Active Aging includes factors such as social participation of elderly in the aging process. Urban spaces can both encourage social interactions and inhibit users, especially those vulnerable in situations of insecurity like older women. The world population faces processes of aging and feminization. These older women are often restricted to controlled socialization, such as groups of indoor activities. This study is part of a research on intergenerational relations in the city of Pelotas, Brazil, and analyzes the insertion of older women in squares, urban parks, largos and commercial boardwalks through mapping the age and gender use of spaces and investigation of factors that interfere in appropriation. From an ecological perspective of Environmental Psychology, bibliographical and documentary research were conducted. Observation
sessions generated twelve behavioral maps by area. Although in the city there are more older women (9.2%) than men (6.1%), in none of the spaces they were majority in the age group. Unlike young appropriation, that is gender balanced. Older women are more present in the largo (7.47%), a potential place for programmed activities, and in the boardwalk (6.21%), where a male social microterritory was identified in the surroundings of cafes. Playgrounds were rarely attended by older women, although the presence of children is associated with safety. In this study, spaces for planned social activities are important for older women, which may reflect a lack of autonomous socialization. Unlike men, who constitute social microterritories, women did not constitute appropriation. The greater female elderly population allied to its lower frequency demonstrates gender differences in urban sociability. The gender equality in the young group may indicate that female urban appropriation changes as generations and mores are modified. Older women have shown more difficulty in urban appropriation than older men, not only because of vulnerability and security issues but also because of gender.

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