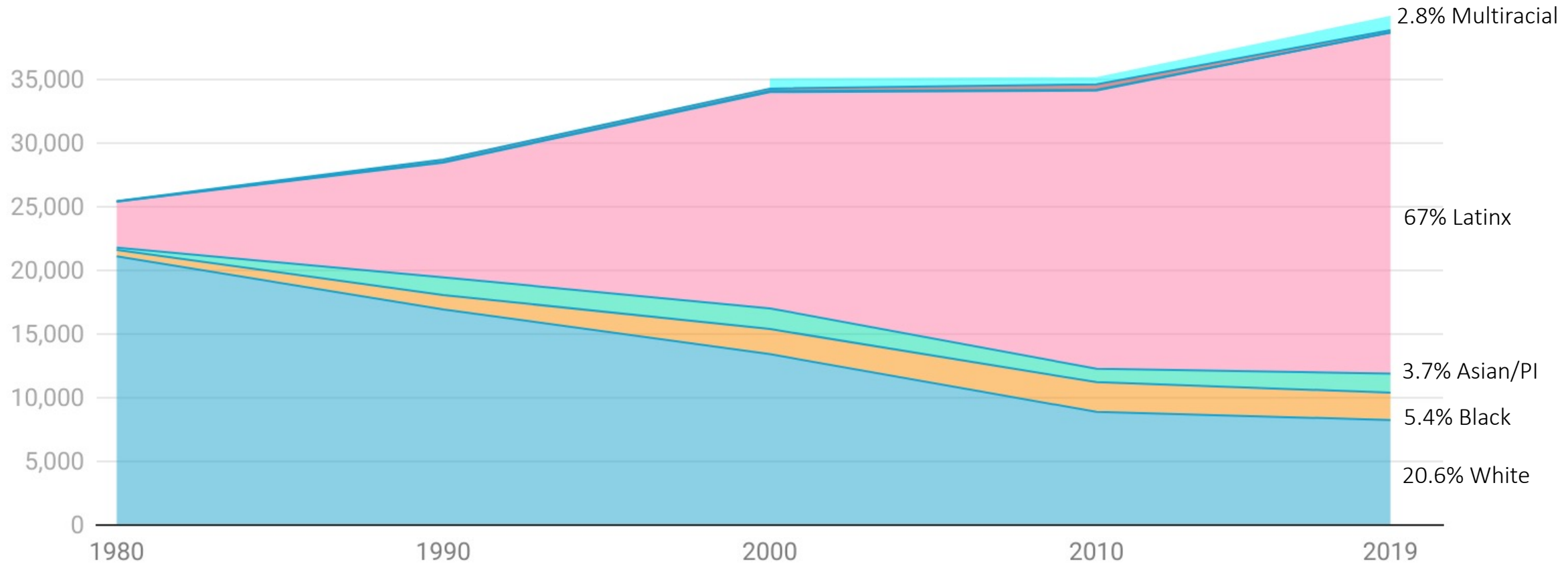


Chelsea's Latinx population has been central to its growth.

Total population by race and ethnicity, Chelsea, MA.



Roughly 1/2 of Latinx residents in Chelsea identify as White and the other 1/2 as multiracial.

Chart: Boston Indicators • Source: Census Bureau • Created with Datawrapper

Chelsea's foreign born population has more than quadrupled since 1980.

Country of origin for the foreign born population, Chelsea, MA.

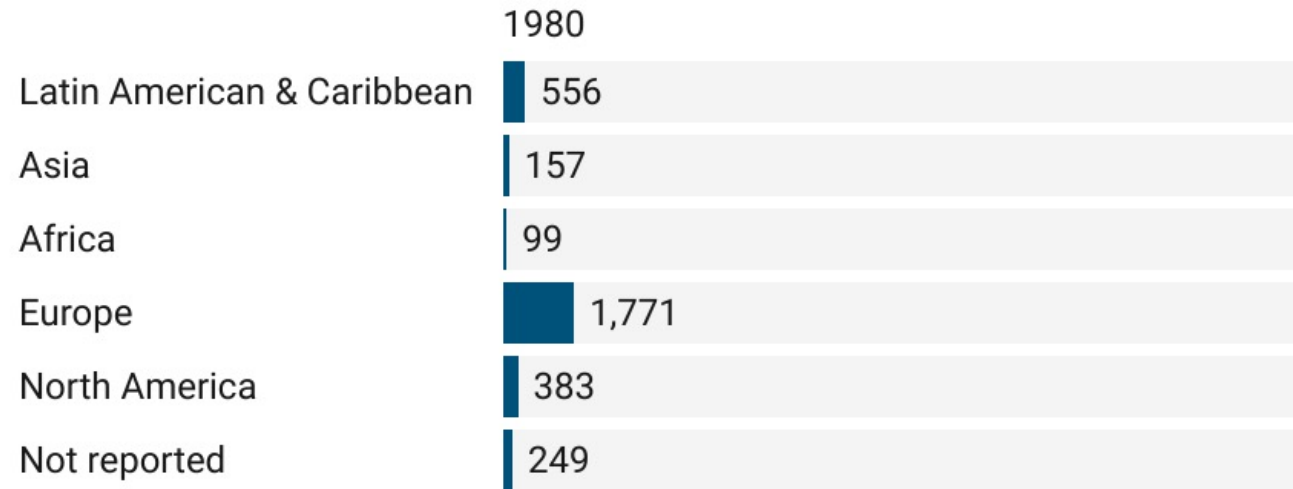


Chart: Boston Indicators • Source: Census Bureau • Created with Datawrapper

Chelsea's foreign born population has more than quadrupled since 1980.

Country of origin for the foreign born population, Chelsea, MA.



Chart: Boston Indicators • Source: Census Bureau • Created with Datawrapper

Immigrants from Central America make up the top 3 countries of origin.

Country of origin for the foreign born population, Chelsea, MA, 2019.

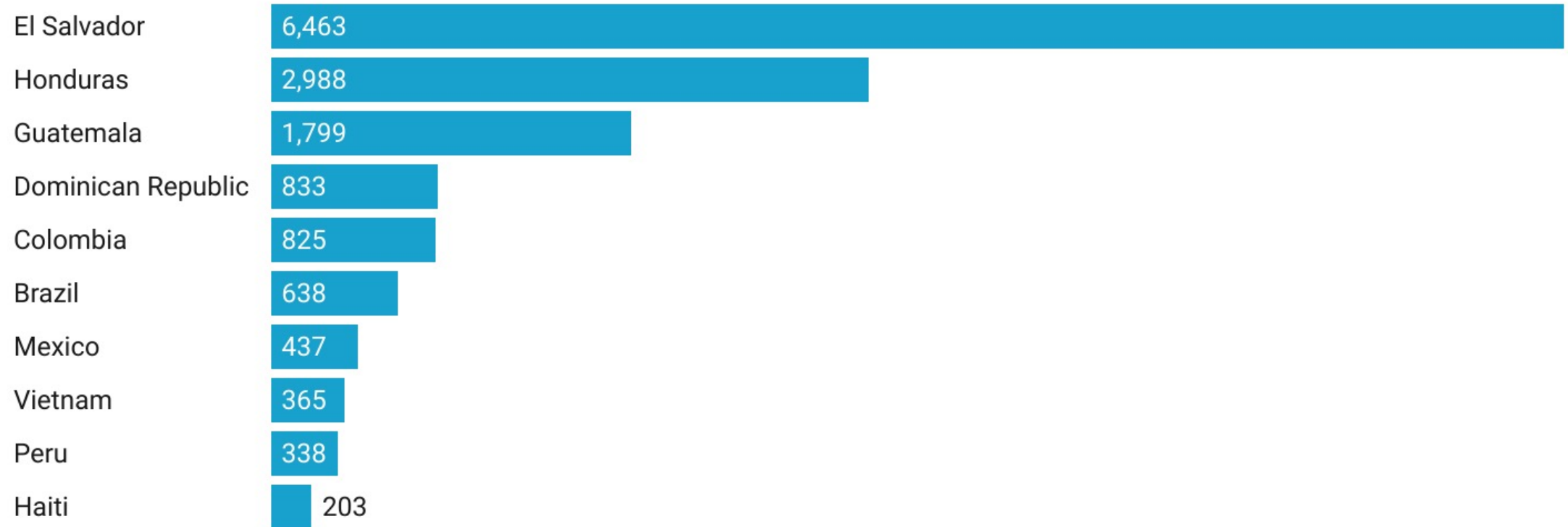


Chart: Boston Indicators • Source: Census Bureau • Created with Datawrapper

The median age is lower in Chelsea than Massachusetts overall.

Median age, Chelsea and Massachusetts, 2019.

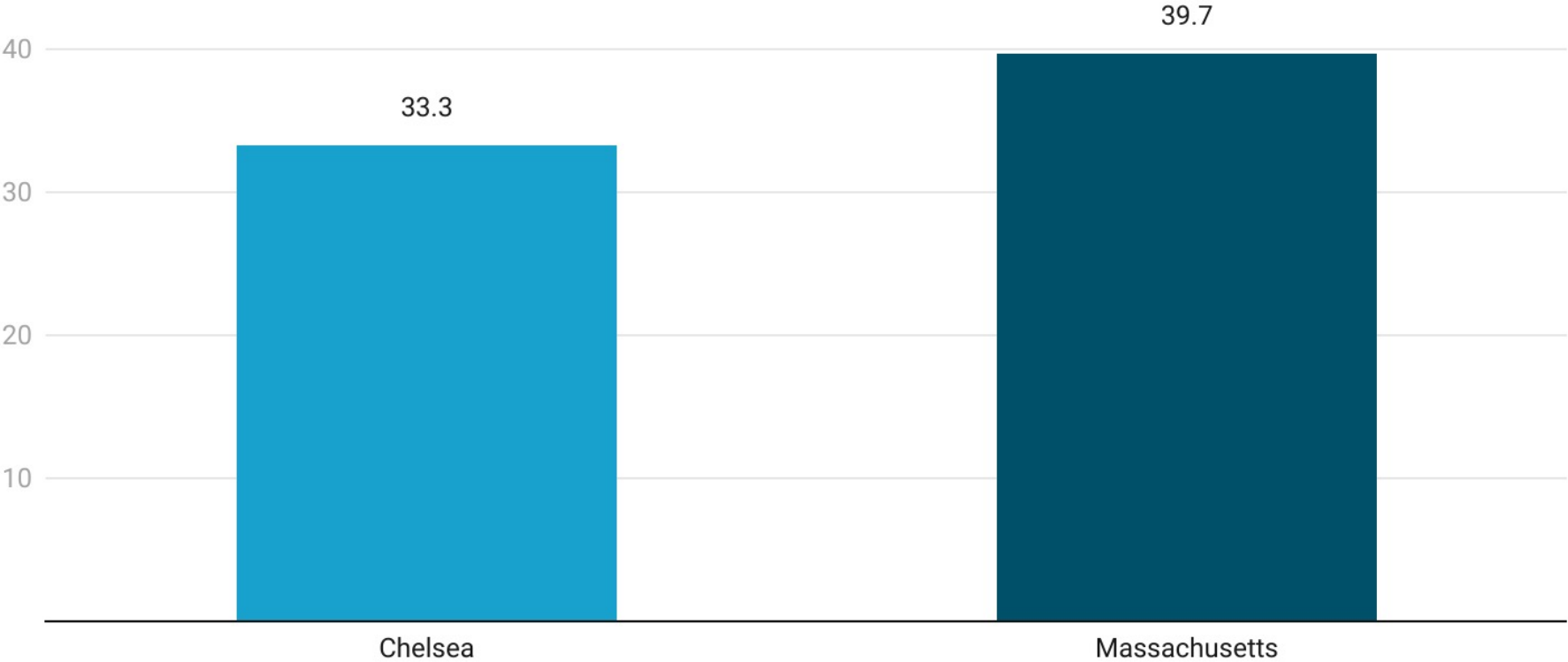


Chart: Boston Indicators • Source: Census Bureau • Created with Datawrapper

Chelsea has a lower share of adults with a Bachelor's degree or higher, especially among the Latinx population.

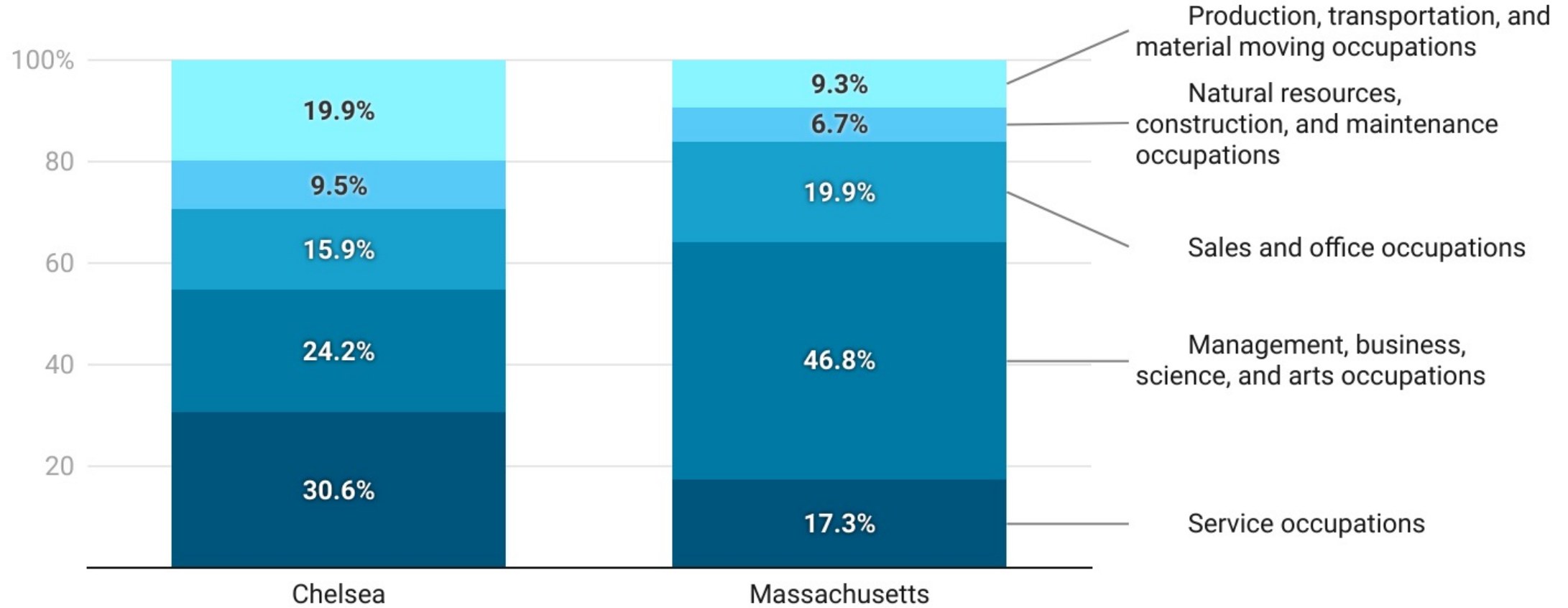
Share of the population 25+ with a Bachelor's degree or higher, Chelsea and Massachusetts, 2019.



Chart: Boston Indicators • Source: Census Bureau • Created with Datawrapper

Chelsea's labor force is highly concentrated in service sector jobs and underrepresented in professional jobs, compared to the state.

Share of employed population ages 16+ by occupational sector, Chelsea and Massachusetts, 2019.

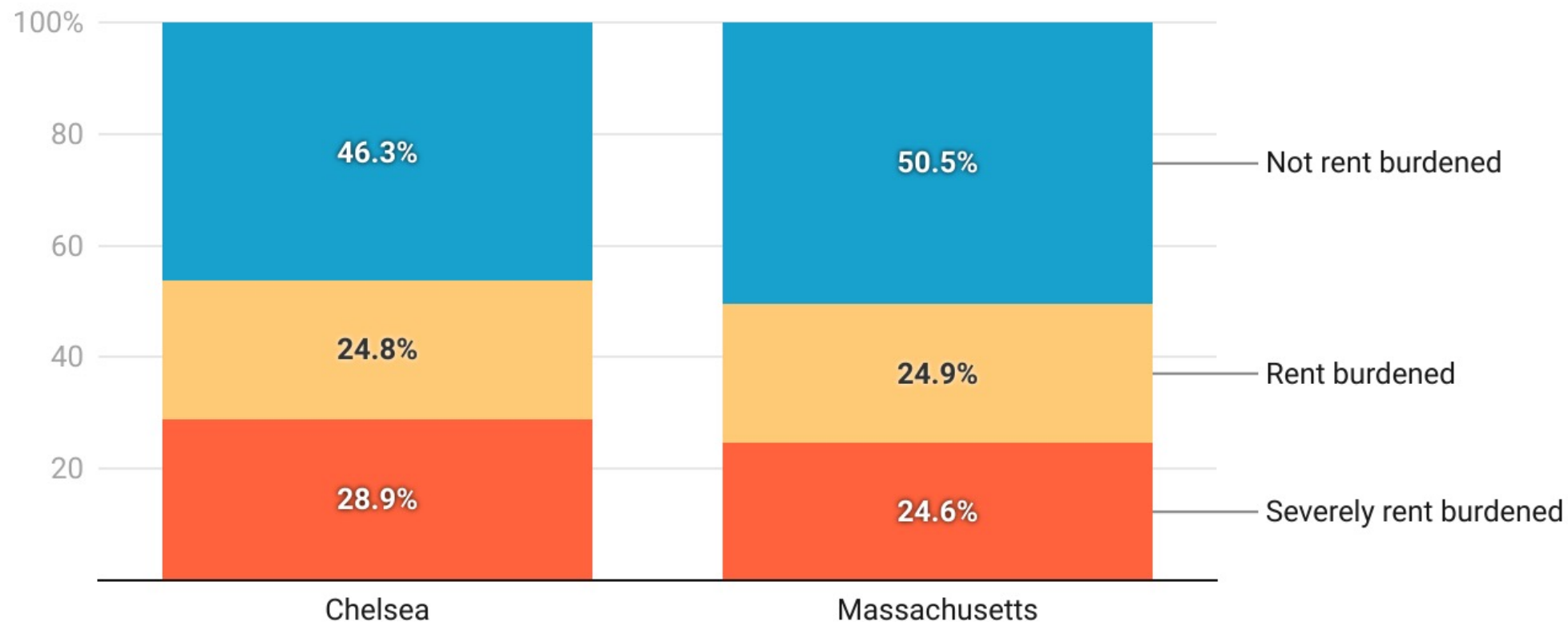


“There's a regional housing crisis that has put a lot of pressure on Chelsea and as a result, there are increased rents which made many properties unaffordable to people and really are displacing the people who've been here for a long time...it's really hurting the role that Chelsea has played for a long time as a gateway immigrant community.”

-Community member

Chelsea renters are more likely to be severely rent cost burdened than renters around the state.

Share of households by rent burden status, Chelsea and Massachusetts, 2019.



Households spending <30% of income on rent are not rent burdened, 30%-49% are rent burdened, 50%+ are severely rent burdened.

Chart: Boston indicators • Source: Census Bureau • Created with Datawrapper

Home prices are increasingly out of reach for many in Chelsea.

Zillow home value index for Chelsea, Boston Metro, and the US, 1996-2020.

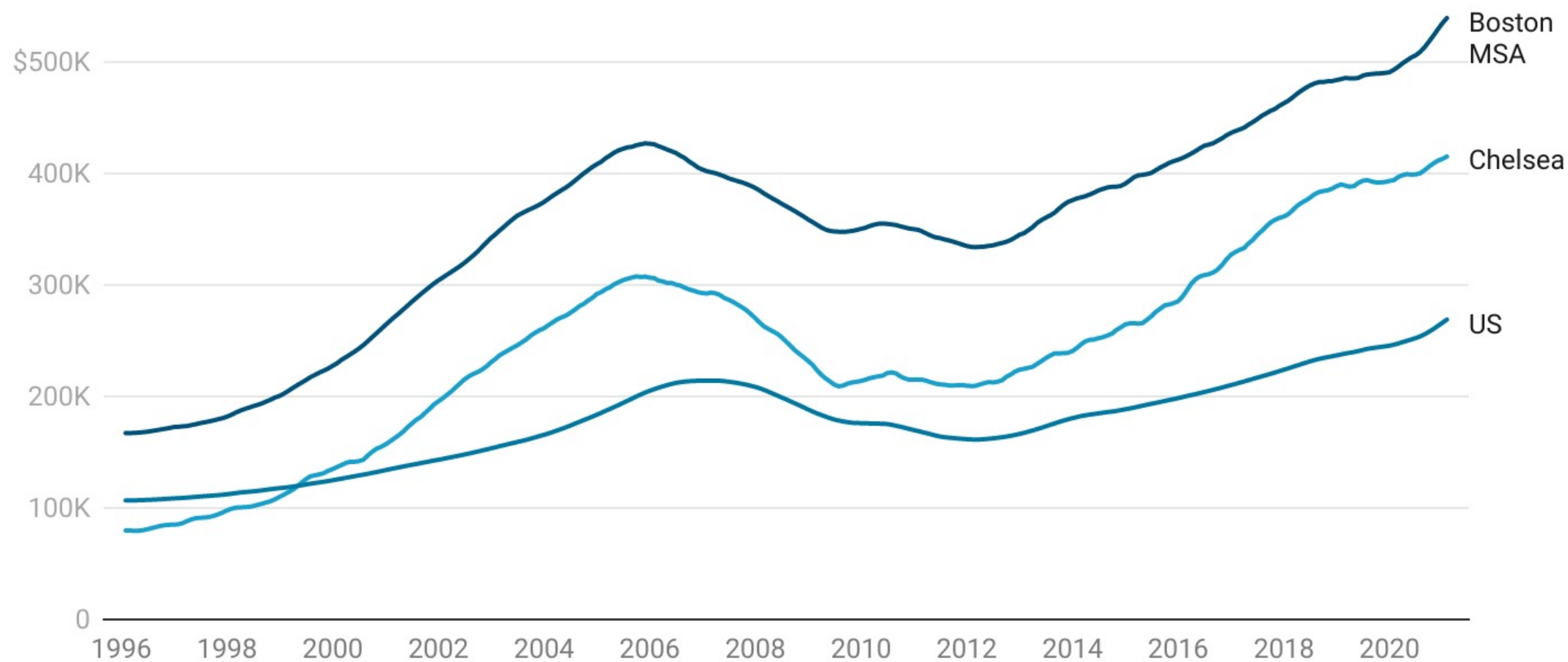
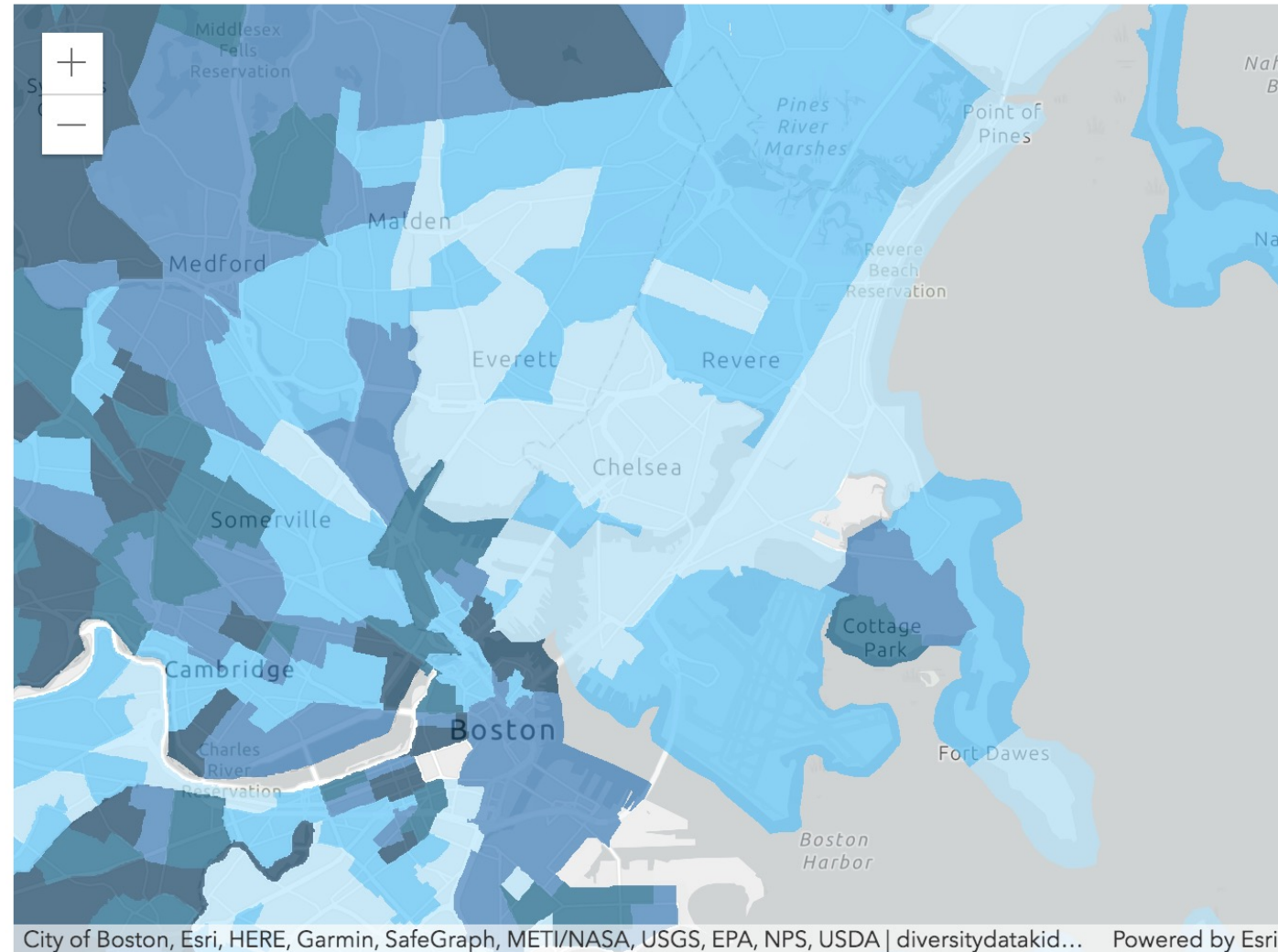


Chart: Boston Indicators • Source: Zillow • Created with Datawrapper

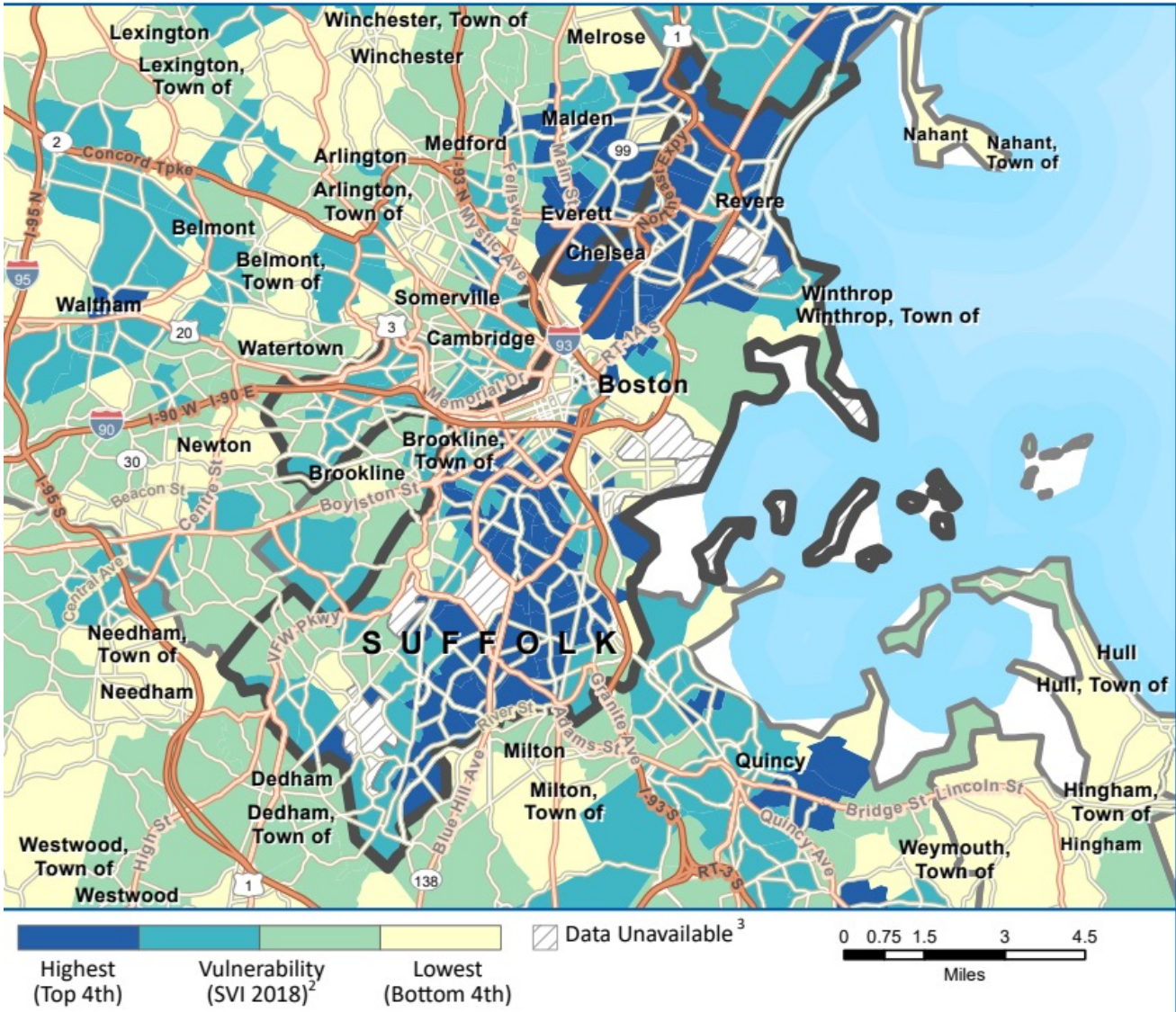
The Child Opportunity Index shows that for children today, Chelsea has very low neighborhood opportunity levels.



Neighborhood opportunity levels

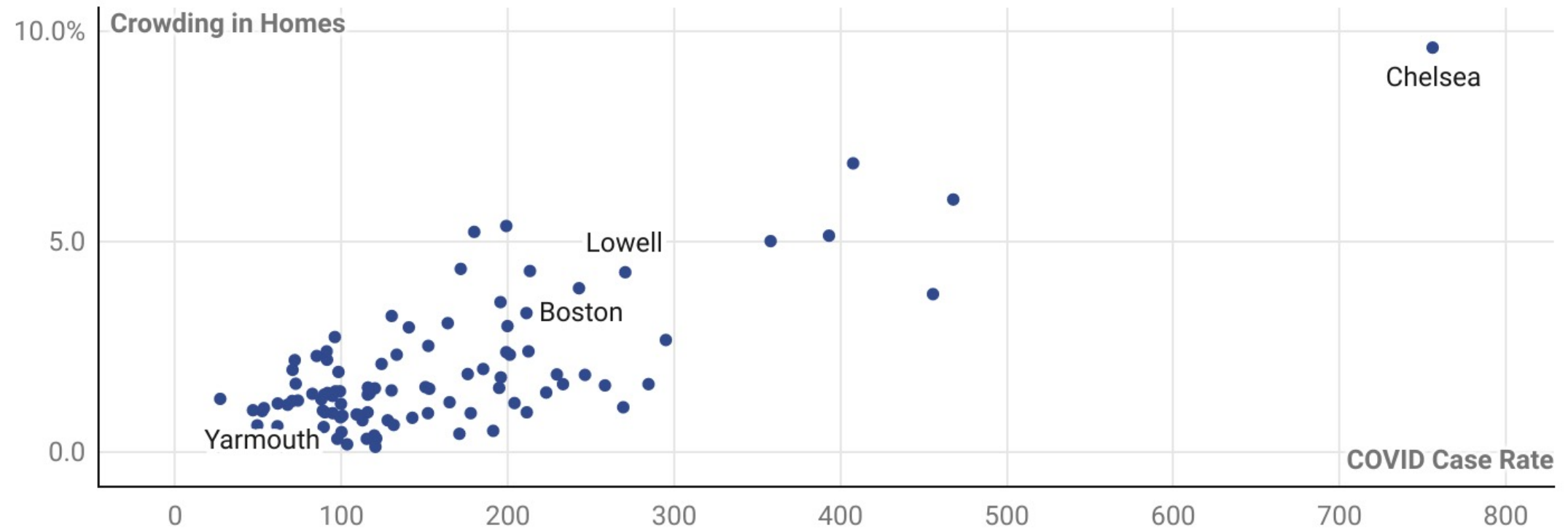
Very low Low Moderate High Very high

Chelsea ranks among the most vulnerable 25 percent of communities, according to the Social Vulnerability Index.

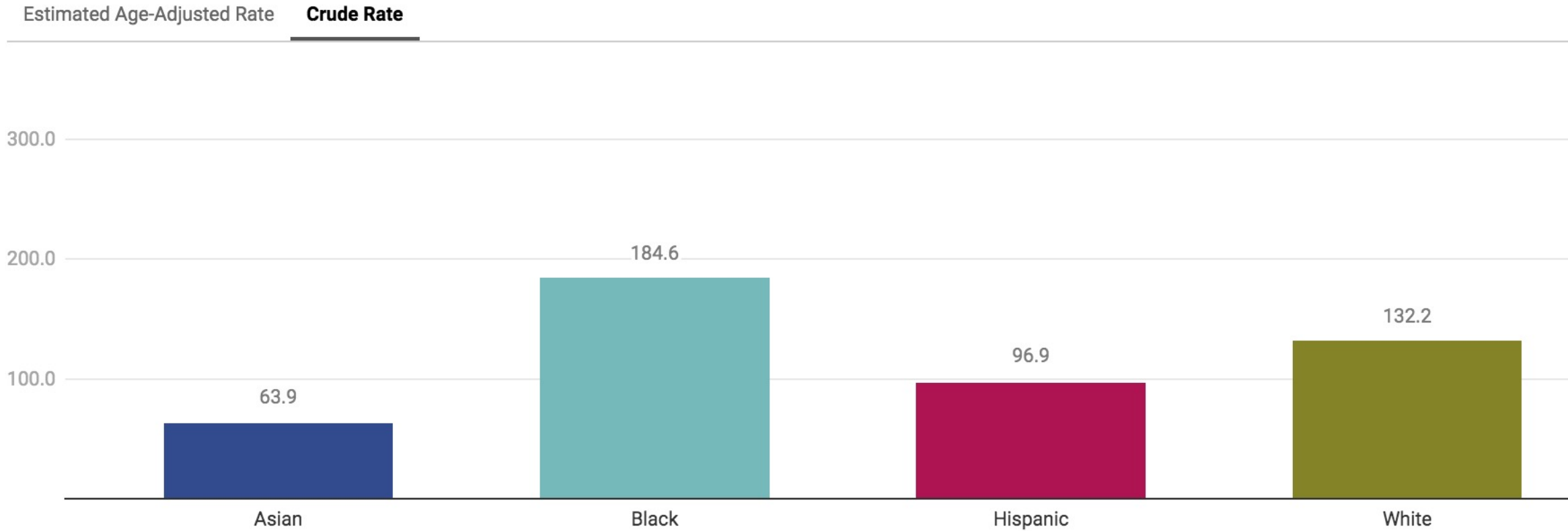


Chelsea has had among the highest COVID-19 case rates during the pandemic.

“Crowding in Homes” is % of households with >1.0 occupants per room. COVID Case Rate per 10k residents as of July 29, 2020. 100 largest Massachusetts cities/towns.



Source: MA DPH confirmed COVID-19 positive cases. ACS 2014-2018 5-yr estimates. • Created with Datawrapper

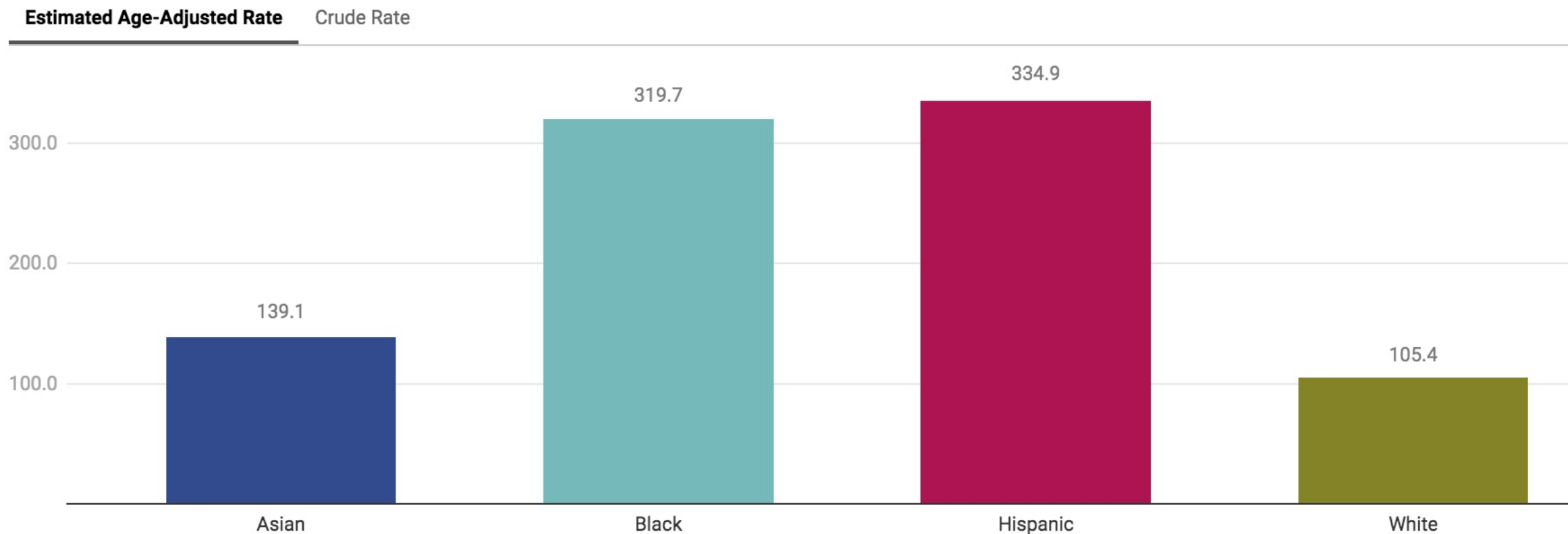


To estimate age-adjusted death rates, age-specific death rates were multiplied by age-specific population shares for each racial/ethnic group, resulting in an "expected death rate." Standard mortality ratios were calculated by dividing crude death rates by expected mortality rates for each racial/ethnic group. These ratios were multiplied by the overall crude death rate for Massachusetts, resulting in an indirect adjusted death rate for COVID-19 by race. This methodology was adapted from APM Research Labs.

Chart: UMDI EPPR • Source: MA COVID-19 Response Reporting, U.S. Census Bureau • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

Black, Hispanic and Asian residents have much higher COVID death rates after adjusting for age.

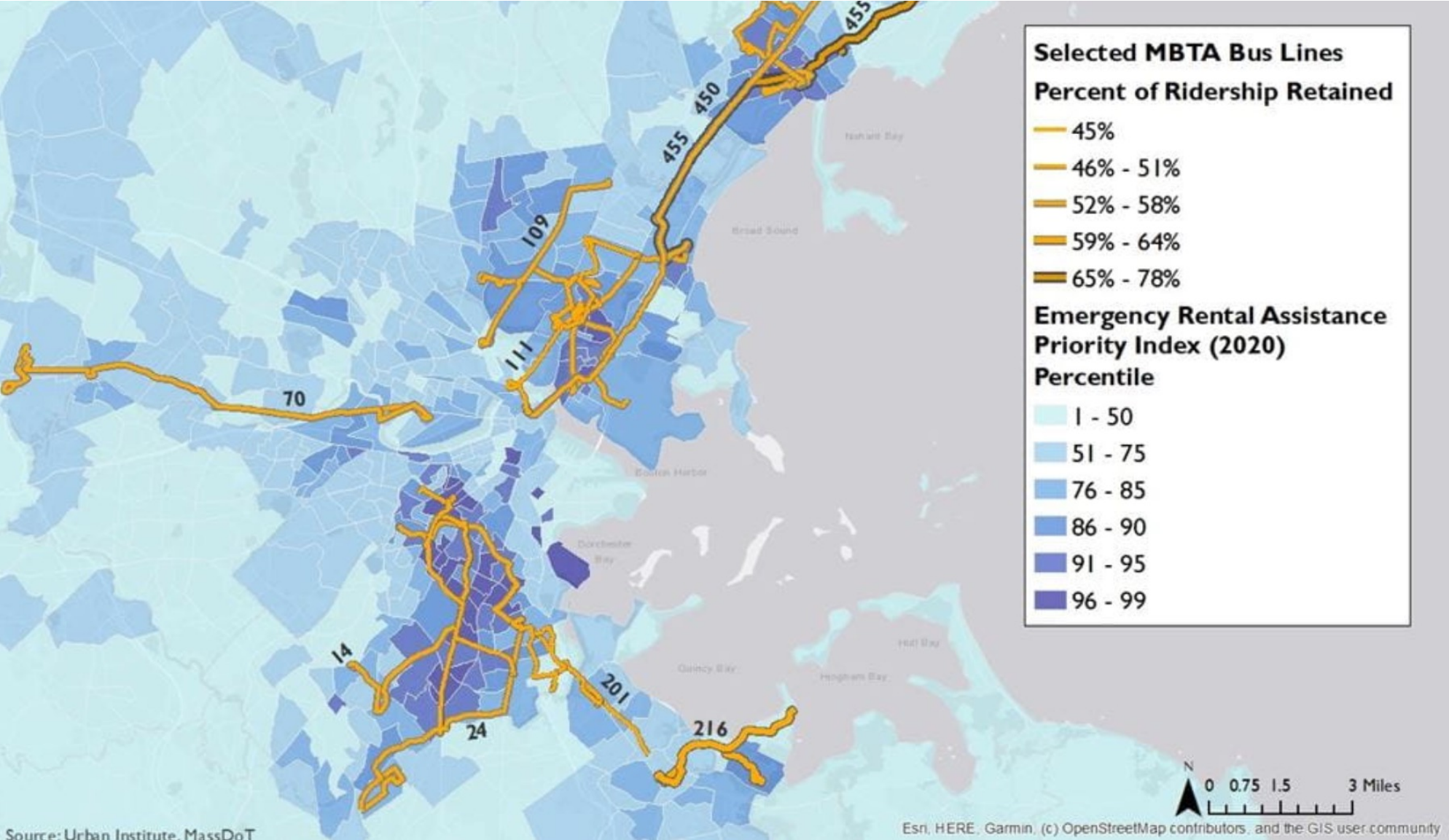
Crude versus Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by Race and Ethnicity per 100,000 people in Massachusetts as of August 11th, 2020



To estimate age-adjusted death rates, age-specific death rates were multiplied by age-specific population shares for each racial/ethnic group, resulting in an "expected death rate." Standard mortality ratios were calculated by dividing crude death rates by expected mortality rates for each racial/ethnic group. These ratios were multiplied by the overall crude death rate for Massachusetts, resulting in an indirect adjusted death rate for COVID-19 by race. This methodology was adapted from APM Research Labs.

Chart: UMDI EPPR • Source: MA COVID-19 Response Reporting, U.S. Census Bureau • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datavrapper](#)

Chelsea bus lines have retained high levels of ridership during the pandemic.

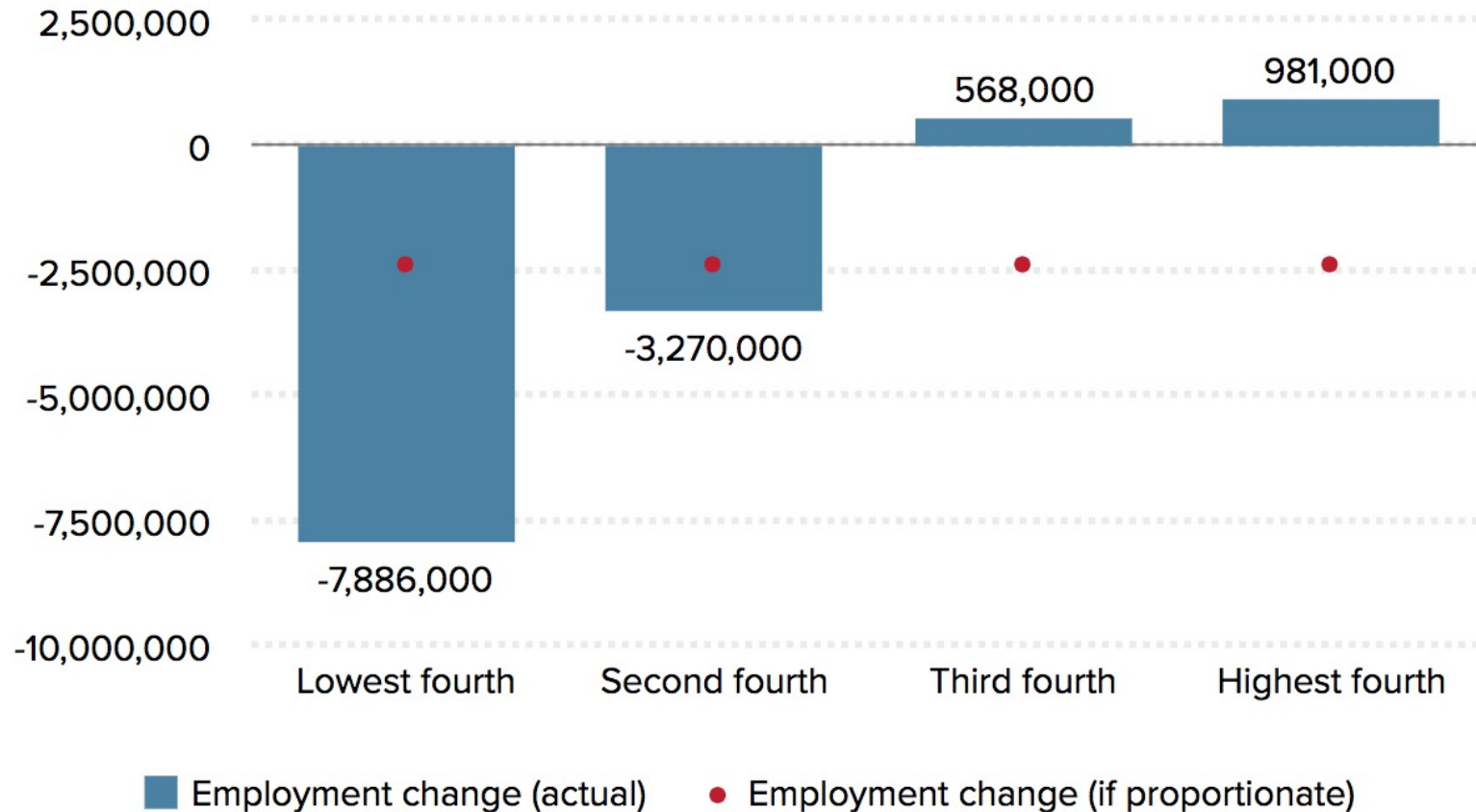


Source: Urban Institute, MassDoT

Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

US job losses were heavily concentrated in the low wage employment sector.

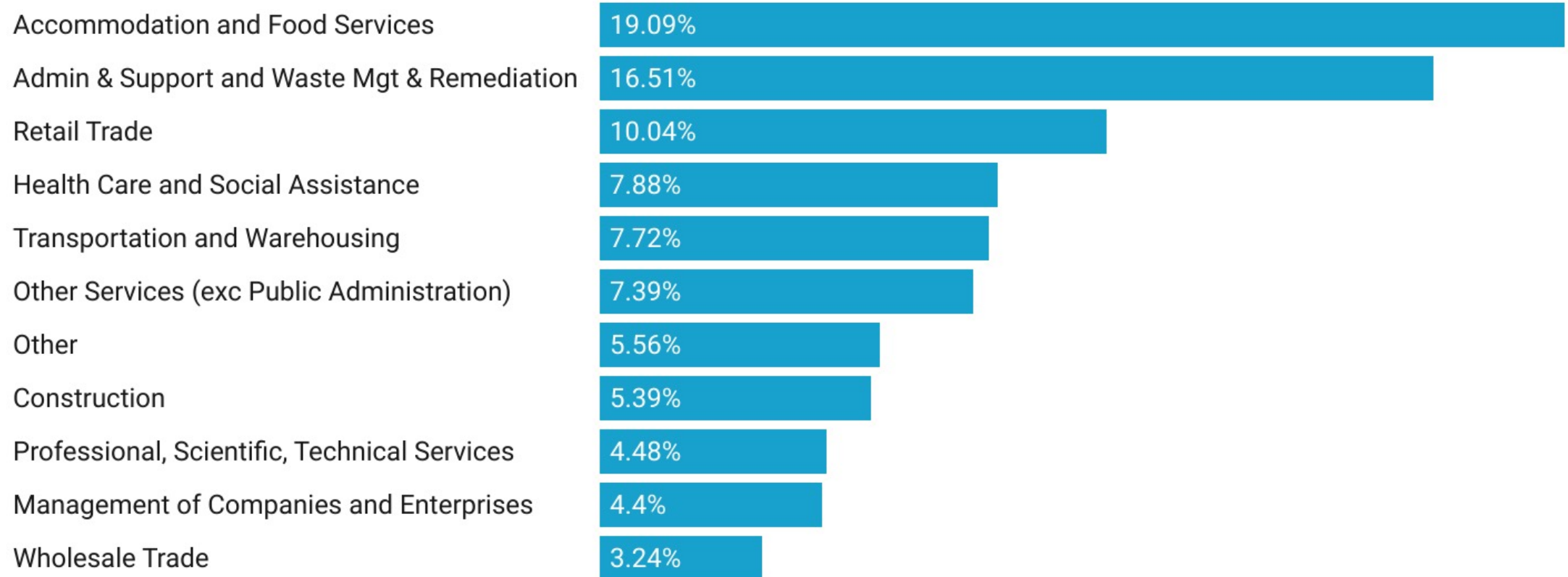
Employment change from 2019 to 2020, by wage level



Source: Economic Policy Institute

Services and retail industries account for a large share of continuing unemployment claims in Chelsea.

Continuing unemployment claims by industry in Chelsea, MA, December, 2020.



**Individual sectors that accounted for less than 3 percent of UI claims were excluded from this data visualization.*

Chart: Boston Indicators • Source: MA Department of Unemployment Assistance • Created with Datawrapper

After an initial increase in post-moratorium eviction filing rates, new weekly eviction filings for non-payment of rent have declined and now have consistently remained below pre-pandemic levels.

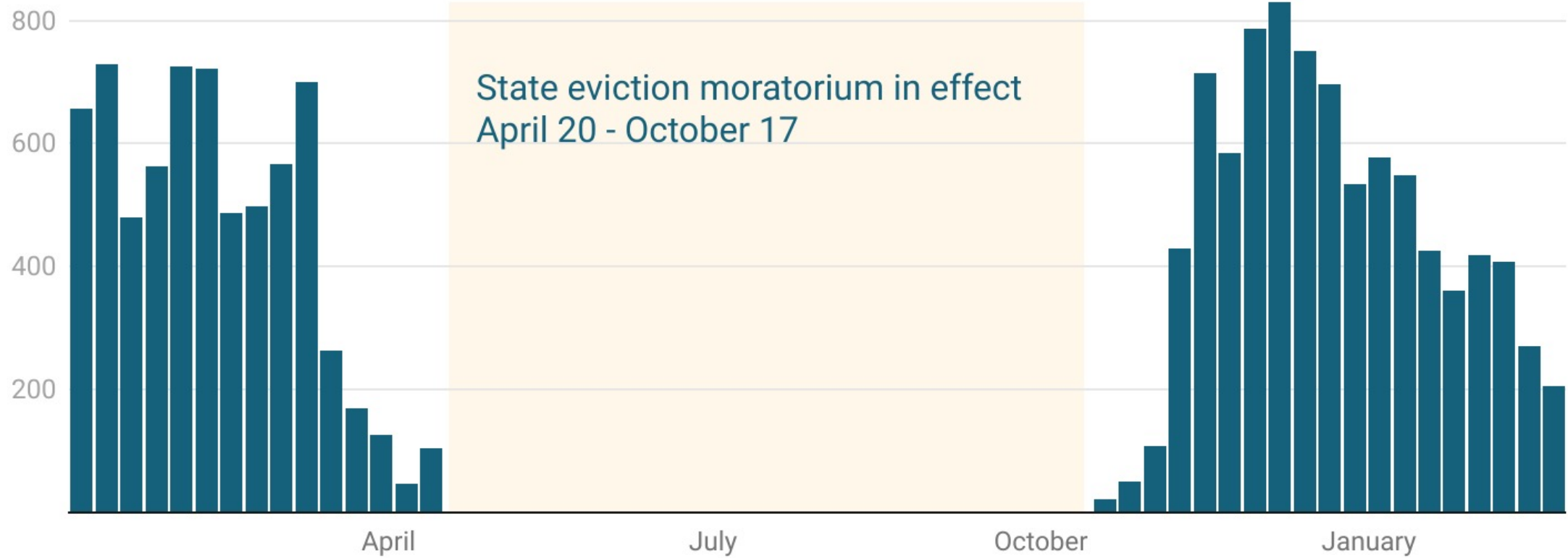


Chart: MHP • Source: Massachusetts Trial Court • Created with Datawrapper