

The Anglo Israel Association was established in 1949 by Brigadier General Sir Wyndham Deedes, the first Chief Secretary to the British High Commissioner to Mandate Palestine, who thought that it should not be for Jews alone to support the State of Israel. Today, the AIA is an independent charity that enjoys the active support of people from different faiths and none, across the entire political spectrum. The Association's primary purpose is to promote wider and better understanding of Israel in the UK; to encourage exchanges between both countries at every level and generally to support activities which foster good will between British and Israeli citizens.

OUR AGEING FUTURES

THE AGEING OF SOCIETY

ENABLING SUCCESSFUL AGEING FOR ALL

THE LILIAN HOCHHAUSER CBE FRCM
& VICTOR HOCHHAUSER CBE
13TH ANGLO-ISRAEL COLLOQUIUM



ANGLO-ISRAEL
ASSOCIATION

The Anglo Israel Colloquium was launched in 1997, under the aegis of the Anglo-Israel Association (AIA). Its purpose is to provide a meeting ground where leading intellectuals, influencers, writers, artists and practitioners from both countries, can exchange knowledge, insights and experiences on subjects of topical public importance and mutual interest, and build friendships and connections.

These gatherings, held every two years, have played an important role in building strong links between prominent British and Israeli academics and leaders in science, medicine, culture, civil society, government and the media.

Over the years, some 300 people have attended thirteen colloquia on themes as varied as the politics of heritage; the media's role in the information age; multiculturalism; happiness and quality of life; responsibility for the arts and culture; genetics and society; raising children; urbanism; and more.

In 2019, we are aiming for a robust exchange of expertise between researchers from the two countries to share insights that can be disseminated at home and abroad. We hope this will enable a wider community of academics and policy makers to benefit from the combined expertise and vision of you, this year's participants.

**With grateful acknowledgement
to our donors and supporters:**

The Wohl Foundation

The Clore Israel Foundation, Jerusalem

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Sir Michael Heller

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Tribute to Lilian & Victor Hochhauser

Over the second half of the 20th Century, Victor and Lilian Hochhauser, became the foremost private impresarios of London.

As visionary promoters of international cultural entertainment they brought to London the finest classical music performers from Moscow during the Cold War period of the 50's and 60's, and the most exiting acrobats and ballets from China immediately after the end of China's Cultural Revolution in the early 70's.

In 1997 Lilian Hochhauser established the first Anglo Israel Association Colloquium in Jerusalem. For the next 20 years she spearheaded, almost single-handedly, this unique instrument of political diplomacy between Great Britain and Israel, introducing British academics to Israeli counterparts and aspects of Israeli life not reflected in the British press of the period.

Victor and Lilian's contribution to the richness of cultural life of Britain and Israel is immeasurable.

Victor Hochhauser was awarded the C.B.E. in 1997

Lilian Hochhauser was awarded the C.B.E. in 2017

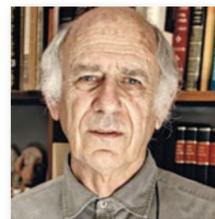


GREETINGS FROM THE STEERING COMMITTEE CHAIRS



Sir Andrew
Burns KCMG

UK Chair



Prof
Michael Turner

Israel Chair

We are delighted to welcome you to Jerusalem for the Thirteenth Anglo-Israel Association Colloquium on Our Ageing Futures: In an ageing society enabling successful ageing for all.

This is the latest in a long line of discussions designed to introduce policy-makers and professional practitioners on different topics to Israel and to their Israeli counterparts. That they have been so successful in the past is largely due to the dedication of our Convenors in Israel and the UK, as well as to the invaluable support and encouragement of our faithful steering committees - we are very grateful to the 2019 Convenor, Caron Sethill in Israel, and her counterpart in the UK, Joel Cohen.

We are particularly grateful to our two co-chairs for guiding our deliberations, Professor Sarah Harper, CBE is the Clore Professor of Gerontology at Oxford University where she is the founding Director of the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing. Together with Professor Israel (Israel) Doron from the University of Haifa, they have encouraged us to focus in this discussion on the implications of ageing population trends for our societies as a whole. We look forward to sharing our conclusions at a Public Event on Sunday evening.

This Colloquium, and the Public Event, is named in honour of Lilian and the late Victor Hochhauser. The Hochhausers made a legendary contribution to maintaining cultural links with leading musical artists from Russia and China during the long years of the Cold War. But Lilian, recently honoured by Her Majesty the Queen, as was Victor many years ago, by being made a Companion of the British Empire (CBE), has also devoted her life since the founding of the State of Israel in 1948 to nurturing good relations between the people of the United Kingdom and Israel through the work of the Anglo-Israel Association. The Colloquia were an idea which immediately attracted her twenty years ago. We have been inspired by her encouragement and leadership. Lilian, our guiding spirit and dearest beloved muse, has made it all such fun.

GREETINGS FROM THE THIRTEENTH COLLOQUIUM CHAIRS



Prof Sarah
Harper CBE

UK Chair



Prof
Israel Doron

Israel Chair

Contemporary human society currently faces unprecedented forces that will strongly affect the future. One major such force is the accelerated ageing of populations. This is driven by two interacting components: 1) falling fertility leading to an increase in the average age of the population and 2) falling mortality leading to an increase in the number and percentage of older adults, and in particular the oldest old. Currently, people in most Western societies are living 30 years longer than people did only four generations ago. Since the 1950s, life expectancy has been increasing one year in every five years, on average, and this trend will most likely continue to accelerate. In addition, child bearing rates have fallen from around 4 per women of childbearing age to under 2. Correspondingly, the proportion of older people in our societies continues to grow.

The Anglo-Israel Colloquium provides a unique opportunity to bring together scholars in the field of aging research from the UK and from Israel, in order to critically examine the societal effects and implications of both individual and population ageing. This is an exciting opportunity to address communities 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 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 of Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland and within its various ethnic minority groups which now comprise one fifth of the UK population. Similar variation is seen in Israel among various Jewish Israeli populations and between Jewish and Arab Israelis.

The Colloquium provides an opportunity for exchange between researchers from the two countries. The UK has just concluded its Foresight Review of its Ageing Population, and as it is demographically more advanced in the ageing process than Israel, there are key insights which may be discussed.

Among the topics to be discussed in the colloquium will be the future of work, financial implications such as pensions and savings, the future of social relations and the family, changing demands for education, and designing for an ageing world. There will be a specific focus on, life-course and healthy life expectancy which frames all these domains and consideration of the negative implications of social exclusion, chronic illness and disability. Finally, a specific attention will be given to the recent debates around the need for a new and specific human rights instrument for advancing and protecting the rights of older persons.



PARTICIPANTS

UK Delegation

Prof Sarah Harper (Co-Chair)
University of Oxford

Ken Bluestone
Age International

Dr Nicholas Hicks
Cobic

Prof Gill Livingston
UCL Division of Psychiatry

Andrei Martin
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Prof Jeremy Myerson
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NGO Committee on
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Prof Liat Ayalon
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Rivi Beller
"VeHadarta" – The Third Strength

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Prof Yuval Palgi
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Prof Frances Raday
Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Nurit Warftag
"Haaretz" daily newspaper

Dr Samir Zoabi
Tel Hai Academic College

Yfat Rom (Rapporteur)
University of Haifa University

SUMMARY PROGRAMME

Thursday 14th Nov

17.00 - 19.00
Arrivals, check-in and registration

Opening Session

19.00 - 20.00
Djanogly Hall, Mishkenot Shaananim
Greetings and Opening Remarks

Participant Introductions

Presentation on the 'Jerusalem Declaration on Ageing'

20.00
Informal drinks and mingling over dinner

Friday 15th Nov

08:30 Walk to Mount Zion Hotel, King David Room

9:00
HM Ambassador Neil Wigan OBE

09.15 - 10.30
Session 1: Introduction and Scene Setting

10.30 - 11.00 Coffee Break

11.00 - 12.30
Session 2: Intergenerational Equity, Ageism & Human Rights

12.30 - 13.30 Lunch

13.30 - 15.00
Screening of Fantastisch, followed by discussion with the Director

15:00 - 16:00 Coffee Break
Group Photograph

16.00 Start of the Jewish Sabbath

16.15 - 17.45
Session 3: Families, Care & Society

19.15
Shabbat Dinner with guest speaker, Mr Dan Meridor

Saturday 16th Nov

Djanogly Hall, Mishkenot Shaananim

08.30 - 10.30
Session 4:
Economics, Labour Force and Social Security

10.30 - 11.00 Coffee Break

11.00 - 12.00
Session 5: Designing for our Ageing World

12.00 - 13.00
Session 6: Policy Discussion

13.00 - 14.00 Lunch

14.15 - 16.45
Guided walking tour of Jerusalem's Old City

17.30 - 19.00
Session 7: Conclusions: finalising the Jerusalem Declaration on Ageing
Free evening in Jerusalem

Sunday 17th Nov

09:15 Depart for Agron School
10.00
Visit to 'Yedid Le-Chinuch' - Senior Citizen Volunteering Project at Agron School, Kiryat Yovel Jerusalem
Tour of Ein Kerem, followed by lunch
UK Delegates travel to the airport

17.15 - 20.00
Konrad Adenauer Conference Centre, Mishkenot Shaananim

Public Event:
Our Ageing Futures:
The Ageing of Society - enabling successful ageing for all

DETAILED PROGRAMME SESSIONS

Thursday 14 November

19:00 - 20:00

Opening session

Greetings:

Sir Andrew Burns KCMG, UK Chair
& Professor Michael Turner, Israel Chair
Anglo-Israel Colloquium Steering Committee

Opening remarks:

Professor Sarah Harper OBE, Colloquium Co-Chair UK
Professor Israel Doron, Colloquium Co-Chair Israel

Participant introductions
"Jerusalem Declaration on Ageing"
Draft document for discussion
Purpose and rationale

Friday 15 November

09:15 - 10:30

Session 1: Introduction and Scene Setting

1.1 Demographic trends and their societal

implications: Population structures around the world are changing rapidly due to falling fertility, increasing life expectancy, and migration. Of particular interest is the change in Life Expectancy and Healthy Life Expectancy within the UK and Israel.

Prof Sarah Harper (Oxford)

1.2 Individual Ageing – biology of the ageing body at

the molecular level: Our understanding of the molecular mechanism of ageing is rapidly increasing and the relationship between genetic, epigenetic and exogenous factors is becoming clearer.

Prof Ehud Gazit (Tel Aviv University)

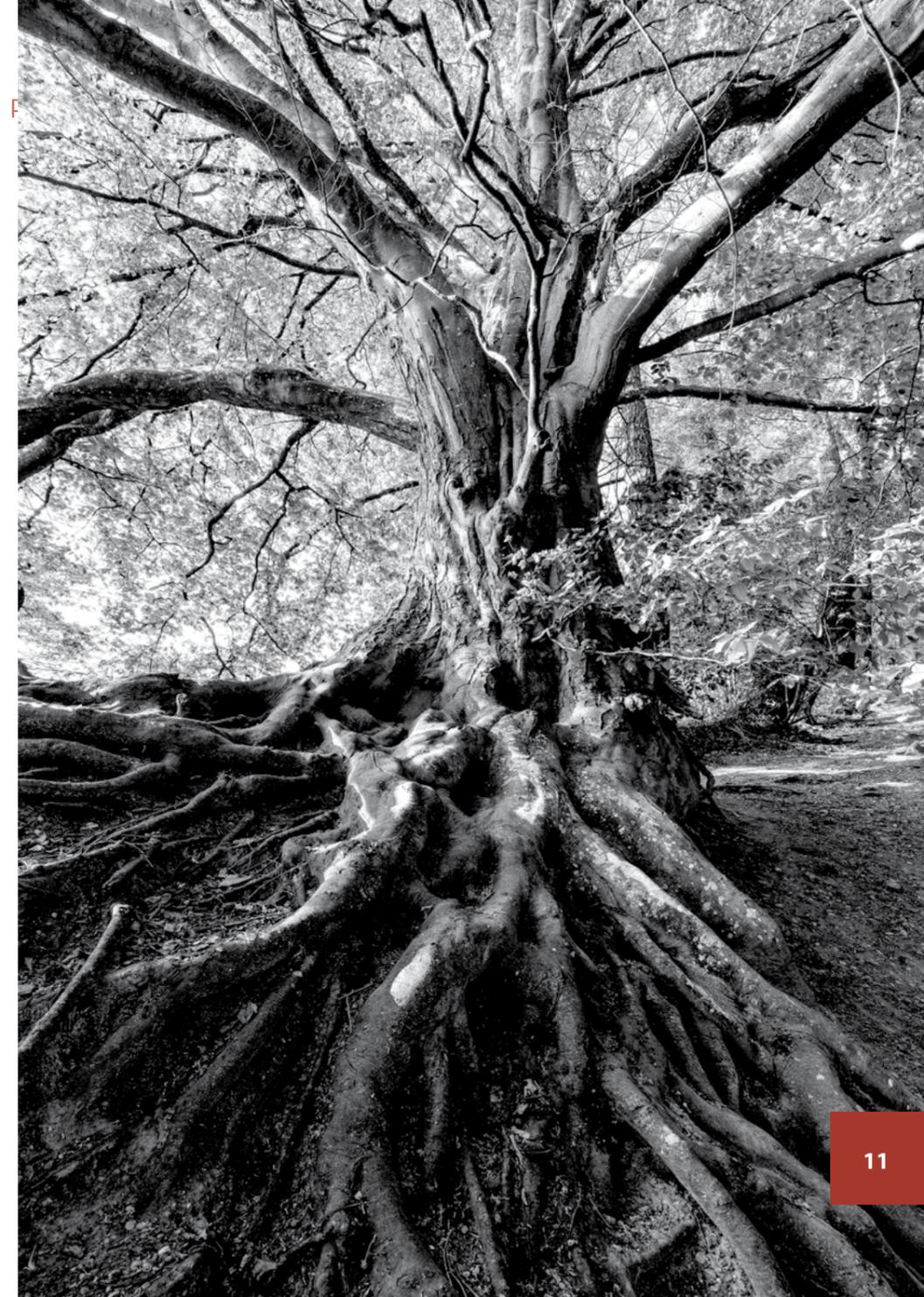
Abstract

Prof. Ehud Gazit PhD FRSC FNASc OSSI,
Tel Aviv University

Molecular Mechanism of Aging: Living on the Edge

Normal biological process involves the orchestrated balance between tens of thousands of biomolecules including proteins and metabolites. Under normal conditions, such molecules keep their functional activity in their soluble form and avoid associating into insoluble forms. Many diseases that are linked to aging are associated with the formation of aggregates in which the molecules lose their correct soluble form and organized into large aggregates. Examples of such events include the deposition of amyloid proteins in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases, the formation of cholesterol-containing plaques in cardiovascular conditions, and the crystallization of metabolites in inflammatory arthritis. Our work is concerned with the understanding of these processes at the molecular level. By the application of tools from nanoscience and nanotechnology, we are able to identify the structural determinants that facilitate the formation of ordered assemblies by such biomolecular entities and define the structures that are being formed. We also study the interplay between the level of metabolites, which could be influenced by diet and lifestyle, with such events. Moreover, by the understanding of the molecular event involved in molecular self-assembly, we are able to design compounds that will interfere with this process. Such of the compound that we study are already in advanced pre-clinical and clinical trials. The most advanced drug-candidate is for the treatment of age-related macular degeneration (AMD). Finally, we study inborn error of metabolism disorders in which metabolites are accumulated due to genetic alteration. Interestingly, similar aggregative processes could be observed in those cases and individuals with those conditions experience accelerated aging. Taken together, we provide a holistic view of aging as a molecular event and explore directions for its understating and control.

1.3 Reframing the discussion: Where should financial and human resources be focused in the development of a new agenda for ageing?



Session 2: Intergenerational Equity, Ageism & Human Rights

2.1 Ageism and Implications: What is ageism?

How does it affect the experience of older adults? What are the current theoretical explanations for these social phenomena?

Moderator: Prof Israel Doron, Israel

Designated Speakers: Alexandre Sidorenko, UK; Liat Ayalon, Israel

Designated Respondents: Ken Bluestone, UK; Yuval Palgi, Israel

Abstracts

Alexandre Sidorenko

The impact of ageism can be revealed at the individual and societal level. Most research studies and policy interventions have been tackling the individual impact of old age discrimination while the exploration of and response to societal impact have been going by default. Both individual and societal impacts of ageism are rooted in negative images, including self-images, of ageing and older persons.

Liat Ayalon, Ph.D.

What is ageism and why is it bad for us
Louis and Gabi Weisfeld School of Social Work
Bar Ilan University, Israel

Ageism is defined as stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination due to age. It can be directed towards any age group and often affects both young and old. Ageism can be both positive and negative and is manifested in the way we think, feel and act towards people because of their age. For instance, we might feel compassionate when we see a person with grey hair and wrinkles, thinking this person is weak and needs our assistance. But, on the other hand, we might see the same grey hair and wrinkles and automatically think that this person is probably very wise and highly experienced. In this case, we would feel excited or interested and would like to get to know this person better. Both examples reflect forms of ageism.

Ageism is not only conscious but sometimes can be unconscious, without our explicit acknowledgement. There is a large body of research to show that ageism often occurs automatically, without our control and awareness. As ageism is learnt from an early age, we hardly even notice how it affects our lives. Our expectations of our self and our own ageing are largely determined by it and so are our expectations and behaviors towards others because of their age. Hence, ageism is not only directed towards others, but is also self-directed and may occur either explicitly or implicitly, without awareness.

Ageism is the most prevalent “ism.” More prevalent than the other two big “isms” sexism and racism. This is because we all move along the age continuum and eventually grow old, if we are lucky to live long enough. Hence, age, unlike sex or

race represents a crossable category. Although ageism is highly prevalent, there has been less scientific interest in the topic and it has received considerably less research attention compared with the other two isms.

Ageism has been examined primarily with regard to its negative effects on older adults. It is manifested at a variety of levels, including the individual, the interpersonal and the institutional. It affects all domains of our lives, ranging from policy, politics, the legal system, the healthcare system, the media and the workforce. Because of the negative effects of ageism on our health and wellbeing, including a documented effect of increased mortality, the World Health Organization has started a new campaign to combat ageism in 2016. The goal of the campaign is to change the way we think, feel and act towards age and ageing in order for all of us to live in a world for all ages, where age is just a number and no longer serves as a burden or a liability.

For additional reading:

Ayalon, L., & Tesch-Römer, C. (Eds.). (2018). Contemporary perspectives on ageism. Springer International Publishing.

2.2. Intergenerational Relationships: How and why have intergenerational relationships changed over time? This session will address if and how intergenerational solidarity and exchange will be further altered as a result of changing population structures.

Moderator: Israel Doron, Israel

Designated Speakers: Silvia Perel-Leven, UK; Samir Zoabi, Israel

Designated Respondents: Andrea Siodmok, UK; Sergio DellaPergola, Israel

Abstracts

Silvia Perel-Leven

Roles and relationships between the generations have changed, and intergenerational solidarity and exchange will be further altered as a result of changing population structures. Of particular concern is the rise in violence and abuse against older adults.

Samir Zoabi

Intergenerational Relations in the Postmodern Era: Issues for Discussion

This document presents a very brief review of the existing knowledge on intergenerational relations, as well as discussion of the main areas of focus for the discussion of this issue.

During the postmodern era, many demographic, social, economic, and technological changes have taken place, with significant impact on intergenerational relationships. In particular, these changes have influenced the structure and functioning of the family network of elderly people, upset the existing demographic balance between the different age groups, and created a new array of attitudes and behavior patterns with regard to elderly people.

The continuous rise in life expectancy and the decline in birth rates in many societies have created a new problematic and challenging social situation. On the one hand, a large number of elderly people – some of them ill or restricted by disabilities – are living within their families; on the other hand, there is a relatively small number of children and grandchildren who can serve as a potential source of support for them when needed.

A prominent characteristic of families in the postmodern era is the large number of generations and the small number of members in each generation. This situation of imbalance poses many problems with respect to exchange, assistance, support, and reciprocal relationships. In my experience as a professional in field of aging, I have learned that in time, the physiological, emotional, and social burden of caring for elderly parents and grandparents in the home makes this an almost impossible task.

The written material in the field of intergenerational relations and my many years



of experience working with elderly people and their families indicate that discussion of this issue should focus on three main aspects:

- The relationship between modern living conditions and intergenerational relations (individualism, achievement-orientation and power, increased life expectancy, declining birth rate, social values and criticism, internal and external migration, technology, etc.).
- Ageism and intergenerational relations.
- Technology and intergenerational relations.

In-depth discussion and study of the existing theoretical material regarding these three dimensions will enable a basic understanding of the nature, the components, and the characteristics of intergenerational relations in the postmodern era.

Film: Fantastisch

Description

At the age of 55, Shmulik Leshed decided to become a street player and a clown. Since then and to this day, at the age of 100, he goes around Israel and the world playing and making people happy. For the past 15 years, Shmulik is accompanied by Mira, a Russian immigrant and his faithful caregiver. This unpredictable film exposes the demanding, humoristic and compassionate relationship between Shmulik and Mira, breaking stereotypes surrounding the issues of aging.

Year: 2014

Length: 65 minutes

Country: Israel

Director: Ofra Sarel-Koren

The screening will be followed by a discussion with the Director Ofra Sarel-Koren

16:15 - 17:45

Session 3: Families, Informal Care & Society

3.1 Implications for health and social care:

What are the health projections for the future? What will be the needs for health and social care? What will be the balance between informal and formal care?

Moderator: Sarah Harper, UK

Designated Speakers: Sara Carmel, Israel; Nicholas Hicks, UK

Designated Respondents: Lior Shtrassberg, Israel; Gill Livingston, UK; Rabab Abu-el-hija, Israel

Abstracts

Sara Carmel MPH, PhD

Formal and informal caregiving for frail older adults in Israel
Socio-demographic changes and caregiving needs:
worldwide and in Israel

The unprecedented worldwide socio-demographic, technological and medical developments of recent decades have led to trends of decline in fertility rates, decline in morbidity and mortality (in Israel – by 27% since 2000), increasing life expectancy without disability, and life expectancy in general. As a result, most nations including Israel are witness to rapid aging of their populations, and increasing numbers of elderly people living with aging-related diseases and physical/cognitive limitations. These developments have led to an increased demand for formal and informal caregiving services.¹

Among Israel's elderly population, about 96% continue living in the community, of whom 23% live alone (32% of the women and 12% of the men). About 16% of elderly Israelis need assistance with ADL and IADL, the majority of whom live in the community, and about 25,000 of them live with an in-home caregiver (often a foreign worker). The number of older people with ADL limitations has been increasing over time e.g., from 131,100 in 2008 to about 170,000 in 2018, an increase of about 3,400 (1.8%) per month. The national expenditure for provision of nursing care has increased as well, from about 3.5 million to 6.3 million NIS.²

Laws and formal services for older people

Guided by the policy of 'Aging in Place,' a wide range of services is provided for disabled elderly persons who live in the community: The National Health Care Law has been in effect since 1995, under which free health services are provided to every citizen based on a universalistic principle, old-age national pensions and complementary monetary support by Ministries of Health and Welfare. The Community Long-Term Care Insurance Law (CLTCI) was passed in 1988. Under this law, men aged 67+ and women aged 62+ with ADL and IADL limitations are eligible to receive assistance at home through 112 public and private nursing companies. By providing domestic and personal care, this service intends to complement rather than replace the existing system of service provision, including medical and

social services and family care. Families that employ in-home foreign caregivers are eligible to receive financial support instead of this service. Adult day care centers for functionally impaired persons and day care centers for cognitively impaired elders provide a wide range of social, culinary and medical services including transportation. Additionally, local municipalities, non-profit and volunteer organizations along with associations for specific diseases or social groups (e.g., 'Caregivers Israel' or a foundation for Holocaust survivors) provide various services such as 'supportive communities,' meals on wheels, assistive devices, legal consultations, etc. (e.g. 3).

Informal caregiving

Informal caregiving is an important social resource for the ill and for society as a whole. In Israel, obligation to treat frail family members is a widely accepted value and societal norm. This responsibility is also expressed in Israeli law, according to which close family members (offspring/or parents/spouses) are obligated to provide care to dependent relatives, including financial support, based on level of income. In 2017, 30% of Israeli adults (age 20+) were informal caregivers, 14% of them were age 65 and over.³ Similar to other countries family primary caregivers in Israel are mainly women (66%). Caring for a seriously impaired family member involves a multifaceted burden - physical, emotional, social and economic. Primary caregivers are therefore a group at high risk for cognitive and physical morbidity, and even mortality.⁴ For instance, among female caregivers aged 65-74, 68% evaluated their health as bad in comparison to 54% of non-caregiver women of the same age. ⁴ The burden of caregiving with its detrimental consequences is especially problematic for older primary caregivers, most of whom are female spouses of older patients."^{4,5} Future projections for informal caregiving indicate that while the burden of formal and informal caregiving continues to increase, expected societal developments such as changes in fertility rates, divorce rates, traditional family structure, and living arrangements will reduce the availability of informal caregiving. Women's dominant involvement in caregiving may also weaken due to the increasing number of social roles that younger women are taking on, and due to the expected decline in their health and function in older ages resulting from changes in lifestyle behaviors.⁶

Relationship between formal and informal caregiving services: strengths and weaknesses

The Israeli network of formal services is a rather wide infrastructure of health and social services developed at the neighborhood level, which together with strong family support, results in a low rate of institutionalization (only 4%). However, this system suffers from significant weaknesses deriving from its structure and the scope of service provision. The system suffers from duplication and fragmentation in long-term care services and continuity of care, which increases the burden of informal caregivers. The available supportive services for informal caregivers are scarce, and focus mainly on provision of information and consultation while the need for socio-emotional support remains unaddressed.⁴ An additional failure of the formal system is not viewing the informal caregivers, especially the older ones, as a group at high risk for morbidity needing medical and emotional assistance. This may explain the scarcity of relevant training for professional, non-professional and family caregivers. Awareness of the specific needs of the various societal groups of elderly immigrants and their primary caregivers is also limited. Additionally, formal services currently face insufficient budgets and a significant shortage of caregiving manpower including professionals (doctors, nurses), and non-professionals.

Conclusions

Due to the increasing demand for caregiving on the one hand, and the decreasing availability of human resources (formal and informal) on the other hand, significant difficulties in providing appropriate care for both patients and caregivers are expected. Inappropriate care for informal caregivers may contribute to deterioration of their health, and increase the expenditures of the existing formal system. Increasing the range and intensity of formal caregiving carries the potential of reducing the burden of informal caregivers, and the risk of morbidity and mortality among them, especially among those who are older themselves, and as a consequence, also improving informal care to the disabled. However, positive trends such as the anticipated developments in medical knowledge and technologies may reduce prevalence of degenerative diseases, improve rehabilitation and increase use of new technologies, all of which may reduce the range and intensity of caregiving demand. The main challenge facing the current formal caregiving system in Israel is to create a comprehensive and integrative system of preventive and curative health and welfare services for older adults and their primary informal caregivers.

The formal system has also to allocate appropriate resources for implementing strategies directed to increase awareness of the health risks of primary caregivers, and the relevant training of formal caregivers in medical and welfare services. Special attention should be paid to the most vulnerable groups such as elderly female caregivers, new immigrants, and/or caregivers with economic/health problems. Well-integrated formal and informal services have the potential to rapidly, effectively and efficiently address elderly Israelis' comprehensive caregiving needs.

Nicholas Hicks

Our health depends on much more than health services. It is primarily determined by our life chances, behaviours and environment, rather than an output of health services. While securing the sustainability of health services is essential, it is not sufficient if the aim is providing everyone with the chance of a healthy life culminating in a healthy, participative, active old age.



Saturday, 16 November

08:30 – 10:30

Session 4: Economics, Labor Force & Social Security

4.1 The future of work: The factors that promote extended working lives and those that restrain them, the role of education and skills for adapting to this new demographic, and questions of generational equity.

Moderator: Sarah Harper, UK

Designated Speakers: Frances Raday, Israel; Ken Bluestone, UK

Designated Respondents: Daniel Gottlieb, Israel; Paul McGarry, UK; Rivi Beller, Israel; Andrea Siodmok, UK

Abstracts

Frances Raday

Gender Dimensions of Economics, Labour Force & Social Security

Older age is in itself a female dominant issue as women live longer than men: in 2018, among the population age 65 and over in the UK there was a sex ratio of approximately 120 women for every 100 men. In Israel, there are approximately 130 women for every 100 men over 65. This statistic means that there are many more older women than older men and twice as many older women than older men are living alone. The process of ageing and deteriorating health require ongoing improvement of solutions for palliative care, hospices and the right to die in dignity and these are particularly urgent for women who are twice as likely as men to be facing the end of life alone.

Discrimination on grounds of old age is prevalent for both men and women but gender-based discrimination creates multiple discrimination or double jeopardy. In Israel additionally, there is a basic inequality between women and men in the religious personal law system - for Jews and Arabs, religious and secular - which has both a direct and indirect impact on women's family status. Women's level of autonomy in the family, their access to family resources and their occupational choices may all be impaired. All women are affected by these discriminatory restrictions and the well-being of older women in both the social and economic quality of their lives is likely to be adversely affected.

As regards the social sphere, elderly women face exacerbated problems, for instance, domestic and sexual violence. It was acknowledged clearly in the Madrid international Plan of Action in 2002, that "Older women face greater risk of physical and psychological abuse due to discriminatory societal attitudes and the nonrealization of the human rights of women. In the first Israeli prevalence study on elder abuse (Lowenstein Lazar and others, 2009), risk of abuse by type of abuse included the finding that older women were more at risk of physical abuse than younger women, and that older women who experienced partner abuse had more health problems. Solutions include access to practical information about how to leave abusive situations, where to find places of safety or available housing, how to access pensions and other benefits, how to manage personal financial issues, and how to obtain a divorce. This latter solution is rendered more difficult in Israel in the

light of religious personal law. Access can be improved with appropriate community outreach, with professional awareness of the symptoms of abuse and health needs. Economic independence is a key factor in enabling older women to leave abusive situations and this is a problem when older women have a lower independent income than men.

Older women have lesser pension income than men. The gender pension gap is a global phenomenon. There is a gender pension gap in coverage, wealth accumulation and in monthly benefits. Nearly 65 per cent of people above retirement age without any regular pension are women. Evidence from the United Kingdom and the United States suggests that men's total pension assets are substantially larger than women's, even when the percentages of men and women enrolled in a pension system are similar. Multi-pillar systems, which combine both accumulated occupational pension entitlements and publicly funded social pensions, disadvantage women because of the structural factors in their labour market participation, the wage gap and unpaid care work, which result in lower contributions (Raday, 2019). Social, non-contributory flat rate pensions are gender neutral.

Research by Bowers and Fuchs for the Taub Center examines the situation in Israel. As regards occupational pensions, Israeli reality reflects the global picture: The data indicate that there is indeed a gender gap in occupational pension savings, which are mandatory in Israel) and this gap increases with age. Among those aged 45-54, men have 28% higher occupational pension savings than women. The private pension savings of Haredi women in the 25-34 age group is 26% higher than that of Haredi men, reflecting the very low employment participation rate of men in this population group. Even at the exact same level of pension savings, a man's monthly pension payment will be 6% higher than the comparable woman's because the Israeli pension funds factor in women's greater longevity (a practice which is illegal in some countries) and reduce the monthly sum accordingly.

The social pension is paid from The National Insurance Institute (NII), funded by mandatory contributions by employers and employees, which grants an old-age allowance to every individual over the age of 70 (the absolute retirement age), and at an earlier age for employees who retire at the conditional retirement age (62 for women and 67 for men). Because of the gap in the conditional retirement age, a woman who chooses to retire at age 70 will receive 22% more than a man who does so. The NII old age allowance somewhat reduces the gender pension gap.

The retirement age for men in Israel (67) is the highest in the OECD, and many women continue to work after their conditional retirement age (62). In 2016, 53% of women and 70% of men in Israel aged 65-69 worked, which is 10 percentage points higher than in the OECD. They attribute the current failure of Israeli women to continue working to the age of 67 to the legal provisions, which give women an option retire at 62 and predict that if women continue to work till 67, the estimated future gap in pension income between men and women will place Israel roughly in the middle of the ranking of European countries. However, research is needed to explore how far women's earlier retirement is because of the legal entitlement and how far it is a result of employment market discrimination against older women, which will not necessarily end if the legal entitlement is eliminated.

In view of the older age gender gaps in Israel, solutions to be considered should include:

reform of discriminatory factors, such as the personal law legislation, the gender pay gap and use of the greater longevity factor in the actuarial calculation of occupational pension monthly benefits; structural change, including provision of affordable child care for younger working women and securing employment opportunities for older women; public budget allocations directed to preventing abuse of older women, to provision of hospices and palliative care and increase in the gender-neutral social pensions of the NII; introduction of the right to die in dignity in accordance with autonomous personal choice.

Ken Bluestone

How one responds to the question of the future of work depends on who is asking the question. What does work mean when considered from the perspective of a government official? An employer? A person who is older, or in the process of becoming older? This presentation will seek to explore our understanding of what work is and will be in later life, and identify some policy opportunities that could be addressed in the future to improve the way that work is experienced to the benefit of older people and the wider society.

4.2 Finance and savings: How to prevent poverty and provide social security in old age in times of dynamic political and economic changes to public and private pension schemes.

Moderator: Sarah Harper, UK

Designated Speakers: Paul Johnson, UK; Daniel Gottlieb, Israel

Designated Respondents: Hilary Salt; Ido Kallir

11:00 – 12:00

Session 5: Designing for our Ageing World

5.1 Designing for our ageing world: this session will consider innovative ideas around how our built environment, both public and private, needs to adapt to these demographic shifts. Key questions are how can new forms of mobility – virtual and physical – interact with these changes and how greater participation of older adults in society can be fostered across different urban and rural spaces? This session will compare the potential for age – friendly interactions and policies in two cities: Manchester and Jerusalem.

Moderator: Israel Doron, Israel

Designated Speakers: Jeremy Myerson, UK; Vered Solomon-Maman, Israel

Designated Respondents: Andrei Martin, UK; Galit Nimrod, Israel

Abstracts

Jeremy Myerson

Helen Hamlyn Professor of Design, Royal College of Art

By 2030, the age balance of the world's populations will have shifted decisively away from younger people to older people, who will make up a growing proportion of the demographic make-up in virtually every country on the planet. This profound demographic shift holds significant implications for the design and innovation industries responsible for developing and delivering the goods, systems and services for future markets.

The central question is about how design can help people lead fuller, healthier and more rewarding lives into old age. As life expectancy from birth increases dramatically as a result of falling fertility and mortality rates and advances in medical science, more years are a given for most people. The question is how we will live those years. Will we enjoy independence, good health and a decent quality of life? Or will we become isolated, sick and marginalised? The old saying 'years full of life or life full of years?' comes to mind.

How design measures up to the challenge of demographic change is critical and opens a wide-ranging debate. While there is uniform agreement on which way the demographic curve is pointing, there is little general consensus among designers and innovators on how they should respond to the needs of ageing societies.

Background to design and ageing

For much of the 20th century, the appeal and thrust of the modern, emergent, international design industry was based on the ideas of youth, vigour and speed. If the needs of older people were considered at all (and they were largely ignored for several decades), they were only considered within the medical boundaries of addressing the physical, sensory and mental disabilities that come with ageing – the minor (and sometimes not so minor) impairments that all people experience in later life related to eyesight, hearing, dexterity, mobility and cognition.

This medical model of ageing – equating ageing with disease, and with flaws and deficiencies to be minimised – exercised a profound hold on designers from the 1960s onwards. Older people with disabilities were a special needs case – and

design for special needs, a world of cheap, white plastic grab handles and get-around gadgets, grew up outside the mainstream design discourse. Innovation for ageing became a fringe activity with limited markets, small production runs and an approach more akin to hospital aids and appliances than consumer-based products and services. Many users were stigmatised through ugly and inappropriate design.

Elsewhere, the real action of mass production, mass marketing and mass distribution was focused on the young and family-formation customer base. The structural simplicity, visual democracy and equalising tendencies of modernism further banished older people to the margins of society; many were unable to find the hidden, egalitarian entrances to tall, modern buildings or read the efficient small print on food packaging or drag their luggage miles through new, noisy airport concourses.

By the late 1970s and 1980s, there was inevitably a backlash against mass market and modernist design which marginalised older people, led through writing, practice and research by such design pioneers as Victor Pananek, Ron Mace, Pattie Moore and Roger Coleman. New design disciplines emerged – design for all, universal design and inclusive design – with a new approach to population ageing. People were no longer disabled by their own age or impairments, irrespective of the shortcomings of design, but included or excluded by the quality of design, irrespective of their capabilities.

Instead of viewing growing older as a disease with deficits to be minimised, new design models of ageing were promoted – a social model of ageing (designing for new connections and aspirations in later life) and even a cultural model of ageing (this period of life is so unique, unprecedented and special that it demands particular creative attention).

Vistas in the field expanded further as business and industry woke up to the concentration of consumer spending power in the older generations – and governments took note of deteriorating 'dependency ratios' between those in work and paying taxes and those retired and requiring state support in old age by examining ways to extend working lives. Today there is a broad array of design initiatives to support active or healthy ageing – and intense debate around a number of key tensions or talking points in the field.



Human versus automaton

The debate about the future of design for ageing populations is centred to some degree on the role that new technologies can play in providing support. Opinion is polarised on this issue. In one camp are those who believe that tech advances in digital networks, robotics and artificial intell.

Vered Solomon Maman

Chief Architect and Urban planner, Ministry of Construction and Housing, Jerusalem

Israeli Government Policy on Housing for Elderly Populations

The Ministry of Construction and Housing is responsible for regulation of the Israeli construction industry and for determining building policy designed to achieve national, social, and technological goals; the primary aim is to provide housing for the entire population. The Ministry is responsible for implementation of government housing assistance policy, in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry operates from its head office in Jerusalem and five district offices - in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Beersheva, and Nazareth. Construction and housing assistance policy is set by departments and units at the head office. District offices are charged with planning and implementation, supervision of construction activities, and direct provision of assistance to the public.

Among the Ministry's diverse functions, housing assistance for the elderly is channeled into three concurrent tracks:

Housing solutions provided within the framework of social welfare policy including direct construction (by the Ministry itself), tendering contracted companies to build apartments for purchase or rental, public sheltered accommodation and residential complexes for elderly immigrants.

Housing assistance policy, drafted together with the Ministry of Finance, serves various groups in Israeli society including immigrants and low-income or socially disadvantaged elderly populations.

Planning and development projects promote, guide and supervise planning teams, through statutory, marketing/contracting and implementation stages, to produce detailed plans which incorporate principles of urban design and construction that accommodate aging populations.

First track: The Ministry administers a public housing inventory whereby eligibility for public housing is regulated and adjusted in accordance with need. The inventory presently consists of 115 public sheltered accommodations situated in strategic locations across the country, from Eilat in the south to Nahariya in the north. These provide housing solutions for approximately 12,000 tenants, 80% of whom are immigrants from the former Soviet Union. A further 15,000 tenants remain in government operated public housing units for socioeconomically deprived families, their children having grown up and left home. The goal is to identify and aid the weaker strata among those entitled to assistance, while expediting property maintenance procedures. In this way improved levels of service are provided to tenants and efficient use of the housing inventory is ensured.

Second track: Streamlined procedures for implementation of Ministry policy facilitate rental assistance, housing loans and grants to approximately 69,500 eligible candidates per year. One of several programs run by the Ministry subsidizes persons meeting criteria of impaired movement or dependency on assistance accessories such as wheelchairs, to improve accessibility for existing apartments. The maximum level of aid offered in 2018 stood at 65,000 for interior modifications and 130,000 for outside renovations.

Third track: The Ministry is a member of the Inter-ministerial Government Committee on Housing Solutions for the Elderly which has published the Report on the Need for Improvement of Sheltered Accommodation (July, 2018) and authored the mIsraelon to develop new models of inclusionary community housing (ageing in place). Gathering expertise in this field, Ministry staff is currently undergoing an intensive learning process for the development and promotion of new ideas.

The Ministry of Construction and Housing is committed to best practice urban planning ideals that promote rehabilitation and relief of poverty for persons (often elderly) relocated from substandard housing. Within this context, several methods are applied in existing neighborhoods, including: renovation, compensation, relocation, and alternative housing. Geo-political, security, ecological, and economic considerations determine the selection of preferred geographical areas. Some of these processes are in their initial stages and will remain under examination, according to a step-by-step learning process, before they can be implemented.

12:00 – 13:00

Session 6: Policy Discussion

6.1 Inclusive policies in a demographically ageing world: consideration of the interface between science and policy in the ageing society. How can the growing sources of gerontological knowledge, data and experience be used to inform public policy and practice? How can citizens be better incorporated into the public debate on the future of the ageing society, and how can the bodies that implement ageing-related policies and services be encouraged to learn from older people?

Moderator: Sarah Harper, UK

Designated Speakers: Mark Clarfield, Israel; Tom Wells, UK

Designated Respondents: Sergio DellaPergola, Israel; Jennifer Rubin, UK; Nurit Warftag, Israel

Abstracts

A. Mark Clarfield MD FRCPC

Ageing and Policy

1. Key policies in the field of health

We need to find ways to reduce the numbers in the 65+ population: (17% “frail”, 42.3% “pre frail,”; data from SHARE Study) and/or to shrink the time spent in this category towards the end of life. Even small decreases in these percentages can have large societal benefits for example lowering long term institutionalization rates. To this end, from what we know of healthy aging, we need to encourage (as early as possible but at any age) 5 policy directions:

- i) Tobacco – fight the business interests and corrupt politicians (Policy implications: eg recent fight in Israel over tobacco advertising in Ultra Orthodox magazines; raise taxes on cigarettes) (65+: 10% Israel, 8% UK)
- ii) Healthy diet – according to common sense approach of Michael Pollan: “Eat ‘food’, mostly plants, not too much”. Policy implications: issue of charging VAT on fruits and vegetables in Israel
- iii) Activity/Exercise – encourage the environment – parks, walkways etc (as a bad example in Israel look at “public spaces” in Arab towns); Policy implications: tax breaks for membership in health clubs; more activity walks sponsored by gov’t and industry. Development of and protection of green spaces in cities. Eg London!!
- iv) Moderate alcohol use – much bigger problem in UK than Israel; but even in Israel could raise “sin taxes”
- v) Encourage development of robust primary health care services with proper “Geriatrics” training in med schools and residencies. Both NHS and Israel have good systems but improvements could be made (Policy implication in Israel: incorporate LTC institutional care into the “basket of services” to give Health Funds positive incentives to reduce frailty and invest in community care

2) Key policies in other fields of Social policy

- i) Future of work, pension reform and activities in “Third Age”. Educate middle-aged and older persons that there cannot be a free lunch (eg. younger workers supporting pensions via today’s taxation). In the end, someone pays AND the fact that as LE for older persons rises, the ratio of years worked: years in retirement approaches 1. Simple logic demands that it must stay well over this number, especially as the ratio of workers to “dependents” falls. IMF prediction: Spending on pensions and health care, which already makes up over 16% of GDP in the industrialised world, will rise to 25% by the end of this century. This growth is simply not sustainable. (Retirement age M/F: Israel: 67/62: UK: 65/64, both to rise
- ii) Business, gov’t and older persons themselves must encourage older persons to work longer than we had expected. In most cases this is good not just for the economy, but for older workers themselves. Reasonable exceptions/adjustments should be made for difficult professions (eg police, fire dept) but even there, there are admin and public education jobs which older workers in these fields can continue to do?

The Economist (July 6, 2017): “The key to unlocking this longevity dividend is to turn the over-65s into more active economic participants.” And: “...making longer lives financially more viable, as well as productive and enjoyable, requires a fundamental rethink of life trajectories and a new look at the assumptions around ageing.”

3) How can citizens be better incorporated into the public debate on the future of the ageing society? How can the bodies that implement ageing-related policies and services be encouraged to learn from older people?

- i) What have we already learned from those groups who try to lobby on behalf of older persons - their accomplishments and failures? Eg The Pensioners Party in Israel or Age UK.
- ii) We need to keep in mind that there are different constituencies within the “aged” rubric (see above, The Economist quotes). “Young-old” and “old-old” have different profiles and needs and we should enquire from each these groups what they want from society. One might expect pension/work/leisure issues to be more relevant to the younger group and health/social care issues of more concern to older old- but who knows? Have we asked them?

- iii) Use of “Lay Participation Panels” at national meetings of Geriatrics and Gerontological Societies at which we listen to and question older peoples about how they feel about what we are saying about them and recommending for them.
- iv) Work with journalists, encouraging them to see how interesting and challenging are the issues relating to older persons and how worthy these subjects are for the media. Eg “Age Boom Academy” organized by Columbia University Aging Center (see: <http://ageboom.columbia.edu/>)
- v) Encourage the market to serve this “silver” generation. Many of them have silver to spend. Clever entrepreneurs can mine this source while equally savvy older people (and their advocacy groups) can push back to ensure that older persons will not get ripped off.

4) Final Caveat : don’t forget older persons in the LICs

Tom Wells

The increase in longevity in industrialised countries is a significant achievement. However, it’s no foregone conclusion that individuals and society see the benefit of these extra years. For that to happen, health expectancy needs to keep pace with life expectancy. We need adequate savings for longer retirements and our skills need to be relevant throughout longer careers. Throughout a life course the events, environments and behaviours that are associated with ‘ageing well’ are understood. So why is population ageing such a thorny public policy issue? What structural issues could stop us realising a longevity dividend? What is the role of inequality? And how can our approach to public policy start to overcome these?

17:30-19:00

Session 7: Conclusions & The Jerusalem Declaration on Ageing

Group consultations followed by
concluding session and finalizing of the
“Jerusalem Declaration on Ageing

Draft – Basis for Discussions and Deliberations The Jerusalem Declaration on Ageing 2019

We, the participants of the Anglo-Israel Colloquium on Ageing, held in Jerusalem on November 2019, hereby declare:

Contemporary human society currently faces unprecedented forces that will strongly affect the future. One major such force is the accelerated ageing of populations. This is driven by two interacting components: 1) falling fertility leading to an increase in the average age of the population and 2) falling mortality leading to an increase in the number and percentage of older adults, and in particular the oldest old. Currently, people in most Western societies are living 30 years longer than people did only four generations ago. Since the 1950s, life expectancy has been increasing one year in every five years, on average, and this trend will most likely continue to accelerate. In addition, child bearing rates have fallen from around 4 per women of childbearing age to under 2. Correspondingly, the proportion of older people in our societies continues to grow.

The Anglo-Israel Colloquium provided an unique opportunity to bring together scholars, policy-makers, and service providers in the field of aging from the UK and from Israel, in order to critically examine the societal effects and implications of both individual and population ageing. These 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 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 of Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland and within its various ethnic minority groups which now comprise one fifth of the UK population. Similar variation is seen in Israel among various Jewish Israeli populations, between Jewish and Arab Israelis, and with the Palestinian population.

As an outcome of the extensive debates and discussion made within the colloquium, the following key recommendations have been raised:

Such population changes require a systemic and a life-course approach to policy making, covering policy areas such as health, education, employment, and physical living conditions. Policy makers need to consider these changes across the life course in a more integrated fashion.

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. 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.

Systematic differences both between countries, between socio-economic groups, between women and men within countries, between ethnic, religious and cultural that relate to living circumstances relevant for the maintenance and promotion of health and productivity need to be diminished. As 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.

Longer working lives need to retain people longer in the labour market, demanding new flexible life course patterns. Policies should provide the institutional basis supportive of more frequent movement between learning, working, and private/family life. Retaining older people in the labour force and integrating migrants calls for higher investments for continued training, for ‘second careers’ in new areas, and for maintaining general productivity. Related policies need to take into account rapidly changing working requirements, higher retirement ages and greater need to combine work and retirement in a flexible manner.

Labour mobility poses challenges for family lives and social relations. Policies should both support mobility and facilitate the employment of all ages. High standards for the design of working environments, careers and training need to be established based on criteria that aim to minimize physical and mental exertion in the workplace and that also help employees to change jobs before their productivity and health are compromised.

Old age pensions, both publicly and privately funded need to be reassessed in order to secure social security and economic dignity in old age. 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.

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.

In times of longer lives, the health systems need to complement the prevention of and therapy for ill-health by a concerted orientation towards expanding health-related resources across the life course. Interventions’ such as legal and financial incentives and regulations, as well as architectural design, and important components.

Recognition of age-discrimination, age bias and intergenerational stereotyping must be made overt, and policies to counter such attitudes and behaviours introduced to remove types of stigma and group discrimination.

Ageism, the mostly negative (but sometimes also positive) social construction of old age, is a key factor in understanding the current position of older persons in societies. A pro-active policy approach in combating ageism is necessary for any social change in the field.

Human rights of older persons should be taken seriously. As such, there is a need for a new, and specific, international instrument for the promotion, protection and recognition of the human rights of older persons at the UN level.



Dan Meridor

Guest speaker Friday night dinner

Dan Meridor's prolific career in Israel's government began in 1982, when he served as Secretary of the Cabinet under Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir. He was elected to the Knesset (Israel's Parliament) in 1984, where he served till 2003 and again 2009-2013 and has served in many senior Ministerial roles including: Minister of Justice 1988 –1992, where he promoted human rights legislation, and Israel's first (and so far - only) human rights constitutional laws were enacted empowering the Supreme Court with judicial review over Knesset laws; Minister of Finance in 1996-1997, where he initiated sweeping reforms in the economy through massive budget cuts, liberalization and privatization. Minister in charge of strategic affairs in the Israeli government, 2001-2003, and was a member of the Inner Cabinet.

In the Knesset, Mr. Meridor served on the Committee of Foreign Affairs and Defence, the Committee of Constitution, Law & Justice and the Ethics Committee. He was Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee of the Knesset 1999-2001, and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Intelligence in the Israeli Government 2009-2013.

His public activities outside the Knesset have included Chairman of The Jerusalem Foundation between 2003 and 2008, and between 2003-2006 as a Senior Fellow at the Israel Democracy Institute. Mr. Meridor is presently the Chairman of the Board of the Bezalel Academy of Art and Design, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Truman Institute for Peace and the President of Israel Council of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Meridor is a graduate of the Faculty of Law in the Hebrew University and practiced law in Jerusalem and in Tel-Aviv for many years. Dan Meridor is a captain (res.) in the I.D.F., where he fought as a tank commander in the Six Days War and in the Yom Kippur War. He has lectured at the Harvard Kennedy School, and at the School of Public Policy at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Dan Meridor was born in Jerusalem in 1947, where he lives ever since



Yadid LaChinuch Companions in Learning

Engaging Seniors. Bringing Life-
Experience Back into the Classroom.

Older adults constitute 10% of Israel's population; this proportion is expected to rise over the coming decades. Over 50% of these 900,000 Israelis are able and willing to give back to society. A coordinated, national volunteering infrastructure is needed in order to fully utilize this potential.

By contrast, the Israeli Education system is notably understaffed. With many overly-packed classrooms, teachers are forced to parse out their time and attention even more thinly, with many forced simply to focus on the "median" student, while those at the bottom, or at the top, are not provided with the attention they need.

Yadid LaChinuch ("Companions in Learning") was established in 2007 in order to link experienced seniors with classrooms that could benefit from an extra hand to help the students. Seniors get a meaningful opportunity to share their knowledge and experience with a new generation, and even a health boost (volunteerism has been empirically-proven to reduce the risk of premature death by as much as 33%); teachers get both an extra hand; and students get additional assistance as well as opportunity to create a meaningful relationship. 12 years later, our model is operated in over 550 schools in 40 localities across Israel, facilitating over 500,000 educational volunteering hours through 3,500 seniors. Our program is transforming the educational system itself into a locus for intergenerational encounters, an important step to combating ageism in our society. In the process, our work ultimately both promotes "positive aging" while encouraging volunteerism.

Our Model is based almost entirely on volunteers: In every locality in which we operate, we assign a senior citizen with experience in the education system to serve as Volunteer Coordinator. The Volunteer Coordinator is responsible for building up a base of local educational volunteers from among the senior community and in coordinating with local schools in order to place them in classrooms. Volunteering seniors are not required to have experience in the educational system but are required to volunteer at least one day a week. Our partnership with the Ministry of Education and the municipal education departments in each locality where we work enables us to place volunteers in virtually every school that puts in a request (and there are many of these). Placements are based on the volunteers' interest and experience, and the needs of the local school board. Yadid LaChinuch offers ongoing training for our volunteers as a part of their placement—both in the form of individualized guidance as well as professional enrichment seminars—along with continuous evaluation and support. In addition, as part of their involvement in the program, volunteering seniors, are given access to an abundance of recreational activities, trips, and social meetings—as part of the wider community they become a part of upon joining the Yadid LaChinuch group in their locality.

Yadid LaChinuch has won the President's Volunteering Award, the Knesset Speaker's Prize (to Dina Benkler), the Glickman Prize of Excellence, the JDC-Eshel Shield of Excellence in Senior Citizen Volunteering and the Zussman-JDC Award for Excellence in Social Services.

Adenauer Conference Centre,
Mishkenot Shaananim, Jerusalem
Our Ageing Futures
The Ageing of Society:
Enabling Successful Ageing for All

Reception: 17:15 | Programme: 18:00

Opening words – Sir Andrew Burns KCMG
Former British Ambassador to the State of Israel -
Chair, the Anglo-Israel Colloquium UK Committee

Tribute to Lilian and Victor Hochhauser –
Short video: Lilian & Victor Hochhauser –
“A Life in Music”

Musical interlude performed by students of
The Jerusalem Academy of Music and Dance -
Faculty of Performing Arts, Strings Department.

1. **Jean Marie Leclair: Sonata for two violins Op.3 no.2**
performed by Maho Nakanishi, Japan, Anette Agardi, Hungary (class of Prof Lihay Bendayan)
2. **Johann Sebastian Bach: Partita no.3 for violin solo, BVW 1006, Prelude**
arranged for solo mandolin and performed by Roy Dayan, Israel, (class of Mr Yaki Reuven)
3. **Haendel-Halvorsen: Passacaglia for violin & viola**
performed by Salko Lekic, Serbia, and Fabiol Cezma, Albany, (class of Zvi Carmelli and Prof. Lihay Bendahan)

PUBLIC EVENT & PANEL DISCUSSION

Our Ageing Futures: Enabling Successful Ageing for All
Professor Sarah Harper OBE,
Founding Director of the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, University of Oxford

Overview of the Anglo-Israel Colloquium and presentation of the 'Jerusalem Declaration on Ageing'
Professor Israel Doron
Director of the Center for Research and the Study of Ageing, University of Haifa

Panel discussion with Colloquium participants from the UK & Israel
Professor Yitzchak Brick
Chairman of the Israel Gerontological Society and adviser to the Knesset committee on the National Plan on Ageing

Professor Daniel Gottlieb
Deputy Director General of Research and Planning at the National Insurance Institute

Professor Sarah Harper
Founding Director of the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, University of Oxford

Dr Andrea Siodmok
Head of the Policy Lab Government Innovation Group in the UK Cabinet Office

Open Debate chaired by: Professor Israel Doron
Director of the Center for Research and the Study of Ageing, University of Haifa

Concluding Remarks: Professor Michael Turner
Bezalel Academy, Chair Anglo-Israel Colloquium Israel Committee

UK DELEGATION



Prof Sarah Haper CBE

Chair
Clore Professor of Gerontology
The Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, University of Oxford

Sarah has a background in anthropology and population studies. Following her doctoral work in population studies at Oxford, she trained with the BBC as a News and Current Affairs Reporter and Producer, working in both TV and Radio. Sarah is Founding Director of the Oxford Institute of Population Ageing, Director of the UK Research Integrity Office and a member of the Board of Health Data Research UK. Throughout her academic career, Sarah has combined academic research with external professional commitments. She was previously Director of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, chaired the UK government's Foresight Review on Ageing Populations (2014-2016) and the Evaluation Board of the UN Active Ageing Index. Sarah was appointed a CBE in 2018 for services to Demography and served on the Prime Minister's Council for Science and Technology to advise the UK Prime Minister on the scientific evidence for strategic policies and frameworks.



Ken Bluestone

Head of Policy and Influencing Age International

Ken leads Age International's policy and influencing work in the UK and internationally on issues affecting older people in lower and middle-income countries and has worked with a wide range of NGOs over the past 20 years on issues including: ageing & development, human rights, water and sanitation, HIV&AIDS, corporate social responsibility, and food sovereignty. He is currently Chair of the Global Alliance for the Rights of Older People (GAROP) and is on the Board of Directors of CommonAge, a Commonwealth Accredited Association. He studied Cultural Anthropology at Vassar College, New York and has a Master's degree in International Management from the School for International Training, Vermont, USA.



Dr Nick Hicks

Managing Director
OptiMedis-Cobic UK

Cobic provide advice and practical support to health and care economies that want to take more outcomes- and value-based approaches. He is an Honorary Senior Research Fellow in the Nuffield Department of Primary Health Care Science at the University of Oxford and an associate Fellow at Green Templeton College, Oxford running the Green Templeton Management in Medicine Programme. Nick was previously Chief Executive of Milton Keynes Primary Care Trust and Director of Public Health in Milton Keynes. He has worked as a practising GP, a health services researcher, a public health consultant, and worked in the UK Department of Health, where he was the lead author of the National Service Framework for Coronary Heart Disease and subsequently the only medically qualified member of the Department of Health's Strategy Unit. He has held clinical and academic posts in Bath, Bristol and Oxford and was awarded a Harkness Fellowship at the Rand Corporation.



Prof Gill Livingston

Professor of Psychiatry for Older People,
Division of Psychiatry; Head of Mental
Health Care of Older People's Research
and Consultant Psychiatrist. UCL

Gill led the Lancet International Commsraelon on Dementia Prevention, Intervention and Care, launched in 2017. It contained the first life course analysis of potentially modifiable risks in dementia. She works to the commsraelon's strapline "Acting now on dementia prevention, intervention, and care will vastly improve living and dying for individuals with dementia and their families, and in doing so, will transform the future for society." She also leads the new update to the Lancet standing commsraelon. Her other research includes the START project which successfully reduced depression in carers to 20% of that of the non-intervention group in a randomised controlled trial, demonstrating clinical and cost effectiveness and long term effectiveness at both 2 and 6 years. She has also researched management of agitation, interventions in care homes; non-pharmacological interventions for sleep in dementia and dementia and interventions in minority ethnic groups.



Andrei Martin

Partner
PLP Architecture

As a designer, researcher and educator, Andrew is interested in the potential of new architectural typologies to transform urban experience and reshape contemporary culture. He is a Senior Lecturer at the University of Westminster Faculty of Architecture, where he leads a year-long post-graduate design studio. Andrei has led the design for The Collective Old Oak, the largest co-living building in world, as well as for The Collective Stratford, London's tallest micro-housing tower. Both buildings create new hybrid typologies that redefine the architecture of multi-generational living and working and form a strategy for the future of collective urban housing.



Prof Jeremy Myerson

Helen Hamlyn Chair of Design, The
Helen Hamlyn Centre for Design
Royal College of Art (RCA)

An academic, author and activist in design for nearly 40 years, Jeremy began his working life as a journalist on titles including The Stage, Creative Review, World Architecture and was founder-editor of Design Week. He is the first ever holder of the Helen Hamlyn Chair of Design, with a remit to encourage 'design that improves quality of life' and co-founded and directed the Helen Hamlyn Centre for Design at the RCA until October 2015. A graduate of the College, Jeremy Myerson is the author of many books, chapters, papers and articles on inclusive design and design thinking. He is also Director of the WORKTECH Academy, an Honorary Fellow at the Oxford Institute for Population Ageing and sits on the advisory boards of design schools in Hong Kong, Switzerland, Korea and the UK. In 2016, Jeremy received an Honorary Doctorate from the RCA for his work in design research.



Silvia Perel-Levin

Chair, NGO Committee on Ageing
The United Nations

Silvia has been working in the field of ageing for 20 years as an independent consultant, as a civil society advocate for the human rights of older persons and as a researcher on violence, neglect and abuse. As Chair the committee, she represents the International Longevity Centre - Global Alliance (ILC-GA). At the World Health Organization (WHO), Silvia designed and coordinated the first multi-country study on elder abuse Silvia and worked on health promotion and Noncommunicable Diseases. An advocate for the access to health, she focuses on the intersection of ageing, gender and disabilities, including the right to long term care and support. She was born in Argentina and has lived, studied and worked in England, Israel, Hungary and Switzerland. She has a B.A. in social and educational theatre from Tel Aviv University and an MSc in Inter-Professional Practice from the Institute of Health Sciences of City University, London.



Prof Jennifer Rubin

Executive Chair
Economic and Social Research Council
(ESRC)

The Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) is the UK's largest funder of social science. Jennifer is UK Research and Innovation's (UKRI) Champion for Equality, Diversity and Inclusion, leading on the Healthy Ageing and Next Generation Services streams of the Industrial Strategy Challenge Fund. She is a member of the UK's Industrial Strategy Council and NATO's taskforce on ethnic intolerance in the military. Professor of Public Policy at King's College London and former Director of the Policy Institute there, Jennifer has spent 25 years leading research programmes and Institutes inside and outside academia and advising governments internationally across a range of societal challenges.



Hilary Salt

Founder
First Actuarial LLP

Hilary's client work covers traditional actuarial consultancy including acting as a scheme actuary and advising sponsoring employers. She also works with trade unions where she assists in collective bargaining situations and advises on the pension schemes run by trade unions themselves. She has worked extensively with the Communication Workers Union devising the ground-breaking CDC proposal which ended their dispute with Royal Mail. Hilary also provides policy advice to a number of organisations and is the independent actuarial adviser to the NHS Pension Scheme's Scheme Advisory Board.



Dr Alexandre Sidorenko

Member, Board of Trustees
Help Age International

Sasha is an expert and adviser on national and international policy on ageing, having previously served as Chief of the Population Unit at the UN's Economic Commission for Europe, UN Programme on Ageing and acted as co-ordinator of the International Year of Older Persons (1999) and preparations for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, including drafting the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing follow-up activities of the Assembly. [Sasha] currently serves as a member of the Societal Advisory Board for the EU's joint programming initiative 'More years, better lives', as Senior Advisor for the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research and as International Tutor at the International Institute on Ageing. He also provides advisory services to countries in Central and Eastern European and Central Asia on developing and implementing policy and training programmes.



Dr Andrea Siodmok

Deputy Director
Cabinet Office

Andrea is both a practitioner and design thinker with an international reputation for applying design for public good. Formerly Chief Design Officer at the Design Council, she currently leads the UK Government's Policy Lab in the Cabinet Office. Andrea holds a first class honours in industrial design, a PhD in Virtual Reality and a Masters in Public Policy from the London School of Economics. Andrea maintains close links with academia, undertaking various fellowships, including being a Science and Policy Fellow at the University of Cambridge. She has led global executive training for Cambridge Judge Business School, Ashridge Hult and the London School of Economics. In 2015 she became the 10th female to be awarded the prestigious Royal Society of Arts Bicentenary Medal and in 2016, received an honorary doctorate in Civil Law from Northumbria University. Andrea was recently listed as one of the world's leading public sector innovators by apolitical.



Dr Tom Wells

Head of Foresight and Strategic
Futures
UK Government Office for Science

Tom started his career in industry developing renewable ingredients for personal care products (like sun cream) before completing a PhD in Sustainable Chemistry at Imperial College. Realising lab work wasn't for him, Tom moved over to the Civil Service. His previous roles have included working for the former Science Minister, Lord Drayson, to improve relationships between the science community, the media and the public and working in India with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office to promote research collaboration with the UK. He now works for the Government's Chief Scientific Adviser, helping other parts of the UK Government to think strategically about the future.

ISRAEL DELEGATION



Prof Israel Doron

Chair

Currently Prof. Doron is the Head of the Center for Research and Study of Aging at the University of Haifa, the Past President of the Israeli Gerontological Society, and the Past Head of the Department of Gerontology. He specializes in the fields of law and ageing, social policy, human rights and ageism. Prof. Doron has written extensively on topics such as socio-legal construction of old age, and human rights of older persons (e.g. Doron, I. & Apter, I. (2010): The Debate Around the Need for an International Convention on the Rights of Older Persons. *The Gerontologist*, 50(5), 586-593) and is the editor/co-editor of key books in the field such as "Theories on Law and Aging: The Jurisprudence of Elder Law" (Springer, 2009); "Beyond Elder Law: New Directions in Law and Aging" (Springer, 2012; with Ann Soden) or "The Law and Ethics of Dementia" (Hart, 2014; with Charles Foster & Jonathan Herring).



Rabab abu elheja

Pharmacist and gerontologist

Rabab has a B.Sc. Pharm from The Hebrew University of Jerusalem and an MA in Gerontology, Faculty of Social Welfare and Health Sciences, University Of Haifa. where since 2016 she has been a PhD Candidate in Gerontology.

Her doctoral studies integrate two field of knowledge, pharmacology and gerontology and focuses on the study of the relation between oxytocin levels in the body and Loneliness in old age. This field of studies may provide a profound insight into the research of loneliness by testing new aspects of this phenomenon - the prosocial effects of oxytocin on loneliness and can form a basis for future studies in order to find effective medicinal therapies for loneliness.



Prof Liat Ayalon

Researcher
School of Social Work, Bar Ilan University

Liat was a member of the SAPEA (Science Advice for Policy by European Academies) work group, preparing a report "transforming the future of ageing." She serves as a member of the WHO (World Health Organization) core group to develop a global campaign to combat ageism. Prof. Ayalon coordinates an international EU funded Ph.D. program on the topic of ageism (EuroAgeism.eu). She is the Israeli PI of the EU MascAge study of ageing masculinities in literature and cinema. The past four years, Prof. Ayalon has led an international research network on the topic of ageism, funded through COST (Cooperation in Science and Technology; notoageism.com). She is the co-editor of the book, Contemporary perspectives on ageism. Locally, her research has been supported by the Israel Science Foundation, the Ministry of Health, the National Insurance Institute of Israel and the Israel National Institute for Health Policy Research.



Rivi Beller

Chief Executive, Vehadarta

Before going into the field of active aging I worked for 12 years as Vice President of JVP, a 1 billion Dollars Jerusalem based Venture Capital Fund . After retiring from the fund, I discovered the area of active aging and together with a local philanthropist, Israel Eliahu we founded "Vehadarta" an organization targeted at empowering and improving the quality of life on the new growing population of "older adults" . For the last decade I was dedicated to learning and understanding the issues concerning this sector and busy trying to create a real change.

The initial focus we chose was on was the issue of work for older adults : dealing and understanding the problem and trying to model a solution that will enable retired people to go back to work.

Not less important I am the proud mother of three girls and a grandmother of 9 wonderful grandkids.



Professor Yitzhak Brick

Chairman of the Israel Gerontological Society and adviser to the Knesset committee on the National plan on aging

He was Director General of JDC-ESHEL, the Association for the Planning and Development of Services for the Aged in Israel, 1988 - 2012. Prior to this he was Deputy Director-General of the Ministry of Labor & Social Affairs and held top positions in the Ministry of Welfare. Professor Brick serves on many national and international committees for social planning and care for the aged. A member of the board of directors of IFA, he served as president 2000-2006.

Professor Brick is at Haifa University's department of Gerontology since 2002. He also taught Social Service Management at Bar Ilan and Hebrew Universities. .

He has edited three books on aging: The Family and the Elderly (2010), The Elderly and Poverty, (2005), and The Politics of Aging, (2002). , and co-edited other books and published 'With the Passing of Time' in 2019.



Sara Carmel MPH, PhD

Professor Emeritus of Medical Sociology and Gerontology
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

Currently, she is Head of the Center for Multidisciplinary Research in Aging, and President of ILC-Israel - the Israeli branch of the International Longevity Center - Global Alliance (ILC-GA). Prof. Carmel is former president of the Israel Gerontological Society. She established and directed the Israel National Fund for Research in Aging at the Ministry for Senior Citizens. At Ben-Gurion University, she established and directed one of the first two MA programs in gerontology in Israel, and the first MA program in sociology of health. Carmel is the author of more than 170 scientific publications, including three edited books. She has served on numerous national and international committees for academic, social policy and legislation affairs. Her recent research focuses on elderly persons' physical and mental health; survival and end-of-life care; subjective well-being; patterns of coping with age-related losses; doctor-patient relationship; and formal and informal caregiving



Prof Mark Clarfield MD FRCPC

Mark received his MD from the University of Toronto in 1975 specializing in Family Medicine, Community Medicine and finally, Geriatrics. He was with the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University in Montreal from 1978-1992, where he became Chief of Geriatrics at the Jewish General Hospital and head of the McGill University Division of Geriatric Medicine. In 1992, he moved to Israel, where he was Head of the Geriatrics Division at the Ministry of Health, before being appointed Head of Geriatrics at Soroka Hospital, and the Professor of Geriatrics at Ben-Gurion University. From 2009-18, he was the Director of the Medical School for International Health at the Ben-Gurion University. Dr Clarfield's has published widely, and his research interests include Alzheimer disease, the organization of health care services, aging in Low Income Countries, medical history and ethics. Dr Clarfield enjoys several hobbies, including performing with his folk band, "The Unstrung Heroes".



Prof Sergio DellaPergola

Professor Emeritus and former Chairman of the Hebrew University's Avraham Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry.

Born in Italy 1942, in Israel since 1966. M.A., Political Sciences, the University of Pavia; Ph.D., Social Sciences and Contemporary Jewry, Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Specialist on the demography of world Jewry, published or edited 60 books and monographs including Jewish Demographic Policies: Population Trends and Options (2011) and Jewish Population and Identity: Concept and Reality (with Uzi Rebhun, 2018), and over 300 papers on historical demography, the family, international migration, Jewish identification, antisemitism, and projections in the Diaspora and in Israel. Lectured all over the world and was senior policy consultant to the President of Israel, the Israeli Government, and major national and international organizations. Chief editor of Hagira – Israel Journal of Migration. Winner of the Marshall Sklare Award for distinguished achievement in the Social Scientific Study of Jewry (1999), and the Michael Landau Prize for Demography and Migration (2013).



Prof Ehud Gazit

Professor and Endowed Chair at the Faculties of Life Sciences and Engineering Tel Aviv University

Ehud received his B.Sc. (summa cum laude) from Tel Aviv University and his Ph.D. (with highest distinction) at Weizmann Institute of Science. He has been a faculty member at Tel Aviv University since 2000, following postdoctoral studies at MIT, where he also had a visiting appointment (2002–2011). From 2012-2014 he served as the Chief Scientist of the Israeli Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST). From 2008-2012 Gazit served as Tel Aviv University Vice President for Research and Development. He also had a visiting appointment at St John's College, Cambridge University (2016), Fudan University (2018-2019) and Umeå University (2019-2012). Gazit is also the director of the BLAVATNIK CENTER for Drug Development and Schwartz-Kipp Biotechnology Institute. He is also a member of Israel National Council for Research and Development. In 2015, he was knighted by the Italian Republic for his service to science and society.



Prof Daniel Gottlieb

Deputy Director General of Research and Planning at the National Insurance Institute.

Associate Professor on Welfare Economics and Social Policy at the School of Social Work in the Hebrew University.

He holds a Ph.D. in economics from the Hebrew University and an M.Sc. degree in economics at the London School of Economics. Since 2000 Gottlieb's research has focused on social and economic policy, particularly social insurance, poverty, inequality, polarization and the labor market. His research has been published in professional journals, and books on poverty and inequality and on the Israeli economy and society.

Before joining the Israeli Social Insurance, Daniel served as senior consultant to three Governors of Israel's Central Bank, and as chief economist in the bank's research department. He was an economist at the IMF in Washington DC and previously, an economist in the Central Bank's economic unit of the Foreign Currency Department, researching inter alia monetary policy, macroeconomic policy, and public policy.



Asst Prof Ido Kallir Ph.D.

Finance, Graduate School of Business, Tel Aviv University, Israel. Dissertation: "Essays on Learning Process". 2013 – Present, Assistant Professor, Ono Academic College. Since July 2017, Head of Finance specialization at the Ono College

Ido Worked for 15 years in VC backed industry in various business development, marketing and financial research positions. Ido's current main area of research is financial aspects of aging: Households Pension decision making, Optimal multi-layers pension mechanism and Pension funds long term performance



Dr Galit Nimrod, Ph.D.

Professor at the Department of Communication Studies Research Fellow, Center for Multidisciplinary Research in Aging at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel.

Galit holds a Ph.D. in Communication and Journalism from the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and she was a Fulbright post-doctoral scholar in the Gerontology Center at the University of Georgia, US. Aiming to contribute to the understanding of well-being in later life, Dr. Nimrod studies psychological and sociological aspects of leisure, media and technology use among older adults. In the past few years, her studies focused on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and robotics for the older population. She published extensively on these topics in leading scientific journals and presented her studies and ideas in numerous international conferences.



Lior Shtrassberg

Chief Executive Officer, MATAV

MATAV is the leading non-profit organization in Israel for developing and providing homecare & nursing services for the elderly. Matav aspires to enable people to age with dignity in their own home and community. We provide services to over 30,000 customers, mostly senior citizens and their families: Home care services, adult day care centers, supportive communities, consultation and professional knowledge development. In addition, we operate volunteer projects to alleviate loneliness among Holocaust survivors and other senior citizens. Matav has over 21,000 employees and over 3,500 volunteers in 70 branches nationwide. Prior to Matav, I served as CEO of HaMeshakem Ltd. For eight years, which provides a stable vocational and rehabilitative framework for approximately 3,000 employees in supported employment, across the country. I have an extensive experience in public administration. For several years I served as senior advisor to Ministers in several offices, and as a member of the Givatayim City Council.



Vered Solomon-Maman

Ministry of Construction and Housing

B.Arch. Bachelor of Architecture; M.Sc Master of Science in Urban and Regional Planning, TECHNION – Israeli Institute of Technology, Haifa; Thesis theme: Historic Preservation According to the Israeli Planning & Building Law -International Comparative Analysis. Winner of the SAPIR Prize for researches of the local municipalities. From 2017 Chief Architect, Head of the Urban Planning major Department, Housing & Construction Ministry of Israel: Manage and lead the major urban planning department at the head office at the Ministry in Jerusalem.



Yuval Palgi

Clinical Psychologist and Associate Professor, The University of Haifa

Currently Yuval is the Head of the Department of Gerontology, and Co-founder and Co-director of the School for Psychotherapy with Older Adults. His research work focuses on the tension created by past adversities alongside physical and mental deterioration in older age and on how perceptions of aging may enhance positive aspects of well-being. His studies are conducted on longitudinal large data samples, diary studies and clinical interventions. He is currently developing two new theoretical concepts, (life crossroads and positive solitude), and two measurements tools (Subjective Traumatic Outlook and Positive Solitude). Yuval has published more than 120 peer-reviewed articles and chapters in books



Professor Frances Raday

Frances is a barrister at law and an Israeli advocate. She is Director of the Concord Center for International Human Rights Law at COLMAN, Professor Emerita Lieberman Chair for Labour Law, Hebrew University; Honorary Professor, University College London; and Doctor Honoris, University of Copenhagen. She has written numerous books and articles, in the academic and the popular press, on international human rights law; labour law; religion and human rights; and feminist legal theory. Raday was appointed, between 2000 and 2018, as a UN independent human rights expert, first on the CEDAW Committee and subsequently as a Special Rapporteur for the Human Rights Council. She has litigated cutting-edge human rights cases, including on issues of women's right to equality in political, economic and religious contexts; TU freedoms; migrant and Palestinian workers' rights. She has submitted expert opinions to courts in the UK and Brazil, regarding the right to abortion, and, in the US, regarding employee-inventor's patent rights



Nurit Wurgaft

As a journalist, for 30 years Nurit has covered many social areas such as education, welfare, the emigration waves in the 90's of Jews from former Soviet Union and Ethiopia, and later, the migrant workers, refugees and asylum seeker. She has always found it most interesting to learn and write from the point of view of the people themselves (children, new immigrants, refugees), not the authorities view.

Now, for the past four years, Nurit has written a blog about old age and growing old in Israel. She is the only journalist so far who covers it solely, not as part of another subject. Even though she has limited space (a weekly column), Nurit gets to meet wonderful people and learn new things every day.



Dr. Samir Zoabi

Samir is a social worker, researcher and lecturer in the field of aging. He lives in Nazareth.

Zoabi holds a doctorate in social work. Over the past thirty years, he has studied and worked in numerous academic and professional frameworks in Israel. Since 1990, he has been director of advisory services for senior citizens and their families at the National Insurance Institute, Nazareth region. His main field of activity is promotion of the quality of life of elderly people in the northern district.

Since 2005, Zoabi has been employed as a lecturer in the Social Work Department at Tel Hai College, Kiryat Shmona, and concentrated his research efforts on the subject of violence towards elderly people and poverty among senior citizens.

Throughout his career, Samir Zoabi has also worked in additional positions at other institutions, such as the University of Haifa, the Eshel Professional Training Center, and others, concentrating on research and instruction regarding aging.



Yifat Rom

Rapporteur

Yifat Rom B. Arch, Msc qualified at the Technion - Israel institute of technology Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning, and is currently a PhD Student in Gerontology Haifa University "The impact of the physical layout of the Long-Term Care Facility Unit on the quality of life and well-being of its residents".

Since 1992, she is the owner and manager of Rom Architects, specializing in complex projects that requires coordination of various consultants that require in-depth acquaintance in many systems e.g. Respiratory intensive care and dialysis departments; Geriatric hospitals and long term care facilities; and the design of large nursing home complexes all over Israel.

She is consultant to the Israeli Ministry of Health on new models for long term care facility units.

Her Pro-bono projects include: Designing and carrying out several projects for the community e.g. rape-victim center for children, rape-victim center for women, center for violent family communication, center for elderly people and an educational zoo for special needs.



With thanks
to the Anglo-
Israel Steering
Committees

Each biennial Anglo-Israel Colloquium is organised by two steering committees. Both steering committees have members with a long-standing commitment to encouraging better understanding between the United Kingdom and Israel

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Lilian Hochauer CBE

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Joel Cohen (UK Coordinator)

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Christian Duncumb, British Council

David Cohen

Adv. Ella Gera

Adv. Amina Harris

Prof. Micha Levin

Prof. Frances Raday

Prof. Sheizaf Rafaeli

Amb. Moshe Raviv

Caron Sethill (Convenor)

VENUES

Mishkenot Shaananim (Maurice M Dwek) Hotels:

Mishkenot Sha'ananim, Yemin

Moshe, Jerusalem

T: 02-6292220

<http://mishkenot.org.il/guest-house/>

St Andrews - The Scots Guest House

1 David Remez Street,

Jerusalem

T: 02 6732401

<http://scotsguesthouse.com/>

Friday sessions:

King David Room

Mount Zion Hotel

17 Hebron Road

Jerusalem

T: 02 5689555

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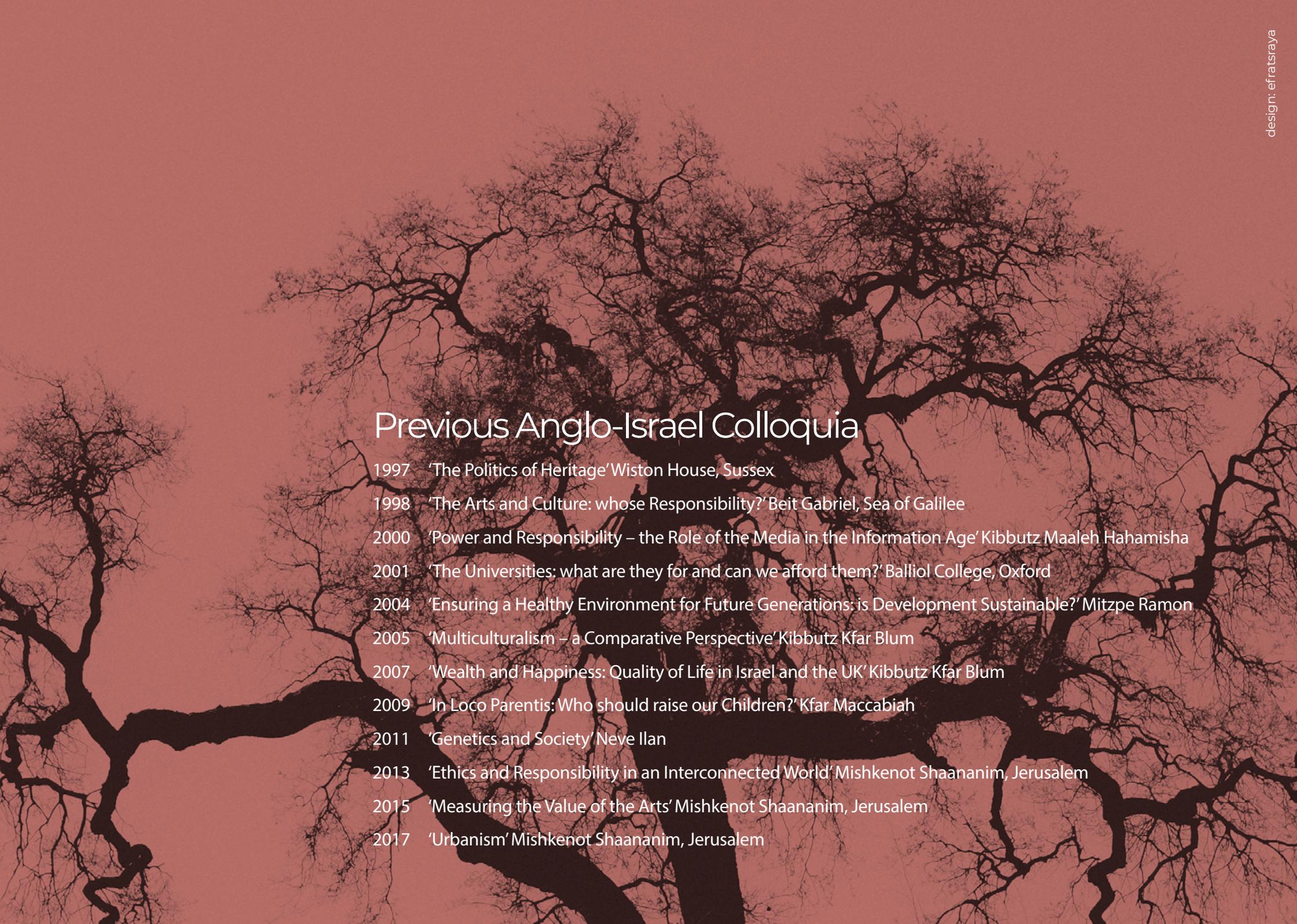
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Stan Ravinsky

Target Conferences

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Previous Anglo-Israel Colloquia

- 1997 'The Politics of Heritage' Wiston House, Sussex
- 1998 'The Arts and Culture: whose Responsibility?' Beit Gabriel, Sea of Galilee
- 2000 'Power and Responsibility – the Role of the Media in the Information Age' Kibbutz Maaleh Hahamisha
- 2001 'The Universities: what are they for and can we afford them?' Balliol College, Oxford
- 2004 'Ensuring a Healthy Environment for Future Generations: is Development Sustainable?' Mitzpe Ramon
- 2005 'Multiculturalism – a Comparative Perspective' Kibbutz Kfar Blum
- 2007 'Wealth and Happiness: Quality of Life in Israel and the UK' Kibbutz Kfar Blum
- 2009 'In Loco Parentis: Who should raise our Children?' Kfar Maccabiah
- 2011 'Genetics and Society' Neve Ilan
- 2013 'Ethics and Responsibility in an Interconnected World' Mishkenot Shaananim, Jerusalem
- 2015 'Measuring the Value of the Arts' Mishkenot Shaananim, Jerusalem
- 2017 'Urbanism' Mishkenot Shaananim, Jerusalem