

# HUMANE SOCIETIES AND SPCAs IN CANADA

A comprehensive look at the sector



A publication of the Canadian  
Federation of Humane Societies



CFHS FSCAA

Canadian Federation  
of Humane Societies

Fédération des sociétés  
canadiennes d'assistance  
aux animaux

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Society for the Prevention  
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Matching their contribution, with shared vision, commitment and strong leadership, were five CFHS member societies: Animal Welfare Agency South Central Ontario, BC SPCA, Montreal SPCA, Ottawa Humane Society and Toronto Humane Society.

We acknowledge all of them for this important contribution to our sector, and in particular their determination to do whatever is necessary to help make this movement in Canada even stronger than it is for generations to come.



Canadian Federation of Humane Societies

Fédération des sociétés canadiennes d'assistance aux animaux

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# About This Report

Canada's sector of Humane Societies and Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCAs), consists of 125 charitable organizations that are dedicated to animal sheltering, animal protection and enforcement, humane education and advocacy. This ground-breaking report provides the first comprehensive analysis of the sector. Using data from a cross-Canada survey and the Canada Revenue Agency's Registered Charity Information Returns, key characteristics of the sector are presented, including its contributions to Canadian society, the volunteer and financial support it receives and some of the challenges it faces.

This report was prepared by the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies (CFHS). As the national voice for animal welfare, CFHS represents Humane Societies and SPCAs across Canada, driving positive, progressive change to end animal cruelty, improve animal protection and promote the humane treatment of all animals. Together with five of its member societies that generously funded the survey (Animal Welfare Agency South Central Ontario, British Columbia SPCA, Montreal SPCA, Ottawa Humane Society and Toronto Humane Society), CFHS has identified key attributes of Canada's sector, based on the most recent data available:

- Canada's 125 Humane Societies and SPCAs employ close to 2,000 staff members, supported by an estimated 26,000 volunteers.
- 93% of Canada's Humane Societies and SPCAs operate animal shelters. These organizations spend an estimated \$118.4 million sheltering more than 278,000 animals.
- 45% of the total sector revenue of \$187.8 million comes directly from donations, of which 85% are contributed by individual donors.
- 67% of responding Humane Societies and SPCAs deliver humane education programs in their communities.
- More than 40% of Humane Societies and SPCAs are empowered to enforce provincial and federal animal protection and cruelty legislation.
- CFHS estimates that more than 103,000 investigations were carried out by Humane Societies and SPCAs in 2014.
- Less than 50% of the costs of enforcing provincial or federal legislation are covered by government funding.



# Historical Background

The protection and support of vulnerable populations is part of the fabric of Canadian values. Canadians understand that these vulnerable populations include animals and express that notion through their support of Humane Societies and SPCAs. This sector is one of the oldest social movements in Canada's history. The first North American law against animal cruelty was introduced in Nova Scotia in 1824, shortly after the establishment of the very first animal welfare charity, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA), in the UK earlier that same year. In 1857, the province of Canada established its first animal cruelty law, and by the year after Confederation, the *Cruelty to Animals Act* was passed in the Dominion of Canada.<sup>1</sup>

The Canadian SPCA (CSPCA) was the country's first animal welfare charity, established in Montreal in 1869. The CSPCA's main objectives were to develop legislation to protect animals from cruelty, enforce the law and deliver humane education programs, instilling, especially in children, the values of compassion towards animals and promoting public education about the humane treatment of animals.<sup>1</sup> These objectives remain key areas of focus of the humane sector.

Over the next few decades, SPCAs and Humane Societies formed across the country to advance the legal framework for animals: Ontario SPCA in 1873, Société Protectrice des Animaux (SPA) de Québec in 1875, Nova Scotia SPCA in 1877, New Brunswick SPCA in 1881, Toronto Humane Society and Hamilton SPCA in 1887, Newfoundland SPCA and Ottawa Humane Society in 1888, Guelph Humane Society in 1893, Winnipeg Humane Society in 1894, and British Columbia SPCA in 1898, to name just a few. Most of these organizations are still in existence.

Today, there are 125 Humane Societies and SPCAs across Canada, located in every province and territory. Seven of the 125 are provincial societies that operate across their respective provinces: Alberta SPCA, British Columbia SPCA, Saskatchewan SPCA, Ontario SPCA, New Brunswick SPCA, Nova Scotia SPCA and Prince Edward Island Humane Society. CFHS, the only national organization that represents Canada's Humane Societies and SPCAs, was established in 1957 to work on behalf of



both local and provincial societies to bring about stronger legislation for animals at the federal level (see "About CFHS").

At the inception of the movement for the humane treatment of animals in Canada, Humane Societies and SPCAs differed from each other somewhat. The chief distinction was that the scope of work for Canada's Humane Societies also included preventing cruelty against children, particularly homeless children and orphans. Some Humane Societies even rewarded acts of bravery in saving human lives. Eventually, separate movements evolved to address human welfare issues. In Canada, the term "Humane Society" is now synonymous with animal protection and the prevention of cruelty to animals.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Darcy Ingram, *Beastly measures: Animal welfare, civil society, and state policy in Victorian Canada*. 2013. *Journal of Canadian Studies*, 47, no. 1, 221-252.

<sup>2</sup> In other parts of the world, for example, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Australasia, some Humane Societies still focus on promoting and recognizing acts of bravery in saving human lives.

# Methodology

- CFHS commissioned Nanos Research to conduct this study of the humane sector, generously supported by the following CFHS members: Animal Welfare Agency South Central Ontario, British Columbia SPCA, Montreal SPCA, Ottawa Humane Society and Toronto Humane Society.
- Nanos compiled a list of Canadian charities with “Humane Society” or “SPCA” in their name that were actively operating in 2014, based on having filed a Registered Charity Information Return (T3010) with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) for that tax year. These criteria were met by 125 organizations, which are listed in the Appendix and enumerated by province in **Figure 1**.
- Data from the CRA filings was collected for each of the 125 organizations. The organizations were categorized according to their 2014 revenue, as shown in **Figure 2**.
- Additional information from all 125 organizations was solicited through a voluntary survey. Target respondents were contacted by email by CFHS and by both telephone and email by Nanos in order to encourage

their participation. Organizations self-selected how much information they disclosed. Of the 125 organizations contacted, 56 organizations responded in part or in whole to the survey.

- Where an organization did not provide a response to a given survey question, the information was sought in relevant publicly available annual reports. Such information was obtained and used in the case of three organizations. Where no response or other information was available for a given survey question, Nanos Research used median values within each revenue category to estimate a value for that organization.<sup>3</sup> Using this approach, which captures the diversity in size of the organizations, sector-wide projections could be made.<sup>4</sup>
- Organizations that answered the complete survey represented 62% of the total revenue in the sector. Factoring partially-answered surveys and data from publicly available annual reports, the coverage is 77% of the revenue of the sector. **Figure 2** shows the number of organizations whose survey and annual report data were included, listed by revenue category.

**Figure 1.**

**Number of Humane Societies and SPCAs in Canada.**

Province or Territory	Humane Societies	SPCAs	Total
British Columbia	4	1	5
Alberta	6	13	19
Saskatchewan	8	6	14
Manitoba	5	0	5
Ontario	30	4	34
Quebec	0	13	13
New Brunswick	0	11	11
Nova Scotia	0	11	11
PEI	1	0	1
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	8	8
Yukon	2	0	2
Northwest Territories	0	1	1
Nunavut	1	0	1
<b>Canada</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>125</b>

**Figure 2.**

**Number of organizations by revenue category.**

Revenue Category	Number of Organizations	Number of Organization for which Survey and Annual Report Data Was Obtained
\$0 to \$99,999	19	8
\$100,000 to \$499,999	49	15
\$500,000 to \$999,999	20	7
\$1 million to \$4.99 million	29	22
\$5 million and above	8	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>59</b>

<sup>3</sup> Median values were considered more stable than averages for estimation purposes, since the distribution and small sample sizes within a given category could lead to the mean being skewed towards a large organization within the category.

<sup>4</sup> Nanos Research indicated that, based on industry standards, the participation rate and representativeness of the survey data is considered robust for the purposes of estimations of the sector as a whole, where they are provided.



## Sector Revenue

Revenue can be used as an indicator of the size and scale of activities of Canada's sector of Humane Societies and SPCAs.<sup>5</sup> The sector includes both large and small organizations. However, it is heavily skewed towards smaller ones. To illustrate, 68 of the 125 organizations in the sector reported an annual revenue of less than \$500,000, while another 20 organizations had an annual revenue of between \$500,000 and \$999,999. The smallest organization in the sector had an annual revenue of less than \$9,000. At the other end of the spectrum, the largest organization in the sector reported an annual revenue of \$31 million. The largest ten organizations had a combined revenue that represents 60% of the total sector revenue.

In 2014, the total sector revenue was \$187.8 million. **Figure 3** presents the total sector revenue by province or territory, and per capita. Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Nova Scotia had the lowest revenue per capita, while Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia had the highest revenue per capita. Note that the extremely low population density of the three territories results in a high revenue per capita in this region.

By far, the source of the majority of revenue to the sector was donations, which include gifts from individuals, corporations and other charities. The Nanos survey found that the majority of donation revenue was given by individuals (see next section). As shown in **Figure 4**, donations comprised 45% of CRA-reported revenue across the entire sector. Funds from government made up only 21% of revenue, and most of this government funding came from the municipal level (**Figure 5**). The 31% of sector revenue that is categorized as "other" is defined by CRA to include revenue from sources outside of Canada, from the sale of goods or services, from the sale of goods and services for fundraising purposes, from rental or leasing of equipment, or from other resources. **Figure 6** presents a comparison of the revenue from donations and different levels of government, illustrating how federal government funding, in particular, was eclipsed by other sources of revenue.

<sup>5</sup> The ratio of provincially aggregated total revenue to total expenses was very close to 1 for all provinces. In general, for any given organization in the study, revenue and expenses were very similar.

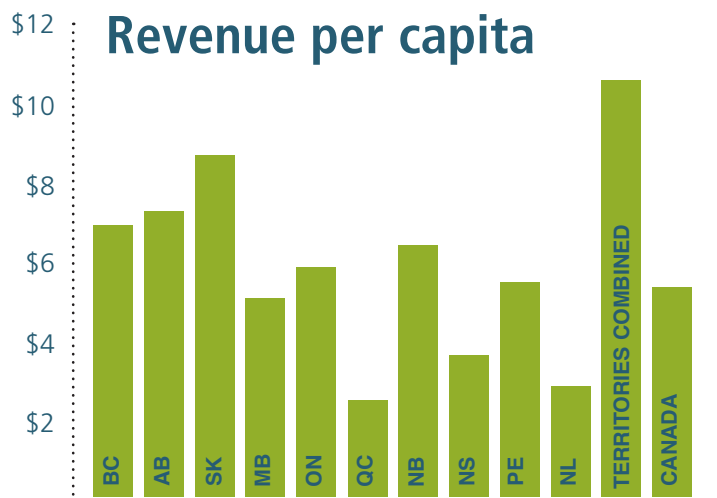
Results of the Nanos survey of Humane Societies and SPCAs also allow for a breakdown of the total sector revenue by programs, events and adoptions. It is estimated that \$81.6 million came from programs (see "Sector Activities"), \$15.3 million came from events and \$15.1 million came from adoptions.

**Figure 3.**

**Sector revenue per capita by province or territory.**

Province or Territory	Total Revenue	2014 population*	Revenue per capita
British Columbia	\$31,616,739	4,638,400	\$6.82
Alberta	\$29,534,526	4,120,900	\$7.17
Saskatchewan	\$9,641,933	1,122,300	\$8.59
Manitoba	\$6,389,885	1,280,200	\$4.99
Ontario	\$78,973,854	13,677,700	\$5.77
Quebec	\$19,983,417	8,214,900	\$2.43
New Brunswick	\$4,773,258	754,600	\$6.33
Nova Scotia	\$3,361,750	942,400	\$3.57
PEI	\$789,307	146,200	\$5.40
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$1,482,511	529,100	\$2.80
Territories combined	\$1,226,098	117,100	\$10.47
<b>Canada</b>	<b>\$187,773,278</b>	<b>35,543,700</b>	<b>\$5.28</b>

\*Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, Table 051-001. *Population by year, by province and territory*. September 29, 2015. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/I01/cst01/demo02a-eng.htm> (accessed June 2, 2016).



## Public support for the sector

For sector organizations that responded to the survey, 85% of donation revenue was given by individuals, whereas the remaining 15% was donated by corporations, including sponsorships. According to the survey, an estimated 410,974 unique donors contributed funds to the sector in 2014.

Statistics Canada classifies non-profit organizations according to their purpose and main activity, using an international classification system. Animal welfare is captured within an activity category called “environment”. According to Statistics Canada data from 2010,<sup>6</sup> donations towards this entire category constituted a total of 3% of the total value of Canadian donations. Therefore, the sector shared this 3% with other environmental organizations, including those that provide services in conservation, pollution prevention and control, and environmental health and education. It is worthwhile to compare the level of donor support for Humane Societies and SPCAs to that of other types of organizations. The same Statistics Canada data show that hospitals received 6% of donations; education and research organizations received 3%; and arts and culture organizations, development and housing organizations, law, advocacy and politics organizations, and universities and colleges each received 1% of donations. Social service organizations received 11%, health organizations (excluding hospitals) received 15%, and religious organizations received 40% of total donations.

From this comparison, one might conclude that support for the sector is on the same order of magnitude as that for organizations working in development and housing, law, advocacy and politics, and arts and culture.

The equivalent of 1,941 full-time employees worked at Humane Societies and SPCAs in Canada, and an estimated 26,113 unique volunteers supported the sector in 2014.

Figure 4.

Sources of revenue for the sector.

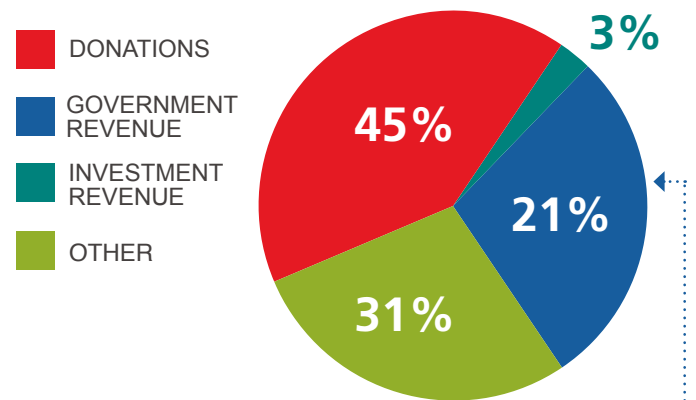


Figure 5.

Sources of revenue from different levels of government.

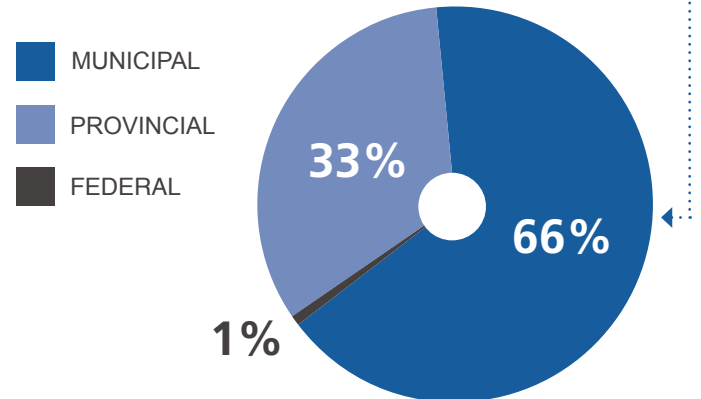
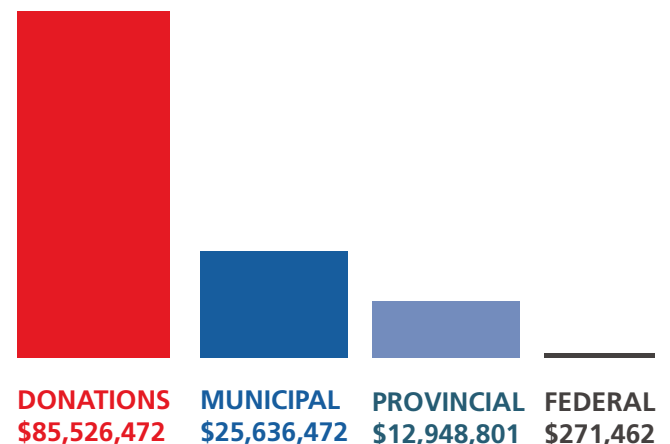


Figure 6.

Revenue invested in the sector by donors and government sources.



<sup>6</sup> Martin Turcotte. *Charitable Giving by Canadians*. April 16, 2012. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/11-008-x/2012001/article/11637-eng.htm> (accessed May 13, 2016). The last time the portion of donations was reported by detailed categories, including Environment, was in 2010. In 2013, religious, health and social organizations received 40%, 13% and 12% of the total value of donations in Canada, respectively.

# Sector Activities

The sector’s key areas of programming are animal sheltering, law enforcement, humane education and advocacy. The total annual expenses of the sector was \$176.2 million. Of this, \$124.1 million, or 72% of total revenue, represented program expenses.

## ANIMAL SHELTERING


In 2014, 93% of Humane Societies and SPCAs operated animal shelters. It is estimated that, across the sector, \$118.4 million was spent operating shelters, and an estimated 278,268 animals received direct care at these facilities. Typically, direct care involves receiving a surrendered or stray animal along with their history and other relevant information; providing health examinations and medical treatment; providing temporary housing, food and hygiene; conducting behavioural assessments and addressing any issues identified; providing exercise and enrichment, along with socializing and training animals; placing animals in foster homes, if necessary; and eventually matching the animal with an adopter.

As part of their medical treatment, an intact shelter animal will commonly undergo spay/neuter surgery. More than 90% of sector shelters spay or neuter animals in their care before adoption and, in 2014, it is estimated that Canadian Humane Societies and SPCAs invested a combined value of more than \$10 million towards this goal.<sup>7</sup>


Apart from caring for animals in the shelter, there is a growing trend for Humane Societies and SPCAs to also provide veterinary services to animals owned by members of the community. This includes providing services for spay/neuter surgeries (which are often low cost or subsidized), vaccinations, microchipping and general veterinary care.

The 42 organizations that responded to this survey question helped 50,700 animals through on-site veterinary clinics that offer services to the public.


### SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS




An estimated **278,268** animals received direct care at shelter facilities.



**50,700** animals were helped through on-site veterinary clinics that offer services to the public.



In 2014, over **103,000** investigations were carried out by Canadian Humane Societies and SPCAs.



**Two-thirds** of responding Humane Societies and SPCAs offered humane education programs in 2014.

<sup>7</sup> CFHS, 2014 *Animal Shelter Statistics*. 2015. [http://cfhs.ca/athome/shelter\\_animal\\_statistics/](http://cfhs.ca/athome/shelter_animal_statistics/) (accessed August 8, 2016).





## LAW ENFORCEMENT<sup>8</sup>

In Canada, the authority to enforce provincial and federal animal protection or cruelty legislation may rest with police, RCMP, federal agencies, provincial ministries or Humane Societies and SPCAs, depending on the jurisdiction. Across the sector, 42% of organizations have this mandate, and an estimated \$10.8 million was spent by sector organizations on animal protection/cruelty enforcement in 2014, with a median organization expenditure of \$130,809. In comparison, the sector is estimated to have received a total of \$4.5 million in government funding for enforcement, with a median of \$40,050. Thus, less than half of the costs of enforcing provincial and federal legislation are covered by government funding. This leaves Humane Societies and SPCAs with the dubious distinction of being the only Canadian entities responsible for law enforcement that are not fully funded.

It is estimated that 142 full-time equivalent employees worked in enforcement across the sector in 2014. In addition, another estimated 39.5 full-time equivalent employees worked as support staff within enforcement teams. The 22 organizations that responded to the survey section on enforcement activities indicated that, collectively, they had conducted more than 44,000 investigations in 2014. CFHS used the organizations' responses to estimate that more than 103,000 investigations were carried out by Canadian Humane Societies and SPCAs in 2014. What these statistics cannot describe is how physically, psychologically and emotionally demanding the work of animal protection officers is.

A recent study of Ontario SPCA's cruelty investigation branch shows that the majority of investigators work alone, covering huge territories and often working out of cell phone range with no information on the criminal history of those they are investigating.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> In this sub-section, the term "enforcement" specifically refers to enforcement of provincial and federal law, not municipal by-laws.

<sup>9</sup> Kendra Coulter, *Difference Makers: Understanding and Improving the OSPCA's Animal Cruelty Investigation Work*. 2016. <https://humanejobsdotorg.files.wordpress.com/2016/04/difference-makers-understanding-and-improving-the-ospca-animal-cruelty-investigation-work.pdf> (accessed August 8, 2016).

## HUMANE EDUCATION

Two thirds of the 39 Humane Societies and SPCAs that responded to this survey question offered humane education programs in 2014. For the 25 organizations that provided additional information, 41% of programming was targeted towards children under 12 years of age, 29.5% was targeted towards teenagers 13 to 17 years old, and 29.5% was targeted towards adults. Organizations often emphasize programs for children and youth because these are critical stages in the development of empathy, and attitudes and behaviours can be more easily shaped. As well, children influence their parents' behaviour.

## ADVOCACY

Overall, 17 Humane Societies and SPCAs in 11 provinces and territories indicated that they created and executed advocacy campaigns designed to influence government legislation. Campaigns had the goals of amending or developing new legislation and improving enforcement related to responsible companion animal guardianship, fur farming, farm animal welfare standards and wildlife.




With regard to advocacy activities directly targeted to the public, 27 Humane Societies and SPCAs in 11 provinces and territories delivered campaigns to raise public awareness about key animal welfare issues, including the prevention of animal neglect and abuse, responsible companion animal guardianship, feral cats, animals in entertainment, farm animal welfare, fur farming and wildlife. The broad range of issues addressed through both types of campaigns demonstrates the commitment of Humane Societies and SPCAs to the welfare of many animal species.

The sector's public outreach through the internet and social media is summarized in **Figure 7**. All but six sector organizations use Facebook, 62% use Twitter, and 30% are on Instagram.



**Figure 7.**  
Internet and social media presence in the sector.

**1.766 million** web pages pulled up using Google searches of the names of the 125 sector organizations between January 14 and 18, 2016

			
Number of organizations with accounts	119	78	38
Total number of likes/followers*	920,959	166,499	68,474
Median number of likes/followers*	4,580	735	573
Average number of likes/followers per organization*	7,739	2,133	1,802
Total number of posts over the lifetime of account	N.A.	280,953	8,828
Median number of posts	N.A.	1,594	97
Average number of posts	N.A.	3,697	232

\*The number of likes was measured for Facebook, and the number of followers for Twitter and Instagram.

N.A.: Data not available



# Conclusion

Canadians believe in protecting and supporting vulnerable populations. Their desire to include animals in this category is evidenced by the establishment of legislation and institutions for the protection of animals, dating back to the early history of Canada. Since that time, the sector has maintained its founding objectives, still crucial and relevant today: the development of animal cruelty legislation, law enforcement, advocacy and humane education, in addition to the work of caring for homeless companion animals. And the Canadian public continues to demonstrate its support for these objectives: 45% of the sector's revenue is derived from donations, the majority of which come from individuals.

A well-resourced sector is essential to accomplish the task of protecting our most vulnerable animals from harm. However, we see clearly that financial support from provincial and federal levels of government is inadequate. This is despite the fact that the sector is mandated to enforce provincial and federal animal protection and cruelty legislation. The lack of resources also neglects the concerns of the majority of Canadians, who want to see a stronger legal system for animals.<sup>10</sup>

Municipalities contribute the largest portion of government revenue for pound and by-law services, yet these public funds are still not enough to sustain the critical work of animal protection and enforcement. Sector organizations must compensate for a consistent lack of funds by directing significant resources toward revenue-generating activities.

The result is that the responsibility of protecting animals in Canadian society is falling mainly to individual donors and the charities they support. Animal welfare, protection and enforcement is a shared responsibility that ties in to a variety of public safety issues and the well-established link between animal abuse and other forms of violence, including the abuse of women, children and seniors. The creation of a humane Canada depends upon a strong animal protection sector, a committed public and an engaged government. Without all three groups actively supporting the work of the sector, animals and, indeed, society at large will continue to experience the harms that an adequately-funded sector could work to eliminate.



<sup>10</sup> A poll conducted by Environics Research Group for the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) in June, 2015, found that 92% of respondents support updating the Criminal Code to make it easier to convict animal cruelty offences. IFAW *This Election, Canadians Want Action on Animal Issues*. September 16, 2015. <http://www.ifaw.org/canada/news/election-canadians-want-action-animal-issues> (accessed August 8, 2016).



## ABOUT CFHS

The Canadian Federation of Humane Societies represents 43 Humane Societies and SPCAs across the country. As the convener and representative of the largest animal welfare community in Canada, CFHS has undertaken to present the first comprehensive analysis of this sector.

The Federation:

- Advances the welfare of animals with a strong national voice to federal government, policy makers, industry and the public
- Drives sector-wide initiatives to put in place evidence-based, innovative practices and national standards in sheltering
- Facilitates a community of like-minded advocates to work strategically toward collective goals that benefit animals

In so doing, CFHS addresses the root causes of issues that individual Humane Societies and SPCAs face on a daily basis. Some of CFHS' ongoing activities include:

- Advocating for legislative improvements to protect animals
- Advancing and strengthening animal cruelty case law through the creation of the National Centre for the Prosecution of Animal Cruelty
- Conducting research on issues of national importance to provide a foundation for policy development
- Convening a national animal welfare conference that brings together stakeholders with an interest in animal welfare from across the spectrum, including international, national and local animal welfare organizations, academic researchers, government, enforcement, the veterinary community and industry



**Founded in 1957, CFHS is proud to celebrate 60 years of building a humane Canada.**

# Appendix: List of active Humane Societies and SPCAs that filed a Canada Revenue Agency Charity Information Return in 2014

## PROVINCES

### ALBERTA

Alberta SPCA  
Bonnyville & District SPCA  
Bow Valley SPCA  
Calgary Humane Society  
Cochrane & Area Humane Society  
Crowsnest Pass SPCA  
Edmonton Humane Society  
Fort McMurray SPCA  
Grande Prairie & District SPCA  
Hanna SPCA  
Hinton & District SPCA  
Lakeland Humane Society  
Lethbridge & District Humane Society  
Lloydminster & District SPCA  
Medicine Hat SPCA  
Peace River SPCA  
Pincher Creek Humane Society/SPCA  
Red Deer & District SPCA  
Wild Rose Humane Society

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia SPCA  
Fraser Valley Humane Society  
Revelstoke and District  
Humane Society  
Royal City Humane Society  
Vancouver Humane Society

### MANITOBA

Brandon Humane Society  
Gimli Humane Society  
Pembina Valley Humane Society  
Thompson Humane Society  
Winnipeg Humane Society

### NEW BRUNSWICK

Bathurst SPCA  
Charlotte County SPCA  
Fredericton SPCA  
Miramichi SPCA  
Greater Moncton SPCA  
New Brunswick SPCA  
Oromocto and Area SPCA  
Restigouche County SPCA  
Saint John SPCA Animal Rescue  
SPCA Péninsule Acadienne  
Victoria County SPCA

### NEWFOUNDLAND & LABRADOR

Bay of Islands SPCA  
Bay St. George SPCA  
Burin Peninsula SPCA  
Clareville Area SPCA  
Exploits Valley SPCA  
Gander and Area SPCA  
Happy Valley Goose Bay SPCA  
Newfoundland and Labrador SPCA

### NOVA SCOTIA

Antigonish SPCA  
Cape Breton SPCA  
Colchester SPCA  
Hants SPCA  
Kings County SPCA  
La Baie SPCA  
Lunenburg SPCA  
Nova Scotia SPCA  
Pictou SPCA  
Queens SPCA  
Yarmouth SPCA

### ONTARIO

Alliston & District Humane Society  
Arnprior & District Humane Society  
AWASCO Humane Society  
Brant County SPCA  
Burlington Humane Society  
Cambridge & District Humane Society  
Etobicoke Humane Society  
Fort Erie SPCA  
Gananoque & District Humane Society  
Georgian Triangle Humane Society  
Guelph Humane Society  
Hamilton Burlington SPCA  
Humane Society Kawartha Lakes  
Humane Society of Durham Region  
Kingston Humane Society  
Lincoln County Humane Society  
London Humane Society  
Niagara Falls Humane Society  
North Bay & District Humane Society  
Northumberland Humane Society  
Oakville & Milton Humane Society  
Ontario SPCA  
Ottawa Humane Society  
Peterborough Humane Society  
Quinte Humane Society  
Sarnia & District Humane Society  
Sault St. Marie Humane Society  
Simcoe & District Humane Society  
Thunder Bay & District Humane Society

Timmins & District Humane Society  
Toronto Humane Society  
Upper Credit Humane Society  
Welland Humane Society  
Windsor/Essex County Humane  
Society

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island Humane  
Society

### QUEBEC

SPA d'Athabaska  
SPA de l'Estrie  
SPA de Québec  
SPA Mauricie  
SPCA Charlevoix  
SPCA de Val D'Or  
SPCA Lanaudière Basses-  
Laurentides  
SPCA Laurentides-Labelle  
SPCA Montérégie  
SPCA Montréal  
SPCA Outaouais  
SPCA Rouyn-Noranda  
SPCA Saguenay

### SASKATCHEWAN

Battlefords Humane Society  
Estevan Humane Society  
Humboldt & District SPCA  
Meadow Lake and District Humane  
Society  
Moose Jaw Humane Society  
North East SPCA  
Parkland Humane Society  
Prince Albert SPCA  
Regina Humane Society  
Saskatchewan SPCA  
Saskatoon SPCA Inc.  
SPCA Swift Current  
Weyburn Humane Society  
Yorkton SPCA

## TERRITORIES

### NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Northwest Territories SPCA

### NUNAVUT

Iqaluit Humane Society

### YUKON

Humane Society Dawson  
Humane Society Yukon



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