



Conflicting logics of public relations in the English NHS: a qualitative study of communications and engagement

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Abstract:	<p>Since the formation of the NHS, all UK citizens have been entitled to access a universal health service, but radical changes to the NHS are now occurring. Although recent NHS policy claims that 'the NHS belongs to us all' and 'the NHS is a social movement', these collectivist rhetorical claims appear when such communitarian discourse is under threat, as NHS England's (2014) Five Year Forward View tries to square the circle of efficiency, quality and equity. Historically, patients and user-groups have formed support networks and social movements, and collectively campaigned for their voices to be heard by policy makers, clinicians and managers. In contrast to the discourse of user movements, the field of marketing and public relations generally relies on the idea of the public as consumers rather than citizens. As complex governance arrangements blur the lines between public and private, concerns have been raised about how 'spin' associated with public relations might contravene accountability, communicative rationality and deliberative or participatory democracy. Using qualitative methods, we conducted empirical research in two localities to explore the role of communications and engagement staff as they worked to 'transform' the NHS in line with the vision of the Five Year Forward View. We gathered documentary data and interview data from people whose roles required them to 'do engagement'. These staff came from a range of backgrounds, including professional marketing backgrounds, and many were unaware of emancipatory goals or user-led involvement and activism. Our analysis examines the competing logics of marketing and patient empowerment within a key stakeholder matrix document and that surfaced in participants' accounts of their engagement practices.</p>

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Abstract

Since the formation of the NHS, all UK citizens have been entitled to access a universal health service, but radical changes to the NHS are now occurring. Although recent NHS policy claims that ‘the NHS belongs to us all’ and ‘the NHS is a social movement’, these collectivist rhetorical claims appear when such communitarian discourse is under threat, as NHS England’s (2014) *Five Year Forward View* tries to square the circle of efficiency, quality and equity. Historically, patients and user-groups have formed support networks and social movements, and collectively campaigned for their voices to be heard by policy makers, clinicians and managers. In contrast to the discourse of user movements, the field of marketing and public relations generally relies on the idea of the public as consumers rather than citizens. As complex governance arrangements blur the lines between public and private, concerns have been raised about how ‘spin’ associated with public relations might contravene accountability, communicative rationality and deliberative or participatory democracy. Using qualitative methods, we conducted empirical research in two localities to explore the role of communications and engagement staff as they worked to ‘transform’ the NHS in line with the vision of the *Five Year Forward View*. We gathered documentary data and interview data from people whose roles required them to ‘do engagement’. These staff came from a range of backgrounds, including professional marketing backgrounds, and many were unaware of emancipatory goals or user-led involvement and activism. Our analysis examines the competing logics of marketing and patient empowerment within a key stakeholder matrix document and that surfaced in participants’ accounts of their engagement practices.

Keywords: marketing, citizen, engagement, participation, health service, communication

Introduction

This article builds on the notion of health citizenship (Komporozos et al, 2016) and offers new insights into how citizens are engaged with by health services’ (and partner organisations’ such as local authorities) public communications and engagement functions. Two different

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3 trajectories, cultures or 'logics' of participation emanate from distinct origins in a) the field of
4 business-oriented marketing and b) more emancipatory, socially conscious movements (Gibson
5 et al., 2012, Moor, 2011). Traditionally separate in terms of academic disciplines, and often
6 conceptualised as antithetical, we seek to understand how these logics might influence
7 engagement practices and thus how various forms of health citizenship are configured.
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11 Public relations or PR has acquired negative connotations of 'spin', which we define as distorted
12 communication (Peters, 2016, Moloney, 2006, Gewirtz et al, 2004). In a 'post-truth age'
13 (Madden and Speed, 2017), suspicion of the language used by powerful elites presumes that such
14 communication serves vested interests; these critiques are supported by academic work on
15 discourse, knowledge and power (Fairclough, 2003). However, accusations of 'cultural
16 snobbery' have been levelled at academics by Moloney (2006, p.3) who argues that '*UK
17 academic literature in sociology, communications, media and political studies does not pay
18 enough attention to public relations as a subject worth critical attention in its own right*'.

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20 Moloney (2006) engages extensively with ethical issues of politics, policy, democracy and
21 propaganda or 'spin'. Similarly, Barnett and Mahoney (2016) argue for recognition and greater
22 critical analysis of the use of customer relationship management techniques within the public
23 sector. The influence of business marketing on the public sector has been traced back as far as
24 1969 (Cole and Cotterill, 2005), and the question of whether marketing is appropriate at all in the
25 public sector, and whether commercialism detracts from a public service ethic, has been posed in
26 relation to the NHS Citizen's Charter (Walsh, 1994). More recently, Moor (2011) provides a
27 history of social marketing in health and healthcare and associated ethical problems,
28 demonstrating how social marketing has come to occupy a formal role in government health
29 policy. Part of our aim here is to urge scholars with an interest in contemporary health service
30 communications to pay attention to studies of public relations that usefully engage with critical
31 theory (L'Etang et al, 2016).
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47 Academic study of patient and public involvement (PPI) in health research, health service
48 delivery and public participation more generally has extensively debated issues of voice, choice
49 and, more recently, co-production (Author B et al., 2015, Bovaird and Loeffler, 2012). However,
50 we have not found any previous instances of research that studies what it is that NHS
51 communications and engagement staff do when they do 'engagement', how they conceptualise
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3 their work, and where their understandings might diverge from participatory and emancipatory
4 discourses associated with dialogue and the public realm. Our aim is to fill this gap.
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7 Despite scepticism about PR, communications, discursive representation and ideological attacks
8 that undermine the traditional role of public services; efforts are being made by public sector
9 organisations to involve the public as partners in decision making (Komporozos-Athanasidou et
10 al, 2018, Author C et al., 2018, Hudson, 2017). This holds the potential to reduce barriers
11 between elites and patients and the public, and even up power imbalances. Such involvement is
12 often based on a deliberative logic that holds that consensus is possible and should be the
13 ultimate purpose of public deliberation (Habermas, 1989; Newman 2001; Author B et al., 2015;
14 Author C 2012). A seminal text that analyses participation from a rather different perspective is
15 Arnstein's (1969) ladder of participation, where participation is rooted more in agonistic
16 pluralism (Mouffe, 1999; Ramsey, 2016). Arnstein's analysis of 'non-participation', based on
17 manipulation and therapy, foreshadows critiques of PPI as 'tick-boxing' and 'tokenism'.
18 Although there have been critiques of Arnstein's ladder (Tritter and McCallum, 2006, Madden
19 and Speed, 2017), Arnstein's original article has been very extensively cited by academics and
20 appears (albeit in truncated form) in NHS England guidance (NHS England undated a).
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33 In contrast to the American context in which Arnstein constructed her ladder, the establishment
34 of the tax-funded NHS did largely take health out of the market and provide citizens with
35 universal entitlement to free health care in the UK. Nationally, accountability to the public was
36 deemed to be via the ballot box, while individual patients' interests were often assumed to be
37 best represented by the medical profession. Historically, patient and user-groups have formed as
38 support groups and social movements and collectively campaigned for their voice to be heard by
39 clinicians and policy makers (Hogg, 2008, Baggott, 2013, Author C et al., 2017). In 2013 NHS
40 England published 'A Call to Action'. This document claims that 'the NHS belongs to us all' and
41 'the NHS is a social movement' (NHS England 2013a), acknowledging the public's legitimate
42 right to a say in planning and decision making. These rhetorical claims, which invoke a logic of
43 social justice and emancipation, appear when such communitarian discourse appears to be
44 threatened, as NHS England's (2014) *Five Year Forward View* tries to square the circle of
45 efficiency, quality and equity, in a context of straitened funding for public services, and amidst
46 claims from some quarters that these efforts are a fig leaf for moves to reduce public funding for
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3 the NHS, or even privatise aspects of healthcare provision (e.g. Hunter, 2016). Academic
4 research has until recently adopted the label of PPI (patient and public involvement) but the term
5 engagement is now common in NHS policy documents and is used by practitioners and so it
6 seems vital to understand how engagement is currently being practised.
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10 11 12 Policy context

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14 Involving patients and the public has for some time been a statutory requirement of NHS
15 organisations, particularly in relation to major service change (NHS England, 2013b). The
16 Francis Inquiry (2013) into failings of care at Stafford Hospital insisted that the voices of
17 patients and the public should be afforded more influence. Since the Inquiry, NHS organisations
18 have been required to demonstrate openness, transparency and dialogue with the public; this has
19 included developing their communications teams. *Putting Patients First* is the title of a recent
20 business plan published by NHS England (undated b) which uses the language of marketing by,
21 for example, framing patients as ‘customers’. The document lists ‘eight key activities’, including
22 ‘World class customer service: information, transparency and participation’. The plan expresses
23 a commitment to instigate a communications infrastructure: ‘We will deliver a programme of
24 stakeholder and learning development events to share key information, motivate and engage with
25 key audiences’. (NHS England undated b, para. 3.131).
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36 The Francis Inquiry advocated greater clinical engagement as well as patient and public
37 engagement (Francis 2013, Kings Fund 2012). Consequently, sections on staff and patient and
38 public engagement now appear in annual reports and strategy documents emanating from NHS
39 organisations. It is unclear whether this engagement imperative (James, 2013) is effective, as a
40 problem confronting any organisation attempting to ‘engage’ patients and the public is that, like
41 involvement and participation, engagement is ambiguous, multifaceted and often a contested
42 concept (Parsons et al, 2010). Arguably, the term is an instance of ‘strategic vagueness’ (Potter,
43 1996).
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51 Despite this policy ambiguity, in the post-Francis era, a radical transformation of the NHS is
52 occurring (Author C et al, 2018). The NHS, similar to other Western health care services, faces
53 challenges resulting from a changing demographic profile with people living longer and needing
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3 ongoing health care. At the same time new technologies and therapies have also put the health
4 system under financial pressure. It is against this backcloth that Sustainability and
5 Transformation Partnerships (STPs) were introduced, with the intention they would somehow
6 resolve these challenges. NHS England has reorganised the NHS into 44 STPs, charged with
7 implementing the *Five Year Forward View* in practice, managing demand for healthcare, and
8 transforming local provision (Author C et al., 2018). Critics argue that STPs lack accountability
9 to citizens; some see STPs as a fundamental neo-liberal shift in the political economy of the NHS
10 that undermines the rights of citizens (Leys, 2017).
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18 Evidence of patient and public participation in STPs suggests a disconnection between policy
19 statements that advocate patient and public engagement or participation and the actual form
20 taken by involvement and engagement on the ground (ANON, 2017, ANON, 2017). Alderwick
21 et al (2016, p.58) note that:
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26 Patients and the public have been largely absent from the planning process so far. There
27 appear to be two main reasons for this: a lack of time for adequate engagement, and
28 instructions from national NHS bodies to keep details of draft plans out of the public
29 domain.
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34 They also point out that local planning was steered forcefully by national NHS bodies:
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37 As well as the timeline creating a barrier to meaningful public engagement, national
38 NHS bodies had also asked STP leaders to keep details of draft STPs out of the
39 public domain. [...] Two main reasons were given for this. The
40 first was that national NHS leaders wanted to be able to 'manage' the STP narrative
41 at a national level – particularly where plans might involve politically sensitive
42 changes to hospital services. The second was that national leaders did not want draft
43 proposals to be made public until they had agreed on their content. (Alderwick et al,
44 2016, p.37)
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52 This lack of transparency contradicts principles of good governance, indicates the contentious
53 nature of STPs and raises the question of how engagement can be expected to take place in such
54 contradictory arenas. The intention to 'manage the narrative' contravenes the idea of activist
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3 forms of citizenship and raises questions concerning the role of communications and engagement
4 teams.
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8 To summarise, contemporary policy comprises a complex admixture of a consumerist logic that
9 conflates patients with customers and a more participatory approach associated with voice.
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11 Voices are frequently channelled through officially sanctioned routes, such as healthcare
12 organisations' own professionally and managerially led forums (invited spaces of governance, in
13 the language of Barnes et al., 2007). In this article we seek to avoid well-worn debates about
14 terminology to focus on the role of practitioners who are charged with engagement, to better
15 understand the competing logics that inform their practices.
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21 Methods

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23 Our study design is inductive; the research question identified in this article emerged during re-
24 analysis of our primary data-set. We collected qualitative data in the form of documents,
25 observations and interviews within two regions at a time when STPs were emergent phenomena.
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27 Fieldwork was conducted in 2014-2016 during which time the lead author attended regular
28 monthly meetings of an STP public engagement group in one of the regions that consisted of
29 about ten members of the public, experienced in PPI and three NHS staff who were responsible
30 for communications and engagement, as well as an NHS administrator and the STP Programme
31 Director. The second STP did not have such a group but the lead author attended ad hoc
32 engagement events in that locality. The sampling strategy for interviews combined purposive
33 sampling with members of the group and more opportunistic snowball sampling whereby people
34 with relevant job titles working in organisations affiliated to the STP were invited to participate.
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36 Documents in the form of business plans and strategies were obtained from organisations'
37 websites or by request. Findings from the study have been published elsewhere (ANON 2018,
38 ANON 2017, ANON, 2016); here we present novel insights based on data relating to the theme
39 of citizenship and public relations.
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49 For the purpose of this article, we extracted a sub-set of 14 transcripts from interviews with staff
50 employed by NHS and local authority bodies and NHS non-executive directors, all of whom had
51 responsibility for communications and/or engagement. Within this sample, job titles and role
52 descriptions ranged across the fluid field of communications, participation and engagement and
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3 included, for example, a ‘Public Participation Manager’ working in a local authority, a
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5 ‘Communications and Engagement Lead’ based in a management office of an emergent STP, a
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7 Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) ‘Engagement Manager’, a CCG ‘Patient Experience and
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9 Quality Support Manager’, a ‘Membership Manager’ based in a hospital organization, and an
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11 independent consultant. We obtained ethical permission from the Health Research Authority and
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13 we designed interview schedules to be flexible and respond to the specific situations of study
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15 participants. This enabled us to pursue themes of interest and relevance to participants, rather
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17 than insisting on our own a priori academic topics (Kvale, 2008). A key data source was a
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19 stakeholder analysis document produced by an NHS organisation in one of the regions. During
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21 our analytical discussions, we were struck by an incongruity between the use in this document of
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23 a matrix that privileges influential stakeholders, and alternative approaches that prioritise the
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25 voices of less powerful citizens and communities. We became interested in how these
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27 incongruities played out in the practices of people working in the NHS and local authorities who
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29 have some responsibility for engagement and/or participation. Interviews were fully transcribed,
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31 and we analysed this interview data using Nvivo software, coding for instances of marketing,
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33 communications, patient participation and involvement. Both the lead and last author worked on
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35 the original project. To counteract possible bias from fieldwork experience, the data collected by
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37 the lead author was subject to interpretation and critique by the last author. The second author
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39 was not part of the original study team and provided a more distant perspective. Our analysis
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41 sought not to impose a normative framework such that we might identify and evaluate ‘genuine’
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43 involvement; rather we drew on literature dealing with language and discourse (Fairclough,
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45 2003, Potter, 1996) and critical public relations (L’Etang et al, 2016) as outlined in our
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47 introduction. We have anonymised participants, but the prefix NHS indicates quotes from NHS
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49 employees or NHS lay board members, while O indicates others such as local authority
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51 employees.

52 Findings

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54 As noted in our introduction, although tensions between forms of citizen engagement in health
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56 services and in health research have previously been found in the literature, NHS
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58 communications as a practice has been neglected. Our findings show considerable overlap
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3 between communications and engagement practices and we go on to discuss the contradictory
4 logics found within health citizenship, of engagement as public relations marketing and as an
5 emancipatory process, showing how these are not easily separated in practice.
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8 9 10 Communications as a skill set for engagement practitioners

11 Many of the staff in our sample who took responsibility for communications and/or engagement
12 within the fast-moving STP policy had professional backgrounds in marketing and emphasised
13 the generic nature and relevance of their communications and marketing skill set to their current
14 NHS role.
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18 *'I'm qualified more as a marketer. ... So I think those qualifications of the marketer,
19 because it encompasses engagement and communications and research, I think it gives
20 you a good placing really.'* (NHS07)
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24 Some acknowledged the distinctiveness of their public-sector role.
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27 *'In a lot of ways, it's much easier, this role, because, well, we're not trying to sell
28 anything.'* (NHS12)
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31 Although staff in our sample were not selling tangible goods to consumers, Malone (1999)
32 demonstrates how policy itself may be conceptualised as a product, and we found that the
33 narrative of the need for the NHS to transform in order to ensure sustainability and
34 transformation was very heavily promoted. Although this participant portrayed herself as not
35 selling, local 'buy-in' to the narrative was sought through active engagement of patients in local
36 solutions.
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40 We found that staff from a marketing background demonstrated a lack of awareness of
41 emancipatory discourses and many were unfamiliar with survivor/user movements, although
42 in their encounters with the PPI group and others, their understandings did develop. Issues
43 faced by the NHS were sometimes viewed as similar in nature to the work of private-sector
44 organisations looking to foster a better relationship with their customers.
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52 *'I think the NHS, certainly when I joined, it was recognising that they need skills from other
53 industries as well. ... Part of it is trying to demonstrate how marketing and communications
54 and engagement really affects [the] bottom line, because one of the things that we're trying
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3 *to do now is really affect contracts through person-centred outcome measures.* (NHS06)
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6 Originally, the NHS was conceived of as a public service, rather than as an industry (Newman,
7 2001). Note however in the above quotation the ‘equivalisation’ (Fairclough, 2003) of the NHS
8 with ‘other industries’. Note also the language of the ‘bottom line’—i.e. financial balance or
9 surplus—usually associated with the private sector.
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14 In contrast to ‘marketeers’, some engagement staff had long-standing experience of user
15 involvement and participation. For example, a local authority officer, asked to explain how he
16 did consultation, described his work with a group of disabled children as an example of good
17 practice.
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22 *I would say consultation, generally, is—consultations where young people have been*
23 *involved, and their views have been seriously considered, not taken into account in a*
24 *tokenistic way. For instance, we had a consultation last year on the development of the*
25 *local offer for the disabled children. ... Disabled children and young people in [location]*
26 *were responsible for developing the literature, were shaping the policy and how the local*
27 *offer works. That has been an outstanding example of consultation led by the people that*
28 *it’s affecting. All consultations should be like that.* (O21)
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34 Despite the apparent distinction between the skill set of ‘marketeer’ and a more traditional user-
35 participation facilitator, we found discursive overlaps. For example, the notion of a public
36 service as an ‘offer’, rather than a standardized service that passive citizens may be forced to
37 accept, implies a form of citizenship that is based on a consumerist logic of choice (Newman,
38 2001). Nevertheless, the consultation process described appears to have shaped the content of
39 local policy and included the voices of children and young people; a group excluded from the
40 form of citizenship that is premised on voting for political representatives (Clarke et al, 2014).
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47 Although several ‘marketeers’ had no awareness of Arnstein’s (1969) ladder or the politics and
48 practice of deliberation, we found echoes of community development approaches, emphasising
49 the importance of building relationships and honouring mutual commitments by devoting time to
50 go out into communities to develop working relationships. Some described in detail a dialogical,
51 responsive approach whereby inter-personal encounters developed into partnership with
52 communities through challenge and appropriate response (Aveling and Jovchelovitch, 2014),
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3 *'There is a man in particular that's quite influential in the area, he's an ex-councillor,*
4 *very passionate about his community, and he approached us initially and said we weren't*
5 *doing enough for his community. And he just said, "It's always tick box." So, we sat a*
6 *long time working with him and he knows us. So, last week, I said, "We want to be*
7 *coming out and talking to you about urgent care services, but it won't be me, it'll be this*
8 *other team that are doing it on our part." And he was like, "No." He said, "You are not*
9 *doing that," and he's pointing at me, saying, "No," he said, "You sat a long time*
10 *building relationship with me and my community but you just send somebody in, I'm not*
11 *having it," he says, "I want you to go in and do it." So that's how we're doing it. So,*
12 *we've changed our approach and that's really key to us, that we listen to how people*
13 *want to be involved with us and we tailor what we do to suit them.'* (NHS12)

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23 Staff seemed to anticipate scepticism (demonstrated in the above example in the fear of tick-box
24 approaches) from local citizens. Listening carefully was viewed as central, and an important
25 component of the engagement skill set:
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29 *'It's really about your disposition toward the patient, it's about genuinely listening and*
30 *genuinely hearing what the patient's [saying], and giving the patient the gift of being able*
31 *to credibly influence your decision making, of being flexible enough to understand a*
32 *patient's perspective is not there to [...] endorse decisions you're making because you*
33 *know best, it's about a genuine [...] dialogue of equals.'* (NHS14)

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38 Some participants saw no tension between relational, dialogic approaches and public relations.
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41 *'I think the NHS communicators, there is a very, very blurred line between*
42 *communicating and engagement. My personal view is that you are not a particularly*
43 *great communicator if you can't engage because you can't get any messages over. My*
44 *major bit of my career is about public relations and public relations is essentially about*
45 *relationships.'* (O11)
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50 **In summary, we found that 'marketeers' were often ignorant about deliberation, had little**
51 **awareness of user-emancipation and limited if any knowledge of Arnstein's ladder. They saw**
52 **their expertise as deriving from their communications and public relations skill set, viewed as**
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3 relevant for their work in the NHS. We found also that the accounts of those from a more
4 traditional public sector PPI background included tropes of citizen-consumers.
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8 Reconciling communication and engagement in practice?

9 Participants described their use of a range of approaches to engagement including a standing
10 committee, a health bus that toured community locations, a hospital based group of ‘Patient
11 Partners’, strategic use of ‘experience-led commissioning’, a mobile listening booth that enabled
12 members of the public to voice opinions, use of social media, and various others. The need to
13 balance time and resources with scope of activities was reflected in their choice of methods.
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18 *‘It does depend on the type of consultation you’re doing. There is an assumption—with a*
19 *lot of consulters and in statutory guidance terms, it’s basically acceptable [to go] digital*
20 *by default: if you do an online survey and if you send something out on your webpage,*
21 *that’s fine. But you do also need to be appreciative that when a consultation might affect*
22 *vulnerable or protected characteristics group, you do need to make sure your*
23 *consultation and methodology takes that into consideration.’ (O21)*
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29 Reference to ‘protected characteristics’ highlights legislation that confers specific rights on
30 certain groups of individuals. The use of market segmentation techniques within the public
31 sector, with different approaches tailored to different demographic or social groups, has been
32 discussed by Barnett and Mahony (2016, p. 379), who note:
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37 The increasing use of segmentation methods is indicative of the emergence of a broadly
38 shared problematisation of public action. The defining feature of this problematisation is
39 the idea that organisations are faced with the task of being responsive to differentiated
40 publics while maintaining obligations of collective stake-holding or universal access.
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45 In contrast to legalistic forms of identifying citizens, dialogic relationships with often
46 disenfranchised communities took time to develop (Hudson, 2015). **Health citizenship** or
47 engagement could also entail actively facilitating or ‘brokering’ interactions between clinicians
48 and members of the public, since clinicians could be nervous when stepping outside their usual
49 role of treating patients:
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54 *‘My role is much more supportive to help them have the courage, so linking them up with*
55 *groups, being that broker, that first bit and then ongoing support. [If] it is their first time,*
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3 *we will have a meeting with them beforehand, I will come along to it, and show what is*
4 *available, so sort of handholding. [...] I think there is a real fearfulness that they might*
5 *do the wrong thing, say the wrong thing: this is a patient, am I going to speak too much*
6 *jargon? It is the unknown and actually once they meet them and I just say just have a*
7 *conversation, just find out what they want from it and once you have opened that it is*
8 *fine.'* (NHS06)
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14 This reference to jargon points to the relevance and skill of communications but raises the
15 Habermasian question of how an ideal speech community might be achieved in practice
16 (Habermas, 1989). Several participants described how they included 'quieter voices', referred to
17 in the literature as seldom-heard, and we found some acknowledgement of the impact of social
18 deprivation on health inequalities.
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24 *'You'll often find that in the very affluent areas, people's expectations of what they*
25 *should have are significantly higher when in actual fact, the need is somewhere else. It is*
26 *usually in the most deprived areas. [...] One of the responsibilities we have is to make*
27 *sure that, actually, whilst you're listening to everybody, that you're not actually, not*
28 *hearing the quieter voices.'* (NHS16)
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34 However, alongside the responsibility to practise inclusive engagement, participants also
35 acknowledged that some aspects of their roles did involve seeking to present their organisations
36 and their plans in the best light. They described the approaches they took to reconciling this more
37 'PR'-oriented role with their work in fostering dialogue. One engagement manager, for example,
38 explained how he struggled to ensure that his role went beyond 'stage-managing' his hospital's
39 'patients' panel':
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45 *'So I'll tell you where I sit, and I tell you that it is the subject of some ongoing low-level*
46 *debate within the [hospital], among professionals but more so amongst our patient group*
47 *who are uncomfortable with the fact that I sit in a communications team. [...] As they see*
48 *it, the objective of communications is to spin bad news into good news, and to put out a*
49 *positive and—I think by inference—perhaps a slightly less transparent picture of the*
50 *[hospital]. And I think they understand the situation in communications as being a*
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3 *certain stage managing of the patient group. That's not where I come from at all, and I*
4 *often say to them I'm in the comms team but I'm not of the comms team.' (NHS014)*
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7 Another participant drew a distinction between the role of the communications team in general
8 and her specific role with responsibility for PPI:
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11 *'I do sit in the communications team and my role is seen as the broader management of*
12 *our stakeholders, which in our directors' remit is stakeholder management and*
13 *reputation management and so on and so forth. We are about reputation management,*
14 *we are damage limitation. So that's where I sit, and that has caused a little friction.'*
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18 (NHS02)
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20 She referred to the expectations of people above her in the organisational hierarchy:
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23 *'And it is managing what people call our "top corridor expectations" of what we can and*
24 *can't do.'* (NHS02)
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27 As this quote illustrates, whatever their personal commitment to dialogical approaches to
28 engagement, participants found themselves in a challenging environment where other priorities
29 could drive their work in other directions.
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32 33 **Managing public relations: the influence of the policy context**

34 Many participants readily acknowledged the distinction between managing one-way
35 communication (telling and informing) and two-way dialogue (listening and involving). They
36 explained how organisational communication and dialogue with patients and the public could be
37 in tension, not least because policy expectations and tight timescales for change sometimes gave
38 them little option (cf. Author C et al., 2018):
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44 *'It is interesting I think that NHS managers will spend ages and ages consulting. And I*
45 *will be testing their assumptions by saying, "Actually you are not consulting here, you*
46 *are telling people. So let's not pretend, just tell them that you are going to do this. That is*
47 *the honest way forward." But no, we have to wrap it up as "we are consulting on this." I*
48 *think that leads to some barriers between patients and the NHS at times. I feel they*
49 *[patients and the public] sense when you are actually telling them that you are going to*
50 *do something, rather than asking permission to do it.'* (NHS03)
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3 This ‘wrapping up’ and pretence at consultation seemed closer to the characterisation of the work
4 of marketing professionals as spin and dishonest PR than to genuine open-ended dialogue with
5 citizens, in which patients and the public could make a meaningful contribution to decisions
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7 (Author A et al., 2018).
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10 As outlined in our introduction, organisations are required to demonstrate how they have sought
11 views and responded to patients and the public when devising and revising their plans (ANON,
12 2018). Responsiveness to consumers is a normal part of many private-sector business models;
13 graphic depictions of customer responsiveness, such as ‘you said, we did’ reports, are an
14 increasingly common feature of the public faces of many private and public-sector organisations.
15 Participants explained the performative nature of their practice and described the need to
16 tangibly evidence their work of consultation and engagement, and the impact it had on
17 organisational policy.
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25 *‘And we’re very clear that we will be responding to what people have said, and I think*
26 *that puts a little bit of more ownership back on the commissioning manager or whoever’s*
27 *making the changes, so, you know, we’ve got to demonstrate how we’ve listened to this:*
28 *you said, we did.’ (NHS12)*
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33 Here ‘ownership’ of changes rests with commissioning managers. This contractual consumerist
34 model diverges substantially from a dialogical approach and forms of involvement valorised in
35 much of the normative academic literature on patient and public involvement. The ‘you said, we
36 did’ form of responsiveness divides consultees and decision makers into separate groups
37 operating at arm’s length and reveals the contradictory logics of customer relationship marketing
38 and models of co-production that are embedded in the messy practice of engagement.
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44 Our analysis revealed that communications and engagement staff had a key role to play in
45 transmitting messages to explain the *Five Year Forward View* (NHS England 2014) to a range of
46 publics. We observed the process of an STP, supposedly in conjunction with a PPI group,
47 producing a pre-consultation business case as a ‘narrative’ that the wider public might not only
48 comprehend but also support (ANON 2017, ANON, 2018). A dominant message presented in
49 such public-facing documents was the inevitable need for change, evoking the ‘TINA’ discourse
50 of neoliberalism that asserts that There Is No Alternative to market-oriented reforms that
51 radically diminish public services (Queiroz, 2018). One way in which the case for change was
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conveyed was through stories of how service changes had had a positive impact on patients. These stories or case studies were again used in a performative fashion, to demonstrate success.

'I think those who work in health are beginning to understand where we are. Public, I don't think they do. And I think it is a very hard story to tell and probably the best way to do it is through patient stories.' (NHS04)

'Potentially, every single person, every single patient treated is a case study, and the experience we could capture. [...] They've started a success board, so one of our comms and engagement team is going to go down there, spend a morning there, and hopefully will come away with some useful case studies.' (NHS05)

Notwithstanding the importance of dialogue and opportunities for patients and the public to make meaningful contributions to transformation plans, then, this work to convey a (coherent, positive) message to the public about change was an important part of the role of the communications professionals in our study. STPs were associated with a sense of urgency and thus communications and engagement staff were often forced to adopt a particular approach that sometimes meant a more distanced relationship, and more expedient, monological forms of communication, between the STP and local citizens. Approaches to managing different stakeholder groups diverged notably from the efforts described above to reducing power relationships with a view to fostering more equal dialogue.

High Power	Satisfy Opinion formers. Keep them satisfied with what is happening and review your analysis of their position regularly	Manage Key stakeholders who should be fully engaged through communication and consultation.
Low Power	Monitor	Inform Patients often fall into this category. It may be helpful

	This group may be ignored if time and resources are stretched.	to take steps to increase their influence by organising them into groups or taking active consultative work.
	Low Impact Stakeholding	High Impact Stakeholding

Figure 1 ‘Prioritise your stakeholders’ reproduced from NHS Improvement (undated)

Stakeholder analyses result in differentiated relationships and consequences flow for citizens and other stakeholders. Such analyses typically plot two axes to produce a two-by-two grid. Communications staff explained how a stakeholder map determined their methods and the amount of time they could devote to engagement with these various groups.

‘We’d do a stakeholder map. So, it will be things like ... interests and influence. So what is their likely interest? What is their influence? And that will dictate to us how much time we spend and what sort of method of engagement we would undertake.’ (NHS12)

We reproduce an instance of such a grid from NHS Improvement (undated) (Figure 1). Themes of power, interest and influence were explicit in a stakeholder analysis carried out by one NHS organisation involved in one of the programmes in our case study, and recorded in a table comprising six stakeholder groups, including members of the public, patients and carers and representative groups (including ‘Seldom Heard Groups’), internal stakeholders, commissioning partner organisations and ‘opinion formers’ that included media and local MPs. The document coded each stakeholder according to their perceived level of power and influence, low to high, and this was mapped against an axis of their level of interest, also from low to high. Local patient groups, organisations and charities were coded as ‘high interest / low influence’. These groups thus appear to be regarded as relatively powerless. In contrast, stakeholders categorised as having ‘high influence and high interest’ included MPs, local media and other organisations in the local health economy. Examples of completed stakeholder analyses are rarely found in the public domain, presumably as they are highly sensitive internal organisational documents, but we found that communications staff were very aware of these as part of their professional role.

Models whereby those with low power and influence are given the least attention precisely invert

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3 Arnstein's (1969, p. 216) analysis of policy that, rhetorically at least, aimed at 'maximum
4 feasible participation of the poor'. In contrast to empowerment of the seldom-heard and a
5 commitment to reduce health inequalities, stakeholder analyses pay most attention to the
6 powerful, thereby endorsing the status quo.
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11 As we see above, at least some of our participants saw their role in wider terms than simply
12 keeping the public informed and quiescent through one-way communication. However, any
13 commitment they had to more inclusive and dialogical forms of public engagement was
14 tempered by their awareness of the wider political-economic context, including the pressing need
15 for change driven by pressures on local organisations from NHS England and NHS Improvement
16 (Edwards, 2016). Even as he invoked Arnstein's (1969) ladder of participation, one engagement
17 manager acknowledged that in practice, he had to 'neutralise' it to ensure fit with the
18 expectations of his organisation:
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25 *'In the PPI strategy when you see it, you will see a hacked approximation of Arnstein's*
26 *ladder of participation, just to try and convince the board that the ultimate goal is*
27 *empowerment—but actually, it's modified and neutralised a little.'* (NHS14)
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31 This modification and neutralising process echoes the bottom rungs of Arnstein's ladder
32 'manipulation' and 'therapy'. It appears that, alongside proficiency in participation and
33 consultation methods, engagement staff are experts in others forms of PR, including
34 communicating convincing messages and narratives to board members and other powerful
35 stakeholders.
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40 Discussion and conclusion

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42 Our analysis identified a range of engagement modalities from digital surveys to a PPI
43 engagement group, all of which might be characterised as forms of health citizenship.
44 Citizenship, as Clarke et al (2014:176) discuss, is an unsettled notion; these authors insist on
45 particularity rather than abstraction thus:
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49 *While citizenship has sedimented associations with equality, difference, rights,*
50 *democracy and participation, the meaning of these terms is always particular, subject to*
51 *revision and reworking. The substance of any of them – and their mutual articulation –*
52 *remains the focus of political-cultural conflicts.*
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Situating our data within the particular policy context, we show how practitioners operate within the interstices of organisational and inter-organisational constraints. Scholars of critical public relations and sociologists alike have voiced concerns that managerialist approaches to patient and public involvement may do little more than provide a rationalising veneer of organisational impression management that glosses over citizens' rights to participate in policy and politics (Fotaki, 2011, L'Etang et al, 2016, Author C, 2012). Accordingly, a reductive analysis might caricature the role of comms specialists as solely one of 'spinning' bad news into good, or of framing transformation changes in a way that will be more appetising to the public. However, our focus on the detail of engagement practices, and the conflicting logics and locations that engagement practitioners must negotiate, provides a more nuanced understanding of constraints on practice and the technologies associated with communications and public relations. Within the NHS as elsewhere, 'engagement' encompasses a wide variety of approaches (Dalton et al. 2015). These staff not only relate to citizens but to other stakeholders, many of whom fall into the high power, high 'stakeholding' quadrant of the matrix (Figure 1). Staff must negotiate 'top corridor' demands, for example to ensure damage limitation, manage stakeholders that include politicians, and they may need to be aware of local media. Resource constraints also affect the operationalisation of otherwise vague imperatives to engage, and, while relationship building may traditionally be considered a face to face activity, different methods such as digital surveys may be required to engage a large number of citizens in a short space of time.

Many communications and engagement practitioners in our study claimed to embrace and endorse dialogue as a way of securing effective engagement and explained how facilitating such dialogue in ways that overcame paternalistic / deferential relationships was a key part of their skill set. Notwithstanding their different backgrounds, and in some cases, their relative lack of knowledge about user-led movements, many staff professed commitment to empowerment of a range of citizens, including those ineligible to vote and the 'seldom heard'. Indeed, the communications skill set might have an important contribution to make to efforts to equalize power relationships between patients and staff, to explain incomprehensible jargon and facilitate meaningful involvement exercises that go beyond 'technologies of legitimation' (Harrison and Mort 1997). Such a challenge to professional power is, of course, in line with a managerialist agenda, but it can also serve a more emancipatory purpose, as we saw in examples of involving young citizens and listening to seldom heard voices.

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3 Nonetheless, this was not the only work that staff undertook as they engaged citizens in the work
4 of the STP. Their work also encompassed what is sometimes seen as the ‘darker’ side of public
5 relations (Moloney, 2006), including using the views derived from the public in a more
6 instrumental way, to provide justification for pre-planned changes and decisions which were
7 effectively already made. Moreover, the political-economic context of the current English NHS
8 meant that participants often prioritised this part of their role, acknowledging that dialogical
9 approaches sometimes were put aside and replaced by activities such as ‘you said, we did’
10 exercises based on more consumerist models of the relationship between the NHS and its public.
11 Consulting with those who share protected characteristics raises the thorny issue of
12 representation familiar to researchers in this field (Author C, 2008) and reliance on ‘digital-by-
13 default’ surveys risks cursory or ‘tick box’ involvement, of the kind identified by Arnstein as
14 therapy or manipulation (Arnstein, 1969). Cornwall and Gaventia (2000) have drawn attention to
15 the distinction between passive ‘users’, consumerist ‘choosers’ and democratic models of
16 involvement whereby people are encouraged to participate in policy as ‘makers and shapers’. A
17 key difference between consumerist models of ‘using’ and ‘choosing’, and more emancipatory,
18 participatory approaches, is that the latter allow citizens to express legitimate dissent, participate
19 in ongoing dialogue and exert influence as they make and shape policy. As Bauman (1995: 273)
20 has written, constituting the citizen merely as ‘user’ or ‘chooser’ renders her/him
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35 not [...] a person eager to assume responsibility for issues larger than his private needs and
36 desires, but as a consumer of services provided by agencies s/he has little right and no
37 interest to examine, let alone supervise. Citizens’ charters promote that image of the citizen
38 by defining citizens’ rights as first and foremost, perhaps even solely, the right of the
39 customer to be satisfied. This includes the right to complain and to compensation. This does
40 not include, conspicuously, the right to look into the inner workings of the agencies
41 complained about and expected to pay the compensation—much less the right to tell them
42 what to do and according to what principles.
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49 Lack of transparency blocked citizens from viewing STPs’ ‘inner workings’ (Alderwick et al.,
50 2016). The risk of regarding policy as an already finished product to be effectively
51 communicated or ‘sold’ to ‘stakeholders’ is that the most powerful stakeholders are allocated the
52 most time and attention. Communicating a predetermined narrative means that policy is
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3 depoliticized rather than negotiated in dialogue (Malone, 1999), **persuading citizens that there is**
4 **no alternative to the planned proposals (Queiroz, 2018).**
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7 We have demonstrated how practitioners articulate competing logics of public relations in
8 contradictory ways. Where communications and engagement staff ‘sit’ as they engage
9 consumers, citizens, patients and the public, appears to be a somewhat uncomfortable liminal
10 location. We found that, at a time of organisational turbulence, communications staff were
11 respectful towards patients and the public and recognised their need for clear, timely information
12 in a range of formats. We also found, however, that practice was often driven by the need to
13 manage organisational reputations, ensure damage limitation and communicate pre-defined
14 policy in top-down fashion. Public relations appears to function as one modality of health
15 citizenship and we conclude that, at a time of persistent health inequalities, when founding
16 principles of the NHS are under threat (Exworthy et al, 2016), unequal attention is paid to
17 powerful stakeholders.
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