

Abstract

In connection with adverse demographic characteristics of western societies and with growing expenses of states, linked with sufficient economic security of the oldest individuals in the post-productive age, the age limit of leaving into the old age pension in Czech Republic is being permanently prolonged in as well. Is the labour market able to adapt on the new situation and to accept the increasing proportion of elderly people amongst employees? And are the Czech senior citizens willing to take part in economical activities? This bachelor's work is focused on finding the elderly people's motivation to remain on the labour market and on studying the obstacles which they encounter. The resultant findings are mainly based on the performed research survey on the targeted population, which was carried out with the method of qualitative interviews. These findings are supplemented and supported with previously realised researches. The identified motivational factors of elderly people to work can be divided into three groups: influence of the state and its policies, influence of lifestyle socio-demographic characteristics, which affect the lifestyle and the influence of individual dispositions. All the factors are described further and their positive or negative impact on the economic activity of elderly people is discussed as well. An interesting finding is, that independently of socio-demographic characteristics and individual dispositions of the current person there appears a motive of inertia - force of habit - as another significant factor in every single interview, which impels the aging population not to change the present situation without any significant reason.