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*Women and Gendered Violence in Canada: An Intersectional Approach* by Chris Bruckert and Tuulia Law. Toronto, ON: University of Toronto Press, 2018.

Conceived of as a teaching tool, *Women and Gendered Violence in Canada: An Intersectional Approach* brings an expanded lens to the literature on gendered violence, moving beyond the conventional focus on gendered violence as interpersonal violence perpetrated by individual men against individual women. The authors' intersectional approach pays critical attention to interlocking relations of power as creating different experiences of gendered violence for different groups of people. The book's authors, Chris Bruckert and Tuulia Law, research and teach within the discipline of criminology at the University of Ottawa and York University respectively. Both have published widely in the area of intersectional experiences of gendered violence. With its Canada-centric content, and its focus on issues that are increasingly important to students today, *Women and Gendered Violence in Canada* will be a valuable addition to Canadian undergraduate courses in many disciplines.

The authors describe their approach in the book as "intersectional and interdisciplinary" (p. 2). Those commitments are clear in every chapter of the book. Unlike many texts on gendered violence that emphasize patriarchy as the most important system of power in explaining gendered violence, Bruckert and Law argue that "the violence inflicted on women is not only rooted in patriarchy but in a host of interlocking social, political, and economic systems that work through and with patriarchy, including colonialism, neoliberalism, capitalism and national and global economies" (p. 9). Each chapter examines the workings of those systems in relation to the main theme of the chapter. For example, Chapter 7 shows how toxic workplace cultures, racism, barriers created by immigration systems, and ableism (among others) are systems that shape different women's experiences of sexual harassment, bullying, and microaggression in their workplaces.

While each chapter focuses on one central theme, such as violence in the criminal justice system, within the chapter are concepts, theoretical explanations, and examples from many different academic disciplines. In Chapter 11, which pertains to the criminal justice system, the influence of scholars, theories, and concepts from gender studies, philosophy, criminology, legal studies, Indigenous studies and critical race studies can be seen. This chapter is a great example of the value of the authors' interdisciplinary approach to creating more holistic understandings of the many different ways people can experience gendered violence.

Scholars of intersectionality often critique books that claim to use an intersectional approach for straying far from intersectionality's intellectual and activist roots, by de-politicizing analyses of identity. *Women and Gendered Violence in Canada* would not be subject to this critique. Bruckert and Law give appropriate credit and attention to the genealogical roots of intersectionality in critical race scholarship and the activism of women of colour. The authors explain their positionality in the introductory chapter and describe how this has shaped their approach to the book. Throughout the book, they remain attentive to the interlocking systems of power that shape and contribute to gendered violence. They are cautious to avoid the individualized, essentialized, or stereotypical discussions of identity that sometimes characterize other work