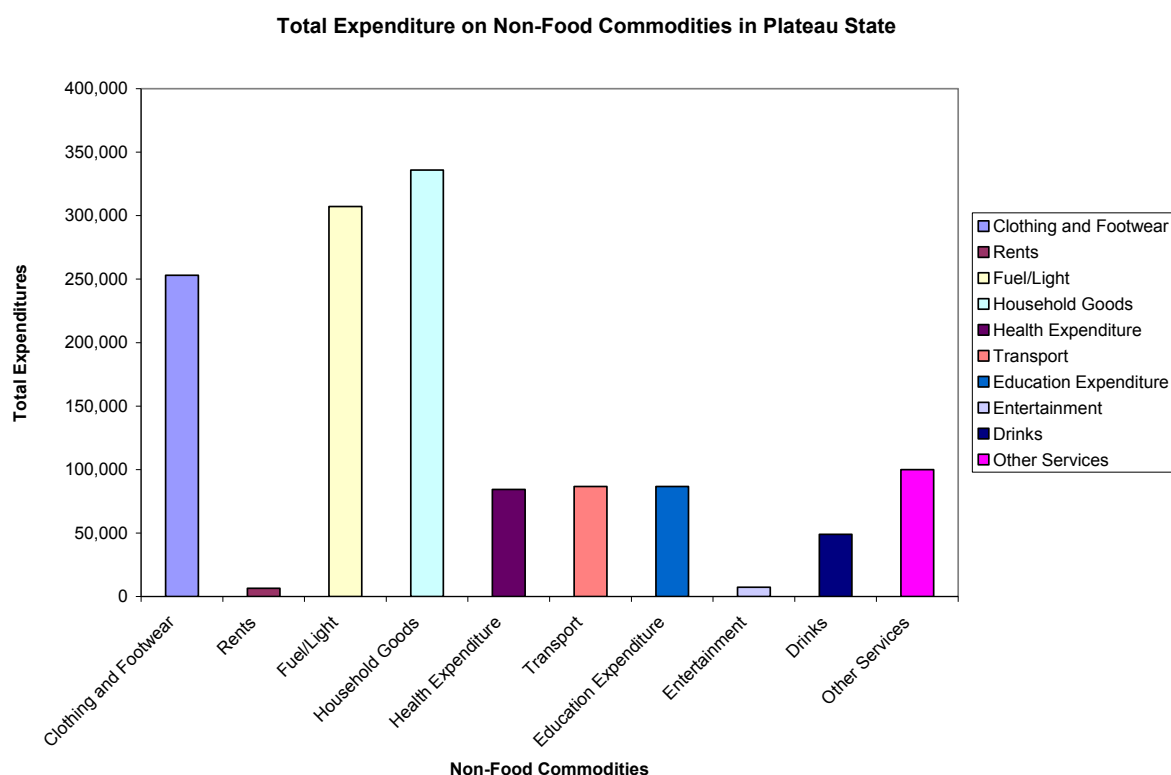
CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLDS IN NORTH EAST ZONE

EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ADAMAWA STATE

Household expenditure on food commodity can be classified into ten major food items such as cereals, flours, Starchy food, Processed food, Cooking Oil, Fruits, Protein, Vegetable, Cooked food and Food Supplement.

The consumption pattern in Adamawa State reflects their desire for lighter food. The food supplement recorded the highest percentage of 65.1 percent. Cereals came second with 19.7 percent.   Protein came next with a slight different of 16.1 percent.

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Another observation from the table also shows that flour recorded the lowest percentage of 0.3 percent. This reflected that the demand for flour is low.

There were substantial decreases in non-food commodity when compared with food commodity. The record shows that 9.1 percent was spent on clothing and footwear, followed by household goods with 8.2 percent. Entertainment recorded the lowest figures with 0.1 percent. It shows that expenditure on entertainment was not giving high priority. (Table 6.0).

Fig. 6.0a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ADAMAWA STATE (NAIRA).
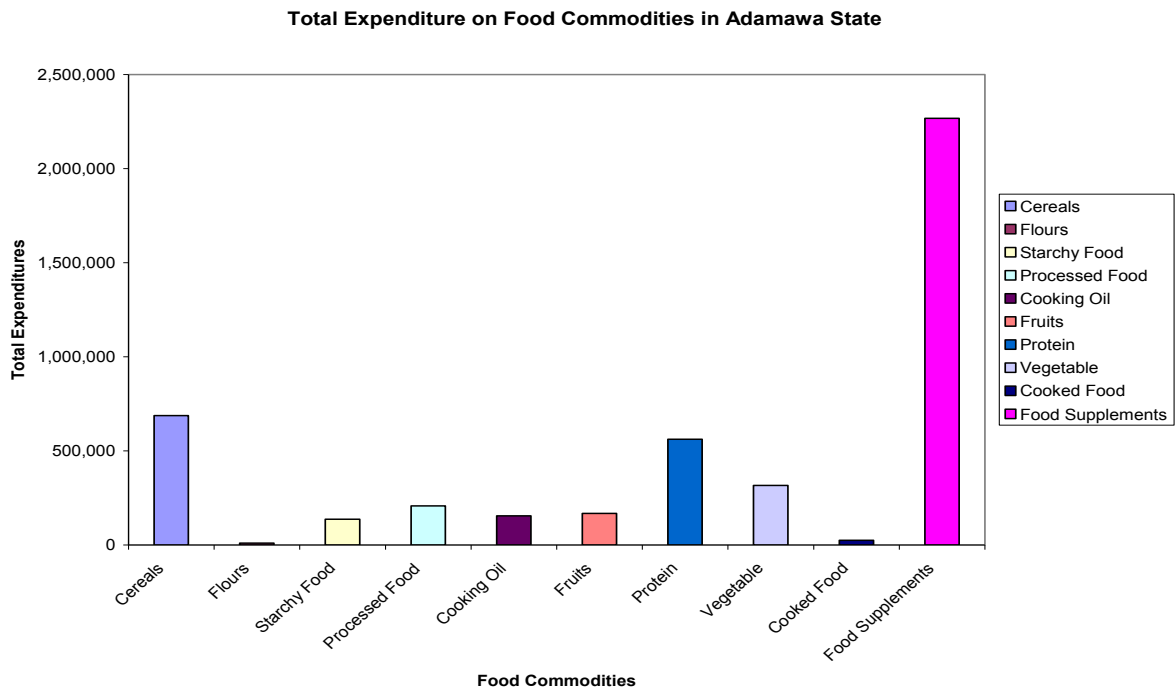
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Adamawa State

Fig. 6.0b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ADAMAWA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Adamawa State
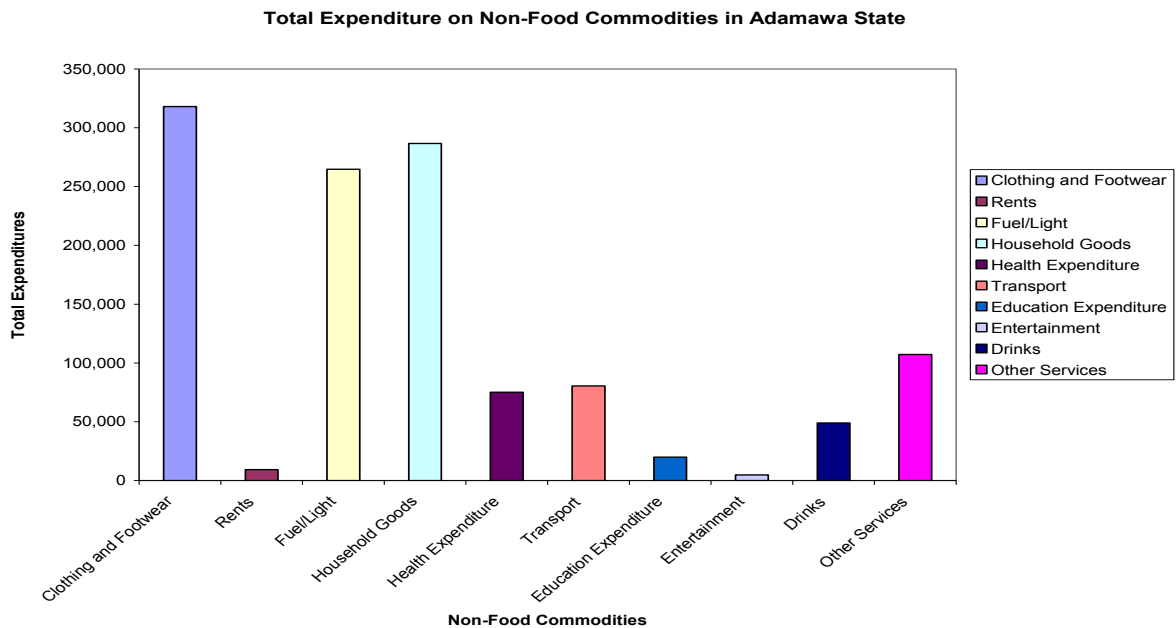
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BAUCHI STATE

The consumption pattern in Bauchi State reflected the desire for cereals as their most staple food. Cereals which comprise Rice, Maize, Millet and Guinea Corn recorded the highest of 17.3 percent. This was followed by cooked food which recorded 12.2 percent. The cooked food includes Rice, Amala, Fufu and Pounded Yam. Fruits also witness 9.8 percent which constitutes mangoes, pineapple juices and Fruit canned. The lowest of all is food supplement which recorded 0.7 percent.

Non-food commodity recorded substantial increase in household goods. The expenditure pattern on household goods shows 19.7 percent increase over others. It was followed by clothing and footwear with 6.7 percent. The least one was 0.6 percent from Health expenditure.

Fig. 6.1a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BAUCHI STATE (NAIRA).
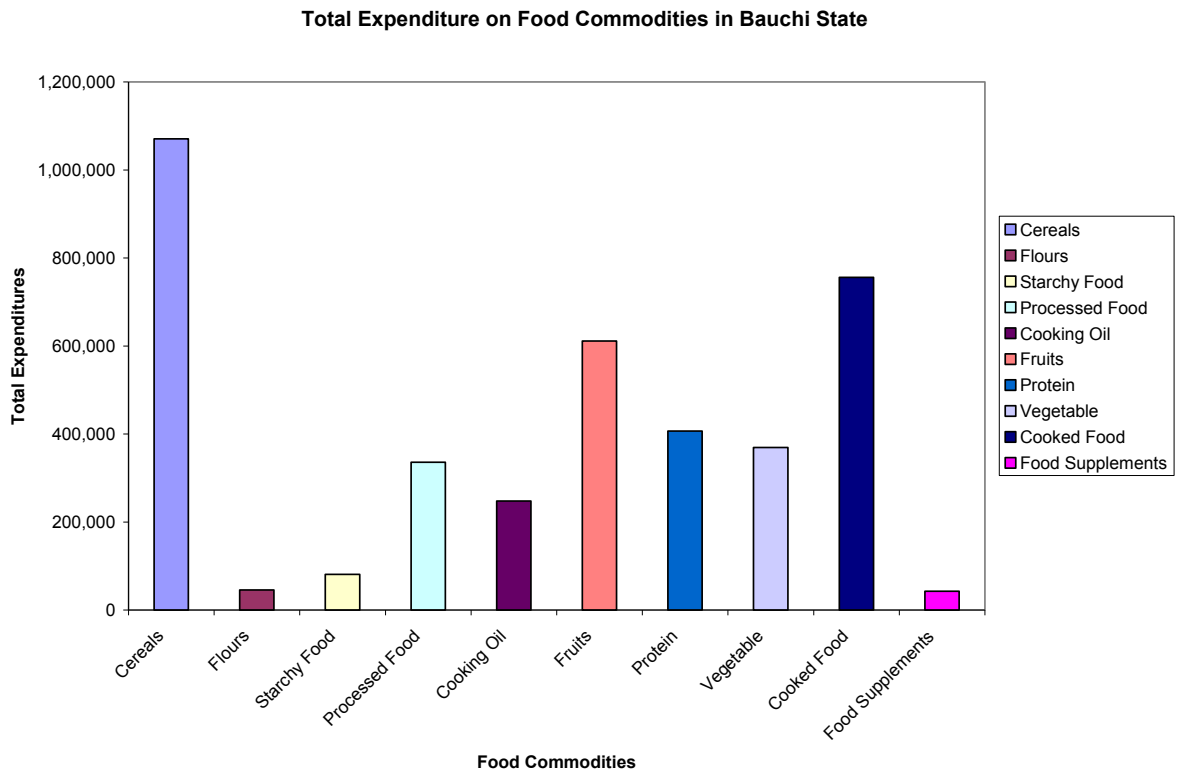
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Bauchi State

Fig. 6.1b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BAUCHI STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Bauchi State

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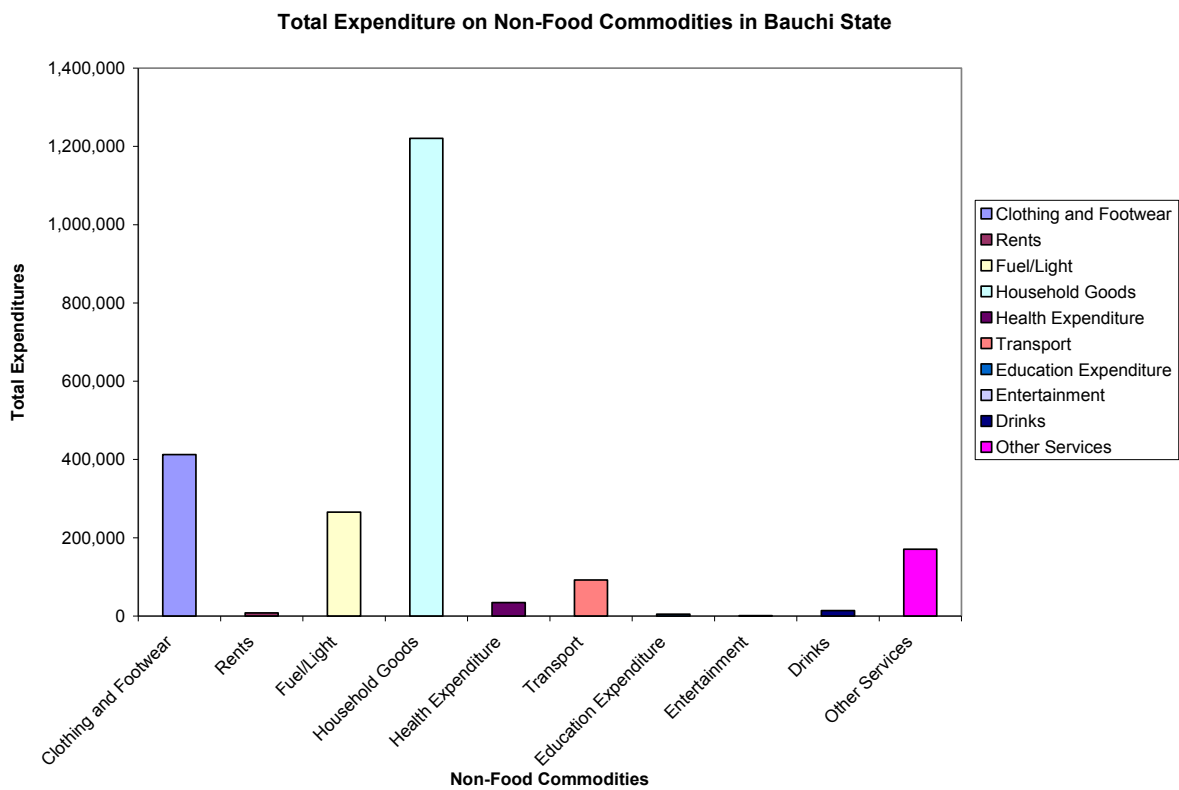
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BORNO STATE.

From table 6.2 generated, it was indicated that cereals recorded the highest percentage of 17.6 percent. It was followed by Protein (15.4 percent) which is another staple food for the people, and, the cooked food (0.6 percent) which was the least figure.

On Non-Food, Borno state spent a lot on clothing and footwear which recorded 11.8 percent. It was followed by fuel and light which recorded 9.2 percent. The least among them was entertainment which recorded 0.1 percent.

Fig. 6.2a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BORNO STATE (NAIRA).
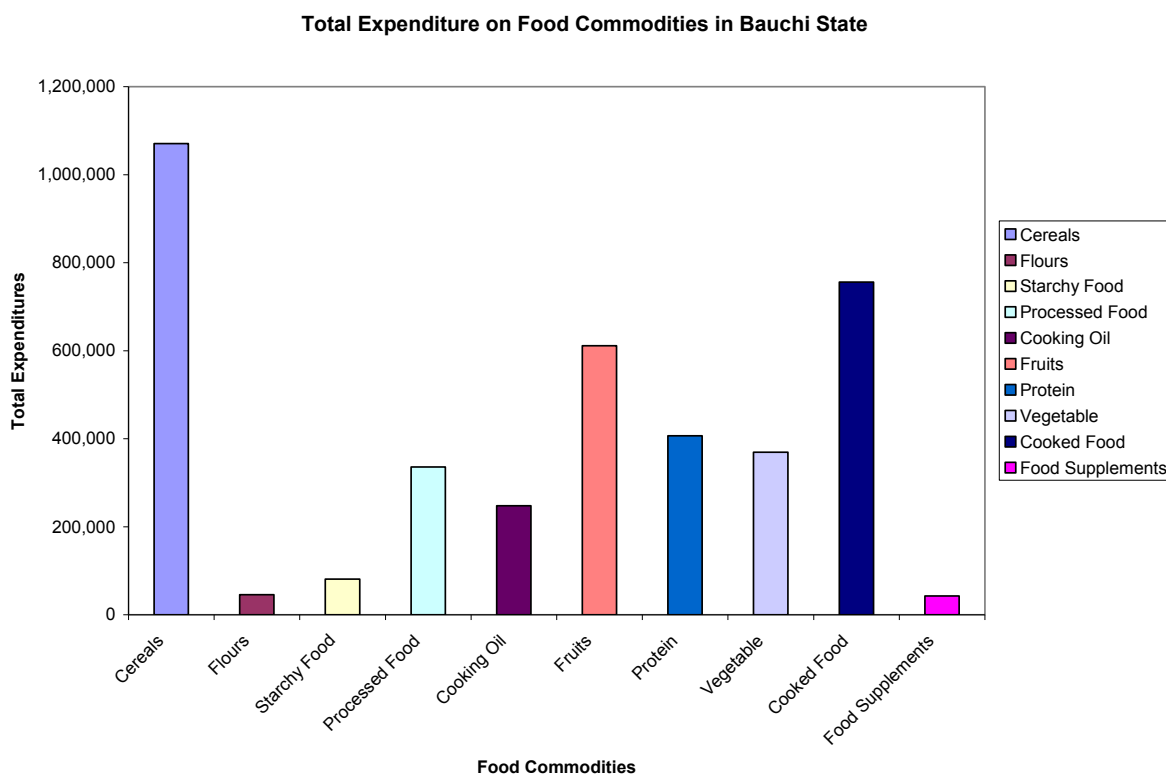
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Bauchi State

Fig. 6.2b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BORNO STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Bauchi State
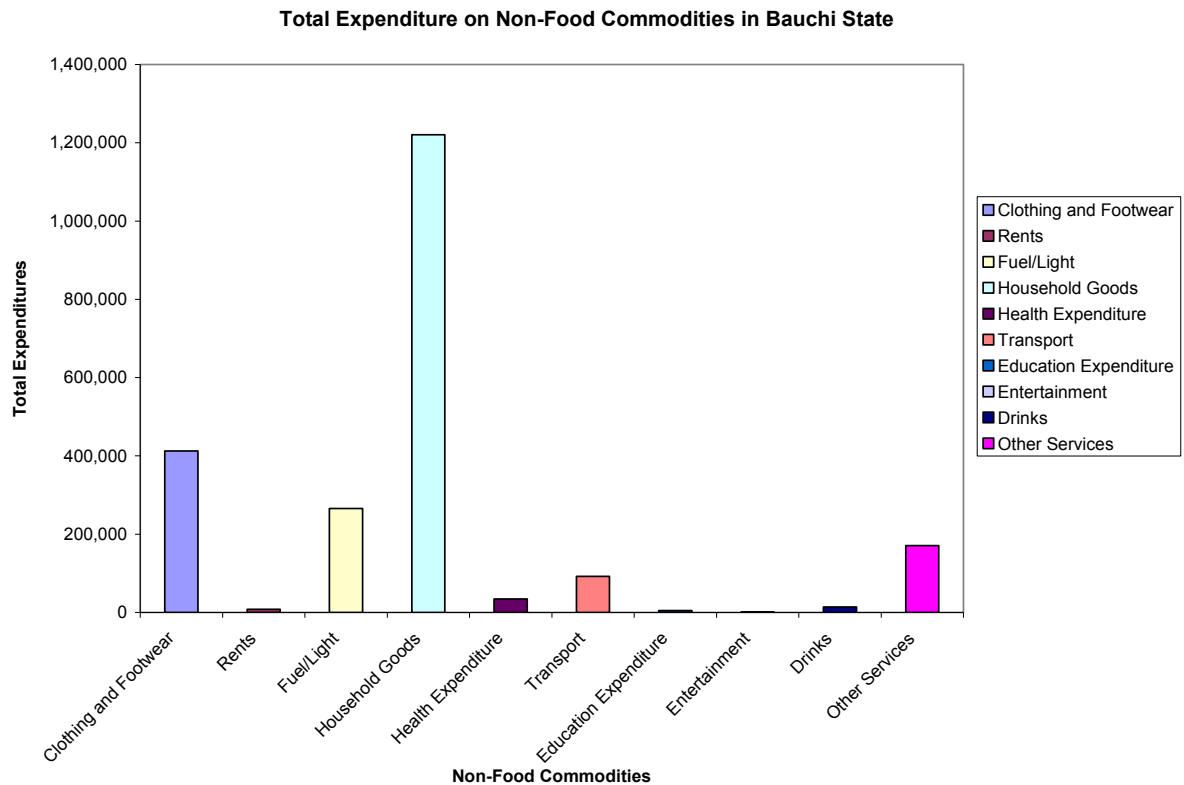
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN GOMBE STATE

The consumption pattern in Gombe State from table 6.3 shows that food items recorded 71.3 percent and non-food recorded 28.7 percent. This confirms that household expenditure goes to food items.

A closer look at the table reveals that cereals recorded the highest of 18.9 percent, followed by cooked food recorded by 14.7 percent, Protein 12.2 percent, vegetable 7.1 percent etc. This implies that the average households in Gombe State spend more on the cereals item such as Maize, Millet, Rice etc. and the least is the food supplement which recorded 0.9 percent.

For the non food items, household goods recorded the highest of 7.9 percent, followed by Fuel\Light recorded 6.7 percent, Clothing and footwear recorded 5.9 percent. The least were Entertainment 0.02 percent and Drinks 0.3 percent.

Fig. 6.3a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN GOMBE STATE (NAIRA).
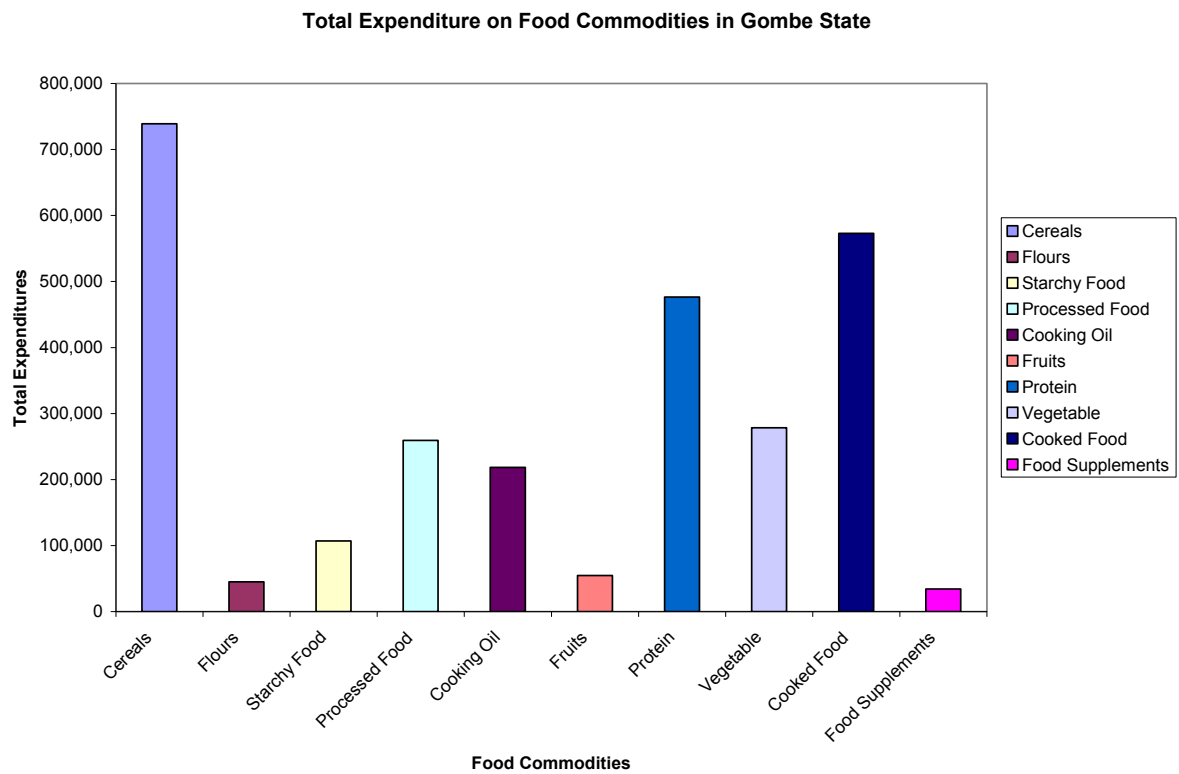
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Gombe State

Fig. 6.3b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN GOMBE STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Gombe State
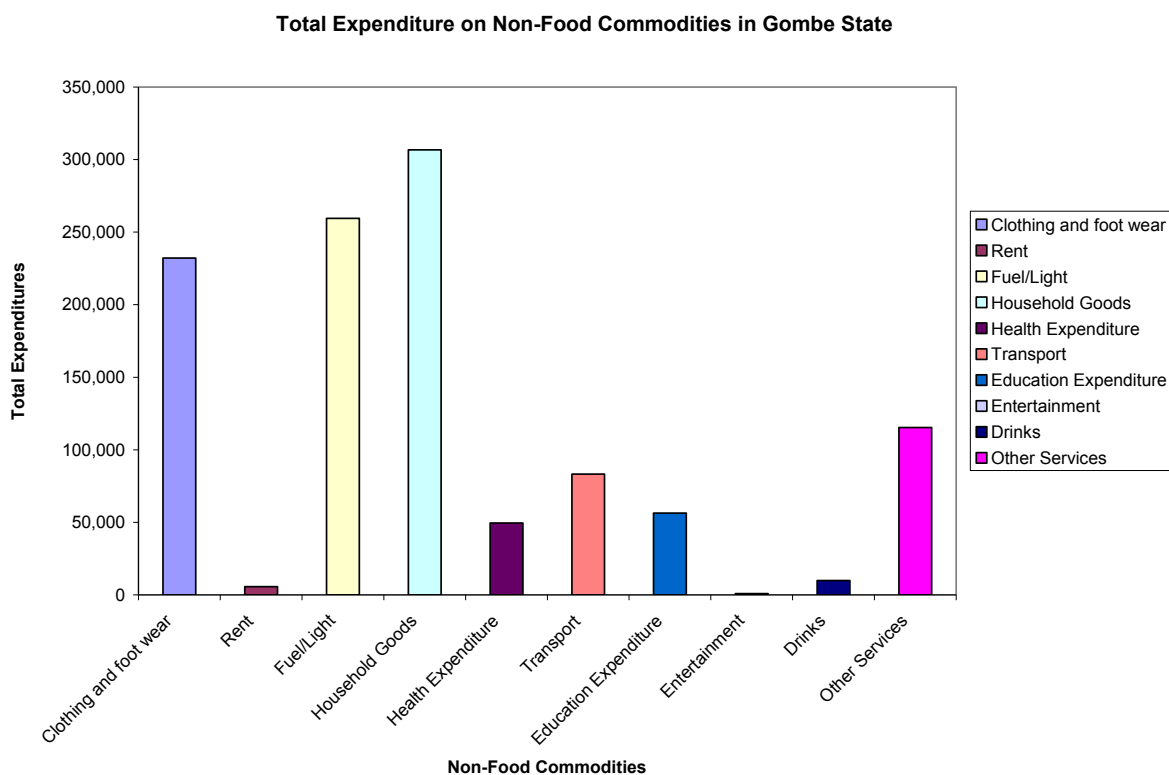
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN TARABA STATE

Table 6.4 shows percentage distribution pattern in Taraba State. Food commodity and non-food commodity are closely inter-related. One can recognize the steady contribution of protein which recorded the highest percentage of 15.7 percent followed by starchy food (11.9 percent) and cereals (10.9 percent). The least one is the food supplements which recorded 0.4 percent.

Non-Food commodities are close to each other in terms of percentage change. Health expenditure had the highest of 8.3 percent, followed by household goods with 7.8 percent, and fuel and light (6.2 percent). The least among the components is the entertainment with 0.1 percent.

Fig. 6.4a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN TARABA STATE (NAIRA).
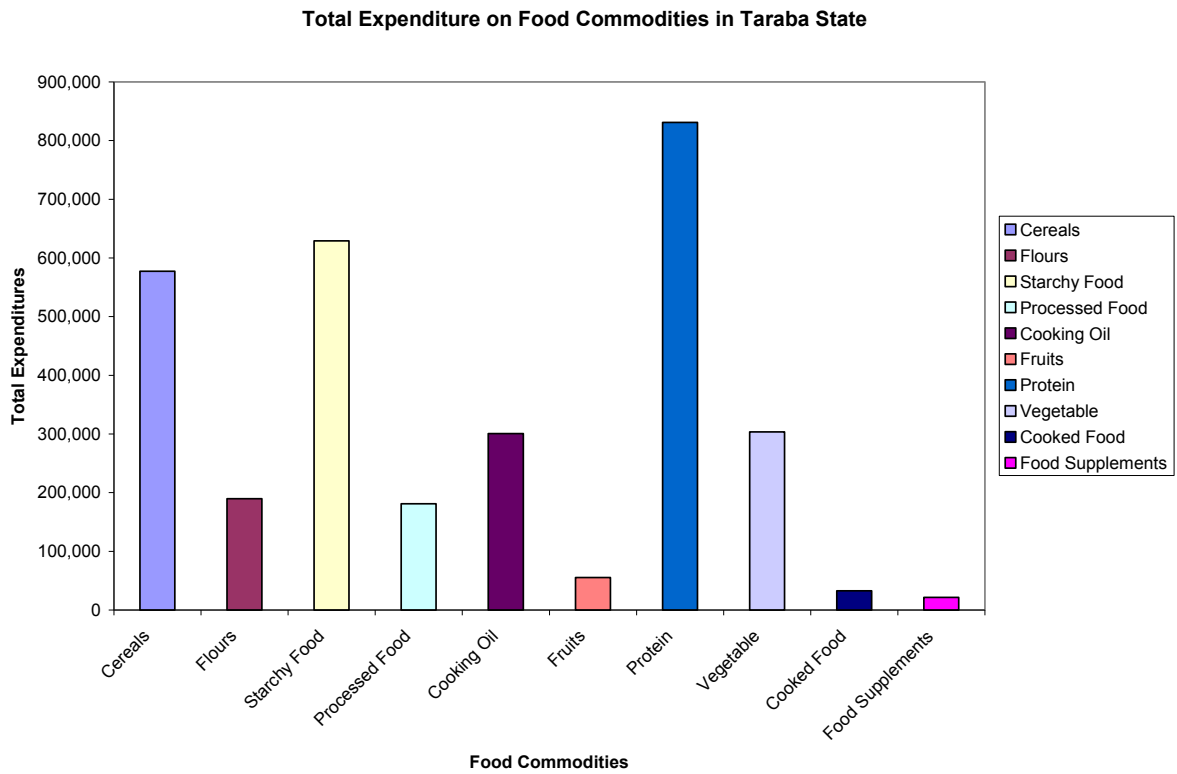
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Taraba State

Fig. 6.4b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN TARABA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Taraba State
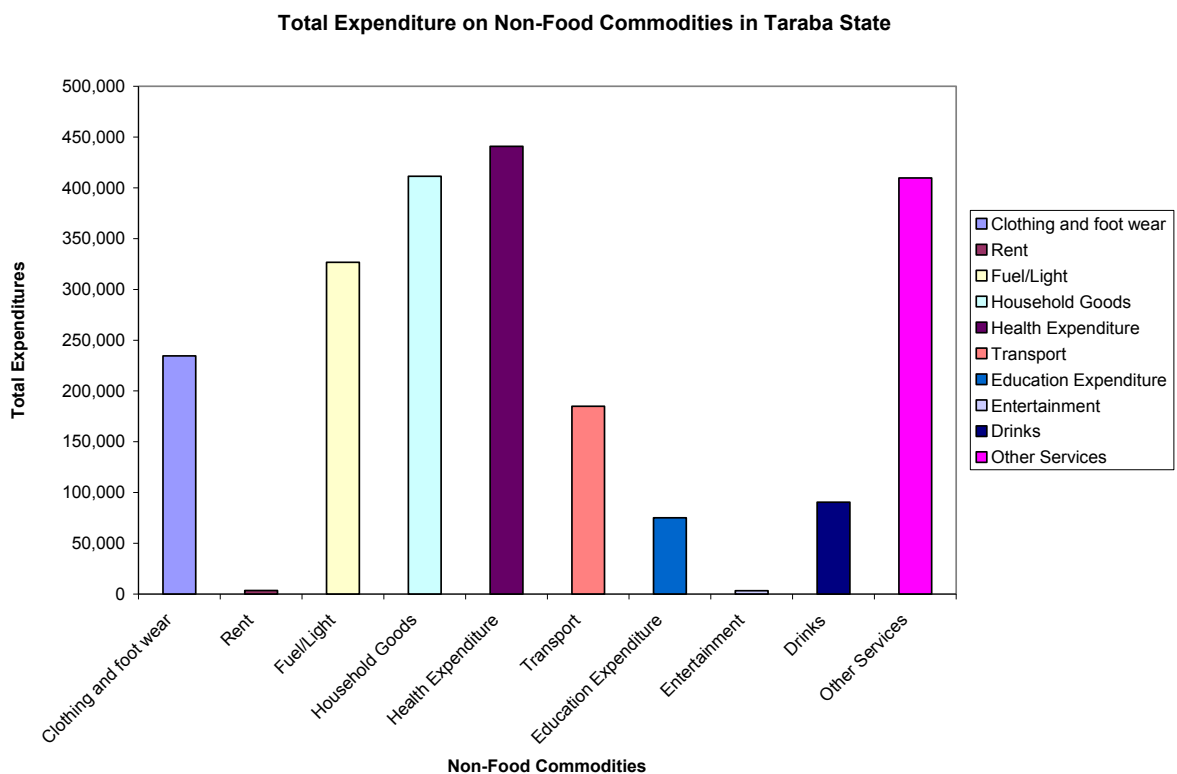
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN YOBE STATE

In Yobe State, Cereals are the most patronized food which recorded 24.3 percent of the distribution.   The next component is the protein food which recorded 15.7 percent. While the lowest figures came from the food supplement (1.1 percent).

Non-food commodity recorded substantial increase in clothing and footwear with the records of 8.1 percent.   And the least 0.1 percent recorded by drinks.

Fig. 6.5a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN YOBE STATE (NAIRA).
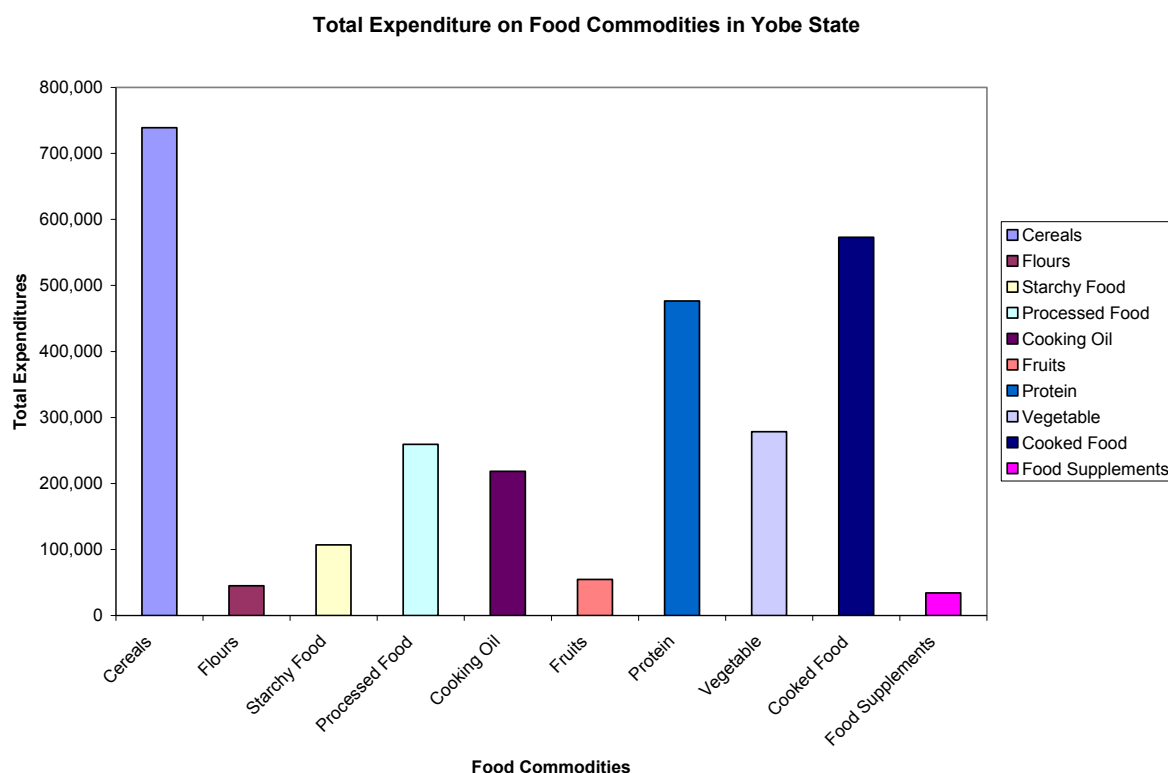
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Yobe State

Fig. 6.5b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN YOBE STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Yobe State
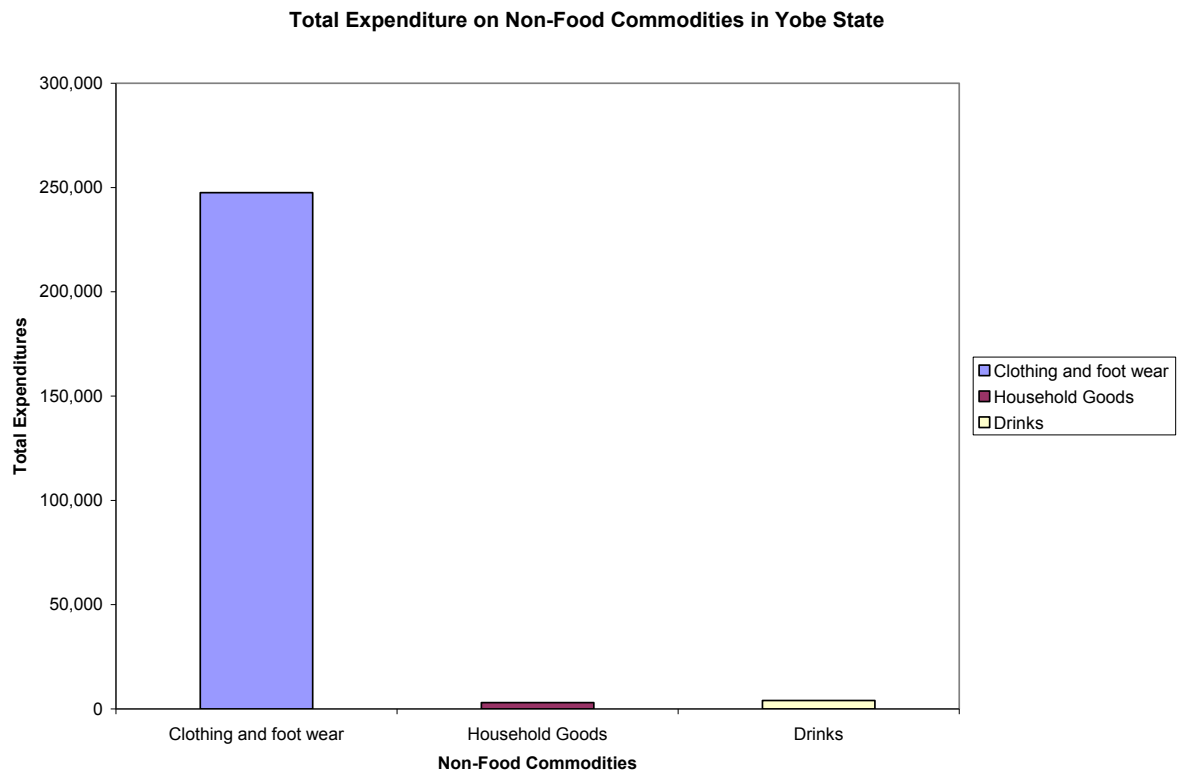
CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF HOUSEHOLDS IN NORTH WEST ZONE

EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN JIGAWA STATE

Jigawa State household consumption pattern is similar to the other States in that about 2/3 of the consumers' expenditure plan goes to food. In this case, households spend 66.7 percent of their income on food leaving about 33.3 percent for non-food commodities. Under the food category, cereals take 25.5 percent of the total households' expenditure in a month. This implies that cereals is the major food item in the State. Starchy food takes only about 1.6 percent of the total household expenditures and this removes only an insignificant portion of the households' spending capacity. Processed food is another category that has a large share of the household expenditure. It takes as much as 14.8 percent of the entire household expenditure plan which is relatively large.

The households in the State also spend a huge proportion of their fortune on protein and vegetable, thus, showing an improvement in their feeding pattern. Their respective shares in the total household expenditures are 7.2 percent and 8.2 percent respectively. The implication is that most people have realized the necessity of eating body-building food. Fruits and food supplement have very low values in the household expenditure profile. Their percentages are 2.1 and 0.9 respectively, which are quite small but yet have a lot of impact on the welfare and health of the people.

The non-food commodities control about 33.3 percent of the entire household expenditure, which fuel/light has the highest share of 11.6 percent. It means that the householders spend reasonable amount of income in procuring sources of power, fuel, fire wood, etc. On the health sector, the households in this State spend only about 0.6 percent of the total expenditures and this means that a small portion of their fortunes in health care. Similarly, as small a proportion as 0.1 percent is spent on education and shows that the households spend almost an insignificant proportion of their income on education and health, two major sectors that lead to improvement and progress. The other items in the non-food category are shown in the table below.

Fig. 7.0a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN JIGAWA STATE (NAIRA).
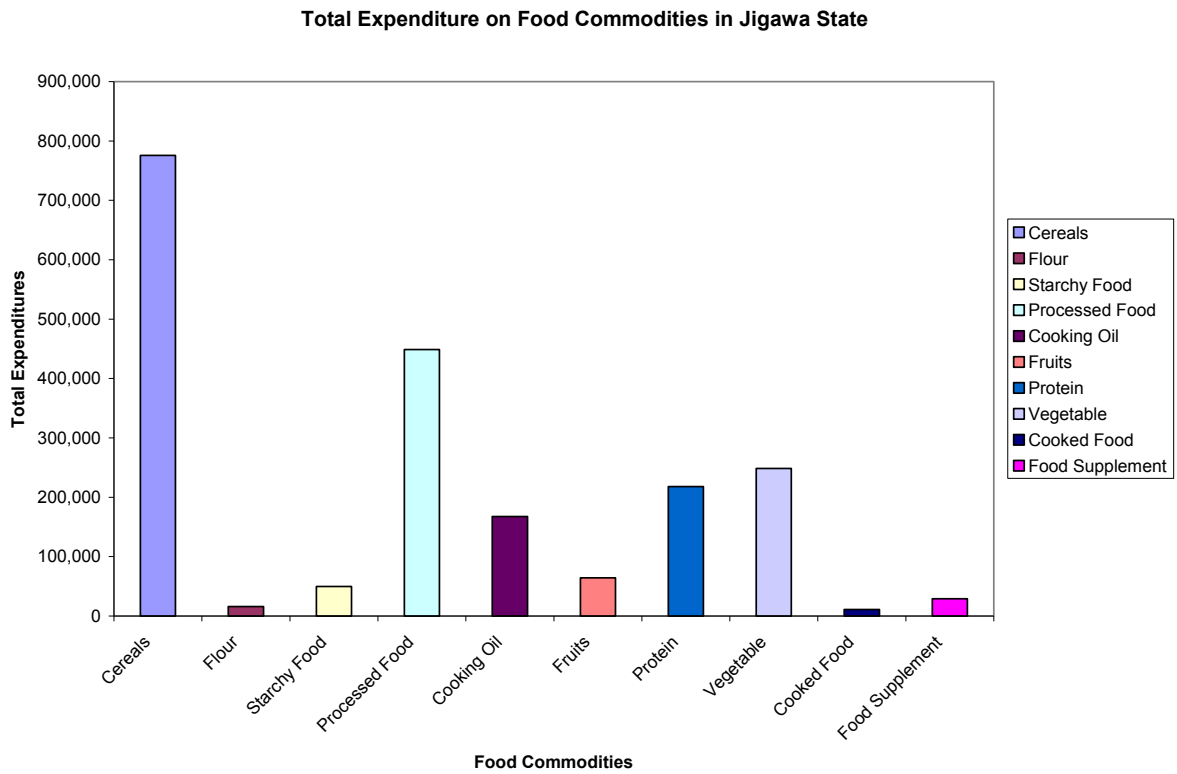
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Jigawa State

Fig. 7.0b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN JIGAWA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Jigawa State

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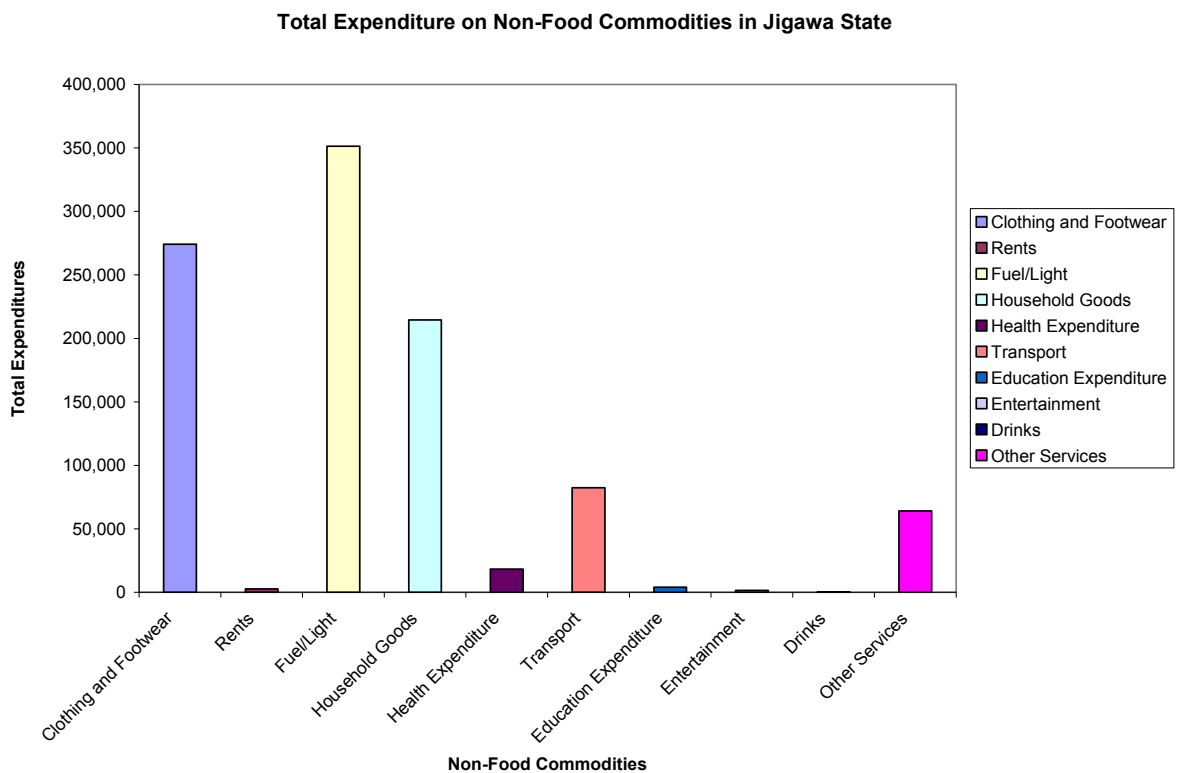
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KADUNA STATE

The consumption pattern in Kaduna State is similar to those of other States with expenditure on food as 65.6 percent of the total expenditure, leaving the non-food expenditure with 34.4 percent; Cereals had 20 percent of the total household expenditure. This means that 1/5 of the entire spending is on cereals, implying that for every ₦5.00 spent by the households in this State, ₦1.00 is spent on cereals. The commodity is really important.   Next, starchy food had a share of 5.3 percent of the entire household expenditure. This is moderate since Nigerians cannot do without starchy food.

Processed food and vegetable had almost equal share in the household expenditure plans. Their respective shares in the total expenses are 9.2 percent and 9.1 percent, and clearly indicates that the pattern of expenditure in the State is not skewed to starchy food, rather we have a balanced expenditure plans by the households. Protein food also has a lion share of 12.8 percent of the entire household expenditures. In relative terms, it is next to cereals and is larger than any other items in the of household expenditure programmes. The households in this State spend very little about 1.0 percent on fruits. This is really very low for such an important item. With the household expenditure of 0.5 percent on cooked food shows that most household do not go to hotels and restaurants to eat, rather they do the cooking by themselves.

On non-food category, the largest share of household expenditure goes to fuel/light. Fuel and light takes as much as 8.2 percent of the total household expenditures. This shows that the household are spending heavily on power generation, fire wood, and from other sources. As rent shared 0.6 percent in the household expenditure, we can infer that rents do not take much of the household toll of expenditure. It could also be assumed that many people interviewed could be living in their own houses. The household sampled also spent 1.2 percent of their income on health. In the education sector, the household spent about 1.5 percent.   Other areas that take much of the household expenditures are those on transport and other services which have their

respective shares as 3.9 percent and 3.9 percent respectively. It means that these households spend a large chunk of their wealth on these two items.

Fig. 7.1a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KADUNA STATE (NAIRA).

Toatl Expenditure on Food Commodities in Kaduna State
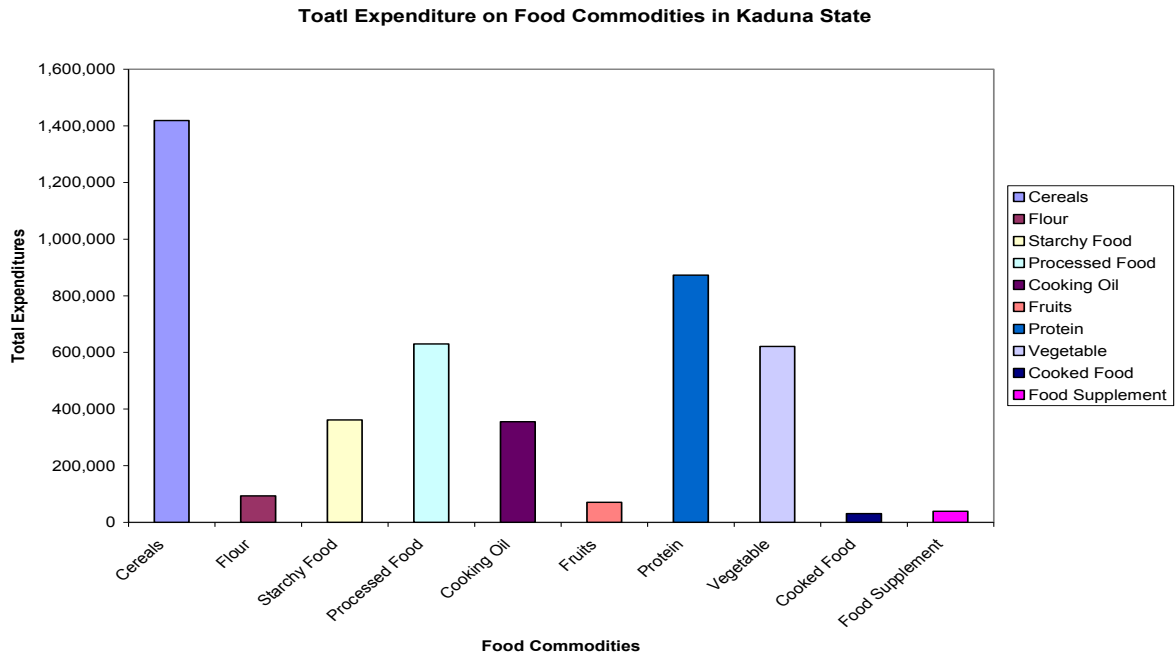
Fig. 7.1b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KADUNA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non Food Commodity in Kaduna State
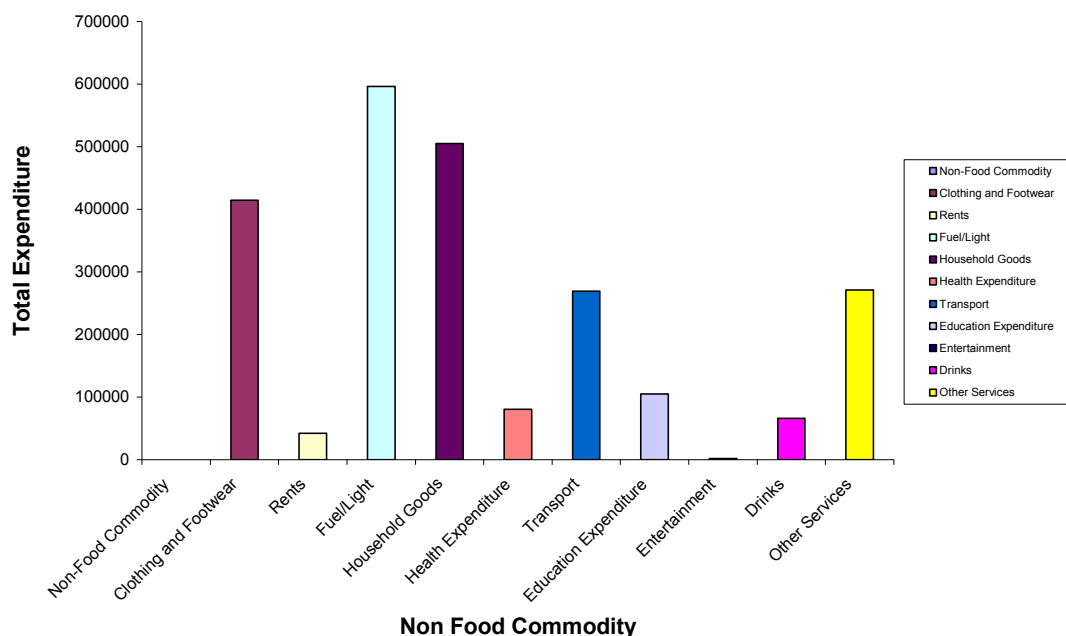
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KANO STATE

The consumption pattern in Kano showed that food constituted 67.2 percent and that of non-food 32.8 percent. Cereals had 29.2 percent which implies that the households in Kano spend their income more on cereals than on any other food items. Starchy food had a share of 2.4 percent of the household expenditure. The study also shows that a large proportion of their income was spent on processed food items, representing 8.1 percent. Cooking oil had about 5.3 percent of the household expenditure.

Protein foods and vegetable have their respective shares of 10.1 percent and 9.6 percent. But the household in Kano State spend very little on fruits with as little proportion as 1.3 percent of their income.

On non-food category, its share on the total expenditure is 32.8 percent. Clothing/Foot wear takes about 6.7 percent of the total household expenditures, it shows that the households spend a lot of their income on this. About 0.3 percent was spent on rent. Fuel/Light is another thing that takes a large part of the household expenditure. They

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spend as much as 8.8 percent on fuel/light. The implication is that the households reduce the expenditure on other items and spend more on fuel and other sources of power.

Health and education take a very little portion of the expenditure with 1.0 percent and 0.7 percent respectively.

Fig. 7.2a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KANO STATE (NAIRA).
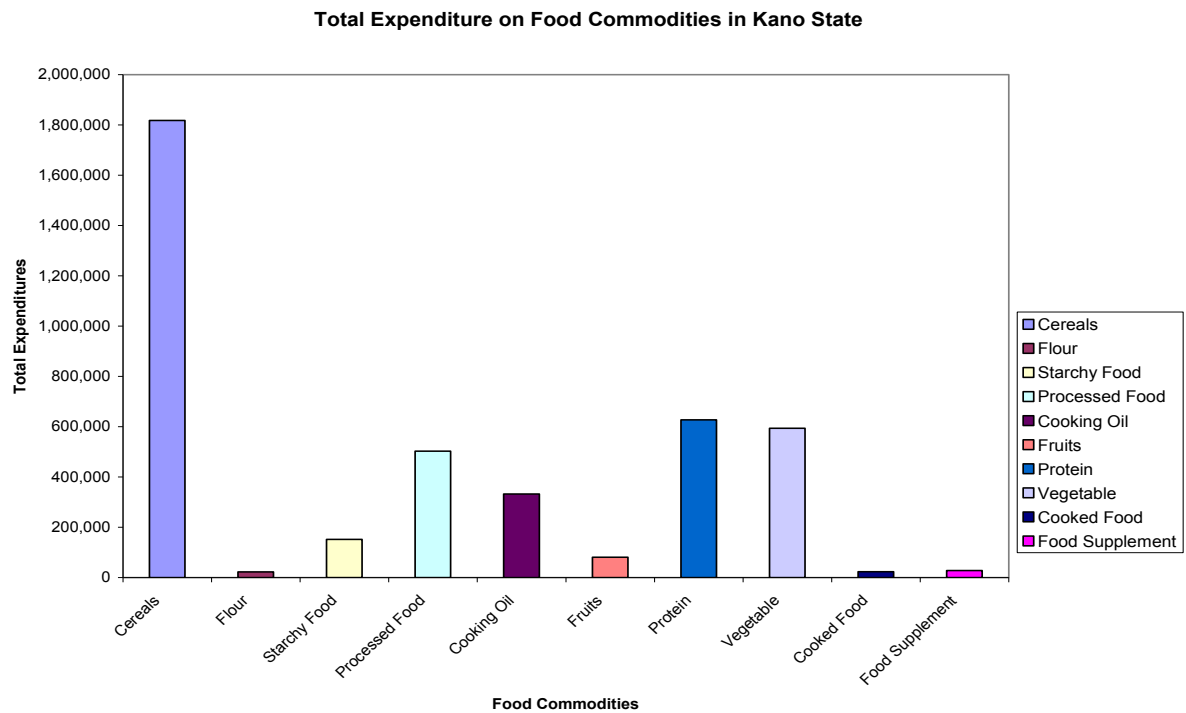
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Kano State

## Fig. 7.2b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KANO STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Kano State
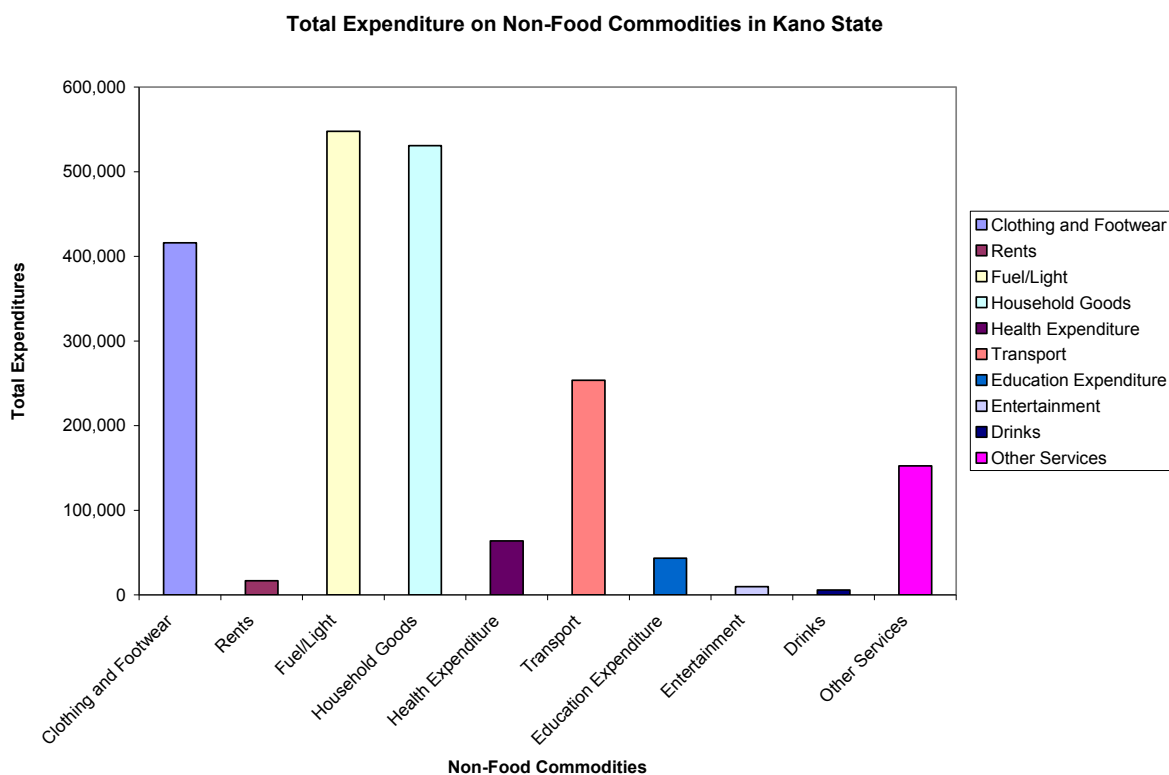
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KATSINA STATE

The household expenditure pattern in Katsina State, like other States, is skewed towards food. The percentage share of food is 62.8 percent, leaving non-food with 37.2 percent. Cereals take 23.2 percent of the total household expenditure. Starchy food has only 2.9 percent of the entire household expenditures, thus revealing that this is not a dominant food item in the State. Cooking oil takes about 4.2 percent of the entire household expenditure; this reveals that this item takes some reasonable portion of the household income.

Other food items that dominate the household expenditure plan include processed food (8.9 percent), protein (10.5 percent), and fruits (8.0 percent), respectively. With these percentages, it means that the households no longer eat only starchy food most times but have varieties of food item to combine. The low share of cooked food and food supplement of 1.2 percent and 1.2 percent respectively, show that the householders spend very small portion of the income on cooked food. One may be

tempted to say that these households hardly buy cooked food; rather they cook their own food. They also spend a small portion of their income on food supplement.

The non-food expenditure has a share of 37.2 percent of the total expenditures of the households in Katsina State. Clothing/footwear takes about 9.9 percent of the total households' expenditure. This means that the households in Katsina State allocate about 9.9 percent of their expenditure plans on this item. Rent consumes about 0.2 percent, it implies that only a small portion of their income is spent on rent and/or that most of them live in their own houses. Fuel/Light consumes about 8.4 percent of the household expenditure in a month and it shows that a large portion of their income goes into fuel/light. Household goods take about 8.5 percent.

Expenditure on health and education take very low share in the expenditure plans of the households, representing 0.9 percent and 0.5 percent respectively, this implies that the households spend little on health and education. Transport and other Services have their respective shares of 2.7 percent and 5.4 percent on the household.

Fig. 7.3a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KATSINA STATE (NAIRA).
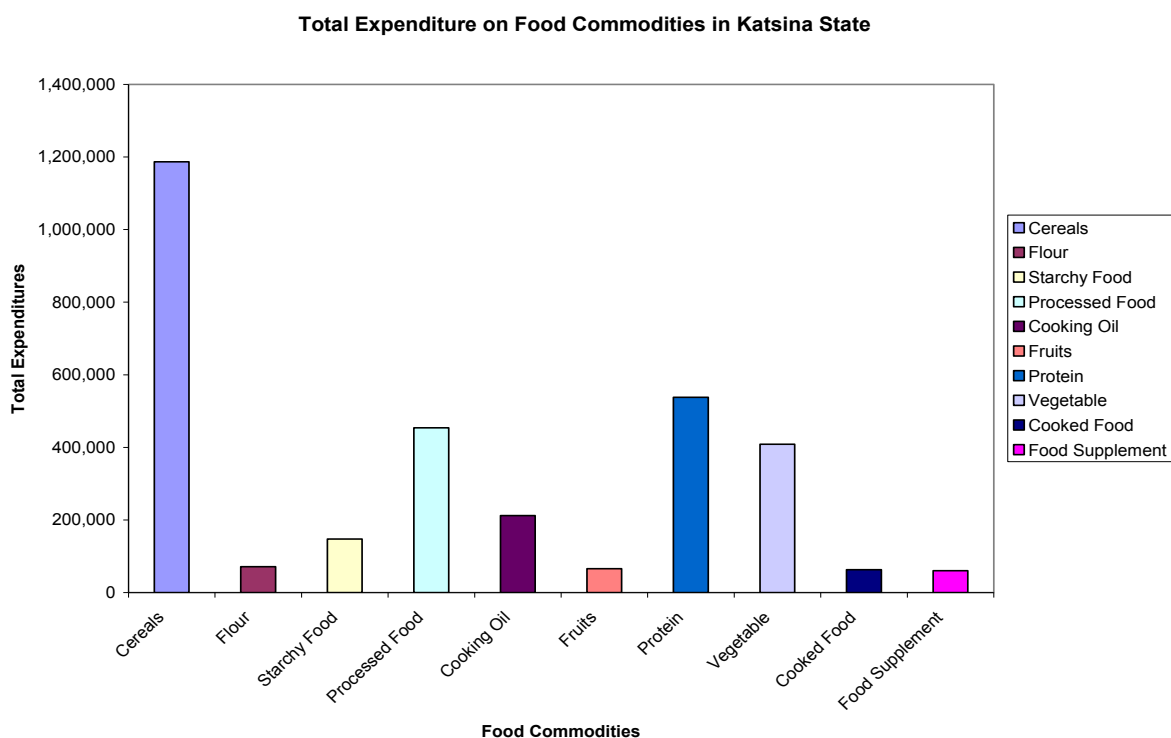
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Katsina State

Fig. 7.3b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KATSINA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Katsina State
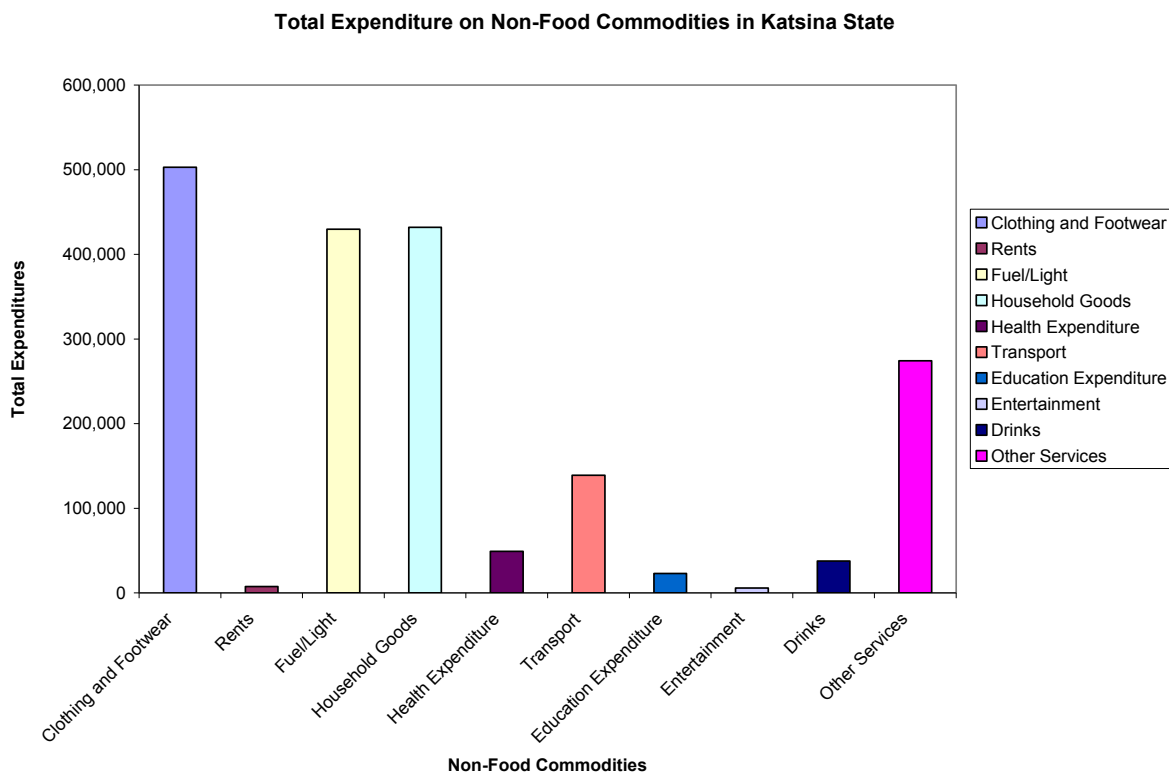
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KEBBI STATE

Food component of the household expenditures takes a toll of 67.9 percent of the total expenditures, reserving about 32.1 percent for non-food. Cereals takel about 36.3 percent. This shows that cereals are the major food items consumed in Kebbi State. With the share of 1.4 percent of the entire expenditures by the starchy food items, it means that the households do not spend much of their income on starchy food.

Processed and fuel/light consume as large shares as 4.7 percent and 10.2 percent respectively. This means that the households allocate relatively large portions of their incomes to these commodities. Protein and vegetables consume about 14.2 percent and 4.7 percent respectively, and tells us that the households consume a very large protein and vegetables. Cooked food and food 0.02 percent supplement 0.1 percent contributed very little to the expenditure of the households.

Non-food section, non-food contributed about 32.1 percent. Clothing/Footwear had about 11.8 percent. From this we can assert that these commodities form the bulk of non-food expenditure undertaken by the households. Rent had about 1.1 percent of the entire expenditure. Fuel/Light had about 10.3 percent of the total household expenditure. It means that the households consume a large portion of their income on these commodities.

Expenditures on health and education have their respective shares in the monthly expenditure as 0.9 percent and0.3 percent. This really shows that the households do not spend much money on health and education.

Fig. 7.4a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KEBBI STATE (NAIRA).
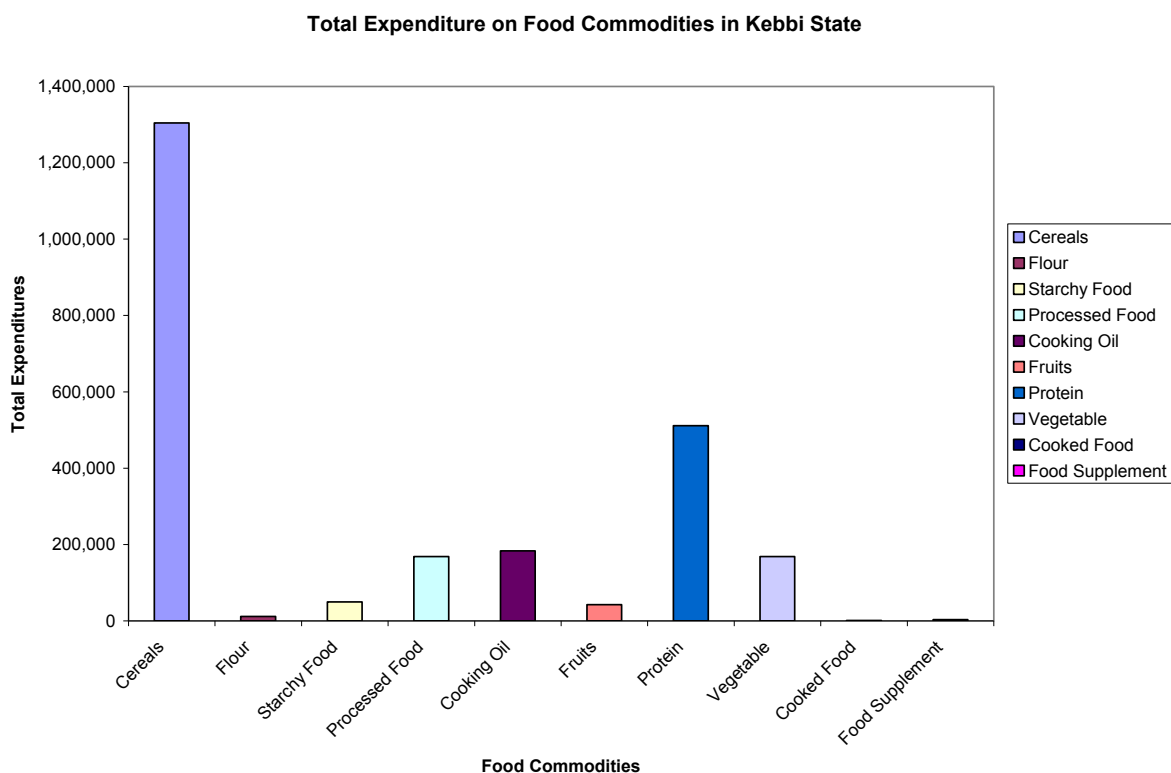
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Kebbi State

Fig. 7.4b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KEBBI STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Kebbi State
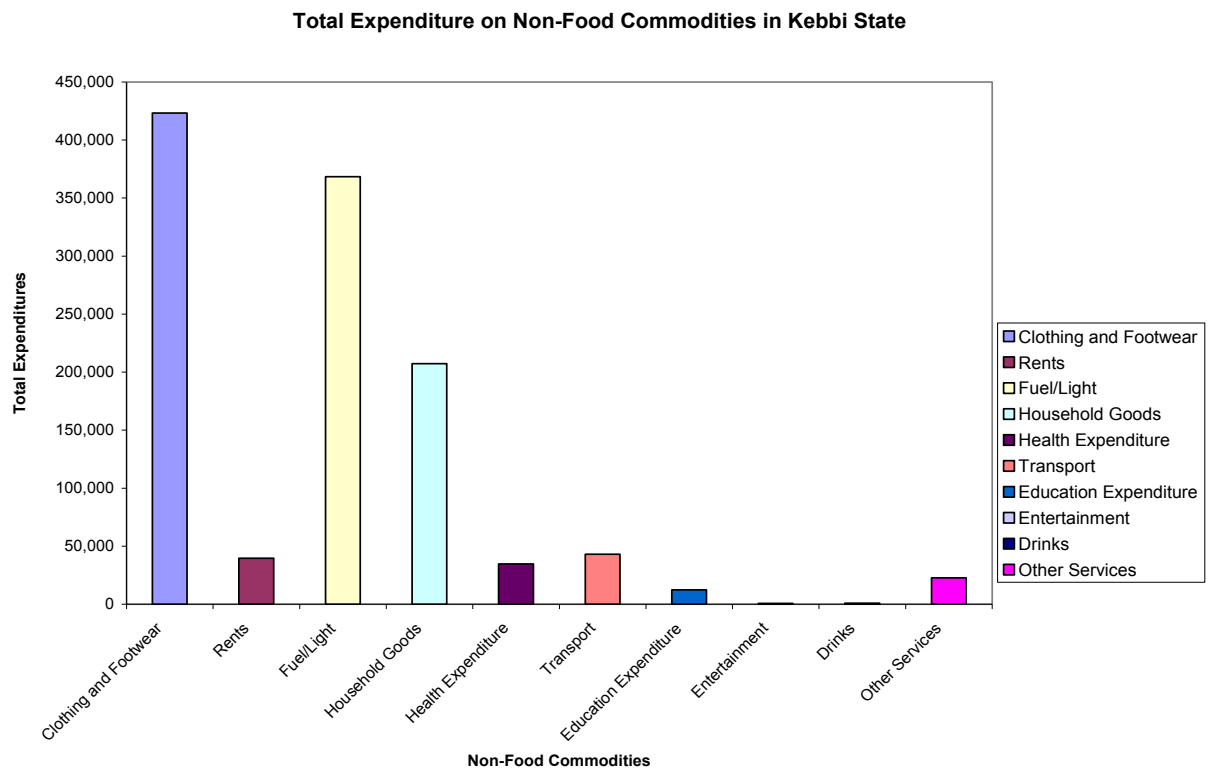
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN SOKOTO STATE

The consumption pattern in Sokoto State has somewhat good distribution. The percentage of the total expenditure controlled by food is 73.6 percent whereas that of non-food is 27.6 percent. Going by our usual way of discussion, cereals has the largest share of the total expenditure. Having a total share of 36.7 percent it implies that the households in Sokoto spend their income more on cereals than on any other food item and also implies that it is the most common food in the State. Starchy food has only 2.2 percent of the total household expenditure. This means that starchy food is not of much importance in the State. Processed food takes as much as 6.8 percent of their expenditure, thus showing the relative importance of this in the people's feeding pattern. Cooking oil takes about 5.2 percent of the household expenditure.

Protein foods and vegetable have their respective shares in the household expenditure plans of 13.7 percent and 6.4 percent. This shows that the feeding habit of the people has been changing gradually form starchy food to other varieties. The people now know the benefits of using much of vegetables in their food and that they should include some other things in their food. But the households in Sokoto State

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spend very little on fruits with as little proportion as 1.3 percent of their expenditures. This is truly low in relation to other items in the expenditure schedule.

On non-food category, its share on the total expenditure is 26.4 percent. Clothing/Foot wear takes about 4.1 percent of the total household expenditures, a value that is large; it shows that the households spend a lot of their income on this area. A proportion of 0.3 percent which is taken by rent shows that it does not consume a large part of the household income. In other words, it means that rent is considered a serious matter because it controls a minimal portion of their income, or most people live in their own houses. Fuel/Light is another thing that takes a large part of the household expenditure. They spend as much as 11.6 percent on fuel/light, and this means that the households divert what they would have used in doing other things, like education, health, etc. The implication is that the households reduce the expenditure on other items and spend more on fuel and other sources of power.

Health and education expenditures take a very little portion of the total expenditures, representing 0.9 percent and 0.9 percent respectively. This shows that education and health do not have a large expenditure allocation in the households' budget plans.

Fig. 7.5a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN SOKOTO STATE (NAIRA).
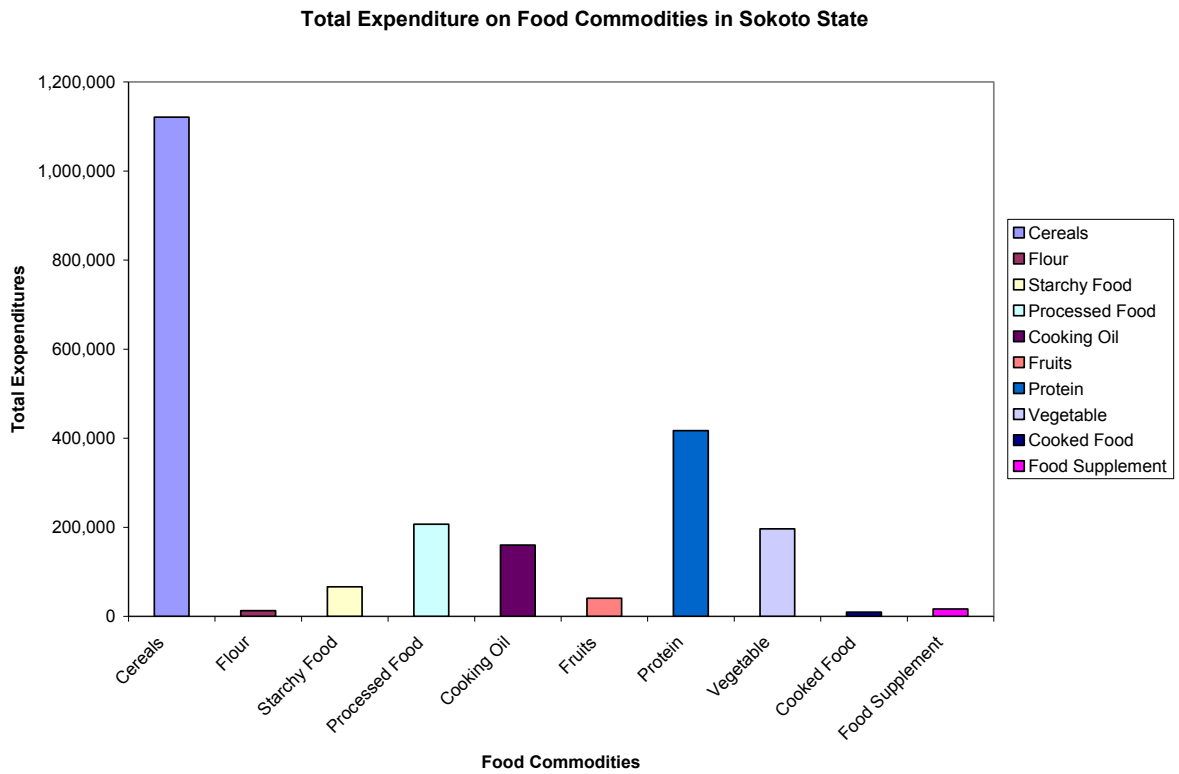
Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Sokoto State

Fig. 7.5b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN SOKOTO STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Sokoto State
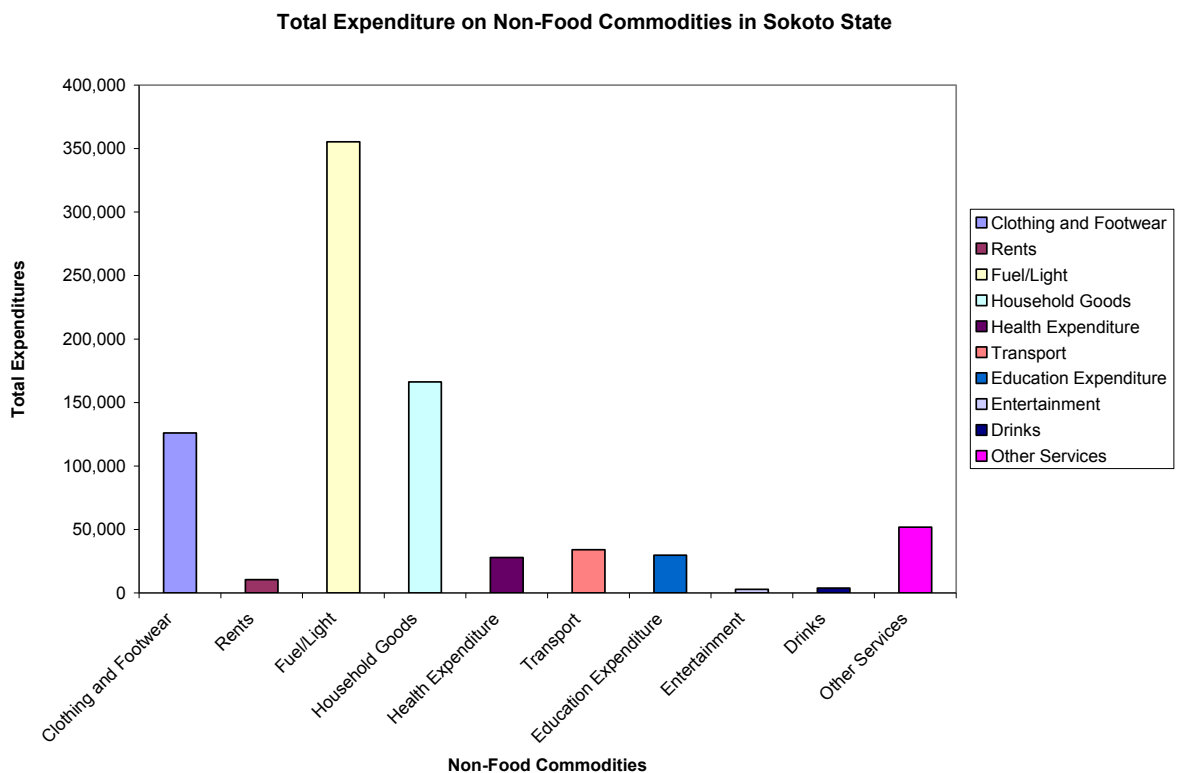
EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ZAMFARA STATE

The consumption pattern in Zamfara has somewhat good distribution. The percentage of the total expenditure controlled by food is 75.6 percent whereas that of non-food is 24.4 percent. Cereals has the largest share of the total expenditure, having a total share of 35.9 percent. It implies that the households in Zamfara spend their income more on cereals than on any other food item and also implies that it is the most common food in the State. Starchy food has only 1.6 percent of the total household expenditure. This means that starchy food is not of much importance in Zamfara State. The households spend a relatively large proportion of their income on cooking oil and processed food items. Cooking oil and processed food take respectively as much as 5.0 percent and 5.7 percent of their expenditure plans, thus showing the relative importance of these commodities in the people's feeding pattern.

Protein foods and vegetable have their respective shares in the household expenditure plans of 15.4 percent and 4.1 percent. This shows that the feeding habit of the people has been changing gradually form starchy food to other varieties. The people now know the benefits of using much of vegetables in their food and that they should include some other things in their food. But the households in Zamfara State spend very little on fruits with as little proportion as 1.0 percent of their expenditures. This is truly low in relation to other items in the expenditure schedule.

On non-food category, its share on the total expenditure is 22.4 percent. Clothing/Foot wear takes about 5.7 percent of the total household expenditures, a value that is large; it shows that the households spend a lot of their income on this area. A proportion of 0.01 percent which is taken by rent shows that it does not consume a large part of the households' income. In other words, it means that rent is considered a serious matter because it controls a minimal portion of their income, or most people live in their own houses. Fuel/Light is another thing that takes a large part of the households' expenditure. They spend as much as 9.4 percent on fuel/light, and this means that the households divert what they would have used in

doing other things, like education, health, etc. The implication is that the households reduce the expenditure on other items and spend more on fuel and other sources of power.

Health and education expenditures take a very little portion of the total expenditures of 1.0 percent and 0.2 percent respectively. This shows that education and health do not have a large expenditure allocation in the households' budget plans.

Fig. 7.6a: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ZAMFARA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Food Commodities in Zamfara State
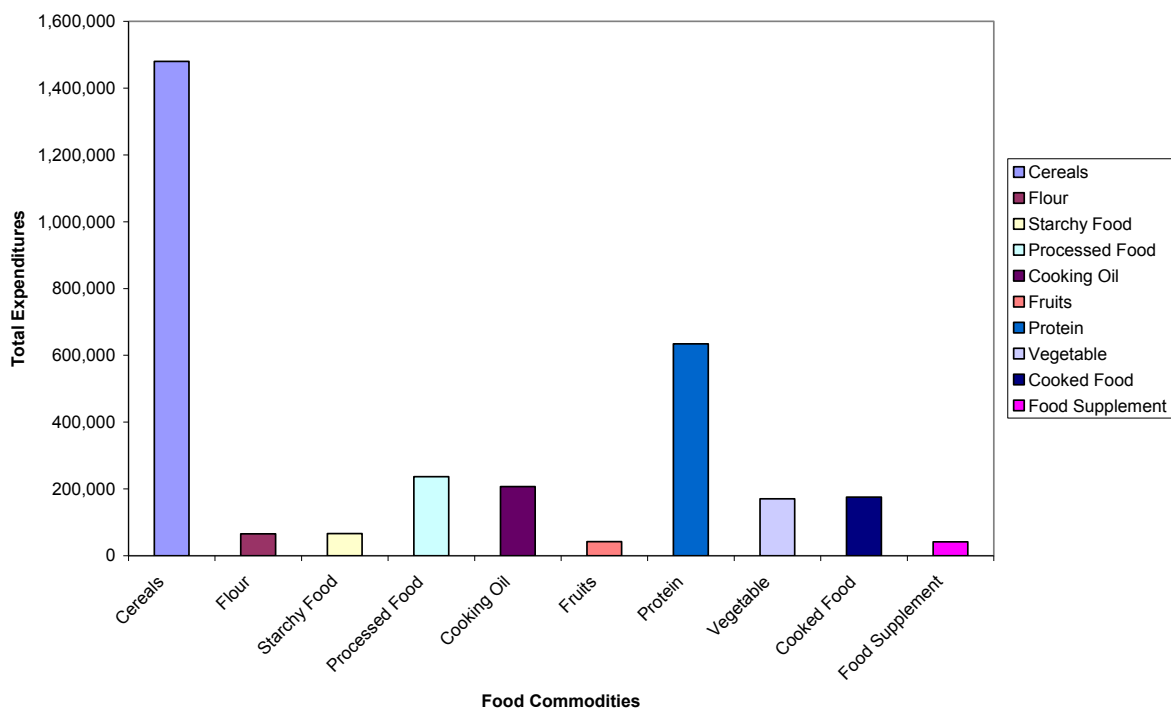
Fig. 7.6b: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ZAMFARA STATE (NAIRA).

Total Expenditure on Non-Food Commodities in Zamfara State
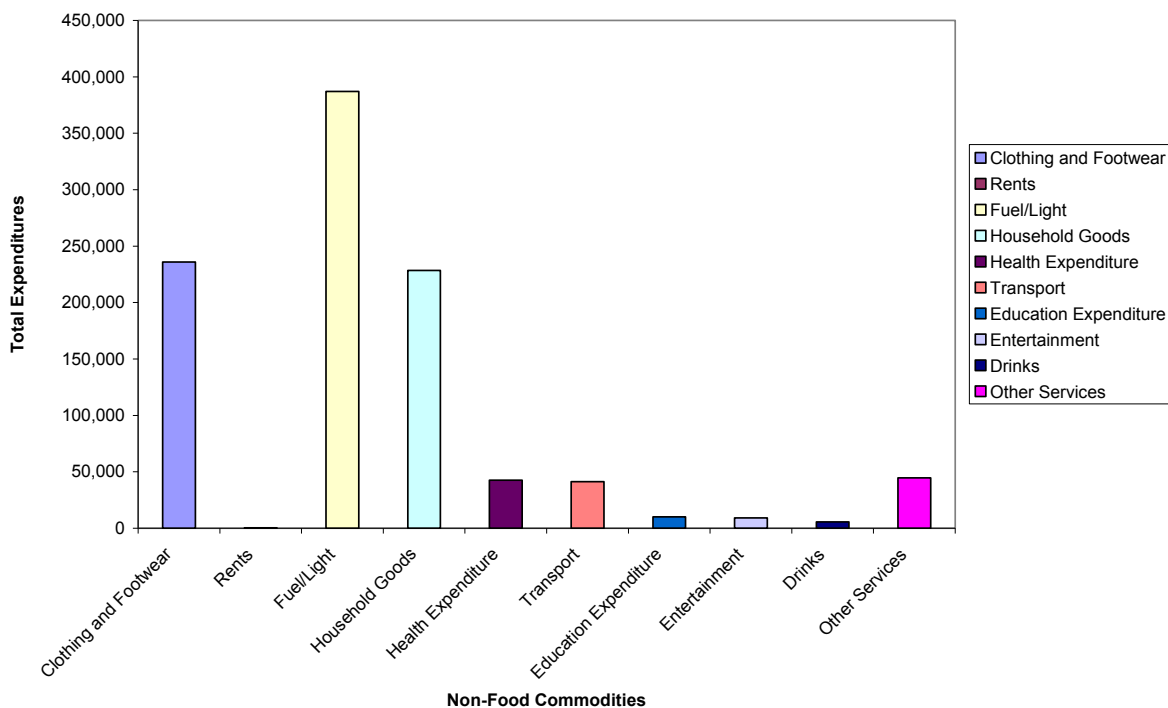
CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

Cereals are important staple foods and are largely consumed in the country. Among the cereals covered in the survey include Guinea Corn, Millet, Maize (White), Maize (Yellow), Rice (Agric), Rice (Imported), Rice (Local) and Sorghum. The consumption pattern of these staple foods varies across the country.

Table 2.0 shows the consumption pattern of cereals in Nigeria. The breakdown of the cereals is as follows:

GUINEA CORN

The National figures indicated that the sum of ₦4,378,988 was expended on the consumption of Guinea corn nationwide.

At the state level, the analysis showed that three (3) states had the highest figures in terms of consumption pattern of Guinea corn. These states are Zamfara (₦423,135), Katsina (₦421,436) and Kano (₦400,514).

The least three (3) states, according to the consumption pattern are Cross-River (₦70), Akwa-Ibom (₦220) and Rivers (₦368), all from the Southern part of the country. Figures from other States in the South were equally very low compared to their counterpart's states in the North. It is an indication that Guinea corn as a staple food is not popular in the South of the country.

Fig.1.0: DISTRIBUTION OF GUINEA CORN BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF GUINEA CORN BY STATE
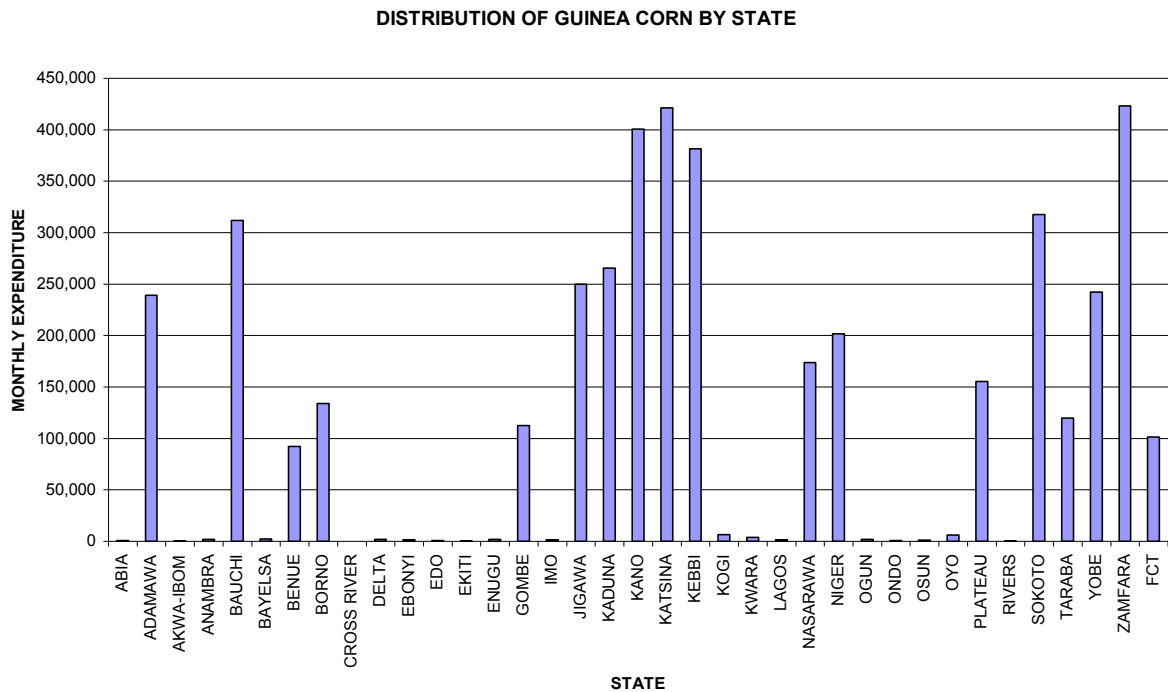
MILLET

The consumption pattern of Millet across the country indicated a similar trend like Guinea Corn, though ₦3,322,206 less than the figures reported on Guinea Corn (₦4,378,988) was spent on the consumption of Millet throughout the country.

The three (3) leading States with the consumption of Millet at the state level are Yobe (₦400,927), Zamfara (₦389,010) and Kebbi (₦352,688).
On the other hand, the three (3) least States in that order, include Ogun, which recorded as low as ₦20, Lagos (₦100) and Akwa-Ibom (₦302).

Fig.1.1: DISTRIBUTION OF MILLET BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF MILLET BY STATE
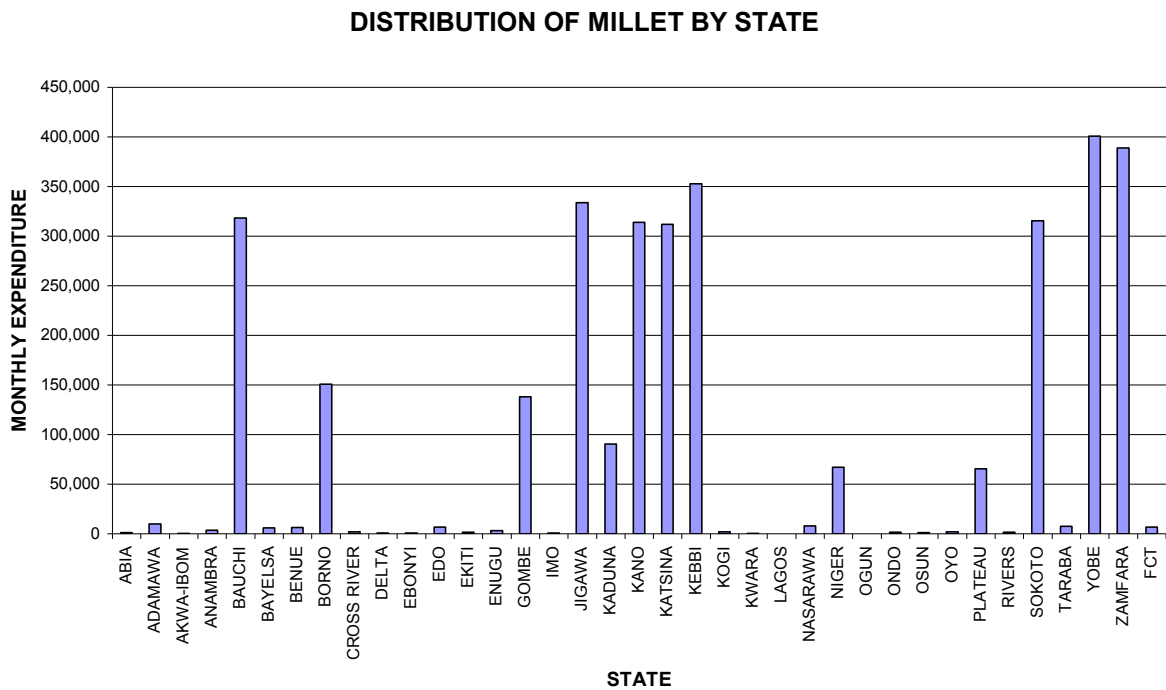
MAIZE (WHITE)

The consumption of White Maize, unlike the Guinea Corn and Millet was generally huge across the country. In other words, its consumption level was not localized like the two other cereals reported earlier on. The analysis showed that the sum of ₦3,796,727 was expended on the consumption of white maize nationwide.

There was a light variation in the consumption pattern from the Northern States to the southern States. However, the three top leading States in terms of consumption pattern include Kaduna (₦446,092), Kano (₦423,070) and Nassarawa (₦246,078).

At the state level, three (3) notable states had the lowest figures on the consumption pattern, which include Lagos (₦1,930), Bayelsa (₦3,393) and Delta (₦3,684).

Fig.1.2: DISTRIBUTION OF MAIZE (WHITE) BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIZE (WHITE) BY STATE
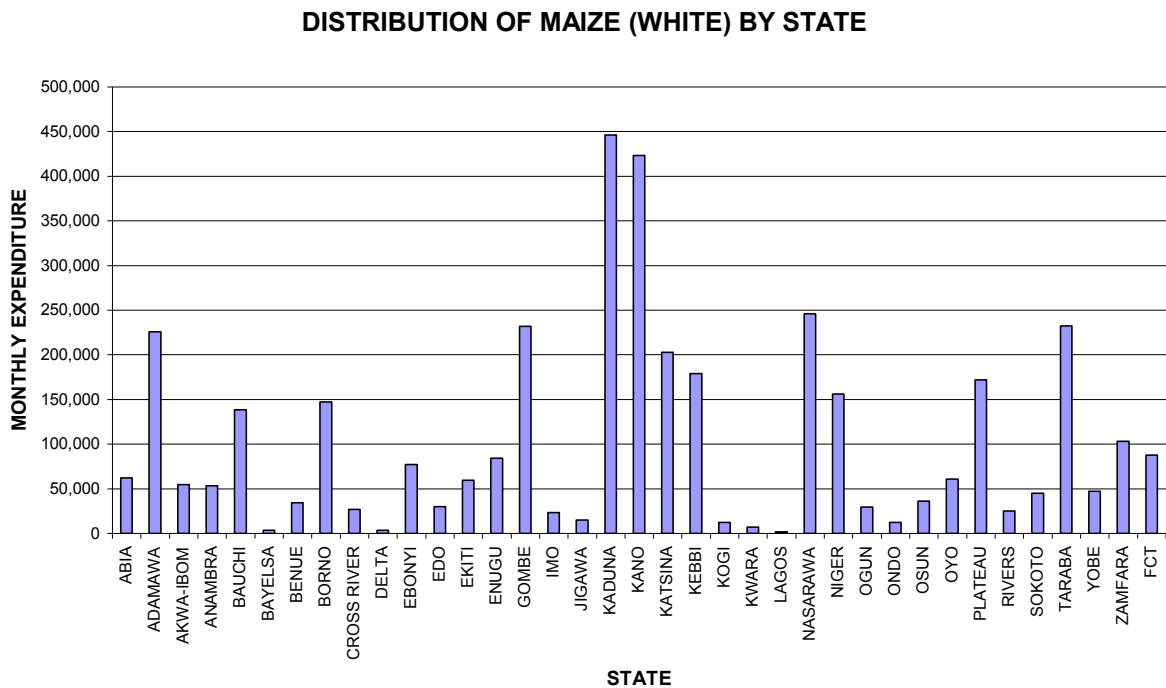
MAIZE (YELLOW)

The consumption of Yellow Maize was not high across the country compared to white maize. The national figures indicated that the sum of ₦586,216 was expended on the consumption of yellow maize throughout the country during the period of the survey.   The consumption rate of this staple food equally dropped significantly across the States as shown in Table 2.0

Comparing the Southern States with the Northern states, there was no marked difference in the consumption pattern. However, the three (3) top leading states with the consumption level are Anambra (₦76,765), Plateau (₦72,997) and Enugu (₦51,798).

While the three (3) least States in terms of consumption pattern include cross-River (₦1,040), Kwara (₦1,088) and Lagos (₦1,260). It is interesting to note that Lagos and Kwara States recorded very low figures for both White Maize and Yellow Maize.

Fig.1.3: DISTRIBUTION OF MAIZE (YELLOW) BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIZE (YELLOW) BY STATE
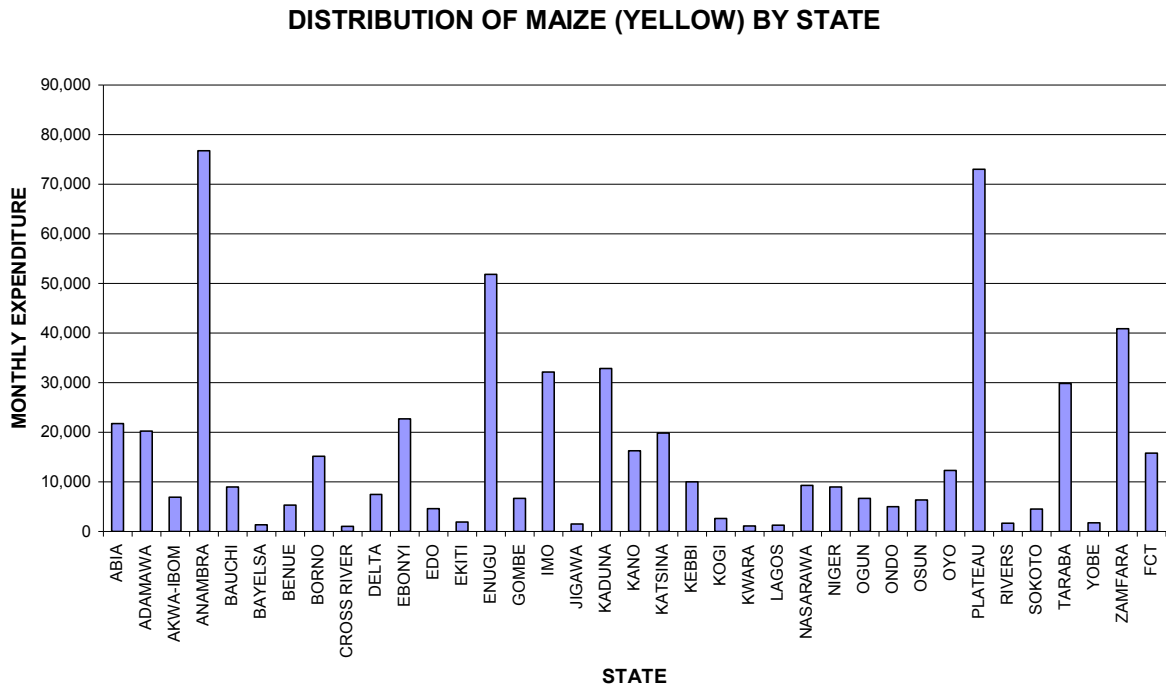
RICE (LOCAL)

The consumption of Local Rice produced in the country was very high as the national figures indicated that the sum of ₦4,818,354 was spent on local rice consumption.

State analysis also indicated high figures with a wide variation. The three (3) leading states are however, Ebonyi (₦396,162), Kebbi (₦352,832) and Sokoto (₦326,682). These three (3) States not only consumed but they are also noted for intensive cultivation of local rice in the country. While the least consumption of the local rice indicated to be Lagos (₦1,120), Kwara (₦ 4,295) and Oyo (₦9,628).

Fig.1.4: DISTRIBUTION OF RICE (LOCAL) BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE (LOCAL) BY STATE
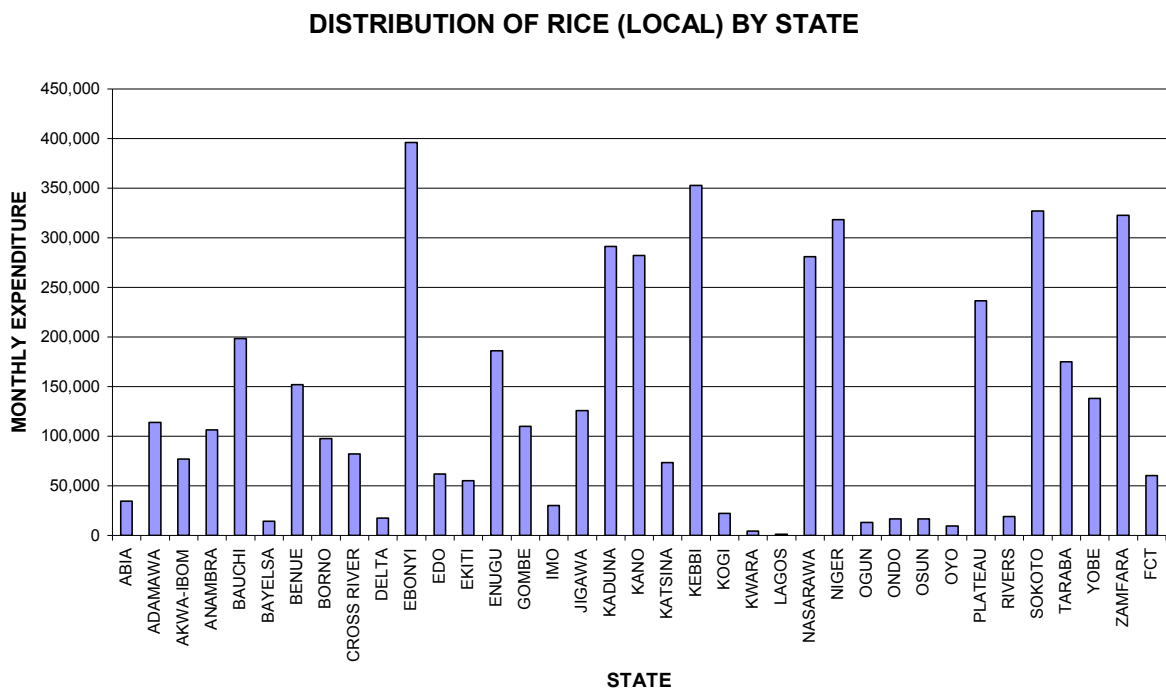
RICE (AGRIC)

The rate of consumption of this brand called Agric Rice cannot be compared to that of Local Rice, infact, lower proportion of the households in Nigeria preferred Agric rice to local rice as shown in the analysis. At the national level, only ₦1,913,611 was expended on agric rice as against ₦4,818,354 spent on the consumption of Local rice.

The states analysis indicated the same trend, some states however, preferred to consume more of Local Rice than Agric Rice. Therefore, the three (3) notable states in terms of high consumption of Agric Rice include Ogun (₦156,515), Yobe (₦135,447) and Kaduna (₦135,304). While three States namely, Kogi (₦562), Kwara (₦3,920) and Taraba (₦5,712) had the lowest figures.

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Fig.1.5: DISTRIBUTION OF RICE (AGRIC) BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE (AGRIC) BY STATE
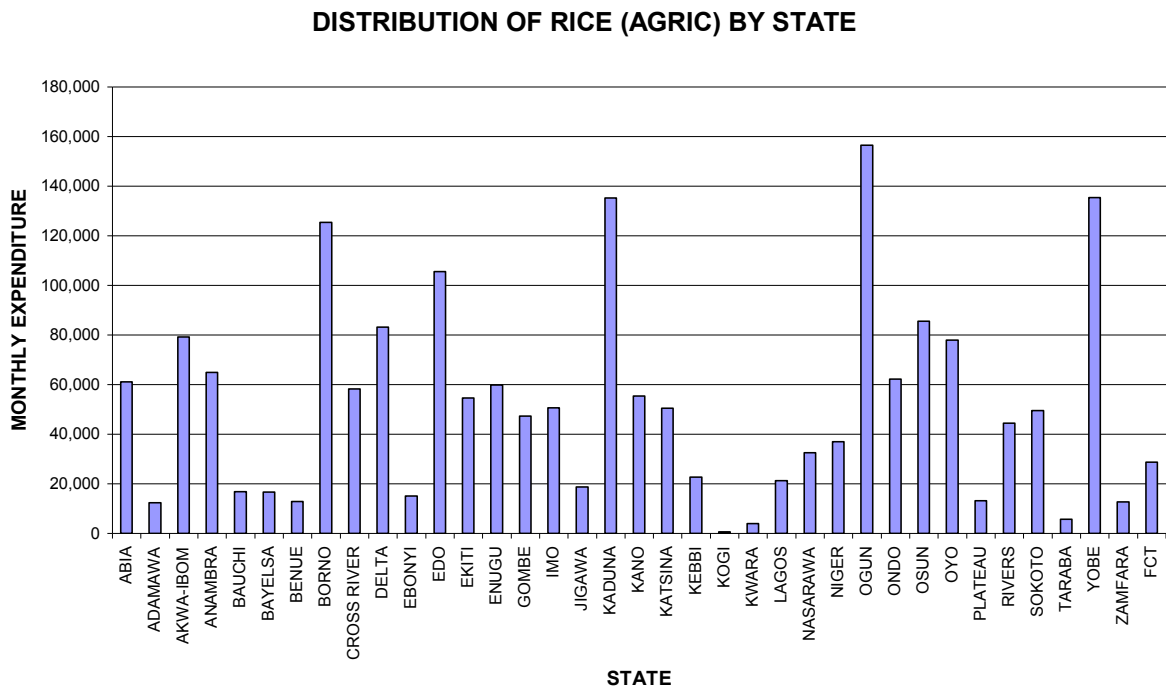
RICE (IMPORTED)

The consumption of imported Rice as expected was higher compared to the proportion of the national income spent on the consumption of Agric Rice. As indicated in the analysis, the sum of ₦4,645,445 was spent on the consumption of Imported Rice as against ₦1,913,611 utilized on Agric rice consumed in the country. State analysis showed a wide variation in the consumption pattern of imported rice.

 Going by the figures more States in the south consumed more of the Imported rice than their counterparts from the North. The three leading states are namely Kano (₦323,127), Imo (₦314,450) and Abia (₦309,041).

Those States which recorded the lowest figures include Kwara (₦2,920), Taraba (₦3,130) and Kebbi (₦4,722).

Fig.1.6:   DISTRIBUTION OF RICE (IMPORTED) BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF RICE (IMPORTED) BY STATE
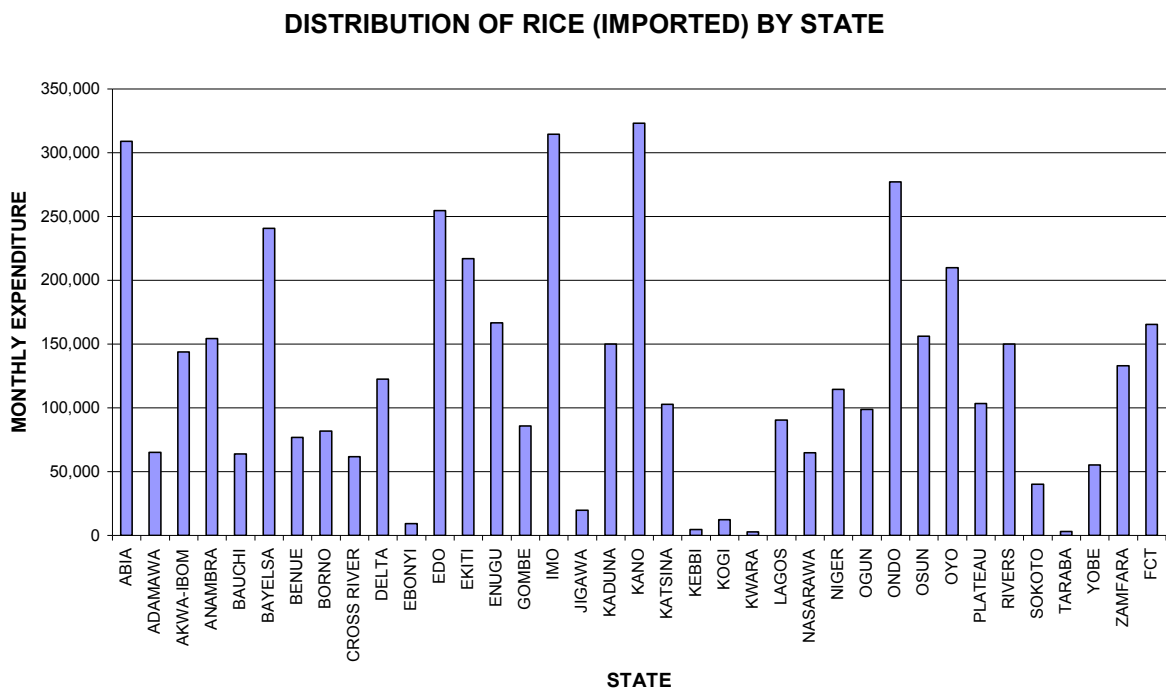
SORGHUM

The monthly consumption of Sorghum is highly localized as well as its production in the country.

The national figures indicated that only ₦77,811 was spent on the consumption of Sorghum nation-wide.   This figure was far less than ₦4,378,988 spent on the consumption of Guinea Corn in the country.

The State monthly analysis showed that some States do not consume it such as Abia, Akwa-Ibom, Benue, Edo, Ekiti, Kogi, Ogun, Lagos etc.

Thus the three leading states in terms of highest consumption include, Zamfara (₦28,928), Jigawa (₦10,798) and FCT (₦5,425).

Fig.1.7:   DISTRIBUTION OF SORGHUM BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF SORGHUM BY STATE
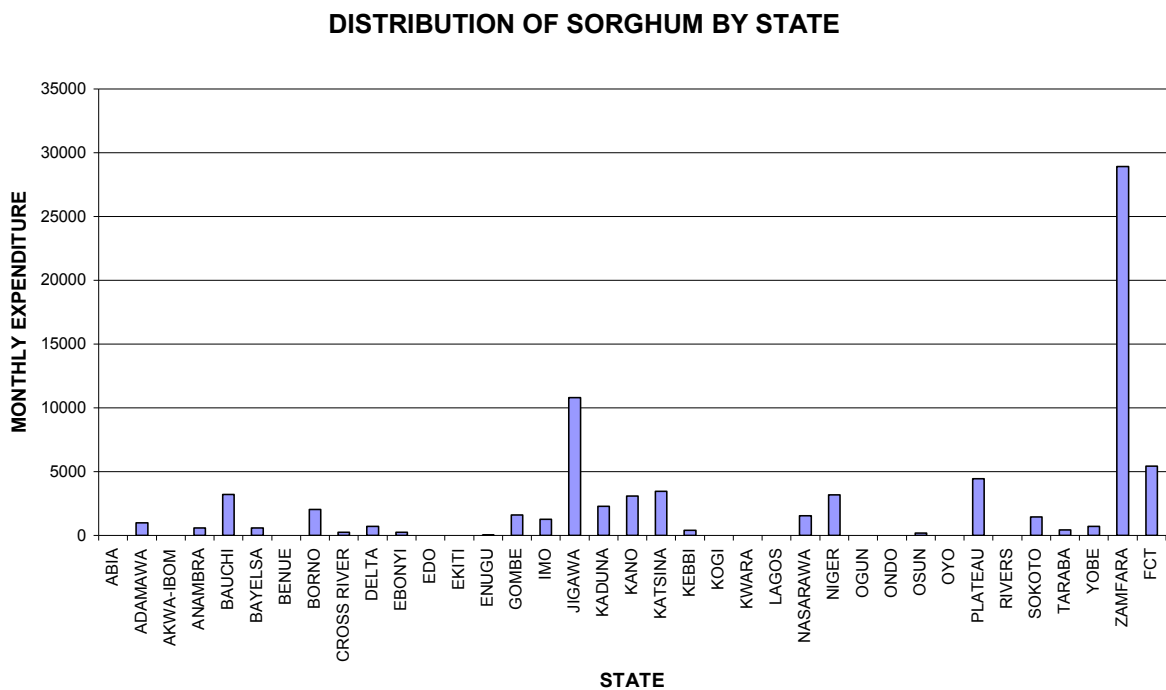
CONSUMPTION OF FLOURS IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

In Nigeria, flours have been useful in processing a number of processed foods consumed in the country.   In this survey, emphasis was on monthly consumption/expenditure on a few selected flours such as Maize, Corn, Wheat, Millet flours, etc.

MAIZE FLOUR

National monthly figures indicated that the sum of ₦463,935 was expended on Maize Flour nation-wide during the period under review.

State analysis also revealed that the consumption of Maize flour varied from one State to another. Therefore, three notable states had the highest figures on monthly expenditures of maize flour, namely, Osun (₦128,559), Oyo (₦86,978) and Borno (₦33,140).   There were also some states that had the lowest figures of expenditure such as Yobe (₦260), Adamawa (₦352) and Kogi (₦720).

Fig.1.8: DISTRIBUTION OF MAIZE FLOUR BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF MAIZE FLOUR BY STATE
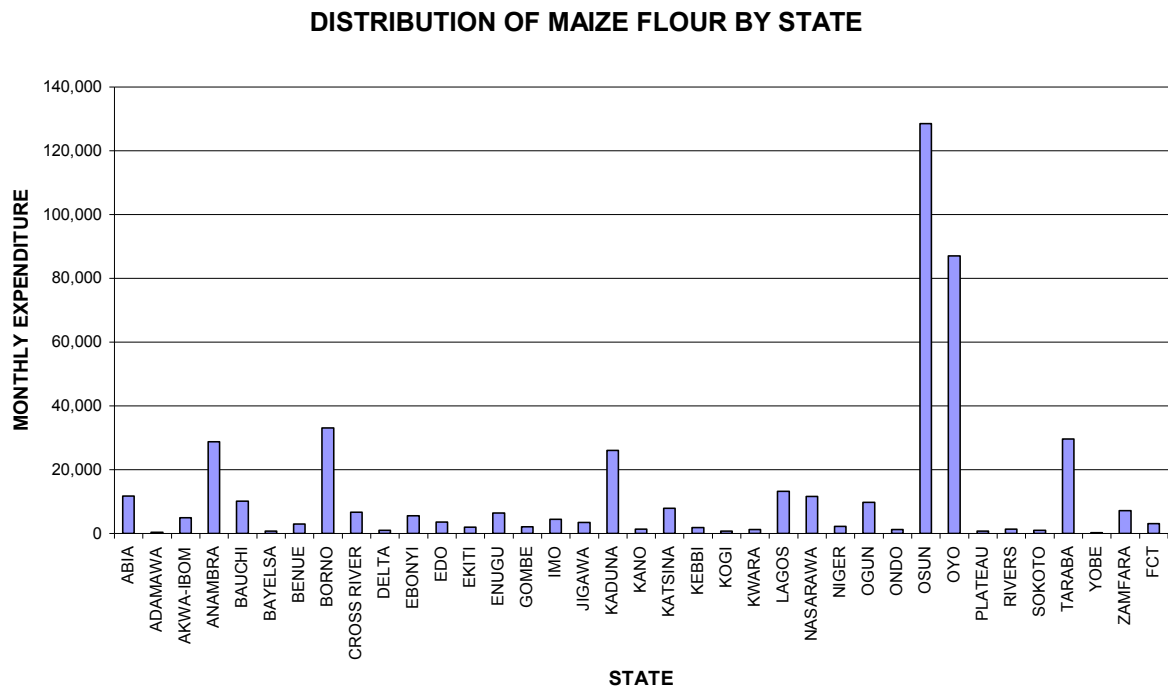
BREAD

As a common staple food for adults and children alike, the nation used to consume a large proportion of Bread every month. In this survey, the sum of ₦2,734,233 was consumed nation-wide. This figure represented about 41.1 percent of the total monthly consumptions of flour products in the country.

On State analysis, three notable States had the highest figures, namely Oyo (₦198,484), Abia (₦158,675) and Anambra (₦158,384). AS foregoing records were high, so also some states had the lowest figures among which were Kwara (₦7,853), Zamfara (₦10,965) and Kogi (₦13,739).

Fig.1.9: DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF BREAD BY STATE
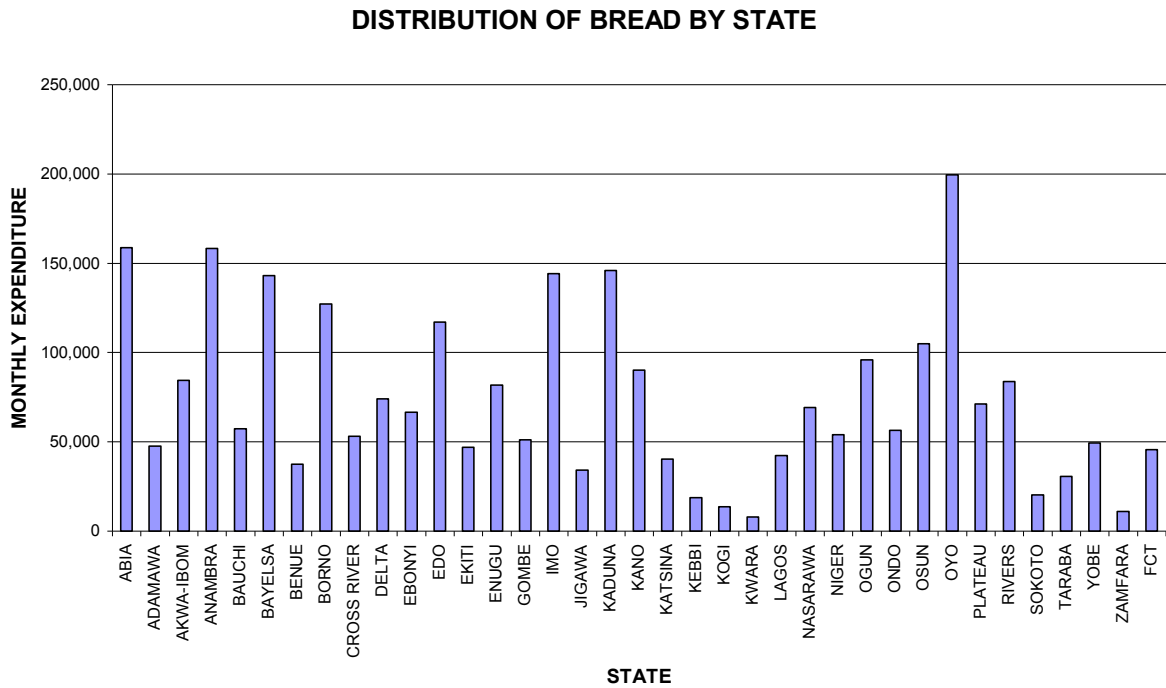
BUNS

The national monthly consumption indicated that the sum of ₦178,344 was spent on Buns nationally.

While the state analysis also revealed some slight variations in consumption pattern. Consequently, Katsina State had the highest figure of ₦21,856, Kogi had (₦16,265) and Anambra (₦14,315). Those States that had the lowest figures include Bayelsa (₦530), Kaduna (₦770) and Benue (₦975).

Fig.2.0:   DISTRIBUTION OF BUNS BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF BUNS BY STATE
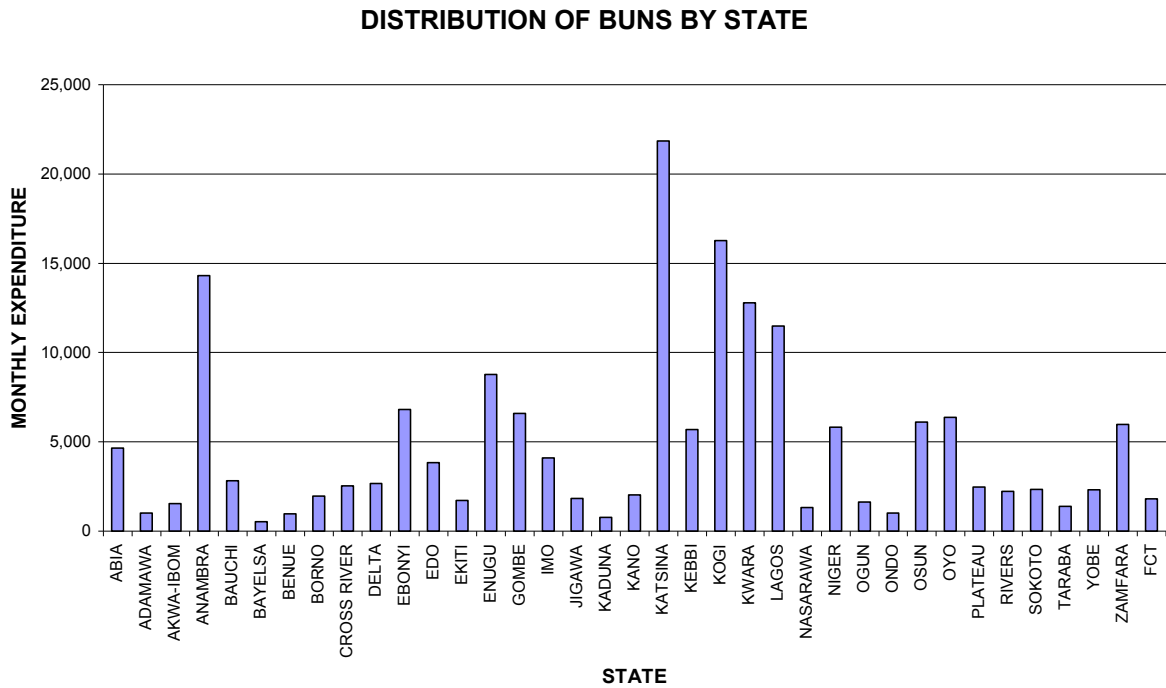
BISCUITS

National figures showed that the sum of ₦158,093 was expended on Biscuits consumption nation-wide.

Three states however, recorded the highest figures, namely, Oyo (₦13,099), Bayelsa (₦11,210) and Akwa-Ibom (₦9,079).   While Jigawa (₦277), Sokoto (₦918) and Taraba (₦927) were said to have recorded the lowest figures.

Fig.2.1:   DISTRIBUTION OF BISCUITS BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF BISCUITS BY STATE
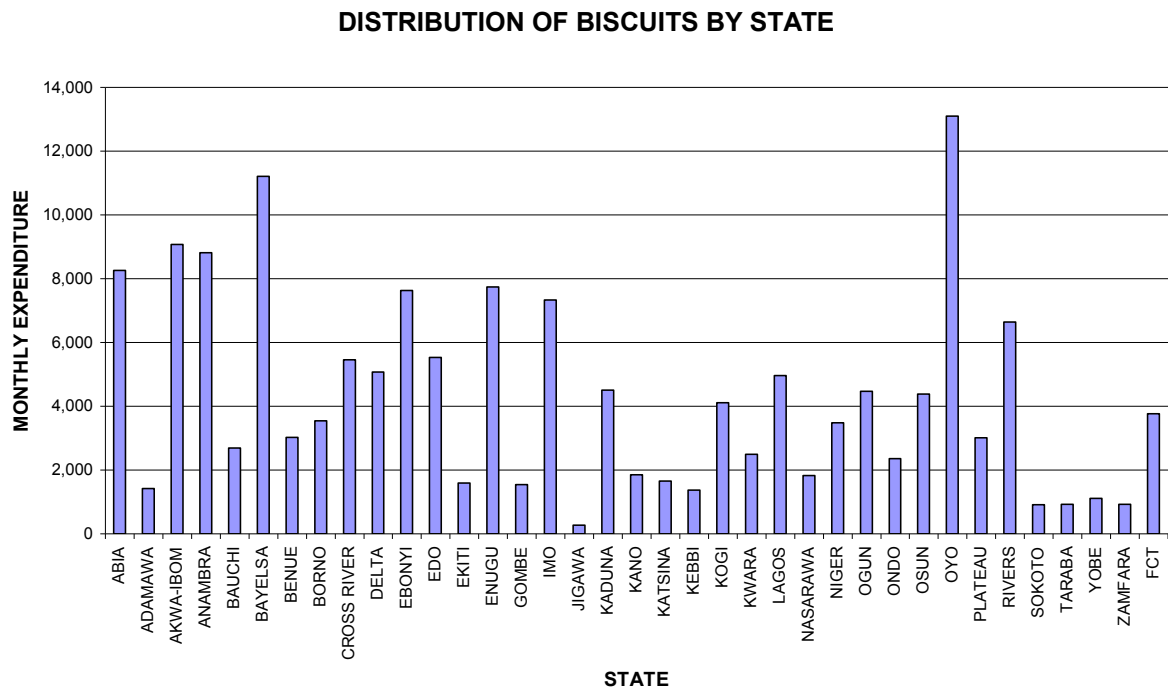
YAM FLOUR

National figures revealed that the sum of ₦713,660 was expended on Yam Flour nation-wide. The little amount recorded here therefore, was a pointer to the fact that Yam Flour was not highly acceptable in every part of the country.

However, some States recorded high figures for it, namely Oyo (₦250,926), Osun (₦96,672) and Benue (₦72,490). In Oyo and Osun for instance, Yam Flour are used to prepare a local food called "Amala".

In addition, there were some States where very little amount was expended on Yam flour, these include Delta (₦20), Jigawa (₦46) and Sokoto (₦130).

Fig.2.2:   DISTRIBUTION OF YAM FLOUR BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF YAM FLOUR BY STATE
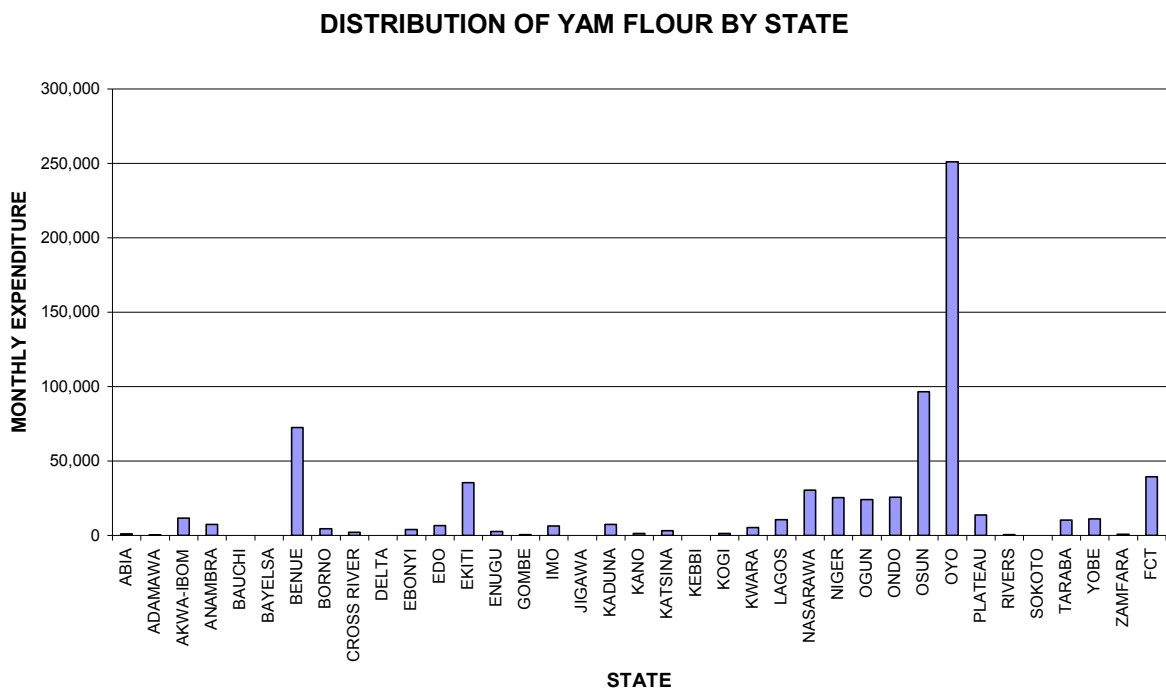
CASSAVA FLOUR

Unlike the Yam flour, this is one product that is widely consumed in the country. National monthly expenditure indicated that a huge sum of money about ₦1,206,352 was spent on cassava flour nation-wide. This figure is no doubt justified as a lot of Nigerian staple foods are produced from the cassava flours.

The state analysis showed that three states were outstanding in the consumption of cassava flour, namely Oyo (₦160,794), Benue (₦152,677) and Enugu (₦87,174). This is one staple food that cuts across all geo-political zones of Nigeria. On the otherhand, some states had very low figures on Cassava Flour which include kebbi (₦972), Borno (₦1,204) and Jigawa (₦1,332) .

Fig.2.3: DISTRIBUTION OF CASSAVA FLOUR BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF CASSAVA FLOUR BY STATE
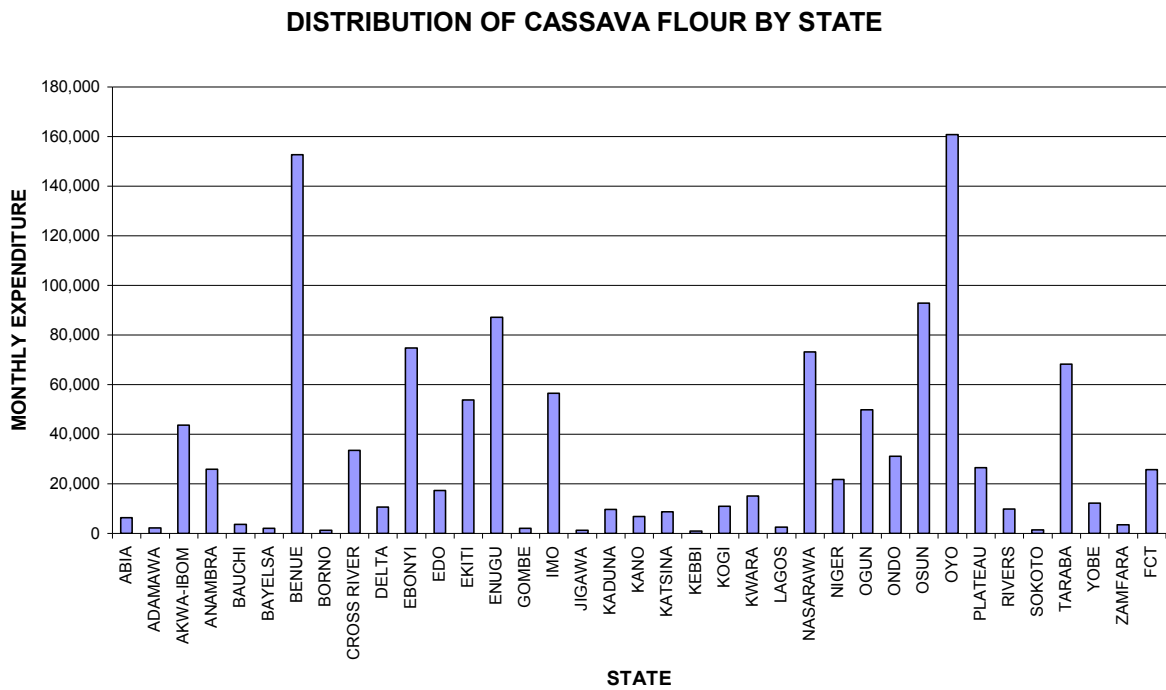
CORN FLOUR

National monthly figures revealed that the sum of ₦284,984 was expended on its consumption nation-wide.

At the State level, three states were outstanding in the consumption of corn flour, namely, Kaduna (₦31,615), Benue (₦28,598) and Taraba (₦27,739). Those states that had the lowest figures include Jigawa (₦326), Kogi (₦635) and Kwara (₦1,010).

Fig.2.4: DISTRIBUTION OF CORN FLOUR BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF CORN FLOUR BY STATE
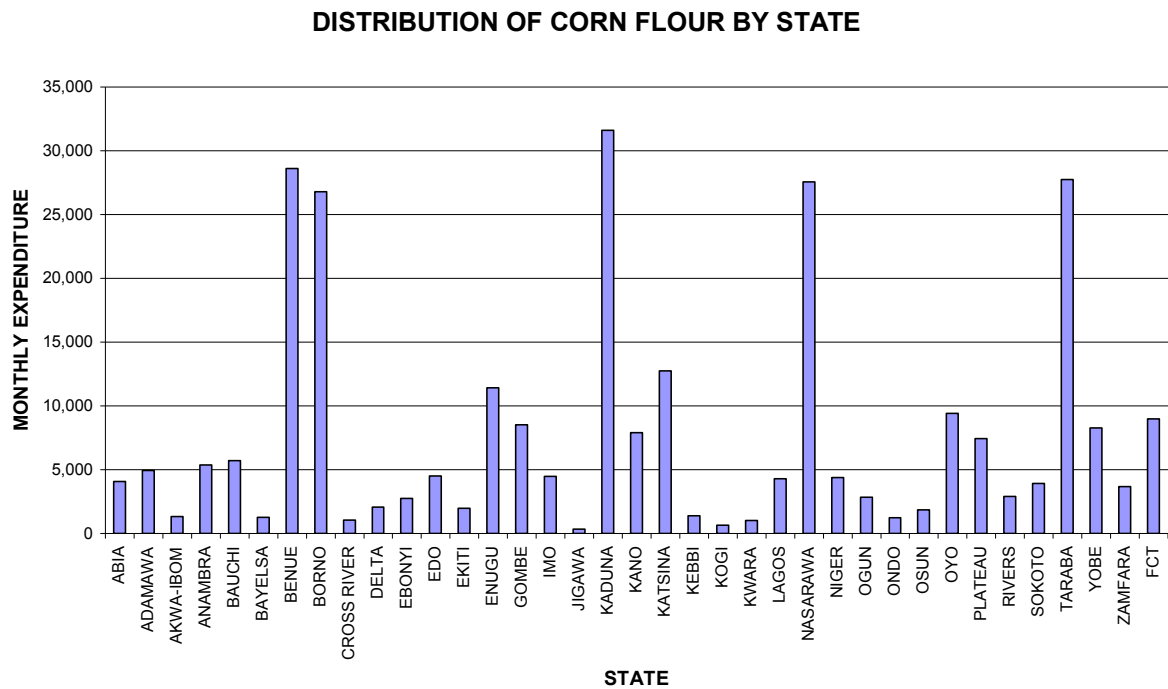
CONSUMPTION OF STARCHY FOOD IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

As important staple foods, the consumption of starchy foods for energy is high in Nigeria. In this survey, a few selected starchy foods were covered, such as cassava, Cocoyam, Plantain, and Yam.

CASSAVA

National monthly consumption showed that the sum of ₦2,169,179 was consumed nation-wide. This figure represented about 14.1 percent of the starchy foods consumed in the country during the period under review.

State analysis showed massive consumptions of Cassava in almost all the 36 states and FCT (Abuja). But four States were outstanding in the consumption of cassava,

namely, Enugu (₦299,120), Ebonyi (₦246,411), Anambra (₦232,412) and Akwa-Ibom (₦183,934).

Those states that had the lowest consumption figures include Lagos (₦130), Kwara (₦990) and Kogi (₦5,836).

Fig.2.5: DISTRIBUTION OF CASSAVA BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF CASSAVA BY STATE
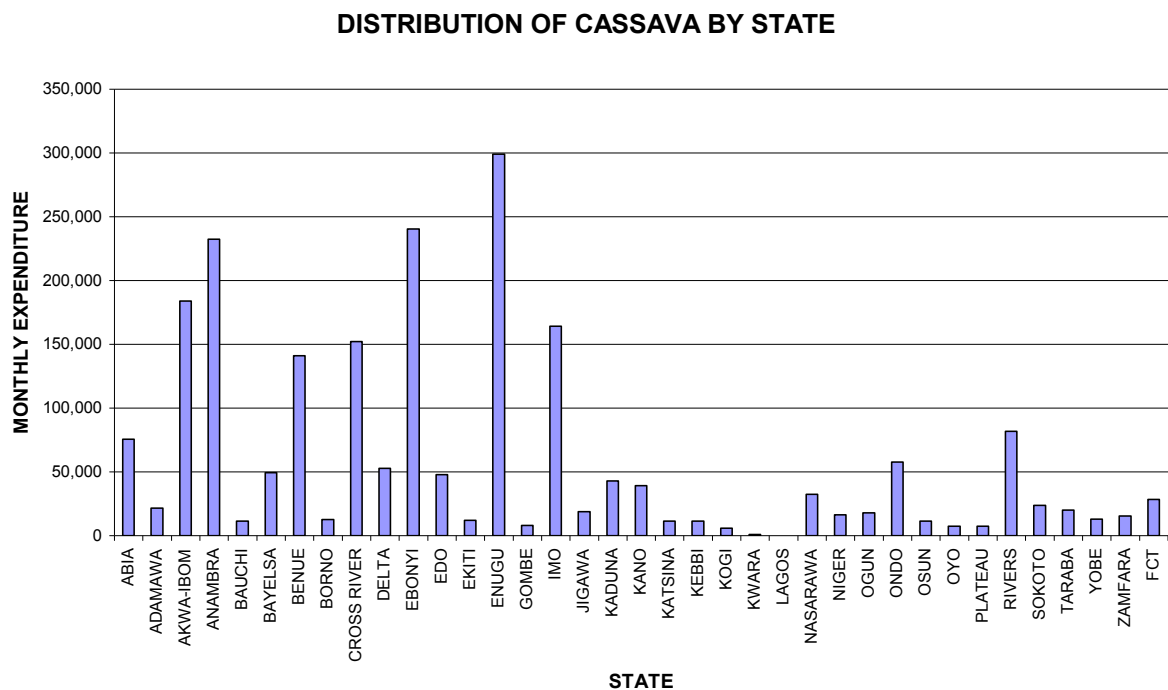
COCOYAM

This may not be popular like cassava and yam, yet, its consumption rate was high in almost all the states of the federation.   The national monthly expenditure indicated that the sum of ₦1,536,149 was consumed nation-wide.

There were also isolated cases of high consumptions in some states such as Enugu (₦278,406), Ebonyi (₦234,756), Anambra (₦157,253) and Bayelsa (₦117,810).   In these states, cocoyams are eaten as yam and also used in cooking soups.   Also, three other states had the lowest figures, namely, Zamfara (₦62), Sokoto (₦200) and Lagos (₦430).   In addition, two other states Kogi and Kwara which recorded nil expenditure on cocoyam according to sample.

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Fig.2.6: DISTRIBUTION OF COCOYAM BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF COCOYAM BY STATE
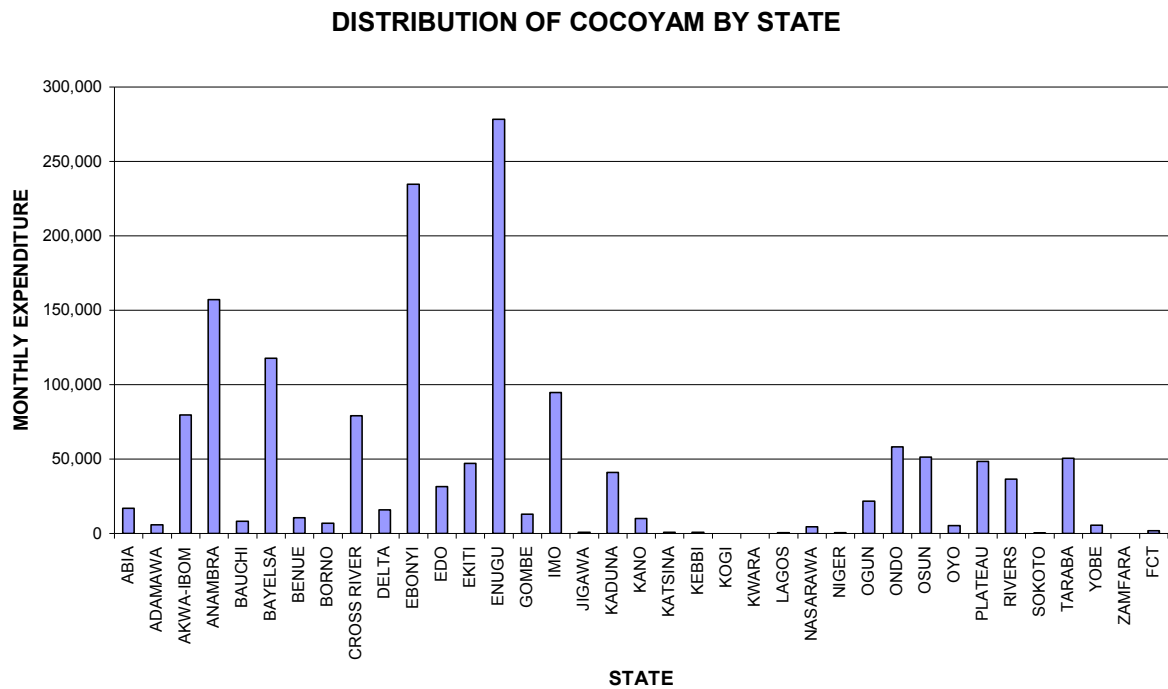
PLANTAIN

National figures showed that the sum of ₦1,933,213 was spent on plantain throughout the country during the period under review. Its consumption is high in the country, but outstanding in some states as shown in Table 2.2.

State analysis indicated three states to be outstanding which include Bayelsa (₦422,039), Akwa-Ibom (₦261,229) and Abia (₦188,987). Those States where less emphasis was given to Plantain, include Kano (₦2), Jigawa (₦37), while Katsina had nil estimate.

Fig.2.7: DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTAIN BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF PLANTAIN BY STATE
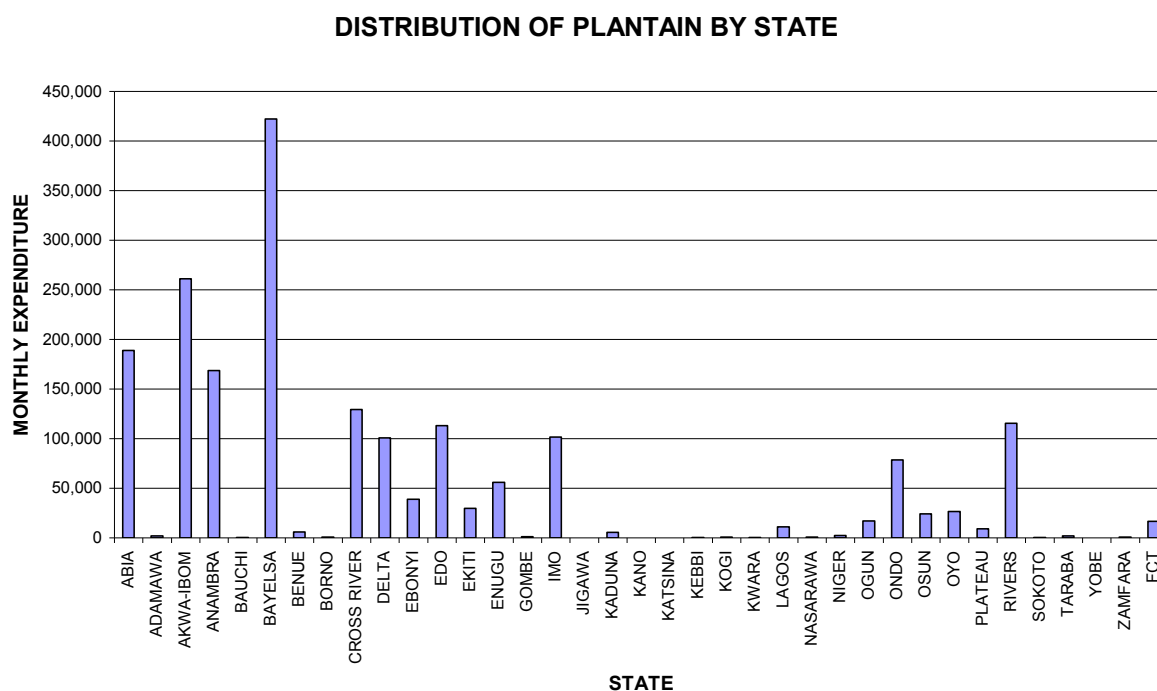
YAM

This is one of the most widely consumed starchy food in Nigeria. The national monthly figures showed that the sum of ₦9,285,229 was consumed nation-wide. This figure, of course, represented about 60.3 percent of all consumptions made on starchy foods, during the time of this survey.

The State analysis showed high expenditures on Yam in almost all the states. However, some states were outstanding such as Ebonyi (₦1,030,326), Enugu (₦653,163), Nassarawa (₦643,398) and Anambra (₦596,960).
Despite the foregoing records, a few states had very low figures, which include Katsina (₦400), Jigawa (₦6,171) and Sokoto (₦23,020).

Fig.2.8: DISTRIBUTION OF BUNS BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF YAM BY STATE
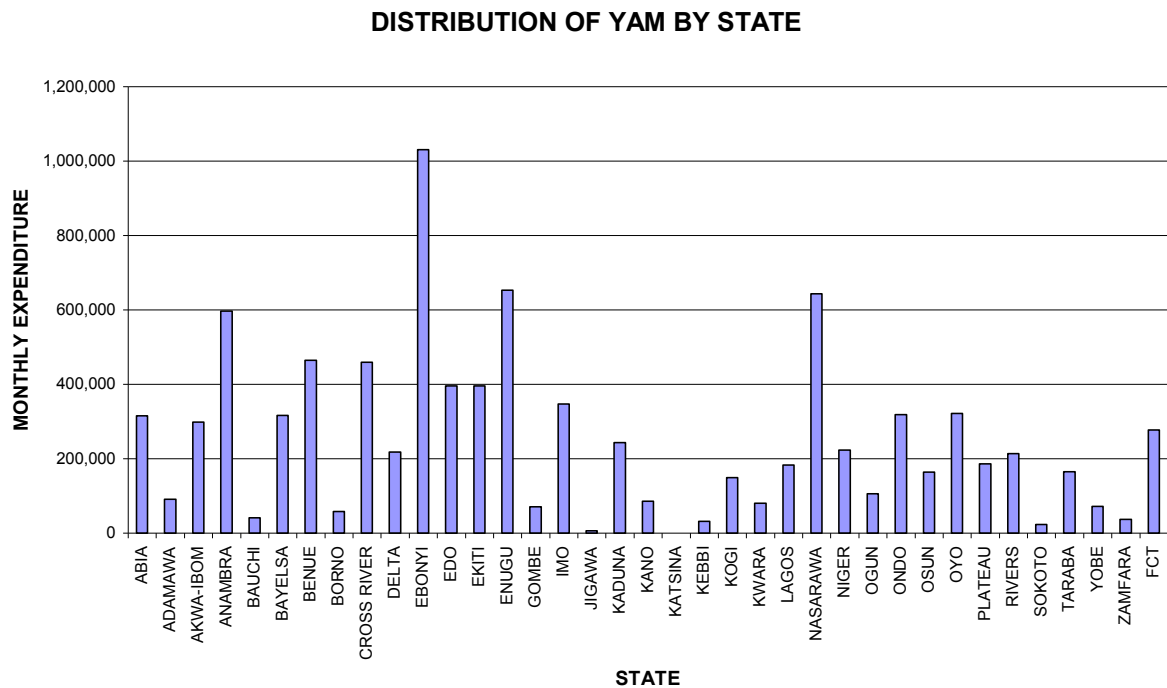
CONSUMPTION OF PROCESSED FOOD IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

The processed food studied in this survey include, fufu, Gari (White), Gari (Yellow), Cassava (Apku), Brown Beans, Soya Beans, White Beans, Moimoi, Akara etc.

FUFU

The study showed that the sum of ₦132,436 was spent on Fufu as national monthly expenditures for the period under review. This processed food is eaten everywhere in Nigeria, but it varies from place to place.

The State analysis showed that fufu was highly consumed in some states such as Akwa-Ibom (₦47,787), Osun (₦41,745), Zamfara (₦29,519) and Bayelsa (₦28,396). There were also states where its consumption was not encouraging, these include Kano (₦4), Gombe (₦20) and Kogi (nil).

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Fig.2.9: DISTRIBUTION OF FUFU BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUFU BY STATE
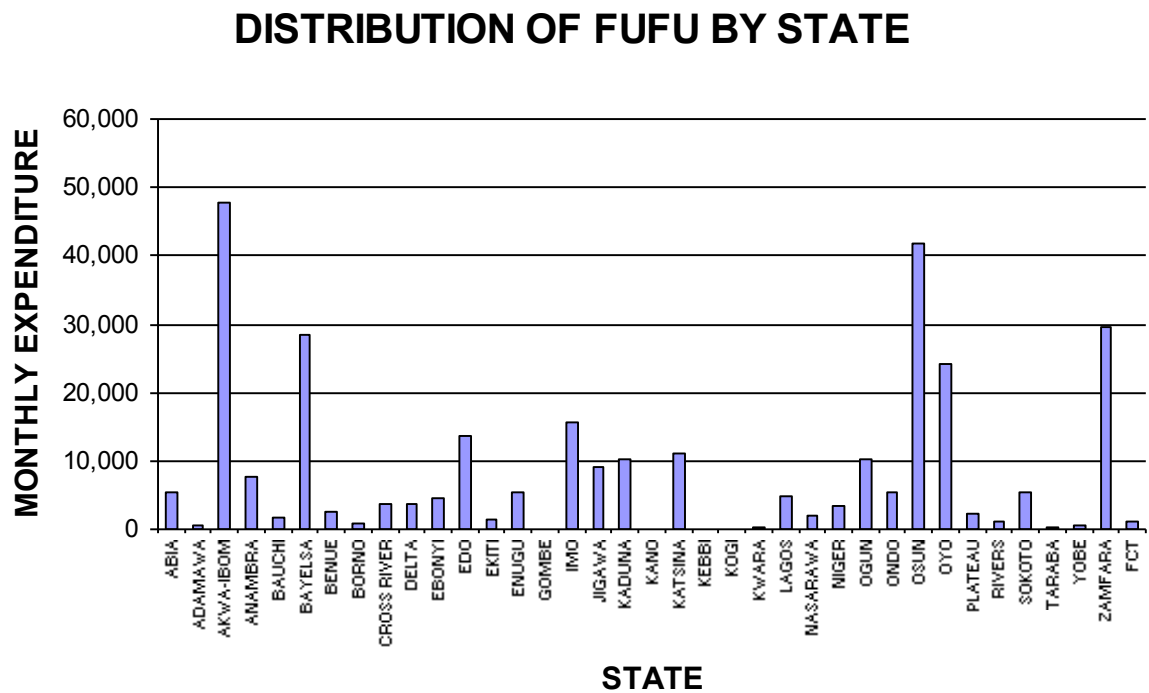
GARI (WHITE AND YELLOW)

The study shown that gari (White) is consumed more than Yellow gari in the country. National figures indicated that the sum of ₦1,504,890 was spent on White Gari as against ₦156,019 for Yellow gari.

However, some states are favourably inclined to white Gari consumption. These states include Ebonyi (₦333,386), Ondo (₦288,168) Rivers (₦269,653) and Bayelsa (₦203,744). But in Akwa-Ibom, Yellow gari (₦390,957) was preferred than White gari (₦18,630). In Delta state, Yellow gari (₦218,911) was consumed more than the White Gari (₦65,441), while in Edo and Imo State, the consumption of Yellow Gari was very high, representing (₦177,622) and (₦178,990) respectively.

In addition, there are some States where White Gari are not encouraged such as Adamawa (₦2,755), Taraba (₦5,572) and Yobe (₦7,190). For yellow Gari, consumption level was very low in Kwara (₦141), Adamawa (₦742) and Gombe (₦ 940).

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Fig.3.0a: DISTRIBUTION OF GARI (WHITE) BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF GARI (WHITE) BY STATE
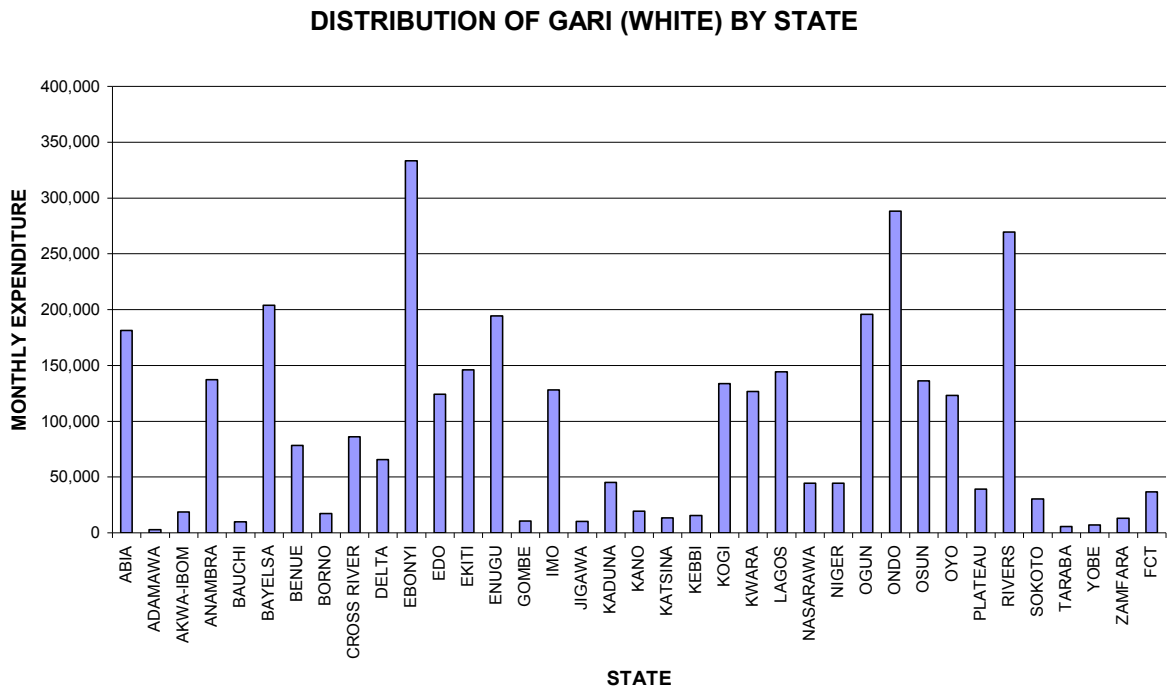
Fig.3.0b: DISTRIBUTION OF GARI (YELLOW) BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF GARI (YELLOW) BY STATE
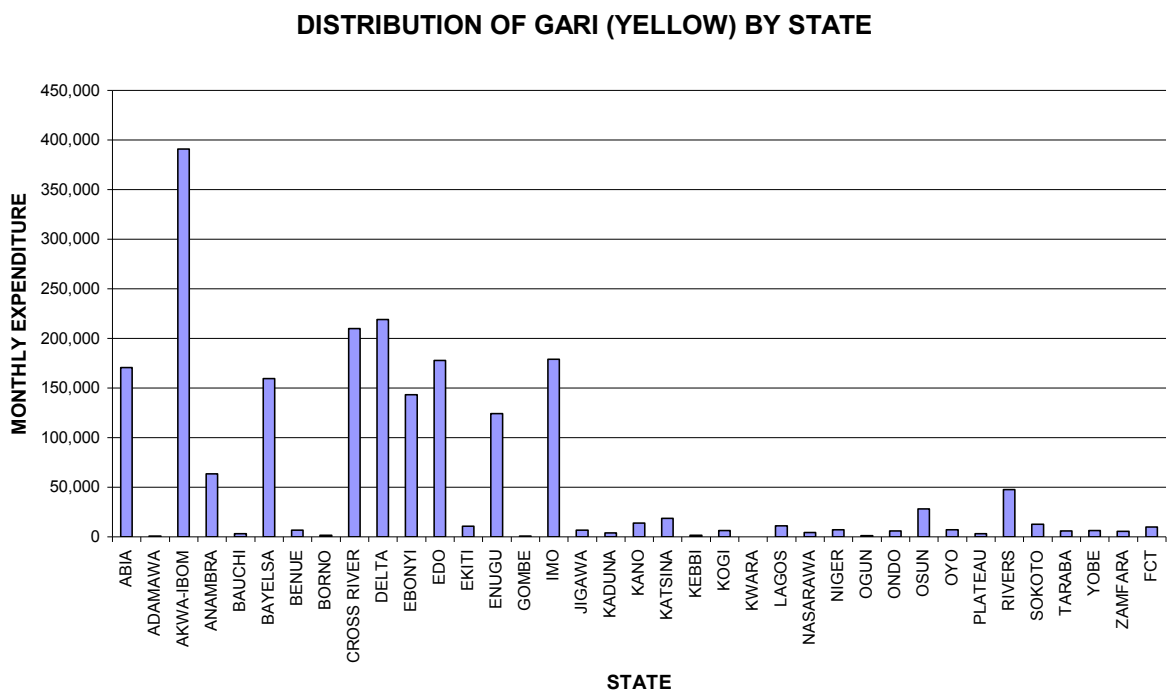
CASSAVA (AKPU)

The study had shown that the consumption was low as the sum of ₦11,398 only was consumed nationally during the period under review.

The State analysis however, revealed a slight variation across the states. Although, there were some exceptional states with high figures, which include Imo (₦32,139), Enugu (₦27,850), Benue (₦24,500) and Anambra (₦24,374). In other states, the figures were generally low.

Fig.3.1: DISTRIBUTION OF CASSAVA (AKPU) BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF CASSAVA (AKPU) BY STATE
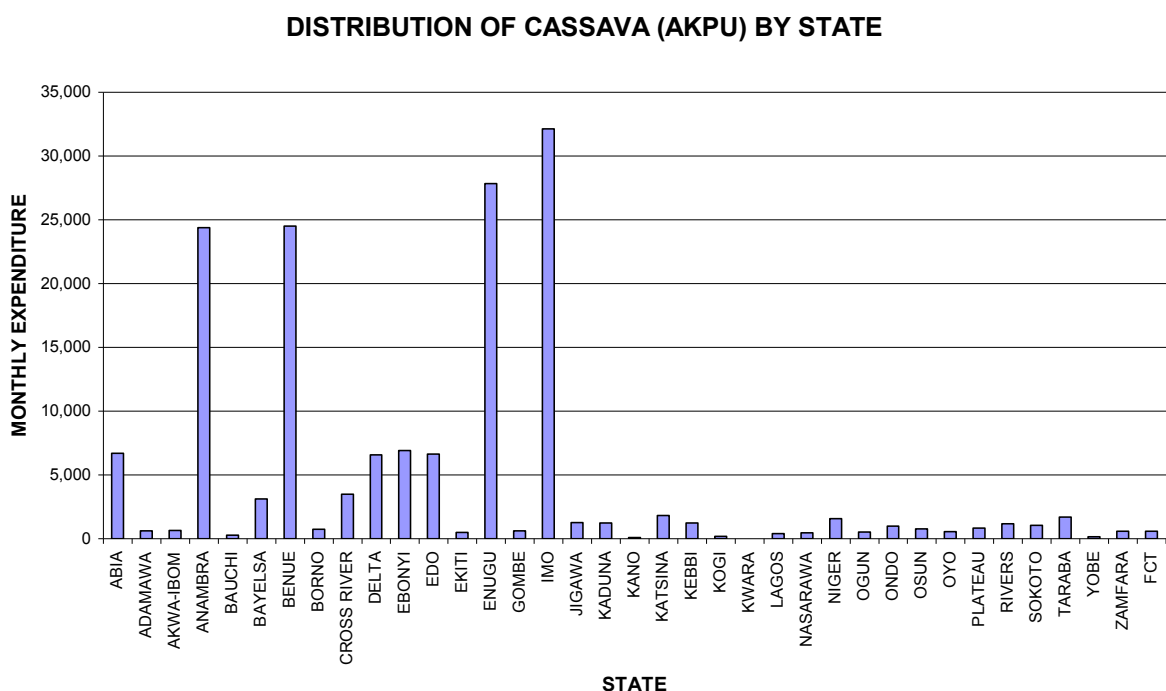
WHITE AND BROWN BEANS

The study had also shown that White Beans are consumed than Brown Beans in the country , representing ₦851,860 and ₦425,289 respectively across the country.
The consumption of White Beans was higher in the following states, namely Kaduna (₦185,871), Edo (₦198,221), Ondo (₦167,175), and Delta (₦154,993). While Lagos recorded the lowest figures (₦80).

For Brown Beans the areas of concentration include Ogun (₦145,746), Oyo (₦127,697), Lagos (₦43,746), Borno (₦41,110) and Anambra (₦38,102). While, Kogi (₦65) and Kebbi (₦205) had the lowest figures.

Fig.3.2a: DISTRIBUTION OF BROWN BEANS BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF BROWN BEANS BY STATE
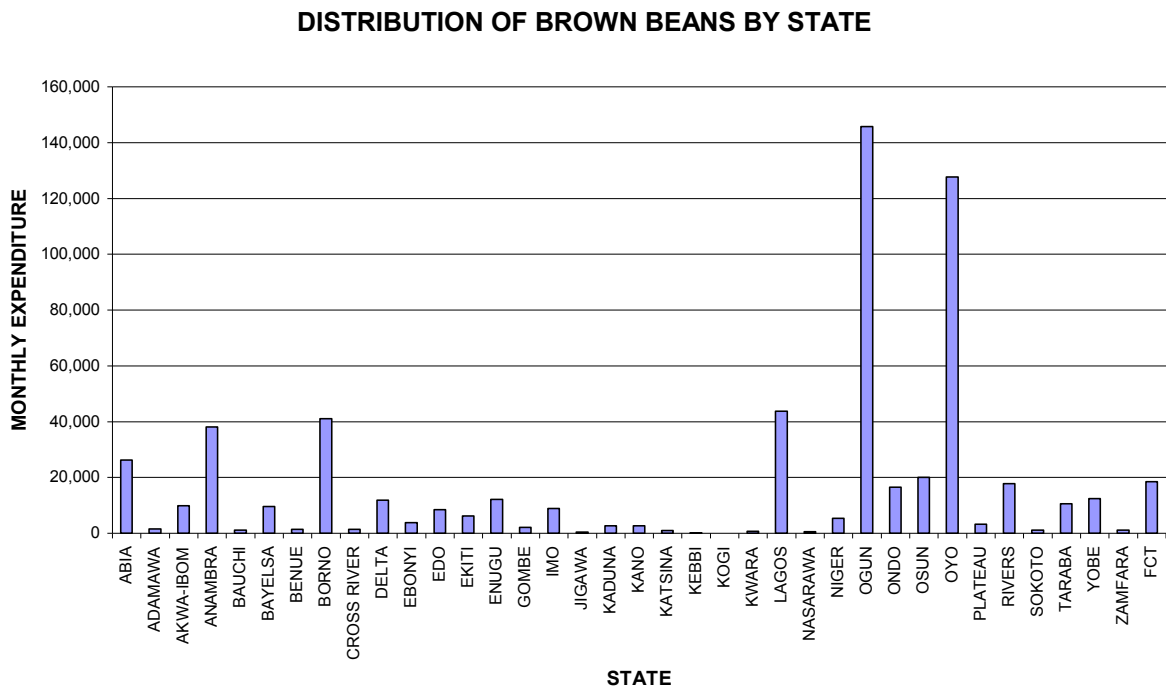
Fig.3.2b: DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE BEANS BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE BEANS BY STATE
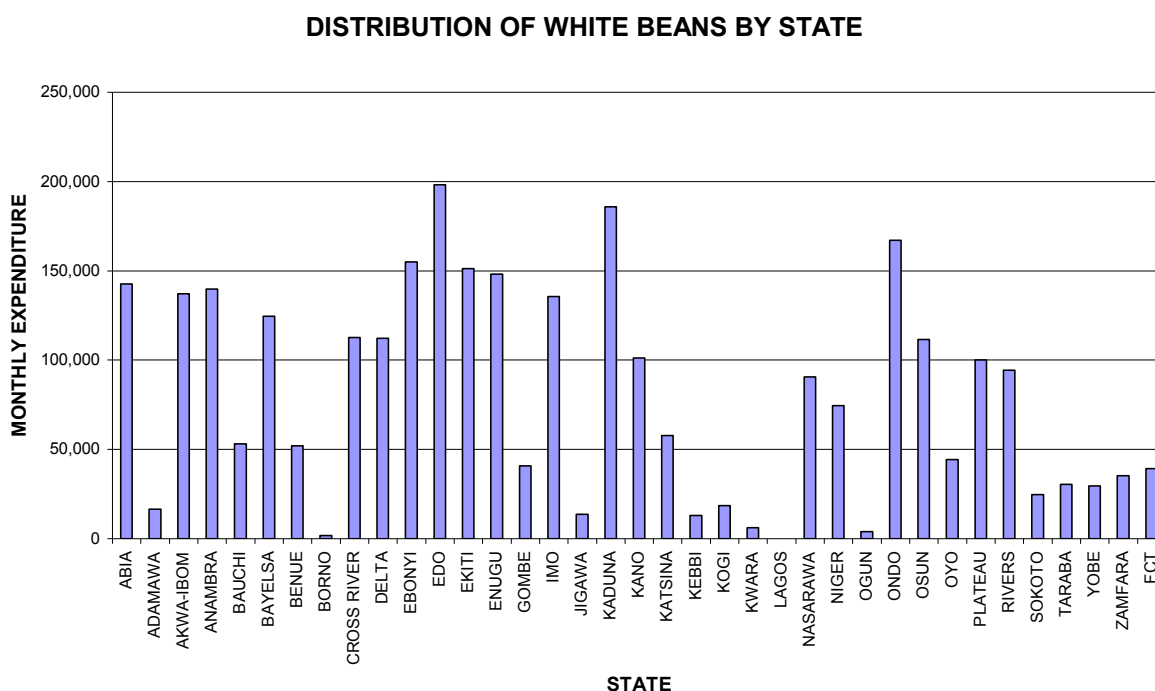
AKARA

This processed food is largely consumed across the six geo-political zones of the country, though, the intensity of consumption varies slightly from North to South.
The national figures indicated that the sum of ₦394,615 was consumed nationally during the period of this survey.

The state analysis showed also that three States were outstanding, namely, Kano (₦199,783), Katsina (₦112,494), and Jigawa (₦163,837). In other states, the figures slightly varied, while Kwara (₦5,495), Benue (₦6,195), and Lagos (₦6,204) had the lowest figures.

Fig.3.3: DISTRIBUTION OF AKARA BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF AKARA BY STATE
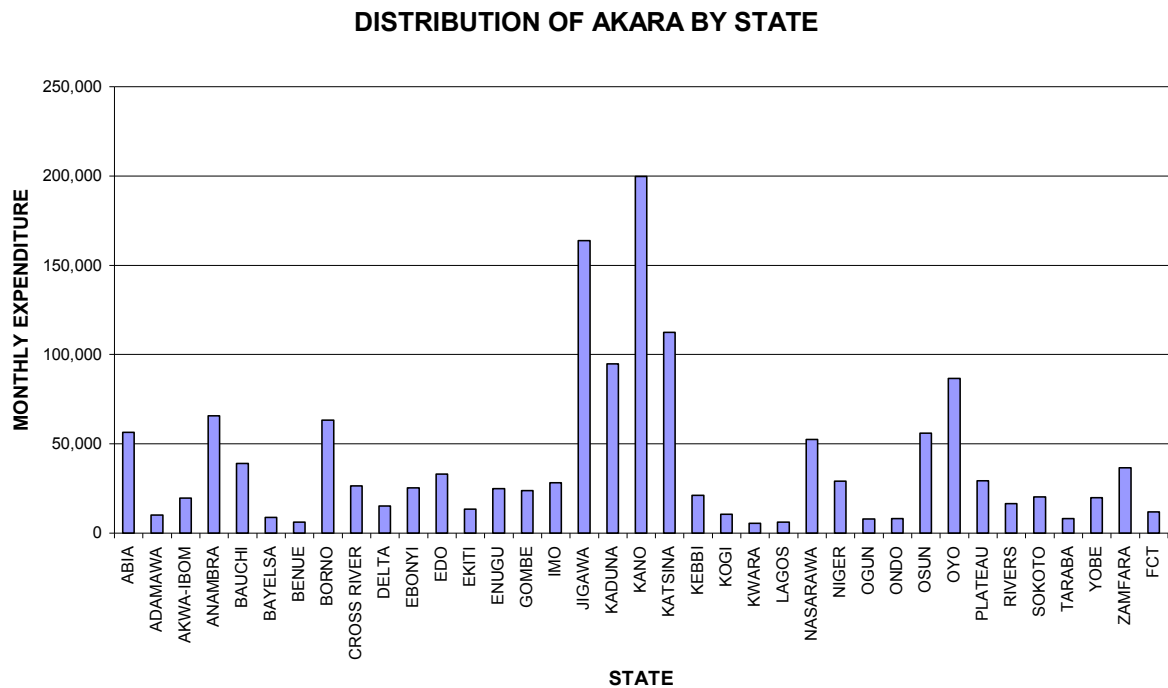
MARGARINE

This processed food is not highly consumed as this study had revealed. This is because, only ₦37,619 was spent on margarine nationally. The same situation was applicable to these other processed foods like Pineapple juice (₦4,826), Orange Juice (₦7,007) and Fruit canned (₦3,464). They attracted low demands at the national level.

The state analysis of Margarine also showed that higher consumptions were concentrated in some states like Plateau (₦7,684), Abia (₦6,462), Katsina (₦5,221) and rivers (₦5,084). There was however a slight difference in the consumption pattern in other states. Probably because, the prices of these canned foods are too expensive for the poor to consume them. That explained the low patronage nation-wide.

Fig.3.4: DISTRIBUTION OF MARGARINE BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF MARGARINE BY STATE
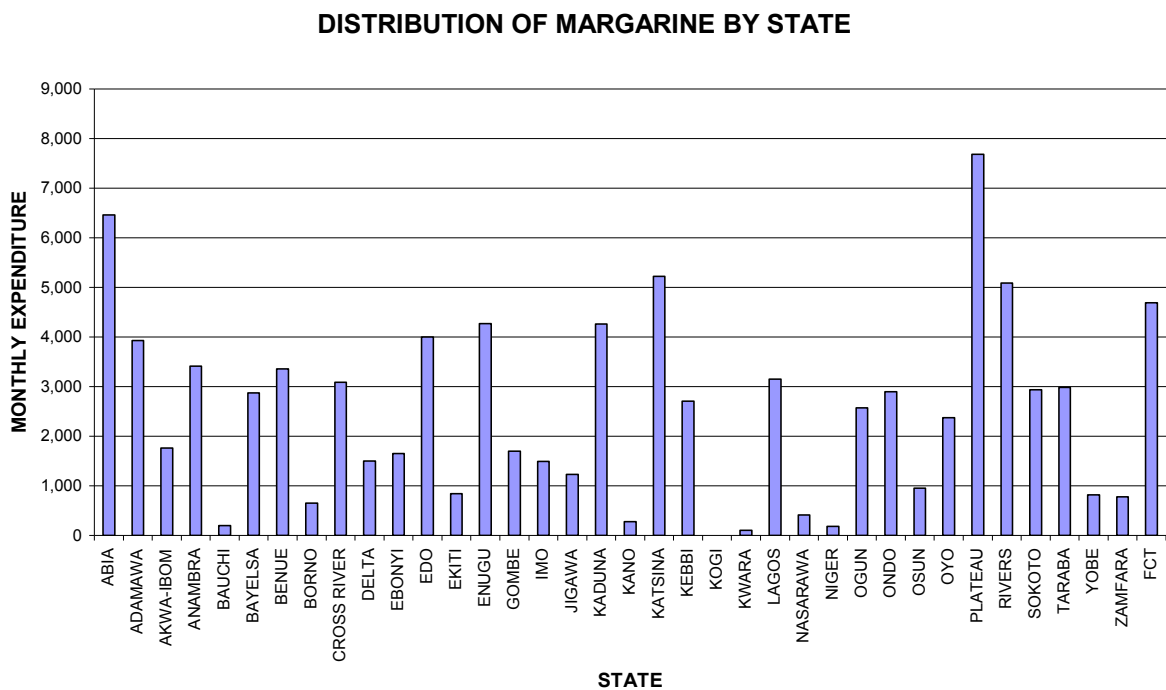
CONSUMPTION OF COOKING OIL IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

In this survey, some selected cooking oils were studied, which include Coconut Oil, Groundnut Oil, Palm Kernel Oil, Red Palm Oil and Vegetable oil. These cooking oils are useful and featured prominently in preparing kind of food in Nigeria. The degree of using each of them in cooking varies from one state to another.

RED PALM OIL

This happens to be one of the widely used cooking oils in Nigeria. National monthly figures therefore, indicated that the sum of ₦5,304,867 was consumed nation-wide during the period under review.

The states analysis showed an even distribution of expenditures across the states. In addition, some outstanding expenditures were notable in some states such as

Enugu (₦295,038), Kaduna (₦259,787), Ebonyi (₦238,688) and Anambra (₦216,766).

Even though, Red Palm Oil is used in all the states, yet, the consumption level was not the same as the lowest figures were recorded in Kwara (₦7,431), Lagos (₦27,120) and Kogi (₦17,965).

Fig.3.5: DISTRIBUTION OF RED PALM OIL BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF RED PALM OIL BY STATE
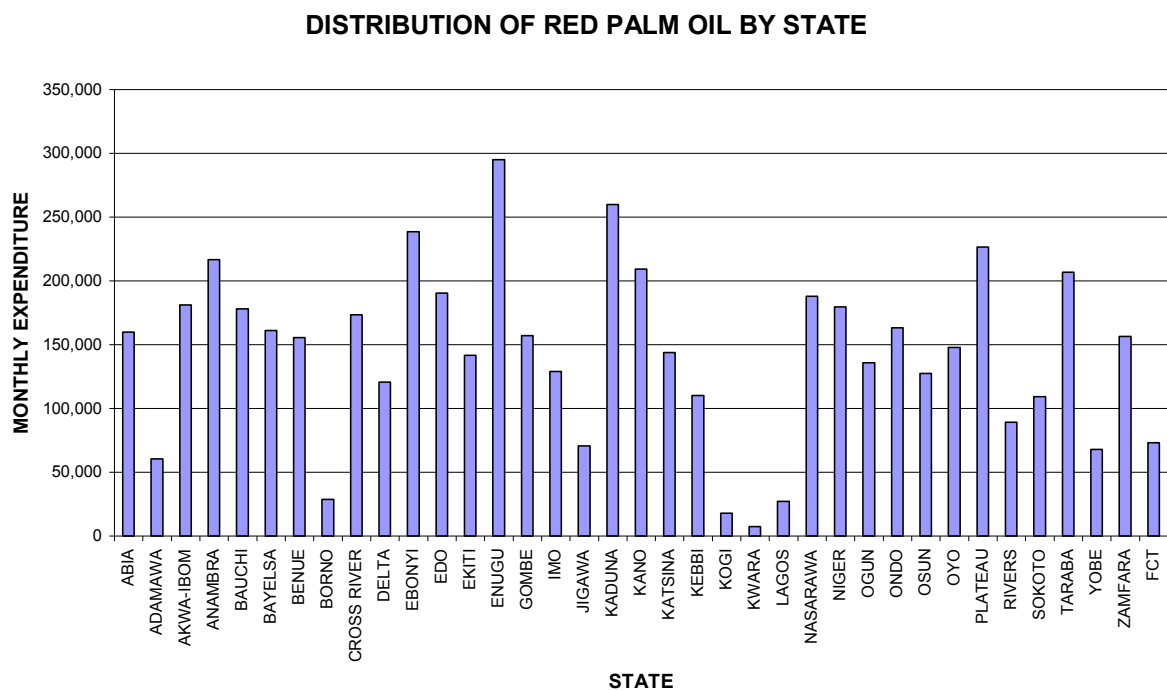
GROUNDNUT OIL

National figures indicated that the sum of ₦1,693,865 was expended on Groundnut oil throughout the country. Like the Red Palm Oil, its consumption was evenly distributed across the states.

Consequently, four states were outstanding namely, Borno (₦126,967), Edo (₦93,839), Kano (₦90,300) and Yobe (₦88,513).

While those states that had the lowest figures include Kwara (₦684), Kogi (₦2,519), Ondo (₦5,943) and Osun (₦8,756).

Fig.3.6: DISTRIBUTION OF GROUNDNUT OIL BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF GROUNDNUT OIL BY STATE
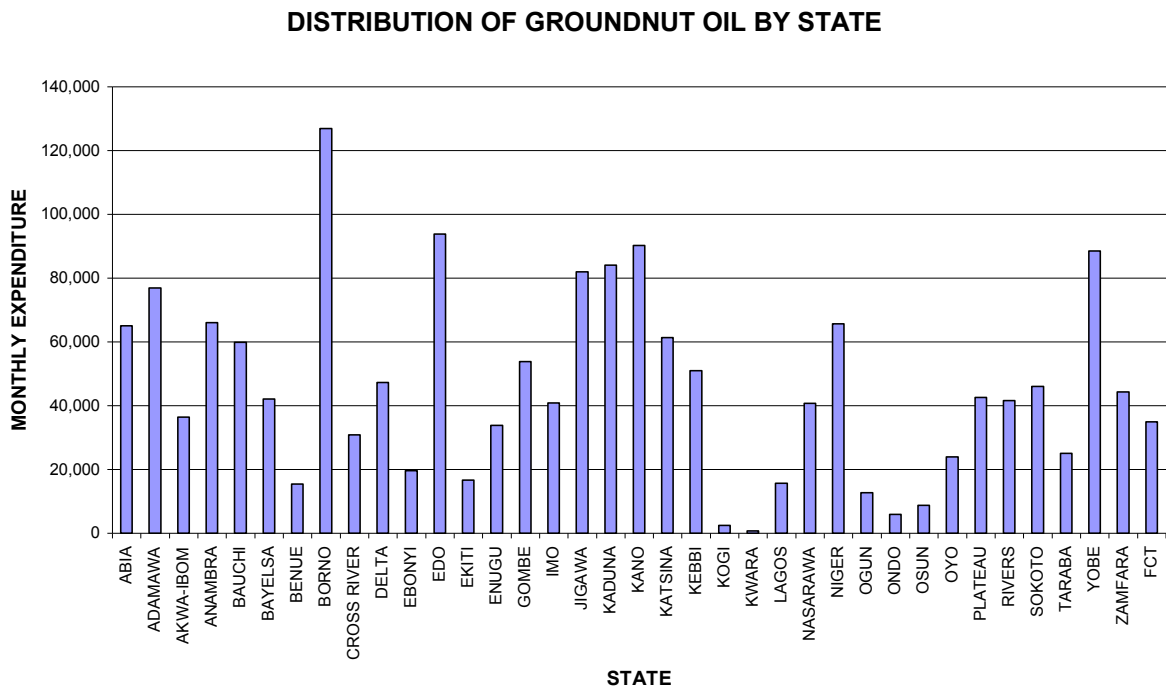
VEGETABLE OIL

The national monthly expenditures revealed that the sum of ₦247,984 was consumed in the country.

The state analysis revealed an even distribution, though, some states were outstanding such as Borno (₦32,680), Bayelsa (₦31,710) and Abia (₦17,562).
The consumption of Vegetable Oil was noted to be lowest in Kebbi (₦90) and Kwara (nil), according to sample.

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Fig.3.7:   DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETABLE OIL BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETABLE OIL BY STATE
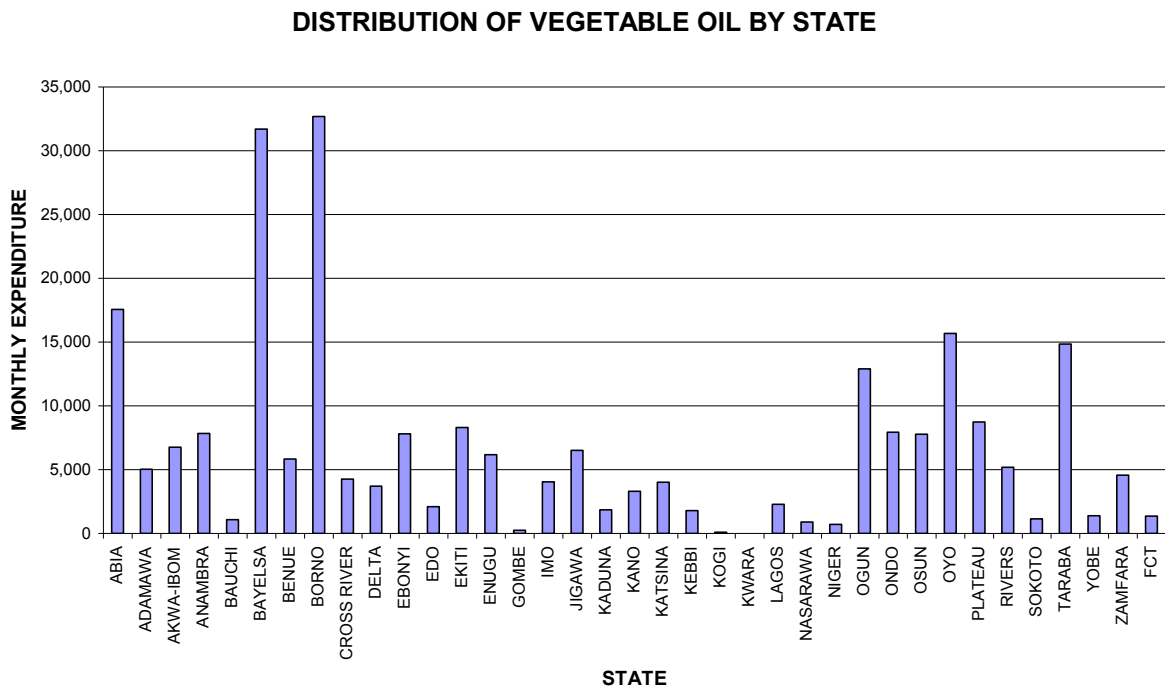
CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

As part of the ingredients used for cooking soup, the use of vegetable featured prominently in Nigerian homes.   They are also noted to contain some valuable minerals essential for human health.   This survey has been able to cover a number of vegetables consumed in the country such as Cocoyam leaf, Garden Eggs, Okro (fresh), Okro (dry), Onions, Pepper Green, Tomatoes, Tomatoes Puree, Pepper, Cabbage, etc.

OKRO (FRESH)

National monthly consumptions indicated that the sum of ₦1,868358 was consumed in the country.   This figure represented 16.8 percent of all vegetable consumptions.

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The breakdown of the state analysis also showed that its consumption was evenly distributed across the states. Though, there were a few cases of isolated high figures in some states such as Kaduna (₦168,232), Benue (₦151,036) and Adamawa (₦101,674). Those states that had the least figures, include Kwara (₦5,643), Lagos (₦5,643) and Ogun (₦9,452).

Fig.3.8: DISTRIBUTION OF FRESH OKRO BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FRESH OKRO BY STATE
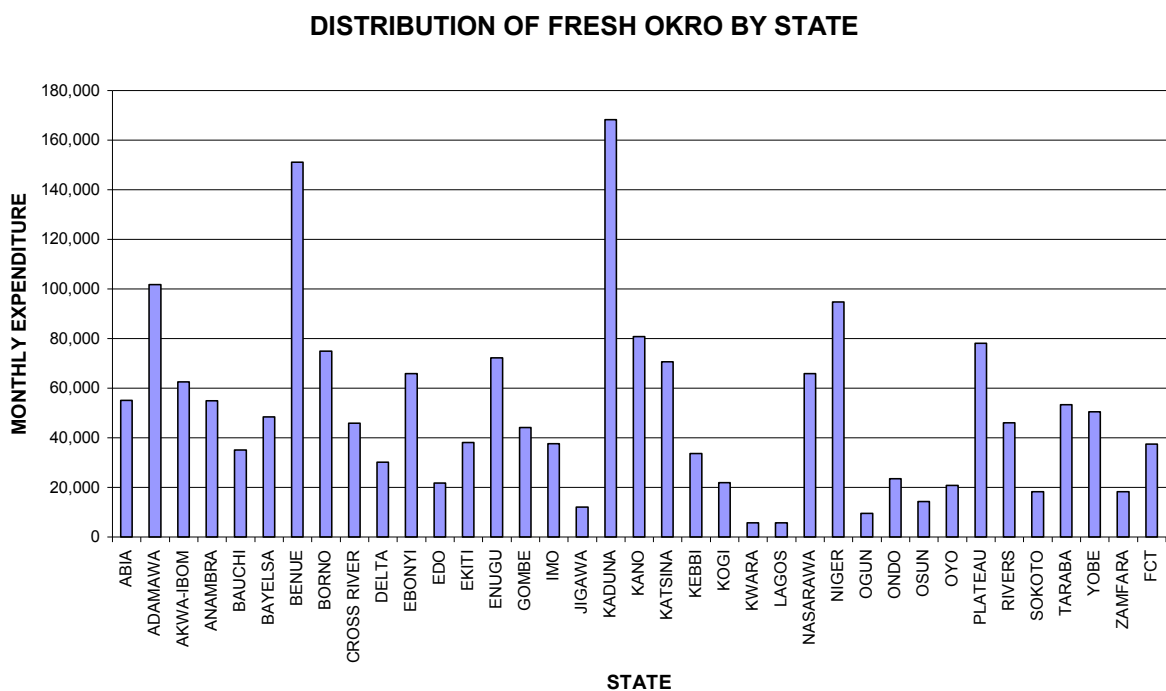
ONIONS/SHALLOT

National figures showed that the sum of ₦1,724,679 was expended on Onion nation-wide.

The state analysis revealed that the distribution was even across the states. Although, some states were outstanding in the consumption of Onion such as Kano (₦116,918), Kaduna (₦105,284), Taraba (₦75,271) and Bauchi (₦72,503).

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However, the consumption of Onions was lowest in the following states, namely, Kogi (₦2,020), Kwara (₦13,101) and Lagos (₦13,101).

Fig.3.9: DISTRIBUTION OF ONION/SHALLOT BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF ONIONS/SHALLOT BY STATE
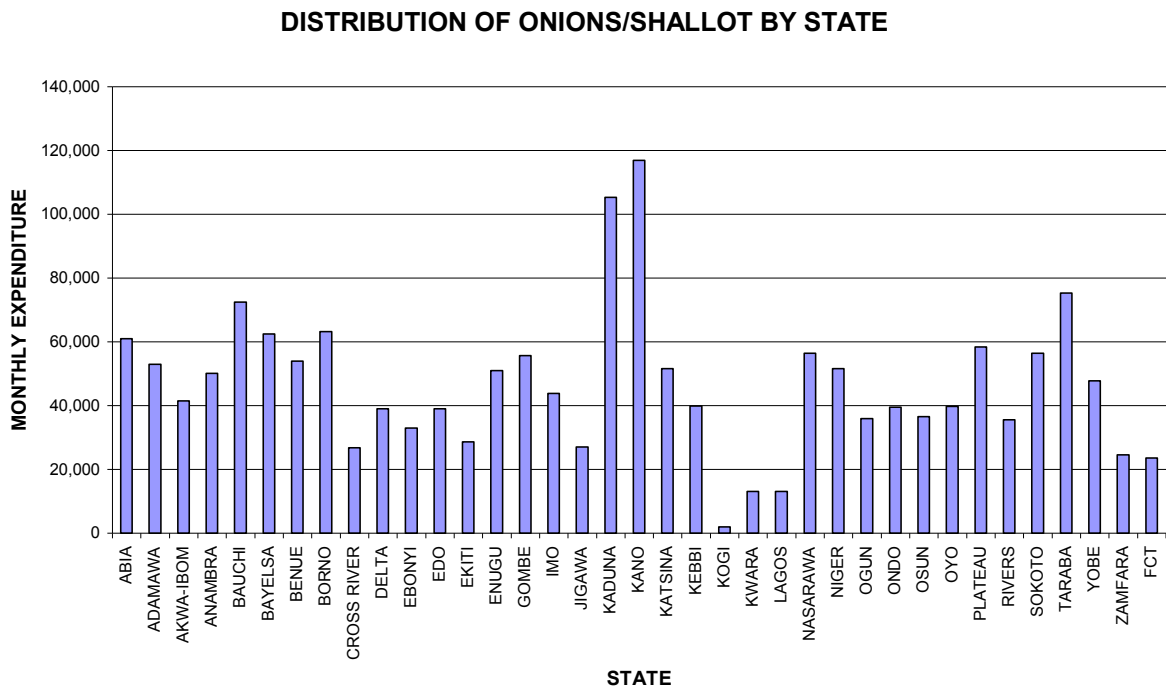
PEPPER GREEN

At the national level, the sum of ₦1,788,764 was consumed in the country during the period under review.

The State analysis had shown that three states were outstanding, such as Ogun (₦143,173), Kano (₦113,302) and Jigawa (₦103,025).
Those states where the consumption of Pepper green was very low, include Kogi (₦4,060), Ebonyi (₦12,015) and FCT (₦12,584).

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Fig.4.0: DISTRIBUTION OF PEPPER GREEN BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF GREEN PEPPER BY STATE
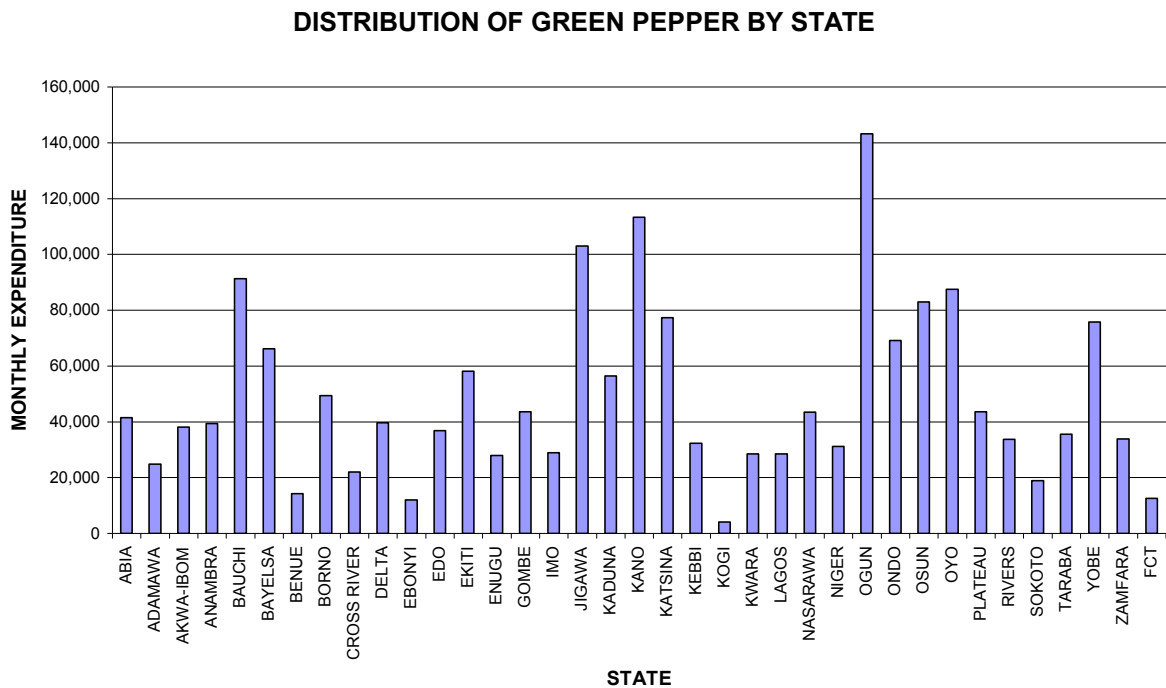
TOMATOES

The national figures revealed that the sum of ₦2,324,066, representing 20.9 percent of all consumptions made on vegetable in the country.

From the state figures, four states were on the high side, which include Kano (₦201,400), Anambra (₦134,985), Kaduna (₦134,009) and Enugu (₦123,297). While Kogi (₦4,890), Rivers (₦18,942) and Akwa-Ibom (₦21,044) had the lowest figures.

Fig.4.1:   DISTRIBUTION OF PEPPER GREEN BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF TOMATOES BY STATE
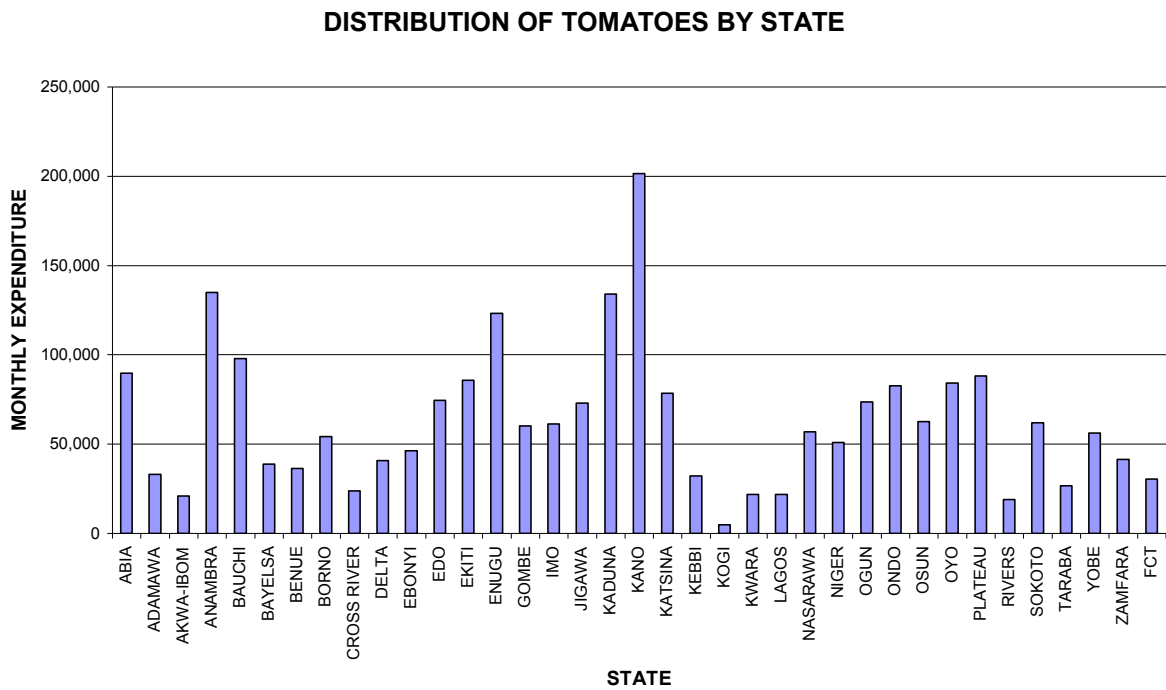
GARDEN EGGS

National figures had indicated that the sum of ₦209,346 was spent on garden eggs nationally.   This vegetable is also eaten in all the states but with less intensity compared with the foregoing vegetables above.

However, a few states were outstanding, namely, Abia (₦32,189), Anambra (₦31,232) and Enugu (₦20,257).   On the other hand, the consumption of garden eggs was insignificant in Sokoto (₦110), Zamfara (₦279) and Kogi (₦380).

Fig.4.2: DISTRIBUTION OF GARDEN EGGS BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF GARDEN EGGS BY STATE
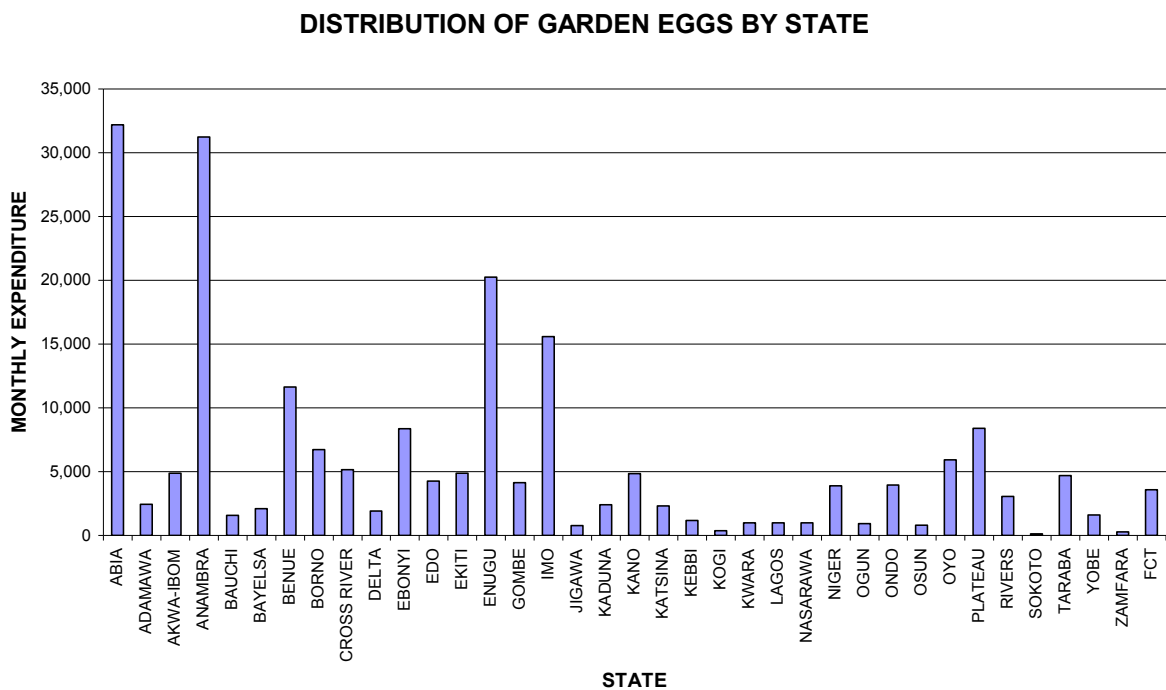
CONSUMPTION OF COOKED FOOD IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

The study examined the monthly consumption of cooked foods both at the national and state level. Some of the selected foods include Cooked Rice/Stew, Fufu and Soup, Tuwo and Soup, Gari and soup, Pound Yam/Soup and other Hotel/Restaurant.

COOKED RICE/STEW

The results of the survey had shown that cooked rice/Stew was the most consumed food by Nigerians. The national monthly figures indicated that the sum of ₦383,778 was expended on the said food during the period under review. This figures represented 31.1 percent of all highlighted cooked foods above.

Figures from the states showed that four states were outstanding in the consumption of cooked rice/stew. These are Osun (₦49,190), Oyo (₦47,947), Edo (₦24,885) and Abia (₦24,511).

Those states that had recorded the lowest figures, include kebbi (₦640), Adamawa (₦800) and Yobe (₦1,000).

Fig.4.3:   DISTRIBUTION OF COOKED RICE/STEW BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF COOKED RICE/STEW BY STATE
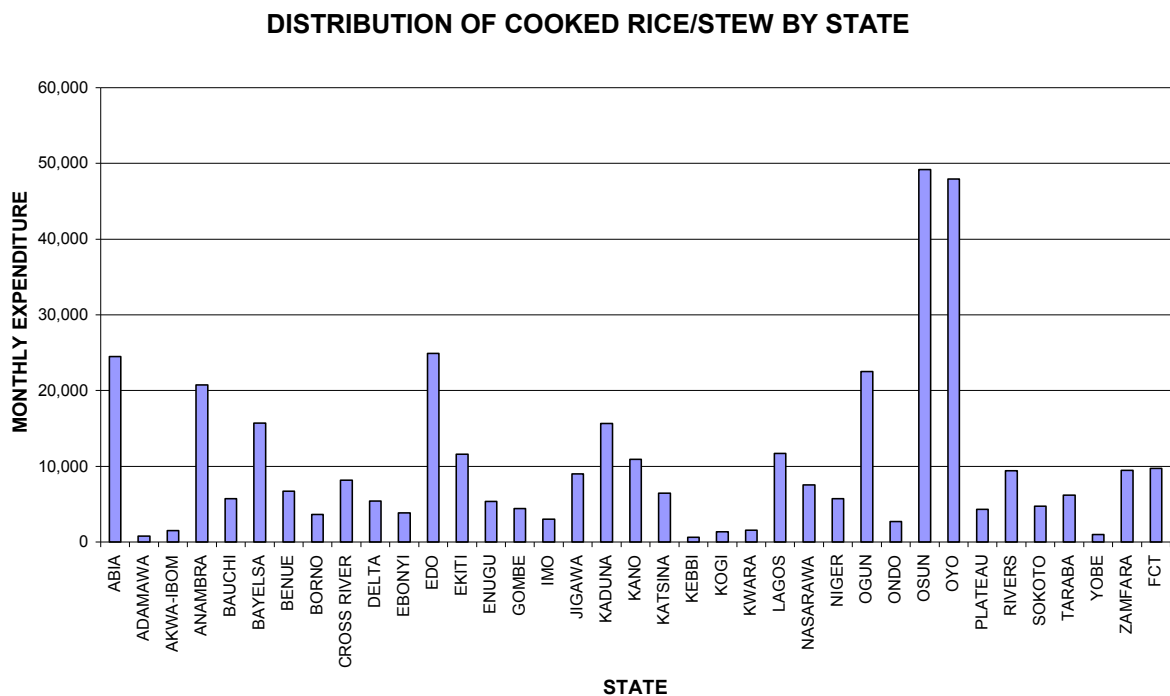
FUFU/SOUP

The national monthly consumptions revealed that the sum of ₦121,986 was consumed nation-wide.

The State analysis also showed that four states had the highest figures, namely, Anambra (₦18,326), Zamfara (₦11,480), Abia (₦8,946) and Oyo (₦8,483).

On the other hand, states with the least figures, include, Jigawa (₦56), Sokoto (₦209), and Adamawa (₦260), while Kebbi, Kogi and Yobe reported nil for Fufu/Soup.

Fig.4.4:   DISTRIBUTION OF FUFU AND SOUP BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FUFU AND SOUP BY STATE
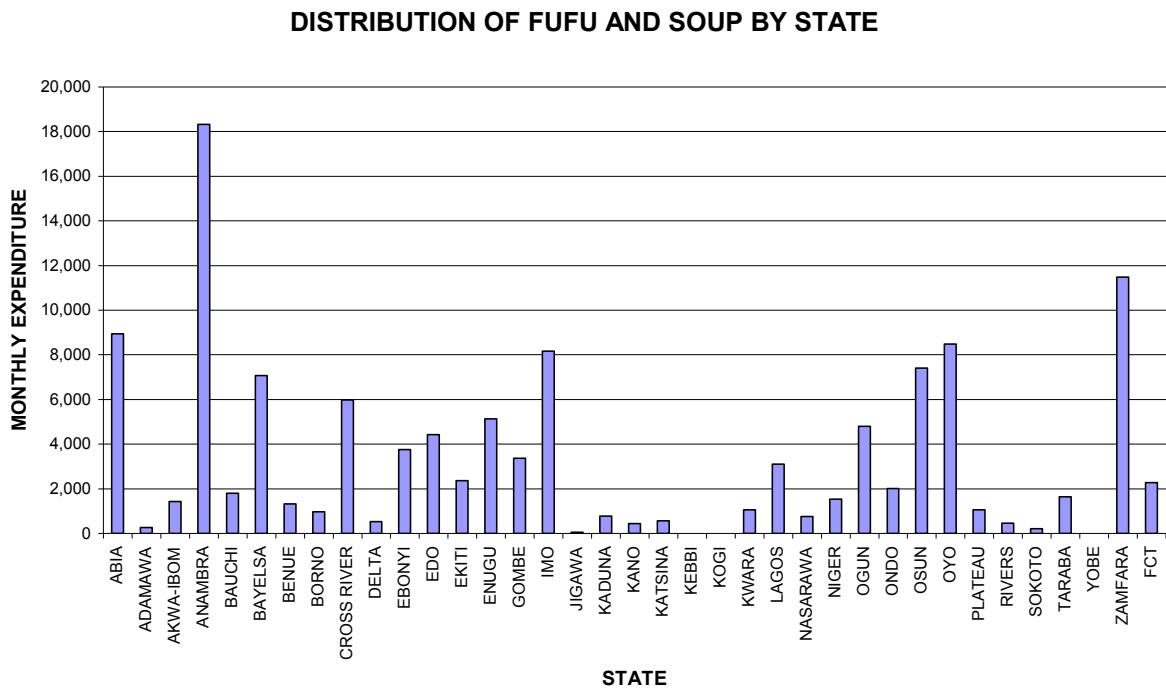
TUWO/SOUP

The national monthly consumption showed that the sum of ₦263,485 was consumed throughout the country.

At the state level, four states had the highest figures, namely, Zamfara (₦142,466), Oyo (₦16,860), Taraba (₦14,980) and Borno (₦11,285).

While the lowest figures were recorded in four states, namely, Bayelsa (₦100), Kogi (₦130), Akwa-Ibom (₦160) and Ekiti (₦225), while Cross River, Jigawa, Kebbi and Rivers reported nil.

Fig.4.5: DISTRIBUTION OF TUWO AND SOUP BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF TUWO AND SOUP BY STATE
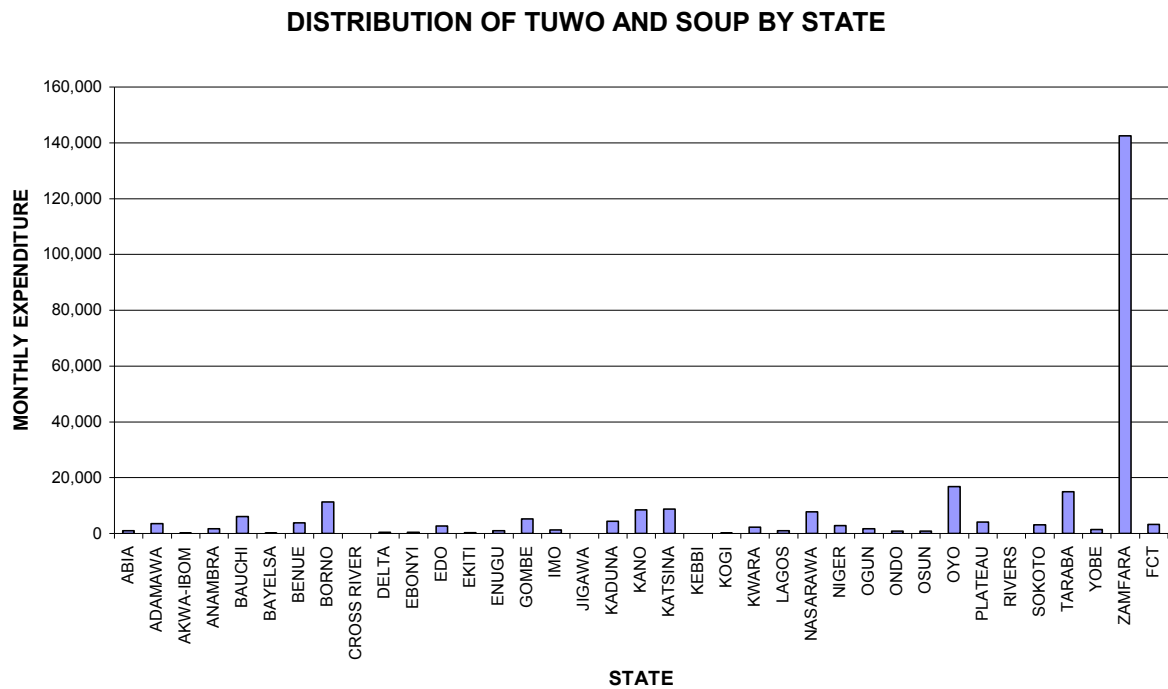
AMALA/SOUP

The national monthly consumption on Amala/Soup was the sum of ₦117,503.

State analysis also revealed that three states had the highest figures, namely, Oyo (₦56,064), Osun (₦19,671) and Lagos (₦9,433), all from the South West Geographical location.

States with records of low figures include Rivers (₦12), Ebonyi (₦40) and Delta (₦40), while Cross River and Kebbi had nothing (nil).

Fig.4.6: DISTRIBUTION OF PEPPER GREEN BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF AMALA AND SOUP BY STATE
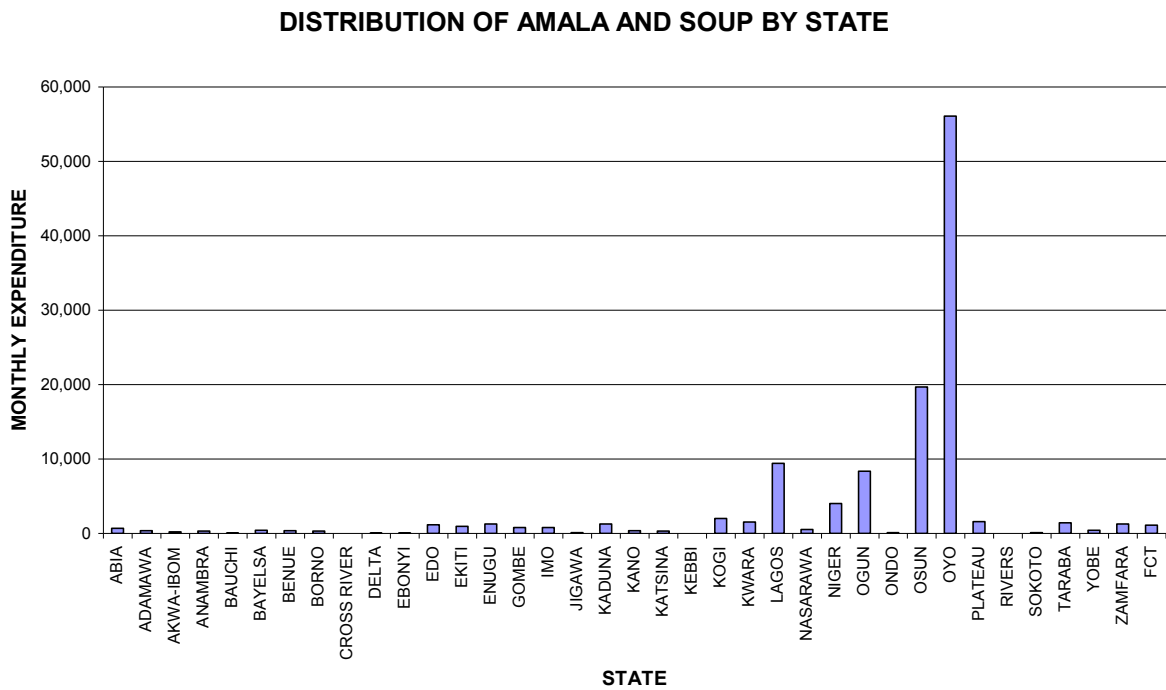
GARRI/SOUP

The national monthly consumption was estimated to be ₦163,183.

Furthermore, the state analysis showed an even distribution across the states. However, three states were remarkable for high figures, namely, Abia (₦32,900), Bayelsa (₦20,146) and Ebonyi (₦18,637).

Those states with the lowest figures are Kwara (₦95), Adamawa (₦120), Katsina (₦180), Jigawa (₦350) and Yobe (₦360).

Fig.4.7:   DISTRIBUTION OF GARI AND SOUP BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF GARI AND SOUP BY STATE
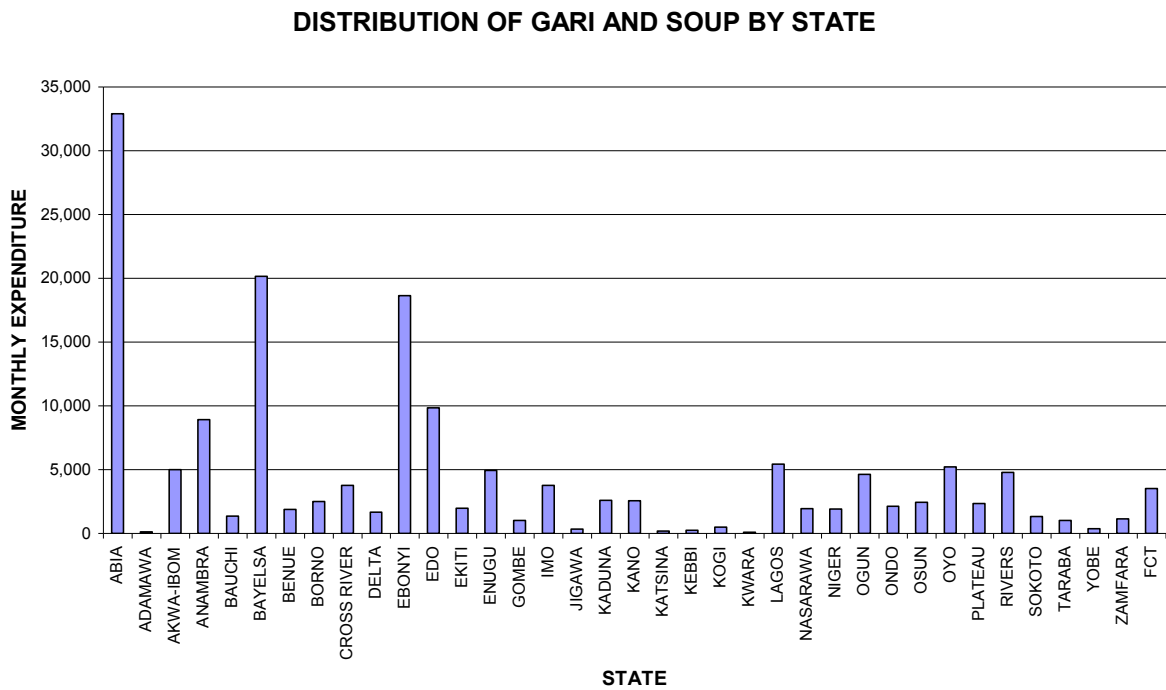
POUND YAM/SOUP

The estimated national monthly figures showed the sum of ₦60,808) was consumed nation-wide.

State analysis also indicated slight variation across the states with Ekiti having the highest figures of (₦8,801). Following, Oyo had (₦6,746) and Taraba (₦6,090). Those States with the lowest figures, include Jigawa (₦2), Sokoto (₦40) and Abia (₦150), while Adamawa and Kebbi had nothing (nil).

Fig.4.8: DISTRIBUTION OF POUND YAM AND SOUP BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF POUND YAM AND SOUP BY STATE
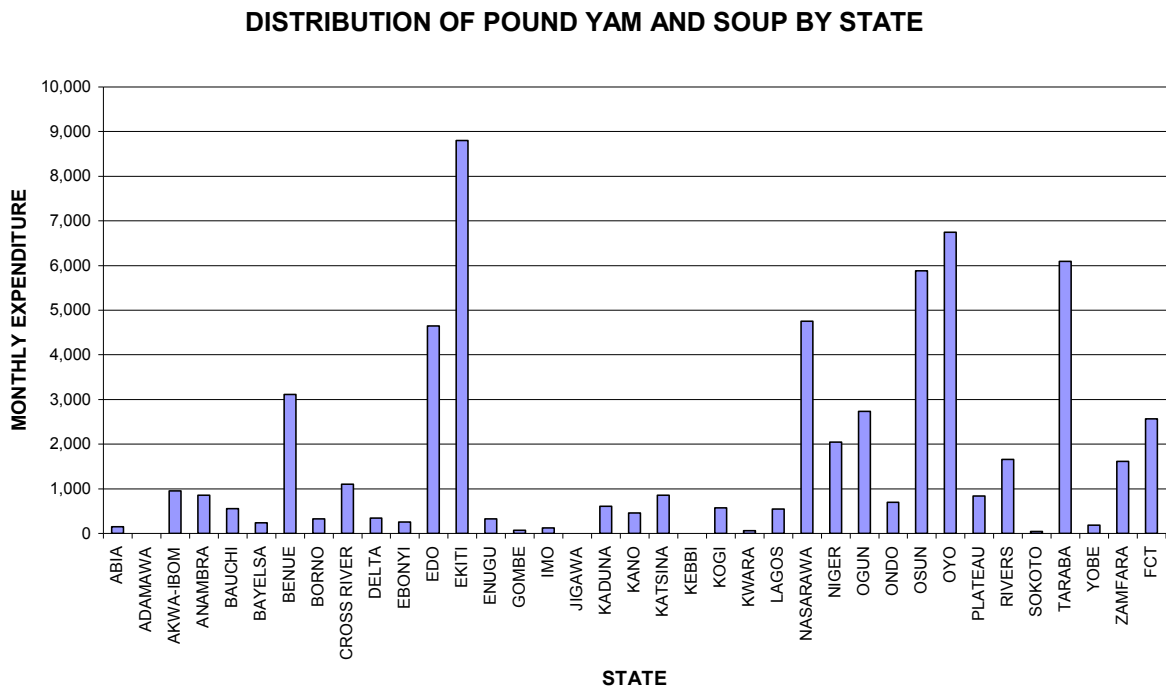
OTHER HOTEL/RESTAURANTS

The study also covered the cooked foods consumed or purchased from Hotel/Restaurants in the country.

National monthly consumptions showed that the sum of ₦123,656 was consumed nationally. This figure represented 10.0 percent of all the listed cooked foods covered in the survey.

State analysis revealed a slight variation across the states. However, some states were noted for high figures, namely, Katsina (₦45,695), Lagos (₦10,290), Zamfara (₦8,308) and Anambra (₦7,206). States with the lowest figures, include Yobe (₦70), Sokoto (₦100), Ondo (₦124) and Adamawa (₦142).

Fig.4.9: DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER HOTEL/RESTAURANTS BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER HOTEL/RESTAURANTS BY STATE
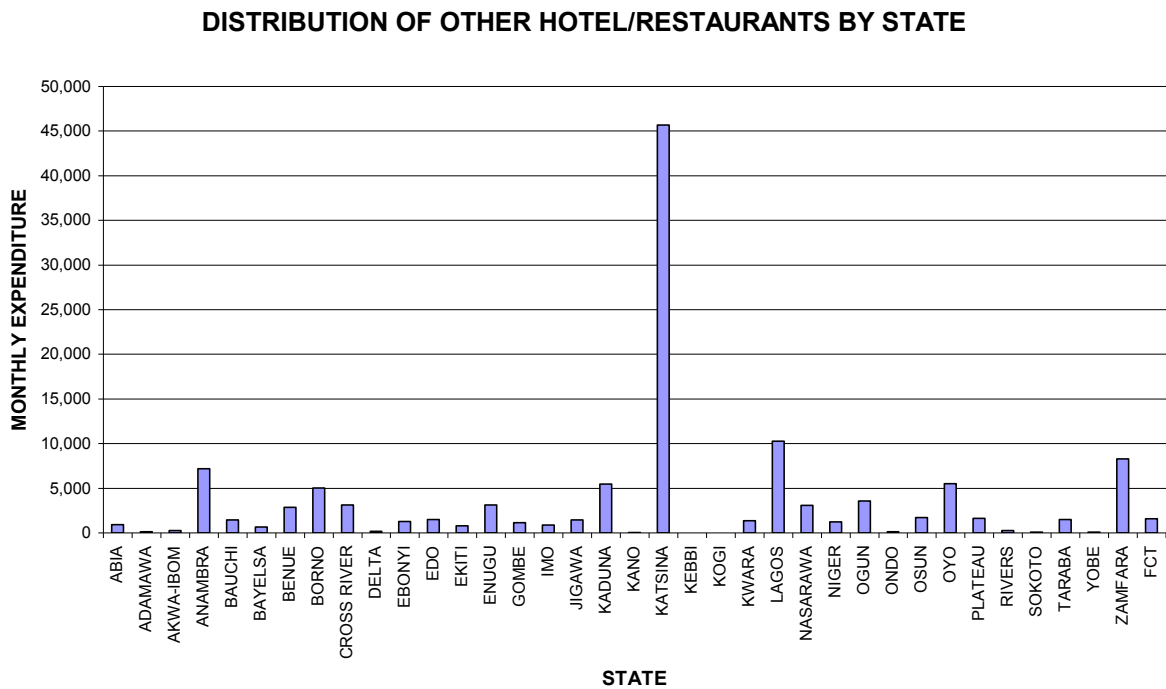
CONSUMPTION OF FOOD SUPPLEMENT IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

The study also covered consumption pattern of food supplement in the country. The highlighted ones are Coffee, Chocolate Drinks, Tea and Honey.

HONEY

As an important food supplement, (because of its medicinal value) many households consumed it more vis-visa other listed food supplements above.

National monthly figures indicated that the sum of ₦438,794 was consumed nationally, representing about 30.3 persent of all the five categories of food supplement covered in the survey.

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The state analysis showed that four states had the highest consumption of Honey, namely, Katsina (₦53,524), Niger (₦37,637), Nassarawa (₦33,428), and Bauchi (₦33,242). Those states with the lowest figures, include, Ekiti (₦273) and Kwara (₦915).

Fig.5.0:   DISTRIBUTION OF HONEY BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF HONEY BY STATE
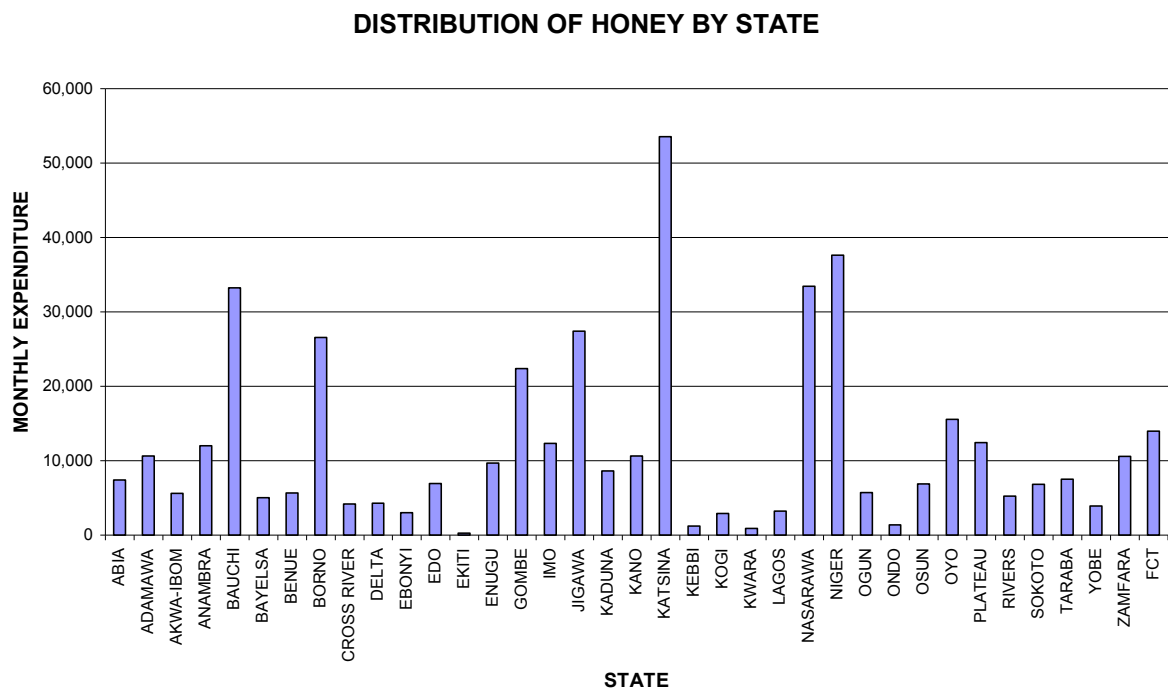
CHOCOLATE

National monthly consumptions were estimated to be ₦397,066 nation-wide.   This figure represented 27.4 percent.

Figures from states showed that four states had the highest consumptions, namely, Abia (₦46,220), Anambra (₦40,213), Akwa-Ibom (₦30,499) and Oyo (₦29,323). While Jigawa (₦6), Zamfara (₦10) and Kebbi (₦75) had the lowest figures.

Fig.5.1: DISTRIBUTION OF CHOCOLATE DRINKS BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF CHOCOLATE DRINKS BY STATE
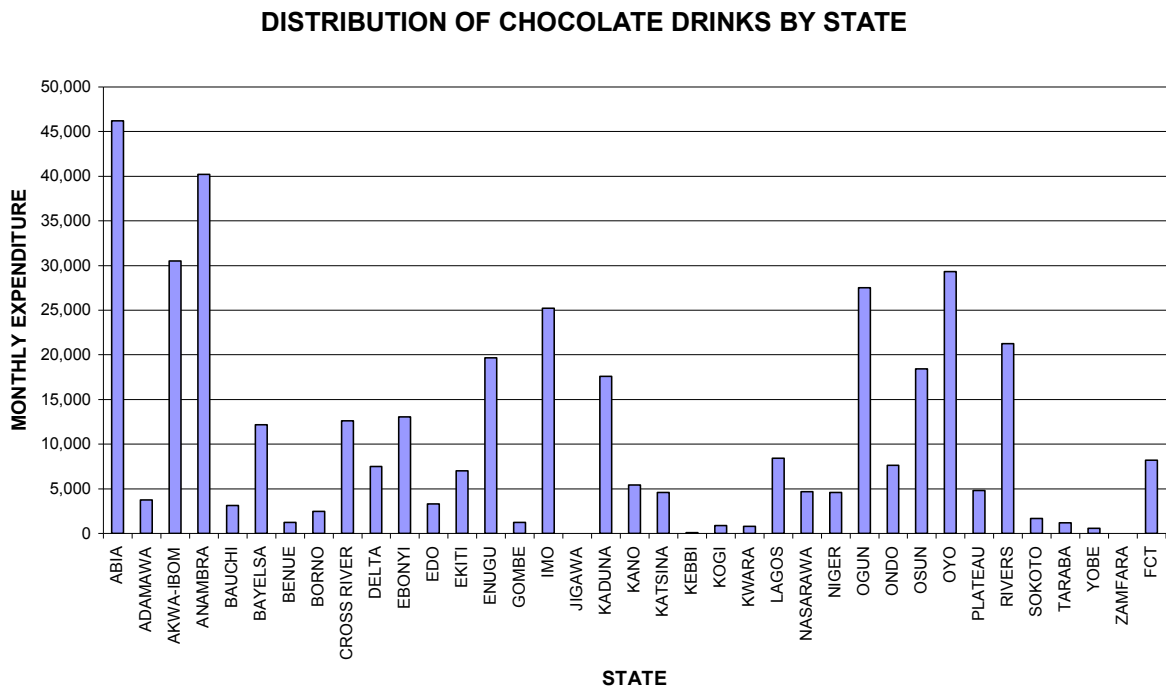
TEA

National monthly consumption of Tea were estimated to be ₦389,334 nation-wide. The State analysis also revealed remarkable figures from three states, namely, Oyo (₦31,799), Abia (₦28,478) and Edo (₦24,464).

While, Kwara (₦220), Kebbi (₦695), Kogi (₦785) and Jigawa (₦860) recorded the lowest figures.

Fig.5.2: DISTRIBUTION OF TEA BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF TEA BY STATE
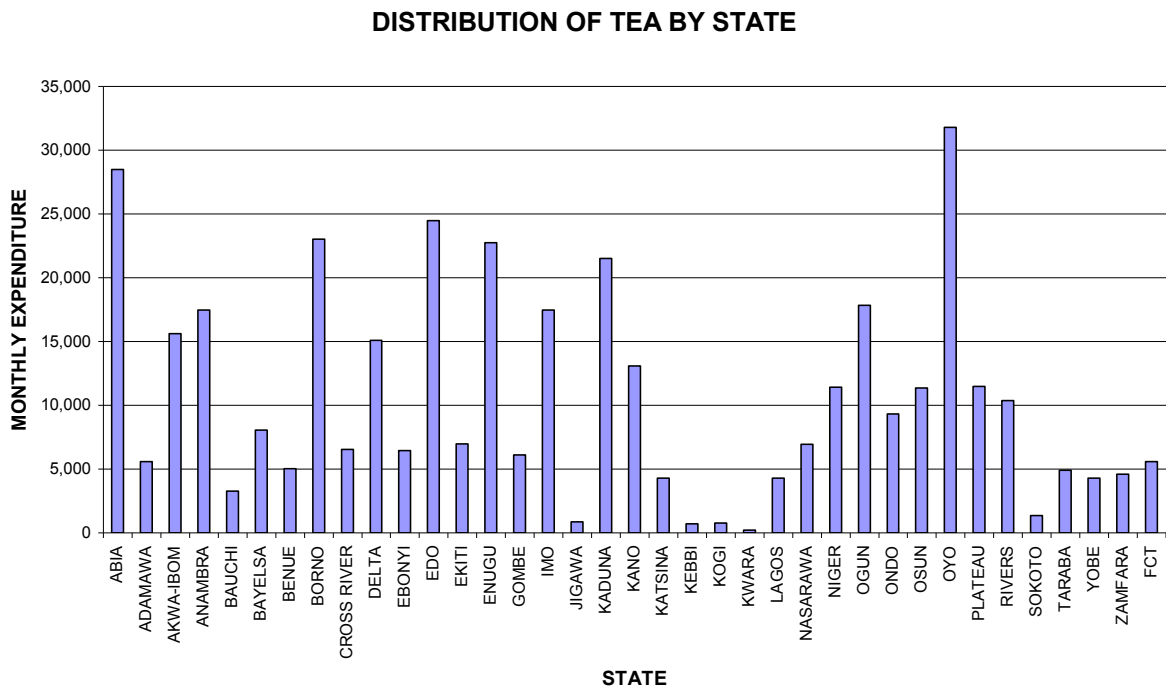
COFFEE

The consumption of coffee was not impressive and therefore, attracted a low patronage across the country. As national monthly consumptions indicated as low as ₦43,560 of expenses nation-wide.

State analysis showed that Coffee consumptions were high in some states such as Osun (₦3,496), Kaduna (₦3,452), Enugu (₦3,305) and Oyo (₦3,170). While low figures were reported in many states, particularly, Kwara (₦25), Bayelsa (₦35), Kogi (₦70) and Ogun (₦82) with least records.

Fig.5.3:   DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF COFFEE BY STATE
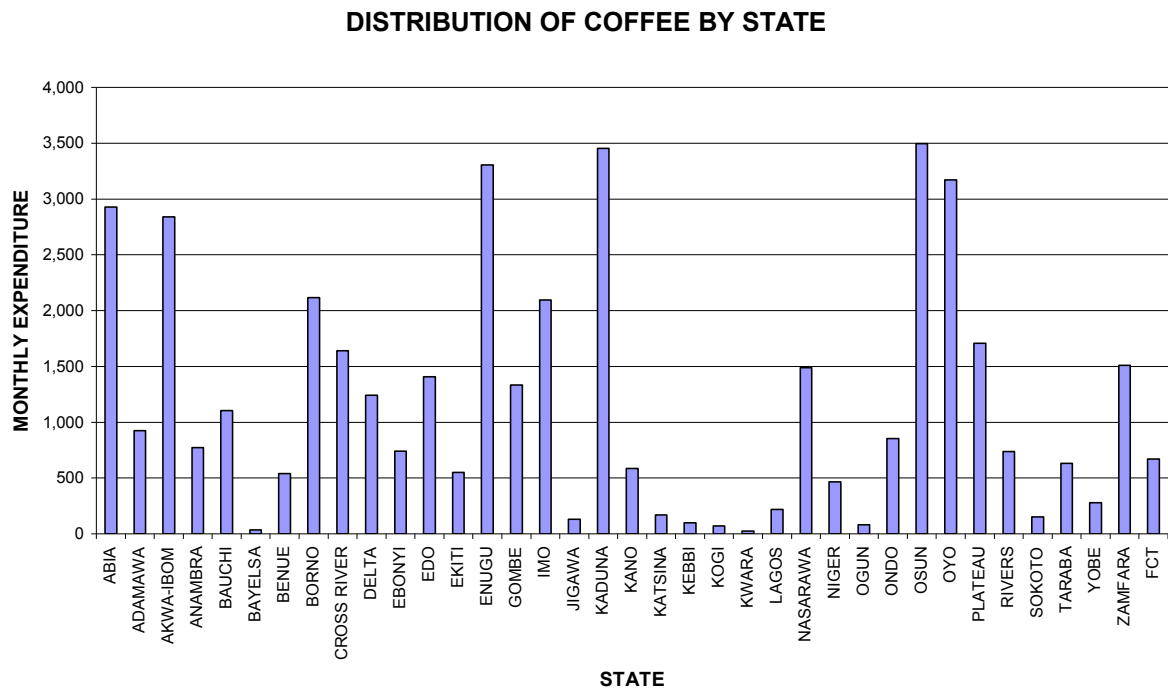
CONSUMPTION OF PROTEIN IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

Protein is a builder supplement. Protein provide essential vitamins for the body. Protein is a natural substance found in Livestock, Fish, Fresh Milk and Meat. There are many different protein and they are essential part of what human and animal eat to help grow and stay healthy.

CHICKEN

National monthly consumption indicated that the sum of (₦329,704) was consumed nation-wide. From this figure, Kaduna had (₦116,819), Enugu (₦69,143) and Gombe (₦60,152). The lowest consumption of chicken are Osun (₦7,420) and Zamfara (₦8,250) respectively.

Fig.5.4: DISTRIBUTION OF HONEY BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF CHICKEN BY STATE
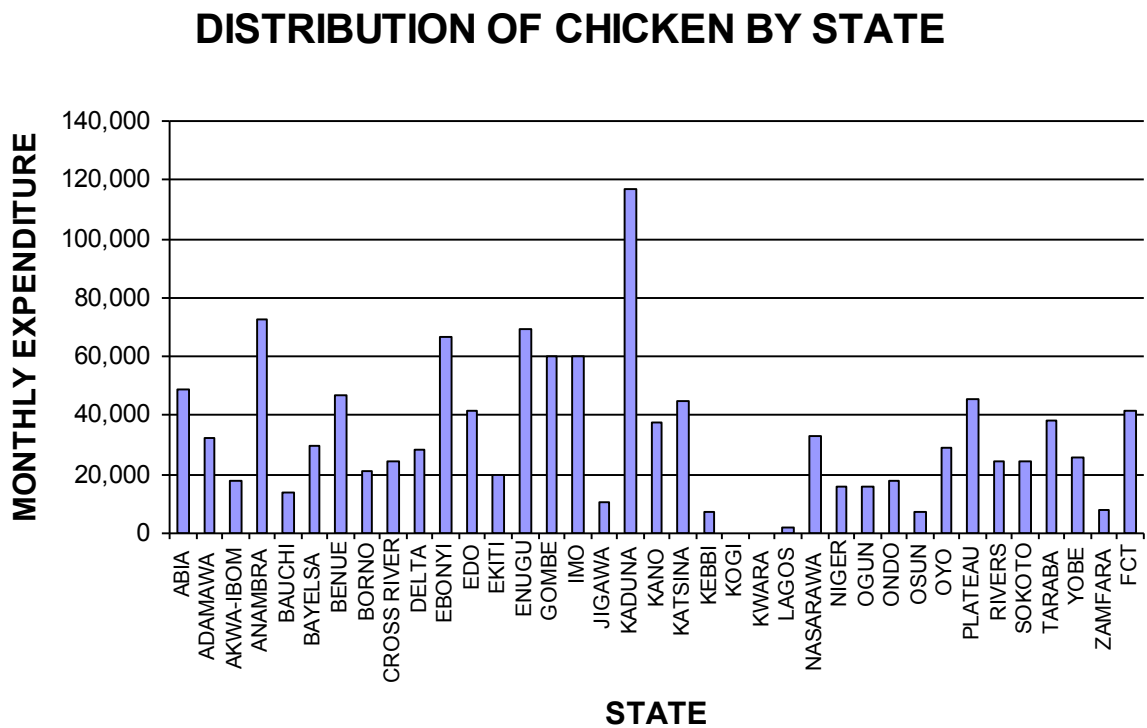
DUCK

This is one of the major sources of protein in Nigeria. These are livestock commonly found near water. National monthly consumptions revealed that the sum of ₦6,856 was consumed during the period under review. Substantial part of its monthly consumption at the state level comes from Ebonyi (₦2,310), Oyo recorded (₦1,765) and Plateau (₦1,400). While the least monthly consumption of Duck comes from Ondo (₦16) and Enugu (₦40).

Fig.5.5: DISTRIBUTION OF DUCK BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF DUCK BY STATE
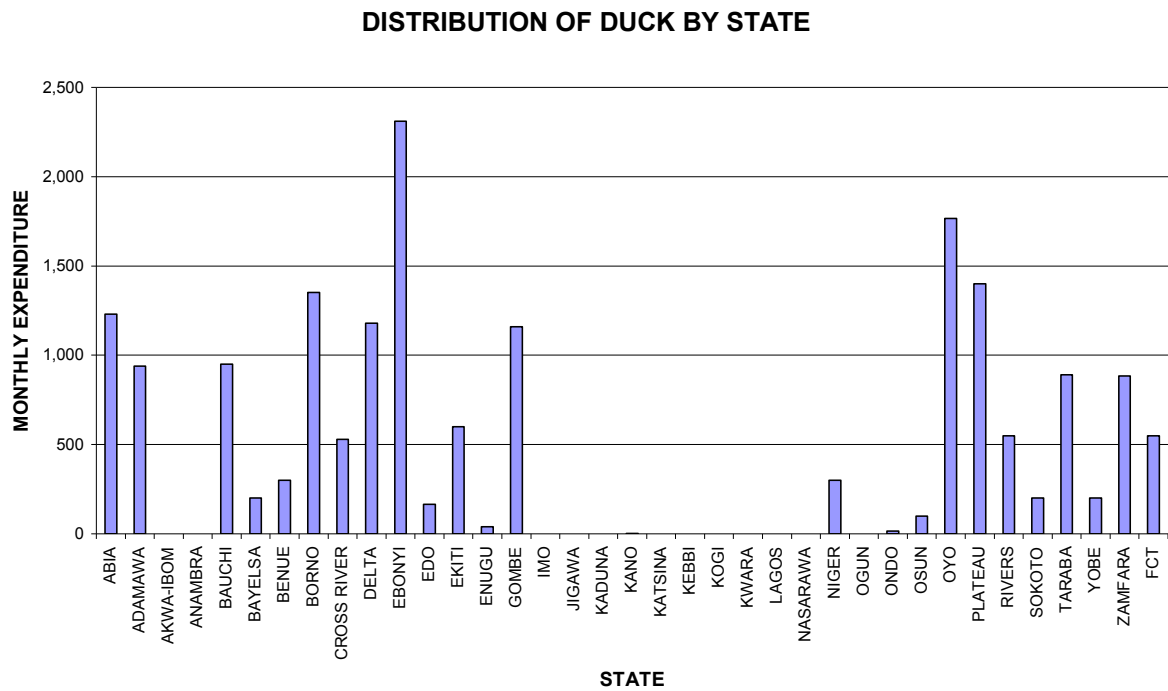
GUINEA FOWL

Nationally, ₦12,924 of Guinea Fowl was consumed in the country.

From the state analysis, the highest monthly consumption comes from Ondo (₦4,922), followed by Kogi (₦3,628). Surprisingly, the lowest monthly consumption of Guinea Fowl comes from Bayelsa and Anambra with (₦2) respectively.

Fig.5.6: DISTRIBUTION OF GUINEA FOWL BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF GUINEA FOWL BY STATE
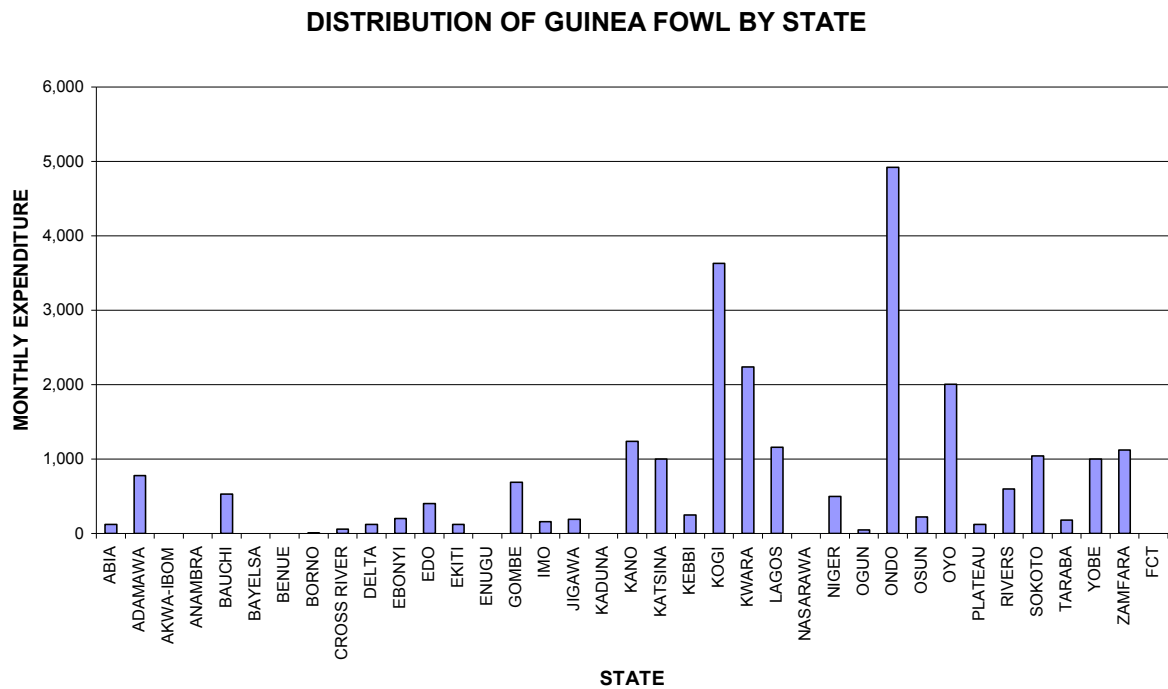
AGRIC AND LOCAL EGGS

Nationally, (₦157,344) total monthly consumption was recorded. It is a bye product of Chicken. From the state analysis, Oyo and Bayelsa had the highest consumption of (₦36,094) and (₦31,976) respectively.

Abia had the highest record of monthly consumption of local eggs with (₦21,229), and Benue (₦17,925). However, Kogi and Kwara recorded the lowest (₦20) and (₦85) respectively.

Fig.5.7a: DISTRIBUTION OF AGRIC EGGS BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRIC EGGS BY STATE
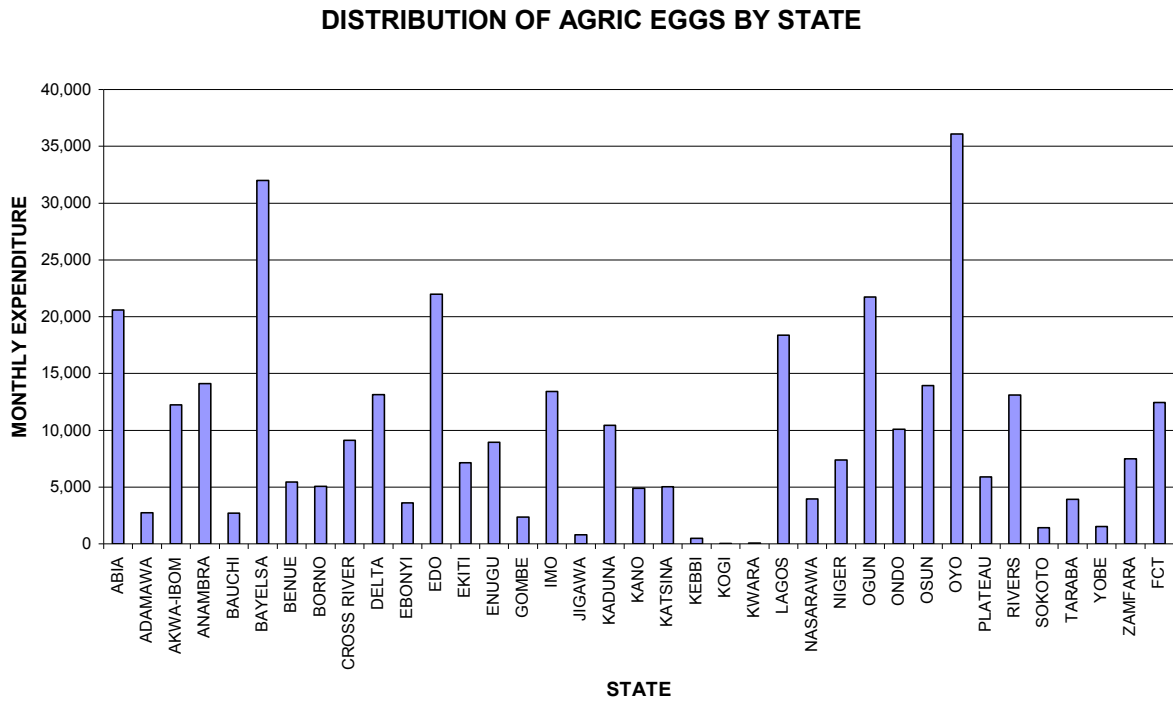
Fig.5.7b: DISTRIBUTION OF AGRIC EGGS BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL EGGS BY STATE
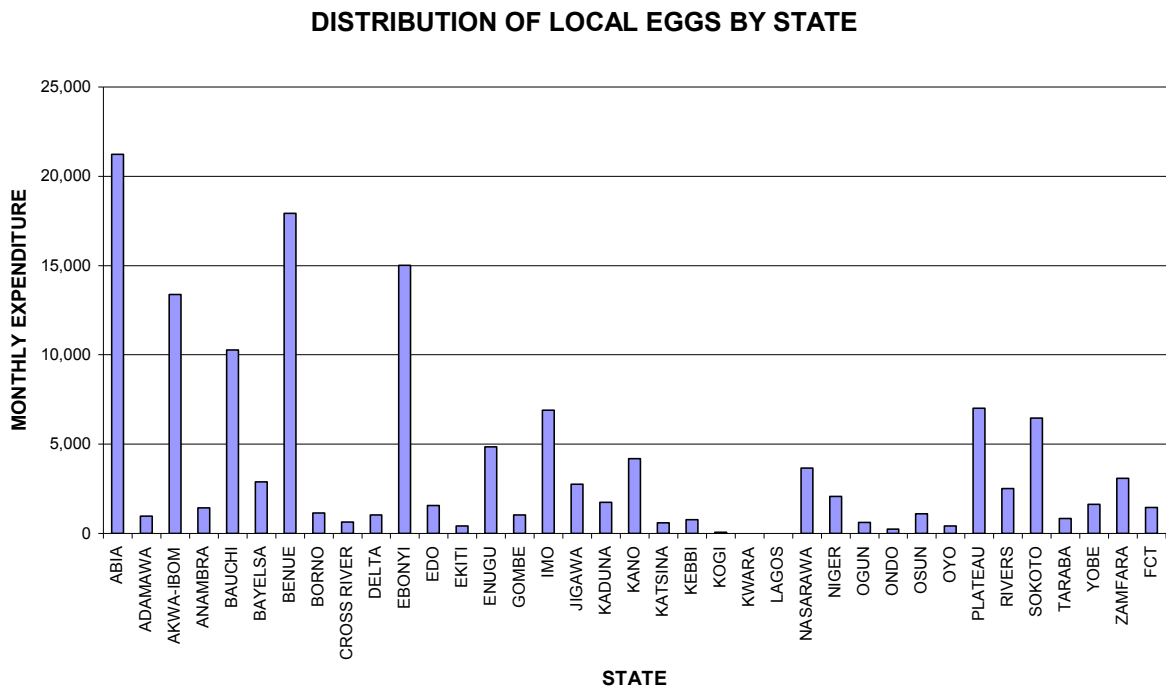
FISH

Fish is another major sources of protein which consist of Smoked Fish, fresh Fish, Frozen Fish and Dried Fish.

The national figure of smoked fish consumed in the country was estimated to be (₦101,687) nation-wide. The states which had the highest consumption are Abia (₦56,162), Akwa-Ibom (₦43,282) and Edo (₦35,119), while the states with the lowest consumption are Katsina (₦100) and Jigawa (₦409).

Fresh fish can also be recognized significantly. The highest consumption comes from Bayelsa (₦789,113) out of the national total of (₦638,951), and Delta (₦157,898). The least consumption comes from Kwara which recorded (₦3,974).

Furthermore, Fried Fish also witnessed reasonable consumption pattern in states like Abia (₦46,937), Kaduna (₦29,674) and Akwa-Ibom (₦21,524). From the analysis, Kwara and Ekiti recorded the lowest figures with (₦120) and (₦2,645) respectively.

Fig.5.8a: DISTRIBUTION OF SMOKED FISH BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF SMOKED FISH BY STATE
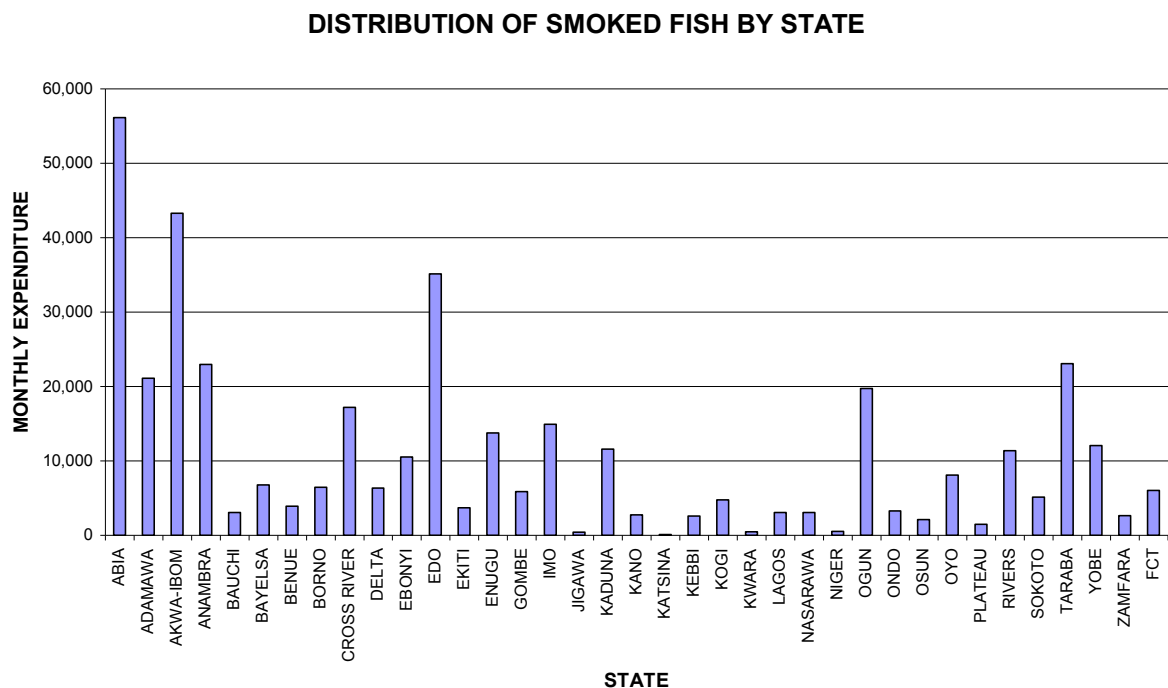
Fig.5.8b: DISTRIBUTION OF FRESH FISH BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FRESH FISH BY STATE
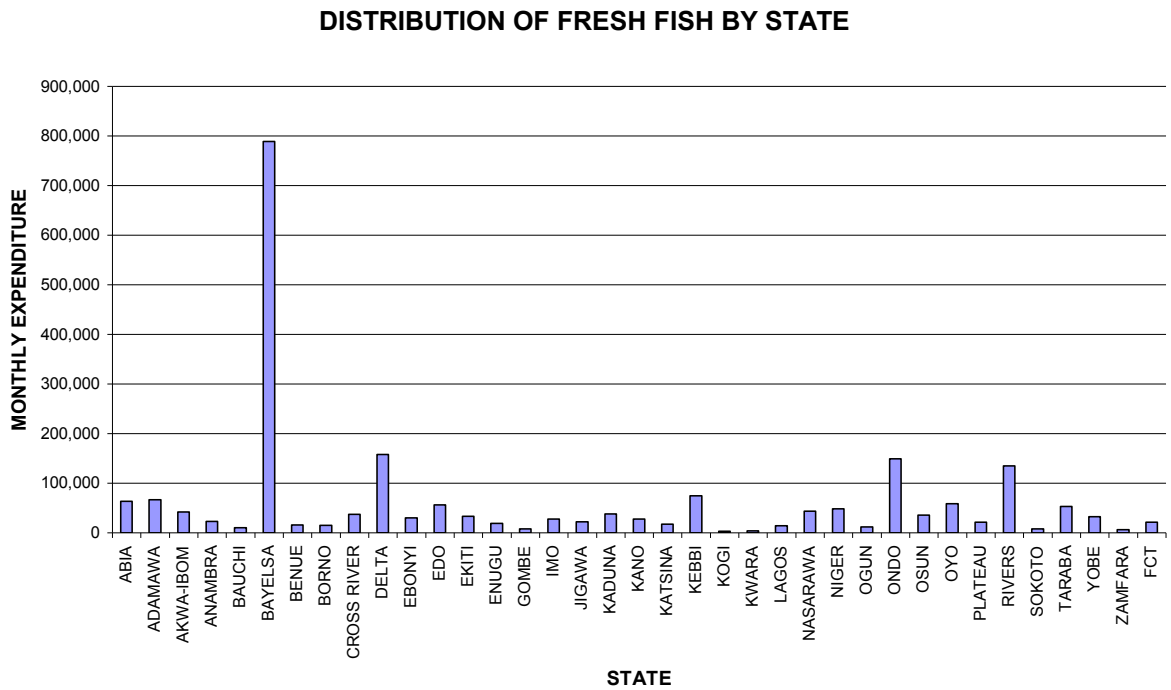
Fig.5.8c: DISTRIBUTION OF FRIED FISH BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FRIED FISH BY STATE
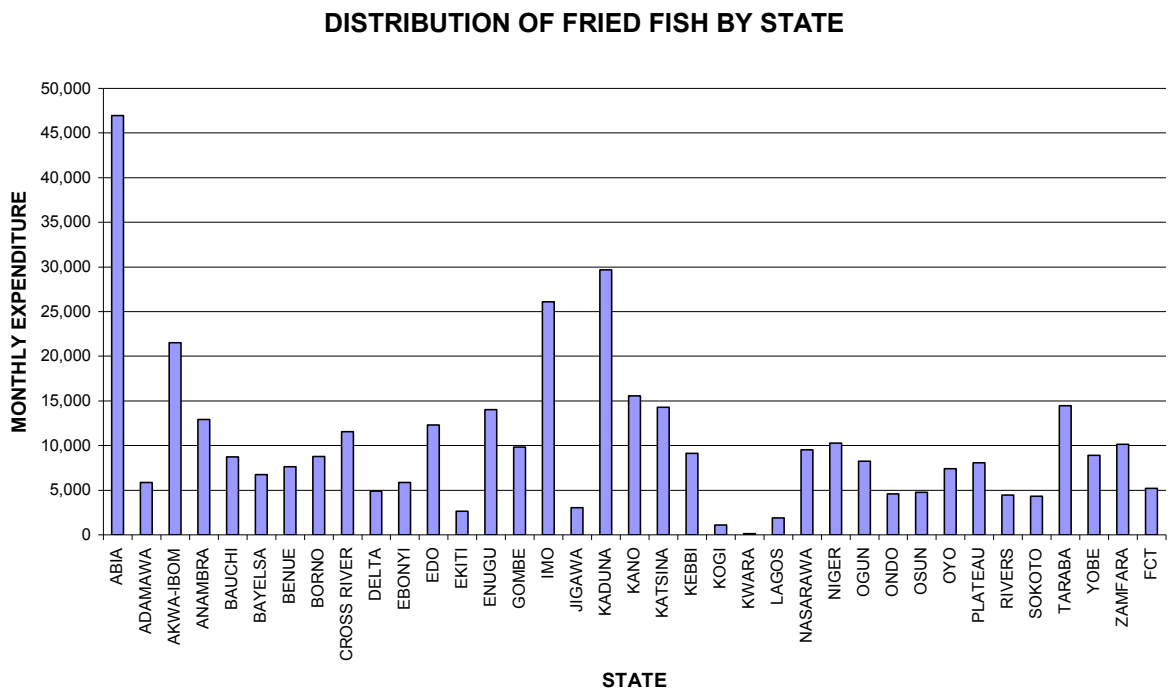
The last major component of protein in Nigeria comes from meat consumption. We have different kinds of meat such as Beef (cattle), Corned Beef, Bush Meat, Goat and other Meats.

BEEF (FRESH CATTLE)

The national monthly consumption of Beef (Fresh Cattle) was estimated to be ₦1,822,090 which is substantial.

The State figures also indicated that Anambra (₦375,006), Borno (₦281,165), Kaduna (₦288,066) and Kano (₦248,066) had the highest figures. Also the states with the lowest figures are   Kwara (₦30,286), Kogi (₦49,687) and Bauchi (₦59,350).

Fig.5.9:   DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF (FRESH CATTLE) BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF (FRESH CATTLE) BY STATE

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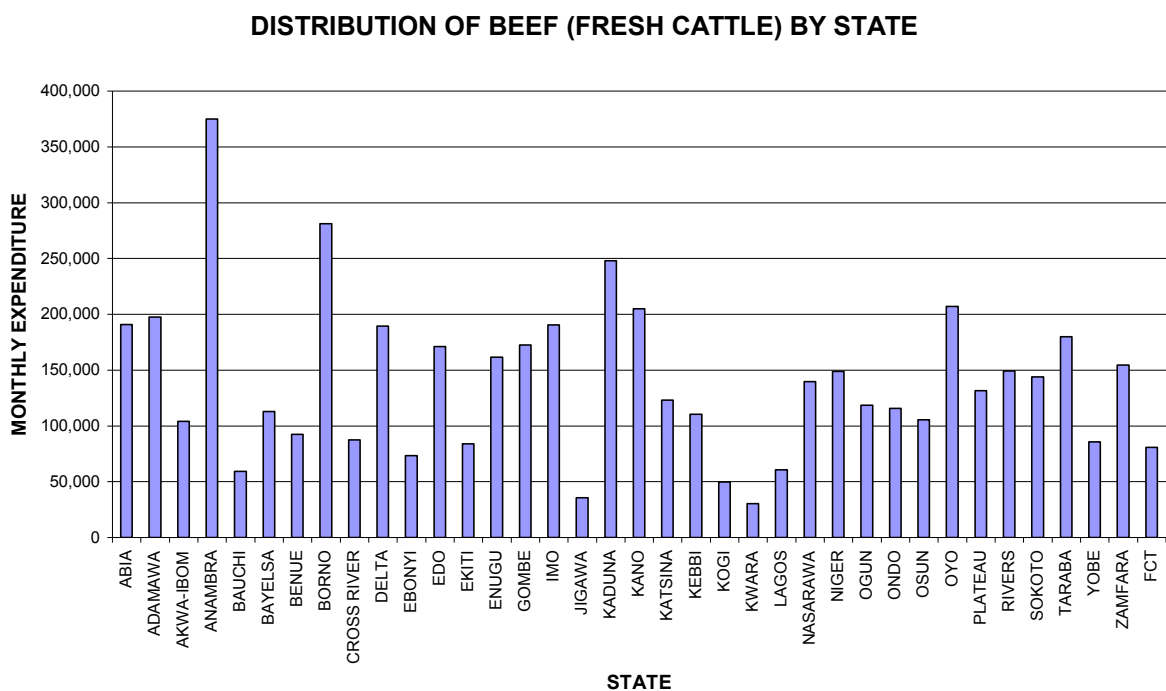
BUSH MEAT

The total monthly figure recorded nationally was ₦185,237.

State analysis showed that Bayelsa had the highest monthly consumption which recorded (₦103,331), followed by Rivers (₦47,708) and Taraba (₦44,740).

The lowest states are Kwara and Kano with (₦250) and (₦564) respectively.

Fig.6.0: DISTRIBUTION OF BUSH MEAT BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSH MEAT BY STATE
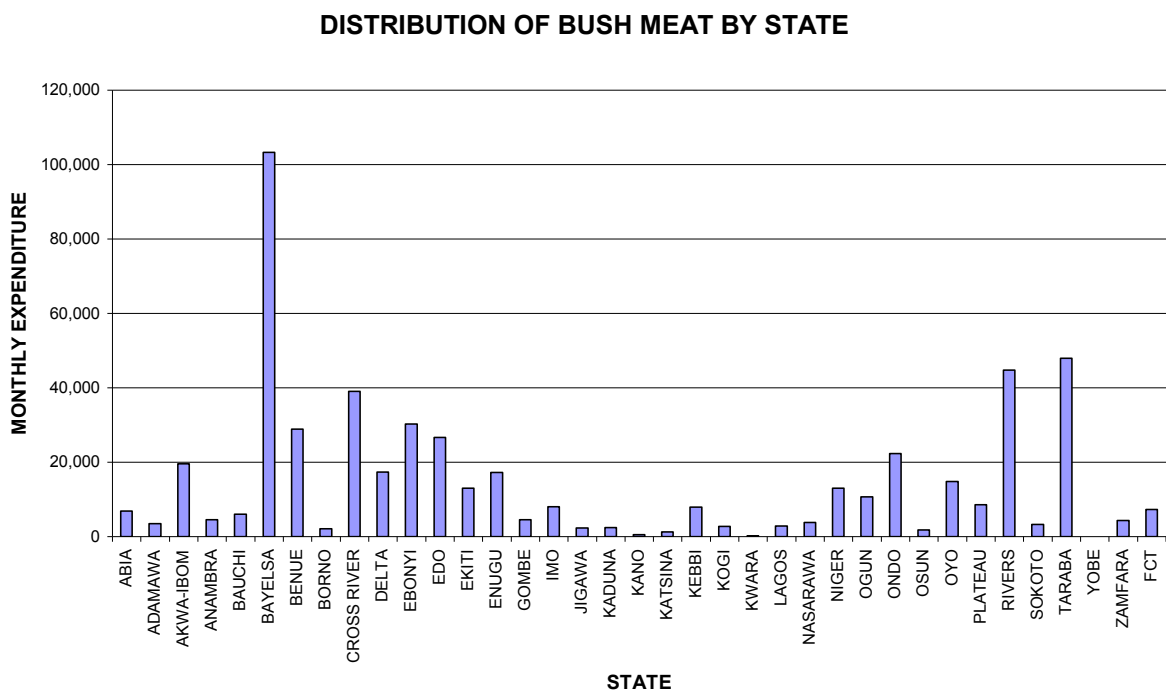
GOAT

National monthly consumption of Goat showed that ₦122,489 was consumed nation-wide.

State analysis showed that some states had the highest consumption of goat meat. These states include, Katsina (₦58,900), Plateau (₦50,292) and Ebonyi (₦25,360).

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However, Cross River and Ondo recorded the lowest figures of (₦100) and (₦332) respectively.

Fig.6.1: DISTRIBUTION OF GOAT BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF GOAT BY STATE
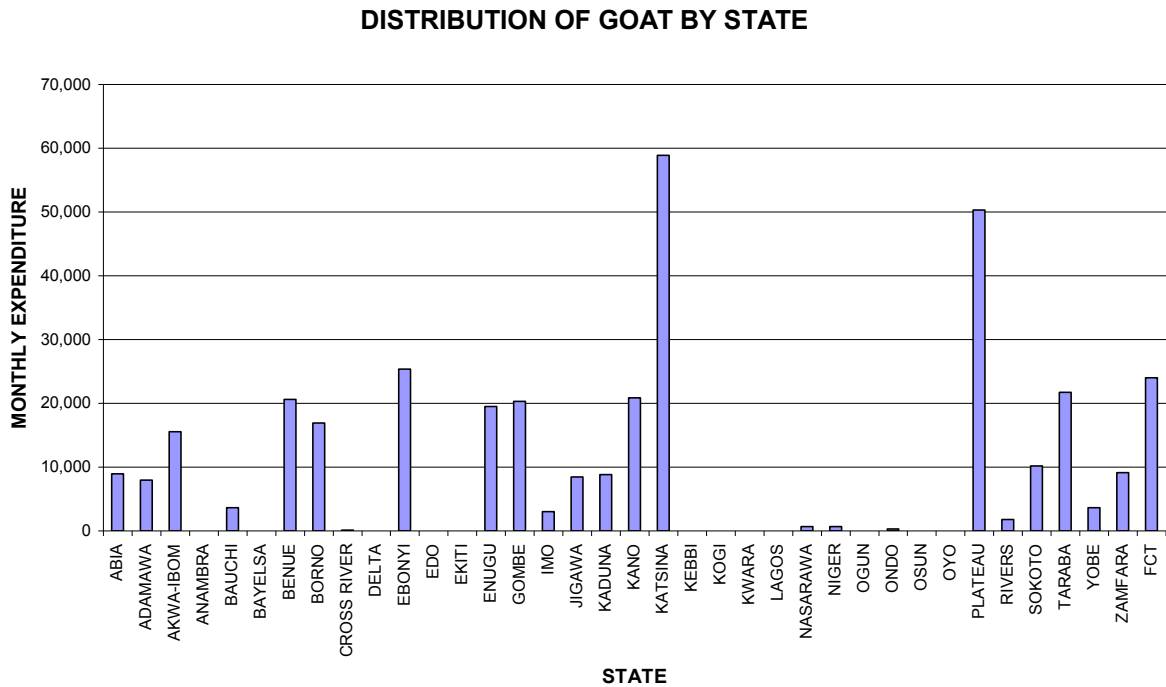
FRESH MILK

The national figures of fresh milk consumed in the country was ₦254,063. Out of this figure, Zamfara (₦110,118), Katsina (₦99,910), Sokoto (₦60,163), and Kaduna (₦40,497).   While Ondo State (₦838) and Ekiti (₦1,010) had   the least consumptions.

Fig.6.2:   DISTRIBUTION OF FRESH MILK BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF FRESH MILK BY STATE
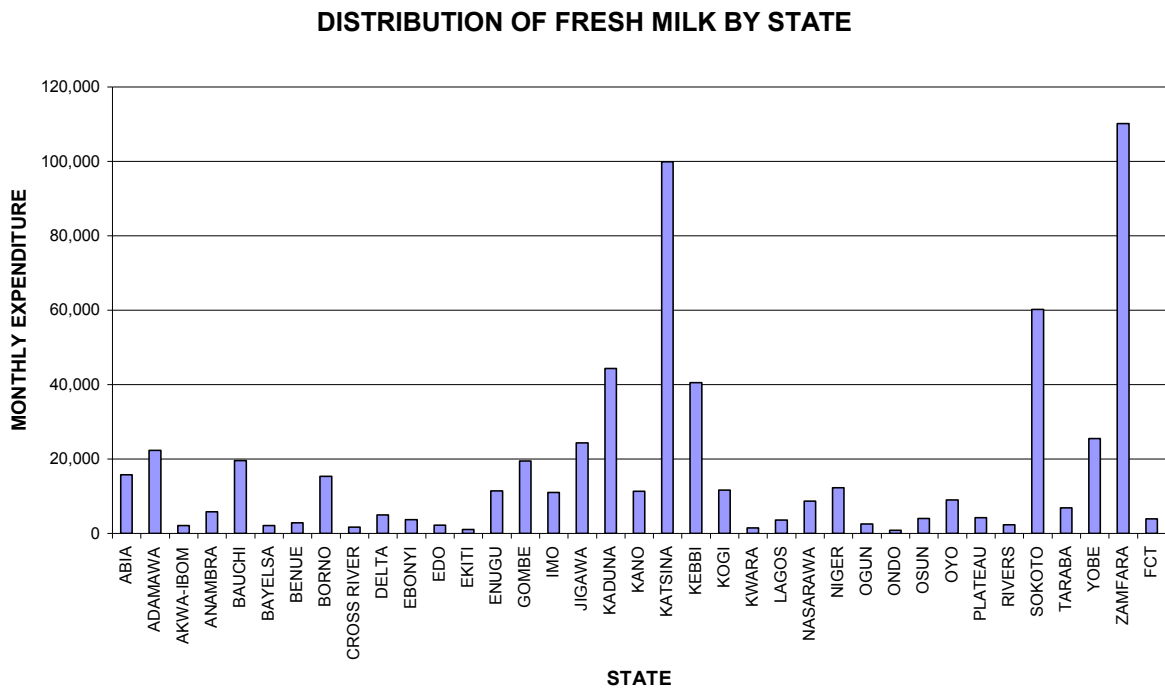
CONSUMPTION OF FRUITS IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

Fruits and Protein work together to serve as food supplement. Fruits and Vitamins performed important function in our body. There are different kinds of fruits such as Kola nut, Cashew nut, Palm Nut, Coconut and Shear Butter. Significantly, all the major fruits in Nigeria serve as sources of income to the government, because, they are cash crops that are exported to earn foreign exchange abroad.

Basically, fruits can be classified into Cash Crops such as Kola nut, Cashew nut, Palm nut, Coconut, etc., and Food Crops such as Banana, Mango, Pineapple, orange, etc.

KOLA NUT

The consumption of fruits in Nigeria varies between states of the federation.

The national total consumption was (₦407,725). State analysis showed that the highest consumption came from Borno (₦58,497), Kano (₦38,707) and Jigawa (₦36,982). The lowest figures are recorded in Osun (₦458), and Lagos (₦580).

Fig.6.3: DISTRIBUTION OF KOLA NUT BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF KOLA NUT BY STATE
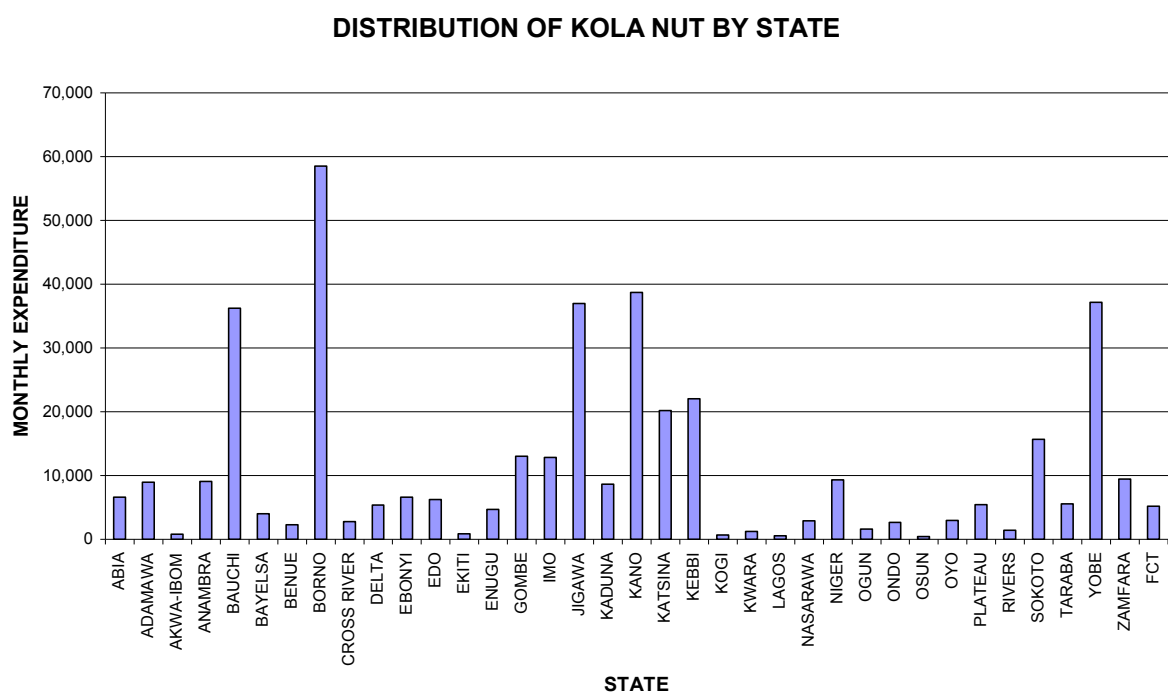
CASHEW NUT

Monthly national consumption of cashew Nut was ₦28,641.

State analysis showed that some states recorded highest monthly consumption of cashew Nut. These states are Enugu (₦4,646), Anambra (₦3,008) and Imo (₦2,662), while the least consumption came from Kwara (₦30).

Fig.6.4:   DISTRIBUTION OF CASHEW NUT BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF CASHEW NUT BY STATE
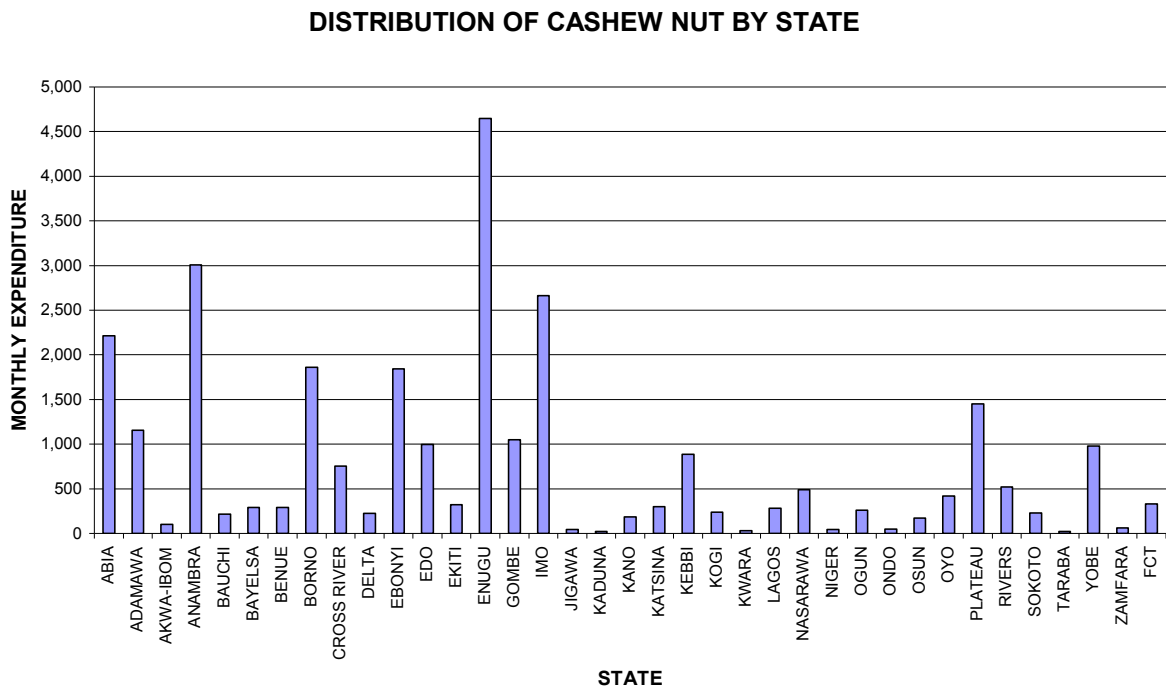
PALM NUT

The national monthly consumption was ₦158,277.

From the state analysis, it revealed that some states recorded highest monthly consumption of palm nut across the country.   These states include, Anambra (₦41,718), Enugu (₦24,933) and Ebonyi (₦22,123) had the highest figures.   while Ondo had the least record (₦20).

Fig.6.5:   DISTRIBUTION OF PALM NUT BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF PALM NUT BY STATE
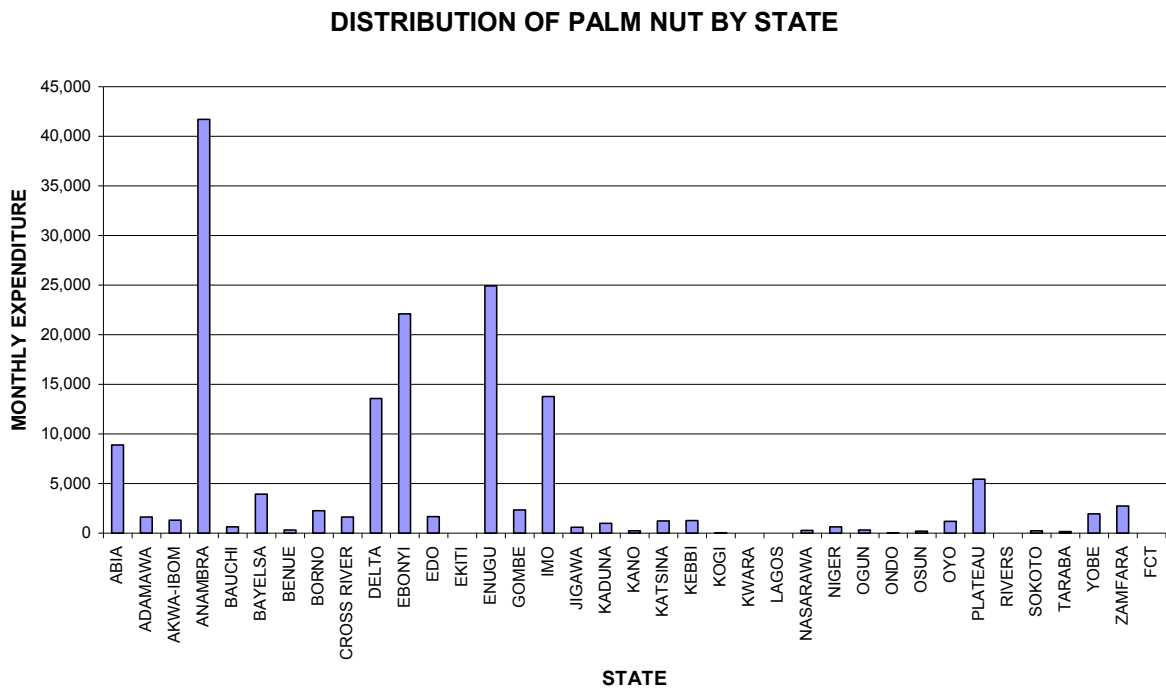
SHEAR BUTTER

The total monthly consumption of shear butter across the country was ₦50,261.

At the state level, the highest rate of consumption came from Adamawa (₦10,090), followed by Imo (₦7,882) and Niger (₦5,292), while Lagos had the least consumption which was (₦70).

Fig.6.6:   DISTRIBUTION OF SHEAR BUTTER BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF SHEAR BUTTER BY STATE
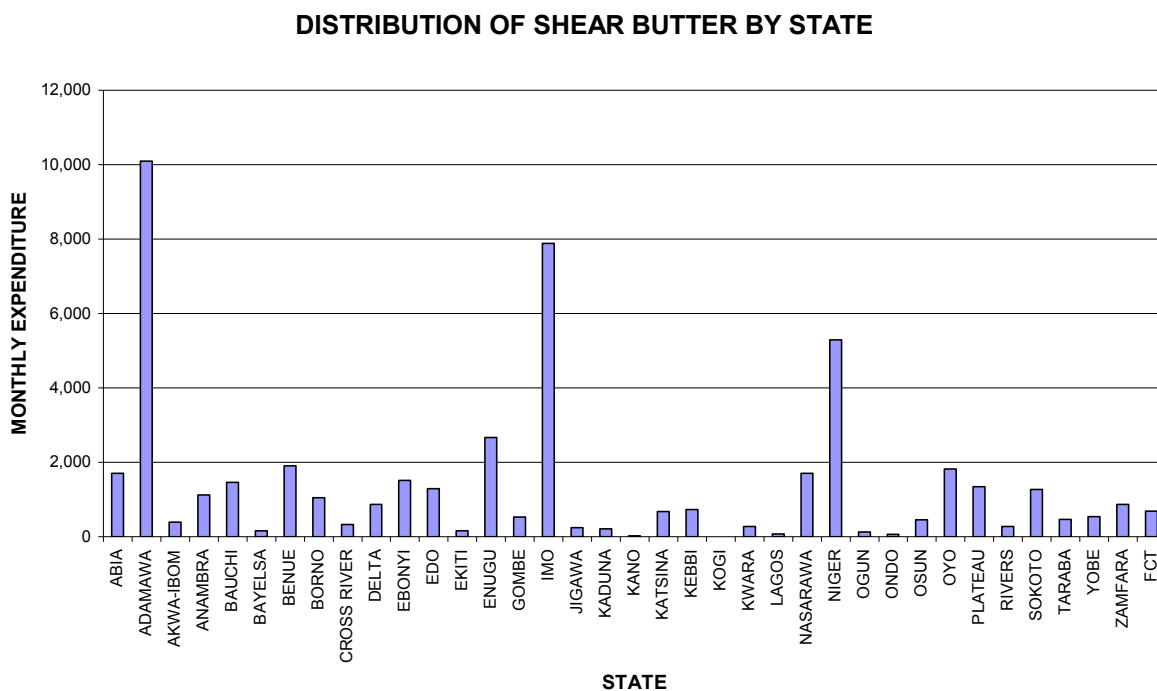
BANANA

Banana is one of the staple fruits in Nigeria. The rate of consumption varies among the States. The national monthly consumption was ₦507,183. However, the rate of consumption was high in Akwa-Ibom with (₦63,022), followed by Cross River (₦51,338) and Anambra (₦49,887). The least consumption states are Kwara (₦290) and Kogi (₦1,470).

Fig.6.7: DISTRIBUTION OF BANANA BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF BANANA BY STATE
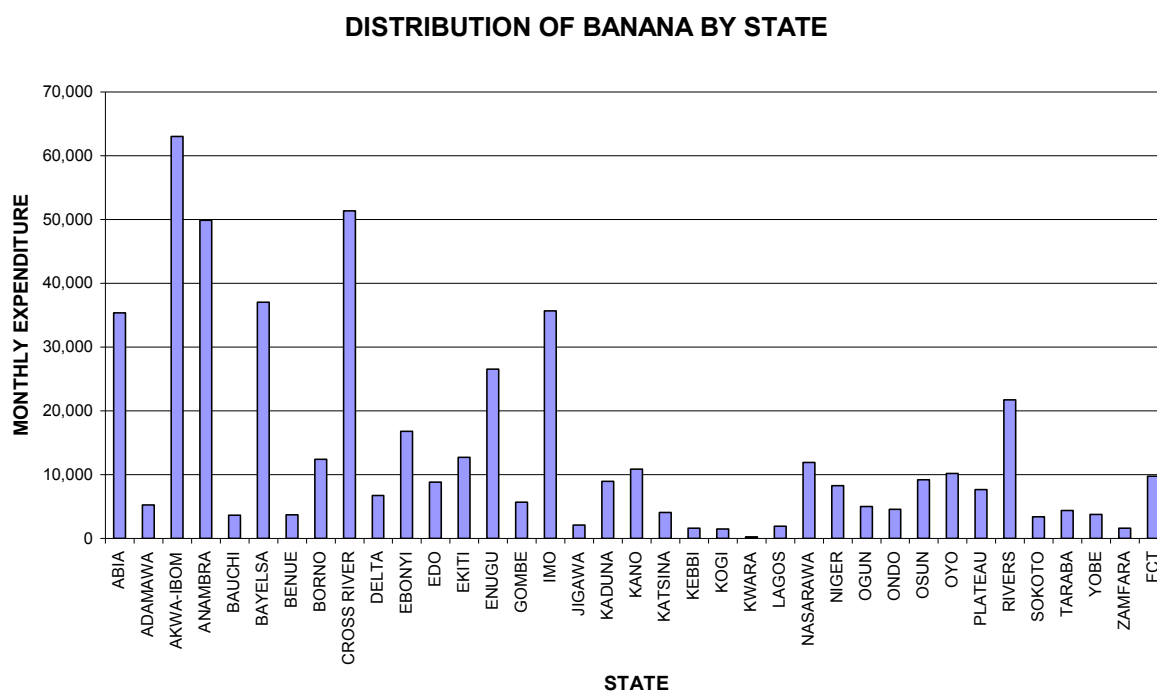
ORANGE

The national monthly consumption rate of orange is ₦417,084 nationwide.

State analysis showed that some states had highest consumption of orange. These states include, Anambra (₦53,009), Ebonyi (₦37,402) and Abia (₦33,787). However, the least consumption state is Zamfara (₦1,599).

Fig.6.8: DISTRIBUTION OF ORANGE BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF ORANGE BY STATE
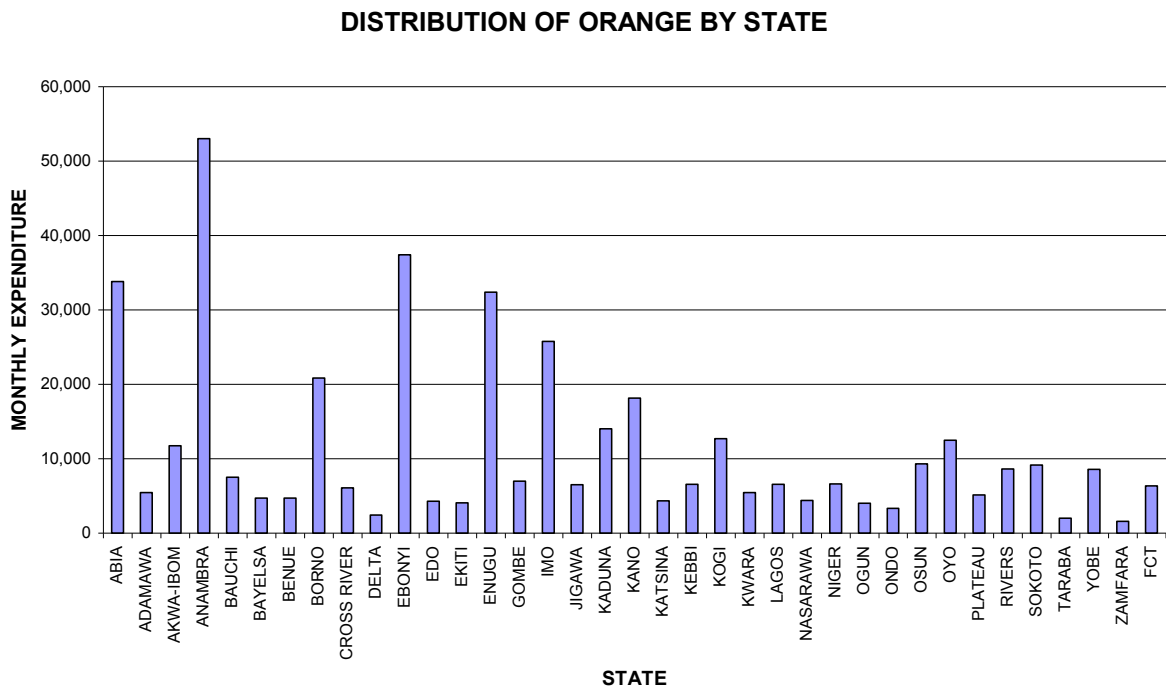
PAWPAW

From the study, it was observed that the national monthly consumption is ₦165,130. From state analysis, Anambra recorded (₦47,793), Imo (₦19,486) and abia (₦15,330), while the least consumption of pawpaw was Nassarawa (₦30).

Fig.6.9: DISTRIBUTION OF PAWPAW BY STATE (NAIRA).

DISTRIBUTION OF PAWPAW BY STATE
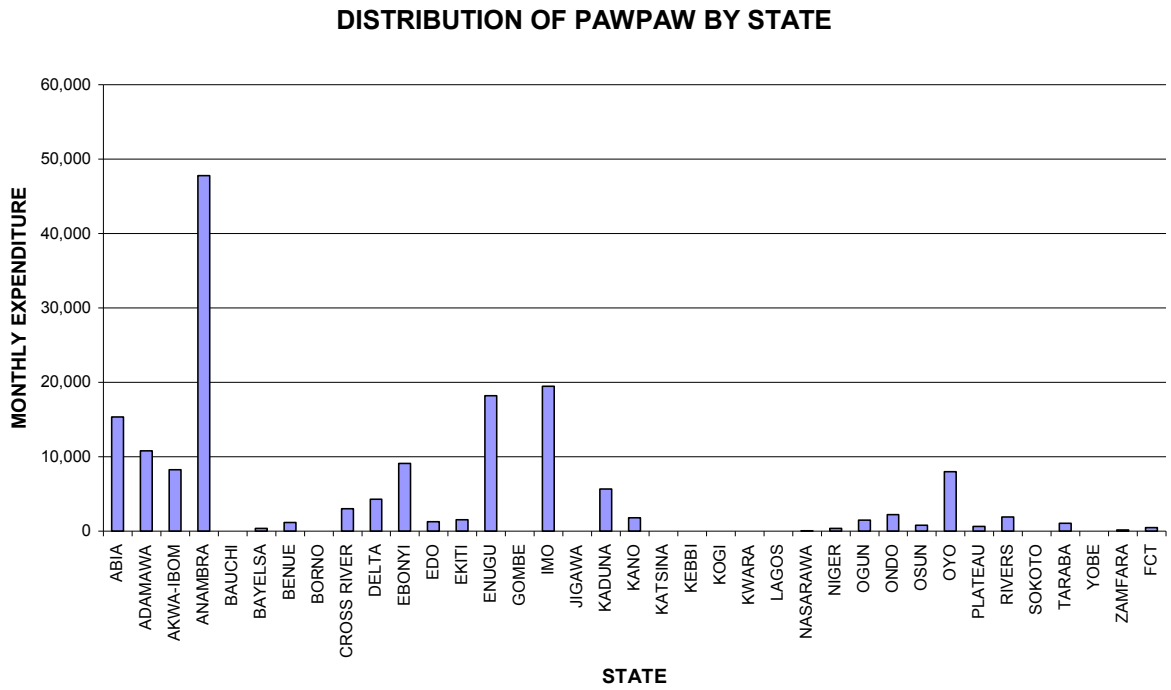
Appendix

Table 1.0. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF COMMODITY: NATIONAL (NAIRA)

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	23,681,284	14.06%
Flours	3,541,049	2.10%
Starchy Food	15,669,795	9.30%
Processed Food	15,956,021	9.47%
Cooking Oil	7,967,442	4.73%
Fruits	3,100,550	1.84%
Protein	25,146,371	14.93%
Vegetable	11,021,154	6.54%
Cooked Food	1,234,399	0.73%
Food Supplements	1,053,462	0.63%
Subtotal	**108,371,527**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and foot wear	12,915,077	7.67%
Rent	614,003	0.36%
Fuel/Light	10,933,056	6.49%
Household Goods	12,862,476	7.64%
Health Expenditure	2,781,309	1.65%
Transport	6,853,777	4.07%
Education Expenditure	4,115,593	2.44%
Entertainment	309,650	0.18%
Drinks	2,264,783	1.34%
Other Services	6,421,598	3.81%
Subtotal	**60,071,324**	
Grand Total	**168,442,851**	

TABLE 1.1. HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE BY TYPE OF COMMODITY: URBAN AND RURAL (NAIRA)

	URBAN		RURAL	
Food Commodity	**Total Exp**	**% of Exp**	**Total Exp.**	**% of Exp**
Cereals	5,836,126	12.24%	17,845,158	14.77%
Flours	1,224,069	2.57%	2,365,352	1.96%
Stachy Food	2,962,881	6.22%	12,944,440	10.71%
Processed Food	4,809,701	10.09%	10,967,381	9.08%
Cooking Oil	1,942,907	4.08%	5,545,457	4.59%
Fruits	537,544	1.13%	3,042,084	2.52%
Protein	6,636,112	13.92%	18,451,672	15.27%
Vegetable	2,598,933	5.45%	8,422,221	6.97%
Cooked Food	528,223	1.11%	706,176	0.58%
Food Supplements	382,986	0.80%	670,476	0.55%
Subtotal	**27459482**		**80960417**	
Non-Food Commodity				
Clothing and foot wear	3,825,155	8.02%	9,046,657	7.49%
Rent	458,483	0.96%	155,520	0.13%
Fuel/Light	3,949,847	8.29%	6,983,209	5.78%
Household Goods	3,598,986	7.55%	8,282,196	6.86%
Health Expenditure	790,463	1.66%	3,020,762	2.50%
Transport	2,770,240	5.81%	4,083,537	3.38%
Education Expenditure	1,649,991	3.46%	2,465,602	2.04%
Entertainment	125,837	0.26%	178,457	0.15%
Drinks	559,197	1.17%	1,705,586	1.41%
Other Services	2,483,954	5.21%	3,937,645	3.26%
Subtotal	**20,212,153**		**39,859,171**	
Grand Total	**47,671,635**		**120,819,588**	

TABLE 2.0: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ABIA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	490,642	7.78%
Flour	23,625	0.37%
Starchy Food	602,259	9.56%
Processed Food	838,464	13.30%
Cooking Oil	244,562	3.88%
Fruits	200,397	3.18%
Protein	1,188,811	18.86%
Vegetable	436,763	6.93%
Cooked Food	69,087	1.10%
Food Supplements	85,054	1.35%
Sub Total	**4,179,664**	66.32%
Non food commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	291,183	4.62%
Rents	21,368	0.34%
Fuel/Light	321,268	5.10%
Household Goods	388,812	6.17%
Health Expenditure	174,161	2.76%
Transport	262,791	4.17%
Education Expenditure	223,378	3.54%
Entertainment	17,920	0.28%
Drinks	128,701	2.04%
Other Services	293,341	4.65%
Sub Total	**2,122,923**	33.68%
Grand Total	**6,302,587**	

TABLE 2.1: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ANAMBRA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp.
Cereals	390,007	9.50%
Flour	94,685	2.30%
Starchy Food	485,285	11.82%
Processed Food	271,919	6.62%
Cooking Oil	172,210	4.19%
Fruits	35,963	0.88%
Protein	526,616	12.83%
Vegetable	293,092	7.14%
Cooked Food	26,726	0.65%
Food Supplement	9,846	0.24%
Sub Total	**2,306,349**	**56.17%**
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Foot wear	217,745	5.30%
Rent	22,324	0.54%
Fuel/Light	308,870	7.52%
Household Goods	347,537	8.46%
Health Exp	193,510	4.71%
Transport	161,968	3.94%
Education Exp	140,933	3.43%
Entertainment	15,388	0.37%
Drinks	146,232	3.56%
Other Services	245,031	5.97%
Sub Total	**1,799,538**	**43.83%**
Grand Total	**4,105,887**	

TABLE 2.2: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EBONYI STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	522,643	8.37%
Flour	89,461	1.43%
Starchy Food	1,565,150	25.06%
Processed Food	697,847	11.18%
Cooking Oil	269,810	4.32%
Fruits	200,676	3.21%
Protein	755,359	12.10%
Vegetable	351,714	5.63%
Cooked Food	28,235	0.45%
Food Supplement	11,213	0.18%
Sub Total	**4,492,108**	**71.94%**
Non food commodity		
Clothing/Foot Wear	434,012	6.95%
Rents	6,701	0.11%
Fuel/Light	200,289	3.21%
Household Goods	179,283	2.87%
Health Exp	105,705	1.69%
Transport	469,782	7.52%
Education Exp	75,114	1.20%
Entertainment	6,022	0.10%
Drinks	186,766	2.99%
Other Services	88,781	1.42%
Sub Total	**1,752,455**	**28.06%**
Grand Total	**6,244,563**	

TABLE 2.3: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ENUGU STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	556,516	8.35%
Flour	113,218	1.70%
Starchy Food	1,301,868	19.53%
Processed Food	649,413	9.74%
Cooking Oil	338,215	5.07%
Fruits	192,705	2.89%
Protein	933,805	14.01%
Vegetable	412,756	6.19%
Cooked Food	21,173	0.32%
Food Supplement	39,783	0.60%
Sub Total	**4,559,452**	**68.41%**
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	521,751	7.83%
Rents	10,590	0.16%
Fuel/Light	241,237	3.62%
Household Goods	465,345	6.98%
Health Expenditure	202,845	3.04%
Transport	114,897	1.72%
Education Expenditure	266,616	4.00%
Entertainment	8,625	0.13%
Drinks	130,523	1.96%
Other Services	143,360	2.15%
Sub Total	**2,105,789**	**31.59%**
Grand total	**6,665,241**	

TABLE 2.4: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN IMO STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	454,462	8.28%
Flour	90,301	1.64%
Starchy Food	717,826	13.07%
Processed Food	708,128	12.89%
Cooking Oil	219,763	4.00%
Fruits	190,500	3.47%
Protein	1,020,093	18.57%
Vegetable	345,142	6.28%
Cooked Food	17,950	0.33%
Food Supplement	39,884	0.73%
Sub Total	**3,804,049**	69.27%
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	172,464	3.14%
Rents	7,075	0.13%
Fuel/Light	218,852	3.98%
Household Goods	230,567	4.20%
Health Expenditure	298,399	5.43%
Transport	150,258	2.74%
Education Expenditure	239,112	4.35%
Entertainment	22,457	0.41%
Drinks	125,246	2.28%
Other Services	223,430	4.07%
Sub Total	**1,687,860**	30.73%
Grand Total	**5,491,909**	

Table 3.0. EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EKITI STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	390,007	10.85%
Flours	94,685	2.63%
Starchy Food	485,245	13.50%
Processed Food	271,919	7.57%
Cooking Oil	172,210	4.79%
Fruits	35,963	1.00%
Protein	526,616	14.65%
Vegetable	293,092	8.16%
Cooked Food	26,726	0.74%
Food Supplements	9,846	0.27%
Subtotal	**2306309**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	230,284	6.41%
Rents	17,642	0.49%
Fuel/Light	243,399	6.77%
Household Goods	169,694	4.72%
Health Expenditure	66,738	1.86%
Transport	125,914	3.50%
Education Expenditure	219,253	6.10%
Entertainment	7,640	0.21%
Drinks	54,680	1.52%
Other Services	151,887	4.23%
Subtotal	**1,287,131**	
Grand Total	**3,593,440**	

TABLE 3.1: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN LAGOS STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	117,697	6.16%
Flours	142,800	7.47%
Starchy Food	207,320	10.84%
Processed Food	281,948	14.75%
Cooking Oil	47,778	2.50%
Fruits	19,021	0.99%
Protein	232,785	12.18%
Vegetable	81,714	4.27%
Cooked Food	41,557	2.17%
Food Supplements	8,782	0.46%
Subtotal	**1,181,402**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and foot wear	90,244	4.72%
Rent	25,609	1.34%
Fuel/Light	92,976	4.86%
Household Goods	80,465	4.21%
Health Expenditure	71,253	3.73%
Transport	103,068	5.39%
Education Expenditure	24,120	1.26%
Entertainment	16,620	0.87%
Drinks	21,883	1.14%
Other Services	204,028	10.67%
Subtotal	**730,266**	
Grand Total	**1,911,668**	

TABLE 3.2: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OGUN STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	306,686	7.93%
Flours	87,237	2.26%
Starchy food	163,666	4.23%
Processed food	427,557	11.05%
Cooking oil	166,190	4.30%
Fruits	35,798	0.93%
Protein	717,149	18.54%
Vegetable	291,543	7.54%
Cooked food	48,312	1.25%
Food Supplement	29,465	0.76%
Sub Total	**2,273,603**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Foot wear	259,778	6.72%
Rents	35,398	0.92%
Fuel /Light	300,892	7.78%
Household Goods	216,946	5.61%
Health Expenditure	99,269	2.57%
Transport	255,491	6.60%
Education	179,733	4.65%
Entertainment	12,633	0.33%
Drinks	61,075	1.58%
Other Services	173,679	4.49%
Sub Total	**1,594,893**	
Grand Total	**3,868,496**	

TABLE 3.3: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ONDO STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	375,676	7.66%
Flour	68,877	1.40%
Starch food	514,771	10.49%
Processed Food	433,033	8.83%
Cooking oil	180,675	3.68%
Fruits	31,267	0.64%
Protein	859,219	17.51%
Vegetable	299,732	6.11%
Cooked food	8,597	0.18%
Food supplements	14,326	0.29%
Sub Total	**2,786,173.00**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Foot Wears	732,722	14.93%
Rent	23,263	0.47%
Fuel/Light	278,932	5.69%
Household Goods	181,540	3.70%
Health Expenditure	423,884	8.64%
Transport	181,042	3.69%
Education Expenditure	81,199	1.65%
Entertainment	3,720	0.08%
Drinks	35,581	0.73%
Other Services	178,319	3.63%
Sub Total	**2,120,202**	
Grand Total	**4,906,375**	

TABLE 3.4: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OSUN STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	432,121	9.39%
Flours	194,917	4.24%
Starchy Food	251,296	5.46%
Processed Food	575,219	12.50%
Cooking Oil	150,170	3.26%
Fruits	35,990	0.78%
Protein	494,426	10.75%
Vegetable	240,506	5.23%
Cooked Food	87,149	1.89%
Food Supplement	24,994	0.54%
Sub Total	**2486788**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and foot wear	733,106	15.94%
Rent	27,096	0.59%
Fuel/Light	281,176	6.11%
Household Goods	178,973	3.89%
Health Expenditure	423,884	9.21%
Transport	152,796	3.32%
Education Expenditure	62,790	1.36%
Entertainment	22,129	0.48%
Drinks	29,033	0.63%
Other Services	202,672	4.41%
Sub Total	**2,113,654**	
Grand Total	**4,600,442**	

TABLE 3.5: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN OYO STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	378,768	6.94%
Flours	512,183	9.38%
Starchy Food	362,463	6.64%
Processed Food	757,233	13.87%
Cooking Oil	204,830	3.75%
Fruits	67,936	1.24%
Protein	748,695	13.71%
Vegetable	298,705	5.47%
Cooked Food	146,830	2.69%
Food Supplements	55,425	1.01%
Sub Total	**3,533,068**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and foot wear	273,749	5.01%
Rent	65,593	1.20%
Fuel/Light	426,360	7.81%
Household Goods	278,569	5.10%
Health Expenditure	89,186	1.63%
Transport	321,427	5.89%
Education Expenditure	181,544	3.32%
Entertainment	52,353	0.96%
Drinks	48,317	0.88%
Other Services	190,546	3.49%
Sub Total	**1,927,643**	
Grand Total	**5,460,711**	

TABLE 4.0: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN AKWA IBOM STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	362,006	6.12%
Processed Food	62,599	1.06%
Flour	840,279	14.20%
Starchy Food	704,707	11.91%
Protein	231,305	3.91%
Fruit	153,229	2.59%
Cooking oil	909,947	15.38%
Vegetable	293,873	4.97%
Food Supplement	8,020	0.14%
Cooked Food	31,566	0.53%
Sub Total	**3,597,531**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	303,540	5.13%
Rents	10,148	0.17%
Fuel/Light	338,735	5.72%
Household Goods	314,158	5.31%
Health Expenditure	155,147	2.62%
Transport	175,475	2.97%
Education Expenditure	540,946	9.14%
Entertainment	7,484	0.13%
Drinks	115,306	1.95%
Other Services	358,724	6.06%
Sub Total	**2,319,662**	
Grand Total	**5,917,193**	

TABLE 4.1: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BAYELSA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	284,828	4.03%
Processed Food	4,146	0.06%
Flour	513,759	7.27%
Starchy Food	699,608	9.90%
Protein	239,136	3.39%
Fruit	508,323	7.20%
Cooking oil	1,803,909	25.54%
Vegetable	270,711	3.83%
Food Supplement	44,286	0.63%
Cooked Food	15,260	0.22%
Sub Total	**4,383,966**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	724,492	10.26%
Rents	1,100	0.02%
Fuel/Light	330,244	4.68%
Household Goods	516,745	7.32%
Health Expenditure	151,533	2.15%
Transport	311,398	4.41%
Education Expenditure	76,694	1.09%
Entertainment	21,278	0.30%
Drinks	187,587	2.66%
Other Services	358,361	5.07%
Sub Total	**2,679,432**	
Grand Total	**7,063,398**	

TABLE 4.2: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN CROSS RIVERS STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	232,044	5.07%
Processed Food	45,631	1.00%
Flour	850,740	18.60%
Starchy Food	529,631	11.58%
Protein	210,428	4.60%
Fruit	96,364	2.11%
Cooking oil	665,611	14.55%
Vegetable	214,450	4.69%
Food Supplement	22,134	0.48%
Cooked Food	23,920	0.52%
Sub Total	**2,890,953**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	238,273	5.21%
Rents	12,913	0.28%
Fuel/Light	210,179	4.59%
Household Goods	296,396	6.48%
Health Expenditure	128,853	2.82%
Transport	134,395	2.94%
Education Expenditure	179,970	3.93%
Entertainment	16,078	0.35%
Drinks	106,380	2.33%
Other Services	359,828	7.87%
Sub Total	**1,683,265**	
Grand Total	**4,574,218**	

TABLE 4.3: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN DELTA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	237,987	6.86%
Processed Food	16,580	0.48%
Flour	405,728	11.69%
Starchy Food	475,168	13.69%
Protein	175,690	5.06%
Fruit	59,480	1.71%
Cooking oil	851,989	24.55%
Vegetable	212,904	6.13%
Food Supplement	8,519	0.25%
Cooked Food	25,898	0.75%
Sub Total	2469943	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	94,551	2.72%
Rents	12,963	0.37%
Fuel/Light	238,979	6.89%
Household Goods	170,392	4.91%
Health Expenditure	70,078	2.02%
Transport	69,087	1.99%
Education Expenditure	140,274	4.04%
Entertainment	2,455	0.07%
Drinks	99,000	2.85%
Other Services	102,784	2.96%
Sub Total	1,000,563	
Grand Total	3,470,506	

TABLE 4.4: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN EDO STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	463,917	7.87%
Processed Food	34,863	0.59%
Flour	597,755	10.14%
Starchy Food	592,882	10.06%
Protein	306,433	5.20%
Fruit	90,876	1.54%
Cooking oil	846,487	14.36%
Vegetable	246,617	4.18%
Food Supplement	49,133	0.83%
Cooked Food	35,156	0.60%
Sub Total	3264119	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	452,290	7.67%
Rents	37,469	0.64%
Fuel/Light	318,429	5.40%
Household Goods	508,259	8.62%
Health Expenditure	120,082	2.04%
Transport	621,977	10.55%
Education Expenditure	235,603	4.00%
Entertainment	16,770	0.28%
Drinks	143,281	2.43%
Other Services	175,070	2.97%
Sub Total	2,629,230	
Grand Total	**5,893,349**	

TABLE 4.5: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN RIVERS STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	241,904	5.81%
Processed Food	13,193	0.32%
Flour	454,577	10.91%
Starchy Food	534,912	12.84%
Protein	139,961	3.36%
Fruit	70,613	1.69%
Cooking oil	921,961	22.12%
Vegetable	195,273	4.69%
Food Supplement	16,586	0.40%
Cooked Food	25,583	0.61%
Sub Total	2614563	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	177,039	4.25%
Rents	30,750	0.74%
Fuel/Light	273,079	6.55%
Household Goods	334,807	8.03%
Health Expenditure	107,636	2.58%
Transport	232,810	5.59%
Education Expenditure	109,189	2.62%
Entertainment	13,190	0.32%
Drinks	98,305	2.36%
Other Services	175,694	4.22%
Sub Total	1,552,498	
Grand Total	4,167,061	

TABLE 5.0: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ABUJA (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	474,034	14.49%
Processed Food	84,797	2.59%
Flour	333,610	10.19%
Starchy Food	199,188	6.09%
Protein	110,403	3.37%
Fruit	35,360	1.08%
Cooking oil	351,841	10.75%
Vegetable	160,172	4.89%
Food Supplement	24,073	0.74%
Cooked Food	20,910	0.64%
Sub Total	**1,794,388**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	497,766	15.21%
Rents	57,251	1.75%
Fuel/Light	228,671	6.99%
Household Goods	169,440	5.18%
Health Expenditure	31,189	0.95%
Transport	249,124	7.61%
Education Expenditure	104,207	3.18%
Entertainment	8,045	0.25%
Drinks	35,020	1.07%
Other Services	97,477	2.98%
Sub Total	**1,478,190**	
Grand Total	**3,272,578**	

TABLE 5.1: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BENUE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	380,822	7.65%
Processed Food	271,693	5.46%
Flour	700,921	14.08%
Starchy Food	218,689	4.39%
Protein	187,058	3.76%
Fruit	145,412	2.92%
Cooking oil	653,677	13.13%
Vegetable	439,537	8.83%
Food Supplement	19,623	0.39%
Cooked Food	14,539	0.29%
Sub Total	**3,031,971**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	867,549	17.42%
Rents	12,899	0.26%
Fuel/Light	177,262	3.56%
Household Goods	444,061	8.92%
Health Expenditure	80,002	1.61%
Transport	24,631	0.49%
Education Expenditure	196,398	3.94%
Entertainment	11,407	0.23%
Drinks	52,125	1.05%
Other Services	81,499	1.64%
Sub Total	**1,947,833**	
Grand Total	**4,979,804**	

TABLE 5.2: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KOGI STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	59,681	5.75%
Processed Food	239,156	23.03%
Flour	211,621	20.38%
Starchy Food	164,284	15.82%
Protein	154,252	14.86%
Fruit	4,569	0.44%
Cooking oil	20,564	1.98%
Vegetable	30,534	2.94%
Food Supplement	22,753	2.19%
Cooked Food	3,760	0.36%
Sub Total	**911,174**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	30,861	2.97%
Rents	17,918	1.73%
Fuel/Light	19,765	1.90%
Household Goods	20,714	1.99%
Health Expenditure	7,083	0.68%
Transport	7,712	0.74%
Education Expenditure	60	0.01%
Entertainment	4,750	0.46%
Drinks	11,797	1.14%
Other Services	6,500	0.63%
Sub Total	**127,159**	
Grand Total	**1,038,333**	

TABLE 5.3: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KWARA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	23,983	2.72%
Processed Food	192,447	21.82%
Flour	240,937	27.32%
Starchy Food	164,503	18.65%
Protein	10,598	1.20%
Fruit	9,810	1.11%
Cooking oil	79,155	8.98%
Vegetable	41,639	4.72%
Food Supplement	7,940	0.90%
Cooked Food	1,382	0.16%
Sub Total	**772,394**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	13,142	1.49%
Rents	18,500	2.10%
Fuel/Light	23,804	2.70%
Household Goods	11,520	1.31%
Health Expenditure	4,845	0.55%
Transport	7,455	0.85%
Education Expenditure	1,310	0.15%
Entertainment	4,200	0.48%
Drinks	12,935	1.47%
Other Services	11,742	1.33%
Sub Total	**109,452**	
Grand Total	**881,846**	

TABLE 5.4: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN NASSARAWA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	819,991	13.54%
Processed Food	149,566	2.47%
Flour	709,168	11.71%
Starchy Food	282,999	4.67%
Protein	235,636	3.89%
Fruit	61,236	1.01%
Cooking oil	614,944	10.15%
Vegetable	315,141	5.20%
Food Supplement	26,456	0.44%
Cooked Food	96,370	1.59%
Sub Total	3311507	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	793,410	13.10%
Rents	8,551	0.14%
Fuel/Light	354,964	5.86%
Household Goods	1,152,937	19.03%
Health Expenditure	67,360	1.11%
Transport	171,311	2.83%
Education Expenditure	39,738	0.66%
Entertainment	16,880	0.28%
Drinks	48,759	0.80%
Other Services	92,169	1.52%
Sub Total	2,746,079	
Grand Total	6,057,586	

TABLE 5.5: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN NIGER STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	906,819	21.07%
Processed Food	61,262	1.42%
Flour	265,698	6.17%
Starchy Food	308,697	7.17%
Protein	253,770	5.90%
Fruit	49,765	1.16%
Cooking oil	570,827	13.26%
Vegetable	285,419	6.63%
Food Supplement	19,270	0.45%
Cooked Food	53,262	1.24%
Sub Total	**2,774,789**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	107,493	2.50%
Rents	11,599	0.27%
Fuel/Light	406,078	9.43%
Household Goods	272,567	6.33%
Health Expenditure	38,156	0.89%
Transport	507,248	11.78%
Education Expenditure	10,579	0.25%
Entertainment	10,576	0.25%
Drinks	21,299	0.49%
Other Services	144,364	3.35%
Sub Total	**1,529,959**	
Grand Total	**4,304,748**	

TABLE 5.6: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN PLATEAU STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	percent of Exp
Cereals	850,972	20.12%
Processed Food	70,410	1.67%
Flour	294,299	6.96%
Starchy Food	307,559	7.27%
Protein	283,730	6.71%
Fruit	72,672	1.72%
Cooking oil	607,897	14.38%
Vegetable	383,394	9.07%
Food Supplement	15,855	0.37%
Cooked Food	25,613	0.61%
Sub Total	**2,912,401**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	253,105	5.99%
Rents	6,457	0.15%
Fuel/Light	307,113	7.26%
Household Goods	335,830	7.94%
Health Expenditure	84,335	1.99%
Transport	86,737	2.05%
Education Expenditure	86,597	2.05%
Entertainment	7,300	0.17%
Drinks	48,926	1.16%
Other Services	99,884	2.36%
Sub Total	**1,316,283**	
Grand Total	**4,228,684**	

TABLE 6.0: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ADAMAWA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	687,444	19.74%
Flours	9,579	0.28%
Starchy Food	136,707	3.93%
Processed Food	207,945	5.97%
Cooking Oil	154,615	4.44%
Fruits	167,665	4.81%
Protein	562,172	16.14%
Vegetable	316,034	9.07%
Cooked Food	25,343	0.73%
Food Supplements	2,267,504	65.10%
Sub Total	**4,535,008**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	318,074	9.13%
Rents	9,356	0.27%
Fuel/Light	264,698	7.60%
Household Goods	286,690	8.23%
Health Expenditure	75,087	2.16%
Transport	80,444	2.31%
Education Expenditure	19,922	0.57%
Entertainment	4,849	0.14%
Drinks	48,944	1.41%
Other Services	107,283	3.08%
Sub Total	**1,215,346**	
Grand Total	**3,482,850**	

TABLE 6.1: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BAUCHI STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	1,070,805	17.30%
Flours	45,728	0.74%
Starchy Food	80,807	1.31%
Processed Food	335,801	5.42%
Cooking Oil	247,702	4.00%
Fruits	611,325	9.87%
Protein	406,559	6.57%
Vegetable	369,466	5.97%
Cooked Food	755,962	12.21%
Food Supplements	42,871	0.69%
Sub Total	**3,967,026**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	412,714	6.67%
Rents	7,868	0.13%
Fuel/Light	265,633	4.29%
Household Goods	1,220,632	19.72%
Health Expenditure	34,410	0.56%
Transport	92,133	1.49%
Education Expenditure	4,795	0.08%
Entertainment	885	0.01%
Drinks	14,208	0.23%
Other Services	170,850	2.76%
Sub Total	**2,224,128**	
Grand Total	**6,191,154**	

TABLE 6.2: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN BORNO STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	759,852	17.64%
Flours	88,283	2.05%
Starchy Food	96,067	2.23%
Processed Food	389,781	9.05%
Cooking Oil	229,007	5.32%
Fruits	115,109	2.67%
Protein	663,356	15.40%
Vegetable	307,778	7.14%
Cooked Food	24,050	0.56%
Food Supplements	72,950	1.69%
Sub Total	**2,746,233**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	509,546	11.83%
Rents	106,970	2.48%
Fuel/Light	396,668	9.21%
Household Goods	204,561	4.75%
Health Expenditure	51,879	1.20%
Transport	50,473	1.17%
Education Expenditure	32,646	0.76%
Entertainment	3,703	0.09%
Drinks	28,772	0.67%
Other Services	176,528	4.10%
Sub Total	**1,561,746**	
Grand Total	**4,307,979**	

TABLE 6.3: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN GOMBE STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	738,879	18.92%
Flours	45,036	1.15%
Starchy Food	107,128	2.74%
Processed Food	259,305	6.64%
Cooking Oil	218,327	5.59%
Fruits	54,759	1.40%
Protein	476,334	12.20%
Vegetable	278,458	7.13%
Cooked Food	572,871	14.67%
Food Supplements	34,224	0.88%
Sub Total	**2,785,321**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and foot wear	232,186	5.95%
Rent	5,663	0.15%
Fuel/Light	259,540	6.65%
Household Goods	306,701	7.85%
Health Expenditure	49,590	1.27%
Transport	83,260	2.13%
Education Expenditure	56,417	1.44%
Entertainment	933	0.02%
Drinks	9,873	0.25%
Other Services	115,410	2.96%
Sub Total	**1,119,573**	
Grand Total	**3,904,894**	

TABLE 6.4: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN TARABA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	577,473	10.89%
Flours	189,574	3.58%
Starchy Food	628,951	11.86%
Processed Food	180,992	3.41%
Cooking Oil	300,851	5.67%
Fruits	55,163	1.04%
Protein	831,192	15.68%
Vegetable	303,632	5.73%
Cooked Food	32,851	0.62%
Food Supplements	21,441	0.40%
Sub Total	**3122120**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and foot wear	234,533	4.42%
Rent	3,552	0.07%
Fuel/Light	326,770	6.16%
Household Goods	411,292	7.76%
Health Expenditure	440,764	8.31%
Transport	185,011	3.49%
Education Expenditure	75,137	1.42%
Entertainment	3,282	0.06%
Drinks	90,399	1.70%
Other Services	409,636	7.73%
Sub Total	**2,180,377**	
Grand Total	**5,302,497**	

Table 6.5: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN YOBE STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	738,879	24.31%
Flours	45,036	1.48%
Starchy Food	107,128	3.52%
Processed Food	259,305	8.53%
Cooking Oil	218,327	7.18%
Fruits	54,759	1.80%
Protein	476,334	15.67%
Vegetable	278,458	9.16%
Cooked Food	572,871	18.84%
Food Supplements	34,224	1.13%
Sub Total	**2,785,321**	
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and foot wear	247,541	8.14%
Household Goods	3,050	0.10%
Drinks	4,005	0.13%
Sub Total	**254,596**	
Grand Total	**3,039,917**	

TABLE 7.0: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN JIGAWA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Total Exp.	% of Exp
Cereals	775,665	25.50%
Flour	15,902	0.52%
Starchy Food	49,829	1.64%
Processed Food	448,894	14.76%
Cooking Oil	167,649	5.51%
Fruits	64,331	2.11%
Protein	217,884	7.16%
Vegetable	248,601	8.17%
Cooked Food	10960	0.36%
Food Supplement	29,229	0.96%
Sub Total	**2,028,944**	**66.69%**
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	274,162	9.01%
Rents	2,717	0.09%
Fuel/Light	351,397	11.55%
Household Goods	214,448	7.05%
Health Expenditure	18,268	0.60%
Transport	82,308	2.71%
Education Expenditure	3,931	0.13%
Entertainment	1,538	0.05%
Drinks	312	0.01%
Other Services	64,133	2.11%
Sub Total	**1,013,213**	**33.31%**
Grand Total	**3,042,157**	

TABLE 7.1: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KADUNA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Monthly Expenditure	percent of Exp
Cereals	1,418,745	20.72%
Flour	93,141	1.36%
Starchy Food	361,699	5.28%
Processed Food	629,981	9.20%
Cooking Oil	355,492	5.19%
Fruits	70,514	1.03%
Protein	872,672	12.75%
Vegetable	621,198	9.07%
Cooked Food	30707	0.45%
Food Supplement	39,361	0.57%
Sub Total	**4,493,510**	65.63%
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	414,676	6.06%
Rents	42,356	0.62%
Fuel/Light	596,351	8.71%
Household Goods	505,246	7.38%
Health Expenditure	80,361	1.17%
Transport	269,486	3.94%
Education Expenditure	105,182	1.54%
Entertainment	2,146	0.03%
Drinks	66,161	0.97%
Other Services	270,852	3.96%
Sub Total	**2,352,817**	34.37%
Grand Total	**6,846,327**	

TABLE 7.2: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KANO STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Monthly Expenditure	percent of Exp
Cereals	1,817,639	29.22%
Flour	22,408	0.36%
Starchy Food	152,060	2.44%
Processed Food	502,778	8.08%
Cooking Oil	331,968	5.34%
Fruits	80,927	1.30%
Protein	626,880	10.08%
Vegetable	593,960	9.55%
Cooked Food	23229	0.37%
Food Supplement	27,910	0.45%
Sub Total	**4,179,759**	**67.20%**
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	415,920	6.69%
Rents	16,806	0.27%
Fuel/Light	547,660	8.81%
Household Goods	530,740	8.53%
Health Expenditure	63,853	1.03%
Transport	253,652	4.08%
Education Expenditure	43,228	0.70%
Entertainment	9,794	0.16%
Drinks	5,697	0.09%
Other Services	152,449	2.45%
Sub Total	**2,039,799**	32.80%
Grand Total	**6,219,558**	

TABLE 7.3: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KATSINA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Monthly Expenditure	percent of Exp
Cereals	1,187,084	23.24%
Flour	71,405	1.40%
Starchy Food	147,617	2.89%
Processed Food	454,039	8.89%
Cooking Oil	212,212	4.15%
Fruits	65,933	1.29%
Protein	537,773	10.53%
Vegetable	408,756	8.00%
Cooked Food	62770	1.23%
Food Supplement	60,088	1.18%
Sub Total	**3,207,677**	62.79%
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	502,964	9.85%
Rents	7,551	0.15%
Fuel/Light	429,613	8.41%
Household Goods	431,811	8.45%
Health Expenditure	49,037	0.96%
Transport	139,046	2.72%
Education Expenditure	23,005	0.45%
Entertainment	5,797	0.11%
Drinks	37,554	0.74%
Other Services	274,284	5.37%
Sub Total	**1,900,661**	37.21%
Grand Total	**5,108,338**	

TABLE 7.4: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN KEBBI STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Monthly Expenditure	percent of Exp
Cereals	1,304,283	36.26%
Flour	11,439	0.32%
Starchy Food	49,704	1.38%
Processed Food	168,309	4.68%
Cooking Oil	183,077	5.09%
Fruits	42,385	1.18%
Protein	511,636	14.23%
Vegetable	168,611	4.69%
Cooked Food	890	0.02%
Food Supplement	3,270	0.09%
Sub Total	**2,443,604**	67.94%
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	423,220	11.77%
Rents	39,620	1.10%
Fuel/Light	368,442	10.24%
Household Goods	207,324	5.76%
Health Expenditure	34,716	0.97%
Transport	43,014	1.20%
Education Expenditure	12,330	0.34%
Entertainment	750	0.02%
Drinks	885	0.02%
Other Services	22,734	0.63%
Sub Total	**1,153,035**	32.06%
Grand Total	**3,596,639**	

TABLE 7.5: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN SOKOTO STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Monthly Expenditure	percent of Exp
Cereals	1,121,171	36.69%
Flour	13,003	0.43%
Starchy Food	66,298	2.17%
Processed Food	206,811	6.77%
Cooking Oil	159,813	5.23%
Fruits	40,855	1.34%
Protein	417,196	13.65%
Vegetable	196,457	6.43%
Cooked Food	9590	0.31%
Food Supplement	16,617	0.54%
Sub Total	**2,247,811**	73.56%
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	126,017	4.12%
Rents	10,418	0.34%
Fuel/Light	355,398	11.63%
Household Goods	166,229	5.44%
Health Expenditure	27,829	0.91%
Transport	34,029	1.11%
Education Expenditure	29,664	0.97%
Entertainment	2,746	0.09%
Drinks	3,785	0.12%
Other Services	51,887	1.70%
Sub Total	**808,001**	26.44%
Grand Total	**3,055,812**	

TABLE 7.6: EXPENDITURE BY COMMODITY TYPE IN ZAMFARA STATE (NAIRA).

Food Commodity	Monthly Expenditure	percent of Exp
Cereals	1,479,953	35.88%
Flour	65,885	1.60%
Starchy Food	66,282	1.61%
Processed Food	236,573	5.74%
Cooking Oil	207,242	5.02%
Fruits	42,250	1.02%
Protein	634,300	15.38%
Vegetable	170,256	4.13%
Cooked Food	175730	4.26%
Food Supplement	41,627	1.01%
Sub Total	**3,120,098**	75.64%
Non-Food Commodity		
Clothing and Footwear	235,910	5.72%
Rents	338	0.01%
Fuel/Light	387,087	9.38%
Household Goods	228,365	5.54%
Health Expenditure	42,554	1.03%
Transport	41,323	1.00%
Education Expenditure	10,015	0.24%
Entertainment	9,073	0.22%
Drinks	5,603	0.14%
Other Services	44,563	1.08%
Sub Total	**1,004,831**	24.36%
Grand Total	**4,124,929**	

APPENDIX 2

Table 2.0. CONSUMPTION OF CEREALS BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

STATES	GUINEA CORN	MILLET	MAIZE (WHITE)	MAIZE (YELLOW)	RICE (LOCAL)	RICE (AGRIC)	RICE (IMPORTED)	SORGHUM
ABIA	910	1,040	62,345	21,769	34,396	61,141	309,041	-
ADAMAWA	239,075	10,086	225,865	20,228	113,697	12,364	65,154	975
AKWA-IBOM	220	302	54,661	6,866	76,812	79,185	143,900	-
ANAMBRA	1,980	3,586	53,557	76,765	106,314	64,939	154,426	600
BAUCHI	311,690	318,249	138,251	8,952	198,265	16,831	64,014	3,198
BAYELSA	2,130	5,904	3,393	1,387	14,125	16,702	240,587	600
BENUE	92,075	6,437	34,258	5,288	151,898	12,876	76,790	-
BORNO	134,095	150,958	147,225	15,180	97,454	125,433	81,863	2,050
CROSS RIVER	70	1,819	26,801	1,040	81,969	58,306	61,664	252
DELTA	1,790	850	3,684	7,500	17,565	83,128	122,670	700
EBONYI	1,520	780	77,001	22,710	396,162	15,090	9,380	252
EDO	850	6,683	29,865	4,580	61,709	105,594	254,636	-
EKITI	540	1,714	59,405	1,889	55,010	54,591	216,858	-
ENUGU	2,015	3,250	84,044	51,798	185,928	59,916	166,605	20
GOMBE	112,645	138,153	232,125	6,642	109,947	47,323	85,910	1,620
IMO	1,717	652	23,258	32,134	30,307	50,674	314,450	1,270
JIGAWA	249,962	333,759	14,955	1,532	125,631	18,750	19,628	10,798
KADUNA	265,445	90,319	446,092	32,852	291,212	135,304	150,130	2,280
KANO	400,514	313,803	423,070	16,266	282,324	55,455	323,127	3,080
KATSINA	421,436	311,963	202,891	19,840	73,359	50,456	102,890	3,449
KEBBI	381,529	352,688	179,061	10,034	352,832	22,658	4,722	409
KOGI	6,500	1,898	12,463	2,605	22,311	562	12,370	-
KWARA	3,778	480	6,926	1,088	4,295	3,920	2,920	-
LAGOS	1,458	100	1,930	1,260	1,120	21,260	90,353	-
NASARAWA	173,807	7,926	246,078	9,297	280,905	32,480	64,669	1,535
NIGER	201,578	66,953	156,060	8,967	318,097	36,934	114,542	3,166
OGUN	2,020	20	29,387	6,648	13,202	156,515	98,894	-
ONDO	740	1,680	12,461	5,023	16,516	62,215	277,041	-
OSUN	1,255	1,320	36,175	6,346	16,512	85,529	156,250	175
OYO	6,083	2,087	60,639	12,332	9,628	77,917	209,732	-
PLATEAU	155,170	65,577	172,130	72,997	236,682	13,192	103,393	4,435
RIVERS	368	1,602	25,062	1,682	18,887	44,370	149,933	-
SOKOTO	317,578	315,445	45,054	4,514	326,873	49,472	40,130	1,440
TARABA	119,690	7,507	232,149	29,831	175,164	5,712	3,130	440
YOBE	242,184	400,927	47,288	1,740	138,201	135,447	55,114	714
ZAMFARA	423,135	389,010	103,156	40,837	322,554	12,666	133,109	28,928
FCT	101436	6679	87962	15797	60491	28704	165420	5425
TOTAL	4,378,988	3,322,206	3,796,727	586,216	4,818,354	1,913,611	4,645,445	77,811

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Table 2.1. CONSUMPTION OF FLOUR BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

STATES	MAIZE FLOUR	BREAD	BUNS	BISCUITS	YAM FLOUR	CASSAVA FLOUR	PLANTAIN FLOUR	CORN FLOUR	WHEAT FLOUR	MILLET FLOUR	OTHER FLOUR
ABIA	11,701	158,675	4,646	8,259	960	6,372	250	4,062	280	-	-
ADAMAWA	352	47,557	1,009	1,414	277	2,156	92	4,950	266	80	-
AKWA-IBOM	4,980	84,427	1,540	9,079	11,710	43,651	796	1,340	122	-	-
ANAMBRA	28,758	158,384	14,315	8,814	7,360	25,839	3,610	5,372	332	-	-
BAUCHI	10,165	57,222	2,830	2,690	-	3,590	5,220	5,715	4,495	16,333	210
BAYELSA	798	143,049	530	11,210	-	2,084	-	1,260	4	-	-
BENUE	2,974	37,506	975	3,027	72,490	152,677	6,780	28,598	2,000	-	6,174
BORNO	33,140	127,269	1,968	3,539	4,530	1,204	60	26,780	17,061	4,783	725
CROSS RIVER	6,685	53,183	2,545	5,457	2,086	33,544	1,428	1,063	705	-	120
DELTA	1,010	74,018	2,658	5,073	20	10,625	1,490	2,055	1,300	-	80
EBONYI	5,584	66,661	6,819	7,628	4,000	74,697	1,010	2,760	1,210	320	200
EDO	3,525	117,143	3,846	5,532	6,660	17,337	2,381	4,505	405	-	50
EKITI	1,971	46,979	1,730	1,594	35,541	53,739	1,450	1,984	-	-	-
ENUGU	6,480	81,885	8,781	7,735	2,700	87,174	380	11,429	2,275	1,280	1,500
GOMBE	2,080	51,219	6,586	1,541	590	2,040	2,530	8,508	1,000	28,288	-
IMO	4,445	144,128	4,090	7,338	6,380	56,491	16,410	4,475	970	80	1,050
JIGAWA	3,421	34,183	1,827	277	46	1,332	6	326	6,007	3,314	1,450
KADUNA	26,002	145,878	770	4,509	7,525	9,715	160	31,615	7,336	7,808	2,980
KANO	1,398	90,106	2,018	1,852	1,260	6,812	302	7,904	1,192	3,540	-
KATSINA	7,868	40,269	21,856	1,660	3,220	8,700	110	12,733	17,890	20,884	-
KEBBI	1,820	18,675	5,682	1,373	-	972	-	1,390	212	7,045	-
KOGI	720	13,739	16,265	4,117	1,340	10,960	-	635	340	225,161	-
KWARA	1,185	7,853	12,788	2,490	5,280	15,072	-	1,010	-	169,900	-
LAGOS	13,213	42,335	11,484	4,960	10,620	2,520	100	4,304	3,490	108,553	-
NASARAWA	11,560	69,175	1,325	1,830	30,529	73,108	310	27,574	535	4,670	1,280
NIGER	2,277	54,008	5,826	3,476	25,287	21,776	1,498	4,385	480	5,394	165
OGUN	9,704	95,839	1,630	4,465	24,124	49,861	320	2,848	380	-	-
ONDO	1,280	56,462	1,025	2,358	25,750	31,147	8,262	1,232	706	-	500
OSUN	128,559	104,972	6,097	4,387	96,672	92,905	425	1,860	2,445	445	165
OYO	86,978	199,484	6,362	13,099	250,926	160,794	342	9,428	2,465	-	1,250
PLATEAU	775	71,192	2,478	3,018	13,787	26,547	820	7,430	2,474	9,299	9,278
RIVERS	1,362	83,866	2,225	6,645	434	9,857	-	2,890	12	-	-
SOKOTO	1,000	20,238	2,341	918	130	1,420	50	3,915	265	6,063	160
TARABA	29,610	30,643	1,380	927	10,204	68,204	23,507	27,739	16,130	9,000	3,850
YOBE	260	49,391	2,317	1,105	11,120	12,235	-	8,264	638	13,223	8,215
ZAMFARA	7,205	10,965	5,978	930	802	3,510	2	3,662	66	44,658	5,980
FCT	3090	45665	1802	3767	39300	25685	410	8984	2600	3398	1330
TOTAL	463,935	2,734,243	178,344	158,093	713,660	1,206,352	80,511	284,984	98,088	693,519	46,712

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Table 2.2. CONSUMPTION OF STARCHY FOOD BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

STATES	CASSAVA	COCOYAM	PLANTAIN	YAM	OTHER ROOT/TUBER
ABIA	75,672	16,819	188,987	314,966	5,815
ADAMAWA	21,499	5,816	1,892	91,277	7,451
AKWA-IBOM	183,934	79,684	261,229	298,432	8,540
ANAMBRA	232,412	157,253	168,744	596,960	14,090
BAUCHI	11,363	8,315	250	41,445	15,364
BAYELSA	49,360	117,810	422,039	316,554	5,722
BENUE	141,110	10,489	6,142	464,833	43,171
BORNO	12,590	6,860	988	58,609	16,600
CROSS RIVER	152,238	79,223	129,493	458,832	30,954
DELTA	52,918	15,858	100,856	218,054	10,528
EBONYI	240,411	234,756	38,782	1,030,326	20,875
EDO	47,933	31,600	112,966	395,715	6,266
EKITI	12,181	47,196	29,608	395,606	654
ENUGU	299,120	278,406	55,920	653,163	4,297
GOMBE	8,078	12,980	1,050	71,120	9,998
IMO	164,174	94,600	101,518	347,237	6,167
JIGAWA	18,916	901	37	6,171	522
KADUNA	42,865	41,101	5,690	243,504	10,192
KANO	39,306	10,038	2	85,926	4,114
KATSINA	11,523	755	-	400	1,247
KEBBI	11,523	755	424	31,793	1,247
KOGI	5,836	-	780	149,272	7,276
KWARA	990	-	200	80,236	159,156
LAGOS	130	430	11,280	183,590	11,890
NASARAWA	32,385	4,392	948	643,398	8,710
NIGER	16,224	521	2,480	223,391	4,135
OGUN	17,798	21,674	17,216	105,434	1,544
ONDO	57,619	58,102	78,475	318,791	1,764
OSUN	11,496	51,404	24,059	163,927	410
OYO	7,472	5,174	26,480	322,007	1,150
PLATEAU	7,264	48,480	9,130	186,671	23,319
RIVERS	81,862	36,494	115,481	213,898	1,542
SOKOTO	23,897	200	520	23,020	14,676
TARABA	20,180	50,651	1,952	164,606	9,937
YOBE	12,990	5,630	100	71,642	5,310
ZAMFARA	15,415	62	930	37,544	7,019
FCT	28,495	1,720	16,565	276,879	2,166
TOTAL	**2,169,179**	**1,536,149**	**1,933,213**	**9,285,229**	**483,818**

Table 2.3. CONSUMPTION OF PROCESSED FOOD BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

STATES	Fufu	Gari (White)	Gari (Yellow)	Cassava (Akpu)	Other starchy	Brown beans	White bean
ABIA	5,462	181,312	170,456	6,684	6,065	26,305	142,529
ADAMAWA	452	2,755	742	620	1,062	1,540	16,503
AKWA-IBOM	47,787	18,630	390,957	660	4,720	9,850	137,054
ANAMBRA	7,588	137,218	63,624	24,374	7,645	38,102	139,740
BAUCHI	1,810	9,782	3,028	280	5,546	1,082	53,214
BAYELSA	28,396	203,744	159,463	3,102	21,054	9,586	124,514
BENUE	2,630	78,230	6,847	24,500	5,400	1,390	52,057
BORNO	869	17,442	1,574	732	3,569	41,110	1,704
CROSS RIVER	3,604	86,212	209,796	3,498	1,720	1,355	112,632
DELTA	3,646	65,441	218,911	6,574	7,514	11,795	112,153
EBONYI	4,515	333,386	143,285	6,904	2,350	3,835	154,993
EDO	13,573	124,215	177,622	6,650	2,685	8,497	198,221
EKITI	1,425	146,053	10,590	500	220	6,214	151,220
ENUGU	5,410	194,321	124,255	27,850	2,525	12,097	148,257
GOMBE	20	10,425	940	630	695	2,070	40,840
IMO	15,612	128,130	178,990	32,139	4,130	8,920	135,632
JIGAWA	9,089	10,167	6,884	1,267	23,282	402	13,725
KADUNA	10,252	45,284	3,912	1,232	8,074	2,650	185,871
KANO	4	19,535	13,706	80	9,150	2,705	101,177
KATSINA	11,146	13,295	18,695	1,810	36,466	975	57,855
KEBBI	120	15,405	1,570	1,223	2,182	205	12,955
KOGI	-	133,724	6,226	200	1,120	65	18,547
KWARA	286	126,601	141	-	355	770	6,097
LAGOS	4,880	144,124	11,200	410	950	43,746	80
NASARAWA	2,005	44,451	4,310	474	18,155	580	90,599
NIGER	3,402	44,587	6,992	1,560	14,442	5,390	74,500
OGUN	10,185	195,777	1,284	525	2,775	145,746	3,970
ONDO	5,420	288,168	5,940	980	958	16,466	167,175
OSUN	41,745	136,251	28,109	770	15,459	19,995	111,503
OYO	24,224	123,276	7,126	560	3,546	127,697	44,258
PLATEAU	2,142	39,041	3,050	844	5,035	3,304	100,151
RIVERS	1,210	269,653	47,636	1,173	3,300	17,837	94,458
SOKOTO	5,538	30,353	12,575	1,050	1,020	1,190	24,585
TARABA	150	5,572	5,790	1,712	2,605	10,592	30,350
YOBE	520	7,190	6,420	150	2,925	12,450	29,610
ZAMFARA	29,519	13,105	5,686	600	3,292	1,080	35,341
FCT	1210	36741	9760	590	5535	18446	39183
TOTAL	132,436	1,504,890	156,019	11,398	80,352	425,289	851,860

Table 2.3b. CONSUMPTION OF PROCESSED FOOD BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA) (Contd)

STATES	Suya beans	Moimoi	Akara	Groundnuts	Other Pulses	Kulikuli	Dawadawa	Magarine	Pineapple juice	Orange juice	Other Fruit/ Notcan
ABIA	5,205	16,131	56,469	14,740	8,453	8,956	14,375	6,462	750	1,165	6,674
ADAMAWA	160	3,452	10,090	53,057	41,873	7,977	55,729	3,932	340	120	1,835
AKWA-IBOM	487	2,370	19,650	9,265	1,490	110	5,817	1,760	426	218	3,592
ANAMBRA	3,518	23,580	65,796	9,923	19,742	4,499	17,203	3,409	360	1,322	20,845
BAUCHI	335	10,941	39,020	40,642	8,720	12,340	96,404	200	80	230	2,551
BAYELSA	310	11,298	8,895	18,245	868	92	10,695	2,872	42	2	3,960
BENUE	710	3,538	6,195	21,459	26,199	1,004	17,790	3,356	40	80	6,141
BORNO	472	8,728	63,205	37,915	3,084	6,287	35,638	654	50	536	12,051
CROSS RIVER	865	19,478	26,470	14,859	7,843	2,603	17,847	3,085	1,130	30	12,885
DELTA	890	3,420	15,191	4,797	4,029	2,062	12,640	1,500	1,450	7,834	4,200
EBONYI	1,688	13,424	25,403	32,704	15,275	4,210	8,500	1,650	-	2,866	4,638
EDO	2,393	5,751	33,074	18,700	4,220	11,467	13,130	4,002	460	228	1,445
EKITI	649	5,216	13,396	2,400	4,000	3,425	5,025	840	110	1,020	735
ENUGU	5,405	11,763	24,897	20,168	4,599	3,068	16,225	4,270	760	690	2,856
GOMBE	2,360	12,593	23,781	10,901	4,375	8,471	83,740	1,700	-	690	540
IMO	1,490	12,129	28,209	7,355	15,064	1,392	9,940	1,490	290	2,442	1,855
JIGAWA	2	14,562	163,837	3,910	2,970	19,168	135,713	1,233	46	8	185
KADUNA	3,486	36,436	94,691	9,887	3,767	13,363	46,741	4,262	332	62	3,390
KANO	527	10,160	199,783	6,925	214	13,786	94,397	278	124	286	821
KATSINA	3,235	13,652	112,494	10,584	4,760	24,787	83,054	5,221	-	310	3,132
KEBBI	100	1,170	21,172	2,640	1,630	29,275	82,622	2,710	-	-	278
KOGI	380	8,919	10,532	650	430	455	4,689	-	-	-	100
KWARA	185	3,557	5,495	40	-	1,105	1,190	100	-	-	-
LAGOS	220	8,213	6,204	755	1,848	95	2,030	3,150	120	230	782
NASARAWA	1,663	15,336	52,443	11,265	5,925	3,911	46,201	410	40	-	430
NIGER	4,180	9,721	29,071	6,747	2,754	10,216	39,808	180	90	120	3,835
OGUN	240	15,677	7,975	1,220	2,943	860	6,080	2,571	118	162	2,037
ONDO	280	1,977	8,124	1,481	6,263	6,239	10,213	2,898	628	344	1,186
OSUN	1,831	95,290	55,978	2,628	2,753	2,605	12,850	955	60	160	1,025
OYO	1,594	93,124	86,718	6,630	4,671	2,484	5,754	2,370	200	330	1,178
PLATEAU	1,780	15,679	29,340	11,020	10,195	8,819	44,018	7,684	4	363	2,838
RIVERS	982	2,054	16,467	3,924	1,610	252	3,680	5,084	1,466	1,500	530
SOKOTO	670	330	20,247	2,395	2,127	17,267	48,656	2,940	520	540	525
TARABA	2	1,390	8,193	50,516	5,757	5,387	38,677	2,987	182	482	7,455
YOBE	255	2,315	19,805	11,397	3,710	5,252	68,458	820	190	1,270	720
ZAMFARA	150	20,296	36,685	13,560	6,080	10,687	59,644	780	170	30	766
FCT	1590	7235	11870	3774	566	3575	9825	4690	1038	1476	1594
TOTAL	15,622	292,194	394,615	127,352	57,202	78,754	397,084	37,619	4,826	7,007	24,901

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Table 2.3c. CONSUMPTION OF PROCESSED FOOD BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA) (CONTD)

STATES	Fruit canned	Fruits juice	Jams	Confectionary	Ice cream/ Lollic	Milk powder	Baby milk	Milk tinned	Other milk prods	Other food items	Bambara Beans
ABIA	975	2,120	550	695	3,784	68,435	3,480	38,121	2,224	13,265	4,796
ADAMAWA	650	1,060	320	-	360	9,465	617	3,340	2,972	43,348	23,868
AKWA-IBOM	530	402	20	20	1,830	32,436	4,063	18,545	3,910	19,710	-
ANAMBRA	212	648	661	1,822	1,073	55,863	9,599	29,618	9,645	40,545	700
BAUCHI	70	670	690	370	325	6,550	445	3,844	3,365	63,558	37,402
BAYELSA	8	150	-	240	590	22,871	1,670	19,638	1,360	45,323	4,346
BENUE	430	210	530	510	60	3,194	1,550	1,010	2,175	17,454	12,396
BORNO	150	502	916	382	752	20,997	1,009	8,873	4,662	61,225	36,772
CROSS RIVER	190	690	90	45	1,215	12,873	1,745	5,512	3,302	35,743	618
DELTA	-	570	605	1,220	315	18,350	1,705	8,821	971	12,438	-
EBONYI	930	950	175	20	812	16,055	1,875	6,140	1,580	20,705	1,160
EDO	-	198	2,054	360	1,380	25,412	11,990	12,747	1,810	10,309	-
EKITI	60	840	385	517	160	7,690	2,010	5,772	431	6,665	-
ENUGU	980	720	1,730	760	1,492	38,708	5,234	15,835	2,235	16,040	8,530
GOMBE	60	6	786	3,268	135	12,763	1,214	3,770	1,518	28,959	20,707
IMO	300	430	1,740	270	833	31,705	4,760	35,895	4,101	22,128	-
JIGAWA	8	-	862	1,240	-	74	4	854	79	47,279	2,800
KADUNA	352	-	690	178	1,122	37,564	-	30,668	3,985	124,384	12,070
KANO	174	328	18	2,530	24	17,189	2	13,364	612	14,215	6,194
KATSINA	1,375	580	3,657	1,280	1,690	13,667	450	1,635	7,721	76,671	21,868
KEBBI	20	-	-	-	380	85	-	580	1,960	775	4,072
KOGI	-	-	-	-	-	210	-	650	-	1,030	-
KWARA	-	-	-	5	5	330	560	550	-	360	-
LAGOS	100	822	440	2,693	1,289	8,195	1,590	10,530	-	6,325	-
NASARAWA	-	-	675	60	50	13,764	710	8,830	1,800	54,500	-
NIGER	270	650	408	130	15	7,896	350	11,785	3,185	48,419	4,252
OGUN	-	50	210	3,171	724	15,185	2,920	11,469	2,162	11,745	1,606
ONDO	204	41	62	650	614	8,757	886	6,614	1,138	10,392	-
OSUN	90	20	220	2,217	255	9,700	340	19,490	1,301	12,128	-
OYO	810	900	215	5,695	2,445	33,731	2,965	30,483	2,715	17,415	-
PLATEAU	374		19	4	60	21,503	810	8,689	3,045	22,823	22,581
RIVERS	-	1,070	752	152	903	17,681	1,360	25,418	628	10,096	-
SOKOTO	660	200	-	-	160	1,805	235	2,970	12,151	18,223	6,230
TARABA	472	-	10,803	800	700	3,670	20	1,940	2,360	40,078	28,964
YOBE	20	-	30	-	50	2,030	70	1,670	1,300	60,586	21,516
ZAMFARA	104	-	1,767	-	2	10,998	250	1,839	1,070	22,575	13,528
FCT	360	100	1020	-	1200	21989	1450	7283	210	15653	11367
TOTAL	3,464	3,853	16,621	15,577	8,472	177,234	14,516	149,560	33,065	351,318	110,044

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Table 2.4. CONSUMPTION OF COOKING OIL BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

STATES	Coconut oil	Groundnut oil	Palm kernel oil	Red Palm oil	Vegtable oil
ABIA	809	65,059	1,365	159,767	17,562
ADAMAWA	3,637	76,892	6,385	60,364	5,020
AKWA-IBOM	3,100	36,424	3,640	181,106	6,750
ANAMBRA	252	66,005	5,730	216,766	7,842
BAUCHI	209	59,846	8,055	178,007	1,080
BAYELSA	264	42,108	4,022	160,984	31,710
BENUE	6,170	15,457	4,110	155,425	5,826
BORNO	1,156	126,967	1,640	28,649	32,680
CROSS RIVER	480	30,868	955	173,460	4,245
DELTA	1,500	47,299	2,635	120,551	3,705
EBONYI	1,703	19,671	1,950	238,688	7,798
EDO	3,170	93,839	16,847	190,412	2,085
EKITI	420	16,707	4,994	141,797	8,292
ENUGU	1,154	33,873	960	295,038	6,180
GOMBE	2,350	53,774	4,410	157,126	255
IMO	801	40,832	3,089	129,034	4,050
JIGAWA	99	82,008	2	70,735	6,510
KADUNA	523	84,080	8,570	259,787	1,840
KANO	2,037	90,300	26,685	209,367	3,292
KATSINA	100	61,308	2,781	143,975	4,000
KEBBI	160	50,974	1,226	110,155	1,792
KOGI	624	2,519	1,555	17,965	90
KWARA	576	684	-	7,431	-
LAGOS	252	15,623	633	27,120	2,272
NASARAWA	750	40,729	5,315	187,962	880
NIGER	1,550	65,636	5,530	179,489	705
OGUN	90	12,692	4,813	135,682	12,913
ONDO	298	5,943	3,156	163,285	7,937
OSUN	700	8,756	5,277	127,327	7,775
OYO	2,890	23,911	14,200	147,893	15,681
PLATEAU	1,219	42,609	2,650	226,521	8,747
RIVERS	280	41,548	3,890	89,067	5,176
SOKOTO	260	46,073	2,730	109,392	1,148
TARABA	657	25,073	2,612	206,871	14,842
YOBE	2,650	88,513	2,400	67,960	1,390
ZAMFARA	510	44,354	1,073	156,511	4,570
FCT	-	34911	950	73198	1344
TOTAL	43,400	1,693,865	166,835	5,304,867	247,984

Table 2.5. CONSUMPTION OF FRUITS BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

STATES	Kola nut	Cashew nut	Palm nut	Coco nuts	Other nuts	Other Oil seeds	Shear butter	Banana	Mango	Pine apple	Orange	Water mellon	Pawpaw	Avocado pear
ABIA	6,624	2,213	8,871	5,840	150	40,510	1,705	35,371	11,590	21,668	33,787	2,416	15,330	12,276
ADAMAWA	8,976	1,157	1,625	80	13,606	1,620	10,090	5,256	5,270	305	5,450	8,365	10,780	1,780
AKWA-IBOM	805	100	1,320	14,500	1,640	12,132	390	63,022	2,880	20,856	11,766	450	8,270	1,583
ANAMBRA	9,054	3,008	41,718	18,943	1,530	47,205	1,124	49,887	26,977	8,781	53,009	4,170	47,793	15,712
BAUCHI	36,223	214	650	2,655	3,445	5,275	1,460	3,635	3,685	1,140	7,487	-	-	690
BAYELSA	3,988	290	3,922	2,220		7,647	157	37,010	1,272	4,738	4,690	620	365	252
BENUE	2,261	290	300	3,150	14,180	23,049	1,910	3,710	2,174	158	4,684	38,928	1,160	1,800
BORNO	58,497	1,862	2,267		6,010	1,565	1,050	12,397	4,290	802	20,851	1,240		682
CROSS RIVER	2,785	755	1,608	1,500	2,720	26,711	330	51,338	4,607	9,114	6,067	14,475	2,990	1,110
DELTA	5,346	224	13,589	20	100	8,188	870	6,715	810	5,043	2,415	1,890	4,310	1,134
EBONYI	6,605	1,845	22,123	22,420	23,480	32,967	1,515	16,771	32,260	4,092	37,402	6,570	9,080	3,590
EDO	6,264	998	1,682	-	5,320	19,865	1,286	8,826	1,700	9,180	4,285	1,690	1,250	5,610
EKITI	835	320	-	-	-	5,514	160	12,731	1,440	2,830	4,073	120	1,540	-
ENUGU	4,720	4,646	24,933	3,760	2,685	20,015	2,663	26,552	16,333	6,290	32,406	2,715	18,197	6,622
GOMBE	13,046	1,050	2,326	-	20	4,570	530	5,671	4,163	560	6,997	490	-	60
IMO	12,850	2,662	13,755	12,440	160	40,302	7,882	35,664	19,760	17,542	25,755	2,290	19,485	5,718
JIGAWA	36,982	44	604	-	-	8,198	240	2,080	2,423	340	6,532	-	-	8
KADUNA	8,626	20	1,007	-	5,600	3,104	216	8,931	9,393	200	14,031	-	5,670	62
KANO	38,707	185	247	-	-	252	20	10,858	3,386	172	18,173	-	1,780	8
KATSINA	20,158	300	1,225	-	6	13,100	680	4,090	4,710	1,780	4,340	-	-	200
KEBBI	22,047	886	1,263	-	-	2,346	735	1,635	2,350	40	6,538	-	-	275
KOGI	685	240	50	-	-	2,565	-	1,470	1,182	584	12,708	-	-	-
KWARA	1,205	30	-	-	-	285	270	270	356	1,525	5,469	-	-	-
LAGOS	580	280	-	-	-	1,142	70	1,940	3,018	2,560	6,578	-	-	250
NASARAWA	2,915	490	280	600	6,250	7,440	1,703	11,891	4,684	200	4,413	2,670	30	50
NIGER	9,345	45	652	4,770	1,410	1,674	5,292	8,270	965	726	6,605	100	350	60
OGUN	1,606	260	299	990	-	3,580	123	5,028	256	13,970	4,013	-	1,500	10
ONDO	2,634	48	20	840	-	5,267	60	4,559	557	2,972	3,328	830	2,240	128
OSUN	458	170	210	8	180	8,290	455	9,182	60	1,160	9,300	10	775	351
OYO	2,945	418	1,203	-	1,750	8,400	1,818	10,209	6,899	2,280	12,503	-	7,985	225
PLATEAU	5,410	1,451	5,419	-	7,955	8,337	1,345	7,625	3,789	445	5,127	3,575	630	349
RIVERS	1,444	522	-	700		17,926	280	21,732	715	5,556	8,624	5,780	1,880	200
SOKOTO	15,686	230	257	-	200	2,140	1,265	3,365	2,635	1,155	9,140	-	-	260
TARABA	5,579	20	142	-	1,355	9,262	470	4,378	1,775	2	2,030	2,535	1,060	1,430
YOBE	37,178	978	1,960	420	2,470	960	540	3,790	2,610	500	8,562	-	-	120
ZAMFARA	9,455	60	2,750	-	-	155	867	1,588	5,505	451	1,599	-	180	-
FCT	5201	330	-	1080	-	2010	690	9736	1490	2776	6347	60	500	800
TOTAL	407,725	28,641	158,277	96,936	102,222	403,568	50,261	507,183	197,969	152,493	417,084	101,989	165,130	63,405

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Table 2.6a. CONSUMPTION OF PROTEIN BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

STATES	Chicken	Duck	Guinea Fowl	Other poultry	Agric eggs	Local eggs	Other eggs	Fresh milk
ABIA	49,080	1,230	120	2,290	20,575	21,229	160	15,790
ADAMAWA	32,562	940	780	2,500	2,750	972	30	22,345
AKWA-IBOM	17,840	-	-	600	12,251	13,385	80	2,140
ANAMBRA	72,800	-	2	3,080	14,124	1,431	50	5,846
BAUCHI	14,164	950	530	460	2,720	10,275	240	19,550
BAYELSA	29,490	200	2	240	31,979	2,880	-	2,070
BENUE	46,820	300	-	2,090	5,435	17,925	6	2,830
BORNO	21,336	1,352	4	1,106	5,047	1,153	274	15,344
CROSS RIVER	24,697	530	60	18	9,118	644	-	1,705
DELTA	28,400	1,180	120	16,170	13,153	1,040	-	4,971
EBONYI	66,971	2,310	200	5,470	3,613	15,020	35	3,665
EDO	41,469	166	400	4,275	21,975	1,567	40	2,236
EKITI	20,098	600	120	2,730	7,143	420	60	1,010
ENUGU	69,143	40		2,065	8,927	4,860	-	11,440
GOMBE	60,152	1,160	690	450	2,370	1,030	-	19,471
IMO	60,230	-	160	1,650	13,419	6,895	175	10,955
JIGAWA	10,766	-	188	-	804	2,758	4	24,323
KADUNA	116,819	-	2	-	10,448	1,736	2	44,313
KANO	37,744	2	1,236	1,062	4,889	4,187	114	11,301
KATSINA	44,668	-	1,000	328	5,030	604	120	99,910
KEBBI	7,297	-	250	5,350	496	772	50	40,497
KOGI	-	-	3,628	1,424	20	60	-	11,640
KWARA	-	-	2,238	750	85	-	-	1,510
LAGOS	2,040	-	1,158	2,444	18,371	-	-	3,610
NASARAWA	33,336	-	-	40	3,945	3,660	85	8,690
NIGER	15,550	300	500	7,900	7,374	2,079	-	12,240
OGUN	15,946	-	50	4,035	21,735	622	-	2,520
ONDO	17,934	16	4,922	716	10,077	236	122	838
OSUN	7,420	100	220	300	13,920	1,100	80	4,039
OYO	29,316	1,765	2,006	256	36,094	420	50	9,004
PLATEAU	45,323	1,400	124	1,000	5,905	7,018	4	4,198
RIVERS	24,300	550	600	30	13,102	2,510	-	2,320
SOKOTO	24,277	200	1,040	-	1,420	6,455	-	60,163
TARABA	38,542	890	180	1,610	3,912	835	140	6,915
YOBE	25,760	200	1,000	-	1,540	1,640	652	25,494
ZAMFARA	8,250	885	1,124	1,200	7,493	3,084	7	110,118
FCT	41710	550	-	870	12456	1465	-	3914
TOTAL	329,704	6,856	12,924	20,401	157,344	31,124	1,140	254,063

Table 2.6b. CONSUMPTION OF PROTEIN BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA) (CONTD)

STATES	Smoked fish	Crabs/Lobsters	Fish fresh	Fish frozen	Dried fish	fried fish
ABIA	56,162	94,255	63,306	110,223	187,214	46,937
ADAMAWA	21,106	372	66,812	7,092	94,034	5,870
AKWA-IBOM	43,282	77,605	41,697	66,445	260,301	21,524
ANAMBRA	22,948	59,833	23,370	207,876	164,215	12,930
BAUCHI	3,070	1,270	10,080	4,973	68,216	8,712
BAYELSA	6,766	33,360	789,113	124,408	479,044	6,735
BENUE	3,890	1,028	15,619	82,053	165,938	7,630
BORNO	6,456	12	15,059	5,842	160,751	8,770
CROSS RIVER	17,179	40,022	37,564	95,643	113,501	11,534
DELTA	6,335	6,450	157,898	147,461	94,394	4,886
EBONYI	10,525	38,196	30,498	115,545	109,353	5,870
EDO	35,119	6,779	56,042	140,061	55,193	12,304
EKITI	3,700	3,775	33,092	133,361	18,928	2,645
ENUGU	13,732	26,292	19,314	190,883	125,261	14,041
GOMBE	5,892	460	7,677	1,665	46,205	9,825
IMO	14,901	55,007	27,509	114,130	236,172	26,124
JIGAWA	409	4	22,349	624	38,289	3,059
KADUNA	11,579	2,680	38,344	64,790	42,582	29,674
KANO	2,772	32	27,817	48,810	19,643	15,547
KATSINA	100	340	17,170	7,125	900	14,285
KEBBI	2,610	30	74,914	1,520	81,478	9,146
KOGI	4,768	812	3,280	2,420	13,839	1,100
KWARA	450	-	3,974	4,155	5,765	120
LAGOS	3,084	1,214	14,392	38,404	11,728	1,900
NASARAWA	3,050	60	43,564	30,770	164,181	9,530
NIGER	528	56	48,362	8,884	159,824	10,270
OGUN	19,714	184	11,570	229,930	38,234	8,261
ONDO	3,306	1,666	149,550	115,142	163,802	4,601
OSUN	2,110	444	35,795	126,731	31,171	4,765
OYO	8,115	250	58,855	138,334	54,973	7,390
PLATEAU	1,491	3,190	21,480	11,944	94,128	8,080
RIVERS	11,388	26,367	134,953	100,282	241,270	4,460
SOKOTO	5,128	-	7,570	3,582	19,775	4,302
TARABA	23,095	170	53,114	55,905	224,179	14,450
YOBE	12,038	320	32,272	2,910	92,434	8,920
ZAMFARA	2,620	260	6,410	12,811	33,011	10,120
FCT	6020	1764	21064	18360	47368	5205
TOTAL	101,687	35,945	638,951	893,989	1,376,078	102,254

Table 2.6c. CONSUMPTION OF PROTEIN BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA) (CONTD)

STATES	Snails	Beef(fresh catle	Porks	Fresh mutton	Corned beef	Bush meat	Goat	Other Meat	Game birds
ABIA	14,700	190,839	2,120	6,220	1,420	6,890	8,960	116,472	-
ADAMAWA	952	197,430	5,147	18,380	1,182	3,445	7,992	26,657	-
AKWA-IBOM	3,335	103,972	1,570	2,970	-	19,610	15,530	69,560	-
ANAMBRA	3,190	375,006	2,600	1,556	738	4,602	-	21,398	-
BAUCHI	520	59,350	440	30,621	6,280	6,040	3,660	67,129	-
BAYELSA	31,426	113,006	16,870	300	8,048	103,331	-	18,447	-
BENUE	1,410	92,564	47,184	10,868	3,804	28,924	20,614	33,560	-
BORNO	403	281,165	1,902	15,096	3,738	2,148	16,900	17,284	-
CROSS RIVER	13,705	87,619	5,828	2,460	370	39,085	100	45,399	-
DELTA	3,374	189,401	8,720	1,000	810	17,350	-	24,848	-
EBONYI	1,890	73,326	3,480	5,455	-	30,286	25,360	41,043	-
EDO	11,283	171,085	3,280	4,500	2,940	26,686	-	42,856	-
EKITI	3,605	84,004	1,740	1,400	400	13,048	-	37,174	-
ENUGU	7,549	161,400	11,102	18,462	2,040	17,280	19,500	20,070	-
GOMBE	1,030	172,349	2,380	33,341	200	4,594	20,320	18,448	-
IMO	14,172	190,609	2,610	20,234	2,892	8,041	3,000	66,408	-
JIGAWA	10	35,584	202	11,344	6	2,313	8,460	39,465	-
KADUNA	2	248,066	12,500	26,626	324	2,450	8,800	6,672	-
KANO	-	204,969	4	30,620	1,300	564	20,854	83,000	-
KATSINA	-	123,145	230	50,375	240	1,300	58,900	20,615	-
KEBBI	135	110,454	-	40,990	400	7,922	-	109,493	-
KOGI	50	49,687	180	3,490	3,874	2,742	-	4,200	-
KWARA	-	30,286	-	290	492	250	-	780	-
LAGOS	318	60,786	1,000	3,124	-	2,830	-	8,446	-
NASARAWA	1,150	139,586	11,942	18,820	3,990	3,815	664	20,719	-
NIGER	300	149,004	600	3,010	1,100	12,980	664	40,560	-
OGUN	1,930	118,641	1,280	21,242	3,896	10,638	-	59,055	-
ONDO	4,732	115,854	2,424	1,648	48	22,290	332	55,090	-
OSUN	1,055	105,519	1,395	4,920	1,030	1,818	-	18,195	-
OYO	2,510	207,058	842	2,820	2,900	14,798	-	56,336	50
PLATEAU	4	131,718	13,205	12,864	869	8,570	50,292	54,323	2,160
RIVERS	16,110	149,180	6,022	300	996	44,740	1,800	27,490	-
SOKOTO	-	143,809	-	22,765	-	3,230	10,195	69,310	-
TARABA	100	179,805	3,990	15,944	860	47,908	21,732	67,868	-
YOBE	-	85,844	-	49,736	680	-	3,650	27,448	-
ZAMFARA	-	154,357	585	86,903	720	4,340	9,160	128,953	-
FCT	650	80929	350	860	-	7280	24,000	5000	-
TOTAL	28,859	1,822,090	43,635	244,956	17,089	185,237	122,489	638,793	2,210

Table 2.7. CONSUMPTION OF VEGETABLE BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

STATES	Cocoyam leaf	Garden eggs	Okro fresh	Okro dry	Onions/ Shallot	Pepper green	Tomatoes	Other Veg/ Notcan	Tomato puree	Other canned Veg	Pepper	Cabbage or Lettuce
ABIA	5,252	32,189	55,074	7,155	60,961	41,512	89,697	95,253	34,920	4,634	13,400	1,350
ADAMAWA	798	2,435	101,674	8,738	53,008	24,773	33,000	67,391	984	1,805	9,906	8,160
AKWA-IBOM	16,218	4,878	62,483	1,996	41,435	38,034	21,044	85,635	12,063	4,199	10,087	2,760
ANAMBRA	2,731	31,232	54,849	2,530	50,079	39,301	134,985	93,998	27,377	1,452	32,095	425
BAUCHI	1,014	1,585	35,021	19,705	72,503	91,308	97,947	46,288	1,675	1,545	2,115	305
BAYELSA	830	2,096	48,410	5,767	62,447	66,123	38,824	32,613	7,626	180	5,975	-
BENUE	400	11,630	151,036	7,064	53,925	14,250	36,395	45,508	1,505	465	107,679	3,950
BORNO	2,554	6,716	74,881	20,396	63,255	49,416	54,190	29,108	5,243	1,729	200	90
CROSS RIVER	3,417	5,140	45,943	4,012	26,788	22,000	23,815	85,946	14,485	1,892	40,496	920
DELTA	645	1,900	30,201	2,301	38,953	39,617	40,676	17,898	17,193	650	23,270	250
EBONYI	1,770	8,369	65,867	4,905	32,959	12,015	46,194	81,187	18,734	1,111	78,912	802
EDO	8,634	4,271	21,704	7,031	39,018	36,893	74,489	20,720	15,758	2,243	18,099	-
EKITI	2,680	4,887	38,029	1,490	28,680	58,078	85,697	30,578	1,223	1,115	41,650	100
ENUGU	8,259	20,257	72,235	7,503	50,954	27,869	123,297	59,415	27,728	1,490	42,627	340
GOMBE	2,355	4,147	44,059	12,139	55,724	43,610	60,186	31,962	2,975	1,805	17,880	3,421
IMO	6,740	15,581	37,620	7,350	43,767	28,945	61,183	73,444	33,225	1,813	32,637	4,650
JIGAWA	159	764	12,053	17,440	27,004	103,025	73,057	12,191	2,148	36	760	-
KADUNA	1,790	2,400	168,232	30,459	105,284	56,421	134,009	40,969	1,572	2,006	79,247	815
KANO	4	4,839	80,737	19,050	116,918	113,302	201,400	18,158	947	650	38,605	-
KATSINA	815	2,315	70,589	30,394	51,579	77,295	78,470	53,609	4,095	7,787	36,945	2,650
KEBBI	1,050	1,186	33,641	15,816	39,854	32,355	32,125	11,004	630	-	950	-
KOGI	10	380	21,920	90	2,020	4,060	4,890	4,199	10	175	4,440	-
KWARA	890	978	5,643	543	13,101	28,569	21,790	8,497	1,703	374		-
LAGOS	890	978	5,643	543	13,101	28,569	21,790	8,497	1,703	374		-
NASARAWA	360	1,000	65,878	19,570	56,376	43,425	56,962	33,455	1,400	795	34,065	2,650
NIGER	360	3,887	94,757	6,760	51,600	31,113	50,826	16,713	1,222	314	40,634	4,260
OGUN	270	917	9,452	1,072	35,974	143,173	73,550	23,286	2,219	545	1,630	-
ONDO	1,414	3,938	23,542	2,897	39,505	69,188	82,733	34,275	5,530	3,070	36,710	40
OSUN	374	809	14,339	2,237	36,538	83,006	62,595	29,803	1,195	3,285	9,460	150
OYO	1,400	5,928	20,783	3,145	39,810	87,450	84,298	27,266	3,785	1,465	24,840	-
PLATEAU	2,035	8,400	78,062	16,264	58,337	43,571	88,283	45,940	3,387	4,987	37,646	4,856
RIVERS	452	3,055	45,994	2,772	35,555	33,779	18,942	37,696	10,605	192	17,028	-
SOKOTO	200	110	18,278	18,607	56,480	18,894	61,876	13,552	1,195	4,699	7,265	-
TARABA	2,135	4,685	53,406	12,069	75,271	35,592	26,632	82,526	450	3,890	9,445	8,820
YOBE	565	1,595	50,458	13,827	47,810	75,729	56,253	33,402	190	510	2,920	3,520
ZAMFARA	9,775	279	18,329	19,773	24,511	33,920	41,535	42,210	1,525	1,397	1,950	960
FCT	10	3590	37536	5477	23595	12584	30431	9964	1235	900	35750	-
TOTAL	89,255	209,346	1,868,358	358,887	1,724,679	1,788,764	2,324,066	1,484,156	269,460	65,579	897,318	56,244

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Table 2.8. CONSUMPTION OF COOKED FOOD BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

STATES	Cooked Rice/stew	Fufu and soup	Tuwo and soup	Amala and soup	Garri and soup	Pound yam/soup	Other Hotel/Rest
ABIA	24,511	8,946	960	700	32,900	150	920
ADAMAWA	800	260	3,475	370	120	-	142
AKWA-IBOM	1,520	1,430	160	200	5,010	950	270
ANAMBRA	20,726	18,326	1,727	310	8,914	856	7,206
BAUCHI	5,725	1,795	6,095	60	1,360	555	1,440
BAYELSA	15,680	7,070	100	410	20,146	240	640
BENUE	6,710	1,328	3,740	380	1,870	3,115	2,860
BORNO	3,658	972	11,285	292	2,494	322	5,027
CROSS RIVER	8,172	5,980	-	-	3,762	1,100	3,120
DELTA	5,400	530	357	40	1,662	340	190
EBONYI	3,862	3,764	400	40	18,637	260	1,272
EDO	24,885	4,430	2,665	1,145	9,845	4,644	1,519
EKITI	11,610	2,365	225	930	1,990	8,801	805
ENUGU	5,369	5,130	980	1,280	4,946	330	3,138
GOMBE	4,395	3,360	5,200	770	1,010	70	1,150
IMO	3,030	8,170	1,200	800	3,760	120	870
JIGAWA	9,015	56		92	350	2	1,445
KADUNA	15,669	770	4,327	1,280	2,598	606	5,457
KANO	10,899	448	8,426	372	2,558	462	64
KATSINA	6,455	570	8,710	305	180	855	45,695
KEBBI	640	-	-	-	250	-	-
KOGI	1,350		130	2,035	484	570	-
KWARA	1,565	1,060	2,285	1,525	95	60	1,350
LAGOS	11,704	3,106	1,036	9,433	5,438	550	10,290
NASARAWA	7,555	760	7,802	550	1,959	4,750	3,080
NIGER	5,718	1,536	2,802	4,020	1,900	2,046	1,248
OGUN	22,530	4,798	1,651	8,373	4,645	2,735	3,580
ONDO	2,694	2,015	844	84	2,142	694	124
OSUN	49,190	7,413	810	19,671	2,445	5,880	1,740
OYO	47,947	8,483	16,860	56,064	5,205	6,746	5,525
PLATEAU	4,321	1,062	4,026	1,612	2,347	842	1,645
RIVERS	9,390	462	-	12	4,790	1,662	270
SOKOTO	4,740	209	3,061	110	1,330	40	100
TARABA	6,180	1,632	14,980	1,454	1,020	6,090	1,495
YOBE	1,000	-	1,410	400	360	185	70
ZAMFARA	9,457	11,480	142,466	1,274	1,135	1,610	8,308
FCT	9706	2270	3290	1110	3526	2570	1601
TOTAL	383,778	121,986	263,485	117,503	163,183	60,808	123,656

Table 2.9. CONSUMPTION OF FOOD SUPPLEMENT BY STATES IN NIGERIA (NAIRA)

STATES	Coffee	chocolate drinks	Tea	Others(not bev)	Honey
ABIA	2,926	46,220	28,478	15,282	7,430
ADAMAWA	925	3,740	5,600	8,163	10,655
AKWA-IBOM	2,840	30,499	15,603	7,530	5,593
ANAMBRA	772	40,213	17,455	6,649	12,035
BAUCHI	1,105	3,135	3,280	5,244	33,242
BAYELSA	35	12,180	8,070	2,110	5,045
BENUE	540	1,253	5,028	3,316	5,655
BORNO	2,117	2,464	23,011	21,264	26,558
CROSS RIVER	1,640	12,625	6,535	11,540	4,205
DELTA	1,242	7,515	15,091	5,290	4,275
EBONYI	740	13,055	6,445	1,015	3,013
EDO	1,408	3,301	24,464	2,373	6,911
EKITI	550	7,016	6,973	2,050	273
ENUGU	3,305	19,655	22,734	4,042	9,702
GOMBE	1,335	1,250	6,110	4,375	22,404
IMO	2,095	25,205	17,464	7,992	12,333
JIGAWA	130	6	860	848	27,391
KADUNA	3,452	17,594	21,500	5,773	8,636
KANO	584	5,436	13,073	3,624	10,629
KATSINA	170	4,600	4,295	2,099	53,524
KEBBI	100	75	695	1,255	1,220
KOGI	70	900	785	10	2,905
KWARA	25	780	220	222	915
LAGOS	220	8,423	4,298	1,040	3,224
NASARAWA	1,487	4,695	6,955	5,719	33,428
NIGER	465	4,570	11,421	3,739	37,637
OGUN	82	27,520	17,827	5,859	5,697
ONDO	852	7,637	9,327	2,776	1,371
OSUN	3,496	18,430	11,362	3,280	6,856
OYO	3,170	29,323	31,799	4,918	15,538
PLATEAU	1,706	4,824	11,467	5,655	12,440
RIVERS	736	21,272	10,384	9,227	5,236
SOKOTO	150	1,670	1,344	8,279	6,844
TARABA	630	1,210	4,898	7,203	7,500
YOBE	280	580	4,296	930	3,898
ZAMFARA	1,510	10	4,613	400	10,593
FCT	670	8185	5574	683	13983
TOTAL	**43,560**	**397,066**	**389,334**	**181,774**	**438,794**

Table 2.9. SUMMARY OF FOOD EXPENDITURE BY STATES AND COMMODITY TYPE (NLSS 2004) (NAIRA)

STATES	CEREALS (₦)	FLOUR (₦)	STARCHY FOOD (₦)	PROCESSED FOOD (₦)	COOKING OIL (₦)	FRUITS (₦)	PROTEIN (₦)	VEGETABLE (₦)	COOKED FOOD (₦)	FOOD SUPPLEMENT (₦)
ABIA	490,642	23,625	602,259	838,464	244,562	200,397	1,188,811	436,763	69,087	85,054
ADAMAWA	687,444	9,579	136,707	207,945	154,615	167,665	562,172	316,034	25,343	2,267,504
AKWA-IBOM	362,006	62,599	840,279	704,707	231,305	153,229	909,947	293,873	8,020	31,566
ANAMBRA	390,007	94,685	485,285	271,919	172,210	35,963	526,616	293,092	26,726	9,846
BAUCHI	1,070,805	45,728	80,807	335,801	247,702	611,325	406,559	369,466	755,962	42,871
BAYELSA	284,828	4,146	513,759	699,608	239,136	508,323	1,803,909	270,711	44,286	15,260
BENUE	380,822	271,693	700,921	218,689	187,058	145,412	653,677	439,537	19,623	14,539
BORNO	759,852	88,283	96,067	389,781	229,007	115,109	663,356	307,778	24,050	72,950
CROSS RIVER	232,044	45,631	850,740	529,631	210,428	96,364	665,611	214,450	22,134	23,920
DELTA	237,987	16,580	405,728	475,168	175,690	59,480	851,989	212,904	8,519	25,898
EBONYI	522,643	89,461	1,565,150	697,847	269,810	200,676	755,359	351,714	28,235	11,213
EDO	463,917	34,863	597,755	592,882	306,433	90,876	846,487	246,617	49,133	35,156
EKITI	390,007	94,685	485,245	271,919	172,210	35,963	526,616	293,092	26,726	9,846
ENUGU	556,516	113,218	1,301,868	649,413	338,215	192,705	933,805	412,756	21,173	39,783
GOMBE	738,879	45,036	107,128	259,305	218,327	54,759	476,334	278,458	572,871	34,224
IMO	454,462	90,301	717,826	708,128	219,763	190,500	1,020,093	345,142	17,950	39,884
JIGAWA	775,665	15,902	49,529	448,894	167,649	64,331	217,884	248,601	10,960	29,229
KADUNA	1,418,745	93,141	361,699	629,981	355,492	70,514	872,672	621,198	30,707	39,361
KANO	1,817,639	22,408	152,060	502,778	331,968	80,927	626,880	593,960	23,229	27,910
KATSINA	1,187,084	71,405	147,617	454,039	212,212	65,933	537,773	408,756	62,770	60,088
KEBBI	1,304,283	11,439	49,704	168,309	183,077	42,385	511,636	168,611	890	3,270
KOGI	59,681	239,156	211,621	164,284	154,252	4,569	20,564	30,534	22,753	3,760
KWARA	23,983	192,447	240,937	164,503	10,598	9,810	79,155	41,639	7,940	1,382
LAGOS	117,697	142,800	207,320	281,948	47,778	19,021	232,785	81,714	41,557	8,782
NASARAWA	819,991	149,566	709,168	282,999	235,636	61,236	614,944	315,141	26,456	96,370
NIGER	906,819	61,262	265,698	308,697	253,770	49,765	570,827	285,419	19,270	53,262
OGUN	306,686	87,237	163,666	427,557	166,190	35,798	717,149	291,543	48,312	29,465
ONDO	375,676	68,877	514,771	433,033	180,675	31,267	859,219	299,732	8,597	14,326
OSUN	432,121	194,917	251,296	575,219	150,170	35,990	494,426	240,506	87,149	24,994
OYO	378,768	512,183	362,463	757,233	204,830	67,936	748,695	298,705	146,830	55,425
PLATEAU	850,972	70,410	294,299	307,559	283,730	72,672	607,897	383,394	15,855	25,613
RIVERS	241,904	13,193	454,577	534,912	139,961	70,613	921,961	195,273	16,586	25,583
SOKOTO	1,121,171	13,003	66,298	206,811	159,813	40,855	417,196	196,457	9,590	16,617
TARABA	577,473	189,574	628,951	180,992	300,851	55,163	831,192	303,632	32,851	21,441
YOBE	738,879	45,036	107,128	259,305	218,327	54,759	476,334	278,458	572,871	34,224
ZAMFARA	1,479,953	65,885	66,282	236,573	207,242	42,250	634,300	170,256	175,730	41,627
FCT	474,034	84,797	333,610	199,188	110,403	35,360	351,841	160,172	24,073	20,910
TOTAL	23,432,085	3,474,751	15,126,218	15,376,021	7,691,095	3,869,900	24,136,671	10,696,088	3,104,814	3,393,153

SUMMARY OF NON FOOD EXPENDITURE BY STATES AND COMMODITY TYPE (NLSS 2004) (NAIRA)

STATES	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR (₦)	RENT (₦)	FUEL/ LIGHT (₦)	HOUSE HOLD GOODS (₦)	HEALTH EXPENDITURE (₦)	TRANSPORT (₦)	EDUCATION EXPENDITURE (₦)	ENTERTAIN MENT (₦)	DRINKS (₦)	OTHER SERVICES (₦)
ABIA	291,183	21,368	321,268	388,812	174,161	262,791	223,378	17,920	128,701	293,341
ADAMAWA	318,074	9,356	264,698	286,690	75,087	80,444	19,922	4,849	48,944	107,283
AKWA-IBOM	303,540	10,148	338,735	314,158	155,147	175,475	540,946	7,484	115,306	358,724
ANAMBRA	217,745	22,324	308,870	347,537	193,510	161,968	140,933	15,388	146,232	245,031
BAUCHI	412,714	7,868	265,633	1,220,632	34,410	92,133	4,795	885	14,208	170,850
BAYELSA	724,492	1,100	330,244	516,745	151,533	311,398	76,694	21,278	187,587	358,361
BENUE	867,549	12,899	177,262	444,061	80,002	24,631	196,398	11,407	52,125	81,499
BORNO	509,546	106,970	396,668	204,561	51,879	50,473	32,646	3,703	28,772	176,528
CROSS RIVER	238,273	12,913	210,179	296,396	128,853	134,395	179,970	16,078	106,380	359,828
DELTA	94,551	12,963	238,979	170,392	70,078	69,087	140,274	2,455	99,000	102,784
EBONYI	434,012	6,701	200,289	179,283	105,705	469,782	75,114	6,022	186,766	88,781
EDO	452,290	37,469	318,429	508,259	120,082	621,977	235,603	16,770	143,281	175,070
EKITI	230,284	17,642	243,399	169,694	66,738	125,914	219,253	7,640	54,680	151,887
ENUGU	521,751	10,590	241,237	465,345	202,845	114,897	266,616	8,625	130,523	143,360
GOMBE	232,186	5,663	259,540	306,701	49,590	83,260	56,417	933	9,873	115,410
IMO	172,464	7,075	218,852	230,567	298,399	150,258	239,112	22,457	125,246	223,430
JIGAWA	274,162	2,717	351,397	214,448	18,268	82,308	3,931	1,538	312	64,133
KADUNA	414,676	42,356	596,351	505,246	80,361	269,486	105,182	2,146	66,161	270,852
KANO	415,920	16,806	547,660	530,740	63,853	253,652	43,228	9,794	5,697	152,449
KATSINA	502,964	7,551	429,613	431,811	49,037	139,046	23,005	5,797	37,554	274,284
KEBBI	423,220	39,620	368,442	207,324	34,716	43,014	12,330	750	885	22,734
KOGI	30,861	17,918	19,765	20,714	7,083	7,712	60	4,750	11,797	6,500
KWARA	13,142	18,500	23,804	11,520	4,845	7,455	1,310	4,200	12,935	11,742
LAGOS	90,244	25,609	92,976	80,465	71,253	103,068	24,120	16,620	21,883	204,028
NASARAWA	793,410	8,551	354,964	1,152,937	67,360	171,311	39,738	16,880	48,759	92,169
NIGER	107,493	11,599	406,078	272,567	38,156	507,248	10,579	10,576	21,299	144,364
OGUN	259,778	35,398	300,892	216,946	99,269	255,491	179,733	12,633	61,075	173,679
ONDO	732,722	23,263	278,932	181,540	423,884	181,042	81,199	3,720	35,581	178,319
OSUN	733,106	27,096	281,176	178,973	423,884	152,796	62,790	22,129	29,033	202,672
OYO	273,749	65,593	426,360	278,569	89,186	321,427	181,544	52,353	48,317	190,546
PLATEAU	253,105	6,457	307,113	335,830	84,335	86,737	86,597	7,300	48,926	99,884
RIVERS	177,039	30,750	273,079	334,807	107,636	232,810	109,189	13,190	98,305	175,694
SOKOTO	126,017	10,418	355,398	166,229	27,829	34,029	29,664	2,746	3,785	51,887
TARABA	234,533	3,552	326,770	411,292	440,764	185,011	75,137	3,282	90,399	409,636
YOBE	247,541	0	0	3,050	0	0	0	0	4,005	0
ZAMFARA	235,910	338	387,087	228,365	42,554	41,323	10,015	9,073	5,603	44,563
FCT	497,766	57,251	228,671	169,440	31,189	249,124	104,207	8,045	35,020	97,477
TOTAL	12,858,012	754,392	10,690,810	11,982,646	4,163,481	6,252,973	3,831,629	371,416	2,264,955	6,019,779