

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

Province/Territory	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Gender Diverse/Unknown	
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,280	3,140	-	5,420
Prince Edward Island	240	370	-	610
Nova Scotia	3,830	6,740	-	10,570
New Brunswick	3,000	3,940	-	6,930
Quebec	32,720	45,460	-	78,180
Ontario	62,070	121,370	20	183,450
Manitoba	13,680	17,900	-	31,580
Saskatchewan	11,650	15,930	-	27,580
Alberta	21,530	41,420	-	62,960
British Columbia	13,980	22,990	-	36,980
Yukon	310	380	-	690
Northwest Territories	1,090	1,100	-	2,190
Nunavut	1,830	1,950	-	3,770
Outside Canada	30	30	-	60
Total	168,240	282,680	30	450,950

Notes:

1. Data are as of August 29, 2021 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 Caregiving Benefit (CRCB) file.
3. A unique applicant is an individual. Each unique applicant may apply for more than one eligibility period, up to a maximum of 42 periods for the CRCB.
4. Figures are stated for applicants who applied for the CRCB 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.