

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

Province/Territory	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Gender Diverse/Unknown	
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,980	8,910	-	15,890
Prince Edward Island	2,810	2,670	-	5,480
Nova Scotia	16,190	18,100	-	34,290
New Brunswick	10,940	12,790	-	23,730
Quebec	118,370	126,820	10	245,200
Ontario	226,140	229,980	60	456,180
Manitoba	33,140	30,700	-	63,850
Saskatchewan	24,590	24,820	-	49,410
Alberta	99,590	108,920	20	208,530
British Columbia	68,230	71,480	20	139,730
Yukon	500	510	-	1,010
Northwest Territories	1,100	910	-	2,010
Nunavut	1,110	1,040	-	2,150
Outside Canada	500	130	-	630
Missing	-	-	230	230
Total	610,170	637,780	350	1,248,300

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 Sickness Benefit (CRSB) file.
3. A unique applicant is an individual. Each unique applicant could apply for more than one eligibility period, up to a maximum of 6 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 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.