The BPDA Research Division strives to understand the current environment of the city to produce quality research and targeted information that will inform and benefit the residents and businesses of Boston. The Division conducts research on Boston’s economy, population, and commercial markets for all departments of the BPDA, the City of Boston, and related organizations.

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Research requests can be made through the BPDA Research Division’s Research Inquiries.

Cover Photos from Boston Mayor’s Office (from left to right):
1. June 6, 2019 - Mayor Martin Walsh greeted residents during the annual Dorchester Coffee Hour in Ronan Park. (Mayor’s Office Photo by Jeremiah Robinson)
2. June 15, 2019 - Mayor Martin Walsh attends the Martin’s Park opening. (Mayor’s Office Photo by John Wilcox)
3. May 3, 2019 - Mayor Martin Walsh attends the BTEA for Recovery Week Stand-Down. (Mayor’s Office Photo by John Wilcox)
HISTORICAL POPULATION TRENDS
- Boston’s population rose through the first half of the 20th century to a peak in 1950 of 801,444 people.
- From 1950 to 1980, Boston’s population declined by almost 30 percent to 562,994.
- From 1980 to the present, Boston has experienced steady population growth.

**Boston's Population (1900-2018)**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1900-2010 Decennial Census, 2018 Annual Estimates of the Resident Population, BPDA Research Division Analysis
Boston’s population pyramids for 1950 and 1960 show large numbers of young children (the “Baby Boom”), some of whom migrate out of Boston as they age.

For example, 70,236 0-4 year olds in 1950 became 50,812 10-14 year olds in 1960 for a net out-migration of over 25 percent.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 1950 and 1960 Decennial Census, BPDA Research Division Analysis
By 1980, Boston's population declined to 562,994, a 30 percent decline from the peak in 1950.
The population loss from 1970 was particularly heavy in ages 0-14 and 35-49, leaving a 1980 population skewed toward ages 15-34.
Boston’s population takes on a distinctive shape with college enrollment and international migration among the factors boosting the young adult population.

Source: 1990 and 2000 U.S. Decennial Census, BPDA Research Division Analysis
Trends in Boston’s age distribution 1950-2010:
(1) decreasing population from birth to 14 years old; (2) increasing population of residents age 15-29; and (3) decreasing population age 30+.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1950 and 2010 U.S. Decennial Census, BPDA Research Division Analysis
Summary of Boston’s population change from 1950 to 2010.
POPULATION PROJECTION METHODOLOGY
COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Projected Population = Population Base + Natural Change + Migration

Natural Change = Births - Deaths + Domestic In-Migration - Domestic Out-Migration + Net International Migration
Population Base: Boston’s 2010 population of 617,594 launches this projection.
- Boston has averaged 7,900 births a year since 2000.
- Overall fertility has declined slightly from 2000 and shifted to older mothers.

### Boston’s Age-Specific Annual Birth Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mother’s Age at Birth</th>
<th>2006-2009 Average</th>
<th>2010-2015 Average</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>7.9%</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45+</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DEATHS

- Boston deaths averaged 3,698 a year from 2010 to 2015

Boston Gender Specific One-Year Death Rates by Age, 2010-2015

One-year Death Rate

- Male Average 1-year Death Rate
- Female Average 1-year Death Rate

Births outnumber deaths in Boston by about 3,400 to 4,400 a year. In the absence of migration, Boston’s population would have grown by this amount through natural change.
Natural change explains the U.S. population pyramid well: births replenish the 0-4 cohort and deaths gradually diminish the older cohorts.

However, migration is a more important factor in Boston’s population, creating a bulge in the young adult years and making projections much more difficult.
The BPDA migration methodology measures three types of migration.

- **Domestic in-migration**: people who move to Boston from elsewhere in the United States.
  - Domestic in-migration rate is the percentage of the U.S. population outside of Boston that moves to Boston.

- **Domestic out-migration**: people who move from Boston to elsewhere in the United States.
  - Domestic out-migration rate is the percentage of the Boston population that moves elsewhere in the United States.

- **Net international migration**: net movement of people to Boston from other countries and from Boston to other countries.
  - Net international migration rate is the net percentage of Boston residents who moved internationally.
From 2007 to 2016, Boston had a net gain on average of approximately 6,700 people per year due to migration.
This positive net gain is due to migration due to the large influx of 17 to 24 year olds.
Average annual migration flows to and from Boston (2007-2016):

- Domestic In-migration = 57,124
- Domestic Out-migration = 57,082
- Net International Migration = 6,667

POPULATION PROJECTION METHODOLOGY

- Create **age-specific fertility rates** from historical birth data 2010-2015 from Massachusetts Public Health Commission and U.S. Census and ACS population data.
- Create **age- and gender-specific survival rates** from historical death data 2010-2015 from Massachusetts Public Health Commission and U.S. Census and ACS population data.
- Create **age- and gender-specific migration rates** from ACS migration and population data 2007-2016.
- Apply these rates to the population base (2010 Decennial Census) to project Boston’s population through 2030.
POPULATION PROJECTIONS 2030
BPDA population projection methodology yields a projected Boston population of 760,000 in 2030.

While the 20-29 cohort is projected to remain the largest, the 2030 projections show increases in the older age cohorts.

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, 2010, U.S. Decennial Census, BPDA Research Division Analysis
BPDA projections project decreases in the population share of 15 to 29 year olds, and increases in the share of the 65+ population.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Decennial Census, BPDA Research Division Analysis
COMPARISON TO OTHER POPULATION PROJECTIONS

BPDA Research Division Analysis
BPDA PROJECTIONS ARE BASED ON MOST UP-TO-DATE DATA:

- 2010 Census from U.S. Census Bureau (Population Base)
- 2010-2015 birth and death data from Massachusetts Department of Public Health (Natural Change)
- 2007-2016 migration data from U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Surveys (Migration)

THE PROJECTIONS DATABASE AND MODEL CAN BE UPDATED AS NEW DATA BECOME AVAILABLE