Table 74. Population in Group Quarters by State: 2000 to 2009

[In thousands (7,780 represents 7,780,000). 2000, as of April; beginning 2005, as of July. For definition of group quarters, see text, this section]

State	2000 ¹	2005	2009	State	2000 ¹	2005	2009	State	2000 ¹	2005	2009
U.S	7,780	8,103	8,277								
AL	115	118	123	KY	115	122	124	ND	24	26	27
AK	19	23	21	LA	136	132	124	OH	299	305	316
AZ	110	113	119	ME	35	38	38	OK	112	112	118
AR	74	78	83		134	139	144	OR	77	82	84
CA	820	833	844	MA	221	237	248	PA	433	455	470
CO	103	109	113	MI	250	258	257	RI	39	38	38
CT	108	113	115		136	142	144		135	140	146
DE	25	24	24	MS	95	97	100	SD	28	31	31
DC	36	35	35		164	169	169	TN	148	152	151
FL	389	411	432	MT	25	26	27	TX	561	594	592
GA	234	265	277	NE	51	52	54	UT	40	44	45
HI	36	38	35	NV	34	33	33	VT	21	21	22
ID	31	34	34	NH	36	38	39	VA	231	244	255
IL	322	337	345	NJ	195	195	195	WA	136	139	145
IN	178	183	189		36	42	42	WV	43	46	46
IA	104	104	105		581	602	608	WI	156	164	166
KS	82	82	82	NC	254	273	289	WY	14	14	15

¹ The April 1, 2000, Population Estimates base reflects changes to the Census 2000 population from the Count Question Resolution program and geographic program revisions.

Table 75. Self-Described Religious Identification of Adult Population: 1990 to 2008

In thousands (175,440 represents 175,440,000). The methodology of the American Religious Identification Survey (ARIS) 2008 replicated that used in previous surveys. The three surveys are based on random-digit-dialing telephone surveys of residential households in the continental U.S.A. (48 states): 54,461 interviews in 2008, 50,281 in 2001, and 113,723 in 1990. Respondents were asked to describe themselves in terms of religion with an open-ended question. Interviewers did not prompt or offer a suggested list of potential answers. Moreover, the self-description of respondents was not based on whether established religious bodies, institutions, churches, mosques or synagogues considered them to be members. Quite the contrary, the surveys sought to determine whether the respondents themselves regarded themselves as adherents of a religious community. Subjective rather than objective standards of religious identification were tapped by the surveys]

Religious group	1990	2001	2008	Religious group	1990	2001	2008
Adult population, total 1	175,440	207,983	228,182	Church of the Brethren	206	358	231
Total Christian 2	151,225	159,514	173,402	Nondenominational 3	194	2,489	8,032
Catholic	46,004	50,873	57,199	Disciples of Christ	144	492	263
Baptist	33,964	33,820	36,148	Reformed/Dutch Reform	161	289	206
Protestant-no denomination				Apostolic/New Apostolic	117	254	970
supplied	17,214	4,647	5,187	Quaker	67	217	130
Methodist/Wesleyan	14,174	14,039	11,366	Christian Reform	40	79	381
Lutheran	9,110	9,580	8,674	Foursquare Gospel	28	70	116
Christian-no denomination							
supplied	8,073	14,190	16,834	Total other religions 2	5,853	7,740	8,796
Presbyterian	4,985	5,596	4,723	Jewish	3,137	2,837	2,680
Pentecostal/Charismatic	3,116	4,407	5,416	Muslim	527	1,104	1,349
Episcopalian/Anglican	3,043	3,451	2,405	Buddhist	404	1,082	1,189
Mormon/Latter-Day Saints	2,487	2,697	3,158	Unitarian/Universalist	502	629	586
Churches of Christ	1,769	2,593	1,921	Hindu	227	766	582
Jehovah's Witness	1,381	1,331		Native American	47	103	186
Seventh-Day Adventist	668	724	938		8	134	342
Assemblies of God	617	1,105	810		(NA)	140	340
Holiness/Holy	610	569	352		(NA)	116	426
Congregational/United Church of				Other unclassified	837	386	735
Christ	438	1,378	736				
Church of the Nazarene	549	544	358	No religion specified, total 2	14,331	29,481	34,169
Church of God	590	943	663	Atheist	(⁴)	902	1,621
Orthodox (Eastern)	502	645	824		4 1,186	991	1,985
Evangelical/Born Again 3	546	1,088	2,154	No religion	13,116	27,486	30,427
Mennonite	235	346	438				
Christian Science	214	194	339	Refused to reply to question	4,031	11,246	11,815

NA Not available. ¹ Refers to the total number of adults in all fifty states. All other figures are based on projections from surveys conducted in the continental United States (48 states). ² Includes other groups, not shown separately. ³ Because of the subjective nature of replies to open-ended questions, these categories are the most unstable as they do not refer to clearly identifiable denominations as much as underlying feelings about religion. Thus they may be the most subject to fluctuation over time. ⁴ Atheist included in Agnostic.

Source: 1990 data, Barry A. Kosmin and Seymour P. Lachman, "One Nation Under God: Religion in Contemporary American Society, 1993"; 2001 data, Barry A. Kosmin and Ariela Keysar, Religion in A Free Market: Religious and Non-Religious Americans, Who, What, Why, Where; 2008 data, Institute for the Study of Secularism in Society and Culture, Trinity College, Hartford, CT. See also http://www.trincoll.edu/Academics/AcademicResources/values/ISSSC/archive.htm and wtw.trincoll.edu/Academics/AcademicResources/values/ISSSC/archive.htm and https://www.trincoll.edu/Academics/AcademicResources/values/ISSSC/archive.htm and wtw.trincoll.edu/Academics/AcademicResources/values/ISSSC/archive.htm and <a href="https://www.trincoll.edu/Academics/

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, "Annual Resident Population Estimates, Estimated Components of Resident Population Change, and Rates of the Components of Resident Population Change for States and Counties: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2009," March 2010, http://www.census.gov/popest/counties/files/CO-EST2009-ALLDATA.csv.