

Results of the 2010 Census of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Rural Community)

The number of villages was 36,498 in 2010. As for the share of villages by province, Jeonnam occupied the largest share.

- The number of villages was 36,498 in 2010, which rose by 457 (1.3 percent) from 2005.
 - The number of villages in Eup went up by 6.8 percent, while that in Myeon went down by 0.2 percent.
- As for the share of villages by province, Jeonnam occupied the largest share at 18.2 percent, which was followed by Gyeongbuk (14.2 percent) and Jeonbuk (14.0 percent).

The average number of households in a village was 48.9 households. 98.7 percent of villages (36,027 villages) had farm households.

- As for villages by the size of households, 66.1 percent of villages had 20 to 79 households. The average number of households in a village was 48.9 households.
 - 29.2 percent of villages had 20 to 39 households, which occupied the largest share. This figure was followed by 40 to 59 households at 23.7 percent.
 - 8.5 percent of villages had 19 households or less. 5.6 percent of villages had 300 households or more.
- 28.8 percent of villages had 10 to 19 farm households.
- The average number of farm, forestry and fishery households was 23.3 households, 2.7 households and 3.3 households, respectively.
- As for the share of farm households in a village, the largest share of villages (19.4 percent) had 50 to less than 60 percent of farm households.

Residents in 94.9 percent of villages were accessible to a means of mass transportation. Mainly they used city buses.

- 90.8 percent of villages (33,128 villages) were accessible to city buses, while 20.8 percent of villages (7,595 villages) were accessible to inter-city buses.
 - 3.0 percent of villages (1,104 villages) were accessible to trains.
 - 5.1 percent of villages (1,859 villages) weren't accessible to any means of mass transportation.

- As for the number of runs of city buses, inter-city buses and trains, '15 times or more' occupied the largest share. The average number of runs of city buses was 10.3 times in a day.

Living facilities were located within 20 minutes for most of villages.

- As for educational facilities 'within villages', 14.8 percent and 15.3 percent of villages had kindergartens and elementary schools, respectively. 14.0 percent and 7.3 percent of villages had middle and high schools, respectively.
 - Private tutoring institutes were located mainly in 'other regions'.
- As for medical facilities 'within villages', around 10 percent of villages had pharmacies and/or public health clinics and 1.0 percent of villages had a general hospital.
- 92.5 percent of villages had community centers 'within villages'. 10 percent of villages had 'nurseries, cooperative unions, post offices and police substations 'within villages'.

Distribution facilities and production base facilities were mainly located 'more than 30 minutes' away from villages. Whereas, low temperature storage warehouses were mainly located 'within villages'.

- The share of villages whose distribution facilities were more than 30 minutes away occupied the largest share. Out of them, joint markets occupied 26.8 percent. Products collection centers and wholesale markets occupied 16.4 percent and 36.6 percent, respectively.
- 19.2 percent of villages had low temperature storage warehouses 'within villages'.

As for the type of agriculture, paddy rice villages occupied the largest share, which was followed by villages of vegetables and wild greens. As for marine fisheries, fishing fisheries using fishing vessels occupied the majority.

- As for the type of agriculture, 92.2 percent of villages were paddy rice villages, which was followed by villages of vegetables and wild greens (75.5 percent) and villages of livestock (60.2 percent).
- As for marine fisheries, fishing fisheries occupied the largest share at 88.5 percent. As for inland water fisheries, aquaculture occupied the largest share at 53.4 percent.

One out of three villages in Eup and Myeon had crop clubs. As for the main method of waste disposal, separate collection occupied the largest share.

- As for producer organizations, corporations and crop clubs accounted for 16.1 percent and 31.6 percent, respectively. Fishing village fraternities and forest village fraternities accounted for 6.3 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively.

- 92.4 percent of corporations were farming corporations, which occupied the largest share. This figure was followed by agriculture companies (7.5 percent), fishery corporations (5.0 percent) and fishing companies (1.6 percent).
- As for crop clubs, 42.4 percent of clubs were vegetable clubs, which occupied the largest share. This figure was followed by fruits clubs (34.9 percent) and paddy rice clubs (29.3 percent).
- As for the main method of waste disposal, the majority of residents separately collected food wastes, household wastes and agriculture, forestry and fisheries-related wastes.
- 75.2 percent of agriculture, forestry and fisheries-related wastes were separately collected. 74.8 percent and 43.1 percent of household wastes and food wastes were separately collected, respectively.