



# Results of the 2020 Census of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Rural Community)

**As of December 1st, 2020, the number of villages was 37,563, rising by 2.1% from 2015.**

\* Villages refer to administrative districts of Ri in Eup or Myeon.

○ The number of villages was 37,563 in 2020, which rose by 771 (2.1%) from 36,792 in 2015.

- The number of villages in Eup went up by 8.7% from 2015.

\* Population change from 2015 to 2020: <Eup> a rise of 10.7% <Myeon> a drop of 2.6%

○ As for villages by province, Jeonnam occupied the largest share at 18.1%, which was followed by Gyeongbuk (14.0%) and Jeonbuk (14.0%).

[Number of villages by province]



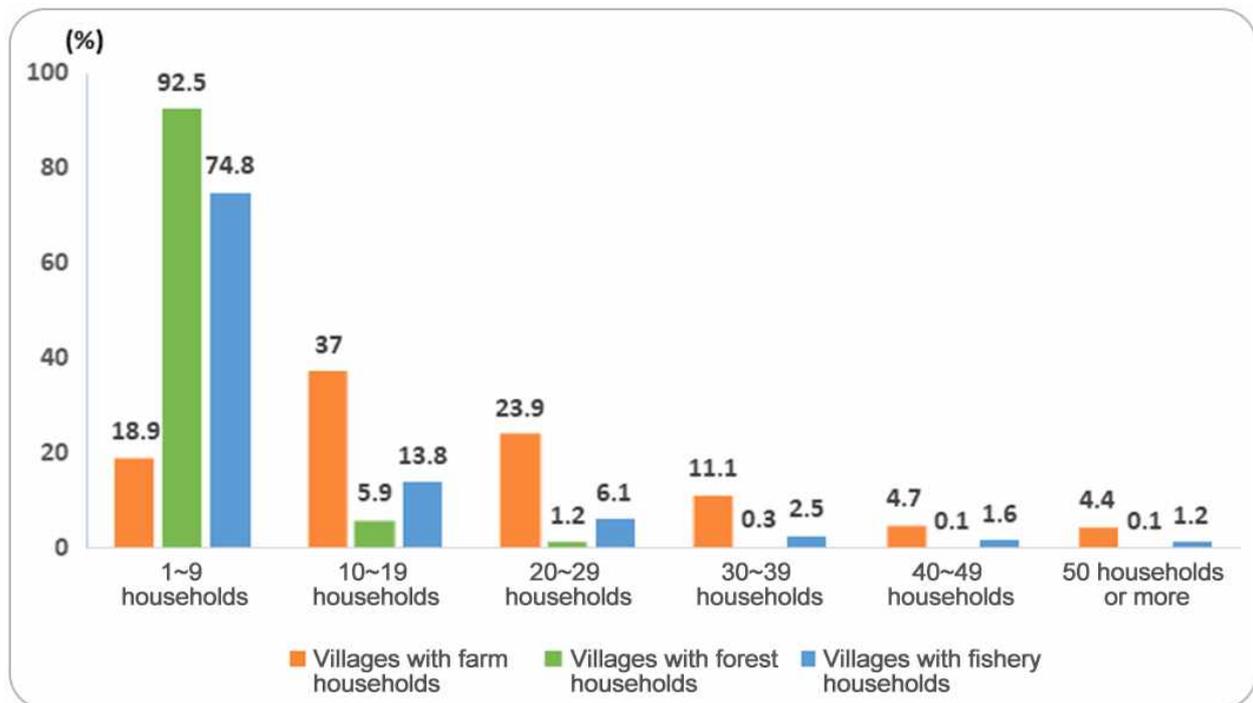
**Villages with farm households totaled 35,555 (94.7% of the total villages). Villages with fishery households totaled 4,791 (12.8% of the total villages).**

○ Villages with farm households amounted to 35,555, which showed the highest percentage at 94.7% of the total villages. Villages with forest households amounted to 20,887, which occupied 55.6% of the total villages. Villages with fishery households amounted to 4,791, which occupied 12.8% of the total villages.

- Villages with less than 20 farm households recorded 55.9% of the total villages with farm households. Villages with less than 20 fishery households recorded 98.4% of the total villages with fishery households. Villages with less than 20 forest households recorded 88.6% of the total villages with forest households.

- The median number of farm, forest and fishery households marked 18 households, 2 households and 3 households, respectively.

[Percentage of villages by size of farm, forest and fishery households]



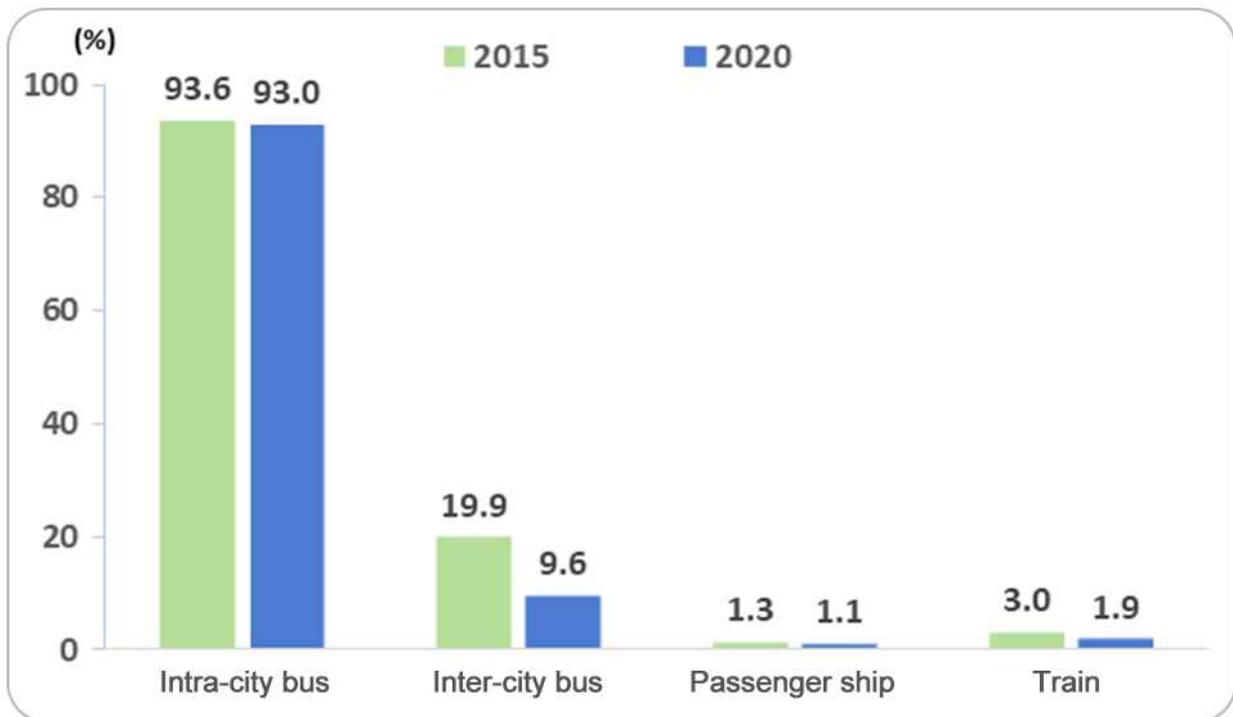
**In 2020, villages accessible to mass transportation accounted for 94.1% of the total villages, falling by 3.5%p from 2015.**

- Villages accessible to intra-city buses, inter-city buses and trains within 15 minutes on foot recorded 34,925 (93.0% of the total villages), 3,622 (9.6% of the total villages) and 697 (1.9% of the total villages), respectively.

- Villages not accessible to mass transportation marked 2,224, which accounted for 5.9% of the total villages.

\* Villages operating alternative means of transportation including Hope taxies, Filial taxies and 100 won taxies amounted to 1,691.

[Percentage of villages accessible to mass transportation by transportation mode]

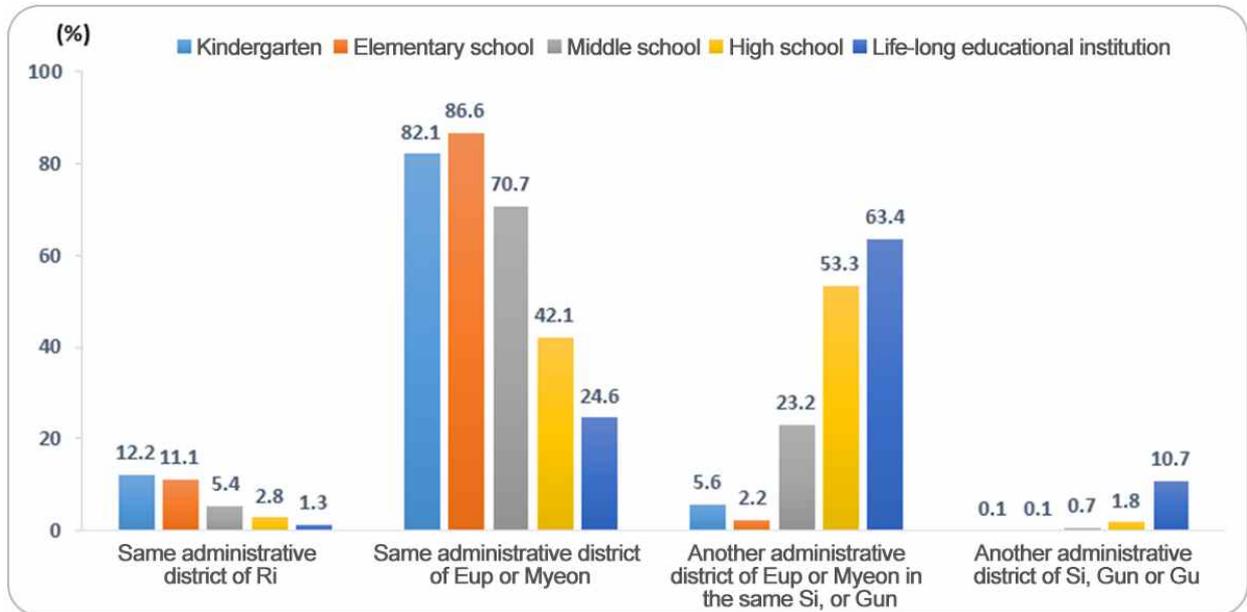


- Among villages accessible to mass transportation, as for the average number of runs, intra-city buses recorded the largest share of '4~6 times' a day. Inter-city buses recorded the largest share of '15 times or more' a day. Trains recorded the largest share of '10~14 times' a day. Passenger ships recorded the largest share of '1~3 times' a day.

**The majority of villages had a kindergarten, an elementary school, a middle school, a health care center, cooperatives and a police station in the same administrative district of Eup or Myeon. In the meantime, the majority of villages had a high school, an academic institute, a general hospital and a bank in other regions.**

- Villages with a kindergarten, an elementary school and a middle school located in the same administrative district of Eup or Myeon stood at 94.3%, 97.6% and 74.3% of the total villages, respectively. Villages with a high school and a life-long educational institution located in other regions stood at 57.5% and 74.1% of the total villages, respectively.
- Villages with a health care center, a pharmacy, an oriental medicine clinic, a general clinic and a dental clinic located in the same administrative district of Eup or Myeon stood at 90.0%, 71.8%, 51.9%, 57.1% and 42.8% of the total villages, respectively.

[Percentage of villages with an educational institution by location of district]



- Villages with a traditional market and a large-scale supermarket located in other regions stood at 54.2% and 71.4% of the total villages, respectively. Villages with a barber shop (or a beauty salon) and public bath facilities located in the same administrative district of Eup or Myeon stood at 82.9% and 58.6% of the total villages, respectively.
- Villages with a village community located in the same administrative district of 'Ri' stood at 90.2%. Villages with a regular movie theater located in other regions stood at 90.9%. Villages with a police station and a 119 security center located in the same administrative district of Eup or Myeon stood at 95.1% and 69.5% of the total villages, respectively.

**As for facilities related to agriculture and forestry, villages with cooling storage facilities showed the highest percentage. As for facilities related to fishery, villages with a fish tank showed the highest percentage.**

- Villages with facilities related to agriculture and forestry amounted to 7,833, which occupied 20.9% of the total villages. Villages with facilities related to fishery amounted to 1,307, which occupied 3.5% of the total villages.
  - As for facilities related to agriculture and forestry, villages with cooling storage facilities showed the highest percentage at 11.7%, which was followed by those with agricultural products collection facilities (6.9%) and those with rice processing plants (4.7%).
  - As for facilities related to fishery, villages with a fish tank showed the highest percentage at 2.3%, which was followed by those with a freezer and refrigeration storage (1.1%) and those with a joint or commission market of fishery cooperatives (0.8%).

**Villages with water supplies recorded 99.6% of the total villages. Villages with CCTVs for crime prevention recorded 76.3% of the total villages.**

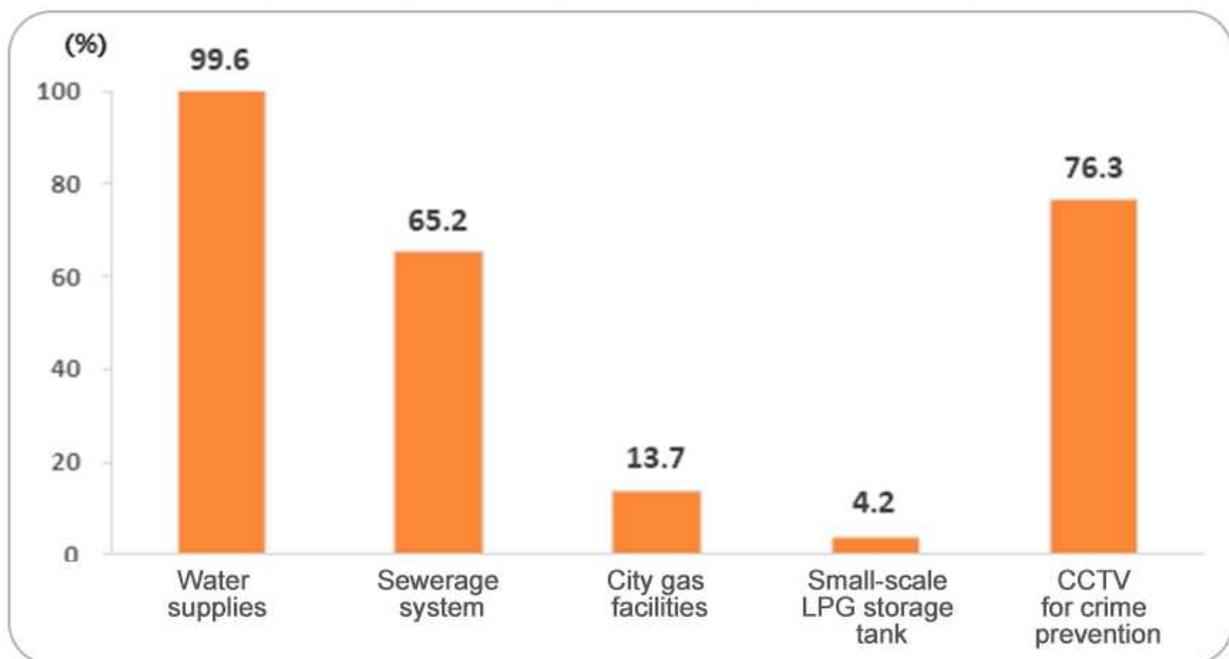
○ Villages with water supplies stood at 99.6% of the total villages. Villages with sewerage systems stood at 65.2% of the total villages.

\* 2015: Villages with water supplies (98.9%), Villages with sewerage systems (48.8%)

○ Villages with CCTVs for crime prevention stood at 76.3% of the total villages. Villages with city gas facilities stood at 13.7% of the total villages.

\* 2015: Villages with CCTVs for crime prevention (48.7%), Villages with city gas facilities (9.8%)

[Percentage of villages with living infrastructure]



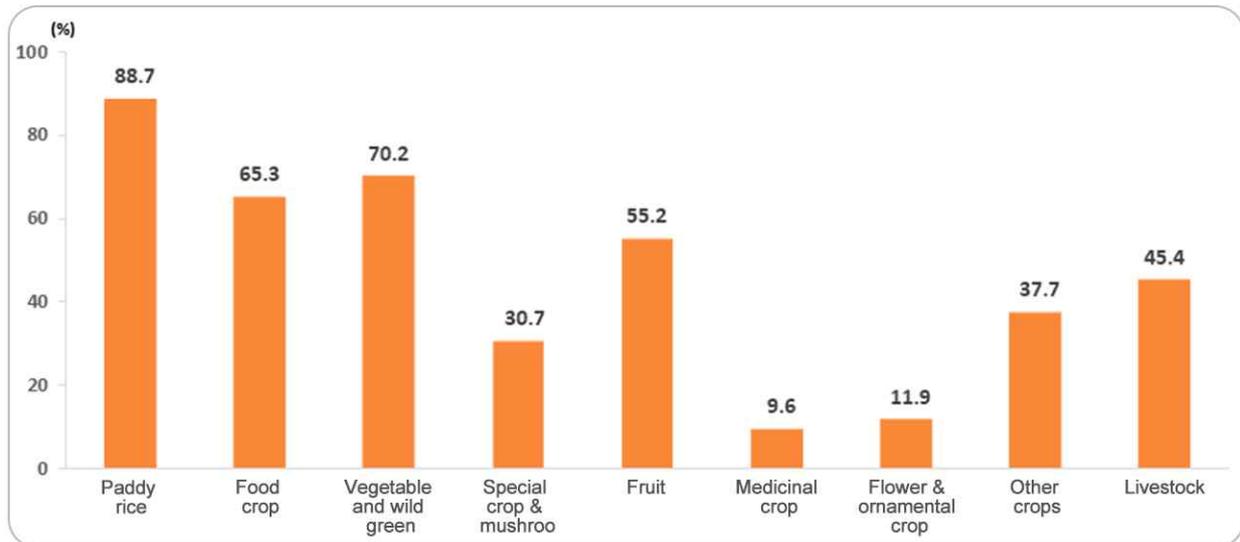
**As for villages by type of agricultural management, paddy rice showed the highest percentage at 88.7%, which was followed by vegetables and wild greens (70.2%). As for villages of marine fisheries, fishing fisheries showed the highest percentage at 90.0%. As for villages of inland waters fisheries, aquaculture showed the highest percentage at 51.8%.**

○ As for villages by type of agricultural management, paddy rice showed the highest percentage at 88.7%, which was followed by vegetables and wild greens (70.2%) and food crops (65.3%).

\* 2015: Villages of paddy rice (90.2%), Villages of vegetables and wild greens (75.6%)

- As for villages of non-growing forestry, picking, forestation and nursery stood at 22.2%, 15.3% and 10.4%, respectively.
- As for villages of marine fisheries, fishing fisheries and aquaculture stood at 90.0% and 44.0%, respectively.

[Percentage of villages by type of agricultural management]



- Villages of coastal fisheries stood at 62.5%. Villages of diving fisheries or fisheries not using fishing vessels stood at 43.2%.

**One out of 5 villages operated a farming (or fishery) corporation, or a crop club. Separate collection was the main method to dispose wastes.**

- Villages with a crop club amounted to 8,417, which stood at 22.4% of the total villages. Villages with a corporation amounted to 7,491, which stood at 19.9% of the total villages. Villages with a fishing village fraternity amounted to 2,020, which stood at 5.4% of the total villages. Villages with a forest village fraternity amounted to 288, which stood at 0.8% of the total villages.
- As for the type of legal organization, farming and fishery corporations occupied the largest share at 16.5%, which was followed by agriculture and fishing companies (3.8%), village companies (2.2%) and cooperatives (1.8%).
- \* Operation of farming and fishery corporations: Corporation (9.7%), Crop club (30.1%), fishing village fraternity (6.0%), forest village fraternity (0.7%)
- As for waste disposal method, all kinds of wastes including 'food wastes', 'household wastes' and 'agriculture, forestry and fishery-related wastes' showed the largest share of separate collection.

- As for the share of villages practicing separate collection of wastes, 'household wastes', 'agriculture, forestry and fishery-related wastes' and 'food wastes' stood at 92.4%, 79.1% and 63.0%, respectively.

\* Share of villages practicing separate collection of wastes in 2015: Household wastes (83.1%), Agriculture, forestry and fishery-related wastes (77.6%), Food wastes (51.8%)

**14.1% of villages participated in urban and rural exchange activities.  
95.4% of villages participated in community activities.**

○ A total of 5,285 villages (14.1%) took part in urban and rural exchange activities.

- As for urban and rural exchange activities, sisterhood relationship occupied the largest share at 4.6%, which was followed by 'Sale of food products and accommodation' (3.8%) and 'Farming and fishing experience & tourism' (3.8%).

\* 2015: Urban and rural exchange activities (32.2%), Sisterhood relationship (21.9%), Direct transactions of agriculture, forestry and fishery products (12.4%), Farming and fishing experience & tourism (6.1%)

○ Villages participating in community activities amounted to 35,823 (95.4% of the total villages). As for community activities of villages, 'Village festivals and sports events' showed the highest percentage at 43.8%, which was followed by 'Village maintenance' (23.9%) and 'Regular sharing of meals' (13.1%).