Hutterite Data

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Background

- Hutterites date back to the Anabaptist movement during the 16th century Protestant reformation.

- Gained name after the leader- Jacob Hutter

- Religious persecution forced them to move from one country to another within Eastern Europe.

- Hutterites settled in South Dakota in 1874 forming the first colony- “Bon Homme Colony”.
Background

• In the United States, there are three denominations of Hutterites. They are - Dariusleut, Lehrerleut and Schemeideleut.

• Schemeideleut is the only kinship group in South Dakota.

• They live communally on colonies in the eastern half of the state.
Background

• Believe in efficiency for the sustenance of their colony and have accepted the changes in farm practices (Riley, 1979)

• Assimilated advanced technology in their agricultural enterprise (Satterlee, 1993)
“Be Fruitful and Multiply”

• Positive value on having children.

• Communal lifestyle eliminates the economic pressures on having multiple number of children.

• Hutterites had been known as having one of the highest fertility rates before 1950.

• Historically, high rate of natural increase.
  o 45.9 birth rate and rate of natural increase 41.5 from 1941-1950.
High Maternal Mortality

• Maternal mortality tend to rise with the fourth pregnancy and pregnancies after that (Population Reference Bureau, 1968)

• Death rate among the Hutterite women was high, and the husbands outlived their wives.
Decrease in fertility!

- Assimilated modern medicine for their health, but they strictly prohibit the use of birth control.
- Decrease in fertility rate during the 1950s among South Dakota Schmeideleut.
Methods

• The 1970 US Hutterite pyramid was developed from sex by age percentage estimates provided by Hostetler (1974:294).

• The 2000 and 2010 census blocks allowed us to map and get population data on South Dakota Hutterite colonies
  o Name and addresses of the colonies were taken from Hutterite directory.
  o Cross-checked Google map and SD Gazetteer with the census block map to identify blocks in which colonies are located.
Methods
Hutterites in SD

• As of 2010, there are 61 Hutterite colonies in South Dakota and 0.7% of South Dakota’s total population is Hutterite.

• About 10% of South Dakota’s farm population is Hutterite.

• 4 South Dakota Counties have a population in which more than 10% are Hutterite.
  o Faulk: 19.80%
  o Hanson: 15.61%
  o McPherson: 12.16%
  o Clark: 11.32%
Child-woman ratio = 955.45
Change in Population Structure

Child-woman ratio = 527.38

Child-woman ratio = 585.55
## Sex Ratio (2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Cohort</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Sex Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15--19</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20--24</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25--29</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30--34</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>0.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>35--39</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40--44</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45--49</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50--54</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55--59</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>0.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60--64</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65--69</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70--74</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75--79</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80--84</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85+</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusion

• Fertility pattern has changed.

• No evidence of contraceptive use/ induced abortion.

• Hutterite women’s birth patterns had been influenced by the non-Hutterite women that they come in contact with in hospital wards.

• Family doctor’s recommendation on having less children.
THANK YOU!