

A STUDY OF SOUTHERN BAPTISTS IN SOUTH DAKOTA

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14188

Prepared by the

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## Outline - Index

### Index to Graphs and Charts

### Acknowledgements

i

### Introductions:

Part 1	Historical Sketch of Southern Baptists in South Dakota	ii
Part 2	Historical Sketch of the State of South Dakota	ii
Part 3	Profile of this Report	iii
Part 4	<u>SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS</u>	iv

### Section I - New Congregations

Part 1	Church Projections	1
Part 2	Related Projections	4
	1) Membership	
	2) Evangelism	
	3) Population	
Part 3	Diagnosis of Present Trends	7
	1) Churches	
	2) Membership	
	3) Evangelism	
	4) Population	
Part 4	Diagnosis of Other Conditions	13
	1) Other Denominations	
	2) Religious Survey Findings	
	3) Influencing Characteristics of the Population	
	a. In-Migration of Southerners	
	b. Age Differences	
	c. Income Differences	

### Section II - Future Financial Strength

20

Part 1	Projection of Cooperative Program Gifts	
Part 2	Other Financial Projections	
	1) Total Mission Gifts	
	2) Total Income to Churches	

### Section III - Language Mission Opportunities

22

Part 1	Indians	
Part 2	Foreign Born	

### Section IV - Miscellaneous Church Organization Data

24

### Conclusion

26

### Appendix (Including An Index)

28

## INDEX TO GRAPHS AND CHARTS

Fig. 1.	Total Church Projections	2
Fig. 2.	Possible Locations of Future Churches	3
Fig. 3.	Membership Trend and Projection	5
Fig. 4.	Average Members Per Church	8
Fig. 5.	Metropolitan Trade and Service Areas	10
Fig. 6.	Estimated Net Migration, 1950-1960	11
Fig. 7.	Estimated Net Migration, 1960-1964	11
Fig. 8.	Migration and Commuting Patterns	12
Fig. 9.	Location of Baptists	14
Fig. 10.	Percent Population 65 and Over	19
Fig. 11.	Family Income Groups 1960	19
Fig. 12.	Number of Indians 1960	23
Fig. 13.	Number of Persons Enrolled in S.S. to 100 Church Members	25
Fig. 14.	Average Number of Persons Who Attend S.S. to 100 Church Members	25

INTRODUCTION - PART I - HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SOUTHERN BAPTISTS IN  
SOUTH DAKOTA

- 1953 - - (March 25) - First Southern Baptist Church, Rapid City - the first church in South Dakota.
- 1955 - - (March 15) - Capitol Heights Baptist Church, Pierre - the first church east of the Missouri River.
- 1956 - - (November) - South Dakota Southern Baptists organized as the West River Association. It began operation January, 1957 with Roy Owen as Area Missionary.
- 1962 - - (March 1) - John Allen came as Superintendent of Area Missions for South Dakota (he served North Dakota also for the first 5½ months).
- 1964 - - (November) - East River Association was organized out of the South Dakota Association. The churches west of Missouri River reclaimed their previous name of West River Association.

INTRODUCTION - PART II - HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

- 1743 - - French exploration of South Dakota region.
- 1804 - - Lewis and Clark passed through the state.
- 1817 - - Fort Pierre established as first settlement.
- 1856 - - Pioneers first attempted farm settlement.
- 1861 - - Congress created the Dakota Territory.
- 1875 - - Gold rush to the Black Hills began.
- 1889 - - South Dakota became 40th state.
- 1933-34- Terrible dust storms destroyed crops.
- 1944 - - Congress approved the Missouri River Basin Project.
- 1956 - - Fort Randall Dam dedicated.
- 1964 - - Oahe Dam completed (began in 1948).

SOURCE: World Book Encyclopedia

## INTRODUCTION - PART III - PROFILE OF THIS REPORT

In the following report we concentrate on three major areas of Southern Baptist work in South Dakota: the expansion of the work through evangelism and establishing new churches; the financial potential as related to the organization of the four-state convention (South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming, Montana); and missionary outreach requiring specialized ministries. In addition to these three major emphases, minimum attention will be given in Section IV to church organizations.

In this study we begin by looking at the projections and then examining the trends on which the projections were based. This writing style is used in order to accommodate the various types of readers. Those persons who are interested in the report, but have little responsibility in carrying out the administrative assignments of the state, need not read beyond the first paragraph of each part. However, those persons with detailed administrative responsibility will want to study the report in greater depth.

Section I discusses the topics related to new congregations. The first part of this section gives the projections by estimating where the present trends of organized churches point. The second part develops membership, evangelism and population projections. The third part of this section is a detailed diagnosis of the present trends.

Section II treats the financial future of the two associations. The first part of this section estimates the direction in which the present trend in Cooperative Program gifts point. The second part diagnoses the trends for total mission giving and total income to the churches.

Finally, Section III combines the study of special mission ministries and Section IV treats the subjects related to the church organizations.

The Appendix provides several study aids referred to in the body of the report.

A SPECIAL STUDY OF SOUTHERN BAPTISTS IN THE STATE  
OF SOUTH DAKOTA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All materials gathered during the process of this study of South Dakota could not be included in a brief report such as this. However, whether their work is identified or not, behind this mass of information are many people - people who were generous with their material, kind in their suggestions, and helpful in sharing their insight.

Because of the outstanding contributions that certain individuals and organizations have made we are compelled to single out several of these people and organizations.

Rev. John Allen, the Superintendent of Missions in South Dakota, has spent many hours in conferences, writing letters, making telephone calls, and visiting many governmental and religious executives and planners to secure data needed for this report.

We are indebted to the Upper Midwest Research and Development Council for sharing the series of urban reports on the Upper Midwest Economic Study. This series, which will be frequently referred to throughout this report, has provided this writer with much valuable background data and insight concerning the future.

We are also indebted to the Industrial Development Expansion Agency of the State of South Dakota, the Business Research Bureau of the University of South Dakota, and the Economics Department and Rural Sociology Department of the Agricultural Experiment Station, South Dakota State University.

We are also grateful for the assistance provided by Leonard G. Irwin, Secretary of this Department, who spent approximately one week in South Dakota with Mr. Allen, visiting resource personnel and gathering many other reports mentioned above. We are also grateful for the valuable assistance provided by Don Mabry and the secretarial staff of this Department in the preparation of graphs, charts, and the typing of the manuscript. It has been a delightful experience for the staff and office help of the Department of Survey and Special Studies to prepare this report.

Orrin D. Morris, Associate Secretary  
Department of Survey and Special Studies

## INTRODUCTION - PART IV - SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS

### SIGNIFICANT PROJECTIONS

1. The number of churches could triple in the next ten years.
2. Membership should more than double by 1975.
3. New thrust in evangelism needed - moderate increases probable.
4. State population to increase 30,000 in next ten years -most in Black Hills.
5. Cooperative Program gifts may be as much as \$25,000 by 1975.
6. Total mission dollars should triple - between \$40,000 and \$50,000 in 1975.
7. Church income expected to top \$300,000 in 1975.
8. As membership doubles, so should organizations.

### IMPORTANT FINDINGS IN ANALYSIS OF TRENDS:

1. Church starts in West River temporarily plateaued.
2. Members tripled from 57 to 61 - doubled from 61 to 66.
3. Baptism trends difficult to predict - baptism ratios beginning to soar.
4. State population split between three metros:Denver, Omaha, and Twin Cities.
5. One out of five in SD Catholic - one out of six Lutheran.
6. Over 40% of population unchurched - 70% of non-members, inactive.
7. 1,000 Southerners migrate to SD per year - one out of six may be SBC.
8. Population in east older - west, younger.
9. Cooperative Program gifts up 55% - members up 106%, 1960 to 1965.

### CONCLUSIONS:

1. SBC progress will be slow - patience an imperative.
2. Plains population expected to gain and lose - ups and downs, the rule.
3. Farm size increasing - farm population decreasing.
4. Resort mission potential large.
5. Interstate 90 to make an impact.
6. All resources of Home Mission Board pledge support to SD work.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Section I - NEW CONGREGATIONS

PART 1 - Church Projections

NUMBER OF CHURCHES COULD TRIPLE IN NEXT 10 YEARS

If the present trend in the organization of churches continued, there could be between 25 and 30 Southern Baptist churches in the state by 1975. At the present time there are 10 churches and 9 missions in operation. Several of the missions are not planned to be organized as churches but the majority are rapidly approaching this status. According to the most ambitious projection there could be as many as 38 organized churches and church type missions by 1975.

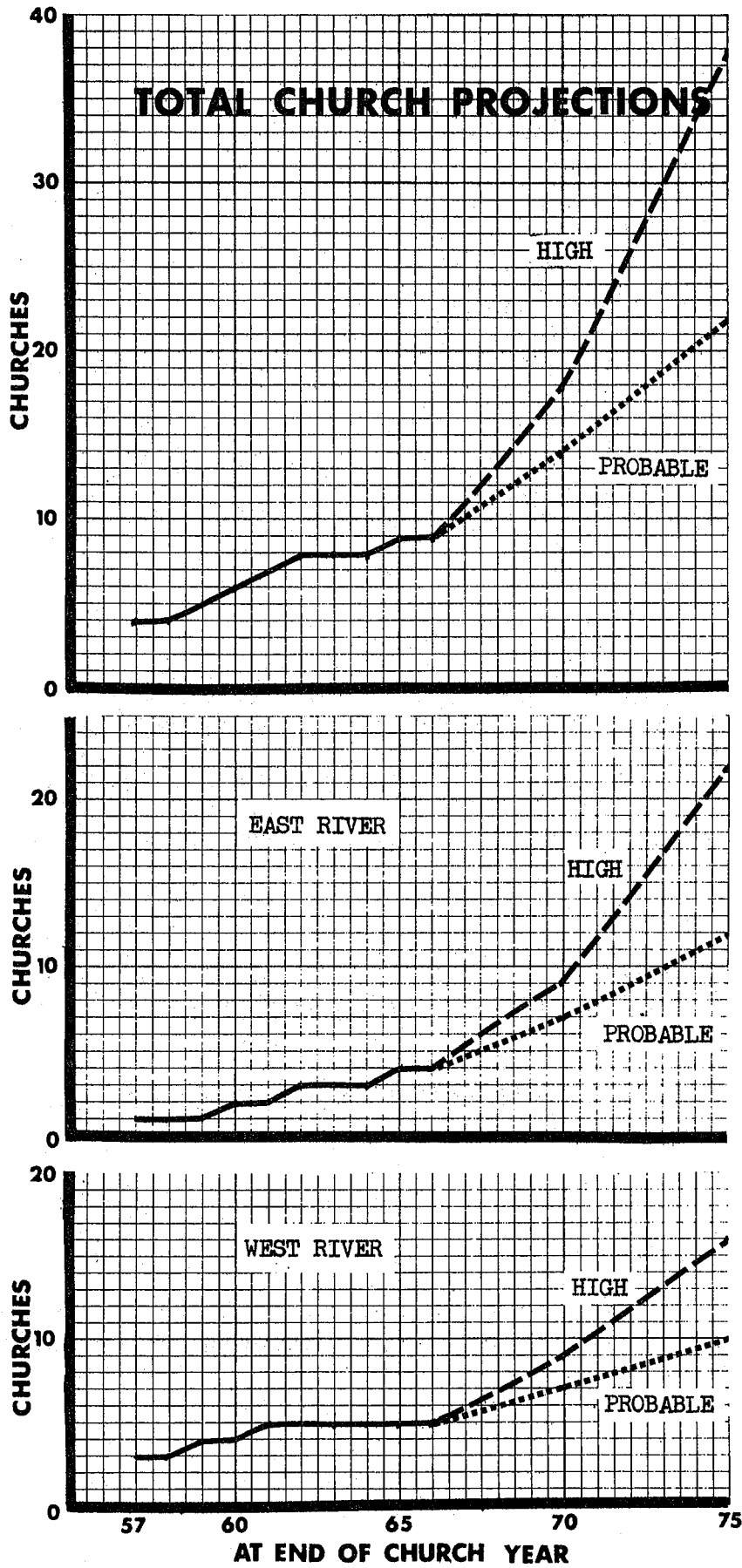
The projection in number of churches by associations is listed on Table 1. The data are divided to show the range between high and medium projections, corresponding to the high and "probable" membership projections discussed in the next topic. If the high membership projections become a reality, the number of churches must be greatly increased.

TABLE 1 - NUMBER OF SBC CHURCHES BY ASSOCIATIONS, '70 - '75

<u>Associations</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
East River	7-9	12-22
West River	7-9	10-16

On page 2 and 3 we have constructed graphs and charts to illustrate these statements. Figure 2 was prepared in consultation with Rev. John Allen. Each ring on this map indicates a possible location for Southern Baptist work.

FIGURE 1



Medium Projection Also Called "Probable".



PART 2 - Related Projections

MEMBERSHIP SHOULD MORE THAN DOUBLE BY 1975

In the last five years, SBC membership doubled in South Dakota. However, at the present rate it may take nearly 8 years to double again. We have prepared three sets of membership projections in order to allow for several possible adjustments in the rate of growth. The high projection assumes that the present rate of evangelism will remain constant. The medium projection reflects a moderate rise in the baptism ratio as church members increase - the trend of the last 8 years. The low projection depicts the results of a poorer outreach caused by the following factors: very few new churches started; the present churches getting much larger; and therefore, baptism ratio to rise to a level equal to churches of comparable size in new areas.

On Table 2 are listed the medium and high membership projections made for each association. These data are plotted on Figure 3.

TABLE 2 - MEMBERSHIP PROJECTIONS FOR ASSOCIATIONS, '70 - '75

<u>Associations</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
East River	719-756	1294-1583
West River	2079-2304	3059-4098

Detailed tables on the low, medium and high projections for each of the associations and for the state can be found in the appendix on pages 35 to 37

NEW THRUST IN EVANGELISM NEEDED - MODERATE INCREASES PROBABLE

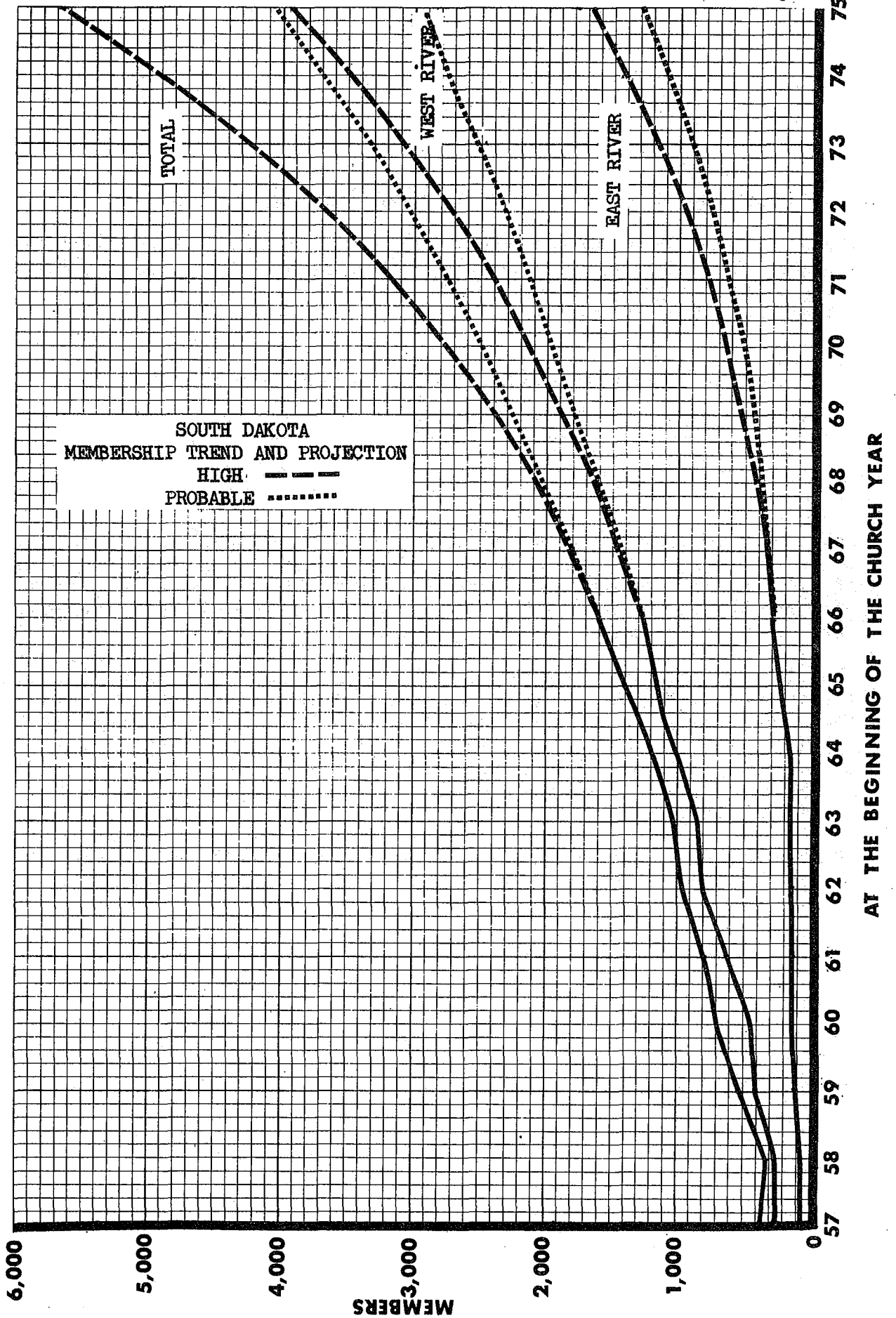
Membership growth is dependent upon evangelistic activities of the churches. For this reason, an extensive analysis has been made concerning the number of baptisms and other indicators of the evangelistic outreach.

TABLE 3 - NUMBER OF BAPTISMS BY SBC CHURCHES IN SOUTH DAKOTA, '70 - '75

<u>Series</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Low	167	175
Medium (Probable)	195	247
High	234	409

The high membership projection assumes that the churches will be baptizing one person for every 11.5 members in 1970 and 12.3 in 1975. The low projection predicts the baptism ratio to soar: 14.3 in 1970 and 19.3 in 1975.

FIGURE 3



Medium Projection Also Called "Probable".

STATE TO ADD 30,000 PEOPLE IN NEXT 10 YEARS - MOST IN BLACK HILLS

Adequate church and membership projections must take into account population changes. Later in this report we will analyze the distinctive characteristics which influences growth. Table 4 lists the population projections which we feel reflect the current trend.

TABLE 4 - POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR SOUTH DAKOTA TO 1975

<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
680,514	690,000	700,000	720,000

The above projections could be easily surpassed or may never be reached. In 1965, the Bureau of Census estimates the state total to be 686,000 (July 1). At the same time, several state sources estimated the figure to be close to or above 700,000. Thus we have arbitrarily selected 690,000 as a compromise which leans toward the Census Bureau estimates.

According to the projections released by the Industrial Development Expansion Agency of South Dakota, the 1976 population should reach 731,100. On the other hand, the Upper Mid-West Studies estimate 697,000 for 1975. The Bureau of Census projection I-D is the highest yet, 745,000. However, last year according to the Bureau of Census provisional estimates, South Dakota dropped from 686,000 to 682,000. Therefore, we will use 720,000 for this report and recommend a restudy of the data in 1970.

Detailed tables on the church projections contained population estimates and projections for the two associations can be found in the appendix on pages 32 to 34.

PART 3 - Diagnosis of Present Trends

CHURCH STARTS IN WEST RIVER AT STANDSTILL

It is expected that the increase in number of churches will not follow a steady line as the projections on Fig. 1 would indicate. Rather, the work usually advances by plateaus. During these plateaus, church type missions are growing. When they organize, a new plateau is reached. See the map on page 3 for the location of the present SBC missions.

Table 6 lists the ratio of churches to population. In 1965, Southern Baptists had one church for every 76,667 persons in South Dakota. The low projection produces a higher ratio of population per church while the high church projections show a lower ratio.

TABLE 6 - RATIO OF SBC CHURCHES TO POPULATION

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Church Projection	1:113,333	1:76,667		
Low			1:50,000	1:32,727
High			1:38,889	1:18,947

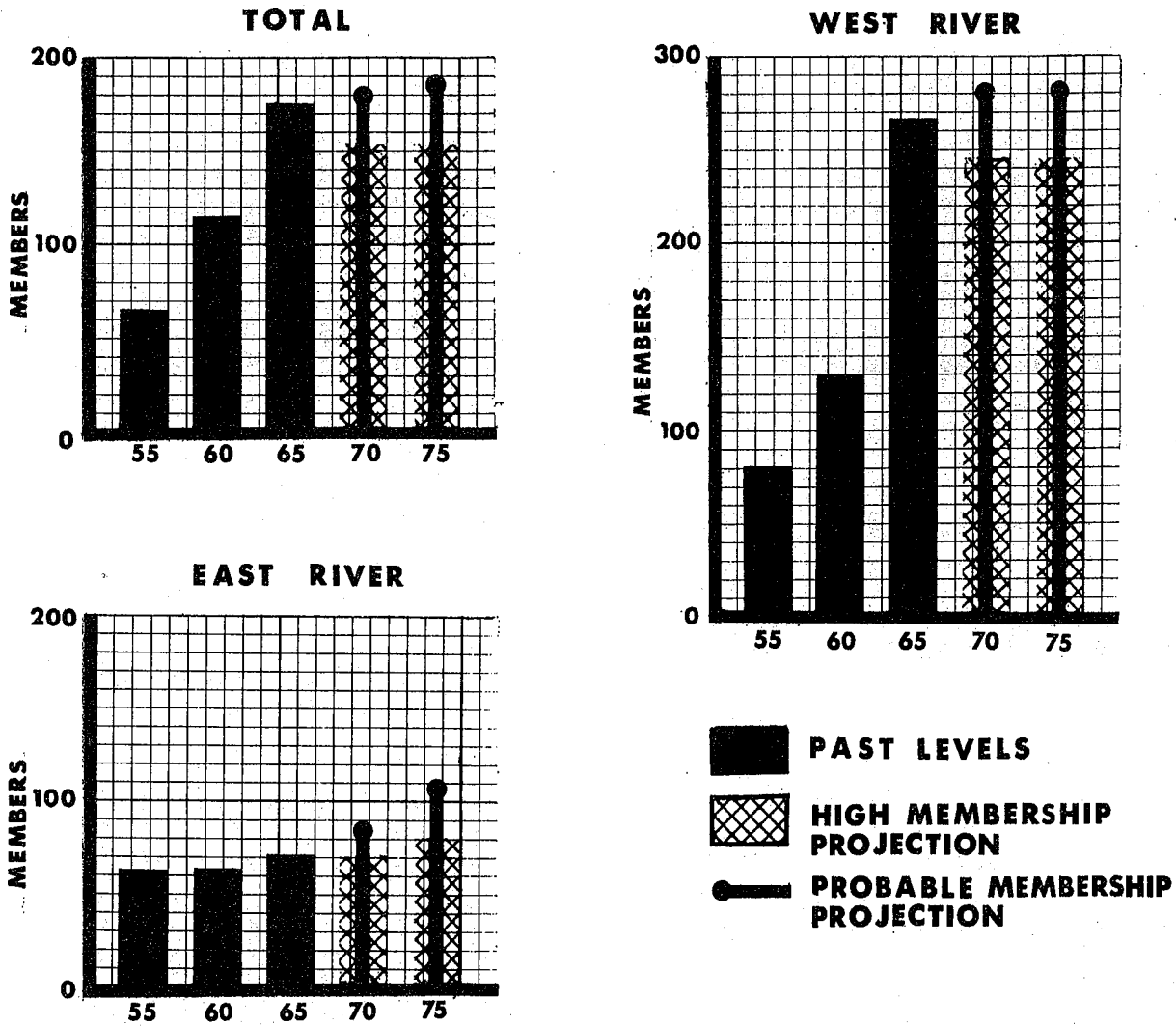
On page 8, we have constructed graphs to illustrate the average size of the churches. For the state as a whole, the SBC churches averaged 64 members in 1955, 114 in 1960 and 185 in 1965. Since it is impossible to start with a large number of members, the average size for the state decreases temporarily, until that new church gains numerically. To illustrate this, let's create a hypothetical situation. Suppose there were 10 churches averaging 185 members each at the beginning of a year. During that year each of these churches showed a net increase of 10 members. These 10 churches would average 195 by the end of the year. However, 2 new churches are started during that year, each averaging 50 members. Therefore, the average for the state at the end of the year would be 170 instead of 185 as reported at the beginning of the year.

MEMBERS TRIPLED FROM '57 TO '61 - DOUBLED FROM '61 TO '66

On Table 19, in the appendix, are listed the number of members reported from 1957 to 1966 by the churches within the geographical areas that are presently served by the two associations. A phenomenal rate of growth has been experienced in both associations. However, as the churches get larger the rate of growth tapers off.

# AVERAGE MEMBERS PER CHURCH

FIGURE 4



On Table 7 you will note that in 1965, Southern Baptists had one member for every 430 persons in South Dakota. The high membership projection for 1975 would be one member out of every 127 persons in the state.

TABLE 7 - RATIO OF SBC MEMBERS TO POPULATION

<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>		<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
1:874	1:430	Low	1:270	1:201
		Medium	1:250	1:166
		High	1:229	1:127

PART 3 - Diagnosis of Present Trends (continued) - EVANGELISM

BAPTISM TRENDS DIFFICULT TO PREDICT - BAPTISM RATIOS BEGINNING TO SOAR

On Table 19, in the appendix, we have listed the number of baptisms, baptism ratios, total additions, and percentage of additions by baptism for each year from 1957 according to the two associations. In the last two years, especially in the west, baptism ratios have risen sharply. The membership projections including the evangelism factors are recorded on Table 23 in the appendix.

The membership mobility index is an important factor used in making membership projections. This index gives us insight into the relationship of total additions to the churches, and the number of persons who moved off; changed their membership to another church; or who are removed because of death. This factor is very similar to the population shifts referred to as in-migration or out-migration. For example, in 1965 the churches took in 2.2 new members to account for a net increase of one. Another way to say this is that 22 additions produced a net increase of 10 during that year - or, while 22 were received as new members, 12 were moving away (or deceased) - leaving a net increase of 10 members for the year. In 1966, the mobility index was 1.8 or for every 18 additions, 8 persons moved off, leaving a net increase for the year of 10 for every 18 new members taken in.

We have already mentioned the effect that members who move away or die have on the mobility index. But more important, is the weakening evangelistic thrust. Let me illustrate - if 12 persons moved off to every 22 additions in 1965, larger results from the evangelistic outreach would have significantly changed the index. If 32 people were added instead of 22, the net increase would have been 20 - the mobility index only 1.6, rather than 2.2.

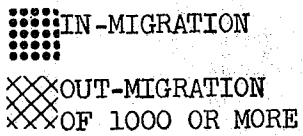
The low membership projections reflected on Table 23 not only assume that the baptism ratio will rise (poorer evangelism) the mobility index would in corresponding fashion be high also. On the other hand, if the high membership projection became a reality, it is assumed that the mobility index will be lower.

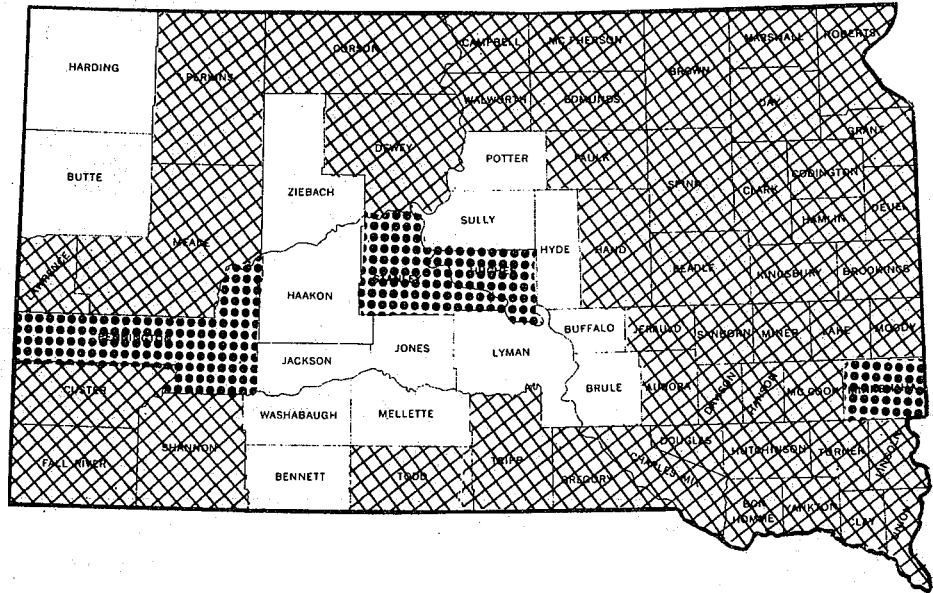


ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION  
 SOURCE: SOUTH DAKOTA DEPT. OF HEALTH  
 1964 ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

1950-1960

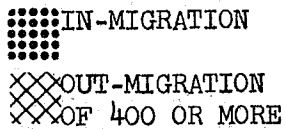
FIGURE 6

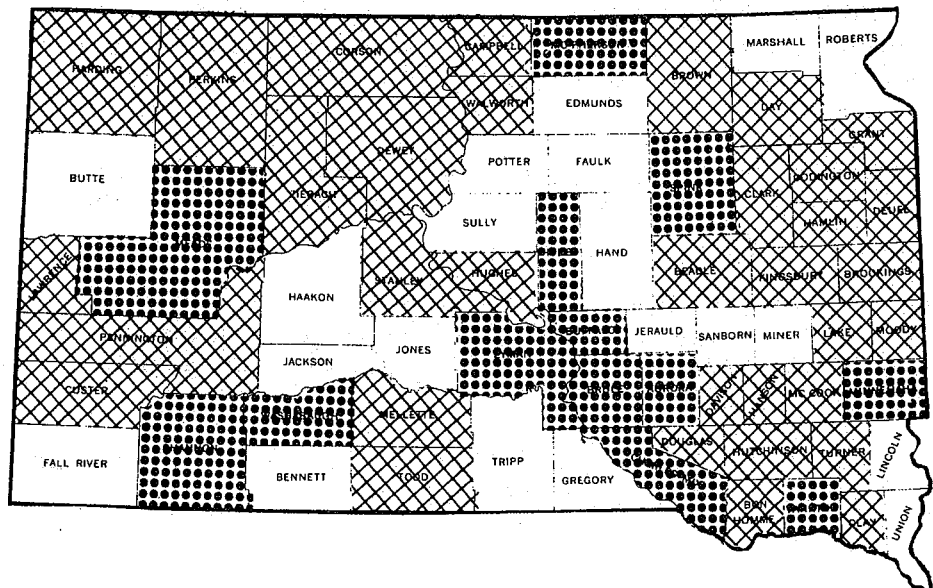

  
 IN-MIGRATION  
 OUT-MIGRATION  
 OF 1000 OR MORE



APRIL 1, 1960 - JULY 1, 1964

FIGURE 7


  
 IN-MIGRATION  
 OUT-MIGRATION  
 OF 400 OR MORE



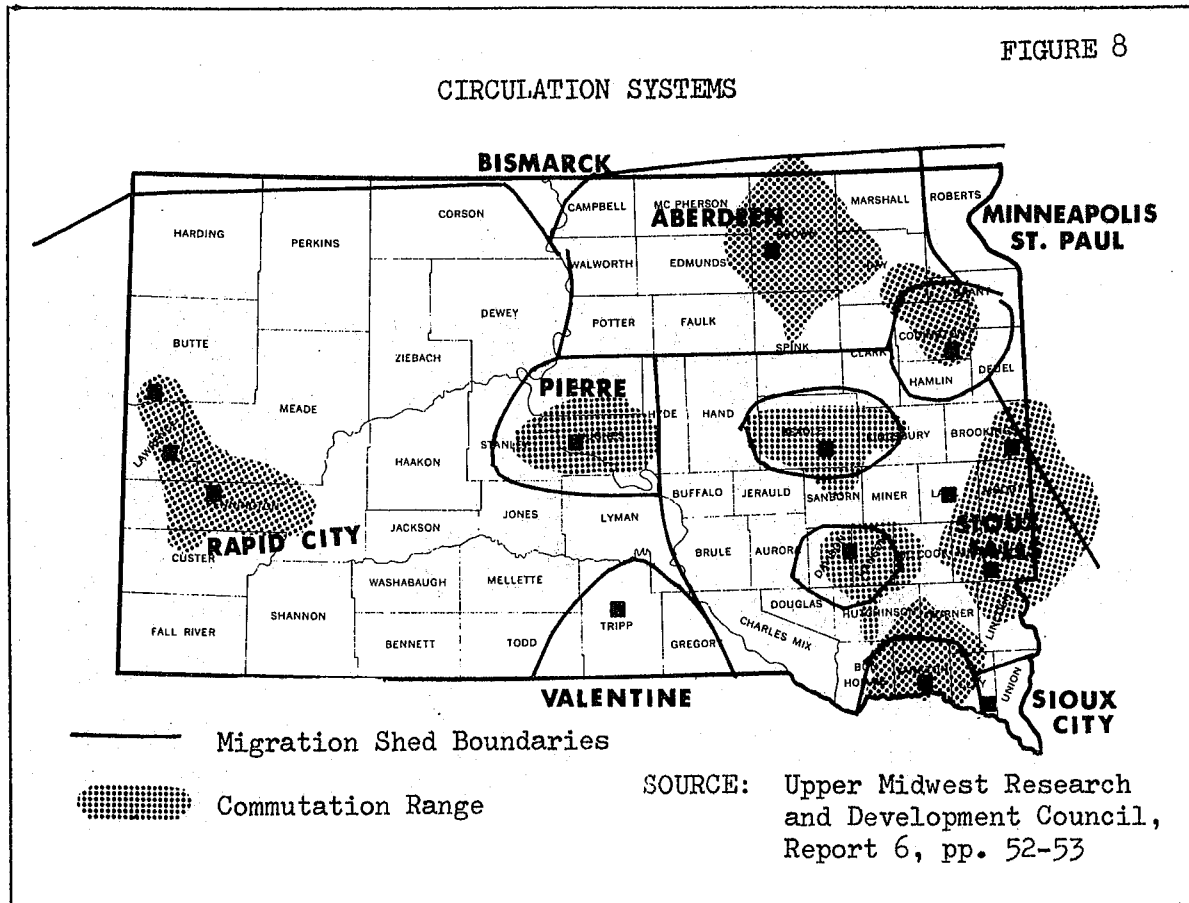


Fig. 8 has been copied from the Upper Midwest Research and Development Council Report #6. The map is an effort to summarize the movement of the population. The lines refer to the migration shed for various cities similar to the water shed areas of certain rivers. For example, Sioux Falls attracts movers from two-thirds of the state east of the Missouri River. In the west, Rapid City competes only with Pierre in the state and with Bismarck and Valentine out of the state.

Several cities have migration shed boundaries which make small circles around them. This means that these cities primarily draw new inhabitants from adjoining counties.

Besides picking up new residents these cities also are affected by population that commutes for work. These commutation patterns sometimes cross over the actual migration shed boundaries. Further, these patterns generally follow arterial highways.

This map is valuable when trying to comprehend the significance of certain churches as related to wider areas of influence.

#### PART 4 - Diagnosis of Other Conditions

##### ONE OUT OF FIVE ARE CATHOLIC - LUTHERANS ONE OUT OF 6.3

On Table 27, in the appendix, we have listed the findings of the South Dakota Council of Churches from a census of denominations made in 1964. The figures indicate that one out of every five persons in South Dakota are Catholic; 1:6.3, Lutheran; 1:15.5, Methodist and 1:50.0, all Baptists

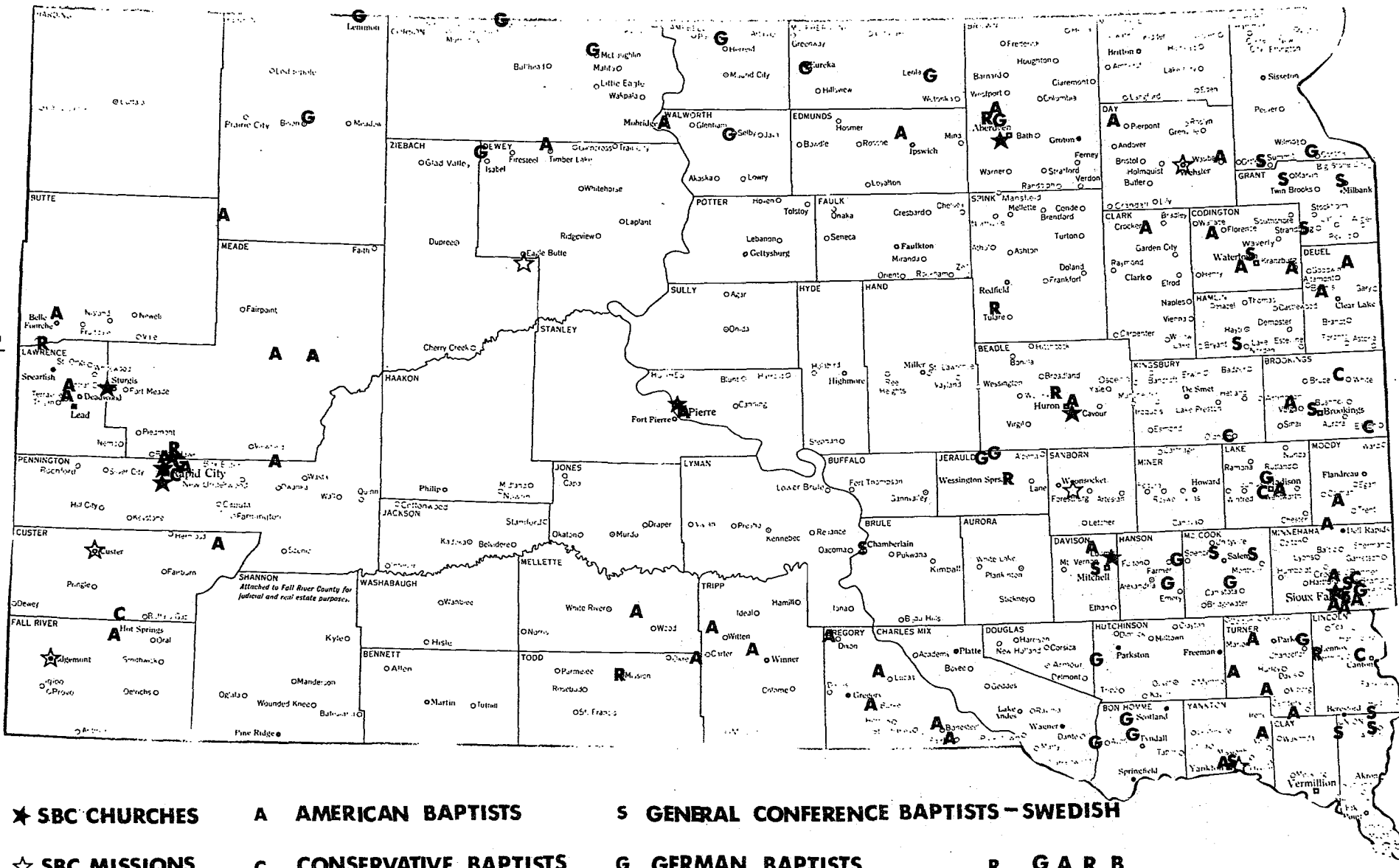
The Lutherans have 467 churches affiliated with six different national bodies, Catholics have 318 churches and Methodist 248. For comparison to the population ratios discussed earlier, we have calculated church per population ratios as follows: Lutheran, one church to 1470 population; Catholic, 1:2160; Methodist, 1:2710; and Baptist 1:6180. The highest possible projection for Southern Baptist churches in 1975 would be 1:19,000.

According to the census by the Council the combined membership represents 54.6% of the population. Further, more than one-third of the church members in the state (36.3%) are members of Catholic churches, while Lutherans account for 29.1% of all church members - Methodists, 11.8% - and Baptists, 3.2%.

One of the valuable services rendered by John Allen for this study was contact with other Baptist groups that have churches in the state. During 1965, he communicated with leaders of five other Baptist groups concerning the location and size of all congregations within South Dakota. On Table 28, in the appendix, we have listed the results of Mr. Allen's efforts.

Fig. 9, on the next page, illustrates the distribution of Baptist work throughout the state. This map should be helpful when compared to Fig. 2. From these two charts priorities may be given to various locations for the starting of new SBC churches.

**LOCATION OF BAPTISTS**



**FIGURE 9**

PART 4 - Diagnosis of Other Conditions (continued) - RELIGIOUS SURVEY FINDINGS

OVER 40% OF POPULATION UNCHURCHED - 70% OF NON-MEMBERS, INACTIVE

In the last several years Southern Baptists have directed three religious surveys in South Dakota: Rapid City, Pierre-Ft. Pierre, and Huron. In the Rapid City survey, more than 9,000 mature persons were discovered who are not members of any church anywhere. This represented nearly 30% of all persons 9 years of age and older. In the survey of Huron nearly 20% of persons in this age group had no membership.

In the Huron survey, the non-members were analyzed in greater detail. It was discovered that 70% of all non-members were in families that do not go to any church anywhere. About two-thirds of those inactive families once went to one of the local churches but have long since quit. The other one-third indicated no preference. In the Huron survey, it was also noted that over 80% of the non-members were either 17 years of age or older or they are children of families that don't go to any church. The following tables illustrate the religious characteristics and denominational identification in the three cities.

TABLE 8 - RELIGIOUS CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED CITIES OF SOUTH DAKOTA

	<u>Rapid City</u>	<u>Pierre-Ft. Pierre</u>	<u>Huron</u>
1. Total Non-members -9	9,088	1,883	1,325
2. Total Population	39,373	11,707	8,963
3. % Population with Ch. Membership	75.0	74.6	67.1
4. % 9+ Non-Members	29.1	17.6	18.1
5. 0-8 Inactive	62.1	36.9	30.0
6. % Total Pop. Unchurched	38.0	44.9	39.6
7. Local Ch. Members Inactive	10.0	11.4	21.6

TABLE 9 - DENOMINATIONAL IDENTIFICATION OF SELECTED CITIES OF SOUTH DAKOTA

	Rapid City	<u>Pierre-Ft.Pierre</u>	<u>Huron</u>
Roman Catholic	29.9%	32.7%	17.9%
Lutheran	23.3	21.1	26.2
Methodist	13.3	14.6	18.7
Presbyterian	10.3	1.8	9.3
Baptist	5.1	4.3	4.9
Episcopalian	4.4	5.6	3.2
United Church of Christ and Congregationalist	1.5	9.9	5.9
Assembly of God	1.0	---*	---
Mennonite	---	---	3.0
Church of Christ	---	1.6	---
Other	<u>11.2</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>10.9</u>
TOTAL	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>

\*less than 1.0%

TABLE 10 - CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS IDENTIFIED WITH SELECTED RELIGIOUS BODIES IN HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA

	<u>R.Cath.</u>	<u>Luth.</u>	<u>Meth.</u>	<u>Presby.</u>	<u>Bapt.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1. Active Local Church Member	64.3%	51.1%	36.6%	47.1%	42.8%	47.8%
2. Inactive Local Ch. Member	6.3	14.4	21.7	14.2	15.6	13.1
3. Non-Local Ch. Member	1.2	6.5	9.4	11.7	4.4	6.2
4. Non-Members	3.7	8.0	17.9	12.5	19.8	14.8
5. Active 0-8	21.2	14.7	8.4	8.8	13.8	12.7
6. Inactive 0-8	3.4	5.2	6.1	5.6	3.7	5.4
TOTALS	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Inactive Refers to Persons Who Attend Church Activities less than Once a Month.

TABLE 11 - CHURCH ATTENDANCE BY POPULATION SURVEYED IN HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA

Percent Attend Weekly	62.0%
Percent Attend Monthly	8.5
Percent Attend Seldom	17.0
Percent Never Attend	6.2
Percent Not Reported	6.3

PART 4 - Diagnosis of Other Conditions (continued) - INFLUENCING CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

ABOUT 1,000 SOUTHERNERS MIGRATE TO S.D. PER YEAR - ONE OUT OF SIX MAY BE SBC

On Table 12, the population flow to South Dakota, 1955-1960, is recorded. These data indicate that 85% of the persons migrating into South Dakota come from states other than in the Southern region. The data do not indicate the number of persons that are associated with the armed forces or attend institutions of higher learning. If one out of every six are Southern Baptist, this would give an immigration of approximately 200 persons per year. However, at the same time a higher number of persons were migrating to the Southern region.

TABLE 12 - POPULATION FLOW TO SOUTH DAKOTA, 1955-1960

Source Region	South Dakota		
	Number	Per Cent	Rate 10,000
<u>East-Southeast:</u>			
New England	569	1.4	0.5
Mid-Atlantic	1,248	3.0	0.4
Ohio-Indiana	1,554	3.7	1.1
Illinois	1,483	3.5	1.5
Lower Michigan	744	1.8	1.0
Lower Wisconsin	1,074	2.6	3.2
South Atlantic	2,205	5.3	0.8
E. South Central	1,097	2.6	0.9
<u>South-Central:</u>			
Iowa	5,118	12.3	18.6
Missouri-Kansas	3,168	7.6	4.9
Nebraska	4,016	9.6	28.5
W. South-Central	3,028	7.3	1.8
<u>West:</u>			
Mountain(excl. Mont.)	5,426	13.0	8.8
Pacific Northwest	2,344	5.6	4.3
California	4,787	11.5	3.0
Foreign	3,821	9.2	---
Total, 1955-1960	41,682	100.0	---

Source: Upper Midwest Economic Study Report #6, page 16.

(Number: Moves from outside the Upper Midwest for a five year period.)

(Percent: Relative contribution of the source region to in-migration to S.D.)

(Rate/10,000: Number of moves per 10,000 population in 1960 of source region.)

POPULATION IN EAST, OLDER - WEST, YOUNGER

Fig. 10 was constructed to illustrate the age structure of the population by counties. The line-patterns indicate counties in which 10% or more of the population are 65 years of age and older. The other areas, all below the state average, are significant because of their lack of aged persons. These factors should be studied carefully as church extension planning considers the rate of evangelization in a given area.

On Fig. 11, we have illustrated the two extremes in incomes for the state. The line-pattern singles out counties in which there is a high degree of poverty. The dot-pattern indicates areas where there are a high proportion of wealthy families. Gregory and Ziebach Counties are unique, in that they have a large percentage of families in the poverty level and at the same time have a higher than average share of wealthy families. These factors should also be studied when considering the economic strength of churches and communities, See Table 13 for the projected income levels in the five regions of the state.

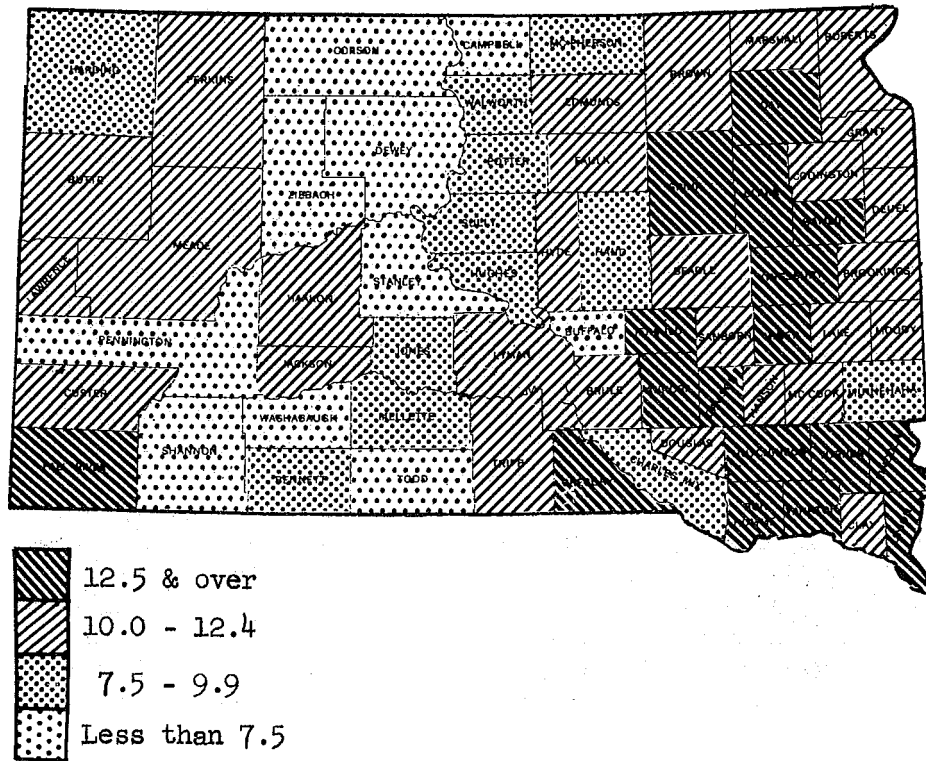
TABLE 13 - TOTAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME, BY STATE REGIONS:  
1963, 1970 and 1976

<u>Region</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1976</u>
Black Hills	2,221	2,730	2,945
Central	1,911	2,103	2,129
West Central	2,007	2,107	2,053
Northeast	1,846	2,010	2,016
Southeast	1,807	2,416	2,603
TOTAL	1,886	2,312	2,443

Source: Industrial Development Expansion Agency of S.D.

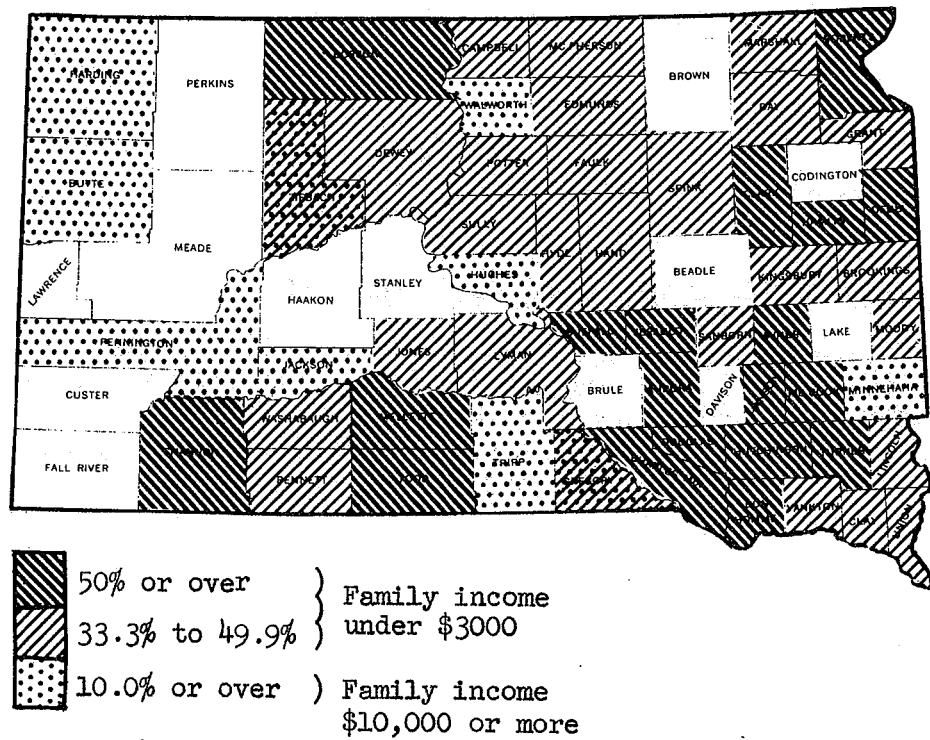
PERCENT POPULATION 65 AND OVER

FIGURE 10



FAMILY INCOME GROUPS 1960

FIGURE 11



SOURCE: BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SECTION II - FUTURE FINANCIAL STRENGTH

PART 1 - Projections of Cooperative Program Gifts

COOPERATIVE PROGRAM GIFTS UP 55% - MEMBERS UP 106%, 1960-1965

According to Table 24 in the appendix, convention agencies should not expect more than \$25,000 in Cooperative Program gifts in 1975. The probable projection is \$22,275, compared to \$7,185 in 1965.

On the same Table, Cooperative Program gifts have been listed by the amount given per member (per capita). In 1960, the gifts averaged about \$6.00 per member - and dropped to \$4.50 in 1965.

The per capita figures for each association are projected on several assumptions. By 2000 A.D., it is assumed that the number of members in the two associations will more nearly equal each other. As the churches increase in size, per capita giving to all causes declines. However, we predict that Cooperative Program giving in the west will proportionately increase since fewer dollars will be going for local mission projects by 1975.

TABLE 14 - TOTAL DOLLARS THROUGH COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	
\$4,630	\$7,185	\$13,500	\$22,300	Probable
		14,700	29,000	High

PART 2 - Other Financial Projections - TOTAL MISSION GIFTS

TOTAL MISSION DOLLARS SHOULD TRIPLE IN TEN YEARS

The pattern of mission giving, would indicate that the SBC churches in South Dakota would be spending between \$40,000 and \$50,000 for all mission causes in 1975. The per capita gifts to missions are expected to stabilize around \$8.90 in contrast to \$9.40 in 1960 and \$8.40 in 1965. These figures are projected according to each association on Table 25.

PART 2 - Other Financial Projections (continued) - TOTAL CHURCH INCOME

CHURCH INCOME EXPECTED TO TOP \$300,000 BY 1975

Per capita income to the churches is expected to drop as the years progress. The average member in East River Association gave more than \$150.00 to his church last year. This is expected to decline to \$100.00 by 1975. In West River Association the average member gave approximately \$80.00 in 1960, \$61.00 in 1965 and is expected to give only \$55.00 by 1975.

The main factor which contributes to the wide difference between East River and West River is that only 20% of the East River members are non-resident while over 40% of the West River members no longer live within the area served by their church. This is another indication of a higher membership mobility in the west.

On Table 26 in the appendix, are listed numerous financial statistics. The per capita figures for income and mission gifts differ with the data on Table 20. Several of the figures in East River include gifts from out-of-state churches. With the counsel of Mr. Allen, we have tried to compensate for the unrealistic figures and adjust the data so that it will more accurately reflect the stewardship patterns of the members themselves.

TABLE 15 - PER CAPITA INCOME TO SBC CHURCHES

<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
\$92.50	\$78.50	\$76.00	\$68.00

Section III - Language Mission Opportunities

PART 1 - INDIANS

South Dakota ranks 6th among the states in total number of Indians. According to the 1960 census there were nearly 26,000 Indians living in the state.

Table 16 - INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES WITH 10,000 OR MORE

1. Arizona	83,387	8. Washington	21,076
2. Oklahoma	64,689	9. New York	16,491
3. New Mexico	56,255	10. Minnesota	15,496
4. California	39,014	11. Alaska	14,444
5. North Carolina	38,129	12. Wisconsin	14,297
6. SOUTH DAKOTA	25,794	13. North Dakota	11,736
7. Montana	21,181		

Source: Bureau of Census, 1960

The number of Indians by counties are recorded on Fig. 12. We have also emphasized those counties which have the larger numbers. An interesting and important comparison can be made between Fig. 12 and Fig. 10. There appears to be a definite relationship between a proportionately small number of aged persons and the location of the Indian population. This should indicate that the average Indian family has many children and therefore proportionately fewer are elderly persons.

PART 2 - FOREIGN BORN

On Table 17 we have listed the foreign born according to the language which they regard as their mother tongue. For example, in 1960 there were approximately 36,000 persons in South Dakota who were first or second generation immigrants from Germany. Of this number only 4,761 were actually born in Germany and regard German as their mother tongue. About 1700 live in the 27 S.D. cities with a population of 2,500 or more. This seems to indicate that apart from an isolated case or two, there is very little opportunity for non-English speaking ministries, other than Indian.

Table 17 - MOTHER TONGUE OF THE FOREIGN BORN FOR SOUTH DAKOTA, 1960

<u>Mother Tongue</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural Nonfarm</u>	<u>Rural Farm</u>
Total	18,577	7,209	7,457	3,911
German	4,761	1,699	2,205	857
Norwegian	2,314	830	885	599
Swedish	1,083	333	454	296
Danish	1,288	401	599	288



Section IV - MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH ORGANIZATION DATA

AS MEMBERSHIP DOUBLES SO SHOULD ORGANIZATIONS

The projections for the Sunday School and Training Union organizations are listed on Table 18. The growth pattern of W.M.U. appears to be consistent but because of many unpredictable factors we do not attempt to calculate a specific figure. By 1975 the W.M.U. also may double to approximately 500 ladies enrolled. Because of the irratic pattern in the men's organization we make no attempt to even speculate. See page 21 in the appendix.

Table 18 - PROJECTION OF SUNDAY ORGANIZATIONS

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Sunday School				
Enrolment	1,080	1,735	Probable 2,465 High 2,700	3,265 4,260
Attendance	521	874	Probable 1,260 High 1,380	1,740 2,270
Training Union				
Enrolment	463	748	Probable 1,120 High 1,225	1,565 2,045

In 1960 there were 135 persons enrolled in Sunday School for every 100 members of the churches. In 1965 the gap was shortened until there were only 108 enrolled in Sunday School compared to 100 members. In 1970 we predict that there will be 88 enrolled in Sunday School for every 100 members but by 1975 only 75 per 100 members.

An interesting comparison can be made between Sunday School attendance and Training Union enrolment. There has been only a small difference between the two figures through the years. The projection reflects the same trend.

If the high Sunday School attendance figure becomes a reality in 1975 it will mean that Southern Baptists will be teaching the Bible to only one out of every 320 South Dakotans on the average Sunday morning. Compared to the opportunities in the "old South", even if the very best advances could be made, most people in South Dakota would still not be aware that Southern Baptists were an active part of the religious community. Patient labor through the years will eventually bear fruit.

FIGURE 13

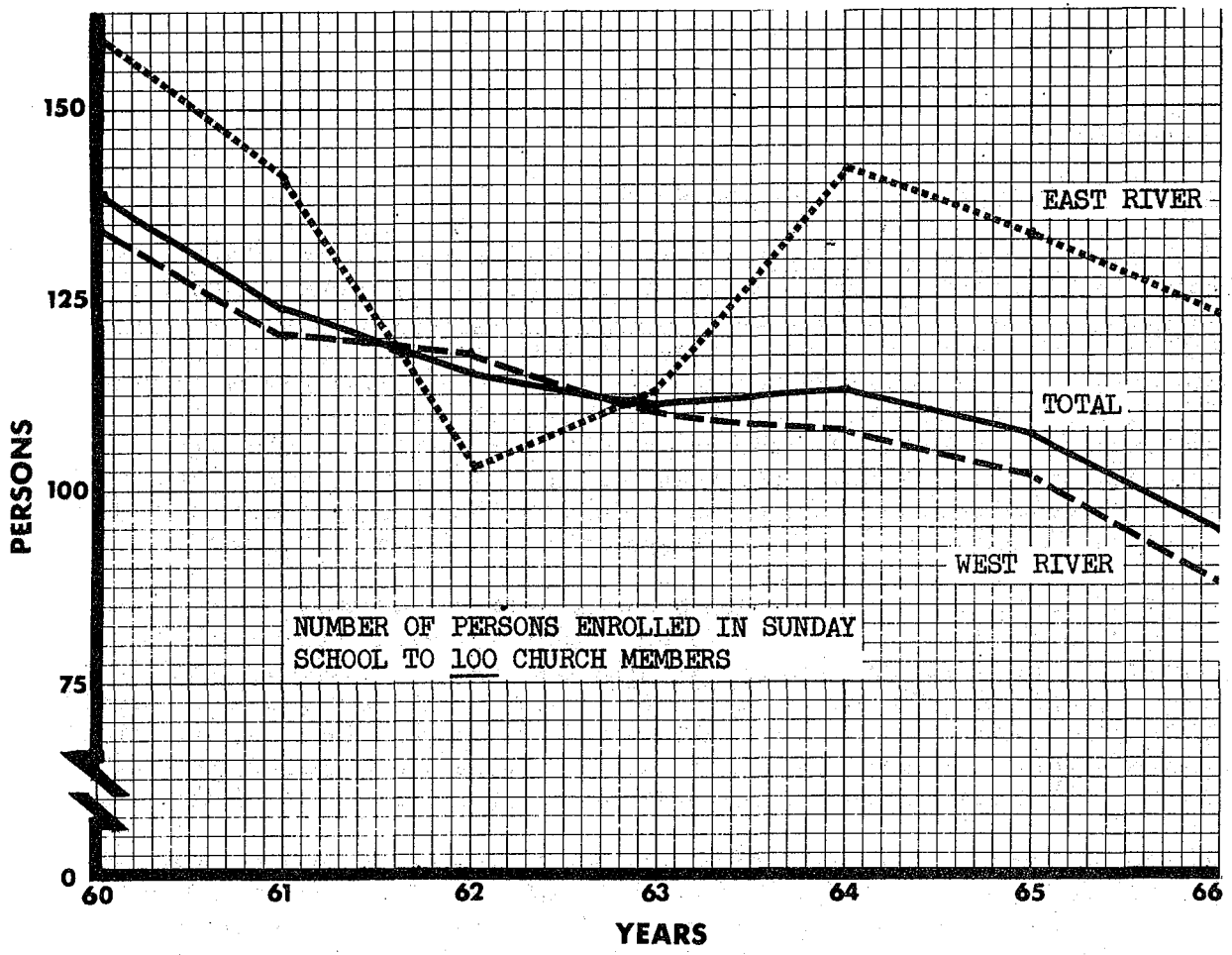
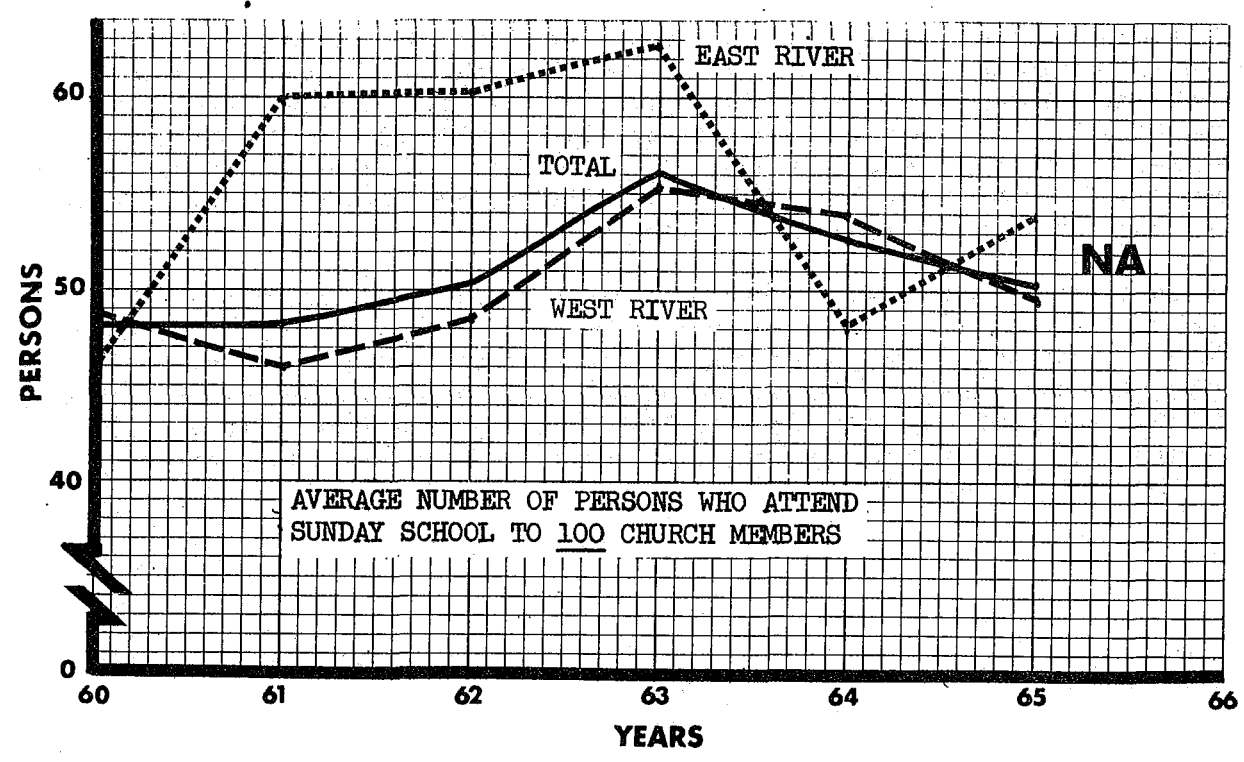


FIGURE 14



CONCLUSION:

PLAINS CITIES MUST EXPECT "UPS AND DOWNS"

According to A Time of Decision, published by the University of Nebraska Center for Continuing Education, the conditions on the Great Plains are characterized as: (1) semi-arid climate; (2) agricultural land as the principal resource; (3) lack of industrial development; (4) sparse population; (5) a minority area of the nation, controlled from without; (6) drought and abundance. During the abundant years, the economy stimulates growth but in drought years serious recessions accelerate out-migration. This pattern has been true as long as historical data have been kept concerning the Plains. This is the rule and work among the Plains people must be adjusted to these patterns of "ups and downs".

Everett G. Peterson, the Extension Economist for the University of Nebraska says, "Plains cities of 5,000 to 25,000 population will gain customers, clients, patrons and church members while the small, rural towns will lose them." (page 35). The other small cities will eventually decrease - many will vanish. The only hope for small towns, the book points out, are those located 50 miles or more from major cities. These are primarily service areas for agriculture and for this reason, are not yet showing declines.

Even though some of the small towns are county seats, the penetration will be slow and costly for Southern Baptists. Because of the nature of the Plains economy, a great length of time will be required to penetrate these cities which are characterized by "ultra-conservatism, out-migration, and aging of the population".

Two important facts related to our future work are pointed out in "An Economic Analysis of South Dakota", released by the South Dakota Industrial Development Expansion Agency. Farm size in acres has increased from 669 in 1950 to 818 in 1963 and is forecast for 915 in 1970 and 965, 1976. Income per farm will increase correspondingly. The factor which must not be overlooked by church planners is that there will be fewer people living on farms. Even some small service towns will vanish.

A second significant observation pointed out by the same report concerns resort missions potentials. In 1962, nearly 10 million persons visited the state and national parks, monuments and reservoirs in South Dakota. In 1958, approximately 2 million visited the National Parks (Wind Cave, Mt. Rushmore, Badlands Monument, Jewel Cave) - in 1962, the figure had risen to 3,113,000. The projections for these parks are for more than 7 million to visit these four attractions by 1975

Another factor that will affect the state in a general way will be the completion of Interstate 90. It is scheduled to follow along U.S. 16. The cities strategically located along the I-90 can be expected to grow if they engage in effective community planning and industrial development. These cities should receive extra attention when priorities are set concerning new locations for SBC work.

Mission planning for the work in South Dakota is presently under the direction of Dr. M. Wendell Belew of the Pioneer Missions Department, Home Mission Board, SBC. He and his associates are responsible for the administration of Mission Pastoral Aid, and other joint strategies coordinated through the Home Mission Board.

Rev. Gerald Palmer, Secretary of the Language Missions Department, is primarily responsible for strategies relating to participation and outreach to language groups.

It must be understood that all projections developed in this report are not goals. These projections may serve as yardsticks against which goals are formulated and against which progress is later tested. Further, it must be remembered that this document in no way commits the staff of the Home Mission Board to financial assistance for programs or projects initiated as a result of this report. All financial agreements by the Home Mission Board are reviewed annually with the Executive Secretary and Missions Director for the sponsoring state convention.

In addition to Dr. Belew and Rev. Palmer, many other department leaders have shown a genuine interest in this report and the work in South Dakota. It is our desire to assure the staff, pastors and church members of our prayerful concern and personal interest in the expansion of the cause of Christ in South Dakota.

INDEX TO TABLES IN THE APPENDIX

Table 19	Church, Membership and Evangelism Statistics '57 - '66	29
Table 20	Financial Statistics '57 - '66	30
Table 21	Church Organization Statistics '57 - '66	31
Table 22	Church and Population Projections '70 & '75	32
Table 23	Membership and Evangelism Projections to 1975	35
Table 24	Cooperative Program Projections '70 & '75	38
Table 25	Total Mission Gifts Projections '70 & '75	39
Table 26	Total Church Income Projections '70 & '75	40
Table 27	Denominational Census of S.D., 1964	41
Table 28	Other Baptist Churches in S.D.	42

TABLE 19

## CHURCH, MEMBERSHIP AND EVANGELISM STATISTICS

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	NUMBER OF CHURCHES									
EAST RIVER	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	5
WEST RIVER	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	NUMBER OF MEMBERS									
EAST RIVER	48	114	124	127	139	175	148	223	286	361
WEST RIVER	293	445	594	651	840	878	1060	1207	1320	1453
	NET INCREASE MEMBERS									
EAST RIVER	-23	66	10	3	12	36	-27	75	63	75
WEST RIVER	-20	152	149	57	189	38	182	147	113	133
	BAPTISMS									
EAST RIVER	3	18	28	13	13	23	15	37	36	39
WEST RIVER	32	79	97	95	75	85	144	139	96	90
	BAPTISM RATIO									
EAST RIVER	23.7	2.7	4.1	9.5	9.8	6.0	11.7	4.0	6.2	7.3
WEST RIVER	9.7	3.7	4.6	6.3	8.7	9.9	6.3	7.6	12.6	14.8
	TOTAL ADDITIONS									
EAST RIVER	10	53	54	49	49	47	41	79	93	114
WEST RIVER	89	297	236	274	337	323	466	329	298	250
	PERCENT BY BAPTISM									
EAST RIVER	30.0	34.0	51.9	26.5	26.5	50.0	36.5	46.8	38.7	34.2
WEST RIVER	40.0	26.6	41.1	34.7	22.3	26.3	30.9	42.2	32.2	36.0

## FINANCIAL STATISTICS

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	TOTAL INCOME									
EAST RIVER	\$5745	\$13175	\$15552	\$20224	\$17625	\$24631	\$25189	\$29678	\$51550*	\$62098
WEST RIVER	\$23127	\$30393	\$48510	\$51930	\$64870	\$80811	\$80773	\$84901	\$80410	\$81370
	PER CAPITA INCOME									
EAST RIVER	\$120.	\$116.	\$125.	\$159.	\$127.	\$141.	\$170.	\$133.	\$180.	\$172.
WEST RIVER	\$ 79.	\$ 68.	\$ 82.	\$ 80.	\$ 77.	\$ 92.	\$ 76.	\$ 70.	\$ 61.	\$ 56.
	TOTAL TO MISSIONS									
EAST RIVER	\$1459	\$1404	\$1378	\$2147	\$2172	\$2640	\$2659	\$3134	\$3696	\$4927
WEST RIVER	\$3470	\$3914	\$5775	\$5053	\$5289	\$10383	\$8773	\$11071	\$8761	\$10655
	PER CAPITA TO MISSIONS									
EAST RIVER	\$30.40	\$12.32	\$11.11	\$16.91	\$15.63	\$15.09	\$17.96	\$14.05	\$12.92	\$13.65
WEST RIVER	\$11.84	\$ 8.80	\$ 9.72	\$ 7.76	\$ 6.30	\$11.83	\$ 8.28	\$ 9.17	\$ 6.64	\$ 7.33

TABLE 21

## CHURCH ORGANIZATION STATISTICS

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLMENT									
EAST RIVER	75	85	159	203	196	181	167	317	381	446
WEST RIVER	302	621	886	877	1022	1043	1176	1304	1354	1288
	SUNDAY SCHOOL AVERAGE ATTENDANCE									
EAST RIVER	50	55	68	94	117	109	104	152	205	NA
WEST RIVER	159	280	419	427	471	510	652	701	669	NA
	NUMBER ENROLLED IN SUNDAY SCHOOL PER 100 MEMBERS									
EAST RIVER				160	141	103	113	142	133	124
WEST RIVER				135	122	118	111	108	103	89
	TRAINING UNION ENROLMENT									
EAST RIVER	51	45	13	73	28	107	82	119	154	NA
WEST RIVER	83	238	298	390	482	484	468	532	594	NA
	W.M.U. ENROLMENT									
TOTAL	39	107	176	152	41	127	126	274	264	NA.
	BROTHERHOOD ENROLMENT									
TOTAL	25	8	39	40	62	33	34	72	58	NA

TABLE 22

## PROJECTION OF CHURCHES (POPULATION RATIOS)

## TOTAL SOUTH DAKOTA

<u>Year</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>Projections</u>	
			<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total Population	680,000	690,000	700,000	720,000
Number of Churches	6	9	14-18	22-38
Number of Members	778	1606		
Probable Projection			2590	3580
Medium Projection			2800	4350
High Projection			3060	5680
<u>Church and Membership Ratios</u>			<u>Projected Range</u>	
1 Church to <u>x</u> population	113,333	76,667	50,000 or 38,889	32,727 or 18,947
1 Member to <u>x</u> population	1:874	1:430		
Low Projection			1:270	1:201
Medium Projection			1:250	1:166
High Projection			1:229	1:127
<u>Average Size of Church</u>				
Average number of members	114	185	154-180	154-185

TABLE 22 - continued

EAST RIVER

Year	1960	1965	<u>Projections</u>	
			1970	1975
Population	500,000	497,000	492,000	490,000
Number of Churches	2	4	7-9	12-22
Number of Members	127	286		
Probable Projection			660	1050
Medium Projection			720	1290
High Projection			760	1580

Church and Membership Ratios

Projected Range

1 Church to <u>x</u> population	250,000	124,250	if 7 70,286 or if 9 54,667	if 12 40,833 or if 22 22,273
1 Member to <u>x</u> population	1:3937	1:;738		
Low Projection			1:745	1:467
Medium Projection			1:683	1:380
High Projection			1:647	1:310

Average Size of Church

Average number of members	64	72	70-85	80-108
---------------------------	----	----	-------	--------

TABLE 22 - continued

WEST RIVER

<u>Year</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Population	180,000	193,000	208,000	230,000
Number of Churches	4	5	7-9	10-16
Number of Members	651	1320		
Probable Projections			1930	2530
Medium Projections			2080	3060
High Projections			2300	4100
<u>Church and Membership Ratios</u>			<u>Projected Range</u>	
1 Church to <u>x</u> population	45,000	38,600	if 7 29,714 or if 9 23,111	if 10 23,000 or if 16 14,375
1 Member to <u>x</u> population	1:276	1:146		
Low Projection			1:108	1:91
Medium Projection			1:100	1:75
High Projection			1:90	1:56
<u>Average Size of Church</u>				
Average number of members	163	264	245-280	245-280

WEST RIVER ASSOCIATIONHigh

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tot. Memb.</u>	<u>Baptism Ratio</u>	<u>Baptisms</u>	<u>% Add. by Baptisms</u>	<u>Tot. Add.</u>	<u>Mobility Index</u>	<u>Net Inc. Total Member</u>	<u>Tot. Memb. by end of year</u>
1967	1453	12.6	115	32.5	355	2.0	177	1630
1968	1630		129		398		199	1829
1969	1829		145		447		223	2053
1970	2053	12.6	163	32.5	501	2.0	251	2304
1971	2304		183		563		281	2585
1972	2585		205		631		316	2900
1973	2900		230		708		354	3256
1974	3256		258		795		396	3652
1975	3652	12.6	289	32.5	892	2.0	441	4098

Medium

1967	1453	12.6	115	35.0	329	2.3	143	1596
1968	1596		123		351		153	1749
1969	1749		130		370		161	1910
1970	1910	14.0	136		390	2.3	169	2079
1971	2079		143		410		178	2257
1972	2257		150		430		187	2444
1973	2444		158		451		196	2640
1974	2640		165		471		205	2845
1975	2845	16.5	172	35.0	493	2.3	214	3059

Low

1967	1453	12.5	116	37.5	310	2.6	119	1572
1968	1572		116		311		120	1692
1969	1692		116		311		120	1811
1970	1811	15.5	117	37.5	312	2.6	120	1931
1971	1931		117		312		120	2051
1972	2051		117		313		120	2171
1973	2171		117		313		120	2292
1974	2292		118		313		121	2412
1975	2412	20.5	118	37.5	314	2.6	121	2533

TABLE 24

## COOPERATIVE PROGRAM TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total	778	1606	2800 3060	4350 Probable 5680 High
East River	127	286	720 760	1290 Probable 1580 High
West River	651	1320	2080 2300	3060 Probable 4100 High

PER CAPITA DOLLARS TO COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Total	\$5.95*	\$4.48*	\$4.80	\$5.10
East River	10.08	7.17	6.75	6.00
West River	5.15	3.89	4.15	4.75

TOTAL DOLLARS TO COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Total	\$4630	\$7185	\$13,492 14,675	\$22,275 Probable 28,955 High
East River	1280	2050	4860 5130	7740 Probable 9480 High
West River	3350	5135	8632 9945	14,535 Probable 19,475 High

\* The 1960 and 1965 figures are for isolated dates and do not necessarily reflect the trend - 1970 and 1975 figures do.

## TOTAL MISSION GIFTS FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>
Total	778	1606	2800 3060	4350 Probable 5680 High
East River	127	286	720 760	1290 Probable 1580 High
West River	651	1320	2080 2300	3060 Probable 4100 High

PER CAPITA MISSIONS

Total	\$9.38*	\$8.41*	\$8.87	\$8.89
East River	15.75	12.94	12.25	11.00
West River	8.14	7.42	7.70	8.00

TOTAL DOLLARS TO MISSIONS

Total	\$7300	\$13,500	\$24,836 27,020	\$38,670 Probable 50,180 High
East River	2000	3,700	8,820 9,310	14,190 Probable 17,380 High
West River	5300	9,800	16,016 17,710	24,480 Probable 32,800 High

\* The 1960 and 1965 figures are for isolated dates and do not necessarily reflect the trend - 1970 and 1975 figures do.

TABLE 26

## CHURCH INCOME FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	
Total	778	1,606	2,800 3,060	4,350 5,680	Prob. High
East River	127	286	720 760	1,290 1,580	Prob. High
West River	651	1,320	2,080 2,300	3,060 4,100	Prob. High

PER CAPITA TO CHURCHES

Total	\$ 92.54*	\$ 78.50*	\$ 76.14 75.50	\$ 68.34 67.52	Prob. High
East River	157.48	157.34	130.00	100.00	
West River	79.88	61.36	57.50	55.00	

TOTAL DOLLARS TO CHURCHES

Total	\$72,000	\$126,000	\$213,200 231,050	\$297,300 383,500	Prob. High
East River	20,000	45,000	93,600 98,800	129,000 158,000	Prob. High
West River	52,000	81,000	119,600 132,250	168,300 225,500	Prob. High

\* The 1960 and 1965 figures are isolated dates and do not necessarily reflect the trend - 1970 and 1975 figures do.

SOUTH DAKOTA DENOMINATIONAL CENSUS, 1964

by South Dakota Council of Churches

<u>NAME OF DENOMINATION</u>	<u>TOTAL MEMBERSHIP</u>	<u>CHURCHES</u>
Assemblies of God	3,103	50
Baptists	9,638	71
Church of Christ	348	11
Church of Christ, Christian	2,000	18
Church of God	450	14
Church of God of Prophecy	132	7
Church of the Nazarene	561	20
Disciples	900	4
Episcopal	11,397	132
Evangelical Covenant of America	459	9
Evangelical Free Church of America	390	7
Evangelical United Brethren	2,760	22
Hutterian Brethren	684	24
Inter. Church of Foursquare Gospel	175	4
Jewish Reform	63	1
Lutheran (6) (Confirmed Members)	109,015	467
Mennonites (4)	2,866	16
Methodists (4)	44,308	248
Presbyterian	20,550	118
Reformed Christian	1,573	7
Reformed Church in America	3,325	27
Reorganized Latter Day Saints	200	4
Roman Catholic Diocese		
West Area - Rapid City (Baptized Persons)	41,076	143
East Area - Sioux Falls	95,000	175
The Salvation Army	1,385	6
Unitarian Universalist Association	147	4
United Church of Christ	19,300	141
United Missionary Church	99	4
United Pentacostal	25	1
Yearly Meeting of Friends (Quaker)		2
Others	2,848	67

BAPTIST CHURCHES IN SOUTH DAKOTA

## AMERICAN BAPTIST CONVENTION

<u>West River</u>		<u>East River</u>	
<u>Location</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Members</u>
Timber Lake		Aberdeen	488
Belle Fourche	277	Ipswich	161
Deadwood	123	Mobridge	220
Lead	128	Pierpont	49
Dowling	14	Bradley	94
Folson	28	Florence	20
Wicksville	68	Watertown	340
Rapid City	551	West	44
Rapid City	55	Goodwin	68
Union Center	40	Clear Lake	47
White Owl	78	Brookings	202
Wood		Huron	308
Carter		Pierre	276
Witten	70	Mitchell	153
Winner	109	Dell Rapids	151
Dixon	50	Sioux Falls (4)	2061
Lucas	113	Vermillion	115
Burke	148	Wakonda	54
Bonesteel	70	Centerville	48
Fairfax	33	Turkey Ridge	56
		Parker	86
		Viborg	44
		Trent	161

## CONSERVATIVE BAPTIST

<u>West River</u>		<u>East River</u>	
<u>Location</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Members</u>
Rapid City	10	Canton	
Hot Springs	10	Sioux Falls	
		Oldham	
		Elkton	
		White	
		Waterton	

BAPTIST CHURCHES IN SOUTH DAKOTA continued

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF REGULAR BAPTISTS (GARB)

<u>West River</u>		<u>East River</u>	
<u>Location</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Members</u>
Spearfish		Lennox	
Rapid City		Wessington Springs	
Mission		Huron	
		Tulore	
		Aberdeen	

GENERAL CONFERENCE BAPTISTS (Swedish)

<u>East River</u>			
<u>Location</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Members</u>
Big Springs	184	Mitchell	25
Dalesburg	120	Brookings	150
Beresford	114	Lake Norden	61
Yankton	67	Strandburg	77
Sioux Falls	732	Milbank	24
Sioux Falls	56	Marvin	29
Montrose	134	Summit	11
Salem	144	Chamberlain	59

German Baptists

<u>East River</u>			
<u>Location</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Members</u>
Herreid	269	Beardsley	114
Eureka	192	Tyndall	83
Shelby	27	Avon	292
Leola	69		
Aberdeen	89		
Corona	120	<u>West River</u>	
Wessington Springs	31	<u>Location</u>	<u>Members</u>
Wessington Springs	84	Rapid City	61
Madison	243	Bison	34
Spencer	142	Lemmon	21
Emery	373	McIntosh	71
Conistota	74	McLaughlin	70
Sioux Falls	98	Isabel	78
Sioux Falls	98		