



Femicides in Ontario
April 2026

WE COUNT
FEMICIDE
BECAUSE...

MONTHLY
FEMICIDE IN
ONTARIO
FACTSHEET

APRIL 1ST - APRIL 30TH 2026

#WeCountFemicideBecause



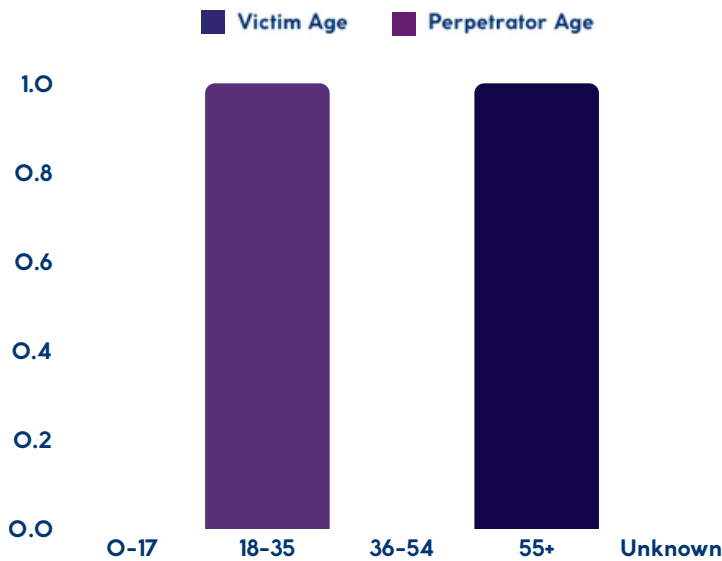
Ontario Femicides
(since Nov. 26 2025)

Quick Facts

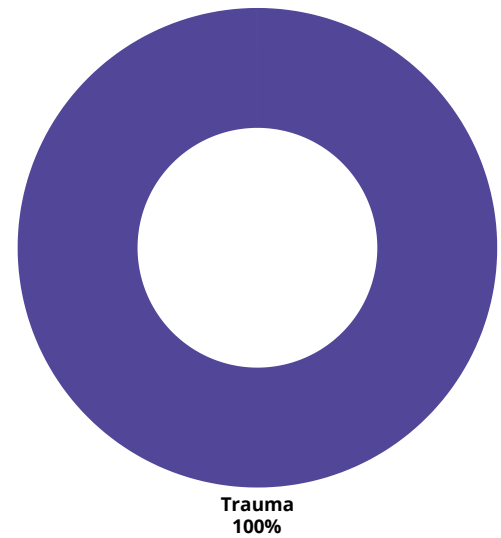
- OAITH's femicide definition includes a gender-related killing of a woman, child, trans woman, 2-Spirited Person, or gender non-conforming individual where a man has been charged in relation to the death

OAITH Femicide Data- Femicide Type (Year to Date)					
Intimate Partner	Family	Known	Relationship Not Reported	No Prior Relationship	Total
2	3	0	3	1	9

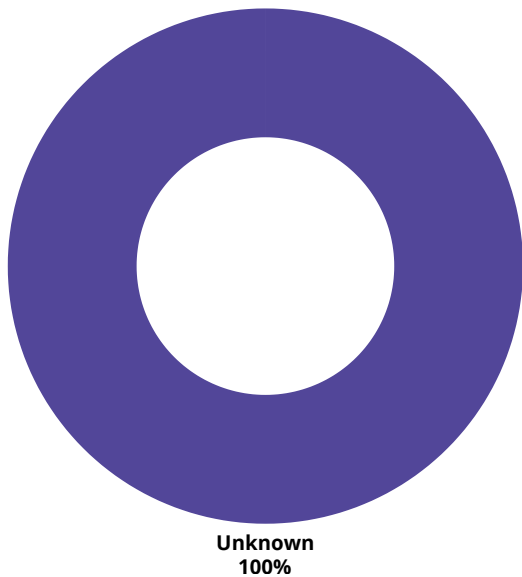
Victim & Perpetrator Age Comparison



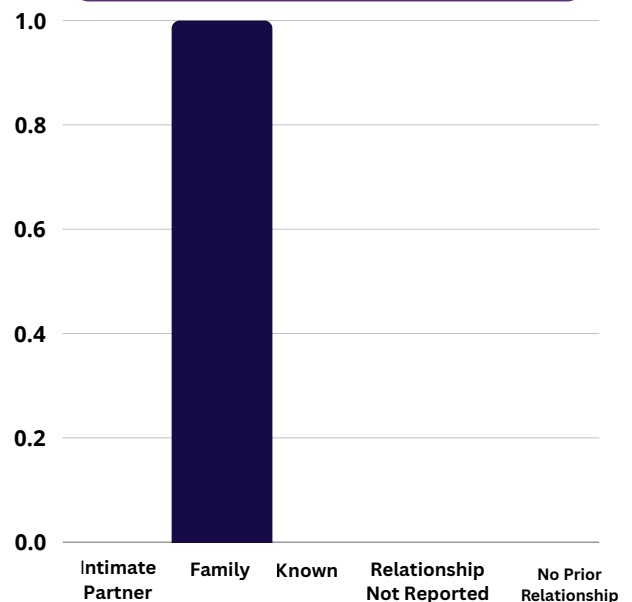
Cause of Death



Victim Race



Victim & Perpetrator Relationship Comparison





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Femicide Victims

Confirmed Total: 1



East Region

Farnaz Farahani, 60 - Ottawa, ON

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

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

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

Suggested Citation:

Ontario Association of Interval and Transition
Houses (OAITH), 2026. March Monthly
Femicide in Ontario Factsheet.



The Gendered Costs of Canada's Housing Crisis



In April one femicide was confirmed, bringing the total number of femicides reported in Ontario since November 26, 2025 to nine femicide deaths. Media reports have indicated that in 33.3% of femicide cases to date, a family member has been charged while current or former intimate partners have been charged in 22.3% of cases. In three cases (33.3%) the relationship between the victim and accused has not been publicly released but the killing has been reported to be targeted. In one case (11.1%) police and media reports have indicated that there was no prior relationship between the victim and accused.

Rates of family perpetrated femicides continue to be prevalent throughout Ontario, and account for one third of femicides reported to date, as noted above. According to police and media reports, the femicide this month occurred within the victim's home and her adult son has been charged in relation to this death ([Applewaithe, 2026](#)). Media reports have also indicated that the accused perpetrator's grandmother was also severely injured but survived ([Applewaithe, 2026](#)). While OAITH does not formally track attempted femicides, media reports have indicated that a similar incident occurred in Brampton this month, with both victims, a woman in her fifties and a woman in her seventies, surviving a violent attack that occurred inside of a residence. A man reported to be the brother and son of the victims, has been charged with two counts of attempted murder in relation to this incident ([Wilson, 2026](#)). These cases illustrate the ongoing risk for violence that women face within their homes.



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As the country continues to grapple with inadequate safe and affordable housing stock, women and girls continue to be at risk for violence within their homes. Without affordable housing alternatives survivors may be faced with remaining in or returning to living in violent and unsafe conditions (Women's Shelters Canada, 2024). According to OAITH's femicide data (2025), in 2024-2025, 79% of femicide victims were reported to be killed inside of a residence or on the property outside of their residence, illustrating the risk that many women face in their own homes. The housing crisis also has implications for family structures. As the costs of housing and living remain high, rates of families cohabitating within multigenerational housing have also been increasing throughout Canada, with Ontario being home to half of all residents living within multi-generational housing (Statistics Canada, 2026). These types of living accommodations may include shared living spaces with grandparents and/or with adult children and dependents. The current housing affordability crisis has in part driven this trend and policy solutions that promote and incentivize multigenerational housing continue to further a shift towards multi-generational housing (Statistics Canada, 2025).

Multi-generational housing may provide a welcomed housing option and can have many benefits, including pooling financial resources, addressing housing affordability and increasing family support (Tahan, 2026). Research has also identified, however, that this type of living accommodation is reported to be most successful when individuals have choice and autonomy in their accommodation (Galbraith & Laflamme, 2025; Tahan, 2026). Although the shift towards multigenerational housing may help to address some of the housing shortages there may also be implications for family compositions and structures. For example, some research has identified that this shift may bring greater financial impacts and caregiving responsibilities on older adults within the home (Galbraith & Laflamme, 2025). These factors may shift power and control dynamics within the home and have been noted as risk factors for femicide, especially among older women (Dawson, 2021). As rates of femicides perpetrated within the victims' home and by family members, commonly adult sons, remain high throughout the province further investigation may be warranted into the impacts of shifting housing norms and family structures and experiences of gender-based violence. It will also be imperative that housing policies and solutions consider these realities, ensuring housing solutions prioritize housing as a human right and provide multiple pathways towards safe and affordable housing.

Works Cited

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