



2023 A YEAR OF SYSTEM FAILURE- THE LIVES OF 62 WOMEN AND CHILDREN TAKEN, WHILE 93 CHARGES HAVE BEEN LAID AGAINST 57 MEN IN RELATION TO THESE FEMICIDES

November 25th, 2023- Today, on the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the Ontario Association of Interval Houses (OAITH) has released the 2022-2023 Annual Femicide List. Over the last 52 weeks, there have been 62 women and children killed. There have been 93 charges reported by media, laid against 57 men accused in relation to these femicides, while another 14 cases were deemed a femicide-suicide.

"If you notice that you are reading more often about women and children being killed, it's because you are. This past year alone, femicides have occurred more than once a week in Ontario. Thirty unique communities have been affected by femicides this year. As numbers of femicides continue to climb year after year we must come together to address the root causes of men's violence, to ensure we can change these abhorrent conditions."

-Marlene Ham, Executive Director, Ontario Association of Interval & Transition Houses

Over the last year, femicide has left an impact on 33 communities across Ontario including Brampton, Burlington, Caledon, Chute-à-Blondeau, Deep River, Eganville, Fenelon Falls, Guelph, Hamilton, Lincoln, London, Marathon, Markham, Mississauga, New Tecumseth, Niagara, Ohsweken, Oshawa, Peterborough, Quinte West, Richmond Hill, Sabaskong First Nation, Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, St Catharines, Sudbury, The Blue Mountains, Thunder Bay, Toronto, Vaughan, Waterford, Whitby and Windsor.

OAITH has been tracking femicides in Ontario for over thirty years, and we are aware of more than 1,020 victims of femicide whose lives have been taken and in most cases, by men who knew them. These numbers are a shocking reminder of the ongoing oppression, hatred, inequity, human rights violations and ongoing system failure that has led to these femicides.

Let there be justice for their families and that we all lean in to build a society that brings an end to all forms of gender-based violence and hatred because femicide is preventable.

Media Inquiries:

Amber Wardell, Learning & Development Coordinator

amber@oaith.ca | 416-977-6619 ext. 104



2022-2023 ANNUAL FEMICIDE LIST SNAPSHOT OF TRENDS

62 Femicides of Women and Children in a 52 Week Period

Victim and Accused Relationships

- 31% intimate partner femicides (19),
- 24% femicides perpetrated by family members (15),
- 19% femicides perpetrated by men known to the victim (12),
- 21% femicide cases where relationship details have not been provided (13) and
- 5% femicide cases where there was no prior relationship between the victim and perpetrator (3).

Location and Geography

- 79% of all femicide cases this year occurred either inside, or outside of a residence.
- 20.9% of femicide victims were killed in a rural or small population center.
- 33 distinct cities and towns have had a femicide occur in their community.

Victim Race

- Indigenous identities account for 2.9% in Ontario, yet 8.1% of all victims in the 22/23 femicide data were Indigenous women. This is a 4% increase compared to the previous year.
- 37% of cases didn't identify the race of the victim.

Victim Age

- The youngest femicide victim was 6 years old and the oldest femicide victim, this year, was 90 years old.
- 22.6% of femicide victims were over the age of 55.

Prior History of Violence and Charges of Accused

- 96 charges laid in relation to cases reviewed this year.
- 57 men and 3 women have been charged in relation to femicide cases this year.
- 14 cases of femicide suicide where no charges have been laid.
- 21.6% had a reported criminal history of violence towards the victim or other community members and/or were bound by bail or probation orders.

Please note that there may be further changes/ revisions to the list made in the coming days. The most current version of the report will be accessible through the below bit.ly link, and also through our website: <https://www.oaith.ca/oaith-work/we-count-femicide-because/annual-femicide-lists.html>

Access the 2022-2023 Annual Femicide List:
bit.ly/2022-2023FemicideList

Visit OAITH's #Mulberryfinder platform to find GBV services across Ontario:
www.mulberryfinder.ca



2022-2023 ANNUAL FEMICIDE LIST

UNDERSTANDING FEMICIDE TRENDS



Responses to address gender-based violence (GBV) and femicide prevention must be broad in scope and apply to a range of victim perpetrator relationships and all types of gender-based violence.

Access to **safe, accessible and deeply affordable housing** is a human right which affects every aspect of well-being, however many survivors experiencing violence face constant fear of violence while at home.

Indigenous, Black and Racialized women experiencing violence have diverse, unique needs that are often overlooked in research, policy and practice—leading to increased barriers to gender-based violence support. Colonization, racial and cultural systemic violence lead to the invisibility of Indigenous and Black women within femicide discourse compounding both the risk of femicide and overall impacts of gender-based violence.

Impacts of all forms of GBV **compound as survivors age**, ultimately accumulating throughout the life stages. Impacts of violence are also compounded by systemic oppression and intergenerational trauma (including residential schools), contributing to increased stigma for older women and additional barriers in accessing support. Despite this, GBV service and prevention is often focused only on younger women.

Those experiencing gender-based violence in **rural areas** often face additional risks and barriers to support, including physical and social isolation, long distances between neighbours, lack of or no accessible transportation, limited services, lack of anonymity, animal and livestock responsibilities, and limited affordable housing.

Criminal and family court systems need to improve how they respond by centering survivor and child safety. Working alongside survivors and gender-based violence community based organizations on risk assessment, risk management and monitoring of those who are causing harm can be the difference between life and death. Without survivor safety at the centre, the system inevitably fails.

Access the 2022-2023 Annual Femicide List:
bit.ly/2022-2023FemicideList

Access the Monthly Femicide Factsheets:
bit.ly/MonthlyFemicideReports

Learn more about We Count Femicide Because and OAITH's Femicide Work:
bit.ly/WeCountFemicideBecause



2022-2023 ANNUAL FEMICIDE LIST

UNDERSTANDING FEMICIDE TRENDS



Responses to address gender-based violence (GBV) and femicide prevention must be broad in scope and apply to a range of victim perpetrator relationships and all types of gender-based violence.

Access to **safe, accessible and deeply affordable housing** is a human right which affects every aspect of well-being, however many survivors experiencing violence face constant fear of violence while at home.

Indigenous, Black and Racialized women experiencing violence have diverse, unique needs that are often overlooked in research, policy and practice—leading to increased barriers to gender-based violence support. Colonization, racial and cultural systemic violence lead to the invisibility of Indigenous and Black women within femicide discourse compounding both the risk of femicide and overall impacts of gender-based violence.

Impacts of all forms of GBV **compound as survivors age**, ultimately accumulating throughout the life stages. Impacts of violence are also compounded by systemic oppression and intergenerational trauma (including residential schools), contributing to increased stigma for older women and additional barriers in accessing support. Despite this, GBV service and prevention is often focused only on younger women.

Those experiencing gender-based violence in **rural areas** often face additional risks and barriers to support, including physical and social isolation, long distances between neighbours, lack of or no accessible transportation, limited services, lack of anonymity, animal and livestock responsibilities, and limited affordable housing.

Criminal and family court systems need to improve how they respond by centering survivor and child safety. Working alongside survivors and gender-based violence community based organizations on risk assessment, risk management and monitoring of those who are causing harm can be the difference between life and death. Without survivor safety at the centre, the system inevitably fails.

Access the 2022-2023 Annual Femicide List:
bit.ly/2022-2023FemicideList

Access the Monthly Femicide Factsheets:
bit.ly/MonthlyFemicideReports

Learn more about We Count Femicide Because and OAITH's Femicide Work:
bit.ly/WeCountFemicideBecause