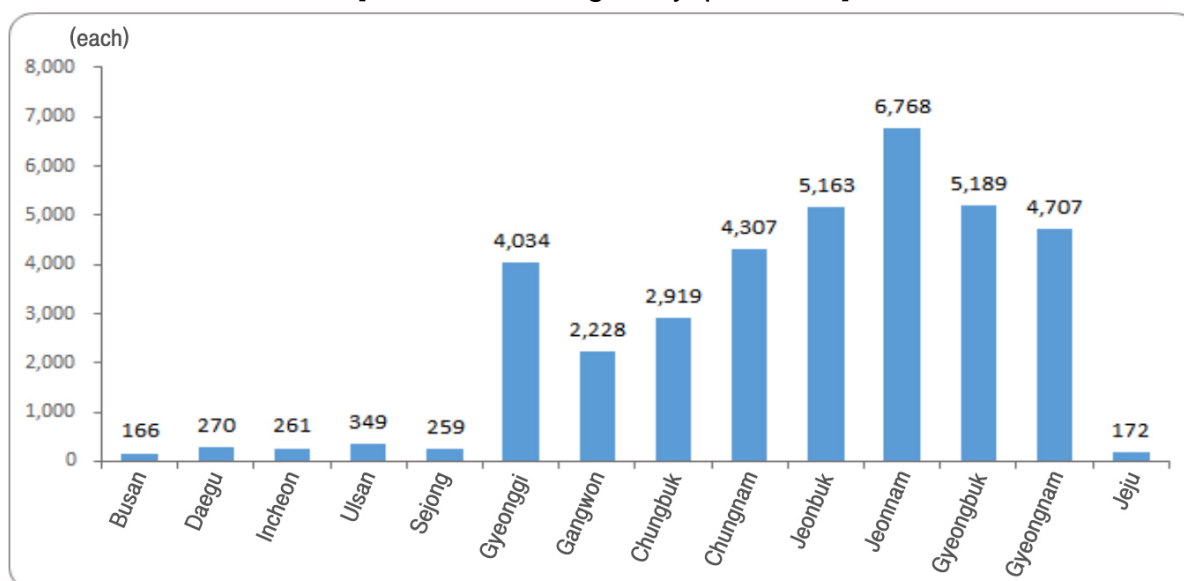


Results of the 2015 Census of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Rural Community)

The number of villages was 36,792 in 2015. Jeonnam occupied the largest share of the total villages.

- The number of villages was 36,792 in 2015, which rose by 294 (0.8 percent) from 36,498 in 2010
 - The number of villages in Eup went up by 5.9 percent. Whereas, the number of villages in Myeon went down by 0.7 percent.
 - * Population increase (2010 - 2015): Eup (6.6%), Myeon (0.2%)
- As for the share of villages by province, Jeonnam occupied the largest share at 18.4 percent, which was followed by Gyeongbuk (14.1 percent) and Jeonbuk (14.0 percent).

[Status of villages by province]

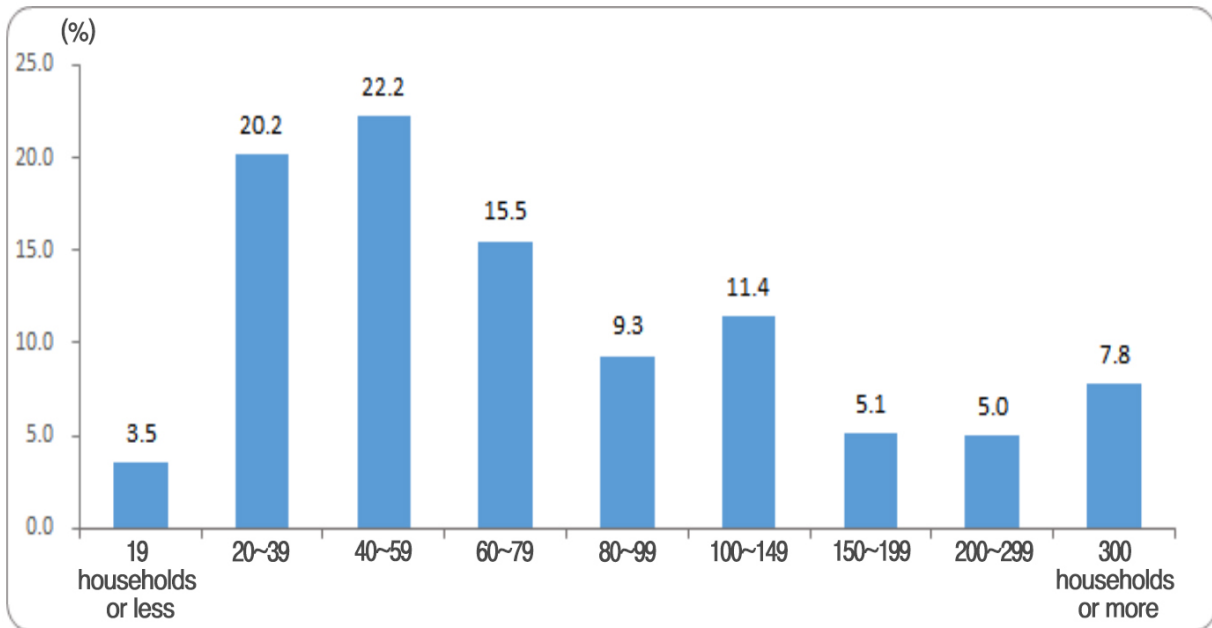


Villages with farm households totaled 36,197 (98.4%). Villages with fishery households totaled 5,191 (14.1%).

- Villages with farm households amounted to 36,197, which occupied 98.4 percent of the total villages. Villages with fishery households amounted to 5,191, which occupied 14.1 percent of the total villages. Villages with forest households amounted to 19,405, which occupied 52.7 percent of the total villages.

- Villages with 10 ~ 19 farm households recorded 33.2 percent. Villages with less than 10 fishery households recorded 71.7 percent. Villages with less than 10 forest households recorded 91.0 percent.
- As for villages by the size of households, villages with 40 ~ 59 households occupied the largest share at 22.2 percent.
- The median number of households marked 64 households.

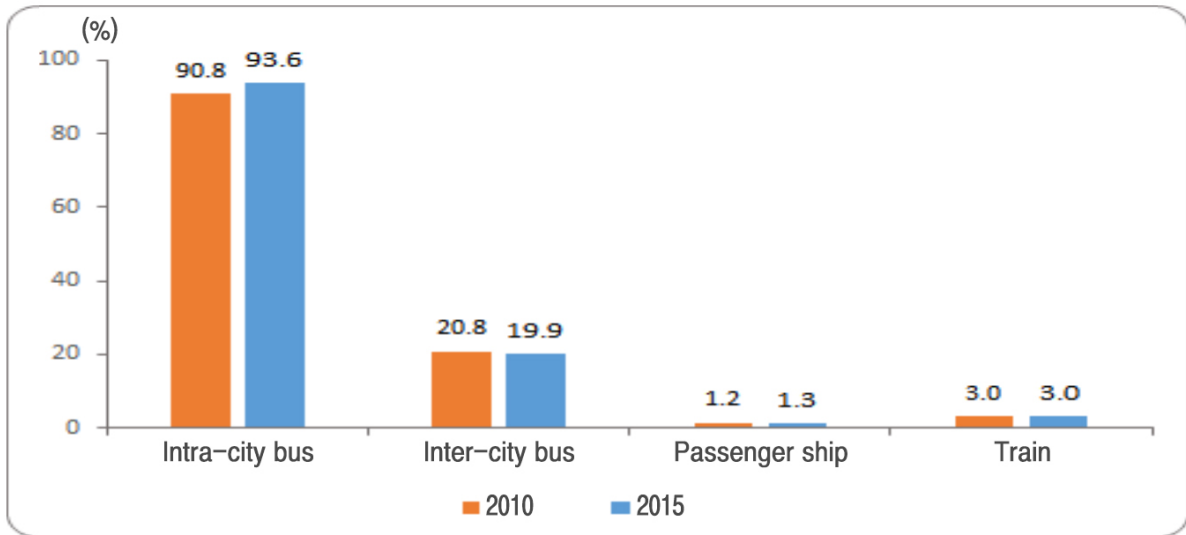
[Share of villages by household size]



Villages accessible to mass transportation accounted for 97.6 percent of the total villages, up 2.7%p from 2010.

- Villages accessible to intra-city buses recorded 34,443, which accounted for 93.6 percent of the total villages. Villages accessible to inter-city buses recorded 7,307, which accounted for 19.9 percent of the total villages.
- Villages accessible to trains amounted to 1,096, which occupied 3.0 percent of the total villages.
- Villages not accessible to mass transportation marked 879, which accounted for 2.4 percent.
- As for the number of runs of intra-city buses, inter-city buses and trains, '15 times or more' occupied the largest share. As for the number of runs of passenger ships, '3 times or less' occupied the largest share.

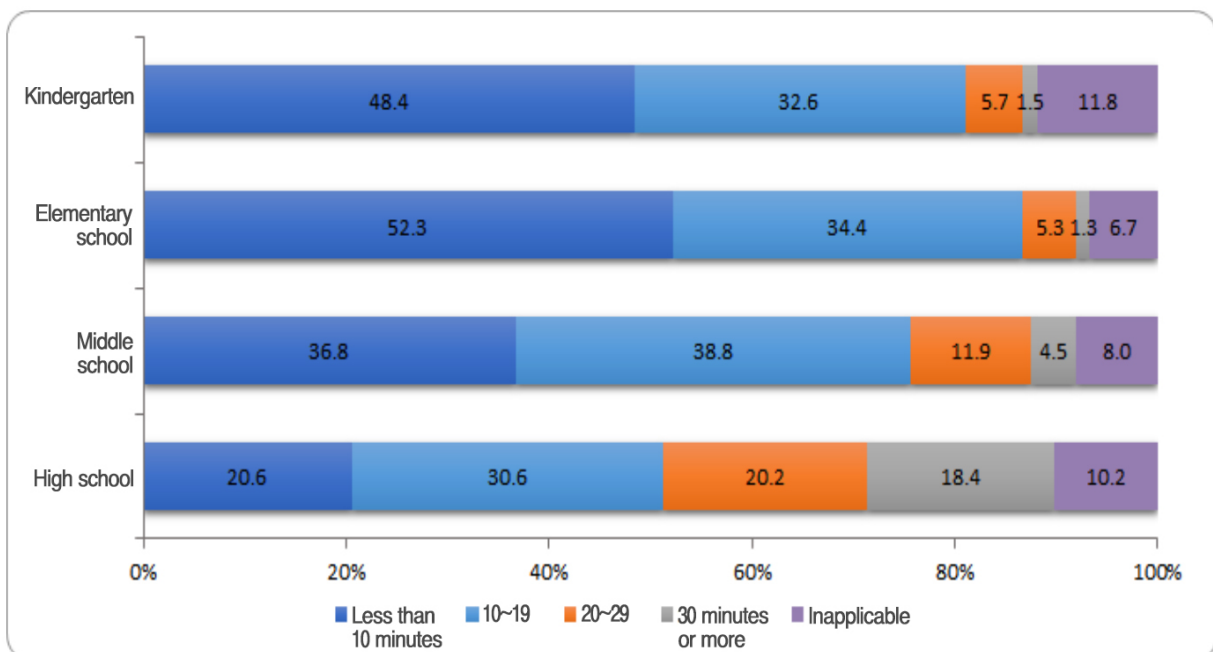
[Share of villages by accessible mass transportation]



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

- Villages with elementary schools within 10 minutes away recorded the largest share at 52.3 percent. Villages with middle schools within 10 to 19 minutes away recorded the largest share at 38.8 percent. Villages with high schools within 10 ~ 19 minutes away recorded the largest share at 30.6 percent.
- Villages with community centers (95.5%), cooperatives (51.5%), post offices (49.6%), police boxes (48.0%), health care centers (44.6%) and welfare facilities for the elderly (24.5%) within 10 minutes away occupied the largest share.
- Villages with pharmacies (40.2%), medical clinics & oriental clinics (37.8%) and libraries (28.1%) 10 ~ 19 minutes away occupied the largest share.
- Villages with general hospitals (59.2%), department stores & large-scale retail stores (51.5%), movie theaters (46.5%) and banks (23.9%) 30 minutes or more away occupied the largest share.

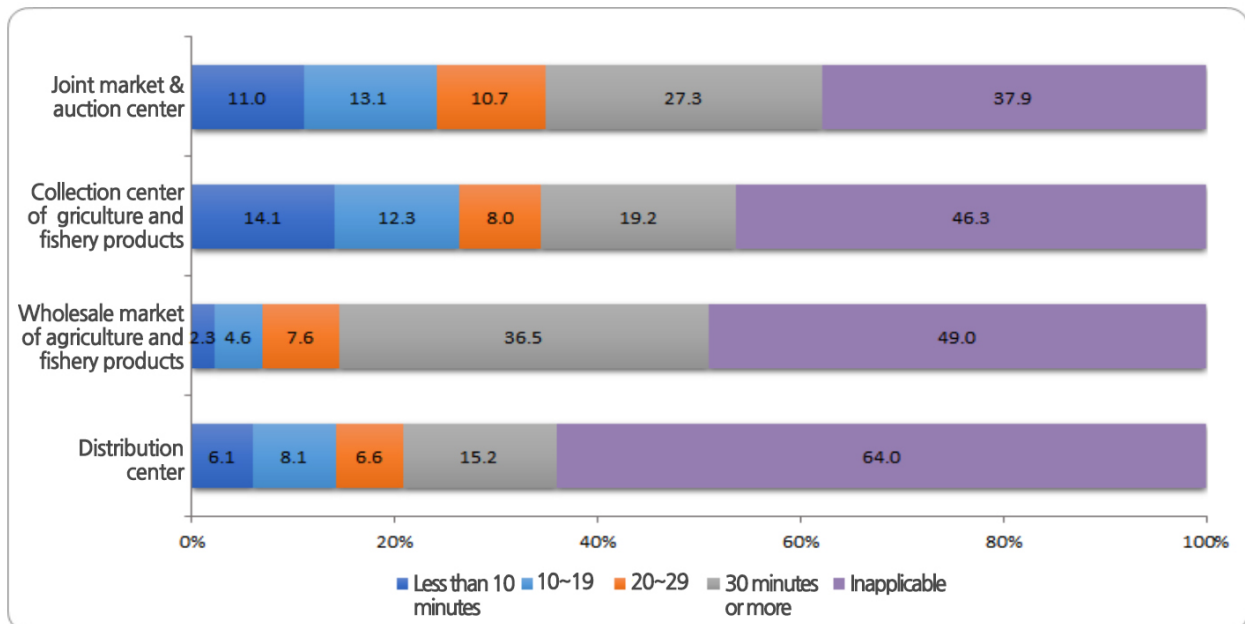
[Share of villages by distance of educational facilities]



Distribution facilities were mainly located 'more than 30 minutes' away from villages. Production facilities were mainly located 'within 20 minutes' away from villages.

- The villages with distribution facilities of agriculture and fishery products more than 30 minutes away occupied the largest share.
 - 36.5 percent of villages had wholesale markets of agriculture and fishery products more than 30 minutes away. 27.3 percent of villages had joint markets and auction centers more than 30 minutes away. 19.2 percent of villages had collection centers of agriculture and fishery products more than 30 minutes away.
- Production facilities were mainly located 'within 20 minutes' away from villages.
 - 45.8 percent of villages had rice processing plants within 20 minutes away. 30.1 percent of villages had cooling storage facilities within 20 minutes away. 23.3 percent of villages had agriculture and fishery products processing plants within 20 minutes away.

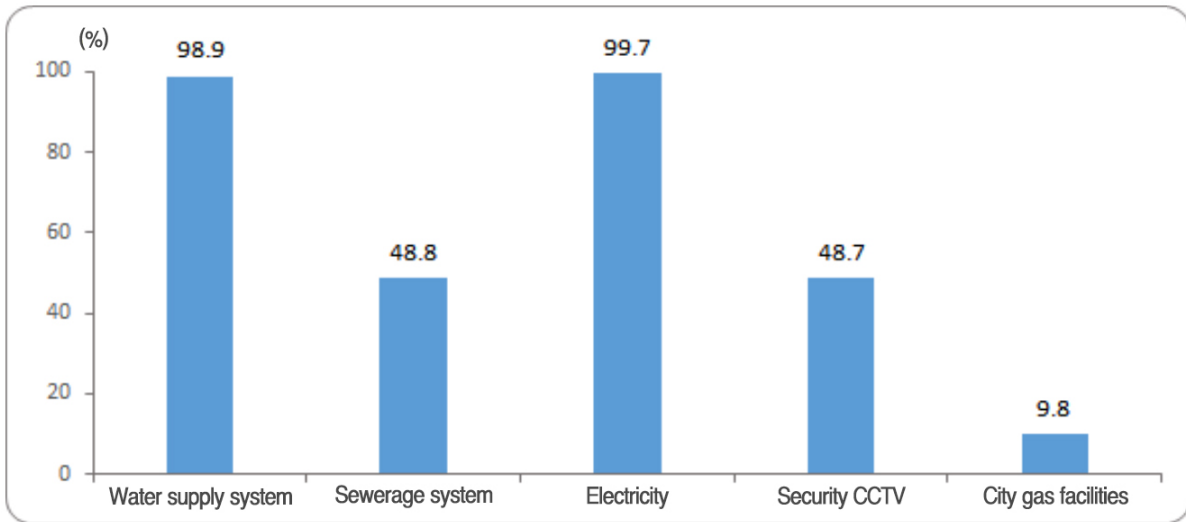
[Share of villages by distance of agriculture, forestry and fishery-related facilities]



98.9 percent of villages had water supply systems. 48.7 percent of villages had security CCTVs.

- 98.9 percent of villages had water supply systems. 48.8 percent of villages had sewerage systems.
- Korea Electric Power Corporation provided electricity to 99.7 percent of the total villages. 0.3 percent of villages had self-generation facilities.
- 48.7 percent of villages installed security CCTVs. 9.8 percent of villages used city gas facilities.

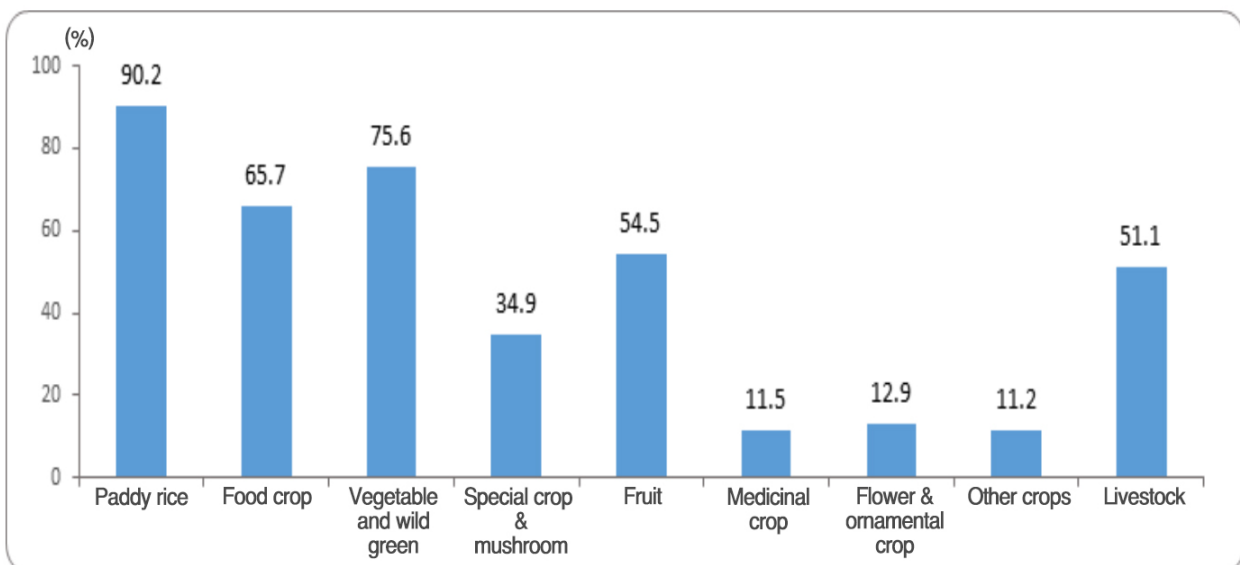
[Share of villages by living facilities]



As for the type of agriculture, paddy rice occupied the largest share at 90.2 percent, which was followed by vegetables and wild greens (75.6 percent). As for marine fisheries, fishing fisheries occupied the largest share at 90.1 percent, which was followed by aquaculture (44.4 percent).

- As for the type of agriculture, paddy rice occupied the largest share at 90.2 percent, which was followed by vegetables and wild greens (75.6 percent) and food crops (65.7 percent).
- As for marine fisheries, fishing fisheries occupied 90.1 percent. Aquaculture occupied 44.4 percent.
- Fishing fisheries using fishing vessels accounted for 76.1 percent. Diving fisheries or fishing fisheries not using fishing vessels accounted for 13.9 percent.

[Share of villages by type of agriculture]



One third of villages had crop clubs. As for waste disposal, separate collection occupied the largest share.

- A total of 11,082 villages (30.1 percent) had crop clubs. A total of 3,561 villages (9.7 percent) had corporations. A total of 2,199 villages (6.0 percent) had fishing village fraternities. A total of 261 villages (0.7 percent) had forest village fraternities.
 - Farming and fishery corporations occupied the largest share at 5.8 percent, which was followed by agriculture and fishing companies (1.9 percent) and village companies (1.6 percent).
 - As for crop clubs, vegetable clubs occupied the largest share at 13.0 percent, which was followed by fruits clubs (11.1 percent) and paddy rice clubs (8.9 percent).
- As for disposal method of 'food wastes', 'household wastes' and 'agriculture, forestry and fishery-related wastes', separate collection occupied the largest share.
 - 83.1 percent of household wastes were separately collected. 77.6 percent of agriculture, forestry and fishery-related wastes were separately collected. 51.8 percent of food wastes were separately collected.

32.2 percent of villages participated in urban and rural interchange activities. 6.0 percent of villages operated websites.

- A total of 11,852 villages (32.2 percent) took part in urban and rural interchange activities.
 - As for urban and rural interchange activities, sisterhood relationship occupied the largest share at 21.9 percent, which was followed by direct transactions of agriculture, forestry and fishery products (12.4 percent) and farming and fishing experience & tourism (6.1 percent).
- A total of 2,209 villages (6.0 percent) operated websites. 4.0 percent of villages operated village websites. 2.0 percent of villages operated producer organization websites.
 - Websites were mainly used for the sale of agriculture, forestry and fishery products (3.0 percent), village guidance (2.9 percent) and tourism business of agriculture, forestry and fishery villages (1.8 percent).