

Femicides in Ontario
February 2025

WE COUNT FEMICIDE BECAUSE...

FEBRUARY 1ST - FEBRUARY 28TH 2025

#WeCountFemicideBecause

MONTHLY FEMICIDE IN ONTARIO FACTSHEET



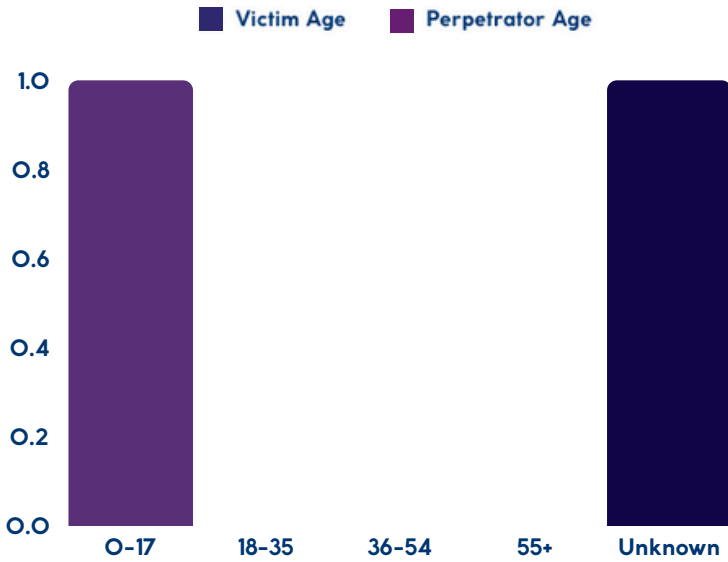
Ontario Femicides
(since Nov. 26 2024)

Quick Facts

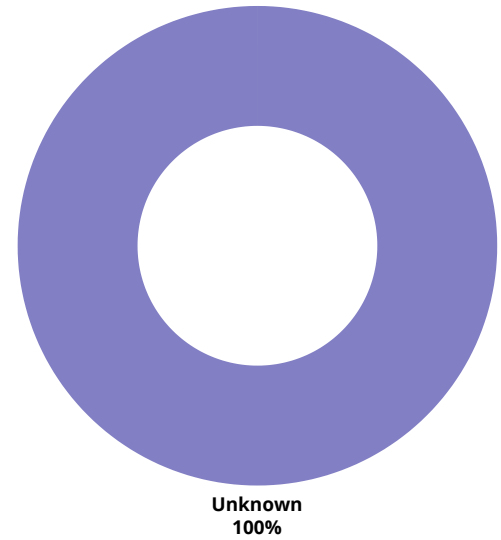
- OAITH's femicide definition includes a gender-related killing of a woman, child, trans woman, 2-Spirited Person, or gender non-conforming individual where a man has been charged in relation to the death

OAITH Femicide Data- Femicide Type (Year to Date)					
Intimate Partner	Family	Known	Relationship Not Reported	No Prior Relationship	Total
1	3	0	1	0	5

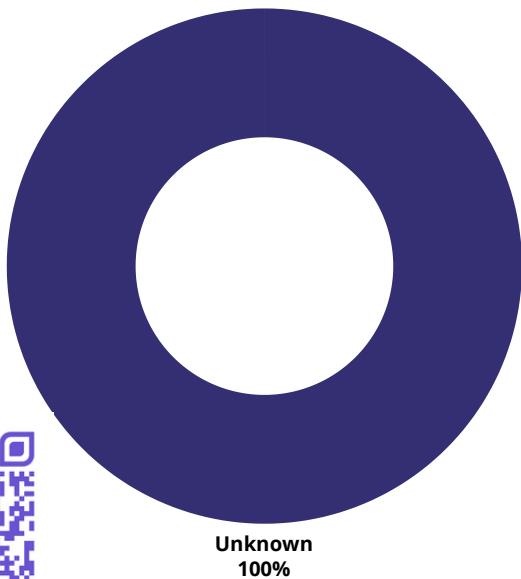
Victim & Perpetrator Age Comparison



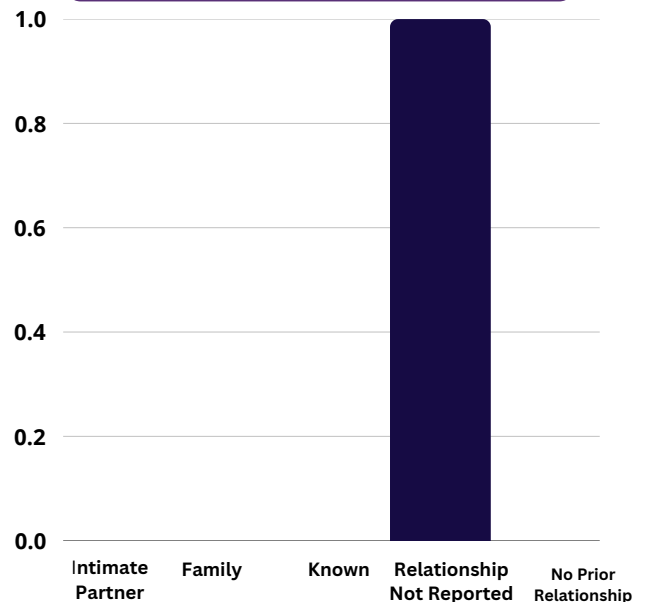
Cause of Death



Victim Race



Victim & Perpetrator Relationship Comparison





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Femicide Victims

Confirmed Total: 1

Central Region

Jane Doe, Unknown Age - Vaughan ON

National Media: <https://bit.ly/JaneDoeTorontoStarVaughan>

Local Media: <https://bit.ly/JaneDoeYorkRegionNews>

Television: <https://bit.ly/JaneDoeCTVNews>



Unconfirmed Femicides

Total: 1

West Region

Shalini Singh, 40 - Hamilton, ON

National Media: <https://bit.ly/ShaliniSinghTorontoStar>

Local Media: <https://bit.ly/ShaliniSinghHamiltonSpectator>

Television: <https://bit.ly/ShaliniSinghCBCNews>



Suggested Citation:

Ontario Association of Interval and Transition Houses (OAITH), 2025. February. Monthly Femicide in Ontario Factsheet.



**BUILDING A
BIGGER WAVE**
Ontario Network for VAW
Coordinating Committees

Questions, Errors or Omissions: info@oaih.ca



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Enhancing Youth Education and Prevention

In February, one femicide has been confirmed through media reports in Ontario. One additional case identified through the media will continue to be monitored pending further police investigation and disclosure. This month, media reports indicated that a 55 year old woman was killed and a 15 year old boy has been charged with 2nd degree murder in relation to her death. The identities of the accused and victim have not been disclosed by police and no relationship details have been reported.

Over the last five years OAITH has continued to collect data on the age of perpetrators charged or deemed responsible in femicide deaths. While femicides continue to be most commonly perpetrated by men between the ages of 18 and 35, femicides are also being reported to be committed by younger boys. In 2020-2021, 1.8% of perpetrators were reported to be under the age of 17 and in 2021-2022 this proportion increased to 9.8%. While this trend has since begun to decrease, femicides continue to be perpetrated by younger perpetrators and the age of perpetrators is also decreasing. In 2020-2021 and in 2021-2022 the youngest reported perpetrator was fifteen years old. In 2022-2023, the youngest perpetrator age dropped to twelve years old, and in 2023-2024 it was thirteen. Femicides perpetrated by boys aged 17 and younger are less commonly reported to be connected to intimate partner violence (IPV) than those perpetrated by older men, ages 18 and over. These types of killings are most commonly reported to involve family violence, perpetrated by a son or brother.

Many prevention initiatives for younger boys include education that is targeted to prevent IPV. These can include education on healthy relationships, risk factors for violence and coercive control and consent that work to address harmful ideologies that may perpetuate IPV. The current trend of younger boys charged in relation to femicides, specifically among family members, suggests the need for greater integration of prevention initiatives that also seek to address family perpetrated violence. While this could include enhancing education to build skills related to conflict resolution and managing feelings, as was indicated within the recent recommendations from the Inquest into the Deaths of Carol Culleton, Anastasia Kuzyk and Nathalie Warmerdam (Recommendation #25). In addition to education programs, there may need to be enhanced risk assessment within community services to help identify early risk factors and connect families with services prior to the escalation of lethal violence. As we know, many femicide deaths are preventable deaths. The decreasing age of femicide perpetrators identifies the need to expand current youth risk assessment and prevention programs beyond IPV prevention to include other forms of gendered violence, such as family violence.

As we shift towards a more digital environment, where a great deal of social interaction takes place online, we have seen how misogynistic and anti-feminist ideologies have infiltrated online settings. Prevention strategies targeted towards younger boys must also seek to address violence within online spheres. White Ribbon, a men's organization working to address harmful ideologies and behaviours and prevent gender-based violence, have recently launched an online campaign challenging some of the harmful misogynistic beliefs found within social media. To learn more about White Ribbon, and their campaign, My Friend, Max Hate visit: www.whiteribbon.ca/myfriendmaxhate

Please note, one femicide that was previously confirmed has been removed from the femicide list as a result of further police investigation which deemed the death not criminal in nature.

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