



# WE COUNT FEMICIDE BECAUSE...

# MONTHLY FEMICIDE IN ONTARIO FACTSHEET



Femicides in Ontario  
January 2026

JANUARY 1ST - JANUARY 31ST 2026

#WeCountFemicideBecause

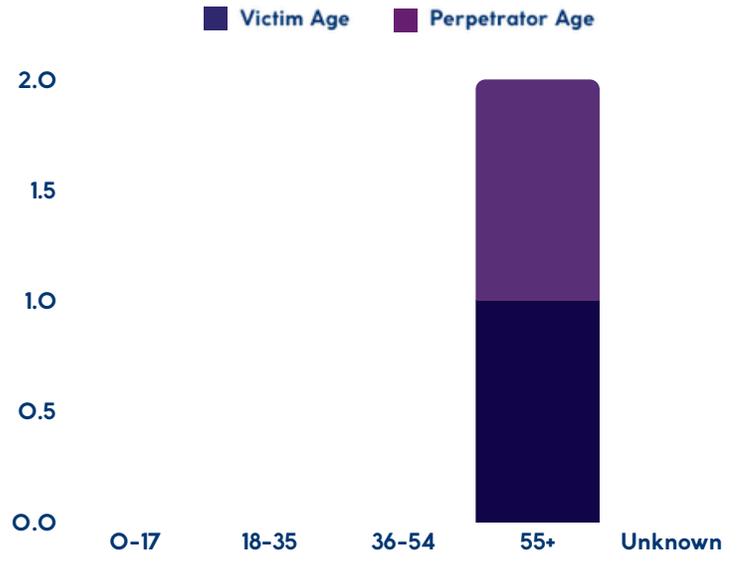
Ontario Femicides  
(since Nov. 26 2025)

## Quick Facts

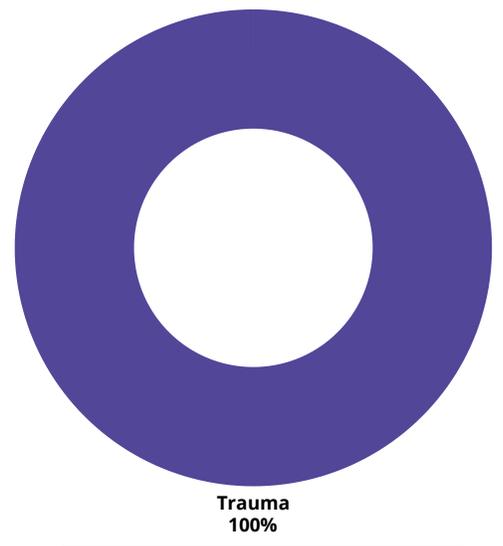
- OAITH's femicide definition includes a gender-related killing of a woman, child, trans woman, 2-Spirited Person, or gender non-conforming individual where a man has been charged in relation to the death

OAITH Femicide Data- Femicide Type (Year to Date)					
Intimate Partner	Family	Known	Relationship Not Reported	No Prior Relationship	Total
2	2	0	2	1	7

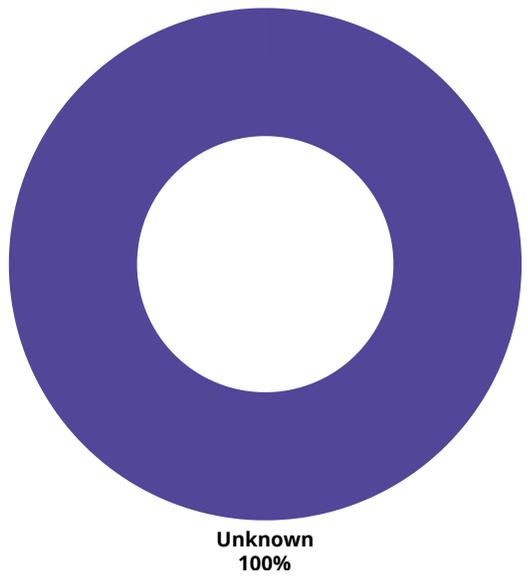
## Victim & Perpetrator Age Comparision



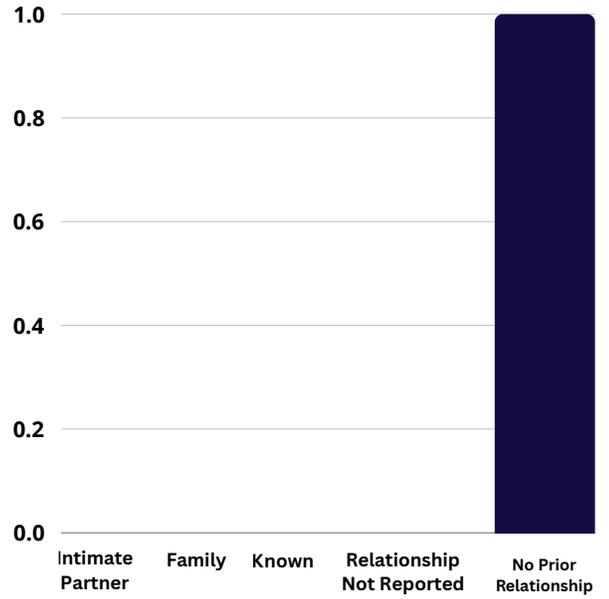
## Cause of Death



## Victim Race



## Victim & Perpetrator Relationship Comparison





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## Femicide Victims

Confirmed Total: 1

### Central Region



#### Jane Doe, 55 - Mississauga, ON

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

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

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

## Newly Confirmed Femicides From Previous Months

Total: 1



#### Jolan Kun, 79 - Toronto, ON

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

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

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

### Suggested Citation:

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Houses (OAITH), 2026. January Monthly  
Femicide in Ontario Factsheet.



Questions, Errors or Omissions: [info@oait.ca](mailto:info@oait.ca)



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## A Home Free From Violence: Ending Gender-Based Violence in the Midst of a Housing Crisis

In January, one femicide was confirmed in Ontario. One case, first reported in December, has also been newly confirmed following further police investigation and the laying of criminal charges. In total, seven femicides have been confirmed in Ontario since November 26, 2025. In nearly a third of cases (28.6%) charges have been laid against an intimate partner (2/7), a family member (2/7), or the nature of the relationship has not been disclosed (2/7). In 14.2% of cases (1/7) media has reported there was no prior relationship between the victim and accused.

Access to safe housing remains an important measure for gender-based violence prevention. In almost all (86% or 6/7) cases confirmed to date, the victim was reported to be killed inside of a residence reinforcing the risk of gender-based violence that many women and children face in their homes. Gender-based violence is a driver for homelessness with many survivors forced to choose between staying in a violent relationship or losing access to housing. According to research by Employment and Social Development Canada, 25% of unhoused women stated that GBV was the reason they were experiencing homelessness. Housing shortages in both the public and private markets make this choice even more difficult, as alternative housing options are often scarce, unsafe or unaffordable. The lack of housing also impacts survivors' ability to leave shelter and many services are operating at or over capacity impacting their ability to support their communities. While experiences of GBV can often lead to unstable or precarious housing, being unhoused can also increase the risk for experiencing violence among women and children, including physical and sexual violence, compared to men (Schwan et al., 2020). Safe and affordable housing, therefore, is not just shelter, but a critical prevention strategy that addresses and helps to break cycles of GBV.

Despite the recognition of housing as a human right (National Housing Strategy Act, 2019), significant collaborative efforts and investments are required across all levels of government to address the current shortages and uphold housing as a human right. Numerous housing specific solutions and recommendations have been brought forward which provide a pathway to improving housing and safety in Ontario and across Canada more broadly. For example, the Ontario Housing Affordability Taskforce has recommended policy changes that would reduce barriers and expedite the construction of additional housing infrastructure (Housing Affordability Taskforce, 2022). Greater protections for tenants, including security of tenancy and rent control, have also been recommended by community advocates, including the Advocacy Centre for Tenants Ontario (ACTO, 2026). Investments into the creation of additional public housing, including RGI, transitional and supportive units as well as policies that address the underlying conditions, such as high costs of living and high rates of poverty, are also needed to ensure women can access safe and affordable housing (OAITH, 2025). For housing to be truly recognized as a human right and in order to create a country where women and children can live free from violence, collaborative action must be taken to implement the many existing recommended housing solutions.

[mulberryfinder.ca](http://mulberryfinder.ca)

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Because...Newsletter:

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[bit.ly/FemicideMailList](https://bit.ly/FemicideMailList)

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