



HEALTH AND COMMUNICATION: CLOSING GAPS WITH FOOD INSECURE INDIVIDUALS

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OUTLINE

1. My Background and Work
2. Communication
3. Food Insecurity
4. Resources

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge that this land, which is named for the Ute Tribe, is the traditional and ancestral homeland of the Shoshone, Paiute, Goshute, and Ute Tribes. The University of Utah recognizes and respects the enduring relationship that exists between many Indigenous peoples and their traditional homelands. We respect the sovereign relationship between tribes, states, and the federal government, and we affirm the University of Utah's commitment to a partnership with Native Nations and Urban Indian communities through research, education, and community outreach activities.

<https://attheu.utah.edu/facultystaff/indigenous-land-acknowledgement/>

MY BACKGROUND

Communication & Concrete Intersections:

- **Critical Rhetoric:** examining material functionalities of communication.
- **Critical Cultural Studies:** critical inquiries into ways cultural formations create, resist, and transform relations of power.
- **Food Studies:** assessing impacts of food production, preparation, and consumption on all aspects of human/animal and environmental life.

MY WORK: FOOD, MOVEMENT, AND YOU

Food, Movement, and You



University of Utah Center for Community Nutrition

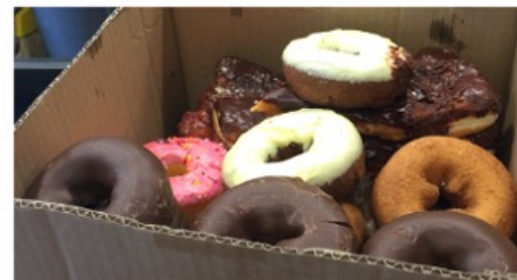
LARRY H. & GAIL
MILLER
FAMILY FOUNDATION



DRIVING OUT
DIABETES

A LARRY H. MILLER FAMILY
WELLNESS INITIATIVE

TRH MFRC DONATED FOODS



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A LARRY H. MILLER FAMILY
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FOOD, MOVEMENT, AND YOU



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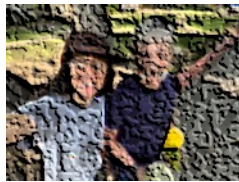
**DRIVING OUT
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FOOD, MOVEMENT, AND YOU



POSITIONALITY

"There's no enunciation without positionality. You have to position yourself somewhere in order to say anything at all," (p. 18).



ACTIVITY: POSITIONALITY

- Middle sections are considered to be more “permanent, internal” dimensions.
- Outer sections are considered to be acquired and more dynamic over the lifespan.
- Combined, these influence our behaviors, beliefs, values, expectations, and experiences.



Borkoski, C. & Prosser S. (2019). Engaging faculty in service-learning: opportunities and barriers to promoting our public mission. *Tertiary Education and Management*, 26, 39–55.

HOW DO OUR INTERSECTIONAL IDENTITIES ***FUNCTION?***

INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION

- Cultures are *operationalized* in shared meanings, symbols, and norms.
- Cultures make their perspectives and ways of doing things seem ***normal, natural, and essential/innate.***

CULTURAL DISCOURSES

- Discourse is “**extended** language use,”¹ and,
- **Patterns** of language across texts, and the social and cultural contexts in which the texts occur.²



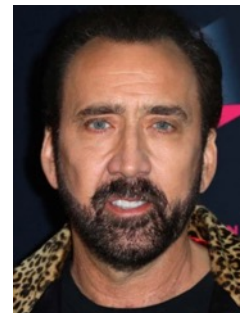
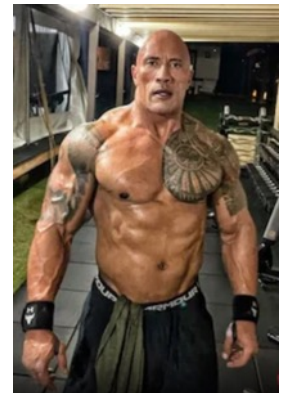
¹Anderson, J. A. (1996). Thinking Qualitatively: Hermeneutics in Science. In M.B. Salwen, & D.W. Stacks. (Eds.). *An Integrated Approach to Communication Research and Theory*. (pp. 45-59). Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum and Associates.

²Paltridge, B. (2006). *Discourse Analysis: An Introduction*. London: Continuum

CRITICAL RHETORIC

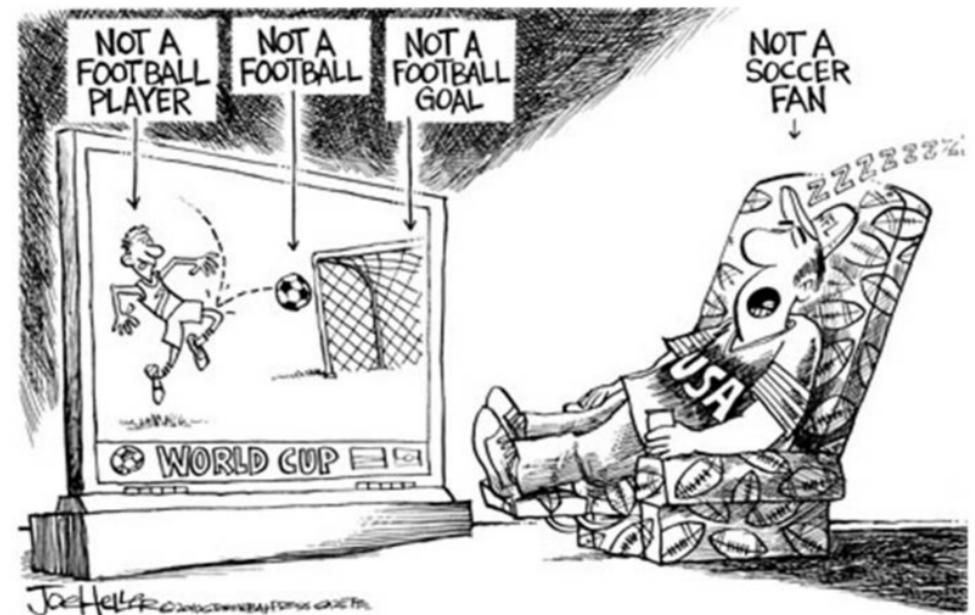
Assesses how ideology and power **function** to negotiate and legitimize cultural constructions as through they are:

- normal,
- natural, or
- essential/innate.



CRITICAL RHETORIC

- Evaluates how power flows, circulates, and defines relationships.
- Recognizes that power can function creatively and repressively.



<http://www.spokesman.com/blogs/hbo/2010/jun/14/heller-not-football/>

CRITICAL CULTURAL STUDIES



- Assess how “texts” *produce cultural meaning*.
- And, how those then *convey cultural ideologies*.

Kellner, D. (2003). Cultural Studies, Multiculturalism, and Media Culture. In G. Dines & J.M. Humez (Eds.), *Gender, Race, and Class in Media: A Text-Reader*, p. 14.. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, Inc.

WHY THIS MATTERS;
LET'S LOOK AT AN EXAMPLE OF
HOW CULTURAL DISCOURSES
HAVE MATERIAL IMPACTS.

DISCURSIVE CHANGES, CULTURE CHANGES, CORPOREAL CHANGES:

“Intimate Partner/Domestic Violence”

- For most of its history, the criminal justice system in the U.S. considered domestic violence neither a problem, nor a crime.
- “Originally, the criminal justice system condoned a man’s right to exercise violence in managing his home and family,” (p. 60).

Johnson, R. (2004). Changing Attitudes About Domestic Violence. *Law & Order*, 50(4), pp. 60-65.

DISCURSIVE CHANGES, CULTURE CHANGES, CORPOREAL CHANGES:

“Intimate Partner/Domestic Violence”

- By 1989, about half of state legislatures mandated arrests in domestic violence situations if there was probable cause.¹
- Interpersonal Violence (IPV) and Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) assessments are now commonly used in law enforcement-IPV interfaces.^{2,3}

¹ Johnson, R. (2004). Changing Attitudes About Domestic Violence. *Law & Order*, 50(4), pp. 60-65.

² Richards, T., Gillespie, L., & Kafonek, K. (2019). An Examination of the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP): Perspectives in Implementation, Help-Seeking, and Victim Empowerment. *Violence Against Women*, 26(12-130), pp. 1517-1537.

³ Messing, J., Campbell, J., & Wilson, J. (2015). The Lethality Screen: The Predictive Validity of an Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment for Use by First Responders. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 32(2), pp. 205-226.

CULTURE-CENTERED HEALTH COMMUNICATION

- Seeks to undo structural inequities that create communicative inequities, by
- Co-creating discursive spaces that allow disenfranchised voices to be heard.

WHAT MIGHT WE
NOT BE SEEING,
NOR OVERTLY DISCUSSING
IN CURRENT DISCOURSES?

FOOD INSECURITY (FI)

A limited or uncertain availability of adequate, safe, and/or socially acceptable foods, whether due to lack of money or other resources.

Anderson, S.A. (1990). Core Indicators of Nutritional State for Difficult to Sample Populations. *The Journal of Nutrition*, 120(11), 1557S-1600S.

Nord, M., Andrews, M., & Carlson, S. (2005). Household Food Security in the United States, 2005. USDA Economic Research Service.

FOOD INSECURITY (FI)

Those who experience FI are at higher risk for increased negative health outcomes, including:

- obesity,
- diabetes,
- cancer,
- cardiovascular disease, and
- poor mental health.

FOOD INSECURITY (FI)

Disparities exist across racial/ethnic groups, disability status, age, geographic location, and transportation access.

FOOD INSECURITY (FI)

Rates of FI are higher for those in households:

- With incomes near or below the Federal poverty line;
- all households with children, and particularly, households with children headed by a single parent;
- where they are renters;
- where there are less-educated persons;
- Where someone lives alone; and,
- African-American and Hispanic-headed households.

Coleman-Jensen, A., Rabbitt, M., Gregory, C., & Singh, A. (2020, September). Household Food Security in the United States in 2019. USDA Economic Research Service.

Gundersen, C., & Ziliak, J. (2015). Food Insecurity and Health Outcomes. *Health Affairs*, 34(11), 1830-1840.