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Aging and intergenerational relationships: pathways to dialogue, care, and social inclusion.

Aging and intergenerational relationships: pathways to dialogue, care, and social inclusion

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Summary

Population aging is a global phenomenon that brings social, economic, and cultural challenges. In this context, intergenerational relationships emerge as an essential component for promoting integration, mutual learning, and solidarity among different age groups. This article aims to analyze intergenerational relationships as strategies for strengthening dialogue, care, and social inclusion of the elderly population. This is a qualitative study based on a literature review of national and international authors and institutional documents, with emphasis on productions from the World Health Organization and the Statute of the Elderly Person. The results indicate that well-structured intergenerational relationships promote reciprocal benefits, strengthen family and community ties, and contribute to addressing social isolation and age discrimination. It is concluded that investment in intergenerational programs is fundamental for building a more inclusive society prepared for population aging.

Keywords: Aging. Intergenerational relations. Social inclusion. Solidarity.

Abstract

Population aging is a global phenomenon that brings social, economic, and cultural challenges. In this context, intergenerational relationships emerge as an essential component to promote integration, mutual learning, and solidarity among different age groups. This article aims to analyze intergenerational relationships as strategies to strengthen dialogue, care, and social inclusion of older adults. This is a qualitative study based on a literature review of national and international authors and institutional documents, with emphasis on publications from the World Health Organization and the Brazilian Elderly Statute. The results indicate that well-structured intergenerational relationships provide reciprocal benefits, strengthen family and community ties, and help address social isolation and age-related discrimination. It is concluded that investment in intergenerational programs is essential for building a more inclusive society prepared for population aging.

Keywords: Aging. Intergenerational relationships. Social inclusion. Solidarity.

INTRODUCTION

Population aging is a growing phenomenon in the contemporary world, with significant impacts on the social, economic, and cultural spheres. The World Health Organization (WHO, 2005) highlights that the increase in the elderly population requires rethinking not only public policies, but also forms of social interaction and community participation, promoting environments that value the experience and knowledge accumulated throughout life.

In this scenario, intergenerational relationships gain relevance as a mechanism of social integration, mutual learning, and solidarity between different generations. These relationships can occur within the family, community, or institutional context and involve the exchange of experiences, transmission of cultural values and strengthening of social bonds (DEBERT, 2012).

The aim of this article is to discuss the role of intergenerational relationships in the context of



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population aging, highlighting its contributions to dialogue, care, and inclusion.

This study is based on a literature review and critical analysis of the social well-being of the elderly population.

which address aging, public policies, and intergenerational relationships.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The concept of aging, according to Neri (2013), goes beyond the biological aspect and should

It should also be understood from a social and cultural perspective. Aging is a dynamic process.

influenced by life trajectories, socioeconomic conditions, and social relationships.

Intergenerational relationships, in turn, refer to the interaction between people of different ages.

generations, allowing the exchange of knowledge, experiences and values (CAMARANO, 2014). For

According to Debert (2012), these relationships contribute to the construction of more integrated social identities.

promoting respect, solidarity and cooperation between young people and the elderly.

Intergenerational programs, such as educational, cultural, and leisure activities, have been...

They have proven effective in promoting social inclusion, preventing isolation, and valuing...

The literature shows that these initiatives do not benefit the elderly population (LIMA; SILVA, 2018). The literature shows that these initiatives do not benefit

not only the elderly, but also young people and children, promoting an understanding of age differences.

and strengthening the social fabric.

The Statute of the Elderly Person (BRAZIL, 2003) reinforces the importance of policies that

promote the integration and protection of the elderly population, including measures aimed at participation.

social, educational, cultural, and family and community life.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a qualitative research study, of the literature review type, based on books and articles.

scientific and institutional documents that address aging, intergenerational relationships and

social inclusion. National and international productions that demonstrate relevance were selected.

Theoretical knowledge and current relevance to the topic.

The data analysis followed an interpretive approach, seeking to identify the main...

benefits, challenges and strategies related to intergenerational relationships in the context of

Population aging was also considered. Case studies and experiences of

Intergenerational programs to support the discussion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of the bibliographic material shows that intergenerational relationships play a role.

central to promoting the quality of life of the elderly population, acting simultaneously as



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Instruments of social inclusion, learning, and solidarity. The studies consulted indicate that...

Interaction between different age groups promotes mutual benefits: while the elderly

By sharing knowledge and life experiences, young people acquire social skills and values.

cultural aspects and a greater understanding of the stages of aging (NERI, 2013; DEBERT, 2012).

Intergenerational programs implemented in schools, universities, and community centers.

and long-term care facilities demonstrate that these practices contribute to the reduction of

Social isolation, which is one of the main risk factors for depression, cognitive decline, and loss.

of autonomy among the elderly (LIMA; SILVA, 2018). Such initiatives also strengthen bonds

Family members, promote community cooperation, and foster a sense of belonging.

essential for healthy aging.

Additionally, the literature indicates that well-structured intergenerational relationships have an impact.

Positively impacting the emotional and psychological health of the elderly. Participating in activities that involve

Teaching, mentoring, or supporting young people contributes to increased self-esteem and a sense of well-being.

of social utility and the perception of control over one's own life (CAMARANO, 2014). These

The effects are also reflected in the reduction of stigmas associated with old age and in the fight against ageism.

promoting a culture of respect and appreciation for accumulated experience.

However, the studies analyzed reveal significant challenges to the consolidation of these

relationships. Physical barriers, such as limited accessibility to shared spaces, difficulties in

Transportation and socioeconomic inequalities compromise the full participation of older adults. Furthermore...

Furthermore, cultural biases and negative stereotypes about old age still restrict the potential of

Intergenerational interaction (DEBERT, 2012; CAMARANO; KANSO, 2017). Thus, public policies

Intersectoral collaborations become indispensable for creating structural and social conditions that favor...

Intergenerational interaction.

Another relevant dimension refers to continuous learning as a component of relationships.

Intergenerational. Educational, cultural, and technological activities allow older adults to develop

cognitive skills, maintaining functional autonomy, and remaining integrated into social environments.

dynamic. On the other hand, young people benefit from the transmission of knowledge and experience.

of the lives of the elderly and the development of empathy, cooperation and social responsibility (LIMA;

SILVA, 2018).

The data analyzed also suggest that intergenerational programs promote impacts.

long-term impact on society, by fostering solidarity and cooperation between different age groups,

Strengthening the social fabric. These programs contribute to building a more...

inclusive, capable of valuing aging as a legitimate stage of life and not as a synonym for

fragility or dependence.

In summary, the results indicate that investing in intergenerational relationships is not just...



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a strategy for social inclusion, but an essential approach to facing the challenges of

Population aging, including isolation, age discrimination, and social fragmentation.

The literature demonstrates that the benefits are broad and reciprocal, reaching individuals, families and communities, consolidating aging as an active, participatory, and socially responsible process. valued.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Intergenerational relationships emerge as a strategic and indispensable element in In the context of population aging, this allows not only for the strengthening of dialogue between different generations, but also the building of social bonds, the promotion of mutual care and the Effective social inclusion. By creating spaces for interaction, learning, and cooperation, such relationships They contribute to a more positive view of aging, combating stereotypes and prejudices. associated with old age.

Investing in intergenerational programs means understanding that aging is a process. social, dynamic and continuous, in which dialogue between young and old enriches everyone's experience. those involved. These practices promote empathy, solidarity, and understanding of age differences. while encouraging the active participation of the elderly in educational, cultural and activities Community-based initiatives. Recognizing the potential of the elderly population as active agents of transformation. Socially, society strengthens its social fabric and reduces age-related inequalities.

Furthermore, public policies play a crucial role in making these relationships effective. intergenerational. The Statute of the Elderly Person (BRAZIL, 2003) offers important legal frameworks, but It is necessary to ensure its effective implementation, promoting accessibility and opportunities. Participation and adequate infrastructure for intergenerational programs. The articulation between the State, Civil society, schools, universities, and families are essential in creating conditions that foster... Inclusion and valuing aging.

The benefits of intergenerational relationships extend beyond the individual sphere, impacting... positively impacts the collective. Young people benefit from the transmission of knowledge and experience. The lives of the elderly and the formation of values such as responsibility, respect, and cooperation. Elderly people, therefore In turn, they find meaning, belonging, and the opportunity to actively contribute to the society. This reciprocity strengthens social cohesion, reduces isolation, and promotes a culture. of solidarity and intergenerational care.

In short, investing in intergenerational relationships represents an essential strategy. to address the challenges of an aging population and build a more just society, Inclusive and resilient. By valuing all ages and encouraging dialogue, care, and social inclusion, It is possible to ensure that aging is experienced in a dignified, productive, and socially fulfilling way.

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recognized, contributing to the construction of a future in which all generations coexist in
harmony and cooperation.

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