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INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
STATISTICS PORTUGAL

DIISTAQUE

PRESS RELEASE

14 August 2026
GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE
June 2026

IN REAL TERMS, THE GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE INCREASED BY 1.8%

The total gross monthly earnings per employee (per job[1]) increased by 5.1%, to €1,835, in the quarter ended in June 2026 (2nd quarter of the year), compared to the same period of 2025. The regular and the base components of those earnings have also increased by 5.1% each, reaching €1,436 and €1,342, respectively. In real terms, considering the Consumer Price Index change, the total gross monthly earnings increased by 1.8%, in line with the regular component rise, while the base component increased by 1.7%. These results cover 4.9 million jobs, corresponding to Social Security beneficiaries and to *Caixa Geral de Aposentações* subscribers, an increase of 1.7% from the same period of 2025.

Compared to June 2025, the total gross monthly earnings increased in all dimensions of analysis of this Press release (economic activity, enterprise size, institutional sector, use of technology and knowledge intensity). The largest increases were observed in the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' activities (section A; 8.8%), in enterprises of 1 to 9 employees (6.4%), in the private sector (5.5%), and in enterprises in 'High-technology manufacturing industries' (6.0%).

1. GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE AND BY EARNINGS COMPONENTS

In June 2026[2], the **total gross monthly earnings** per employee (per job[1]) increased by 5.1% (Figure 1), from €1,746 in June 2025 to €1,835 one year after. This change was lower than the one observed three months earlier (5.4%).

The **regular gross monthly earnings** per employee exclude, among other earnings components, the Christmas, and Holidays allowances and, thus, has a less seasonal behaviour[3]. In June2026, it stood at €1,436, while one year earlier it had been €1,366, corresponding to an increase of 5.1%. This growth matched the one observed in March 2026.

[1] Each employee is counted as many times as the number of jobs reported to the Social Security and to CGA (*Caixa Geral de Aposentações*), thus the total of employees corresponds to the total of jobs. For more details, see the Technical Note at the end of this Press Release.

[2] The monthly data analysed in this Press Release refer to moving quarters ended in the reference month (for example, the June 2026 estimates correspond to the 2nd quarter of 2026), and the series starts in March 2014 (1st quarter of 2014). The last three reference months are subject to regular revisions as stated in the Technical Note at the end of this Press Release.

[3] For a more detailed description of the earnings components included in the total and in the regular earnings, see the Technical Note at the end of this Press Release.

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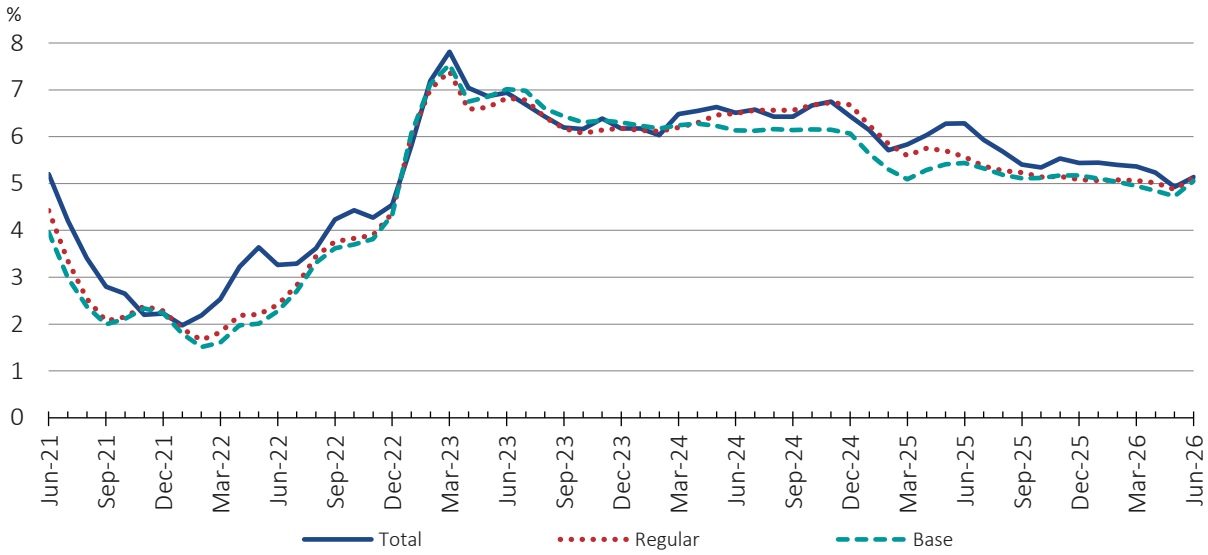
The **base**[4] **gross monthly earnings** per employee also increased by 5.1%, from €1,278 in June 2025 to €1,342 one year after. This change was 0.2 percentage points (pp) higher than the one observed in March 2026.

Figure 1

YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE OF GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE (TOTAL, REGULAR AND BASE)



Adjusting for the inflation measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rate of change, of 3.3% in the quarter ended in June 2026, the year-on-year real rates of change of the analysed gross earnings (total, regular and base) were, respectively: 1.8%, 1.8%, and 1.7% (Figures 2, 3 and 4). Compared to the quarter ended in March 2026, there was an acceleration in prices (with the year-on-year variation rates changing from 2.2% to the abovementioned 3.3%) and a deceleration in real earnings (for instance, from 3.9% to 1.8% in the total earnings).

[4] For more information about the differences between the earnings components, see the Technical Note at the end of this Press Release.

Figure 2

YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE OF TOTAL GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE (NOMINAL AND REAL)

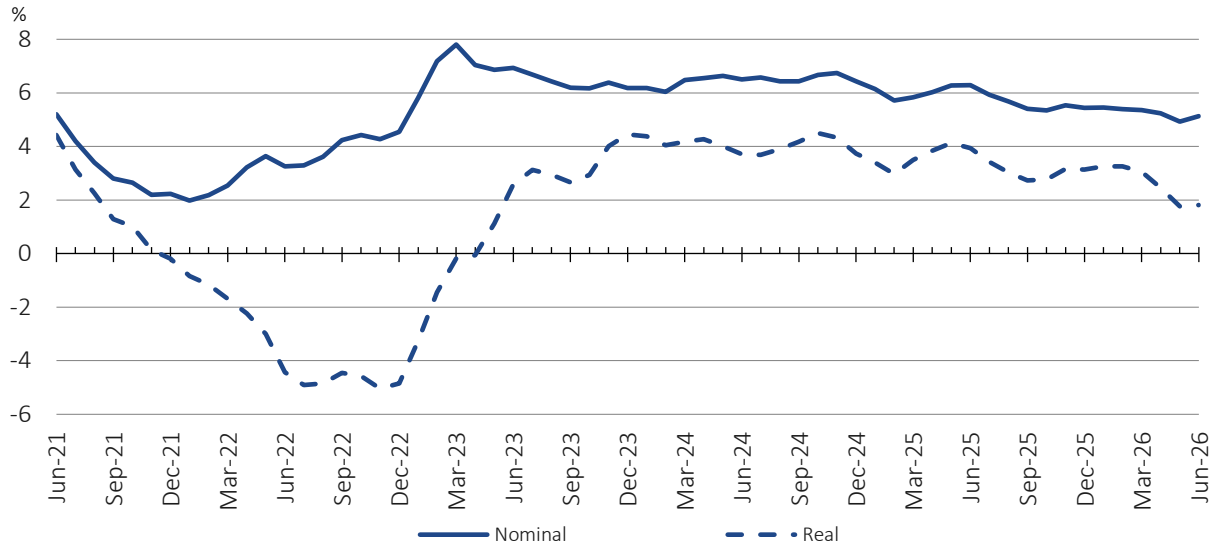


Figure 3

YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE OF REGULAR GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE (NOMINAL AND REAL)

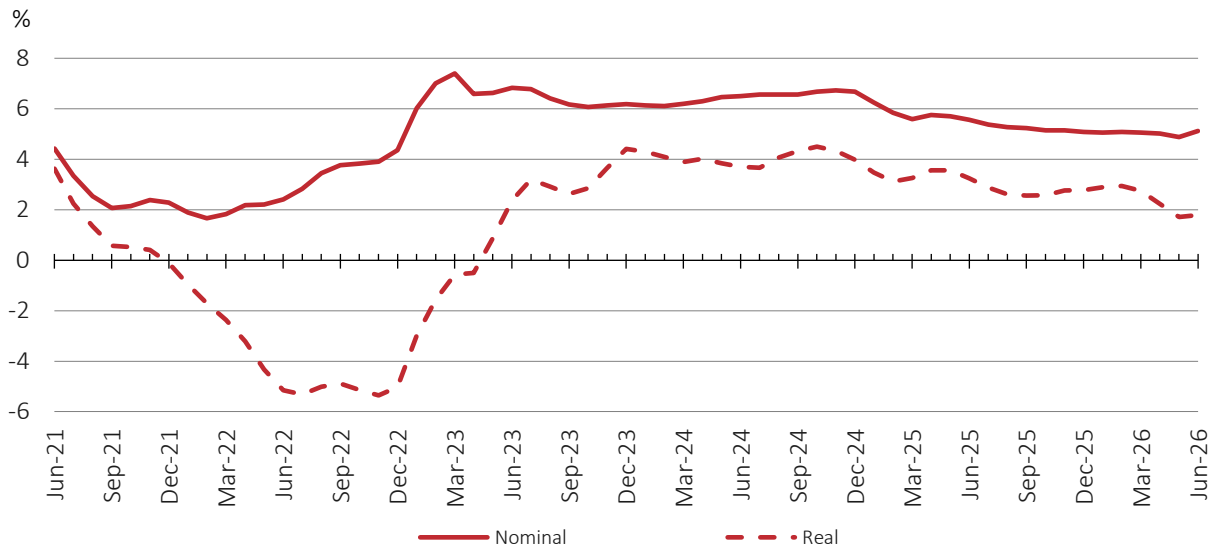


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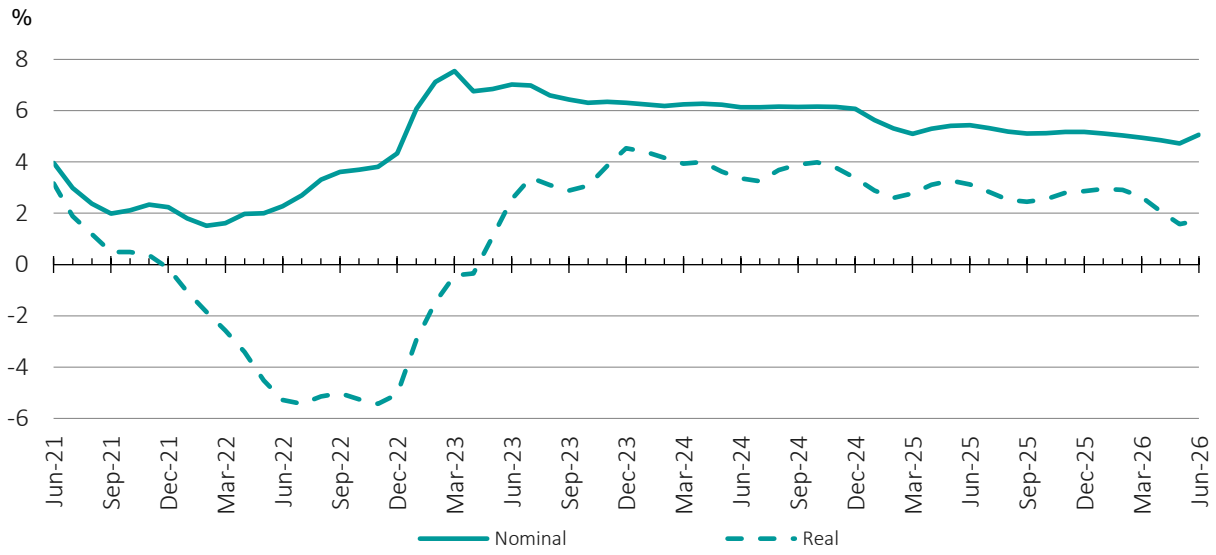
Figure 4

YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE OF BASE GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE (NOMINAL AND REAL)



2. GROSS EARNINGS BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

In 2025, with the entry into force of Revision 4 of the Portuguese Classification of Economic Activities (CAE-Rev.4), the economic activity of enterprises completing the Monthly Statement of Earnings submitted to Social Security and the Contributory Relation to *Caixa Geral de Aposentações* now follows this classification. Consequently, the analysis presented in this Press Release is based on CAE Rev.4 (NACE-Rev.2.1).[5]

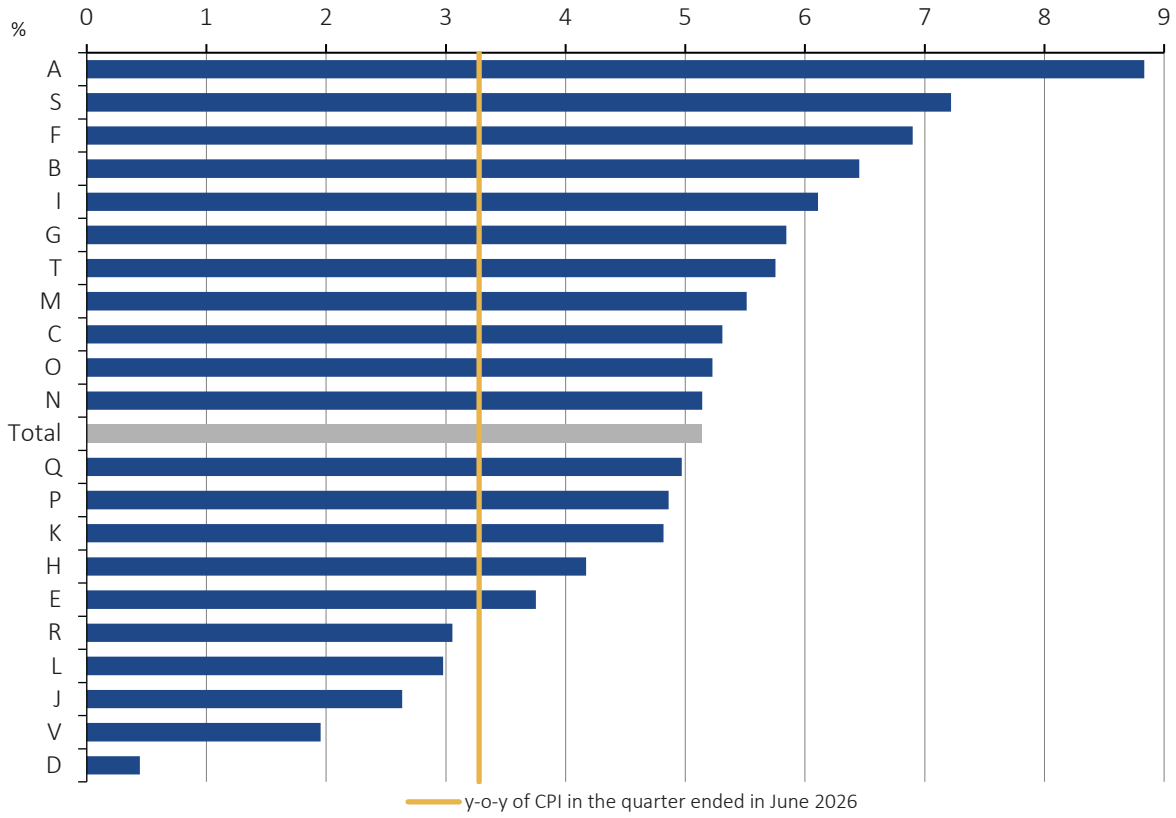
In June 2026, the total earnings per employee (per job) ranged from €1,180 in the activities of 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' (section A) to €3,896 in the activities of 'Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply' (D) (Table 2 of the Annex file). Regular earnings were lowest in section A (€990), whilst base earnings were lowest in 'Administrative and support service activities' (Section O; €938), with both reaching their highest levels in Section D (€2,928 and €2,633, respectively).

[5] Nevertheless, the indicators by NACE-Rev.2 published in the database on the Statistics Portugal website (www.ine.pt) will continue to be updated throughout 2026, whilst the real/deflated values of the indicators referred to in the Press Release are included in the Excel files accompanying it.

It should also be noted that, on the Metadata System at Statistics Portugal website, it is possible to consult the correspondence table between CAE-Rev.3 and CAE-Rev.4 and between CAE-Rev.4 and CAE-Rev.3.

Figure 5

YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE OF TOTAL GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (NACE REV.2.1) IN JUNE 2026[6]



Note: The Sections from NACE-Rev.2.1 are **A**: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; **B**: Mining and quarrying; **C**: Manufacturing; **D**: Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply; **E**: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; **F**: Construction; **G**: Wholesale and retail trade; **H**: Transportation and storage; **I**: Accommodation and food service activities; **J**: Publishing, broadcasting, and content production and distribution activities; **K**: Telecommunication, computer programming, consulting, computing infrastructure and other information service activities; **L**: Financial and insurance activities; **M:** Real estate activities; **N**: Professional, scientific and technical activities; **O**: Administrative and support service activities; **P**: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; **Q**: Education; **R**: Human health and social work activities; **S:** Arts, sports and recreation; **T**: Other service activities; **U**: Activities of households as employers and undifferentiated goods- and service-producing activities of households for own use; **V**: Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.

[6] The difference between the year-on-year change of the Consumer Price Index (vertical line) and the year-on-year change of earnings (horizontal bars), represented in this chart for quarters ending in the reference months, does not correspond exactly to the year-on-year change in earnings in real terms given the way in which these are computed, which considers, in addition to the monthly evolution of prices, the relative weight of each month's earnings in the quarter's total. Even so, the figure makes it possible to identify, with a good approximation of the results, the economic activities that registered higher/lower real variations in earnings. The exact real changes are presented in the files released with this Press Release.

Compared to the same month of 2025, the largest relative increases in total earnings were observed in the activities of 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' (section A; 8.8%) and in the activities of 'Arts, sports and recreation' (S; 7.2%), while the smallest increase occurred on the 'Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply' activities (D; 0.4%) (Figure 5). Taking the change in the CPI as a benchmark, compared with June 2025, positive real changes in total earnings were observed across all sections of the NACE-Rev.2.1, except for five, notably section D (down 2.7%).

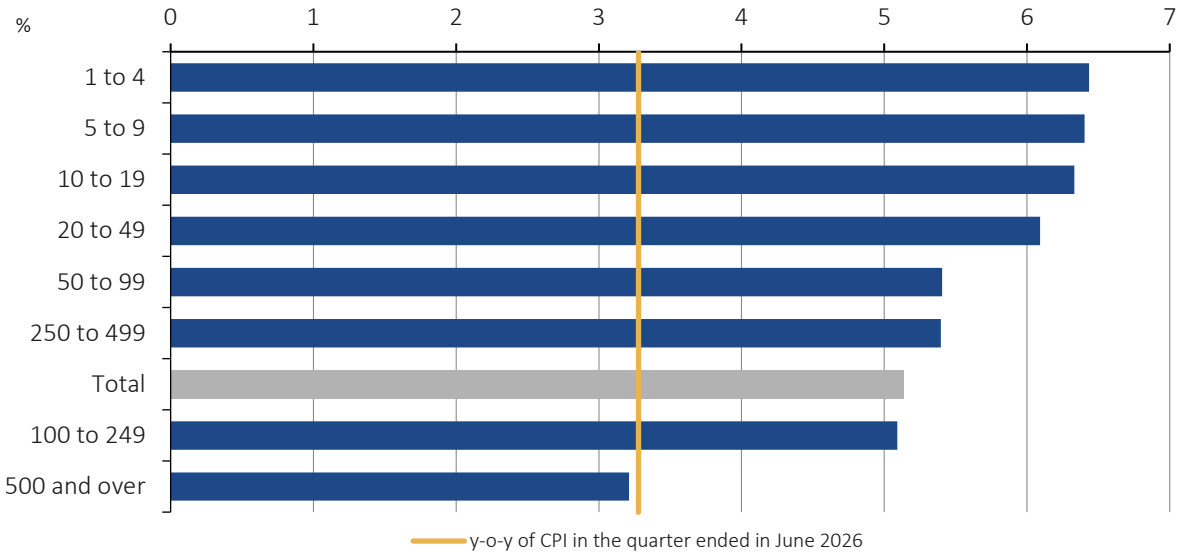
The highest year-on-year positive change of the regular earnings were recorded in section A (7.9%) and in section F (Construction; 6.4%), while the lowest year-on-year positive change occurred in section V (Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies; 1.5%). On the other hand, the largest year-on-year increases in base earnings occurred in sections A (7.7%) and S (6.3%) and the smallest in section V (1.4%).

3. GROSS EARNINGS BY ENTERPRISE SIZE

In June 2026, the average values from the total earnings ranged from the enterprise size class of 1 to 4 employees (€1,174) to the size class of 500 employees and over (€2,254). The regular and the base earnings were lower in the size class of 1 to 4 employees (€1,054 and €1,040, respectively) and higher in the size class of 250 to 499 employees (€1,669 and €1,552) (Table 3 of the Annex file).

Figure 6

YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE OF TOTAL GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE BY ENTERPRISE SIZE CLASS IN JUNE 2026[7]



[7] See footnote of Figure 5.

Considering the year-on-year change, total earnings increased across all enterprise size classes, with the largest variation occurring in enterprises with 1 to 9 employees (6.4%) and the smallest in those with 500 employees and over (3.2%). The real total earnings have also increased in all enterprise size groups except in the largest enterprises, where they decreased by 0.1% (Figure 6).

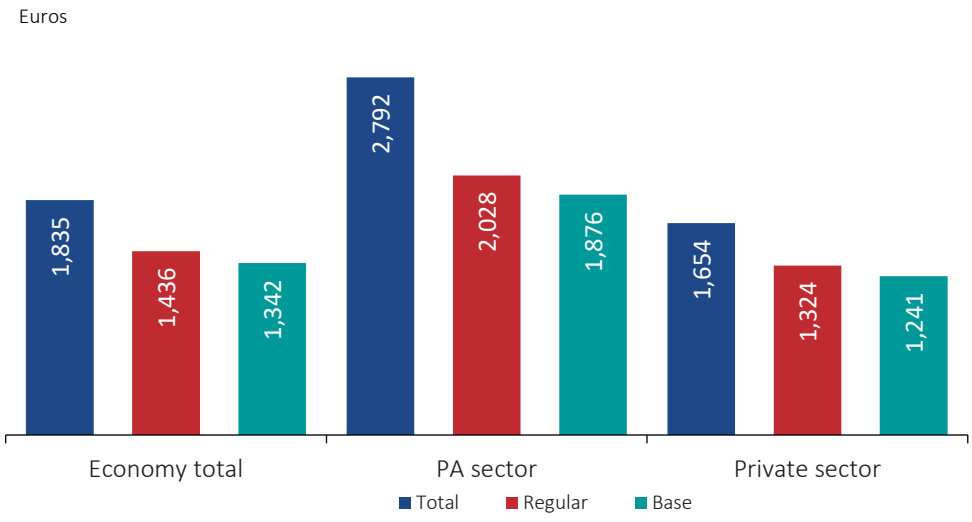
Similarly, regular and base earnings components have also registered their highest year-on-year positive changes, of 6.0% and 5.8%, respectively, in enterprises with 1 to 4 employees, while their lowest positive changes, of 4.0% and 4.3%, occurred in enterprises with 500 employees and over.

4. GROSS EARNINGS BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR

The total earnings per employee (per job) of the institutional sector of Public Administration (PA) (as defined by the National Accounts)[8] increased by 3.7%, from €2,693 in June 2025 to €2,792 one year after. In the same period, the regular component increased by 4.6%, from €1,939 to €2,028, while the base earnings increased by 4.8%, from €1,790 to €1,876 (Figures 7 and 8). In real terms, in the PA, the total, regular and base earnings increased by 0.4%, 1.3% and 1.5%, respectively.

Figure 7

GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE (TOTAL, REGULAR AND BASE) BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY IN JUNE 2026



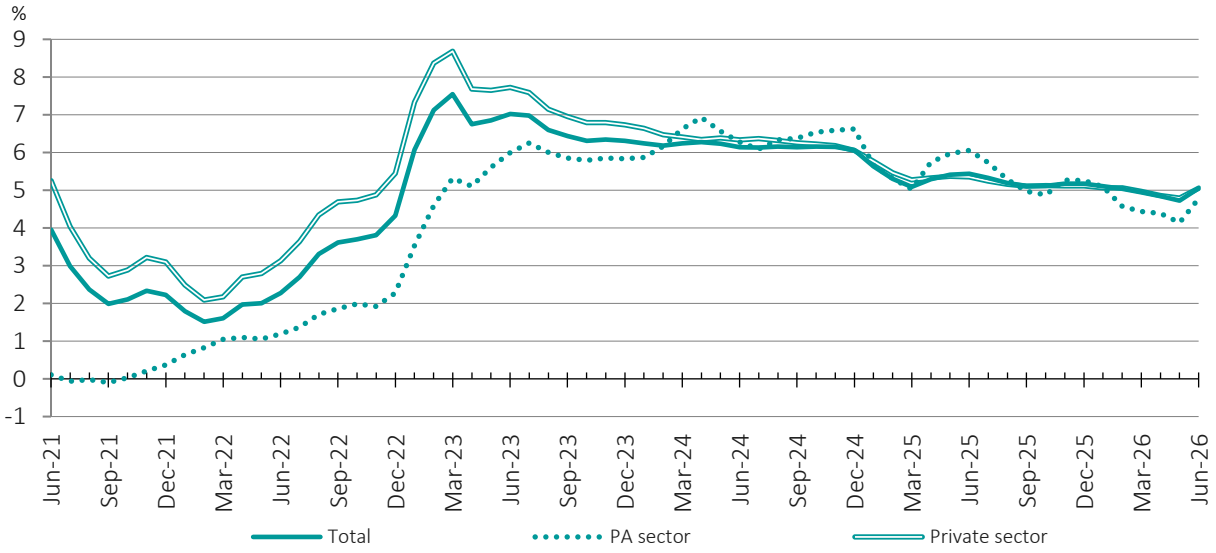
[8] The institutional sector is as defined in the Technical Note at the end of this Press Release. It should be noted that the universe of entities that compose the institutional sector of the Public Administration is subject to updates twice a year.

In the private sector, which covers 84.1% of the economy's employees (jobs), the total earnings recorded a year--on-year positive change of 5.5%, from €1,568 in June 2025 to €1,654 one year after. The regular component increased by 5.2% from €1,259 to €1,324and the base earnings increased by 5.1% from €1,182 to €1,241. In this sector, real year-on-year increases were observed in the three earnings components: 2.2% in total, 1.9% in regular and 1.7% in base earnings.

The average earnings differences between the public and private sector reflect, among others, differences in the tasks performed, in the employees' age composition (with an impact on the accumulation of human capital and professional experience) and qualifications. Thus, it is observed that employees in the public sector have, on average, a higher educational level[9]: in the public sector, 56.9% of the employees had completed tertiary education (26.7% in the private sector), 27.7% had upper secondary education (35.9% in the private sector), and 15.3% had, at most, the lower secondary education (37.5% in the private sector).

Figure 8

YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE OF BASE GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR OF THE ECONOMY



[9] For the public sector, data released by the Directorate General for Administration and Public Employment (DGAEP) is mentioned, whose coverage is close to the public sector defined here, referring to 31 December 2025 and covering the entire country. For the private sector, the percentages were calculated based on the 'Lists of Personnel', for 2024 excluding the employees with unknown educational level, made available by the Directorate-General for Coordination and Planning of the Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security.

5. EARNINGS BY USE OF TECHNOLOGY AND KNOWLEDGE INTENSITY

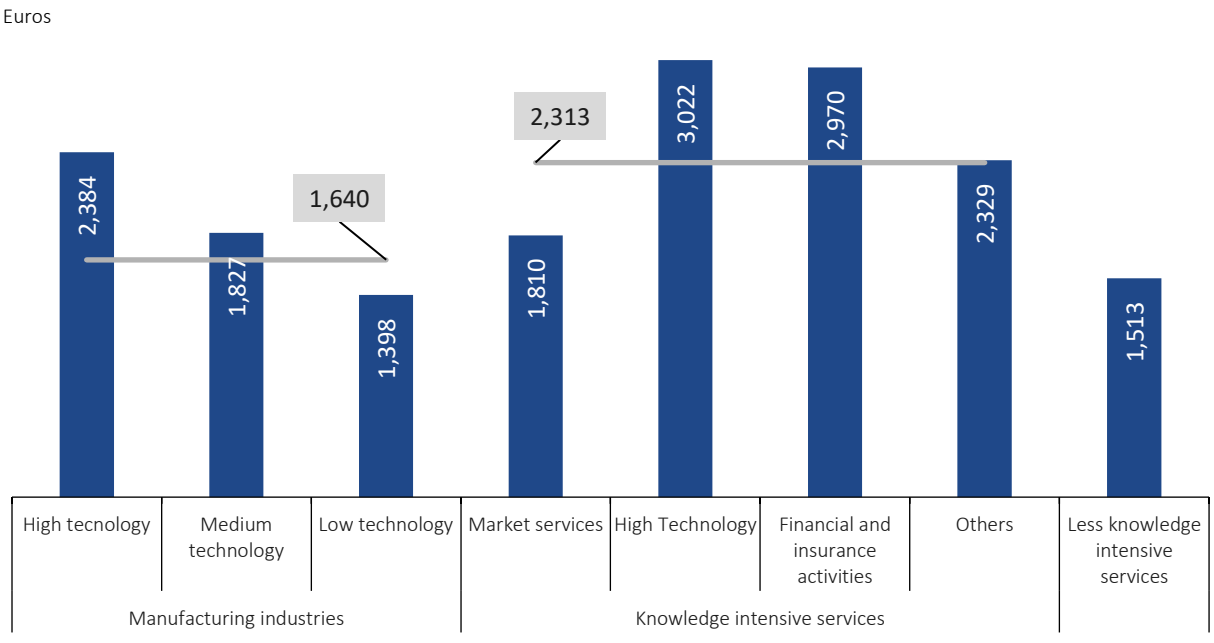
By using the economic activity classification of enterprises, it is possible to create groups according to their technology intensity (high, medium, and low for 'Manufacturing industries') and the intensity of knowledge (knowledge intensive and less-knowledge intensive for 'Services') (see note of Figure 9).

In June 2026, the total gross monthly earnings per employee (per job) in the 'Manufacturing industries' (section C of NACE-Rev.2.1) was €1,640, corresponding to a year-on-year increase of 5.3%. In this section, the highest total gross earnings were observed in the 'High-technology manufacturing industries' (€2,384), to which also corresponded to the highest year-on-year increase (6.0%).

In the same month, the total gross monthly earnings per employee in 'Knowledge intensive services enterprises' was €2,313, being higher among 'High-technology services' (€3,022) and lower in the 'Market services' enterprises (€1,810). These earnings increased, in the year-on-year comparison, by 4.2%, 4.7% and 4.2%, respectively.

Figure 9

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE (TOTAL) BY TECHNOLOGY INTENSITY AND KNOWLEDGE INTENSITY IN JUNE 2026



Note: The groups presented correspond to sets of NACE-Rev. 2.1, namely, **High-technology manufacturing industries**: divisions 21 and 26, and group 30.3; **Medium-technology manufacturing industries**: divisions 19, 20, 22 to 25, 27 to 29 and 33, and groups 18.2, 30.1, 30.2, 30.4, 30.9 and 32.5; **Low-technology manufacturing industries**: divisions 10 to 17 and 31, and groups 18.1, 32.1 to 32.4 and 32.9; **Knowledge intensive services**: divisions 50, 51, 58 to 66, 69 to 75, 78, 80, 84 to 88, and 90 to 93; **Market services**: divisions 50, 51, 69 to 71, 73, 74, 78, and 80; **High-technology services**: divisions 59 to 63 and 72; **Financial and insurance activities**: section L; **Other knowledge intensive services**: divisions 58, 75, 84 to 88, and 90 to 93; **Less knowledge intensive services**: 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 68, 77, 79, 81, 82, and 94 to 99.

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Compared to June 2025, the average total gross earnings of the 'Less knowledge intensive enterprises' increased by 5.7%, above the change observed in Services (4.9%), reaching €1,513.

Considering the inflation, in the 'Manufacturing industries' a year-on-year increase of 2.0% in the total earnings was observed, having the largest positive change by technology intensity been observed in the 'High-technology manufacturing industries' (2.6%) and the lowest in the 'Medium-technology manufacturing industries' (0.9%). Considering the knowledge intensity of services, the real changes ranged between minus 0.3% in the 'Financial and insurance activities' and 1.4% in the 'High-technology services'. Globally, there was a real increase in total earnings among 'Services' enterprises (1.6%).

The gross earnings reported by enterprises to Social Security and *Caixa Geral de Aposentações* includes amounts that were partially covered by Social Security under the employment protection measures following Storm Kristin; more specifically, those covered by the simplified scheme for the reduction or suspension of activity in situations of business crisis (commonly known as 'layoff') under Decree-Law No. 31-C/2026 of 5 February.

Number of enterprises and employees covered by the simplified scheme for the reduction or suspension of business activity in the event of a business crisis
(Decree-Law No. 31-C/2026 of 5 February)

Portugal	Unique number of enterprises	Number of employees	Number of employees with at least one day of reduced working hours or suspension of work	
		Thousands		%
2026			**(a)**	**(b)**	**(c)**
January	255	21.5	3.2	15.0	0.07
February	624	29.5	4.9	16.5	0.10
March	250	7.7	1.3	16.4	0.03
April	147	7.0	0.7	10.3	0.01
May	65	1.7	0.3	17.8	0.01
June	30	0.5	0.1	30.7	0.00
1Q2026	673	19.5	5.6	16.0	0.06
2Q2026	149	3.1	0.8	12.7	0.01

Source: Calculations by Statistics Portugal based on data provided by the Social Security.

Notes:
- The months shown in this table refer to calendar months.
- Only enterprises matching the Gross Monthly Earnings baseline data were considered.
- Data subject to updates.
(a) unique number of employees
(b) % of the total workforce of the enterprises in question
(c) % of the economy workforce

According to calculations by Statistics Portugal, based on updated data provided by Social Security, in the 1st quarter of 2026, there were 673 distinct enterprises with employees who had at least one day of reduced or suspended work, covering 5.6 thousand distinct employees, who represented on average 16.0% of the total workforce of these enterprises and 0.06% of the total workforce in the economy. In the 2nd quarter, this scheme covered 149 different enterprises and 0.8 thousand different employees, representing 12.7% of the total workforce of these enterprises and 0.01% of the total workforce in the economy.

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TECHNICAL NOTE

The statistics on 'Gross monthly earnings per employee' published with this Press Release are the result of the calculations and analysis performed by Statistics Portugal on the information from the Monthly Statement of Earnings (*Declaração Mensal de Remunerações*) from Social Security (DMR/SS), following a protocol celebrated between Statistics Portugal and the *Instituto de Informática, I.P.*, and the Contributory Relation (*Relação Contributiva*) of *Caixa Geral de Aposentações* (RC/CGA).

The **gross monthly earnings per employee** correspond to the ratio between the sum of all earnings paid by the enterprises and the total number of employees in those enterprises. Hence, its evolution reflects changes in the amount of earnings paid (for example, the payment of bonuses, holiday allowances or overtime work), but also in the number of employees and its composition, namely in terms of non-observed characteristics in this dataset (part-time versus full-time workers; educational level; occupation; years of experience; hours worked; among others).

In the calculations by **enterprise's economic activity** (NACE Rev. 2), the records where it was not possible to match the enterprise with its record on the enterprises' economic activity file compiled by Statistics Portugal (FUE – *Ficheiro de Unidades Estatísticas*) were excluded, which corresponds to 0.4% of enterprises and 0.1% of employees in 2025.

Each employee is counted as many times as the **number of jobs** reported to the SS and CGA. For example, an employee with two jobs in two different enterprises is counted twice. Therefore, the total number of employees corresponds to the total number of jobs. Besides, in the information from the SS besides employees, ship-owners, teachers that own educational institutions, members of statutory bodies, and domestic workers are also included.

In the figures below, it is shown the percentage distribution of total gross monthly earnings (volume) and the number of employees by economic activity sector (NACE Rev.2.1) and enterprise size class in 2025.

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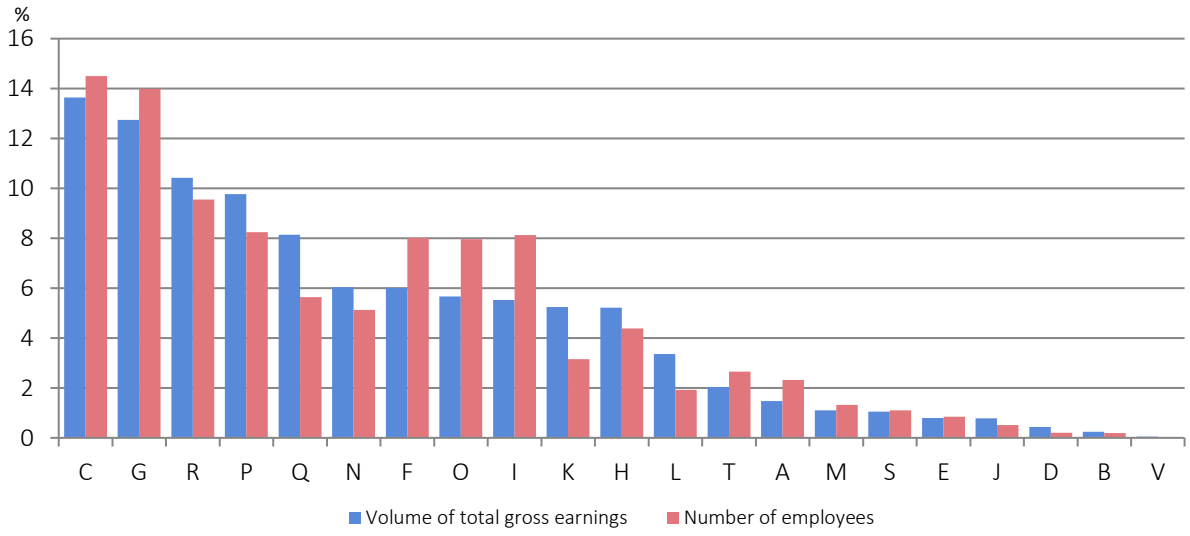
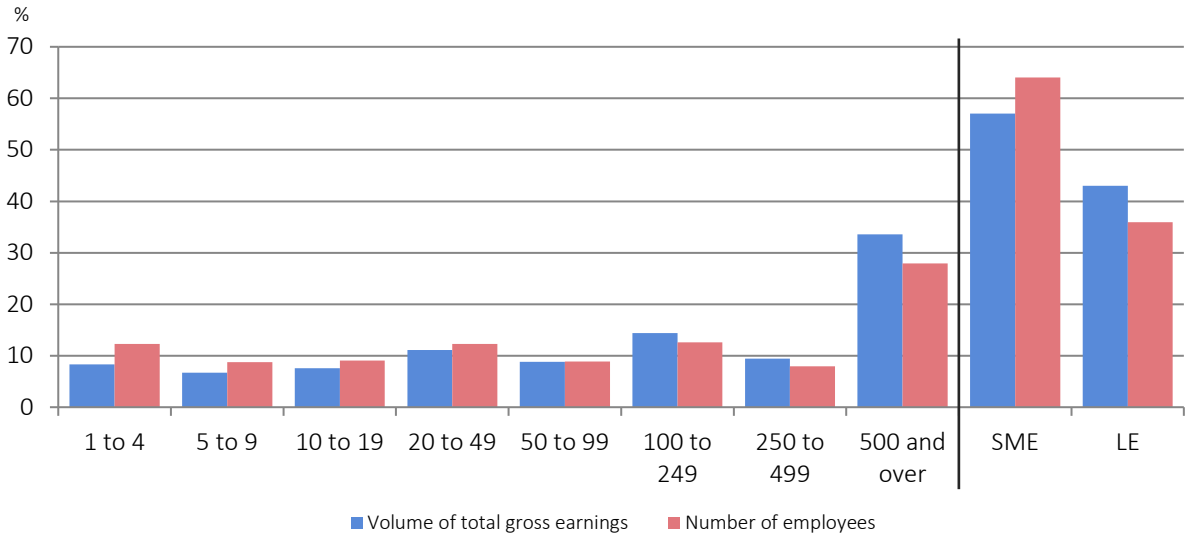
DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL GROSS EARNINGS (VOLUME) AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (NACE REV.2.1) IN 2025



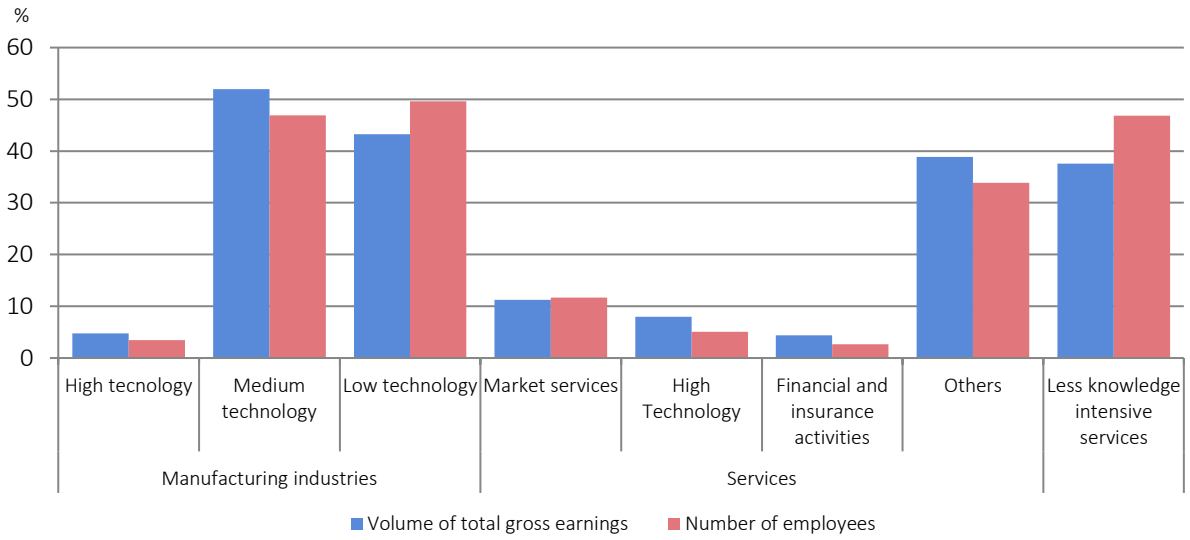
Note: The Sections from NACE-Rev.2.1 are **A**: Agriculture, forestry and fishing; **B**: Mining and quarrying; **C**: Manufacturing; **D**: Electricity, gas, steam, and air conditioning supply; **E**: Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; **F**: Construction; **G**: Wholesale and retail trade; **H**: Transportation and storage; **I**: Accommodation and food service activities; **J**: Publishing, broadcasting, and content production and distribution activities; **K**: Telecommunication, computer programming, consulting, computing infrastructure and other information service activities; **L**: Financial and insurance activities; **M:** Real estate activities; **N**: Professional, scientific and technical activities; **O**: Administrative and support service activities; **P**: Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; **Q**: Education; **R**: Human health and social work activities; **S:** Arts, sports and recreation; **T**: Other service activities; **U**: Activities of households as employers and undifferentiated goods- and service-producing activities of households for own use; **V**: Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL GROSS EARNINGS (VOLUME) AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY ENTERPRISE SIZE IN 2025



Note: SME: Small and Medium-size Enterprises (up to 249 employees); LE: Large-size Enterprises (250 employees and over).

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL GROSS EARNINGS (VOLUME) AND THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY TECHNOLOGY INTENSITY AND KNOWLEDGE INTENSITY IN 2025



Note: The groups presented correspond to sets of NACE Rev. 2.1, namely, **High-technology manufacturing industries**: divisions 21 and 26, and group 30.3; **Medium-technology manufacturing industries**: divisions 19, 20, 22 to 25, 27 to 29 and 33, and groups 18.2, 30.1, 30.2, 30.4, 30.9 and 32.5; **Low-technology manufacturing industries**: divisions 10 to 17 and 31, and groups 18.1, 32.1 to 32.4 and 32.9; **Knowledge intensive services**: divisions 50, 51, 58 to 66, 69 to 75, 78, 80, 84 to 88, and 90 to 93; **Market services**: divisions 50, 51, 69 to 71, 73, 74, 78, and 80; **High-technology services**: divisions 59 to 63 and 72; **Financial and insurance activities**: section L; **Other knowledge intensive services**: divisions 58, 75, 84 to 88, and 90 to 93; **Less knowledge intensive services**: 46, 47, 49, 52, 53, 55, 56, 68, 77, 79, 81, 82, and 94 to 99.

The information received from the DMR/SS includes the sum of earnings by 'Social Security Contributory Scheme' and 'Earnings Components'. The information received from the RC/CGA includes the sum of earnings of the subscribers by 'Type of earnings'. Despite the name differences, both the 'Earnings components' and the 'Type of earnings' refer to the earnings components paid to employees.

Earnings components (SS): correspond to the classification of earnings of Social Security according to its nature, which cover the following:

- Transport and daily allowances
- Bonuses and other monthly benefits
- Commissions
- Compensations owed for termination of the employment contract
- Holiday allowance
- Fees for rendering services due to the accumulation of positions/duties
- Compensation in intermittent employment contracts
- Regular monthly allowances
- Christmas allowance

- Bonuses and other non-monthly benefits
- Base salary
- Meal allowance
- Overtime work
- Night-time work
- Regular non-monthly allowances
- Armed forces
- Variable earnings
- Paid untaken holidays
- Earnings statements corrections
- Temporary work in higher positions
- Promotions

Type of earnings (CGA): correspond to the classification of earnings of *Caixa Geral de Aposentações*, which cover the following:

- Base earnings
- Compensation in intermittent employment contracts
- Seniority payments
- Permanent earnings
- Bonuses and other monthly benefits
- Regular monthly allowances
- Variable earnings
- Transport and daily allowances
- Compensations owed for termination of the employment contract
- Night-time work
- Overtime work
- Meal allowance
- Commissions
- Fees for rendering services due to the accumulation of positions/duties
- Bonuses and other non-monthly benefits
- Holiday allowance
- Paid untaken holidays
- Christmas allowance

SOME CONCEPTS

Note on the taxable income applicable to the earning of this Press Release

The total, regular ana base gross monthly earnings of this Press Release only consider the taxable earnings, i.e., the amount of earning that are subject to income tax and contributions to SS or CGA. Thus, is excludes the amounts such as the meal allowance up to €6.15 (or €10.46, if paid in cash or a meal card) since January 2026.

Gross earnings

Gross income, in cash or in kind, paid to workers for the hours of work performed or for the work performed during the normal and overtime periods, including the payment of hours not worked (holidays, public holidays and other paid absences) and regular allowances such as those related to food, job position, accommodation or transport, seniority, productivity, attendance, exemption from working hours, painful, dangerous, dirty, shift and night work.

Note: The 'gross monthly earning per employee' includes all components of variables Earning components (SS) and Type of earnings (CGA).

Regular gross monthly earnings

Gross monthly earnings that correspond to the sum of the basic remuneration with other regular earnings components, namely meal allowances, seniority allowances, bonuses, and other regular monthly payments.

Notes:

- From Nature of earnings (SS) only includes the components 'Base salary', 'Meal allowance', 'Regular monthly allowances' and 'Bonuses and other monthly benefits'. From Type of earnings (CGA) it includes the components 'Base earnings', 'Seniority payments'; 'Permanent earnings', 'Bonuses and other monthly benefits' and 'Meal allowance'.
- In 2025, it corresponded to 80.5% of the total gross monthly earnings.

Base earnings

The gross amount, before deduction of taxes and social security contributions, in cash or in kind, paid regularly in the reference period and corresponding to the normal working period.

Notes:

- Includes only the component 'Base salary' of variable Nature of earnings (SS) and the component 'Base earnings' if variable Type of earnings (CGA).
- In 2025, it corresponded to 75.2% if the total gross monthly earnings.

Employee

Person who carries out an activity under the authority and direction of another under the terms of an employment contract, whether subject to written form or not, which entitles him/her to a remuneration that does not depend on the results of the economic unit for which he/she works.

Institutional sector

The variable 'institutional sector' uses the classification 'economic sector (public sector/private sector)', corresponding the S13 sector to the Public Administration (PA) sector as defined in the National Accounts, using as reference the list of entities that belong to the Public Administrations – S13. The private sector corresponds to the total of economy excluding the PA.

On year change

The year-on-year change compares the level of the variable in the current quarter with that of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This change considering a seasonal stable pattern is not affected by this type of fluctuation but may, however, be influenced by specific effects in a given quarter.

REVISIONS

The data base of DMR is in continuous updating, always existing some share of non-delivered earnings statements, mainly in the last 4 months. The information received from RC/CGA has a definitive character.

The information published with this Press Release that regards the last three reference months (moving quarters ended in those months) will be subject to revisions in the next months. The impact of these revisions, measured by the difference between the estimates now released and the ones published in the last Press Release, are the following:

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Revision of the estimates disclosed in the previous Press Release - main indicators -	Unit	January 2026	February 2026	March 2026
Number of enterprises	Thousands	- 0.9	- 1.1	1.2
Number of employees		- 1.9	- 0.4	13.6
Total gross monthly earnings per employee	Euros	1	4	5
Regular gross monthly earnings per employee		1	2	- 1
Base gross monthly earnings per employee		1	0	- 2
Number of enterprises (y-o-y)	pp	- 0.2	- 0.2	0.2
Number of employees (y-o-y)		- 0.1	0.0	0.3
Total gross monthly earnings per employee		0.1	0.3	0.4
Regular gross monthly earnings per employee		0.1	0.1	0.0
Base gross monthly earnings per employee		0.0	0.0	- 0.2

Note: y-o-y - Year-on-year rate of change.

TREATMENT OF NON-RESPONSES

In order to reduce the level of revisions of the values published for the most recent months, the DMR/SS data were imputed in two situations: 1) of enterprises that are systematically late in sending the information; and 2) of enterprises that, also systematically, do substantial corrections the values reported in previous months.

In the first case, the detection process for missing enterprises only targets those with 10 or more employees. An enterprise is considered as missing if there was an answer in month M-1, but not in month M (M being the last reference month).

In the second case, it is considered that an enterprise has made a substantial correction of the values already reported when the correction is worth €10,000 or more. The detection of these enterprises is ensured by a combination of two methods: 1) an ad hoc criterion; 2) through a supervised Machine Learning algorithm in the form of the Support Vector Machine (SVM).

For a more detailed description of the treatment of non-response and other methodological characteristics of this statistical operation, it is suggested to see the respective methodological document, available on the Statistics Portugal website (only in Portuguese).

Together with this Press Release, an Excel file is published containing the analysed indicators and additional information. Due to rounding, the totals in tables and figures do not always match the sum of parts.

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