



Femicides in Ontario
April 2025

WE COUNT FEMICIDE BECAUSE...

APRIL 1ST - APRIL 30TH 2025

#WeCountFemicideBecause

MONTHLY FEMICIDE IN ONTARIO FACTSHEET



Ontario Femicides
(since Nov. 26 2024)

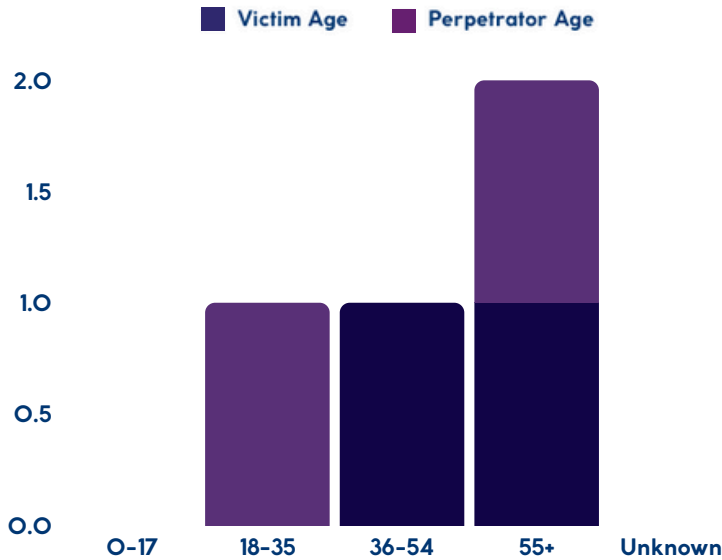
Quick Facts

- 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

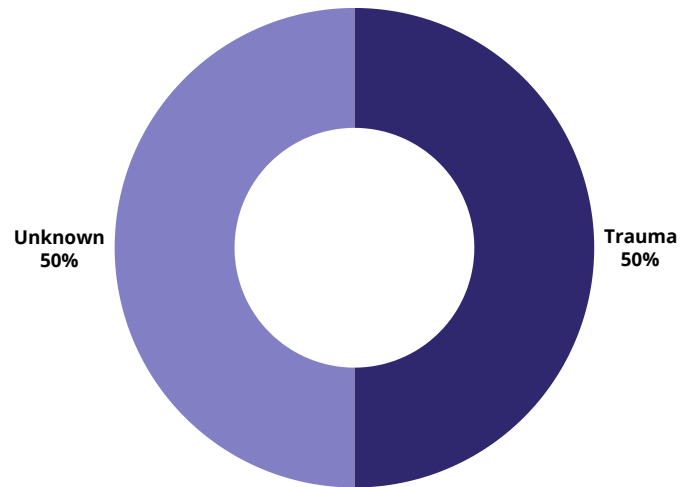
OAITH Femicide Data- Femicide Type (Year to Date)

Intimate Partner	Family	Known	Relationship Not Reported	No Prior Relationship	Total
3	5	1	1	1	11

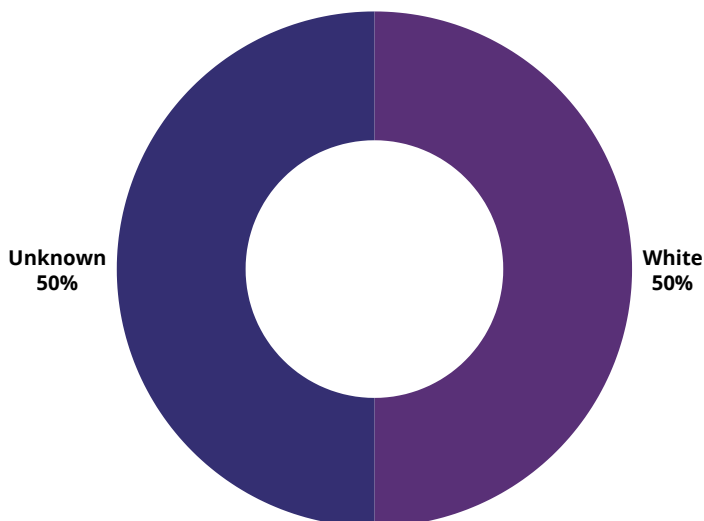
Victim & Perpetrator Age Comparision



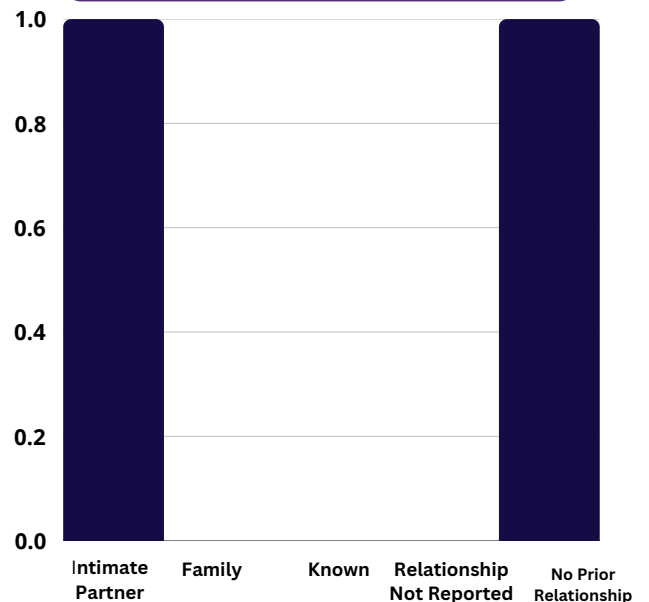
Cause of Death



Victim Race



Victim & Perpetrator Relationship Comparison





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Femicide Victims

Confirmed Total: 2

East Region



Renée Descary, 51 - Ottawa, ON

National Media: No report available at time of publication

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

Television Media: <https://bit.ly/ReneeDescaryGlobalNews>



Brenda Rus, 60 - Ottawa, ON

National Media: No report available at time of publication

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

Television Media: <https://bit.ly/BrendaRusCBCNews>

Unconfirmed Femicides

Total: 2



Jane Doe (Middlesex County), 24 - Munsee-Delaware First Nation, ON

National Media: No report available at time of publication

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

Television Media: <https://bit.ly/JaneDoeMiddlesexCountyCBCNews>



Jane Doe (Hamilton), 67 - Hamilton, ON

National Media: No report available at time of publication

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

Television Media: No report available at time of publication

Suggested Citation:

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



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Ontario Femicides
(since Nov. 26 2024)

Addressing All Forms of Gender Inequality and Gender-Based Violence



Since November 26, 2024 11 femicides have been reported within media reports. Additionally, six unconfirmed cases continued to be monitored pending further police investigation. According to media reports, an intimate partner (3 cases or 27%) or family member (5 cases or 46%) has been the most commonly charged or deemed responsible in the victim's deaths. In one case (9%), police and media reports have indicated that the victim and perpetrator were known to each other. There has also been one case (9%) in which the relationship between the accused and victim has not been reported and one case (9%) in which there was no prior relationship to the victim. Although various femicide types have occurred, 91% of femicides (10 cases) have occurred inside of a residence.

OAITH's definition of femicide 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 or deemed responsible in relation to the death. Within this, femicides are reported to be perpetrated by various relationships including intimate partners, family members and other men known to them. Femicides can also occur when there is no prior relationship between the victim and the accused. In these cases, the nature of the killing, the location of the death and evidence that the killing was hate-motivated may suggest that the killing was gender-related. While all types of femicide are motivated by gender inequality and power and control motivated by patriarchal structures, identifying the victim-offender relationships continues to be an important step for data collection efforts. This data will identify different types of violence that are impacting specific populations, track femicide risk factors and inform preventative measures. As femicides can occur across all relationship types, and even in instances where there is no prior relationship, it is important that prevention initiatives, such as early education or male intervention programs, address the root causes of men's violence across all relationship types and work to address gender inequality. Improving social determinants of health for women, such as access to health care, employment and income opportunities, childcare and safe and affordable housing will be necessary steps to improve gender equality, ensure women and children can live free from GBV and prevent femicide.

mulberryfinder.ca

To locate phone/chat/text support
through gender-based violence
services in Ontario

Annual Lists:

bit.ly/AnnualFemicideLists

Media Tips:

bit.ly/FemicideMediaTips

training.oaith.ca

To locate competency-based training
to effectively respond and support
those experiencing and impacted by
gender-based violence

Learn More:

bit.ly/WeCountFemicideBecause

Monthly
Snapshots:

bit.ly/MonthlyFemicideReports