

# ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES IN RURAL-URBAN HOUSEHOLDS FOOD EXPENDITURE SHARE IN KWARA AND KOGI STATES OF NIGERIA

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## ABSTRACT

This study focused on analyzing the differential in household food expenditure between urban and rural households in North-central, Nigeria. Data used in the study were obtained through the use of a well structured questionnaire administered to 396 household heads, randomly selected from Kogi and Kwara states based on the proportional distribution of their population. The analytical tools employed were descriptive statistics such as percentages, means and charts. The pooled results from the two states revealed that households in the rural areas spend as high as 66.04% of their expenditure on food compared to 69.37% in the urban. Also observed was that, Kwara households spend more on food (74.39% in rural and 75% in urban) than their Kogi counterpart (57.41% in rural and 60.49% in urban). The female-headed households spend more (68.17%) on food than the male headed (68.01) ones. The results also show that expenditure on food increased with number of household members but decreased with household per capita income in line with Engel law. Household expenditure on staple food items was the highest in both rural and urban areas of Kogi and Kwara, followed by meats and other animal products. The proportion was found not to have decreased even with increase in household income contrary to the Bennett's law. The percentage per capita expenditure of other important food items like fruits and vegetables was found to be very low compared to the staples and meat group. This has serious health implications on households in the study areas for an active and healthy life. Expenditure share on fruits and vegetables should therefore be increased. There is need for household size reduction through birth control and rate of dependency by other distant relationships besides providing food subsidy by the government to households.

**KEY WORDS:** Household, Rurality, Urban Areas, Food Expenditure and Differential

## INTRODUCTION

Studies of food consumption and expenditure have often been the subject of research in the developed and developing world. They provide important inputs into food and related nutritional policy initiatives, by providing estimates of how food consumption is likely to change with changes in prices, incomes and taxation. The national expenditure data in Nigeria has shown an increase in proportion of food expenditure to the total household expenditure (Amaza and Olayemi, 1999 and Yusuf, 2006). This as indicated by the Central Bank of Nigeria was at the rate of 70% (CBN, 1998) leaving many Nigerians in the dilemma of having neither the means to produce food nor the money to buy food. All these are clear evidences that a great number of people regularly are joining the train of those who are hungry, starving and malnourished suggesting that the country is characterized by high level of food insecurity with Kogi and Kwara states not exempted.

National food expenditure data show that almost two thirds of total expenditure in 1980 was on food. This food share had risen by about 10% points by 1985, but dropped during the period 1985-1992. In the subsequent four year period, 1992-1996, a further drop of 5% points took place. The figures were 63.4%, 74.1%, 72.8% and 63.6% for 1980, 1985, 1992 and 1996 respectively. To analyse the demand for food, a useful starting point is the neoclassical model of consumer choice. This suggests that, demand is the outcome of a consumer making a utility-maximising decision, based on the prices of all products available to the consumer, and the consumer's total income. Thus the demand function is specified as

$$Q_d = f(p, y, p^*, a, t, p_o, z, \dots) \text{-----} \\ \text{-----}(1)$$

$Q_d$  = quantity of commodity demanded (Kg),  $p$  = price of commodity,  $y$  = consumer's income,  $p^*$  = Prices of

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related commodities (substitute or complement),  $a$  = tastes and preference,  $p_0$  = Population,  $t$  = time period,  $z$  = all other factors.

Although it is reported that around 83,000 people died of famine in the first few years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century (CRED, 2005), it is widely accepted that few people ever die of famine per se. While constrained access to food is a key feature of most humanitarian crises, an absence of food is not always the most significant aspect, nor is a total lack of food usually the cause of elevated mortality among large numbers of people. The causation of famines is often best seen in terms of a radical decline in the real incomes of a section of the population, and as such the focus of analysis should be on the dynamics of income and purchasing power rather than food availability (Sen, 1998).

The percentage of a household's total expenditure on food gives an indication of their vulnerability to food insecurity in the future. In the case of a job loss, natural disaster, disease onset or price policy reform, a household will be particularly at risk if over 70 percent of the income is spent on food (Smith, 2002). Many people thought that food insecurity is increasingly concentrated in particular regions or groups within Nigeria and thus there is a great need for sub-national information. Household income and expenditure surveys (HIES) are used to obtain information on a variety of specific conditions, experiences and behaviours indicating the severity of the condition. They are sources of policy relevant measures allowing monitoring and targeting of regional or national prevalence of food insecurity. But data collection and computation costs are high in terms

of time, financial resources and technical skills required and cannot determine inequalities of access to food between individuals within a household (Smith, 2002). The household is only examined at the time of interview so changes may well occur, and estimates may be biased through systematic non-sampling errors. In addition, social desirability problems may occur when respondents do not want to look bad in front of interviewers (FIVIMS, 2002). These disadvantages notwithstanding, data obtained for this study, were validated and found useful for the analysis.

### Methodology

The North-Central zone consists of six states namely: Kwara, Kogi, Niger, Nassarawa, Plateau and Benue. These states are under the moist savannah agro-ecological zone. Kogi, for instance lies on latitude 7.75° N and longitude 6.75° E with a transitional zone between grassland and forest of North and South of Nigeria respectively. Kwara, on the other hand, extends from latitude 7.45° N in the southern end, latitude 2.45° E to the west and longitude 6.40° to South-East. The two states above were selected in order to know whether household food expenditure share between the two states are significantly different. The sampling was done through a random selection of 181 households in Kwara and 215 households from Kogi based on their population sizes (see Table 1) with a multi-stage sampling technique between 2006/2007. Data collected were thereafter analysed using descriptive statistics such as frequency tables, line graphs, bar charts, percentages and averages among others.

**Table 1: Population Distribution in Kwara and Kogi States by number of households**

Kogi state				Kwara state			
Name of senatorial district	S/N	Name of LGA	Number of households	Name of senatorial district	S/N	Name of LGA	Number of households
Kogi East	1	Ibaji	15,086	Kwara South	1	Ekiti	7,774
	2	Igalamela	15,883		2	Oke-ero	7,434
	3	Ofu	19,002		3	Irepodun	23,745
	4	Omala	9,430		4	Isin	8,421
	5	Dekina	30,102		5	Ifelodun	32,918
	6	Anpa	34,798		6	Ofa	15,583
	7	Olamaboro	18,777		7	oyun	11,483
	8	Bassa	16,416				
	9	Idah	11,117				
Kogi West	10	Kogi	9,004	Kwara North	8	Kaima	8,683
	11	Lokoja	15,741		9	Baruten	22,680
	12	Ijumu	13,106		10	Patigi	9,619
	13	Kabba/Bunu	15,712		11	Edu	19,330
	14	YagbaEast	12,204		12	Moro	19,514
	15	Tagba . West	14,247				
	16	Mpa-Amuro	5,006				
Kogi Central	17	Okene	59,115	Kwara Central	13	Ilorin West	39,597
	18	Okehi	26,400		14	Ilorin South	33,806
	19	Adavi	28,574		15	Ilorin East	50,332
	20	Ajaokuta	20,033		16	Asa	15,877
	21	Ogori-Magongo	5,631				

Source: (i) Nigeria National Population Commission: 1991 Population Census of Nigeria.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents relevant statistics of household per capita expenditure to allow for comparison of expenditures of rural and urban households. The amount of money that a household spends on food provides insight into how adequately such a household meets its food needs. When households reduce food spending below some threshold level because of constrained resources, various aspects of food insecurity such as disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake may evolve.

Statistics from Table 2, show the per capita household expenditure based on location, gender, household size as well as per capita monthly income of the respondents in the study areas. The results of the analysis as shown in the table indicates dramatic changes in per capita household food expenditures with changes in some household characteristics

### Analysis of households' expenditure by geographical location

Table 2, revealed that in both Kogi and Kwara states 66.04 percent and 69.37 percent of the total household expenditures of rural and urban households were respectively spent on food. The gap of about 2.33 percent in food expenditure between the rural and urban might be as a result of higher food prices in the urban areas. Thus, findings from this study reveal that the total mean consumption expenditure/day/capita was more in urban areas of Kogi and Kwara (pooled) than in the rural areas.

The average per capita expenditure on food by respondents residing in urban areas of Kogi state from this study was 60.49 percent (₦6, 322/month) while it was 57.41 percent (₦3, 515.81) by the rural households. In Kwara state, about 75 percent of the per capita monthly expenditure of ₦12, 314.97 was spent on food by urban dwellers with 74.39 percent (₦6, 191.41) by the rural households. Although, Yusuf (2006) in a similar study reported that about 49.9 percent of the per capita expenditure of ₦3, 059.52/week or ₦12, 238.08/month was spent on food in Kwara State, Okoruwa and Adebayo reported 58 percent of ₦11, 725.70 expenditure to food in Adamawa state in 2006 (Okoruwa and Adebayo, 2006), they failed to disaggregate their analysis into rural and urban or by any other household socio-economic or demographic characteristics. From Table 2, the percentage change of food expenditure to the total expenditure in the rural . urban Kogi state was 3.08 percent, while for rural . urban Kwara was 0.61 percent. This implies the existence of a wide margin in what was spent on food in urban areas of Kogi State as compared to Kwara state.

The urban poor often pay more for food purchases than do wealthier urban counterparts, as they are obliged to buy small quantities of food daily since they do not have the resources or living conditions that permit them to purchase and store large quantities of food at home).

### Analysis of households' food expenditure by Gender

The results of the analysis as presented in Table 2 shows that female-headed households in both Kogi and Kwara states spend more on food than the male-headed households. While the female-headed spend an average of 68.17 percent on food, the male. headed households spend 68.01 percent. In Kogi state, the female-headed households were observed to spend an average of 65.15 percent of their total expenditure on food while the male-headed households spend 56.99 percent. Similarly, the female-headed households in Kwara state spend more on food (75.77 percent) than their male-headed household counterparts (71.14 percent)

### Food expenditure analysis based on household size

Per capita household expenditure on food in the study areas increased with household sizes. In Table 2, the proportion of household food expenditure was found to be 52.29 percent when the household size was less or equal to three in Kogi state as against 62.83 percent when it was more than twelve. Similarly in Kwara state, the proportion spent by household sizes with less than three members was 41.54 percent but increased to 54.16 percent when the household size increased to between 8 and 11.

### Analysis of household food expenditure based on household size and total income

Likewise the per capita expenditure on food in the study areas increased with household size. This was revealed from the pooled results in Table 2, which showed that the proportion of household food expenditure was 32.98 percent when the household size was less or equal to three but increased to 75.50 percent when the household size was equal or greater than 12. A Similar trend was equally observed from the result of the individual analysis of Kogi and Kwara state

This study further showed that as household income increased in the study areas, the proportion on food expenditure decreased. This is consistent with the Engel Law, one of the most consistent patterns found in economics that states that, as income rises, the share of the budget spent on food tends to decline (Deaton and Muellbauer, 1980). As shown in the pooled results in table 2, households with monthly per capita income of less than N10,000 spent 39.73 percent on food and those earning more than N 50,000 spent less (26.51 percent) on food. A similar pattern was also observed in the disaggregated results from Kogi and Kwara States

Table 2: Mean Distribution of expenditure on food and non-food items in the study area per month

	<i>Expenditure on food items (N)</i>	<i>Expenditure on non-food items (N)</i>	<i>Total Expenditure (N)</i>	<i>Percentage of food expenditure to total (%)</i>
<b>Location (Kogi)</b>				
Rural	3515.81	2607.72	6123.53	57.41
Urban	6322	4128.73	10450.73	60.49
<b>Location (Kwara)</b>				
Rural	12314.97	4239.85	16554.82	74.39
Urban	6191.41	2063.45	8254.86	75.00
<b>Pooled (Kogi and Kwara)</b>				
Rural	4592.49	2361.46	6953.95	66.04
Urban	9483.52	4187.34	13670.86	69.37
<b>Household head (Kogi)</b>				
Male	4102.86	3164.15	7357.01	56.99
Female	6318.00	3379.04	9697.04	65.15
<b>Household head Kwara</b>				
Male	7757.28	3146.36	10903.64	71.14
Female	9984.99	3193.40	13178.39	75.77
<b>Pooled (Kogi and Kwara)</b>				
Male	7028.40	3305.64	10334.04	68.01
Female	6784.22	3168.40	9952.62	68.17
<b>Household size (kogi)</b>				
0-3	1694.69	3443.76	5136.45	32.98
4-7	1975.72	2285.71	4261.43	46.36
8-11	3928.74	2958.32	6887.06	57.04
≥ 12	14903.67	6595.95	21499.62	69.32
<b>Household size (Kwara)</b>				
0-3	5707.83	2354.42	8062.25	70.80
4-7	7357.91	2788.42	10146.33	72.52
8-11	20614.36	5408.69	26023.05	79.21
≥ 12	0	0	0	0
<b>Pooled (Kogi and Kwara)</b>				
0-3	1694.69	3443.76	5136.45	32.98
4-7	3494.61	2313.67	5808.28	60.17
8-11	5491.22	2880.91	8372.13	65.59
≥ 12	18209.86	5908.59	24118.45	75.50
<b>Household Per capita income (Kogi)</b>				
mN10000	2901.42	3837.52	6738.94	43.05
N10001-N20000	2774.26	3881.37	6655.63	41.68
N20001-N30000	3477.67	5019.99	8497.66	40.93
N30001-N40000	2799.76	4190.19	6989.95	40.05
N40001-N50000	2732.16	4216.92	6949.09	39.32
≥ N50000	2889.01	5943.35	8832.36	32.71
<b>Household Per capita income(Kwara)</b>				
mN10000	3800.18	7123.11	10923.24	34.79
N10001-N20000	2691.43	6477.14	9168.57	29.35
N20001-N30000	3667.91	9044.53	12712.44	28.85
N30001-N40000	3345.78	9039.65	12385.43	27.01
N40001-N50000	3039.68	8549.43	11589.11	26.23
≥ N50000	2704.99	9856.41	12561.40	21.53
<b>Household Per capita income(Kogi and Kwara)</b>				
mN10000	3471.52	5266.86	8738.38	39.73
N10001-N20000	3381.68	5487.5	8869.18	38.13
N20001-N30000	3392.79	5689.224	9082.01	37.36
N30001-N40000	3494.27	5868.97	9363.24	37.31
N40001-N50000	3454.74	6536.66	9991.40	34.58
≥ N50000	2731.49	7570.66	10302.15	26.51

Source: Computed from Field survey, 2006/2007

### Analysis of households' expenditure shares on various food items

Analysis of households' expenditure share on various food items in Table 3 shows an overwhelming dominance of expenditure on staple food in the total household expenditure in the study areas. The pooled results show that an average of 41.75 percent of expenditure share

(N1, 374.59k/ week or N5, 498.36/month) was spent on staples (rice, yam, maize, gari etc), while only 25.70 percent (N949.25k/week or N3797/month) was spent on meats and other meat products in the study areas (see Table 4 and Figures 1a and b in the appendix). These findings are contrary to the 51.7 percent reported for Ekiti, Ondo and Osun States in Southwestern Nigeria (Olorunfemi and Ajibefun, 2007).

The mean percentage expenditure share for staple food (rice, yam, maize, gari etc) foodstuffs in Kogi accounted for 41.50 percent (an average of N1, 385.39k /week or N5, 541.56/ month) (see table 3 and figures 2a and b in the appendix). In Kwara state, 42.11 percent was spent on staples of the total food expenditure (an average of N1, 338.17k /week or N5, 352.68k/month (see table 3, figures 3a and b in the appendix). This proportion on staples in each of the two states is similar to the 40.4% average household allocation to this food group in Adamawa state in 2006 (Okoruwa and Adebayo, 2006). But the findings are however, contrary to the 51.7 percent reported for Ekiti, Ondo and Osun States in Southwestern Nigeria by Olorunfemi and Ajibefun (2007). The lower proportion in Kogi and Kwara states of the North Central zone of Nigeria may be as a result of higher level of rurality and level of production of staple foods in the States, thereby cutting down their expenditure on the food items. The high proportion spent on staple food in the study areas, despite increase in household income in Nigeria as an outcome of minimum wage policy implementation in recent time is contrary to the pattern in Bennett's Law, which states that, as income rises, consumers reallocate their food budget away from starchy staples, such as rice and maize that are inexpensive sources of calories, towards higher-cost sources of calories such as fruits, vegetables, and animal products.

Analysis of households based on their expenditure on protein food items (such as meats and other animal products) shows that only 25.68% of households' expenditure was spent (that is, about N844.08 per week on animal protein in Kogi state, while in a similar manner 25.73 percent (N1, 102.71/ week) was spent by households in Kwara State (see Table 2). This finding was on the average very close to Olorunfemi and

Ajibefun (2007), who reported that households spend an average of 28.6percent on proteinous foodstuffs in Ekiti, Ondo and Osun state. Food expenditure share on beverages such as tea, coffee and cocoa was therefore found to be the lowest among the food groups. However, this value was 1.54 percent in Kogi and 1.14 percent in Kwara. The low shares might have been due to low household income, which makes the consumption of beverages a luxury. The results of the chi-square test confirmed that the budget share on cassava and cassava byproducts in total food expenditure is higher among the poor.

On geographical location basis, the results of this analysis revealed that in rural areas of Kogi state, an estimated proportion of 42.36 percent (N1,252.72k/week or N5,010.88k/month) was spent on staple food compared to 45.70 percent (N1,001.05k/week or N4,004.20k/month) in Kwara State. This implies that rural Kogi households spend less on staples food than their Kwara counterparts (see Table 3, Figure 5a, 5b, 6a and 6b). The amount spent on staple in the rural areas in each of the two state was found to be higher than N3, 465.13 /month worth of carbohydrate foods reported by Olarinde and Kuponiyi (2005) for rural households in three adjoining local government areas of Oyo State. The difference might be as a result of differential inflation existing in the two states.

Analysis of households' food expenditure share, on the other hand, revealed that households in the urban areas spent the highest proportion of their food expenditure on staple foods (Tables 3). In Kogi state for instance, an average of 40.79 percent (N1, 605.42/week or N6, 421.68/month) was spent staple food. Meat and other animal products, the second in household's proportion of food expenditure share takes an average of 25.19 percent (N9, 91.38/week or N3, 965.52/month) (see Table 3, Figures 8a and b). Analysis of urban food expenditure share for Kwara households shows similar trends with the staple food still taken the highest with 40.36 percent (N1, 628.41/week or N6, 513.64 /month). Households spent about 26.99 percent (N1, 339.01/week or N5, 356.04/month) on meats and other animal products (see Table 3, Figures 9a and b).

In both rural and urban areas of Kogi and Kwara, the proportion of food expenditure share on staple food has the highest, followed by meat with the least being soup condiments and spices (3.72% in Kogi state, 3.31 % in Kwara state)(see Figures 4a, 4b, 7a and 7b). In the rural and urban areas of Kogi State the least amount of food expenditure was spent on beverages (0.70 percent) and Sugar and sweet (1.69 percent) respectively (see Figure 5a, 5b, 8a and 8b).

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to their expenditure share on various food items consumed.

<b>Kogi state</b>												
Food items	staple food	Vegetable	fruit	meat and other animal products	Diary products consumed	Beverages	Drinks	Condiments and spices	sugar and sweet	fats and oil	snacks	Total
% share	41.50	7.03	2.05	25.68	2.69	1.54	4.80	3.72	1.58	6.81	2.65	100
Average(₦)	1385.39	258.59	276.06	844.08	285.69	226.02	385.31	123.05	129.97	244.20	247.70	3102.65
<b>Kwara state</b>												
% share	42.11	9.23	2.77	25.73	2.84	1.14	4.95	3.31	1.66	4.27	1.98	100
Average(₦)	1338.17	342.59	373.54	1102.71	382.44	233.89	488.75	130.07	170.19	268.55	322.21	3055
<b>Kogi state (Rural households)</b>												
Food items	staple food	Vegetable	fruit	meat and other animal products	Diary products consumed	Beverages	Drinks	Condiments and spices	sugar and sweet	fats and oil	snacks	Total
% share	42.36	7.01	2.16	26.14	1.73	0.70	5.04	4.72	1.47	7.14	1.70	100
Average(₦)	1252.72	227.07	317.95	744.24	254.77	174.62	418.59	128.68	118.94	228.43	220.00	2551.40
<b>Kogi state (Urban households)</b>												
Food items	staple food	Vegetable	fruit	meat and other animal products	Diary product consumed	Beverages	Drinks	Condiments and spices	sugar and sweet	fats and oil	snacks	Total
% share	40.79	7.05	1.95	25.19	3.62	2.36	4.56405	2.78	1.69	6.44	3.58	100
Average(₦)	1605.42	302.33	233.29	991.38	302.7	246.91	355.116	114.85	141.00	272.57	307.05	3890
<b>Kwara state (rural households)</b>												
Food items	staple food	Vegetable	fruit	meat and other animal products	Diary products consumed	Beverages	Drinks	Condiments and spices	sugar and sweet	fats and oil	snacks	Total
% share	45.70	8.76	3.05	23.30	3.37	1.29	3.20	4.33	1.15	4.47	1.36	100
Average(₦)	1001.05	262.3	273.75	775.22	356.47	178.85	338.24	85.60	121.47	243.48	350.00	2113
<b>Kwara (Urban households)</b>												
%	40.36	9.43	2.64	26.99	1.09	1.09	2.53	5.68	2.84	4.25	2.26	100
Average	1628.41	393.33	422.00	1339.01	285	285.00	403.04	549.21	125.69	283.59	319.42	3865

Source: Computed from field survey 2006/2007

Table 4: Pooled results of respondents' food expenditure share on various food items consumed

Food items	staple food	vegetable	fruit	meat and other animal products	Diary products consumed	Beverages	Drinks	Condiments and spices	sugar and sweet	fats and oil	snacks	Total
% share	41.75	8.03	2.38	25.70	2.76	1.36	4.87	3.53	1.62	5.65	2.35	100
Average(₦)	1374.59	297.66	316.95	949.27	324.20	228.97	427.28	118.57	146.18	254.52	290.10	3059.38
<b>Pooled rural households</b>												
% share	43.41	7.63	2.48	25.16	2.32	0.91	4.38	4.56	1.35	6.22	1.58	100
Average(₦)	1144.68	240.28	319.87	754.20	299.10	176.73	394.20	117.19	119.69	232.11	248.44	2375.80
<b>Pooled urban households</b>												
% share	40.58	8.32	2.31	26.09	3.7	1.68	5.21	2.80	1.80	5.25	2.89	100
Average(₦)	1578.11	352.63	314.75	1154.09	339.5	258.5	449.878	120.2121	165.7792	277.0933	310.303	3889.261

Source: Computed from field survey 2006/200

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this study show that household food and non-food expenditure share vary across Kwara and Kogi as well as across rural and urban areas. Food expenditure share also depends on the socio-economic characteristics of the household heads. Households in both rural and urban areas of Kwara state spend more on food than their Kogi counterpart. The female-headed households spend more on food than the male-headed households and in line with expectation, increase in household size in the study areas led to an increase in household food expenditure. This implies that, those with small-households sizes spend less on food to ensure that their household members meet up with adequate and nutritious food while those with large household sizes spend more on food. Also observed in the study was the fact that household food expenditure did not increase proportionately with the per capita household income in the study area. The highest household food expenditure also goes to the staple food with a wide margin compared to other food groups like the animal protein group and vegetables, all of which are required for a healthy living. There is the need for household member reduction through birth control, reduction in dependency ratio of distant family members so as to reduce expenses on food for other household non. food requirements like shelter and clothing. There is also the need for food subsidies to reduce the high cost of some food items which might have accounted for their lower consumption and proportion of expenditure devoted on such food items by most households in the study areas.

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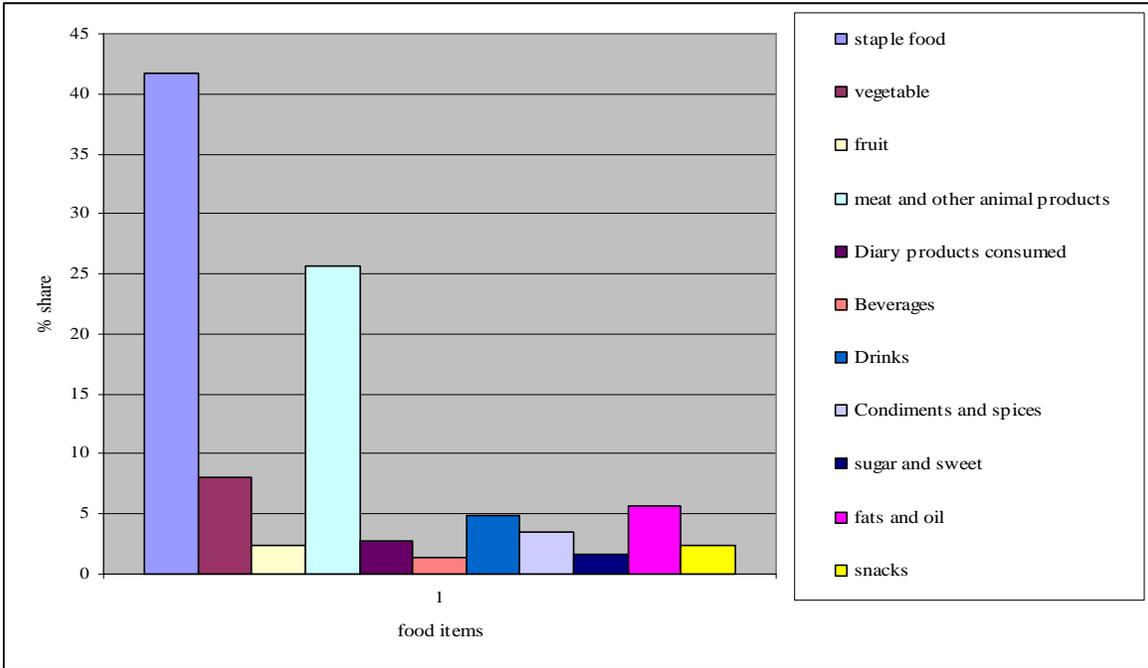
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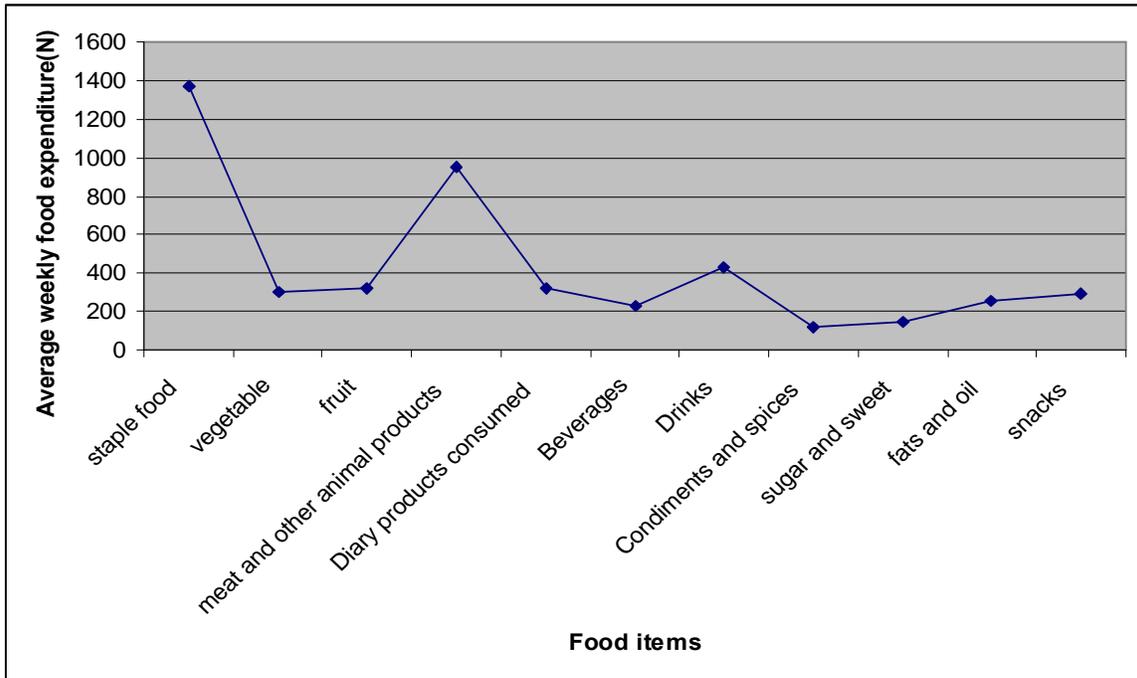
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APPENDIX

Figure 1a: Percentage Food Expenditure Share of Households (Pooled)



Average Weekly Food Expenditure (N) of Households (Pooled)



Source: Table 3

Figure 2a: Percentage Food Expenditure Share of Households in Kogi State

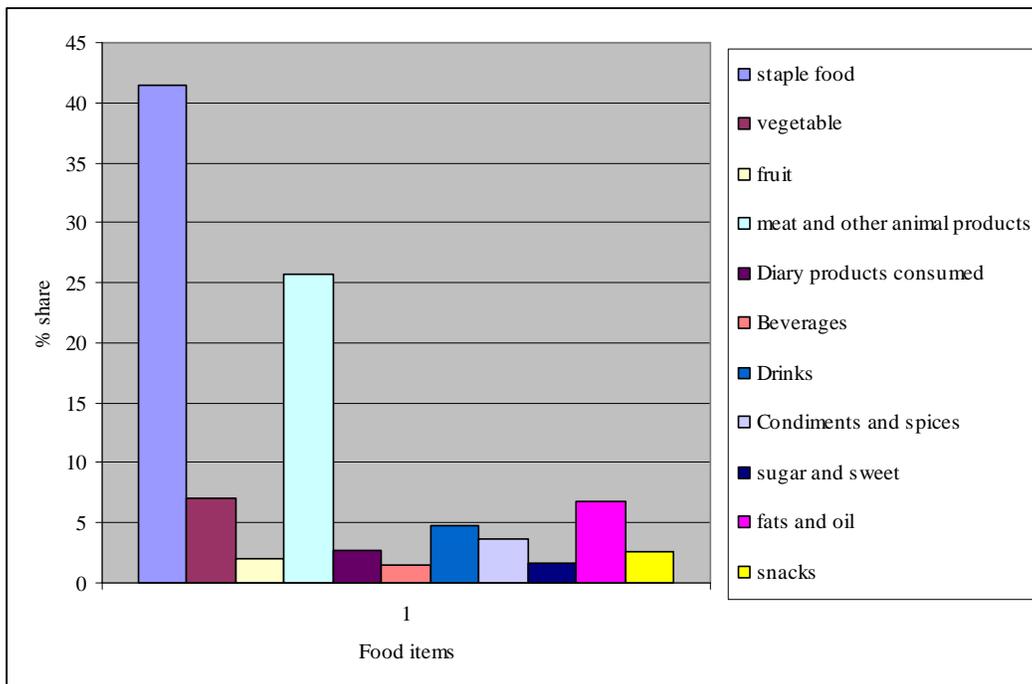
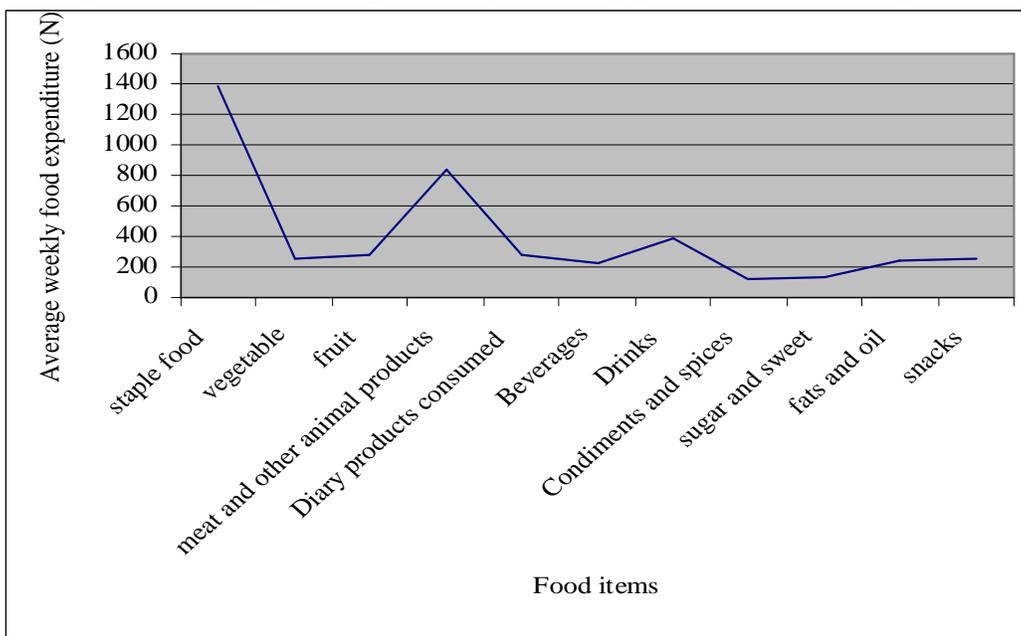


Figure 2b: Average Weekly Food Expenditure (₦) of Households in Kogi State



Source: Table 4

Figure 3a: Percentage Food Expenditure Share of Households in Kwara State

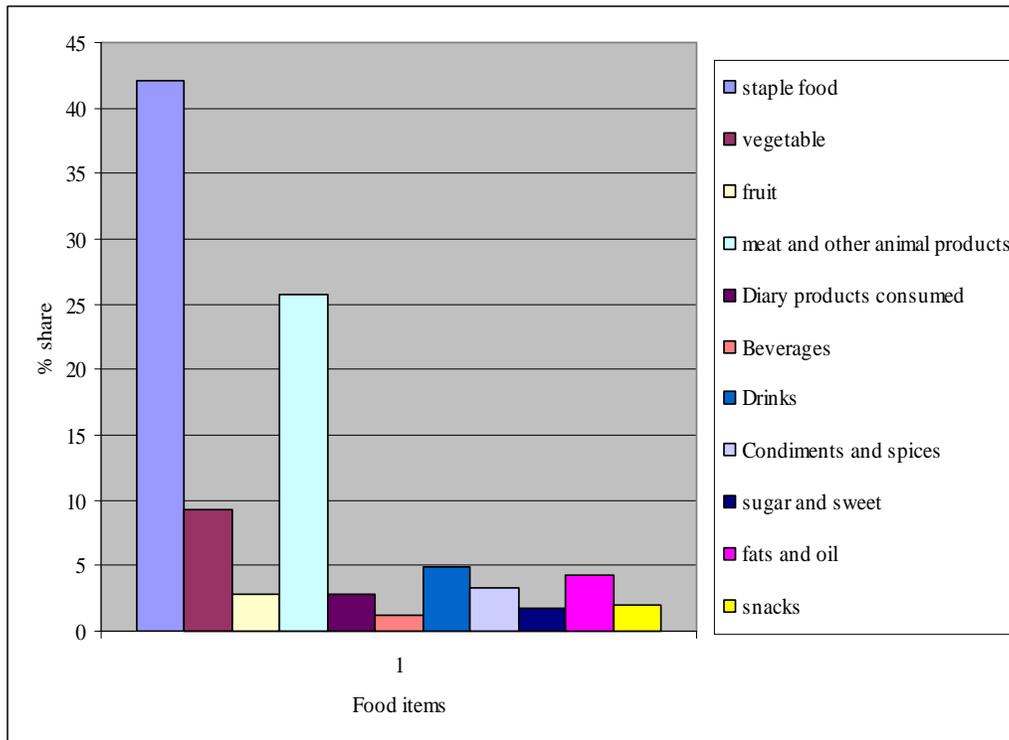
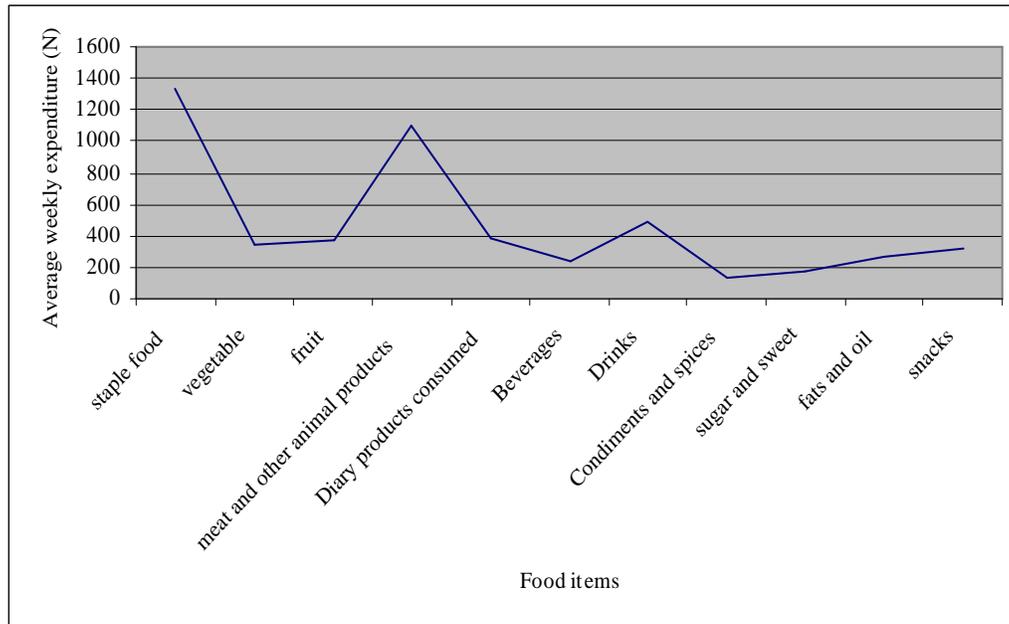


Figure 3b: Average Weekly Food Expenditure (₦) of Households in Kwara State



Source: Table 4

Table 4a: Percentage Food Expenditure Share of Rural Households (Pooled)

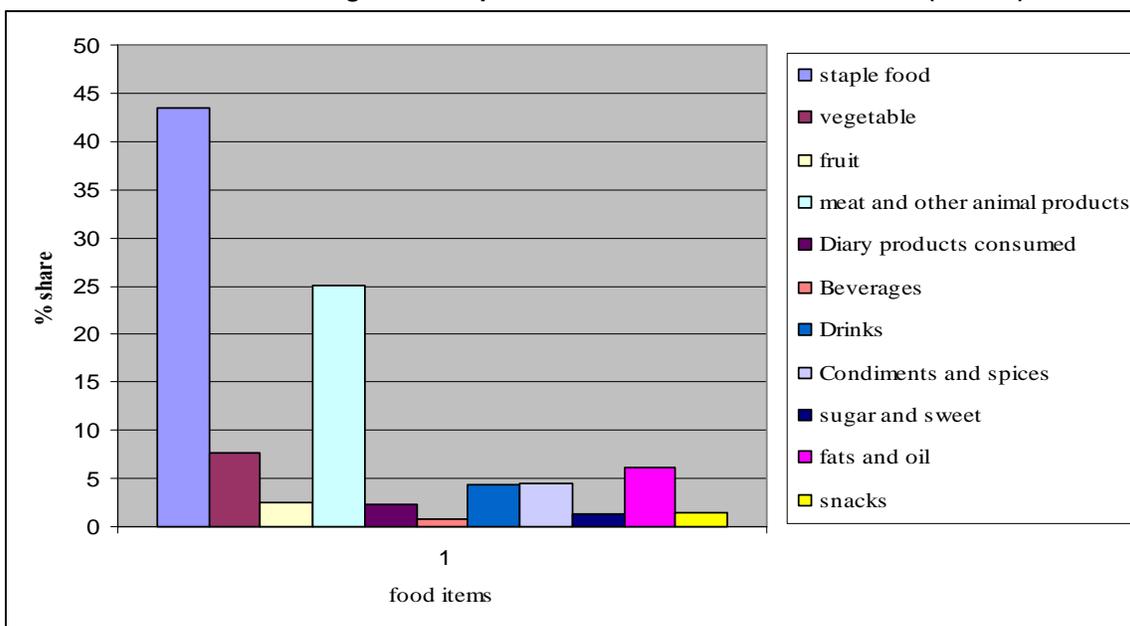
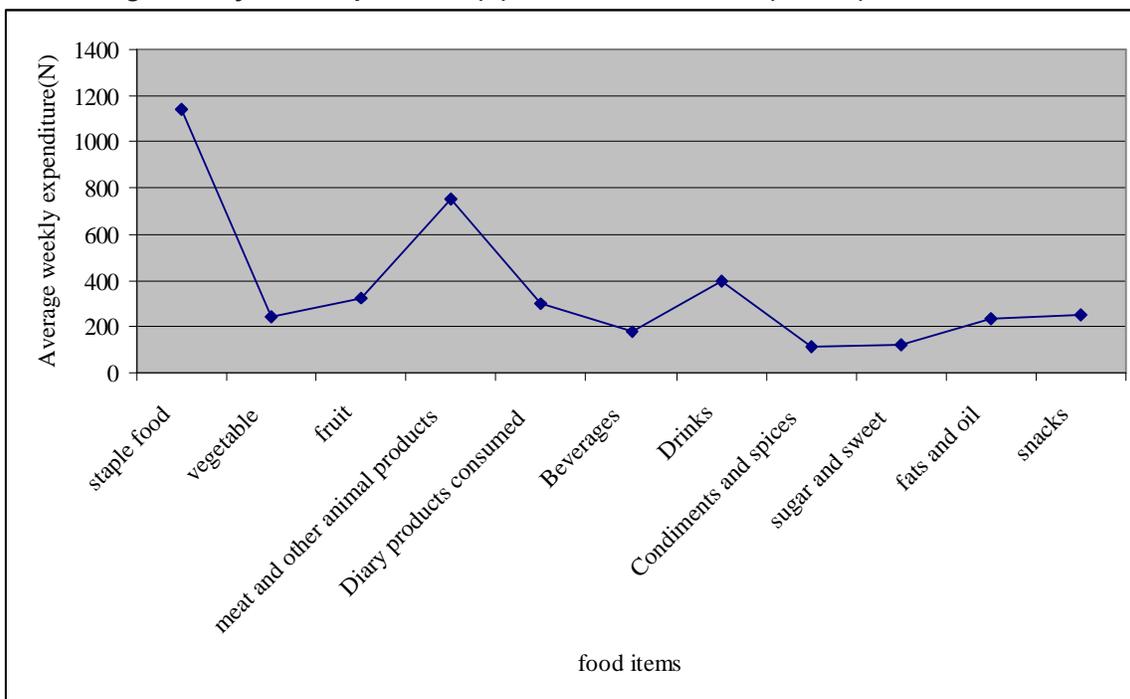


Figure 4b: Average Weekly Food Expenditure (₦) of Rural Households (Pooled)



Source: table 3

Figure 5a: Percentage Food Expenditure Share of Rural Households in Kogi State

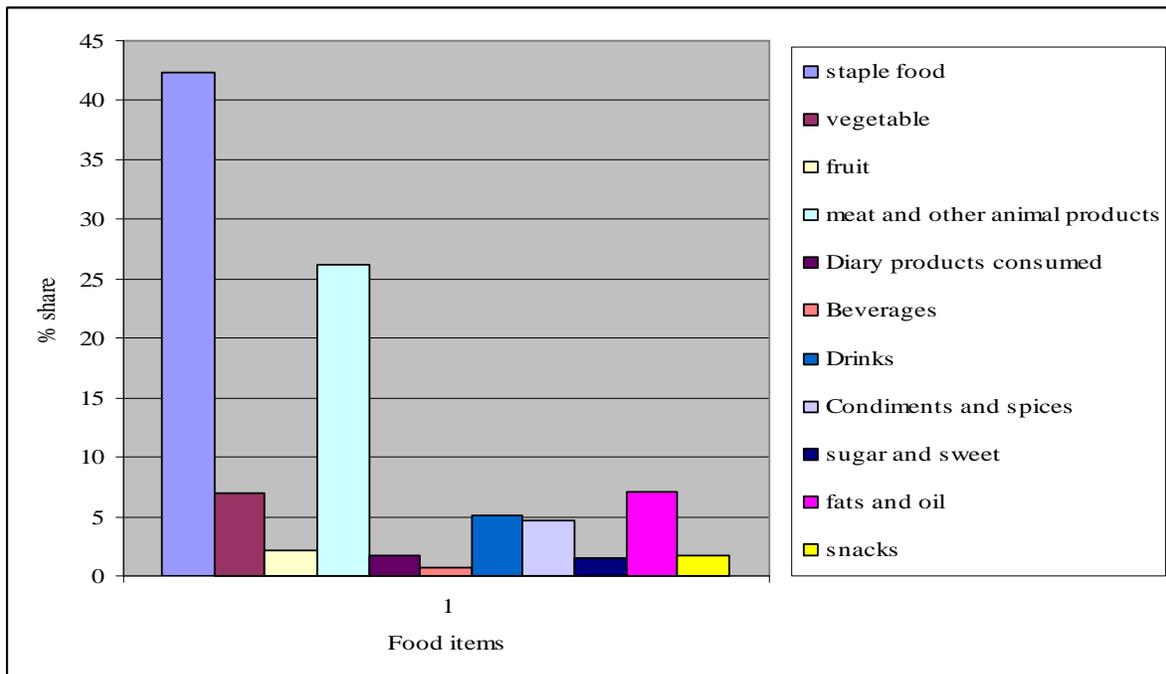
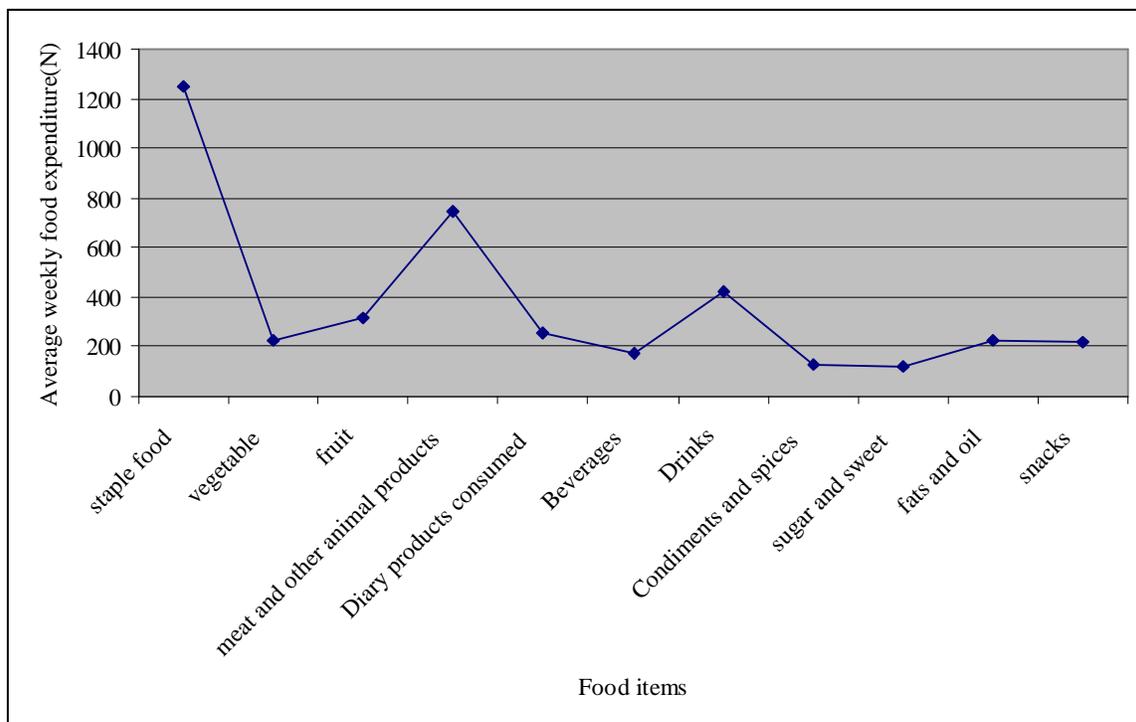


Figure 5b: Average Weekly Food Expenditure (N) of Rural Households in Kogi State



Source: Table 4

Figure 6a: Percentage Food Expenditure Share of Rural Households in Kwara State

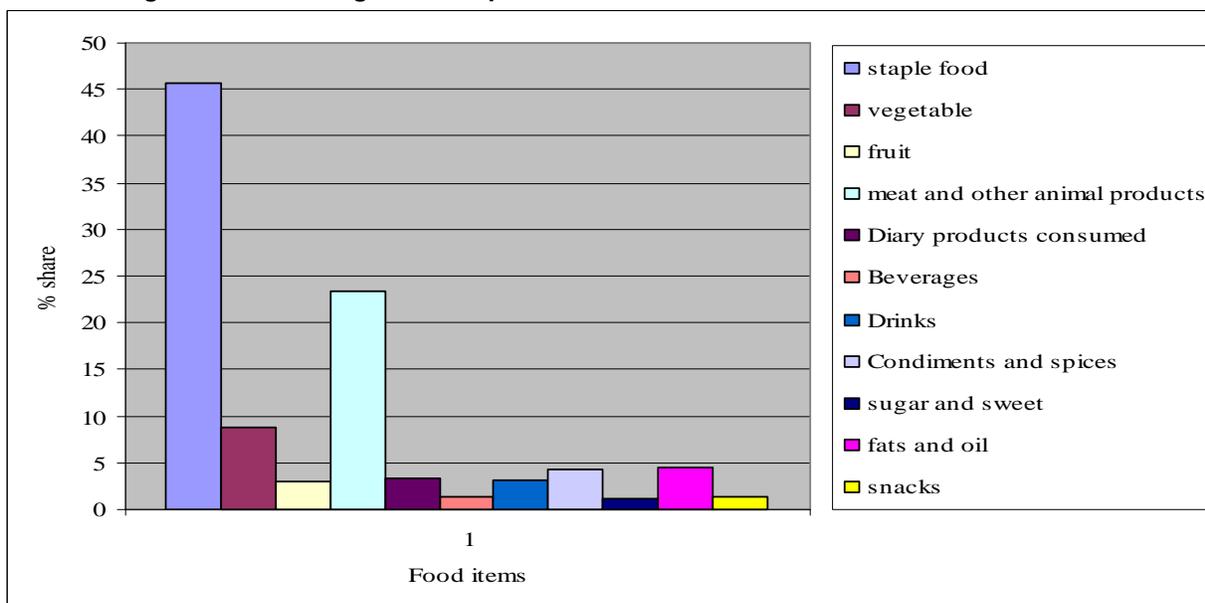
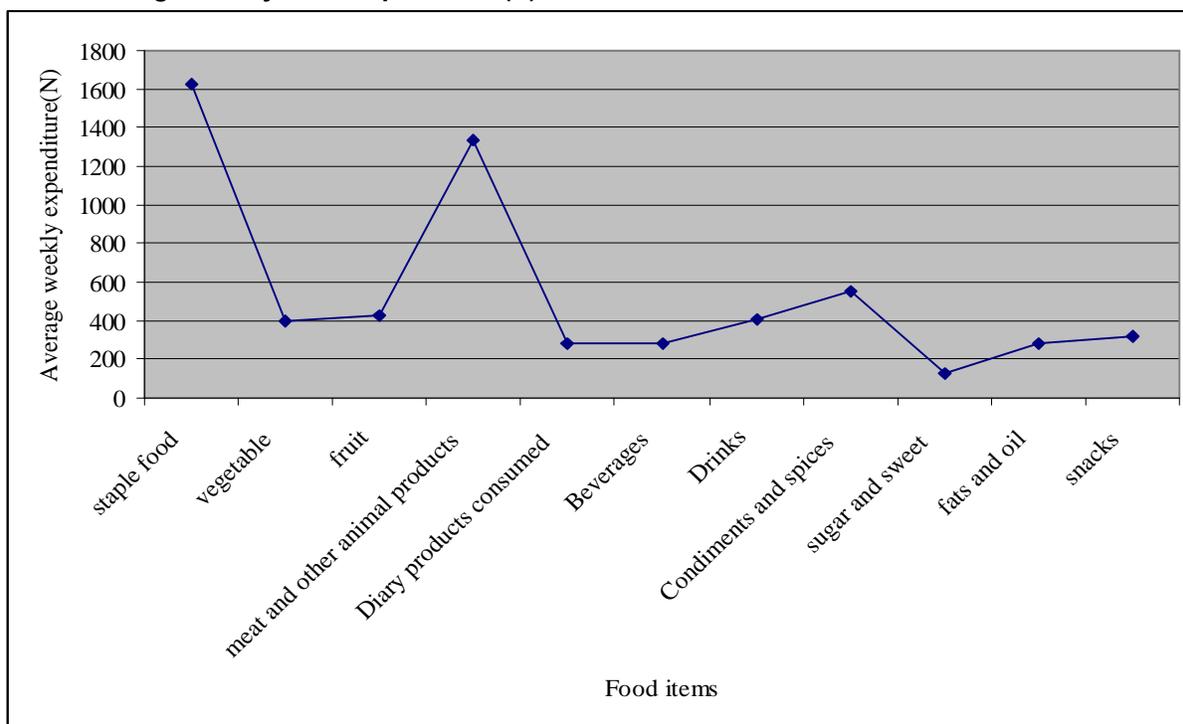


Figure 6b: Average Weekly Food Expenditure (₦) of Rural Households in Kwara



Source: Table 4

Figure 7a: Percentage Food Expenditure Share of Urban Households (Pooled)

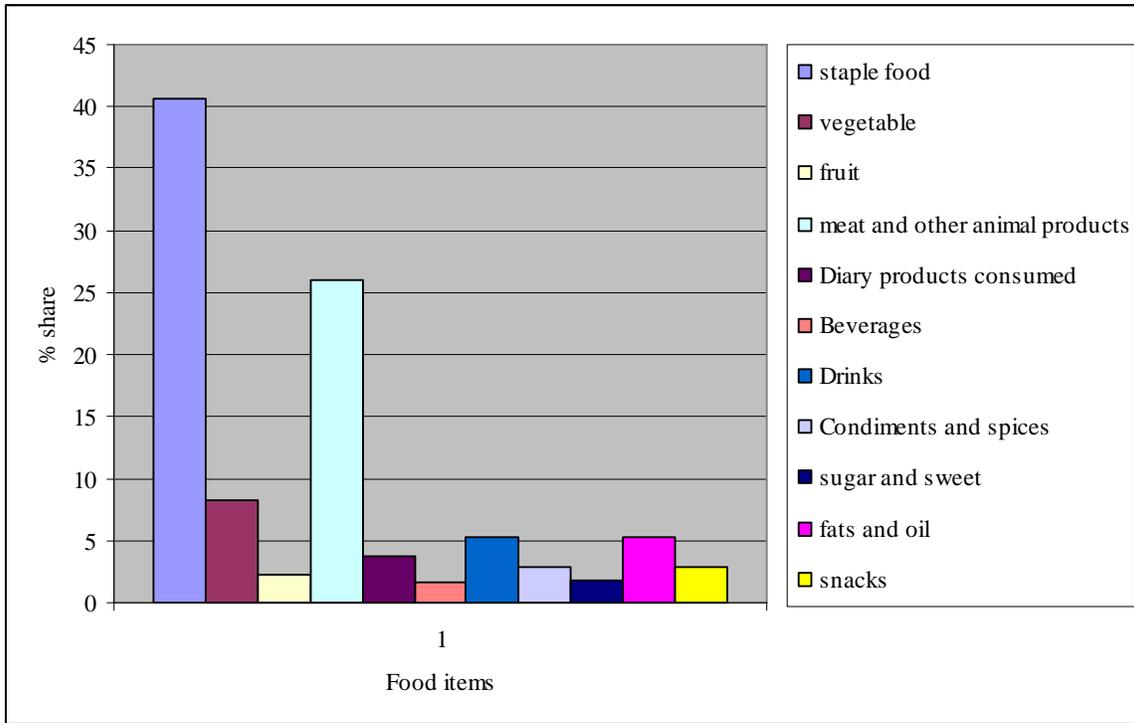
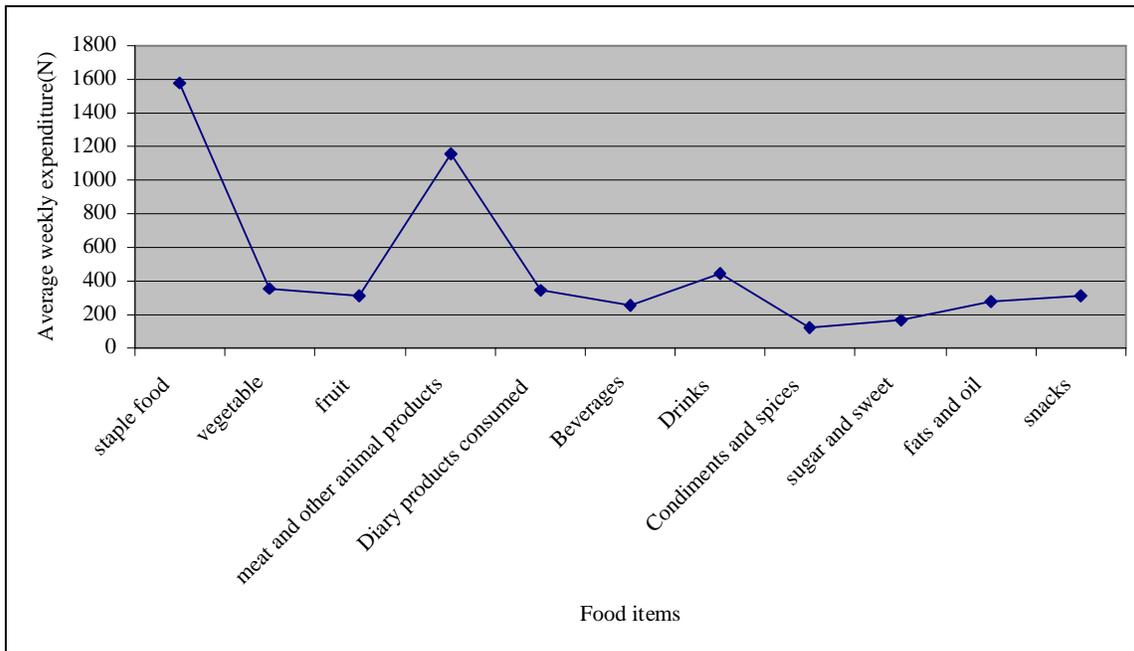


Figure 7b: Average Weekly Food Expenditure (₦) of Urban Households (Pooled)



Source: Table 3

Figure 8a: Percentage Food Expenditure Share of Urban Households in Kogi State

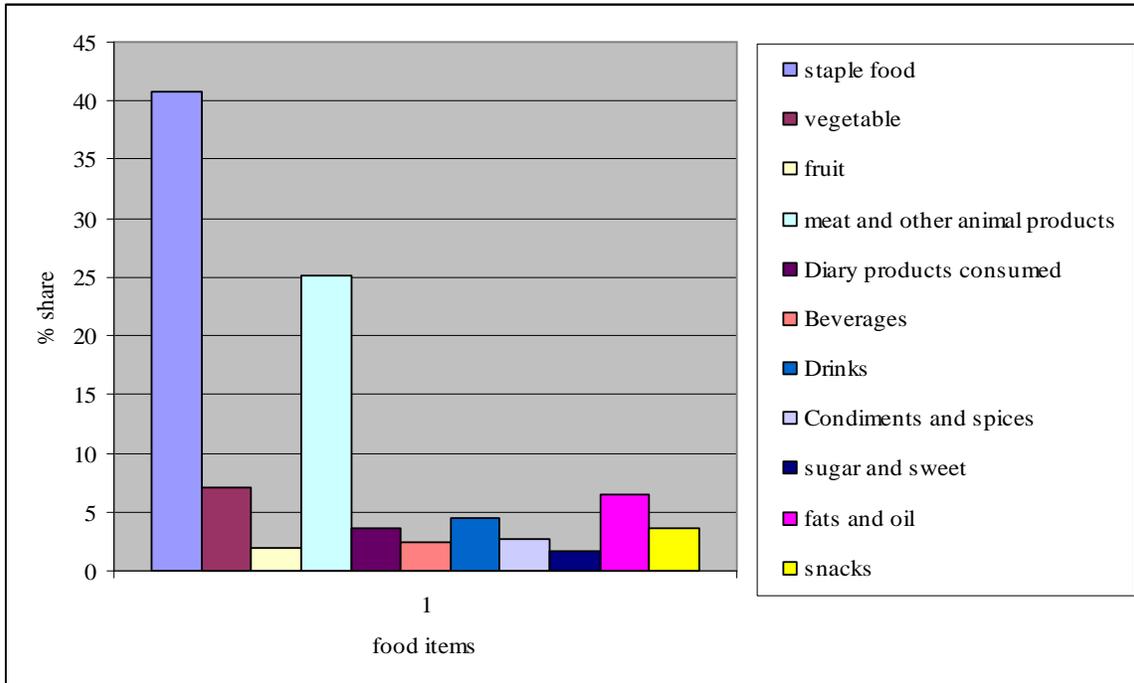
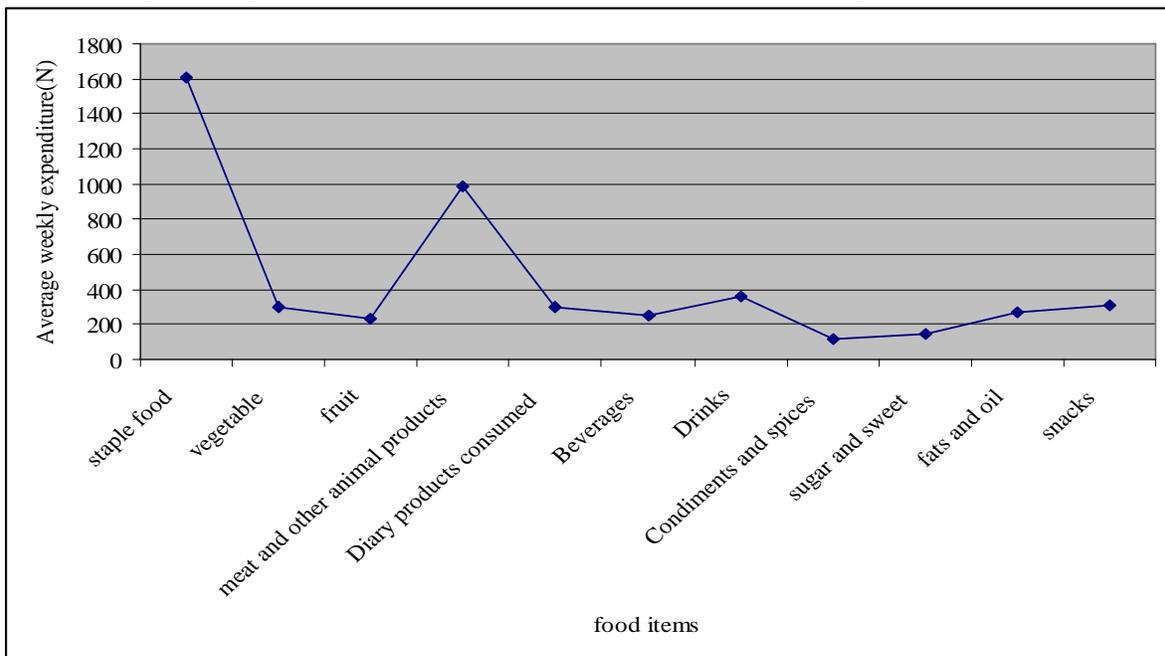


Figure 8b: Average Weekly Food Expenditure (₦) of Urban Households in Kogi State



Source: Table 4

Figure 9a: Percentage Food Expenditure Share of Urban Households in Kwara State

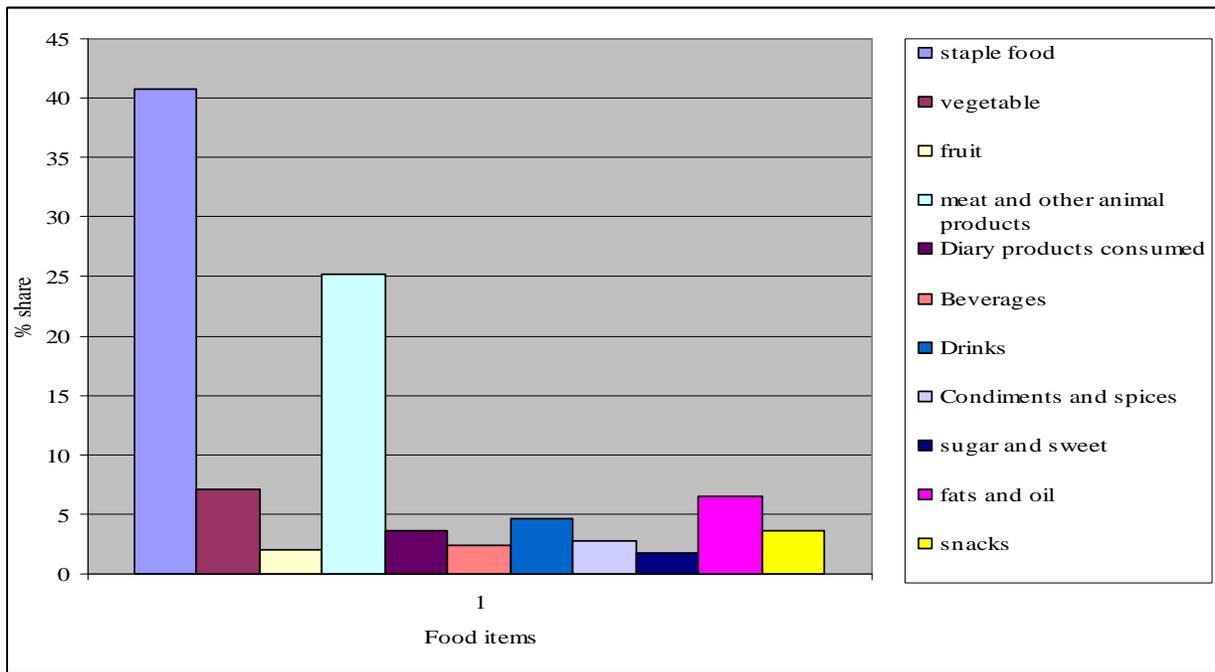
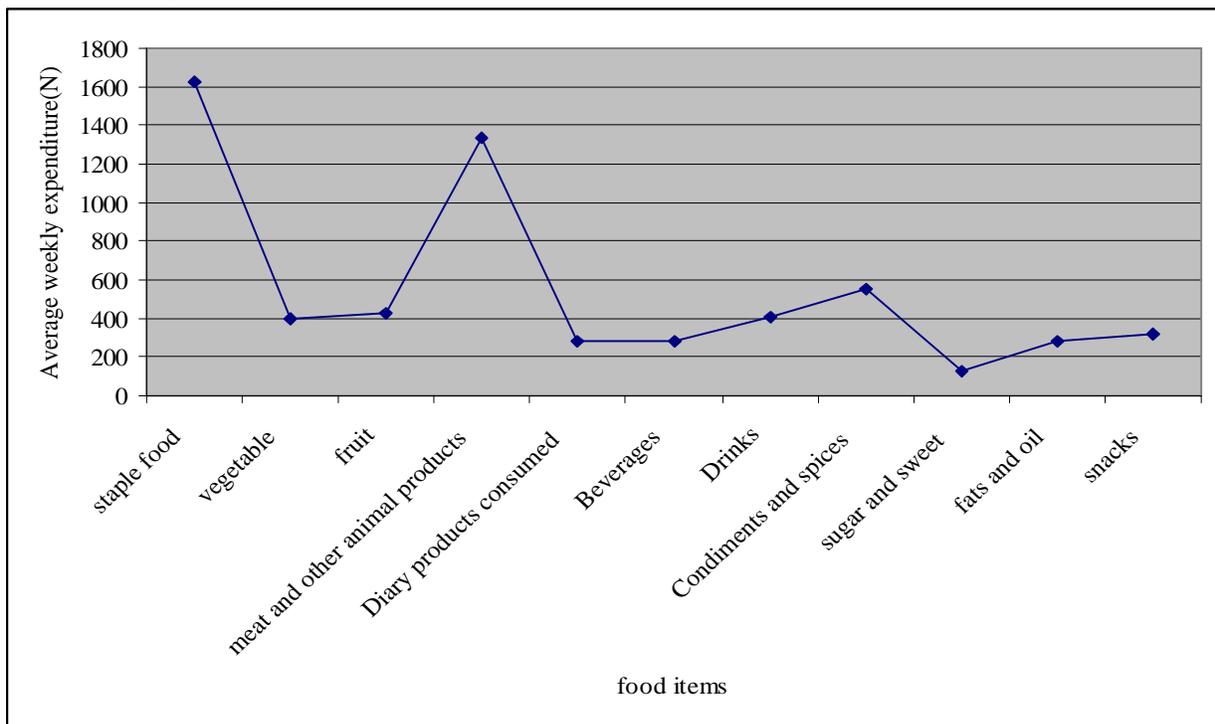


Figure 9b: Average Weekly Food Expenditure (₦) of Urban Households in Kwara State



Source: Table 4

