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Report on

Income and Productivity of Small-Scale Food Producers Survey 2025

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
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Income and Productivity of Small-Scale Food Producers Survey 2025

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Income and Productivity of Small-Scale
Food Producers Survey
2025

June 2026



Sustainable Agriculture Statistics Project

BANGLADESH BUREAU OF STATISTICS (BBS)
STATISTICS AND INFORMATICS DIVISION (SID)
MINISTRY OF PLANNING
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Director General (A.I.)
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Preface

Bangladesh stands at a defining juncture in its development journey. Having achieved remarkable progress in reducing poverty, ensuring food security and advancing human development, Bangladesh now looks forward to 2030 with an ambition of fulfilling its obligations under the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In Bangladesh, agriculture is a vaital sector. It is the foundation of rural livelihoods, the guardian of food security and the backbone of the national economy.

The Sustainable Agriculture Statistics Project of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) was initiated to build national statistical capacity to systematically monitor and report Bangladesh's progress on five SDG indicators related to agriculture, food security and rural economic development through a series of nationally representative surveys. Among these, SDG Indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 are particularly significant because they form the core of the report from the project's second survey. Specifically, SDG Indicator 2.3.1 measures agricultural labor productivity across enterprise sizes. Meanwhile, Indicator 2.3.2 tracks the average income of small-scale food producers. Together, these indicators directly monitor progress toward SDG Target 2.3, which aims to double the productivity and incomes of small-scale producers by 2030.

This project implements three surveys to monitor and assess five SDG indicators. The report presents the findings of the 2nd survey of 'Income and Productivity of Small-Scale Food Producers Survey 2025'. This report helps to the Government of Bangladesh, development partners, civil society, researchers, and the international community as a credible and policy-relevant reference. We strongly encourage all stakeholders to translate these findings into concrete and equity-focused interventions to advance SDG Target 2.3 and foster a more productive, inclusive and sustainable agricultural future for Bangladesh.

I express my sincere gratitude to the Secretary of the Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) for his strategic direction and institutional support. I also wish to acknowledge the Project Team, the BBS technical team, the field enumerators, the supervisors and the thousands of farming households whose cooperation enabled the completion of this survey.



Dhaka
June 2026

Mohammad Obaidul Islam



Project Director
Sustainable Agriculture Statistics Project
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Acknowledgement

It is with great pleasure and a deep sense of pride that this Report on SDG Indicators 2.3.1 & 2.3.2, prepared through the Survey on Income and Productivity of Small-Scale Food Producers 2025, is being conducted under the Sustainable Agriculture Statistics Project is being published by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). This publication marks a significant milestone in Bangladesh's commitment to evidence-based agricultural monitoring under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The SAS project was recognized for generating high-quality and nationally representative data for five SDG indicators on Agriculture. The Survey on Income and Productivity of Small-Scale Food Producers 2025 has built a robust dataset encompassing agricultural productivity and producers' income across the country. SDG Indicators 2.3.1 & 2.3.2, measuring production per labour unit and average income of small-scale food producers.

I extend my sincere gratitude to the Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division (SID) and Director General of BBS for their unwavering support, visionary guidance and institutional backing throughout the project. I am also grateful to the BBS technical teams for their methodological rigor and contributions to survey design, data collection, quality assurance and statistical analysis ensuring that the findings meet international standards.

Special appreciation goes to the field enumerators, supervisors and district and divisional level officers across all eight administrative divisions whose dedicated efforts enabled data collection from households across five agricultural sectors. I also extend heartfelt thanks to those farm households whose cooperation and responses made this survey possible.

Finally, I acknowledge the valuable guidance and technical support of our international development partner, FAO, whose collaboration has been instrumental in aligning Bangladesh's agricultural statistics with global SDG monitoring frameworks.

I sincerely hope this report will serve as reliable evidence for policymakers, planners, researchers, and development partners to accelerate progress toward SDG Target 2.3 and contribute to building a more prosperous, food-secure and equitable Bangladesh.

Dhaka
June 2026

Muhammad Rafiqul Islam

ACRONYMS

BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BDT	Bangladeshi Taka
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing
DBF	Database File
EA	Enumeration Area
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FY	Fiscal Year
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HH	Household
HYV	High-Yielding Variety (of crops)
IAF	Institutional Agricultural Farm
IAEG-SDG	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators
IPSFPS	Income and Productivity of Small-Scale Food Producers Survey
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MoP	Ministry of Planning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NOC	Network Operations Centre
NSO	National Statistics Office
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SAS	Sustainable Agricultural Statistics
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SID	Statistics and Informatics Division
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
TPE	Total Persons Engaged
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar

Income and Productivity of Small-Scale Food Producers Survey 2025

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted the Survey on Income and Productivity of Small-Scale Food Producers 2025 to establish the national baseline for SDG Indicators 2.3.1 (production per labor unit) and 2.3.2 (average income of small-scale food producers). The survey covered 12,879 households across eight divisions and five agricultural sectors: temporary crops, permanent crops, forestry, livestock and aquaculture. The survey generated nationally representative estimates for SDG Target 2.3.

Nationally, 53.65% of food producers are small-scale, which confirms the smallholder-dominated nature of Bangladesh's agricultural sector. Chattogram (59.81%) and Rangpur (59.29%) have the highest shares of small-scale producers, while Sylhet 39.99% is the only division where large-scale producers constitute the majority. Furthermore, 10.7% of small-scale producer households are female-headed and female leads only 4.7% of large-scale food producer households in Bangladesh.

The national average productivity per labor-day across all sectors is BDT 1,868. Small-scale food producers earn BDT 1,494 per labor day , compared with BDT 2,301 for large-scale food producers according to SDG indicator 2.3.1. In case of sector-wise productivity, aquaculture records the highest productivity at BDT 11,382 per labor-day, followed by permanent crops at BDT 6,530, forestry at BDT 5,390, temporary crops at BDT 2,585 and livestock at BDT 1,459. Notably, in the permanent crops and forestry sectors, small-scale food producers outperform their large-scale counterparts, achieving BDT 9,182 versus BDT 4,603 and BDT 6,518 versus BDT 4,656 per labor-day, respectively. At the divisional level, Rajshahi records the highest small-scale productivity at BDT 2,093 per labor-day, while Mymensingh records the lowest at BDT 1,135 per labor-day.

The national average annual income for all producers is BDT 78,286. For small-scale food producers, the core SDG Indicator 2.3.2 is estimated at BDT 33,639 per year, compared with BDT 129,956 for large-scale producers. Among all agricultural activities, livestock generates the highest annual income at BDT 70,432, followed by aquaculture at BDT 52,434, forestry at BDT 31,119, temporary crops at BDT 23,157 and permanent crops at BDT 19,068. For small-scale food producers, livestock is the primary source of income, contributing BDT 28,421 per year, which accounts for 84.5% of their total annual income.

At the divisional level, Rajshahi (BDT 44,707) records the highest annual incomes among small-scale food producers while Sylhet (BDT 24,636) records the lowest.

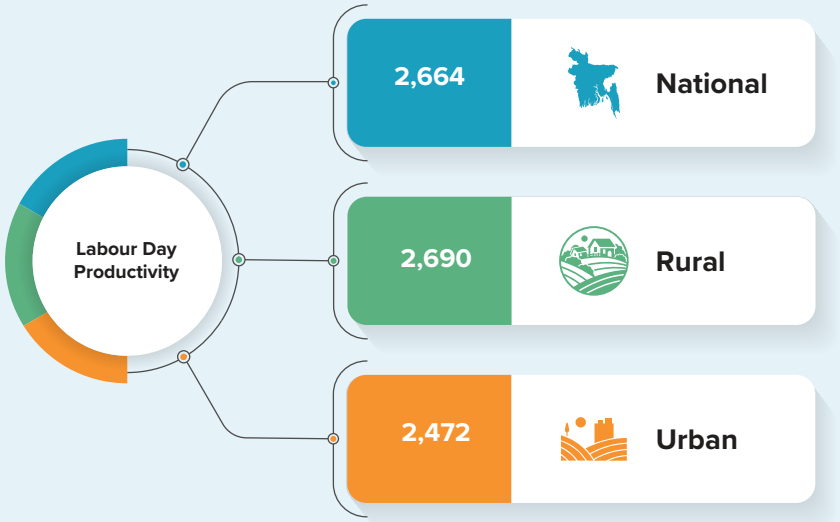


Highlights

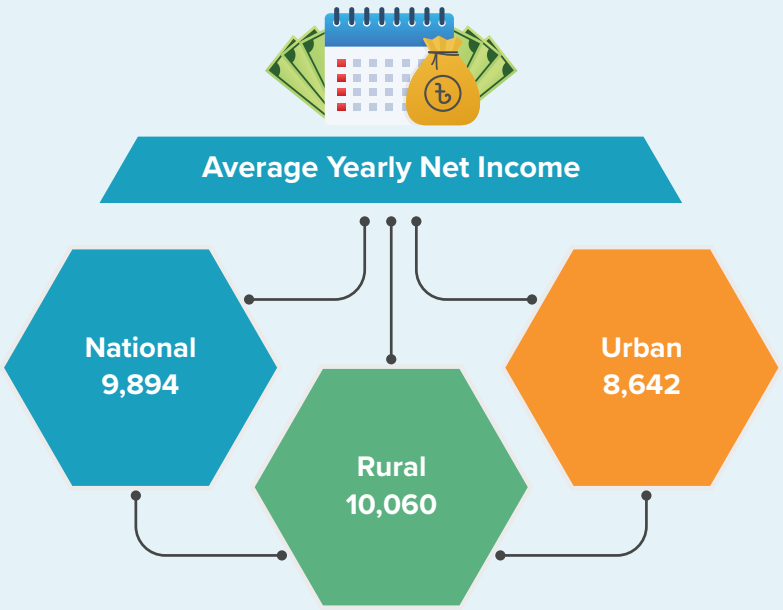


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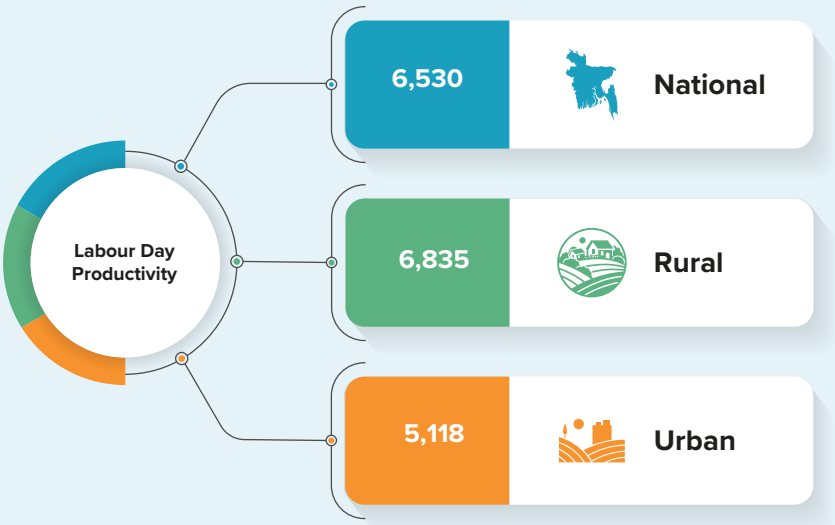
Labour Day Productivity of Temporary Crops by Locality (in BDT)



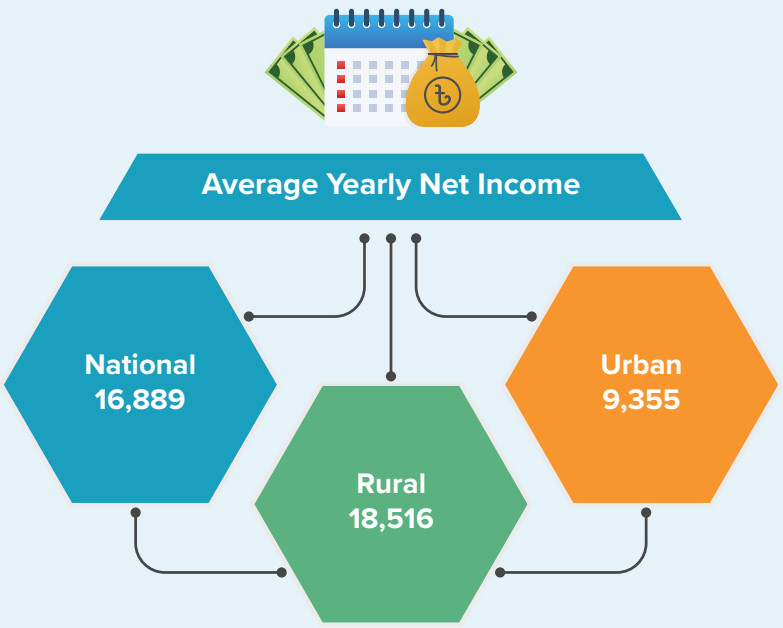
Average Yearly Net Income of Temporary Crops by Locality (in BDT)



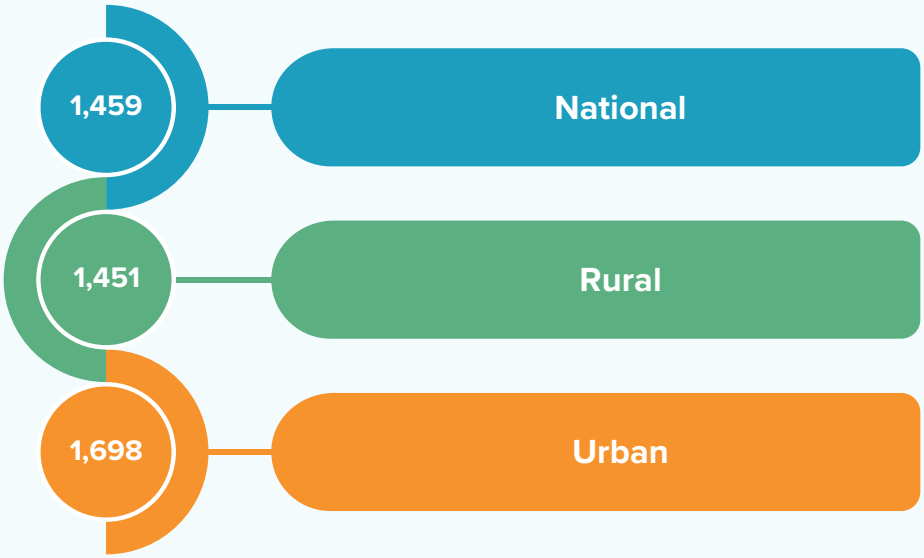
Labour Day Productivity of Permanent Crops by locality (in BDT)



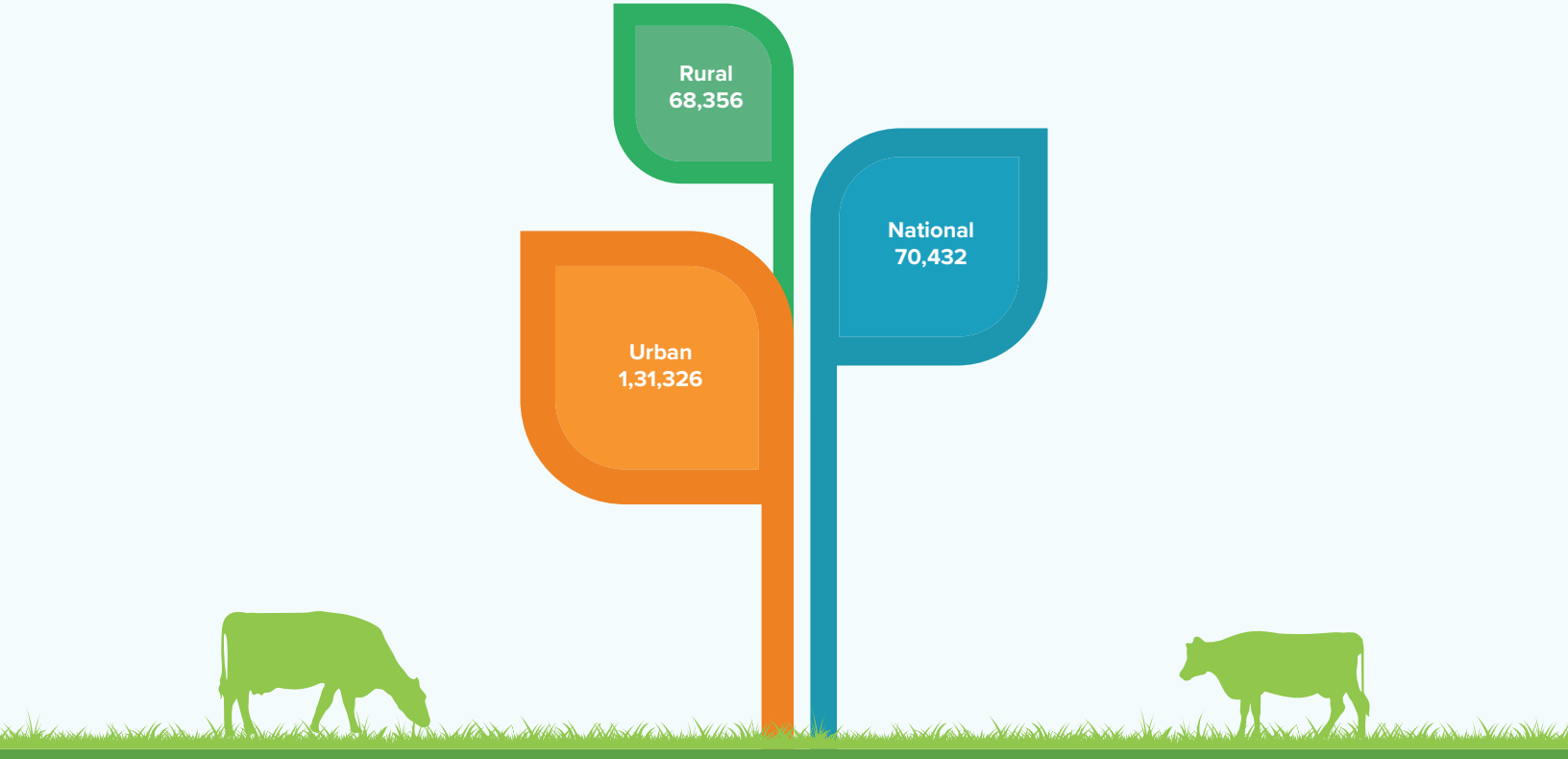
Average Yearly Net Income of Permanent Crops by Locality (in BDT)



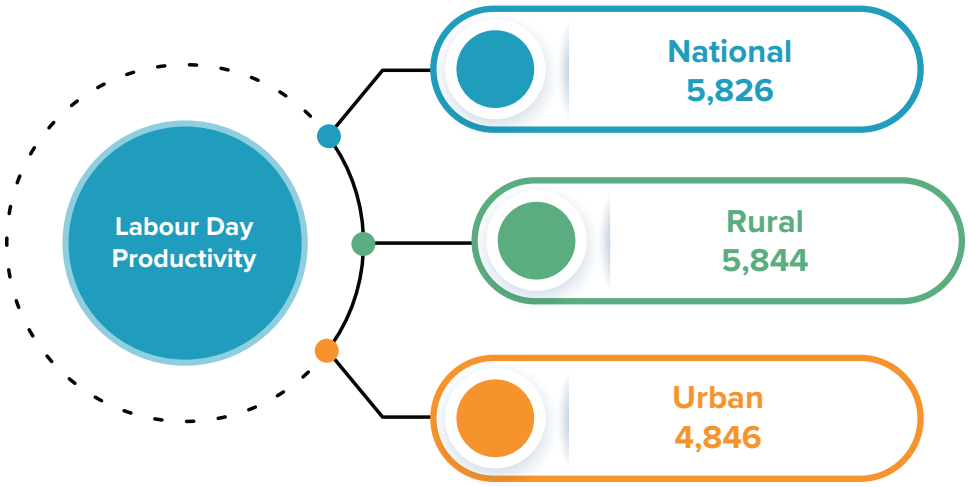
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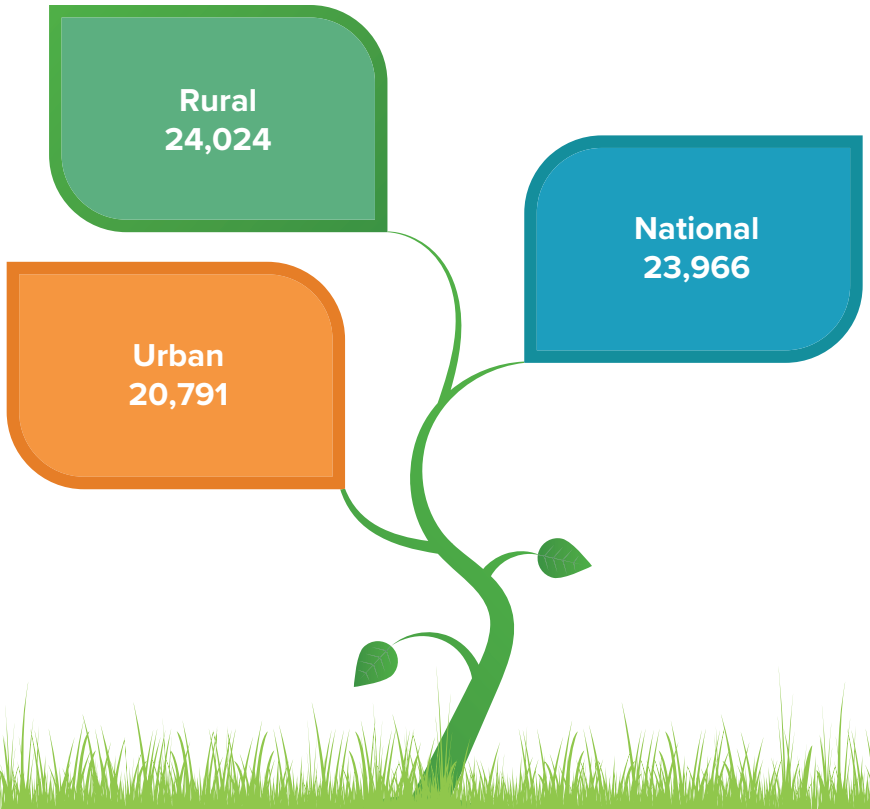
Average Yearly Net Income of Livestock by Locality (in BDT)



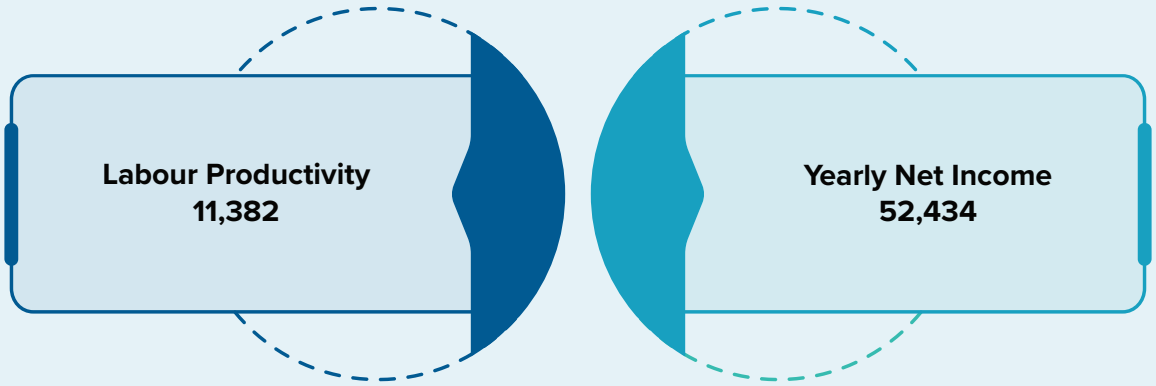
Labour Day Productivity of Forest-Dependent Producer by Locality



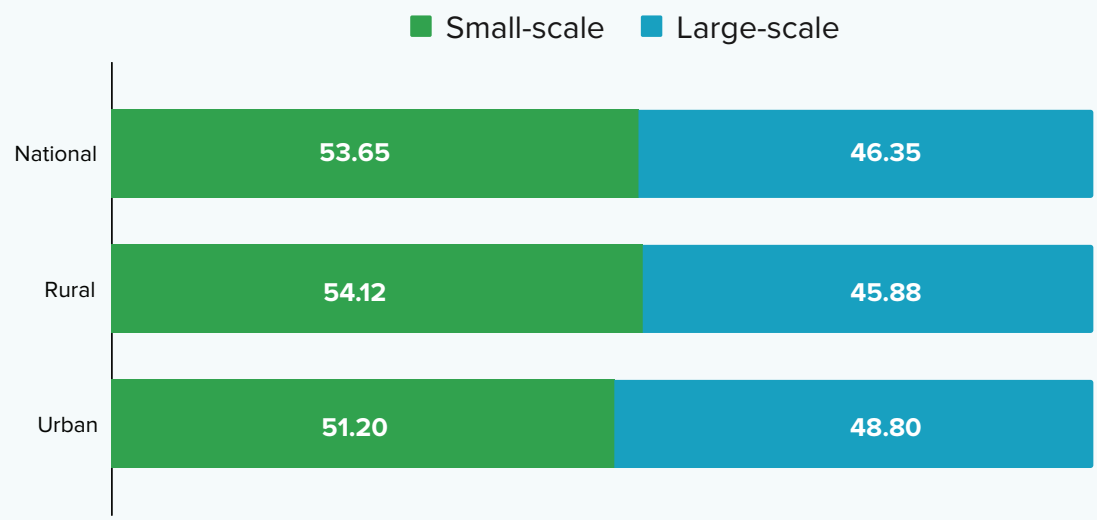
Yearly Average Net Income of Forest-Dependent Producer by Locality



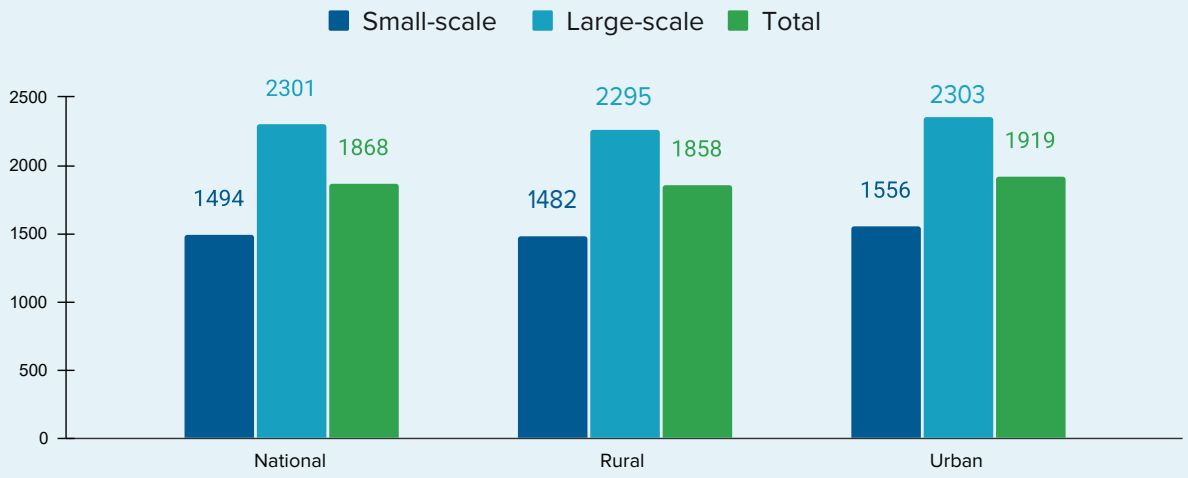
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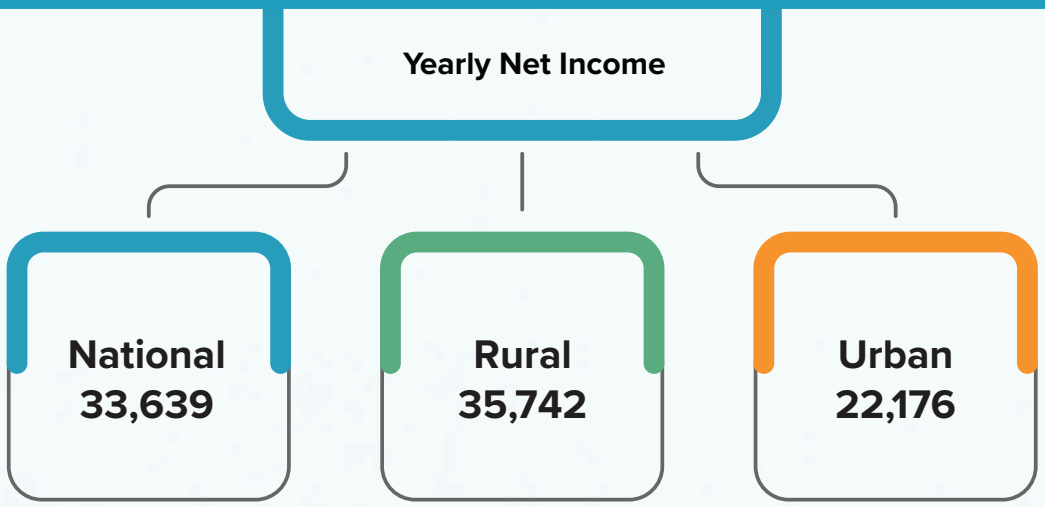
Distribution of Small-scale & Large-scale Food producers by Locality (%)



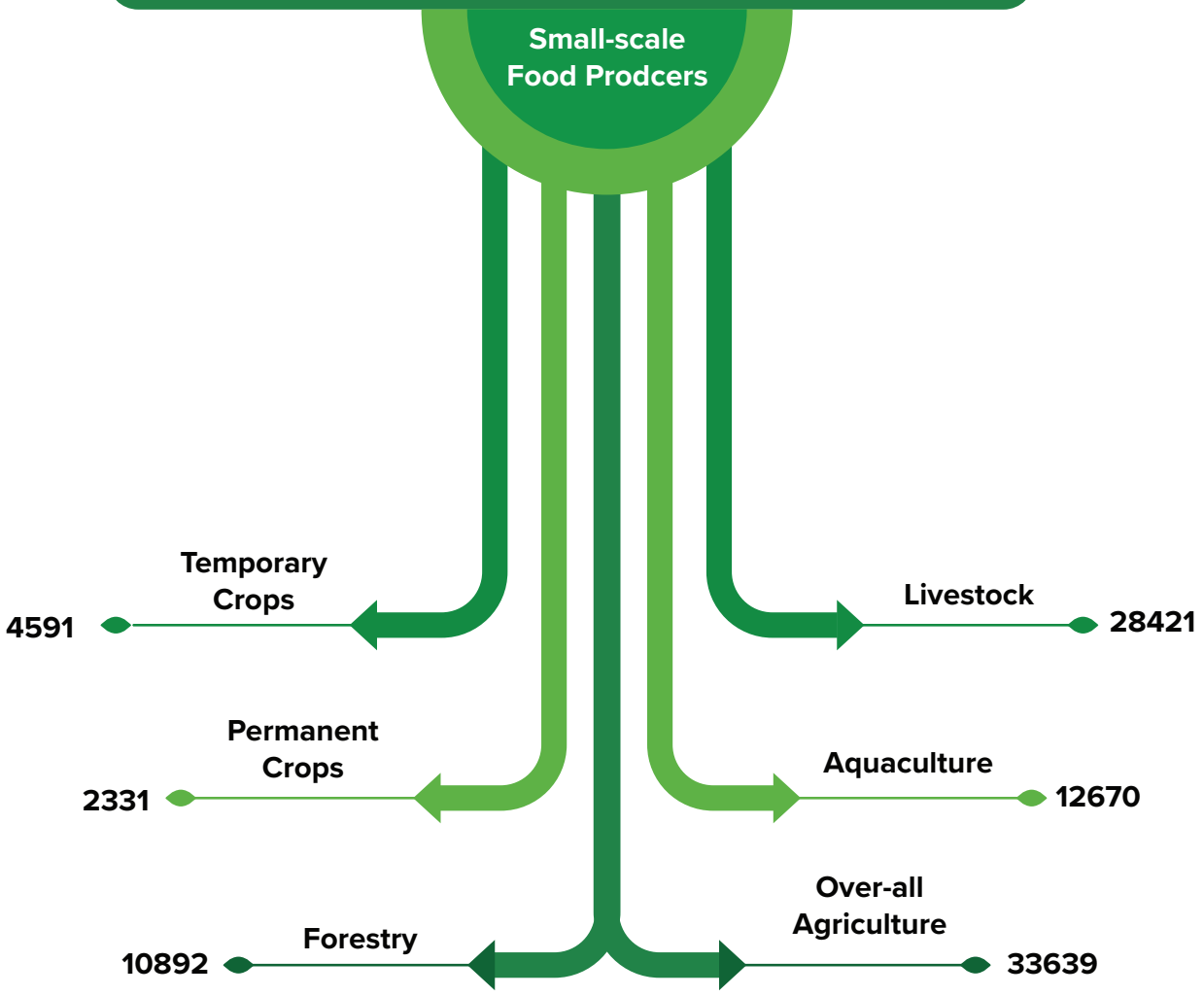
Labour Day Productivity of Small-scale and Large-scale Food Producers (in BDT)



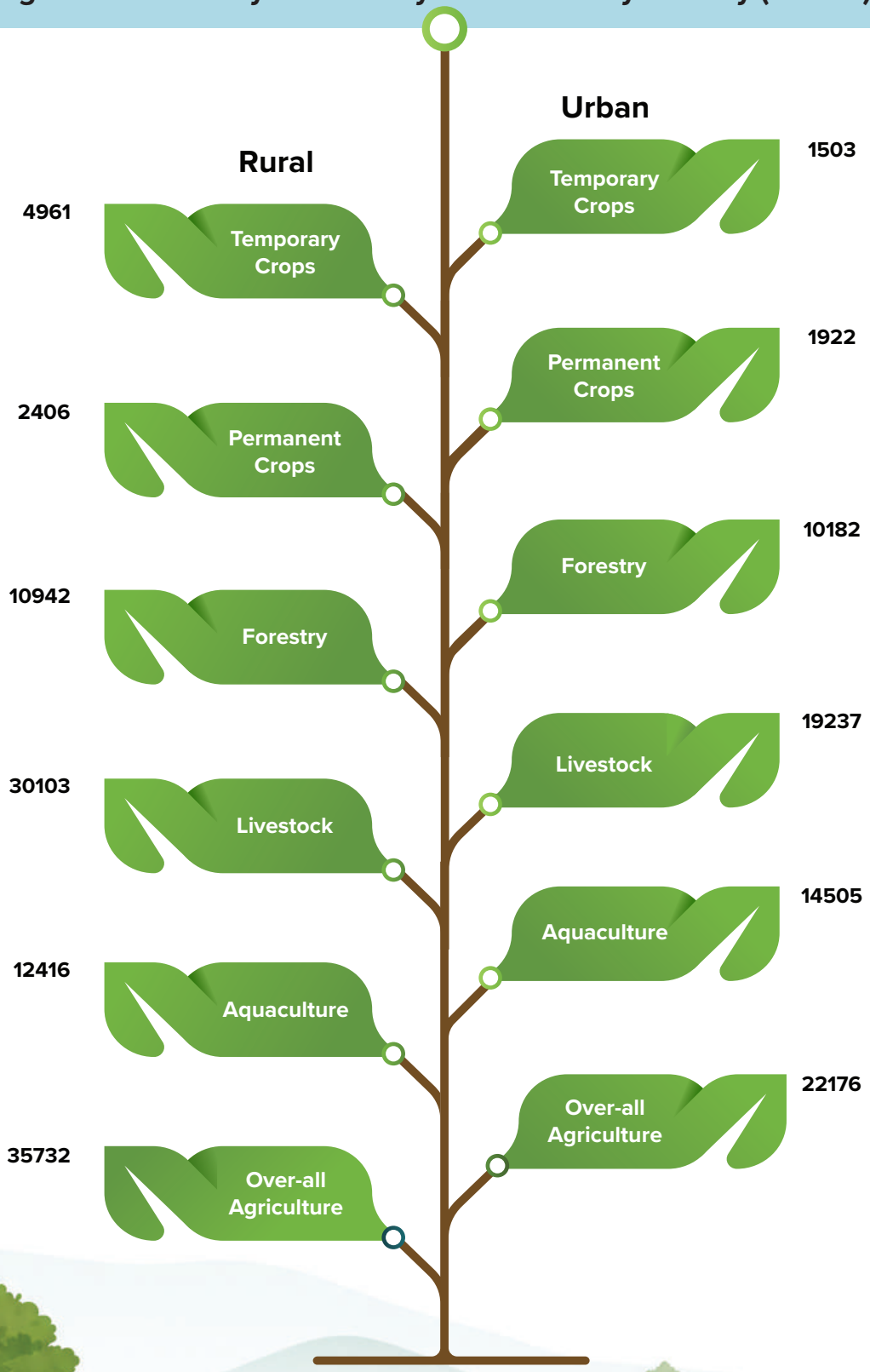
Yearly Net Income of Small-scale Food Producers (in BDT)



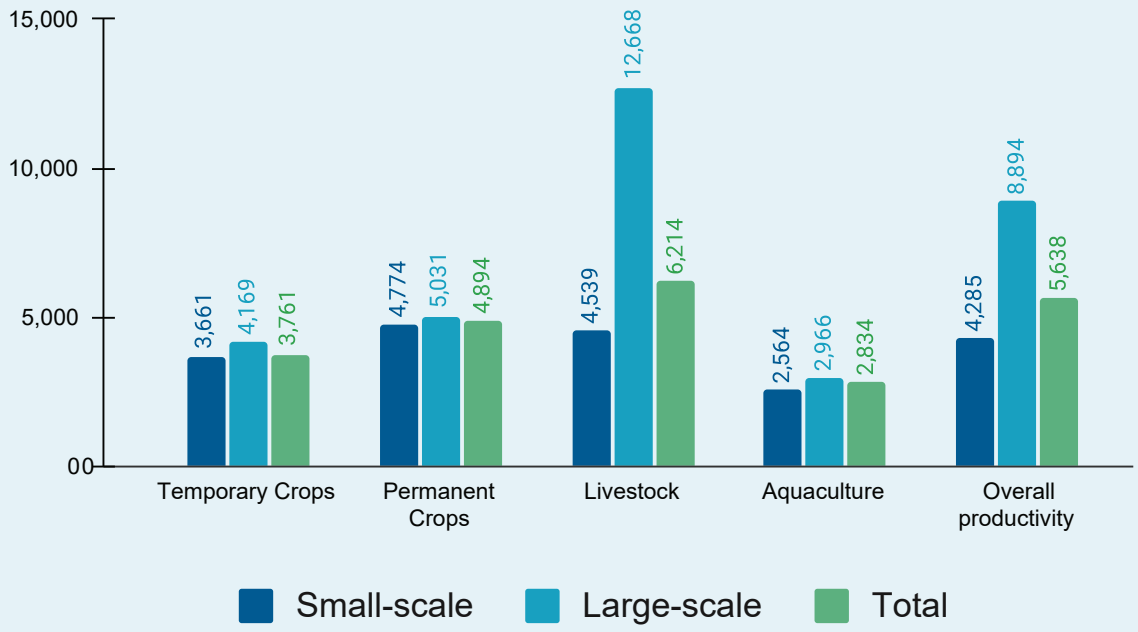
Agriculture Activity-wise Yearly Net Income (in BDT)



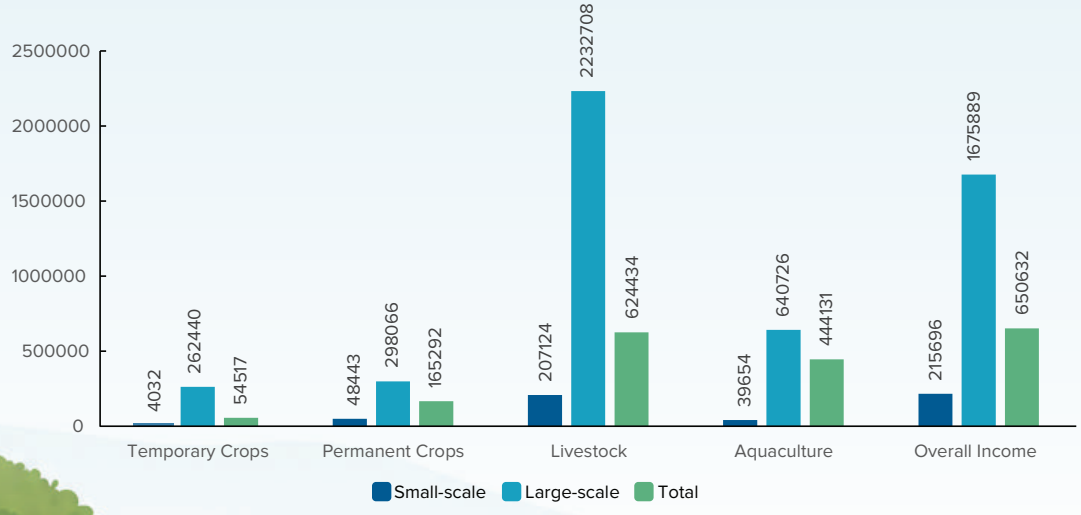
Agriculture Activity-wise Yearly net Income by Locality (in BDT)



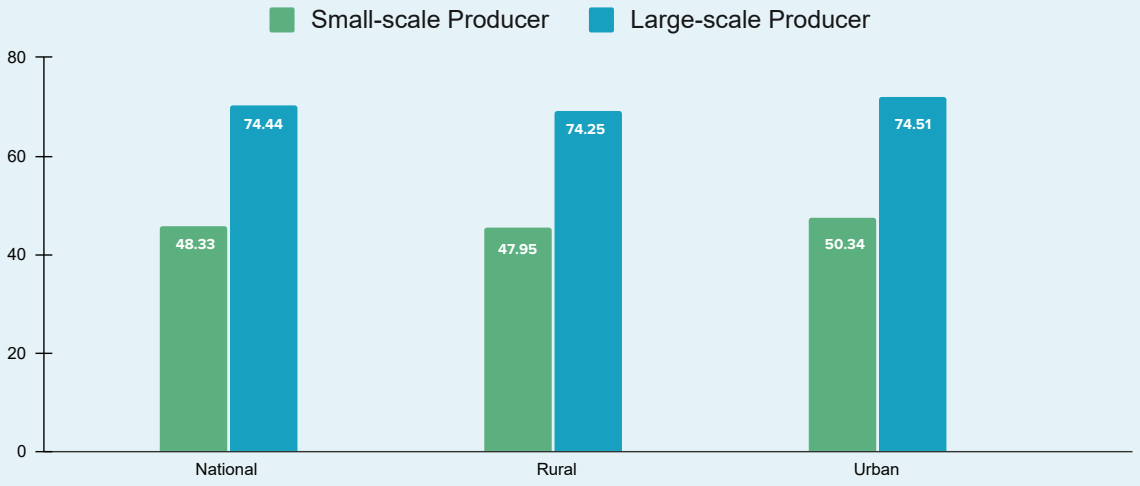
Labour Day Productivity of Institutional Agriculture Farm (in BDT)



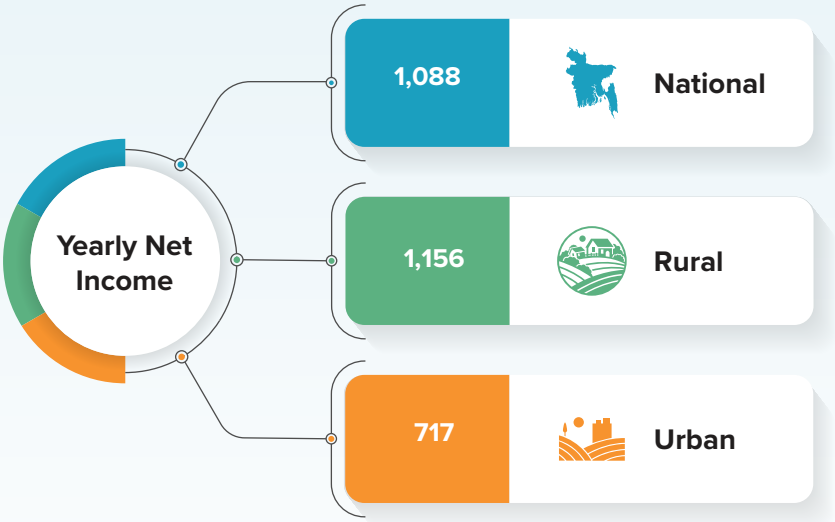
Yearly Net Income of Institutional Agriculture Farm (in BDT)



SDG 2.3.1 (in PPP$)



SDG 2.3.2 (in PPP$)



Chapter 1





1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The agricultural sector of Bangladesh is one of the most significant pillars of the national economy, with an estimated value of USD 501 billion. Agriculture contributes 11.85 percent of the country's total GDP, according to the 2025-26 provisional GDP estimate by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). In pursuit of the government's food self-sufficiency target, BBS plays an indispensable role by collecting, compiling, and disseminating agricultural statistics. Besides the regular statistics, the Agriculture Wing of BBS conducts some surveys to make SDG indicator data available.

Within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, there is a pressing obligation to produce timely, reliable and internationally comparable statistics to monitor, evaluate and report progress toward SDG targets and indicators. The survey presents SDG Indicator 2.3.1 (per-labor productivity of small-scale food producers) and SDG Indicator 2.3.2 (average income of small-scale food producers).

1.2 Scope and Coverage of the Survey

The survey was designed with a comprehensive scope to capture the full diversity of agricultural activity in Bangladesh. Both household-based agricultural activities and institutional farms were included in the survey. Household-based activities constitute the dominant mode of agricultural production in the country, while institutional farms, though fewer in number, contribute meaningfully to the country's total agricultural production.

The survey's coverage encompasses four major agricultural activities: (i) Temporary crops: seasonal crops, including all rice varieties, vegetables, pulses and oilseeds; (ii) Permanent crops: banana, mango and other fruits; (iii) Livestock: cattle, poultry and goats; and (iv) Aquaculture: pond and river aquaculture, including mixed farming systems. Land area was recorded across all questionnaire modules administered in this survey, along with total operated land, arable land, uncultivated land and ownership status.

1.3 Training of Enumerators and Supervisors

Rigorous training was a cornerstone of the survey's quality assurance strategy. The training program was conducted in two sequential phases, ensuring that both supervisory officers and field enumerators were fully equipped to carry out their responsibilities accurately and consistently. The training methodology combined theoretical instruction, practical exercises, and interactive discussion sessions.

Figure 1.1: Survey Training Program: Two-Phase Structure

Survey Training Schedule	
Phase 1	**Phase 2**
➢ 06-09 November 2025 ➢ Duration- 4 Days ➢ 200 Enumerators trained ➢ BBS Headquarters, Dhaka	➢ 10-11 November 2025 ➢ Duration- 2 Days ➢ 64 Deputy Directors + 8 Joint Directors ➢ BBS Headquarters, Dhaka

The four-day training for enumerators in field operations covered all concepts, definitions, and numerical calculation procedures specified in the survey questionnaire. The training fostered cross-divisional networking and the exchange of best practices among participants from all 64 districts of Bangladesh.

1.4 Supervision and Quality Control

The survey employed a multi-layered supervisory architecture designed to detect and correct data quality issues at the earliest possible stage. Quality control was embedded at every operational level, from individual enumerators to senior management at BBS headquarters.

Figure 1.2: Five-Layer Quality Control Architecture



QC layers: Enumerator → Field Supervisor → District & Divisional Office → HQ NOC Room → Senior Officials

The Network Operations Center (NOC) at BBS headquarters served as the nerve center for real-time data quality monitoring. Eight divisional monitoring supervisors were stationed at the NOC to continuously review incoming data streams from all 64 districts. Any errors, omissions, or logical inconsistencies detected at headquarters were immediately communicated to the responsible enumerator for correction. Senior BBS officials also conducted field visits to independently verify interview completion and accuracy.

1.5 Data Collection Using CAPI Technology

The survey used Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) as the sole mode of data collection. Each enumerator was equipped with a tablet preloaded with the survey questionnaire, which included built-in logical validation rules to prevent common data-entry errors at the point of collection. The CAPI system significantly accelerated data processing by enabling real-time data transfer to BBS headquarters.

1.6 Data Collection and Validation

The survey data were collected through Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). With this method, interviewers collected all information during the interview using a tablet. Most questions had logical validation checks to ensure data quality. After collecting the data, the enumerator sent it to the respective supervisors for approval. If the supervisor found any inconsistencies in the data, they sent it back to the enumerator. The enumerator made the required changes or corrections to remove the discrepancies while still in that locality. Once the information was completed and checked, it was sent to the supervisors. Finally, the supervisor sent the data to the data center after rechecking it. Thus, the data were substantially cleaned and validated at the field level. The data collection program was developed in CAPI. It contained a web-based data transfer system

that allowed enumerators to transfer data from the field in real time via a mobile internet connection. After the data were transferred to BBS headquarters, they were compiled and exported in a readable format using standard statistical software.

A monitoring dashboard provided live updates on the progress of data collection at every moment. A parameter dashboard was set to generate frequency tables for the live data. The data were then promptly examined and verified against the questionnaires to determine whether the errors and inconsistencies required the enumerators to make corrections. A dedicated supervisor monitored the dashboard progress and data consistency from the Network Operations Center at the headquarters of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

The project team and senior officials also examined the live data sets. The data collection software was designed to detect most errors, omissions or inconsistencies as the data were collected in the field. However, additional editing, especially inter-record consistency was checked by senior officials at BBS headquarters. From the resulting data sets, DBF files were created using specialized software. Finally, tables were generated from the cleaned datasets using Stata.

1.7 Data Analysis Framework

Data analysis for the 'Income and productivity of Small-scale food producers survey 2025' exercise was conducted by a multi-stakeholder analytical team comprising BBS professionals, technical experts and a dedicated local consultant specializing in agricultural economics and SDG indicator computation. The analytical process followed internationally agreed FAO methodological guidelines and metadata for computing SDG Indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2.

1.8 Survey Overview

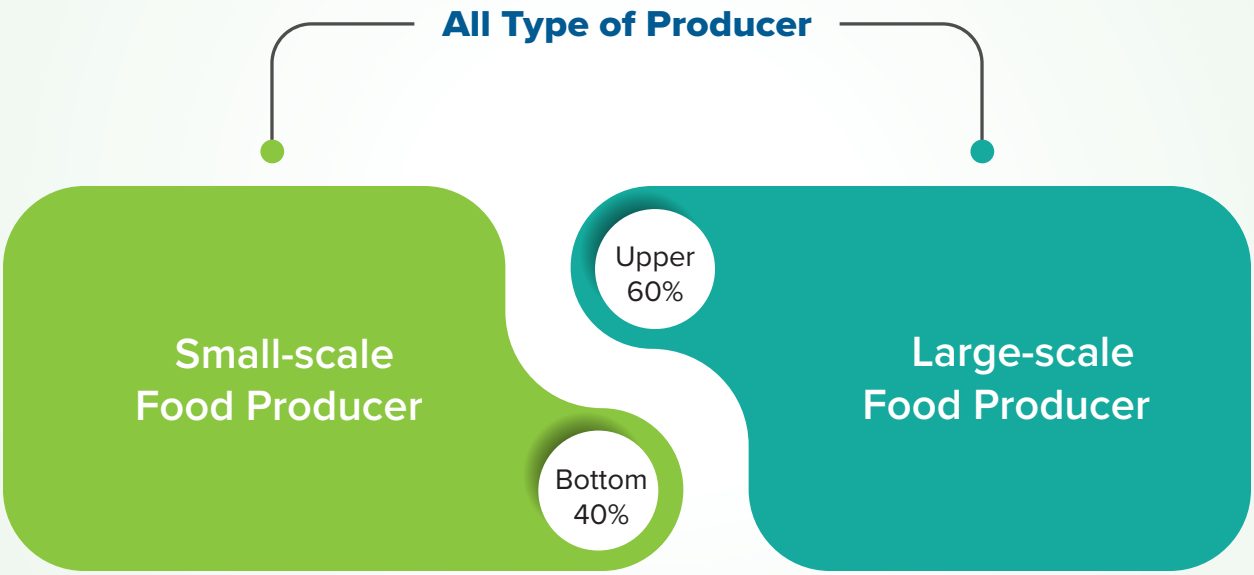
SDG Indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 fall under Target 2.3 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims to double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers by 2030.

Indicator 2.3.1 measures production volume per labor unit by farm size class, while Indicator 2.3.2 measures the average income of small-scale producers, disaggregated by sex and indigenous status. Both indicators are maintained by FAO and share a common classification rule: producers in the bottom 40% of national distributions for landholding size, livestock (TLUs) and annual agricultural revenue (PPP USD) are classified as small-scale.

BBS conducted this survey to produce nationally representative estimates across five sectors: crop, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry, spanning all eight administrative divisions of Bangladesh. The survey aligns with FAO's AGRIS framework and the latest SDG indicator metadata, ensuring methodological consistency with international standards.



Term	Description
Small-Scale Food Producer	A food producer in the bottom 40% of national distribution thresholds across all three dimensions simultaneously: land area, livestock (TLUs) and annual agricultural revenue.
Large-Scale Food Producer	A food producer falling outside the small-scale classification, i.e., exceeding the national threshold in at least one of the three dimensions, constitutes the upper 60% of the respective distributions.
Labour Productivity	Economic value of agricultural output per unit of labour input, measured as constant-price net revenue per labour day (one standard working day ≈ 8 hours).



Chapter 2



2 Sampling Design and Methodology

2.1 Sampling Frame

Firstly, to capture agricultural activity at the household level in Bangladesh, the Agriculture Census 2019 is the only source that covers crop, livestock and fisheries activities. The Agriculture Census 2019 was conducted from June 9 to June 20, 2019 across the country. This Census aims to clarify the actual situation and changes in the basic structure of crop, fisheries and livestock production over time. The agricultural households from this census database were used as the sampling frame for the Income and Productivity of Small-Scale Food Producers Survey 2025. According to the Agriculture Census 2019, there were 16.88 million farming households, accounting for 47.40% of the total.

Secondly, to ensure coverage of the Institutional Agriculture Farm (IAF), the latest Economic Census 2024 was used as the sampling frame. Approximately 1.69 lac agriculture-based institutional farms were included in the sample selection for the survey.

2.2 Sampling Design

The survey used two-stage stratified cluster sampling design to produce nationally representative estimates for SDG Indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) were selected using Kish allocation with systematic sampling. In the second stage, 20 households were selected using systematic sampling. For Farm Households (HH) a two-stage stratified cluster sampling design was used, based on the sampling frame developed from the Agriculture Census 2019; for institutional farms, a list frame from the Economic Census 2024 was used. PSUs were the Enumeration Areas (EAs) of the Agriculture Census 2019 and each EA is a cluster of about 200 households.

In the first stage, the required number of PSUs was selected and a complete household listing was conducted for each selected PSU. In the second stage, 20 households were selected using systematic sampling with a random starting point within each selected PSU for data collection.

Two sampling frames were used for PSU selection, as noted earlier. For the Agriculture Census 2019, the sampling frame included households with at least 0.01 acres of cultivated land to meet SDGs metadata requirements. After filtering the main dataset, the frame is presented below:

Table 2.1: Distribution of Households by Division in Agriculture Census 2019

Domain	Division	Total HH
1	Barishal	19,78,145
2	Chattogram	62,64,235
3	Dhaka	95,59,550
4	Khulna	40,77,987
5	Mymensingh	27,50,803
6	Rajshahi	48,23,444
7	Rangpur	41,43,833
8	Sylhet	19,54,299
	Total	3,55,52,296

For the Economic Census 2024, the sampling frame consisted of Institutional Agriculture Farms with a minimum Total Persons Engaged (TPE). The frame, after filtering from the main dataset, is presented below:

Table 2.2: Institutional agriculture farm sampling frame from the Economic Census 2024 for Income and Productivity of Small-Scale Food Producers Survey 2025

Domain	Locality	Total Institutional Farm	Total Economic EA
1	Rural	151,490	37,235
2	Urban	17,620	6,054
	Total	169,110	43,289

2.3 Stratification

Stratification for this design was performed as follows:

First, the eight administrative divisions are treated as a domain or leading stratum. Therefore, the survey primarily has 8 domains or main strata. Because the agricultural economy varies widely across districts, samples were allocated within each district to ensure district representation.

2.4 Sample Size

Before estimating the sample size, the first step is to identify the key target variables for which the sample size is estimated and to assess the sample's ability to achieve a specified level of precision in estimating selected statistics for these key target variables. Two separate sample designs were introduced. For the household survey, the target variables were (i) minimum land 0.01-acre HH and (ii) the expected proportion of farm output value per hectare among households in the target population, which is 0.41, as the key determinant of household samples. On the other hand, for the institutional agricultural farm, a member of the total manpower greater than zero was considered after filtering the main Economic Census database. Using both indicators, a calculation showed that about 12880 households or 644 PSUs (as 20 households were selected in each PSU) for each domain (division) and 782 institutional farms were taken using Kish allocation with systematic sampling.

2.5 Formula Used for the Estimation of Sample Size

For a household survey, the sample size is usually determined at the domain level, where a separate estimate is derived. From general theory, the minimum required sample size is determined by the standard sample size formula for estimating the predicted value of the indicator (p), which is given by

$$n = \frac{Z^2_{\alpha/2}\, p(1-p)}{d^2 \times RR} \times deff$$

where n is the minimum sample size required for allocation to each division in order to achieve a specified level of accuracy for the computed statistic, p is the pre-assumed proportion associated with the targeted variable, deff is the design effect of the target variable, and $z_{\alpha/2}$ is the critical value of the standard normal variate at α% level of significance and d is the relative margin of error.

The prevalence of at least 0.01 acres of cultivated land (p=0.41) was taken from the Agriculture Census findings, and an absolute margin of error of 4% (d=0.041) was assumed. Using a design effect of 2.7 at the 95% confidence level (z=1.96), the minimum required sample size for a single domain would be 1603 households. Assuming a 95%

response rate for each domain, the required number of households would be 1603≈1610 for each domain. Considering 8 domains, the total number of households would be 12880. For an Institutional Agriculture Farm, the minimum TPE was the key indicator in the selection procedure. With a 41% prevalence rate, a design effect of 1.7, and a 10% non-response allowance, the sample size using the same formula was 782. The Kish allocation systematic sampling method was used to select the farms directly.

2.6 Sample Allocation Household Level

The final sample size was estimated at 12880 households across 644 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) nationwide.

Table 2.3 Distribution of household sample PSUs by locality and division (in number)

Locality/Division	Number of Sample PSUs	Number of Sample Households
National	644	12880
Rural	543	10860
Urban	101	2020
Division		
Barishal	59	1180
Chattogram	97	1940
Dhaka	132	2640
Khulna	75	1500
Mymensingh	65	1300
Rajshahi	80	1600
Rangpur	74	1480
Sylhet	62	1240

2.7 Sample Allocation Institutional Agriculture Farm Level

Considering division and district representation, the estimated sample size of 782 was allocated within the division using the Kish allocation technique and the required number of agriculture institutional farms was selected using a systematic random sampling method.



Table 2.4 Distribution of sample institutional agriculture farm by divisions (in number)

Division	Number of IAF
National	782
Barishal	69
Chattogram	138
Dhaka	147
Khulna	90
Mymensingh	86
Rajshahi	97
Rangpur	90
Sylhet	65

2.8 Sample Selection

In the first stage, 644 PSUs (EAs) were selected from 8 divisions using the Kish systematic sampling technique. Therefore, the total sample of HHs for the survey was 1610 × 8 = 12880.

Enumeration Area (EA), a cluster of about 250 households from the Agriculture Census 2019, was treated as a PSU for this sample design. A file containing all the EAs (PSUs) of the Agriculture Census 2019 was created. This file contains all the unique geographical codes from the division to the EA and the locality code (Rural, Municipality/Other Urban and City Corporation). To select the sample PSUs independently by sub-stratum, the sampling frame was sorted by sub-stratum and geo-codes. At the first stage, the required number of PSUs was selected using a systematic random sampling method with Kish allocation. After selecting the PSUs, a complete household listing of the selected PSUs was completed at the field level. Subsequently, these listings were computerized to draw 20 households from each PSU chosen at the second stage, using a systematic random sampling method. Thus, the total sample size for the survey is 644 × 20 = 12,880 households.



Chapter 3



3 Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics Of Farm-household

The demographic and socioeconomic profile of farm households is foundational to any rigorous analysis of productivity and income. Housing conditions, access to basic utilities, household size, landholding and the educational and demographic composition of a household collectively shape the capacity of a producer household to invest in production, absorb risk and respond to market signals.

This chapter presents a comprehensive analysis of household characteristics for Farm-households across all divisions of the country. The analysis distinguishes between small-scale producers and large-scale producers.

3.1 Housing Characteristics: Floor, Wall and Roof Materials

Housing quality is a widely used proxy for household welfare and economic capacity. The materials used for floors, walls and roofs reflect both the permanence of residential structures and the financial resources available to households. Tables 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3 present these dimensions for small-scale and large-scale producers.

Table 3.1: Distribution of Farm Household Distribution by Floor Material (%)

Floor material	Type of producer		National
	Small-scale	Large-scale	
Cement/Concrete/Brick	43.0	48.6	45.5
Tiles/Mosaic	2.4	3.7	2.9
Mud	53.0	46.1	50.0
Wood	1.4	1.4	1.4
Bamboo/Thatch	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total	100	100	100

At the national level, approximately half of surveyed households (50.0%) have mud floors, classified as lower-quality flooring, while 45.5% have cement, concrete, or brick floors. The disparity between producer groups is notable: 53.0% of small-scale households use mud floors, compared with 46.1% of large-scale households. Conversely, 48.6% of large-scale households have cement/concrete/brick floors, compared with 43.0% of small-scale households. This pattern indicates that large-scale producers, on average, enjoy marginally superior housing quality.

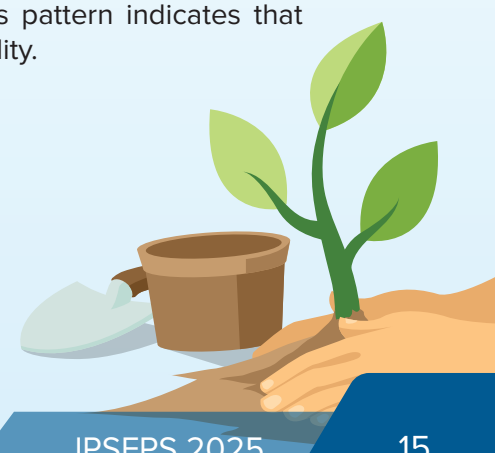


Table 3.2: Distribution of Farm Household by Wall Material (%)

Wall material	Type of producer		National
	Small-scale	Large-scale	
Cement/Concrete/Brick	41.9	46.3	43.8
Tiles/Ceramic tiles	0.9	0.7	0.8
Corrugated/Metal Tin	47.3	43.5	45.7
Wood	1.0	1.1	1.1
Mud	6.3	6.0	6.1
Bamboo/Thatch/Leaves	2.6	2.4	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Nationally, 45.7% of households use corrugated metal tin as a wall material. Cement or brick walls, which offer greater structural permanence, are found in 46.3% of large-scale households compared with 41.9% of small-scale households. There is a gap of approximately 4.4 percentage points between small-scale and large-scale producers.

Table 3.3: Distribution of Farm Household by Roof Material (%)

Roof material	Type of producer		National
	Small-scale	Large-scale	
Cement/Concrete/Brick	14.7	18.4	16.3
Corrugated/Metal tin	84.9	81.3	83.4
Thatch/golpata/talpata	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hand-made tiles	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Corrugated or metal tin roofs dominate across both producer categories, accounting for 83.4% of all households. Concrete or brick roofs, the most durable and prestigious housing form in Bangladesh are found in 18.4% of large-scale households but only 14.7% of small-scale households. This 3.7-percentage-point difference reinforces the pattern of slightly better housing infrastructure among large-scale producers.

3.2 Household Facilities: Kitchen, Water, Electricity, Fuel and Sanitation

Access to basic household facilities, such as safe drinking water, electricity, hygienic sanitation, and clean cooking fuel is an important determinant of productivity and income. Tables 3.4 to 3.8 document these dimensions for the farm households.



Table 3.4: Distribution of Farm Household by Location of Kitchen (%)

Location of kitchen	Type of producer		National
	Small-scale	Large-scale	
Inside house (same room)	6.7	8.3	7.4
Inside house (partitioned)	18.6	20.7	19.5
Separate kitchen room	74.3	70.8	72.8
Others	0.4	0.2	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The survey shows that 72.8% of households nationwide cook in a separate kitchen, a pattern that is slightly more common among small-scale producers (74.3%) than among large-scale producers (70.8%). Large-scale households are more likely to have inside-room (partitioned) kitchens (20.7% vs 18.6%).

Table 3.5: Distribution of Farm Household by Source of Drinking Water (%)

Main source of drinking water	Type of producer		National
	Small-scale	Large-scale	
Tube-well	94.7	94.4	94.6
Bottled water/Water jar	0.4	0.6	0.5
Supply	3.2	3.6	3.4
Protected: well/Dug-well/Idara well	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unprotected: Well/Dug-well/Idara well	0.1	0.2	0.2
Pond/River/Canal/Lake	0.6	0.3	0.5
Collected rain water	0.9	0.8	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Tube-well water is the overwhelmingly dominant source of drinking water across both producer categories, used by 94.6% of all households, 94.7% of small-scale households and 94.4% of large-scale households. Access to supply water, bottled water and other improved sources is marginal across both groups, while unimproved surface water sources (ponds, rivers, canals) account for only a small share of drinking water access.

Table 3.6: Distribution of Farm Household by Source of Electricity (%)

Main source of electricity	Type of producer		National
	Small-scale	Large-scale	
National grid	98.3	98.0	98.2
Solar electricity	1.4	1.9	1.6
No electricity	0.3	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Electricity coverage among farm households is remarkably high. About 98.2% of households are connected to the national electricity grid, with near-identical coverage rates for small-scale (98.3%) and large-scale (98.0%) producers. Solar electricity is used by approximately 1.6% of households, with slightly higher adoption among large-scale producers (1.9%). Only 0.2% of households reported having no access to electricity.

Table 3.7: Distribution of Farm Household by Main Source of Cooking Fuel (%)

Main source of cooking fuel	Type of producer		National
	Small-scale	Large-scale	
Straw/Leaves/Rice husk/Bran	19.3	16.1	17.9
Wood/Bamboo/Twigs	67.5	64.8	66.3
Charcoal/Cow dung	4.1	5.2	4.6
Supply gas	4.3	6.5	5.3
Biogas	0.1	0.1	0.1
LPG gas	4.5	7.3	5.7
Electricity	0.2	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The results show that cooking energy remains heavily dependent on traditional biomass fuels. Wood, bamboo and twigs are the primary cooking fuel for 66.3% of households, while straw, leaves and rice husk account for an additional 17.9%. Together, traditional biomass fuels are used by about 84.2% of households. The disparity between producer groups is clear: large-scale households are somewhat more likely to use modern cooking fuels such as LPG, supply gas or biogas (about 13.9%) than small-scale households (about 8.9%).

Table 3.8: Distribution of Farm-household by Type of Toilet Facility (%)

Type of toilet facility	Type of producer		National
	Small-scale	Large-scale	
Flush to safe tank	41.7	46.9	44.0
Flush to open drain	1.8	1.6	1.7
Pit latrine with slab	52.8	48.3	50.9
Pit latrine without slab / open pit	2.4	2.2	2.2
Unimproved/open/hanging latrine	1.3	1.0	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sanitation access among farm households is generally reasonable, with improved facilities, either flush toilets or pit latrines with slabs, covering the vast majority of households. Nationally, 44.0% of households use flush toilets connected to safe tanks, while 50.9% use pit latrines with slabs. Together, these two improved facility types cover approximately 94.9%. Large-scale producers have a slightly higher prevalence of flush-toilet access (46.9%) than small-scale producers (41.7%). Conversely, pit latrine use is higher among small-scale households (52.8% vs 48.3%). Unimproved and open defecation facilities are rare but not entirely absent, accounting for approximately 1.7% to 2.0% of small-scale households.

3.3 Household Size, Landholding, Demographic and Social Characteristics

This part of Chapter is the demographic composition, landholding structure, headship patterns, educational enrollment, agricultural labour participation and age-sex distribution of farm households. These characteristics provide the essential context for agricultural production decisions and for shaping income outcomes.

3.4 Household Size

Household size and composition directly influence both the labour supply available for agricultural production and the consumption demands that agricultural income must satisfy. Tables 3.9 and 3.10 document these dimensions.

Table 3.9: Average Household Size by Type of Producer (in person)

Characteristic	Small-scale	Large-scale	National
Average Household Size	4.1	4.4	4.3

The average household size among farm households is 4.3 persons. Small-scale producer households are slightly smaller, averaging 4.1 members, compared with 4.4 members in large-scale households.

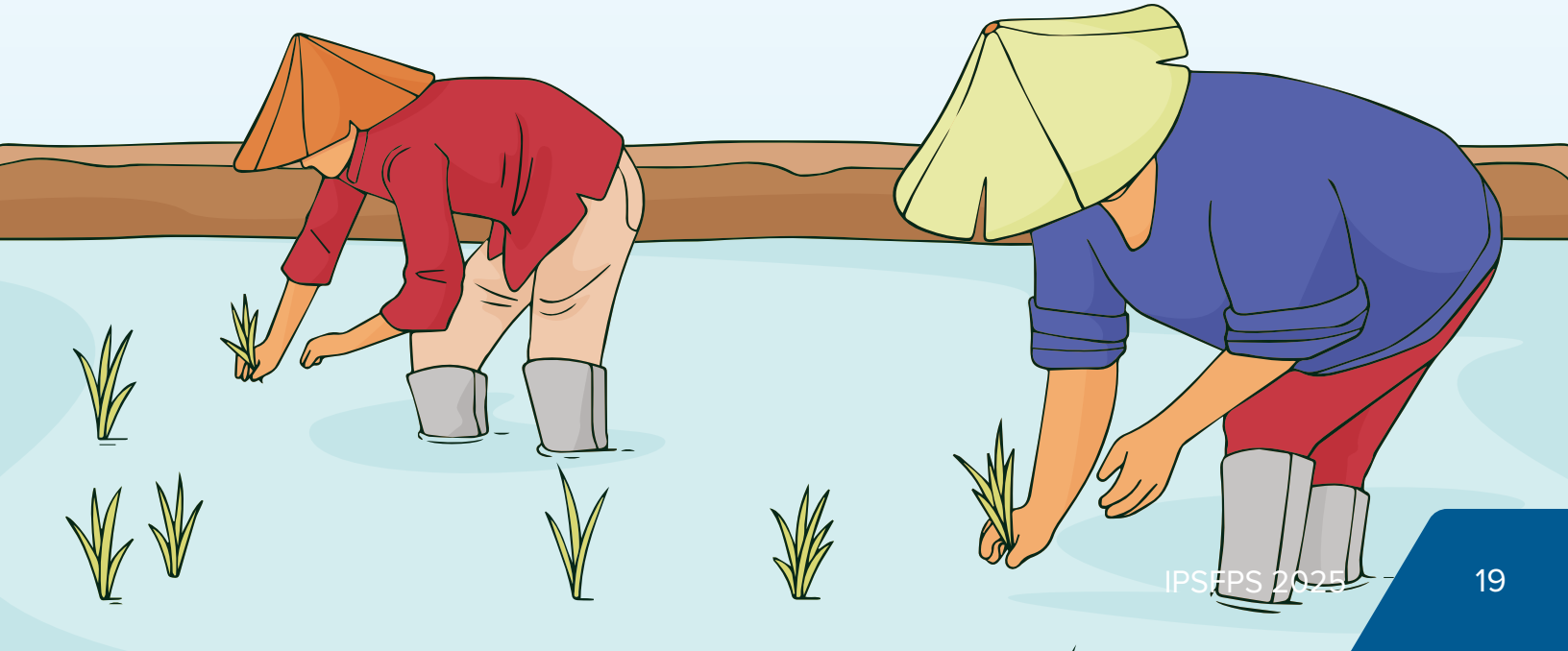


Table 3.10: Distribution of Household Size by Type of Producer (%)

Household size	Type of producer		National
	Small-scale	Large-scale	
1	1.3	0.8	1.1
2	11.5	10.2	10.9
3	22.4	19.7	21.3
4	30.5	27.2	29.1
5	19.2	19.8	19.5
6	9.0	12.1	10.3
7	3.1	5.2	4.0
8	1.4	2.2	1.7
9	0.8	1.1	0.9
10 & more	0.8	1.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The distribution of household size shows that four-member households constitute the largest group at 29.1% of farm households, followed by three-member (21.3%), five-member (19.5%) and two-member (10.9%) households. Households with six or more members, which provide a larger labour supply for agricultural tasks are somewhat more prevalent among large-scale producers, with large-scale households showing a higher share in the upper size categories.

3.5 Landholding Characteristics

Landholding size is the most fundamental structural parameter distinguishing small-scale from large-scale producers. Table 3.11 provides a comparative overview of land operated, arable land and non-arable land across the two producer categories.

Table 3.11: Average Operated and Arable Land by Type of Producer (Decimal)

Type of land	Type of producer		National
	Small-scale	Large-scale	
Operated land	33.5	123.5	72.3
Arable land	26.4	113.5	64.0
Non-arable land	7.1	10.0	8.4

The survey results show that small-scale producers operate an average of 33.5 decimals of land, while large-scale producers operate 123.5 decimals. Across both groups, the average land operated is 72.3 decimals, and arable land averages 64.0 decimals nationally. Non-arable land, comprising homestead area, ponds, fallow land and other non-cultivated parcels, totals approximately 10.0 decimals for large-scale producers and 7.1 decimals for small-scale producers.

3.6 Household Head

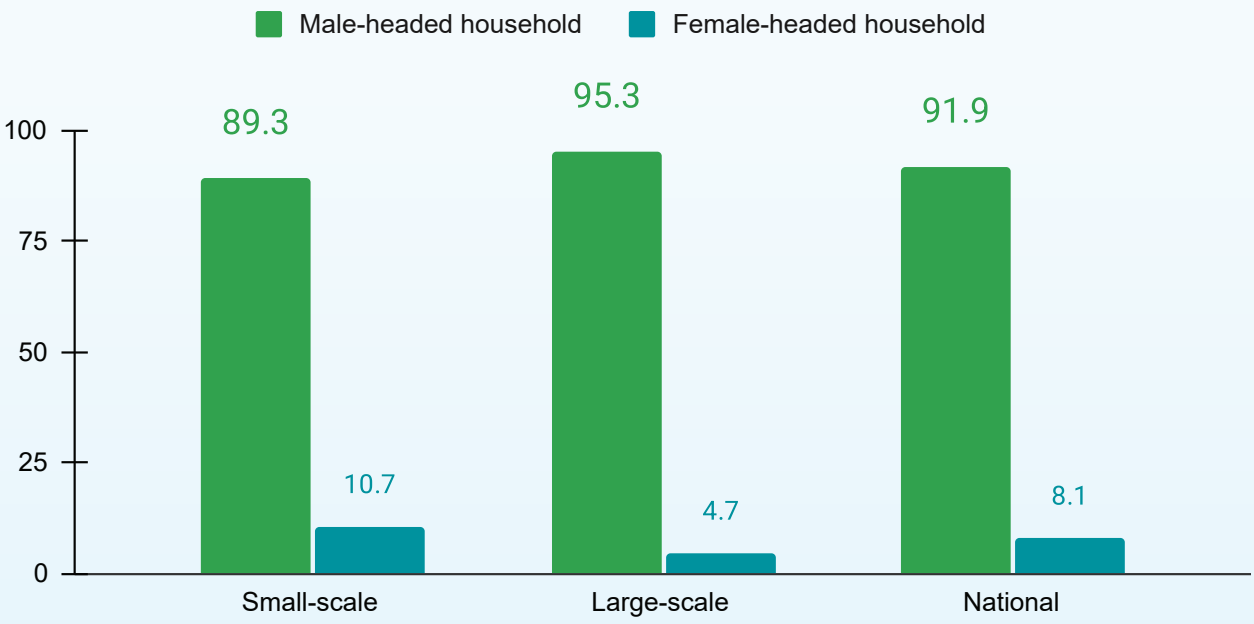
Household head patterns and internal family relationships shape decision-making authority and empowerment profiles in farm households. Tables 3.12 and 3.13 present these profiles.

Table 3.12: Household Head by Type of Producer (%)

Household Head	Type of Producer		National
	Small-scale	Large-scale	
Male-headed household	89.3	95.3	91.9
Female-headed household	10.7	4.7	8.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Male-headed households make up 91.9% of surveyed food producer households, while female-headed households account for 8.1%. The distribution varies markedly across producer categories: female-headed households represent 10.7% of small-scale producers but only 4.7% of large-scale producers.

Figure 3.1: Household Head by Producer Type (%)



3.7 Educational Enrollment

Educational enrollment among farm household members is a key determinant of agricultural technology adoption, market participation, financial literacy and income diversification. Table 3.13 presents the educational distribution across members of small-scale and large-scale producer households.

Table 3.13: Educational Enrollment of Farm Household Members (%)

Educational level	Type of producer		National
	Small-scale	Other than small-scale	
Primary	32.0	30.3	31.3
Secondary (class 6-9)	24.1	23.0	23.6
SSC	10.2	10.9	10.3
HSC	6.6	8.3	7.4
Higher education	3.0	4.6	3.7
No schooling	17.4	16.5	17.0
Others	6.7	6.4	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Approximately 17.0% of all household members have no formal schooling, with a slightly higher share among small-scale producer households (17.4%) than among large-scale households (16.5%). The most common education levels are primary (31.3%) and secondary (23.6%).

3.8 Participation in Agricultural Activities

Table 3.14 shows the proportion of household members aged five years and older who are directly involved in agricultural activities, a measure of household agricultural labour engagement.

Table 3.14: Participation in Agricultural Activities (%)

Characteristic	Small-scale	Large-scale	National
Persons involved in agricultural Activities (5+ age person)	41.1	44.5	42.6

Among individuals aged 5 years and older, approximately 42.6% are engaged in household-level agricultural activities. This figure is higher among large-scale producer households (44.5%) than among small-scale households (41.1%).



Chapter 4



4 Temporary Crops

Temporary crops known as seasonal crops form the backbone of country's agricultural economy. It complete life cycle within a single growing season and must be replanted each year. The temporary crops provide the primary source of income and food security for millions of smallholder farm households across the country. This chapter analyzes production per labor unit and average income of temporary crops producers.

4.1 Per Labour Day Productivity of Temporary Crops

Per labour day productivity of selected temporary crops is showed in table 4.1. This measures the production per labour unit by types of temporary crop. High productivity per labour day indicates that a crop generates substantial economic value for each unit of labor invested.

Table 4.1: Distribution of per labour day productivity by types of temporary crops (in BDT)

Temporary Crops	Per Labour Day Productivity
Hybrid Boro Rice	2,539
HYV Boro Rice	1,922
Local Boro Rice	3,659
HYV Aman Rice	1,788
Local Ropa Aman	1,772
Local Bona Aman	1,385
Banana	8,091
Tobacco	9,317
Onion	4,405
Potato	4,595
Chili	3,470
Wheat	3,620
Jute	2,427

Table 4.1 presents the distribution of per labour day productivity for different temporary crops in Bangladesh, measured in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT). The table includes thirteen temporary crops and their corresponding productivity values per labour day. Hybrid Boro Rice records a productivity of BDT 2,539, while HYV Boro Rice shows BDT 1,922. Local Boro Rice has a productivity value of

BDT 3,659. For Aman rice varieties, HYV Aman Rice records BDT 1,788, Local Ropa Aman records BDT 1,772 and Local Bona Aman records BDT 1,385 per labour day. Banana has a productivity of BDT 8,091 and Tobacco records BDT 9,317. Onion and Potato show productivity values of BDT 4,405 and BDT 4,595 respectively. Chili records BDT 3,470, while Wheat has a productivity of BDT 3,620. Jute records BDT 2,427 per labour day. The table provides information on the per labour day productivity of various temporary crops and shows the productivity figures associated with each crop in BDT.

4.2 Per Labour Day Productivity of Temporary Crops by Locality and Division

Table 4.2 disaggregates per labour day productivity of temporary crops by locality and division, providing a spatial map of agricultural labour efficiency across the country.

Table 4.2: Distribution of per labour day productivity of temporary crops by Locality and Division (in BDT)

Locality/Division	Per Labour Productivity
National	2,664
Rural	2,690
Urban	2,472
Division	
Barishal	2,271
Chattogram	2,521
Dhaka	1,473
Khulna	3,015
Mymensingh	3,273
Rajshahi	2,921
Rangpur	4,093
Sylhet	2,148

Table 4.2 presents the distribution of per labour day productivity of temporary crops by locality and division in Bangladesh, measured in BDT. The national per labour day productivity is recorded at BDT 2,664. According to locality, rural areas show a productivity value of BDT 2,690, while urban areas record BDT 2,472 per labour day.

The table also provides divisional data. In Barishal Division, per labour day productivity is BDT 2,271. Chattogram records BDT 2,521, while Dhaka shows BDT 1,473. Khulna Division has a productivity value of BDT 3,015. Mymensingh records BDT 3,273 per labour day, and Rajshahi shows BDT 2,921. In Rangpur Division, per labour day productivity is BDT 4,093, whereas Sylhet records BDT 2,148.

The table presents productivity figures for both locality and division, showing the per labour day productivity values associated with temporary crop production across different geographical areas of Bangladesh. The data provide a numerical overview of labour productivity in temporary crop cultivation at the national, rural, urban and divisional levels.

4.3 Average Yearly Net Income of Temporary Crops

Table 4.3 presents the average annual net income per temporary crop producer by locality and division.

Table 4.3: Average yearly net income of temporary crops producer by Locality and Division (in BDT)

Locality/Division	Yearly Average Net Income
National	9,894
Rural	10,060
Urban	8,642
Division	
Barishal	6,081
Chattogram	9,314
Dhaka	8,198
Khulna	15,567
Mymensingh	5,375
Rajshahi	11,945
Rangpur	10,245
Sylhet	9,453

Table 4.3 presents the average yearly net income of temporary crop producers by locality and division, measured in BDT. At the national level, the average yearly net income is BDT 9,894. Based on locality, temporary crop producers in rural areas earn an average yearly net income of BDT 10,060, while those in urban areas earn BDT 8,642. The table also provides divisional information. In Barishal Division, the average yearly net income of temporary crop producers is BDT 6,081. Chattogram records an average income of BDT 9,314, while Dhaka shows BDT 8,198. In Khulna Division, producers earn an average yearly net income of BDT 15,567. Mymensingh records BDT 5,375, Rajshahi records BDT 11,945 and Rangpur records BDT 10,245. In Sylhet Division, the average yearly net income is BDT 9,453.

The table provides the yearly net income figures of temporary crop producers across different localities and divisions, presenting a numerical picture of income distribution in temporary crop production throughout Bangladesh.

4.4 Per Labour Day Productivity by Land Quartile

Per labor day productivity is disaggregated by land quartiles and divisions in table 4.4, showing how land size relates to labor efficiency in temporary crops production.

Table 4.4: Distribution of per labour day productivity of temporary crops by Land quartile (in BDT)

Division/Locality	Bottom 25%	25% to <50%	50% to <75%	75% & Above	Total
National	2,556	2,697	2,665	2,757	2,664
Rural	2,635	2,745	2,650	2,738	2,690
Urban	2,080	2,310	2,788	2,920	2,472
Division					
Barishal	1,727	2,350	2,793	2,899	2,271
Chattogram	2,808	2,100	2,463	2,565	2,521
Dhaka	833	1,457	1,669	2,091	1,473
Khulna	3,048	2,829	3,077	3,102	3,015
Mymensingh	4,930	3,213	2,533	2,572	3,273
Rajshahi	3,204	2,945	2,617	2,943	2,921
Rangpur	4,005	3,952	4,273	4,139	4,093
Sylhet	2,798	2,589	1,764	1,922	2,148

Table 4.4 presents the distribution of per labour day productivity of temporary crops by land quartile, locality and division measured in BDT. At the national level, productivity values are BDT 2,556 for the bottom 25% land quartile, BDT 2,697 for the 25% to less than 50% quartile, BDT 2,665 for the 50% to less than 75% quartile and BDT 2,757 for the 75% and above quartile, resulting in an overall productivity of BDT 2,664. For rural areas, the corresponding values are BDT 2,635 BDT 2,745 BDT 2,650 and BDT 2,738 with a total of BDT 2,690. In urban areas, productivity is BDT 2,080, BDT 2,310, BDT 2,788 and BDT 2,920 across the four land quartiles, with a total of BDT 2,472.

The table further provides productivity figures for Barishal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet divisions across all land quartiles and their corresponding overall totals, presenting a detailed distribution of labour productivity in temporary crop production by landholding categories.



4.5 Net Income of Temporary Crops by Land Quartile

Table 4.5 presents temporary crops producer average yearly net income by land quartile and division.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Yearly Net Income Per Temporary Crops by Land Quartile and Division (In BDT)

Division/Locality	Bottom 25%	25% to <50%	50% to <75%	75% & Above	Total
National	2,918	7,185	10,979	19,776	9,894
Rural	3,319	7,608	10,751	19,503	10,060
Urban	476	3,768	12,895	22,060	8,642
Division					
Barishal	-256	6,687	6,353	18,051	6,081
Chattogram	5,056	5,549	11,950	21,024	9,314
Dhaka	-2,424	2,496	9,243	25,332	8,198
Khulna	7,801	15,340	18,584	21,129	15,567
Mymensingh	5,806	4,842	707	10,777	5,375
Rajshahi	3,994	7,524	9,557	26,705	11,945
Rangpur	3,958	6,233	17,574	11,822	10,245
Sylhet	9,676	16,517	4,176	9,320	9,453

Table 4.5 presents the distribution of yearly net income per temporary crop producer by land quartile, locality and division measured in BDT. At the national level, the average yearly net income is BDT 2,918 for the bottom 25% land quartile, BDT 7,185 for the 25% to less than 50% quartile, BDT 10,979 for the 50% to less than 75% quartile and BDT 19,776 for the 75% and above quartile. The overall national average yearly net income is BDT 9,894. For rural areas, the corresponding income figures are BDT 3,319 BDT 7,608 BDT 10,751 and BDT 19,503 with an overall average of BDT 10,060. In urban areas, the values are BDT 476 BDT 3,768 BDT 12,895 and BDT 22,060 resulting in an overall average of BDT 8,642.

The table also provides detailed divisional data for Barishal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet across all land quartiles. These figures present the yearly net income distribution of temporary crop producers according to landholding categories and geographical divisions.



Chapter 5





5 Permanent Crops

Permanent crops form an important segment of the country's agricultural sector and include a diverse range of fruit trees, plantation crops, timber species and other perennial crops such as betel leaf, papaya, dragon, sugarcane, etc. These crops remain productive for several years after establishment and continue to yield output across multiple agricultural seasons without the need for annual replanting. Production of permanent crops takes place in both rural and urban areas, with notable differences in cultivation practices, scale of operation and market orientation across locations and producer groups. The subsector contributes to the supply of fruits and other agricultural commodities while supporting a variety of economic activities linked to cultivation, processing and marketing.

A distinguishing feature of permanent crops production has its long production cycle. The establishment of orchards and other perennial crop systems generally involves investments in planting materials, land preparation, maintenance and management before crops reach their productive stage. Once established, these crops can continue producing output over an extended period, creating a production system that differs substantially from temporary crop cultivation.

This chapter explores the characteristics of permanent crop producers and the economic dimensions of permanent crop production using data collected through the survey production. The survey covers production, revenue, expenditure and net income generated from permanent crop activities, highlighting variations by place of residence and administrative division.

5.1 Revenue, Expenditure and Net Income of Permanent Crops

Table 5.1 presents the main production economics for the permanent crops, including gross revenue, total expenditure and net income per producer over the preceding year.

Table 5.1: Crops-wise Distribution of Revenue, Expenditure and Net Income (in BDT)

Permanent Crops	Average Revenue	Average Expenditure	Average Net Income
Mango	12,901	3,757	9,144
Betel Nut	21,436	3,768	17,669
Coconut	9,694	2,444	7,250
Jackfruit	6,358	1,867	4,491
Guava	9,494	4,553	4,940
Litchi	62,734	8,709	54,025
Betel Leaf	1,06,207	72,062	34,145

The production economics data reveal the value of major permanent crops. At the high-value end, Betel Leaf (paan) and Litchi stand apart from all other crops in terms of both revenue generation and net income. Betel Leaf producers record the revenue at BDT 1,06,207 per producer per year. However, Betel Leaf cultivation also carries by far the costs (BDT 72,062 per producer), resulting in a net income of BDT 34,145.

Litchi producers have the net income at BDT 54,025 per year. Betel Nut (supari) records the net income at BDT 17,669, with its production expenditure BDT 3,768. Mango have a net income of BDT 9,144.

5.2 Per Labour Day Productivity of Permanent Crops

Table 5.2 presents average productivity per labour day for each of the permanent crops. Productivity per labour day is expressed in BDT, capturing the economic value generated per unit of agricultural labor invested.

Table 5.2: Permanent Crops Productivity Per Labour Day by Crop Type (in BDT)

Permanent Crops	Per Labour Day Productivity
Betel Nut	10,302
Coconut	7,270
Litchi	8,901
Mango	5,128
Jackfruit	5,027
Guava	2,112
Betel Leaf	2,731

Betel Nut has the productivity per labour day at BDT 10,302, reflecting its relatively low labor requirements relative to market value. Coconut at BDT 7,270 and Litchi at BDT 8,901 follow, both of which require limited ongoing labor after establishment and yield substantial returns at harvest. Mango, the country's flagship fruit crop, records BDT 5,128 per labour day. Betel Leaf generates the revenue BDT 1,06,207 and productivity per labour day at BDT 2,731. Guava (BDT 2,112) comparatively lower productivity levels.



Table 5.3: Per Labour Day Productivity of Permanent Crop by Locality and Division (in BDT)

Locality/Division	Per Labour Productivity
National	6,530
Rural	6,835
Urban	5,118
Division	
Barishal	9,565
Chattogram	7,894
Dhaka	5,860
Khulna	6,221
Mymensingh	5,036
Rajshahi	4,950
Rangpur	6,473
Sylhet	6,540

The national average per labour day productivity across all permanent crops is BDT 6,530. Rural producers record BDT 6,835 per labour day, while urban producers record BDT 5,118. This pattern reflects differences in crop composition across locations. At the divisional level, Barishal has the productivity at BDT 9,565 per labour day. Remaining division such as Sylhet, Dhaka, Rajshahi, Mymensingh and Khulna have the per labour productivity BDT 6,540, BDT 5,860, BDT 4,950, BDT 5,036 and BDT 6,221 respectively.

5.3 Average Yearly Net Income by Permanent Crops

Table 5.4: Average Yearly Net Income by Permanent Crops (in BDT)

Permanent Crops	Average Yearly Net Income
Litchi	54,025
Betel Nut	17,669
Coconut	7,250
Mango	9,144
Jackfruit	4,491
Mahogany	3,721
Guava	4,940
Betel Leaf	34,145

Table 5.4 shows the average yearly net income earned from different permanent crops, measured in BDT. Mango contributes an average yearly net income of BDT 9,144, while coconut generates BDT 7,250. Guava provides a slightly lower income of BDT 4,940. Jackfruit and mahogany show average yearly net incomes of BDT 4,491 and BDT 3,721 respectively. Mahogany records the lowest average yearly net income among all the crops listed in the table. The data reveal a significant variation in income across different permanent crops. Litchi and betel leaf provide substantially higher returns than the other crops, while mahogany and jackfruit contribute the least.

5.4 Average Yearly Net Income by Locality and Division

Table 5.5 presents average yearly net income per permanent crop producer disaggregated by locality and administrative division.

Table 5.5: Average Yearly Net Income of Permanent Crops by Locality and Division (in BDT)

Locality/Division	Average Yearly Net Income
National	16,889
Rural	18,516
Urban	9,355
Division	
Barishal	20,312
Chattogram	39,028
Dhaka	8,253
Khulna	21,443
Mymensingh	7,305
Rajshahi	13,818
Rangpur	12,688
Sylhet	20,259

Figure 5.6: Average Yearly Net Income per Permanent Crops Producer by Division

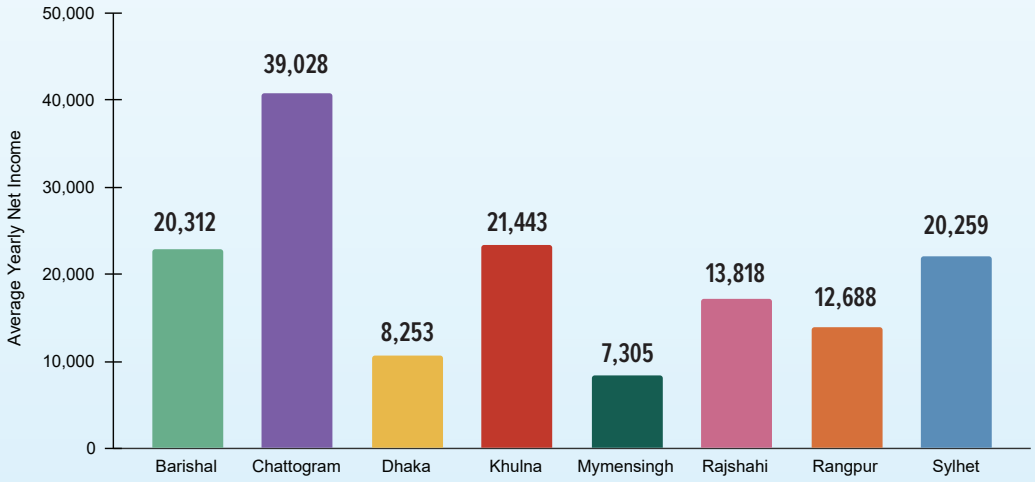


Table 5.5 presents the average yearly net income earned by permanent crop producers according to locality and administrative division in Bangladesh, measured in BDT. At the national level, the average yearly net income from permanent crops is BDT 16,889. Based on locality, producers in rural areas earn an average yearly net income of BDT 18,516, while producers in urban areas earn BDT 9,355.

The table also provides income information for different divisions. In Barishal Division, the average yearly net income from permanent crops is BDT 20,312. Chattogram records an average income of BDT 39,028 while Dhaka shows BDT 8,253. In Khulna Division, the average yearly net income is BDT 21,443. Mymensingh records BDT 7,305, Rajshahi records BDT 13,818, and Rangpur records BDT 12,688. In Sylhet Division, the average yearly net income from permanent crops is BDT 20,259.

5.5 Productivity and Income by Land Quartile

Tables 5.6 and 5.7 present a disaggregation of per labour day productivity and annual net income by land quartile across localities and divisions. This quartile-based analysis provides a structured view of how differences in land endowments are reflected in productivity and income outcomes among permanent-crop producers.

Table 5.6: Per Labour Day Productivity of Permanent Crops by Land Quartile

Division/Locality	Bottom 25%	25% to <50%	50% to <75%	75% & Above	Total
National	3,547	5,001	6,440	10,677	5,939
Rural	3,871	5,253	6,732	10,824	6,374
Urban	2,485	3,965	4,689	9,434	3,984
Division					
Barishal	4,419	6,501	12,069	15,605	8,019
Chattogram	4,511	4,460	5,642	13,062	7,732
Dhaka	2,709	4,200	6,123	10,652	4,650
Khulna	5,460	6,006	4,112	7,445	6,033
Mymensingh	3,419	4,602	6,176	6,600	4,713
Rajshahi	1,870	3,868	3,849	7,750	4,031
Rangpur	4,135	6,138	5,611	11,523	6,341
Sylhet	2,604	4,861	9,276	11,104	6,755

Table 5.6 presents the per labour day productivity of permanent crops by land quartile, locality and division in Bangladesh, measured in BDT. At the national level, productivity is BDT 3,547 for the lowest land, BDT 5,001 for the second quartile, BDT 6,440 for the third quartile, and BDT 10,677 for the fourth quartile, resulting in an overall productivity of BDT 5,939. For rural areas, the corresponding productivity values are BDT 3,871 BDT 5,253 BDT 6,732 and BDT 10,824 with an overall productivity of BDT 6,374. In urban areas, productivity is recorded at BDT 2,485, BDT 3,965, BDT 4,689 and BDT 9,434 across the four land quartiles, with a total of BDT 3,984.

The table also provides divisional data. Barishal records productivity values of BDT 4,419, 6,501, 12,069, and 15,605. Chattogram records BDT 4,511, 4,460, 5,642 and 13,062. Similar data are presented for Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet, showing per labour day productivity across different land quartiles and localities.

Table 5.7: Average Yearly Net income of Permanent Crops by Land Quartile

Division/Locality	Bottom 25%	25% to <50%	50% to <75%	75% & Above	Total
National	1,734	4,243	7,771	32,607	10,386
Rural	2,008	4,128	7,345	33,887	11,453
Urban	835	4,719	10,320	21,770	5,604
Division					
Barishal	1,704	4,718	12,107	27,316	8,676
Chattogram	4,459	6,262	7,968	60,149	25,440
Dhaka	1,017	3,658	8,197	18,042	5,052
Khulna	2,583	4,106	6,411	29,169	14,044
Mymensingh	2,693	7,447	6,408	12,691	5,918
Rajshahi	252	1,398	2,268	31,411	8,482
Rangpur	1,918	4,501	7,851	28,800	9,012
Sylhet	1,757	10,928	12,387	34,972	13,727

Table 5.7 presents the yearly net income from permanent crops by land quartile, locality and division measured in BDT. At the national level, yearly net income is BDT 1,734 for the first land quartile, BDT 4,243 for the second quartile BDT 7,771 for the third quartile and BDT 32,607 for the fourth quartile. The overall national average yearly net income is BDT 10,386.

For rural areas, the yearly net income values are BDT 2,008, BDT 4,128, BDT 7,345 and BDT 33,887 across the four land quartiles, resulting in a total average of BDT 11,453. In urban areas, the corresponding figures are BDT 835, BDT 4,719, BDT 10,320 and BDT 21,770 with an overall average of BDT 5,604. The table also provides divisional data. Barishal, Chattogram, Dhaka, Khulna, Mymensingh, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Sylhet divisions are presented with yearly net income figures for each land quartile and total averages. The data show the distribution of annual net income from permanent crops across different landholding categories

Chapter 6





6 Forestry

This section of the report focuses on the productivity and income of forest products. Forests are vital resources that contribute significantly to the economy by providing timber and non-timber forest products. The economic impact of forest resources varies greatly depending on the type of forest product, its production, associated costs and revenue generation. Understanding these aspects is crucial for effective forest management and sustainability.

The data collected in this survey highlight several key parameters of forest product production, including total quantity produced, crop revenue generated and total expenditure incurred in production. These factors are essential for assessing the productivity and income of forest resources in rural and forest-dependent regions.

6.1 Forest Product

Table 6.1 presents the production economics for ten forest products, including average gross revenue, total expenditures and net income per producer.

Table 6.1: Average Revenue, Expenditure and Net Income by Forest Products (in BDT)

Forest Product	Average Revenue	Average Expenditure	Net Income
Teak	2,72,384	52,948	2,19,436
Rain Tree	42,325	19,415	22,910
Mahogany	37,929	13,352	24,578
Bamboo	26,023	12,236	13,787
Mango	20,842	9,891	10,952
Coconut	20,539	7,615	12,924
Neem	19,456	4,237	15,219
Chambal	17,287	7,939	9,349
Jackfruit	13,043	3,085	9,958
Kadamba	9,132	4,503	4,628

Production economics show substantial variation in economic returns across Bangladesh's major forest products. Teak records the highest returns by a wide margin, with average gross revenue of BDT 272,384 per producer per year and net income of BDT 219,436 after expenditure of BDT 52,948. The high-income level reflects the value of teak timber and the long production cycle associated with its cultivation.

Among the remaining species, Mahogany, Rain tree and Neem generate the highest net incomes, amounting to BDT 24,578, BDT 22,910 and BDT 15,219, respectively. Neem achieves these returns with a comparatively low expenditure of BDT 4,237 against gross revenue of BDT 19,456. Jackfruit also shows relatively low production costs, with expenditure of BDT 3,085 and gross revenue of BDT 13,043.

Bamboo and Coconut fall in the middle of the income distribution, with average net incomes of BDT 13,787 and BDT 12,924 respectively. Mango, Jackfruit and Chambal mention net incomes of BDT 10,952, BDT 9,958, and BDT 9,349 respectively. Kadamba observations the lowest net income among the major forest products at BDT 4,628, with gross revenue of BDT 9,132 and expenditure of BDT 4,503. Rain Tree records the highest average expenditure per producer at BDT 19,415.

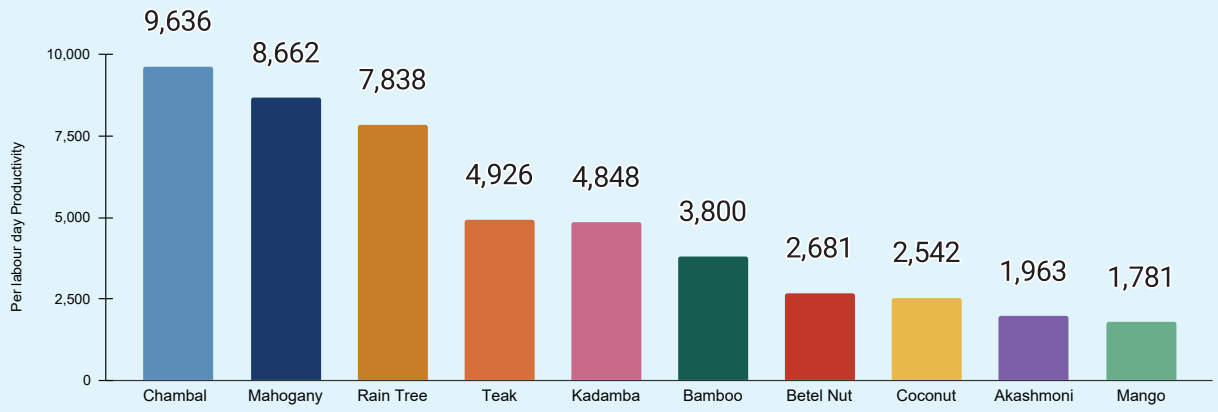
6.2 Per Labor Day Productivity of Forestry

Table 6.2 presents average per labour productivity for the ten forest products. Labour productivity is expressed in BDT generated per labour day, capturing the economic value generated per unit of agricultural (forest) labour invested.

Table 6.2: Per Labour day Productivity of Forest Product (in BDT)

Forest Product	Per Labour Day Productivity
Chambal	9,636
Mahogany	8,662
Rain Tree	7,838
Teak	4,926
Kadamba	4,848
Bamboo	3,800
Betel Nut	2,681
Coconut	2,542
Akashmoni	1,963
Mango	1,781

Figure 6.1: Forest Productivity per Labour Day



Per labor day productivity varies considerably across major forest products. Chambal observations the highest productivity at BDT 9,636 per labor day, followed by Mahogany at BDT 8,662 and Rain Tree at BDT 7,838. Teak generates the highest net income among all forest products, its per labor day productivity is BDT 4,926.

Chambal shows the highest output relative to labor input, while Mahogany also achieves high productivity due to its comparatively lower labor requirements after establishment. Rain Tree maintains high productivity despite requiring greater management inputs than Chambal and Mahogany. Mango at BDT 1,781 per labor day productivity, followed by Akashmoni at BDT 1,963. Betel Nut and Coconut also record comparatively low productivity levels, at BDT 2,681 and BDT 2,542 per labor day respectively.

6.3 Yearly Net Income of Forest-dependent Producer

Table 6.3 presents the average yearly net income per producer disaggregated by forest product for the forestry sub-sector.

Table 6.3: Yearly Average Net Income of Forest-Dependent Producer by Forest Product (in BDT)

Forest Product	Average Yearly Net Income
Teak	2,19,436
Mahogany	24,578
Rain Tree	22,910
Neem	15,219
Bamboo	13,787
Coconut	12,924
Mango	10,952
Jackfruit	9,958
Chambal	9,349
Kadamba	4,628

Yearly net income data show substantial variation across major forest products. Teak records by far the highest net income at BDT 219,436 per producer per year, nearly nine times higher than the income generated from Mahogany, the second-highest-earning species at BDT 24,578. Rain Tree follows closely with an average net income of BDT 22,910. Neem records a net income of BDT 15,219, while Bamboo and Coconut generate BDT 13,787 and BDT 12,924, respectively. These species occupy the middle range of the income distribution among forest products.

At the lower end, Kadamba records the lowest net income at BDT 4,628 per producer per year. The remaining species generate incomes that fall between these two extremes, reflecting considerable variation in economic returns across forest product cultivation.

6.4 Per Labour Productivity of Forest Producer by Locality

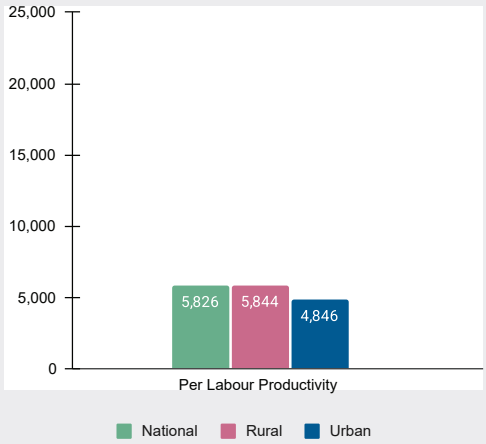
Table 6.4 shows the per labour productivity of forest-dependent producers by locality.

Table 6.4: Per Labour Productivity of Forest-Dependent Producer by Locality

Locality	Per Labour Productivity
National	5,826
Rural	5,844
Urban	4,846

The data show that the national average productivity is 5,826. When comparing rural and urban areas, rural producers have the highest productivity level at 5,844, while urban producers have a lower productivity level of 4,846. This indicates that forest-dependent producers in rural areas are more productive than those in urban areas. The national average lies between the rural and urban figures, reflecting the combined contribution of both localities.

Figure 6.4: Per Labour Productivity by Locality (in BDT)



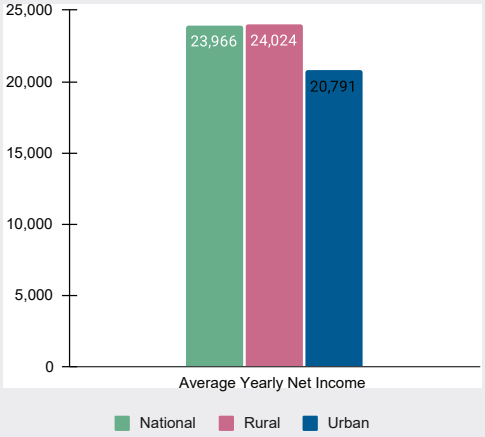
6.5 Average Net Income of Forest Product Producers

Table 6.5 presents the average net income of forest product producers. The table provides an overview of the income earned by producers engaged in forest product-related activities and highlights the variation in average net income across different localities. This information helps assess the economic performance and livelihood outcomes of forest product producers.

Table 6.5: Yearly Average Net Income per Forest-Dependent Producer by Locality

Locality	Average Yearly Net Income
National	23,966
Rural	24,024
Urban	20,791

Figure 6.5: Average Yearly Net Income by Locality (in BDT)



The national average yearly net income per forest-dependent producer stands at BDT 23,966. Rural producers earn BDT 24,024 that is 15.5% more than urban producers at BDT 20,791.

6.6 Productivity and Income by Revenue Quintile

Tables 6.6 presents productivity per labor day and annual net income by revenue quintile and locality. The results highlight variations in productivity and income across segments of the forest-dependent producer population.

Table 6.6: Forestry crop productivity per Labour day by revenue quintile (in BDT)

Locality	Bottom 20%	20% to <40%	40% to <60%	60% to <80%	Top 80%+
National	1,633	2,688	6,145	13,056	4,809
Rural	1,634	2,696	6,103	13,056	4,652
Urban	1,583	2,000	7,847	N/A	15,000

National productivity reaches its highest level in the 60–80 percent quintile at BDT 13,056 per labour day, compared with BDT 4,809 in the top income quintile. The rural producers in the bottom quintiles have the productivity BDT 1,634 and urban producers in the lowest quintile has the productivity BDT 1,583.





Chapter 7



7 Livestock

The livestock sector occupies an economically important position in agriculture. Beyond its direct contributions to household and national income, it serves as a source of organic fertilizer for soil health, a nutritional buffer through milk, eggs, meat and a resilient asset buffer that rural households use to manage economic shocks. Women play a disproportionately central and often invisible role in livestock through tending animals and managing dairy production and poultry as an integral part of daily household activity.

This chapter presents a comprehensive analysis of livestock production, productivity and income data from the 'Income and Productivity of Small-scale Food Producers Survey 2025'.

7.1 Labour Day Productivity of Livestock

Table 7.1: Per Labour Day Productivity of Livestock By Locality And Division (in BDT)

Locality/Division	Per Labour Productivity
National	1,459
Rural	1,451
Urban	1,698
Division	
Barishal	1,514
Chattogram	1,300
Dhaka	1,957
Khulna	1,270
Mymensingh	1,083
Rajshahi	1,481
Rangpur	1,070
Sylhet	1,513

The national average livestock productivity per labor day is BDT 1,459. Urban producers show BDT 1,698 per labour day, while rural areas BDT 1,451. Per labour productivity of Dhaka division is BDT 1,957 and Barishal (BDT 1,514), Sylhet (BDT 1,513). Rangpur (BDT 1,070) and Mymensingh (BDT 1,083). The productivity of livestock producers is BDT 1,459 at the national level BDT 1,451 in rural areas and BDT 1,698 in urban areas.

Table 7.2: Per Labour day Productivity of Livestock (in BDT)

Type of Livestock	Per Labour Day Productivity
Local Cattle	1,647
Friesian Cattle	2,120
Sahiwal Cattle	2,189
Jersey/Brahman Cattle	2,267
Other Breeds of Cattle	1,977
Local Goat	1,102
Ram Goat	1,134
Black Bengal Goat	1,271
Local Sheep	1,352
Khaki Campbell Duck	1,531
Chinese Duck	1,099
Goose	1,457
Sonali Chicken	2,121
Broiler Chicken	2,322

The table considerable variation across livestock species and breeds. Among cattle, productivity ranges from 1,647 for local cattle to 2,267 for Jersey/Brahman cattle. For goats, Black Bengal goats show the highest productivity (1,271), followed by Ram goats (1,134) and local goats (1,102). In poultry, Broiler chicken shows the highest productivity per labour day (2,322), followed by Sonali chicken (2,121). Among ducks and other poultry species, productivity varies from 1,099 for Chinese duck to 1,531 for Khaki Campbell duck while local sheep and goose show productivity levels of 1,352 and 1,457 respectively.

7.2 Yearly Net Income from Livestock

Table 7.3: Average Yearly Net Income of Livestock by Locality and Division (in BDT)

Locality/Division	Average Yearly Net Income
National	70,432
Rural	68,356
Urban	1,31,326
Division	
Barishal	51,974
Chattogram	49,901
Dhaka	85,475
Khulna	72,516
Mymensingh	78,563
Rajshahi	75,126

Locality/Division	Average Yearly Net Income
Rangpur	66,766
Sylhet	68,195

The national average annual net income per livestock producer is BDT 70,432. Urban producers earn BDT 1,31,326, 1.92 times the rural figure of BDT 68,356. Dhaka shows the yearly net income at BDT 85,475, consistent with its productivity. Chattogram (BDT 49,901) and Barishal (BDT 51,974) have the two lowest divisional incomes, Barishal's above-average productivity (BDT 1,514).

Table 7.4: Yearly Average Net Income of Livestock Producers by Type of Livestock (in BDT)

Type of Livestock	Yearly Average Net Income
Local Cattle	1,17,878
Friesian Cattle	2,55,843
Sahiwal Cattle	89,701
Jersey/Brahman Cattle	2,02,018
Other Breeds of Cattle	1,61,632
Local Goat	4,902
Ram Goat	5757
Black Bengal Goat	17119
Local Sheep	3167
Khaki Campbell Duck	2592
Chinese Duck	1611
Goose	3398
Sonali Chicken	36633
Broiler Chicken	25859

The estimates of yearly average net income from livestock production reveal different types of livestock. Among cattle, Friesian cattle generate the highest yearly average net income (255,843), followed by Jersey/Brahman cattle (202,018), other breeds of cattle (161,632), local cattle (117,878) and Sahiwal cattle (89,701). For goats, Black Bengal goats show average net income (17,119), while Ram goats and local goats generate yearly average net incomes of 5,757 and 4,902 respectively. In poultry, Sonali chicken yields average net income (36,633) than Broiler chicken (25,859). Among other livestock types, yearly average net income ranges from 1,611 for Chinese duck to 3,398 for goose, with local sheep and Khaki Campbell duck recording 3,167 and 2,592 respectively.





Chapter 8



8 Aquaculture

Aquaculture is one of the most important subsectors of Bangladesh's agricultural economy. Bangladesh ranks among the world's leading fish-producing nations and aquaculture contributes significantly to national food security, rural employment and export earnings. Fish provides large share of the animal protein consumed by Bangladeshis, making the sector not merely an economic enterprise but a fundamental pillar of national nutrition.

8.1 Per Labour Day Productivity of Aquaculture Producers

Table 8.1 presented per labour productivity (in BDT) for aquaculture producers at the national level and administrative division, providing a measure of labour efficiency in aquaculture production.

Table 8.1: Per Labour Day Productivity of Aquaculture Producers by Division (in BDT)

Division	Per Labour Day Productivity
National	11,382
Barishal	17,378
Chattogram	11,966
Dhaka	15,822
Khulna	6,399
Mymensingh	8,554
Rajshahi	12,534
Rangpur	10,951
Sylhet	14,082

The table presents per labour productivity across eight administrative divisions and compares them with the per labour productivity of national level. The labour productivity of Barishal is 17,378, Dhaka at 15,822 and Sylhet at 14,082. In contrast, Khulna records the lowest productivity at 6,399.

8.2 Yearly Net Income of Aquaculture Producers

Table 8.2 presents the average annual net income for aquaculture producers at the national and divisional levels, providing a direct measure of economic welfare in the aquaculture sector.

Table 8.2: Yearly Net Income of Aquaculture Producers by Division (in BDT)

Division	Yearly Net Income
National	52,434
Barishal	28,910
Chattogram	31,338
Dhaka	58,055
Khulna	82,263
Mymensingh	47,353
Rajshahi	68,180
Rangpur	39,737
Sylhet	24,393

The table shows yearly net income by division in the country. The national average is BDT 52,434, with Dhaka division at BDT 58,055 and Khulna leading overall at BDT 82,263. Chattogram (BDT 31,338), Barishal (BDT 28,910), Sylhet (BDT 24,393), Mymensingh (BDT 47,353) and Rangpur (BDT 39,737) fall below the national average.

8.3 Average Revenue, Expenditure and Net Income of Aquaculture Producer

Table 8.3 presents species-wise data for fish categories surveyed, including gross revenue, total expenditure and net income per producer. The data reveal pronounced variation in the economic performance of different species.

Table 8.3: Average Revenue, Expenditure and Net Income of Aquaculture by Species (in BDT)

Species	Avgerage Revenue	Avgerage Expenditure	Avgerage Net Income
Rui	73,222	48,955	24,268
Katol	62,413	42,797	19,616
Mrigel	53,925	41,843	12,082
Silver Carp	63,990	35,463	28,527
Grass Carp	58,563	43,859	14,704
Koi	23,195	12,834	10,361
Pangas	1,10,803	60,216	50,587
Golda	1,46,475	77,559	68,916
Bagda	1,72,961	1,15,458	57,503
Sorputi	29,531	19,152	10,379
Punti	26,971	10,022	16,949

Bagda generates the highest mean revenue of any surveyed species at BDT 1,72,961 per producer. The expenditure is BDT 1,15,458 and Bagda delivers a net income of BDT 57,503, making it one of the most economically significant species in the survey. Bagda production is predominantly concentrated in the saline coastal zones of Khulna and Chattogram. Golda ranks second in revenue generation (BDT 1,46,475) and shows the highest net income among all species at BDT 68,916. Pangas performs considerably better, generating BDT 1,10,803 average revenue with expenditures of BDT 60,216 and net income of BDT 50,587. Among carp species, Silver Carp (BDT 28,527) and Rui (BDT 24,268) are the top performers in average net income. Katol (BDT 19,616) and Grass Carp (BDT 14,704) follow, while Mrigel shows the net income among major carp species at BDT 12,082.

8.4 Per Labour day Productivity of Aquaculture producer by Land Quartile

Table 8.4 disaggregates labor productivity across land quartiles and divisions, revealing how access to larger water bodies shapes productivity outcomes in the aquaculture sector.

Table 8.4: Per Labour day Productivity of Aquaculture Producers by Land Quartile and Division (in BDT)

Land Quartile	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	National
Bottom 25%	6,480	9,757	3,847	4,968	8,422	21,827	12,806	11,264	8,901
25% to <50%	19,398	13,496	16,739	3,952	7,122	4,179	7,172	24,388	13,466
50% to <75%	27,859	11,762	41,723	4,986	10,174	7,679	11,425	4,520	14,487
75% & Above	34,029	23,907	6,619	7,406	7,591	8,940	12,871	7,113	9,234
Average	17,378	11,966	15,822	6,399	8,554	12,534	10,951	14,082	11,382

Barishal shows a strong positive relationship between land quartile and productivity, rising from BDT 6,480 in the bottom quartile to BDT 34,029 in the top quartile. Dhaka presents productivity rises from BDT 3,847 in the bottom quartile to a very high BDT 41,723 in the third quartile, then collapses to BDT 6,619 in the top quartile. Rajshahi displays bottom-quartile productivity at BDT 21,827 is the highest of any division-quartile combination, yet productivity declines in every subsequent quartile to BDT 8,940 in the top quartile. Sylhet shows a distinctive peak in the second quartile (BDT 24,388) - the highest productivity figure for Sylhet across all quartiles - before declining sharply in the third (BDT 4,520) and fourth (BDT 7,113) quartiles.

8.5 Average Net Income by Land Quartile

Table 8.5 shows the average net income by land quartile and division, reflects that the relationship between land area and income varies significantly across the country.

Table 8.5: Average Net Income of Fish Producers by Land Quartile and Division (in BDT)

Land Quartile	Barishal	Chattogram	Dhaka	Khulna	Mymensingh	Rajshahi	Rangpur	Sylhet	National
Bottom 25%	13,177	27,500	34,180	13,091	6,072	76,933	50,082	14,874	26,479
25% to <50%	18,551	12,979	17,116	11,011	36,462	6,814	15,389	43,225	19,062
50% to <75%	29,641	21,654	1,84,964	25,925	60,261	-22,223	23,600	14,528	42,186
75% & Above	2,13,593	1,29,172	-21,991	1,18,900	1,01,667	3,52,834	1,49,218	48,277	1,14,346
Average	28,910	31,338	58,055	82,263	47,353	68,180	39,737	24,393	52,434

At the national level, net income rises sharply from BDT 26,479 in the bottom quartile to BDT 1,14,346 in the top quartile - more than a fourfold increase. The third quartile has a national average net income of BDT 42,186; significantly higher than the second quartile (BDT 19,062). Dhaka's third-quartile income of BDT 1,84,964, the highest of any division-quartile combination in the dataset. The bottom quartile shows positive net incomes in all divisions except the national aggregate, where the average is BDT 26,479.

8.6 Marine Fisheries Contribution to GDP

Marine fisheries are a strategic cornerstone of the country's emerging Blue Economy. Marine fisheries are an important part of this sector, but available data related to marine fisheries could not be collected in the survey. According to the latest provisional BBS estimates, the sub-sector accounts for 12.5% to 15% of the country's total fish catch, translating into a direct macroeconomic footprint of 0.20% to 0.32% of the newly scaled $501.07 billion national GDP. Beyond these baseline figures, marine and coastal resources anchor national food security by providing a vital source of animal protein. They also support the livelihoods of over 10 million coastal inhabitants. This vital sector continues to drive economic diversification, sustainable development, and ecological resilience along the Bay of Bengal.

Chapter 9





SDG INDICATORS 2.3.1 & 2.3.2

9 SDG Indicators 2.3.1 & 2.3.2

SDG Goal 2 includes 5 outcome targets. Target 2.3, one of the outcome targets of SDG 2, aims to double by 2030, income and productivity an of small-scale food producers. The progress in achieving this target will be monitored by indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.2 which are the volume of production per labor unit and the average income of small-scale producers, respectively. Global methodology for measuring them was proposed by FAO. The methodology entails three steps. First, the target population must be identified and selected, that is, the 'small-scale producers'. Second, the 'volume of production per labor unit' must be computed. Finally, the 'average income of small-scale food producers' must be calculated.

9.1 Defining and Identifying Small-scale Food producers

The IAEG-SDG has agreed, as proposed by FAO, to define small-scale food producers using a combination of two criteria, namely the physical size of the food producer, as expressed by the amount of operated land and number of livestock units in production, and the economic size of the food producer, as expressed by its revenues. These criteria are applied in relative terms. In practice, small-scale food producers are producers who fulfill the following condition:

Physical size

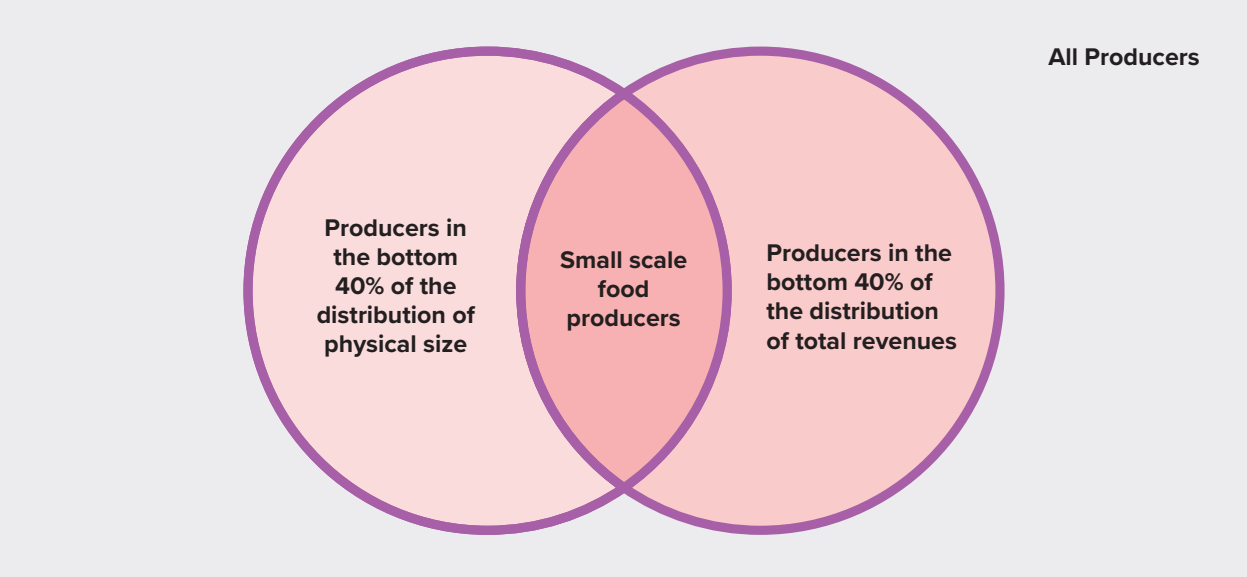
• Operate an amount of land falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of land size at national level;

• Operate a number of livestock falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of the number of livestock per production unit at national level (measured in Tropical Livestock Units – TLUs);

Economic size

• Obtain an annual economic revenue from agricultural activities falling in the first two quintiles (the bottom 40 percent) of the cumulative distribution of economic revenues from agricultural activities per production unit at national level.

Figure 9.1: A Visual Demonstration of the Definition



9.2 Computing the Physical Size

The amount of land available to an agricultural producer must be considered in terms of the operated land. This is defined as the amount of land effectively used; it includes the land that is cultivated with temporary and permanent crops, the land rented in and fallow land. Excluded from the operated is the land rented out, the forest land and the land abandoned prior to the reference period. Where information on land use is incomplete, for instance data on fallow land is often unavailable; data on cultivated land should be used instead. Computation of the threshold of the bottom 40% of operated land size distribution is done by first creating a variable that is the cumulative distribution of the operated land size. From this variable, the point that corresponds to the 40% of the cumulated distribution is identified.

The second criterion of the physical size is the size of livestock holdings of the food producers. The number of livestock available to a producer must be considered in terms of Tropical Livestock Units (TLUs). This is a conversion scale developed by FAO for global comparisons, which standardizes different livestock types in a single measure through conversion factors valid for specific livestock varieties in each region of the world. The mean of comparison is the basal metabolic rate, which is the energy expenditure per unit of body weight per unit time. Finding the bottom 40% of the TLU distribution requires the same methodology applied above for the operated land. The cumulative distribution of the TLUs of the country is considered, to find the point that corresponds to the 40% of the cumulated distribution.

This is identified as the bottom 40% threshold. Producers included in the bottom set constitute those who fulfill the second criterion.

9.3 Computing the Economic Size

Revenues from agricultural activities include those generated by crop, livestock fisheries, aquaculture and forestry. Given i agricultural activities, including crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry activities, for each producer k, revenues can be written as

$$R_k^t = \sum_k V_k^t p_{ik}^t$$

where

- V^{t} is the physical volume of agricultural product i sold by producer k during year t;
- P^{t} is the constant selling price received by the small-scale producer k for the agricultural product i during the same year t.

In details, physical volumes V^{t} are derived, for each k producer, from the following items.

- **Crop revenues:** crop sold, crop used for own consumption, crop used as feed, crop saved for seed, crop stored, crop used as by-products, crop given as a gift, crop used to pay labor, crop used to pay rent, crop used to pay for inputs, crop given out under a sharecropping agreement (sharecropped out). Similar criteria apply to the computation of revenues from tree crops and forestry products.

- **Livestock revenues:** livestock sold (alive), livestock gifts given away (this component can be kept only if stock variation is possible to construct), livestock by-products sold, livestock products self-consumed, livestock by-products self-used (also a cost in crop, for example, dung used as

fertilizer), livestock by-products paid away, livestock by-products credited away.

• **Forestry revenues:** products sold, forestry products for own consumption, forestry products stored, forestry products used to pay labor, forestry products used to pay rent, forestry products used to pay for inputs, forestry products given out under a sharecropping agreement, forestry products wasted.

• **Fisheries revenues:** captured fresh fish sold, captured processed fish sold, captured fresh fish for own consumption, captured processed fish for own consumption, traded fresh fish sold, traded processed fish sold.

9.4 Computing SDG Indicator 2.3.1: Production per Labour Unit of Small-Scale Food Producers

Productivity is commonly defined as the ratio of a volume measure of outputs to a volume measure of input use. Productivity measures the amount of output produced by an economic unit given a set of resources and inputs. In the context of SDG indicator 2.3.1, which focuses specifically on labor productivity, the numerator is the volume of agricultural/livestock/fisheries/forestry production, and the denominator is the labor input. Given i agricultural activities, including crops, livestock, fisheries, and forestry production, and j [1,...,n] small-scale producers defined as in the previous section as a subset of all N [1,...,k] food producers, the SDG indicator 2.3.1 must be computed using the following formula:

$$SDG\ 2.3.1 = I^t_{2.3.1} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \left(\frac{\sum_i V^t_{ij} p^t_{ij}}{Ld^t_j} \right)}{n}$$

• V^t is the physical volume of agricultural product i sold by the small-scale producer j during year t;

• P^t is the constant sale price received by the small-scale producer j for the agricultural product i during same year t;

• LD^t is the number of labour days utilized by the small-scale producer j during year t;

• n is the number of small-scale producers.

9.5 Computing SDG Indicator 2.3.2: Average Income of Small-Scale Food Producers

SDG indicator 2.3.2 specifically focuses on income from on-farm production activities, which is related to the production of agricultural and food products. Household income from on-farm activities includes income from crop production, livestock production, fisheries and aquaculture production, and from forestry production. In this context, these income components refer in fact to net income. Net income is defined as revenues minus operating costs without taking into account the depreciation of assets.

Given i agricultural activities, including crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry activities, and j [1,...,n] small-scale food producers defined as in the first section as a subset of all N [1,...,k] food producers, The SDG indicator 2.3.2 must be computed using the following formula:

$$SDG\ 2.3.2 = I^t_{2.3.2} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{n}\left(\sum_i (V^t_{ij}p^t_{ij} - C^t_{ij})\right)}{n}$$

where

- V^t is the physical volume of agricultural product i sold by the small-scale producer j during year t;
- P^t is the constant sale price received by the small-scale producer j for the agricultural product i during year t;
- C^t is the production cost of agricultural product i supported by the small-scale producer j during year t;
- n is the number of small-scale producers;

To obtain comparable results across countries in the case of income, values must be expressed in International Dollars at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP $).

9.6 National and Locality-wise Distribution of Food Producers

Table 9.1 presents the percentage distribution of small-scale and large-scale food producers at the national, rural, and urban levels, as well as by administrative division.

Table 9.1: Distribution of Small-scale & Large-scale Food Producers by Locality and Division (%)

Locality/Division	Small-scale	Large-scale	Total
National	53.65	46.35	100.00
Rural	54.12	45.88	100.00
Urban	51.20	48.80	100.00
Division			
Barishal	52.85	47.15	100.00
Chattogram	59.81	40.19	100.00
Dhaka	49.33	50.67	100.00
Khulna	54.48	45.52	100.00
Mymensingh	52.97	47.03	100.00
Rajshahi	54.88	45.12	100.00
Rangpur	59.29	40.71	100.00
Sylhet	39.99	60.01	100.00

At the national level, small-scale producers account for 53.65% of all producers, while large-scale producers make up the remaining 46.35%. This near-equal split masks important rural-urban variations. In rural areas, small-scale producers account for a slightly higher share, at 54.12%, consistent with the predominantly agrarian character of rural Bangladesh. In urban areas, the distribution is more balanced, with small-scale producers at 51.20% and large-scale at 48.80%.

Significant inter-divisional variation is evident. Chattogram division records the highest share of small-scale food producers at 59.81%, followed by Rangpur at 59.29% and Khulna at 54.48%. These regions are characterized by dense rural agricultural populations and relatively limited access to commercial-scale inputs and markets.

At the other end of the spectrum, Sylhet records the lowest share of small-scale producers at 39.99%, with large-scale producers accounting for 60.01%. Dhaka division, the most urbanized and economically diverse division, shows an almost even split at 49.33% versus 50.67%.

9.7 Per Labour Productivity of Small-scale & Large-scale Food Producers

Table 9.2 presents per-labour productivity (in BDT) for small-scale and large-scale food producers across national, rural and urban areas, as well as by division.

Table 9.2: Per Labour Productivity of Small-scale and Large-scale Food Producers (in BDT)

Locality/Division	Small-scale	Large-scale	Total*
National	1494	2301	1868
Rural	1482	2295	1858
Urban	1556	2303	1919
Division			
Barishal	1734	2057	1886
Chattogram	1446	2803	1991
Dhaka	1683	1897	1792
Khulna	1491	2497	1949
Mymensingh	1135	2224	1647
Rajshahi	1629	2659	2093
Rangpur	1215	2462	1723
Sylhet	1370	1951	1718

**Total= Average productivity of all producers (Small-scale and Large-Scale)*

The national per labour day productivity of small-scale food producers is BDT 1494, compared with BDT 2301 for large-scale producers. This substantial gap may reflect structural disadvantages faced by small-scale producers, including limited access to modern inputs, credit, and technology. Urban small-scale producers (BDT 1556) consistently outperform their rural counterparts (BDT 1482).

At the divisional level, Barishal records the highest per labour productivity for small-scale producers (BDT 1734), followed by Dhaka (BDT 1683) and Rajshahi (BDT 1629). Mymensingh records the lowest per labour productivity for small-scale producers at BDT 1135, closely followed by Rangpur (BDT 1215). In terms of the small-scale to large-scale productivity ratio, the widest disparity occurs in Chattogram and Rangpur. Barishal shows the narrowest gap (BDT 1734 vs BDT 2057).

Table 9.3: SDG 2.3.1: Per Labour Productivity of Small-scale and Large-scale Food Producers (in $PPP)**

Locality/Division	Small-scale	Large-scale	Total*
National	48.33	74.44	60.43
Rural	47.95	74.25	60.11
Urban	50.34	74.51	62.08
Division			
Barishal	56.10	66.55	61.02
Chattogram	46.78	90.68	64.41
Dhaka	54.45	61.37	57.97
Khulna	48.24	80.78	63.05
Mymensingh	36.72	71.95	53.28
Rajshahi	52.70	86.02	67.71
Rangpur	39.31	79.65	55.74
Sylhet	44.32	63.12	55.58

**Total= Average productivity of all producers (Small-scale and Large-Scale)*
***Implied PPP conversion rate 2025 of IMF (1 $PPP=$30.91)*

Table 9.3 presents productivity for agricultural producers under SDG Indicator 2.3.1, measured in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) dollars. At the national level, small-scale producers average $48.33, while large-scale producers average $74.44, yielding an overall national mean of $60.43. A similar pattern holds in rural areas, where small-scale producers average $47.49 compared with $74.25 for large-scale producers, with an overall mean of $60.11. In urban areas, productivity is higher, with small-scale and large-scale producers generating $50.34 and $74.51 respectively, yielding an overall mean productivity of $62.08.

9.8 Agriculture Activities-wise Distribution of Per Labor Productivity of Small-scale & Large-scale Food producers

Table 9.4 disaggregates labour productivity by agriculture activities such as Temporary crops, Permanent crops, Forestry, Livestock and Aquaculture, offering sector-specific insights into where productivity differentials are concentrated.

Table 9.4: Per Labour Productivity of Small-scale and Large-scale Food Producers by Agriculture Activities (in BDT)

Producer Status	Temporary Crops	Permanent Crops	Forestry	Livestock	Aquaculture	Overall Income
Small-scale	2374	9,182	6,518	1,375	7,429	1,494
Large-scale	2728	4,603	4,656	1,647	13,074	2,301
Total	2585	6,530	5,390	1,459	11,382	1,868

Aquaculture is the most productive sector by labor output, with small-scale producers achieving BDT 7429 and large-scale producers BDT 13074, a case in which small-scale producers outperform their large-scale counterparts. Temporary crop is an important differentiator: small-scale producers generate BDT 2374 per labor unit, while large-scale temporary crop producers generate BDT 2728. Livestock shows near parity between small-scale (BDT 1375) and large-scale (BDT 1647) productivity, with large-scale producers marginally ahead.

Table 9.5: Per Labour Productivity of Small-scale and Large-scale Food Producers by Agriculture Activities (in PPP$*)

Producer Status	Temporary Crops	Permanent Crops	Forestry	Livestock	Aquaculture	Overall Income
Small-scale	76.80	297.06	210.87	44.48	240.34	48.33
Large-scale	88.26	148.92	150.63	53.28	422.97	74.44
Total	83.63	211.26	174.38	47.20	368.23	60.43

**Implied PPP conversion rate 2025 of IMF (1 PPP$=$30.91)*

The table presents per labour productivity (in $PPP) across six agricultural sectors such as temporary crops, permanent crops, forestry, livestock, aquaculture, and overall agriculture for small-scale, large-scale, and national producers. Small-scale food producers outperform large-scale in permanent crops ($297.06 vs $148.92) and forestry ($210.87 vs $150.63), while large-scale producers lead in temporary crops ($88.26 vs $76.80), livestock ($53.28 vs $44.48), aquaculture ($422.97 vs $240.34), and overall agriculture ($74.44 vs $48.33). Overall, neither scale consistently dominates across all sectors, though large-scale producers hold an edge in the majority of activities.

Table 9.6: Locality-wise Per Labour Productivity by Agriculture Activities (in BDT)

Locality	Temporary Crops	Permanent Crops	Forestry	Livestock	Aquaculture	Overall Income
Rural	2,611	6,835	5,541	1,419	11,339	1,858
Urban	2,400	5,118	3,684	1,695	11,734	1,919
National	2,585	6,530	5,390	1,459	11,382	1,868

The table presents locality-wise productivity by agricultural category in Bangladesh, measured in BDT. It compares rural, urban, and national averages for temporary crops, permanent crops, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and overall agriculture.

Rural areas show higher productivity in temporary crops (2611 BDT), permanent crops (6835 BDT), and forestry (5541 BDT) than urban areas. On the other hand, urban areas perform better in livestock (1695 BDT) and aquaculture (11734 BDT), compared to rural areas where productivity is 1419 BDT and 11339 BDT respectively. At the national level, productivity values lie between rural and urban figures. Overall agricultural productivity is slightly higher in urban areas (1919 BDT) than in rural areas (1858 BDT), while the national average stands at 1868 BDT. The table highlights significant differences in agricultural specialization between rural and urban regions.

Table 9.7: Locality-wise Per Labour Productivity by Agriculture Activities (in PPP$*)

Locality	Temporary Crops	Permanent Crops	Forestry	Livestock	Aquaculture	Overall Income
Rural	84.47	221.13	179.26	45.91	366.84	60.11
Urban	77.64	165.58	119.18	54.84	379.62	62.08
National	83.63	211.26	174.38	47.20	368.23	60.43

**Implied PPP conversion rate 2025 of IMF (1 PPP$=$30.91)*

Table 9.7 presents labour productivity in different agricultural activities across rural, urban, and national levels, measured in PPP dollars. The table includes temporary crops, permanent crops, forestry, livestock, aquaculture, and overall agriculture. In rural areas, labour productivity values are 84.47 for temporary crops, 221.13 for permanent crops, 179.26 for forestry, 45.91 for livestock, 366.84 for aquaculture, and 60.11 for overall agriculture. Urban values are 77.64, 165.58, 119.18, 54.84, 379.62, and 62.08 respectively. The national figures are 83.63, 211.26, 174.38, 47.20, 368.23, and 60.43. The values are expressed in PPP dollars.

9.9 Yearly Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producers

Table 9.8 presents per-labour productivity (in BDT) for small-scale food producers across national, rural and urban areas, as well as by division.

Table 9.8: Yearly Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producers (in BDT)

Locality/Division	Yearly Average Net Income
National	33,639
Rural	35,742
Urban	22,176
Division	
Barishal	28,260
Chattogram	28,416
Dhaka	25,094
Khulna	44,028
Mymensingh	36,137
Rajshahi	44,707
Rangpur	40,327
Sylhet	24,636

Nationally, small-scale producers earn an average annual income of BDT 33,639. Urban small-scale producers (BDT 22,176) earn less than their rural counterparts (BDT 35,742), a counterintuitive finding. Rajshahi (BDT 44,707) and Khulna (BDT 44,028) record the highest average incomes among small-scale producers, followed by Rangpur (BDT 40,327). Dhaka and Sylhet division record the lowest average income for small-scale producers. Chattogram also reports below-national-average incomes for small-scale producers at BDT 28,416.

Table 9.9 SDG 2.3.2: Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producers (in PPP$*)

Locality/Division	Average Net Income
National	1088
Rural	1156
Urban	717
Division	
Barishal	914
Chattogram	919
Dhaka	812
Khulna	1424
Mymensingh	1169
Rajshahi	1446
Rangpur	1305
Sylhet	797

**Implied PPP conversion rate 2025 of IMF (1 $PPP=$30.91)*

Table 9.9 presents the average income of agricultural producers under SDG Indicator 2.3.2, expressed in Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) dollars. At the national level, the average annual income of agricultural producers is estimated at $1,088. Rural producers earn a higher average income of $1,156, while urban producers report a considerably lower average income of $717.

9.10 Agriculture Activity-wise Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producers

Table 9.10 presents the national average income per producer, disaggregated by producer status and sub-sector. This income is the farm's net income, defined as revenue minus costs, from agricultural activities such as crop cultivation, cattle farming, poultry farming, and aquaculture.

Table 9.10: Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producer by Agriculture Activities (in BDT)

Category	Temporary Crops	Permanent Crops	Forestry	Livestock	Aquaculture	Overall Income
Small-scale	4,591	2,331	10,892	28,421	12,670	33,639

Small-scale producers earn BDT 4591 from temporary crops. Productivity for small-scale producers in permanent crops is BDT 2331. This confirms that permanent crop cultivation remains one of the few subsectors where smallholders maintain competitive parity. Income from forestry is BDT 10892 for small-scale producers.

Table 9.11: Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producer by Agriculture Activities (in PPP$*)

Category	Temporary Crops	Permanent Crops	Forestry	Livestock	Aquaculture	Overall Income
Small-scale	148.53	75.41	352.38	920.47	409.90	1088.28

**Implied PPP conversion rate 2025 of IMF (1 PPP$=$30.91)*

Table 9.11 presents the average net income of small-scale food producers across different agricultural activities measured in PPP dollars. The table includes temporary crops, permanent crops, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and overall agriculture. Small-scale producers earn an average net income of 148.53 PPP dollars from temporary crops and 75.41 PPP dollars from permanent crops. The average net income from forestry is 352.38 PPP dollars, while livestock records 920.47 PPP dollars. Aquaculture provides an average net income of 409.90 PPP dollars. The overall average net income for small-scale food producers in agriculture is 1,088.28 PPP dollars.

9.11 Locality-wise Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producers

Table 9.12 presents the national average income per producer, disaggregated by locality. This income is the farm's net income, meaning revenue minus costs, from agricultural activities such as crop cultivation, cattle farming, poultry farming and aquaculture.

Table 9.12: Locality-wise Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producer by Locality (in BDT)

Locality	Temporary Crops	Permanent Crops	Forestry	Livestock	Aquaculture	Overall Income
Rural	4,961	2,406	10,942	30,103	12,416	35,732
Urban	1,503	1,922	10,182	19,237	14,505	22,176

The table compares agricultural activities in rural and urban areas. Rural areas show higher involvement in temporary crops (BDT 4,961) and permanent crops (BDT 2,406) than urban areas, which record BDT 1,503 and BDT 1,922, respectively. Forestry activities are also slightly higher in rural areas (BDT 10,942) than in urban areas (BDT 10,182). In contrast, aquaculture income is higher in urban areas (BDT 14,505) than in rural areas (BDT 12,416). Overall, rural areas have significantly higher productivity (BDT 35,732) than urban areas (BDT 22,176).

Table 9.13: Locality-wise Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producer by Locality (in PPP$*)

Locality	Temporary Crops	Permanent Crops	Forestry	Livestock	Aquaculture	Overall Income
Rural	160.50	77.84	354.00	973.89	401.68	1156.00
Urban	48.63	62.18	329.41	622.36	469.27	717.44

**Implied PPP conversion rate 2025 of IMF (1 PPP$=$30.91)*

Table 9.13 presents the average net income of small-scale food producers by locality, measured in PPP dollars. The table covers rural and urban areas across temporary crops, permanent crops, forestry, livestock, aquaculture, and overall agriculture. In rural

areas, the average net income is 160.50 PPP dollars from temporary crops, 77.84 from permanent crops, 354.00 from forestry, 973.89 from livestock, 401.68 from aquaculture, and 1,156.00 from overall agriculture. In urban areas, the corresponding values are 48.63, 62.18, 329.41, 622.36, 469.27, and 717.44 PPP dollars, respectively. All values are expressed in PPP dollars.

9.12 Average Net Income of Small-scale roducers by Sex of Household Head

Table 9.14: Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producer by Sex of Household Head (in BDT)

Household Head	Average Net Income
Male	34,359
Female	27,901
Total	33,639

The table breaks down small-scale producers by the sex of the household head. Male-headed households account for BDT 34,359, while female-headed households account for BDT 27,901, indicating that more male-headed households are engaged in small-scale production. The overall average across both categories is BDT 33,639.

Table 9.15: Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producer by Sex of Household Head (in PPP$*)

Household Head	Average Net Income
Male	1,111.58
Female	902.65
Total	1,088.28

Implied PPP conversion rate 2025 of IMF (1 PPP$=$30.91)

The table presents the average net income of small-scale food producers by the sex of the household head, measured in $PPP. Male-headed households earn an average net income of $1,111.58, while female-headed households earn $902.65, reflecting a notable gap between the two. The total average across all households stands at $1,088.28, which is closer to the male figure, suggesting that male-headed households make up the larger share of the sample. The difference of approximately $209 between male and female-headed households indicates a visible income disparity by sex among small-scale food producers.

9.13 Summary

The table presents the average net income and per labour productivity of small-scale food producers in Bangladesh using both BDT and PPP$. The data are categorized by locality, division, sex or household headship, producer type and production sector. It includes national figures as well as separate values for rural and urban areas. The table also provides information for all eight administrative divisions, male and female-headed households, small-scale and large-scale food producers, different agricultural sectors (crops, forestry, livestock, aquaculture and institutional farms). The indicators are reported under SDG 2.3.1 (per labour day productivity) and SDG 2.3.2 (average net income).

Table 9.16: Productivity Per Labour Day and Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producers by Locality, Sex, Producers (in BDT)

Description	SDG 2.3.1	SDG 2.3.2
	Per Labour Productivity	Average Net Income
National	1,494	33,639
Locality		
Rural	1,482	35,742
Urban	1,556	22,176
Division		
Barishal	1,734	28,260
Chattogram	1,446	28,416
Dhaka	1,683	25,094
Khulna	1,491	44,028
Mymensingh	1,135	36,137
Rajshahi	1,629	44,707
Rangpur	1,215	40,327
Sylhet	1,370	24,636
Sex of Household Head		
Male	1,547	34,359
Female	1,488	27,901
Sector		
Crops	5,528	6,810
Forestry	6,518	10,892
Livestock	1,375	28,421
Aquaculture	7,429	12,670
Institutional Agriculture Farms	4,285	2,15,696
Producer Type		
Small-Scale	1,494	33,610
Large-Scale	2,301	1,30,007

Table 9.17: Productivity Per Labour Day and Average Net Income of Small-scale Food Producers By Locality, Sex, Producers (in PPP$)

Description	SDG 2.3.1	SDG 2.3.2
	Per Labour Productivity	Average Net Income
National	48	1,088
Locality		
Rural	48	1,156
Urban	50	717
Division		
Barishal	56	914
Chattogram	47	919
Dhaka	54	812
Khulna	48	1,424
Mymensingh	37	1,169
Rajshahi	53	1,446
Rangpur	39	1,305
Sylhet	44	797
Sex of Household Head		
Male	50	1,112
Female	48	903
Sector		
Crops	179	220
Forestry	211	352
Livestock	44	919
Aquaculture	240	410
Institutional Agriculture Farms	139	6,978
Producer Type		
Small-Scale	48	1,087
Large-Scale	74	4,206



Chapter 10



10 Productivity and Income of Institutional Agriculture Farm

Agriculture is the foundation of Bangladesh's socioeconomic development, and accurate statistical documentation of this sector is essential for informed policymaking and national planning. Most agricultural statistics cover only household-based agriculture. However, institutional agriculture has flourished in recent years, with institutional agriculture farms. According to the Economic Census 2024, the number of institutional agriculture farms is 1,69,110. This chapter presents a productivity and income analysis of institutional agriculture farms based on the 'Income and Productivity of Small-scale Food Producers Survey-2025'.

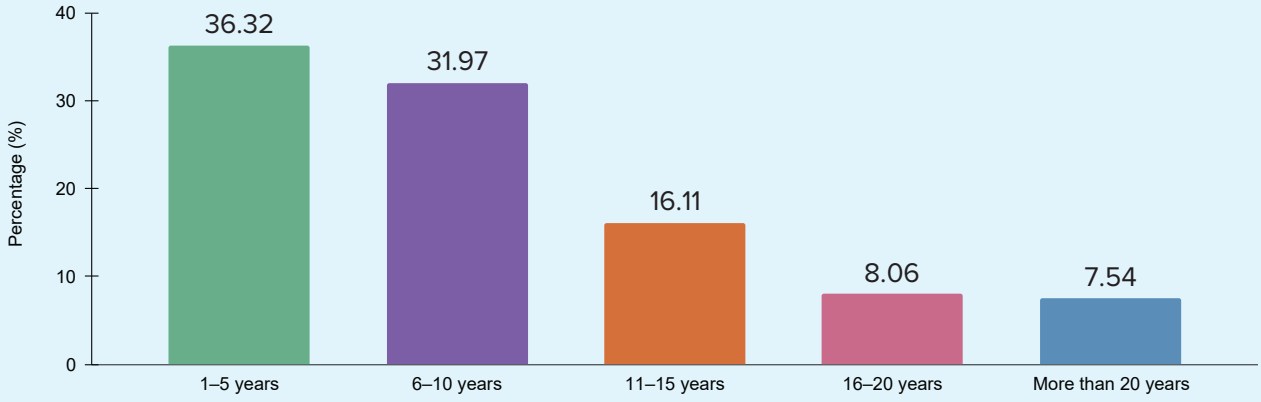
10.1 Working Experience of Farm Owners

Table 10.1 presents the distribution of agricultural farm owners by years of farming experience. The farm owner's experience may be from this farm or from any other farm.

Table 10.1: Working Experience of Farm Owner (%)

Years of Experience	Percentage
1–5 years	36.32
6–10 years	31.97
11–15 years	16.11
16–20 years	8.06
More than 20 years	7.54
Total	100.00

Figure 10.1 Owner's working experience



The distribution of work experience reveals a predominantly young agricultural farm sector: 36.32% of all farm owners have only 1–5 years of experience, and a combined 68.29% have 10 or more years of farming experience. Figures 10.1 and 10.2 together show that educational qualifications are concentrated at the secondary level, whereas work experience is concentrated in the 1–5-year range.

10.2 Gender of Institutional Agriculture Farm Owners

Table 10.2 presents the gender distribution of agricultural farm owners, revealing the extent of women's ownership and leadership in Bangladesh's agricultural enterprise sector and providing a picture of women's empowerment in the agricultural sector.

Table 10.2: Farm Owner by sex (%)

Gender	Percentage
Male	96.68
Female	3.32
Total	100.00

Most of the farms are operated by the male owners depicted in Table 10.2. Male owners account for 96.68% of all agricultural farm owners surveyed, while female owners constitute only 3.32%. The percentage point difference between male and female owners is 93.36. Only 3.32% formal female ownership rate captures the dominance of male ownership in the agricultural production sector.

10.3 Types and Ownership Structure of Institutional Agriculture Farm

Table 10.3 presents the types of farm-family, private and government organizations, as well as ownership structure (self-proprietorship, partnership, and private limited company) across all farm.

Table 10.3: Types of Farm (%)

Farm Type	Percentage
Family Organization	74.30
Private Organization	24.04
Government Organization	0.64
Non-Government Organization (NGO)	0.26
Others	0.76
Total	100.00

According to Table 10.3, the agricultural landscape is overwhelmingly dominated by Family Organizations, which account for 74.30% of all farm types. Private Organizations represent the second-largest share, comprising 24.04% of the total. Institutional farming remains minimal, with Government Organizations holding 0.64% and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) making up the smallest identified share at 0.26%

Figure 10.2 Type of farm

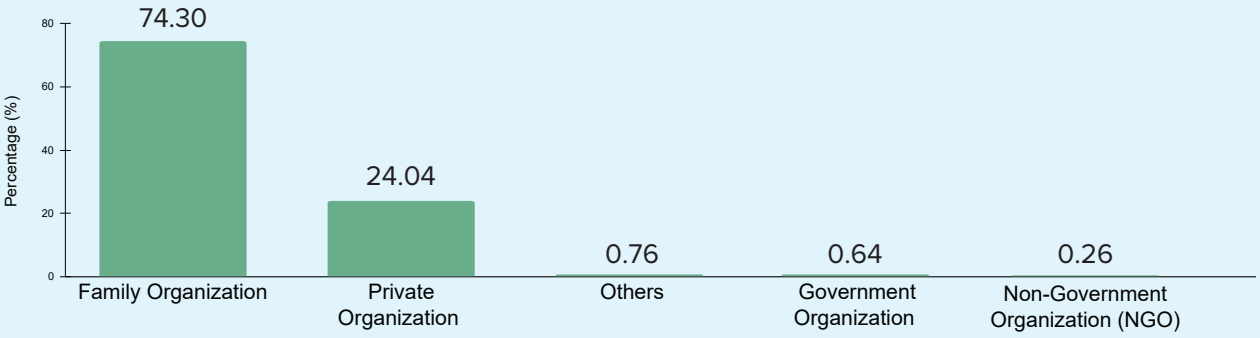
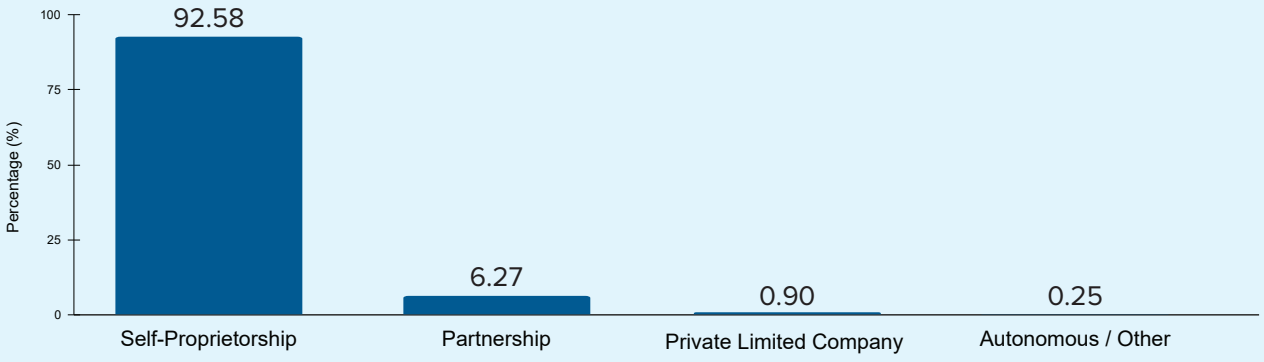


Table 10.4: Ownership structure of farm (%)

Ownership Type	Percentage
Self-Proprietorship	92.58
Partnership	6.27
Private Limited Company	0.90
Autonomous/Others	0.25
Total	100.00

Table 10.4 shows that self-proprietorship is the dominant form of ownership, representing 92.58 percent of all farms. Partnership-based farms account for 6.27 percent, while private limited companies make up only 0.90 percent. Autonomous and other ownership arrangements together represent 0.25 percent of farms.

Figure 10.3 Ownership of farm



10.4 Per Labour Day Productivity of the Institutional Agriculture Farm

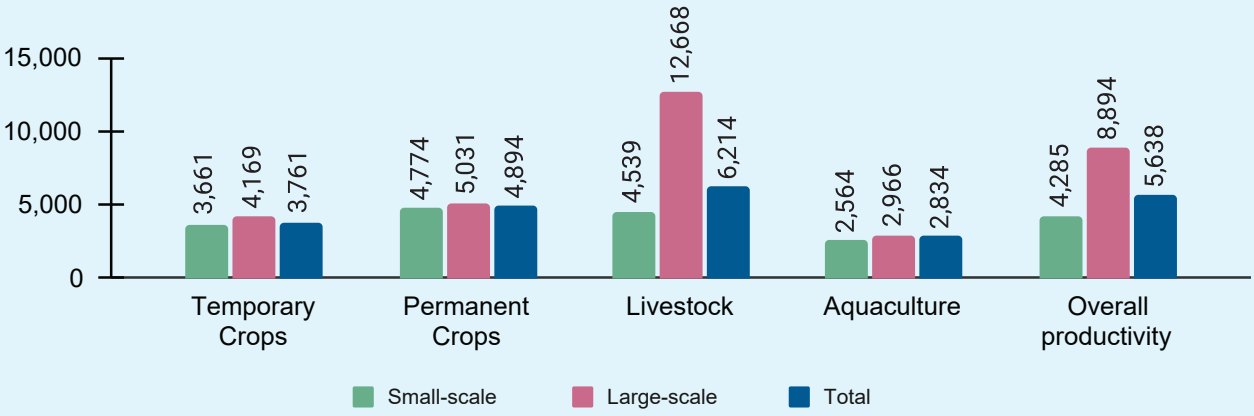
Table 10.5 presents estimates of per-labor productivity, disaggregated by farm producer status (small-scale vs. large-scale) and surveyed agricultural subsectors. The table also shows overall farm productivity.

Table 10.5: Per Labour Day Productivity by Producer Status and Agricultural Sector (in BDT)

Producer Status	Temporary Crops	Permanent Crops	Livestock	Aquaculture	Overall Income
Small-scale	3,661	4,774	4,539	2,564	4,285
Large-scale	4,169	5,031	12,668	2,966	8,894
Total	3,761	4,894	6,214	2,834	5,638

This table presents farm productivity by producer status across agricultural activities. The results show that large-scale farms outperformed small-scale farms across all major categories. For temporary crops, productivity was 4,169 for large-scale farms versus 3,661 for small-scale farms. In permanent crop production, large-scale farms recorded 5,031, exceeding the 4,774 for small-scale farms. The largest productivity gap occurred in livestock farming, where large-scale farms reached 12,668, nearly three times the 4,539 for small-scale farms. In aquaculture, productivity was lower for both groups, with large-scale farms at 2,966 and small-scale farms at 2,564. Large-scale farms had an estimated productivity of 8,894, significantly higher than the 4,285 for small-scale farms. The national average productivity was 5,638, with category-specific averages of 3,761 for temporary crops, 4,894 for permanent crops, 6,214 for livestock and 2,834 for aquaculture.

Figure 10.4: Per Labour Day Productivity by Sector and Producer Status (in BDT)



SDG 2.3.1 baseline for Bangladesh's agricultural sector is BDT 5,638 per labor unit for the overall agriculture average. For small-scale producers specifically, the overall agricultural average is BDT 4,285 per labor unit, compared to BDT 8,894 for large-scale producers. Across sectors, livestock records the highest non-small-scale productivity (BDT 12,668). Aquaculture records the lowest per labor productivity in both categories (small-scale BDT 2,564; large-scale BDT 2,966). Temporary crops (BDT 3,661 small-scale; BDT 4,169 large-scale) and permanent crops (BDT 4,774; BDT 5,031) recorded comparable modest productivity levels across both producer categories.

10.5 Average Yearly Income of Institutional Agriculture Farm

Table 10.6 presents the national average income per producer, disaggregated by producer status and sub-sector. This income is the farm's net income, meaning revenue minus costs, from different agricultural activities such as crop cultivation, cattle farming, poultry farming, and aquaculture.

Table 10.6: Average Yearly Net Income of farm by Producer Status and Agricultural Sector (in BDT)

Producer Status	Temporary Crops	Permanent Crops	Livestock	Aquaculture	Overall Income
Small-scale	4,032	48,443	2,07,124	39,654	2,15,696
Large-scale	2,62,440	2,98,066	22,32,708	6,40,726	16,75,889
Total	54,517	1,65,292	6,24,434	4,44,131	6,50,632

According to Table 10.6 there is a substantial income disparity among agricultural producers by scale of operation and sector. Overall, large-scale producers earn an average of 1,675,889 BDT annually, nearly eight times the 215,696 BDT earned by small-scale producers, while the national average is 650,632 BDT.

Figure 10.5: Average Yearly Net Income by Sector and Producer Status

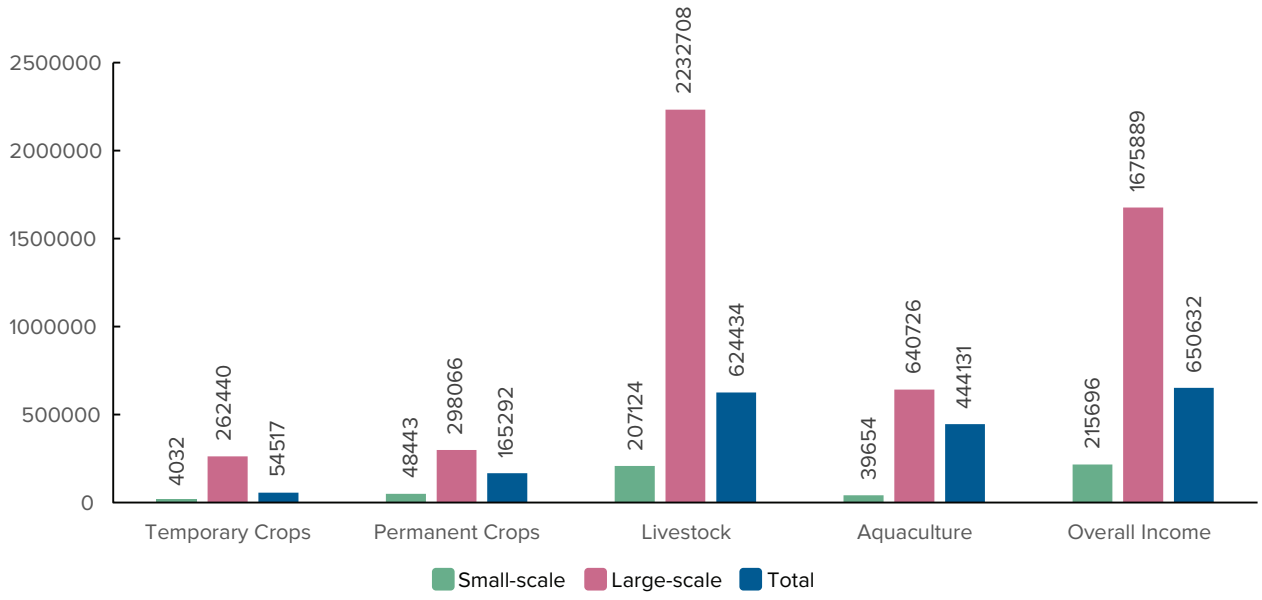


Figure 10.5 presents the average net income of farms by producer status across agricultural sectors. The results show substantial variation in income between small-scale and large-scale producers, as well as across agricultural activities. Overall, large-scale farms have significantly higher income than small-scale farms in all sectors. In temporary crop production, large-scale farms earn BDT 2,62,440 per producer per year, while small-scale farms earn only BDT 4,032. A similar pattern is observed in permanent crops, where large-scale farms generate BDT 2,98,066 compared with BDT 48,443 for small-scale farms.

The most pronounced difference is in livestock farming. Large-scale farms report an exceptionally high average income of BDT 22,32,708, whereas small-scale farms earn BDT 2,07,124. In aquaculture, large-scale farms also outperform small-scale farms, earning BDT 6,40,726 compared with BDT 39,654. Overall, large-scale producers earn BDT 16,75,889 per year, significantly more than the BDT 2,15,696 earned by small-scale producers. The average across all producers is BDT 6,50,632, with livestock contributing the highest average income among all agricultural sectors.



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Annexes



CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Household
Household is a dwelling unit where one or more persons live and eat together under a common cooking arrangement. Household is considered to consist of all the people who live in a single housing unit, regardless of their relationship with each other. This includes family members, roommates, or other individuals who share a living space.

Household Head
Head of household means a member of the household who is the decision-maker regarding the different activities of the household. This household is also being run under his command.

Household Member
Household members are permanent family members, as well as, boarders and lodgers, servants and other employees who often live in the household and take food together.

Agricultural Producer
Any individual or household that engages in the production of agricultural commodities including crops, livestock, forestry products and aquaculture for subsistence, sale or both.

Small-Scale Food Producer
As defined by FAO for SDG 2.3 reporting: a food producer who operates below the nationally determined size threshold based on land area, livestock units (TLU) and revenue. The Farm-households that are in the bottom 40th percent of the threshold, defined as small-scale producer.

Large-Scale Food Producer
As defined by FAO for SDG 2.3 reporting: a food producer who operates except the nationally determined size threshold based on land area, livestock units (TLU) and revenue. The Farm-households that are in the upper 60th percent of the threshold, defined as large-scale producer

SDG Indicator 2.3.1
Volume of production per labour unit which Measures agricultural labour productivity the value of output generated per labour day.

SDG Indicator 2.3.2
Average income of small-scale food producers that measures the net annual income earned by small-scale producers from agricultural activities.

Labour Productivity
The economic value of agricultural output produced per unit of labour input is called labour productivity. In this report, measured as the net revenue generated per labour day (one standard working day of approximately 8 hours) invested in agricultural production activities.

Labour day
A standardised unit of labour input equivalent to one person working for one full working day (approximately 8 hours). Both hired and family labour are counted.

Net Income
Gross revenue from the sale or estimated value of agricultural produce minus total production expenditure (including costs of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, irrigation, hired labour, land preparation, harvesting, and other inputs).

Temporary Crops
Seasonal crops that are sown, harvested and replanted within a single growing season or agricultural year.Temporary crops include rice (Aus, Aman, Boro), wheat, maize, vegetables, pulses, oilseeds, spices, jute, tobacco and other annual crops.

Permanent Crops
Crops cultivated on trees, shrubs or vines that yield harvests for multiple years without replanting after each harvest cycle. Includes fruit trees (Mango, Litche, Jackfruit, Guava), Nut crops (Betel nut, Coconut) and plantation crops (Bamboo, Mahogany).

Forestry Products
Timber and non-timber forest products collected by forest-dependent households. Includes commercial timber species (Teak, Mahogany, Rain tree, Bamboo) and NTFPs (Coconut, Neem, Mango, Jackfruit) harvested from forest or agro-forestry systems.

Aquaculture
The cultivation of fish, shrimp, prawns and other aquatic organisms in controlled or semi-controlled environments including ponds, ghers, cages, and coastal brackish water systems.

Quintile
A classification of producers into five equal groups (each comprising 20% of the sample) based on the size of their operated land area. Bottom 20% = smallest landholders; Top 20% = largest landholders.

Quartile
A quartile is a statistical measures that divides an ordered dataset into four equal parts.

Operated Land
The total area of agricultural land actually used for farming by a household during the reference period, regardless of ownership status. Includes owned, rented-in, share-cropped and borrowed land. Measured in decimals (1 decimal = 1/100 of an acre ≈ 40.47 m^2).

Decimal
A unit of land measurement commonly used in Bangladesh. One decimal equals one-hundredth of an acre, or approximately 40.47 square metres. One acre = 100 decimals; one bigha (Bangladesh) ≈ 33 decimals.

Reference Period
The 12-month period immediately preceding the survey interview date, used as the basis for all production, income, expenditure and labour data collected in the survey.

In this report, the terms 'Total' and 'National' are used interchangeably.

Details Tables



Table 1: Average Net Income (with excluding imputed land cost) of Small-scale Food Producers (in BDT)

Locality/Division	Per Labour Productivity
National	2,664
Rural	2,690
Urban	2,472
Division	
Barishal	2,271
Chattogram	2,521
Dhaka	1,473
Khulna	3,015
Mymensingh	3,273
Rajshahi	2,921
Rangpur	4,093
Sylhet	2,148

Table 2: Average Net Income(with excluding imputed land cost) of Small-scale Food Producers (in $PPP)

Locality/Division	Per Labour Productivity
National	2,664
Rural	2,690
Urban	2,472
Division	
Barishal	2,271
Chattogram	2,521
Dhaka	1,473
Khulna	3,015
Mymensingh	3,273
Rajshahi	2,921
Rangpur	4,093
Sylhet	2,148

Table 3: Average Net Income of Small-scale and Large-scale Food Producers (in BDT)

Locality/Division	Small-scale	Large-scale	Total
National	33610	130007	78286
Rural	35707	131568	79678
Urban	22176	122445	71110
Division			
Barishal	28260	129612	76048
Chattogram	28416	103620	58639
Dhaka	25094	120444	73410
Khulna	44028	198713	114435
Mymensingh	36137	116545	73950
Rajshahi	44707	143332	89210
Rangpur	40095	141048	81122
Sylhet	24636	92038	65084

Table 4: Average Net Income of Small-scale and Large-scale Food Producers (in $PPP)

Locality/Division	Small-scale	Large-scale	Total
National	1087	4206	2533
Rural	1155	4256	2578
Urban	717	3961	2301
Division			
Barishal	914	4193	2460
Chattogram	919	3352	1897
Dhaka	812	3897	2375
Khulna	1424	6429	3702
Mymensingh	1169	3770	2392
Rajshahi	1446	4637	2886
Rangpur	1297	4563	2624
Sylhet	797	2978	2106

Table 5:Average Net Income of Small-scale and Large-scale Producer by Sex of Household Head (in BDT)

Locality	Small-scale	Large-scale	Total
Male	28281	108648	66948
Female	25485	60007	34585
National	27969	106401	64319

Table 6: Average Net Income of Small-scale and Large-scale Producer by Sex of Household Head (in $PPP)

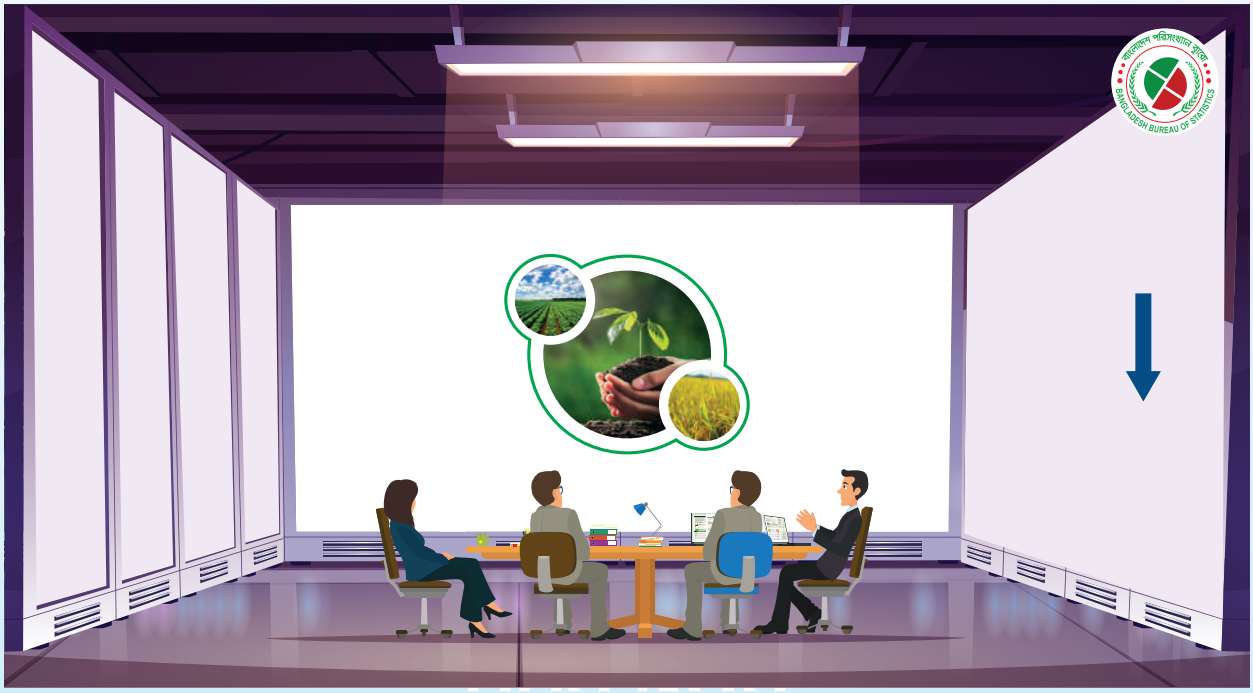
Locality	Small-scale	Large-scale	Total
Male	915	3515	2166
Female	824	1941	1119
National	905	3442	2081



Digital Architecture and Features



Network Operations Center (NOC) Room, BBS



Data visualization and live monitoring from NOC Room, BBS



Questionnaire



Declaration:
This information is being collected under the authority provided by the Statistics Act, 2013. The collected data will be kept confidential and will be used only for planning and research purposes.

Income and Productivity of Small-scale Food Producers Survey 2025

Sustainable Agricultural Statistics Project
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

1. Select the data collection option:

1. Agricultural Household	2. Institutional Farm

Module 1: Identification of the Enumeration Area

PSU No. ☐☐☐ **(All numbers must be written in English)**

Area	Area Introduction (Applicable to All)	Code	
Division			
District			
City Corporation			
Municipality/City			
Upazila/Thana			
Union			
Ward			
Mouza			
Village/Mahalla			
Enumeration			
RMO (Rural-1, Municipality-2, Other Urban-3 and City Corporation-9)			
Household Serial Number			
Sample Household Number			

1.1 Is this a tribal household?

1. Yes	2. No

Module 2: General Houesehold Introduction

2.1 Material of the floor of the main dwelling room of your household: 1. Molded (Cement/Concrete/Bricks) 2. Tiles/Mosaic	**2.2 Wall/fencing material of the main dwelling room in your household:** 1. Cement/Concrete/Bricks/Burnt Clay/Blocks

3. Soil Wood 4. Bamboo/Mat 96. Other materials (please specify...)	2. Tiles/Ceramic Tiles 3. Corrugated Tin/Metal Sheet/CI Sheet 4. Wood 5. Soill 6. Bamboo/Jute/stick/Mat/Straw/Thatch/Golpata/Palmyra Leaf/Hay/Polythene 96. Other materials (please specify...)
2.3 Roofing/ceiling material of the main dwelling room in your household: 1. Cement/Concrete/Brick/Burnt Clay 2. Corrugated TIn/Metal Sheet/CI Sheet/PVC Sheet 3. Wood (in case of finished roofing) 4. Straw/Thatch/Palmyra leaf/Golpata/Hay/Polythene 5. Handmade Tiles/Tali 96. Other materials (please specify...)	**2.4 Condition of your kitchen/cooking area:** 1. Inside the house (same room) 2. Inside the house (separate room) 3. Separate kitchen room 96. Other (please specify)
2.5 Main source of drinking water: 1. Supplied 2. Tubewell (Deep/Shallow/Submersible) 3. Bottled water / Water jar 4. Protected: Well/Hand-dug well/Draw-well/Ring well 5. Unprotected: Well/Hand-dug well/Draw-well/Ring well 6. Pond/River/Canal/Lake 7. Falls/Stream/Thin Strean (Jhiri) 8. Collected rainwater 9. Water Kiosk: Water collected using ATM card 96. Other (please specify...)	**2.6 Main source of electricity in your household:** 1. National grid 2. Solar power 3. No electricity facility 96. Other (please specify...)
2.7 Main source of cooking fuel: 1. Straw/Leaves/Husk/Bran 2. Wood/Bamboo/Jute stick/Firewood 3. Charcoal/ Dung/Dung cake/Bore 4. Supplied gas 5. Biogas 6. LP Gas 7. Solar cooker 8. Kerosene 9. Electricity 96. Other (please specify...)	**2.8 Type of toilet facility is available in your household?** 1. Flush to piped sewerage system (only Dhaka South City) 2. Flush to a safe tank 3. Flush to open drain 4. Pit latrine with slab 5. Pit latrine without slab / Open pit latrine 6. Raw/Open/Hanging latrine (permanent/temporary) 96. Other (please specify...)

Module 3: Information on Household Members

3.1 Number of household members	3.2 Name of members and line number	3.3 Relationship with the head of household: Head of household – 1 Spouse – 2 Son/Daughter – 3 Mother/Father – 4 Brother/Sister – 5 Daughter-in-law/Son-in-law – 6 Grandson/Granddaughter – 7 Domestic worker – 8 Other relative – 9 Other non-relative – 10	3.4 Gender: Male – 1 Female – 2 Hijra – 3	3.5 Age: (in completed years)	3.6 Religious identity: Muslim – 1 Hindu – 2 Christian – 3 Buddhist – 4 Other – 96	3.7 Marital status: (For age 10 years and above) Unmarried – 1 Married – 2 Widowed/Widowe – 3 Divorced – 4 Living separately – 5 Other (please specify...) – 96	3.8 Educational qualification: (Code for highest class passed) (For age 3 years and above)	3.9 Involved in agricultural work: Yes – 1 No – 2 (For age 10 years and above)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	01							
	02							
	03							

*** **Education codes:** (25) – Play/Nursery/Kindergarten/Pre-primary student, (26)-1st grade student, (1)-Completed 1st grade, (2) – Completed 2nd grade, (3) – Completed 3rd grade, (4)– Completed 4th grade, (5) – Completed 5th grade/PEC/Ibtidaiya/Equivalent, (6) – Completed 6th grade, (7) – Completed 7th grade, (8) – Completed 8th grade/JSC/JDC/Equivalent, (9) – Completed 9th grade, (10) – Completed SSC/Dakhil/O-Level/Equivalent, (12) – Completed HSC/Alim/A-Level/Equivalent, (15)–Completed BA/BSc/BCom/BBA/Fazil (Pass course), (16) – Completed BA/BSc/BCom/BBA (Honours), (17) – Completed MA/MSc/MCom/MBA/Kamil/Dawra (Qawmi) Equivalent, (18) – Completed PhD, (19) – Completed MBBS / BDS, (20) – Completed Nursing / Midwifery, (21) – Completed Engineering (BSc or above), (22) – Completed Diploma, (23) – Non-formal / Informal Education, (24) – No education / Not yet started school, (96) – Other (please specify...)

3.10	Respondent's line number	:											
3.11	Respondent's mobile number	:											

Module 4: Information related to household land and property

Question No.	Description	Decimal / Cent
1	**2**	**3**
4.1	Amount of land owned by the household (including all members)	
4.2	Amount of land given to others (Borga or leased out)	
4.3	Amount of land taken from others (Borga or lease in)	
4.4	Amount of land (acquired or received free of charge such as khas land or char land etc...)	
4.5	**Total operated land area (4.1 – 4.2 + 4.3 + 4.4 = 4.5)**	**4.5 = 4.11 + 4.27**
4.6	Homestead fallow land	
4.7	Land under Ditch-drain/Fallen pond/natural water/ bodies/ bushes/rocks	
4.8	Grazing land	
4.9	Land under business establishments	
4.10	Permanently fallow land (graveyard/playground/cremation ground/road, etc.)	
4.11	**Total uncultivable land land (4.6 + 4.7 + 4.8 + 4.9 + 4.10 = 4.11)**	
4.12	Land under temporary crops (paddy/jute/wheat/lentils, etc.)	
4.13	Shifting cultivation land (applicable for hilly areas and auto-populated in CAP)	
4.14	Currently fallow land (cultivated last year but not in the current/reference year)	
4.15	**Total land under temporary crops (4.12 + 4.13 + 4.14 = 4.15)**	
4.16	Land under temporary crops (fruits)	
4.17	Land under temporary crops (forestry including timber/bamboo)	
4.18	Land under nurseries	
4.19	**Total land under permanent crops (4.16 + 4.17 + 4.18 = 4.19)**	
4.20	Land under salt cultivation (applicable in salt-producing districts)	
4.21	Land under livestock (cattle/goats/ducks/chickens, etc.)	
4.22	Land under fish production (pond/dighi/enclosure)	
4.23	Land under aquatic animals/plants (excluding fish in ponds/dighis/enclosures)	
4.24	Land under pond/dighi (excluding fish/aquatic animals/plants cultivation)	
4.25	Land along the banks of pond/dighi	
4.26	**Other cultivated land (4.20 + 4.21 + 4.22 + 4.23 + 4.24 + 4.25 = 4.26**	
4.27	**Total cultivated land (4.15 + 4.19 + 4.26 = 4.27)**	

Module 5: Information on Food Production (in the last 12 months)

1. Production of temporary crops (Question 5.2)
2. Production of permanent crops (Question 5.3)
3. Forest products (Question 5.4)
4. Livestock: Production from rearing cattle/goats/buffaloes/ducks/chickens/pigeons, etc.(Question 5.5)
5. Production of fish/aquatic animals/aquatic plants (Question 5.6)

5.2 Amount of Production and Costs of Temporary Crops in the Last 12 Months

5.2.1 Name of Temporary Crops	5.2.2 Crop Code	5.2.3 Type of Crop Land	5.2.4 Land Area (in decimals)	Land Ownership (in decimals)				Production Costs (Excluding Labor)												
				5.2.5 Own (Owned)	5.2.6 Sharecropped (Borga)	5.2.7 Leas	5.2.8 Others (please specify)	5.2.9 Land Cultivation / Ploughing (Power Tiller / Plough) (in Taka)	5.2.10 Seed bed Cultivation / Plough ing (Power Tiller / Plough) (in Taka)	5.2.11 Purchase of Seeds /Seedlings (in Taka	5.2.12 Irrigation (in Taka)	5.2.13 Fertilizer (Inorganic/Chemical) (in Taka)	5.2.14 Fertilizer (Organic/Compost) (in Taka)	5.2.15 Pesticides / Insecticides (in Taka)	5.2.16 Hormones / Vitamins (in Taka)	5.2.17 Land Rent (Potential, even if Owned) for 1 Year (in Taka)			5.2.18 Threshing and Cutting Machine (Rental) (in Taka)	5.2.19 Transportation / Marketing (in Taka)	5.2.20 Other Expenses (e.g., Warehouse Rent) (in Taka)	5.2.21 Total Cost (in Taka) 21 = 9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20
																17			18	19	20	21
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	owned	Borga	Lease				
																						Automatic Calculation

Labor Cost: Seedbed / Land Preparation / Transplanting / Weeding / Harvesting / Threshing (Family)						Labor Cost: Seedbed / Land Preparation / Transplanting / Weeding / Harvesting / Threshing (Hired/Contractual)						Wage	
Male			Female			Male			Female			Male	Female
5.2.22 Number of Male Members Employed in Agricultural Work	5.2.23 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.2.24 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.2.25 Number of Female Members Employed in Agricultural Work	5.2.26 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.2.27 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.2.28 Number of Male Members Employed in Agricultural Work	5.2.29 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.2.30 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.2.31 Number of Female Members Employed in Agricultural Work	5.2.32 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.2.33 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.2.34 Wage per hour	5.2.35 Wage per hour
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Production Quantity												
5.2.36 Quantity of Crops Sold (kg)	5.2.37 Quantity Used for Consumption (kg)	5.2.38 Quantity Used as Animal Feed (kg)	5.2.39 Quantity of Stocked / Stored Crops (kg)	5.2.40 Quantity of Crops Reserved as Seeds (kg)	5.2.41 Quantity of Crops Given as Gifts/ Donations (kg)	5.2.42 Quantity of Crops Paid in Exchange for Labor (kg)	5.2.43 Quantity of Crops Given Under Sharecropping/Exchange for Irrigation (kg)	5.2.44 Quantity of Crops Paid for Transportation (kg)	5.2.45 Others (kg)	5.2.46 Total Quantity of Crops Produced (kg) 46 = 36 + 37 + 38 + 39 + 40 + 41 + 42 + 43 + 44 + 45	5.2.47 Price per kg (Farmer's Sold Price)	5.2.48 Total Value (in Taka) 48 = 46 × 47
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
										Automatic Calculatio		Automatic Calculation

Subcrop					Income	
5.2.49 Is there any Subcrop? 1 – Yes, 2 – No (If 2 – No, skip to	5.2.50 Number of Subcrops Produced	5.2.51 Name and Code of Produced Subcrops	5.2.52 Total Quantity of Subcrops Produced (kg)	5.2.53 Total Value of Subcrops (in Taka)	5. 2.54 Total Income from Crops (in Taka) 54 = 53 + 48	5.2.55 Net Income = (Total Income – Total Costs) 55 = 54 – Labor Costs – 21

Question 5.2.54)						
49	50	51	52	53	54	55
					Automatic Calculation	Automatic Calculation

5.2.3 Type of Crop Land: 1 – Agricultural Land, 2 – Orchard/Garden

5.2.141 Name and Code of Temporary Crop Subproducts:

1 – Straw, 2 – Kuta, 3 – Kura, 4 – Husk, 5 – Tush, 6 – Branches/Stem, 7 – Vines/Leaves, 8 – Jute Stick, 9–Khail, 10 – Khesa, 11 – Chobra, 12 – No Subproduct, 96 – Others (please specify…)

5.3 Production and Costs of Permanent Crops in the Last 12 Months

5.3.1 Name of Permanent Crop	5.3.2 Crop Code	5.3.3 Type of Crop Land	5.3.4 Land Area (in decimals)	Land Ownership (in decimals)				Production Costs (Excluding Labor)												
				5.3.5 Own	5.3.6 Borga	5.3.7 Leased	5.3.8 Others (please specify)	5.3.9 Land Cultivation / Ploughing (Power Tiller / Plough) (in Taka)	5.3.10 Seedbed Preparation / Ploughing (Power Tiller / Plough) (in Taka)	5.3.11 Purchase of Seeds/ Seedlings (in Taka)	5.3.12 Irrigation (in Taka)	5.3.13 Fertilizer (Inorganic/ Chemical) (in Taka)	5.3.14 Fertilizer (Organic/Compost) (in Taka)	5.3.15 Pesticides / Insecticides (in Taka)	5.3.16 Hormones / Vitamins (in Taka)	5.3.17 Land Rent (Potential, even if Owned) for 1 Year (in Taka)			5.3.18 Threshing and Cutting Machine (Rental) (in Taka)	5.3.19 Transportation / Marketing (in Taka)	5.3.20 Other Expenses (Cost in Taka)	5.3.21 Total Cost (in Taka) 21 = 9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20
																own	Borga	Lease				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18	19	20	21
																						Automatic Calculation

Labor Cost: Seedbed / Land Preparation / Transplanting / Weeding / Harvesting / Threshing (Family)						Labor Cost: Seedbed / Land Preparation / Transplanting / Weeding / Harvesting / Threshing (Hired/Contractual)						Wage	
Male			Female			Male			Female			Male	Female
5.3.22 Number of Male Members Employed in Agricultural Work	5.3.23 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.3.24 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.3.25 Number of Female Members Employed in Agricultural Work	5.3.26 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.3.27 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.3.28 Number of Male Members Employed in Agricultural Work	5.3.29 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.3.30 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.3.31 Number of Female Members Employed in Agricultural Work	5.3.32 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.3.33 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.3.34 Wage per Hour	5.3.35 Wage per Hour
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Quantity of Production												
5.3.36 Quantity of Crops Sold (kg)	5.3.37 Quantity Used for Consumption (kg)	5.3.38 Quantity Used as Animal Feed (kg)	5.3.39 Quantity of Stocked/Stored Crops (kg)	5.3.40 Quantity of Crops Reserved as Seeds (kg)	5.3.41 Quantity of Crops Given as Gifts/Donations (kg)	5.3.42 Quantity of Crops Paid in Exchange for Labor (kg)	5.3.43 Quantity of Crops Given Under Sharecropping / Exchange for Irrigation (kg)	5.3.44 Quantity of Crops Paid for Transportation (kg)	5.3.45 Others (kg)	5.3.46 Total Quantity of Crops Produced (kg) 46 = 36 + 37 + 38 + 39 + 40 + 41 + 42 + 43 + 44 + 45	5.3.47 Price per kg (Farmer's Sold Price)	5.3.48 Total Value (in Taka) 48 = 46 × 47
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
										Automatic Calculation		Automatic Calculation

Subcrop					Income	
5.3.49 Is there any Subcrop? 1 – Yes, 2 – No (If 2 – No, skip to Question 5.3.54)	5.3.50 Number of Subcrops Produced	5.3.51 Name and Code of Produced Subcrops	5.3.52 Total Quantity of Subcrops Produced (kg)	5.3.53 Total Value of Subcrops (in Taka)	5.3.54 Total Income fromCrops (in Taka) 54 = 53 + 48	5.3.55 Net Income = (Total Income – Total Costs) 55 = 54 – Labor Costs – 21
49	50	51	52	53	54	55
					Automatic Calculation	Automatic Calculation

5.3.3 Type of Crop Land: 1 – Agricultural Land, 2 – Orchard/Garden

5.3.115 Name and Code of Permanent Crop Subproducts:

1 – Wood, 2 – Seed, 3 – Husk, 4 – Banana Stem, 5 – Husk/Chaff, 6 – Branches, 7 – Leaves, 8 – Stalk, 9 – Root, 10 – Fiber, 11 – No Subproduct, 96 – Others (please specify…)

5.4 Collection and Costs of Forest Products in the Last 12 Months

5.4.1 Name of Forest Product	5.4.2 Product Code	5.4.3 Source of Forest Product Collection	Collection-Related Costs (Excluding Labor) of Product								
			5.4.4 Depreciation, Repair, and Rental of Equipment (e.g., Knife / Axe / Saw) (in Taka)	5.4.5 Transportation / Marketing / Shipping Charges (Boat / Vehicle) (in Taka)	5.4.6 Payment for Processing / Resin Extraction / Wood Drying / Cutting (in Taka)	5.4.7 Storage-Related Costs (Warehouse/ Storage) (in Taka)	5.4.8 Security-Related Costs (Ansar / Guards) (in Taka)	5.4.9 Collection-Related License/Permit Fees (in Taka)	5.4.10 Miscellaneous / Box / Packaging / Basket (in Taka)	5.4.11 Others (please specify) (in Taka)	5.4.12 Total Cost (in Taka) 12 = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Automatic Calculation

Labor Cost: Total Wages for Forest Product Work (Family)						Labor Cost: Total Wages for Forest Product Work (Hired/Contractual)						Wage	
Male			Female			Male			Female			Male	Female
5.4.13 Number of Male Members Employed in Forest Product Work	5.4.14 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.4.15 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.4.16 Number of Female Members Employed in Forest Product Work	5.4.17 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.4.18 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.4.19 Number of Male Members Employed in Forest Product Work	5.4.20 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.4.21 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.4.22 Number of Female Members Employed in Forest Product Work	5.4.23 Average Daily Labor Hours	5.4.24 Average Number of Days in the Last 12 Months	5.4.25 Wage per Hour	5.4.26 Wage per Hour
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Collection of Forest Products						
Wood-Based Products		Non-Wood Products		Others		5.4.33 Total Quantity 33 = 27 + 29 + 31
5.4.27 Quantity of Product	5.4.28 Value of Product (in Taka)	5.4.29 Quantity of Product	5.4.30 Value of Product (in Taka)	5.4.31 Quantity of Product	5.4.32 Value of Product (in Taka)	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
						Automatic Calculation

Income from Collected Forest Products									
5.4.34 Quantity of Products Sold	5.4.35 Value of Products (Column 34) (in Taka)	5.4.36 Quantity of Products Used for Consumption / Given as	5.4.37 Value of Products (Column 36) (in Taka)	5.4.38 Quantity of Unsold / Stocked Products	5.4.39 Value of Products (Column 38) (in Taka)	5.4.40 Quantity of Other Products	5.4.41 Price of item (Column No. 40) (in Taka)	5.4.42 Income from total goods 42 = 34 + 36 + 38 +	5.4.43 Net Income = (Total Income – Total Expenses) 43 = 42 – Labor Cost – 12
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
								Automatic Calculation	Automatic Calculation

5.4.2 Source codes for collection of forest products: 1 – Own forest, 2 – Community forest, 3 – Government forest, 4 – Trees along the roadside, 96 – Others (please specify...)"

5.5 Livestock in the past 12 months: Amount of production and expenditure for rearing cows/ goats/buffaloes/ducks/chickens/pigeons, etc.

5.5.1 Name of the livestock	5.5.2 Livestock code	5.5.3 Area of land under house /shed (in decimals)	Livestock-related information											Expenditure on livestock				
			5.5.4 Number of livestock at the beginning of the year	5.5.5 Value of the livestock (Column 4)	5.5.6 Number of animals born in the past 1 year	5.5.7 Number of animals purchased in the past 1 year	5.5.8 Value of the animals (Column 7)	5.5.9 Number of animals that died in the past 1 year	5.5.10 Value of dead animals (Column 9) (in Taka)	5.5.11 Total number of animals: 4 + 6 + 7 – 9 = 11	5.5.12 Total weight of animals (Column 11) (kg)	5.5.13 Number of productive animals (milk/egg yielding)	5.5.14 Number of breeding animals	5.5.15 Expenditure on feed (in Taka)	5.5.16 Expenditure on treatment (in Taka)	5.5.17 Expenditure on water management and electricity	5.5.18 Others (in Taka)	5.5.19 Total expenditure: 19 = 15 + 16 + 17 + 18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Automatic Calculation								Automatic Calculation

Labor cost: Wages for labor in livestock rearing (family labor)						Labor cost: Wages for labor in livestock rearing (hired/contract-based)						Wage	
Male			Female			Male			Female			Male	Female
5.5.20 Number of male members engaged in livestock rearing	5.5.21 Average daily labor hours	5.5.22 Average number of days in the past 12 months	5.5.23 Number of female members engaged in livestock rearing	5.5.24 Average daily labor hours	5.5.25 Average number of days in the past 12 months	5.5.26 Number of male members engaged in livestock rearing	5.5.27 Average daily labor hours	5.5.28 Average number of days in the past 12 months	5.5.29 Number of female members engaged in livestock rearing	5.5.30 Average daily labor hours	5.5.31 Average number of days in the past 12 months	5.5.32 Wage per hour	5.5.33 Wage per hour
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

Total production						Products derived from animals			Subspecies
5.5.34 Number of animals sold in the past 1 year	5.5.35 Total value of animals sold in the past 1 year (in Taka)	5.5.36 Number of animals consumed/given as gift in the past 1 year	5.5.37 Total value of animals consumed/given as gift in the past 1 year (in Taka)	5.5.38 Number of remaining animals	5.5.39 Value of remaining animals (in Taka)	5.5.40 Code of animal-derived products (if not available, skip to question 5.5.43)	5.5.41 Total quantity of products produced (kg)	5.5.42 Total value of products produced (in Taka)	5.5.43 Is there any subspecies? 1- Yes, 2- No (If 1, proceed to question 5.5.44)
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
								Automatic Calculation	

Subspecies				Income	
5.5.44 Which animal does the produced subspecies belong to?	5.5.45 Code of the produced subspecies	5.5.46 Total quantity of produced subspecies (kg)	5.5.47 Total value of the subspecies (in Taka)	5.5.48 Total income (in Taka): 48 = 35 + 37 + 39 + 42 + 47	5.5.49 Net income (Total income – Total expenditure) 49 = 48 – Labor cost – 19
44	45	46	47	48	49
				Automatic Calculation	Automatic Calculation

5.5.36 Code of animal-derived products: 1-Egg, 2-Milk, 3-Meat, 7-Not applicable, 96-Other (please specify...)"

5.5.37 Subspecies code: 1-Dung, 2-Wool/Hair, 3-Meat, 4-Fat, 5-Skin, 6-Bone, 96-Other (please specify...)"

5.6 Production and expenditure of fish/aquatic animals/aquatic plants in the past 12 months

5.6.1 Name of fish/aquatic animals/aquatic plants	5.6.2 Code of fish/aquatic animals /aquatic plants	5.6.3 Code of production source/location	5.6.4 Type of harvesting code (If 1-Natural, skip to question 5.6.6)	5.6.5 Area of land (in decimals)	Expenditure						
					5.6.6 Pond/Pukur/Dighi /Reservoir of water/Other preparation (in Taka)	5.6.7 Cost of fish fry/juvenile aquatic animals and aquatic plant	5.6.8 Expenditure on feed (in Taka)	5.6.9 Expenditure on medicine (in Taka)	5.6.10 Expenditure on water management and electricity	5.6.11 Other expenditures	5.6.12 Total expenditure (in Taka): 12 = 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Automatic Calculation

Labor cost: Wages for labor in fish/aquatic animal/plant production (family labor)						Labor cost: Wages for labor in fish/aquatic animal/plant production (hired/contract-based)						Wage	
Male			Female			Male			Female			Male	Female
5.6.13 Number of male members engaged in fish and aquatic animal farming	5.6.14 Average daily labor hours	5.6.15 Average number of days in the past 12 months	5.6.16 Number of male members engaged in fish and aquatic animal farming	5.6.17 Average daily labor hours	5.6.18 Average number of days in the past 12 months	5.6.19 Number of male members engaged in fish and aquatic animal farming	5.6.20 Average daily labor hours	5.6.21 Average number of days in the past 12 months	5.6.22 Number of male members engaged in fish and aquatic animal farming	5.6.23 Average daily labor hours	5.6.24 Average number of days in the past 12 months	5.6.25 Wage per hour	5.6.26 Wage per hour
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Total production						Income	
5.6.27 Weight of fish/aquatic animals/plants sold in the past 1 year (kg)	5.6.28 Total value of fish/aquatic animals/plants (Column 27) (in Taka)	5.6.29 Weight of fish/aquatic animals/plants consumed/given as gift (kg)	5.6.30 Total value of fish/aquatic animals/plants (Column 30) (in Taka)	5.6.31 Total remaining weight of fish/aquatic animals/plants (kg)	5.6.32 Total value of fish/aquatic animals/plants (Column 31) (in Taka)	5.6.33 Total income (in Taka): 33 = 28 + 30 + 32	5.6.34 Net income (Total income − Total expenditure): 34 = 33 − Labor cost − 12
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
						Automatic Calculation	Automatic Calculation

5.6.2 Code of production source: 1-Pond, 2-Canal, 3-Beel, 4-River, 5-Gher, 6-Haor, 7-Baor, 8-Sea, 96-Other (please specify...)"

5.6.3 Type of harvesting code: 1-Natural, 2-Artificial cultivation

5.7 Does the household have its own agricultural assets/equipment?

1- Yes 2- No (If No, thank the respondent and end the data collection)

5.8 Depreciation cost of household-owned agricultural assets/equipment:

5.8.1 Name of agricultural asset/equipment	5.8.2 Date of purchase of agricultural asset/equipment	5.8.3 Has the agricultural asset/equipment been used in production? (Production code)	5.8.4 Purchase value of agricultural asset/equipment	5.8.5 Lifetime/Duration of agricultural asset/equipment	5.8.6 Salvage value of the agricultural asset/equipment at the end of its lifetime	5.8.7 Depreciation value of the agricultural asset/equipment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Automatic Calculation

Production code: 1-Production of temporary crops, 2-Production of permanent crops, 3-Forest products, 4-Livestock production: rearing of cattle/goats/buffaloes/ducks/chickens/pigeons etc., 5-Production of fish/aquatic animals/plants.

Farm's Questionnaire

Module 1: Introduction to the Area

Farm No. ☐☐☐ **(All numbers must be written in English)**

Area	Area Identification (Applicable to All)	Code		
Division				
District				
Upazila/Thana				
City Corporation				
Municipality/City				
Ward				
Union				
Mouza				
Village/Mahalla				
RMO (Rural-1, Municipality-2, Other Urban-3 and City Corporation-9)				

Module 2: Introduction to the Farm

2.1.1 Farm's Name	:							
2.1.2 Owner's Name	:							
2.1.3 Respondent's Name (if the	:							
2.1.4 Educational Qualification	:							
2.1.5 Respondent's Full Age	:			Year				
2.1.6 Work Experience	:			Year				
2.1.7 Owner's Gender	:	1	Male	2	Female	3	Hijra/ Transgender	
2.1.8 Mobile Phone Number of the	:							
2.1.9 Relationship of the	:	1. Owner, 2. Owner's Husband/Wife, 3. Owner's Child,						

*** **Education codes:** (25) – Play/Nursery/Kindergarten/Pre-primary student, (26)-1st grade student, (1)-Completed 1st grade, (2) – Completed 2nd grade, (3) – Completed 3rd grade, (4)– Completed 4th grade, (5) – Completed 5th grade/ PEC/Ibtidaiya/Equivalent, (6) – Completed 6th grade, (7) – Completed 7th grade, (8) – Completed 8th grade/JSC/JDC/ Equivalent, (9)–Completed 9th grade, (10)–Completed SSC/Dakhil/O-Level/Equivalent, (12) – Completed HSC/Alim/A-Level/Equivalent, (15) – Completed BA/BSc/BCom/BBA/Fazil (Pass course), (16) – Completed BA/BSc/BCom/BBA (Honours), (17) – Completed MA/MSc/MCom/MBA/Kamil/Dawra (Qawmi) Equivalent, (18) – Completed PhD, (19)– Completed MBBS/BDS, (20)–Completed Nursing/Midwifery, (21) – Completed Engineering (BSc or above), (22) – Completed Diploma, (23) – Non-formal/Informal Education, (24) – No education/Not yet started school, (96) – Other (please specify…)

General Information of the Farm

3.1 Is the farm owner from a minority/ indigenous community? 1. Yes 2.No	**3.2 Position of the Respondent:** 1. Owner 2. Manager/Officer 3. Employee 96. Others (please specify)	**3.3 Type of Farm:** 1. Government Institution 2. Private Institution 3. Non-Profit Organization 4. Family-Owned Farm 96. Others (please specify)	**3.4 Type of Farm Ownership:** 1. Sole/Individual Ownership 2. Partnership 3. Private Ltd. Company 4. Public Ltd. Company 5. Government 6. Autonomous

Module 4: Land-Related Information of the Farm

Question No.	Description	Decimal / Cent
1	2	3
4.1	Total Owned Land of the Farm	
4.2	Land Leased Out to Others	
4.3	Land Leased In from Others	
4.4	Others (Acquired/Received Without Rent, e.g., Government or Riverine Land)	
4.5	**Total Operated Land Area (4.1 – 4.2 + 4.3 + 4.4 = 4.5)**	**4.5 = 4.11 + 4.27**
4.6	Land Under Office/Establishment	
4.7	Land Under Ponds/Canals/Abandoned Ponds/Water Bodies/Shrubs/Grazing Land/Rocky Areas	
4.8	Land Under Grazing	
4.9	Land Under Business Establishments/Shops	
4.10	Permanent Wasteland (Cemetery/Playground/Cremation Ground/Roads, etc.)	
4.11	**Total Fallow Land (4.6 + 4.7 + 4.8 + 4.9 + 4.10 = 4.11)**	
4.12	Temporarily Cultivated Land (e.g., Rice/Jute/Wheat/Lentil, etc.)	
4.13	Jhum Cultivation Land (Applicable for Hilly Areas; will appear automatically in the CAPI)	
4.14	Currently Fallow Land (Cultivated Last Year but Not This Year)	
4.15	**Total Temporarily Cultivated Land (4.12 + 4.13 + 4.14 = 4.15)**	
4.16	Land Under Permanent Crops (Fruits)	
4.17	Land Under Permanent Crops (Timber/Bamboo/Forest Products, etc.)	
4.18	Land Under Nursery	
4.19	**Total Land Under Permanent Crops (4.16 + 4.17 + 4.18 = 4.19)**	
4.20	Land Under Salt Cultivation (Applicable for Salt-Producing Districts)	
4.21	Land Used for Livestock Rearing (Cattle/Goats/Ducks/Chicken	

Question No.	Description	Decimal / Cent
	Sheds/Without Sheds, etc.)	
4.22	Land Used for Fish Production (Ponds/Dighis/Gher)	
4.23	Land Used for Aquatic Plants/Other Aquatic Organisms (Excluding Fish Ponds/Dighis/Gher)	
4.24	Land Under Ponds/Dighis (Excluding Fish/Aquatic Animals/Aquatic Plants Cultivation)	
4.25	Land Under Embankments of Ponds/Dighis	
4.26	**Other Cultivated Land (4.20 + 4.21 + 4.22 + 4.23 + 4.24 + 4.25 = 4.26)**	
4.27	**Total Cultivated Land (4.15 + 4.19 + 4.26 = 4.27)**	

Module 5: Farm Production Information (Last 12 Months)

5.1 Types of Agricultural Production on the Farm in the Last 12 Months? (Multiple Answers Possible)

1. Production of Temporary Crops (See Question 4.2)
2. Production of Permanent Crops (See Question 4.3)
3. Forest/Non-Timber Products (See Question 4.4)
4. Livestock Production: Cattle/Goat/Buffalo/Duck/Chicken/Pigeon, etc. (See Question 4.5)
5. Production of Fish/Aquatic Animals/Aquatic Plants (See Question 4.6)

5.2 Production and Cost of Temporary Crops in the Last 12 Months

5.2.1 Name of Temporary Crop	5.2.2 Crop Code	5.2.3 Type of Crop Land	5.2.4 Land Area (Decimal)	Land Ownership (Decimal)				Production Costs (Excluding Labor):												
				5.2.5 Own	5.2.6 Sharecropped (Borga)	5.2.7 Lease	5.2.8 Others (Specify)	5.2.9 Land Preparation / Tillage (Power Tiller / Plough) (in Taka)	5.2.10 Nursery / Seedbed Preparation / Tillage (Power Tiller / Plough) (in Taka)	5.2.11 Seed / Seedling Purchase (in Taka)	5.2.12 Irrigation (in Taka)	5.2.13 Fertilizer (Inorganic / Chemical) (in Taka)	5.2.14 Fertilizer (Organic / Compost) (in Taka)	5.2.15 Pesticide / Herbicide (in Taka)	5.2.16 Hormone / Vitamin (in Taka)	5.2.17 Land Rent (if own, estimated, 1 year) (in Taka)			5.2.18 Threshing / Cutting Machine (Rental) (in Taka)	5.2.19 Transport / Marketing (in Taka)	5.2.20 Others (e.g., Warehouse Rent) (in Taka)	5.2.21 Total Cost (in Currency) 21 = 9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18	19	20	21
																Own	Borga	Lease				
																						Automatic Calculation

Labor Costs: Seedbed / Land Preparation / Transplanting / Weeding / Harvesting / Threshing		Labor Cost: Seedbed / Land Preparation / Transplanting / Weeding / Harvesting / Threshing (Hired / Contracted)		Wage	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

5.2.22 Number of male members engaged in agricultural work	5.2.23 Average daily labor hours	5.2.24 Average number of days worked in the last 12 months	5.2.25 Number of female members engaged in agricultural work	5.2.26 Average daily labor hours	5.2.27 Average number of days worked in the last 12 months	5.2.28 Number of male members engaged in agricultural work	5.2.29 Average daily labor hours	5.2.30 Average number of days worked in the last 12 months	5.2.31 Number of female members engaged in agricultural work	5.2.32 Average daily labor hours	5.2.33 Average number of days worked in the last 12 months	5.2.34 Hourly per wage	5.2.35 Hourly per wage
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Quantity of production												
5.2.36 Quantity of crops sold (kg)	5.2.37 Quantity used for consumption (kg)	5.2.38 Quantity used as animal feed (kg)	5.2.39 Quantity of crops kept in stock/storage (kg)	5.2.40 Quantity of crops reserved as seed (kg)	5.2.41 Quantity of crops given as gift/donation (kg)	5.2.42 Quantity of crops paid as labor wages (kg)	5.2.43 Quantity of crops given under sharecropping/for irrigation exchange (kg)	5.2.44 Quantity of crops paid for transportation (kg)	5.2.45 Other (kg)	5.2.46 Total quantity of crops produced (kg) (46 = 36 + 37 + 38 + 39 + 40 + 41 + 42 + 43 + 44 + 45)	5.2.47 Price per kg (farmer's selling price)	5.2.48 Total value (in Taka) (48 = 46 × 47)
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
										Automatc Calculation		Automatc Calculation

By-product					Income	
5.2.49 Are there any by-products? 1 – Yes, 2 – No (If 2 = No, skip to question 5.2.54)	5.2.50 Number of by-products produced	5.2.51 Name and code of the by-products produced	5.2.52 Total quantity of by-products produced (kg)	5.2.53 Total value of by-products (in Taka)	5.2.54 Total income from crops (in Taka) (54 = 53 + 48)	5.2.55 Net income = (Total income – Total cost) (55 = 54 – labor cost – 21)
49	50	51	52	53	54	55
					Automatic Calculation	Automatic Calculation

5.2.3 Type of crop land: 1 – Agricultural land 2 – Orchard/Garden

5.2.141 Name and code of by-products of temporary crops: 1 – Straw, 2 – Chopped straw (cut straw), 3 – Bran (coarse), 4 – Fine bran, 5 – Husk, 6 – Twigs/Stalks, 7 – Leaves/Vines, 8 – Jute sticks, 9 – Oil cake, 10 – Crop residue (Khesh/leftover fiber), 11 –Shell/Husk covering, 12 – No by-product, 96 – Others (specify…)

5.3 Production and cost of permanent crops in the last 12 months

5.3.1 Name of mporary crop	5.3.2 Crop code	5.3.3 Type of crop land	5.3.4 Land area (in decimals)	Land ownership (in decimals)				Production cost (excluding labor)												
				5.3.5 Own	5.3.6 Sharecropped/ Borga	5.3.7 Leased	5.3.8 Others (specify)	5.3.9 Land cultivation/ ploughing (power tiller/ plough) (in Taka)	5.3.10 Seed bed cultivation/ ploughing (power tiller/ plough) (in Taka)	5.3.11 Purchase of seeds/seedlings (in Taka)	5.3.12 Irrigation (in Taka)	5.3.13 Fertilizer (inorganic/ chemical) (in Taka)	5.3.14 Fertilizer (organic/compost) (in Taka)	5.3.15 Pesticides /Insecticides (in Taka)	5.3.16 Hormones /Vitamins (in Taka)	5.3.17 Land rent (estimated, even if own, for 1 year) (in Taka)			5.3.18 Threshing and harvesting machine (rent) (in Taka)	5.3.19 Transportation/Marketing (in Taka)	5.3.20 Other costs (in Taka)	5.3.21 Total cost (in Taka) (21 = 9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20)
																Own	Borga	Lease				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18	19	20	21
																						Automatic Calculation

Labor cost: seedbed preparation/land preparation/planting/weeding/harvesting/threshing (family labor						Labor cost: seedbed preparation/land preparation/planting/weeding/harvesting/threshing (hired/contracted)						Wage	
Male			Female			Male			Female			Male	Female
5.3.22 Number of male members employed in agricultural work	5.3.23 Average daily labor hours	5.3.24 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.3.25 Number of female members employed in agricultural work	5.3.26 Average daily labor hours	5.3.27 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.3.28 Number of male members employed in agricultural work	5.3.29 Average daily labor hours	5.3.30 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.3.31 Number of female members employed in agricultural work (hired/contracted)	5.3.32 Average daily labor hours	5.3.33 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.3.34 Wage per hour (family labor)	5.3.35 Wage per hour (hired/ contracted labor)
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35

Quantity of production												
5.3.36 Quantity of crops sold (kg)	5.3.37 Quantity used for consumption (kg)	5.3.38 Quantity used as animal feed (kg)	5.3.39 Quantity of crops kept in stock/storage (kg)	5.3.40 Quantity of crops reserved as seed (kg)	5.3.41 Quantity of crops given as gift/donation (kg)	5.3.42 Quantity of crops paid as labor wages (kg)	5.3.43 Quantity of crops given under sharecropping/for irrigation exchange (kg)	5.3.44 Quantity of crops paid for transportation (kg)	5.3.45 Other (kg)	5.3.46 Total quantity of crops produced (kg) (46 = 36 + 37 + 38 + 39 + 40 + 41 + 42 + 43 + 44 + 45)	5.3.47 Price per kg (farmer's selling price)	5.3.48 Total value (in Taka) (48 = 46 × 47)
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
										Automatic Calculation		Automatic Calculation

By-product					Income	
5.3.49 Are there any by-products? 1 – Yes, 2 – No (If 2 = No, skip to question 5.2.54)	5.3.50 Number of by-products produced	5.3.51 Name and code of the by-products produced	5.3.52 Total quantity of by-products produced (kg)	5.3.53 Total value of by-products (in Taka)	5.3.54 Total income from crops (in Taka) (54 = 53 + 48)	5.3.55 Net income = (Total income – Total cost) (55 = 54 – labor cost – 21)
49	50	51	52	53	54	55
					Automatic Calculation	Automatic Calculation

5.3.3 Type of crop land: 1 – Agricultural land 2 – Orchard/Garden

5.3.115 Name and code of by-products of permanent crops: 1 – Wood, 2 – Seed, 3 – Husk, 4 – Banana stem core, 5 – Pulp, 6 – Twigs/Stalks, 7 – Leaves, 8 – Stem, 9 – Root, 10 – Fiber, 11 – No by-product, 96 – Others (specify…)

5.4 Collection and cost of forest products in the last 12 months

5.4.1 Name of forest product	5.4.2 Product code	5.4.3 Source of forest product	Collection-related costs (excluding labor): 5.4.4 Depreciation and repair/rent of equipment (machete/axe/saw) (in Taka)	5.4.5 Transportation/marketing/boat or vehicle rental (in Taka)	5.4.6 Processing/refining/resin extraction/wood drying/chopping (in Taka)	5.4.7 Storage costs (warehouse/storage) (in Taka)	5.4.8 Security costs (Ansar/guard) (in Taka)	5.4.9 Collection-related license/permit fees (in Taka)	5.4.10 Accessories/box/packaging/basket (in Taka))	5.4.11 Other (specify) (in Taka)	5.4.12 Total cost (in Taka) (12 = 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12
											Automatic Calculation

Labor cost: Total wages for forest product work (family labor)						Labor cost: Total wages for forest product work (hired/contracted)						Wages	
Male			Female			Male			Female			Male	Female
5.4.13 Number of male members employed in forest product work (family labor)	5.4.14 Average daily labor hours	5.4.15 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.4.16 Number of female members employed in forest product work (family labor)	5.4.17 Average daily labor hours	5.4.18 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.4.19 Number of male members employed in forest product work (hired/contracted)	5.4.20 Average daily labor hour	5.4.21 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.4.22 Number of female members employed in forest product work (hired/contracted)	5.4.23 Average daily labor hours	5.4.24 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.4.25 Wage per hour (family labor)	5.4.26 Wage per hour (hired/contracted labor)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Collection of forest products						
Wood-Based		Non- Wood-Based		Others		5.4.33 Total quantity (33 = 27 + 29 + 31)
5.4.27 Quantity of product	5.4.28 Value of product (in Taka)	5.4.29 Quantity of product	5.4.30 Value of product (in Taka)	5.4.31 Quantity of product	5.4.32 Value of product (in Taka)	
27	28	29	30	31	32	33
						Automatic Calculation

Income from collected forest products									
5.4.34 Quantity of products sold	5.4.35 Value of products (column 34) (in Taka)	5.4.36 Quantity of products used/ given as gift	5.4.37 Value of products (column 36) (in Taka)	5.4.38 Quantity of unsold/stocked products	5.4.39 Value of products (column 38) (in Taka)	5.4.40 Quantity of other products	5.4.41 Value of products (column 40) (in Taka)	5.4.42 Total income from products (42 = 34 + 36 + 38 + 40)	5.4.43 Net income = (Total income – Total cost) (43 = 42 – labor cost – 12)
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
								Automatic Calculation	Automatic Calculation

5.4.2 Code for source of forest products: 1 – Own forest, 2 – Community forest, 3 – Government forest, 4 – Trees along the roadside, 96 – Others (specify...)

5.5 Livestock in the last 12 months: Production and cost of rearing cattle/goats/ buffaloes/ ducks/ chickens/ pigeons, etc.

5.5.1 Name of livestock	5.5.2 Livestock code	5.5.3 Area of land under shelter/shed (in decimals))	Livestock information											Livestock costs				
			5.5.4 Number of animals at the beginning of the year	5.5.5 Value of animals (column 4)	5.5.6 Number of animals born in the last 1 year	5.5.7 Number of animals purchased in the last 1	5.5.8 Value of animals (column 7)	5.5.9 Number of animals that died in the last 1 year	5.5.10 Value of dead animals (column 9) (in Taka)	5.5.11 Total number of animals (4 + 6 + 7 – 9 = 11)	5.5.12 Total weight of animals (column 11) (kg))	5.5.13 Number of productive animals (producing milk/ egg	5.5.14 Number of breeding animals	5.5.15 Feed cost (in Taka)	5.5.16 Veterinary/medical cost (in Taka)	5.5.17 Water management and electricity cost (in Taka)	5.5.18 Other costs (in Taka)	5.5.19 Total cost (19 = 15 + 16 + 17 + 18)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
										Automatic Calculation								Automatic Calculation

Labor cost: Wages for livestock rearing (family labor)						Labor cost: Wages for livestock rearing (hired/contracted labor)						Wages	
Male			Female			Male			Female			Male	Female
5.5.20 Number of male members employed in livestock rearing (family labor)	5.5.21 Average daily labor hours	5.5.22 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.5.23 Number of female members employed in livestock rearing (family labor)	5.5.24 Average daily labor hours	5.5.25 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.5.26 Number of male members employed in livestock rearing (hired/contracted)	5.5.27 Average daily labor hours	5.5.28 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.5.29 Number of female members employed in livestock rearing (hired/ contracted)	5.5.30 Average daily labor hours	5.5.31 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.5.32 Wage per hour (family labor)	5.5.33 Wage per hour (hired/contracted labor)
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33

Total production						Animal-derived products			By-product
5.5.34 Number of	5.5.35 Total	5.5.36 Number of animals	5.5.37 Total value of animals	5.5.38 Number	5.5.39 Value of	5.5.40 Product code	5.5.41 Total	5.5.42 Total value of	5.5.43 Are there any

animals sold in the last 1 year	value of animals sold in the last 1 year (in Taka)	consumed/given as gift in the last 1 year	consumed/given as gift in the last 1 year (in Taka))	of remaining animals	remaining animals (in Taka)	of animal-derived products (if none, skip to question 5.5.43)	quantity of products produced (kg)	products produced (in Taka)	by-products? 1 – Yes, 2 – No (If 1 = Yes, go to question 5.5.44)
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
								Automatic Calculation	

By-product				Income	
5.5.44 Which animal is the by-product produced from?	5.5.45 Code of the by-product produced	5.5.46 Total quantity of by-product produced (kg)	5.5.47 Total value of by-product (in Taka)	5.5.48 Total income (in Taka) (48 = 35 + 37 + 39 + 42 + 47)	5.5.49 Net income (Total income – Total cost) (49 = 48 – Labor cost – 19)
44	45	46	47	48	49
				Automatic calculation	Automatic calculation

5.5.36 Code for animal-derived products: 1 – Egg, 2 – Milk, 3 – Meat, 7 – Not applicable, 96 – Others (specify…)

5.5.57 Code for by-products: 1 – Cow dung, 2 – Wool/Fur, 3 – Meat, 4 – Shit, 5 – Skin, 6 – Bone, 96 – Others (specify…)

5.6 Production and cost of fish/aquatic animals/aquatic plants in the last 12 months

5.6.1 Name of fish/aquatic animals/aquatic plants	5.6.2 Code for fish/aquatic animals /aquatic plants	5.6.3 Code for source/ location of production	5.6.4 Code for harvesting method (1- If natural, skip to question 5.6.6)	5.6.5 Area of land (in decimals)	Costs						
					5.6.6 Preparation of pond/dike/pond/reservoir/other (in	5.6.7 Seed/fry of aquatic animals or seedlings of	5.6.8 Feed cost (in Taka)	5.6.9 Medicine /veterinary cost (in Taka)	5.6.10 Water management and electricity cost (in Taka)	5.6.11 Other costs (in Taka)	5.6.12 Total cost (in Taka) (12 = 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											Automatic calculation

Labor costs: Fish/aquatic animal/plant production labor Wages (Family)						Labor costs: Fish/aquatic animal/plant production labor Wages (Hired/contracted labor)						Wage	
Male			Female			Male			Female			Male	Female
5.6.13 Number of male members employed in fish/aquatic animal farming	5.6.14 Average daily labor hours	5.6.15 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.6.16 Number of female members employed in fish/aquatic animal/ plant farming	5.6.17 Average daily labor hours	5.6.18 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.6.19 Number of male members employed in fish/aquatic animal farming	5.6.20 Average daily labor hours	5.6.21 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.6.22 Number of female members employed in fish/aquatic animal farming	5.6.23 Average daily labor hours	5.6.24 Average number of days in the last 12 months	5.6.25 Wage per hour (family labor)	5.6.26 Wage per hour (hired/contracted labor)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Total Production						Income	
5.6.27 Weight of fish/aquatic animals	5.6.28 Total value of	5.6.29 Quantity of fish/aquatic	5.6.30 Total value of	5.6.31 Quantity of	5.6.32 Total value of	5.6.33 Total income (in	5.6.34 Net income (Total income –

sold in the last 1 year (kg)	fish/aquatic animals (column 27) (in Taka))	animals/plants consumed/given as gift (kg)	fish/aquatic animals/plants (column 30) (in Taka)	remaining fish/aquatic animals/plants (kg)	fish/aquatic animals/plants (column 31) (in Taka)	Taka) (33 = 28 + 30 + 32)	Total cost) (34 = 33 – Labor cost – 12)
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
						Automatic calculation	Automatic calculation

5.6.2 Code for source of production: 1 – Pond, 2 – Canal, 3 – Wetland (Beel), 4 – River, 5 – Enclosure (Gher), 6 – Haor, 7 – Baor, 8 – Sea, 96 – Others (specify...)

5.6.3 Code for harvesting method: 1 – Natural, 2 – Artificial cultivation

5.7 Are there any farm-owned agricultural assets/equipment?

1 – Yes 2 – No (If No, thank the respondent and end the data collection)

5.8 Depreciation cost of farm-owned agricultural assets/equipment:

5.8.1 Name of agricultural asset/equipment	5.8.2 Purchase date of agricultural asset/equipment	5.8.3 Was the agricultural asset/equipment used in production? (Production code)	5.8.4 Purchase price of agricultural asset/equipment	5.8.5 Lifetime/duration of the agricultural asset/equipment	5.8.6 Salvage value at the end of the asset/equipment's lifetime	5.8.7 Depreciation value of the agricultural asset/equipment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Automatic calculation

Production code: 1 – Production of temporary (seasonal) crops, 2 – Production of permanent (perennial) crops, 3 – Forest products, 4 – Livestock production: rearing of cows, goats, buffaloes, ducks, chickens, pigeons, etc., 5 – Production of fish/aquatic animals/plants

1. Name and Code of Temporary Crops					
Code	**Crop's Name**	**Code**	**Crop's Name**	**Code**	**Crop's Name**
Cereal Crops / Grains		141	Bottle Gourd	181	Verenda (Reri)
101	Local Aus (Direct-Sown)	142	Cauliflower	182	Other Oilseeds...
102	Local Aus (Transplanted)	143	Cabbage	**Fruits**	
103	High-Yielding Aus	144	Broccoli	183	Banana
104	Hybrid Aus	145	Kankrol (Spiny Gourd)	184	Papaya
105	Local Aman (Direct-Sown)	146	Sweet Potato	185	Watermelon
106	Local Aman (Transplanted)	147	Yam Stem	186	Bangi (Winter Melon / Ash Gourd)
107	High-Yielding Aman	148	Taro (Colocasia)	187	Pineapple
108	Hybrid Aman	149	Ridge Gourd	188	Strawberry
109	Local Boro	150	Snake Gourd	189	Dragon Fruit
110	High-Yielding Boro	151	Carrot	190	Other Fruits...
111	Hybrid Boro	152	Kohlrabi	**Fiber Crops**	
112	Wheat	153	Turnip	191	Jute
113	Maize	154	Cucumber	192	Cotton (Carpas)
114	Khao (Millet)	155	Capsicum (Bell Pepper)	193	Other Fiber Crops...
115	Barley	156	Sponge Gourd (Dhundal)	**Sugar Crops**	
116	Chickpea	157	Beetroot	194	Sugarcane
117	Pearl Millet (Bajra)	158	Other Vegetables...	195	Other Sugar Crops...
118	Sorghum (Jowar)	**Leafy Vegetables**		**Stimulant Crops**	

119	Other Cereals...	159	Red Amaranth (Lal Shak)	196	Tobacco
Pulses		160	Red Amaranth (Lal Shak)	197	Other Stimulant Crops...
120	Lentil (Masur)	161	Spinach (Palong Shak)	**Medicinal Plants**	
121	Khesari (Lathyrus)	162	Mint Leaves (Pudina Pata)	198	Aloe Vera
122	Mung Bean (Mug)	163	Lettuce Leaves	199	Other Medicinal Plants...
223	Mashkalai (Black Gram / Urd Bean)	164	Other Leafy Vegetables...	**Flower Crops**	
224	Pea (Matar)	**Spice Crops**		200	Tuberose (Rajnigandha)
225	Chickpea (Chhola / Gram)	165	Onion (Peyaj)	201	Jasmine (Gandha / Ganda)
226	Pigeon Pea (Arhar / Tur)	166	Garlic (Roshun)	202	Chandramallika (Magnolia / Local Name)
127	Falun (Field Bean / Broad Bean)	167	Ginger (Ada)	203	Dahlia
128	Other Pulses...	168	Turmeric (Holud)	204	Gladiolus
Vegetable Crops		169	Chili / Red Pepper (Morich)	205	Gerbera
129	Potato (Alu)	170	Coriander (Dhania)	206	Other Flowers...
130	Eggplant / Brinjal (Begun)	171	Black Cumin / Nigella (Kalo Jeera)	**Seed Bed, Fodder, and Fuel Crops**	
131	Radish (Mula)	172	Fennel (Mouri)	207	Charcoal / Firewood (Chon)
132	Bean / French Bean (Shim)	173	Cumin (Jeera)	208	Dung (Dhoincha)
133	Tomato (Tomato)	174	Other Spice Crops...	209	Other Fuel Crops...
134	Ivy Gourd / Tindora (Chichinga)	**Oilseed Crops**		210	Napier Grass
135	Pointed Gourd (Potol)	175	Mustard (Sarisha)	211	Other Fodder Crops...
136	Ridge Gourd (Dherosh)	176	Soybean (Soyabin)	212	Seed Bed
137	Cucumber (Shosha)	177	Peanut (China Badam)		
138	Bitter Gourd (Karela / Uchee)	178	Sesame (Til)		
139	Bottle Gourd (Lau)	179	Niger Seed (Tishi)		
140	Sweet Pumpkin (Mishti Kumra)	180	Sunflower (Surjomukhi)		

2. Name and Code of Permanent Crops					
Fruit Crops		**Fruit Crops**		**Timber and Forest Products**	
300	Mango	333	Fig (Dumur)	363	Chambul (Chambal Tree)
301	Blackberry / Jamun (Jam)	334	Dragon Fruit	364	Sonalu (Cassia Fistula)
302	Jackfruit (Kathal)	335	Rambutan	365	Rubber (Hevea Brasiliensis)
303	Lychee	336	Other Fruit Crops...	366	Agar (Agarwood / Aquilaria)

304	Guava (Peyara)	**Stimulant Crops**		367	Sal (Shorea robusta)
305	Coconut	337	Betel Leaf (Pan)	368	Chapalis (Local Hardwood)
306	Indian Jujube (Boroi/Kul)	338	Betel Nut (Supari)	369	Shirish (Albizia)
307	Indian Gooseberry (Amra)	339	Tea (Cha)	370	Other Timber and Forest Products...
308	Olive (Jolpai)	340	Other Stimulant Crops...	**Medicinal Plants**	
309	Date (Khejur)	**Spice Crops**		371	Neem (Neem Tree / Azadirachta indica)
310	Palm (Tal)	341	Bay Leaf (Tej Patta)	372	Arjun (Terminalia arjuna)
311	Bael	342	Cinnamon (Daruchini)	373	Bahera / Baheda (Terminalia bellirica)
312	Spiny Gourd (Kadbel)	343	Cardamom (Elach)	374	Haritaki (Terminalia chebula)
313	Jamrul (Syzygium cumini)	344	Other Spice Crops...	375	Other Medicinal Plants...
314	Carambola / Star Fruit (Karmocha)	**Timber and Forest Products**		**Vegetable Crops**	
315	Custard Apple (Ata)	345	Bamboo	376	Moringa
316	Pomegranate (Dalim)	346	Cane (Bet)	377	Other Medicinal Plants...
317	Sapodilla (Safeda)	347	Indian Rosewood (Koroi)	**Flower Crops**	
318	Wood Apple (Deua)	348	Rain Tree (Samanea saman)	378	Rose
319	Kamranga (Elephant Apple)	349	Mahogany	379	Indian Laburnum (Bakul)
320	Tamarind (Tetul)	350	Teak (Segun)	380	Kadamba (Kadom)
321	Lemon (Lebu)	351	Akashmoni (Acacia auriculiformis)	381	Flame of the Forest (Krishnachura)
322	Pomelo / Batabi Lemon (Jambura / Batabi Lebu)	352	Eucalyptus	382	Other Flower Crops...
323	Indian Gooseberry (Amloki)	353	Shishu (Dalbergia sissoo)	**Fiber Crops**	
324	Burmese Grapes (Lotkon)	354	Gamari (Gmelina arborea)	383	Kapok Cotton / Shimul Cotton
325	Wild Jujube (Orboroi / Noil)	355	Garjan (Dipterocarpus spp.)	384	Mulberry (Tut)
326	Planchonella (Chalta)	356	Banyan (Bot / Ficus benghalensis)	385	Other Fiber Crops...
327	Orange (Komola)	357	Mostak (Stemonoporus spp.)	**Nursery**	
328	Seven-Killed (Satkara)	358	Hogla (Typha / Bullrush)	386	Nursery Crops

329	Sweet Orange (Malta)	359	Deodar (Cedrus deodara)	**Bamboo (Bansh)**	
330	Bilimbi (Bilombi)	360	Chatim (Artocarpus chaplasha)	387	Bamboo Crops
331	Jujube (Gab)	361	Jarul (Lagerstroemia speciosa / Queen's Crape Myrtle)		
332	Mango	362	Babla (Acacia nilotica)		

3-List and Code of Forest Products					
Non-Timber Forest Products		**Timber**		**Others**	
Code	**Description**	**Code**	**Description**	**Code**	**Description**
501	Mango (kg)	540	Bamboo (Number)	570	Rose (kg)
502	Blackberry / Jamun (kg)	541	Rattan / Cane (Meters)	571	Indian Laburnum / Bakul (kg)
503	Jackfruit (kg)	542	Corai / Indian Rosewood (Cubic Feet)	572	Kadamba (kg)
504	Lychee (kg)	543	Rain Tree (Cubic Feet)	573	Flame of the Forest / Krishnachura (kg)
505	Guava (kg)	544	Mahogany (Cubic Feet)	574	Other Flower Crops (kg)
506	Coconut (kg)	545	Segun (Cubic Feet)	575	Bask / Bast Fiber (kg)
507	Indian Jujube/ Kul (kg)	546	Acacia auriculiformis / Akashmoni (Cubic Feet)	576	Ashwagandha (kg)
508	Indian Gooseberry/Amla (kg)	547	Fuel Wood (Cubic Feet)	577	Leaves (kg)
509	Olive / Jalpai (kg)	548	Shishu / Dalbergia sissoo (Cubic Feet)	578	Resin (kg)
510	Date (kg)	549	Gmelina / Gamari (Cubic Feet)	579	Kapok Cotton / Shimul Cotton (kg)
511	Palm (kg)	550	Dipterocarpus spp. / Garjan (Cubic Feet)	580	Mulberry (kg)
512	Bael (kg)	551	Banyan / Bot (Cubic Feet)	581	Other Fiber Crops (kg)
513	Spiny Gourd / Kadbel (kg)	552	Stemonoporus spp. / Mostak (Cubic Feet)	582	Nursery Crops (kg)
514	Carambola / Star Fruit (kg)	553	Typha / Hogla (Cubic Feet)	583	Peanut (China Badam) (kg)
515	Custard Apple / Sharifa (kg)	554	Deodar / Cedrus deodara (Cubic Feet)	584	Cashew Nut (kg)
516	Custard Apple / Ata (kg)	555	Artocarpus chaplasha / Chatim (Cubic Feet)	585	Honey (kg)
517	Pomegranate (kg)	556	Lagerstroemia speciosa / Jarul (Cubic Feet)	586	Mushroom (kg)
518	Sapodilla / Chikoo (kg)	557	Acacia nilotica / Babla (Cubic Feet)	587	Tulsi / Holy Basil (kg)
519	Deua / Wood Apple (kg)	558	Chambul (Cubic Feet)	588	Agarwood / Attar (kg)

3-List and Code of Forest Products					
Non-Timber Forest Products		Timber		Others	
Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
520	Kamranga (Elephant Apple) (kg)	559	Cassia Fistula / Sonalu (Cubic Feet)	589	Bark of Aromatic Trees (kg)
521	Tamarind (kg)	560	Rubber / Hevea Brasiliensis (Cubic Feet)	590	Fuel Wood (kg)
522	Lemon (kg)	561	Agarwood / Aquilaria (Cubic Feet)	591	Other Forest Products (kg)
523	Pomelo / Shaddock / Batabi Lemon (kg)	562	Sal / Shorea robusta (Cubic Feet)	592	Rose (kg)
524	Indian Gooseberry / Amla (kg)	563	Chapalish / Local Hardwood (Cubic Feet)		
525	Lotkon (Burmese Grapes) (kg)	564	Siris / Shirish (Cubic Feet)		
526	Wild Jujube / Nol (kg)	565	Other Timber / Forest Products (Cubic Feet)		
527	Chalta (kg)	566	Neem / Azadirachta indica (Cubic Feet)		
528	Orange (kg)	567	Bahera / Terminalia bellirica (Cubic Feet)		
529	Sweet Orange / Malta (kg)	568	Haritaki / Terminalia chebula (Cubic Feet)		
530	Jujube / Gab (kg)	569	Other Medicinal Plants (Cubic Feet)		
531	Fig (Dumur) (kg)				
532	Dragon Fruit (kg)				
533	Rambutan (kg)				
534	Areca Nut / Betel Nut (Supari) (kg)				
535	Bay Leaf (Tej Patta) (kg)				
536	Cinnamon (Daruchini) (kg)				
537	Cardamom (Elach / Elaichi) (kg)				
538	Other Fruit Crops (kg)				
539	Mango (kg)				

4-List and Code of Livestock / Animal Resources					
400	Deshi Cow (Local Cow)	423	White Italiana Pig	446	Cork Chicken
401	Friesian / Crossbred Cow	424	Brown Romagnola Pig	447	Tiger Chicken
402	Sahiwal Cow	425	Sarda Pig	448	Other Chicken Breeds...

403	Jersey / Brahma Cow	426	Other Pig Breeds...	449	Deshi Pigeon (Local Pigeon)
404	Other Cow Breeds...	427	Deshi Horse (Local Horse)	450	Giribaz Pigeon
405	Deshi Buffalo (Local Buffalo)	428	Belgian Draught Horse	451	Jalali Pigeon
406	Murrah Buffalo	429	Thoroughbred Tattu Horse	452	Other Pigeon Breeds...
407	Jafarabadi Buffalo	430	Arabian Tattu Horse	453	Deshi Quail (Local Quail)
408	Other Buffalo Breeds...	431	Pony Horse	454	Pharaoh Quail
409	Deshi Goat (Local Goat)	432	Other Horse Breeds...	455	Kari Uttam Quail
410	Ram Goat	433	Other Animals (Specify)...	456	Kari Ucchawal Quail
411	Tottapuri Goat	434	Deshi Duck (Local Duck)	457	Kari Suweta Quail
412	Black Bengal Goat	435	Campbell Duck	458	Other Quail Breeds...
413	Other Goat Breeds...	436	Beijing Duck	459	Belt Sable Small White Turkey
414	Deshi Sheep (Local Sheep)	437	Chinese Duck	460	Royal Palm Turkey
415	Dorset Sheep	438	Muscovy Duck / Rajhans	461	Adarsha Bronze Turkey
416	Turkana Sheep	439	Rouen Duck	462	Other Turkey Breeds...
417	Sigai Sheep	440	Jinding Duck	463	Black Partridge
418	Other Sheep Breeds...	441	Other Duck Breeds...	464	Jala Partridge
419	Cassar-Tana Pig	442	Deshi Chicken (Local Chicken)	465	Chinese Partridge
420	Sinta Senis Pig	443	Sonali Chicken	466	Other Partridge Breeds...
421	Landrace Pig	444	Layer Chicken	496	Other Bird Species (Specify)...
422	Duroc Italiana Pig	445	Broiler Chicken		

5. List and Code of Fish / Aquatic Animals / Aquatic Plants							
Code	**Name of Fish**		**Code**	**Name of Fish**		**Code**	**Name of Fish**
700	Rui (Labeo rohita)		726	Baim (Mystus tengara / Catfish species)		752	Khalisha (Puntius spp. / Small Barb)
701	Katla (Catla)		727	Bela (Glossogobius giuris / Goby)		753	Cheuya (Mystus spp. / Catfish)
702	Mrigel (Cirrhinus cirrhosus)		728	Poa (Puntius spp. / Small Barb)		754	Rani (Puntius spp. / Small Barb)
703	Kalbaush (Labeo calbasu)		729	Vetki (Pseudapocryptes spp. / Goby)		755	Gutom / Puiya (Puntius spp. / Small Fish)
704	Bata / Tatkini		730	Batasi		756	Kakila (Puntius spp. /

	(Labeo bata)			(Macrognathus spp. / Spiny Eel)			Small Fish)
705	Gonia (Mystus spp.)		731	Chapila (Hilsa shad juvenile)		757	Bacha (Puntius spp. / Small Fish)
706	Silver Carp (Hypophthalmic hthys molitrix)		732	(Chanda spp. / Glass Fish)		758	Gulsha (Puntius spp. / Small Fish)
707	Grass Carp (Ctenopharyng odon idella)		733	Kajli (Glossogobius giuris / Goby)		759	Faisya (Puntius spp. / Small Fish)
708	Magur (Walking Catfish)		734	Piyali (Puntius spp. / Small Barb)		760	Chanda (Chanda spp. / Glass Fish)
709	Singhi / Singhi Catfish (Heteropneuste s fossilis)		735	Kankra (Crab / Freshwater Crab)		761	Khorki (Mystus spp. / Catfish)
710	Koi (Anabas testudineus)		736	Kuchia (Kuchia turtle / Turtle species)		762	Other Fish...
711	Shol (Channa striata / Snakehead Murrel)		737	Meni / Royna / Bheda (Mystus spp.)		763	Aquarium Fish
712	Gajar / Gajar Fish (Nandus nandus)		738	Tapase (Mystus vittatus / Catfish)		764	Crab
713	Taki (Ailia coila)		739	Darakina (Macrobrachiu m spp.)		765	Crocodile
714	Tengra (Mystus vittatus / Perches)		740	Chingri (Shrimp / Prawn)		766	Snail
715	Pangash (Pangasius pangasius / Pangasius Catfish)		741	Mola (Amblypharyng odon mola / Small Fish)		767	Mussel / Clam
716	Boal (Wallago attu / Boal Catfish)		742	Dhela (Mystus spp. / Catfish)		768	Frog
717	Air (Aorichthys seenghala / Singhi)		743	Chela (Chela spp. / Small Fish)		769	Pearl / Oyster
718	Chitol (Notopterus chitala)		744	Horina (Puntius horina / Small Barb		770	Turtle
719	Galda Shrimp (Macrobrachiu		745	Chaka (Channa spp. /		771	Algae / Seaweed

	m rosenbergii)			Snakehead Murrel)			
720	Bagda Shrimp (Penaeus monodon)		746	Foli (Mystus spp. / Catfish)		772	Aquatic Fruit / Water Fruit
721	Pabda (Ompok pabda / Butter Catfish)		747	Baghair (Mystus spp. / Catfish)		796	Other (Specify...)
722	Ilish / Hilsa (Tenualosa ilisha)		748	Tilapia (Tilapia spp.)		752	Khalisha (Puntius spp. / Small Barb)
723	Guchi / Guchi Fish (Mystus spp.)		749	Nylon Tika (Mystus spp. / Catfish)		753	Cheuya (Mystus spp. / Catfish)
724	Sorpunti (Puntius spp.)		750	Ceylon (Mystus / Other Catfish species)		754	Rani (Puntius spp. / Small Barb)
725	Puti (Puntius sophore / Small Barb)		751	Ritha (Labeo spp. / Carp species)			

6. List and Code of Agricultural Resource Practices/Uses					
Agricultural Resources/Equipment for Crops		612	Weeding Machine	**Transportation Agricultural Resources/Equipment**	
600	Tractor	613	Harvester Machine	624	Non-Mechanical Transport (Van, Boat)
601	Power Tiller	614	Threshing Machine	625	Mechanical Transport (Van, Trolley, Boat, Car, Truck/Nosimon)
602	Plough	615	Sprayer Machine	626	Bullock/ Buffalo/ Horse Cart (Only Depreciation of Cart)
603	Deep Tube Well	616	Rice Storage Bin / Granary	**Fisheries Agricultural Resources/Equipment**	
604	Shallow Tube Well	617	Others (Specify)	627	Rod and Reel
605	Solar Panel	**Livestock Agricultural Resources/Equipment**		628	Fishing Net
606	Electric Water Pump	618	Straw Cutting Machine	629	Aquaculture Materials and Infrastructure
607	Seed Sowing Machine (Seeder)	619	Milking Machine	696	Other Agricultural Resources
608	Rice Transplanter Machine	620	Incubator Machine		
609	Seed Broadcasting Machine	621	Poultry Feeder		
610	Other Transplanting Machine	622	Poultry Brooder / Heat Lamp		
611	Reaper Machine	623	Others (Specify)		



Project Steering Committee (Not basis on the seniority)		
1.	Secretary, Statistics and Informatics Division	Chairperson
2.	Director General, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
3.	Additional Secretary (Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
4.	Joint Secretary (Planning/Development), Statistics and Informatics Division	Member
5.	Representative, Agriculture, Water Resources and Rural Institutions Division	Member
6.	Representative, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division (IMED)	Member
7.	Representative, General Economics Division (GED), Planning Commission	Member
8.	Representative, NEC-ECNEC & Coordination Wing, Planning Division	Member
9.	Representative, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance	Member
10.	Representative, Programming Division, Planning Commission	Member
11.	Representative, Ministry of Food	Member
12.	Representative, Ministry of Agriculture	Member
13.	Representative, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	Member
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16.	Project Director, Sustainable Agriculture Statistics Project, BBS	Member
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Project Implementation Committee (Not basis on the seniority)		
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6.	Director, Industry and Labour Wing, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics	Member
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SDG Indicator 2.3.1 & 2.3.2

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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