

#### **University of Huddersfield Repository**

Hatton, Jean

Intersectionality and the 'journeys' of LGB women youth workers

#### **Original Citation**

Hatton, Jean (2017) Intersectionality and the 'journeys' of LGB women youth workers. In: SEPD/HudCRES Research Conference, 4th May 2017, University of Huddersfield. (Unpublished)

This version is available at http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/id/eprint/32516/

The University Repository is a digital collection of the research output of the University, available on Open Access. Copyright and Moral Rights for the items on this site are retained by the individual author and/or other copyright owners. Users may access full items free of charge; copies of full text items generally can be reproduced, displayed or performed and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided:

- The authors, title and full bibliographic details is credited in any copy;
- A hyperlink and/or URL is included for the original metadata page; and
- The content is not changed in any way.

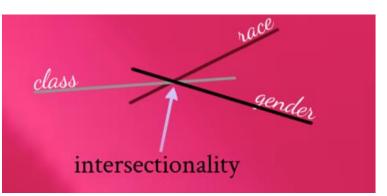
For more information, including our policy and submission procedure, please contact the Repository Team at: E.mailbox@hud.ac.uk.

http://eprints.hud.ac.uk/

### Jean Hatton

j.hatton@hud.ac.uk

# Intersectionality and the 'journeys' of LGB women youth workers



SEPD school conference May 2017

# This presentation

- The conceptual framework
- The research context
- 4 case studies
- Findings and links to theory
- Conclusions



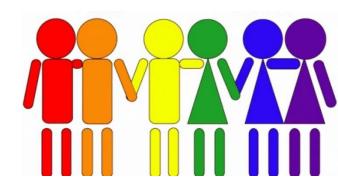
## Conceptual framework

• The usefulness of an 'intersectional' approach

• Meta narratives

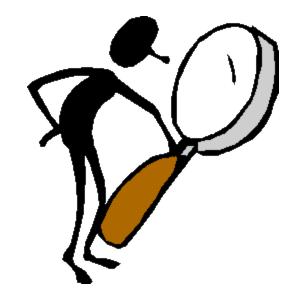
• Essentialism and social constructionism

• Queer? What does it mean?



## The research

• Aims



• Scope, fieldwork and sampling

• Limitations of study

• Data collection and analysis



## The case studies

- Carla
- Issie
- Helena
- Sabidah



### Meta narratives



- Helena: no images of butch women with short hair; George 'inspiring'.
- Sabidah: 'clocking ...two women and they looked like right butch lesbians' on black and white tele when 10

But many early images in media were negative:

 Issie: lots of people in her extended family including one gay man who lived with from 7-11 and still close to him and his partner

## Essentialism or social constructionism

Complementary or mutually exclusive? Helena dob: 1948

 'believe[s] that we construct our identity ... [but] our sexual orientation is predetermined because I wouldn't have chosen at 11 to start fancying girls and I wouldn't have chosen ... all the shit that I've been through, I tried 2 years to make myself straight. I couldn't'

Is it of interest/importance?



## Essentialist or social constructed?

- Carla: sexuality being 'something you realise. ... [we are] born pansexual ... born with the possibility of being attracted to anyone... socialised quite young' regarding the limitations of sexual choice
- Issie 'leans towards the socially constructed side of things' but 'believes' that some 'people can be born with a really strong predisposition one way or the other ... they are that way; it is in them'.
- Helena: 'believe[s] that we construct our identity ... [but] our sexual orientation is predetermined because I wouldn't have chosen at 11 to start fancying girls and I wouldn't have chosen ... all the shit that I've been through, I tried 2 years to make myself straight. I couldn't'
- Sabidah: both gender and sexuality are 'socially constructed'. some people are adamant that they have been 'born into the wrong body'.

## What does 'queer' mean?

Helena: Abusive in my day

Issie: Chameleon word ... queer changes and gets owned by different groups of different people . ..... I'm not queer enough [by some people's definition] . Nothing to do with sexuality, it's to do with lifestyle and politics. ... queer and queer culture maybe two different things

# Queer for Carla

- Queer spaces 'non-race, anti-racist, anti-sexist practice'. 'Queer nights' in smaller venues.
- 'I didn't feel that I had to look a certain way ... or dress a certain way. ... more accepting ... more fluid ... a bit more celebrating everyone'.

• Doesn't assist other people to understand what you're talking about'.



## Labels accepted and rejected: Carla:

- 'There was a certain hairstyle and a certain cut of jeans ... or brand of jeans ... that was very defined as ... the lesbian look. .... quite spikey hair'. '
- Gay as an umbrella term ... as there is more movement in who I am under gay ... People get it. They know what it means'
- challenge of finding a label that fits as 'identity is never really static ... I like going back and forth. ... Queer means that there is potential for change. Whereas lesbian, if you change you're no longer a lesbian

# Intersectionality: ethnicity & social class

- Carla 'you see the odd black person dotted around but ... not in groups of black people. ... The majority of black people that I see out there are toilet attendants ... not ... black people ... accessing venues. ...
- BME young people 'they're usually ... interested in how [her] black parent has reacted'
- Sabidah: BME yp; Helena: working class yp
- Issie: needs to be aware of how her middle class upbringing

# Conclusions



- LGB people/women are all different individuals
- The 'cause' of homosexuality not important Rather
- how our sexual identity or orientation impacts on our current experiences and shapes how the world responds to us and how we respond to the world

