

Match the words below with their corresponding definition :

POLICY	social or economic disparity
HEALTH CARE SYSTEM	immoral or grossly unfair behaviour
SERVICE NETWORK	the organization of people, institutions, and resources that deliver health care services to meet the health needs of target populations
CCAA	a course or principle of action adopted or proposed by an organization or individual
COPAYMENT	autonomous communities in Spain
INIQUITY	a structure that brings together several entities to deliver a particular service
INEQUALITY	payment required of an insured person for that portion of medical expenses not paid by the insurance company; specif., a fixed fee required for each prescription, visit to a doctor, etc.

Spain : before the economic crisis/since the economic crisis

Take notes in the table below to be able to compare Spain's health care system before and after the crisis

Before the crisis	After the crisis (2012-)
<p>From 1978 to 1986 : social insurance (obligatory insurance for insured workers and their beneficiaries)</p> <p>Ley General de la Sanidad allowed universal health care regardless of their employment relationship statuses (financed by general taxes not mandatory contributions from workers + companies)</p> <p>National health care system like Brazilian SUS : central gvt health care services + from CCAA with increased autonomy</p> <p>The Interterritorial Council of the Spanish National Health Service : coordination instrument</p> <p>All CCAAs have progressively taken over responsibilities : decentralisation process</p> <p>1986 law aimed to protect all citizens including non-residents and foreigners in Spain</p> <p>Coverage went from 86.0% of insured people, in 1982, to 97.0% of the population in 1987.</p>	<p><i>Real Decreto-ley</i> 16/2012, from April 20, 2012 : to ensure sustainability of National Health Care system</p> <p>Crisis : need to contain expenditures, and target improvements in quality and safety for the provision of services</p> <p>back to a social security model, with insured individuals and beneficiaries</p> <p>only workers who are affiliated to the Social Security Program, pensioners in the system, and beneficiaries of periodic payments such as unemployment insurance.</p> <p>increased access restrictions to the system</p> <p>exclusion of those who have never made contributions to the funding of the social security system + income over 100,000</p> <p>illegal foreigners will be treated only for emergency situations</p> <p>all people under 18 years old should be granted health care in the same conditions as the Spanish people.</p>

<p>Up to 2012 coverage of all Spanish pop + foreigners including illegal ones</p>	<p>Increase in financial contributions (copayments for supplementary and accessory services)</p> <p>regarding prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation, which are performed in health centers or in social health centers, as well as emergency transportation, whose full cover is made possible by public funding.</p> <p>outpatient pharmaceutical assistance, the <i>Real Decreto</i> outlined specific regulations and guidelines that restrict the free distribution of medications (copayments)</p> <p>Each CCAA may incorporate techniques, technologies, and procedures in their portfolios which are not covered in the national regulations, with their own additional funds.</p>
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What are the risks of such a reform ?

the change in the universal health care model is criticized : will it increase injustice and iniquity to individuals, thus hindering public health, and therefore, the country's economy ?

During crisis situations in countries whose social protection systems are greatly important, reforms that restrict rights may cause damage to the most underprivileged people, deepening inequalities and social exclusion.