



The Jerusalem Declaration on Ageing 2020 to share in English, Arabic and Hebrew

Sarah Harper¹ · Issi Doron²

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Abstract

The Anglo-Israel Colloquium in November 2019, Jerusalem, was a collaboration including Jewish and Arab-Israelis, Palestinians, and British participants arranged to drive forward the agenda for addressing inequalities within our populations as they age. This Colloquium brought together scholars, policy-makers, and service providers in the field of ageing from the UK and from Israel, in order to critically examine the societal effects and implications of both individual and population ageing. The following statement on ageing is the first result. Held up in its wider dissemination by the subsequent pandemic of 2020/2021, we are now delighted that the Jerusalem Declaration is now simultaneously published in Hebrew (Harper, S., & Doron, I. (2021). The Jerusalem Declaration. *Gerontology & Geriatrics*, 48(1), 113–116. [Hebrew]) and here in the Journal of Population Ageing in both English and Arabic.

Keywords Multi-Cultural perspectives · Inequalities · Population ageing

The Jerusalem Declaration on Ageing 2020

Contemporary human society faces unprecedented forces that will strongly effect the future. One major such force is the accelerated ageing of populations. This is driven by two interacting components: falling fertility leading to an increase in the average age of the population; and falling mortality, leading to an increase in the number and percentage of older adults, and in particular the oldest old.

However, different countries are at different stages of the ageing process: advanced ageing, with society already preparing for the impact of this demographic trend, but increasingly facing a growth in frail, dependent very old individuals; through to societies in the very early stages of demographic change combining the needs of younger people with those of older adults.

✉ Sarah Harper
sarah.harper@ageing.ox.ac.uk

¹ University of Oxford, Oxford, England

² University of Haifa, Haifa, Israel

The Anglo-Israel Colloquium provided an unique opportunity to address this spectrum. Our communities are in different stages on the population ageing process: advanced ageing in the UK, and the more diverse ageing processes among the respective sectors of Israeli society. Both countries thus reveal a spectrum of economic, social and health experiences across their diverse populations. There is a significant difference within the UK in both life expectancy and healthy life expectancy between the older populations living in Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland, living within different regions in these countries, and within its various ethnic minority groups which now comprise around one fifth of the UK population. Similar variation is seen in Israel among and between various Jewish-Israeli populations, Jewish and Arab-Israelis, and with the Palestinian population.

This Colloquium brought together scholars, policy-makers, and service providers in the field of ageing from the UK and from Israel, in order to critically examine the societal effects and implications of both individual and population ageing. Drawing on the extensive debates and discussion made within the colloquium and in the following months, 10 key recommendations have been identified.

Ten Recommendations: Jerusalem Declaration.

Ageing in the wider context.

It should be recognised that population ageing does not occur in a vacuum, it is influenced by and in turn influences other global trends. Climate change is impacting upon older adults across the world in a specific manner due to their increased vulnerability which arises both from the ageing process itself, and the manner in which society constructs their societal position. Older people are particularly vulnerable to pandemics, as is evidenced by the current CV-19 pandemic.

Ageing Policy in General

Such population changes require a systemic and a life-course approach to policy making in response to population ageing, covering policy areas such as health, wellbeing, education, employment, and the built environment. Policy makers need to consider these changes across the life course in a more integrated fashion. Policies should aim to reduce the inequalities that arise from systematic differences in health, employment, and life expectancy between countries, between socio-economic groups, between women and men within countries, and between different ethnic, religious and cultural groups.

Access to education and health services, as well as facilitative learning, working and living conditions is the primary source of such inequality. Policies need to aim at reducing inequalities in these four areas.

Care of old people needs to be highly sensitive to their cultural characteristics and needs. In societies featuring multiple social, cultural and religious groups, it is essential to create an environment friendly and empathic to older adults, mindful

of their religious, linguistic, and other preferences. This requires adequate training of personnel familiar with those requirements.

Data & Indicators

- 3.1 Data on ageing populations require the development of additional indicators in order to improve social planning. Such indicators need to be sensitive to cohort changes in the ageing process, in particular to observed increases in physical and cognitive performance of older adults from cohort to cohort that seriously compromise the validity of chronological age as a marker of capacity or performance.
- 3.2 Large-scale longitudinal cohort-comparative surveys covering central domains of human functioning are required to support well-informed social planning. Inferences that are based on data from past cohorts run the risk of misinforming policy decisions.

Work

- 4.1 Longer lives suggest people need the choice to work longer. This will demand more flexible patterns over the life course. Policies should provide the institutional basis supportive of easier transitions between learning, working, and family life.
- 4.2 Retaining older people in the labour force calls for higher investments for continued training, and for maintaining general productivity. Related policies need to take into account rapidly changing working requirements, labour mobility, later retirement ages, and the greater need to combine work and retirement in a flexible manner.
- 4.3 High standards for the design of working environments need to be established which will enhance the working lives of all ages.

Health

- 5.1 A major policy aim should be to decrease the gap between life expectancy and healthy/disability-free life expectancy
- 5.2 Health systems need to combine the prevention of disease and disability with treatment for ill-health through expanding health-related resources across the life course.
- 5.3 The status of geriatric medicine and geriatric psychiatry needs to be raised to attract highly qualified younger practitioners.

Formal & Informal Care

- 6.1 Formal and informal care is a valuable resource for society that too often falls as a burden on women without formal or financial recognition. Families who provide support and care for their elders should be recognized and provided with means and support.

- 6.2 The increasing complexity of family forms, both at a given point in time and across the life course, requires flexible social policies. Reconciliation of family obligations and labour market demands must receive particular attention, as well as the redistribution of work and care between men and women, and between families, the state and the market.
- 6.3 A “caring economy” needs to be established and fully integrated into all societies which acknowledges the centrality of “reciprocal care” between and within generations, and which takes into account the costs and benefits of such care.
- 6.4 Training for informal care givers and primary care professionals is essential.

Financial Security

- 7.1 Old age pensions, both publicly and privately funded, need to be reassessed in order to secure social security and economic dignity in old age.
- 7.2 In an era of privatization, and a general movement toward fully funded, privately managed, defined-contribution pension schemes, the high-risks involved in such systems must be responded in an adequate regulatory and rights-based schemes to prevent poverty in old-age.
- 7.3 Pension equality is required to adjust pension disadvantage for women until the gender pay gap and labour force participation gap are both closed

End of life care and decisions

- 8.1 There is a need to re-examine end of life care, in particular with regards to developing and providing palliative care, as well as to give choice on when not to prolong life.

Ageism & Age Discrimination

- 9.1 Ageism, the mostly negative social construction of old age, is a key determinant of the challenges older persons face in societies. Age-based discrimination and age bias must be recognised as harmful, and should be countered through adequate policies.
- 9.2 A pro-active policy approach, including raising public awareness,, educational programmes and intersectoral action in combating ageism is necessary for any social change.

Design

- 10.1 The importance of design should be recognised. Promoting the value of inclusive design of products, services, urban plans, housing, and communications is central to achieving greater social equity.
- 10.2 The role of participatory design, co-design and co-creation with older people, should be widely adopted to enable older adults to have more choice and control in how they live their lives.

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س دقلا نالعا: بتايصوت رشع

عس وأل اقايس لاي ف ةخوخيش ل

اهرودب رثؤتو رثؤتت يهف ، غارف يف ثدحت ال ناكسلا ةخوخيش نأب فارتعالا بجي اعانأ عي مج يف نسل راكبك على خانملا ريغت رثؤي . يرخألا ةيملعالا تاهاجتالا على اهسفن ةخوخيش ل ةيملع نع أشني يذلا ديازتملا مهف عض ببسب ددحم ققيرطب ملعالا لكشب نوضرعم نسل راكبك . يعمتجملا مهف قوم عمدتجملا اهب ينبي يتلا ققيرطلا ، يلالحا CV-19 ةحئاج نم حضتتي امك ، ةبوالل صاخ

ماع لكشب ةخوخيش ل ايس

تاسايس ل اعنصل اكي عي بطو اكي جهنم اجهن ةيناكسلا تاريغيغتلا هذه لثم بلطتت ةيهافرلاو ةحصلا لثم ةسايس ل تالاجم يطغت يتلاو ، ناكسلا ةخوخيش ل ةباجتسا هذه يف رظنلا على تاسايس ل وعن اصاصي . ةينبملا ةيبل او ةلامعل او ميملتلاو الامكث رثكأ ققيرطب ةايحلا راسم ربع تاريغيغتلا

تافالخالنع أشنت يتلا تاتوافتلا نم دحلا على تاسايس ل فدهت نأ بجي نيبو ، نادلبلا نيب عقوتملا رمعلا طسوتجو فيظوتلاو ةحصلا يف ةيجهنملا نيبو ، نادلبلا لخاد لاجرلاو ةاسنلا نيبو ، ةيдавس تقال او ةيعامتجالا تاعومجملا ةيفاقثلاو ةينيلاو ةيقرعلا تاعومجملا فلتخم

لمعلا فورظو رسيملا ملعتلا نعالضف ، ةيحصلا تامدخل او ميملتلا على لوصولا نأ . نم دحلا على تاسايس ل فدهت نأ بجي . اذه ةاواسملا مدعل يساسا ال رصملا وه قشيعملاو ةعبألا تالاجملا هذه يف ةاواسملا مدع

ةيفاقثلا مهصائصا خل ةيساسحلا ةيدش نينسمل ةياعر نوكت نأ بجي ددعتم ةيني ةيفاقثو ةيعامتجا تاعومجم حضت يتلا تاعومجملا يف . مهتاجايتحاو ةاعارم عم ، نسل راكبك عم ةفطعتمو ةئيبلل ققيرطب ةيبي ءاشنل يروضلا نم ، دارفالل اكبسانم ابيردت بلطتتي اذهو . اهريغو ةيوغلل او ةينيلا مهتالايضفت تابلطتملا كلت على عني علملا

تارشؤملاو تانايبلا

3.1 نيسحت لجا نم ةيفاضا تارشؤم ريوطت ناكسلا ةخوخيش لوح تانايبلا بلطتت 3.1 يف ةيعامجالا تاريغيغتلا ةساسح تارشؤملا هذه نوكت نأ بجي . يعامتجالا طيظعتلا نسل راكبك ل يف رعملا ويندبل اءألا يف ةظوحلملا تادايذلا اميس الو ، ةخوخيش ل ةيملع على رشؤمك ينمزللا رمعلا ةيحصلا ريظخ لكشب رطخلل ضرعي امم ، ةعومجم على ةعومجم نم اءألا وء عسلا

3.2 تالاجملا يطغت يتلاو بارألا نيب ةنراقملا ةيولوطلا ةيحص قيسلا تاسارءلا 3.2 تالالديتسالا . رينتسمل ايعامتجالا طيظعتلا مدعل ةبولطم يرشبل اءألا ةيزكرملا تارارق يف ليلضتلا رطخل ضرعتت ققباس تاعومجم نم تانايب على دنتست يتلا ةسايس ل .

لمعال

4.1 بلطتيس . لوطأ ةرتفل لمعال رايع ىل ةجاحب سانل نأ ىل لوطأ ةايحل ريشت 4.1 يسسؤملا ساسأ تاسايسلا رفوت نأ بجي . ةايحل رادم ىل ةنورم رشكأ أطمان اذ ةيرسأ ةايحل او لمعال او لمعال نيب لهسأ لاقن لال معادل .

4.2 بريدتلل ىل ةارامثتسا ةلمعال يوقلا يف نسل رابكب ظافتحال بلطتي 4.2 يف ةلصل تاذ تاسايسلا ذخت نأ بجي . ةماعلا ةيجاتنالا ىل ع ظافحل لو ، رمتملا دعاقتل نسو ، ةلمعال ديلا لقنتو ، ةعرب ةريغتملا لمعال تابلطتم رابتعالا ةنرم ققيرطب دعاقتل او لمعال نيب عمجل ركبأ ةجالح او ، رخأتملا

4.3 نيسحت هأنش نم يتل لمعال تائيبي ميمصتل ةيلاع ريياعم عضو بجي 4.3 رامعال عمجل ةيلاع ةايحل .

5. ةحصلا .

5.1 نيب فوجفلا صيلقت وه ةيسريئرلا ةسايسلا فادهأ دح نوغي نأ يغبني 5.1 ةقاعال نم يلخال / يحيصل عقوتملا رمعال طسوتمو عقوتملا رمعال طسوتم

5.2 لالتع جالعو زجعالو ضرمل نم ةيقاولا نيب عمجال ىل ةيحصلا مظنلا جاتحت 5.2 رمعال رادم ىل ةحصلاب ةقلعتملا دراوملا عيسوت لالخ نم ةحصلا

5.3 نيسرامملا بذجل نينسملل يسفنلا بطل او ةخوخيشنلا بط ةنكلم عفر بجي 5.3 ايلعأ ليهأت نيلهؤملا بابشل

6. ةيسمسرلا ريغو ةيسمسرلا ةياعرلا .

6.1 نايحألا نم ريشك يف عقي عمتمجملل ميقي دروم يه ةيسمسرلا ريغو ةيسمسرلا ةياعرلا 6.1 يتل رسألاب فارتعالا يغبني . يلما وأ يمسر فارتعا نود ةأرمل قناع ىل ع بعبك معدلاو لئاسولاب اهديوزتو نسل رابكل ةياعرلاو معدلا مدقت

6.2 راسم ربعو نمزللا نم ةنيعم ةطقن يف ءاوس ، ةرسألال لكشألا ديازتملا ديقتلا 6.2 تامازتلالا نيب ققيفوتلا يظحت نأ بجي . ةنرم ةيعامتج تاسايس بلطتي ، ةايحل ةياعرلاو لمعال عيزوت ةداع نعالضف ، صاخ مامتلاب لمعال قوس تابلطتمو ةيلئاعلا قوسلاو ةلودلاو ةرسألا نيبو ، ةأرمل او لجرلا نيب

6.3 يتل تاعمتمجملا عيمج يف لمالكالاب هجامداو "ةياعر داصتقا" ءاشنأ بجي 6.3 يف ذخت يتلاو ، اهلخادو لايحألا نيب "ةلدابتلم ةياعرلا" ةيزكرمب فرتعت ةياعرلا هذء دئاوفو فيلكت رابتعالا

6.4 اغيروض گرمأ ةيلوأل ةياعرلا يينهمو نينيسمسرلا ريغو ةياعرلا يمدقم بريدت دع 6.4

7. يلالملا نمألا .

7.1 مييقت ةداع ىل ، صاخلاو ماعلا نيءاطقلا نم ةلومملا ، ةخوخيشنلا تاشاعم جاتحت 7.1 ةخوخيشنلا نس يف ةيдавستقالا ةماركلاو يعامتجالا نامضل نامضل لجأ نم

7.2 لمالكالاب ةلومم ةياعرلا تاشاعم ططخ وحن ةماعلا ةكجرلاو ، ةصخصخال رصع يف 7.2 يتل ةيلعالا رطاملل ةباجتسالا بجي ، ةمهاسملا ةدجمو ، صاخلاو عاطقلا نم ةرادمو ، يف رقفلا عنمل قوقحلا ىل ع ةمئاقو ةيميظنت تاططخم يف ةمظنألا هذء اهليل يوطننت نسل -ميدقلا

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