

PESTLE Analysis

<p>Political</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welsh Government policy and legislation (Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act, a Healthier Wales: Long Term Plan for Health and Social Care (2021), the Health and Social Care (Quality and Engagement) (Wales) Act (2020), The Foundational Economy in Health and Social Care Strategy (Wales) (2021), Is Wales Fairer? (2018), NHS Quality & Safety Framework (Wales) (2021) • New political party in place will enable opportunity for closer political alignment with NHS England • The National Clinical Framework (Wales) (2021) is determining how clinical services should develop across Wales, underpinned by a suite of Quality Statements which will provide the next level of detail for specific clinical services. • System changes in the wider NHS such as the establishment of Integrated Care Boards and Integrated Care Systems in England • The Duty of Candour (Wales) 2023 and the Citizen Voice Body (Wales) 2023, will change the status of equality and human rights and will impact on all public bodies in Wales to be open and honest with service users receiving care and treatment. • Opportunities for alignment with the work of the NHS Executive operating under a direct mandate from Welsh Government. • On-going review of planning in NHS Wales
<p>Economic</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic trend for austerity and spending cuts across public services exacerbating Wales' economic difficulties and impact upon funding settlements. • Lack of investment in capital infrastructure to improve and redesign NHS estates and facilities. • Welsh Government economic policy (Prosperity for all: economic action plan; prudent healthcare) and uncertain WG funding allocation for FE/HEIs in Wales and to meet the increasing funding demands for future social care. • Impact of NHS Wales funding allocations on commissioned services • Impact of economic and social environment on health inequalities.
<p>Social</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing pressures on commissioned services as a result of a growing and ageing population with more complex health needs; an ageing workforce and generating pressures on workforce and increasing demand on services in a time of austerity and spending cuts. • Health trends such as mental health, obesity and smoking related illnesses.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post Covid-19 workforce challenges and increasing pressures on staff due to rising demand for health and social care services • Impact on mental health as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic • Trends such as heavy workload, balancing career and personal responsibilities and health resulting in measures to offer more flexible approaches to work and careers for a better work-life balance (part time, portfolio work). • Healthcare inequalities i.e. health provision for children and young people, learning disability. • Urban/rural geography of Wales resulting in hard to recruit areas to maintain sustainable services.
Technological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact of different levels of Digital literacy (how to use digital functions and use it properly) is variable amongst different age groups. • <i>Topol Review</i> support the aims of the NHS long term plan and the workforce implementation plan (i.e. creating a digitally ready workforce ready to use new technology and medicines and to adapt to new ways of working). • Technological advances to provide quality and speedy healthcare through access to digital services • Continuing medical advances in technology (AI, Genomics, digital medicine, robotics) will require changes to the education and training of the workforce. • Changes within technology and communications infrastructure will require a change in roles and functions of clinical staff. • Digital solutions to analyse data, improve intelligence.
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Healthier Wales: Long Term Plan for Health and Social Care (2021). • Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015. • The Health and Social Care (Quality and Engagement) (Wales) Act (2020). • The Foundational Economy in Health and Social Care Strategy (Wales) (2021). • The National Clinical Framework (Wales) (2021). • NHS Quality & Safety Framework (Wales) (2021). • The Duty of Candour (Wales) 2023. • The Citizen Voice Body (Wales) 2023 • Equality Act (2010). • Welsh Language (Wales) Measure 2011.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Act 2008 to reduce carbon emissions, a key contributor to the causes of climate change (50% reduction by 2025 and 80% by 2050)

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 introduced a duty on Welsh Government to develop carbon budgets for Wales, and to reduce emissions by at least 80% by 2050.• Welsh Government Net Zero Strategic Plan 2022 set out a net zero target for 2050• The Environment (Wales) Act 2016 requires the government to reduce emissions by at least 80% by 2050.• Increase the amount of renewable energy used, limit emissions from transport, agriculture, industry and business.• Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 seeks to reduce our environmental impact in line with the meaning that we are low carbon and efficient with our resources.• Introduction of OFGEM DCP228 will mean a rise in energy costs. |
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