



2008 Long Island Population Survey



Long Island Power Authority, 333 Earle Ovington Blvd., Uniondale, NY 11553

www.lipower.org

Dear Reader:

In the midst of these difficult economic times for our nation and the Long Island region, as LIPA focuses on today's challenges, we also continue to move towards meeting the future needs of our customers. Although this year's Population Survey shows only a modest growth in population relative to previous years, we need to look back over the last decade to get a more complete picture of another type of growth for the region – growth of electricity needs.

Over the last eleven years (1997 –2007), electric use per-household on Long Island has increased by almost 1,840-kilowatt hours (kWh), or 24% -- enough electricity to power the average home for over 70 days. This additional usage has taken place despite the current economic downturn. Factors such as homes with more floor space, increased lighting, growing number of homes using office equipment, and more homes with central air conditioning and high definition TVs are contributing to the growing demand for electricity.

LIPA has made strides to meet this increased electric demand by our customers. Since 2001, we have added approximately 1,800 megawatts of new electric supply. Our efforts continue in this regard with plans to activate the Caithness Long Island Energy Center during 2009. Caithness will be the most energy efficient and environmentally-friendly power plant on Long Island. It will boost the approximate 1,800 megawatts of new electric supply installed since 2001 by an additional 16%.

While LIPA moves forward in meeting the capacity needs of our customers, we are also keenly aware of the need for promoting clean, renewable and efficient energy. This year LIPA launched Efficiency Long Island, a 10 year initiative offering home owners and businesses an array of programs to help reduce energy usage on future bills and benefit the environment. Efficiency Long Island was designed to reduce peak demand by 500 MW by 2018 and defer the need to build a new generating plant. It is vital that homeowners and businesses become more energy efficient in their use of electricity. Through LIPA's efficiency programs, residential and commercial customers are offered many tools to help them incorporate energy efficient practices and technologies.

LIPA has existing home programs to aid residential customers in becoming more energy efficient. The Cool Homes program is designed to promote quality installations of ENERGY STAR® central air conditioning (CAC) and heat pumps that have Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratios (SEER) that are higher than standard models. LIPA's program rebates customers and contractors who install CAC and heat pumps with SEER 14.5 and above.

LIPA also offers homeowners a program where a Building Performance Institute (BPI) certified contractor performs a comprehensive home assessment that identifies where energy efficiency, comfort and safety improvements can be made. The program even offers homeowners ways to help pay for the improvements. LIPA also partners with local retail merchants to offer rebates and incentives on the purchase of some ENERGY STAR-rated home appliances, lighting fixtures and compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs).

For low income residential customers, LIPA offers the Residential Energy Affordability Partnership (REAP) program which provides qualifying customers free installation of cost-effective air sealing, insulation, HVAC repair, lighting and other energy saving measures. The customer also receives extensive in-home education and counseling to become more energy efficient.

To help ensure new homes being built on Long Island are as energy efficient as possible, in 2004 LIPA launched the NY ENERGY STAR Labeled Homes Program. New York ENERGY STAR Labeled Homes incorporate proven building science practices to strengthen home insulation and air sealing properties, lower electrical consumption, and avoid moisture-related problems through ventilation strategies. Homes built under this program use up to 30 percent less energy. Through LIPA's program efforts, 10 of the 13 towns on Long Island have adopted the ENERGY STAR standards for construction of new homes.

For businesses, LIPA's Commercial Construction Program offers incentives for installing energy-efficient equipment such as lighting, motors, heating, ventilating, air conditioning (HVAC) and other technologies. LIPA design experts work with businesses expanding or moving into new facilities to help maximize energy efficiencies in building design and construction that can save thousands of dollars in annual energy costs. LIPA's Business Analyzer Web-based audit tool provides a way for small- to mid-sized companies to evaluate their energy use and learn about ways to reduce both usage and costs. LIPA's Commercial Construction program offers free energy audits for commercial buildings, covering all energy saving technologies.

As LIPA embarks upon its second decade as your electric utility we remain committed to providing reliable service with sufficient capacity to meet the needs of our customers. We promote LIPA energy efficiency programs and are mindful of the impact that we, as energy users, have on the environment. We are striving to keep pace with the economic climate in which we live while focusing on our priorities – our customers and our communities. Together, we are poised to move forward for Long Islanders and Long Island's future.

Sincerely,



Kevin S. Law

President and Chief Executive Officer

POPULATION SURVEY 2008

Current Population Estimates
For Nassau and Suffolk Counties
and the Rockaway Peninsula

Long Island Power Authority

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On Cover: Before Harvest, North Fork of Long Island
Digital Illustration by Bryan Drago

FOREWORD

We are pleased to present the 2008 edition of the LIPA Long Island Population Survey for Nassau and Suffolk counties and the Rockaway Peninsula of Queens County. First produced in 1952, providing the Population Survey is another way we continue to work to serve our community better. Complementary copies are distributed throughout the region for use by governments, businesses and the academic community to help them plan for Long Island's future. Electronic versions of the 1998 through 2008 Surveys are available on our Web site at www.lipower.org.

Our current Survey contains estimates for Jan. 1, 2008 based on utility records for calendar year ending 2007. In addition to the current data, the Survey contains Jan 1, 2007 estimates as well as data from the April 2000 and April 1990 Federal Censuses for both short- and long-term comparisons in each town. Please note that the 1990 data reflects boundaries in effect during the 1990 Census.

We acknowledge the assistance of the staff of Nassau County Planning, Suffolk County Planning and the Long Island Regional Planning Board. As in past years, the demographics shared with us regarding the Nassau-Suffolk region are once again much appreciated.

We express our appreciation to the Villages of Freeport, Rockville Centre and Greenport plus Fishers Island Electric Corporation for supplying their electric meter data. We would also like to thank the many people who provided us with on-site counts of group quarters residents. This info helps us provide a more complete estimate of Long Island's population.

METHODOLOGY

The annual population estimates are derived from U.S. 2000 Census data and utility records of active residential electric meters. For each of the approximately 300 communities in Nassau and Suffolk, plus the Rockaways in Queens, the number of persons per household is determined based on the most recent decennial census. Also, a relationship is established between households and residential electric meters. Each year these factors are reviewed and adjusted to reflect demographic change. Utilizing changes in meter counts and household factors, a base population is estimated. The estimates take into consideration local trends towards apartments, condominiums and senior citizen housing which have fewer residents per dwelling unit than single family homes. Lastly, another segment of the population is taken into consideration: persons in group quarters. Examples of group quarters are certain health facilities, jails and college dormitories. Establishments that have substantial group accommodations are contacted each year to ensure a more accurate count of this segment of the population. This data is then added to the previously estimated base population for each community. The community totals are then summed to arrive at county totals. The population data shown in this report represents year-round residents only and do not reflect seasonal variations that occur, especially on Suffolk's East End.

Additionally, some 1990 and 2000 Census figures have been adjusted to reflect corrections made by the Census Bureau and the Long Island Regional Planning Board staff. These corrections may or may not be reflected in any Census publication.

THE AREA

Long Island is the largest island adjoining the continental United States, extending approximately 118 miles east-northeast from the mouth of the Hudson River. It is separated from the mainland on the north by the Long Island Sound and bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the south and east. Twenty miles at its widest point, Long Island is composed of low plateaus on the north, longitudinal ridges of glacial moraine through the central parts of the island, and gently sloping plains to the south. The East End of the island is made up of two peninsular forks. The North Fork is approximately 28 miles long, the southern - terminating at Montauk Point - is about 44 miles in length. Peconic and Gardiners Bays separate the two forks and are where Shelter Island and Gardiners Island are located.

Totaling 1,377 square miles of land area, Long Island is divided into four counties: Kings (Brooklyn), Queens, Nassau, and Suffolk. Suffolk is the easternmost and by far the largest of the four, covering an expanse of 911 square miles. Following Suffolk is Nassau with 287 square miles, Queens County with 109, and Kings with 70 square miles, the westernmost County. Kings and Queens Counties are coterminous with the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, which are within the jurisdiction of New York City.

Nassau and Suffolk County each has its share of pleasurable amenities that make Long Island such a desirable area to live, work and play. With 1,180 miles of shoreline, both counties have numerous beaches and other water sports recreational facilities which attract much tourism. This is particularly true of Suffolk's eastern towns. Tourism and the influx of seasonal residents on the East End have a dramatic effect on both the population and the economy.

A BRIEF LOOK BACK

When western Queens became part of New York City, legislation creating the independent County of Nassau was passed by the State Legislature and then signed by Governor Frank Black on April 28, 1898. It provided that Nassau be officially born on January 1, 1899 and the Towns of North Hempstead, Hempstead and Oyster Bay, including what would later become the Cities of Long Beach and Glen Cove, secede from Queens County to form Nassau County. The Horse's Head Peninsula, which seceded from the Town of Oyster Bay on June 15, 1886, was already part of Suffolk's Town of Huntington. Today, it constitutes the northern half of the Village of Lloyd Harbor. Remaining with Queens was the Rockaway Peninsula. The truck ladder house of the Mineola Fire Department Hook and Ladder Company was selected as the temporary home of the county at the Board of Supervisors' first meeting. In 1900, Governor Theodore Roosevelt (an Oyster Bay resident) laid the cornerstone of the first Nassau Courthouse, now known as the "Old Courthouse." The Nassau County Seal, with its golden lion of Flanders, bestriding a field of azure, encircled by seven gold bars or billets, is an adaptation of the Duchy of Nassau coat of arms.

Suffolk, named for an English County, was established on November 1, 1683 as one of the twelve original counties of New York State. Prior to this it was known as East Riding in the Province of Yorkshire. In 1900, the U.S. Census placed Suffolk's population at 77,582, almost 22,000 more than Nassau's 55,748. The 1920 Census was the first to place Nassau County ahead of Suffolk in population when Nassau reported a census population of 126,402 to Suffolk's 110,134.

More than two decades later - during World War II, residential construction, except for military housing, came to a virtual standstill. During this period in history there were sizable shifts in population. The shifts were largely due to the many people who had been mobilized into the Armed Forces. There was a substantial influx of workers seeking to participate in the growing defense industry workforce in the Nassau-Suffolk area. Firms such as Fairchild, Grumman, Republic, and Sperry Gyroscope flourished and would influence the region's economy for decades.

The end of the war brought demobilization and with it the return of young men and women to begin new families. To their dismay, they found a housing shortage. It led to the post-war construction boom, which began in the fall of 1946. On May 27, 1947, the Hempstead Town Board amended its building code to permit cellarless homes. The change resulted in the most famous example of mass-home construction, the area in Nassau known as Levittown. Levittown got its start with William Levitt's construction firm building 10,101 homes between July 1, 1947 and December 31, 1949. Nassau County's growth in the period 1940 to 1950 led the nation. Other areas on Long Island also grew rapidly as demand for housing outstripped supply.

The region's growth in the fifties was phenomenal. Between the years 1950 and 1960, the region experienced its greatest population growth. In the time span between censuses, Nassau's population grew 93.3%, from 672,765 to 1,300,171. Suffolk grew from just 276,129 persons to 666,784, a whopping 141.5% increase. Together, the population count soared higher by over one million people. Housing units constructed in Nassau and Suffolk counties in the decade accounted for 30% of all the homes built in New York State.

The following years (1960-1970) were the next highest decade of population growth. During this period the Nassau-Suffolk area grew by 589,000 persons, a 29.9% increase. Just as the decade of the fifties was Nassau's peak growth era, the sixties belonged to Suffolk County. Suffolk accounted for 78% of the area's growth between 1960 and 1970.

The 1970 to 1980 time span was a period of change. Suffolk's population counts continued to climb but Nassau experienced widespread population losses totaling 107,257 persons. Despite this, there was a net gain of 49,944 persons in the bi-county region for the decade.

Diminished population growth continued between the 1980 and 1990 censuses. Suffolk's population gains barely offset Nassau's losses as the overall change in population for the region netted a gain of just 4,070 persons.

The decade between 1990 and 2000 brought renewed growth to both counties. Nassau grew by 3.7% and Suffolk by 7.3%. For Nassau, this growth was the first experienced in two decades, while Suffolk more than doubled the growth realized between 1980 and 1990.

As of January 1, 2008, the population of the Nassau-Suffolk region totaled 2.87 million persons. This represents a 5,850 increase over our January 1, 2007 estimate. Contributing to population growth has been international immigration.

NASSAU COUNTY (www.nassaucountyny.gov)

On January 1, 2008, our population estimate for Nassau was 1,356,729 persons. This total represents a growth of 2,195 persons above that estimated for January 1, 2007. The Town of Oyster Bay gained the most in population with an increase of 1,316 persons to bring its total population to 302,589. Almost one-half of the Town's growth was attributable to gains in group quarters resident in the Village of Old Westbury; plus, household growth in the Hamlet of Plainview.

The Town of North Hempstead increased by 517 persons. This gain brings this Town's population to 225,291. Areas with higher household growth were Great Neck, Port Washington, and North Hills.

The Town of Hempstead saw a 123 person increase to bring its total population to 765,234.

Nassau's two cities also registered gains. Glen Cove (population 27,564) increased by 190 persons and Long Beach (population 36,051) increased by 49 persons.

SUFFOLK COUNTY (www.co.suffolk.ny.us)

Our population estimate for Suffolk, on January 1, 2008, was 1,508,602 persons. This total is 3,655 above that reported in the 2007 Population Survey. Nine of the ten Towns in Suffolk County experienced population gains. The Town of Brookhaven accounted for 1,780 of the County's increase to lead all towns in numerical growth and remain Suffolk's most populous town with an estimated 491,035 residents. The Town of Babylon's population of 218,370 is 537 above last year's estimate. Third in growth is Southampton which added 468 residents. Following are gains of 298 in Riverhead and 270 in Smithtown. East Hampton, with an estimated population of 21,784 grew by 154 persons. Next are Huntington's increase of 143 and Southold's 79 person gain. Shelter Island, Suffolk's smallest town, added 10 residents to total 2,525. Although Islip had an increase in household population, this Town is estimated to have lost 84 persons in total population. This decrease was due to the closing of a Central Islip group quarter which previously housed about 450 persons.

The five western towns - Huntington, Babylon, Islip, Smithtown, and Brookhaven, with a net increase of 2,646 persons, are now estimated to have a combined population of 1,367,217 persons. The County's five eastern towns - Riverhead, Southampton, Southold, East Hampton, and Shelter Island, netted an additional 1,009 persons. The combined population of the five eastern Towns is estimated to be 141,385 persons as of January 1, 2008.

ROCKAWAY PENINSULA (www.ci.nyc.ny.us)

The Rockaway Peninsula is in Queens County and is part of New York City. This is the only community in New York City served by LIPA. On January 1, 2008, our population estimate for this area was 130,042 persons. This total represents a growth of 511 persons above that estimated for January 1, 2007. During the 1980s there was a 198 person decrease for this peninsula. Between the 1990 and 2000 Census the growth here totaled 5,973 persons. We estimate the growth since the 2000 Census to be 25,934 persons. This estimated growth, over the past 7½ years, is more than four times the growth the Rockaway Peninsula experienced during the decade before.

GROUP QUARTERS

The component of the population that is not included in households is referred to as “group quarters” in census reports. In Nassau-Suffolk, this sector totaled 47,494 in 1980 and 50,002 in 1990 census findings. The 2000 Census estimated total group quarters to equal 50,236. There are an estimated 55,601 persons in group quarters for year end 2007. The State University of New York (SUNY) at Stony Brook campus in Suffolk’s Brookhaven Town recorded 8,796 dormitory residents during the spring 2008 semester. It opened in 1963 and currently is the largest single provider of group accommodations in the area.

Population counts at the various group quarters establishments also reflect the presence of staff that may be in residence on the facility’s grounds. At all health care facilities, only resident staff and patients admitted for intermediate or longer stays are counted. Health care facilities are requested to exclude the numbers of short-term patients for the purposes of this report. Colleges and Universities are requested to provide fall or winter (non-holiday) semester dormitory resident counts.

The State psychiatric hospitals in Suffolk were formerly large providers of group quarters. Changes in methods of treatment, as well as policy changes that include wider use of group homes, have resulted in dramatic population reductions at New York State’s psychiatric centers, particularly in Suffolk. In 1960, Suffolk housed 33,724 persons on the grounds of four hospitals: Central Islip Psychiatric Center, Pilgrim Psychiatric Center, Kings Park Psychiatric Center and Edgewood State Hospital. These facilities were at one time the largest of their kind in the State. By 1970, the number of on-site residents had dropped to 22,612. Ten years later, in 1980, the figure was 8,740, which reflected the closing of the Edgewood Hospital in the early seventies. The 1990 Census reported 5,194 on-site residents on the grounds of the three remaining facilities. In 1996, both the Central Islip and King Park Psychiatric Centers closed. The Pilgrim facility, which opened in 1931 as the world’s largest psychiatric hospital, is today the lone surviving state psychiatric facility in Suffolk. Pilgrim accommodates those requiring the care and services formerly provided at the other locations.

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

Between 1980 and 1990, the number of Nassau-Suffolk households increased by 47,094 or 5.8%. The decade between 1990 and 2000 brought an increase of 7.0% or 59,931 households. The January 1, 2008 increase over the 2000 Census is estimated to be 31,952 households or 3.5%.

Suffolk County leads Nassau County in the number of year-round households by a margin of 44,911. During the summer, Suffolk with its large inventory of seasonal units and second homes experiences a large influx of visitors. At that time the number of Suffolk households as well as its population increases dramatically especially on the East End.

YEAR-ROUND HOUSEHOLDS by Major Municipality

	Jan 1, 2008 Estimate	2000 Census	1990 Census
Nassau County			
North Hempstead Town	77,764	76,628	74,587
Hempstead Town	248,010	246,828	239,234
Long Beach City	15,191	14,923	13,592
Oyster Bay Town	100,721	99,208	95,566
Glen Cove City	9,872	9,461	8,466
Total Nassau	451,558	447,048	431,445
Suffolk County			
Huntington Town	68,696	65,917	62,841
Babylon Town	70,848	69,048	64,506
Islip Town	101,791	98,936	89,726
Smithtown Town	39,712	38,487	35,565
Brookhaven Town	160,093	146,828	129,137
Riverhead Town	12,862	10,749	8,736
Southampton Town	23,278	21,504	18,164
Southold Town	9,271	8,461	8,125
East Hampton Town	8,801	8,101	6,882
Shelter Island Town	1,117	996	1,017
Total Suffolk	496,469	469,027	424,699
Nassau-Suffolk Total	948,027	916,075	856,144
Queens County			
Rockaway Peninsula	45,582	36,081	34,005

Notes

Census 2000 total excludes 339 unclassified households for Nassau

Census 1990 total excludes 70 unclassified households for Nassau

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Our January 1, 2008, average household size estimate was 2.96 for the overall Nassau-Suffolk area. This household size remains unchanged from the January 1, 2007 estimate. However, it should be noted that while the overall household size remains the same, individual Towns within Nassau and Suffolk have experienced increased persons per household growth during the year. The 2.96 household size is an increase of 0.01 persons per household from that reported in the April 2000 Census.

In 1970, there were 65,696 single family households in the Nassau-Suffolk region. The number of single person households in 1980, 1990 and 2000 increased by 46,871, 29,073 and 28,633 respectively over each decade before. The 2000 total (170,273) is a 20.2% increase in single family households over the decade before. The increase in the number of retirement housing units and multi-family housing are reflected in these increases. However, while single family households have more than doubled since 1970, we are also experiencing large increases in immigration. According to the Long Island Regional Planning Board, declines in household size have been offset to some degree by the influx of young minority groups with their accompanying larger household sizes. Furthermore, they report that the household size declines experienced from 1960 to 1990 may have bottomed out in the 1990's and continue to inch higher.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE by Major Municipality

	Jan 1, 2008 Estimate	2000 Census	1990 Census
Nassau County	2.95	2.93	2.94
North Hempstead Town	2.86	2.84	2.80
Hempstead Town	3.04	3.02	2.99
Long Beach City	2.27	2.26	2.35
Oyster Bay Town	2.94	2.93	3.01
Glen Cove City	2.70	2.72	2.78
Suffolk County	2.97	2.96	3.04
Huntington Town	2.92	2.91	3.00
Babylon Town	3.04	3.03	3.10
Islip Town	3.23	3.22	3.26
Smithtown Town	2.97	2.95	3.10
Brookhaven Town	2.97	2.97	3.07
Riverhead Town	2.55	2.50	2.55
Southampton Town	2.52	2.45	2.41
Southold Town	2.43	2.40	2.42
East Hampton Town	2.46	2.42	2.32
Shelter Island Town	2.26	2.24	2.23
Nassau-Suffolk Average	2.96	2.95	2.99
Queens County			
Rockaway Peninsula	2.72	2.72	2.88

NATURAL INCREASES (DECREASES)

by Place of Residence

<u>Year</u>	<u>Nassau County</u>			<u>Suffolk County</u>		
	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Difference</u>
1980	13,553	11,998	1,555	16,498	9,683	6,815
1981	13,961	11,296	2,665	16,613	9,465	7,148
1982	14,342	11,552	2,790	16,510	9,565	6,945
1983	14,541	11,919	2,622	16,783	9,994	6,789
1984	14,758	11,774	2,984	16,908	10,152	6,756
1985	15,247	11,811	3,436	17,620	10,312	7,308
1986	15,567	11,688	3,879	17,881	10,442	7,439
1987	16,504	11,730	4,774	18,735	10,388	8,347
1988	17,072	11,652	5,420	19,904	10,781	9,123
1989	17,700	11,554	6,146	20,993	10,477	10,516
1990	18,167	11,191	6,976	21,251	10,630	10,621
1991	17,864	11,220	6,644	21,201	10,315	10,886
1992	18,065	11,359	6,706	20,622	10,652	9,970
1993	17,931	11,296	6,635	20,563	10,855	9,708
1994	17,903	11,515	6,388	20,502	10,896	9,606
1995	18,084	11,276	6,808	20,302	10,992	9,310
1996	17,722	11,196	6,526	19,953	11,074	8,879
1997	17,100	10,989	6,111	19,862	10,817	9,045
1998	17,186	11,015	6,171	19,921	10,803	9,118
1999	16,935	11,245	5,690	19,948	10,940	9,008
2000	16,979	11,207	5,772	20,248	11,189	9,059
2001	16,260	11,482	4,778	19,966	11,347	8,619
2002	16,336	11,307	5,029	19,853	11,519	8,334
2003	16,015	11,036	4,979	19,986	11,503	8,483
2004	15,626	10,745	4,881	19,649	11,211	8,438
2005	15,113	10,526	4,587	18,785	11,353	7,432
2006	15,218	10,397	4,821	19,080	11,105	7,975

p = Provisional r = Revised

n/a = Not Available

Source: N.Y.S. Dept. of Health

GEOGRAPHIC TERMINOLOGY

County:

A county is a municipal corporation, a subdivision of the state, created to perform state functions; a regional government. All counties are divided into cities, towns and Indian reservations.

City:

A city is a unique government entity with its own special charter. Cities are not sub-divided, except into neighborhoods which are informal geographic areas.

Town:

A town is a municipal corporation and encompasses all territory within the state except that within cities or Indian reservations. Towns can be sub-divided into villages and hamlets.

Village:

A village is a general purpose municipal corporation formed voluntarily by the residents of an area in one or more towns to provide themselves with municipal services. The pattern of village organization is similar to those of a city. A village is divided into neighborhoods, which are informal geographic areas.

Hamlet:

A hamlet is an unincorporated area in one or more towns that is governed at-large by the town(s) it is in. A hamlet is divided into neighborhoods, which are informal geographic areas.

Postal Zone: (City and Town)

A postal zone "City" and "Town" is an administrative district established by the U.S. Postal Service to deliver the mail. Postal zone "City" and "Town" may or may not conform to municipal or community borders. Thus, postal zone location does not always determine city, village or hamlet location.

Designated Place:

A designated place is a term derived from the term "Census Designated Place" or CDP in censuses beginning with 1980. It replaced the designation (U) or unincorporated. A designated place is similar to that of a hamlet.

POPULATION OF LIPA SERVICE TERRITORY 1950 - 2000

COUNTY		U.S. Census 1950	U.S. Census 1960	U.S. Census 1970	U.S. Census 1980	U.S. Census 1990	U.S. Census 2000
NASSAU	North Hempstead Town	142,613	219,088	235,007	218,624	211,393	220,364
	Hempstead Town	432,506	740,738	801,593	738,517	725,605	755,923
	Long Beach City	15,586	26,473	33,127	34,073	33,510	35,462
	Oyster Bay Town	66,930	290,055	333,342	305,750	292,691	295,405
	Glen Cove City	15,130	23,817	25,770	24,618	24,149	26,622
	Total County	672,765	1,300,171	1,428,839	1,321,582	1,287,348	1,333,776
SUFFOLK	Huntington Town	47,506	126,221	199,486	201,512	191,474	195,289
	Babylon Town	45,556	142,309	204,256	203,483	202,940	211,471
	Islip Town	71,465	172,959	278,880	298,897	299,587	323,504
	Smithtown Town	20,993	50,347	114,657	116,663	113,406	115,715
	Brookhaven Town	44,522	109,900	245,260	365,015	407,977	448,020
	Riverhead Town	9,973	14,519	18,909	20,243	23,011	27,680
	Southampton Town	17,013	27,095	36,154	43,146	45,909	55,216
	Southold Town	11,632	13,295	16,804	19,172	19,836	20,599
	East Hampton Town	6,325	8,827	10,980	14,029	16,132	19,647
	Shelter Island Town	1,144	1,312	1,644	2,071	2,263	2,228
	Total County	276,129	666,784	1,127,030	1,284,231	1,322,535	1,419,369
	Bi-County Total	948,894	1,966,955	2,555,869	2,605,813	2,609,883	2,753,145
QUEENS	Rockaway Peninsula	51,103	68,013	95,037	98,333	98,135	104,108

PERCENT CHANGE

NASSAU	North Hempstead Town		53.6%	7.3%	-7.0%	-3.3%	4.2%
	Hempstead Town		71.3%	8.2%	-7.9%	-1.7%	4.2%
	Long Beach City		69.9%	25.1%	2.9%	-1.7%	5.8%
	Oyster Bay Town		333.4%	14.9%	-8.3%	-4.3%	0.9%
	Glen Cove City		57.4%	8.2%	-4.5%	-1.9%	10.2%
	Total County		93.3%	9.9%	-7.5%	-2.6%	3.6%
SUFFOLK	Huntington Town		165.7%	58.0%	1.0%	-5.0%	2.0%
	Babylon Town		212.4%	43.5%	-0.4%	-0.3%	4.2%
	Islip Town		142.0%	61.2%	7.2%	0.2%	8.0%
	Smithtown Town		139.8%	127.7%	1.7%	-2.8%	2.0%
	Brookhaven Town		146.8%	123.2%	48.8%	11.8%	9.8%
	Riverhead Town		45.6%	30.2%	7.1%	13.7%	20.3%
	Southampton Town		59.3%	33.4%	19.3%	6.4%	20.3%
	Southold Town		14.3%	26.4%	14.1%	3.5%	3.8%
	East Hampton Town		39.6%	24.4%	27.8%	15.0%	21.8%
	Shelter Island Town		14.7%	25.3%	26.0%	9.3%	-1.5%
	Total County		141.5%	69.0%	13.9%	3.0%	7.3%
	Bi-County Total		107.3%	29.9%	2.0%	0.2%	5.5%
QUEENS	Rockaway Peninsula		33.1%	39.7%	3.5%	-0.2%	6.1%

Notes: Southampton Town includes population on the Shinnecock Indian Reservation
 Brookhaven Town includes population on the Poospatuck Indian Reservation
 Queens data was derived from U.S. Census via census tract compilation by LIPA

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LIPA SERVICE TERRITORY



LIPA POPULATION ESTIMATES -- COMPARED TO PRIOR YEAR

	Estimate Jan 1, 2008	Estimate Jan 1, 2007	Population Inc./Decr.	Percent Inc./Decr.
NASSAU COUNTY				
North Hempstead Town	225,291	224,774	517	0.23%
Hempstead Town	765,234	765,111	123	0.02%
Long Beach City	36,051	36,002	49	0.14%
Oyster Bay Town	302,589	301,273	1,316	0.44%
Glen Cove City	27,564	27,374	190	0.69%
TOTAL NASSAU COUNTY	1,356,729	1,354,534	2,195	0.16%
SUFFOLK COUNTY				
Huntington Town	203,977	203,834	143	0.07%
Babylon Town	218,370	217,833	537	0.25%
Islip Town	333,566	333,650	-84	-0.03%
Smithtown	120,269	119,999	270	0.23%
Brookhaven Town	491,035	489,255	1,780	0.36%
Riverhead Town	33,864	33,566	298	0.89%
Southampton Town	60,281	59,813	468	0.78%
Southold Town	22,931	22,852	79	0.35%
East Hampton Town	21,784	21,630	154	0.71%
Shelter Island Town	2,525	2,515	10	0.40%
TOTAL SUFFOLK COUNTY	1,508,602	1,504,947	3,655	0.24%
TOTAL NASSAU - SUFFOLK	2,865,331	2,859,481	5,850	0.20%
QUEENS COUNTY, NYC Rockaway Peninsula	130,042	129,531	511	0.39%
TOTAL NASSAU-SUFFOLK-QUEENS	2,995,373	2,989,012	6,361	.21%

LIPA Population Estimates Summary: Jan 1, 2001 - Jan 1, 2008

source: LIPA Long Island Population Survey for each year

	Estimate Jan 1, 2001	Estimate Jan 1, 2002	Estimate Jan 1, 2003	Estimate Jan 1, 2004	Estimate Jan 1, 2005	Estimate Jan 1, 2006	Estimate Jan 1, 2007	Estimate Jan 1, 2008
North Hempstead Town	220,708	221,569	221,968	222,042	222,836	223,870	224,774	225,291
Hempstead Town	757,228	758,942	759,535	760,675	761,944	763,822	765,111	765,234
City of Long Beach	35,526	35,580	35,612	35,528	35,692	35,840	36,002	36,051
Oyster Bay Town	296,179	297,424	298,696	299,840	300,616	300,786	301,273	302,589
City of Glen Cove	26,695	26,774	26,869	26,847	27,269	27,342	27,374	27,564
TOTAL NASSAU COUNTY	1,336,336	1,340,289	1,342,680	1,344,932	1,348,357	1,351,660	1,354,534	1,356,729
Huntington Town	196,136	196,789	197,626	199,368	201,496	202,767	203,834	203,977
Babylon Town	212,101	212,825	213,828	214,340	215,723	217,061	217,833	218,370
Islip Town	324,686	326,660	328,370	329,257	331,002	332,484	333,650	333,566
Smithtown	116,266	116,992	117,575	118,132	118,954	119,605	119,999	120,269
Brookhaven Town	452,264	458,897	466,837	472,425	479,578	485,295	489,255	491,035
Riverhead Town	27,982	28,862	29,921	30,909	32,028	33,098	33,566	33,864
Southampton Town	55,506	56,254	56,991	57,659	58,564	58,876	59,813	60,281
Southold Town	20,835	21,015	21,447	21,994	22,344	22,629	22,852	22,931
East Hampton Town	19,925	20,275	20,611	20,945	21,268	21,399	21,630	21,784
Shelter Island Town	2,245	2,301	2,349	2,396	2,439	2,483	2,515	2,525
TOTAL SUFFOLK COUNTY	1,427,946	1,440,870	1,455,555	1,467,425	1,483,396	1,495,697	1,504,947	1,508,602
TOTAL NASSAU - SUFFOLK	2,764,282	2,781,159	2,798,235	2,812,357	2,831,753	2,847,357	2,859,481	2,865,331
QUEENS COUNTY, NYC								
Rockaway Peninsula	104,689	106,224	108,098	110,300	114,978	120,483	129,531	130,042
TOTAL NASSAU-SUFFOLK-QUEENS	2,868,971	2,887,383	2,906,333	2,922,657	2,946,731	2,967,840	2,989,012	2,995,373

LIPA Population Estimates Summary

As of Jan 1 of Each Year Indicated

