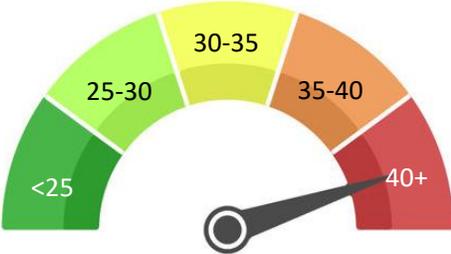


COVID-19 Vulnerability: Kings County (PE)

Industry Vulnerability Index

Share of labour force in COVID-19 vulnerable industries (%)



High (45.3%)

Other Vulnerability Indicators Summary

COVID-19 Labour Force Vulnerability

COVID-19 Health Vulnerability

Long-term Economic Vulnerability

Green=low vulnerability, yellow= medium, red= high



Population, 2020: 18,734

Population Change, 2015-2020

Immigration	+277
Interprovincial migration	+472
Intraprovincial migration	-268
Births less deaths	-47
Total population change	+1,149

Largest centres: Three Rivers, Souris

Source: Statistics Canada

Interprovincial = between provinces
Intraprovincial = within the province

Vulnerability Analysis (see next page for detailed data)

- **Industry:** High - due to larger shares of the labour force in at-risk industries. The greatest relative risk is its dependence upon primary (fishing and farming), manufacturing (seafood) and tourism related industries.
- **Labour force:** Yellow - the county has a low median income. Low-income workers are at greater risk from the employment impacts of COVID-19.
- **Health:** Yellow - The county has a high share of seniors that are at greater risk from COVID-19. Rates of severe respiratory illness were high pre-pandemic.
- **Long-term:** Red - Income and education levels are relatively low and unemployment is high. Population is growing but the county is losing people to other parts of the province and births less deaths is negative.
- **Large employer vulnerability:** The employers with over 200 employees are a hospital, a seafood processing plant and a liquor store.

COVID-19 Vulnerability: Kings County (PE) – Detailed Data

Red shading indicates high (10% or more) economic or other vulnerability due to COVID-19 relative to Canada; **green shading** lower (10% or less) vulnerability; and **no shading** indicates within 10% of the national average.

Industry Vulnerability (% of labour force) Selected sub industries. Details on which sub-industries are included or excluded can be found on page 4

	Division 1	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Primary	19.1	6.9	3.5	Several primary industries in Atlantic Canada including fishing, aquaculture, oil and agriculture have sustained significant revenue losses
Construction	3.6	6.7	4.9	Construction activity is down in Atlantic Canada, especially in oil and gas but also in non-residential construction
Manufacturing	8.5	5.6	6.1	Several Atlantic manufacturing industries have been negatively impacted including food, refined petroleum, rubber and aerospace
Retail	3.0	4.8	4.9	Motor vehicles, furniture, electronics, gasoline, clothing and sporting goods retailers were among the hardest hit Atlantic retail industries
Transportation	1.5	2.6	1.6	Air transportation, water, transit, scenic and sightseeing have all lost significant revenues in Atlantic Canada
Restaurants/bars	5.3	5.5	5.9	Most food service and drinking places in Atlantic Canada have been negatively impacted
Other tourism	4.3	2.8	3.1	The Atlantic tourism sector remains one of the hardest hit by the pandemic including accommodations, recreation and cultural activities.
Total % in vulnerable industries	45.3	35.0	30.0	

COVID-19 Labour Force Vulnerability

	Division 1	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Youth 15-24 (% of population)	12	11	12	Youth have experienced higher job loss.
Recent immigrants (% of population)	1.5	2.8	3.9	Recent immigrants have had larger job losses due to the pandemic.
Indigenous (% of population)	2.1	5.6	4.9	Indigenous businesses and communities have been negatively impacted by COVID-19.
Median income (\$)	30,200	31,500	34,200	Low-income individuals are more at risk of losing their jobs due to the pandemic.

COVID-19 Health Vulnerability

	Division 1	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Seniors (% of population)	22	20	17	Seniors are at higher risk of complications from COVID-19.
Pop. density (per km ²)	10	4.7	3.9	High population density increases the risk of transmission.
Multi-unit dwelling (%)	11	28	45	Those in multi-unit dwellings may be at a higher risk of transmission. Multi-unit includes apartments and other attached dwellings.
Good overall health (%)	58	57	60	Individuals whose perceived health is rated very good or excellent. Measures overall self-reported health, pre-COVID-19.
Severe respiratory illness (%)	6.1	5.5	4.1	Individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). May be at a risk for COVID-19 complications.
Good mental health (%)	71	71	72	Individuals whose perceived mental health is rated very good or excellent. COVID-19 has negative impacts on overall mental health.

Long-term Economic Vulnerability

	Division 1	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Population change 2015-20 (%)	6.5	3.1	6.4	An increasing population indicates potential regional vitality.
Unemployment rate (%)	15.7	12	7.7	High unemployment pre-COVID-19 indicates lack of job prospects and labour demand.
Low income rate (%)	17.8	17	14	High poverty rate indicates existing economic vulnerability.
Gov't transfers share (%)	24	16	12	A high dependance on government transfers implies weaker market incomes pre-COVID-19.
25-64 with post-secondary (%)	57	62	65	A skilled workforce is important for growth prospects.
Businesses with 500+ employees	1	153	2,984	An overreliance on 1 or 2 large employers is a concern especially if that employer is in an at-risk industry.

COVID-19 Vulnerability: Prince County

Industry Vulnerability Index

Share of labour force in COVID-19 vulnerable industries (%)



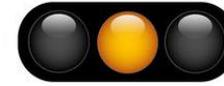
High (42.6%)

Other Vulnerability Indicators Summary

COVID-19 Labour Force Vulnerability



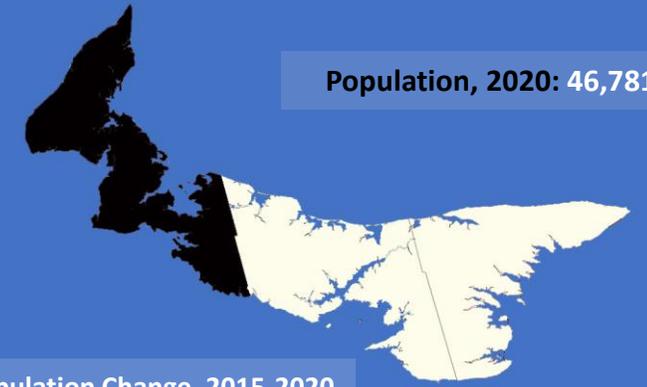
COVID-19 Health Vulnerability



Long-term Economic Vulnerability



Green=low vulnerability, yellow= medium, red= high



Population, 2020: 46,781

Population Change, 2015-2020

Immigration	+1,204
Interprovincial migration	+1,204
Intraprovincial migration	-346
Births less deaths	-198
Total population change	+2,202

Largest centres: Summerside, Kensington, Alberton

Source: Statistics Canada

Interprovincial = between provinces
Intraprovincial = within the province

Vulnerability Analysis (see next page for detailed data)

- **Industry:** High - due to larger shares of the labour force in at-risk industries. The greatest relative risk is its dependence upon primary (farming and fishing) and manufacturing (seafood and potatoes) industries.
- **Labour force:** Yellow - the county has a low median income. Low-income workers are at greater risk from the employment impacts of COVID-19.
- **Health:** Yellow - the county has a high level of seniors which are more at risk to the health impacts of COVID-19, the population density is high which increased the risk of transmission and the incidence of severe respiratory illness was high pre-pandemic. Overall physical and mental health was relatively good pre-pandemic.
- **Long-term:** Red - income and education levels are relatively low, unemployment is high which could impede future growth prospects. Population is growing but the county is losing people to other parts of the province and the births less deaths is negative.
- **Large employer vulnerability:** There are 13 employers with over 200 employees including companies in seafood processing, aerospace and retail.

COVID-19 Vulnerability: Prince County – Detailed Data

Red shading indicates high (10% or more) economic or other vulnerability due to COVID-19 relative to Canada; **green shading** lower (10% or less) vulnerability; and **no shading** indicates within 10% of the national average.

Industry Vulnerability (% of labour force) Selected sub industries. Details on which sub-industries are included or excluded can be found on page 4

	Prince	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Primary	13.5	6.9	3.5	Several primary industries in Atlantic Canada including fishing, aquaculture, oil and agriculture have sustained significant revenue losses
Construction	3.7	6.7	4.9	Construction activity is down in Atlantic Canada, especially in oil and gas but also in non-residential construction
Manufacturing	11.5	5.6	6.1	Several Atlantic manufacturing industries have been negatively impacted including food, refined petroleum, rubber and aerospace
Retail	4.6	4.8	4.9	Motor vehicles, furniture, electronics, gasoline, clothing and sporting goods retailers were among the hardest hit Atlantic retail industries
Transportation	0.9	2.6	1.6	Air transportation, water, transit, scenic and sightseeing have all lost significant revenues in Atlantic Canada
Restaurants/bars	5.4	5.5	5.9	Most food service and drinking places in Atlantic Canada have been negatively impacted
Other tourism	3.0	2.8	3.1	The Atlantic tourism sector remains one of the hardest hit by the pandemic including accommodations, recreation and cultural activities.
Total % in vulnerable industries	42.6	35.0	30.0	

COVID-19 Labour Force Vulnerability

	Prince	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Youth 15-24 (% of population)	11	11	12	Youth have experienced higher job loss.
Recent immigrants (% of population)	2.6	2.8	3.9	Recent immigrants have had larger job losses due to the pandemic.
Indigenous (% of population)	2	5.6	4.9	Indigenous businesses and communities have been negatively impacted by COVID-19.
Median income (\$)	30,600	31,500	34,200	Low-income individuals are more at risk of losing their jobs due to the pandemic.

COVID-19 Health Vulnerability

	Prince	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Seniors (% of population)	21	20	17	Seniors are at higher risk of complications from COVID-19.
Pop. density (per km ²)	22	4.7	3.9	High population density increases the risk of transmission.
Multi-unit dwelling (%)	23	28	45	Those in multi-unit dwellings may be at a higher risk of transmission. Multi-unit includes apartments and other attached dwellings.
Good overall health (%)	58	57	60	Individuals whose perceived health is rated very good or excellent. Measures overall self-reported health, pre-COVID-19.
Severe respiratory illness (%)	6.1	5.5	4.1	Individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). May be at a risk for COVID-19 complications.
Good mental health (%)	71	71	72	Individuals whose perceived mental health is rated very good or excellent. COVID-19 has negative impacts on overall mental health.

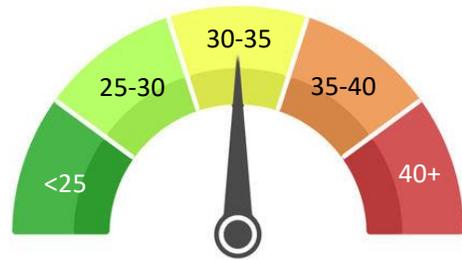
Long-term Economic Vulnerability

	Prince	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Population change 2015-20 (%)	4.9	3.1	6.4	An increasing population indicates potential regional vitality.
Unemployment rate (%)	15	12	7.7	High unemployment pre-COVID-19 indicates lack of job prospects and labour demand.
Low income rate (%)	17	17	14	High poverty rate indicates existing economic vulnerability.
Gov't transfers share (%)	22	16	12	A high dependance on government transfers implies weaker market incomes pre-COVID-19.
25-64 with post-secondary (%)	52	62	65	A skilled workforce is important for growth prospects.
Businesses with 500+ employees	0	153	2,984	An overreliance on 1 or 2 large employers is a concern especially if that employer is in an at-risk industry.

COVID-19 Vulnerability: Queens County (PE)

Industry Vulnerability Index

Share of labour force in COVID-19 vulnerable industries (%)



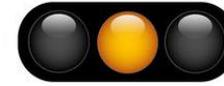
Medium (30.0%)

Other Vulnerability Indicators Summary

COVID-19 Labour Force Vulnerability



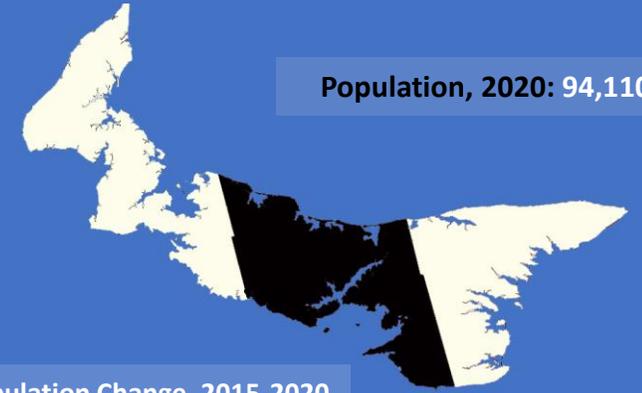
COVID-19 Health Vulnerability



Long-term Economic Vulnerability



Green=low vulnerability, yellow= medium, red= high



Population, 2020: 94,110

Population Change, 2015-2020

Immigration	+9,248
Interprovincial migration	-825
Intraprovincial migration	+614
Births less deaths	+475
Total population change	+11,728

Largest centres: Charlottetown, Stratford, Cornwall, North Shore Municipality

Source: Statistics Canada

Interprovincial = between provinces
Intraprovincial = within the province

Vulnerability Analysis (see next page for detailed data)

- **Industry:** Medium - due to average shares of the labour force in at-risk industries. The greatest relative risk is its dependence upon the primary sector and tourism related industries.
- **Labour force:** Yellow - the share of recent immigrants is high. They are at greater risk from the employment impacts of COVID-19.
- **Health:** Yellow - the county has a high population density which increases the risk of transmission and the incidence of severe respiratory illness was high pre-pandemic. Overall physical and mental health was relatively good.
- **Long-term:** Green - education levels are above average and population is growing strongly which will support future economic growth. Population growth was the strongest in Atlantic Canada over the last five years led by high rates of immigration. The only negative in population is that the county is losing people to other provinces.
- **Large employer vulnerability:** There are seven employers with over 500 employees including three in the education sector.

COVID-19 Vulnerability: Queens County (PE) – Detailed Data

Red shading indicates high (10% or more) economic or other vulnerability due to COVID-19 relative to Canada; **green shading** lower (10% or less) vulnerability; and **no shading** indicates within 10% of the national average.

Industry Vulnerability (% of labour force) Selected sub industries. Details on which sub-industries are included or excluded can be found on page 4

	Queens (PE)	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Primary	5.5	6.9	3.5	Several primary industries in Atlantic Canada including fishing, aquaculture, oil and agriculture have sustained significant revenue losses
Construction	4.1	6.7	4.9	Construction activity is down in Atlantic Canada, especially in oil and gas but also in non-residential construction
Manufacturing	3.5	5.6	6.1	Several Atlantic manufacturing industries have been negatively impacted including food, refined petroleum, rubber and aerospace
Retail	5.2	4.8	4.9	Motor vehicles, furniture, electronics, gasoline, clothing and sporting goods retailers were among the hardest hit Atlantic retail industries
Transportation	1.0	2.6	1.6	Air transportation, water, transit, scenic and sightseeing have all lost significant revenues in Atlantic Canada
Restaurants/bars	6.0	5.5	5.9	Most food service and drinking places in Atlantic Canada have been negatively impacted
Other tourism	4.6	2.8	3.1	The Atlantic tourism sector remains one of the hardest hit by the pandemic including accommodations, recreation and cultural activities.
Total % in vulnerable industries	30.0	35.0	30.0	

COVID-19 Labour Force Vulnerability

	Queens (PE)	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Youth 15-24 (% of population)	13	11	12	Youth have experienced higher job loss.
Recent immigrants (% of population)	9.8	2.8	3.9	Recent immigrants have had larger job losses due to the pandemic.
Indigenous (% of population)	1.9	5.6	4.9	Indigenous businesses and communities have been negatively impacted by COVID-19.
Median income (\$)	32,900	31,500	34,200	Low-income individuals are more at risk of losing their jobs due to the pandemic.

COVID-19 Health Vulnerability

	Queens (PE)	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Seniors (% of population)	18	20	17	Seniors are at higher risk of complications from COVID-19.
Pop. density (per km ²)	40.6	4.7	3.9	High population density increases the risk of transmission.
Multi-unit dwelling (%)	32	28	45	Those in multi-unit dwellings may be at a higher risk of transmission. Multi-unit includes apartments and other attached dwellings.
Good overall health (%)	58	57	60	Individuals whose perceived health is rated very good or excellent. Measures overall self-reported health, pre-COVID-19.
Severe respiratory illness (%)	6.1	5.5	4.1	Individuals with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). May be at a risk for COVID-19 complications.
Good mental health (%)	71	71	72	Individuals whose perceived mental health is rated very good or excellent. COVID-19 has negative impacts on overall mental health.

Long-term Economic Vulnerability

	Queens (PE)	Atlantic	Canada	Why included
Population change 2015-20 (%)	14	3.1	6.4	An increasing population indicates potential regional vitality.
Unemployment rate (%)	10	12	7.7	High unemployment pre-COVID-19 indicates lack of job prospects and labour demand.
Low income rate (%)	17	17	14	High poverty rate indicates existing economic vulnerability.
Gov't transfers share (%)	14	16	12	A high dependance on government transfers implies weaker market incomes pre-COVID-19.
25-64 with post-secondary (%)	69	62	65	A skilled workforce is important for growth prospects.
Businesses with 500+ employees	7	153	2,984	An overreliance on 1 or 2 large employers is a concern especially if that employer is in an at-risk industry.