

Table 4: Number of Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB) unique applicants, by province and territory, and gender

Province/Territory	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Gender Diverse/Unknown	
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,900	12,680	-	26,580
Prince Edward Island	3,060	2,810	-	5,870
Nova Scotia	26,470	26,070	-	52,550
New Brunswick	17,780	16,630	-	34,410
Quebec	208,350	185,960	30	394,340
Ontario	547,850	491,820	90	1,039,760
Manitoba	40,060	35,940	-	76,010
Saskatchewan	34,880	29,710	-	64,600
Alberta	159,530	150,300	20	309,850
British Columbia	148,600	138,480	20	287,100
Yukon	1,300	1,010	-	2,310
Northwest Territories	2,130	1,680	-	3,810
Nunavut	1,840	1,470	-	3,320
Outside Canada	550	240	-	790
Missing	-	-	140	140
Total	1,206,300	1,094,820	310	2,301,430

Notes:

1. Data are as of January 2, 2022 and are subject to change as more applications are received.
2. Number of applications and applicant province of residence are obtained from the Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB) file.
3. A unique applicant is an individual. Each unique applicant may apply for more than one eligibility period, up to a maximum of 27 periods (54 weeks) for the CRB.
4. Figures are stated for applicants who applied for the CRB through Canada Revenue Agency's (CRA's) My Account portal and the Interactive Voice Response system. These figures also include manual applications.
5. Applicants whose residence is outside of Canada are grouped in the category 'Outside Canada.' Applicants must reside and be present in Canada during the period(s) for which they are applying.
6. Applicants who do not have a valid province of residence registered within CRA systems are grouped in the category 'Missing.'
7. 'Unknown' refers to individuals whose gender is unavailable.
8. Individuals whose gender is non-binary are represented in the gender diverse category.
9. All counts are rounded to the nearest ten and all amounts are rounded and in thousands of dollars. The sum of the data may not add to the total, due to rounding and/or suppression.
10. A hyphen [-] indicates that the information has been suppressed for confidentiality purposes. Suppressed information also includes valid zeros.
11. Beneficiaries can move between programs over time. For example, a beneficiary who is on CRB could apply and move to CRCB for the next benefit period to care for a family member. Alternatively, a beneficiary could leave the Employment Insurance (EI) program and move to one of the CRA administered recovery benefits. Regardless of which program a beneficiary moves to, they are only eligible to receive one EI or one CRA recovery benefit type in the same period. As a result, summing the total number of unique beneficiaries across programs over multiple periods can lead to over-reporting.