

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

Province/Territory	Gender			
	Male	Female	Gender Diverse/Unknown	Total
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,480	2,530	-	5,010
Prince Edward Island	560	440	-	1,010
Nova Scotia	5,310	5,240	-	10,550
New Brunswick	4,240	4,140	-	8,380
Quebec	58,780	54,090	10	112,890
Ontario	129,660	113,990	70	243,730
Manitoba	20,080	17,580	10	37,670
Saskatchewan	15,230	14,860	-	30,100
Alberta	59,740	61,860	20	121,620
British Columbia	44,100	40,780	40	84,930
Yukon	300	290	-	590
Northwest Territories	710	560	-	1,260
Nunavut	880	830	-	1,710
Outside Canada	310	90	-	400
Missing	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>342,400</b>	<b>317,270</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>659,840</b>

**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. '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.