



Femicides in Ontario  
February 2026

WE COUNT

**FEMICIDE**

BECAUSE...

MONTHLY  
FEMICIDE IN  
ONTARIO  
FACTSHEET

FEBRUARY 1ST - FEBRUARY 28TH 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

## Unconfirmed Femicide Victims

Total: 1



**Jessica Rose-Bakker, 37 - London, ON**

National Media: No report available at time of publication

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

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

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### Learn More:

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

### Join the We Count Femicide Because...Newsletter:

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



**BUILDING A  
BIGGER WAVE**

Ontario Network for VAW  
Coordinating Committees

[training.oaith.ca](https://training.oaith.ca)

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



Ontario Association of Interval & Transition Houses



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## Addressing the Radicalization of Anti-Feminist Ideologies

Since November 26, 2025, seven femicides have been confirmed in the province. No additional femicide cases were confirmed in February. Two unconfirmed cases continue to be monitored pending further police investigation and disclosure. In 28.6% of cases, 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.

Despite ongoing efforts to address and eliminate gender-based violence, increasing rates of online perpetrated violence against women, children and 2SLGBTQIA+ individuals continue to be seen across the country. According to research conducted by Statistics Canada, 18% of women in the country reported experiencing gender-based violence within online spaces. Rates increased among Indigenous women (30%), girls and women between the ages of 15 and 24 (33%) and bi-sexual women (50%) (Cotter & Savage, 2019). In a recent report released by the Canadian Centre for Child Protection, among their investigated cases of online violence and extortion between 2022 and 2025, 84% of child victims were young girls (Canadian Centre for Child Protection, 2026). As high rates of online violence continue to be reported, online spaces that condone and promote gender-based violence (GBV) are also reported to be increasingly more prevalent. The manosphere is a term that has been used to link various online spaces that reinforce harmful misogynistic beliefs and attitudes, often positioning gender equality as detrimental to their own status or position (UN Women, 2025).

Research conducted by White Ribbon (2025) found that 95% of educators reported that young boys were exposed to harmful misogynistic content within online spaces. This research also found that, among respondents working within education, mental health and child welfare services, 84% reported working with individuals who have radicalized ideologies (White Ribbon, 2025). OAITH femicide data has also identified alarming trends of youth perpetrated femicides, with youth under the age of 18 being charged/deemed responsible in 9% of femicide cases last year (OAITH, 2025). While specific links to anti-feminist ideologies are not always present, this trend warrants further attention about youth femicide perpetration.

Addressing the current harm arising from anti-feminist and other harmful hate-based ideologies that are promoted and reinforced within online spaces remains a critical component in addressing GBV and within femicide prevention. OAITH recently provided a submission to the The House of Commons Standing Committee on the Status of Women highlighting the connection between radicalization and the risk for the escalation of violence. Recommendations include enhanced screening and assessment to consider specific risk factors for gendered violence, such as violent pornography or histories of violence within the home, as well as improved efforts to prevent radicalization into anti-feminist ideologies among youth. The full submission can be accessed [here](#).

### Works Cited

Canadian Centre for Child Protection. 2026. As cited in: City News. 2026. We share this to call for action,' say advocates as online violence targeting girls rises in Canada.  
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UN Women. 2025. What is the manosphere and why should we care?