

Table 1: Number of Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CRSB) applications, unique applicants and total gross amount (in \$000), by province and territory

Province/Territory	Number of Applications	Number of Unique Applicants	Total Gross Amount (\$000)
Newfoundland and Labrador	10,630	5,010	5,315
Prince Edward Island	2,070	1,010	1,035
Nova Scotia	22,400	10,550	11,200
New Brunswick	17,580	8,380	8,790
Quebec	224,900	112,890	112,450
Ontario	501,950	243,730	250,975
Manitoba	81,760	37,670	40,880
Saskatchewan	65,220	30,100	32,610
Alberta	250,030	121,620	125,015
British Columbia	174,230	84,930	87,115
Yukon	1,250	590	625
Northwest Territories	2,780	1,260	1,390
Nunavut	4,090	1,710	2,045
Outside Canada	770	400	385
Missing	-	-	-
Total	1,359,660	659,840	679,830

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 Sickness Benefit (CRSB) file.
3. A unique applicant is an individual. Each unique applicant may apply for more than one eligibility period, up to a maximum of 4 periods for the CRSB.
4. Figures are stated for applicants who applied for the CRSB 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. The gross amount is the total before taxes are withheld. The CRA withholds a 10% tax at source for each CRSB payment issued.
8. 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.
9. A hyphen [-] indicates that the information has been suppressed for confidentiality purposes. Suppressed information also includes valid zeros.
10. 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.