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This Community Needs Assessment was
Approved by the Board of Directors, August 8, 2026

It is available on the organizational website.

Data and Information Disclaimer

The 2025 Community Needs Assessment was prepared by the Economic Opportunity Commission of Nassau County, Inc. using information from federal, state, and local data sources, community surveys, stakeholder input, program data, and other publicly available resources.

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information presented in this report is accurate and current as of the time of preparation. However, demographic, economic, health, housing, employment, and other community conditions may change over time. Data from different sources may also reflect different reporting periods, methodologies, geographic boundaries, or population estimates.

Survey and stakeholder findings represent the experiences and perspectives of those who participated and may not represent every resident of Nassau County.

The findings and recommendations contained in this assessment are intended to support community planning, program development, resource allocation, partnership development, and strategic decision-making. Identification of a community need does not constitute a commitment or guarantee by the Economic Opportunity Commission of Nassau County, Inc. to provide a specific service or level of funding.

Where appropriate, source information is provided throughout the report so readers may review the original data and methodology.

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS	4
General Demographics	4
Educational Attainment	9
Disabilities	10
Health Care	11
Food and Nutrition.....	12
Social Services.....	14
Transportation.....	15
Housing.....	15
Child Care	16
Head Start.....	16
Community Engagement	18
METHODOLOGY.....	21
SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION	22
SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS	23
MAP OF NEW YORK STATE	25
MAP OF NASSAU COUNTY.....	27
Economic Opportunity Commission of Nassau County, Inc.	29
EOC Family Development Centers	30
EOC Head Start Centers.....	30
GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMIC	
Nassau County Population Projection	32
Nassau County Population Change.....	32
Population Change by Race	33
Population % Change.....	33
Age and Gender Demographics.....	34
Adult Ages 8-64.....	34
Population % Change.....	35

Population by Age and Community.....	36
Population by Race and Ethnicity.....	37
Veterans by Age and Gender	38
Foreign-Born Population	39
 POVERTY	 41
Persons Living Below the Poverty Level by Age.....	42
Poverty Rate 100%	43
Poverty Rate 125%	43
Family Poverty Rate 200%.....	44
Family Poverty Rate by School District	44
% Population in Poverty	47
Families in Poverty by Family Type.....	49
Households in Poverty	49
Child Poverty Rate Gender, Ethnicity, Race Ages 0-17.....	50
Child Poverty Rate Gender, Race, Ethnicity Ages 0 - 4.....	51
Child Poverty Ages 0 -4.....	52
Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0-4	52
Population in Poverty By Race	53
Children in Poverty by Race Percent Age 0-4.....	53
Children in Poverty by Gender Age 0-5	55
Children in Poverty by Ethnicity, Ages 0—5	56
Children in Poverty by Race, Percent Age 0-5	56
Children in Poverty, By Race Age 0-5	57
Children in Poverty By Race, Age 0-7	58
Children in Poverty by Gender Age 0-17	58
Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Age 0-17	59
Children in Poverty Total Age 0-17	59
Poverty Change 2010-2020	60

Poverty Rate Change Age 0-17 2010-2020	60
Child Poverty Rate ACS	61
Children in Poverty by Gender Ages 0-17.....	63
Children by Race, Total Age 0-17	64
Poverty Rate Change Age 0-17	65
Poverty Rate Change 18-64	66
Poverty by Gender Ages 18-64.....	67
Poverty by Ethnicity Alone Age 18-64.....	67
Poverty by Race Percent Ages 18-64	68
Poverty by Race Total Age 18-64.....	69
Poverty by Race ACS Ages 65 and up	70
Poverty by Gender Age 6 and up.....	71
Poverty by Ethnicity Alone Age 6 and Up	71
Poverty by Race Percent Ages 65 and Up	72
Per Capita Income.....	73
Household Income Trend.....	74
Unemployment Change	75
Thirteen Month Unemployment Rates	76
Five Year Unemployment Rate	77
Five Year Unemployment Percentage Change.....	78
Living Wage.....	78
Wages	79
Marital Status 15 Years of Age and Older, Males.....	80
Marital Status 15 Years of Age and Older, Females	81
Percentage Households with Children Under 18.....	82
Grandparents Responsible for Own Grandchildren Under 18.....	83
 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	 85

High School Drop-Out Rate	86
Graduation Rates.....	87
Percent High School / Bachelor’s Degree or Higher.....	89
Percent Attaining Educational Levels by Veteran Status	90
Language Spoken at Home	92
DISABILITIES.....	93
Children with Special Needs.....	94
Eligible for Early Intervention Program	95
HEALTH CARE.....	97
Uninsured Population	98
Health Insurance Coverage Under 19 Years of Age	99
Prenatal Data by Zip Code 2017 - 2019	100
Birth to Women Under 15 Years of Age	101
Obesity in WIC Program	102
Maternal and Infant Mortality Rate	103
Prenatal Care Initiation	104
Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV	105
Medicare Enrollment	106
SNAP Enrollment	106
Child Health Plus	107
Persons Receiving Medicaid.....	107
Federally Qualified Health Care Providers.....	108
Uninsured Population	109
Prenatal Care.....	109
Teen Births.....	111
FOOD AND NUTRITION.....	111
Households Receiving SNAP	112
Households Receiving SNAP Benefits Dollar Amount.....	112
Households Receiving SNAP Below Poverty Level	113
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Trend	113

Eligibility for Free and/or Reduced Lunch	114
Supplemental Security Income	115
Childhood Overweight and Obesity	116
Childhood Obesity Rate.....	117
Adult Obesity Rate.....	118
Adult Weight Status by Race/Ethnicity	119
Adult Weight Status by Sex.....	120
Social Determinants of Health.....	121
SOCIAL SERVICES	123
Juvenile Crime Rates, 2020	124
Child Abuse and Maltreatment	125
Domestic Violence Incidence Report	126
Youth Adult Arrests Ages 18-24	128
TRANSPORTATION.....	129
Means of Transportation to Work.....	130
Nassau Inter-County Express (NICE Bus)	132
HOUSING	135
Housing Units	136
Vacancy Rates.....	137
Housing Age	137
Fair Market Rent.....	137
Vacancy Rates.....	137
Average Renter Age.....	138
Housing Unit Age	138
Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes.....	139
Occupied Housing Units.....	140
Point in Time Homeless Counts – January 24, 2025.....	142
Median Housing Unit Age.....	145
CHILD CARE	147

Child Care Costs	148
COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY	149
Vulnerable Communities	150
HEAD START PROGRAM	151
Profile of Head Start Children and Families Served	152
Funded Enrollment	152
Total Cumulative Enrollment	152
Total/Eligible Children Under 5	152
Age of Children at Enrollment.....	153
Funded Enrollment by Program Options	153
Enrollment by Eligibility	154
Race and Ethnicity	155
Primary Language of Family at Home	156
Chronic Health Conditions	157
Children with Health Insurance	158
Body Mass Index	159
Number of Families at Enrollment	160
Families Employed at Enrollment	161
Families Receiving Federal Assistance	162
Educational Attainment	163
Services Received During Program Year	162
Homeless Services	164
Children in Foster Care.....	164
Community Engagement and Customer Input and Involvement	165
Conclusion	
APPENDICES.....	169
COMMUNITY RESOURCES	171

Executive Summary

The Economic Opportunity Commission (EOC) of Nassau County, Inc conducted this Community Needs Assessment to identify conditions affecting individuals and families throughout Nassau County. It is also in compliance with the Community Services Block Grant Organizational Standard the Community Assessment Category 3 which requires Community Action Agencies (CAAs) to systematically gather, analyze, and report local poverty data and community needs at least once every three years to maintain compliance and direct anti-poverty programming. The assessment reviews demographic, economic, housing, health, education, transportation, child and family, and community indicators to better understand changing needs, persistent disparities, and opportunities for coordinated action.

Overall, Nassau County performs favorably on many indicators when compared with New York State and the nation. However, countywide averages do not tell the full story. Significant differences exist among communities, particularly in Hempstead, Roosevelt, Freeport, Uniondale, Westbury, and other areas served by EOC of Nassau County, Inc.. These differences demonstrate that poverty, housing instability, health disparities, transportation barriers, and limited access to resources remain important concerns for many residents.

Population and Language Trends

Nassau County continues to experience changes in the racial, ethnic, cultural, and language composition of its population. Approximately 23% of County residents are foreign-born, with substantially higher percentages in several EOC of Nassau County, Inc. service communities. Foreign-born residents represent more than one-third of the population in Hempstead, Roosevelt, Freeport, and Uniondale.

Language needs are also significant. Spanish is spoken at home at particularly high rates in Hempstead, Freeport, Uniondale, and Roosevelt. These trends highlight the importance of multilingual communication, services tailored to community needs, and outreach delivered through trusted local organizations and community networks.

Economic Security and Basic Needs

Many Nassau County households continue to face financial pressure from the high cost of housing, food, child care, transportation, and other necessities. Participation in programs such as SNAP, Supplemental Security Income, child care assistance, and other public benefits remains an important source of stability for eligible households.

SNAP enrollment increased significantly between 2017 and 2025, reflecting continued demand for food assistance. New York State has also expanded eligibility for the Child Care Assistance Program. Effective June 1, 2025, a family of four may have annual income of approximately \$113,568 and remain within the program's income eligibility threshold, subject to other requirements. This expansion may help more working families manage the high cost of child care.

Housing Remains a Major Concern

Housing is one of the most significant issues identified in the assessment. Nassau County has a very limited supply of vacant rental housing, with a rental vacancy rate below 1%. This tight market can contribute to higher rents, housing instability, overcrowding, and difficulty finding affordable housing.

The County also has an aging housing stock. Approximately two-thirds of Nassau County housing units were built before 1960, and the median year built is 1955. Older housing may require rehabilitation, energy-efficiency improvements, accessibility modifications, and ongoing maintenance. These conditions can be especially challenging for low-income homeowners, renters, older adults, and individuals with disabilities.

The findings support continued attention to rental assistance, eviction prevention, housing rehabilitation, utility assistance, homelessness prevention, and other strategies that help residents obtain and maintain safe, stable housing.

Health and Wellness

Health outcomes in Nassau County are generally favorable in several areas, but important disparities remain. Childhood and adult overweight and obesity continue to be significant public health concerns. During the 2022–2024 period, approximately one-third of Nassau County students were overweight or had obesity.

Adult obesity also remains an important chronic disease risk factor. Statewide data show notable racial and ethnic disparities, with Black non-Hispanic adults experiencing the highest obesity rate among the major population groups examined. These findings highlight the need for equitable access to nutritious food, preventive health care, physical activity, and other resources that support healthy living.

Maternal and infant health indicators are comparatively strong. Nassau County's infant and perinatal mortality rates are lower than statewide rates, and most births with a known prenatal-care start date began care during the first trimester. Continued outreach is still needed to ensure that all populations have early and consistent access to maternal and preventive health services.

Children, Youth, and Families

Children and families remain a central priority. Approximately 16% of Nassau County K–12 students are students with disabilities, demonstrating the continued importance of educational supports, early intervention, advocacy, and family navigation services.

Health insurance coverage among children is high overall, although uninsured rates remain higher in some communities. Youth and young-adult indicators show improvement in several areas. Between 2017 and 2024, arrests related to drug offenses, violent crime, and driving while intoxicated declined. Property-crime arrests increased, however, indicating the continued need for prevention, employment opportunities, mentoring, behavioral health services, and positive youth development.

Transportation and Access

Transportation directly affects residents' ability to reach employment, health care, education, food, child care, and social services. Nassau County residents rely on a combination of private vehicles, NICE Bus, and the Long Island Rail Road.

Transportation patterns vary considerably by community. Hempstead has one of the highest rates of public transportation use among the communities examined, while Port Washington and Rockville Centre have high rates of working from home. Reliable, affordable, and accessible transportation remains especially important for low-income households, older adults, individuals with disabilities, youth, and residents without dependable access to a vehicle.

Priority Needs

The data identify several interconnected priorities for Nassau County:

- Affordable and stable housing
- Food and nutrition security
- Employment and economic mobility
- Affordable child care
- Access to health and behavioral health services
- Transportation
- Youth development and educational support
- Services for older adults and individuals with disabilities
- Outreach geared to community residents

Moving From Data to Action

The findings of this Community Needs Assessment provide the EOC of Nassau County, Inc. with an evidence-based foundation for program planning, funding decisions, partnerships, outreach, and advocacy. They also demonstrate that many community challenges are interconnected. Housing instability can affect health, transportation barriers can limit employment and medical care, child care costs can affect a parent's ability to work, and food insecurity can contribute to poor health outcomes.

Addressing these issues requires coordinated strategies that combine direct services, prevention, partnerships, community engagement, and advocacy.

A central finding is that Nassau County has significant community strengths and resources; however, access to opportunity and resources vary. Differences in household income, neighborhood conditions, transportation, housing, and other community factors impact residents' ability to access services, opportunities, and influence the overall well-being varies across communities. Continued investment in accessible, community-based programs that respond to identified local needs will be important to strengthening economic stability, improving health outcomes, and supporting residents' overall well-being.

KEY FINDINGS

1. General Demographics and Population

Master Finding: Nassau County is growing and becoming more racially, ethnically, and culturally diverse. Growth is especially pronounced in several EOC service communities, while high foreign-born and Spanish-speaking populations reinforce the need for multilingual, community-based outreach.

Population Growth and Change

- The total population of Nassau County is projected to increase from 2025-2040. By 2040, the female population is expected to increase by 23,296 individuals and the male population is forecasted to increase by 18,339 individuals.
- During 2010- 2020, total population estimates for Nassau County grew by 4.21 percent, increasing from 1,339,353 persons in 2010 to 1,395,774 persons in 2020. The population for New York State grew by 4.25 percent, and for the United States the population grew by 7.13 percent.
- Ranging from 3.4% to 11.02%, the total population growth has increased in the selected communities, except in Hicksville (-0.84%). The majority of communities experiencing growth are greater than that of Nassau County (4.21%) and New York (4.25%). Roosevelt (11.02%) and Hempstead (9.56%) reflect the largest changes in population.

Race, Ethnicity, and Population Change

- Between 2010- 2020, of all the Hispanic population within Nassau County, there is a population change of 31.3% and non-Hispanic population declined by -0.41%, during the report time period.
- Between 2010- 2020, of all the non-Hispanic white population within the report area, there is a population change of (-11.13 percent, non-Hispanic Black (+4.15%), non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic AIAN) (+24.9 %), Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (Non Hispanic NPI) (+48.22%), Non Hispanic Other (+148.49%), and Non-Hispanic Multiple Race (+101.88%). The Hispanic/Latino population grew by 31.31%.
- The majority of the race population of New York State is White. Of the agency's catchment area, Hempstead (26,684), Freeport (12,385), Uniondale (11,051) and Westbury (10,214) have the largest population of Black/African American residents.. Hempstead (45.3%), Freeport (42.9%) and Roosevelt (42.1%) have the largest Hispanic population, also well above the county (35.4%) rate. Westbury has the largest number of Asian residents and the largest number of American Indian residents live in Uniondale.

Age and Gender

- According to American Community Survey 2020 -2024 5-year population estimates for Nassau County, the female population comprised 51.25%, while the male population represented 48.75%.
- Across Nassau County, New York State, and the United States, the population ages 18 to 64 is generally balanced between males and females, although females make up a larger share as age increases. In Nassau County, males slightly outnumber females among residents ages 18–24 and 25–34, while females outnumber males beginning with the 35–44 age group. The difference is greatest among residents ages 55–64, with 101,488 females compared with 96,623 males. A similar pattern is seen across New York State and, to a lesser extent, the United States, where women increasingly represent a larger share of the population in the older working-age groups.
- The female population represents 51.8% of the population, while the male population represents 48.2% of the population in Nassau County. Hempstead (4,725) and Westbury (3,040) have the largest number of children aged 0-4; Hempstead (9,900), and Westbury (7,166), and Freeport (6,995) have the largest population, aged 5 – 17.

Veterans

- The number of veterans living in Nassau County is 2.96% of the adult population, which is less than the national average of 6.22%.
- The largest Nassau County veteran populations are males over 65 (20,944) and females between ages 35 through 54 (936).

Foreign-Born Population

- The selected communities with the highest percentages of foreign-born residents are Hempstead (38.6%), Roosevelt (38.5%), Freeport (37.3%), Uniondale (35.2%), and Hicksville (34.4%), all exceeding Nassau County (23.3%), New York State (22.8%), and the United States (14.1%). Latin America is the dominant region of origin in Hempstead, Freeport, Uniondale, and Roosevelt, while Hicksville has the highest concentration of Asian-born residents. Lawrence has the largest share of European-born residents, and Roosevelt has the highest share of African-born residents among the selected communities.

2. Poverty, Income, Employment, and Household Economic Security

Master Finding: Countywide poverty and unemployment rates are comparatively low, but they mask concentrated poverty, near-poverty, and high living costs in several EOC service communities. The findings show continued need for income supports, employment services, workforce development, benefits access, and strategies that address family economic stability.

Overall Poverty and Near-Poverty

- According to the 2020–2024 American Community Survey, an estimated 5.4% of Nassau County residents lived below the poverty level, substantially lower than New York State (14.0%) and the United States (12.5%). Within Nassau County, residents age 65 and older had the highest poverty

rate at 6.7%, followed by children ages 5–17 at 5.8% and children under age 5 at 5.5%.

- A total of 79,360, (5.8%), persons live below the poverty level in Nassau County. This is below New York State (14.10%) and the United States (12.5%) percentages of persons living below the poverty level.
- In Nassau County, 7.07% or 96,926 individuals are living in households with income below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), in comparison to New York State, 17.67%, and the United States, 16.13%.
- In Nassau County, 13.04% or 178,741 individuals, live in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). In comparison, 28.43% New York State, and 28.25% in the United States, live in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.
- The percentage of residents living at or below 200% of the federal poverty level varies considerably across the selected school districts. Hempstead Union Free School District has the highest rate at 38.38%, followed by Glen Cove City School District at 26.31%, Uniondale Union Free School District at 19.46%, and Freeport Union Free School District at 19.12%. Rockville Centre Union Free School District has the lowest rate at 9.52%. Adults ages 18–64 represent the largest share of residents at or below 200% of poverty in each district, with the highest percentages in Hempstead (20.56%), Glen Cove (14.65%), and Uniondale (11.87%). The data also show differences by age, including a notable proportion of adults age 65 and older in Glen Cove (5.29%) and Rockville Centre (4.28%), highlighting that economic need affects both working-age adults and older residents across Nassau County communities.
- Poverty rates continue to vary considerably among the selected Nassau County communities. Hempstead has the highest poverty rate at 14.4%, followed by Glen Cove at 13.5%, Uniondale at 9.2%, Long Beach at 7.6%, and Freeport at 7.4%. Several communities remain below the Nassau County rate of 5.9%, including Westbury at 3.4%, Lawrence at 3.5%, Hicksville and Roosevelt at 3.8%, Port Washington at 4.1%, and Rockville Centre at 4.7%. Compared with the previous 2016–2020 assessment period, poverty declined notably in Hempstead, Roosevelt, Uniondale, Port Washington, Lawrence, and Westbury, while increases were observed in Glen Cove, Long Beach, Hicksville, and Nassau County overall. Despite improvement in several communities, the data demonstrate that economic need remains concentrated in certain areas and continues to support the need for targeted employment, income support, housing, food assistance, and other community-based services.
- According to the American Community Survey 2020-2024 5 year data: an average of 5.41% of all persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2020-2024 period. The poverty rate for all persons living in Nassau County is less than the state average of 13.58% and the national average of 12.84%.

Family and Household Poverty

- It is estimated that 3.9% of all families in Nassau County were living in poverty, compared to 8.7% nationally. Of Nassau County families living in poverty, female-headed families represented 45.8%, compared to 43.8% of married-couple families and 10.4% of male-headed families.

- In 2024, it is estimated that there were 28,181 households, or 6.2%, households living in poverty in Nassau County. In comparison to 14.1% in New York State, and 12.6% in the United States.
- In Nassau County, there were 12,797 families living in poverty.; 6,075 married couples were living in poverty; 1,346 male householders were living in poverty, and 5,376 female householders were living in poverty.

Child Poverty and Poverty Trends

- The poverty rate change for children ages 0 - 17 in Nassau County from 2014 to 2024 was 5.7% in 2024 and 6.7% in 2014. Compared to 18.3% (2023 and 16% (2014) in New York State, and 16.1% (2024)and 15.5% (2014) in the United States, respectively.
- According to the American Community Survey 5 year data, an average of 6.6% percent of children (age 0-4) lived in a state of poverty in Nassau County. The poverty rate for children living in Nassau County is less than the national average of 19.1%
- According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data, an average of 6.2% of children, 0-5 years of age, lived in a state of poverty in Nassau County. The poverty rate for children living in Nassau County is less than the state average of 19.7%.
- According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data, an average of 5.7% of children, 0-17 years of age, lived in a state of poverty. The poverty rate for children (0-17) living in Nassau County is less than the national average of 17.5% and the New York State average of 18.7%.
- According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate in Nassau County was 5.7% in 2020 and 6.2% in 2010. In comparison, in New York State the rate was 12.7% in 2020 and 15% in 2010.
- Poverty rate change for children ages 0 - 17 in Nassau County was 6.3% in 2020 and was 8.1% in 2010.
- According to the American Community Survey 5 year data, an average of 6.1% percent of children ages 5-17, lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 16.9%.
- According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 5.7% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 16.1%.
- According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for ages 5-17 in Nassau County was 5.7% in 2020 and was 7% in 2010. Poverty rates in New York have decreased from 20% (2010) to 16.3% (2020) and in the United States 19.8% (2010) to 14.9% (2020).

Adult and Older-Adult Poverty

- According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data, an average of 5.1% of individuals (age 18-64) lived in a state of poverty in Nassau County. The poverty rate for adults living in Nassau County is less than the state average of 12.4% and the national average of 12.1%.
- According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data, an average of 5.5% of people (ages 65 and up)lived in a state of poverty. The poverty rate for people ages 65 and up living in Nassau County is less than the national average of 9.3%.

Income, Employment, Living Wage, and Wages

- Three common measures of income are Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Average Income based on American Community Survey (ACS) estimates. All Three measures from the 2020 - 2024 ACS are shown for the report area below. The Census Bureau defines an earner as someone age 15 and older that receives any form of income, whether it be wages, salaries, benefits, or other type of income. Median annual household incomes in Nassau County is \$122,730 which is more than New York State (\$73,354) and the United States (\$67,340).
- 2010-2020 household.trend data estimates for Median Annual Household income reflect that Nassau County household income grew from \$90,924 to \$122,730 for the same time period.
- Unemployment change within the report area from September 2021 to September 2022: According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this one year period fell from 3.7% to 2.7%.
- According to the Department of Labor, from September 2023 through September 2024, Nassau County consistently maintained a lower unemployment rate than New York State and generally remained below the national rate. In September 2024, Nassau County's unemployment rate was 3.0%, compared with 3.9% for both New York State and the United States. Nassau County's rate fluctuated during the period, reaching 3.7% in July 2024 before declining to 3.0% in September. While the data indicate a comparatively strong local labor market, monthly fluctuations demonstrate the continued importance of employment assistance, workforce development, job training, and related services for residents seeking economic stability.
- Unemployment change within Nassau County from September 2020 to September 2024: According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment in Nassau County for this five year period fell from 8.3% to 3.2%
- Nassau County consistently outperformed the state and nation. By 2024, Nassau County's 3.2% unemployment rate was below both New York State's 4.4% rate and the national rate of 4.0%. This indicates a relatively strong local labor market and a greater level of employment stability within the county as a whole.
- The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (2,080 hours per year). The Minimum Hourly Wage for the majority of New York counties is \$13.20. In New York City, it is \$15.00 per hour. In Long Island and Westchester Counties, it is \$15.00 per hour. As of August 1, 2024, the Living Wage in Nassau County is \$17.26 an hour. The Living Wage rate will stay in effect until July 31, 2025.
- Average weekly wages for Nassau County during the period of June 2021 was \$1,371. In New York State it was \$1,525.

Household and Family Structure

- Uniondale has the highest rate (49.8%) of never married males 15 years and older; higher than Nassau County (34.4%). The divorce rate for males 15 years and older is highest in Long Beach (8.7%) and is higher than the County rate (5.1%) and the State rate (7.2%).

- Based on the 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Uniondale continues to have the highest rate (50.9%) of never married females 15 years and older, which remains higher than Nassau County (29.3%) and New York State (35.4%). Additionally, the divorce rate for females in this age group is highest in Freeport at 14.0%, exceeding the County rate of 8.3% and the State rate of 10.2%.
- Married households with children under 18, stands at 43.7% in New York State. Uniondale (56.3%) has the highest percentage of Married Households with Children under 18; Long Beach has the least percentage (12.7%). These are in comparison to Nassau County (26.0%) and New York State (17.1%). Female-only households with Children Under 18 are highest in Hempstead (13.9%); Hicksville has the lowest (0.0%) in comparison to Nassau County (3.3%) and New York State (23.5%). For Male-only Household with Children under 18, Glen Cove (2.0%) and Roosevelt (2.0%) have the highest percentage; Westbury has the lowest percentage (0.0%). These compared to Nassau County (.7%) and New York (1.0%)
- In Nassau County, 6.5% of grandparents living with their grandchildren have been responsible for them for five years or more. Among the selected communities, Port Washington (46.6%), Rockville Centre (23.7%), Westbury (13.4%), and Hicksville (7.5%) exceed the county rate. Rockville Centre has the highest percentage of female grandparents responsible for grandchildren (100.0%), followed by Westbury (76.3%). Glen Cove and Lawrence have the highest percentage of married grandparents responsible for grandchildren (100.0%).

3. Educational Attainment and Language

Master Finding: Nassau County has strong educational attainment overall, but major differences exist among communities in graduation, dropout, and college completion. Language patterns, particularly the prevalence of Spanish in several EOC communities, support bilingual and culturally responsive services.

High School Dropout and Graduation

- All selected communities' high school drop-out rates have declined since 2017, with the exception of Hicksville, Lawrence, and Long Beach. In 2025, Rockville Centre had the lowest rate at 0%. Roosevelt (10%) and Lawrence (9%) have the highest drop-out rates. These are in comparison to Nassau County (1.5%) and New York State (5.2%).
- Port Washington and Rockville Centre have the highest graduation rates in 2025 at 97%, followed by Long Beach (95%) and Westbury (91%). Lawrence has the lowest graduation rate (78%), followed by Roosevelt (80%) and Freeport (83%). Other selected communities have 2025 graduation rates below the County graduation rate of 93.8%: Uniondale (82%), Hempstead (84%), and Glen Cove (84%).

Educational Attainment

- Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25 years old and is an estimated average for the period from 2020 to 2024. In Nassau County, 25.6% have at least a college bachelor's degree,

and an additional 21.1% hold a graduate or professional degree, while 22.0% stopped their formal educational attainment after high school.

- In Nassau County, 49.7% of residents age 25 and older have a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with 40.2% in New York State. Among the selected communities, Lawrence has the highest percentage of residents with a bachelor's degree or higher (77.2%), while Hempstead has the lowest (21.5%). Nassau County also has a higher percentage of residents with a high school diploma or higher (92.2%) than New York State (88.0%). Lawrence has the highest high school completion rate among the selected communities (97.6%), while Hempstead has the lowest (75.5%).

Veteran Educational Attainment

- Nassau County veterans age 25 and older are more likely than non-veterans to have some college as Bachelors or higher attainment among veterans is highest in Lawrence (93.75%) and Port Washington (83.45%), In Nassau County, 4.46% of veterans have less than a high school education, 28.30% are high school graduates, 30.16% have some college or an associate's degree, and 37.08% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Among non-veterans, 50.10% have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Language Spoken at Home

- English remains the primary language spoken at home in Nassau County (69.3%). Spanish is most prevalent in Hempstead (41.2%), Freeport (39.0%), Uniondale (35.3%), and Roosevelt (33.4%), all well above Nassau County (13.7%) and New York State (14.8%). Hicksville has the highest percentage of Other Indo-European languages (24.0%), while Port Washington has the highest Asian and Pacific Island language percentage (5.5%) among the selected communities.

4. Disabilities and Early Intervention

Master Finding: Children with disabilities represent a significant share of the school-age population, and early intervention remains an important support for infants, toddlers, and families. The data support continued navigation, referral, advocacy, and educational support services.

School-Age Children with Disabilities

- In the 2024–25 school year, Nassau County reported 30,239 students with disabilities, representing 16% of K–12 enrollment. Statewide, 500,061 school-age students were receiving special education programs and services. Learning Disability (29.8%) and Speech or Language Impairment (29.8%) were the largest disability categories, followed by Other Health Impairment (17.7%) and Autism (13.5%).

Early Intervention

- In FFY 2024, 5.0% of New York State children from birth to age three were served by the Early

Intervention Program, including 0.9% of infants under age one. Most children exiting Early Intervention had required transition steps and services in place (99.9%). Timely development of Individualized Family Service Plans was lower, at 90.3%, indicating an area for continued attention.

5. Health Care, Insurance, and Maternal/Child Health

Master Finding: Nassau County performs favorably on several health measures, including maternal and infant outcomes and insurance coverage, but access and outcomes vary across communities. Continued attention is warranted for prenatal care, teen births, health insurance navigation, primary care access, and chronic health needs.

Health Insurance Coverage

- The uninsured population of 2020 is calculated by estimating the number of persons eligible for insurance (generally those under 65) minus the estimated number of insured persons. In Nassau County, 3.94% are uninsured compared to 4.9% in New York State and 8.87% in the United States.
- Health insurance coverage among children under age 19 remains high throughout Nassau County. Hicksville has the highest uninsured rate among the selected communities at 4.4%, followed by Freeport at 4.0% and Port Washington at 2.5%. Nassau County's uninsured rate is 2.0%, compared with 2.6% for New York State and 5.5% nationally. Rockville Centre and Westbury report 100% health insurance coverage among children under age 19.
- New York has a lower uninsured rate than the United States overall. In 2022, approximately 4.5% of New Yorkers were uninsured, compared with 7.6% nationally. This indicates that New York's uninsured rate was about 3.1 percentage points lower than the national rate, reflecting broader health insurance coverage among New York residents.

Maternal, Prenatal, and Teen Birth Indicators

- With the exception of Long Beach, teen birth rates are higher in each of these locations than the County rate of 5.6%. The teen birth rate per 1,000 is highest in Hempstead (27.3) and Roosevelt (21.7). Teen pregnancy rates per 1,000 are higher in Hempstead (40.4) and Roosevelt (33.0). Port Washington has the lowest teen birth rate (1.3) and teen pregnancy rate (2.5) per 1000. The Nassau County teen birth rate per 1,000 is 5.6 and the teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 12.8.
- In 2019, there were a total of 228, or 1.64% of all births to women under the age of 20.
- In 2023, Nassau County had lower infant and perinatal mortality rates than New York State across all directly comparable measures. Infant mortality was 2.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in Nassau County compared with 4.1 statewide. Neonatal mortality was 1.9 compared with 2.6, while post-neonatal mortality was 0.9 compared with 1.5. Perinatal mortality was also lower in Nassau County at 6.3 compared with 8.1 statewide.
- In 2023, 86.2% of Nassau County births with a known prenatal-care start date began care in the first trimester, compared with 74.1% statewide. Late or no prenatal care represented 2.8% of Nassau County births, substantially below the New York State rate of 6.8%. Nassau County

recorded 49 births with no prenatal care and 322 births in which care began during the third trimester.

- In 2023, a total of 2.80% of pregnant women did not receive prenatal or third semester care during pregnancy.
- In 2023, there was a total of 213, or 1.58% of all births to women under the age of 20.

HIV

- As of December 2024, 2,653 Nassau County residents were living with diagnosed HIV. Excluding incarcerated persons, the total decreased by only four cases to 2,649, indicating that incarceration accounts for a very small proportion of Nassau County's HIV prevalence. Across New York State outside New York City, 23,891 people were living with diagnosed HIV.

Medicare, Medicaid, and Child Health Plus

- As of April 2025, Nassau County had 296,815 Medicare beneficiaries, including 276,629 aged beneficiaries and 20,186 disabled beneficiaries. Aged beneficiaries represented 93.2% of Nassau County Medicare enrollment, higher than New York State (90.0%) and the United States (90.0%). Disabled beneficiaries represented 6.8% of Nassau County enrollment, compared with 10.0% statewide and 10.0% nationally.
- In January 2026 there were 40,355 persons enrolled in the Child Health Plus Program. Between January 2017 and January 2025, enrollment increased in the report area by 8,035 persons, or 51.2%.
- In Nassau County, the number of Medicaid users has increased from 295,666 in 2021 to 309,776 in 2025.

Federally Qualified Health Centers

- There are 14 Federally Qualified Health Care Providers in Nassau County

6. Food, Nutrition, and Public Benefits

Master Finding: Food and nutrition indicators show continuing reliance on SNAP, school meal programs, SSI, and nutrition supports. Childhood and adult overweight and obesity remain important concerns, reinforcing the connection between food access, nutrition, prevention, and health.

SNAP and Food Assistance

- In 2025, the average SNAP benefit was \$273.94 in Nassau County compared with \$374.35 statewide. Nassau County's benefit decreased slightly from \$282.15 in 2024, while the statewide average declined from \$379.23. Although benefits have fallen substantially from the pandemic-era peak in 2023, 2025 benefit levels remain higher than those reported before 2021. Nassau County continues to have a lower average SNAP benefit than New York State.

- The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that 30,199 Nassau County households were receiving SNAP benefits totaling \$8,158,782, or \$270.17 per household.
- In Nassau County, 22,835 households (or 4.98%) received SNAP payments during 2020-2024. During this same period there were 21,883 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments.
- Since 2020, the benefits per household of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) in Nassau County has increased from \$184.42 to \$273.94.

WIC and Maternal/Child Nutrition

- Nassau County WIC participants have a higher pre-pregnancy overweight rate than New York State (34.2% vs. 29.0%), while pre-pregnancy obesity is slightly lower (30.0% vs. 31.3%). Nassau County also has a higher percentage of children meeting the screen-time measure (57.8% vs. 52.8%). Breastfeeding at six months is slightly below the State rate (35.4% vs. 37.0%).

Free and Reduced-Price School Meals

- 100% of students in Westbury, Roosevelt, and Lawrence School Districts are eligible for reduced and free lunch. Compared to other Nassau County school districts, which range from 7.8% to 99%. 37.4 % of Nassau County students are eligible and 76.5% in New York State are eligible for both reduced and free lunch.

Supplemental Security Income

- In November 2025, Nassau County had 16,236 SSI recipients with total monthly expenditures of approximately \$11.0 million. The average expenditure per recipient was \$675.73, compared with \$725.87 statewide. Nassau County accounted for approximately \$9.8 million in federal SSI expenditures and \$1.2 million in State expenditures.

Childhood and Adult Weight Status

- In 2022–2024, 33.5% of Nassau County students were overweight or had obesity, compared with 36.6% statewide excluding New York City. Among middle/high school students, 16.3% were overweight but not obese, 18.1% had obesity, and 34.4% were overweight or had obesity. These rates were below the corresponding statewide rates of 17.1%, 21.4%, and 38.6%. Overall, Nassau County rates were lower than statewide rates, although roughly one-third of students were still classified as overweight or having obesity.
- In 2025, approximately 26.9% of adults in Nassau County had obesity, compared with 34.5% statewide. Nassau County's rate was 7.6 percentage points lower than the New York State rate. Although adult obesity remains an important chronic disease risk factor in Nassau County, the county continues to perform more favorably than the state overall.
- Significant racial and ethnic differences are evident in adult weight status across New York State. Black non-Hispanic adults had the highest obesity rate at 35.6%, followed by Hispanic adults at 30.7%, both exceeding the statewide obesity rate of 28.0%. Hispanic adults had an overweight rate

of 37.2%, while the highest overweight rate was among all other non-Hispanic race groups combined at 44.3%. Asian or Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian non-Hispanic adults had the lowest obesity rate at 13.9%. Overall, 64.1% of New York State adults were either overweight or had obesity, underscoring the continued need for culturally responsive nutrition, physical activity, chronic disease prevention, and health-equity strategies.

- According to the 2023 New York State BRFSS, males had a substantially higher overweight rate than females (41.9% compared with 30.5%). Females had a slightly higher obesity rate than males (28.7% compared with 27.3%). When overweight and obesity are combined, 69.2% of males were classified as overweight or having obesity, compared with 59.2% of females. These findings suggest that excess weight affects a majority of adults of both sexes, although the distribution between overweight and obesity differs by sex.

7. Social Services, Child Welfare, and Community Safety

Master Finding: Several youth crime and child-welfare indicators improved over time, but domestic violence and mixed young-adult arrest trends remain important concerns. Prevention, mentoring, behavioral health, family support, and coordinated referral services remain relevant.

Youth and Young-Adult Crime

- Young adult crime rates in 2020 have decreased since 2017. The number of young adult arrests in Nassau County for property crime has decreased from 698 (2017) to 355 (2020). The number of young adult arrests for drug use/possession/sales has decreased from 2,189 (2017) to 422 (2020). Young adult arrests for violent crimes decreased from 317 (2017)
- Young-adult arrest trends in Nassau County were mixed between 2017 and 2024. Arrests for drug use/possession/sale declined sharply from 2,189 to 200, a decrease of approximately 90.9%. DWI arrests declined from 394 to 165 (58.1%), and violent-crime arrests declined from 317 to 235 (25.9%). In contrast, property-crime arrests increased from 698 in 2017 to 735 in 2024, and the rate rose from 57.9 to 63.6 per 10,000 young adults. Despite this increase, Nassau County's 2024 rates remained below the New York State rates for all four indicators: property crime (63.6 vs. 70.7), violent crime (20.3 vs. 48.5), drug offenses (17.3 vs. 21.2), and DWI (14.3 vs. 20.7).

Child Abuse, Maltreatment, and Foster Care

- Child Abuse and Maltreatment of children 0-17 years old in Nassau County has decreased from 1,046 (2015) to 962 (2022). Children in Foster Care decreased from 149

Domestic Violence

- Nassau County had a total of 3,323 intimate and other domestic violence incidents reported for 2021. The highest number of domestic violence offenses is reported from the Nassau County Police Department with a total 2,925 offenses. Hempstead Village Police Department reports the

second highest number of domestic violence offenses (177) in 2021. Freeport did not report data for 2021.

8. Transportation and Access

Master Finding: Transportation patterns differ substantially across communities and directly affect access to employment, health care, education, food, child care, and social services. Public transit remains especially important for residents without dependable access to a private vehicle.

Commuting and Transportation Patterns

- Commuting patterns vary considerably across Nassau County communities. Nassau County had 679,059 workers age 16 and older, with 60.7% driving alone, 12.5% using public transportation, and 15.6% working from home. Port Washington had the lowest drive-alone rate (44.8%) and the highest work-from-home rate (29.4%), followed by Rockville Centre (25.4%). Hempstead had the highest public transportation use among the selected communities at 19.2%, while Lawrence had the highest combined bicycle/walk share at 7.9%. Glen Cove had the highest drive-alone rate at 68.4%. Nassau County's public transportation rate (12.5%) was below New York State (21.6%) but substantially above the United States (3.2%).

9. Housing and Homelessness

Master Finding: Housing availability is constrained, particularly in the rental market. Limited vacancies, high rents, and an aging housing stock increase pressure on low-income renters, homeowners, older adults, and people with disabilities and support continued housing stabilization and prevention strategies.

Housing Supply

- The number of housing units within the report area in July of each year from 2015-2024 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, there were a total of 480,705 housing units in the report area in 2024, an increase of 9,743 (or 2.07%) since 2015 compared to a 5.27% increase statewide.

Vacancy and Rental Availability

- Nassau County has a relatively tight housing market compared with New York State and the nation. Its vacant rental rate is 0.88%, substantially lower than both New York State (2.11%) and the United States (2.20%), indicating limited availability of vacant rental housing. Nassau County's vacant non-rental rate (1.10%) is slightly higher than the state (0.98%) and national (0.97%) rates. Vacant housing classified as "other" is also much lower in Nassau County (2.39%) than in New York State and the United States (6.96% each). Overall, these data suggest constrained housing availability in Nassau County, particularly within the rental market.

10. Child Care and Early Learning

Master Finding: Expanded child care assistance eligibility may improve access for working families, but child care remains costly and early-learning capacity is limited relative to the number of potentially eligible children. Head Start, child care assistance, and affordable early learning remain central family supports.

Child Care Assistance Program Eligibility

- Effective June 1, 2025, New York State Child Care Assistance Program income eligibility is based on 85% of the State Median Income, rather than the older 300% Federal Poverty Level standard shown in the prior table. A family of four may have annual income up to \$113,567.65, or approximately \$9,463.97 per month, and remain within the income eligibility threshold, subject to other program requirements. The 2025 limit for a family of four is \$30,317.65 higher than the \$83,250 limit shown for 2022–23, expanding potential access to child care assistance for more working families.

Children Eligible for Head Start

- EOC Head Start program is funded to serve 559 children, which is approximately 11.7% of children in Nassau County who are under the age of 5 and are below the Federal Poverty Level.

Cost of Child Care

- Infant child care costs at a child center in Nassau County range from approximately \$195-\$410 per week; \$936-\$2001 a month, and the mean cost for annual infant child is \$15,936. Costs for family/family group infant care \$150-400 weekly /\$680-\$1350 monthly, and \$12,840 annually. for an infant are homes Before and after school programs can get costly for families ranging from \$179 - \$342 per month.

11. Community Vulnerability

Master Finding: Community resilience data show that a meaningful share of Nassau County residents experience multiple risk factors, demonstrating that countywide affluence does not eliminate vulnerability and that preparedness and community supports remain important.

Community Resilience

- The 2022 Community Resilience Estimates report that 18.02% of Nassau County residents face three or more predominant risk factors, compared with 20.63% nationally; 43.77% of Nassau County residents have one to two risk factors and 38.21% have none.

12. Head Start Program

Master Finding: EOC Head Start serves children and families with a range of income, language,

health, education, and family-support needs. The program findings demonstrate the importance of comprehensive school-readiness, health, nutrition, family-engagement, housing, and referral services.

Enrollment and Program Option

- Head Start funded enrollment was 559 children. Total cumulative enrollment was 592 children.
- Due to turnover, more children and families may receive Head Start services cumulatively throughout the program year than indicated by the funded enrollment numbers. 50.2% of children were 3 years old; 49.8% were 4 years old.
- Of the 559 funded enrollment slots, 100% were allocated to the Center-based program option.

Eligibility and Demographics

- 69% of children served are below the federal poverty level; 10.47% are on public assistance such as TANF, SSI; 0.84% have status as a foster child; 1.52% have status as homeless; and 4.22% are over income. 13.34% of children exceeded the allowed over income enrollment with family incomes between 100% and 130% of the federal poverty line.
- Of children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin, 0% are American Indian or Alaska Native; 0% are Asian; 1.09% are Black or African-American; 10.3% are White; and 5.2% are Biracial/Multi-Racial; and 82.9% are Other. Of children of Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino origin, 78.3% are Black or African American; 21.67% are Asian; 2.46% are White; 1.48% are Other, 5.91% are Biracial/Multi-Racial; a
- Spanish was the primary language spoken in the family home of 55.7% of the children, followed by English (30.9%), and Caribbean (7.6%), Middle Eastern & South Asian ((4.6%), and African languages (0.17%).

Child Health, Insurance, and BMI

- Of the total number of children enrolled, at the end of enrollment, asthma represented 47.4% of the type of medical services received for chronic health conditions; 20.0% received services for vision problems; 31.9 % for life threatening allergies, 1.06% for autism spectrum disorder, and 1.06% for high lead levels.
- Of the 592 children with health insurance, 87.0% had Medicaid and/or CHIP as insurance; 12.8% had State funded insurance.
- Of the 592 children at enrollment, 58.1% were at a healthy weight; 6.1% were underweight; 12.2% were overweight; and 23.6% were obese.

Family Composition, Employment, Benefits, and Education

- At enrollment, there were 353 (61%) two parent families and 225 (39%) single parent families for a total of 514 families.
- In two parent / guardian families, all were employed.
- At least 81.8% of one parent/guardian was employed in job training, Eleven percent (14%) were not employed, in job training or in school at the time of enrollment.

- Families receiving SNAP (22.2%), WIC (66.7%), TANF (6.5%) and SSI (4.6%)
- 11.7% of families have an advanced degree or baccalaureate degree; 15.4% have an associate degree, vocational school, or some college; 46.1 are a high school graduate or GED; and 26.6% less than a high school graduate

Family Services, Homelessness, and Foster Care

- The top five services were: (1) involvement in discussing their child's screening and assessment results, (2) supporting transitions between programs, (3) research based parenting curriculum, (4) education on preventive medical and oral care, and (5) asset building.
- During the enrollment year, 11 children experienced homelessness, 9 homeless families were served, and 3 families experienced homelessness and acquired housing during the enrollment year.
- Two children were in foster care and two were referred to EOC Head Start by the child welfare agency.

13. Community Engagement and Stakeholder Input

Master Finding: Community and stakeholder input reinforces the quantitative findings. Residents and customers most often accessed EOC for food, benefits, housing, child and youth services, transportation, immigration, employment, health care, and senior services, while partners identified affordability, housing, job skills, mental health, child care, and financial assistance as continuing concerns.

A total of 6,656 customer satisfaction surveys were submitted from October 1, 2024 through September 30, 2025. In addition, approximately 350 community residents, staff, Board members, youth, and partners were surveyed regarding community challenges.

The top EOC services accessed during 2024-2025 were Food and Nutrition Services, Applying for Benefits, Housing-Related Services, Child and Youth Services, Head Start, Transportation Services, Immigration Services, Services for Senior Citizens, Employment-Related Services, and Health Care and Health Insurance.

Community partners identified Nassau County strengths that included proximity to New York City, schools and educational opportunities, health care and community services, parks and beaches, family-friendly communities, diversity, public transportation, community relationships, and quality of life.

Partners also identified challenges that included segregation and community fragmentation, affordability, high housing and rental costs, high cost of living, transportation barriers, limited financial assistance, limited affordable housing, high property taxes, and limited affordable child care and family supports.

The partner survey identified food assistance, job skills training, mental health services, safe and affordable housing, child care, senior services, heating/utility assistance, and early childhood learning opportunities among pressing community needs.

14. Cross-Cutting Overall Finding

Overall Finding: Nassau County has substantial community assets, yet the ability to afford, access, navigate, and benefit from those resources varies widely. Poverty, housing, food insecurity, child care, employment, transportation, health, education, language access, and family stability frequently intersect. The combined findings support EOC's role as both a direct service provider and a community connector that links families to coordinated services, partnerships, and pathways toward long-term stability and economic self-sufficiency.

Source: Economic Opportunity Commission of Nassau County, Inc., 2025 Community Needs Assessment, 2025.

METHODOLOGY

Primary and secondary data was obtained from a variety of sources, including the following: The Annie E. Casey 2025 Kids Count Data Book, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Census Data, New York State Department of Education, Department of Labor Statistics, Child Care Council of Nassau County, US Census Bureau Quick Facts, US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2020-2024, Bureau of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology, AIDS Institute, Winthrop University Hospital Community Health Assessment, Long Island Coalition for the Homeless, Wikipedia, Department of Criminal Justice Uniform Crime Reporting System, New York Homeless Point-in-Time Census Report, and Head Start Program Information Report (PIR).

Relevant data was researched and collected regarding New York State and Nassau County. Websites were accessed, data collected and synthesized into the Community Needs Assessment. Further, telephone and in-person interviews were conducted for survey input.

Survey information was obtained from surveys completed by staff, Board members, community partners (community based, educational, faith based, private and public sectors), and agency clients. Surveys were tailored to gather data not found in other data sources. Results of the surveys were analyzed to determine future needs and direction of the Head Start and CSBG and other funded programs.

SERVICE AREA DESCRIPTION

Nassau County is a [county](#) in the [U.S. state](#) of [New York](#). At the [2020 census](#), the county's population was 1,395,774. The [county seat](#) is [Mineola](#) and the largest town is the [Town of Hempstead](#), with a population of 793,409.

Nassau County is situated on western Long Island, bordering New York City's borough of Queens to the west, and Suffolk County to the east. It is the most densely populated and second-most populous county in the State of New York outside of New York City, with which it maintains extensive rail and highway connectivity, and is considered one of the central counties within the New York metropolitan area. Nassau County has two cities, three towns, 6 incorporated villages, and more than 60 unincorporated hamlets. There are 56 public school districts within the County. Nassau County has a designated police department, fire commission, and elected executive and legislative bodies.

The per capita income in Nassau County is \$64,198; the average household income is \$191,704; the median household income is \$146,202. (2020-2024 American Community Survey). There are, however, pockets within the County that house a large proportion of low-income and minority residents. The overall wealth and health of the County overshadows these communities which exhibit poor health and education outcomes on all levels. While the county is highly affluent overall, poverty is not distributed evenly. Higher concentrations of poverty are found in specific localized communities and cities within the county, with the highest total numbers of residents living below the poverty line reported in areas such as: Hempstead, Glen Cove, Freeport, and Uniondale.

According to a 2025 US News & World Report, *The Richest 15 Counties in the US*, Nassau County ranks 8th. Its residents have a median household income of \$146,202 (the highest in New York State) (2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates), with Garden City being among one of the 50 wealthiest suburban cities in the USA. Despite this fact, Nassau County has significant pockets of low-income residents.

Nassau County has a large quantity of higher educational institutions, including Adelphi University, Hofstra University, Stony Brook University, Molloy College, Nassau Community College, SUNY Old Westbury, New York Institute of Technology, Long Island University C.W. Post Campus, Webb Institute, and United States Merchant Marine Academy.

Demographically, 69.3 percent of its residents are White alone, 13.5 percent African American/Black alone, 14.1 percent Asian alone, two or more races 2.3 percent, and 0.7 percent American Indian and Alaska Native alone; 53.5 percent are White alone, not Hispanic/Latino and 19.2 percent are Hispanic or Latino (2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-year estimate).

The median income for a household income in the county is \$105,744 and the average income is \$66,210. Males had a

SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

The Community Needs Assessment demonstrates that Nassau County is a resource-rich community with significant economic, educational, health, and institutional strengths; however, countywide averages mask substantial differences among communities and households with low-incomes. Statistical data and input from residents, Spanish-speaking residents, youth, EOC stakeholders, and community partners consistently point to interconnected challenges involving affordability, access to services, and economic stability.

Poverty and Economic Security: Nassau County's overall poverty rate remains below state and national levels, but poverty and near-poverty are concentrated in several EOC service communities. The number of households living below 125% and 200% of the Federal Poverty Level demonstrates that many families who are not officially classified as poor still struggle to meet basic expenses.

Housing Affordability and Stability: Housing is one of the strongest needs identified across the assessment. Nassau County has a particularly tight rental market, high rents, and limited affordable housing availability. Residents reported difficulty paying housing costs, while community partners identified safe, affordable housing as both a current and growing concern.

Food and Nutrition Security: Food assistance emerged as one of the most consistently identified needs across resident and partner surveys. Secondary data also show substantial SNAP participation and a significant number of households below poverty that are not receiving SNAP benefits, supporting continued food access, benefits enrollment, nutrition education, and fresh-food initiatives.

Employment, Income, and Economic Mobility: Although Nassau County's overall unemployment rate compares favorably with state and national rates, survey respondents expressed strong interest in employment and job-training services. Childcare, transportation, education, health concerns, language, and job availability can interfere with employment and advancement. The assessment supports integrated employment, workforce development, adult education, financial literacy, and benefits-navigation strategies.

Education and Language Access: Educational attainment is high countywide but varies considerably among EOC service communities. Hempstead and several other communities have lower high-school and college-completion levels than the county overall. Spanish is widely spoken in several EOC communities, including Hempstead, Freeport, Uniondale, and Roosevelt, reinforcing the need for bilingual and culturally responsive outreach.

Health and Behavioral Health: Nassau County performs favorably on several countywide health measures, including insurance coverage and maternal/infant outcomes, but access is not uniform. Community surveys identified needs for primary care, dental and vision services, mental health, nutrition, maternal health, and insurance navigation. The Spanish-language survey suggested particularly important gaps in health-insurance access among that small respondent group.

Children, Childcare, and Youth: Childcare affects parents' ability to work, attend school, and access appointments and services. High childcare costs reinforce the need for Head Start/Early Head Start, childcare assistance, after-school programming, family supports, and youth-development opportunities. Youth needs also include education, employment preparation, mentoring, recreation, leadership development, and behavioral-health support.

Transportation and Service Access: Transportation is best understood as a cross-cutting barrier. Residents reported that transportation can affect their ability to reach employment, medical appointments, food, and educational opportunities. Transportation support should therefore be integrated into broader service strategies rather than viewed only as a stand-alone need.

Changing Demographics and Service Accessibility: EOC's service communities are increasingly diverse, with substantial Black/African American, Hispanic/Latino, immigrant, and multilingual populations. Several communities have foreign-born populations well above county, state, and national levels. These trends reinforce the importance of responsive services geared to community residents, language access, community-based outreach, and trusted service navigation.

Community Assets and Partnerships: Community partners identified strong schools, health-care resources, community organizations, parks, and quality of life as important Nassau County assets. At the same time, they described affordability and unequal access to those resources as major challenges. Partners expressed strong interest in greater collaboration with EOC, supporting the continued use of MOUs, coordinated referrals, joint outreach, shared resources, and cross-agency initiatives.

Overall Finding

The assessment suggests that the central issue facing many residents is not simply the absence of resources, but the ability to afford, access, navigate, and benefit from the resources that exist. Food insecurity, housing costs, employment, childcare, transportation, health care, education, and financial stability frequently interact within the same household. The findings therefore support EOC's continued role as both a direct service provider and a community connector, using its existing programs and partnerships to address immediate needs while helping families move toward long-term stability and economic self-sufficiency.

METHODOLOGY

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Survey information was obtained from surveys completed by staff, Board /Advisory Council/ Youth Council members, community partners (community based, educational, faith based, private and public sectors), volunteers, and agency clients. Surveys were tailored to gather data not found in other data sources. Results of the surveys were analyzed to determine service gaps, future needs and direction of the Head Start, Community Service Block Grant, and other funded programs.

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Nassau County is a [county](#) in the [U.S. state](#) of [New York](#). At the [2020 census](#), the county's population was 1,395,774. The [county seat](#) is [Mineola](#) and the largest town is the [Town of Hempstead](#), with a population of 793,409.

Nassau County is situated on western Long Island, bordering New York City's borough of Queens to the west, and Suffolk County to the east. It is the most densely populated and second-most populous county in the State of New York outside of New York City, with which it maintains extensive rail and highway connectivity, and is considered one of the central counties within the New York metropolitan area. Nassau County has two cities, three towns, 6 incorporated villages, and more than 60 unincorporated hamlets. There are 56 public school districts within the County. Nassau County has a designated police department, fire commission, and elected executive and legislative bodies.

The per capita income in Nassau County is \$64,198; the average household income is \$191,704; the median household income is \$146,202. Males had a median income of \$74,257 versus \$58,128 for females. (2020-2024 American Community Survey). There are, however, pockets within the County that house a large proportion of low-income and minority residents. The overall wealth and health of the County overshadows these communities which exhibit poor health and education outcomes on all levels. While the county is highly affluent overall, poverty is not distributed evenly. Higher concentrations of poverty are found in specific localized communities and cities within the county, with the highest total numbers of residents living below the poverty line reported in areas such as: Hempstead, Glen Cove, Freeport, and Uniondale.

According to a 2025 US News & World Report, *The Richest 15 Counties in the US*, Nassau County ranks 8th. Its residents have a median household income of \$146,202 (the highest in New York State) (2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates), with Garden City being among one of the 50 wealthiest suburban cities in the USA. Despite this fact, Nassau County has significant pockets of low-income residents.

Nassau County has a large quantity of higher educational institutions, including Adelphi University, Hofstra University, Stony Brook University, Molloy College, Nassau Community College, SUNY Old Westbury, New York Institute of Technology, Long Island University C.W. Post Campus, Webb Institute, and United States Merchant Marine Academy.

Demographically, 69.3 percent of its residents are White alone, 13.5 percent African American/Black alone, 14.1 percent Asian alone, two or more races 2.3 percent, and 0.7 percent American Indian and Alaska Native alone; 53.5 percent are White alone, not Hispanic/Latino and 19.2 percent are Hispanic or Latino (2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-year estimate).

The poverty rate for Nassau County is 5.6 percent. Approximately 3.7 percent of families live in poverty; 4.9 percent of males live in poverty; 6.2 percent of females live in poverty; 20.7 percent of female-headed households with children live in poverty; 6.7 percent of those under age 18 and 5.2 percent of those age 65+, live in poverty. (2020-24 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates).



Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2940893>



Source: http://www.cbcli.com/portals/0/Nassau_county_map2.gif

The Economic Opportunity Commission (EOC) of Nassau County, Inc. was born out of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and is the designated anti-poverty agency in Nassau County. The agency is an innovative Community Action Agency devoted to facilitating and strengthening basic social relationships between individuals, families and social organizations. Five local neighborhood Community Action Programs (CAPS) provide programs and services to and advocate on behalf of low-income and disenfranchised community residents. Program sites are strategically located in the low-income communities of Hempstead, Roosevelt/Freeport, Rockville Centre/Lakeview, Glen Cove and Port Washington

The EOC of Nassau County, Inc. has operated its Head Start program for over six decades. EOC Head Start Program is funded to provide high quality comprehensive services for 559 children and families in both its seven Grantee agencies. Head Start programs are located in the targeted areas of Eastern Nassau (Wantagh), Freeport, Hempstead, Long Beach, Rockville Centre, Roosevelt and Westbury; and one delegate agency: Five Towns/Lawrence

The goal of the program is not only to prepare the child to enter the local school system, but to impact and empower the entire family. The availability of a school readiness program has never been more needed as the Common Core Standards have been implemented in school districts and changes continue to be recommended to that curriculum. The Head Start program works with families from a strengths-based approach, assisting families in attaining their stated goals. These include urgent needs, immediate needs, long and short-term goals, housing, education, youth empowerment and the overall success of the family unit. The Head Start program also provides a template for healthy living and creates habits that can last a lifetime.

While the EOC of Nassau County, Inc. serves all income-eligible Nassau County residents, populations included in EOC's service area are as follows: Wantagh (18,613), Lawrence (6,809), Freeport (44,472), Long Beach (35,029), Hempstead (59,169), Rockville Centre (26,016), Roosevelt (18,066), and Westbury (15,864), Glen Cove (28,365), and Port Washington (16,753). (US Census 2020)

EOC Family Development Centers

Rockville Centre EOC	140 N. Centre Avenue Rockville Centre, NY 11570	516-764-4500 516-763-2467 (Fax)
Freeport/ Roosevelt EOC	281 Babylon Turnpike Roosevelt, NY 11575	516-546-6121 (Roosevelt) 516-867-6301 (Fax)
Port Washington CAC	382 Main Street Port Washington, NY 11050	516-883-3201 516-883-2467 (Fax)
Glen Cove EOC	140 Glen Cove Avenue Glen Cove, NY 11542	516-801-2672 516-676-4958 (Fax)
Hempstead EOC	134 Jackson Street Hempstead, NY 11550	516-486-2600 516-478-4282 (Fax)

EOC Head Start Centers

Eastern Nassau Head Start	St Francis De Chantel Church 1309 Wantagh Avenue Wantagh, NY 11793	Phone: 516- 221-0871 Fax: 516-781-0474
Rockville Centre Head Start	St Francis De Chantel Church 1309 Wantagh Avenue Wantagh, NY 11793	Phone: 516- 221-0871 Fax: 516-781-0474
Roosevelt Head Start	281 Babylon Turnpike Roosevelt, NY 11575	Phone: 516-378-5961 Fax: 516-868-9413
Westbury Head Start	163 Hooper Street Westbury, NY 11590	Phone: 516-334-3839 Fax: 516-334-3829
Freeport Head Start	74 No. Main Street Freeport, NY 11520	Phone: 516-546-8251 Fax: 516-546-8255
Hempstead Head Start	65 Dartmouth Street Hempstead, NY 11550	Phone: 516-538-8292 Fax: 516-478-6741
Long Beach Head Start	1 E. Pine Street Long Beach, NY 11561	Phone: 516-544-4051 Fax: 516-544-4054
Five Towns/Lawrence Head Start	270 Lawrence Avenue Lawrence, NY 11559	Phone: 516-239-6244 Fax: 516-239-9246

GENERAL DEMOGRAPHICS AND ECONOMICS

Population Change

Nassau County Population Projection 2025 - 2040

Projected Year	Total Population	Males	Females
2025	1,410,875	684,632	726,243
2030	1,432,859	694,853	738,006
2035	1,446,838	700,971	745,867
2040	1,452,510	702,971	749,539
+/-	+41,635	+18,339	+23,296

Source: <http://pad.human.cornell.edu/counties/projections.cfm>

Key Findings: The total population of Nassau County is projected to increase from 2025-2040. By 2040, the female population is expected to increase by 23,296 individuals and the male population is forecasted to increase by 18,339 individuals.

Population Change 2010 - 2020

	Total Population 2010 Census	Total Population 2020 Census	Population Change 2010-2020	Population % Change, 2010-2020
Nassau County	1,339,353	1,395,774	56,421	4.21%
New York	19,378,088	20,201,249	823,161	4.25%
United States	312,471,161	334,735,155	22,263,994	7.13%

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2020.

Key Findings: During 2010- 2020, total population estimates for Nassau County grew by 4.21 percent, increasing from 1,339,353 persons in 2010 to 1,395,774 persons in 2020. The population for New York State grew by 4.25 percent, and for the United States the population grew by 7.13 percent.

Population Change (2010-2020) by Hispanic Origin

Location	Hispanic Population Change, Total	Hispanic Population Change, Percent	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Total	Non-Hispanic Population Change, Percent
Nassau County	61,149	31.31%	-4,729	-0.41%
New York	531,100	15.54%	292,042	1.83%
United States	11,163,011	20.61%	11,100,922	4.30%

Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2020.

Key Findings: Between 2010- 2020, of all the Hispanic population within Nassau County, there is a population change of 31.3% and non-Hispanic population declined by -0.41%, during the report time period.

Percent Population Change by Race (2010-2020)

Location	Non- Hispanic White	Non- Hispanic Black	Non- Hispanic AIAN	Non- Hispanic Asian	Non- Hispanic NPI	Non- Hispanic Other	Non- Hispanic Multiple Race	Hispanic /Latino
Nassau County	-11.13%	4.15%	24.29%	60.55%	48.22%	148.52%	101.88%	31.31%
New York	-6.24%	-0.89%	1.86%	36.28%	14.61%	141.49%	121.09%	15.54%
United States	-2.60%	5.98%	0.20%	35.62%	29.16%	179.59%	127.07%	20.61%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Decennial Census. 2020.

Key Findings: Between 2010- 2020, of all the non-Hispanic white population within the report area, there is a population change of (-11.13 percent, non-Hispanic Black (+4.15%), non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native (Non-Hispanic AIAN) (+24.9 %), Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (Non Hispanic NPI) (+48.22%), Non Hispanic Other (+148.49%), and Non-Hispanic Multiple Race (+101.88%). The Hispanic/Latino population grew by 31.31%.

Age and Gender Demographics

Age and Gender Demographics (Age 0 to Over 64)

Location	0 to 4 Male	0 to 4 Female	5 to 17 Male	5 to 17 Female	18 to 64 Male	18 to 64 Female	Over 64 Male	Over 64 Female
Nassau County	37,364	35,810	116,196	109,358	414,455	416,908	103,311	143,630
New York	551,101	528,853	1,529,832	1,455,526	6,049,292	6,183,734	1,407,345	1,989,039
United States	9,601,376	9,178,575	28,030,496	26,707,387	102,170,356	101,600,681	23,641,349	31,627,838

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.

Key Findings: According to American Community Survey 2020 -2024 5-year population estimates for Nassau County, the female population comprised 51.25%, while the male population represented 48.75%.

Adult Ages (18 - 64)

Location	18 to 24 Male	18 to 24 Female	25 to 34 Male	25 to 34 Female	35 to 44 Male	35 to 44 Female	45 to 54 Male	45 to 54 Female	55 to 64 Male	55 to 64 Female
Nassau County	58,928	56,493	82,348	80,352	86,443	87,011	90,113	91,564	96,623	101,488
New York	885,035	884,835	1,402,109	1,413,719	1,283,127	1,289,063	1,195,096	1,236,068	1,283,925	1,360,049
United States	15,619,814	14,977,548	23,189,564	22,616,976	22,282,247	21,955,045	20,323,057	20,420,742	20,755,674	21,630,370

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024, 5 year estimate

Key Findings: Across Nassau County, New York State, and the United States, the population ages 18 to 64 is generally balanced between males and females, although females make up a larger share as age increases. In Nassau County, males slightly outnumber females among residents ages 18–24 and 25–34, while females outnumber males beginning with the 35–44 age group. The difference is greatest among residents ages 55–64, with 101,488 females compared with 96,623 males. A similar pattern is seen across New York State and, to a lesser extent, the United States, where women increasingly represent a larger share of the population in

the older working-age groups.

Population % Change (2010 - 2020)

	2010 Census	2020 Census	+/- %
Freeport	43,465	45,121	3.81%
Glen Cove	27,657	29,076	5.13%
Hempstead	56,612	62,022	9.56%
Hicksville	32,415	32,142	-0.84%
Lawrence	8,146	8,665	6.24%
Long Beach	37,318	39,132	4.86%
Port Washington	30,014	31,351	4.45%
Rockville Centre	26,719	28,931	8.28%
Roosevelt	16,256	18,048	11.02%
Westbury	46,122	47,688	3.40%
Nassau County	1,339,353	1,395,774	4.21%
New York State	19,378,088	20,201,249	4.25%

Source: US Census Bureau 2020

Key Findings: Ranging from 3.4% to 11.02%, the total population growth has increased in the selected communities, except in Hicksville (-0.84%). The majority of communities experiencing growth are greater than that of Nassau County (4.21%) and New York (4.25%). Roosevelt (11.02%) and Hempstead (9.56%) reflect the largest changes in population.

Population by Age and Community

Location	0 to 4		5 to 17		18 to 64		Over 64	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Freeport	793	1,357	3,706	3,289	13,309	13,797	2,748	4,051
Glen Cove	538	783	2,294	1,985	7,839	8,867	1,880	3,190
Hempstead	2,601	2,124	5,169	4,731	16,534	18,800	2,131	4,613
Lawrence	142	378	861	1,078	2,165	2,222	510	862
Hicksville	848	1,007	2,636	2,426	9,371	9,309	1,813	3,032
Long Beach	792	810	1,975	1,973	12,758	12,229	2,728	4,029
Port Washington	1,000	942	3,239	2,642	8,066	8,537	2,320	3,500
Rockville Centre	722	736	2,518	2,396	7,261	8,167	1,980	3,134
Roosevelt	613	727	1,389	1,230	5,338	5,604	627	1,253
Westbury	1,705	1,335	3,666	3,500	14,088	14,714	3,263	4,913
Nassau County	38,036	36,106	112,143	106,251	405,318	416,266	91,447	136,560
New York	583,126	557,543	1,498,248	1,432,225	6,007,495	6,214,510	1,277,033	1,836,387
United States	10,051,876	9,598,316	27,404,878	26,241,668	100,097,513	100,812,240	20,905,372	29,098,554

Source: US Census Bureau American Community Survey 2020 - 2024, 5 year estimate

Key Findings: The female population represents 51.8% of the population, while the male population represents 48.2% of the population in Nassau County. Hempstead (4,725) and Westbury (3,040) have the largest number of children aged 0-4; Hempstead (9,900), and Westbury (7,166), and Freeport (6,995) have the largest population, aged 5 – 17.

Population by Race and Ethnicity

Location	Total Population	White Alone	Black or African American Alone	American Indian	Asian	Native Hawaiian	Some Other Race	2 or more Races	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Freeport	44,054	17,998	12,385	78	796	3	5,473	6,718	42.9%	57.1%
Glen Cove	27,666	18,419	1,579	152	1,493	0	3,802	2,221	26.9%	13.1%
Hempstead	57,073	8,457	26,684	298	1,121	0	17,350	3,163	45.3%	53.7%
Hicksville	30,601	28,756	169	28	507	0	445	696	13.6%	86.4%
Lawrence	8,265	7,115	83	95	197	0	735	40	1.2%	98.8%
Long Beach	37,759	31,043	1,949	81	1,610	0	1,349	1,727	14.5%	85.5%
Roosevelt	16,799	3,088	9,425	388	177	0	2,750	971	42.1%	57.9%
Rockville Centre	27,240	21,830	2,617	0	1,159	0	1,049	585	8.8%	91.2%
Uniondale	26,938	8,624	11,051	444	436	0	3,228	3,155	35.4%	64.6%
Westbury	47,468	21,991	10,214	8	4,681	51	8,460	2,063	29.4%	70.6%
Nassau County	1,355,683	898,922	157,724	3,473	139,462	345	96,226	59,531	35.4%	64.6%
New York	19,514,849	12,160,045	3,002,401	76,535	1,674,216	9,376	1,670,723	921,553	18.8%	81.2%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024 5 year estimate

Key Findings: The majority of the race population of New York State is White. Of the agency's catchment area, Hempstead (26,684), Freeport (12,385), Uniondale (11,051) and Westbury (10,214) have the largest population of Black/African American residents.. Hempstead (45.3%), Freeport (42.9%) and Roosevelt (42.1%) have the largest Hispanic population, also well above the county (35.4%) rate. Westbury has the largest number of Asian residents and the largest number of American Indian residents live in Uniondale.

Veterans by Age and Gender

Location	Veterans Total	Veterans Male	Veterans Female	% Pop over 18 Total	% Pop over 18 Males	% Pop over 18 Females
Nassau County	32,220	30,093	2,127	2.96%	5.68%	0.38%
New York	581,776	533,264	48,512	3.69%	7.02%	0.59%
United States	16,185,883	14,505,802	1,680,081	6.22%	11.41%	1.26%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

Key Findings: The number of veterans living in Nassau County is 2.96% of the adult population, which is less than the national average of 6.22%.

Location	Males 18-34	Females 18-34	Males 35-54	Females 35-54	Males 55-64	Females 55-64	Males Over 65	Females Over 65
Nassau County	1,615	413	4,795	936	2,739	205	20,944	573
New York	33,245	8,008	98,966	18,032	90,845	11,081	310,208	11,391
United States	1,110,008	247,204	3,225,049	636,100	2,605,276	402,328	7,565,469	394,449

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

Key Findings: The largest Nassau County veteran populations are males over 65 (20,944) and females between ages 35 through 54 (936).

Foreign-Born Population by Region of Birth as a Percentage of Total Community Population, 2020–2024 ACS.

<i>Nassau County Selected Communities — 2020–2024 ACS Five-Year Estimates</i>									
Community	Total Population	Total Foreign-Born	Foreign-Born % of Total Population	Europe %	Asia %	Africa %	Oceania %	Latin America % of Selected-Community Total	Northern America % of Selected-Community Total
Freeport	44,088	16,444	37.3%	0.9%	2.0%	0.8%	0.0%	20.9%	3.1%
Glen Cove	28,112	8,265	29.4%	7.0%	3.0%	0.3%	0.0%	7.6%	8.9%
Hempstead	58,801	22,722	38.6%	0.5%	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%	29.5%	8.7%
Hicksville	43,780	15,080	34.4%	2.6%	19.3%	0.1%	0.1%	7.6%	10.3%
Lawrence	6,778	1,131	16.7%	8.0%	5.0%	1.1%	1.0%	0.0%	17.9%
Long Beach	34,756	4,918	14.2%	3.4%	3.4%	0.4%	0.0%	3.2%	30.9%
Port Washington	18,004	2,631	14.6%	3.1%	5.5%	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	9.2%
Rockville Centre	25,765	2,546	9.9%	2.4%	2.8%	0.3%	0.1%	1.6%	2.5%
Roosevelt	18,885	7,265	38.5%	0.4%	0.6%	2.3%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%
Uniondale	33,148	11,660	35.2%	1.1%	1.8%	1.4%	0.4%	14.4%	0.0%
Westbury	15,808	4,586	29.0%	2.7%	6.5%	0.1%	0.1%	4.3%	8.5%
<i>Nassau County</i>									
New York State	19,852,366	4,525,937	22.8%	3.4%	6.7%	1.1%	0.1%	N/A	N/A
<i>United States</i>									

Source:

Key Findings: The selected communities with the highest percentages of foreign-born residents are Hempstead (38.6%), Roosevelt (38.5%), Freeport (37.3%), Uniondale (35.2%), and Hicksville (34.4%), all exceeding Nassau County (23.3%), New York State (22.8%), and the United States (14.1%). Latin America is the dominant region of origin in Hempstead, Freeport, Uniondale, and Roosevelt, while Hicksville has the highest concentration of Asian-born residents. Lawrence has the largest share of European-born residents, and Roosevelt has the highest share of African-born residents among the selected communities.

POVERTY

Population in Poverty

Persons Living Below the Poverty Level by Age, 2020–2024

Age Group	Nassau County		New York State		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,256	5.4%	2,711,742	14.0%	40,755,661	12.5%
Under 5 Years	3,900	5.5%	193,000	18.7%	3,193,459	17.3%
5 to 17 Years	12,900	5.8%	537,500	18.2%	8,485,118	15.7%
18 to 64 Years	40,543	4.9%	1,522,265	12.8%	22,989,925	11.6%
65 Years and Over	16,905	6.7%	458,992	13.3%	6,067,159	10.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020–2024 Five-Year Estimates

Key Finding: According to the 2020–2024 American Community Survey, an estimated 5.4% of Nassau County residents lived below the poverty level, substantially lower than New York State (14.0%) and the United States (12.5%). Within Nassau County, residents age 65 and older had the highest poverty rate at 6.7%, followed by children ages 5–17 at 5.8% and children under age 5 at 5.5%.

Poverty Rate 100%

Location	All Ages No. of Persons	All Ages Poverty Rate	Age 0-17 No. of Persons	Age 0-17 Poverty Rate	Age 5-17 No. of Persons	Age 5-17 Poverty Rate
Nassau County	79,360	5.80%	18,205	6.30%	13,206	6%
New York	2,697,685	14.10%	718,306	18.60%	509,260	17.90%
United States	40,763,043	12.5%	11,445,264	16%	8,139,044	15.30%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2023.

Key Findings: A total of 79,360, (5.8%), persons live below the poverty level in Nassau County. This is below New York State (14.10%) and the United States (12.5%) percentages of persons living below the poverty level.

Poverty Rate 125%

Location	Population, Total	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL	Population with Income at or Below 125% FPL, Percent
Nassau County	1,370,579	96,926	7.07%
New York	19,362,417	3,420,661	17.67%
United States	327,079,188	52,770,007	16.13%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

Key Findings: In Nassau County, 7.07% or 96,926 individuals are living in households with income below 125% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), in comparison to New York State, 17.67%, and the United States, 16.13%.

Poverty Rate 200%

Location	Total Population	Population with Income Below 200% FPL	Population with Income Below 200% FPL, Percent
Nassau County	1,370,579	178,741	13.04%
New York	19,362,417	5,503,837	28.43%
United States	327,079,188	92,398,301	28.25%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

Key Findings: In Nassau County, 13.04% or 178,741 individuals, live in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). In comparison, 28.43% New York State, and 28.25% in the United States, live in households with income below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level.

Poverty Rate by School District

School District	Total Population	Population at 200% Poverty	Age 0-5 at 200% Poverty	Age 6-11 at 200% Poverty	Age 12-17 at 200% Poverty	Age 18-64 at 200% Poverty	Age Over 65 at 200% Poverty
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Port Washington Union Free School District	33,051	4,152	316	261	165	2,425	985
Hempstead Union Free School District	45,810	17,644	1,895	2,243	1,875	9,794	1,837
Freeport Union Free School District	39,697	7,903	664	636	849	4,355	1,399

Lawrence Union Free School District	38,934	6,470	550	639	506	3,557	1,218
Westbury Union Free School District	26,601	3,912	412	76	402	2,474	548
Uniondale Union Free School District	42,610	7,729	468	681	757	4,658	1,165
Rockville Centre Union Free School District	23,771	2,631	29	27	144	1,416	1,015
Glen Cove City School District	27,518	6,938	358	949	214	3,923	1,494
Lawrence Union Free School District	38,443	17.16%	1.65%	2.38%	1.43%	8.37%	3.32%
Westbury Union Free School District	26,427	15.66%	1.58%	0.59%	1.62%	9.87%	1.99%
Glen Cove City School District	27,504	26.31%	2.04%	3.29%	1.04%	14.65%	5.29%
Hempstead Union Free School District	45,637	38.38%	5.16%	4.80%	3.90%	20.56%	3.95%
Long Beach City School District	38,673	14.41%	0.20%	0.64%	1.39%	8.93%	3.24%
Port Washington Union Free School District	32,842	14.76%	1.70%	1.54%	0.48%	7.93%	3.11%
Freeport Union Free School District	40,098	19.12%	1.33%	1.78%	1.88%	10.59%	3.55%
Rockville Centre Union Free School	24,041	9.52%	0.06%	0.09%	0.52%	4.57%	4.28%

District							
North Shore Central School District	16,165	11.19%	0.73%	1.13%	1.76%	4.34%	3.24%
Uniondale Union Free School District	42,242	19.46%	1.43%	1.75%	1.83%	11.87%	2.60%
Wantagh Union Free School District	17,152	11.03%	0.58%	0.78%	1.50%	5.00%	3.17%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

Key Findings: The percentage of residents living at or below 200% of the federal poverty level varies considerably across the selected school districts. Hempstead Union Free School District has the highest rate at 38.38%, followed by Glen Cove City School District at 26.31%, Uniondale Union Free School District at 19.46%, and Freeport Union Free School District at 19.12%. Rockville Centre Union Free School District has the lowest rate at 9.52%. Adults ages 18–64 represent the largest share of residents at or below 200% of poverty in each district, with the highest percentages in Hempstead (20.56%), Glen Cove (14.65%), and Uniondale (11.87%). The data also show differences by age, including a notable proportion of adults age 65 and older in Glen Cove (5.29%) and Rockville Centre (4.28%), highlighting that economic need affects both working-age adults and older residents across Nassau County communities.

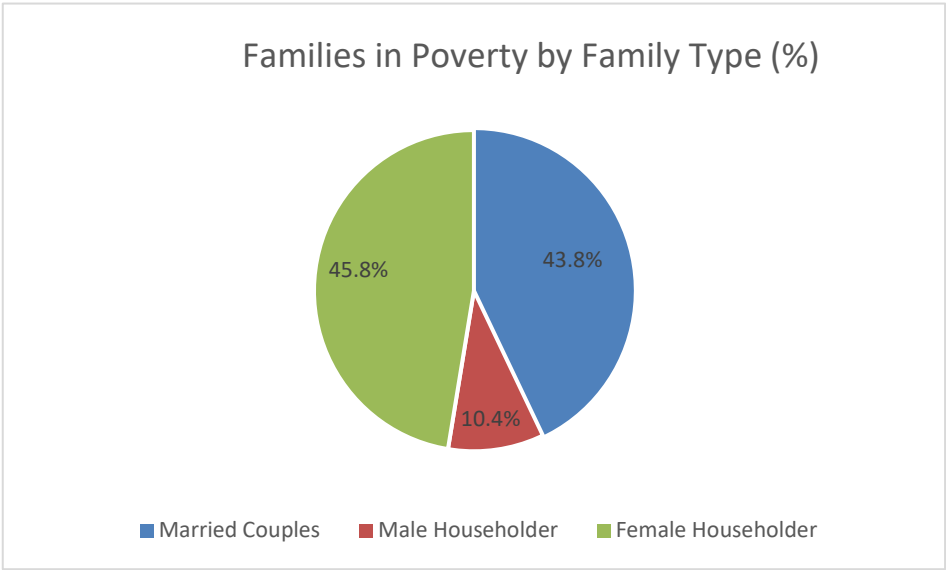
% Population in Poverty

Location	2016–2020 ACS	2020–2024 ACS	Change (percentage points)
Rockville Centre	5.31%	4.70%	-0.61%
Freeport	7.90%	7.40%	-0.50%
Glen Cove	12.70%	13.50%	0.80%
Hempstead	17.27%	14.40%	-2.87%
Hicksville	3.45%	3.80%	0.35%
Lawrence	4.83%	3.50%	-1.33%
Long Beach	5.30%	7.60%	2.30%
Roosevelt	10.03%	3.80%	-6.23%
Port Washington	8.01%	4.10%	-3.91%
Uniondale	12.05%	9.20%	-2.85%
Westbury	5.89%	3.40%	-2.49%
Nassau County	5.41%	5.90%	0.49%
New York State	13.58%	14.00%	0.42%
United States	12.84%	12.50%	-0.34%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020–2024 Five-Year Estimates

Key Findings: Poverty rates continue to vary considerably among the selected Nassau County communities. Hempstead has the highest poverty rate at 14.4%, followed by Glen Cove at 13.5%, Uniondale at 9.2%, Long Beach at 7.6%, and Freeport at 7.4%. Several communities remain below the Nassau County rate of 5.9%, including Westbury at 3.4%, Lawrence at 3.5%, Hicksville and Roosevelt at 3.8%, Port Washington at 4.1%, and Rockville Centre at 4.7%. Compared with the previous 2016–2020 assessment period, poverty declined notably in Hempstead, Roosevelt, Uniondale, Port Washington, Lawrence, and Westbury, while increases were observed in Glen Cove, Long Beach, Hicksville, and Nassau County overall. Despite improvement in several communities, the data demonstrate that economic need remains concentrated in certain areas and continues to support the need for targeted employment, income support, housing, food assistance, and other community-based services.

Families in Poverty by Family Type (%)



Families in Poverty by Family TYPe (%)				
Location	All Familie s	Married Couples	Male Householder	Female Householder
Nassau County	3.9%	43.8%	10.4%	45.8%
New York	9.8%	38.4%	10.6%	51.0%
United States	8.7%	39.0%	11.2%	49.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020–2024 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates

Key Finding: It is estimated that 3.9% of all families in Nassau County were living in poverty, compared to 8.7% nationally. Of Nassau County families living in poverty, female-headed families represented 45.8%, compared to 43.8% of married-couple families and 10.4% of male-headed families.

Households in Poverty

Location	Total Households	Households in Poverty	Percent Households in Poverty
Nassau County	458,166	28,181	6.2%
New York	7,722,646	1,087,024	14.1%
United States	129,227,496	16,247,737	12.6%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

Key Finding: In 2024, it is estimated that there were 28,181 households, or 6.2%, households living in poverty in Nassau County. In comparison to 14.1% in New York State, and 12.6% in the United States.

Families in Poverty by Family Type

Location	Total Families	Families in Poverty Total	Families in Poverty Married Couples	Families in Poverty Male Householder	Families in Poverty Female Householder
Nassau County	352,956	12,797	6,075	1,346	5,376
New York	4,738,075	473,652	182,046	51,508	240,098
United States	82,990,528	7,273,175	2,769,102	808,374	3,695,699

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

Key Finding: In Nassau County, there were 12,797 families living in poverty.; 6,075 married couples were living in poverty; 1,346 male householders were living in poverty, and 5,376 female householders were living in poverty.

Child Poverty Rate Change by Year

Child Poverty Rate Ages 0-17

Location	Poverty 2014	Poverty 2015	Poverty 2016	Poverty 2017	Poverty 2018	Poverty 2019	Poverty 2020	Poverty 2021	Poverty 2022	Poverty 2023	Poverty 2024
Nassau County	6.7%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	5.8%	5.6%	5.7%	6.1%	5.60%	5.8%	5.7%
New York	16%	15.5%	14.8%	14.1%	13.7%	13.1%	12.7%	14%	14.20%	14.1%	18.3%
United States	15.5%	14.7%	14%	13.4%	13.1%	12.3%	11.9%	12.8%	12.60%	12.5%	16.1%

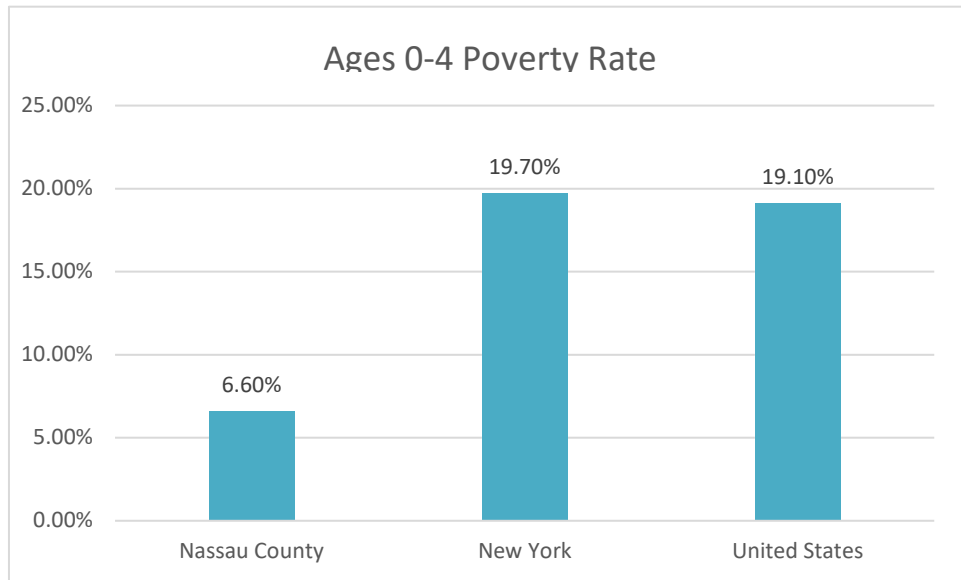
Data Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2024

Key Findings: The poverty rate change for children ages 0 - 17 in Nassau County from 2014 to 2024 was 5.7% in 2024 and 6.7% in 2014. Compared to 18.3% (2023 and 16% (2014) in New York State, and 16.1% (2024)and 15.5% (2014) in the United States, respectively.

	Nassau County		New York State		United States	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,203	5.41%	2,581,048	13.58%	40,910,326	12.84%
Under 5 Years	5,523	6.2%	262,482	19.7%	4,375,879	18.9%
5 to 17	13,122	6.1%	525,999	18.3%	8,919,635	16.9%
18 to 64 Years	41,389	5.1%	1,475,003	12.4%	23,5554,920	12.1%
65 and Over	12,942	5.5%	359,842	11.5%	4,756,707	9.3%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-2024

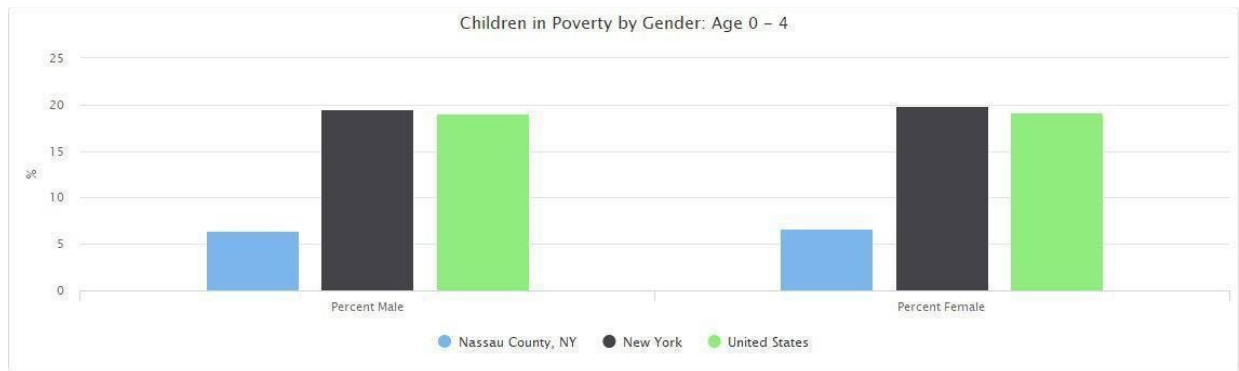
Key Findings: According to the American Community Survey 2020-2024 5 year data: an average of 5.41% of all persons lived in a state of poverty during the 2020-2024 period. The poverty rate for all persons living in Nassau County is less than the state average of 13.58% and the national average of 12.84%.



Location	Ages 0-4 Total Population	Ages 0-4 In Poverty	Ages 0-4 Poverty Rate
Nassau County	72,481	4,750	6.6%
New York	1,118,135	220,204	19.7%
United States	19,294,872	3,679,064	19.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

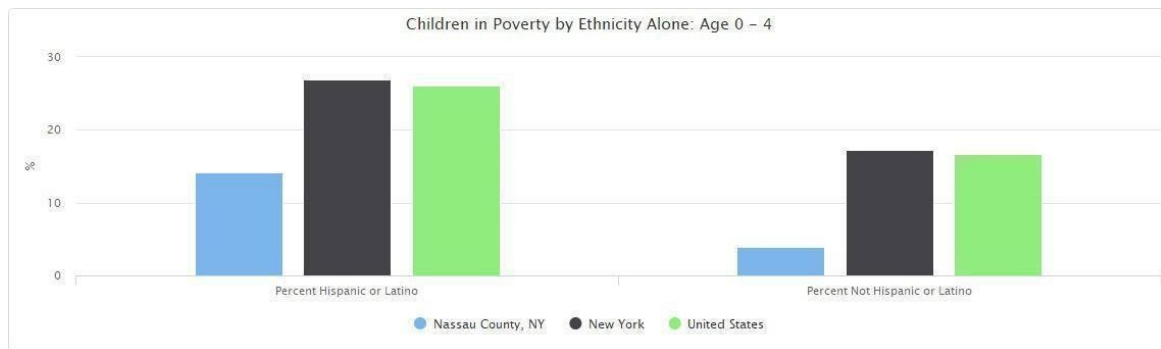
Key Findings: According to the American Community Survey 5 year data, an average of 6.6% percent of children (age 0-4) lived in a state of poverty in Nassau County. The poverty rate for children living in Nassau County is less than the national average of 19.1%



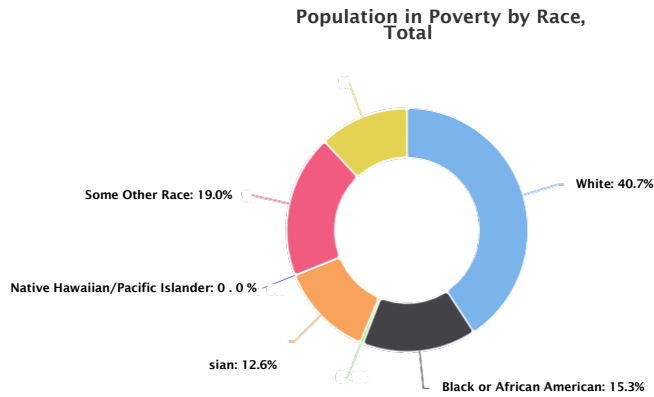
Location	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Nassau County	2,394	2,356	6.45%	6.66%
New York	111,679	108,525	19.54%	19.86%
United States	1,877,267	1,801,797	19.02%	19.11%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

Children in Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 0 - 4



Location	Total Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Nassau County	2,652	2,098	14.10%	3.91%
New York	75,157	145,047	26.93%	17.29%
United States	1,284,804	2,394,260	26.02%	16.68%

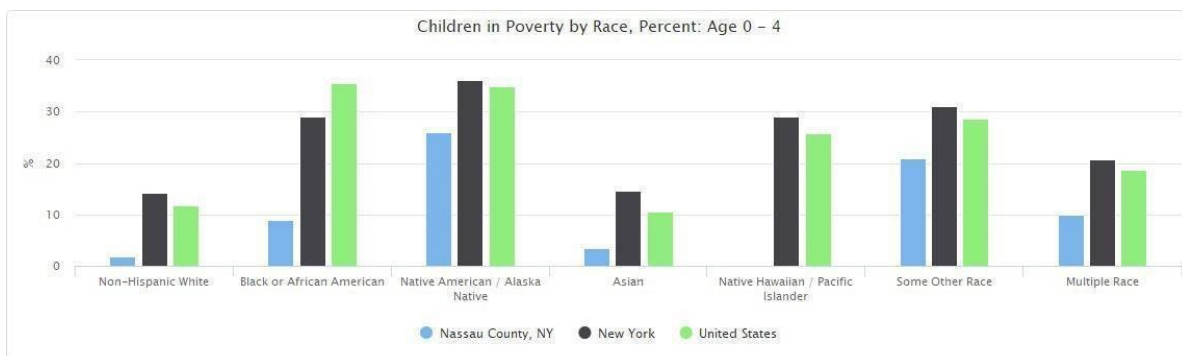


Population in Poverty, By Race

Location	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Nassau County	30,231	11,329	307	9,339	25	14,109	8,916
New York	1,084,057	581,589	25,889	249,834	1,956	446,102	322,315
United States	19,391,666	8,332,006	631,386	1,944,976	103,088	4,272,938	6,059,601

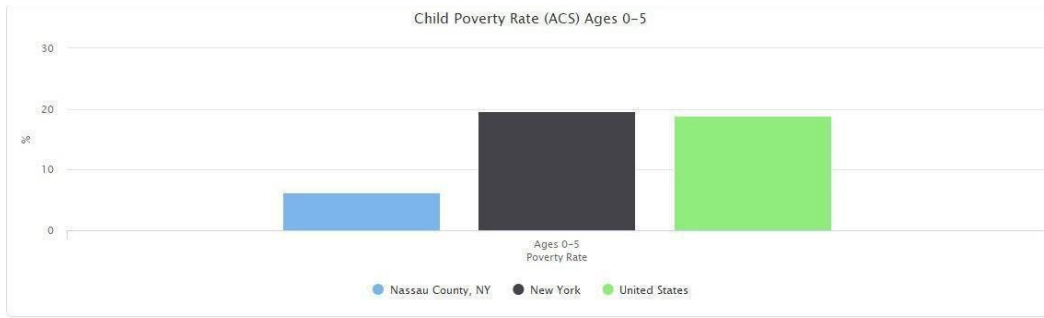
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

Children in Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 0 - 4



Location	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Nassau County	1.91%	8.94%	26.07%	3.49%	0.00%	20.82%	9.93%
New York	14.14%	28.94%	36.19%	14.53%	29.05%	31.02%	20.80%
United States	11.73%	35.58%	34.95%	10.52%	25.74%	28.66%	18.68%

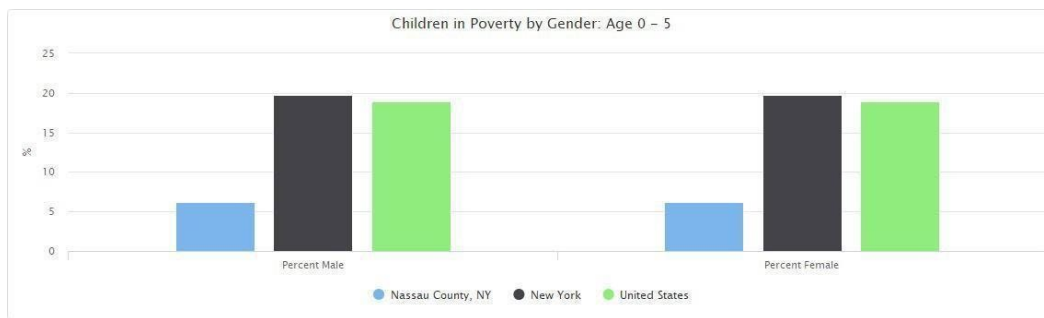
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024



Report Area	Ages 0-5 Total Population	Ages 0-5 In Poverty	Ages 0-5 Poverty Rate
Nassau County, NY	89,145	5,523	6.2%
New York	1,329,780	262,482	19.7%
United States	23,100,521	4,375,879	18.9%
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024			

Key Finding: According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data, an average of 6.2% of children, 0-5 years of age, lived in a state of poverty in Nassau County. The poverty rate for children living in Nassau County is less than the state average of 19.7%.

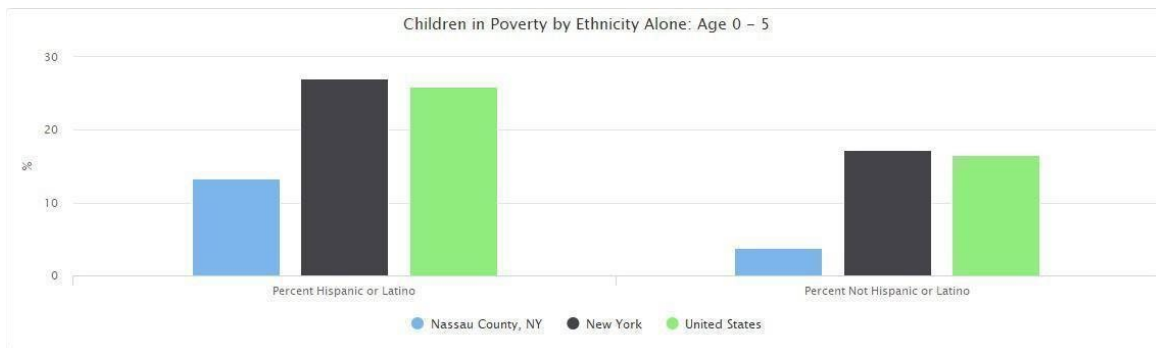
Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 0 - 5



Location	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Nassau County, NY	2,860	2,663	6.22%	6.17%
New York	134,296	128,186	19.74%	19.74%
United States	2,233,111	2,142,768	18.91%	18.97%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

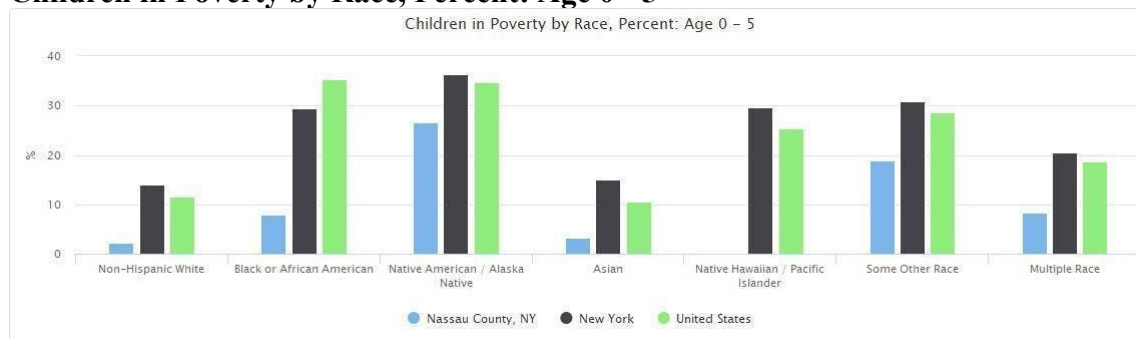
Children in Poverty by Ethnicity, Ages 0-5



Location	Total Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Nassau County	3,051	2,472	13.32%	3.73%
New York	90,005	172,477	27.04%	17.30%
United States	1,534,770	2,841,109	26.00%	16.52%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

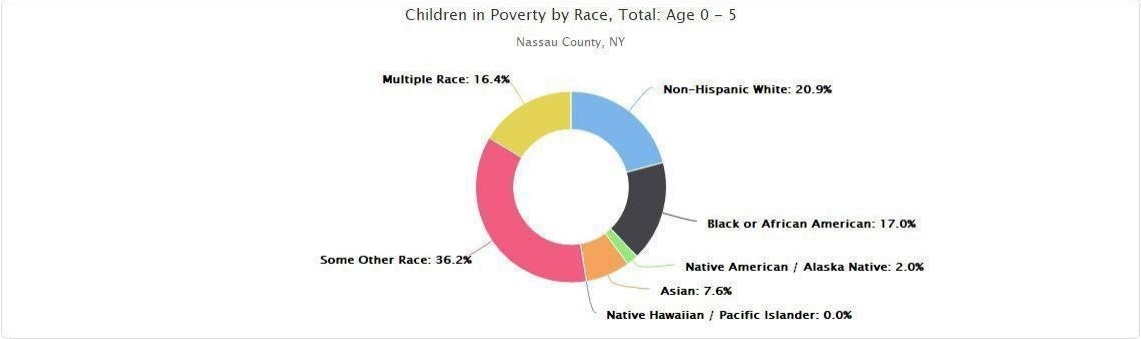
Children in Poverty by Race, Percent: Age 0 - 5



Location	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Nassau County	2.16%	8.01%	26.61%	3.20%	0.00%	18.97%	8.39%
New York	13.98%	29.47%	36.41%	15.10%	29.59%	30.96%	20.60%
United States	11.60%	35.33%	34.82%	10.55%	25.37%	28.60%	18.68%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

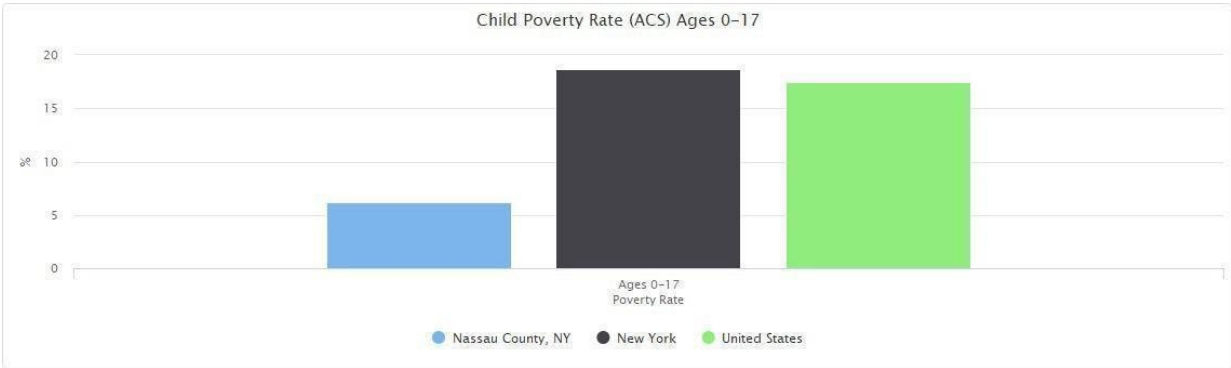
Children in Poverty, By Race Age 0-5



Location	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Nassau County	916	746	87	332	0	1,588	720
New York	85,934	60,925	1,896	17,467	224	42,059	26,965
United States	1,306,778	1,117,904	72,394	128,296	12,317	412,469	451,279

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

Children in Poverty by Race, Age 0-17

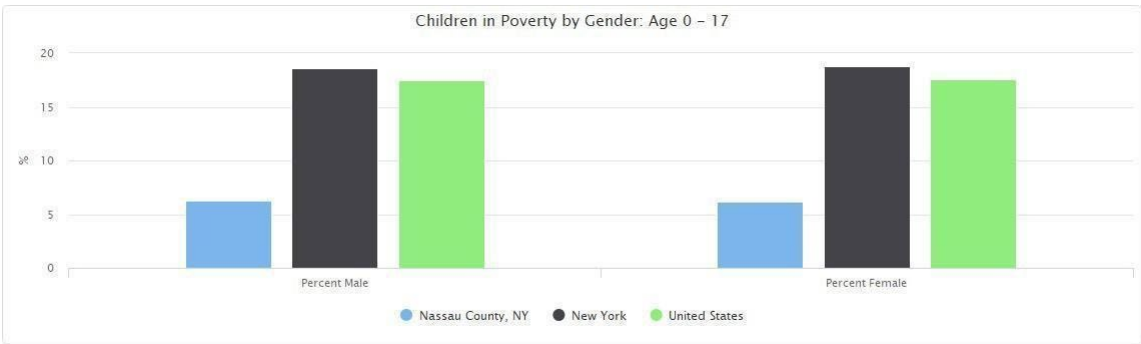


Location	Ages 0-17 Total Population	Ages 0-17 In Poverty	Ages 0-17 Poverty Rate
Nassau County	288,466	17,872	6.2%
New York	3,994,613	746,203	18.7%
United States	72,065,774	12,598,699	17.5%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

Key Finding: According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data, an average of 5.7% of children, 0-17 years of age, lived in a state of poverty. The poverty rate for children (0-17) living in Nassau County is less than the national average of 17.5% and the New York State average of 18.7%.

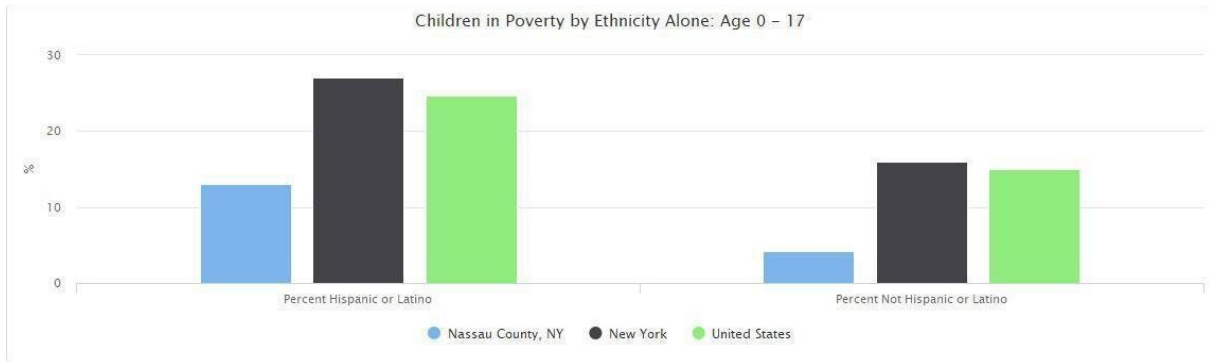
Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 0 - 17



Location	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Nassau County	9,222	8,650	6.24%	6.15%
New York	379,957	366,246	18.62%	18.75%
United States	6,414,903	6,183,796	17.43%	17.54%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

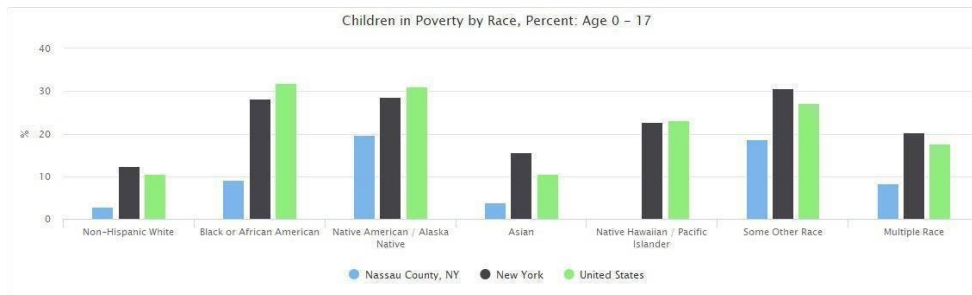
Children in Poverty by Ethnicity, Ages 0-17



Location	Total Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Nassau County	8,353	9,519	13.09%	4.24%
New York	262,498	483,705	27.07%	15.99%
United States	4,487,018	8,111,681	24.68%	15.05%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2016-2020

Children by Race, Total: Age 0 - 17



Location	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Nassau County	147,880	32,295	938	33,612	73	25,264	21,421
New York	1,911,880	647,954	17,104	322,761	1,520	418,850	326,395
United States	35,958,930	9,968,938	689,478	3,668,660	150,554	4,706,421	6,599,385

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

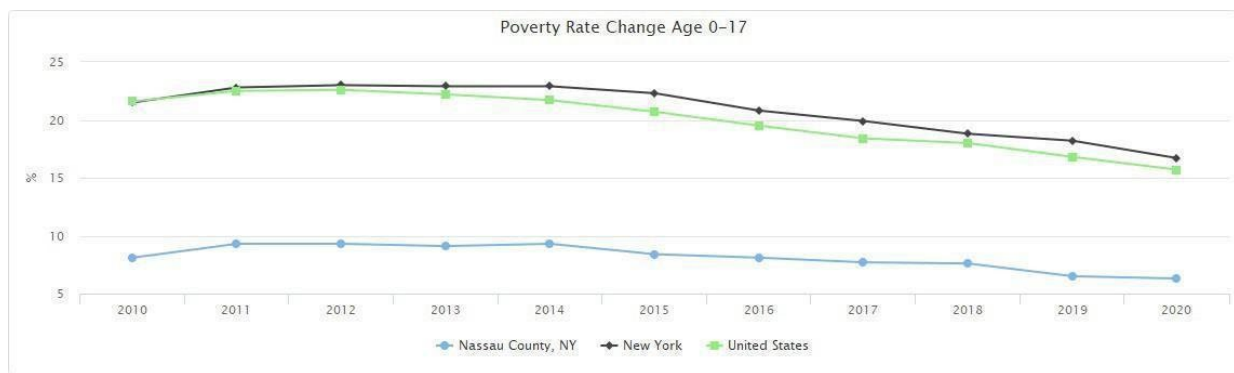
Poverty Change 2010 - 2020

Location	Poverty 2010	Poverty 2011	Poverty 2012	Poverty 2013	Poverty 2014	Poverty 2015	Poverty 2016	Poverty 2017	Poverty 2018	Poverty 2019	Poverty 2020
Nassau County	6.2%	7.0%	6.9%	6.5%	6.7%	6.1%	6.1%	6.2%	5.8%	5.6%	5.7%
New York	15.0%	16.1%	15.9%	16.0%	16.0%	15.5%	14.8%	14.1%	13.7%	13.1%	12.7%
United States	15.3%	15.9%	15.9%	15.8%	15.5%	14.7%	14.0%	13.4%	13.1%	12.3%	11.9%

Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2020

Key Findings: According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate in Nassau County was 5.7% in 2020 and 6.2% in 2010. In comparison, in New York State the rate was 12.7% in 2020 and 15% in 2010.

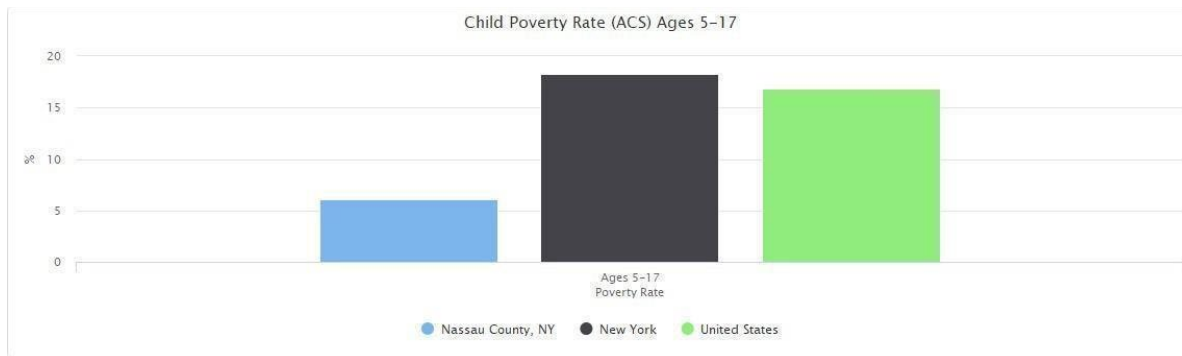
Poverty Rate Change Age 0-17, 2010 - 2020



Location	Poverty Age 0-17 2010	Poverty Age 0-17 2011	Poverty Age 0-17 2012	Poverty Age 0-17 2013	Poverty Age 0-17 2014	Poverty Age 0-17 2015	Poverty Age 0-17 2016	Poverty Age 0-17 2017	Poverty Age 0-17 2018	Poverty Age 0-17 2019	Poverty Age 0-17 2020
Nassau County	8.1%	9.3%	9.3%	9.1%	9.3%	8.4%	8.1%	7.7%	7.6%	6.5%	6.3%
New York	21.5%	22.8%	23%	22.9%	22.9%	22.3%	20.8%	19.9%	18.8%	18.2%	16.7%
United States	21.6%	22.5%	22.6%	22.2%	21.7%	20.7%	19.5%	18.4%	18%	16.8%	15.7%

Source: US Census Bureau Small Area Income & Poverty Estimates, 2020

Key Findings: Poverty rate change for children ages 0 - 17 in Nassau County was 6.3% in 2020 and was 8.1% in 2010.

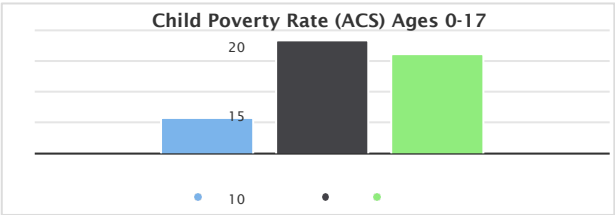


Location	Ages 5-17 Total Population	Ages 5-17 in Poverty	Ages 5-17 in Poverty
Nassau County	215,985	13,122	6.1%
New York	2,876,478	525,999	18.3%
United States	52,770,902	8,919,635	16.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2016-2020

Key findings: According to the American Community Survey 5 year data, an average of 6.1% percent of children ages 5-17, lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 16.9%.

Child Poverty Rate (ACS) Ages 0-17

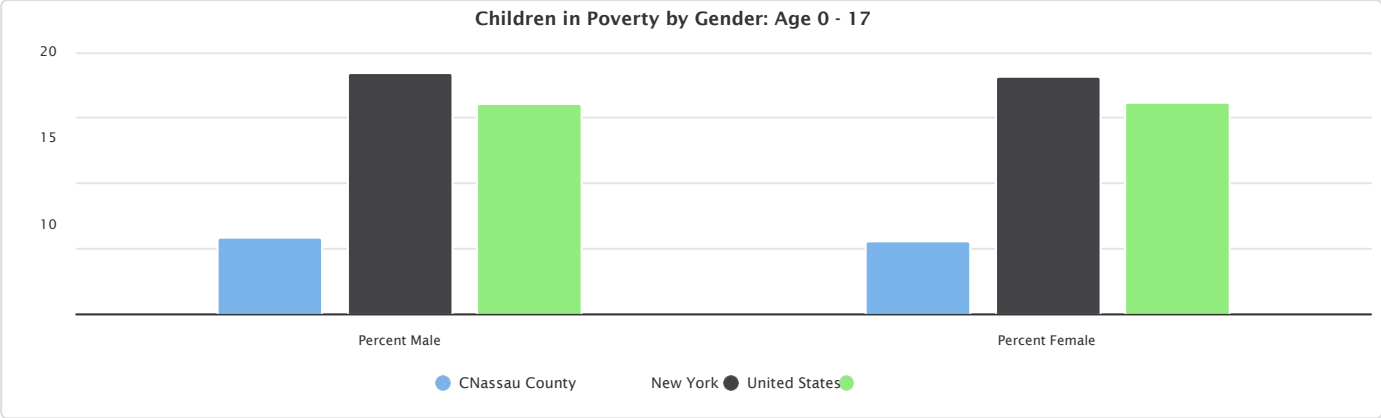


Location	Ages 0-17 Total Population	Ages 0-17 In Poverty	Ages 0-17 Poverty Rate
Nassau County	294,042	16,808	5.7%
New York	3,987,059	730,485	18.3%
United States	72,384,401	11,678,577	16.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

Key Finding: According to the American Community Survey 5-year data, an average of 5.7% percent of children lived in a state of poverty during the survey calendar year. The poverty rate for children living in the report area is less than the national average of 16.1%.

Children in Poverty by Gender: Age 0 - 17



Location	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Nassau County	8,872	7,936	5.87%	5.55%
New York	377,473	353,012	18.48%	18.16%
United States	5,965,367	5,713,210	16.10%	16.17%

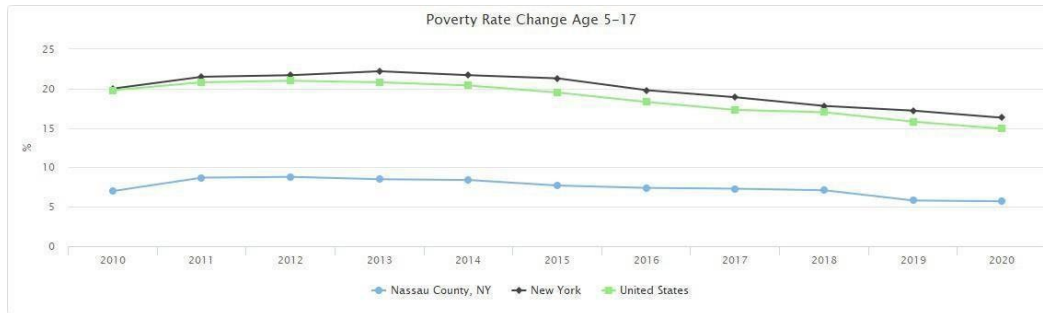
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

Children by Race, Total: Age 0 - 17

Report Area	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	American Indian / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
EOC of Nassau County-Hempstead	134,039	32,276	486	41,101	12	33,533	41,983
New York	1,796,928	601,412	26,289	333,841	1,384	502,103	590,676
United States	34,158,992	9,618,194	772,267	3,756,508	152,334	6,388,625	13,703,540

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

Poverty Rate Change, Age 0-17

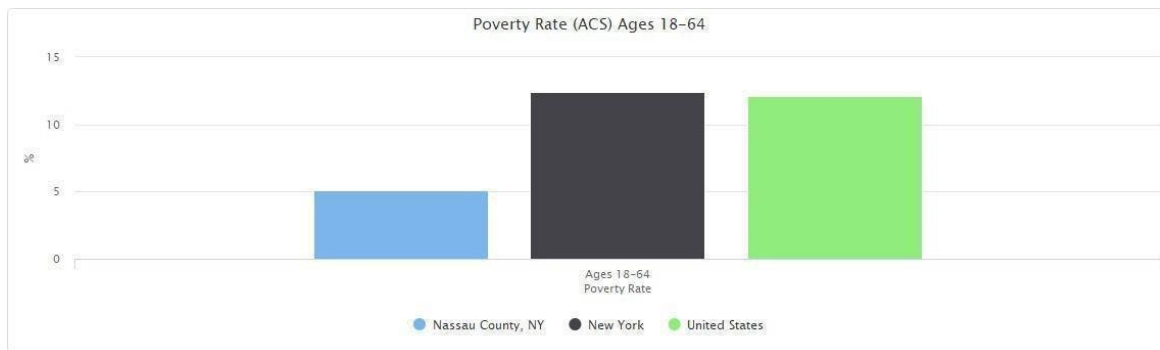


Location	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Nassau County	7%	8.7%	8.8%	8.5%	8.4%	7.7%	7.4%	7.3%	7.1%	5.8%	5.7%
New York	20%	21.5%	21.7%	22.2%	21.7%	21.3%	19.8%	18.9%	17.8%	17.2%	16.3%
United States	19.8%	20.8%	21%	20.8%	20.4%	19.5%	18.3%	17.3%	17%	15.8%	14.9%

Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2020.

Key Finding: According to the U.S. Census, the poverty rate for ages 5-17 in Nassau County was 5.7% in 2020 and was 7% in 2010. Poverty rates in New York have decreased from 20% (2010) to 16.3% (2020) and in the United States 19.8% (2010) to 14.9% (2020).

Poverty Rate Change Ages 18 - 64

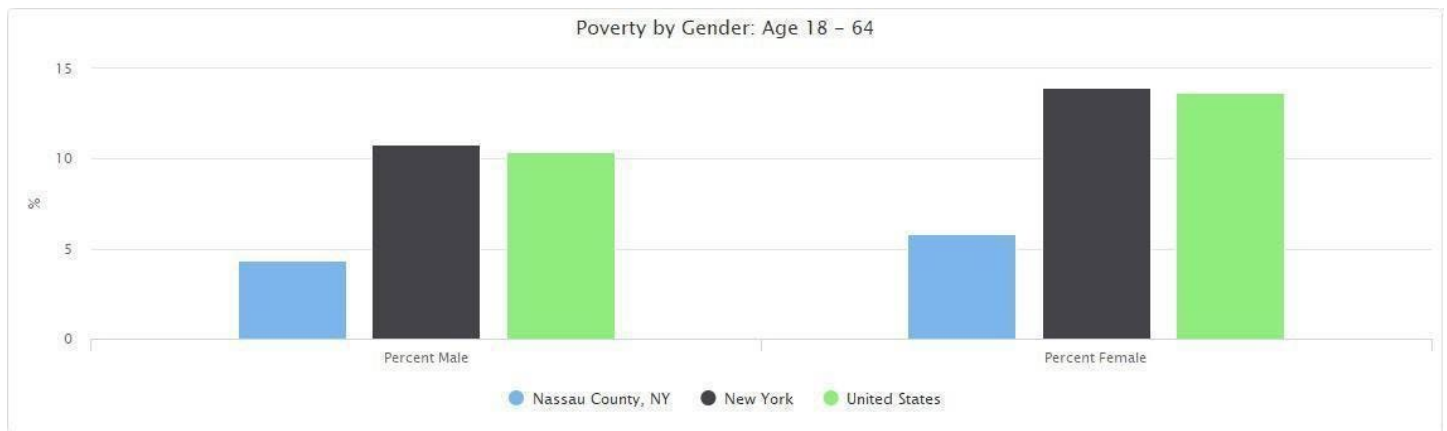


Location	Ages 18-64 Total Population	Ages 18-64 In Poverty	Ages 18-64 Poverty Rate
Nassau County	811,586	41,389	5.1%
New York	11,888,166	1,475,003	12.4%
United States	195,426,211	23,554,920	12.1%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020-2024

Key Findings: According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data, an average of 5.1% of individuals (age 18-64) lived in a state of poverty in Nassau County. The poverty rate for adults living in Nassau County is less than the state average of 12.4% and the national average of 12.1%.

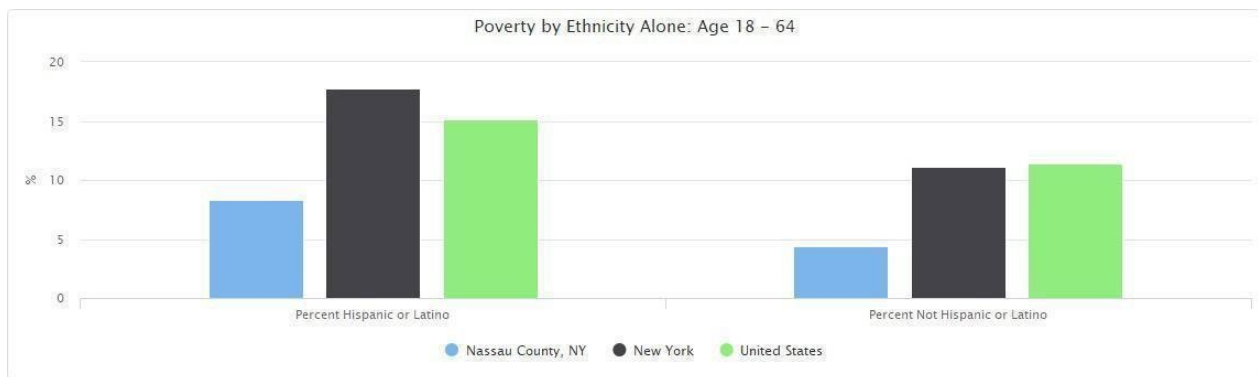
Poverty by Gender, Ages 18 - 64



Location	Total Male	Total Female	Percent Male	Percent Female
Nassau County	17,325	24,064	4.33%	5.85%
New York	625,351	849,652	10.77%	13.97%
United States	10,019,056	13,535,864	10.39%	13.68%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

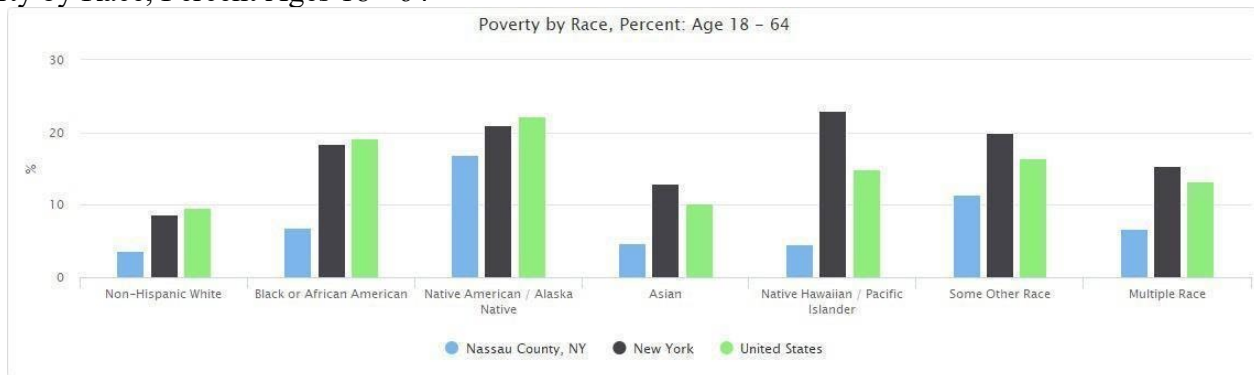
Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 18 - 64



Location	Total Hispanic or Latino	Total Not Hispanic or Latino	Percent Hispanic or Latino	Percent Not Hispanic or Latino
Nassau County	12,120	29,269	8.34%	4.39%
New York	411,270	1,063,733	17.80%	11.11%
United States	5,392,888	18,162,032	15.11%	11.37%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2016-20.

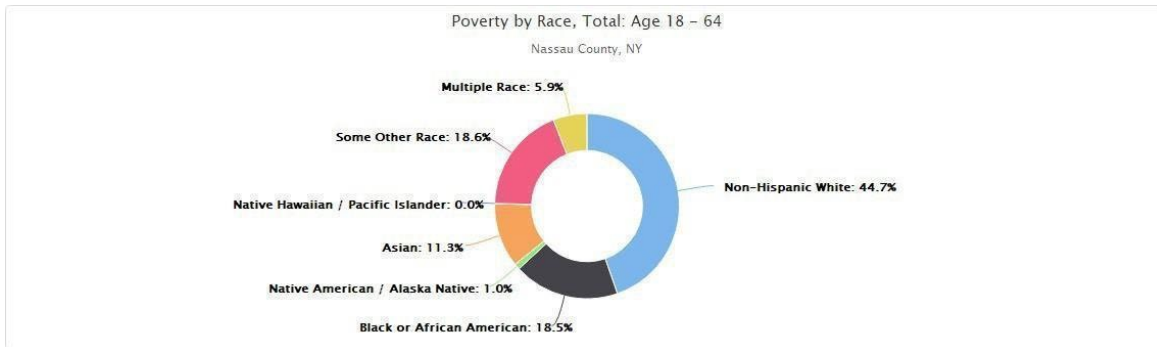
Poverty by Race, Percent Ages 18 - 64



Location	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Nassau County	3.61%	6.82%	16.94%	4.77%	4.50%	11.48%	6.64%
New York	8.72%	18.36%	20.94%	12.87%	22.99%	19.93%	15.37%
United States	9.62%	19.13%	22.30%	10.23%	14.97%	16.38%	13.27%

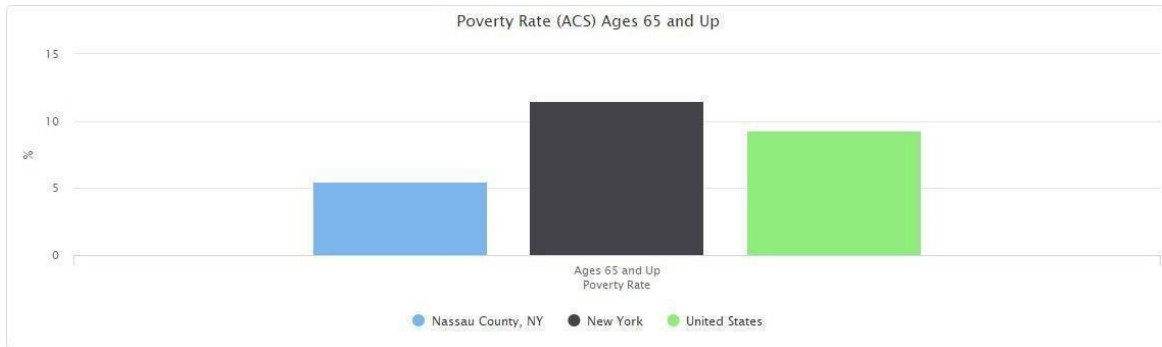
Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

Poverty by Race, Total: Age 18 - 64



Location	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Nassau County	16,714	6,922	376	4,215	10	6,962	2,211
New York	561,788	341,535	9,901	141,890	1,471	210,071	78,546
United States	11,239,870	4,776,012	360,680	1,234,874	57,586	1,715,258	1,180,963

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

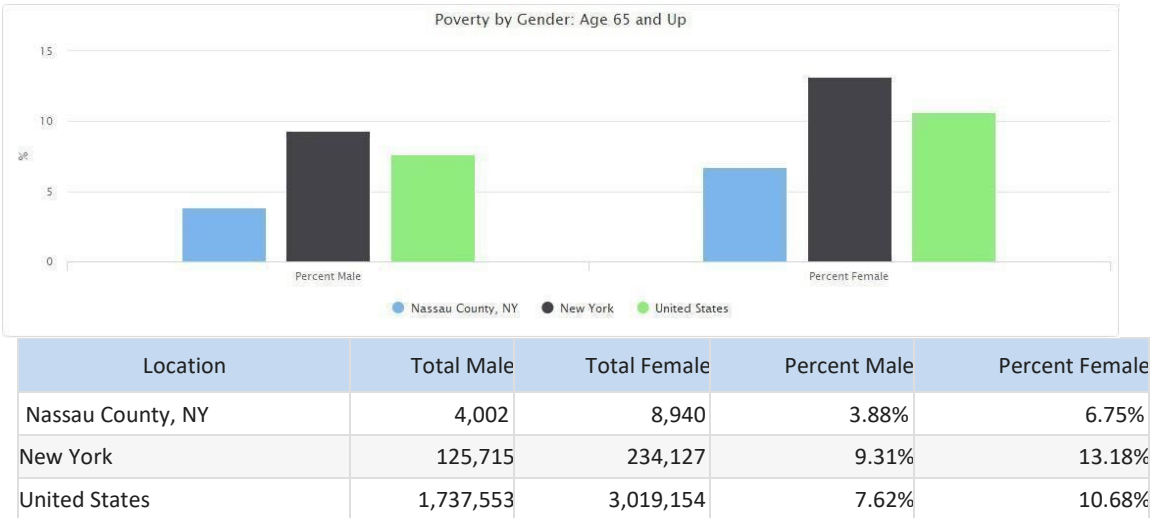


Location	Ages 65 and Up Total Population	Ages 65 and Up In Poverty	Ages 65 and Up Poverty Rate
Nassau County	235,684	12,942	5.5%
New York	3,126,319	359,842	11.5%
United States	51,072,143	4,756,707	9.3%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

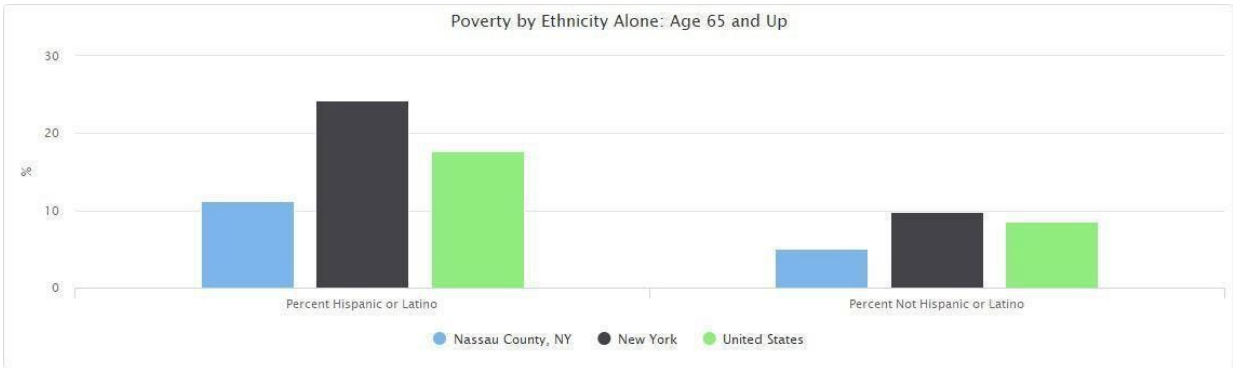
Key Findings: According to the American Community Survey (ACS) 5 year data, an average of 5.5% of people (ages 65 and up) lived in a state of poverty. The poverty rate for people ages 65 and up living in Nassau County is less than the national average of 9.3%.

Poverty by Gender, Age 65 and Up



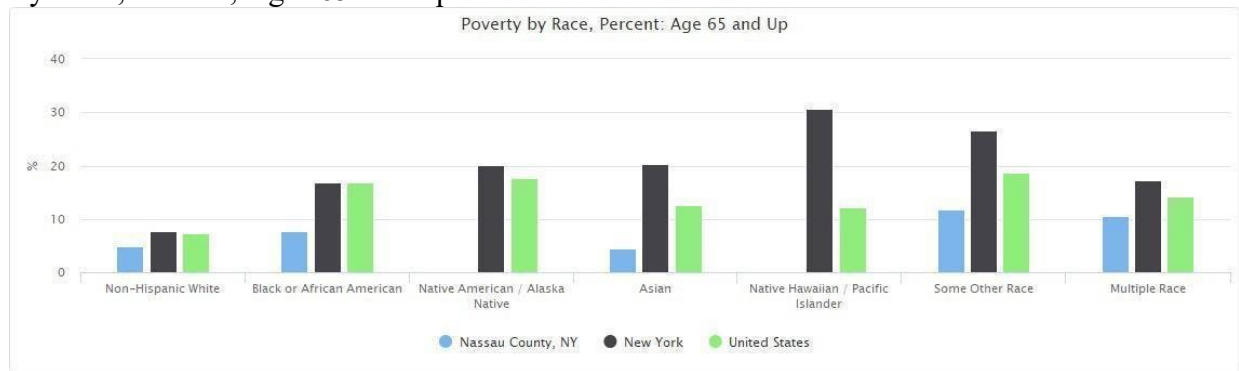
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

Poverty by Ethnicity Alone: Age 65 and Up



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

Poverty by Race, Percent, Ages 65 and Up



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

Location	Non-Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Nassau County	4.78%	7.81%	0.00%	4.41%	0.00%	11.76%	10.57%
New York	7.68%	16.91%	20.18%	20.34%	30.56%	26.62%	17.31%
United States	7.22%	16.93%	17.68%	12.65%	12.28%	18.60%	14.29%

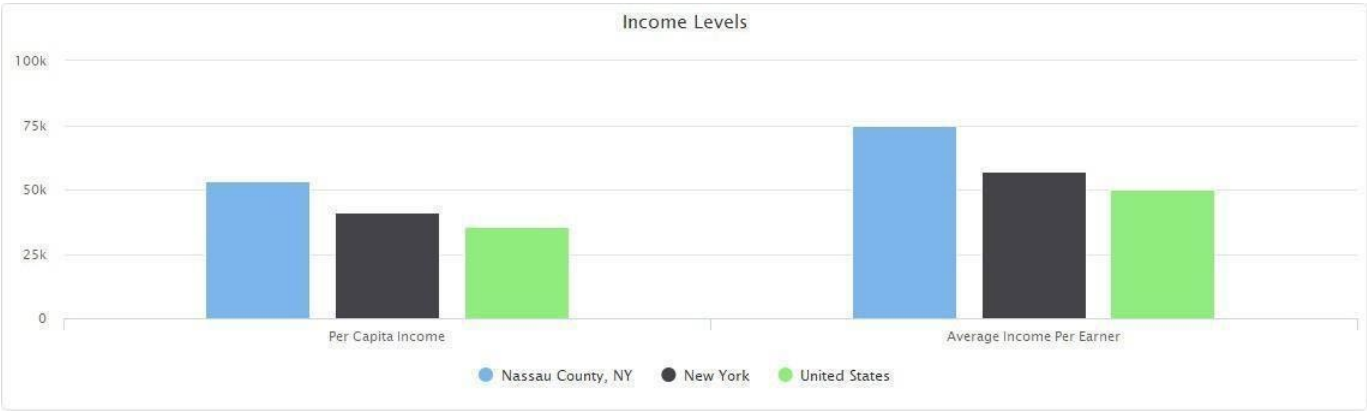
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024.

Poverty by Race, Total: Age 65 and Up

Location	Non Hispanic White	Black or African American	Native American / Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian / Pacific Islander	Some Other Race	Multiple Race
Nassau County	8,515	1,537	0	721	0	1,032	401
New York	164,879	64,300	1,954	43,057	297	43,982	10,736
United States	2,80,057	780,929	51,257	294,760	7,074	237,486	139,088

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

Per Capita Income

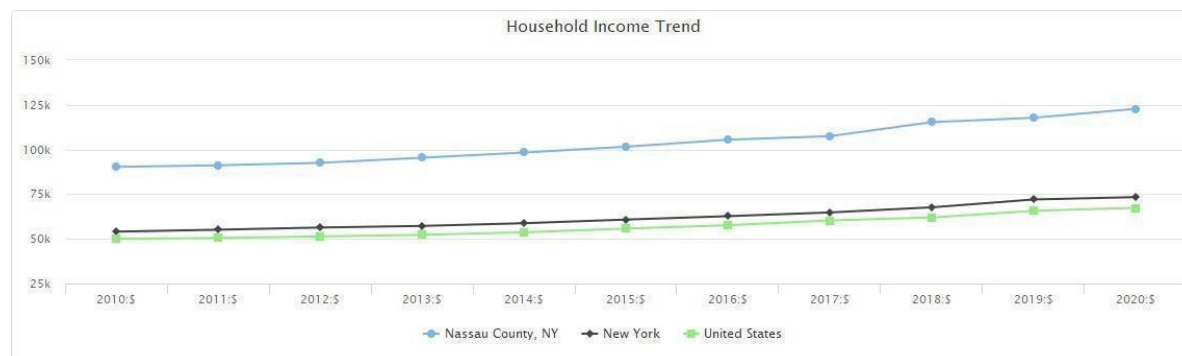


Location	Median Household Income	Per Capita Income	Average Income Per Earner
Freeport	\$86,070	\$36,548	\$51,342
Glen Cove	\$78,242	\$41,308	\$58,510
Hempstead	\$70,728	\$28,589	\$43,423
Hicksville	\$144,182	\$53,897	\$73,319
Lawrence	\$96,205	\$57,151	\$105,248
Long Beach	\$112,522	\$59,240	\$74,171
Port Washington	\$134,473	\$76,837	\$115,294
Rockville Centre	\$121,592	\$65,135	\$90,179
Roosevelt	\$90,707	\$29,788	\$45,952
Westbury	\$113,338	\$43,245	\$61,536
Nassau County	\$122,730	\$53,363	\$74,913
New York	\$73,354	\$40,898	\$57,218
United States	\$67,340	\$35,384	\$49,913

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

Key Findings: Three common measures of income are Median Household Income, Per Capita Income, and Average Income based on American Community Survey (ACS) estimates. All Three measures from the 2020 - 2024 ACS are shown for the report area below. The Census Bureau defines an earner as someone age 15 and older that receives any form of income, whether it be wages, salaries, benefits, or other type of income. Median annual household incomes in Nassau County is \$122,730 which is more than New York State (\$73,354) and the United States (\$67,340).

Household Income Trend

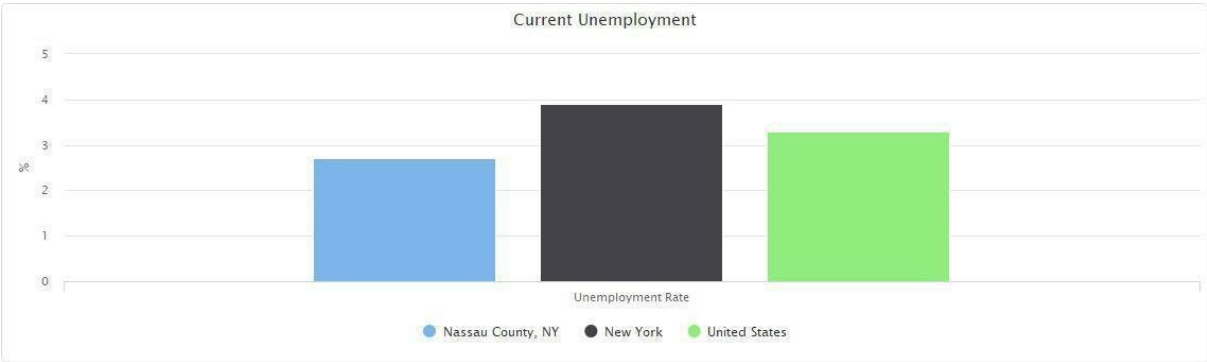


Location	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Nassau County	\$90,294	\$91,162	\$92,543	\$95,395	\$98,312	\$101,568	\$105,486	\$107,465	\$115,301	\$117,767	\$122,730
New York	\$54,047	\$55,147	\$56,357	\$57,255	\$58,771	\$60,805	\$62,700	\$64,783	\$67,648	\$72,038	\$73,354
United States	\$50,046	\$50,502	\$51,371	\$52,250	\$53,657	\$55,775	\$57,617	\$60,336	\$61,937	\$65,712	\$67,340

Source: US Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates. 2020.

Key Findings: 2010-2020 household.trend data estimates for Median Annual Household income reflect that Nassau County household income grew from \$90,924 to \$122,730 for the same time period.

Unemployment Change



Location	Labor Force	Number Employed	Number Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Nassau County, NY	731,861	712,307	19,554	2.7%
New York	9,505,699	9,138,249	367,450	3.9%
United States	164,462,664	159,003,147	5,459,518	3.3%

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 2024.

Key Findings: Unemployment change within the report area from September 2021 to September 2022: According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment for this one year period fell from 3.7% to 2.7%.

Thirteen Month Unemployment Rates

Location	Sept 2023	Oct. 2023	Nov. 2023	Dec. 2023	Jan. 2024	Feb. 2024	Mar. 2024	Apr. 2024	May 2024	Jun. 2024	Jul. 2024	Aug. 2024	Sep. 2024
Nassau County	3.2%	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%	3.4%	2.9%	3.0%	3.2%	3.7%	3.6%	3.0%
New York State	3.9%	4.1%	3.8%	4.0%	4.3%	4.5%	4.2%	3.8%	3.9%	4.2%	4.7%	4.7%	3.9%
United States	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	4.1%	4.2%	3.9%	3.5%	3.7%	4.3%	4.5%	4.4%	3.9%

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. September 2023 - September 2024

Key Finding: According to the Department of Labor, from September 2023 through September 2024, Nassau County consistently maintained a lower unemployment rate than New York State and generally remained below the national rate. In September 2024, Nassau County's unemployment rate was 3.0%, compared with 3.9% for both New York State and the United States. Nassau County's rate fluctuated during the period, reaching 3.7% in July 2024 before declining to 3.0% in September. While the data indicate a comparatively strong local labor market, monthly fluctuations demonstrate the continued importance of employment assistance, workforce development, job training, and related services for residents seeking economic stability.

Five Year Unemployment Rate

Year	Nassau County	New York State	United States
2020	8.3%	9.9%	8.1%
2021	4.7%	6.9%	5.3%
2022	3.0%	4.3%	3.6%
2023	3.1%	4.2%	3.6%
2024	3.2%	4.4%	4.0%

Source

Nassau County and New York State: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), annual, not seasonally adjusted.

Key Findings: Unemployment change within Nassau County from September 2020 to September 2024: According to the U.S. Department of Labor, unemployment in Nassau County for this five year period fell from 8.3% to 3.2%

Five Year Unemployment Percentage Change

Year	Nassau County	New York State	United States
2020	8.3%	9.9%	8.1%
2021	4.7%	6.9%	5.3%
2022	3.0%	4.3%	3.6%
2023	3.1%	4.2%	3.6%
2024	3.2%	4.4%	4.0%
Sources			
Nassau County and New York State: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), annual, not seasonally adjusted.			
United States: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey annual average unemployment rate.			

Key Findings: Nassau County consistently outperformed the state and nation. By 2024, Nassau County's 3.2% unemployment rate was below both New York State's 4.4% rate and the national rate of 4.0%. This indicates a relatively strong local labor market and a greater level of employment stability within the county as a whole.

The most rapid improvement occurred between 2020 and 2022. Nassau County's unemployment rate fell from 8.3% to 3.0% during this period, while New York State declined from 9.9% to 4.3%. The national rate declined from 8.1% to 3.6%. These changes reflect the rapid reopening and recovery of the labor market following the pandemic.

Living Wage

Location	One Adult	One Adult One Child	Two Adults	Two Adults One Child	Two Adults Two Children
Nassau County	\$20.20	\$42.36	\$15.07	\$22.78	\$30.23
New York	\$20.05	\$37.46	\$14.29	\$20.33	\$26.50

Source: Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Living Wage Calculator.

Key Findings: The living wage shown is the hourly rate that an individual must earn to support their family, if they are the sole provider and are working full-time (2,080 hours per year). The Minimum Hourly Wage for the majority of New York counties is \$13.20. In New York City, it is \$15.00 per hour. In Long Island and Westchester Counties, it is \$15.00 per hour. As of August 1, 2024, the Living Wage in Nassau County is \$17.26 an hour. The Living Wage rate will stay in effect until July 31, 2025.

Wages

Location	Total Employees	Avg Weekly Wage	Federal Employees	Avg Federal Government Weekly Wage
Nassau County	601,188	\$1,371	5,198	\$1,759
New York	8,885,368	\$1,540	113,939	\$1,724
United States	144,044,799	\$1,241	2,888,090	\$1,793
	State/Local Employees	Avg State/Local Government Weekly Wage	Private Employees	Avg Private Weekly Wage
Nassau County	75,988	\$1,906.5	520,002	\$1,292
New York	1,274,225	\$1,694	7,497,204	\$1,525
United States	18,264,037	\$1,214	122,892,672	\$1,236

Data Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics...

Key Findings: Average weekly wages for Nassau County during the period of June 2021 was \$1,371. In New York State it was \$1,525.

Marital Status 15 years of Age and Older, Males

Location	Never Married %	Now Married, Except Separated %	Separated %	Widowed %	Divorced %
Freeport	44.1	43.3	2.9	2.0	7.7
Glen Cove	38.6	51.1	1.3	2.5	6.5
Hempstead	49.4	39.7	2.6	1.6	6.7
Lawrence	38.1	59.2	0.0	1.0	1.7
Long Beach	41.3	47.0	1.3	1.7	8.7
Hicksville	34.0	57.1	0.7	3.5	4.1
Port Washington	24.5	68.8	0.5	2.0	4.1
Rockville Centre	28.1	64.1	0.9	3.7	3.3
Roosevelt	47.3	41.2	3.3	2.3	5.8
Uniondale	49.8	41.2	1.5	2.5	5.0
Westbury	34.5	58.9	0.2	2.6	3.8
Nassau County	34.4	56.9	1.0	2.5	5.1
New York State	40.9	47.1	2.1	2.6	7.2

Source: Selected Social Characteristics 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Key Findings: Uniondale has the highest rate (49.8%) of never married males 15 years and older; higher than Nassau County (34.4%). The divorce rate for males 15 years and older is highest in Long Beach (8.7%) and is higher than the County rate (5.1%) and the State rate (7.2%).

Marital Status 15 years of Age and Older, Females

Location	Never Married	Now Married, Except Separated	Separated	Widowed	Divorced
Freeport	37.8%	37.3%	3.0%	7.9%	14.0%
Glen Cove	35.2%	39.5%	0.7%	10.8	13.9%
Hempstead	49.5%	30.4%	2.8%	7.9%	9.4%
Hicksville	27.5%	55.1%	0.9%	9.8%	6.8%
Lawrence	27.8%	56.6%	0.0%	12.1%	3.5%
Long Beach	30.9%	41.8%	3.7%	10.8%	12.74%
Port Washington	20.5%	60.3%	1.4%	9.9%	8.0%
Rockville Centre	30.1%	52.6%	0.6%	8.6%	8.1%
Roosevelt	49.9%	30.8%	1.4%	9.0%	8.8%
Uniondale	50.9%	30.6%	1.7%	7.2%	9.6%
Westbury	34.9%	50.1%	0.8%	8.7%	5.5%
Nassau County	29.3%	51.4%	1.6%	9.5%	8.3%
New York State	35.4%	42.8%	2.7%	8.9%	10.2%

Source: Selected Social Characteristics 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Key Findings: Based on the 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Uniondale continues to have the highest rate (50.9%) of never married females 15 years and older, which remains higher than Nassau County (29.3%) and New York State (35.4%). Additionally, the divorce rate for females in this age group is highest in Freeport at 14.0%, exceeding the County rate of 8.3% and the State rate of 10.2%.

Percentage Households with Children Under 18

Location	Total Households	Married		Male Headed		Female Headed	
		% of Households	with Children Under 18	% of Households	With Children Under 18	% of Households	With Children Under 18
Freeport	14,480	42.4%	17.4%	17.1%	1.3%	33.7%	6.6%
Glen Cove	10,546	43.8%	16.1%	16.3%	2.0%	32.8%	7.5%
Hempstead	16,791	32.3%	16.2%	16.0%	0.7%	43.2%	13.9%
Hicksville	13,409	64.7%	24.3%	14.8%	1.7%	18.0%	0.6%
Lawrence	1,843	74.2%	41.3%	6.6%	0.0%	18.1%	0.0%
Long Beach	14,053	42.4%	12.7%	20.3%	0.6%	28.1%	4.2%
Port Washington	5,738	68.2%	34.1%	6.3%	0.9%	23.2%	3.3%
Rockville Centre	10,070	55.7%	26.3%	12.4%	1.3%	27.9%	2.1%
Roosevelt	4,292	48.0%	21.1%	12.0%	2.0%	36.2%	11.7%
Uniondale	8,483	42.9%	56.3%	18.3%	0.7%	32.0%	3.6%
Westbury	5,259	56.3%	18.8%	11.8%	0.0%	24.9%	2.1%
Nassau County	453,576	61.0%	26.0%	11.4%	0.7%	5.3%	3.3%
New York State	7,530,150	43.7%	17.1%	18.6%	1.0%	31.1%	23.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Key Findings: Married households with children under 18, stands at 43.7% in New York State. Uniondale (56.3%) has the highest percentage of Married Households with Children under 18; Long Beach has the least percentage (12.7%). These are in comparison to Nassau County (26.0%) and New York State (17.1%). Female-only households with Children Under 18 are highest in Hempstead (13.9%); Hicksville has the lowest (0.0%) in comparison to Nassau County (3.3%) and New York State (23.5%). For Male-only Household with Children under 18, Glen Cove (2.0%) and Roosevelt (2.0%) have the highest percentage; Westbury has the lowest percentage (0.0%). These compared to Nassau County (.7%) and New York (1.0%)

Grandparents Responsible for Own Grandchildren Under 18 Years of Age

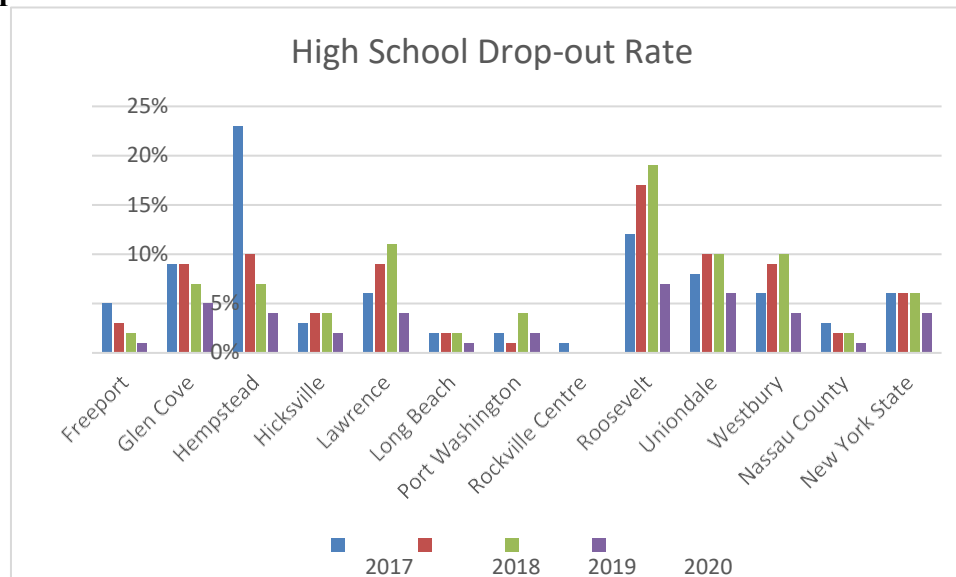
Grandparents Living With and Responsible for Grandchildren Under 18						
2020–2024 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates						
Location	Grandparents Living With Own Grandchildren Under 18	% Responsible for Grandchildren	% Responsible 5 Years or More	# Responsible for Own Grandchildren Under 18	Female %	Married %
Freeport	2,007	8.7%	2.7%	174	55.7%	67.8%
Glen Cove	336	4.8%	2.4%	16	50.0%	100.0%
Hempstead	2,406	13.8%	3.0%	331	63.1%	57.7%
Hicksville	1,921	11.7%	7.5%	225	52.0%	61.3%
Lawrence	268	60.8%	0.0%	163	54.0%	100.0%
Long Beach	639	21.9%	5.9%	140	66.4%	68.6%
Port Washington	193	50.8%	46.6%	98	62.2%	91.8%
Roosevelt	1,397	12.7%	6.0%	177	47.5%	87.6%
Rockville Centre	333	25.5%	23.7%	85	100.0%	7.1%
Uniondale	1,336	12.4%	2.6%	166	65.1%	65.7%
Westbury	774	29.5%	13.4%	228	76.3%	54.4%
Nassau County	35,407	14.5%	6.5%	5,134	63.5%	71.3%
New York State	391,560	25.0%	12.1%	97,966	67.2%	62.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2020–2024 Five-Year Estimates

Key Findings: In Nassau County, 6.5% of grandparents living with their grandchildren have been responsible for them for five years or more. Among the selected communities, Port Washington (46.6%), Rockville Centre (23.7%), Westbury (13.4%), and Hicksville (7.5%) exceed the county rate. Rockville Centre has the highest percentage of female grandparents responsible for grandchildren (100.0%), followed by Westbury (76.3%). Glen Cove and Lawrence have the highest percentage of married grandparents responsible for grandchildren (100.0%).

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

High School Drop-out Rate



Location	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025
Freeport	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Glen Cove	9%	9%	7%	5%	4%
Hempstead	23%	10%	7%	4%	8%
Hicksville	3%	4%	4%	2%	6%
Lawrence	6%	9%	11%	4%	9%
Long Beach	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Port Washington	2%	1%	4%	2%	1%
Rockville Centre	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Roosevelt	12%	17%	19%	7%	10%
Uniondale	8%	10%	10%	6%	5%
Westbury	6%	9%	10%	4%	5%
Nassau County	3%	2%	2%	1%	1.5%
New York State	6%	6%	6%	4%	5.2%

Source: New York State School Report Card, 2017 - 2025

Key Findings: All selected communities' high school drop-out rates have declined since 2017, with the exception of Hicksville, Lawrence, and Long Beach. In 2025, Rockville Centre had the lowest rate at 0%. Roosevelt (10%) and Lawrence (9%) have the highest drop-out rates. These are in comparison to Nassau County (1.5%) and New York State (5.2%).

Graduation Rates

Location	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025
Freeport	79%	80%	80%	88%	83%
Glen Cove	76%	77%	78%	89%	84%
Hempstead	42%	54%	62%	72%	84%
Hicksville	91%	91%	92%	96%	84%
Lawrence	82%	81%	78%	82%	78%
Long Beach	91%	95%	96%	97%	95%
Port Washington	91%	95%	90%	93%	97%
Rockville Centre	98%	99%	98%	98%	97%
Roosevelt	70%	68%	68%	87%	80%
Uniondale	81%	74%	79%	86%	82%
Westbury	82%	81%	81%	91%	91%
Nassau County	91%	90%	92%	94%	93.8%
New York State	82%	83%	83%	86%	85.0%

Source: New York Department of Education, School Report Cards, 2017 - 2025

Key Findings: Port Washington and Rockville Centre have the highest graduation rates in 2025 at 97%, followed by Long Beach (95%) and Westbury (91%). Lawrence has the lowest graduation rate (78%), followed by Roosevelt (80%) and Freeport (83%). Other selected communities have 2025 graduation rates below the County graduation rate of 93.8%: Uniondale (82%), Hempstead (84%), and Glen Cove (84%).

Educational Attainment, Age 25 and Over

Location	Percent No High School Diploma	Percent High School Only	Percent Some College	Percent Associates Degree	Percent Bachelor's Degree	Percent Graduate or Professional Degree
Nassau County	8.45%	22.0%	14.8%	8.0%	25.6%	21.1%
New York	12.78%	25.5%	15.5%	8.9%	20.9%	16.5%
United States	11.47%	26.7%	20.3%	8.6%	20.2%	12.7%
Freeport	17.25%	30.6%	16.8%	9.3%	16.5%	9.6%
Glen Cove	17.33%	25.5%	11.9%	5.4%	23.0%	16.8%
Hempstead	25.46%	31.3%	15.8%	8.0%	12.4%	7.1%
Hicksville	4.05%	22.3%	17.0%	10.0%	26.1%	20.6%
Lawrence	9.46%	13.2%	14.9%	4.6%	31.7%	26.1%
Long Beach	4.84%	20.0%	16.7%	7.1%	27.2%	24.1%
Port Washington	5.61%	12.6%	10.6%	5.7%	32.8%	32.7%
Rockville Centre	4.47%	15.1%	11.9%	8.5%	31.8%	28.2%
Roosevelt	22.43%	31.3%	15.2%	8.6%	16.2%	6.3%
Uniondale	8.36%	22.3%	18.3%	9.2%	24.5%	17.3%
Westbury	14.90%	22.2%	16.1%	7.1%	22.9%	16.7%

Source: US Census Bureau, 2020-2024 American Community Survey.

Key Findings: Educational attainment is calculated for persons over 25 years old and is an estimated average for the period from 2020 to 2024. In Nassau County, 25.6% have at least a college bachelor's degree, and an additional 21.1% hold a graduate or professional degree, while 22.0% stopped their formal educational attainment after high school.

Educational Attainment – Selected Communities

Educational Attainment — Selected Nassau County Communities		
2020–2024 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates		
Location	Percent High School Diploma or Higher	Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher
Freeport	87.6%	27.5%
Glen Cove	87.6%	42.2%
Hempstead	75.5%	21.5%
Hicksville	90.0%	44.7%
Lawrence	97.6%	77.2%
Long Beach	96.2%	55.8%
Port Washington	95.5%	72.1%
Rockville Centre	96.2%	63.9%
Roosevelt	83.9%	28.7%
Uniondale	84.3%	27.3%
Westbury	89.5%	43.2%
Nassau County	92.2%	49.7%
New York State	88.0%	40.2%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020–2024 American Community Survey Five-Year Estimates, Educational Attainment		

Key Findings: In Nassau County, 49.7% of residents age 25 and older have a bachelor’s degree or higher, compared with 40.2% in New York State. Among the selected communities, Lawrence has the highest percentage of residents with a bachelor’s degree or higher (77.2%), while Hempstead has the lowest (21.5%). Nassau County also has a higher percentage of residents with a high school diploma or higher (92.2%) than New York State (88.0%). Lawrence has the highest high school completion rate among the selected communities (97.6%), while Hempstead has the lowest (75.5%).

Veteran and Non-Veteran Educational Attainment

Veteran and Non-Veteran Educational Attainment								
Selected Nassau County Communities — 2020–2024 ACS Five-Year Estimates								
Location	Veterans % Less than High School	Veterans % High School Graduate	Veterans % Some College/Ass ociate's	Veterans % Bachelor's or Higher	Non-Veterans % Less than High School	Non-Veterans % High School Graduate	Non-Veterans % Some College/Ass ociate's	Non- Veteran s % Bache lor's or Higher
Freeport	0.00%	25.62%	58.95%	15.44%	12.95%	34.19%	24.87%	27.99 %
Glen Cove	16.06%	14.22%	26.91%	42.81%	12.32%	25.90%	19.56%	42.23 %
Hempstead	8.62%	39.08%	31.31%	21.00%	24.91%	30.76%	22.84%	21.50 %
Hicksville	0.81%	16.87%	43.99%	38.33%	10.26%	23.91%	20.99%	44.84 %
Lawrence	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	93.75%	2.42%	9.64%	11.14%	76.80 %
Long Beach	8.14%	27.33%	35.47%	29.07%	3.75%	18.75%	21.00%	56.50 %
Port Washington	3.10%	7.93%	5.52%	83.45%	4.50%	12.62%	11.11%	71.78 %
Rockville Centre	4.77%	23.42%	19.91%	51.89%	3.79%	12.75%	18.80%	64.66 %
Roosevelt	21.97%	19.28%	11.21%	47.53%	16.04%	32.05%	23.51%	28.39 %
Uniondale	5.37%	41.07%	32.70%	20.85%	16.01%	31.01%	25.50%	27.48 %
Westbury	0.00%	18.78%	50.83%	30.39%	16.74%	26.15%	26.40%	30.72 %
Nassau County	4.46%	28.30%	30.16%	37.08%	7.96%	20.46%	21.48%	50.10 %
New York State	5.94%	30.92%	34.05%	29.09%	12.29%	24.01%	23.00%	40.70 %
United States	4.52%	26.90%	36.82%	31.75%	10.87%	26.02%	27.16%	35.95 %

Key Findings: Nassau County veterans age 25 and older are more likely than non-veterans to have some college as Bachelors or higher attainment among veterans is highest in Lawrence (93.75%) and Port

Washington (83.45%),In Nassau County, 4.46% of veterans have less than a high school education, 28.30% are high school graduates, 30.16% have some college or an associate's degree, and 37.08% have a bachelor's degree or higher. Among non-veterans, 50.10% have a bachelor's degree or higher.

Language Spoken at Home

Language Spoken at Home					
Selected Nassau County Communities — 2020–2024 ACS Five-Year Estimates					
Location	English	Spanish	Other Indo-European	Asian & Pacific Islander	Other Languages
Freeport	54.5%	39.0%	3.1%	1.4%	2.0%
Glen Cove	58.9%	28.2%	11.4%	1.1%	0.5%
Hempstead	52.0%	41.2%	5.3%	0.7%	0.8%
Hicksville	52.0%	15.8%	24.0%	8.0%	0.2%
Lawrence	73.9%	1.8%	8.0%	0.7%	15.7%
Long Beach	83.9%	7.4%	5.0%	2.9%	0.8%
Port Washington	77.7%	10.7%	5.8%	5.5%	0.2%
Roosevelt	56.7%	33.4%	6.9%	0.0%	3.0%
Rockville Centre	86.9%	6.3%	4.5%	2.0%	0.3%
Uniondale	54.4%	35.3%	6.7%	1.5%	2.1%
Westbury	55.1%	26.0%	13.4%	4.4%	1.1%
Nassau County	69.3%	13.7%	9.9%	5.6%	1.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2020-2024 American Community Survey

Key Findings: English remains the primary language spoken at home in Nassau County (69.3%). Spanish is most prevalent in Hempstead (41.2%), Freeport (39.0%), Uniondale (35.3%), and Roosevelt (33.4%), all well above Nassau County (13.7%) and New York State (14.8%). Hicksville has the highest percentage of Other Indo-European languages (24.0%), while Port Washington has the highest Asian and Pacific Island language percentage (5.5%) among the selected communities.

DISABILITIES

School Age Children with Disabilities

New York State School-Age Students with Disabilities by Federal Disability Category							
2024–25 School Year — BEDS Day: October 2, 2024							
Federal Disability Category	Ages 4–5	Ages 6–11	Ages 12–13	Ages 14–17	Ages 18–21	Total	Percent
Autism	8,379	32,487	8,219	14,245	4,006	67,336	13.5%
Emotional Disability	278	4,241	2,908	7,703	1,150	16,280	3.3%
Learning Disability	525	49,741	30,157	62,703	5,962	149,088	29.8%
Intellectual Disability	156	2,598	1,673	4,120	2,055	10,602	2.1%
Deafness	56	391	180	323	101	1,051	0.2%
Hearing Impairment	156	1,222	456	835	64	2,733	0.5%
Speech or Language Impairment	21,710	89,428	16,108	20,181	1,530	148,957	29.8%
Visual Impairment (includes Blindness)	52	507	184	388	48	1,179	0.2%
Orthopedic Impairment	119	674	199	348	56	1,396	0.3%
Other Health Impairment	3,885	36,822	15,563	30,114	1,882	88,266	17.7%
Multiple Disabilities	668	4,426	1,682	3,700	2,028	12,504	2.5%
Deaf-Blindness	2	6	2	6	6	22	0.0%
Traumatic Brain Injury	18	215	107	253	54	647	0.1%
TOTAL	36,004	222,758	77,438	144,919	18,942	500,061	100.0%

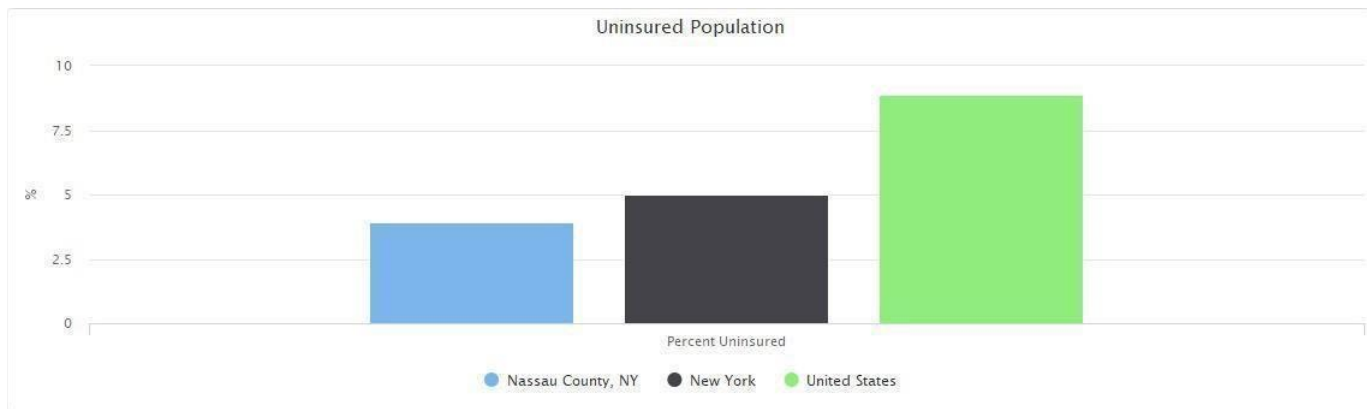
Key Findings: In the 2024–25 school year, Nassau County reported 30,239 students with disabilities, representing 16% of K–12 enrollment. Statewide, 500,061 school-age students were receiving special education programs and services. Learning Disability (29.8%) and Speech or Language Impairment (29.8%) were the largest disability categories, followed by Other Health Impairment (17.7%) and Autism (13.5%).

New York State Early Intervention

New York State Early Intervention Performance — FFY 2024		
Most recent complete published data available		
Performance Measure	2024 Percent	
Percent of children birth to age 1 served by Early Intervention	0.9%	
Percent of children birth to age 3 served by Early Intervention	5.0%	
Percent with IFSP developed within 45 days of referral	90.3%	
Percent exiting EI with transition steps and services	99.9%	
Source: New York State Department of Health, Early Intervention Performance Data — New York State, Federal Fiscal Year 2024.		

Key Findings: In FFY 2024, 5.0% of New York State children from birth to age three were served by the Early Intervention Program, including 0.9% of infants under age one. Most children exiting Early Intervention had required transition steps and services in place (99.9%). Timely development of Individualized Family Service Plans was lower, at 90.3%, indicating an area for continued attention.

HEALTH CARE



Location	Insurance Population (2020 Estimate)	Number Insured	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
Nassau County	1'383'901	1'331,917	51'984	3.8%
New York	19,666,716	18'693'001	973,715	5.0%
United States	335'190'522	307'711'269	27'479'253	8.2%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-2024

Key Findings: The uninsured population of 2020 is calculated by estimating the number of persons eligible for insurance (generally those under 65) minus the estimated number of insured persons. In Nassau County, 3.94% are uninsured compared to 4.9% in New York State and 8.87% in the United States.

Health Insurance Coverage, Children Under Age 19

Location	With Health Insurance	Without Health Insurance
Freeport	99.4%	0.6%
Glen Cove	100%	0.0%
Hempstead	98.6%	1.4%
Hicksville	83.9%	16.1%
Long Beach	96.6%	3.4%
Port Washington	98.2%	1.8%
Rockville Centre	100.0%	0.0%
Roosevelt	97.2%	2.8%
Uniondale	100.0%	0.0%
Nassau County	98%	2.0%
New York State	97.4%	2.6%
United States	94.6%	5.4%

Source: US Census Bureau American Community 2021 1-year estimate

Key Findings: Health insurance coverage among children under age 19 remains high throughout Nassau County. Hicksville has the highest uninsured rate among the selected communities at 16.1%, followed by Freeport at 0.6% and Port Washington at 1.8%. Nassau County's uninsured rate is 2.0%, compared with 2.6% for New York State and 5.4% nationally. Rockville Centre and Uniondale report 100% health insurance coverage among children under age 19.

Prenatal Data by Zip Code

		Percent of Births			Teen Rates per 1,000	
	Total Births	Premature Birth %	Low Birth Weight Infants %	Late or No Prenatal Care %	Teen Birth Rate	Teen Pregnancy Rate
Uniondale 11553	960	10.3	9.1	5.6	9.6	21.1
Freeport 11520	1,479	12.3	11.2	3.2	12.7	22.2
Glen Cove 11542	870	9.1	6.9	2.8	10.8	15.6
Hempstead 11550	2,492	11.2	9.9	5.1	27.3	40.4
Long Beach 11561	1,021	10.2	7.7	.8	4.9	8.5
Roosevelt 11575	725	12.8	11.6	4.9	21.7	33.0
Port Washington 11050	834	7.9	6.1	1.6	1.3	2.5
Lawrence 11559	412	5.9	7.8	2	4.9	5.9
Rockville Centre 11570	883	10.1	7.5	1.7	1.8	3.3
Hicksville 11801	1'324	10.7	10.2	4.3	7.6	10.4
Westbury 11590	1'610	9.8	9.3	5.3	12.7	20.4
Total Nassau County	42,551	11..3	7.9	2.8	5.6	12.8

Source: 2021-2023 New York State Vital Statistics Data

Prenatal Data by Zip Code (continued)

Key Findings: With the exception of Long Beach, teen birth rates are higher in each of these locations than the County rate of 5.6%. The teen birth rate per 1,000 is highest in Hempstead (27.3) and Roosevelt (21.7). Teen pregnancy rates per 1,000 are higher in Hempstead (40.4) and Roosevelt (33.0). Port Washington has the lowest teen birth rate (1.3) and teen pregnancy rate (2.5) per 1000. The Nassau County teen birth rate per 1,000 is 5.6 and the teen pregnancy rate per 1,000 12.8.

Births to Women Under 15 Years of Age

Location	Age Under 15	Age 15 to 17	Age 18 to 19	Total Live Births	Births to Teens	Births to Teens
Nassau County	4	65	159	13,877	228	1.64%
New York	58	1,582	5,012	220,536	6,652	3.02%

Source: New York State Department of Health.

Key Findings: In 2019, there were a total of 228, or 1.64% of all births to women under the age of 20.

Obesity in WIC Program

Nassau County WIC Indicators — Most Recent Data Available as of 2025			
New York State Department of Health — CHIRS / WIC Surveillance			
Indicator	Nassau County	New York State	Data Period
Pregnant women in WIC who were pre-pregnancy overweight but not obese (BMI 25 to <30)	34.2%	29.0%	2021–2023
Pregnant women in WIC who were pre-pregnancy obese (BMI 30+)	30.0%	31.3%	2021–2023
Obese children ages 2–4 in WIC ($\geq$ 95th percentile)			No current comparable estimate published
Children ages 2–4 in WIC viewing TV $\leq$ 2 hours per day	57.8%	52.8%	2021–2023
WIC infants breastfeeding at least 6 months	35.4%	37.0%	2021–2023
Source: New York State Department of Health, Community Health Indicator Reports (CHIRS), most recent WIC data available as of October 2025; Pregnancy Nutrition Surveillance System and Pediatric Nutrition Surveillance System.			

Key Findings: Nassau County WIC participants have a higher pre-pregnancy overweight rate than New York State (34.2% vs. 29.0%), while pre-pregnancy obesity is slightly lower (30.0% vs. 31.3%). Nassau County also has a higher percentage of children meeting the screen-time measure (57.8% vs. 52.8%). Breastfeeding at six months is slightly below the State rate (35.4% vs. 37.0%).

Maternal and Infant Mortality Rates

Maternal and Infant Mortality Indicators — Nassau County vs. New York State			
Most Recent Comparable NYSDOH Vital Statistics Data — 2023			
Indicator	Nassau County	New York State	Data Period / Note
Infant mortality (<1 year), per 1,000 live births	2.8	4.1	2023
Neonatal mortality (<28 days), per 1,000 live births	1.9	2.6	2023
Post-neonatal mortality (28 days to <1 year), per 1,000 live births	0.9	1.5	2023
Fetal death (20+ weeks gestation), per 1,000 live births + fetal deaths	4.3	5.5	2023
Perinatal mortality (20+ weeks gestation to <28 days), per 1,000 births + fetal deaths	6.3	8.1	2023
Perinatal mortality (28+ weeks gestation to <7 days), per 1,000 births + fetal deaths			Current comparable county value not published in 2023 Table 45
Maternal mortality, per 100,000 live births			Current comparable Nassau County annual rate not published
Source: New York State Department of Health, Vital Statistics of New York State 2023, Table 45; Table 17 for fetal deaths. Fetal death rate calculated from NYSDOH 2023 fetal deaths at 20+ weeks and live births; other reported rates are direct NYSDOH values.			

Key Findings: In 2023, Nassau County had lower infant and perinatal mortality rates than New York State across all directly comparable measures. Infant mortality was 2.8 deaths per 1,000 live births in Nassau County compared with 4.1 statewide. Neonatal mortality was 1.9 compared with 2.6, while post-neonatal mortality was 0.9 compared with 1.5. Perinatal mortality was also lower in Nassau County at 6.3 compared with 8.1 statewide.

Prenatal Care Initiation

Prenatal Care Initiation — 2023									
Nassau County and New York State — NYSDOH Vital Statistics									
Report Area	First Trimester	Second Trimester	Third Trimester	No Prenatal Care	Start Unknown	Not Reported	Total Births	First Trimester %	Late/No Prenatal Care %
Nassau County, NY	11,436	1,456	322	49	87	114	13,464	86.2%	2.8%
New York State	146,669	37,818	11,172	2,262	2,054	2,692	202,667	74.1%	6.8%
Source: New York State Department of Health, Vital Statistics of New York State 2023, Table 12: Live Births by Month Prenatal Care Began and Resident County.									
Percentages are based on births with a known prenatal-care start date. Late/No Prenatal Care includes care beginning in the 7th–9th month or no prenatal care.									

Key Findings: In 2023, 86.2% of Nassau County births with a known prenatal-care start date began care in the first trimester, compared with 74.1% statewide. Late or no prenatal care represented 2.8% of Nassau County births, substantially below the New York State rate of 6.8%. Nassau County recorded 49 births with no prenatal care and 322 births in which care began during the third trimester.

Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV-AIDS

Persons Living with Diagnosed HIV — Nassau County and New York State Outside NYC						
As of December 2024 — New York State Department of Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance						
Location	Including Incarcerated: HIV Non-AIDS	Including Incarcerated: AIDS	Including Incarcerated: Total HIV/AIDS	Excluding Incarcerated: HIV Non-AIDS	Excluding Incarcerated: AIDS	Excluding Incarcerated: Total HIV/AIDS
Nassau County	1,273	1,380	2,653	1,271	1,378	2,649
New York State excluding NYC	11,498	12,393	23,891	11,348	12,237	23,585
Statewide Context	HIV Non-AIDS	AIDS	Total HIV/AIDS			
New York State — All Residents	52,602	54,152	106,754			

Key Findings: As of December 2024, 2,653 Nassau County residents were living with diagnosed HIV. Excluding incarcerated persons, the total decreased by only four cases to 2,649, indicating that incarceration accounts for a very small proportion of Nassau County’s HIV prevalence. Across New York State outside New York City, 23,891 people were living with diagnosed HIV.

Medicare Enrollment

Medicare Enrollment — April 2025			
Nassau County, New York State, and United States			
Location	Aged Medicare Beneficiaries	Disabled Medicare Beneficiaries	Total Medicare Beneficiaries
Nassau County	276,629	20,186	296,815
New York State	3,571,603	398,627	3,970,230
United States	62,208,839	6,908,979	69,117,818
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Medicare Monthly Enrollment Data, April 2025.			

Key Findings: As of April 2025, Nassau County had 296,815 Medicare beneficiaries, including 276,629 aged beneficiaries and 20,186 disabled beneficiaries. Aged beneficiaries represented 93.2% of Nassau County Medicare enrollment, higher than New York State (90.0%) and the United States (90.0%). Disabled beneficiaries represented 6.8% of Nassau County enrollment, compared with 10.0% statewide and 10.0% nationally.

SNAP Enrollment

Location	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Nassau County	\$184.42	\$320.74	\$393.98	\$434.77	\$282.15	\$273.94
New York	\$241.12	\$388.00	\$460.64	\$515.65	\$379.23	\$374.35

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. January 2025.

Key Findings: In 2025, the average SNAP benefit was \$273.94 in Nassau County compared with \$374.35 statewide. Nassau County's benefit decreased slightly from \$282.15 in 2024, while the statewide average declined from \$379.23. Although benefits have fallen substantially from the pandemic-era peak in 2023, 2025 benefit levels remain higher than those reported before 2021. Nassau County continues to have a lower average SNAP benefit than New York State.

Child Health Plus

Location	Jan 2017	Jan 2018	Jan 2019	Jan 2020	Jan 2021	Jan 2022	Jan 2023	Jan 2024	Jan 2025
Nassau County	27,576	29,771	32,053	34,732	32,106	32,593	31,757	35,611	41,682
New York	316,328	356,307	386,807	423,794	394,499	389,828	374,824	459,482	578,535

Data Source: New York State Department of Health. January 2025.

Key Findings: In January 2026 there were 40,355 persons enrolled in the Child Health Plus Program. Between January 2017 and January 2025, enrollment increased in the report area by 8,035 persons, or 51.2%.

Persons Receiving Medicaid

Location	January 2021	January 2022	January 2023	January 2024	January 2025
Nassau County	295,666	323,248	348,071	324,641	309,776
New York	6,915,064	7,396,274	7,817,672	7,446,289	6,939,731

Data Source: New York State Department of Health. 2001-2026.

Key Findings: In Nassau County, the number of Medicaid users has increased from 295,666 in 2021 to 309,776 in 2025.

Federally Qualified Health Centers

FQHC Name	Address	City	Phone
LONG ISLAND FQHC INC	3227 LONG BEACH ROAD, SUITE 2	OCEANSIDE	(516) 296-7464
CHARLES EVANS CENTER, INC.	2146 JACKSON AVE	SEAFORD	(516) 622-8888
HARMONY HEALTH CARE LONG ISLAND	841 ETHEL T KLOBERG DR	NORTH BALDWIN	(516) 434-6091
CHARLES EVANS CENTER INC.	113 GLEN COVE AVE	GLEN COVE	(516) 676-2388
CHARLES EVANS CENTER	857 SOUTH OYSTER BAY ROAD	BETHPAGE	(516) 822-0028
ADVANTAGE CARE DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT CENT 9726	230 HANSE AVENUE	FREEPORT	(516) 686-4400
LONG ISLAND FQHC SOC	101 SOUTH BERGEN PLACE	FREEPORT	(516) 623-3600
LONG ISLAND FQHC, INC.	1 WAGNER AVE	ROOSEVELT	(516) 345-7229
WESTBURY SCHOOL BASED HEALTH CENTER	1 POST ROAD	OLD WESTBURY	(516) 296-3742
LONG ISLAND FQHC, INC.	5 S. BROOKSIDE AVENUE	FREEPORT	(516) 867-5329
LONG ISLAND FQHC INC ROOSEVELT	380 NASSAU ROAD	ROOSEVELT	(516) 571-8600
HARMONY HEALTH CARE LONG ISLAND	619 FULTON AVE	HEMPSTEAD	(516) 572-1300
LONG ISLAND FQHC INC ELMONT	161 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE	ALDEN MANOR	(516) 571-8200
HARMONY HEALTH CARE LONG ISLAND	682 UNION AVE	WESTBURY	(516) 571-9500

Data Source: US Department of Health & Human Services, Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, Provider of Services File. 1st Quarter, 2025

Key Findings: There are 14 Federally Qualified Health Care Providers in Nassau County

Uninsured Population

Location	Insurance Population (2022 Estimate)	Number Insured	Number Uninsured	Percent Uninsured
New York	19,852,366	14,601,890	895,540	4.51%
United States	334,922,499	243,728,120	25,457,101	7.60%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. US Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates. 2020-24.

Key Findings: New York has a lower uninsured rate than the United States overall. In 2022, approximately 4.5% of New Yorkers were uninsured, compared with 7.6% nationally. This indicates that New York’s uninsured rate was about 3.1 percentage points lower than the national rate, reflecting broader health insurance coverage among New York residents.

Prenatal Care

Location	First Trimester	Second Trimester	Third Trimester	No Prenatal Care	Start Unknown	Not Reported	Total Births	No Prenatal or Third Trimester Care
Nassau County	11,436	1,456	322	49	87	114	13,464	2.80%
New York	146,669	37,818	11,172	2,262	2,054	2,692	202,667	6.79%

Data Source: New York State Department of Health. 2023.

Key Findings: In 2023, a total of 2.80% of pregnant women did not receive prenatal or third semester care during pregnancy.

Teen Births

Location	Age Under 15	Age 15 to 17	Age 18 to 19	Total Live Births	Births to Teens	Births to Teens
Nassau County	3	58	152	13,464	213	1.58%
New York	76	1,201	3,790	202,667	5,067	2.50%

Data Source: New York State Department of Health. 2023.

Key Findings: In 2023, there was a total of 213, or 1.58% of all births to women under the age of 20.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

Households Receiving SNAP

Location	Households Receiving Benefits			Individuals Receiving Benefits		
	Total	Temp	Non-Temp	Total	Temp	Non-Temp
Nassau County	30,199	11,365	18,834	41,149	13,716	27,433
New York	1,672,644	704,691	967,953	2,813,068	1,043,452	1,769,616

Households Receiving SNAP Benefits Dollar Amount

Location	Benefits Issued			
	Total	Temp	Non-Temp	Per Household
Nassau County	\$8,158,782	\$3,097,161	\$5,061,621	\$270.17
New York	\$624,549,116	\$262,265,080	\$362,284,036	\$373.39

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. January 2025.

Key Findings: The New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance reported that 30,199 Nassau County households were receiving SNAP benefits totaling \$8,158,782, or \$270.17 per household.

Household Receiving Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Below Poverty Level

Location	Households Receiving SNAP Total	Households Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Households Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Total	Households Not Receiving SNAP Percent	Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Below Poverty	Households Not Receiving SNAP Income Above Poverty
Nassau County	22,835	4.98%	6,298	16,537	435,331	95.02%	21,883	413,448
New York	1,204,048	15.59%	542,538	661,510	6,518,598	84.41%	544,486	5,974,112
United States	15,572,114	12.05%	6,598,381	8,973,733	113,655,382	87.95%	9,649,356	104,006,026

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.

Key Findings: In Nassau County, 22,835 households (or 4.98%) received SNAP payments during 2020-2024. During this same period there were 21,883 households with income levels below the poverty level that were not receiving SNAP payments.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Trend

Location	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Nassau County	\$184.42	\$320.74	\$393.98	\$434.77	\$282.15	\$273.94
New York	\$241.12	\$388.00	\$460.64	\$515.65	\$379.23	\$374.35

Data Source: New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance. January 2025.

Key Findings: Since 2020, the benefits per household of the Supplemental Nutrition Assurance Program (SNAP) in Nassau County has increased from \$184.42 to \$273.94.

Free and Reduced Lunch Program

Location	Enrollment	January 2026		
		Eligible for Free Lunch	Eligible for Reduced Lunch	Free and Reduced Lunch %
Freeport	6145	5407	0	88%
Glen Cove	3008	2274	0	75.6%
Hempstead	4742	4737	0	99%
Lawrence	2096	2096	0	100%
Long Beach	3429	1518	0	44.3%
Port Washington	5537	926	48	18.2%
Rockville Centre	3271	366	23	11.7%
Roosevelt	3011	3011	0	100%
Uniondale	5703	4746	0	83.2%
Wantagh	2824	209	10	7.8%
Westbury	4205	4205	0	100%
Nassau County	195,889	72,540	783	37.4%
New York	2,632,009	2,010,313	No Data	76.5%

Data Source: New York State Education Department. January 2026

Key Findings: 100% of students in Westbury, Roosevelt, and Lawrence School Districts are eligible for reduced and free lunch. Compared to other Nassau County school districts, which range from 7.8% to 99%. 37.4 % of Nassau County students are eligible and 76.5% in New York State are eligible for both reduced and free lunch.

Supplemental Security Income

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) — November 2025					
Nassau County and New York State					
Location	Recipients	Total Expenditures	Federal Expenditures	State Expenditures	Expenditure per Recipient
Nassau County	16,236	\$10,971,231	\$9,806,734	\$1,164,497	\$675.73
New York State	589,399	\$427,827,384	\$388,539,885	\$39,287,499	\$725.87
Source: New York State Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance (OTDA), Supplemental Security Income — Recipients, Total Program Expenditures and Federal and State Shares, by Local District, November 2025.					

Key Findings: In November 2025, Nassau County had 16,236 SSI recipients with total monthly expenditures of approximately \$11.0 million. The average expenditure per recipient was \$675.73, compared with \$725.87 statewide. Nassau County accounted for approximately \$9.8 million in federal SSI expenditures and \$1.2 million in State expenditures.

Childhood Overweight and Obesity

Childhood overweight and obesity remain significant public health concerns in New York State. The New York State Department of Health estimates that approximately one in five children in New York has obesity. Obesity during childhood can affect physical and emotional health and is associated with an increased risk of developing chronic conditions such as type 2 diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease, sleep apnea, joint problems, and other health complications later in life.

Preventing childhood obesity requires more than changes in individual behavior. Children's ability to maintain a healthy weight is influenced by the environments in which they live, learn, eat, and play. Access to affordable and nutritious foods, safe spaces for physical activity, quality health care, supportive schools, and other social and economic conditions all influence health outcomes. New York State therefore emphasizes policy, systems, environmental, and community-level approaches that make healthy eating and physical activity more accessible for children and families. (

The New York State Prevention Agenda 2025–2030 places a strong emphasis on prevention across the lifespan and health equity. Its priorities include nutrition security, healthy eating, opportunities for physical activity, preventive health services, and health and wellness-promoting schools. The current Prevention Agenda also recognizes that health outcomes are shaped by broader social and economic conditions and calls for strategies that reduce disparities and address barriers to good health.

Childhood obesity does not affect all populations equally. Differences by race, ethnicity, income, neighborhood conditions, and access to resources can contribute to disparities in childhood weight status. New York State has identified persistent racial and ethnic disparities in obesity and emphasizes the importance of examining data across population groups rather than relying solely on overall rates.

The following charts examine childhood obesity prevalence overall and by race and ethnicity. These data help identify populations experiencing higher rates of obesity and can guide community-level strategies related to nutrition, physical activity, preventive health care, family education, and access to healthy community environments.

Health Implications

Childhood overweight and obesity are associated with an increased risk of:

- Type 2 diabetes
- High blood pressure and high cholesterol
- Heart and cardiovascular disease
- Asthma and sleep apnea
- Joint and orthopedic problems
- Certain cancers later in life
- Emotional and behavioral health concerns, including low self-esteem, depression, and weight-related stigma

Addressing childhood obesity requires strategies that promote healthy development while avoiding stigma and

recognizing the social, economic, and environmental factors that influence children’s health.

Source: New York State Department of Health, *Obesity Prevention* and *New York State Prevention Agenda 2025–2030*. ([New York State Department of Health](#))

Childhood Obesity Rate

Nassau County vs. New York State excluding NYC — 2022–2024			
Student Group	Indicator	Nassau County	NYS excluding NYC
All students	Overweight but not obese (85th–<95th percentile)	15.6%	16.4%
All students	Obesity (BMI ≥95th percentile)	18.0%	20.2%
All students	Overweight or obese (≥85th percentile)	33.5%	36.6%
Elementary students	Overweight but not obese (85th–<95th percentile)	15.3%	16.1%
Elementary students	Obesity (BMI ≥95th percentile)	17.2%	19.4%
Elementary students	Overweight or obese (≥85th percentile)	32.5%	35.5%
Middle/High school students	Overweight but not obese (85th–<95th percentile)	16.3%	17.1%
Middle/High school students	Obesity (BMI ≥95th percentile)	18.1%	21.4%
Middle/High school students	Overweight or obese (≥85th percentile)	34.4%	38.6%

Source: New York State Department of Health, *Student Weight Status Category Reporting Results, 2022–2024*.

Key Findings: In 2022–2024, 33.5% of Nassau County students were overweight or had obesity, compared with 36.6% statewide excluding New York City. Among middle/high school students, 16.3% were overweight but not obese, 18.1% had obesity, and 34.4% were overweight or had obesity. These rates were below the corresponding statewide rates of 17.1%, 21.4%, and 38.6%. Overall, Nassau County rates were lower than statewide rates, although roughly one-third of students were still classified as overweight or having obesity.

Adult Obesity Rate

Adult Obesity Rate (BMI ≥30) — Nassau County and New York State							
Historical trend with 2025 update							
Location	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2025
Nassau County	22.0%	23.0%	24.0%	23.0%	23.0%	27.0%	26.9%
New York State	24.0%	24.0%	25.0%	25.0%	26.0%	27.0%	34.5%
Measure	Nassau County	New York State					
2015 to 2025 change (percentage points)	4.9	10.5					
2015 to 2025 percent increase	22.3%	43.8%					
2025 Nassau vs. NYS difference (percentage points)	-7.6						
Source: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute, County Health Rankings & Roadmaps; 2025 update.							

Key Findings: In 2025, approximately 26.9% of adults in Nassau County had obesity, compared with 34.5% statewide. Nassau County's rate was 7.6 percentage points lower than the New York State rate. Although adult obesity remains an important chronic disease risk factor in Nassau County, the county continues to perform more favorably than the state overall.

Adult Weight Status by Race/Ethnicity, New York State, 2023 — Latest Available as of June 2025.

Adult Weight Status by Race/Ethnicity — New York State			
BRFSS 2023 — Latest available as of June 2025			
Race/Ethnicity	Neither Overweight nor Obese	Overweight	Obesity
Asian or Pacific Islander / Native Hawaiian, non-Hispanic	53.4%	32.7%	13.9%
White, non-Hispanic	35.5%	36.3%	28.2%
Black, non-Hispanic	30.0%	34.5%	35.6%
Hispanic	32.1%	37.2%	30.7%
Multiracial, non-Hispanic	39.1%	32.6%	28.3%
All other race groups combined, non- Hispanic	32.7%	44.3%	22.9%
New York State Overall	35.9%	36.1%	28.0%
Source: New York State Department of Health, Overweight and Obesity, New York State Adults, 2023, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Brief No. 2025-09.			

Key Findings: Significant racial and ethnic differences are evident in adult weight status across New York State. Black non-Hispanic adults had the highest obesity rate at 35.6%, followed by Hispanic adults at 30.7%, both exceeding the statewide obesity rate of 28.0%. Hispanic adults had an overweight rate of 37.2%, while the highest overweight rate was among all other non-Hispanic race groups combined at 44.3%. Asian or Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian non-Hispanic adults had the lowest obesity rate at 13.9%. Overall, 64.1% of New York State adults were either overweight or had obesity, underscoring the continued need for culturally responsive nutrition, physical activity, chronic disease prevention, and health-equity strategies.

Adult Weight Status by Sex, New York State, 2023

Adult Weight Status by Sex — New York State			
BRFSS 2023 — Latest available as of June 2025			
Sex	Neither Overweight nor Obese	Overweight	Obesity
Male	30.8%	41.9%	27.3%
Female	40.9%	30.5%	28.7%
New York State Overall	35.9%	36.1%	28.0%
Source: New York State Department of Health, Overweight and Obesity, New York State Adults, 2023, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Brief No. 2025-09 (published 2025).			
Definitions: Neither overweight nor obese = BMI <25; Overweight = BMI ≥25 but <30; Obesity = BMI ≥30. The BRFSS table labels this characteristic as sex; it is based primarily on sex at birth.			

Key Findings: According to the 2023 New York State BRFSS, males had a substantially higher overweight rate than females (41.9% compared with 30.5%). Females had a slightly higher obesity rate than males (28.7% compared with 27.3%). When overweight and obesity are combined, 69.2% of males were classified as overweight or having obesity, compared with 59.2% of females. These findings suggest that excess weight affects a majority of adults of both sexes, although the distribution between overweight and obesity differs by sex.

Social Determinants of Health (SDOH) have a major impact on people's health, well-being, and quality of life. Examples of SDOH include:

- Safe housing, transportation, and neighborhoods
- Racism, discrimination, and violence
- Education, job opportunities, and income
- Access to nutritious foods and physical activity opportunities
- Polluted air and water
- Language and literacy skills

SDOH also contribute to wide health disparities and inequities. For example, people who don't have access to grocery stores with healthy foods are less likely to have good nutrition. That raises their risk of health conditions like heart disease, diabetes, and obesity — and even lowers life expectancy relative to people who do have access to healthy foods.

Just promoting healthy choices won't eliminate these and other health disparities. Instead, public health organizations and their partners in sectors like education, transportation, and housing need to take action to improve the conditions in people's environments.

That's why Healthy People 2030 has an increased and overarching focus on SDOH.

How Does Healthy People 2030 Address SDOH?

One of Healthy People 2030's five overarching goals is specifically related to SDOH: "Create social, physical, and economic environments that promote attaining the full potential for health and well-being for all."

In line with this goal, Healthy People 2030 features many objectives related to SDOH. These objectives highlight the importance of "upstream" factors, usually unrelated to health care delivery, in improving health and reducing health disparities.

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services

SOCIAL SERVICES

Juvenile Crime Rates, 2020

Indicator	2017		2020		Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Young Adult Arrests for Drug Use/Possession/Sale Number and rate/10,000 (Ages 18-24) (2017;2020)	15	0.9	16	1.1	33.9
Young Adult Arrests - Property Crimes Number and rate/10,000 (Ages 18-24) (2017;2020)	698	57.9	355	31.3	54.8
Young Adult- Violent Crimes (Ages 18-24) Number and rate/10,000 youth under 16 years old (2017; 2020)	317	26.3	255	22.5	42.7
Young Adults Arrests - Drug Use/Possession/Sale Number and rate/10,000 arrests (Ages 18-24) (2017;2020)	2,189	181.6	422	37.2	N/A
Young Adult Arrests - Property Crimes - 16-21 years Number and rate/10,000 (Ages 18-24) (2017;2020)	698	57.9	355	31.3	N/A
Young Adult Arrests - Violent Crimes - 16-21 years Number and rate/10,000 (Ages 18-24) (2017; 2020)	317	26.3	255	22.5	N/A
Young Adults - Driving While Intoxicated Number and rate/10,000 arrests (Ages 18-24) (2017;2020)	394	32.7	196	17.3	19.8

Source: Council on Children and Families KWIC, 2017, 2020 *rates are not stable when the number is less than 20. (N/A Data not available)

Key Findings: Young adult crime rates in 2020 have decreased since 2017. The number of young adult arrests in Nassau County for property crime has decreased from 698 (2017) to 355 (2020). The number of young adult arrests for drug use/possession/sales has decreased from 2,189 (2017) to 422 (2020). Young adult arrests for violent crimes decreased from 317 (2017) to 255 (2020). Young adult DWI decreased from 394 (2017) to 196 (2020). In all categories where data was available, Nassau County rates were below New York State rates.

Child Abuse and Maltreatment

	Nassau County Baseline (2015/2016)		Nassau County Current Year (2022)		NYS Rate (2025)
	Number	%	Number	%	%
Child Abuse/Maltreatment - Children/Youth in Indicated Reports of Abuse/Maltreatment, Number and rate/1,000 children/youth ages 0-17 years (2015;2022)	1,046	7.4	962	16.6	14.6
Foster Care Admissions - Children/Youth Admitted to Foster Care Number and rate/1,000 children/youth ages 0-21 years (2015;2022)	149	0.4	115	0.3	1.2
Foster Care Adoption Milestone - Children/Youth Freed for Adoption, percent children/youth in foster care with goal and status of free for adoption (2015;2022)	41	11.0	*11	*1	7.2
Foster Care Adoption Milestone - Children/Youth Discharged for Adoption, percent children/youth in foster care with goal and status of free for adoption (2015;2022)	26	44.4	10	*35.7	448
Foster Care Children In Care - Children/Youth 0-21 years Number and rate/1,000 children/youth ages birth-21 years (2016;2022)	165	0.4	126	0.3	2.7
Foster Care Discharges - Children/Youth Discharged from Foster Care, Number and percent children/youth in foster care (2015;2022)	176	47.2	123	49.4	32.9

Source: Council on Children and Families KWIC, 2015, 2022 *rates are not stable when the number is less than 20.

Key Findings: Child Abuse and Maltreatment of children 0-17 years old in Nassau County has decreased from 1,046 (2015) to 962 (2022). Children in Foster Care decreased from 149 (2015) to 115 (2022). Foster care admissions for children/youth has decreased 0.4% (2017) to 0.3% (2020). Foster care adoption milestones freed for adoption and discharged for adoption have become unstable in 2022 at 1% and 11* respectively. Foster care discharges decreased from 176 (2015) to 123 (2022).

Domestic Violence Incidences Reported

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS REPORTED IN 2024						
NASSAU COUNTY						
DCJS, Uniform Crime Reporting System (as of 12/15/2025)						
		Intimate Partner				
		FEMALE VICTIM	MALE VICTIM	TOTAL	OTHER FAMILY VICTIM	TOTAL
Freeport Vg PD	Agg Assault	10	1	11	7	18
	Simple Assault	81	26	107	74	181
	Sex Offense	0	1	1	0	1
	Violate Protection Order	1	0	1	2	3
	*/Total	92	28	120	83	203
Glen Cove City PD	Agg Assault	5	2	7	1	8
	Simple Assault	9	0	9	8	17
	Sex Offense	1	0	1	1	2
	Violate Protection Order	27	0	27	19	46
	Total	42	2	44	29	73
Hempstead Vg PD	Agg Assault	25	8	33	34	67
	Simple Assault	102	14	116	34	150
	Sex Offense	1	0	1	2	3
	Violate Protection Order	11	2	13	2	15
	Total	139	24	163	72	235
Long Beach City PD	Agg Assault	1	1	2	5	7
	Simple Assault	18	3	21	9	30
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	1	1
	Violate Protection Order	3	0	3	0	3
	Total	22	4	26	15	41
Nassau County PD	Agg Assault	191	70	261	229	490
	Simple Assault	1,361	442	1,803	1,203	3,006
	Sex Offense	47	3	50	78	128
	Violate Protection Order	35	6	41	15	56
	Total	1,634	521	2,155	1,525	3,680
Port Washington Police District	Agg Assault	1	2	3	2	5
	Simple Assault	7	1	8	2	10
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	0	0
	Violate Protection Order	0	0	0	0	0

	Total	8	3	11	4	15
Rockville Centre Vg PD	Agg Assault	0	1	1	0	1
	Simple Assault	9	0	9	3	12
	Sex Offense	0	0	0	0	0
	Violate Protection Order	8	0	8	3	11
	Total	17	1	18	6	24
County Total	Agg Assault	238	89	327	285	612
	Simple Assault	1,611	492	2,103	1,351	3,454
	Sex Offense	50	4	54	82	136
	Violate Protection Order	87	9	96	43	139
	Total	1,986	594	2,580	1,761	4,341

Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORTING
 AGENCIES THAT REPORTED NO DOMESTIC VICTIM DATA FOR 2021
 DCJS, Uniform Crime Reporting System (as of 5/31/2022)

Nassau	Freeport Vg PD	0
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Source: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services

Key Findings: Nassau County had a total of 3,323 intimate and other domestic violence incidents reported for 2021. The highest number of domestic violence offenses is reported from the Nassau County Police Department with a total 2,925 offenses. Hempstead Village Police Department reports the second highest number of domestic violence offenses (177) in 2021. Freeport did not report data for 2021.

Youth Adult Arrests, Ages 18 - 24

Young Adult Arrests, Ages 18–24 — Nassau County					
Updated through 2024 — Latest annual data used for June 2025 Community Needs Assessment					
Indicator	2017 Number	2017 Rate per 10,000	2024 Number	2024 Rate per 10,000	NYS 2024 Rate per 10,000
Drug Use/Possession/Sale	2,189	181.6	200	17.3	21.2
Property Crimes	698	57.9	735	63.6	70.7
Violent Crimes	317	26.3	235	20.3	48.5
Driving While Intoxicated (DWI)	394	32.7	165	14.3	20.7
Source: New York State Council on Children and Families, Kids' Well-being Indicators Clearinghouse (KWIC); data provider: NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services.					

Key Findings: Young-adult arrest trends in Nassau County were mixed between 2017 and 2024. Arrests for drug use/possession/sale declined sharply from 2,189 to 200, a decrease of approximately 90.9%. DWI arrests declined from 394 to 165 (58.1%), and violent-crime arrests declined from 317 to 235 (25.9%). In contrast, property-crime arrests increased from 698 in 2017 to 735 in 2024, and the rate rose from 57.9 to 63.6 per 10,000 young adults. Despite this increase, Nassau County's 2024 rates remained below the New York State rates for all four indicators: property crime (63.6 vs. 70.7), violent crime (20.3 vs. 48.5), drug offenses (17.3 vs. 21.2), and DWI (14.3 vs. 20.7).

TRANSPORTATION

Means of Transportation to Work

Means of Transportation to Work — ACS 2020–2024 Five-Year Estimates							
Nassau County, Selected Communities, New York State, and United States							
Location	Workers 16 and Up	Percent Drive Alone	Percent Carpool	Percent Public Transportation	Percent Bicycle or Walk	Percent Taxi or Other	Percent Work at Home
Nassau County	679,059	60.7%	7.3%	12.5%	2.2%	1.7%	15.6%
Port Washington	8,225	44.8%	3.1%	18.2%	2.7%	1.8%	29.4%
Freeport	22,462	63.0%	10.8%	11.7%	1.6%	3.0%	9.8%
Glen Cove	13,780	68.4%	6.7%	7.1%	2.9%	4.0%	10.9%
Hempstead	27,624	55.9%	13.1%	19.2%	1.8%	2.7%	7.3%
Lawrence	2,267	63.6%	9.4%	8.2%	7.9%	2.2%	8.7%
Long Beach	19,566	59.8%	1.3%	15.2%	2.9%	2.0%	18.8%
Rockville Centre	12,092	52.2%	4.0%	13.8%	3.1%	1.4%	25.4%
Roosevelt	9,723	56.4%	11.4%	13.5%	4.0%	2.0%	12.8%
Westbury	8,169	66.6%	9.1%	7.2%	4.6%	4.1%	8.4%
Hicksville	21,387	58.1%	9.1%	11.5%	2.5%	2.3%	16.5%
New York State	9,306,567	48.8%	6.3%	21.6%	6.4%	1.9%	14.9%
United States	159,114,094	68.8%	8.5%	3.2%	2.8%	1.5%	15.1%
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2024 American Community Survey, 5-Year Estimates, Detailed Table B08301, Means of Transportation to Work.							

Key Findings: Commuting patterns vary considerably across Nassau County communities. Nassau County had 679,059 workers age 16 and older, with 60.7% driving alone, 12.5% using public transportation, and 15.6% working from home. Port Washington had the lowest drive-alone rate (44.8%) and the highest work-from-home rate (29.4%), followed by Rockville Centre (25.4%). Hempstead had the highest public transportation use among the selected communities at 19.2%, while Lawrence had the highest combined bicycle/walk share at 7.9%. Glen Cove had the highest drive-alone rate at 68.4%. Nassau County's public transportation rate (12.5%) was below New York State (21.6%) but substantially above the United States (3.2%).

Nassau Inter-County Express (NICE Bus)

The Nassau Inter-County Express (NICE Bus) is Nassau County's primary public bus system, providing fixed-route and paratransit transportation throughout Nassau County and connections to portions of eastern Queens and western Suffolk County. The system is owned by Nassau County and operated and maintained by Transdev under contract with the County. NICE provides an important transportation resource for residents who depend on public transit to reach employment, education, health care, shopping, social services, and other community resources.

As of June 2025, the NICE network included an extensive system of local and express routes serving major Nassau County communities and transportation hubs, including Hempstead, Mineola, Hicksville, Freeport, Great Neck, Long Beach, Glen Cove, Roosevelt, Uniondale, Westbury, and Port Washington. Connections are also available to New York City subway and bus services and to Long Island Rail Road stations. The system also provides seasonal Jones Beach service, the Port Washington Shuttle, and other specialized services.

NICE's Able-Ride program provides complementary paratransit service for eligible individuals with disabilities who are unable to use the fixed-route system for some or all trips. As of June 2025, the Able-Ride one-way fare was \$4.00.

As of June 2025, the regular NICE fixed-route fare was \$2.90, with reduced fares available to qualifying seniors, Medicare beneficiaries, and persons with disabilities. Student fares were also available to eligible elementary and high school students. NICE continued to accept MetroCard, coins, and its GoMobile ticketing system during this period.

NICE continued to invest in service reliability and accessibility during 2025. February 2025 performance data showed on-time performance generally ranging from the upper 80% range to the mid-90% range among selected routes. NICE's 2025 planning documents also emphasized service availability, equitable access, transit connections to major employment and activity centers, and accessibility for minority, low-income, and limited-English-proficiency populations.

For the Community Needs Assessment, NICE Bus represents a critical component of Nassau County's transportation infrastructure, particularly for households without reliable access to a private vehicle, older adults, individuals with disabilities, low-income residents, youth, and workers who depend on public transportation.

Long Island Rail Road (LIRR)

The Long Island Rail Road (LIRR), operated by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA), is a major component of the regional transportation system serving Nassau County. The railroad connects Long Island residents with employment, education, health care, entertainment, and other destinations throughout Nassau and Suffolk Counties and New York City. Service extends from Manhattan through Queens, Nassau County, and Suffolk County to the eastern end of Long Island.

The LIRR is the largest and busiest commuter railroad in the United States and one of the nation's oldest

continuously operating railroads. The current system includes 126 passenger stations and approximately 792 miles of track and extends nearly 120 miles from Manhattan to Montauk. Major terminals serving LIRR customers include Penn Station, Grand Central Madison, Atlantic Terminal, and Jamaica.

LIRR ridership continued its post-pandemic recovery in 2024. The railroad carried approximately 75.5 million customers during 2024, an increase of about 15.7% from 2023. Total ridership reached approximately 82.9% of the 2019 pre-pandemic level. Commutation ridership reached approximately 28.2 million trips, while non-commutation ridership reached approximately 47.3 million trips. Non-commutation ridership exceeded its 2019 level, reflecting increased use of the railroad for recreation, entertainment, sporting events, and other non-work travel.

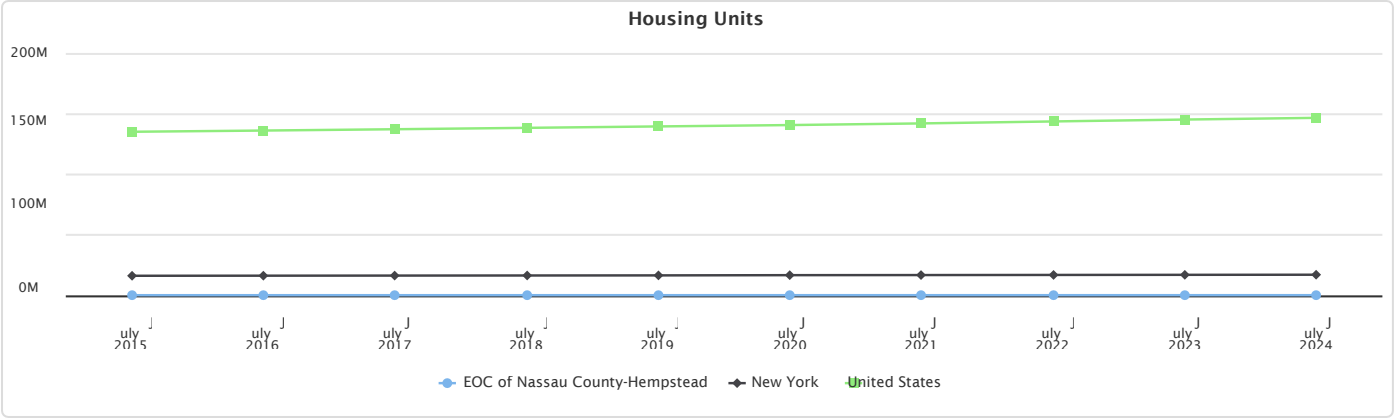
Average weekday ridership increased by approximately 12.5% in 2024, and the LIRR operated more than 316,000 trains during the year. The railroad also reported a systemwide on-time performance rate of 95.65% in 2024, one of its strongest annual performance levels.

Recent infrastructure improvements have significantly expanded LIRR service capacity and connections. The opening of Grand Central Madison provided direct LIRR access to Manhattan's East Side, while the Third Track project between Floral Park and Hicksville increased capacity along one of the railroad's busiest Nassau County corridors. The MTA's 2025–2029 Capital Plan also identifies continued investment in LIRR stations, track, rolling stock, bridges, signals, communications, power systems, accessibility, and other infrastructure.

For Nassau County residents, the LIRR remains particularly important for access to regional employment centers and New York City. Its extensive network of Nassau County stations, combined with connections to NICE Bus and other transportation systems, makes the railroad an essential component of mobility and economic opportunity within the County.

Nassau County residents have access to an extensive public transportation network through NICE Bus and the Long Island Rail Road. NICE provides local and regional bus connections, including accessible paratransit service, while the LIRR provides high-capacity rail connections throughout Long Island and New York City. LIRR ridership increased substantially in 2024, reaching 75.5 million trips, while NICE continues to provide essential mobility for residents who may have limited access to private transportation. Maintaining affordable, reliable, accessible, and well-connected transit remains important to employment, health care access, education, and economic opportunity throughout Nassau County.

HOUSING



Housing Units

Location	July 2015	July 2016	July 2017	July 2018	July 2019	July 2020	July 2021
Nassau County-	470,962	471,778	472,257	473,463	474,165	477,049	478,140
New York	16,487,112	16,563,936	16,643,364	16,725,372	16,808,762	16,990,966	17,074,146
United States	135,285,123	136,286,436	137,366,902	138,516,439	139,684,244	140,811,440	142,172,055

Location	July 2022	July 2023	July 2024
Nassau County-	479,257	479,801	480,705
New York	17,172,384	17,263,506	17,355,210
United States	143,799,370	145,359,015	146,770,711

Data Source: US Census Bureau, US Census Population Estimates.

Key Findings: The number of housing units within the report area in July of each year from 2015-2024 is shown below. According to the U.S. Census, there were a total of 480,705 housing units in the report area in 2024, an increase of 9,743 (or 2.07%) since 2015 compared to a 5.27% increase statewide.

Fair Market Rent

Location	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 0 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 1 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 2 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 3 Bedrooms	Fair Market Rent (Monthly) 4 Bedrooms
Nassau County	\$1,848	\$2,241	\$2,586	\$3,352	\$3,591
New York	\$1,152.68	\$1,242.81	\$1,490.35	\$1,868.84	\$2,070.74

Data Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition. 2025.

Vacancy Rates

Report Area	Total Housing Units	Vacant Non- Rental	Vacant Non- Rental Rate	Vacant Rental	Vacant Rental Rate	Vacant Other	Vacant Other Rate
Nassau County	479,044	5,248	1.10%	4,193	0.88%	11,437	2.39%
New York	8,585,241	84,390	0.98%	180,819	2.11%	597,386	6.96%
United States	143,775,355	1,389,756	0.97%	3,158,004	2.20%	10,000,099	6.96%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2020-24.

Key Findings: Nassau County has a relatively tight housing market compared with New York State and the nation. Its vacant rental rate is 0.88%, substantially lower than both New York State (2.11%) and the United States (2.20%), indicating limited availability of vacant rental housing. Nassau County’s vacant non-rental rate (1.10%) is slightly higher than the state (0.98%) and national (0.97%) rates. Vacant housing classified as “other” is also much lower in Nassau County (2.39%) than in New York State and the United States (6.96% each). Overall, these data suggest constrained housing availability in Nassau County, particularly within the rental market.

Average Renter Wage

Location	Average Renter Hourly Wage	Hourly Wage 0 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 1 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 2 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 3 Bedrooms	Hourly Wage 4 Bedrooms
Nassau County,	\$19.05	\$35.54	\$43.10	\$49.73	\$64.46	\$69.06
New York	\$33.09	\$38.64	\$40.87	\$46.03	\$57.43	\$62.24

Source: National Low Income Housing Coalition. 2025.

Key Findings: The National Low Income Housing Coalition reports each year on the amount of money a household must earn in order to afford a rental unit based on Fair Market Rents in the area and an accepted limit of 30% of income for housing costs.

Number of Unsafe, Unsanitary Homes

Occupied Housing Units Without Complete Plumbing Facilities						
Nassau County, New York State, and United States — 2020 vs. 2023 ACS						
Location	Occupied Housing Units 2020	Without Complete Plumbing 2020	Percent Without Plumbing 2020	Occupied Housing Units 2023	Without Complete Plumbing 2023	Percent Without Plumbing 2023
Nassau County	449,967	1,027	0.23%	456,076	1,002	0.22%
New York State	7,417,224	27,329	0.37%	7,668,956	29,449	0.38%
United States	123,559,968	478,063	0.39%	127,482,865	504,720	0.40%
Location	Change in Units	Change in Rate (Pct. Pts.)	% Change in Units			
Nassau County	-25	-0.01	-2.4%			
New York State	2,120	0.01	7.8%			
United States	26,657	0.01	5.6%			

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, Table B25048: Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units.

Key Findings: Housing lacking complete plumbing facilities remains relatively uncommon in Nassau County. In the latest available ACS data, approximately 0.22% of Nassau County’s occupied housing units lacked complete plumbing facilities, compared with 0.38% in New York State and 0.40% nationally. Nassau County’s rate declined slightly from 0.23% in 2020, with the estimated number of affected units decreasing from 1,027 to 1,002 despite growth in the number of occupied housing units. In contrast, both New York State and the United States experienced small increases in the number and percentage of occupied housing units lacking complete plumbing facilities. Overall, Nassau County continues to have a lower rate of inadequate plumbing facilities than the state and nation.

Occupied Housing Units

Location	Occupied Housing Units	Overcrowded Housing Units	Percent Overcrowded Units
Nassau County	325,837	12,694	3.90%
New York	4,985,031	375,191	7.53%
United States	91,401,117	4,060,649	4.44%

Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey. 2016-2020

Key Findings: Occupied housing units, overcrowded housing units, and percent overcrowded 2020 is 3.9%, compared to a statewide average of 7.53%.

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Total Households and Persons

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total # of Households	1,499	73	15	72	1,659
Total Number of Persons	2,852	92	15	75	3,034
Number of Children (under age 18)	1,144	19	0	0	1,163
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	191	8	0	1	200
Number of Persons (over age 24)	1,517	65	15	74	1,671

Source: Long Island Coalition for the Homeless, Point in Time Count 1/24/2025

Chronically Homeless	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Transitional	Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	63	0	9	72

Source: Long Island Coalition for the Homeless, Point in Time Count 1/24/2025

Persons in Households with at least one Adult and One Child

	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional		
Total # of Households	529	16	0	545
Total # of Persons (Adult and Children)	1,830	35	0	1,865
Number of Children (under age 18)	1,141	19	0	1,160
Number of Persons (18 to 24)	125	2	0	127
Number of Persons (over age 24)	564	14	0	578

Source: Long Island Coalition for the Homeless, Point in Time Count 1/24/2025

Chronically Homeless (Adults and Children)

Chronically Homeless (adults and children)	Sheltered		Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Transitional			
Total number of households	8		0	8
Total number of persons	22		0	22

Source: Long Island Coalition for the Homeless, Point in Time Count 1/24/2025

Persons in Households with only Children

Persons in households with only Children	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Transitional		Safe Haven		
Total number of households	3	0	0	0	3.
Total number of children (under age 18)	3	0	0	0	3

Source: Long Island Coalition for the Homeless, Point in Time Count 1/24/2025

Chronically homeless (only children)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Transitional		Safe Haven		
Total number of households	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Long Island Coalition for the Homeless, Point in Time Count 1/24/2025

Persons in households with only Children	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Transitional		Safe Haven		
Total number of households	967	57	16	72	1,111
Total number of persons (Adults)	1,019	57	15	75	1,166
Number of persons (18-24)	66	6	0	1	73
Number of persons (over age 24)	953	51	15	74	1,093

Source: Long Island Coalition for the Homeless, Point in Time Count 1/24/2025

Chronically Homeless Adults

Chronically homeless (adults)	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency Transitional		Safe Haven		
Total number of persons	41	0	0	9	50

Source: Long Island Coalition for the Homeless, Point in Time Count 1/24/2025

Other Homeless Subpopulations

	Sheltered			Unsheltered	Total
	Emergency	Transitional	Safe Haven		
Adults with Severe Mental Illness	108	5	7	40	160
Adults with Substance Abuse Disorder	33	5	7	14	59
Adults with HIV/AIDS	10	0	0	0	10
Adult Survivors of Domestic Violence	45	13	0	0	58

Source: Long Island Coalition for the Homeless, Point in Time Count 1/24/2025

Key Findings: The date of the Point in Count was January 24, 2025, for Nassau, Suffolk Counties COC. The total number of households that were homeless was 1,659; the total number of persons that were homeless was 3,034; the total number of children under age 18 who were homeless was 1,163; the total number of persons between the ages of 18 to 24 that were homeless was 200; and the total number of persons over age 24 that were homeless was 1,671. Chronically homeless individuals totaled 72. The number of adults with severe mental illness was 160; the number of adults with a substance use disorder was 59; the number of adults with HIV/AIDS was 10, and the number of adults survivors of domestic violence was 58.

Median Housing Unit Age

<i>Effective June 1, 2025 through May 31, 2026 — 85% of New York State Median Income (SMI)</i>						
Family Size	Annual Income Limit	Monthly Income Limit	Family Size	2022–23 Annual Limit	2025 Annual Limit	Increase
1	\$59,055.18	\$4,921.27	1	\$40,770.00	\$59,055.18	\$18,285.18
2	\$77,226.00	\$6,435.50	2	\$54,930.00	\$77,226.00	\$22,296.00
3	\$95,396.83	\$7,949.74	3	\$69,090.00	\$95,396.83	\$26,306.83
4	\$113,567.65	\$9,463.97	4	\$83,250.00	\$113,567.65	\$30,317.65
5	\$131,738.47	\$10,978.21	5	\$97,410.00	\$131,738.47	\$34,328.47
6	\$149,909.30	\$12,492.44	6	\$111,570.00	\$149,909.30	\$38,339.30
7	\$153,316.33	\$12,776.36	7	\$125,730.00	\$153,316.33	\$27,586.33

Source: New York State Child Care Assistance Program income standards effective June 1, 2025–May 31, 2026; Tompkins County Department of Social Services (official county implementation guidance), consistent with NYS eligibility law.

Key Findings: Effective June 1, 2025, New York State Child Care Assistance Program income eligibility is based on 85% of the State Median Income, rather than the older 300% Federal Poverty Level standard shown in the prior table. A family of four may have annual income up to \$113,567.65, or approximately \$9,463.97 per month, and remain within the income eligibility threshold, subject to other program requirements. The 2025 limit for a family of four is \$30,317.65 higher than the \$83,250 limit shown for 2022–23, expanding potential access to child care assistance for more working families.

CHILD CARE

Child Care Costs

Type of Care	*Range (wkly/monthly)	Mean (wkly/monthly/annually)
Child Care Centers		
Infants (6 weeks-18 months)	\$195-410/\$936-\$2001	\$308/\$1328/\$15,936
Toddlers (19 months-35months)	\$140-385/\$500-\$1842	\$282/\$1157/\$13,884
Pre-School (3-5 year olds)	\$135-340/\$500-\$1606	\$253/\$1035/\$12,420
Family/Group Family Child Care		
Infants (6 weeks- 23months)	\$150-400/\$680-\$1350	\$255/\$1077/\$12,840
Toddlers (2 year olds)	\$150-365/\$400-\$1350	\$246/\$992/\$11,904
Pre-School (3-5 year olds)	\$125-350/\$430-\$1350	\$240/\$1005/\$12,060
School-Age Programs		
Before School	\$160-\$450 monthly	\$290 monthly
After School	\$175-\$530 monthly	\$342 monthly
Before School(School-Age Programs)	\$99-\$228 monthly	\$179 monthly
After School (School-Age Programs)	\$80-\$550 monthly	\$272 monthly

Source: Child Care Council of Nassau County

Key Findings: Infant child care costs at a child center in Nassau County range from approximately \$195-\$410 per week; \$936-\$2001 a month, and the mean cost for annual infant child is \$15,936. Costs for family/family group infant care \$150-400 weekly /\$680-\$1350 monthly, and \$12,840 annually. for an infant are homes Before and after school programs can get costly for families ranging from \$179 - \$342 per month.

COMMUNITY VULNERABILITY

Vulnerable Communities

The 2022 Community Resilience Estimates (CRE) provides an easily understood metric for how at-risk every neighborhood in the United States is to the impacts of disasters, including COVID-19.

Report Area	Total Population	Residents with 0 RF, Percent	Residents with 1-2 RF, Percent	Residents with 3+ RF, Percent
Nassau County	1,375,237	38.21%	43.77%	18.02%
United States	328,496,586	35.13%	44.24%	20.63%

Data Source: US Census Bureau, US Census Community Resilience Estimates. 2022.

Key Finding: Within Nassau County, 18.02% of residents are faced with 3+ predominant risk factors (RF).

HEAD START PROGRAM

Head Start Program Information Report 2024-2025

Profile Of Head Start Children and Families Served

Funded Enrollment

Total Funded Enrollment	559
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Total Cumulative Enrollment

Total Cumulative	592
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Key Findings: Head Start funded enrollment was 559 children. Total cumulative enrollment was 592 children.

Location	Total Children Under 5	Eligible Children Under 5 yrs	Available children Ages 3-4
Nassau County	72,481	4,750	31,404
New York State	1,118,135	220,204	472,316

Source: US Census Bureau, 2020-2024 American Community Survey 5 year estimates.

Key Findings: EOC Head Start program is funded to serve 559 children, which is approximately 11.7% of children in Nassau County who are under the age of 5 and are below the Federal Poverty Level.

Children by Age of Enrollment

Age	Number of Children at Enrollment (592)
3 years old	297
4 years old	295
5 years and older	00

Key Findings: Due to turnover, more children and families may receive Head Start services cumulatively throughout the program year than indicated by the funded enrollment numbers. At enrollment, 50.2% of children were 3 years old; 49.8% were 4 years old.

Funded Enrollment by Program Options

Program Option	Number of funded enrollment slots
Center-based – 5 days per week	559
Center based - 4 days per week	0
Home-based option	0
Combined option	0
Family child care option	0
Locally designated option	0

Key Findings: Of the 559 funded enrollment slots, 100% were allocated to the Center-based program option.

Enrollment by Eligibility

Primary type of eligibility	Number of children
Income below 100% of Federal Poverty Level	412
Receipt of public assistance such as TANF, SSI	62
Status as a foster child	5
Homeless	9
Eligibility based on other type of need, but not otherwise counted in this section	25
	# children
Incomes between 100% and 130% of the federal poverty line, but not counted in the section above	79

Source: 2024-2025 Head Start Program Information Report, Grant Level Summary Report

Key Findings: 69.59% of children served are below the federal poverty level; 10.47% are on public assistance such as TANF, SSI; 0.84% have status as a foster child; 1.52% have status as homeless; and 4.22% are over income. 13.34% of children exceeded the allowed over income enrollment with family incomes between 100% and 130% of the federal poverty line.

Race and Ethnicity	Hispanic or Latino origin	Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino Origin
	# children	# of children
American Indian or Alaska Native	0	0
Asian	0	44
Black or African American	4	159
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	0	0
White	38	5
Biracial/Multi-Racial	21	12
Other	306	3
Unspecified	0	00
TOTAL	369	203

Source: 2024-2025 EOC Head Start Program Information Report

Key Findings: Of children who are of Hispanic or Latino origin, 0% are American Indian or Alaska Native; 0% are Asian; 1.08% are Black or African American; 10.30% are White; 5.70% are Biracial/Multi-Racial; and 82.9% is Other.

Of children of Non-Hispanic or Non-Latino origin, 78.3% are Black or African American; 21.67% are Asian; 2.46% are White; 1.48% are Other, 5.91% are Biracial/Multi-Racial.

Primary Language

Primary Language	Number of children
English	183
Spanish	330
Caribbean Languages	45
Middle Eastern & South Asian Languages	27
East Asian Languages	0
European & Slavic Languages	0
Native North American/Alaska Native Languages	0
African Languages	1
Other	0
Unspecified	6

Source 2022-2025 EOC Head Start Program Information Report

Key Findings: Spanish was the primary language spoken in the family home of 55.7% of the children, followed by English (30.9%), Caribbean (7.6%), Middle Eastern & South Asian (4.6%), (African)0.17%), and Unspecified (1.07%). All other languages were 0%

Chronic Health Condition

Chronic Health Conditions	Number of Children
Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)	1
Attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD)	0
Anemia	0
Asthma	43
Life-threatening allergies	30
Hearing Problems	0
Vision Problems	19
High Lead Levels	1

Source: 2024-2025 Head Start PIR Program Information Report

Key Findings: Of the total number of children enrolled, at the end of enrollment, asthma represented 47.4% of the type of medical services received for chronic health conditions; 20.0% received services for vision problems; 31.9 % for life threatening allergies, 1.06% for autism spectrum disorder, and 1.06% for high lead levels.

Children with Health Insurance (at end of Enrollment)

<i>Health Insurance Status at End of Enrollment</i>	<i>Number of children</i>	<i>% of children</i>
Children with health insurance	592	100%
Medicaid and/or CHIP	516	87.2%
State-only Funded Insurance	76	12.8%
No Health Insurance	0	0%

Source: 2024-2025 EOC Head Start Program Information Report

Key Findings: Of the 592 children with health insurance, 87.2% had Medicaid and/or CHIP as insurance; 12.8% had State funded insurance.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

Number of all children who are in the following weight categories according to the 2000 CDC BMI-for-age growth charts	# of children at enrollment
Underweight (BMI less than 5 th percentile for child's age and sex)	36
Healthy Weight (at or above 5 th percentile and below 85 th percentile for child's age and sex)	344
Overweight (BMI at or above 85 th percentile and below 95 th percentile for child's age and sex)	72
Obese (BMI at or above 95 th percentile for child's age and sex)	140

Source: 2024-2025 EOC Head Start Program Information Report

Key Findings: Of the 520 children at enrollment, 58.1% were at a healthy weight; 6.1% were underweight; 12.2% were overweight; and 23.6% were obese.

Number of Families at Enrollment

Total number of families	578	% of families
Two parent families	353	61%
Single parent families	225	39%

Source: 2024-2025 EOC Head Start Program Information Report

Key Findings: At enrollment, there were 353 (61%) two parent families and 225 (39%) single parent families for a total of 578 /families.

Families Employed at Enrollment

		# of families at enrollment	% of families at enrollment
At least one parent/guardian employed in job training, or in school at enrollment		484	81.8%
	Of these: One or Parent/Guardian is Employed	439	90.7%
	Of these: One or more Parent/Guardian is in job training	33	6.8%
	Of these: One or more parent/guardian is in school	12	2.5%
Neither/No parent/guardian is employed, in job training, or in school at time of enrollment		80	13.5%

Source: 2024-2025 EOC Head Start Program Information Report

Key Findings: In two parent / guardian families, all were employed. At least 74% of one parent/guardian was employed in job training, Eleven percent (11%) were not employed, in job training or in school at the time of enrollment.

Families Receiving Assistance at Enrollment

	# of families (261)	% of families at enrollment
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)	17	6.5%
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	12	4.6%
Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	174	66.7%
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	58	22.2%

Source: 2024-2025 EOC Head Start Program Information Report

Key Findings: Families receiving SNAP (22.2%), WIC (66.7%), TANF (6.5) and SSI (4.6%)

Educational Attainment

	# of families at enrollment	% of families at enrollment
An advanced degree or baccalaureate degree	68	11.7%
An associate degree, vocational school, or some college	89	15.4%
A high school graduate or GED	267	46.1%
Less than high school graduate	154	26.6%

Source: 2024-2025 EOC Head Start Program Information Report

Key Findings: 11.7% of families have an advanced degree or baccalaureate degree; 15.4% have an associate degree, vocational school, or some college; 46.1% are a high school graduate or GED; and 26.6% less than a high school graduate

Top 5 Services Received

Type of Service Received During the Program Year	# of families	% families that received the services
Involvement in discussing their child's screening and assessment result and their child's progress	514	86.8%
Supporting transitions between programs	225	38.0%
Research based parenting curriculum	114	19.3%
Education on preventive medical and oral care	29	4.9%
Asset building	22	3.7%

Source: 2024-2025 EOC Head Start Program Information Report

Key Findings: The top five services were: (1) involvement in discussing their child's screening and assessment results, (2) supporting transitions between programs, (3) research based parenting curriculum, (4) education on preventive medical and oral care, and (5) asset building.

Homelessness

	# of families	% of families
Number of families experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	9	1.5%
	# of children	
Total number of children experiencing homelessness that were served during the enrollment year	11	1.9%
	# of families	
Total number of families experiencing homelessness that acquired housing during the enrollment year	3	33%

Source: 2024-2025 EOC Head Start Program Information Report

Key Findings: During the enrollment year, 11 children experienced homelessness, 9 homeless families were served, and 3 families experienced homelessness and acquired housing during the enrollment year.

Foster Care

	# of children	% of Children
In Foster Care	2	0.34%
Referred to Head Start by child welfare agency	2	0.34%

Source: 2024-2025 EOC Head Start Program Information Report

Key Findings: Two children were in foster care and two were referred to EOC Head Start by the child welfare agency.

Community Engagement and Customer Input and Involvement

A total of 6,656 customer satisfaction surveys were submitted during October 1, 2024 – September 30, 2025. In addition, a total of 350 community residents, staff, Board members, youth, and partners were surveyed to ascertain challenges. Partners from the public and private sector, community-based organizations, educational institutions and faith-based organizations were surveyed to gain insight into their perspective of community issues.

Priority areas include food and nutrition, housing and utilities, employment/economic mobility, health and mental health, childcare and youth, transportation, and outreach/navigation. As a result, the EOC can identify service gaps and collaborate with partners, and community members to focus on areas that would strengthen the lives of community members

Need	Current EOC connection	Service gap indicated	Recommended direction
Food and nutrition security	Food Pantry; Medicaid 1115 Waiver / HEALI; Head Start family supports	Demand extends beyond emergency food to fresh/healthy food, benefits navigation, nutrition support and consistent access.	Sustain/expand pantry and fresh-food capacity; integrate SNAP/WIC/benefit screening; use HEALI and partner mobile-food/health initiatives; measure repeat need and food-security outcomes.
Housing affordability/stability	Rapid ReHousing / Permanent Supportive Housing; family-development/referral functions	Survey need is broader than homelessness: rent burden, utility tradeoffs, fear of displacement and low vacancy suggest prevention gaps.	Strengthen eviction prevention, rental/utility assistance, housing navigation, landlord/municipal partnerships, and early-warning screening before crisis.
Employment and economic mobility	Displaced Homemaker Program; Re-entry/CCMI; youth programs	Low county unemployment masks ALICE pressure, underemployment and barriers such as childcare, transportation, health and language.	Build bundled pathways: job readiness + sector training + GED/ESL + financial literacy + childcare/transport supports + employer partnerships.

Need	Current EOC connection	Service gap indicated	Recommended direction
Health and behavioral health	Medicaid 1115 Waiver / HEALI; Head Start health/family linkages	Overall insurance is relatively high but Spanish-language respondents show a large coverage gap; dental, vision and mental health needs remain.	Expand bilingual insurance/Medicaid navigation, primary/dental/vision referral networks, behavioral-health partnerships, and closed-loop referral follow-up.
Childcare and family supports	Head Start/Early Head Start; After School; family/youth programs	Childcare affects employment and access; working families also need school-age and summer options.	Strengthen childcare subsidy navigation, after-school/summer capacity, family supports, and cross-referrals between Head Start and EOC economic/health services.
Youth development	Youth Council; After School; Soccer; Other Youth Programs; CCMI	Direct youth-specific survey evidence is limited; stakeholders request career, mental-health, mentoring and safe-recreation opportunities.	Institutionalize youth listening; expand apprenticeships/career exposure, youth mental-health partnerships, mentoring, leadership and safe recreation.
Transportation/ access	No transportation-specific program appears among programs named in the resident-use question	Transportation is a cross-cutting barrier rather than a stand-alone need for all residents.	Use targeted transit/ride supports, mobile service delivery, co-location, appointment coordination and transportation partnerships.
Outreach and navigation	All EOC programs; community outreach; referral relationships	Spanish-language awareness gap and partner calls for coordination suggest fragmented navigation/brand recognition.	Create a “no wrong door” approach, bilingual outreach, text/social-media communication, cross-program intake/referral protocols, and resource navigation.
Organizational capacity	Agency-wide	Stakeholders prioritize staff retention and development; partners report funding uncertainty while adding services.	Prioritize competitive retention strategies, staff development, fund diversification, data systems, partner MOUs, grant collaboration, and measurable referral outcomes.

Customer Satisfaction Surveys

During 2024-2025, the top services clients accessed at EOC Nassau are consistent with the challenges facing the community during this timeframe.

1. Food and Nutrition Services
2. Applying for Benefits
3. Housing Related Services
4. Child and Youth Services
5. Head Start
6. Transportation Services
7. Immigration Services
8. Services for Senior Citizens
9. Employment Related Services
10. Health Care and Health Insurance

Community Needs Assessment EOC Partners

A total of 11 partners responded to our invitation to complete the Community Needs Assessment. Partner agencies were from non-profit, post secondary institution, health related organizations, for profit, financial banking institutions, and federal government. The EOC thanks the following partners for their support and input into this Community Needs Assessment:

1. Molloy University
2. Epicured
3. WIC Catholic Charities
4. Horizon Hearts Inc.
5. Four Leaf Federal Credit Union
6. Anthem Blue Cross Blue Shield
7. Nassau County of Hispanic Affairs
8. Glen Cove Community Development Agency
9. Nassau County Government
10. Unnamed
11. Unnamed

Partners were asked to identify three positive aspects of living in Nassau County:

1. Closeness to NYC, Plenty of community events to do, Quiet and low crime, excellent school systems, good educational opportunity, access to good healthcare and community services, Good schools/education, community services, family activities available, proximity to NYC and beaches, safe, less congestion, central to minority community, good quality of life, and economic prosperity

2. Suburbs; They think outside the box which is necessary, especially with this Waiver! Every human comes with their own set of challenges and needs; this CBO meets their Client where they are, parks beaches spaces, Food, Family friendly, friendly towns and villages, low crime, school system, significant cultural activities, books are available at Book Fairies for all who need them, diversity, proximity to NYC, transportation, strong community relationships, serving the population with health disparities, youth sports, access to public transportation, Family-Friendly Communities, safe neighborhoods, Diverse communities with strong cultural and community resources, beautiful parks and beaches
3. Convenient transportation, Availability of healthcare services, parks, and recreational activities, high quality of life, Good schools, multicultural and great community outreach program, advocacy, always open, high taxes, mental health, traffic congestion

Partners were asked to identify the three most challenging aspect of living in Nassau County

1. Very segregated, Very fragmented areas and hard to get to people; the only way is through these CBO', division, Affordability, limited financial assistance, High Cost of Living, high cost of living and housing expenses, High cost of housing and rent.
2. Public Transportation for some people, As in anywhere else in NY, potential clients are scared! ICE, etc., high cost of living, Opportunity, High housing prices, lack of housing and rental assistance, Limited Affordable Housing, high property taxes, Limited affordable childcare and family support services, child care

Partners were asked to identify five most pressing needs of living Nassau County:

1. Food assistance (12.73%),
2. Job Skills Training (10.9%)
3. Mental Health Services / Safe Affordable Housing/ Mental Health Services (9.09%)
4. Child Care / Senior Citizen Services (7.27%)
5. Heating Utility Assistance / Early Childhood Learning Opportunities (3.64%)

Partners cited various collaborative themes including expand access and protect nutrition/utility programs such as SNAP/HER; interview/mock interviews; increase coordination among providers; share resources; and improve cross-referrals.

Youth related Needs Identified

1. Youth Programs
2. Child Care
3. Early Childhood Learning Opportunities
4. Mental Health Services
5. Job Skills / Employment Training
6. Transportation

Youth asked for more youth program, youth centers, after school activities , and free and affordable summer programs.

They were looking to expand career pathways with job readiness training, apprenticeships for teen, job opportunities, workforce development programs

Mental health programs were requested; youth development engagement and gang violence were identified in open-ended comments

One youth requested services for youth with special needs/autism others identifies maternal-infant programs and services for displaced families.

Board members, staff, and volunteers, and Advisory Council reported:

1. Most Pressing Current Needs

Respondents were asked to select the five most urgent needs for low-income individuals and families in Nassau County. The top priorities identified are:

- Child Care: Identified by 54.17% of respondents (39 responses).
- Safe, Affordable Housing: Identified by 50.00% of respondents (36 responses).
- Mental Health Services: Identified by 48.61% of respondents (35 responses).
- Financial Assistance: Identified by 47.22% of respondents (34 responses).
- Food Assistance: Identified by 38.89% of respondents (28 responses).

2. Projected 3-Year Challenging Issues

When forecasting the community issues low-income residents will face over the next three years, stakeholders projected a nearly identical set of core challenges, with housing taking a significantly stronger lead:

- Safe, Affordable Housing: Rises to the top spot at 66.20% (47 responses).
- Financial Assistance: Selected by 52.11% (37 responses).
- Child Care: Selected by 47.89% (34 responses).
- Food Assistance: Selected by 46.48% (33 responses).
- Health Care: Selected by 45.07% (32 responses).

3. Agency Capacity & Growth Opportunities

The survey evaluated organizational health to see how the agency can scale or refine its services to address these pressing community gaps:

1. Mission Alignment: Stakeholders strongly endorse the direction of the EOC, with over 75% agreeing that the recommended mission statement accurately represents the organization's work.

- Staff Retention: Selected by 66.67% of respondents (46 responses) as a critical future growth and operational focus area.
- Fund Development: Highlighted by 50.72% (35 responses) as a primary requirement to sustain and expand program delivery.
- Internal Development: Over 40% of respondents prioritized staff development, program development, communication, advocacy, and the use of technology to strengthen overall agency capacity.

This is a comprehensive assessment of the needs of the low-income population in throughout Nassau County, NY. The findings in this report will help guide the Economic Opportunity Commission (EOC) of Nassau County, Inc. in strategically planning and prioritizing its client services, programs, partnerships, funding, outreach, etc. A summary of this Needs Assessment will be made available on the agency's website.

APPENDICES

Appendix A Community Resources

Appendix B Customer Satisfaction Survey

Appendix C Community Needs Assessment Surveys

1. Board of Directors/Staff/Advisory Council/Volunteer
2. Partner
3. Community Members – English
4. Community Members – Spanish
5. Youth

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

Non-Profit

- ❖ Parenting Resource Network- Workshops for pregnant women
- ❖ Bethany House- Referrals; shelter
- ❖ Cornell Cooperative Extension of Nassau County- Nutrition Workshops at Head Start program sites
- ❖ Hempstead Hispanic Civic Association- Bi-directional referrals, partner or programming workshops
- ❖ Port Washington Public Library- Volunteers for programs
- ❖ Roosevelt Public Library- Reading programs for children and youth
- ❖ Hempstead Public Library- Reading programs for children and youth
- ❖ Island harvest- Provides food for program food pantries in agency's neighborhood centers
- ❖ Hempstead Hispanic Association – Bi-directional referrals
- ❖ Planned Parenthood of Nassau County- Presentation/ workshops on healthy sexual behaviors, client referrals, family planning
- ❖ America Red Cross- First aid, CPR
- ❖ ABBA Leadership Center – program collaborator
- ❖ John Thiessen Children Foundation- Provides holiday toys
- ❖ Long Island Cares- Provides food for local pantries
- ❖ Five Towns Community Center- Head Start program
- ❖ Family and Children's Services Association (FCA)- Workshops for at risk youth
- ❖ Long Island Association for AIDS Care, Inc. (LIAAC)- Referrals for provision of services
- ❖ Circulo de la Hispanidad, Inc.- Bi-directional referrals for program services for at risk youth
- ❖ Health and Welfare Council of Long Island- Health insurance navigator; funding
- ❖ Long Island Children's Museum- Children and youth activities
- ❖ Martin Luther King Center, Rockville Centre- Referrals for client services, space for Head start children
- ❖ Girl Scouts of Nassau County- Referrals for client services, workshops
- ❖ The Book Fairies- Services for Head Start children
- ❖ Northern Manhattan Perinatal- MICHC technical assistance
- ❖ North Shore Child & Family Guidance Center- Healthcare referrals for high need women and infants
- ❖ Glory House Recovery, Inc. – program collaborator
- ❖ Visiting Nurse Services of NY- Healthcare referrals for high need women and infants
- ❖ Sudden Infant & Child Death Resource Center- SIDS Safe sleep workshops, technical

assistance

- ❖ Westbury NAACP- Head Start
- ❖ Long Island Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence (LICAAD)- Presentations
- ❖ LI Conservatory - collaborator
- ❖ Westbury's Children Library- Head Start services for children
- ❖ Long Island Center for Independent Living (LICIL)- Referrals for program services
- ❖ Toys for Tots- Holiday gifts
- ❖ United Way of Long Island – funding, resource referral listing
- ❖ Women's Diversity Network – workshops, collaborator
- ❖ The Woman's Opportunity Rehabilitation Center – Bidirectional referrals for re-entry

Faith Based

- ❖ Old Brookville Church- Referrals for client services
- ❖ Memorial Presbyterian Church- Pantry, clothing referrals, holiday food drives, holiday toys
- ❖ Calvary AME- Referrals for client services, clothing, food drives
- ❖ Our Lady of Good Counsel- client referrals
- ❖ Shiloh Baptist Church- Head Start
- ❖ Convoy of Hope- space for tabling events
- ❖ French Speaking Baptist Church- Referrals for formerly incarcerated individuals
- ❖ First Baptist Church of Glen Cove- Referrals for client services, clothing, food drives
- ❖ Antioch Baptist Church - Referrals

Local Government

- ❖ Incorporated Village of Hempstead- Space for recreational soccer program
- ❖ Nassau County Health and Human Services - Funding for YECTI program
- ❖ Town of Oyster Bay- Funding for youth programs
- ❖ Community Development Agencies: Glen Cove, Roosevelt, Rockville Centre, Hempstead- Funding for youth programs, program activities
- ❖ Nassau County Office of Minority Affairs- Technical assistance (MWBE)
- ❖ Nassau County Coordinating Agency for Spanish Americans (CASA)- Immigration assistance referrals
- ❖ Nassau County Youth Boards Services- Youth Empowerment Career Training Initiative

For-Profit Agencies

- ❖ All Children's Therapy- Head Start
- ❖ Eastern New York Youth Soccer Association (ENSYA)- Soccer tournaments

- ❖ Kidz Therapy Services- Head Start
- ❖ New York City Football Club (NYCFC)- Soccer program
- ❖ Twin Oaks Country Day School- Relocation site in case of evacuation
- ❖ Partners in Care- Client employment referrals
- ❖ Dr. Flora Chavez-Dental client referrals for Head Star Children
- ❖ HOPE® Skills, HOPE® The Student's Bridge To Business – youth workshops
- ❖ SoulJoy Wellness - workshops
- ❖ Playsafe Surfacing, LLC - collaborator
- ❖ Standup Wireless - collaborator
- ❖ Berkshire Hathaway Home Services – housing for clients

Housing

- ❖ Rockville Centre Housing Authority- Client referrals for program services
- ❖ Glen Cove Housing Authority- Space for local neighborhood center, client referrals

School District

- ❖ Rockville Centre School District
- ❖ Roosevelt UFSD
- ❖ Hempstead UFSD
- ❖ Wantagh UFSD

Post Secondary Schools

- ❖ Access Careers- Referrals for clients for post-secondary training
- ❖ Culinary Academy of Long Island (STAR Academy)- Referrals for clients for post-secondary training
- ❖ Hofstra University- Workshop venue, referrals for clients for post-secondary training, college tour
- ❖ Molloy College- Referrals for clients for post-secondary training
- ❖ Franklin Career Institute- Referrals for clients for post-secondary training
- ❖ Nassau BOCES- Workshops for career options
- ❖ Hunter Business School- Referrals for clients for post-secondary training
- ❖ Farmingdale State College- Dental care, Head Start children
- ❖ Nassau Community College – community health worker program intern
- ❖ University of Connecticut – Family Development Credential Program

Health Service Institutes

- ❖ North Shore LIJ University Hospital- Client referral for medical services
- ❖ Winthrop Hospital- Referral for high need women and infants for healthcare/ supportive services
- ❖ Nassau University Medical center- Client referrals for medical services
- ❖ Long Island FQHC, Inc- Referral for high need woman and infants for healthcare/ supportive needs
- ❖ Northwell Health – referrals, internship program
- ❖ Diabetes Health and Wellness- Tabling events

Consortiums

- ❖ Town of Oyster bay- Funding for youth services for summer program
- ❖ Interagency Council of Glen Cove- funding
- ❖ Nassau County Perinatal Services Network- Committee members