

Honduras

Exchange rate: US\$1.00 equals 18.90 lempiras.

Old Age, Disability, and Survivors

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1959 (social security), implemented in 1971, with 2001 amendment.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Employed persons in private- and public-sector enterprises in specified regions.

Coverage is being gradually extended to additional regions.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons, household workers, temporary workers, and some groups of agricultural workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 1% of covered earnings.

Minimum and maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes exist.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 2% of covered payroll.

Minimum and maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes exist.

Government: 0.5% of covered payroll; also contributes as an employer.

Minimum and maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes exist.

Qualifying Conditions

Old-age pension: Age 65 (men) or age 60 (women) with at least 180 months of contributions.

Retirement from covered employment is necessary.

Constant-attendance supplement: Paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

Old-age settlement: Age 65 (men) or age 60 (women) with less than 180 months of contributions.

Disability pension: The insured must be assessed with a loss of 66.7% of earning capacity in the usual occupation and have at least 36 months of contributions in the last 6 years; 8 months of contributions in the last 24 months in the event of a nonoccupational accident. (Men aged 45 or

older and women aged 40 or older in 1971 must have contributed for at least 5 years or 60 months at the time they joined the system.)

Constant-attendance supplement: Paid if the insured is assessed with a disability of more than 50% and requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

Disability settlement: The insured must be assessed with a disability but be ineligible for a pension.

Survivor pension: In the case of a death resulting from an illness, the deceased must have had at least 36 months of contributions in the last 6 years or 8 months of contributions in the 24 months before the injury resulting in a nonoccupational accident-related death.

Eligible survivors are a widow(er) or partner aged 65 or older or disabled and orphans younger than age 14 (age 18 if a student, no limit if disabled); in the absence of a widow(er), partner, or orphans, a mother of any age and a father older than age 65 or disabled.

The widow(er)'s pension ceases on remarriage.

Old-Age Benefits

Old-age pension: The pension is 40% of the insured's basic monthly earnings plus 1% of earnings for each 12-month period of contributions exceeding 60 months.

Basic monthly earnings for pension calculation purposes are 0.028% or 0.017% of insured earnings in the last 3 or 5 years, respectively, before the month of entitlement (whichever is greater).

Deferred pension: An additional 3% of basic monthly earnings is paid for each year of contributions after age 65 (men) or age 60 (women).

The minimum pension is 50% of basic monthly earnings.

The maximum pension is 80% of basic monthly earnings.

Constant-attendance supplement: Up to 50% of the pension is paid.

Old-age settlement: The total amount of contributions are refunded as a lump sum.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Disability pension: For insured persons with a total (100%) disability, the pension is 40% of the insured's basic monthly earnings plus 1% of earnings for each 12-month period of contributions exceeding 60 months.

Basic monthly earnings for pension calculation purposes are 0.028% or 0.017% of insured earnings in the last 3 or 5 years, respectively, before the month of entitlement (whichever is greater).

The minimum pension is 50% of covered earnings.

The maximum pension is 80% of covered earnings.

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Constant-attendance supplement: Up to 50% of the pension is paid.

Partial disability: For disabilities of less than 100%, the total disability pension amount is multiplied by the assessed degree of disability.

Disability settlement: The total amount of contributions is refunded as a lump sum.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: A widow(er) receives 40% of the pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Remarriage settlement: A widow(er) receives a lump sum of 12 months of pension.

Orphan's pension: Each orphan receives 20% of the deceased's pension; 40% for a full orphan.

Dependent parent's pension (in the absence of the above): 20% of the deceased's pension is paid to each eligible parent.

All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100% of the deceased's pension.

Funeral grant: 50% of the deceased's basic monthly earnings is paid. The minimum funeral grant is 250 lempiras if the deceased made at least one contribution in the last 6 months; 100 lempiras if the beneficiary is not a member of the deceased's family.

Administrative Organization

Secretariat of Labor and Social Security (<http://www.trabajo.gob.hn>) provides general supervision.

Managed by a board of directors and director general, the Social Security Institute (<http://www.ihss.hn>) administers the program.

Sickness and Maternity

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1959 (social security), implemented in 1962, with 2001 amendment.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Public-sector employees and employees of firms in industry and commerce with one or more workers; old-age and disability pensioners; unemployed persons with at least 35 days of coverage in the 3 months before unemployment; and insured persons' children younger than age 11.

Insured women and the wife or partner of an insured man with at least 10 months of coverage prior to maternity leave are covered for maternity benefits. Unemployed female workers are eligible for medical care while pregnant and

during childbirth but are not eligible for cash maternity benefits.

Coverage is limited to certain regions and is being extended gradually to additional regions. The labor code is still in force in regions to which social insurance has not yet been extended.

Exclusions: Agricultural, household, family, and temporary workers; and self-employed persons.

Source of Funds

Insured person: 2.5% of covered earnings.

Minimum and maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes exist.

The insured's contributions also finance work injury benefits.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: 5% of covered payroll.

Minimum and maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes exist.

The employer's contributions also finance work injury benefits.

Government: 0.5% of total covered earnings; contributes as an employer. (The contribution on total covered earnings has never been paid.)

Minimum and maximum monthly earnings for contribution calculation purposes exist.

The government's contributions also finance work injury benefits.

Qualifying Conditions

Cash sickness benefits: The insured must have at least 2 months of contributions in the 4 months before the incapacity began.

Cash maternity benefits: The insured must have at least 75 days of contributions in the last 10 months.

Medical benefits: Must be in insured employment or unemployed. For maternity medical benefits the insured must have at least 10 months of contributions before the expected date of childbirth or at least 12 months of contributions in the last 18 months. For children's benefits, the insured must have at least 35 days of contributions in the 3 months before the incapacity began.

Sickness and Maternity Benefits

Sickness benefit: The benefit is 66% of the insured's earnings in the last 3 months (50% if hospitalized and without dependents) and is paid after a 3-day waiting period for up to 26 weeks; may be extended to 52 weeks.

The labor code requires employers to provide sick leave to employees not covered by social insurance.

Maternity benefit: The benefit is 66% of the insured's earnings in the last 3 months and is paid for 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after the expected date of childbirth.

The labor code requires employers to provide maternity leave to employees not covered by social insurance.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Medical services are provided directly to patients through the health facilities of the Social Security Institute. Benefits include general and specialist care, surgery, hospitalization, necessary medicine, laboratory services, appliances, dental care, and maternity care including postnatal care for up to 45 days, which may be extended up to a total of 26 weeks.

The period of duration is dependent on continuing to meet the contribution requirements. If the insured person is unemployed, benefits are limited to 60 days of general care and 6 months of specialized care.

Dependents' Medical Benefits

Benefits include maternity care for the insured's wife, including postnatal care for up to 45 days; pediatric care for the insured's children until age 5 and 30 days or for up to 26 weeks after the insured's death.

Administrative Organization

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Managed by a board of directors and director general, the Social Security Institute (<http://www.ihss.hn>) administers the program.

Social Security Institute operates its own hospitals and out-patient clinics and contracts the services of private clinics.

Work Injury

Regulatory Framework

First and current law: 1959 (social security), implemented in 1971, with 2001 amendment.

Type of program: Social insurance system.

Coverage

Public-sector employees and employees of firms in industry and commerce with one or more workers in specified regions.

Coverage is being extended gradually to additional regions. The labor code is still in force in regions to which social insurance has not yet been extended.

Exclusions: Self-employed persons and agricultural, household, family, and temporary workers.

Source of Funds

Insured person: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity, above.

Self-employed person: Not applicable.

Employer: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity, above.

Government: See source of funds under Sickness and Maternity, above.

Qualifying Conditions

Work injury benefits: There is no minimum qualifying period.

Survivor benefits: The deceased must have worked for at least a month in insured employment.

Temporary Disability Benefits

The benefit is 100% of the insured's daily wage and is paid after a 3-day waiting period until recovery, certification of permanent disability, or death.

A maximum daily wage for benefit calculation purposes exists.

Permanent Disability Benefits

Permanent disability pension: If the assessed degree of disability is greater than 65%, the pension is 70% of the insured's basic monthly earnings.

Basic monthly earnings for pension calculation purposes are 0.028% or 0.017% of insured earnings in the last 3 or 5 years, respectively, before the month of entitlement (whichever is greater).

Constant-attendance supplement: Up to 50% of the insured's pension is paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.

Partial disability: If the assessed degree of disability is greater than 15%, a percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability. If the calculated monthly pension is less than 10 lempiras, a lump sum is paid.

Workers' Medical Benefits

Benefits include medical, surgical, and hospital care; medicine; and appliances.

Survivor Benefits

Survivor pension: A widow(er) older than age 65 or disabled receives 40% of the pension the deceased received or was entitled to receive.

Orphan's pension: Each orphan younger than age 14 (age 18 if a student, no limit if disabled) receives 20% of the deceased's pension; 40% for a full orphan.

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Dependent parent's pension (in the absence of the above): 20% of the deceased's pension is paid to a mother of any age or a father older than age 65 or disabled.

All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100% of the deceased's pension.

Funeral grant: 50% of the deceased's basic monthly earnings is paid. The minimum funeral grant is 125 lempiras if the deceased had made at least one contribution in the last 6 months.

Administrative Organization

Secretariat of Labor and Social Security (<http://www.trabajo.gob.hn>) provides general supervision.

Managed by a board of directors and director general, the Social Security Institute (<http://www.ihss.hn>) administers the program.

Social Security Institute operates its own outpatient clinics and hospitals.