



CCAC Animal Data Report

2025

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) extends its sincere thanks to all those responsible for submitting annual animal data for 2025. Without the work and dedication of animal care committee members, protocol authors, and teachers, this report would not be possible. We also acknowledge our funders, the Canadian Institutes of Health Research and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada. The CCAC could not continue to deliver on its mandate without their support.

© Canadian Council on Animal Care, 2026

190 O'Connor St., Suite 800
Ottawa, ON
K2P 2R3

www.ccac.ca

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	1
Summary of Animal Data for 2025.....	1
Number and Type of Animals in Science.....	2
Purpose of Animal Use.....	4
Category of Invasiveness	5
Data Limitations.....	6
History of Animal Use Data Reporting.....	7
Upcoming Changes to Animal Use Data Reporting.....	7
Glossary	8

CCAC ANNUAL DATA REPORT 2025

INTRODUCTION

As part of its accountability to the Canadian public and commitment to transparency, the Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) publishes an annual report on the number of animals used in Canadian science for the purposes of research, teaching, and testing.

CCAC certification is a condition for Canadian institutions to receive research funding from Canada's major national funding agencies (Canadian Institutes of Health Research and the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada) and other research funding bodies. Other CCAC-certified institutions may not receive this funding but choose to participate in the CCAC program to ensure they meet national standards of ethical care and use of animals and for public accountability.

CCAC-certified institutions are required to report annually on metrics related to animal research, teaching, and testing conducted at their institutions, and provide specific information regarding the types of animal-based science conducted, and the invasiveness of the procedures undertaken. Among other things, these data help the CCAC, CCAC-certified institutions, and their animal care committees make informed decisions on the allocation of additional care to animals in procedures where there is the potential for pain and distress.

Animals are studied and counted in the wild, on farms, and in research facilities for Canadian scientific activities in both Canada and abroad. For more detailed data, a comprehensive breakdown of the 2025 animal data is available on the CCAC website in sortable and downloadable [Excel files](#).

SUMMARY OF ANIMAL DATA FOR 2025

In 2025, there were 3,935,094 animals used in research, teaching, and testing reported to the CCAC (see Figure 1 and Table 1).

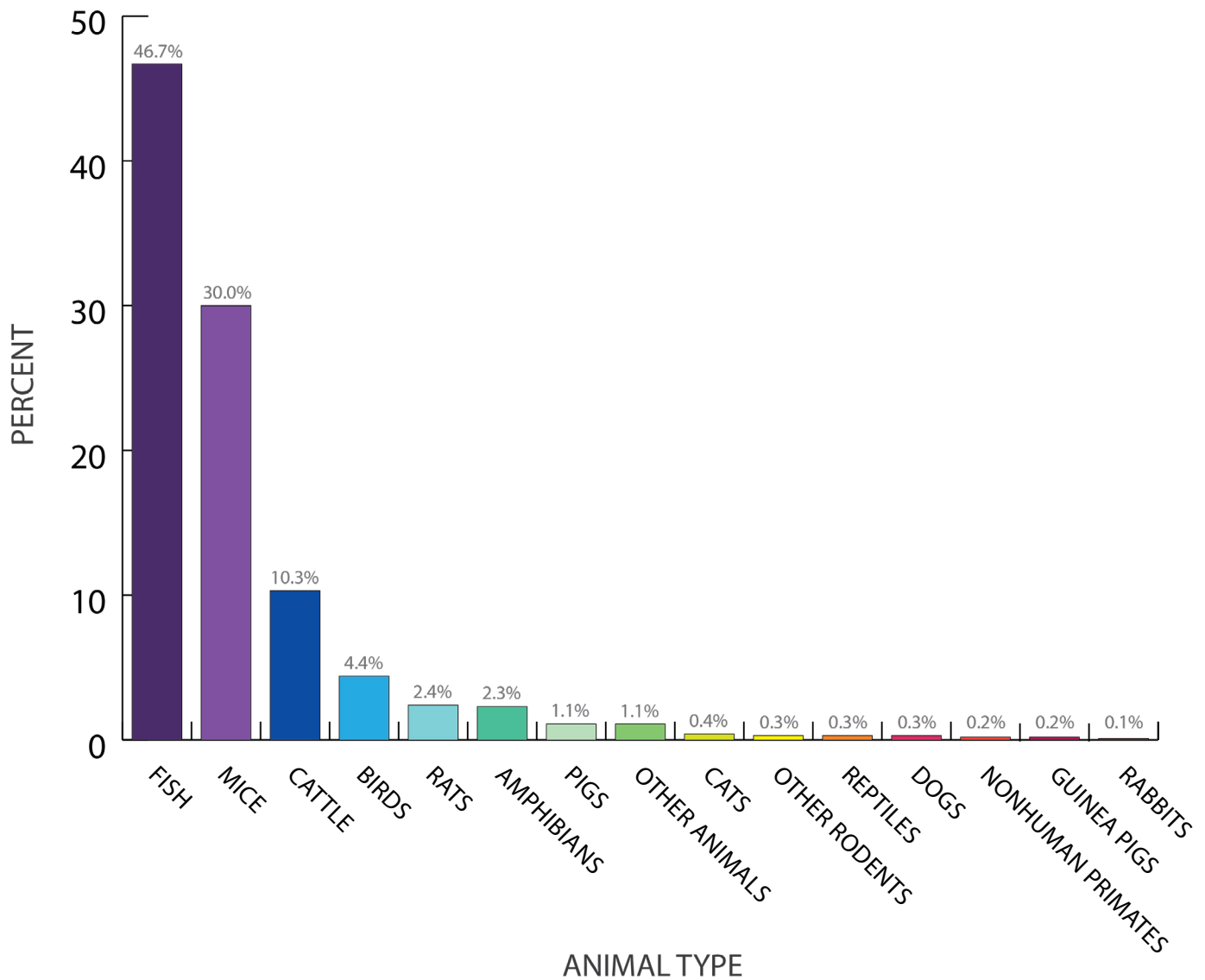
The three animal types most often used in 2025 were fish (46.7%; 1,838,204), mice (30.0%; 1,180,447), and cattle (10.3%; 403,289) (see Figure 1).

The largest proportion of animals (44.3%) were used in studies of a fundamental nature in science relating to essential structures or functions, or Purpose of Animal Use 1, representing 1,792,296 animals (see Table 2).

The benefit of assigning a category of invasiveness to protocols prospectively is that it allows animal care committees to signal to the scientific staff, veterinarians, and animal care staff the type of care a cohort of animals should receive. In the highest category of invasiveness, E, 104,912 (2.6%) animals were counted (see Table 3). The three types of animals most frequently used in Category of Invasiveness E were fish (81.4%; 85,373), mice (14.6%; 15,294), and rats (1.8%; 1,882).

NUMBER AND TYPE OF ANIMALS IN SCIENCE

Figure 1 Percentage of Animals Used in Science at CCAC-Certified Institutions by Animal Type in 2025



Note: The percentages in this graph may not total 100% due to rounding.

Source: The data for this figure were derived from [Excel File 1](#). These represent the number of animals used for research, teaching, and testing in 2025.

Table 1 Number of Animals Used in Science at CCAC-Certified Institutions by Animal Type in 2025

ANIMAL TYPE	NUMBER OF ANIMALS
Fish	1,838,204
Mice	1,180,447
Cattle	403,289
Birds	173,891
Rats	94,884
Amphibians	92,221
Pigs	42,035
Other animals	41,477
Cats	16,143
Other rodents	12,343
Reptiles	10,669
Dogs	9,944
Nonhuman primates	8,889
Guinea pigs	8,279
Rabbits	2,379
TOTAL	3,935,094

Source: The data for this table were derived from [Excel File 1](#). These represent the number of individual animals used for research, teaching, and testing in 2025.

PURPOSE OF ANIMAL USE

Purpose of animal use refers to the reason why an animal was included in a scientific study. Each animal used in an animal-based protocol at a CCAC-certified institution is prospectively assigned to a single purpose of animal use. The CCAC collects and publishes data for Purpose of Animal Use 1 through 5. For more information on purposes of animal use, refer to the [Instructions for Completion of the CCAC Animal Use Data Form](#).

The purposes of animal use are:

- 1 Studies of a fundamental nature in science relating to essential structures or functions
- 2 Studies for medical purposes, including veterinary medicine, that relate to human or animal diseases or disorders
- 3 Studies for regulatory testing of products for the protection of humans, animals, or the environment
- 4 Studies for the development of products or appliances for human or veterinary medicine
- 5 Education and training of individuals in post-secondary institutions or facilities

Table 2 Number of Animals Used in Science at CCAC-Certified Institutions by Purpose of Animal Use in 2025

PURPOSE OF ANIMAL USE	NUMBER OF ANIMALS
1	1,792,296
2	538,212
3	141,221
4	1,419,659
5	153,924
TOTAL	4,045,312

Note: Animals may be used for more than one Purpose of Use within a protocol (Purpose of Use 1-5). The PAU assigned and reported is the one corresponding to the primary purpose of the study. These data cannot be compared to animal data reports prior to 2012.

Source: The data in this table were derived from [Excel File 2](#) and represent the number of animal uses for research, teaching, and testing in 2025. Because some animals are used under more than one protocol, these figures include reuse and therefore represent animal uses, not **individual** animals.

CATEGORY OF INVASIVENESS

Category of invasiveness describes the level of pain and/or distress that an animal could potentially be exposed to while in a scientific study. In Canada, categories of invasiveness are assigned prospectively to animal-based protocols for scientific purposes. A precautionary approach is taken by animal care committees in assigning the highest category of invasiveness indicative of the potential level of pain and distress to be experienced by any of the animals within the protocol.

The benefit of assigning categories of invasiveness prospectively is that it allows animal care committees to signal to the scientific staff, veterinarians, and animal care staff the type of care a cohort of animals should receive. Staff place more emphasis on animals used in protocols with higher categories of invasiveness to ensure that these animals receive appropriate care to mitigate (as much as possible) any pain or distress they might experience. Examples of enhanced care could include analgesia, more bedding, increased warmth, or softer food.

In 2025, 2.6% of animals (104,912) were assigned to the most invasive category of protocols, Category of Invasiveness E. Of these, 21.0% (22,007) were used for studies of a fundamental nature in science relating to essential structures or functions (Purpose of Animal Use 1), 14.7% (15,454) were used for studies for medical purposes, including veterinary medicine, that relate to human or animal diseases or disorders (Purpose of Animal Use 2), 50.2% (52,667) were used for studies for regulatory testing of products for the protection of humans, animals, or the environment (Purpose of Animal Use 3), 13.5% (14,140) were used for studies for the development of products or appliances for human or veterinary medicine (Purpose of Animal Use 4), and 0.6% (644) were used for studies for education and training of individuals in post-secondary institutions or facilities (Purpose of Animal Use 5).

The categories of invasiveness are:

- A** Experiments on most invertebrates or on live isolates
- B** Experiments which cause little or no discomfort or stress
- C** Experiments which cause minor stress or pain of short duration
- D** Experiments which cause moderate to severe distress or discomfort
- E** Procedures which cause severe pain near, at, or above the pain tolerance threshold of unanesthetized conscious animals

The CCAC collects and publishes data for Category of Invasiveness B through E. For more information about categories of invasiveness, refer to the [CCAC categories of invasiveness in animal experiments](#).

Table 3 Number of Animals Used in Science at CCAC-Certified Institutions by Category of Invasiveness in 2025

CATEGORY OF INVASIVENESS	NUMBER OF ANIMALS
B	1,853,901
C	1,031,620
D	1,054,879
E	104,912
TOTAL	4,045,312

Note: Animals should be subjected to only one severe or high welfare impact experience in their lifetime (a Category of Invasiveness D or E); see [CCAC guidelines: Identification of scientific endpoints, humane intervention points, and cumulative endpoints](#). These data cannot be compared to animal data reports prior to 2012.

Source: The data in this table were derived from [Excel File 2](#) and represent the number of animal uses for research, teaching, and testing in 2025. Because some animals are used under more than one protocol, these figures include reuse and therefore represent animal uses, not **individual** animals.

DATA LIMITATIONS

In reviewing the information in this report, it is important to note the following:

- The CCAC only collects animal use data from CCAC-certified institutions. As such, some animals studied in Canadian science will not be accounted for in the CCAC's annual animal use data report. Furthermore, these numbers reflect all animals involved in research, teaching, and testing conducted by people working at CCAC-certified institutions, regardless of where the research activities take place. Therefore, these numbers include animals that live outside of Canada and animals that live in laboratories, on farms, or in the wild.
- There are many external factors that may influence the number of animals from year to year, and therefore caution should be used when comparing numbers of animals over time or when tracking progress towards the Three Rs. Factors that may affect animal numbers include changes in government funding priorities; regulatory changes; development and implementation of new technologies; changes in scientific interests; numbers and types of institutions certified by the CCAC.

HISTORY OF ANIMAL USE DATA REPORTING

The CCAC has published annual animal use data since 1975. Over the years, the processes and tools used to collect and report these data have undergone several major reviews, most notably in 1996 and 2011. These reviews resulted in improvements to data management, collection, and validation; revisions to the publication's format; and the introduction of sortable Excel spreadsheets.

CCAC-certified institutions are required to report annually on animal use related to research, teaching, and testing conducted at their institutions. Reported information includes the number of animals used, the purpose of the animal use, and the categories of invasiveness.

Today, CCAC-certified institutions submit their animal use data using an [Excel spreadsheet template](#) and follow the revised [Instructions for Completion of the CCAC Animal Use Data Form](#). Because data management and reporting processes have changed over time, accurate comparisons of data on the purpose of animal use and categories of invasiveness with data reported prior to 2012 are not possible.

UPCOMING CHANGES TO ANIMAL USE DATA REPORTING

The CCAC is undertaking further changes to its animal use data reporting system to modernize the collection, management, and reporting of animal use data.

In February 2024, the CCAC published the [CCAC guidelines: Categories of welfare impact](#). These guidelines have a six-year implementation timeline, allowing all program participants the time to prepare for their implementation in 2030. Until then, institutions must continue to categorize their protocols using the current CCAC categories of invasiveness in animal experiments and submit their annual animal use data using these categories and **not** the categories of welfare impact.

A [revised process for animal use data collection](#) was also developed and will take effect in January 2030. This milestone represents years of collaboration and hundreds of hours of work by two dedicated working groups, which carefully reviewed current data collection and reporting processes, incorporated feedback from a broad range of stakeholders, and identified solutions to implementation challenges. The result is a balanced, uniquely Canadian approach that captures valuable information most institutions already collect but do not currently report to the CCAC.

Together, these improvements will provide a clearer national picture of animal welfare outcomes and scientific activities. The revised data collection system will be implemented alongside the CCAC's categories of welfare impact in January 2030, with the first data collected under the revised system published in 2031.

GLOSSARY

Animals: All vertebrates and cephalopods used for research, teaching, or testing, or for eventual use in research, teaching, or testing, that are subjects of a written animal use protocol. Not all animals are included in the annual animal data reports (for example, breeding colony animals). Refer to the [Instructions for Completion of the CCAC Animal Use Data Form](#) for the full list of animals that are included.

Animal types: The labels used to describe broad categories of animals. It includes common animal names such as cats, dogs, guinea pigs, pigs, mice, and rats as well as broader labels such as amphibians, birds, fish, reptiles, other rodents, and other animals.

Animal use: The use of an animal in research, teaching, or testing, or for eventual use in research, teaching, or testing, as described in a written animal protocol and approved by the institutional animal care committee.

CCAC-certified institution: A Canadian institution conducting animal-based science that earns a CCAC Certificate of GAP – Good Animal Practice®. The CCAC only collects animal data from institutions that participate in this program.

Category of invasiveness: The level of pain and/or distress that an animal could potentially be exposed to while undergoing a scientific study. Each animal used in science at a CCAC-certified institution will be assigned prospectively to one category of invasiveness (there are five levels). For more information about categories of invasiveness, refer to the [CCAC categories of invasiveness in animal experiments](#).

Number of animals used: The number of animals used for research, teaching and testing during a calendar year (reported by species).

Other animals: An animal type category used to describe animal species that do not fit under any other animal type heading (for example, ferrets).

Other rodents: An animal type category used to describe rodent animal species that are not mice, rats or guinea pigs (for example, hamsters).

Protocol: A written description of a scientific study using animals. At CCAC-certified institutions, protocols must be reviewed and approved by the institutional animal care committee before animal use can occur.

Purpose of animal use: A category used to describe the reason why an animal was used in science. Each animal used in scientific studies at CCAC-certified institutions is assigned prospectively to a single purpose of animal use (there are six). For more information on purposes of animal use, refer to the [Instructions for Completion of the CCAC Animal Use Data Form](#).