



Aeronautica Militare

Commissione Esaminatrice

Concorso straordinario, per titoli ed esami, per il reclutamento di 07 (sette) Sottotenenti in servizio permanente nel ruolo speciale del Corpo Sanitario Aeronautico

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Tesina Lingua Inglese N.9

No retirement: Why are more and more people over 70 still working?

Euronews.com

By Laura Llach • Updated: 06/07/2023 - 15:32

In Spain, the number of people working past retirement in 2022 leapt 49% compared to 2008.

At 72, Francisco Marcellán still walks every morning to his office at Carlos III University in Madrid. He has been doing so for the last 40 years and has no plans to quit his job as a researcher in the mathematical analysis department. The emeritus professor is sure he does not want to retire.

He continued teaching until he was 70 years old and after that the university offered to keep him as professor emeritus. Now he receives his pension, which is half his former salary, plus a supplement paid by the institution. "I could have retired at 65, but I believe that my physical and mental condition won't be an obstacle to continue," Marcellán tells Euronews.

"The main reason why I keep working is not due to financial issues. However, it is true that my salary reduction is an important aspect when it comes to pondering the decision. I would receive half of my salary on retirement," he adds.

He says there are other teachers who find themselves in a similar situation, but the reasons vary: Some - like Marcellán - carry on out of a love for their jobs, others out of necessity.

With the retirement age set at 65 and an average pension of 1,000 euros per month, the number of people not retiring has been growing steadily. Especially those whose pension is well below the average. In 2022, the amount of people over 70 who were still working increased by 49% compared to 2008, according to the Spanish National Institute of Statistics.

While some are looking forward to retirement, others are unable to throw in the towel. Marcellán made the decision voluntarily, but many older people cannot afford to retire due to low pensions.

Various legislative reforms have taken place in Spain over the years. Forced retirement has been one of the most controversial points that has been dropped and later re-introduced, depending on the ruling political party.

Everyone must work 15 working years to be entitled to a pension in Spain by law. If they don't, they cannot draw state support. Yet, even after achieving this, many people still try to work as many years as possible to increase their pension earnings, says Gamundi.

As retirement comes later and later for many, women are at a particular disadvantage. "There are many women who had to leave the labour market to take care of their families. So they need to go back to work later in their life to be able to actually have a pension. It is mostly them who are being forced to prolong their working lives," says sociologist Gamundi.



"This is less common among men, who generally started working at a younger age and by the time they reach retirement age, they have enough years of contribution," he adds.

The expert is also concerned about how the trend will evolve in the future as young people enter a very unstable labour market in which it is very difficult to find a job.

This could end up delaying their future retirement.



Algunas medidas innovadoras para adaptar las ciudades a las temperaturas extremas.

Las ciudades españolas se están preparando para enfrentarse a las temperaturas cada vez más extremas impulsadas por el cambio climático.

Las urbes buscan soluciones innovadoras, algunas basadas en las tradicionales, de mapas de sombras a aplicaciones para encontrar fuentes donde beber agua, para ayudar así a los ciudadanos a paliar los efectos del calor asfixiante.

También se puede acudir a los refugios climáticos que son instalaciones públicas como bibliotecas, parques con árboles frondosos u otros que, sin perder su función, tienen una temperatura refrigerada.

Barcelona tiene la red de refugios climáticos más estructurada e informa a los ciudadanos sobre ella.

Se trata, en definitiva, de un modelo innovador que se empieza a extender también a urbes como Sevilla, Málaga o Murcia.