

**Summary of 2010 Census Data Release of March 2010**  
**Prepared for the Long Island Regional Planning Council**  
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Main Findings

- The U.S. population grew 9.7 percent from 2000 to 2010 to 309 million. This compares with a 2.1 percent growth rate for New York State to reach 19.4 million, a 2.1 percent growth rate for New York City to reach 8.2 million, and a 2.9 percent growth rate for Long Island to reach 2.8 million.
- Suffolk's population grew to 1.493 million with 5.2 percent growth from 2000. Nassau's population grew to 1.340 million with 0.4 percent growth from 2000.
- Geographically, the center of population for the U.S. moved south westward to Texas county, Missouri. Suffolk's center of population moved slightly north eastward to Lake Ronkonkoma, while Nassau's remained in East Garden City.
- The fastest growing states are in the south, the southwest, and the rocky mountains.
- People from the Northeast and the Midwest have been flocking to the South Atlantic states, not only to retirement communities but to Tampa and Jacksonville, Atlanta and Charlotte and Raleigh, which are among the nation's fastest-growing metro areas.
- New York state's share of the nation's population has dropped to approximately 6.3 percent, the lowest it's been since at least 1900.
- New York City now contains 42.2 percent of New York State's total population, a drop from its 1940 peak of 55.3 percent.
- Long Island now contains 14.6 percent of the state's total population, up a tenth of a percentage points since 2000, and down slightly from its peak of 14.8 percent in 1980.
- Suffolk county now contains 7.7 percent of New York state's total population, up two-tenths of a percentage point from 2000 and the highest percentage ever. By contrast, Nassau county now holds 6.9 percent of the state's total population, a drop from the 2000 census of a tenth of a percentage point.
- The fastest growing counties in the downstate region of New York state are Orange (9.2 percent) Rockland (8.7 percent), and Dutchess (6.2 percent), followed closely by Suffolk county (5.2 percent). In New York state overall, the fastest growing county was Saratoga (9.5 percent), which while tiny by downstate standards, is an outer ring county of Albany and Schenectady.
- Southold, Shelter Island, Brookhaven, East Hampton and Riverhead round out the top five biggest population gainers of the region's thirteen towns and two cities.

Fifteen of the top 20 communities with the largest gains in population between 2000 and 2010 are in or east of Brookhaven town, while nineteen of the twenty communities with the biggest population losses are in or west of Brookhaven town.

- America is becoming less white and more non-white, with Hispanics now 16.3 percent of the nation's population (up from 12.5), Asians 4.7 percent (up from 3.6), blacks 12.2 percent (up from 12.1), and non-Hispanic whites 63.7 percent (down from 69.1).
- Overall, central cities, which accounted for a 11 percent of metropolitan growth in the 1990s, constituted barely 4 percent of the growth in the last decade. Some core cities, notably Chicago, have shrunk after making gains in the 1990s.
- Growth in the population in the outer counties of the New York metro region averaged 5.6 percent, while growth in the inner counties averaged 3.5 percent and growth in the urban core (the five boroughs of New York City), averaged 2.1 percent.
- Long Island is slightly more non-white than the rest of the nation, slightly less Hispanic, slightly less black, and slightly more Asian.
- Blacks continue to become more suburbanized nationwide, reversing the trend of the Great Migration to the northern cities beginning in the early 1900s.
- Non-Hispanic blacks on Long Island have been leaving the rural towns of the east end (Southold, Southampton, and Riverhead) and the historically more urbanized towns and cities (North Hempstead, Glen Cove, Long Beach). Meanwhile, the most suburban townships (Smithtown, Hempstead, Huntington, Oyster Bay, Brookhaven) have seen the largest increases in the non-Hispanic black population.
- The growth in the Asian population seems to be fairly dispersed among towns. Among large towns Oyster Bay, Babylon, North Hempstead, Islip, and Smithtown rounded out the top five in terms of percentage gains.
- Increases in the Hispanic population have been broad and deep across Long Island. In terms of the change in towns between 2000 and 2010, the top five Hispanic gainers were all the east end townships in Suffolk county. This could go a long way toward explaining the loss of the historically large black population in towns like Southold, Southampton, and Riverhead: Hispanic newcomers have likely displaced many blacks who formerly worked in agriculture.

### Detailed Analysis

Point One: The United States population grew 9.7 percent between the years 2000 and 2010, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, to reach a total population of 309 million. There are several things to note about this population change that make it relevant to the Long Island region.

Point Two: In the first place, the basics. Compared to the 309 million people living in the nation, there are now 19.4 million residents of New York state, 8.2 million residents of New York City, and 2.8 million people in Nassau and Suffolk counties combined.

Point Three: Growth has been more rapid for the nation as a whole than for New York and Long Island. 9.7 (US), 2.9 (LI), 2.1 (NYS), 2.1 (NYC).

Point Four: While Suffolk's population grew by 5.2 percent, from 1.419 million in 2000 to 1.493 in 2010, Nassau's remained flat, growing by only a few thousand, from 1.334 in 2000 to 1.339 in 2010.

Point Five: This small growth or stagnation in the New York metro area is consistent with what the rest of the country has seen. Geographically, our population is moving to the south and west, to the point that the center of the nation's population has moved to Texas County, Missouri. This has been a centuries long development that is easily plotted using the "mean center of population" calculated by the census bureau. The U.S. mean center of population, as of April 1, 2010, is near Plato, Mo., an incorporated village in Texas County. The census bureau calculated this point as the place where an imaginary, flat, weightless and rigid map of the United States would balance perfectly if all 308,745,538 residents counted in the 2010 Census were of identical weight.

Ever since Chestertown, Md., was determined to be the center of population after the first census of 1790, the center of population has illustrated how we've grown as a nation. It follows a trail across the country — across Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri — that reflects our history of settling the frontier, Manifest Destiny, waves of immigration and regional migration.

Point Six: The story of the 2010 U.S. census is not merely the familiar one of people moving from the Snow Belt to the Sun Belt. Instead, the fastest growth rates in the 2000-10 decade have been in the south, which had a population increase of 14.3 percent, followed by the west with an increase of 13.8 percent, the Midwest, with a 3.9 percent increase, and the northeast with 3.2 percent. As it currently stands, the southern states contain roughly 114 million people with 37.1 percent of the nation's total population. The west contains roughly 71.9 million with 23 percent of the nation's total population. The Midwest contains 66.9 million people with 22 percent of the nation's population. And the

northeast contains roughly 55.3 million people with 17.8 percent of the nation's population.

Point Seven: A state by state analysis shows that the three Pacific Coast states -- California, Oregon and Washington -- grew by 11 percent in the last decade, just 1.3 percent above the national average, while the South Atlantic states from Virginia through the Carolinas and Georgia to Florida grew by 17 percent. California for the first time in its history grew only microscopically faster than the nation as a whole (10 percent to 9.7 percent).

The fastest growing states are in the south, the southwest, and the rocky mountains. With the exception of Louisiana which suffered population losses from Hurricane Katrina in 2005, the states with the lowest amount of population growth were in the northeast, the Midwest, or economically depressed rust belt states.

Point Eight: While the data released thus far tell us nothing about migration patterns, it is easy to hypothesize that people from the Northeast and the Midwest have been flocking to the South Atlantic states, not only to retirement communities but to Tampa and Jacksonville, Atlanta and Charlotte and Raleigh, which are among the nation's fastest-growing metro areas. The South Atlantic has been attracting smaller numbers of immigrants, as well. As we'll see shortly, blacks have also contributed to this move to the southern Atlantic states.

The metro areas that grew the fastest were all in the west or south.

Bend, OR	36.7
Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway SC	37
Austin-Round Rock-San Marcos, TX	37.3
Greeley, CO	39.7
Provo-Orem, UT	39.8
Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL	40.3
Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	41.8
Raleigh-Cary, NC	41.8
St. George, UT	52.9
Palm Coast FL	92

These regions and their rapid growth rates can be compared with the more slow growing highest population regions in the U.S. Note that even here the double digit growth rates belong to regions of the south: Houston, Texas, Atlanta, Georgia, and Dallas-Ft. Worth, Texas. The northeast and Midwest regions of New York city, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia are all below 5 percent, or half or less of the national growth rate.

New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	3.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach - Santa Ana	3.7
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy	3.7
Chicago-Joliet-Naperville	4
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	4.9

Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach	11.1
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria DCVAMDWV	16.4
Dallas-Ft. Worth-Arlington	23.4
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta	24
Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown	26.1

Interestingly, blacks have also been moving back to the south. About half of the national growth of the black population took place in the South in the 1970s, two-thirds in the 1990s and three-quarters in the past 10 years. Atlanta has replaced Chicago as the metro area with the largest number of blacks after New York. About 17 percent of blacks who moved to the south in the past decade left New York state, far more than from any other state, recent census data show. The percentage of black Americans living in the South is 57 percent, the highest since 1960.<sup>1</sup>

Point Nine: All of this growth in the south and west means that New York state’s share of the nation’s population has dropped to approximately 6.3 percent, the lowest it’s been since at least 1900. At its 20<sup>th</sup> century peak, New York State accounted for 10.2 percent of the total U.S. population in 1940.

Point Ten: New York City now contains 42.2 percent of New York State’s total population, also a drop from its 1940 peak of 55.3 percent, though not the lowest it’s been in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, which was 40.3 in 1980. The 42.2 percent of total state population was the same proportion as in 2000.

Point Eleven: Long Island now contains 14.6 percent of the state’s total population, up a tenth of a percentage points since 2000, and down slightly from its peak of 14.8 percent in 1980. However, the contribution of Nassau and Suffolk counties’ population to that figure has changed.

Point Twelve: Suffolk county now contains 7.7 percent of New York state’s total population, up two-tenths of a percentage point from 2000 and the highest percentage ever. By contrast, Nassau county now holds 6.9 percent of the state’s total population, a drop from the 2000 census of a tenth of a percentage point, and a decline of almost a full percentage point from its peak of 7.8 percent of the state’s total population in 1970.

Point Thirteen: The data discussed thus far points to another primary discovery: America is becoming more suburban.

Overall, central cities, which accounted for a 11 percent of metropolitan growth in the 1990s, constituted barely 4 percent of the growth in the last decade. Some core cities, notably Chicago, have shrunk after making gains in the 1990s. Indeed Chicago -- the poster child of the much talked about urban “comeback” — took what one analyst dubbed “a Census shellacking,” losing some 200,000 people. The Windy City’s population is now down to the lowest level since the 1910 Census.

Cities over 250K with biggest gains	
Austin city, Texas	20.4

Greensboro city, North Carolina	20.4
Albuquerque city, New Mexico	21.7
Las Vegas city, Nevada	22.0
Fort Wayne city, Indiana	23.3
Charlotte city, North Carolina	35.2
Fort Worth city, Texas	38.6
Bakersfield city, California	40.6
Raleigh city, North Carolina	46.3
Henderson city, Nevada	47.0

#### Cities with over 250K with biggest losses

New Orleans city, Louisiana	-29.1
Detroit city, Michigan	-25.0
Cleveland city, Ohio	-17.1
Buffalo city, New York	-10.7
Cincinnati city, Ohio	-10.4
Pittsburgh city, Pennsylvania	-8.6
Toledo city, Ohio	-8.4
St. Louis city, Missouri	-8.3
Chicago city, Illinois	-6.9
Baltimore city, Maryland	-4.6

Point Fourteen: The increase in populations outside of central cities relative to populations inside central cities can be seen nowhere more clearly than in the New York metropolitan region, where growth in the population of outer counties averaged 5.6 percent, while growth in the inner counties averaged 3.5 percent and growth in the urban core (the five boroughs of New York City), averaged 2.1 percent.

Point Fifteen: The fastest growing counties in the downstate region of New York state, in fact, are Orange (9.2 percent) Rockland (8.7 percent), and Dutchess (6.2 percent), followed closely by Suffolk county (5.2 percent). In New York state overall, the fastest growing county was Saratoga (9.5 percent), which while tiny by downstate standards, is an outer ring county of Albany and Schenectady.

Point Sixteen: Aside from the now popular, but still undersized, touristy county of Saratoga, the 17 counties in New York state that lost population between 2000 and 2010, represent an almost unbroken chain extending from Delaware and Hamilton counties in the east both south and north of Albany, across the guts of New York State along the border with Pennsylvania, and into the Erie county, Buffalo, Niagara Falls region.

Point Seventeen: The data for the two Long Island counties confirms the nationwide trend of suburbanization. The Nassau center of population has not moved out of East Garden City between 2000 and 2010, But Suffolk's has in fact migrated eastward, roughly 1-1/2 miles from its 2000 center, both located in Lake Ronkonkoma. Interestingly, through 1960, the march of population in Suffolk county was westward, until in 1960 it reached its western most point in Brentwood. Since that time the center of population has continued its steady trek north and east. So the suburban sprawl of the

county continues. (Using a different method, in 1990 the Suffolk County Planning Department calculated the center of population for the county to be in Central Islip, and in 2000 it was calculated to be in Islandia. Records are no longer available to allow for sufficient evaluation of that method, and the U.S. census bureau now provides latitude and longitude to make this determination.)

Point Eighteen: The eastward “population creep” can be seen in the population changes in Long Island towns and cities. Southold, Shelter Island, Brookhaven, East Hampton and Riverhead round out the top five biggest population gainers of the region’s thirteen towns and two cities. Fifteen of the top 20 communities with the largest gains in population between 2000 and 2010 are in or east of Brookhaven town, while nineteen of the twenty communities with the biggest population losses are in or west of Brookhaven town.

Point Nineteen: The census data released thus far for 2010 has confirmed that America is becoming less white and more non-white, with Hispanics now 16.3 percent of the nation’s population (up from 12.5), Asians 4.7 percent (up from 3.6), blacks 12.2 percent (up from 12.1), and non-Hispanic whites 63.7 percent (down from 69.1).

Point Twenty: There is good reason for discomfort with the racial classifications used by the U.S. census bureau. It remains a matter of deep dispute as to what, if anything, our racial identities tell us about how we experience life in the United States. From a practical standpoint, the categories are more broad than is useful in many cases. The Hispanic or Latino group includes Europeanized whites from Argentina and Ecuador, as well as black Dominicans, and Mestizos from Central America. The Asian classification lumps together South Vietnamese, Phillipinos, Koreans, Indians, Pakistanis, and Lebanese Christians.

Point Twenty-one: But as long as this is the data we have to work with we can observe that Long Island is slightly more non-white than the rest of the nation, slightly less Hispanic, slightly less black, and slightly more Asian.

In Nassau and Suffolk, non-Hispanic whites make up 68.7 percent of the population. This is down from 76.4 percent in 2000, a 7.7 percentage point drop and a larger drop in non-Hispanic whites than the nation at large, which saw a drop of 5.4 percentage points in the non-Hispanic white population (69.1 vs. 63.7). Blacks make up 8.6 percent of the Long Island population, up from 8 percent in 2000. Asians are 5.4 percent of the Long Island population, up from 3.5 percent in 2000, and Hispanics are 15.6 percent of the population, up from 10.3 percent in 2000. That is a 5.3 percentage point increase in Hispanics, compared with the nation, which saw an increase of only 3.8 percentage points (from 12.5 to 16.3).

Point Twenty-two: There are differences in the racial composition of Nassau and Suffolk counties. Suffolk is more non-Hispanic white than Nassau (71.6 vs. 65.5), less black (6.8 vs. 10.5), less Asian (3.4 vs. 7.6), and more Hispanic (16.5 vs. 14.6).

Point Twenty-three: Some of the changes in the racial composition of towns and places/villages on Long Island are interesting. Almost every town on Long Island saw an absolute decline in the number of non-Hispanic whites, with Hempstead leading the way with a 12.7 percent decline. However, besides Shelter Island, which is an undersized town, Riverhead in Suffolk noticed a significant 13.6 percent increase in the number of non-Hispanic whites. New, expansive aged 55 and over retirement communities may have played a role in this.

Hempstead	-12.7
Nass	-11.1
Babylon	-10.8
Glen Cove	-10.8
Islip	-10.3
North Hempstead	-9.8
Southampton	-9
Oyster Bay	-8.8
Long Beach	-7.9
East Hampton	-5.9
Suff	-4.4
Huntington	-3.7
Smithtown	-2.4
Southold	-0.4
Brookhaven	0.1
Shelter Island	4
Riverhead	13.6

Point Twenty-four: Also interesting is what might be the increased suburbanization of blacks on Long Island. We've already noted the reversal of the great migration of blacks from the northern and Midwestern cities to the south. But a few major media outlets have reported that blacks have begun leaving cities for more affluent suburbs in large numbers, much like generations of whites before them. The *New York Times* recently quoted Clement Price, a professor of history at Rutgers University, who said "The notion of the North and its cities as the promised land has been a powerful part of African-American life, culture and history, and now it all seems to be passing by. The black urban experience has essentially lost its appeal with blacks in America." Increasingly, the *Times* reported, blacks are moving to places with small black populations. Just 2 percent of the black population growth in the last decade occurred in counties that have traditionally been black population centers, while 20 percent has occurred in counties where only a tiny fraction of the population had been black. Segregation declined during the last decade, as well. Among the nation's 100 largest metro areas, 92 showed segregation declines with most of the largest occurring in growing areas in the South and West, according to William Frey of the Brookings Institute.

Suburbanization seems to be happening on Long Island for non-Hispanic blacks as well. The town by town analysis of non-Hispanic blacks shows that the rural towns of the east end where blacks had historically found work in agriculture (Southold, Southampton, and Riverhead) and the historically more urbanized towns and cities (North Hempstead, Glen Cove, Long Beach) have seen their black populations decline between 2000 and 2010.



Meanwhile, the most suburban townships (Smithtown, Hempstead, Huntington, Oyster Bay, Brookhaven) have seen the largest increases in the non-Hispanic black population.

Change in non-Hispanic black population towns	
Southold	-19
Southampton	-14.9
North Hempstead	-9.5
Riverhead	-9
Long Beach	-8.8
Glen Cove	-4.5
Shelter Island	0
East Hampton	1.3
Islip	1.9
Babylon	5.1
Nass	9.5
Suff	10.6
Hempstead	11.5
Huntington	17.3
Oyster Bay	32.6
Brookhaven	37.8
Smithtown	49.6

In fact, the communities with the largest black population increases between 2000 and 2010 have relatively low historical black populations. Of the top twenty communities with the largest percentage increases in the non-Hispanic black population, only three communities are in the top twenty in terms of the percentage of blacks in those communities. The three are Baldwin, Baldwin Harbor, and South Valley Stream.

Currently, the towns with the largest percentage of blacks are Hempstead, Babylon, Islip, Riverhead, and Glen Cove city

Moreover, some communities with a very historically high black population saw significant losses in black population, including Riverside, Roosevelt, Manhasset, Hempstead, New Cassel, Riverhead, North Amityville, Brentwood, Wyandanch, and Lakeview.

Change in non-Hispanic black population places	
Patchogue village, New York	46.9
Baldwin CDP, New York	48.9
East Patchogue CDP, New York	51.0
Medford CDP, New York	54.1
Hicksville CDP, New York	54.2
Copiague CDP, New York	72.2
Centereach CDP, New York	77.8
East Garden City CDP, New York	81.0
Dix Hills CDP, New York	100.1
West Hempstead CDP, New York	108.7

Shirley CDP, New York	130.5
Woodmere CDP, New York	132.9
Valley Stream village, New York	160.8
Mastic Beach CDP, New York	162.3
South Valley Stream CDP, New York	197.3
Ronkonkoma CDP, New York	205.4
Baldwin Harbor CDP, New York	206.3
North Babylon CDP, New York	226.5
Lynbrook village, New York	310.1
Franklin Square CDP, New York	490.9

Percentage Black population in towns

Shelter Island	1
Smithtown	1
Oyster Bay	2.1
Southold	2.4
East Hampton	3.2
Huntington	4.4
Southampton	4.9
Brookhaven	5
North Hempstead	5.3
Long Beach	5.9
Glen Cove	6.4
Riverhead	7.5
Islip	8.3
Babylon	15.5
Hempstead	15.7

Largest black population losses

Riverside CDP, New York	-25.7
Manhasset CDP, New York	-24.9
Roosevelt CDP, New York	-20.8
Hempstead village, New York	-14.4
New Cassel CDP, New York	-12.5
Flanders CDP, New York	-11.6
Riverhead CDP, New York	-11.1
North Amityville CDP, New York	-10.4
Central Islip CDP, New York	-8.3
Brentwood CDP, New York	-6.1
Wyandanch CDP, New York	-5.8
Greenlawn CDP, New York	-5.8
Uniondale CDP, New York	-5.3
Lakeview CDP, New York	-3.5
Inwood CDP, New York	-1.9
East Massapequa CDP, New York	-1.6
Freeport village, New York	-1.4

Point Twenty-five: The growth in the Asian population seems to be fairly dispersed among towns. Among large towns Oyster Bay, Babylon, North Hempstead, Islip, and Smithtown rounded out the top five in terms of percentage gains.

Change in Asian population by town 2000-2010

Long Beach	11.8
Riverhead	16.5
Glen Cove	17.3
Southampton	25.9
Brookhaven	41
Huntington	47.2
Suff	48.5
Hempstead	50.1
Smithtown	51.6
East Hampton	51.9
Islip	52.2
Nass	63.2
North Hempstead	64.6
Babylon	74.1
Southold	75
Oyster Bay	92.4
Shelter Island	150

The towns with the highest percentage of Asians are North Hempstead, Oyster Bay, Hempstead, Huntington, and Glen Cove city.

Shelter Island	0.4
Southold	0.7
Riverhead	1.1
Southampton	1.1
East Hampton	1.3
Long Beach	2.6
Islip	2.8
Babylon	3
Smithtown	3.6
Brookhaven	3.9
Glen Cove	4.6
Huntington	4.9
Hempstead	5.1
Oyster Bay	9.1
North Hempstead	14.9

Point Twenty-six: Increases in the Hispanic population have been broad and deep across Long Island. In terms of the change in towns between 2000 and 2010, the top five Hispanic gainers were all the east end townships in Suffolk county. This could go a long way toward explaining the loss of the historically large black population in towns like Southold, Southampton, and Riverhead: Hispanic newcomers have likely displaced many blacks who formerly worked in agriculture.

Long Beach	5.5
North Hempstead	34.7
Glen Cove	38.9
Oyster Bay	44.4
Suff	48.5
Islip	49.5
Smithtown	51.6
Hempstead	52.9
Nass	63.2
Brookhaven	66.8
Babylon	67
Huntington	74.2
Southold	75
Shelter Island	84.1
East Hampton	91.5
Southampton	112.5
Riverhead	170.9

The towns with the largest Hispanic populations as a percentage of the total population in 2010 are Islip, Glen Cove city, East Hampton, Southampton, and Hempstead.

Shelter Island	4.8
Smithtown	5.3
Oyster Bay	7.5
Southold	10.8
Huntington	11
Brookhaven	12.4
North Hempstead	12.8
Riverhead	13.9
Long Beach	14.1
Babylon	16.8
Hempstead	17.4
Southampton	19.9
East Hampton	26.4
Glen Cove	27.9
Islip	29

Point Twenty-Seven: the communities with the largest non-Hispanic white population gains are:

Greenport West CDP, New York	12.4
Aquebogue CDP, New York	12.6
East Moriches CDP, New York	13.1
East Shoreham CDP, New York	13.3
Riverhead town, Suffolk County, New York	13.6
East Marion CDP, New York	15.2
Wading River CDP, New York	15.7
Port Washington North village, New York	17.3

Yaphank CDP, New York	18.4
Calverton CDP, New York	20.0
Cutchogue CDP, New York	21.0
Manorville CDP, New York	23.0
Noyack CDP, New York	24.9
Mill Neck village, New York	25.0
Bridgehampton CDP, New York	25.9
Mount Sinai CDP, New York	31.3
Brookville village, New York	31.7
Rocky Point CDP, New York	34.9
Wyandanch CDP, New York	72.8
Northville CDP, New York	79.4

The communities with the largest non-Hispanic white population losses are, with a few exceptions, mostly in Nassau county:

Hempstead village, New York	-51.8
Elmont CDP, New York	-47.3
Peconic CDP, New York	-46.7
North Valley Stream CDP, New York	-41.4
Uniondale CDP, New York	-38.5
Brentwood CDP, New York	-36.5
North Bay Shore CDP, New York	-34.9
Central Islip CDP, New York	-34.2
Bellerose Terrace CDP, New York	-33.9
Valley Stream village, New York	-33.8
Baldwin CDP, New York	-32.5
New Cassel CDP, New York	-30.3
Baldwin Harbor CDP, New York	-30.3
Inwood CDP, New York	-29.8
South Valley Stream CDP, New York	-29.1
Baywood CDP, New York	-28.6
Tuckahoe CDP, New York	-28.3
Wheatley Heights CDP, New York	-28.2
Freeport village, New York	-27.4
Albertson CDP, New York	-16.5

Point Twenty-Eight: The communities with the largest non-Hispanic black population are:

South Valley Stream CDP, New York	22.0
Central Islip CDP, New York	22.5
Inwood CDP, New York	23.1
Riverside CDP, New York	24.3
North Bellport CDP, New York	24.8
Baldwin Harbor CDP, New York	25.4
Northhampton CDP, New York	27.5
Freeport village, New York	30.9

Baldwin CDP, New York	32.8
New Cassel CDP, New York	37.2
Elmont CDP, New York	43.9
Hempstead village, New York	45.9
North Valley Stream CDP, New York	46.4
Uniondale CDP, New York	46.8
Wheatley Heights CDP, New York	52.7
South Floral Park village, New York	55.0
North Amityville CDP, New York	56.4
Roosevelt CDP, New York	60.7
Wyandanch CDP, New York	62.9
Lakeview CDP, New York	78.3

Point Twenty-Nine: The communities with the largest Asian population gains between 2000 and 2010 are:

East Meadow CDP, New York	82.0
Oceanside CDP, New York	83.5
North Hills village, New York	87.8
West Babylon CDP, New York	89.4
Greenlawn CDP, New York	90.1
Lynbrook village, New York	94.8
Lindenhurst village, New York	95.5
Roslyn Heights CDP, New York	97.2
Centereach CDP, New York	101.9
Herricks CDP, New York	104.9
North New Hyde Park CDP, New York	106.9
Selden CDP, New York	110.7
University Gardens CDP, New York	113.0
Hicksville CDP, New York	120.6
Ronkonkoma CDP, New York	121.6
Deer Park CDP, New York	124.9
Plainview CDP, New York	125.2
Jericho CDP, New York	132.1
Thomaston village, New York	162.0
North Bay Shore CDP, New York	205.7

While the communities with the largest Asian populations as a percentage of total population are:

North Valley Stream CDP, New York	12.8
Manorhaven village, New York	17.5
South Valley Stream CDP, New York	18.1
Hicksville CDP, New York	19.6
Russell Gardens village, New York	20.5

Roslyn Heights CDP, New York	20.6
Syosset CDP, New York	22.1
Muttontown village, New York	22.7
Albertson CDP, New York	24.2
North Hills village, New York	25.3
Jericho CDP, New York	25.4
Lake Success village, New York	27.0
Bellerose Terrace CDP, New York	27.8
Thomaston village, New York	27.9
North New Hyde Park CDP, New York	29.1
University Gardens CDP, New York	29.5
Garden City Park CDP, New York	33.0
Searingtown CDP, New York	38.8
Manhasset Hills CDP, New York	39.3
Herricks CDP, New York	43.2

Point Thirty: the communities with the largest percentage change in the Hispanic population between 2000 and 2010 are:

Greenport Village, New York	116.3
North Patchogue CDP, New York	119.3
Miller Place CDP, New York	125.8
North Merrick CDP, New York	128.1
East Hampton North CDP, New York	128.4
Garden City village, New York	129.0
Lakeview CDP, New York	132.4
Mastic CDP, New York	137.6
North Amityville CDP, New York	137.8
Lake Grove village, New York	160.8
Southold town, Suffolk County, New York	164.7
Hampton Bays CDP, New York	170.7
Nesconset CDP, New York	176.8
Springs CDP, New York	199.8
Flanders CDP, New York	214.6
Northwest Harbor CDP, New York	220.1
Shinnecock Hills CDP, New York	229.1
Riverside CDP, New York	269.5
North Sea CDP, New York	302.2
Riverhead CDP, New York	444.3

The communities with the highest percentage of Hispanics in 2010 are:

Patchogue village, New York	29.6
Shinnecock Hills CDP, New York	29.9
Riverside CDP, New York	30.0
Bay Shore CDP, New York	30.8
Copliague CDP, New York	32.7

Greenport village, New York	34.0
Roosevelt CDP, New York	34.1
Baywood CDP, New York	34.7
Springs CDP, New York	36.6
Huntington Station CDP, New York	36.7
Flanders CDP, New York	37.5
East Hampton North CDP, New York	38.5
Uniondale CDP, New York	38.8
Freeport village, New York	41.7
Inwood CDP, New York	42.8
Hempstead village, New York	44.2
Central Islip CDP, New York	52.1
New Cassel CDP, New York	53.9
North Bay Shore CDP, New York	65.0
Brentwood CDP, New York	68.5

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<sup>1</sup> Sabrina Tavernise, Robert Gebeloff, “Many U.S. Blacks Moving to South, Reversing Trend,” *New York Times*, March 24, 2011; Thomas Sowell, “Voting With Their Feet,” March 29, 2011.