



## EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CASCAIS (1970-2012)

POPULATION BY BOROUGH	1970	1981	1991	2001	2011	VARIATION RATE				POPULATION DENSITY					
						1971-81	1981-91	1991-01	2001-11	1970	1981	1991	2001	2011	Area Km
Alcabideche	17195	25473	26897	31801	42162	48,1	5,6	18,2	32,6	430	637	672	795	1054	40
Carcavelos	7170	12888	18014	20037	23347	79,7	39,8	11,2	16,5	1593	2864	4003	4453	5188	4,5
Cascais	20735	29389	27741	33255	35409	41,7	-5,6	19,9	6,5	1032	1462	1380	1654	1762	20,1
Estoril	15440	24312	23962	23769	26399	57,5	-1,4	-0,8	11,1	1755	2763	2723	2701	3000	8,8
Parede	13950	20094	20742	17830	21660	44	3,2	-14	21,5	3875	5582	5762	4953	6017	3,6
S.Domingos Rana	18140	29342	35938	43991	57502	61,8	22,5	22,4	30,7	902	1460	1788	2189	2861	20,1
Total	92630	141498	153294	170683	206479	52,8	8,3	11,3	21	954	1457	1579	1758	2126	97,1

**Source:** INE (National Institute of Statistics), Census 1970, 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011; CMCascais (Municipal Council of Cascais), November 2012

The analysis of the 2011 Census allows us to conclude that the Municipality of Cascais continues to be an attractive municipality, as, in the last decade, the growth in population registered a significant increase of 21%, from 170683 in 2001 to 206479 inhabitants in 2011. Note that this growth was much superior when compared with the same values from the previous two decades, as from 1981 to 1991 growth was 8.3%, and from 1991 to 2001 growth registered an increase of 11.3%, with only 1970 to 1981 registering a value greater than that recorded in 2011.

The high growth in population did not delay the progressive aging that the population of the municipality has demonstrated in the last decades. The pyramid of ages allows to see a view of the division of the population by gender and age groups. In the municipality of Cascais, there was a transformation of a circumflex shaped pyramid, a characteristic of developing countries where birth rates and mortality rates are much higher into an Urn shaped Pyramid in 2011, typical of developed countries with low birth and mortality rates, with a lower number of young population and a larger number of elderly people, known as double aging, both at the base and at the top.