WE COUNT FEMICIDE BECAUSE...

MONTHLY FEMICIDE IN ONTARIO FACTSHEET

OCTOBER 1ST - OCTOBER 31ST 2026

#WeCountFemicideBecause

1
Femicides in Ontario October 2026

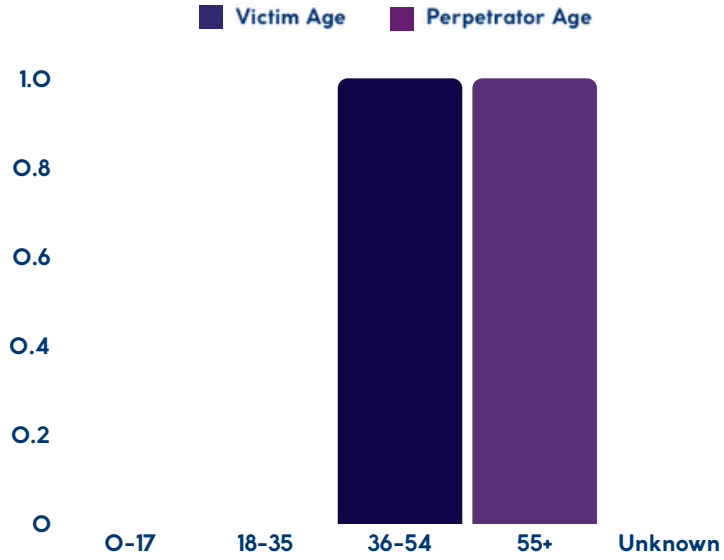
37
Ontario Femicides (since Nov. 26 2025)

Quick Facts

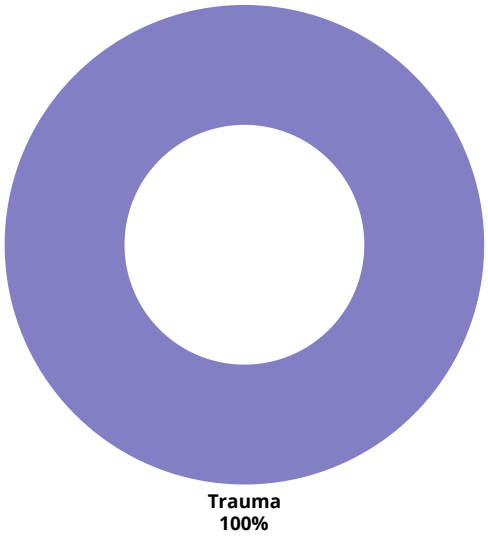
- OAITH's femicide definition includes a gender-related killing of a woman, child, trans woman, 2-Spirited Person, or gender non-conforming individual where a man has been charged in relation to the death

OAITH Femicide Data- Femicide Type (Year to Date)					
Intimate Partner	Family	Known	Relationship Not Reported	No Prior Relationship	Total
11	6	6	12	2	37

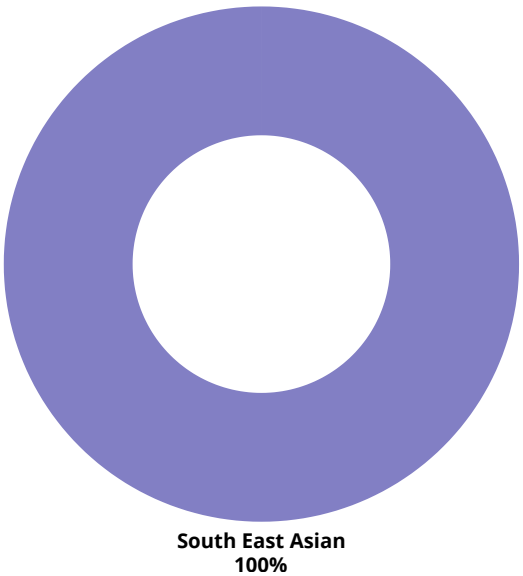
Victim & Perpetrator Age Comparision



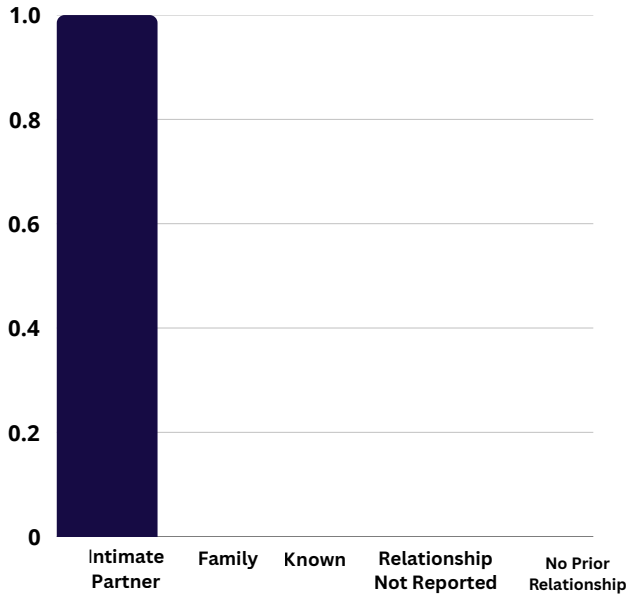
Cause of Death



Victim Race



Victim & Perpetrator Relationship Comparison



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1 *Femicides in Ontario October 2026*

37 *Ontario Femicides (since Nov. 26 2025)*

Femicide Victims

Confirmed Total: 1

Central Region



Gregoria Alilio, 47 - Toronto, ON

National Media: https://bit.ly/GregoriaAlilioTorontoStar

Local Media: https://bit.ly/GregoriaAlilioCP24

Television Media: https://bit.ly/GregoriaAlilioGlobalNews

Newly Confirmed Femicide Victims

Total: 2





Leia Cooper, 18 - Sarnia, ON

National Media: No report available at time of publication

Local Media: https://bit.ly/LeiaCooperSarniaObserver

Television Media: https://bit.ly/LeiaCooperCTVNews



Jane Doe (Cornwall), 83 - Cornwall, ON

National Media: No report available at time of publication

Local Media: https://bit.ly/CornwallStandardFreeholderJaneDoe

Television Media: https://bit.ly/CTVNewsJaneDoeCornwall

Unconfirmed

Total: 1



Jane Doe (Cornwall), 52 - Cornwall, ON

National Media: No report available at time of publication

Local Media: https://bit.ly/JaneDoeCornwallStandardFreehold

Television Media: https://bit.ly/JaneDoeCornwallCTVNews

1

Femicides in Ontario October 2026

37

Ontario Femicides (since Nov. 26 2025)

Shaping the Narrative: Using Media as a Tool for GBV Prevention

In October, one femicide case was confirmed in Ontario while one case remains unconfirmed as criminal charges have not yet been laid. Media sources also reported on charges laid in the deaths of two women from previous months. To date, 37 femicides have been confirmed in the province. Among the cases, charges have been laid or a current or former intimate partner has been deemed responsible in 30% of cases (11/37). Family members have been charged or deemed responsible in 16% of femicide deaths, and other men known to the victim have been charged/deemed responsible in 16% of cases. Police have indicated there was no prior relationship between the accused and the victim in 6% of cases. The relationship has not been reported in 32% of cases, with a number of cases protected by publication bans.

While femicide prevention often calls on government actors to collaboratively act, media partners also have a critical role to play in addressing and ending gender-based violence. Through selective reporting, narrative framing and mass dissemination, media has been known to play a powerful role in shaping public opinion and understanding of social issues, like gender-based violence and femicide (Gillespie et al., 2013). By enhancing public awareness and situating these deaths as a part of a broader gendered-issue, media reporting can help draw attention to the issue. Through reporting on femicides, media can also play a valuable role in bridging the gap between survivors, their own understanding of the issue, connecting them to local supports (Gillespie et al., 2013). It is also an important tool for the dissemination of information, supporting data collection efforts. For example, to track and understand femicide trends in Ontario, OAITH relies on publicly available media reported data. This data helps to identify emerging trends, informing community responses and ongoing provincial and federal advocacy.

Although progress has been seen within OAITH's Annual Femicide Media Analysis, data collection efforts continue to be hindered by gaps in media reporting, publication bans and other barriers to police and media disclosure. As noted above, 37 femicides have been reported in the province to date. Within this time frame, 5 additional lives were reported to be lost in the province. These deaths have been ruled to be criminal in nature, however, at the time of this report's publication, media articles have not confirmed that criminal charges have been laid. There are a number of other deaths that continue to be monitored, however, details indicating criminality and/or the victim's gender have not yet been released.

Suggested Citation:

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

Questions, Errors or Omissions: info@oaith.ca

There are also notable gaps in the data that is released pertaining to femicide cases, including the relationship between the victim and accused, which is at times omitted due to publication bans or at the discretion of police. Similarly, additional gaps emerge due to the lack of identification of victims, including limited data pertaining to the victim's age, race or ethnicity, which can obscure provincial trends, underestimating violence against certain populations. While some small increases have been seen within OAITH's Media Analysis, most reports fail to include information pertaining to histories of GBV, a notable warning sign and risk factor for future lethality (Domestic Violence Death Review Committee, 2024). In recent years there has also been minimal coverage in national media reporting on femicide cases. Last year 35% of femicide cases received no national media coverage, which may unintentionally reinforce the notion that some victims are more "newsworthy" than others (Ontario Association of Interval and Transition Houses, 2025). Not only can these trends obscure data collection efforts but it can also minimize the issue, inadvertently shaping policy makers' and the public's perception of the issue. Limited reporting may also impact how survivors understand the issue and recognize their own experiences of violence, missing critical opportunities to connect survivors to life-saving support.

While media partners are at times limited by police reporting, they have a role in shaping public understanding of femicide and working towards femicide prevention. By following up with police, reviewing past criminal histories, including help contact information and connecting with other non-traditional sources to contextualize the issue, like GBV advocates, media partners can help to enhance transparency and improve public understanding and awareness of femicides in Ontario. To support media reporting on femicide a number of resources are available through GBV in The Media, including a media toolkit and journalist scorecards. You can also learn more about femicide media reporting in the province through OAITH's Annual Media Analysis.

Domestic Violence Death Review Committee. 2024. Domestic Violence Death Review Committee: 2019–2020 Annual Report.

Gillespie, L., Richards, T., Givens, E., Smith, M. 2013. Framing deadly domestic violence: why the media's spin matters in newspaper coverage of femicide. Violence Against Women. doi: 10.1177/1077801213476457.

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