

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	2,760	4,500	-	7,260
Prince Edward Island	450	950	-	1,400
Nova Scotia	4,850	9,200	-	14,050
New Brunswick	3,940	6,330	-	10,270
Quebec	40,340	61,880	-	102,220
Ontario	76,270	155,530	-	231,810
Manitoba	15,540	21,370	-	36,910
Saskatchewan	13,040	18,990	-	32,030
Alberta	26,230	52,070	-	78,290
British Columbia	17,090	30,060	-	47,150
Yukon	360	460	-	820
Northwest Territories	1,200	1,230	-	2,420
Nunavut	2,000	2,100	-	4,090
Outside Canada	40	40	-	80
Missing	-	-	40	40
Total	204,090	364,690	50	568,830

Notes:

1. Data are as of July 10, 2022 and are subject to change as applications are reviewed and adjusted.
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 could apply for more than one eligibility period, up to a maximum of 44 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 have resided and been present in Canada during the period(s) for which they applied.
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 were able to move between recovery benefit programs over time. Alternatively, a beneficiary could have left the Employment Insurance (EI) program and moved to one of the CRA administered recovery benefits. Regardless of which program a beneficiary applied for, they were 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.