African Journal for the Psychological Study of Social Issues

Volume 7 Numbers 1 & 2, April and December, 2004 Edition.

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Vol. 25 No. 2 (2022): AFRICAN JOURNAL FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF SOCIAL ISSUES

Published: 2022-09-16

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CONSUMPTION PATTERN OF CATFISH (*CLARIS GARIEPINUS*) AMONG SELECTED RESIDENTIAL AREAS OF IBADAN NORTH, IBADAN

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to examine the consumption pattern of catfish (Claris gariepinus) among the selected residential areas of Ibadan north, Ibadan. Cross sectional survey research design was adopted while both primary and secondary data were sourced. A multi stage sampling technique was used in which Ibadan LGA was divided into three area (A, B, and C). this was tailored along the three residential densities such ads low, medium and high. Locations that were captured by area A and then classified as medium density include Abadina, Agbowo, Orogun, Apete, Ijokodo Sango and Oremeji the locations that were captured by Area B otherwise classified as low density includes new Bodija Estate, Osuntokun, Secretariat, Old Bodija Estate, Ikolaba, and Agodi G.R.A, while areas such as Adeoyo, Agbadagudu, Oke Aremo, Oniyanrin, Yemetu, Igosun, Oritameta found in Area C were classified as high density. For each location, 45 questionnaires were administered to a randomly selected household's members in the three areas, making a total of 135 questionnaires in the study area. Issues that were raised include, socioeconomic characteristic of the respondents, pattern and Frequency of household catfish consumption, challenges of catfish consumption among various categories of households in the study area and household preference for Catfish consumption and association. Descriptive and cross-tabulation (Chi square test of dependence) methods were used to analyses the data at 0.05 level of significance. This study revealed that majority (64%), of respondents across all household types consume catfish. Also, majority (61%) of catfish eaters consume fish due to its flavor, primarily for dinner at home and occasionally. In addition, there was significant deference between respondent income and the frequency and preference of catfish intake in the study area. This study recommends an increase in the production of catfish so as to make it more accessible and affordable on the market, compare to other common fishes.

Key words; Catfish, Consumption pattern, Ibadan north, Preference

1. INTRODUCTION

In comparison to other popular edible fishes, catfish is an interesting species since it is extremely resilient and able to tolerate harsh environmental conditions and a hostile habitat. The remarkable feeding behavior of this fish under both natural and artificial conditions inspires farmers to breed them (Hepher, 1988). In the United States, catfish consumption has more than doubled over the past decade, according to Drammeh et al (2002). Marketing efforts have helped drive sales to nearly 592 million pounds in 1997, and the National Agricultural Statistical Services estimates that 633.8 million pounds of farm-raised catfish were processed for human consumption in 2000. In 2001, this value increased by 10% to 647.2 million pounds (NASS).

Catfish intake has become an essential part of the Nigerian diet. Nigeria is the largest catfish producer in Sub-Saharan Africa (FAO, 2017). Catfish production in Nigeria accounts for more than fifty percent of the entire production output, with an estimated per capita consumption of 13,3 kilograms of fish in 2013. (FAO, 2017). According to Ayeloja et al. (2017), in order to reduce waste and economic loss, fresh catfish should be smoked to preserve its quality. With rising demand for fish per capita income and the expensive cost of alternative protein sources like beef and chicken, there has been a trend toward the consumption of fish (Jimoh et al, 2019).

Catfish growers, processors, and marketers have been presented with new options and prospects as a result of the increase in catfish consumption. For instance, catfish consumption varies by geographic region, income level, exposure, ethnicity, and level of education. Global literature on cat fish is huge. For instance, Drammeh et al. (2002) researched on catfish consumption in the United States and found that numerous variables, including taste, allergic reactions, price fluctuations, etc., affect catfish consumption in the United States. While income and convenience also influence catfish eating, their effects are negligible. Also, non-Caucasians are more likely to consume catfish in the United States. Using a systematic questionnaire and pure descriptive analysis, they were able to accomplish their study's goals and objectives. However, growth of the catfish market is proposed to increase the Gross Domestic Product. Sambhu (2004) researched catfish in India, focusing mostly on biowaste management. He observed that the fish fed with chicken wastes grew the most, while those fed with warehouse waste grew the least. High levels of protein, fat, and dry matter were found in fish fed poultry and butcher wastes. Sambhu (2004) did not examine the human intake of catfish and its pattern, but rather the management of biowaste in India.

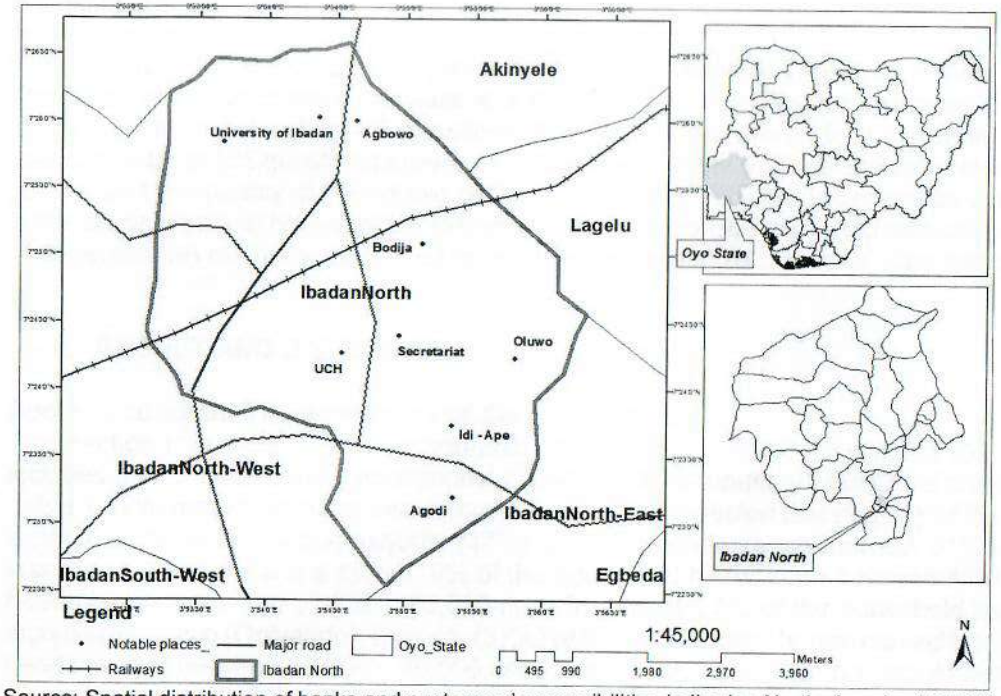
Jimoh et al. (2019) evaluated the preference of consumers for catfish in Ilorin, Nigeria. A structured questionnaire was provided to the respondent to collect information. To meet the study's purpose and objectives, descriptive and inferential statistics were utilized. Regardless of their socioeconomic status, the majority of participants in this study liked smoked catfish. He did not, however, identify any consumption patterns among the three income classes in the research area. Oniye and Adeboye (2000) researched consumers' preferences for fish in the state of Kaduna and found that fresh fish was the most favored choice for consumption by all groups in the state, while household wealth was the most influential factor in determining fish consumption. However, did not specify the type of fish most commonly consumed in the state or the amount of fish consumption across various socioeconomic groups in the Kaduna State.

Numerous studies have been conducted on the production, preference, and consumption of fish in both industrialized and developing nations, according to the available literature. However, little study has been conducted on the consumption and preference patterns of catfish among various kinds of income earners dwelling in a geographic region. Inadequate solid quantitative data on existing household size, income level in the three categories of income earners (poor, medium, and high), population density, and other potent variables that are vital to this study make this research more urgent. Using Ibadan North as a case study, this study sought to determine the preferences, consumption patterns, and factors influencing the consumption of catfish among the three categories of residency base income level (low, medium, and high) in Ibadan. Consider also the relationship between socioeconomic factors of consumers and their preference for catfish. Other factors, such as health benefit, nutrition, and health implications, fall outside the scope of this investigation.

Despite all the available study on catfish consumption, there is still a paucity of information the consumption pattern of cat fish among the residential density. This study therefore, the study examines the consumption pattern of catfish (*claris gariepinus)* among the selected residential areas of Ibadan north, Ibadan. This is with the view of providing an in-depth supplement to the current literature, focusing on major problems pertaining to catfish production and consumption locally and globally in Nigeria.

2. STUDY AREA

This study was restricted to Ibadan North Local Government Area, one of the local governments that make up the Ibadan metropolis. It is the biggest local government among the local government within the metropolis. The local government falls between latitude 70'23'00" and 70 27'30" North and longitudes 3052'45" and 3056'00"East, it shares boundary with Ibadan North West and North East local Government Area. Ibadan North covers an area of 145.58km. Ibadan North local government has a population of 856,988 (NPC, 2012). Javaheri et al (2006), identified the 3 classes of residence in Ibadan North Local government namely: low density area (New Bodija, old Bodija and Ikolaba), medium density (Agbowo, Barika, Obasa, Leventis, Ajibade) and high density (Oniyanrin, Yemetu, Oranyan). The Local Government area is a host to many educational centers in Nigeria including the University of Ibadan, the University College Hospital (UCH), the Polytechnic Ibadan, National Horticultural Research Institute (NIHORT) and the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER).



Source: Spatial distribution of banks and customers' accessibilities in Ibadan North. Awodumi (2022)
Figure 1: Map of Ibadan North

3. MATERIALS AND METHOD

Cross sectional survey research design was adopted while both primary and secondary data were sourced. A multi stage sampling technique was used in which Ibadan LGA was divided into three area (A,B, and C). this was tailored along the three residential densities such ads low, medium and high. Locations that were captured by area A and then classified as medium density include Abadina, Agbowo, Orogun, Apete, Ijokodo Sango and Oremeji , the locations that were captured by Area B otherwise classified as low density includes new Bodija Estate, Osuntokun, Secretariat, Old Bodija Estate, Ikolaba, and Agodi G.R.A, while areas such as Adeoyo, Agbadagudu, Oke Aremo, Oniyanrin, Yemetu, Igosun, Oritameta found in Area C were classified as high density. Subsequently, Yamane (1967) techniques for sample selection was used to derive the sample size.

$$n = N/\{1+ (N*e^2)\}$$

Where n = sample size
N = Total population
e= error margin

From this formula, a total of 135 questionnaires were derived. The study area was selected through purposive sampling technique. The study area was chosen because it is the most populated local government in the whole of Oyo State according to NPC (NPC, 2012). For each location, 45 questionnaires were administered to a randomly selected household's members in the three areas, making a total of 135 questionnaires in the study area. Issues that were raised include, socioeconomic characteristic of the respondents, pattern and Frequency of household catfish consumption, challenges of catfish consumption among various categories of households in the study area and household preference for Catfish consumption and association. Descriptive and cross-tabulation (Chi square test of dependence) methods were used to analyse the data at 0.05 level of significance.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Socio - economic Characteristics of the respondents

This section investigated the demographic profile of respondents in each of the 3 classes of people residing in Ibadan North. This includes their marital status, educational background, occupation, household number and monthly income. All these are contained in Table 1. With respect to the marital status, investigation revealed that majority of the household head were married, In Agbowo (medium income earners) shows that majority (47%) of the respondents are married, 31% are yet to marry, 3% are separated and/or divorced less than 21,000 naira in a month, 9% of the household heads earn between 41,000 – 60,000 naira in a month, 7% of the household heads earned between 61,000 – 80,000 naira in a month, 3% of the household heads earned above 81,000 naira in a month. In low-income residence (Oniyanrin), majority (37%) of the households' heads earned less than 20,000 naira in a month, 31% of the household heads earned between 21,000 – 40,000 naira in a month, 18% of the household heads earn between 41,000 – 60,000 naira in a month, 7% of the household heads earn between earned above 80,000 naira in a month. In high income residences (New Bodija), majority

(38%) of the households' heads in earn more than 80,000 naira in a month, 13% of the household heads earn between 21,000 – 40,000 naira in a month, 16% of the household heads earned between 41,000 – 60,000 naira in a month, 24% of the household heads earned between 61,000 – 80,000 naira in a month, 9% of the household heads earned less than 20,000 per month. Thus, it was observed that majority of household heads in New Bodija (high income residence) have high income compare to the other classes of residence in the study area. This finding was also observed by Javaheri et al (2006) in a study of Ibadan North. Also, it is observed that majority of the household heads in the low-income residential areas earned less than 20,000 naira in a month, this could however reduce the purchasing power and less consumption of catfish. This was also observed by Atin, et al (2018) on changes in fish consumption desire and its factors and Isamah (1992) on the effect on some socio – economic variable on household food consumption expenditure pattern in Ibadan Metropolis

Table 1: Socio – economic characteristics of the respondents

Items	Socioeconomic characteristics	Agbowo		New Bodija		Oniyanrin	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	**Marital Status**						
	Single	14	31.0	7	15.0	5	11.0
	Married	21	47.0	31	69.0	28	62.0
	Separated/Divorce	3	7.0	3	7.0	8	18.0
	Widowed/Widower	7	15.0	4	9.0	4	9.0
2	**Educational status**						
	No former education	4	9	0	0	1	2
	Primary	13	29	2	4	13	29
	Secondary	18	40	7	15	19	42
	Tertiary	10	22	36	80	12	27
3	**Occupation**						
	Farming	2	4	1	2	5	11
	Trading	14	31	11	24	14	31
	Artisan	11	25	16	35	17	38
	Civil servant	8	18	9	20	6	13
	Retired	5	11	4	9	2	4
	Unemployed	5	11	4	9	1	2
4	**Household size**						
	1-2	16	35	10	23	4	9
	3-4	15	33	19	42	21	47
	5-6	10	23	8	18	13	29
	7-8	3	7	7	15	2	4
	>8	1	2	1	2	4	9
5	**Monthly income**						
	< 20,000	5	47	4	9	14	31

21,000 – 40,000	12	32	6	13	17	37
41,000 – 60,000	9	9	11	24	8	18
61,000 – 80,000	7	15	17	38	3	7
>81,000	12	3	7	16	3	7

Pattern and Frequency of household catfish consumption

Regarding the frequency of the consumption of catfish in the study area, the study revealed that among the medium income earners (Agbowo), 82% of the households eat catfish. Among the low-income earners (Oniyanrin), 40% of the households eat catfish while majority (60%) do not eat catfish. The consumption rate among the high-income categories (New Bodija) accounted for 71% of the households. Therefore, in general it could be said that while 36% of the household do not eat catfish, the level of consumption is 64% of the sampled respondents. eats catfish (see table 2). This study inquiry into the constraint why some households do not eat catfish.

Table 2: Household catfish consumption

		Agbowo		New Bodija		Oniyanrin		
Household catfish consumption	**Items**	**N**	**%**	**N**	**% s**	**N**	**%**	**Total**
	Yes	37	82%	32	71%	18	40%	87
	No	8	18%	13	29%	27	60%	48
Total		**45**	**100.0**	**45**	**100.0**	**45**	**100.0**	

Challenges or Constraint of Catfish Consumption in the Study Area

The study also investigated on the challenges or constraints involved in the household consumption of cat fish. The study revealed that among the medium income earners (Agbowo), 38% (majority) of the household do not eats catfish because of the high cost of price. These findings aligned with Can, et al (2015) on investigation into factor affecting fish consumption. About 25% do not eats catfish because of the smell, 12% do not eats it because of the texture while 25% are said to be allergic to catfish. among the high-income categories, majority (38%) also do not eat catfish because of the high cost of price, 15% do not eats catfish because of the smell and not part of the custom, 8% do not eats catfish because it is time consuming while 23% are allergic to eating catfish. While among the low-income earners (Oniyanrin), majority (44%) of the household do not eats catfish because price of catfish is high, 22% do not eat it because of the smell, 4% do not eats it because it is a time consuming, 11% did not eat it, because it is not part of their custom, 7% because of lack of preparation while 11% do not eats catfish because they are allergic to eating catfish (see table 3). Solomon (2010) opined that consumers' income level and occupation influences purchasing decision of catfish.

Table 3: Challenges or Constraint of Catfish Consumption in the Study Area

	Items	Agbowo		New Bodija		Oniyanrin	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Constraint of catfish consumption	Price too high	3	38	5	38	12	44
	Smell	2	25	2	15	6	22
	Too time consuming to prepare	0	0	1	8	1	4
	Not part of custom	0	0	2	15	3	11
	Lack preparation knowledge	0	0	0	0	2	7
	Texture	1	12	0	0	0	0
	Allergic to catfish	2	25	3	23	3	11
	Total	**8**	**100.0**	**13**	**100.0**	**27**	**100.0**

Household Preference for Catfish Consumption and Association

Socio – economic Characteristics, Preference for Catfish Consumption and Association

In order to determine preference for the cat fish consumption among the households in the study area, cross tabulation (chi – square test of dependence) of the socio-economic profile of the respondents were run against the frequency of (preference) choice of eating catfish. The socio – economic tested with choice of catfish consumption includes marital status, income level, educational attainment, household size and occupation.

Among the single that eats catfish in the study area as shown in table 6, 21% of the respondents have preference for catfish because price is attractive, 38% enjoy the flavor, 14% eats catfish because of health benefit, 3% eats catfish because they know how to prepare it while 24% eats catfish because of conveniences. Also, 2% of the married prefers catfish because the price is attractive, 61% prefers

it because of the flavor, 18% of the married prefers catfish because of the health and nutritional benefit, 6% prefers it because they know how to prepare it while 12% because of conveniences. And among the separated/divorced, none of the respondents prefers catfish because the price is attractive, 25% prefers catfish because of the flavor while 75% eats it because of health benefits. Whereas, none of the separated/divorced eats catfish because of know – how and conveniences. While among the widowed/widower, none of the respondents prefer catfish because the price is attractive, 40% of the respondents prefer it because of its flavor, majority (60%) of the respondents prefer to eat catfish because of the health and nutritional benefits. Thus, given the P – VALUE of 0.015**, this study shows that there is significant association between marital status and choice of catfish consumption in the study area.

Considering the level of income of the respondents, none of the respondents earning less than 20,000 naira prefers catfish because the price is attractive, 50% of the respondents prefers it because of the flavor they enjoy, 25% eats it because of the health benefits and convenience respectively. Among those that earn between 21,000 to 40,000 naira, 175 of the respondents prefers eating catfish because the price is attractive, 33% of the households eats it because of the flavor they enjoy, 39% of them because of the health benefits and nutritional value, while 6% prefers catfish because of know - how and conveniences respectively. Additionally, among respondents that earn between 41,000 to 60,000 naira per month, none of these respondents prefers eating catfish because price is attractive, 56% prefers it because of its flavor, 13% because of the nutritional value and health benefits. 6% of the respondents because they know how to prepare it while 25% because of the conveniences. Also, majority (60%) of the respondents that earn between 61,000 to 80'000 naira per month enjoy eating catfish because of its flavor, 30% prefers catfish because of price attractiveness while 10% eats catfish fish because of health and nutritional benefits. However, none of these respondents prefer prefers catfish base on know – how and convenience involves. Majority (51%) of the respondents that earn above 81,000 per month prefer catfish because they enjoy the flavor, 4% like it because price is attractive, 19% eats it because of health benefit, 7% because they know how to prepare it while 15% because of the conveniences involves in preparing it. Thus, given the P – VALUE of 0.121*, this study shows that there is no significant association between income level and choice of catfish consumption. This study however, disagreed with Solomon (2010) on the opinion that income level influences consumers' decisions on catfish but in conformity with the findings of Jimoh et al;(2019) in the study on consumers' preference and behavioral pattern of catfish consumption

Concerning the household size of the respondents and prefer choice of catfish in the study area, majority (30%) of the household size between 1 to 2 enjoy the flavor and conveniences involves in preparing it. 17% prefer eating catfish because the price is attractive, 22% because of the nutrient and health benefit involves. None of the categories of household prefers eating catfish because they know how to prepare it. In addition, among the household size between 3 – 4, majority (65%) of the respondents prefer catfish because they enjoy the flavor, 6% of the respondents have preference for catfish because the price of catfish is attractive, and know how to prepare it. 12% eats it because of health benefit and conveniences involves respectively. Also, among the household size between 5 to 6, none of the respondents have preference for catfish because the price is attractive, majority (55%) enjoy eating catfish because of the flavor, 30% because of the nutritional value of catfish while 5% respectively because of knowing how to prepare it and conveniences involved. Among the respondents of household between 7 – 8, none of the respondents prefer catfish because the price is attractive, 44% eats catfish because of the flavor, 33% because of the health benefit and nutritional values, while 11% eats catfish because they know how to prepare it and conveniences involved respectively. Only one of the respondents in the study area has household size more than 8, this prefers eating catfish only because of health and nutritional benefits. Thus, given the P – VALUE of 0.192*, this shows that there

is no significant association between household size and choice of eating catfish. This finding not in accordance with Palash (2004) observations on consumer pattern of fish consumption in Dhaka city.
In the study area, table 4 shows that all the respondents possess primary school certificate, this result aligned with Jimoh et al, (2019) in their study on consumers' preference and behavioral pattern of catfish consumption in Ilorin. Thus, none of those who only attained primary school education have preference for catfish because price is attractive, 67% of the respondent who attained primary school certificate only have preference for catfish because they enjoy the flavor, 33% eats catfish because of the health and nutritional benefits. None of them eats catfish because they know how to prepare it and conveniences involved. Also, none of the respondents who attained secondary school only have preference for catfish because of attractive price, majority (69%) have preference for it because of its flavor, 19% because of its nutritional value while 13% enjoy catfish because of convenience involved in preparing it. Among those who attained tertiary level, majority (46%) of the respondents enjoy catfish because of the flavor, 10% have preference for it because the price is attractive, 2% because of the health benefit, 6% because they know how to prepare it while 165 because of conveniences. Thus, given the P – VALUE of 0.710*, this study shows that there is no significant association between educational attainment and preference for consuming catfish in the study area.
Also considering the occupational status of the respondent towards preference of consuming catfish, 33% of the farmers have preference for catfish because the price is attractive, enjoy the flavor and because of the health benefits. Majority of the traders in the study area eats catfish because of its flavor, 5% have preference for it because the price is attractive, 32% because of health and nutritional benefit while 11% have preference for it because they know how to prepare it and conveniences involved respectively. Also, none of the artisan have preference for catfish because of price, majority of the artisan enjoy eating catfish because of its flavor, 20% eat it because of nutrition value while 10% prefer it because of conveniences involved in preparing it. Among the civil servant, majority (46%) of the respondents prefer catfish because the enjoy the flavor, 9% because price is attractive, 23% because of the nutritional benefits, 9% because they know how to prepare it and 12% because of the conveniences involves. 40% of the retirees have preference for catfish because they enjoy the flavor and nutritional benefit respectively. While 20% eat catfish because of the conveniences involves in preparing it. Lastly, majority (60%) of the unemployed prefer eating catfish because of its flavor, 7% respectively enjoy catfish because of its attractive price and health benefits while 27% because of the conveniences involves in preparing catfish for consumption. Thus, given the P – VALUE of 0.585*, this study therefore shows that there is no significant association between occupation of the respondents and preference of catfish consumption in the study area. This finding agreed with Jimoh et al, (2020) that level of education does not have influence on the preference of catfish consumption.

Table 4: Socioeconomic Characteristics and Preference of Catfish Consumption

Socioeconomic	Items	P – value	Choice of eating catfish				
			Attractive price N (%)	Enjoy Flavor N (%)	Health/ Nutrition N (%)	Know how to prepare N (%)	Convenience N (%)
Marital Status	Single	0.015**	6 (21)	11 (38)	4 (14)	1 (3)	7 (24)
	Married		1 (2)	30 (61)	9 (18)	3 (6)	6 (12)
	Separated/Divorced		0 (0)	1 (25)	3 (75)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Widowed/widower		0 (0)	2 (40)	3 (75)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Monthly income	< 20,000	0.121*	0 (0)	8 (50)	4 (14)	0 (0)	4 (25)
	21,000 – 40,000		3 (17)	6 (33)	7 (39)	1 (6)	1 (6)
	41,000– 60,000		0 (0)	9 (56)	2 (13)	1 (6)	4 (25)
	61,000– 80,000		3 (30)	6 (60	1 (10)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	>81,000		1 (4)	15 (56)	5 (19)	2 (7)	4 (15)
Household size	1-2	0.192*	4 (17)	7 (30)	5 (22)	0 (0)	7 (30.4)
	3 – 4		2 (6)	22 (65)	4 (12)	2 (6)	4 (12)
	5 – 6		1 (5)	11 (55)	6 (30)	1 (5)	1 (5)
	7 – 8		0 (0)	4 (44)	3 (33)	1 (11)	1 (11)
	>8		0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (100)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Educational attainment	No former education	0.710*	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Primary		0 (0)	2 (67)	1 (33)	0 (0)	0 (0)

	Secondary		0 (0)	11 (69)	3 (19)	0 (0)	2 (13)
	Tertiary		7 (10)	31 (46)	15 (2)	4 (6)	11 (16)
Occupation	Farming	0.585*	1 (33)	1 (33)	1 (33)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	Trading		1 (5)	8 (44)	6 (32)	2 (11)	2 (11)
	Artisan		0 (0)	14 (70)	4 (20)	0 (0)	2 (10)
	Civil servant		2 (9)	10 (46)	5 (23)	2 (9)	3 (12)
	Retired		0 (0)	2 (40)	2 (40)	0 (0)	1 (20)
	Unemployed		1 (7)	9 (60)	1 (7)	0 (0)	4 (27)

**: Significant (P<0.05)
*: Not significant

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Consumption of catfish is influenced by so many factors. These factors are the determinants of consumers' preference for eating catfish. This study shows that not all the household in the study area eats catfish, some are allergic to it, some do not eat catfish because it is too expensive mostly especially the low-income earners, some because of its smell, too much time consuming to prepare, and it is against some respondents' custom. This study also shows that majority of the household in the study area do eat catfish and reason for consuming catfish includes health benefits, knows how to prepare it for meal and conveniences involves in preparing it. This is in conformity with the findings of Whelton et al (2014) which observed that consuming fish reduces inflammation, heart failure, stroke and heart disease, the awareness of this make people to consume any type of fish which include catfish. In addition, majority of the household consumes catfish because of the flavor they enjoy. This finding corresponded with Drammeh et al, (2002) analysis of factors influencing consumption of catfish in USA. Additionally, this study indicates that household hardly eat catfish for breakfast, majority of the household consumes catfish for diner at home or away from home and occasionally. And the test of association between variable shows that none of the socio – economic status is significantly associated with consumers' preference of catfish consumption except marital status. Most importantly, household income level does not have significant influence on consumption of catfish, this finding also aligned with Jimoh et al, (2019) on consumers' preference and behavioural pattern of catfish consumption in Ilorin. This study therefore recommended that there should be increase in the supply and production of catfish to crash the price of catfish in the market. Also, provision of funds/loan for fish farmers to accelerate production of catfish and supply in the market.

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