NSDC

NATIONAL SUGAR DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

HIGHLIGHTS

of the

REPORT OF THE
NATIONAL SURVEY ON HOUSEHOLD SUGAR CONSUMPTION

2019

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NATIONAL SUGAR DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The National Sugar Development Council was established by Decree 88 of 1993, now an Act of the National Assembly, Act Cap. No. 78 LFN of 2004, to catalyze the development of the sugar industry with a view to ensuring that Nigeria attains at least, 70% self-sufficiency in her sugar requirement within the shortest possible time and even export to earn foreign exchange. The Council therefore serves as the main focal agency responsible for the regulation of all activities in the sugar sub-sector ranging from production, marketing, importation and enforcement of relevant industry standards in collaboration with relevant government agencies. The Council, at the directive of the Presidency in 2010, developed a road-map policy document for the achievement of self-sufficiency in Nigeria's sugar requirement. The policy document tagged: **"Nigeria Sugar Master Plan" (NSMP);** was approved by the Federal Executive Council in September, 2012 and unveiled to the public in November, 2012 while its implementation commenced on 1st January, 2013.

With the adoption of the Nigeria Sugar Master Plan (NSMP) as a strategic road map for the development of the sector in order to make Nigeria achieve self-sufficiency in local sugar requirement within a 10-year plan period, Nigeria stands to achieve the following:

NSMP Deliverables

- 1,797,000 tonnes of sugar annually;
- 161.2 million litres of ethanol annually
- 411.7 MW of electricity annually
- 1.6 million tonnes of animal feeds annually;
- 37,378 permanent jobs;
- 79,803 seasonal jobs;
- US$65.8 million savings in forex on fuel imports annually (E10 mandate); and
- US$350-$500 million savings in forex on sugar imports annually

NSMP Objectives and Strategies

Objective 1. Raise local sugar production to attain self-sufficiency through;
i.   Robust monitoring and evaluation of BIP Programme
ii.   Regulation of the entire regime of sugar importation through quota allocation
iii.   Investors specific fiscal incentives to attract investment into the sector

Objective 2. Stem the tide of high level of importation through;
i.   High graduated tariff structure on sugar importation
ii.   Implementation of BIP support incentives and sanctions policy
iii.   Import quota allocation benchmarked on local production

Objective 3. Create huge number of job opportunities through;
i.   Significant increase in cane area and factory milling capacity
ii.   Re-invigorating and expanding the out-grower scheme
iii.   Enlargement of sugarcane value chain play

Objective 4. Contribute to the production of ethanol and generation of electricity through;
i.   Development of multipurpose sugarcane varieties
ii.   Establishment of Ethanol distilleries at each new sugar project
iii.   Designing of all new sugarcane processing plants with high pressure boilers for efficient co-generation

Our Mandate

The mandate of the Council amongst others includes:

- Ø To articulate policies and programmes that will bring about rapid development of the sugar sector;
- Ø To progressively reduce level of sugar importation through Sugar Quota Administration as the local production increases towards self-sufficiency;
- Ø To encourage greater private sector participation in sugar production through the operation of BIP for existing sugar refineries and green-field sugar projects for new ones
- Ø To popularize sugar processing technologies as a means of generating employment for skilled and unskilled labour;
- Ø To provide an effective and efficient R and D support that will catalyze developments in the sugar sector.

The Vision

NSDC is committed to making Nigeria a notable player in the global sugar trade through policies and strategies that will harness our abundant natural and material resources to ensure national self-sufficiency in sugar with surplus to export to earn foreign exchange.

Mission

To accelerate the development and growth of the local sugar industry in order to achieve a target of at least 70 percent self-sufficiency in national sugar requirement as soon as possible.

NSDC CORE VALUES

The Council has articulated a set of ideals and Core Values to serve as its organizational driving force towards attainment of its overall goal. The Core Values are encapsulated in the acronym which stands for:

- Ø R = **Respect**
- Ø I = **Integrity**
- Ø D = **Discipline**
- Ø E = **Excellence**
- Ø R = **Reliability**

PREFACE

The collaboration between the National Bureau of Statistics and the National Sugar Development Council (NSDC) started in 2009 when the first National Household Sugar Consumption Survey was conducted. The second round of the survey was conducted in 2014 to compliment the NSDC's Survey on Industrial Sugar Consumption in order to have an overall picture of sugar consumption in Nigeria. The primary goal was to provide relevant information necessary to monitor the pattern and magnitude of sugar consumption at household level as well as per capita household sugar consumption.

This time around, the survey, which was conducted in 2019, covered more than 22,000 households across the country. The survey provides results at the national level and for each of the 36 states and the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja.

The 2019 survey is an improved version of the first and second rounds and it aimed at building on the existing information for monitoring and evaluation of sugar consumption in the country. The result of the survey revealed some salient facts about sugar consumption and expenditure on the commodity by households as well as types of sugar of sugar preferred by household at both the rural and the urban areas. For instance, the result of the survey showed that larger proportion of respondents consumed granulated sugar than cube sugar. It also revealed that sugar is more consumed in the northern region of the country than the southern region. The average weekly expenditure on sugar is higher in the rural areas than the urban areas. Other relevant general information on the household consumption of sugar as well as household per capita sugar consumption were obtained.

It is hoped that planners, policy makers, researchers and other would-be users will find the report very useful in policy formulation and programme development.

Latiff D. Busari, PhD
Executive Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is based on the National Household Sugar Consumption Survey, conducted in 2019 by the National Bureau of Statistics. The survey provides valuable information on the Sugar Consumption pattern in Nigeria.

A total of 22,200 households were sampled, while 21,739 were actually covered which gave 98% response rate. The study showed that the average household size in Nigeria currently stood at 4 persons per household, while the National average of weekly household expenditure on sugar is N204.50. Virtually all the northern states have average weekly household expenditure higher than the national average.

The survey revealed that 84.0% of the households consumed granulated sugar while only 16.0% consumed cube sugar. The study also shows that expenditure on sugar has a positive correlation with level of income as people who earn below 15,000 Naira spent an average of 80.70 Naira, while people who earn between 15,000 and 50,000 Naira spent an average of 116.80 Naira and people who earn above 50,000 Naira spent an average of 149.00 Naira weekly on sugar.

The survey revealed that total daily average household sugar usage was 506,935g while annual household sugar usage in Nigeria was 185,031,275g. The household per capita sugar consumption was 8.33kg while national household sugar consumption was 318,872Metric tonnes. Similarly, during the period under review, annual household sugar consumption as percentage of total annual sugar consumed was 22.82% while industrial sugar consumption percentage was 71.58% and the end of year stock was put at 5.60%

The survey also revealed that male headed households spent more on sugar with weekly average of 91.90 Naira than female headed households with an average of 63.00 Naira. The study also revealed that 15.0 percent of the respondents believe that label content on the drink clearly showed the sugar content while 28.3 percent of the respondents answered that the label did not clearly show the sugar content of the drink, and as much as 56.7 percent responded, "don't know". The survey revealed that people living in rural areas spent more on sugar with the National average of 218.70 Naira than those living in urban areas with average of 165.10 Naira.

The weekly average expenditure on sugar by educational level showed that people with postgraduate, others and ND/NCE education spent more on sugar as follows: 154.20, 105.90 and 101.50 Naira respectively; while those with nursery and primary education spent the least weekly average of 46.70 and 69.80 Naira respectively.

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The collaboration between the National Sugar Development Council (NSDC) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) started in 2009 when the first National Household Sugar Consumption Survey was successfully conducted. The second round of the survey was conducted in 2014 and the exercise was aimed at providing relevant information necessary to monitor the pattern, magnitude of sugar consumption at household level, per capita household sugar consumption etc.

The current survey was conducted in 2019 and it is an improved version of the first and second rounds which is also aimed at complimenting the data base generated by the National Sugar Development Council on the Survey of Industrial Sugar Consumption. It is also to build on the existing information for monitoring and evaluation of sugar consumption in the country.

1.2 OBJECTIVES

Specific objectives of this survey among others include:
- To collect relevant general information on the household consumption of sugar;
- To collect information on per capita consumption of sugar;
- To collect information on the forms and quantity of sugar consumed in various parts of the country'
- To determine the household expenditure on sugar and
- To collect other relevant socio-economic statistics on sugar consumption in the country

This is to enable the Council meet up with the statutory responsibility and obligation of providing reliable information on sugar as usually requested by International Sugar Organization (ISO), United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and other international and local agencies.

A total of 22,200 households were sampled for the survey and out of that, 21,739 were successfully interviewed, which gave a response rate of 97.9 per cent.

CHAPTER TWO
SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sample Design
The sample for the survey covered the population residing in households across the country. A probability sample of 22,200 households was selected for the survey to allow for separate estimates for key indicators for each of the 36 States in the country and the Federal Capital Territory as well as for urban and rural areas, respectively.

The survey utilized a two-stage sample design. The first stage involved selecting clusters/enumeration areas (EAs) from the national master sample maintained by the NBS under the National Integrated Survey of Household (NISH). A sample of 40 clusters/ EAs was selected from each State and FCT Abuja to yield a national sample of 1,480 clusters/ EAs. The second stage of selection involved the systematic sampling of households from a list of all households. Fifteen (15) households were sampled from each of the sampled clusters/ EAs.

2.2 Survey instruments
The main instrument for the survey was the household questionnaire which targeted the households and individual members of the household specifically. The questionnaire was structured in English language but the interviewers were trained to translate and conduct the interview in local languages. To achieve this, interviewers were recruited based on the ability to speak the language of the environment where they would conduct the interviews. There was also the training/field manual which served as guide during the training of the field personnel and during the data collection exercise.

The household questionnaire was used during the survey to list all members in the selected households and collected basic information on the characteristics of each member. Information about expenditure on sugar was obtained from persons aged 10 years and over. The questionnaire therefore, collected information relating to relationship to head of household, gender, age, marital status, religion, main occupation and educational attainment.

2.3 Survey Organization and Management

A Technical Committee comprising representatives of NBS and NSDC served to manage and implement the survey. Members of the Technical Committee also served as resource persons at the Training of Trainers (TOT) and served as zonal coordinators at the second level training and field work in the States and FCT.

In each state, two teams of field personnel were constituted. Each team comprised of 1 supervisor and 3 interviewers. Therefore, each team covered 20 enumeration areas and the fieldwork lasted for twelve (12) days.

2.4 Recruitment and training

The core of the field personnel were staff of the National Bureau of Statistics. Additional field personnel were recruited to join the regular staff of NBS to complement the staff strength during the survey.

Two levels of training were conducted for the survey; the first was the training of the trainers (TOT) in Abuja, while the second level training was the state level training for the field supervisors and interviewers. Topics covered during training included the background and objectives of the survey, key concepts and definitions used in the survey, use of cluster maps, role of interviewers, interviewing techniques, completion of questionnaires and field procedures. The trainees were thereafter taken through the questionnaire.

2.5 Data Processing and Analysis

For the first time in the series of data collection for this survey, the data was captured with the use of Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI). The data processing and analysis were carried out by the ICT staff at the NBS headquarters, Abuja. It comprised of the following distinct but inter-related operations namely: computer editing, tabulation and analysis. After cleaning, the data was weighted to conform to the known population parameters. The CSPro (Census and Survey Processing System) was used for the CAPI programming in capturing the data while SPSS was used for tabulation and analysis.

CHAPTER THREE

SURVEY FINDINGS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA
Table3.1 DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS BY STATE

State	Planned	Selected	Interviewed	Response Rate
Abia	600	591	572	96.8
Adamawa	600	595	592	99.5
Akwa Ibom	600	594	594	100.0
Anambra	600	588	532	90.5
Bauchi	600	600	597	99.5
Bayelsa	600	594	592	99.7
Benue	600	599	595	99.3
Borno	600	600	599	99.8
Cross River	600	584	582	99.7
Delta	600	598	598	100.0
Ebonyi	600	588	587	99.8
Edo	600	598	583	97.5
Ekiti	600	590	590	100.0
Enugu	600	592	588	99.3
Gombe	600	600	600	100.0
Imo	600	591	585	99.0
Jigawa	600	600	592	98.7
Kaduna	600	588	580	98.6
Kano	600	597	587	98.3
Katsina	600	600	580	96.7
Kebbi	600	600	600	100.0
Kogi	600	555	519	93.5
Kwara	600	597	597	100.0
Lagos	600	593	583	98.3
Nasarawa	600	593	529	89.2
Niger	600	600	600	100.0
Ogun	600	600	598	99.7
Ondo	600	587	575	98.0
Osun	600	570	505	88.6
Oyo	600	600	590	98.3
Plateau	600	600	590	98.3
Rivers	600	596	592	99.3
Sokoto	600	593	592	99.8
Taraba	600	600	589	98.2
Yobe	600	600	581	96.8
Zamfara	600	600	587	97.8
FCT	600	592	574	97.0
Total	22,200	21,963	21,526	98.0

Table3.2 Average Tea Spoon and Cube Sugar Usage Per Household by State

State	Interviewed	Ave. Cube Sugar Used Daily	Ave. Spoonful Sugar Used Daily
Abia	572	1.8	2.1
Adamawa	592	2.3	2.4
Akwa Ibom	594	1.5	2.0
Anambra	532	3.0	2.9
Bauchi	597	3.0	3.6
Bayelsa	592	2.9	3.2
Benue	595	2.5	3.8
Borno	599	4.1	4.1
Cross River	582	2.2	2.3
Delta	598	1.8	2.0
Ebonyi	587	1.6	1.8
Edo	583	2.6	2.9
Ekiti	590	1.4	0.9
Enugu	588	3.4	4.3
Gombe	600	5.8	4.4
Imo	585	1.7	2.0
Jigawa	592	4.8	4.0
Kaduna	580	3.1	5.7
Kano	587	2.9	4.8
Katsina	580	4.1	1.0
Kebbi	600	3.9	3.4
Kogi	519	1.6	2.5
Kwara	597	2.2	2.5
Lagos	583	1.9	2.7
Nasarawa	529	4.0	5.0
Niger	600	3.5	2.0
Ogun	598	1.6	3.0
Ondo	575	1.8	2.8
Osun	505	2.5	5.1
Oyo	590	1.9	3.1
Plateau	590	2.9	3.3
Rivers	592	1.7	3.0
Sokoto	592	3.9	3.0
Taraba	589	3.8	5.5
Yobe	581	3.8	
Zamfara	587	3.6	3.6
FCT	574	2.6	3.6
Total	21,526	103.7	114.3

TABLE:3.3 AVERAGE SUGAR CONSUMPTION PER HOUSEHOLD BY STATE

State	Response Household (HH)/State	Ave. Cube Sugar Used Daily	Ave. Spoonful Sugar Used Daily	Total Sugar Used Daily (Cube + Spoonful) *
Abia	572	1.8	2.1	3.9
Adamawa	592	2.3	2.4	4.7
Akwa Ibom	594	1.5	2.0	3.5
Anambra	532	3.0	2.9	5.9
Bauchi	597	3.0	3.6	6.6
Bayelsa	592	2.9	3.2	6.1
Benue	595	2.5	3.8	6.3
Borno	599	4.1	4.1	8.2
Cross River	582	2.2	2.3	4.5
Delta	598	1.8	2.0	3.8
Ebonyi	587	1.6	1.8	3.4
Edo	583	2.6	2.9	5.5
Ekiti	590	1.4	0.9	2.3
Enugu	588	3.4	4.3	7.7
Gombe**	600	5.8	4.4	10.2
Imo	585	1.7	2.0	3.7
Jigawa	592	4.8	4.0	8.8
Kaduna	580	3.1	5.7	8.8
Kano	587	2.9	4.8	7.7
Katsina	580	4.1	1.0	5.1
Kebbi	600	3.9	3.4	7.3
Kogi	519	1.6	2.5	4.1
Kwara	597	2.2	2.5	4.7
Lagos	583	1.9	2.7	4.6
Nasarawa	529	4.0	5.0	9.0
Niger	600	3.5	2.0	5.5
Ogun	598	1.6	3.0	4.6
Ondo	575	1.8	2.8	4.6
Osun	505	2.5	5.1	7.6
Oyo	590	1.9	3.1	5.0
Plateau	590	2.9	3.3	6.2
Rivers	592	1.7	3.0	4.7
Sokoto	592	3.9	3.0	6.9
Taraba	589	3.8	5.5	9.3
Yobe	581	3.8		3.8
Zamfara**	587	3.6	3.6	7.2
FCT Abuja	574	2.6	3.6	6.2
National	21,526	103.7	114.3	218

Note: *This is summation of cube and spoonful of sugar used on daily basis.

TABLE: 3.4 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR ON DAILY BASIS PER STATE

State	Response Household (HH)/State	Total Sugar Used Daily (Cube + Spoonful)	Total Sugar Usage in (G)*	Daily Average Sugar Usage per State (G)**
Abia	572	3.9	15.6	8,923
Adamawa	592	4.7	18.8	11,130
Akwa Ibom	594	3.5	14.0	8,316
Anambra	532	5.9	23.6	12,555
Bauchi	597	6.6	26.4	15,761
Bayelsa	592	6.1	24.4	14,445
Benue	595	6.3	25.2	14,994
Borno	599	8.2	32.8	19,647
Cross River	582	4.5	18.0	10,476
Delta	598	3.8	15.2	9,090
Ebonyi	587	3.4	13.6	7,983
Edo	583	5.5	22.0	12,826
Ekiti	590	2.3	9.2	5,428
Enugu	588	7.7	30.8	18,110
Gombe	600	10.2	40.8	24,480
Imo	585	3.7	14.8	8,658
Jigawa	592	8.8	35.2	20,838
Kaduna	580	8.8	35.2	20,416
Kano	587	7.7	30.8	18,080
Katsina	580	5.1	20.4	11,832
Kebbi	600	7.3	29.2	17,520
Kogi	519	4.1	16.4	8,512
Kwara	597	4.7	18.8	11,224
Lagos	583	4.6	18.4	10,727
Nasarawa	529	9.0	36.0	19,044
Niger	600	5.5	22.0	13,200
Ogun	598	4.6	18.4	11,003
Ondo	575	4.6	18.4	10,580
Osun	505	7.6	30.4	15,352
Oyo	590	5.0	20.0	11,800
Plateau	590	6.2	24.8	14,632
Rivers	592	4.7	18.8	11,130
Sokoto	592	6.9	27.6	16,340
Taraba	589	9.3	37.2	21,911
Yobe	581	3.8	15.2	8,831
Zamfara	587	7.2	28.8	16,906
FCT Abuja	574	6.2	24.8	14,235
National	21,526	218	872	506,935

Note:
*1 cube /spoonful of sugar is approximately 4g

*Average sugar usage= Household response x total sugar usage in g

Table: 3.5 ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD SUGAR USAGES PER STATE

State	Daily Average Sugar Usage per State (G	Annual Sugar Usage per State (G) *
Abia	8,923	3,256,895
Adamawa	11,130	4,062,450
Akwa Ibom	8,316	3,035,340
Anambra	12,555	4,582,572
Bauchi	15,761	5,752,765
Bayelsa	14,445	5,272,425
Benue	14,994	5,472,810
Borno	19,647	7,171,155
Cross River	10,476	3,823,740
Delta	9,090	3,317,850
Ebonyi	7,983	2,913,795
Edo	12,826	4,681,490
Ekiti	5,428	1,981,220
Enugu	18,110	6,610,150
Gombe	24,480	8,935,200
Imo	8,658	3,160,170
Jigawa	20,838	7,605,870
Kaduna	20,416	7,451,840
Kano	18,080	6,599,200
Katsina	11,832	4,318,680
Kebbi	17,520	6,394,800
Kogi	8,512	3,106,880
Kwara	11,224	4,096,760
Lagos	10,727	3,915,355
Nasarawa	19,044	6,951,060
Niger	13,200	4,818,000
Ogun	11,003	4,016,095
Ondo	10,580	3,861,700
Osun	15,352	5,603,480
Oyo	11,800	4,307,000
Plateau	14,632	5,340,680
Rivers	11,130	4,062,450
Sokoto	16,340	5,964,100
Taraba	21,911	7,997,515
Yobe	8,831	3,223,315
Zamfara	16,906	6,170,690
FCT Abuja	14,235	5,195,775
National	506,935	185,031,275

Note:

* Daily Average Sugar Usage per State (G) x 365 days = Annual Sugar Usage per State (G)
Annual sugar usage therefore = Daily sugar usage of 506,935gx365days =185,031,275g

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS

4.1   The data analysis presented here is based on the report of the National Household Sugar Consumption Survey conducted in 2019 by National Sugar Development Council in collaboration with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). The survey provides valuable information on the Sugar Consumption pattern in Nigeria.

According to the survey result, a total of **22,200** households were sampled for the survey, while **21,739** were successfully interviewed which gave 98% response rate. The quantity of sugar consumed by these households stood at **185,031,275g/annum** based on the sample size drawn and direct extrapolation of data as illustrated in the table above.

4.2   Household Sugar Consumption in Kilograms (KG)
Converting quantity of sugar consumed in Grams to Kilograms therefore is
185,031,275g/1000   = 185,031.28kg

4.3   Per Capita Consumption of Sugar by Household
The annual household Per Capita Consumption from the sample of **22,200** households with a total consumption of **185,031.28kg** of sugar per annum, therefore is **185,031.28kg/22,200HH = 8.33 kg.**

Per Capita Consumption of Sugar (PCCS) by Household therefore = **8.33kg**

4.4   The National Household Cluster/Classification maintained by National Population Commission and National Bureau of Statistics under the National Integrated Survey of Household (NISH) is 38,400,000 (Thirty-Eight Million, Four Hundred Thousand) Households in the country.

Based on the NISH and the annual household per capita consumption of **8.33kg** estimated from this survey, National Household Sugar Consumption therefore will be:
NISH =   38,400,000
PCCS =   8.33 kg

National Household Sugar Consumption =8,400,000X8.33kg
=319,872,000kg
National Household Sugar Consumption in metric tonnes therefore =
319,872,000kg/1,000= **319,872 metric tones.**

4.5   Comparison between National Sugar Demand, Industrial and Domestic Consumption

In order to have a fair idea of sugar consumption pattern in Nigeria, the quantity of sugar consumed by the household and industrial sector were compared with national sugar consumption figures obtained from other studies by the Council in the same year, as illustrated in the table below:

Table 4.1: Comparison between National Sugar Demand, Industrial and Domestic Consumption

SECTOR		2014 (MT)	2019 (MT)
Estimated National Sugar Demand *		1,470,000	1,750,000
Actual Total Sugar Consumption **		1,445,816	1,401,891
Industrial Sugar Consumption		1,057,127	1,003,541
Household Sugar Consumption		380,275	319,872
End of Year Stock		8,414	78,478

Note:
* **NSMP Projected sugar demand for the year**
This includes sugar imported and those produced locally.

From the above table, the estimated national demand for sugar consumption in year 2019 stood at 1,750,000 metric tonnes while actual sugar consumed during the period was 1,401,891. Out of this, industrial sugar consumption accounted for 1,003,541 metric tonnes or 71.58% of national sugar consumed during the period. Similarly, the result of the household sugar consumption carried out by the Council in conjunction with National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) during the period under consideration was 319,872 metric tonnes, representing 22.82% of sugar consumed 2019. The End of Year Stock for the period under review was 78,478metric tons; thus, accounting for only 5.60%.

CHAPTER FIVE
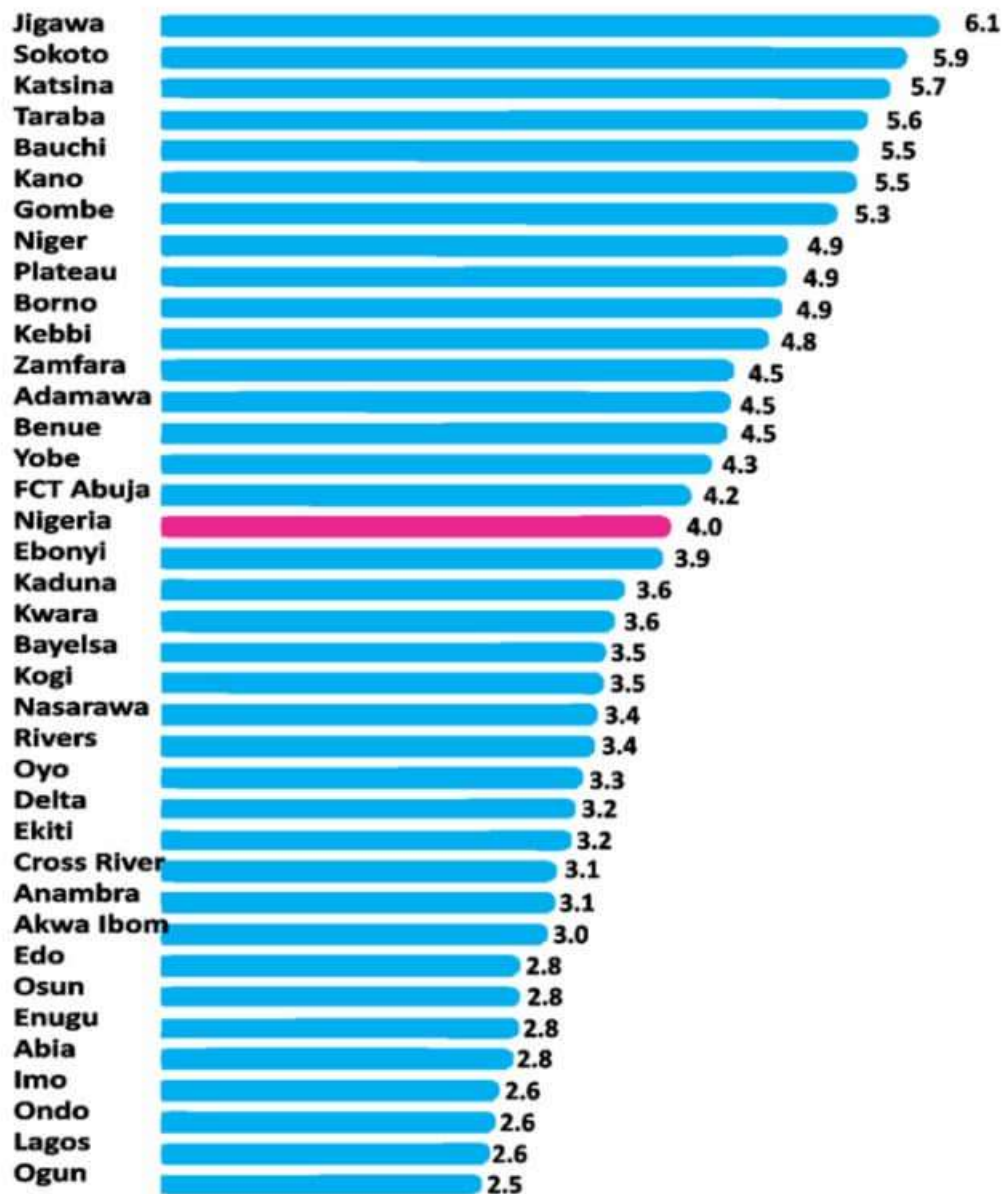
5.0 Highlight of Socio-economic and Cultural Data on Sugar Consumption

The National Survey of Household Consumption of Sugar (NSHCS) was carried out to provide relevant information necessary to monitor the pattern, magnitude of sugar consumption at household level as well as household expenditure on sugar. One of the objectives of the study as stated earlier, was to collect relevant socio-economic statistics on sugar consumers in Nigeria. The results of the survey revealed some interesting facts about these socio-economic and cultural data.

5.1 Average Household size by State

The study shows that there were about 38.4 million households in Nigeria with an estimated population of 180 million people. As revealed by the survey, the average size of a household in Nigeria is put at 4. The household size, however, varies from state to state.

Figure 1: Average Household Size by State

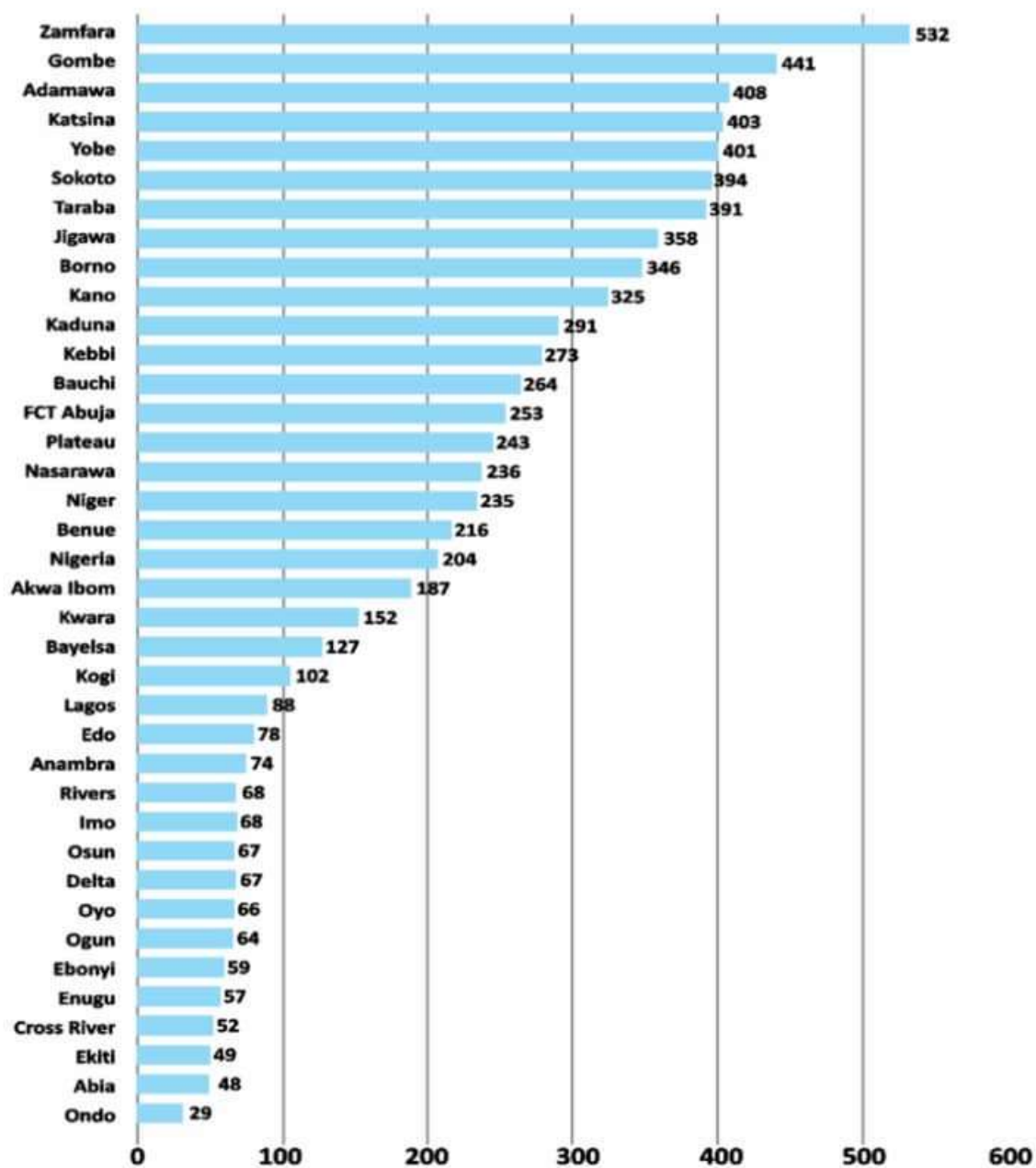| State	Average Household Size
Jigawa	6.1
Sokoto	5.9
Katsina	5.7
Taraba	5.6
Bauchi	5.5
Kano	5.5
Gombe	5.3
Niger	4.9
Plateau	4.9
Borno	4.9
Kebbi	4.8
Zamfara	4.5
Adamawa	4.5
Benue	4.5
Yobe	4.3
FCT Abuja	4.2
Nigeria	4.0
Ebonyi	3.9
Kaduna	3.6
Kwara	3.6
Bayelsa	3.5
Kogi	3.5
Nasarawa	3.4
Rivers	3.4
Oyo	3.3
Delta	3.2
Ekiti	3.2
Cross River	3.1
Anambra	3.1
Akwa Ibom	3.0
Edo	2.8
Osun	2.8
Enugu	2.8
Abia	2.8
Imo	2.6
Ondo	2.6
Lagos	2.6
Ogun	2.5

5.2   Weekly Expenditure on Sugar

The average amount spent on sugar as well as the quantity of sugar consumption by the households may depend on the average household size. The average amount spent by household on sugar increased from 134.00 Naira in 2014 to 205.00 Naira in 2019. Zamfara State had the highest weekly expenditure on sugar with 532.00 Naira followed by Gombe State with 441.00 Naira. The least weekly expenditure on sugar was recorded in Ondo and Abia States with 29.00 and 48.00 Naira, respectively.

The survey revealed that average weekly expenditure on sugar is higher in the northern states as almost all the states recorded higher figures than the national average of N205.00

FIGURE 2: HOUSEHOLD AVERAGE (NAIRA) WEEKLY EXPENDITURE ON SUGAR BY STATE

State	Amount
Zamfara	532
Gombe	441
Adamawa	408
Katsina	403
Yobe	401
Sokoto	394
Taraba	391
Jigawa	358
Borno	346
Kano	325
Kaduna	291
Kebbi	273
Bauchi	264
FCT Abuja	253
Plateau	243
Nasarawa	236
Niger	235
Benue	216
Nigeria	204
Akwa Ibom	187
Kwara	152
Bayelsa	127
Kogi	102
Lagos	88
Edo	78
Anambra	74
Rivers	68
Imo	68
Osun	67
Delta	67
Oyo	66
Ogun	64
Ebonyi	59
Enugu	57
Cross River	52
Ekiti	49
Abia	48
Ondo	29

Table 5.1 Ranking of Household Sugar Consumption by States

| Ranking	State	Qty (KG)
1st	GOMBE	8,935,200
2nd	TARABA	7,997,515
3rd	JIGAWA	7,605,870
4th	KADUNA	7,451,840
5th	BORNO	7,171,155
6th	NASSARAWA	6,951,060
7th	ENUGU	6,610,150
8th	KANO	6,599,200
9th	KEBBI	6,394,800
10th	ZAMFARA	6,170,690
11th	SOKOTO	5,964,100
12th	BAUCHI	5,752,765
13th	OSUN	5,603,480
14th	BENUE	5,472,810
15th	PLATEAU	5,340,680
16th	BAYELSA	5,272,425
17th	FCT ABUJA	5,195,775
18th	NIGER	4,818,000
19th	EDO	4,681,490
20th	ANAMBRA	4,582,572
21st	KATSINA	4,318,680
22nd	OYO	4,307,000
23rd	KWARA	4,096,760
24th	RIVERS	4,062,450
25th	ADAMAWA	4,062,450
26th	OGUN	4,016,095
27th	LAGOS	3,915,355
28th	ONDO	3,861,700
29th	CROSS RIVER	3,823,740
30th	DELTA	3,317,850
31st	ABIA	3,256,895
32nd	YOBE	3,223,315
33rd	IMO	3,160,170
34th	KOGI	3,106,880
35th	AKWA IBOM	3,035,340
36th	EBONYI	2,913,795
37th	EKITI	1,981,220

Table 5.2: From the above table, five (5) topmost household sugar consuming States during the period of the survey were:

Ranking	States	Qty (KG
1st	GOMBE	8,935,200
2nd	TARABA	7,997,515
3rd	JIGAWA	7,605,870
4th	KADUNA	7,451,840
5th	BORNO	7,171,155

Table 5.3: On the other hand, the least household sugar consuming States revealed by the survey were as follows:

Ranking	States	Qty (KG
33rd	IMO	3,160,170
34th	KOGI	3,106,880
35th	AKWA IBOM	3,035,340
36th	EBONYI	2,913,795
37th	EKITI	1,981,220

Fig 3. Ranking of States household sugar consumption
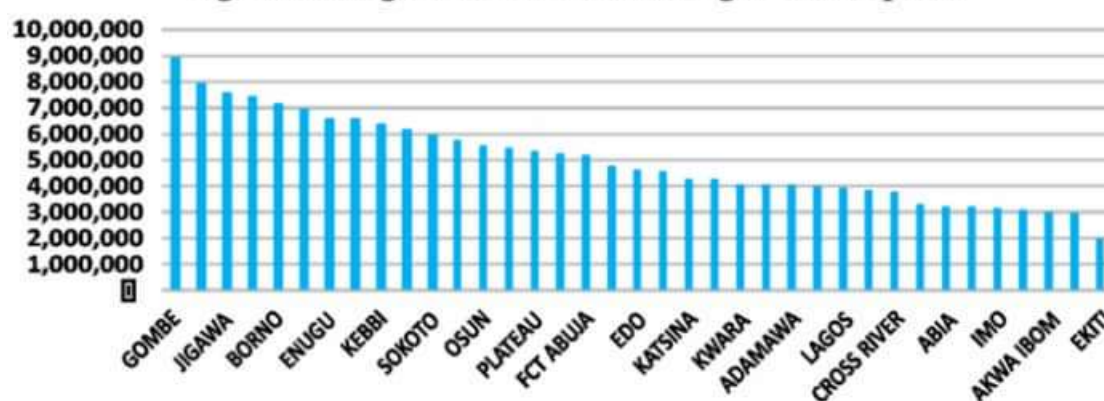
5.3. Influence of Main Occupation

The survey reveals that clerks, professionals, skilled agricultural and fishery workers rank among the categories of persons that spent higher on sugar consumption. On the contrary, students, retired/invalid/disabled, unemployed/apprentice, housewife, clergy as well as craft and related

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trade workers, spent least on sugar consumption. It could be observed that the categories of workers that spent higher on sugar consumption are those that are linked to rural residence like the agricultural workers whereas those that are in the lower income level in the urban areas spent least on sugar consumption like unemployed, retiree, students and apprentice.

5.4. Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by Individual

The questions on consumption and expenditure on sugar by individuals were limited to persons 10 years and above. On the average, an individual expenditure on sugar stood at 65.00 Naira weekly. The survey revealed that the weekly per capital expenditure on sugar is higher in rural areas than in the urban. This could probably be as a result of average cost of sugar in the rural which is higher than that of urban. Similarly, sex, religion, main occupation and income level are factors that affect expenditure on sugar. The average weekly expenditure by male respondents stood at N67.00 as against the female respondents of N63.00. There is no particular pattern of expenditure on sugar when analysis is based on level of education. However, the following table reveals that respondents with no education spent more on sugar than those others with at least primary education.
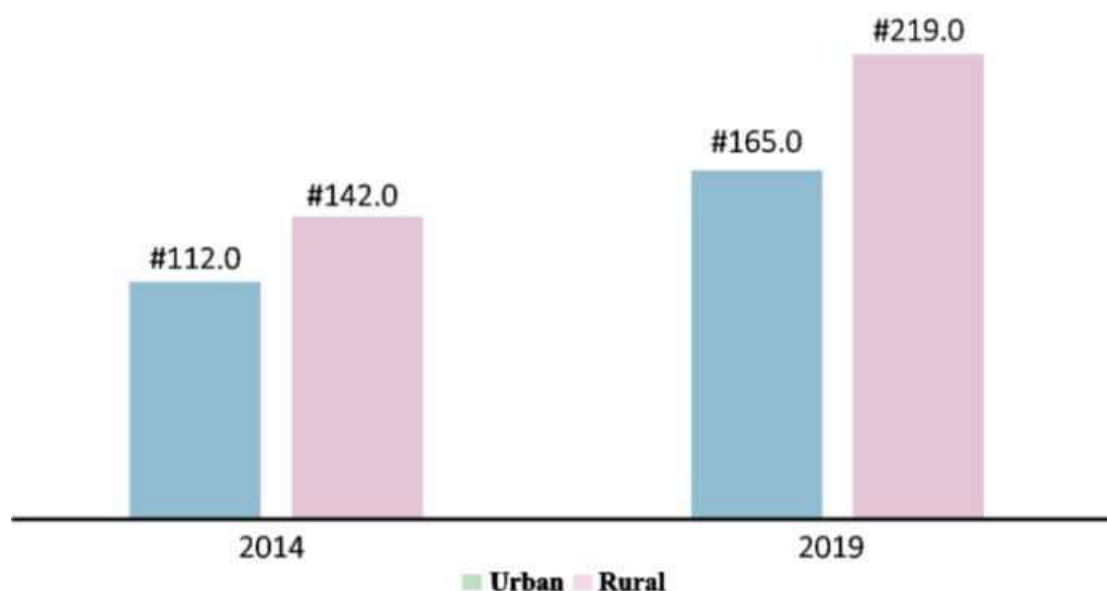
Table 5.4 Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by Level of Education

Educational Level	Weekly Expenditure in (N)
None	70.00
Nursery	71.00
Primary	65.00
Secondary	61.00
ND/NCE	65.00
HND/First Degree	59.00
Post Graduate	62.00
Others	71.00
Average	**65.00**

Household Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by Sector

The result of the survey revealed that households in the rural areas spent more on the average than their counterparts in the urban areas on weekly basis. This trend was observed in 2014 as well as 2019. This observed trend could be as a result of proportion of population in the rural area which is higher than that of urban areas which is about 65% to 35%. The result may also be influenced by the cost of transportation of sugar to the rural areas. Specifically, people in the rural areas spent more than the urban residents.

Figure 4: Household Average Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by sector
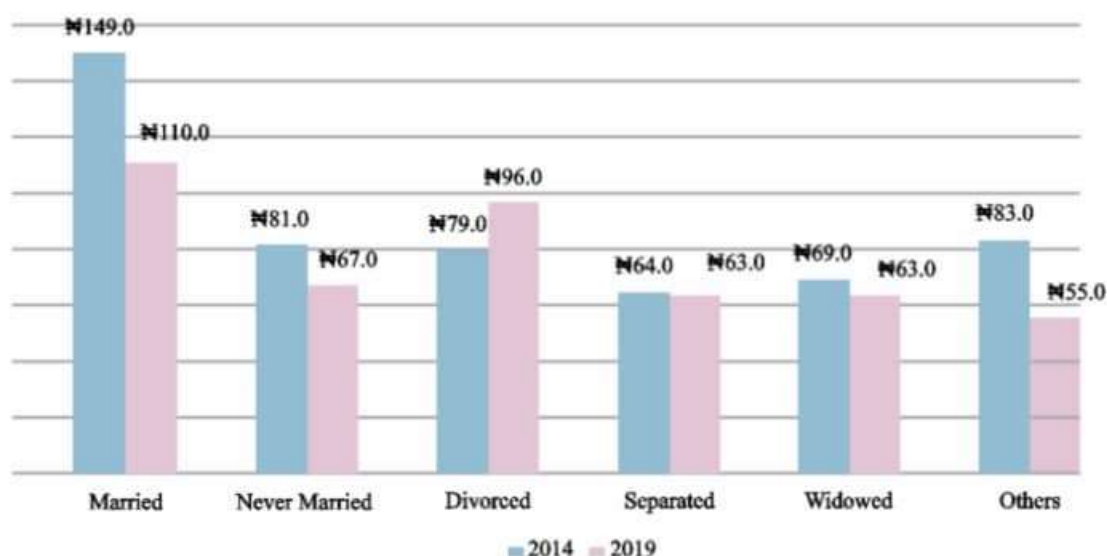

Table 5.5: Household Average Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by sector

Sector	2014	2019
Urban	₦112.00	₦165.00
Rural	₦142.00	₦219.00

5.6 Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by Marital Status

There was an uneven results by respondents on weekly expenditure on sugar between 2014 and 2019 based on marital status. However, the survey revealed that married people spent more on sugar weekly than other categories. See figure 5 below:

Figure 5: Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by Marital Status

₦149.0

₦110.0

₦96.0

₦81.0   ₦79.0   ₦83.0

₦67.0   ₦64.0   ₦63.0   ₦69.0   ₦63.0

₦55.0

| Married | Never Married | Divorced | Separated | Widowed | Others |

■ 2014   ■ 2019

Table 5.6: Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by Marital Status		
Marital Status	2014	2019
Married	₦149.00	₦ 110.00
Never Married	₦ 81.00	₦ 67.00
Divorced	₦ 79.00	₦ 96.00
Separated	₦ 64.00	₦ 63.00
Widowed	₦ 69.00	₦ 63.00
Others	₦ 83.00	₦ 55.00

5.7. Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by Individual

The questions on consumption and expenditure on sugar by individuals were limited to persons 10 years and above. On the average, an individual expenditure on sugar stood at 78.00 Naira weekly. The survey revealed that the weekly expenditure on sugar is higher in the urban area than in the rural areas. This could probably be as a result of the high average cost of sugar in the urban areas compared to that in the rural areas. Similarly, sex, religion, main occupation and income level are factors that affect expenditure on sugar. The average weekly expenditure by male respondents stood at N92.00 as against the female respondents of N63.00. The Table below reveals that respondents with post graduate Degree spent more on sugar than those with at least primary education.

Figure 6: Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by level of education
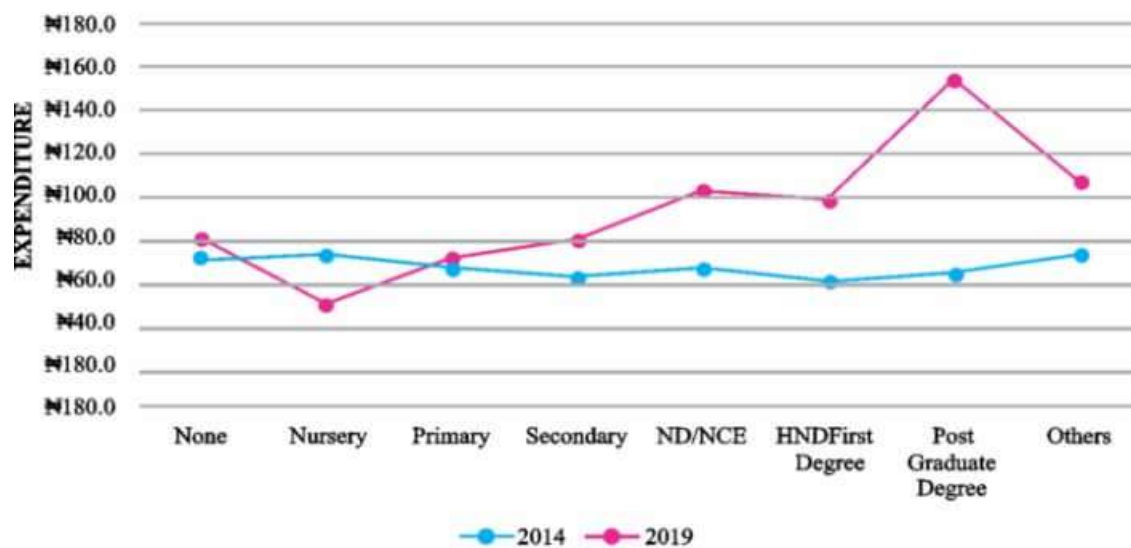
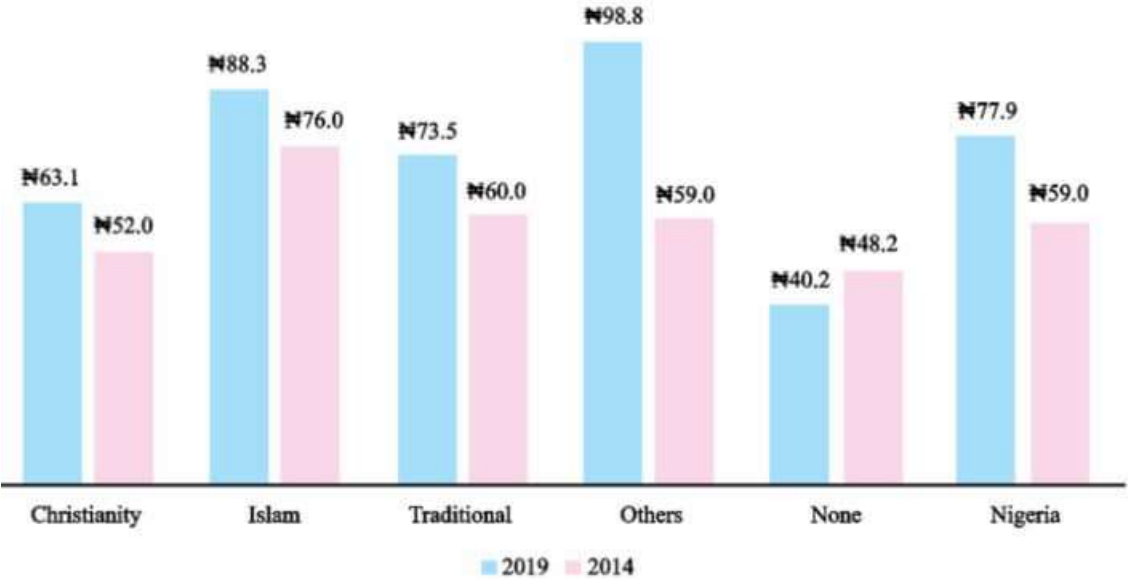**Table 5.7: Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by Level of Education**

Highest Education	Weekly Expenditure	
	2014	**2019**
None	₦ 70.00	₦ 79.00
Nursery	₦ 71.00	₦ 47.00
Primary	₦ 65.00	₦ 70.00
Secondary	₦ 61.00	₦ 78.00
ND/NCE	₦ 65.00	₦102.00
HND/First Degree	₦ 59.00	₦ 97.00
Post Graduate Degree	₦ 62.00	₦154.00
Others	₦ 71.00	₦106.00
Total		₦ 77.90

5.8 Influence of Religion

The chat below for weekly expenditure on sugar by Religion for 2014 against 2019 shows that Muslims spent more on sugar than their Christians counterparts. Persons who are indifferent to any religion, however, spent less on sugar than either Muslims or Christians in 2014 but higher in 2019.

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Figure 7: Individual Weekly Expenditure on Sugar by Religion

Christianity: ₦63.1 (2019), ₦52.0 (2014)
Islam: ₦88.3 (2019), ₦76.0 (2014)
Traditional: ₦73.5 (2019), ₦60.0 (2014)
Others: ₦98.8 (2019), ₦59.0 (2014)
None: ₦40.2 (2019), ₦48.2 (2014)
Nigeria: ₦77.9 (2019), ₦59.0 (2014)

■ 2019 ■ 2014

5.9 Influence of Income Level

The result of the survey revealed that income level of respondents has a positive correlation on the sugar consumption and expenditure. On the average, Households with income level above N50,000 per month spent up to N149.00 and N145.00 weekly in 2014 and 2019 respectively while those earning below N15,000 spent below N144.00 and N81.00 weekly on sugar, respectively.

Figure 8: Individual Average Weekly Expenditure on Sugar

2014: ₦119.0 (Below ₦15,000), ₦149.0 (₦15,000 - ₦50,000), ₦144.0 (Above ₦50,000), ₦137.3 (Nigeria)
2019: ₦80.7 (Below ₦15,000), ₦116.8 (₦15,000 - ₦50,000), ₦144.9 (Above ₦50,000), ₦95.8 (Nigeria)

■ Below ₦15,000   ■ ₦15,000 - ₦50,000   ■ Above ₦50,000   ■ Nigeria

5.10   Frequency of Purchase of Sugar-free drinks

More than half (59.5 per cent) of the respondents have never had cause to purchase sugar-free drinks, 32.8 per cent of the respondents rarely purchase while only 7.7 per cent always purchase sugar-free drinks. The trends are similar in 2014 except that it is slightly higher for those that rarely and always purchase sugar free drinks as 33.8 and 9.8 respectively as against the figures of 32.8 and 7.7 respectively in 2019.s

**Figure 9: Frequency of Purchase of Sugar-free drinks**
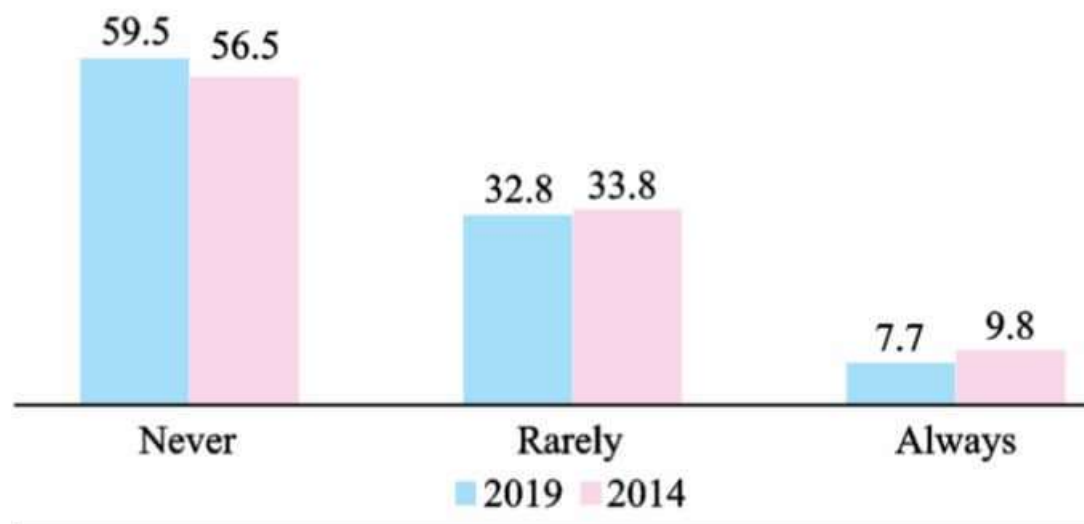
5.12 Opinion of respondents on labeling of Sugar content on drinks
During the survey, the respondents were asked whether they observed that the ingredients labels on drinks clearly show the sugar content. The result showed that about half of the respondents did not at all observe the labeling. About a quarter 15% agreed that the labels clearly show the sugar contents of drinks they purchased while the remaining 28.3 per cent were of contrary opinion.

Also, the respondents when disaggregated by sex shows that more Males 28.7% than Females 28% do not at all observes labeling. About one-in-five (24.9%) of the respondents in the rural areas agreed that the labels clearly show the sugar contents of drinks they purchased. More than 45 percent of urban dwellers were indifferent.
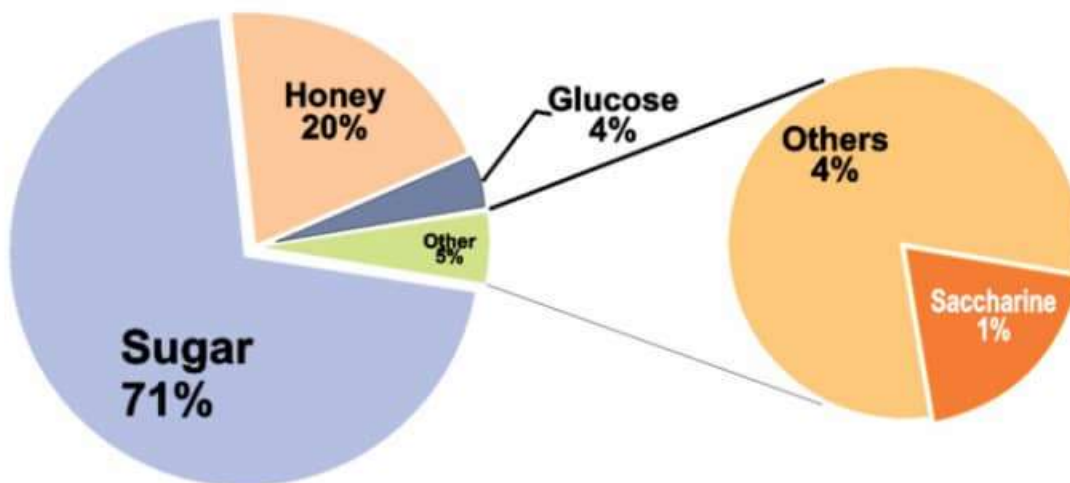
Figure 10: Distribution of Respondents on whether labels clearly shown sugar contents on drink?

Yes
15%

No
28%

Don?t Know
57%
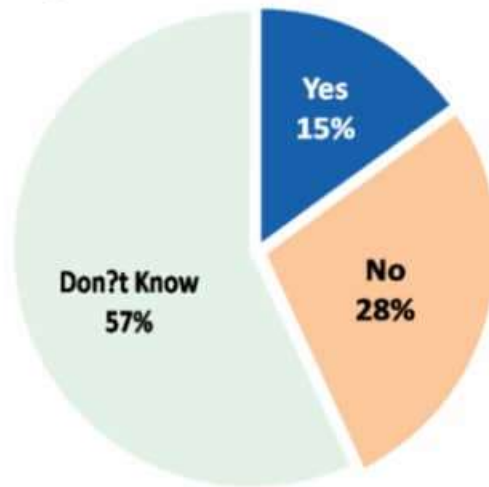
5.13 Type of sweeteners used in the Household

There are various types of sweeteners used in the households, but the most commonly used was sugar. As shown in Figure below, 71 per cent of the household members used Sugar as sweetener while one out of every five of the household members use Honey. Other types of sweetener used include Glucose, Saccharine and others.

Fig. 11: Percentage of Household Members Using Selected Types of Sweetener

Honey
20%

Glucose
4%

Others
4%

Other
5%

Sugar
71%

Saccharine
1%

Age Group	SUGAR		HONEY		GLUCOSE		SACHARINE		OTHERS	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
0-9	78.9	21.1	21.4	78.6	5.9	94.1	2.1	97.9	12.8	87.2
10-19	83.1	16.9	24.2	75.8	3.9	96.1	1.8	98.2	10.1	89.9
20-29	81.7	18.3	26.3	73.7	4.4	95.6	2.3	97.7	11.1	88.9
30-39	78.2	21.8	31.1	68.9	5	95	2.4	97.6	12.6	87.4
40-49	73.4	26.6	34	66	5.1	94.9	2.2	97.8	13.9	86.1
50-59	65.8	34.2	36.2	63.8	4.4	95.6	2.1	97.9	17.4	82.6
60-69	55	45	37.5	62.5	2.9	97.1	1.5	98.5	22.7	77.3
70+	43.2	56.8	41.9	58.1	3.5	96.5	1.9	98.1	28.9	71.1

Table 5.8 : Percentage distribution showing type of sweetener used by Age Group

The result of the survey showed that children aged 10 to 19 years are the highest consumer of sugar with 83.1% while the aged (70+ years) are the lowest consumer of sugar with 43.2%. Glucose was consumed by 5.9% of children aged 0 to 9 years and 2.9% for those aged 60 to 69 years.

5.14 Type of Sugar used in the Household.

There are two types of sugar known to the households; granulated and cubes. The figure below shows that 89% household members were using granulated sugar while only 11% were using cubes. Comparative analysis of types of sugar by state shows that states in the Northern part of the country used granulated sugar in larger proportion than the cubes. For instance, use of cubes was almost non-existent in States such as Bauchi, Jigawa, Katsina, Niger, Sokoto and Yobe while only few household members use cube sugar in Gombe, Kano, Nasarawa, Kogi, Kwara and Zamfara States.

Figure 12: Distribution of respondents by type of sugar usage
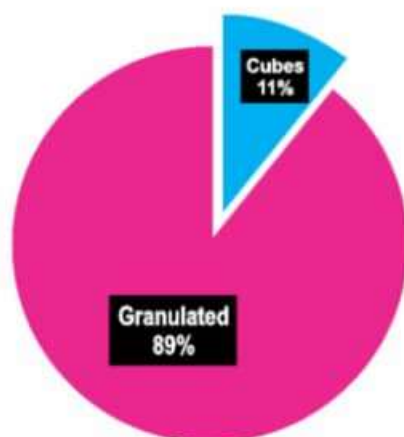
Table 5.9: Percentage distribution showing type of sugar used by age group		
Age Group	**Cubes**	**Granulated**
0-9	7.1	92.9
20-29	8.5	91.5
30-39	10.6	89.4
40-49	11.2	88.8
50-59	10.4	89.6
60-69	11.7	88.3
70+	10.8	89.2
NATIONAL	8.9	91.1

The table showed that cube sugar was consumed by 11.7% of people aged 60 to 69 years while the lowest consumption was by people in the age group 0 to 9 years with 7.1% consumption. The highest consumption of granulated sugar was by the age group 0 to 9 years with 92.9% while the lowest by the age group was by 60 to 69 years with 88.3%.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The importance of the National Survey of Household Consumption of Sugar cannot be overemphasized. The survey has revealed a lot in the pattern of expenditure on sugar as well as knowledge of Nigerian people with regards to quantity of sugar in some common household drinks. For example, the survey revealed that only 7.7% of the population "always" buy sugar free drinks, while 32.8% and 59.5% respectively "rarely" and "never" buy sugar free drinks respectively, in Nigeria.

On the average, an individual expenditure on sugar stood at N204.50. Virtually all the northern States have average weekly household expenditure higher than the national average. The survey revealed that the weekly per capital expenditure on sugar is higher in rural area than in the urban. This could probably be as a result of average cost of sugar in the rural which is higher than that of urban. Similarly, the survey also revealed other general information such as gender, age, marital status, religion, main occupation, educational attainment which also help to determine their correlation with sugar consumption.

Some of the major findings from the analysis of the Household survey were as follows:

Daily Total Average Sugar used in Nigeria   -   506,935g
Average Annual Sugar used per State   -   185,031,275g
Per Capita Household Sugar Consumption in Nigeria -   8.33Kg
Total Annual Household Sugar Consumption (2019) -   319,872 MT
Top Five (5) Sugar Consuming States – Gombe- Taraba, Jigawa, Kaduna and Borno
Least Five (5) Consuming States – Imo, Kogi, Akwa Ibom, Ebonyi and Ekiti
Annual Household Consumption as % of Total Annual Sugar Consumption 2019 – 22.82%

We wish to thank the Executive Secretary and Management for approving the necessary funds for the execution of the survey. The efforts and dedication of the Policy, Planning, Research and Statistics Department Staff who participated in the various data gathering and analysis are also commendable as well.

Finally, we wish to express the Council's appreciation to the collaborating agency; the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and especially the Households that responded to our survey questionnaires. Without their inputs, this exercise would not have been possible.

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Abuja

NOVEMBER, 2019

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DON'T BUY, DON'T SELL

DEFAULTERS WILL BE PROSECUTED

The Federal Government of Nigeria has banned the importation of sugar in retail packs effective 1 January 2013.

This is part of the Nigerian Sugar Master Plan (NSMP) to stimulate domestic production of sugar towards national self sufficiency

- All imported sugar in retail packs in the market today are smuggled.

- Reject smuggled sugar. Don't Buy and Don't Sell imported sugar in retail packs.

Defaulters will be prosecuted. Support the Federal Government to:

- Create jobs for our youths in our sugar factories and estates to reduce poverty

- Conserve scarce foreign exchange and

- Produce more electric power from sugarcane processing

This message is from the National Sugar Development Council

Revolutionising the suar sector in Nigeria.