



Those who Come and Those who Leave: A Profile of Migration

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**boston planning &
development agency**

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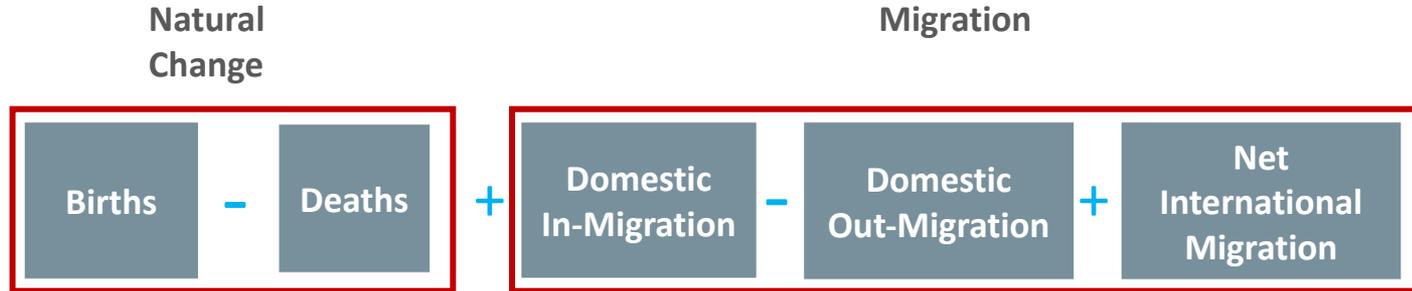
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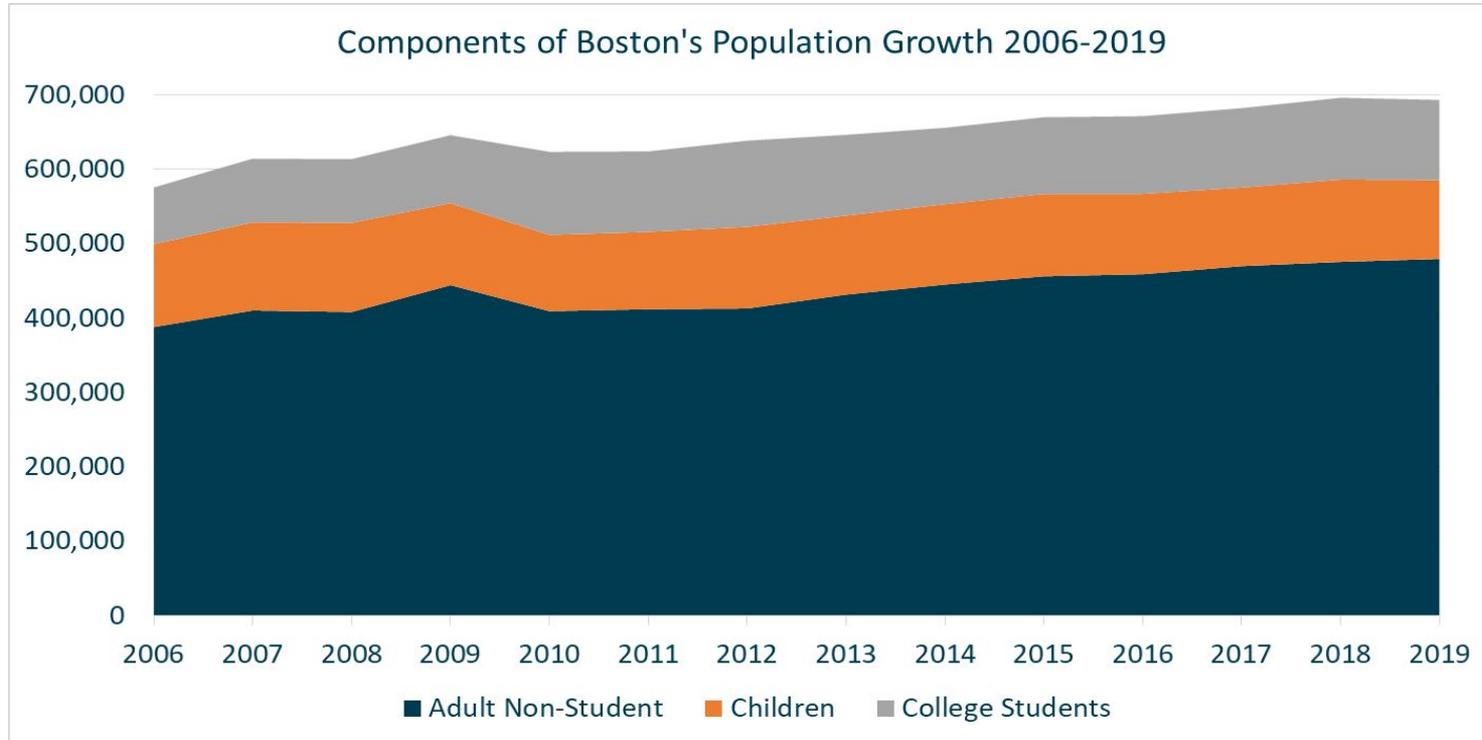
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Migration is an important component of population growth

COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

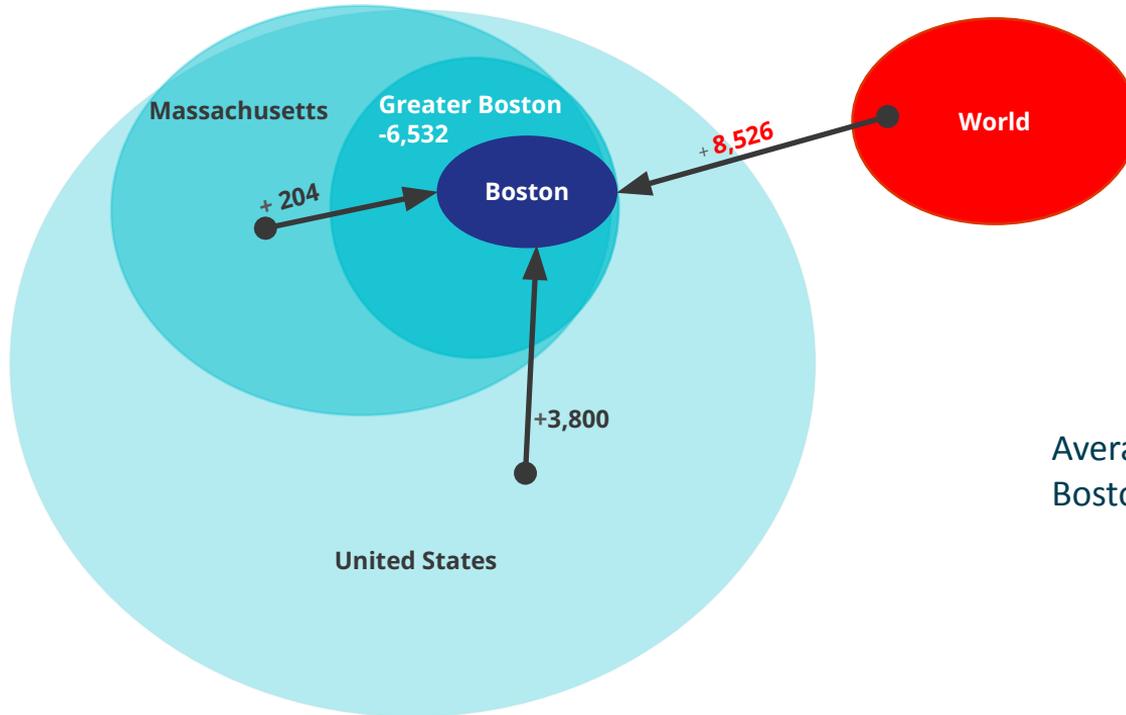


Boston's child and college student populations have remained stable, contributing to growth in the adult non-student population as they age



Source: 2006-2019 American Community Survey, BPDA Research Division Analysis

NET MIGRATION FLOWS

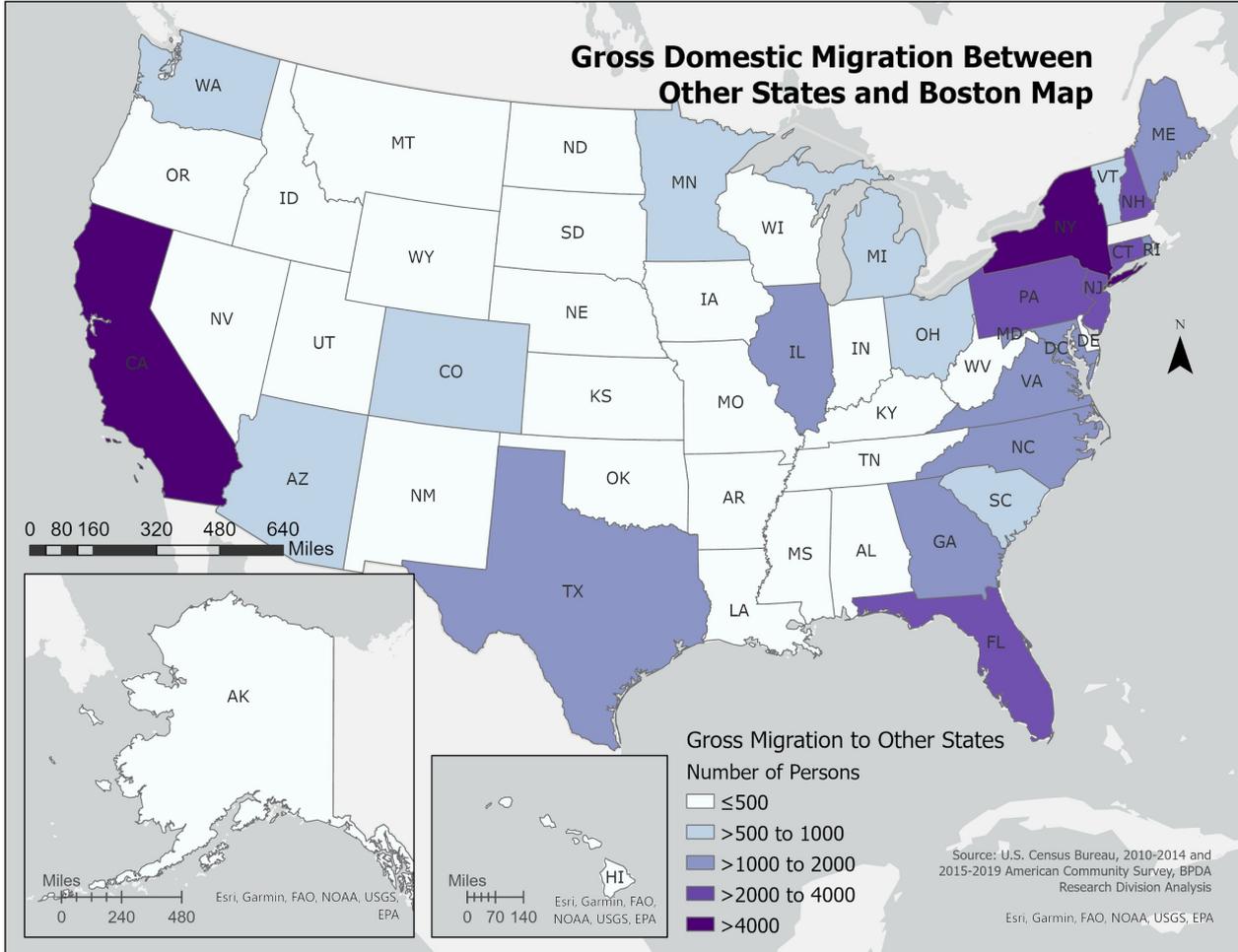


Boston's migration patterns are marked by net positive international migration and net negative regional migration

Average annual migration flows to and from Boston (2010-2019):

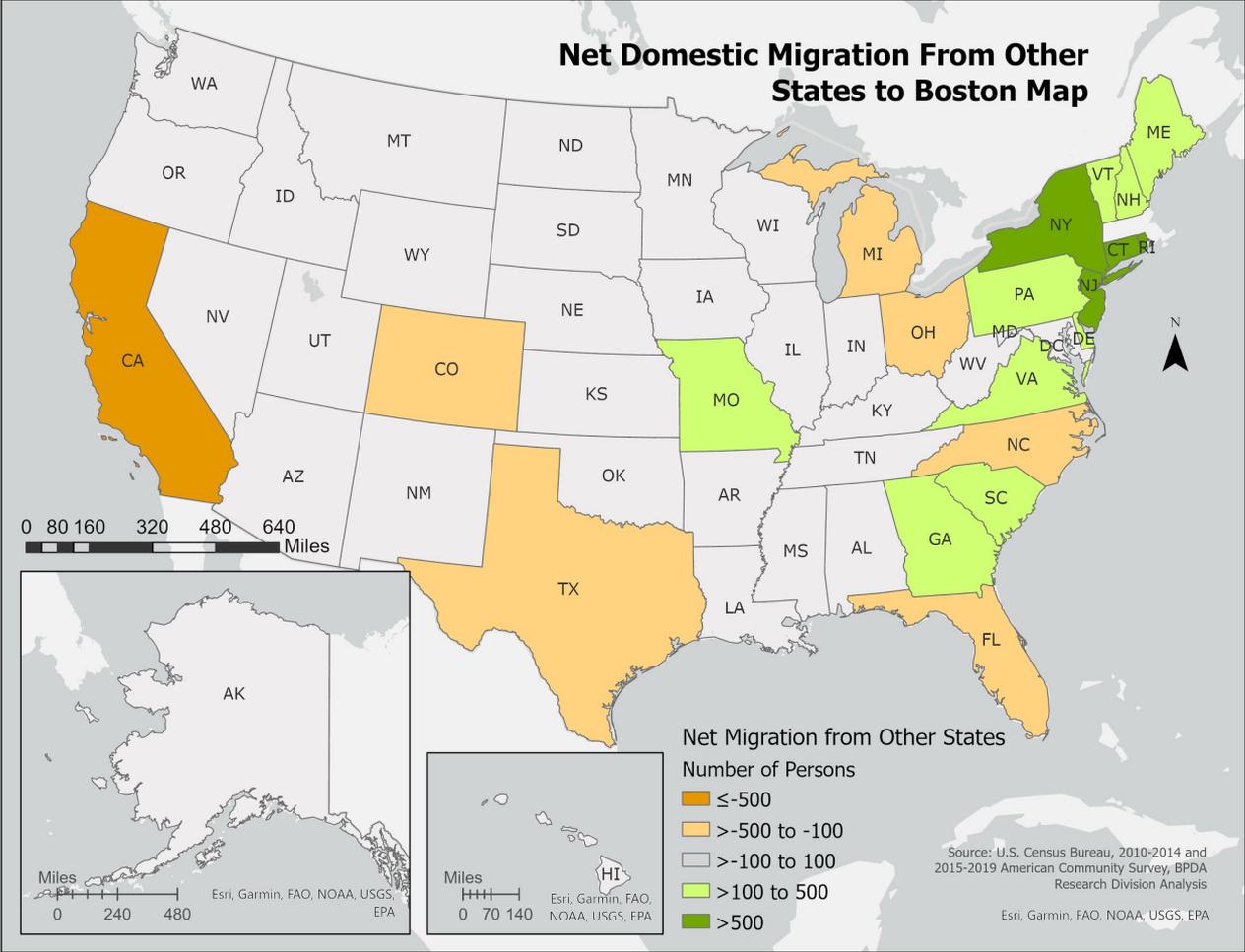
- Domestic In-migration = 58,049
- Domestic Out-migration = 60,578
- Net International Migration = 8,526

Gross Domestic Migration Between Other States and Boston Map



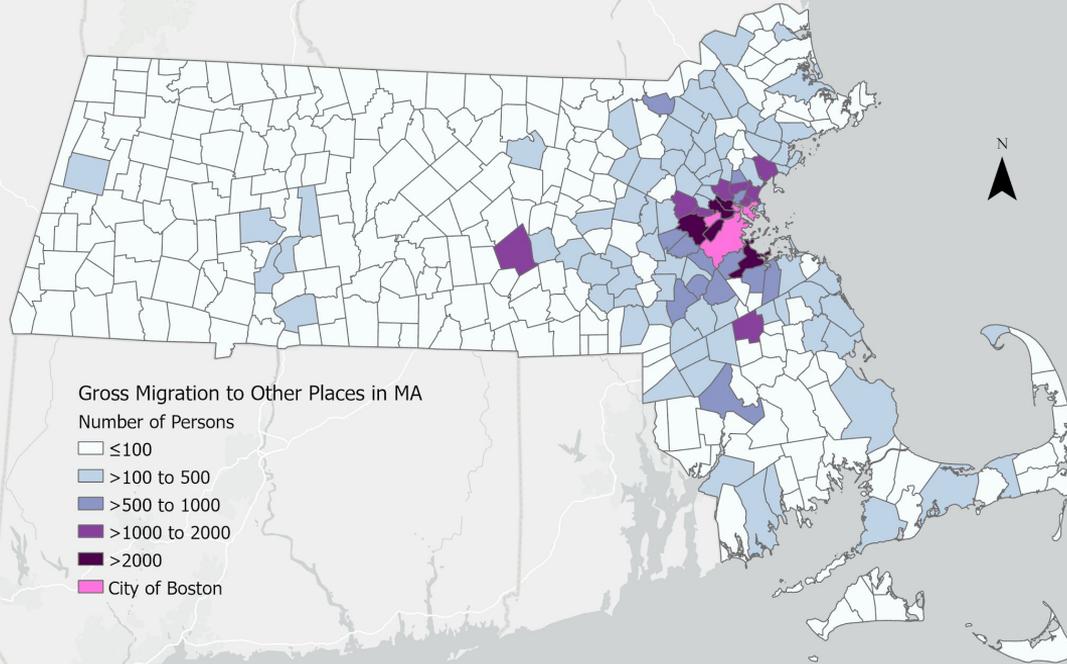
Migration flows are strongest with Northeastern and other East Coast states, and larger states like California, Texas, and Illinois

Net Domestic Migration From Other States to Boston Map



Net migration is positive with Northeast states but negative with many southern and western states

Gross Domestic Migration Between Boston and Other Places in Massachusetts



0 5 10 20 30 40
Miles

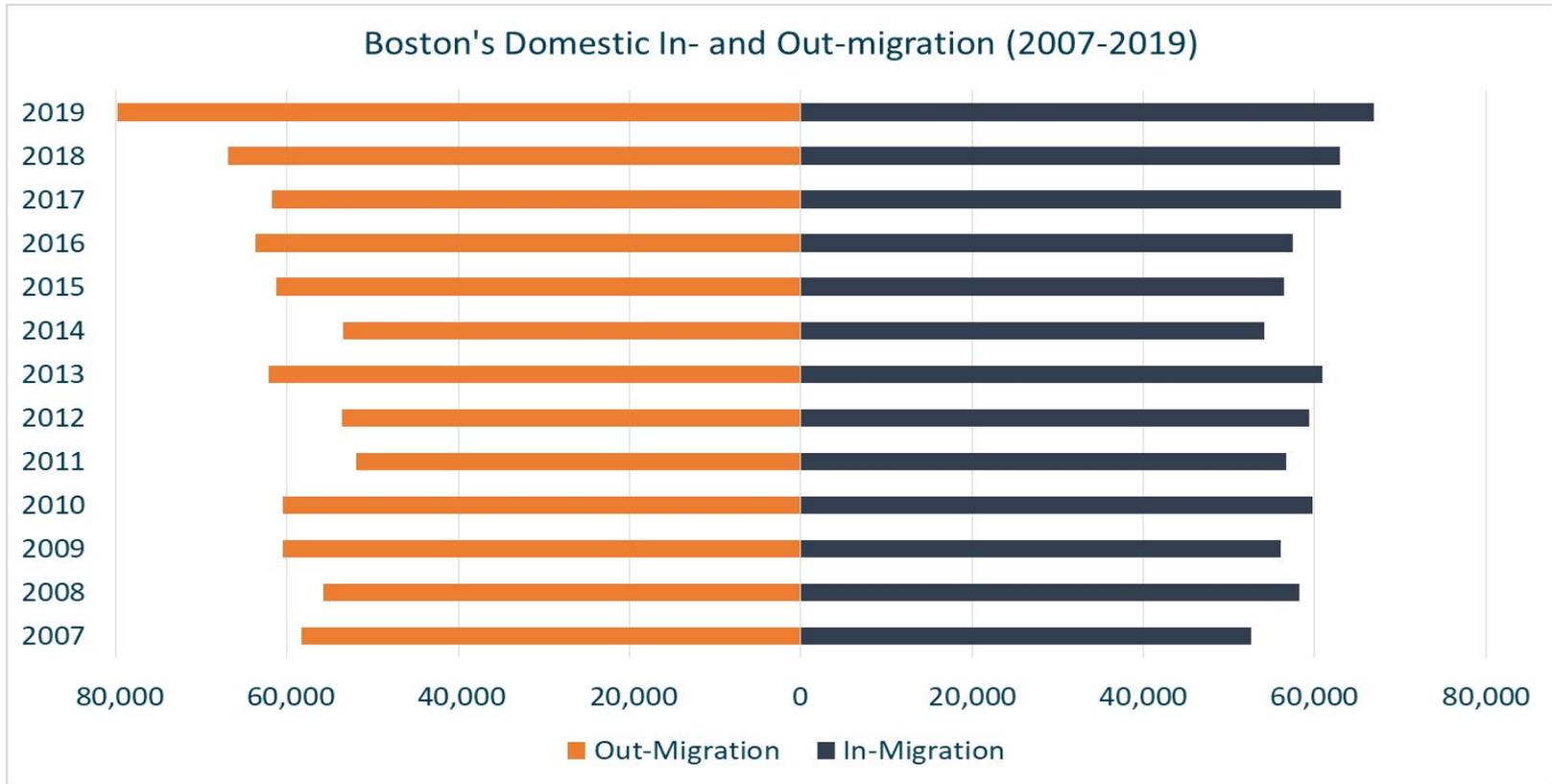
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2014 and 2015-2019 American Community Survey, BPDA Research Division Analysis

Esri, HERE, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, EPA, NPS

Migration flows are strongest within the metro region.

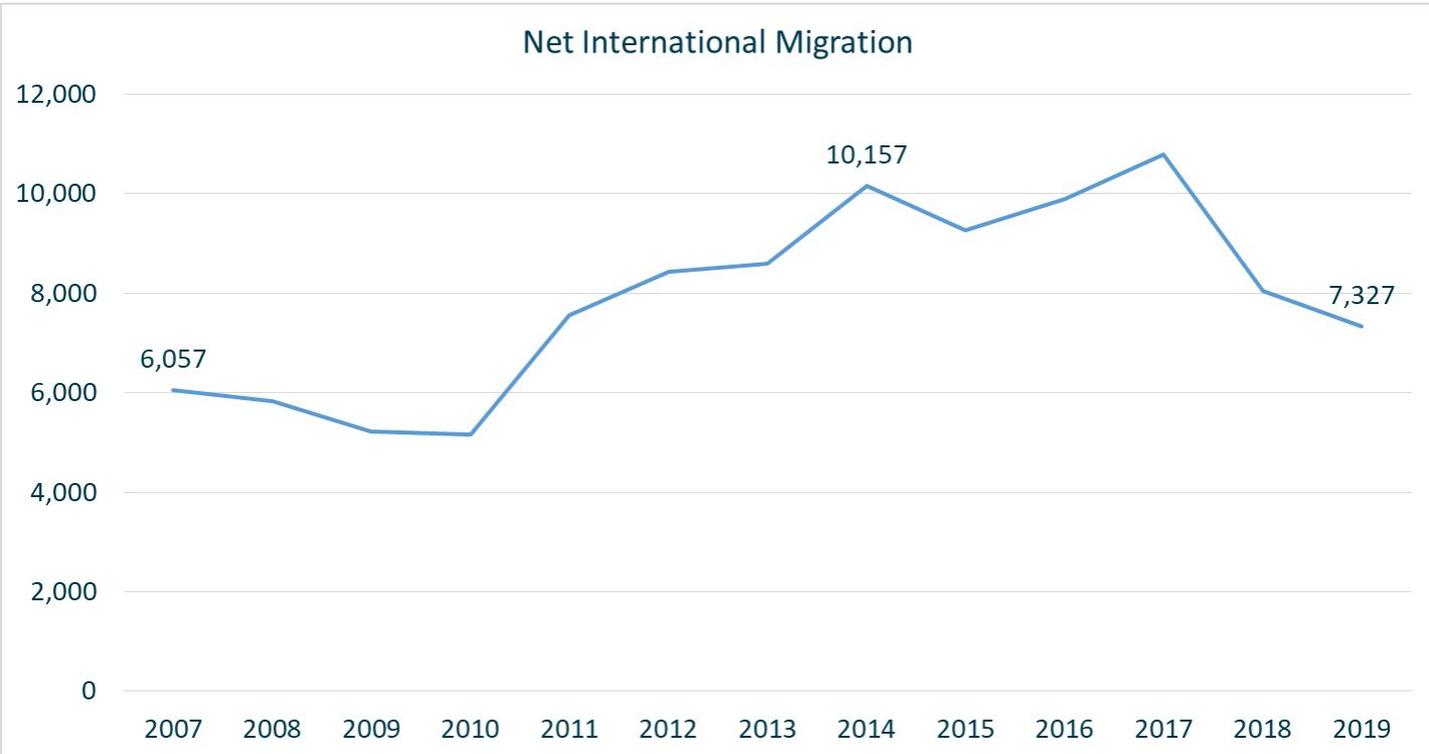
Even though Boston has negative net migration (~-6,000) with the state, 29% of these people work in Suffolk County.

- Domestic in-migration averaged ~59,000 and out-migration ~61,000 from 2007 to 2019
- However, similar to other major cities, Boston's out-migration increased in 2018 and 2019



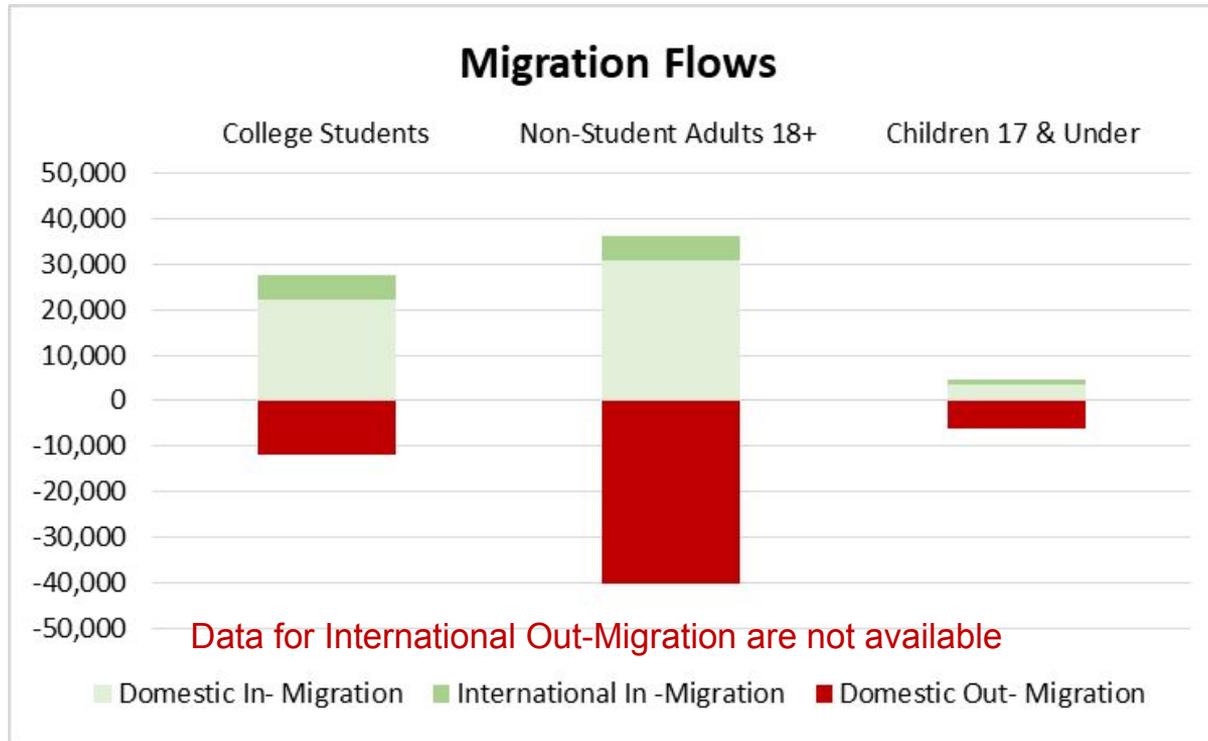
Source: 2007-2019 American Community Survey, BPDA Research Division Analysis

Similar to domestic migration, net international migration increased during the last decade until 2018 and 2019



Source 2007-2019 American Community Surveys, BPDA Research Division Analysis

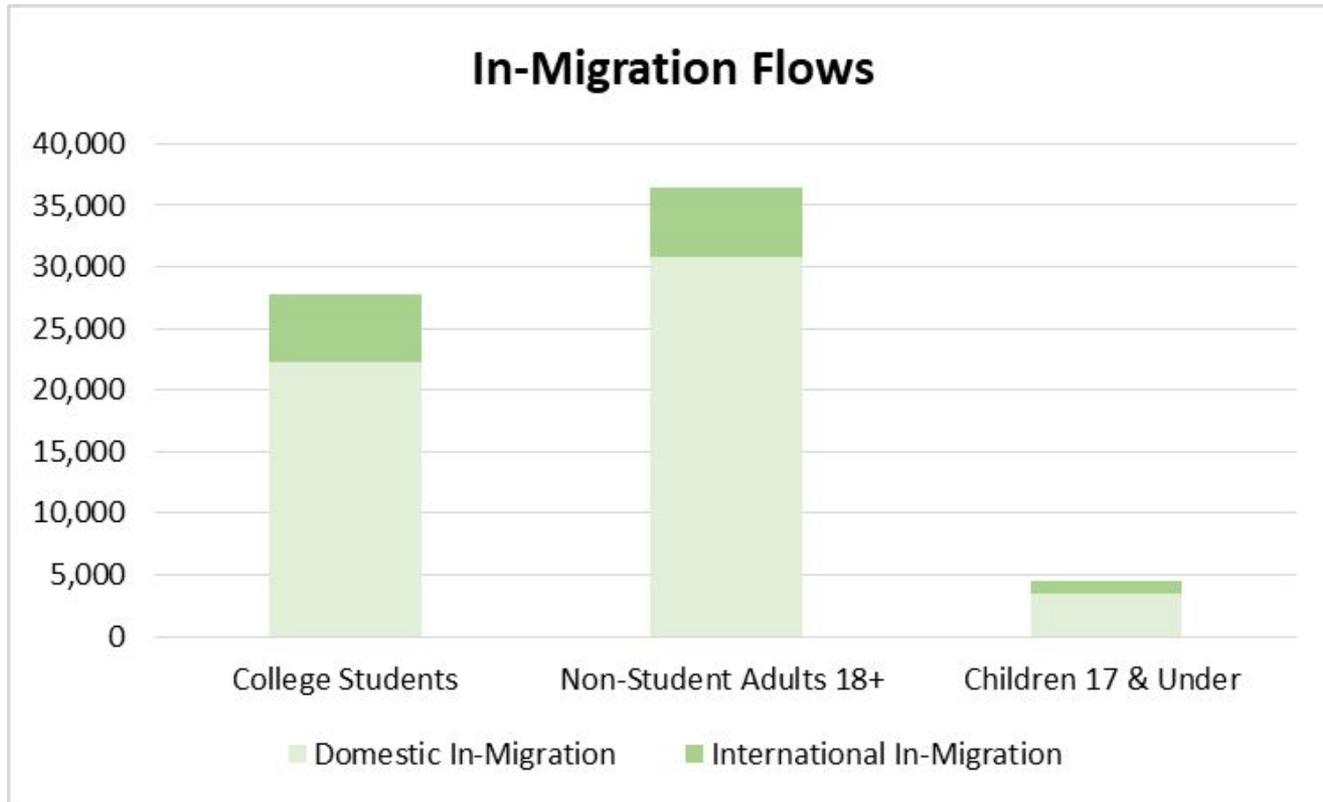
Each year, Boston gains population through the arrival of college students while experiencing a net loss from migration of non-student adults and children



Those Who Come: Domestic and International In-Migration

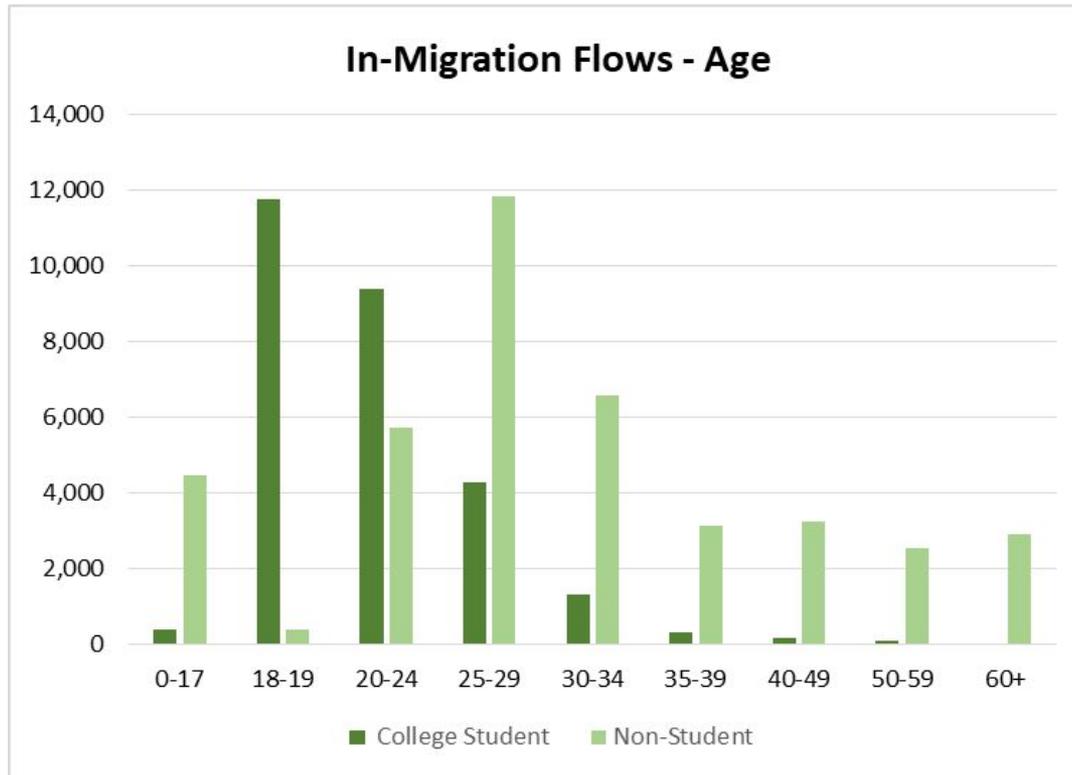


Approximately 40% of new migrants are college students, 53% are non-student adults, and 7% are children



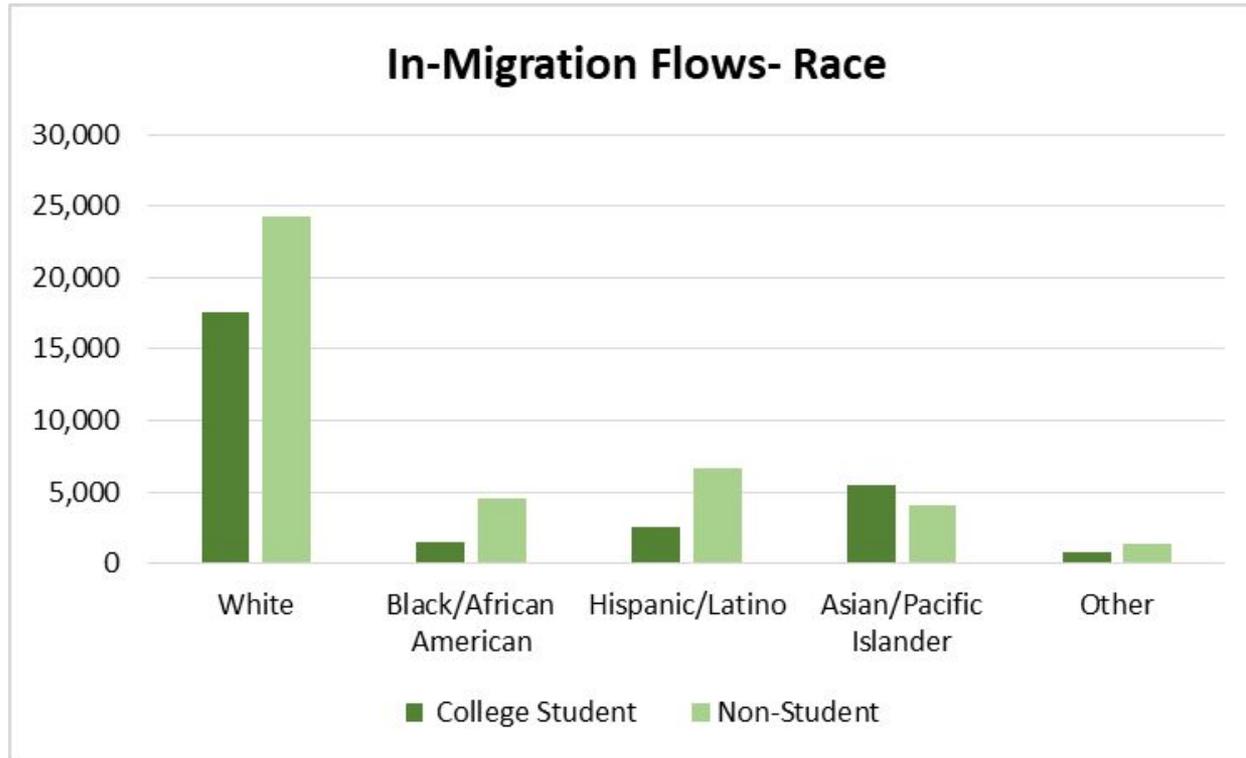
Migration is primarily undertaken by young adults:

75% of in-migrants are aged 18-34, compared to 39% of the Boston population

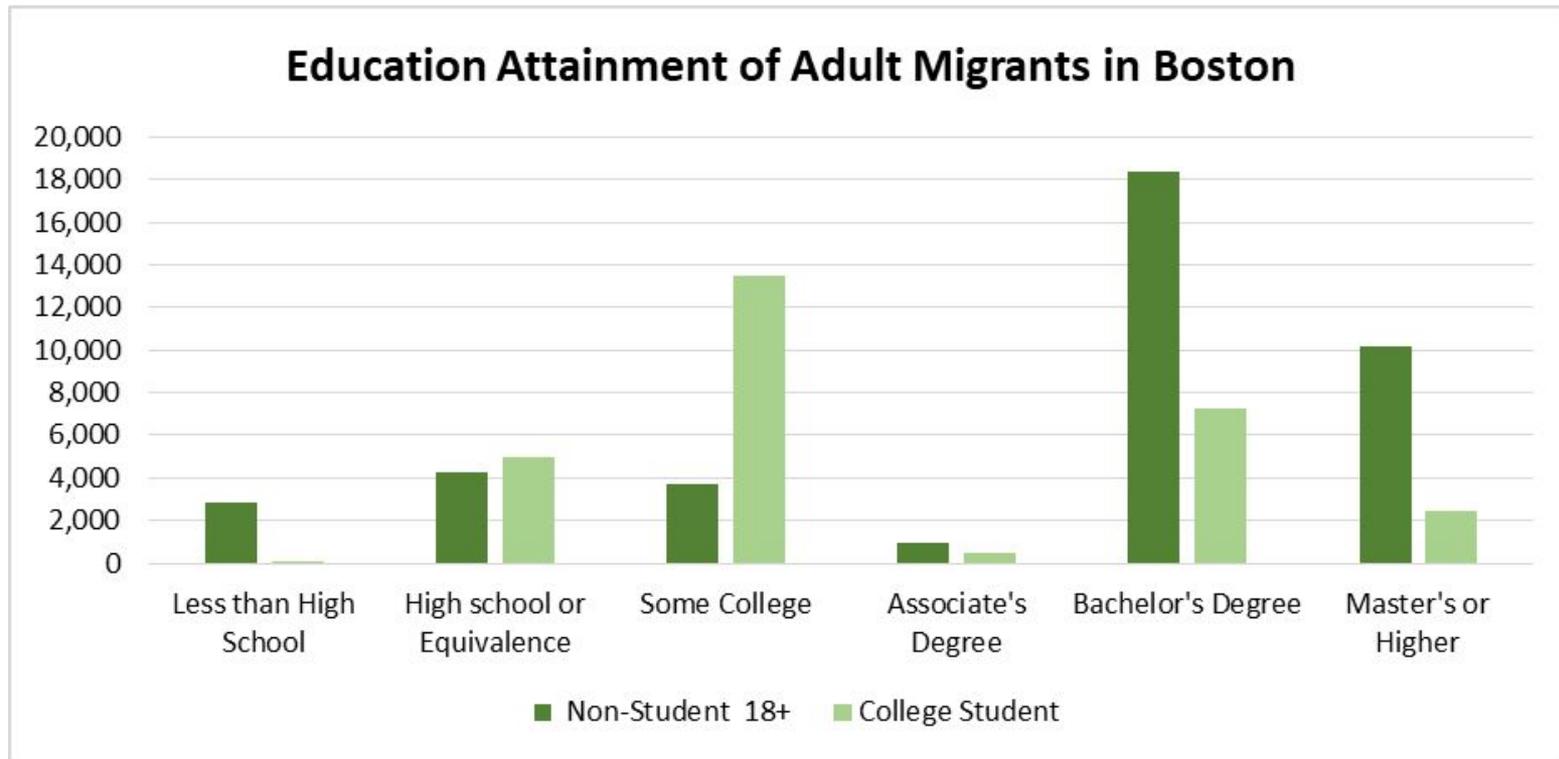


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009, 2010-2014 & 2015-2019 American Community Surveys, (IPUMS) BPDA Research Division Analysis

61% of in-migrants are White, compared to 45% of the overall Boston population
29% of in-migrants are foreign born and 22% are noncitizens

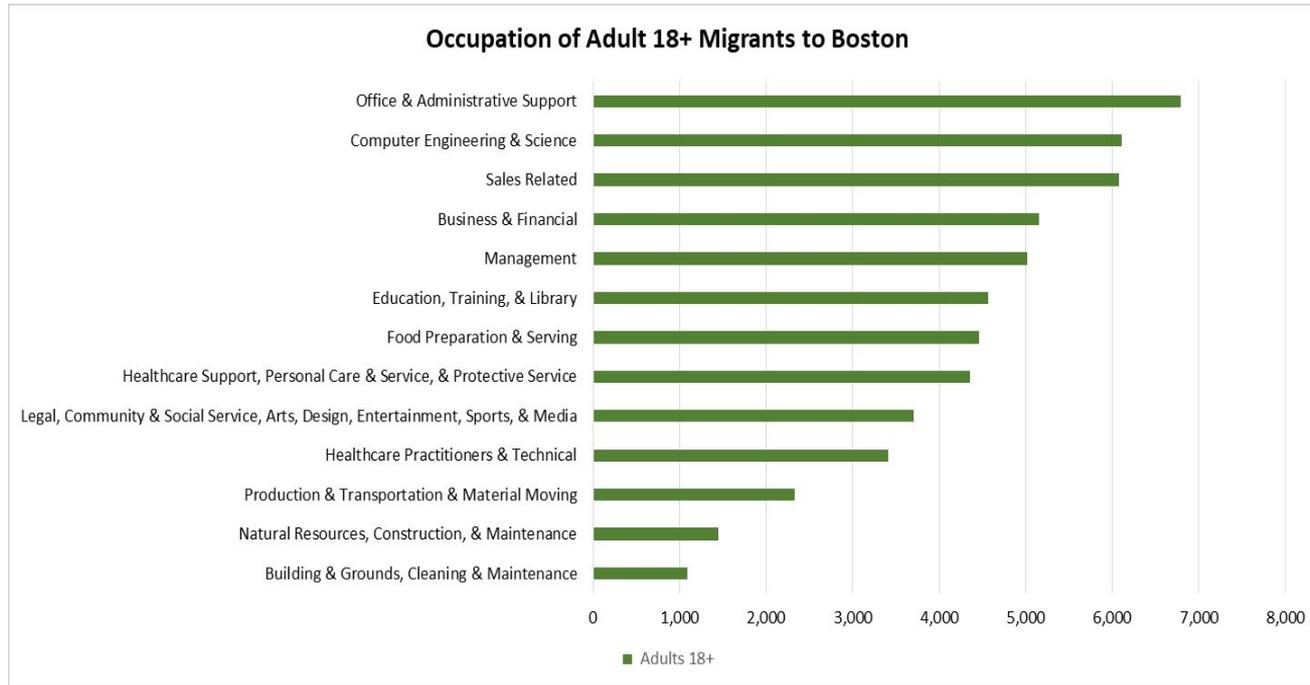


In-migrants are highly educated: 55% of those aged 18+ have a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 45% of all adults in Boston.

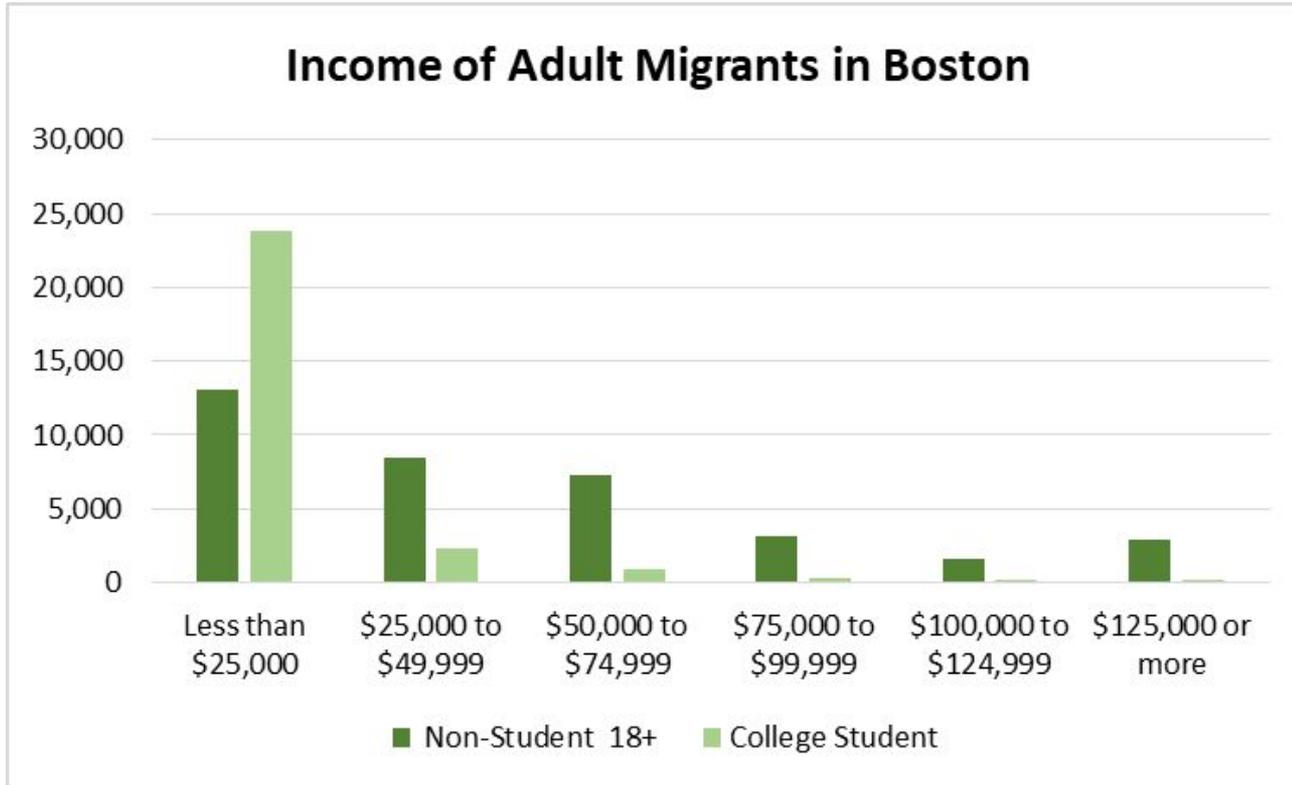


Adult in-migrants work in a variety of occupations at similar rates to the Boston population

- 11% work in computer, engineering and science
- 8% work in food preparation and serving



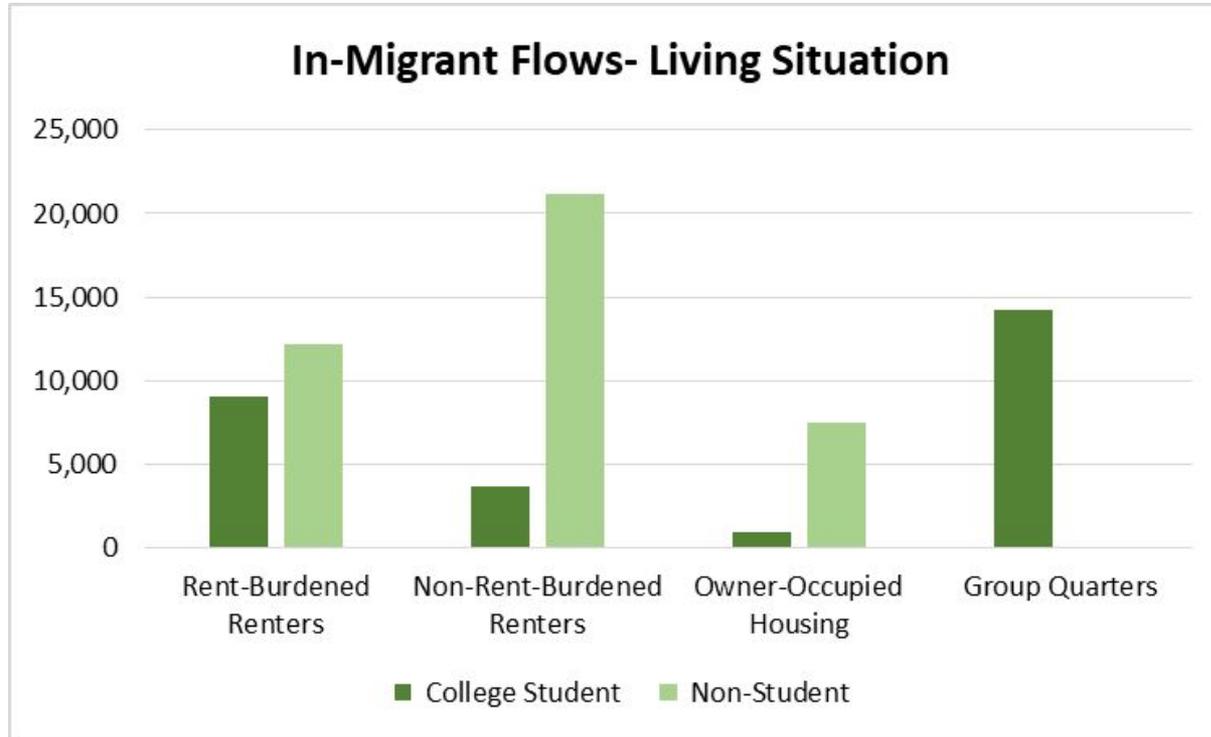
In-migrants have lower incomes: 26% have personal income \$50,000 or higher, compared to 32% for all adults in Boston.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009, 2010-2014 & 2015-2019 American Community Surveys, (IPUMS) BPDA Research Division Analysis

In-migrants are less likely to be homeowners:

Only 12% of in-migrants live in owner-occupied housing, compared to 34% of all Boston residents

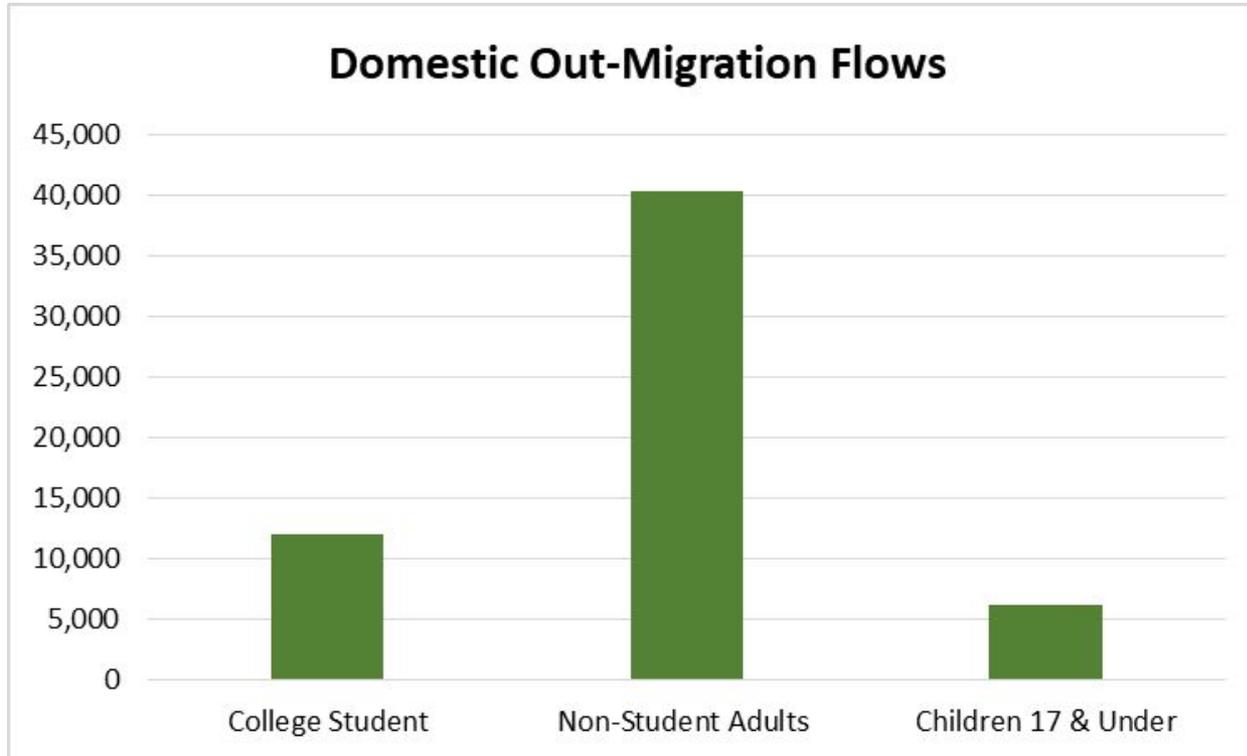


Those Who Leave: Domestic Out-Migration



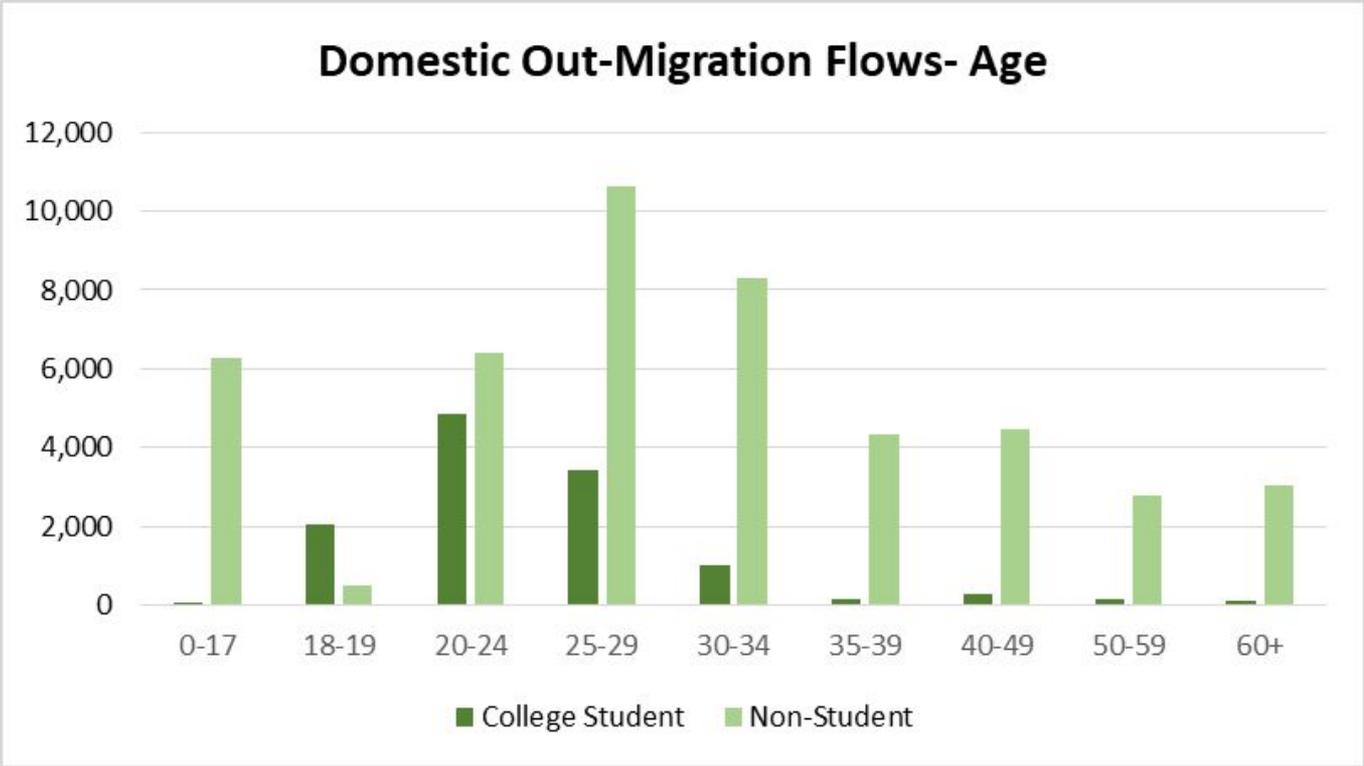
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Each year approximately 52,500 adults and 6,300 children leave Boston to live elsewhere in the U.S.



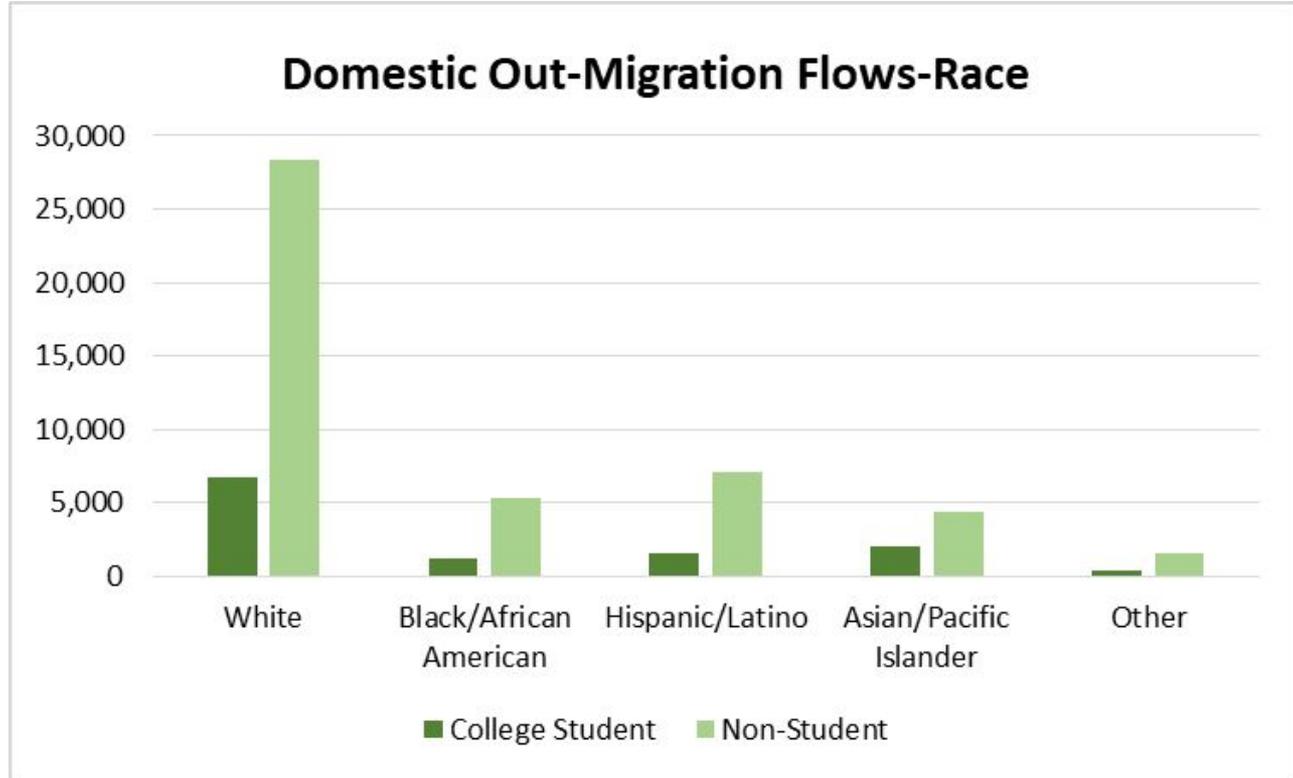
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009, 2010-2014 & 2015-2019 American Community Surveys, (IPUMS) BPDA Research Division Analysis

Compared to Boston's in-migrants, out-migrants are more likely to be children or adults over 30

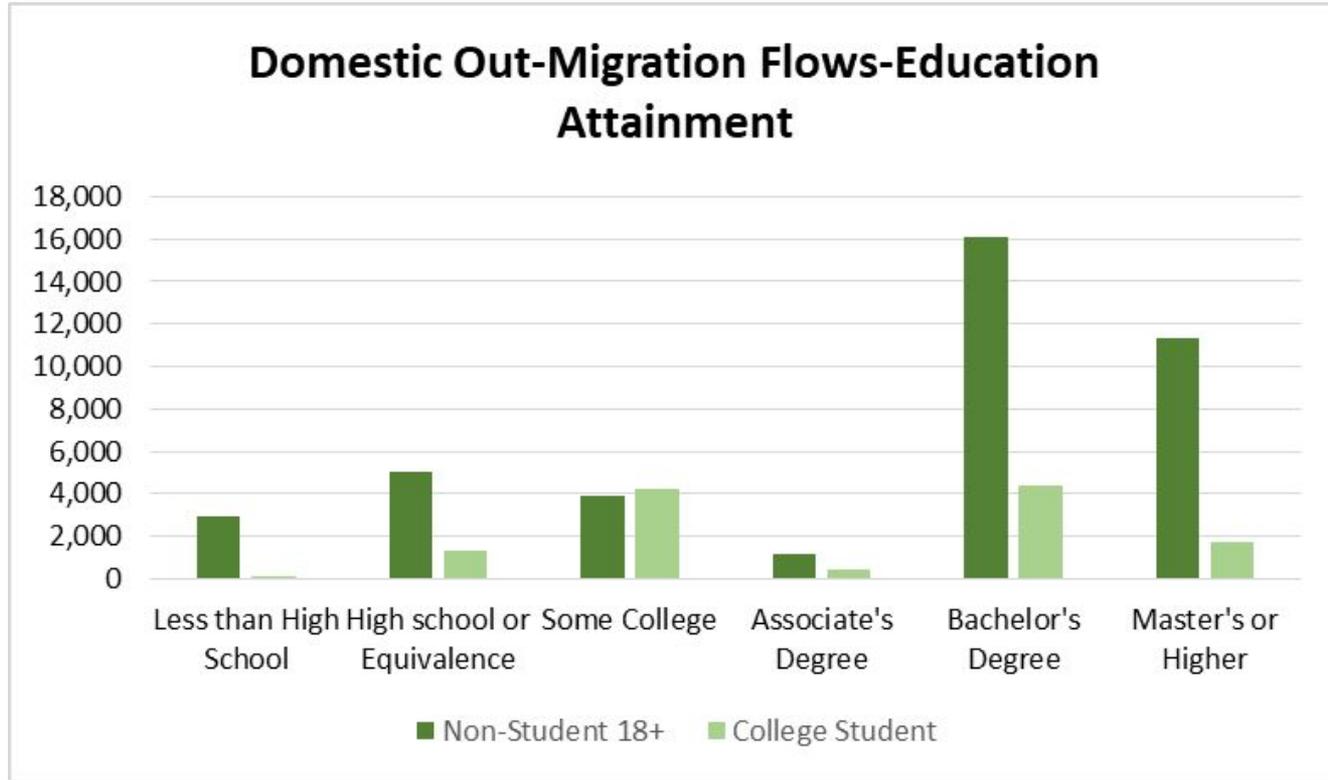


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009, 2010-2014 & 2015-2019 American Community Surveys, (IPUMS) BPDA Research Division Analysis

Domestic out-migrants are more likely to be White (60%) and native-born (76%), compared to Boston's overall population

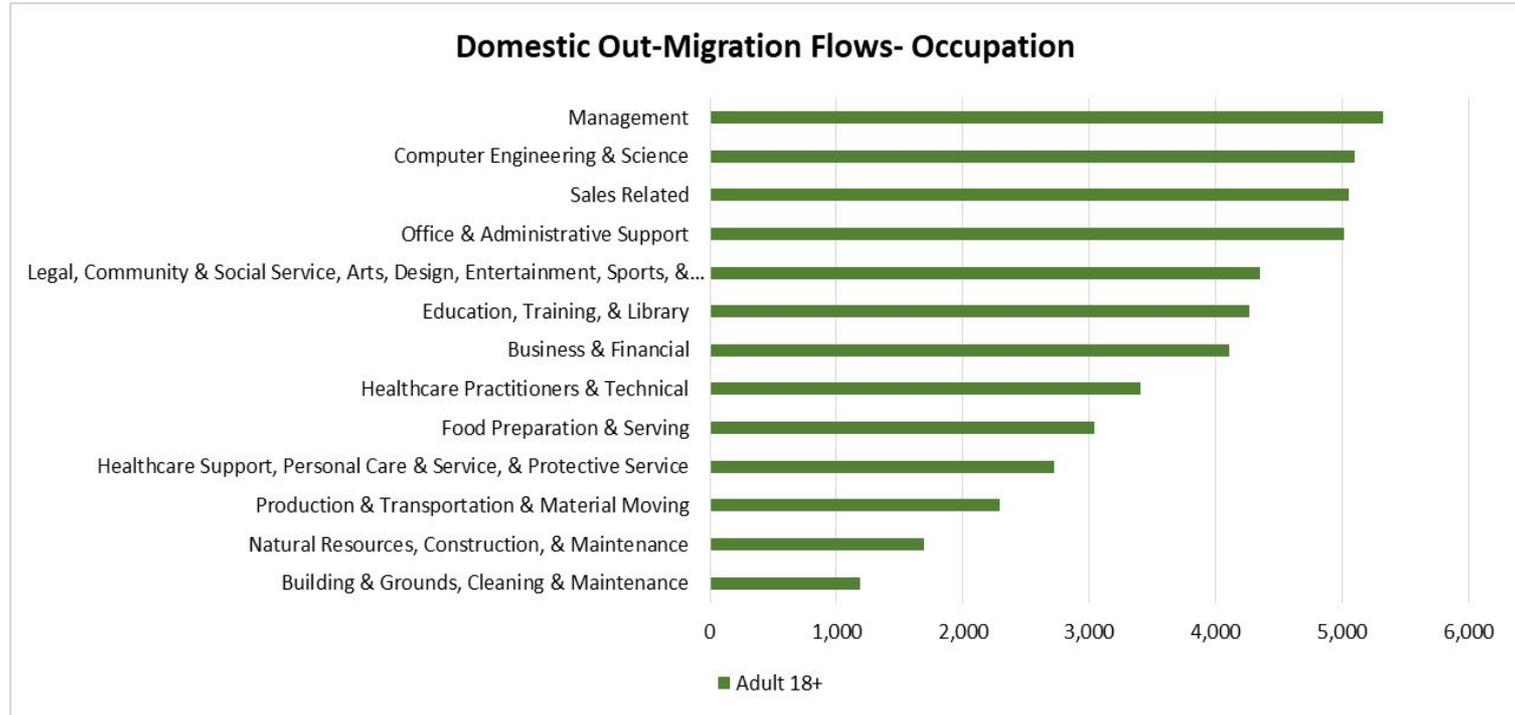


Adult out-migrants are highly educated: 64% have a Bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 45% of all Boston adults

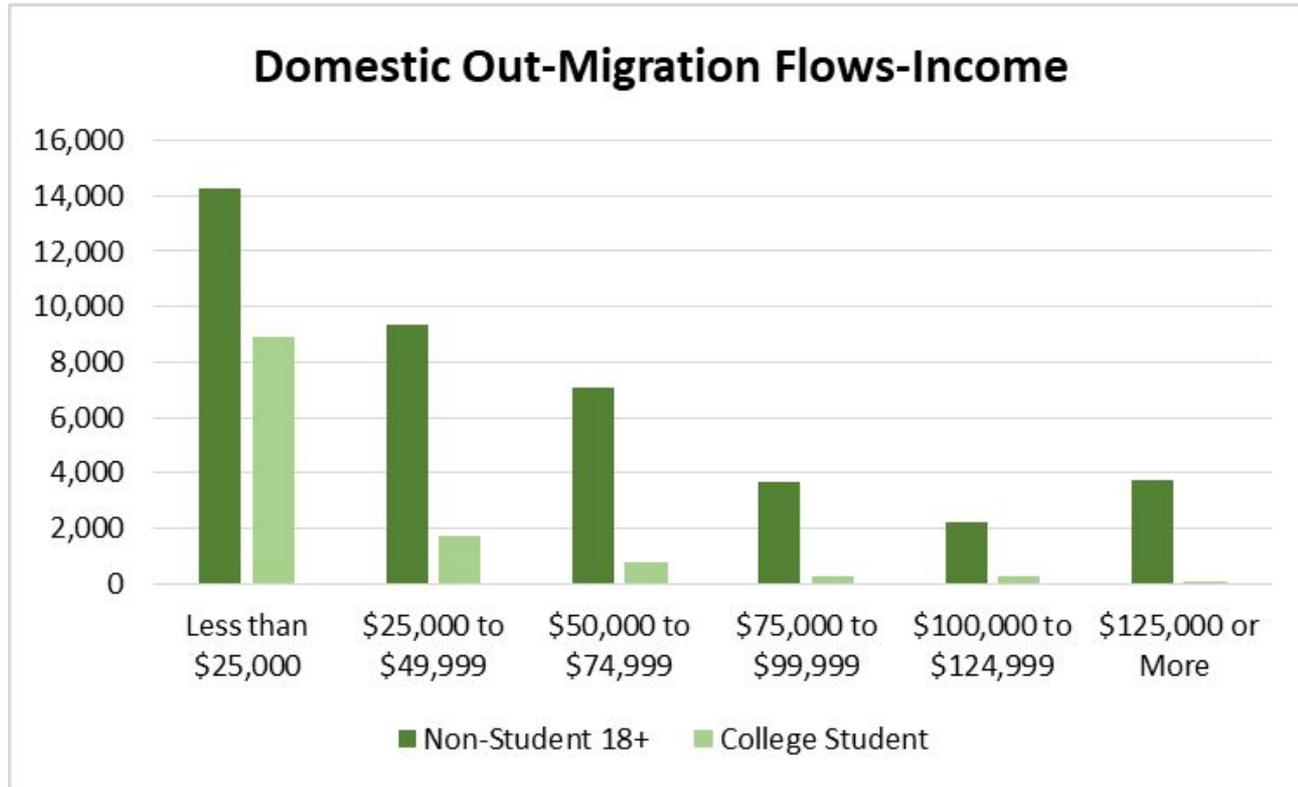


Of adult out-migrants from Boston work in a variety of occupations, at similar rates to the Boston population

- 11% work in management occupations
- 6% work in food preparation and serving occupations

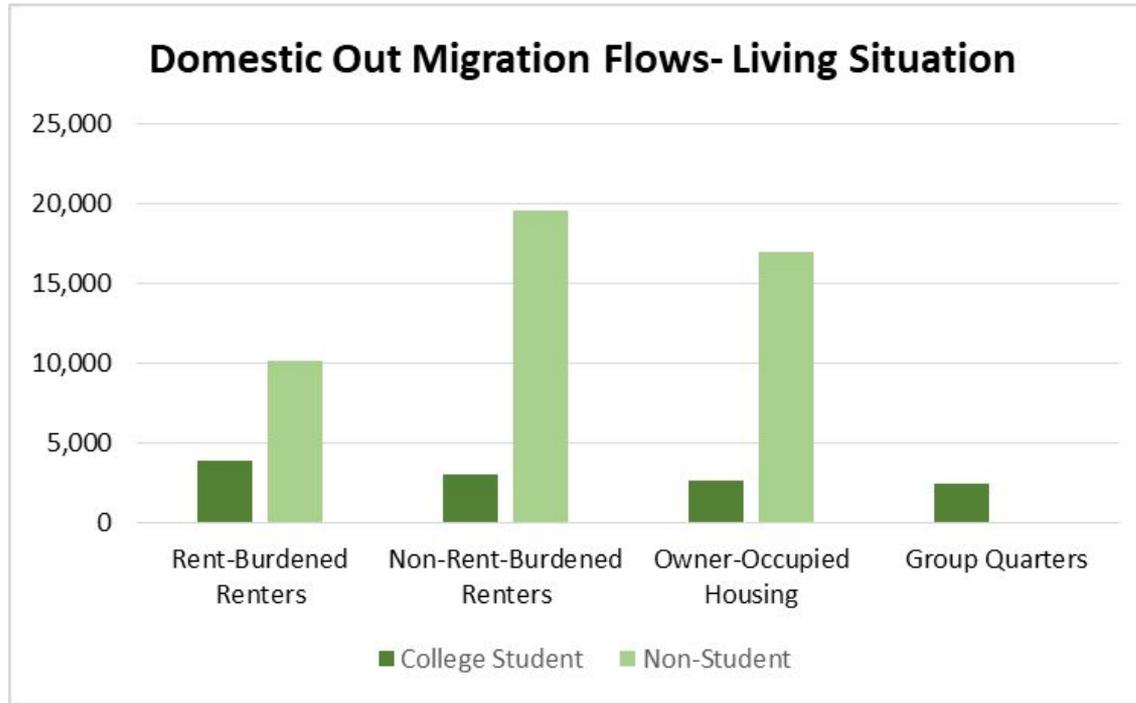


Out-migrants tend to have higher incomes: 35% have personal income above \$50,000, compared to 32% of all Boston adults



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2005-2009, 2010-2014 & 2015-2019 American Community Surveys, (IPUMS) BPDA Research Division Analysis

- 33% of domestic out-migrants own their new home - a similar homeownership rate to Boston residents
- 24% of domestic out-migrants are rent-burdened, compared to 34% of Boston residents



Conclusion & Discussion Questions

Approximately 68,000 new Bostonians arrive every year

- How can the city help them settle in and get involved?

Almost as many Boston residents choose to leave each year

- How can the city limit the number of residents who feel “forced out”?
 - Affordable housing options
 - Educational opportunities and workforce development
 - Transportation