





THE LABOR MARKET INTEGRATION OF BRAZILIANS IN THE GIG ECONOMY IN PORTUGAL: PROFILE AND SOCIAL MARKERS

A INSERÇÃO LABORAL DE BRASILEIROS NA GIG ECONOMY EM PORTUGAL: PERFIL E MARCADORES SOCIAIS

Sheldon William Silva¹, Fabricio Pelloso Piurcosky², Pedro dos Santos Portugal Júnior³,
Rodrigo Franklin Frogeri⁴

Corresponding author: Fabricio Pelloso Piurcosky

Complete address. Av. Irmãos pereira, 670. Centro – 87-301-010, Campo Mourão - PR

E-mail:

fabricio.pelloso@grupointegrado.br

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The rise of the gig economy is reshaping labor relations globally, and in Portugal, this phenomenon is intertwined with the growing flow of Brazilian migrants. This study aims to analyze the labor market insertion of Brazilian immigrants in the gig economy in Portugal and the gender, race, generation, and educational markers of this movement. The research, descriptive and exploratory in nature, is based on a bibliographic and documentary survey, using articles indexed in the SciELO and Scopus databases, complemented by official data from AIMA, PORDATA, and EUROSTAT. The results reveal that the gig economy, although offering an entry point into the labor market, frequently translates into precarious work, exhausting workdays, and a lack of rights. It is concluded that an ethical and political commitment to the regulation of platform work is urgently needed, aiming at the protection of human and labor rights and the construction of a more just society.

Keywords: Gig Economy; Brazilian Immigration; Portugal; Job Insecurity; Algorithmic Management.

A ascensão da gig economy reconfigura as relações de trabalho globalmente, e em Portugal, este fenômeno se entrelaça com o crescente fluxo migratório brasileiro. Este estudo objetiva analisar a inserção laboral de imigrantes brasileiros na gig economy em Portugal e os marcadores de gênero, raça, geração e escolaridade desse movimento. A pesquisa, de natureza descritiva e exploratória, fundamenta-se em levantamento bibliográfico e documental, utilizando artigos indexados nas bases SciELO e Scopus, complementados por dados oficiais da AIMA, PORDATA e EUROSTAT. Os resultados revelam que a gig economy, embora ofereça uma porta de entrada para o mercado de trabalho, frequentemente se traduz em precarização, jornadas exaustivas e ausência de direitos. Conclui-se pela urgência de um compromisso ético e político na regulação do trabalho em plataformas, visando a proteção dos direitos humanos e laborais e a construção de uma sociedade mais justa.

Palavras-chave: Gig Economy; Imigração Brasileira; Portugal; Precariedade Laboral; Gestão Algorítmica

¹Instituto Federal de Minas Gerais – IFMG, Endereço para Correspondência: Rua Vera Lúcia de Oliveira Andrade, 800, Vila Esplanada, Ribeirão das Neves - MG. CEP 33805-488 Ribeirão das Neves-MG, Brasil. ORCID 000-0002-2473-5728

² Centro Universitário Integrado, Campo Mourão-PR, Brasil. ORCID 0000-0001-5458-5129

³ Instituto Federal do Sul de Minas – IFSULDEMINAS, Machado-MG, Brasil. ORCID 0009-0008-6655-3886

⁴ Centro Universitário Integrado, Campo Mourão-PR, Brasil. ORCID 0000-0002-7545-7529

INTRODUCTION

The reconfiguration of labor relations in the 21st century has been marked by the rise of gig work. The digital economy, a model of on-demand economics mediated by digital platforms that redefines the boundaries between autonomy and subordination. This phenomenon, driven by the 2008 global financial crisis and technological acceleration, found fertile ground for expansion in Portugal, especially in the context of a country that acts as a gateway to the European Union and has deep historical and linguistic ties with Brazil.

Brazilian immigration to Portugal has experienced exponential growth in the last decade, jumping from approximately 105,000 residents in 2018 to more than 484,000 in 2024 (AIMA, 2024). This migratory flow, the largest foreign contingent in the country, is mostly concentrated in precarious sectors of the economy, where platform work emerges as an immediate means of subsistence and regularization of documentation. However, this integration does not occur homogeneously, being traversed by social markers that deepen the vulnerabilities of individuals.

In this context, the overall objective of this research is to analyze the labor market integration of Brazilian immigrants in the gig economy. This study examines the economy in Portugal and the gender, race, generation, and educational markers of this movement. The rationale for this study is based on the urgent need to understand new forms of labor exploitation in the digital age, specifically in the context of migration. The research contributes to the field of organizational studies by supporting the debate on public policies for the integration and regulation of platform work, aiming to protect basic human and labor rights.

To achieve the proposed objectives, this work is structured in four sections, in addition to this introduction and the final considerations: (i) Theoretical background: Discusses the fundamental concepts of gig Economy and its intersection with Brazilian migration flows; (ii) Methodology: details the methodological approach of the research; (iii) Analysis and Discussion of Results: Presents the analyzed data on gender, racial, generational, educational/income diversity and the specific activities developed in the platform economy; and, (iv) Final Considerations: Summarizes the main conclusions of the study.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

This section is dedicated to exploring the context of Brazilian immigration to Portugal and its relationship with the gig economy.

Gig Economy: Concepts, Context and Evolution

The on-demand economy, also called the on-demand economy or platform economy, represents not only a technological innovation but a profound reconfiguration of social relations of production. From a sociological perspective, this phenomenon is understood as an advanced phase of labor flexibilization, where technology acts as a mediator in a process of "managing informality" (VACLAVIK; OLTRAMARI; OLIVEIRA, 2022). According to Roque (2023), the emergence of this model is intrinsically linked to the 2008 global financial crisis, which spurred the search for business models capable of externalizing risks and reducing fixed costs through platformization. This process is not neutral; it reflects a political and economic choice that favors capital at the expense of labor, deepening pre-existing inequalities.

In the field of management, the key differentiator of *gig The economy* resides in what has become known as "algorithmic management." This concept refers to the delegation of traditional managerial functions—such as supervision, evaluation, and discipline—to algorithmic and data systems (CHIGBU, 2026). Unlike human management, algorithmic control operates opaquely and omni presently, functioning as a "digital panopticon" that induces self-discipline through constant surveillance. Gamification mechanisms, such as medals and rankings, and *nudges* (subtle stimuli) are employed to direct worker behavior, encouraging competition and maximizing productivity in exchange for symbolic rewards (REZENDE; TESSARINI JUNIOR; AMORIM, 2025).

Lacerda, Prevot, and Moura (2025) argue that this model establishes a "surveillance capitalism," where the massive collection of data on worker performance, location, and even behavior allows for real-time monitoring that exceeds the capabilities of traditional bureaucratic structures. "Uberization," a term derived from the company Uber, symbolizes the transition from a stable employment model to a "partnership" system where autonomy is, to a large extent, a discursive fallacy (ROCHA et al., 2025). Algorithmic management, by fragmenting tasks and individualizing the service provider, hinders collective organization and worker resistance, as observed in studies on low dissent in transportation platforms (SILVA et al., 2026). The opacity of the algorithms, which determine who receives the best tasks and who is penalized or deactivated, creates an asymmetrical and uncontested power relationship.

The evolution of *gig The economy* reflects a trajectory of normalization of precarious work. What was initially presented under the utopian discourse of "collaborative consumption" or the "sharing economy" has quickly transformed into a highly competitive and deregulated global labor market (TESSARINI JUNIOR, 2024). Platformization affects various sectors, from transportation and delivery to digital micro-work (*crowd working*), creating a new digital working class that operates outside the protections of classic labor law (CARNEIRO et al., 2023).

Algorithmic management therefore acts as a new frontier of control that redefines the boundaries between work time and lifetime, intensifying exploitation through the constant availability demanded by the platforms (ROCHA et al., 2025). The worker becomes an "entrepreneur of himself" forced to bear all the costs and risks of the activity - maintenance of vehicles, equipment, accident insurance and lack of income in case of illness.

Brazilian Immigration to Portugal and the gig economy

The integration of Brazilian immigrants into the Portuguese labor market through *gig economy work* which *must* be analyzed from a perspective that considers how markers of race, gender, generation, and social class overlap to produce different levels of vulnerability (VERAS et al., 2025). In Portugal, this phenomenon is exacerbated by the colonial legacy and the country's peripheral position in the European economy, which shapes migratory trajectories differently from other flows in the EU. Qualitative analysis of these dimensions reveals the complex dynamics of power and exclusion that operate behind the apparent neutrality of technology.

A *social* point of view, recent Brazilian immigration is marked by "differential inclusion," where access to the territory does not guarantee full access to social rights and the skilled labor market (CERQUEIRA, 2024). *The economy* acts as a gateway that, paradoxically, becomes a trap of precariousness. Economically, the phenomenon of "downward career trajectory" or "social disqualification" is observed, where highly educated individuals are forced to accept low-skilled jobs on digital platforms to ensure immediate subsistence and regularization of their employment (CERQUEIRA, 2024; MENDONÇA, 2025). This dissonance between qualification and occupation generates frustration and a feeling of not belonging.

Precariousness is not merely a labor condition, but an existential one that affects the mental health and social integration of immigrants. The lack of support networks, dependence on algorithms, and income instability create a state of constant insecurity, where any technical failure or drop in platform ratings can mean the total loss of livelihoods (FESTI; ROQUE, 2025). Management by performance metrics transforms the work relationship into a continuous source of anxiety, in which the worker is permanently evaluated by clients and the platform itself.

Demographically, Brazilian immigration has been essential for the rejuvenation of the Portuguese population, but this demographic bonus is exploited in a precarious way. Age issues reveal generational tensions: while younger immigrants may see platform work as a transitional stage of qualification, more experienced workers face the anxiety of a lack of prospects and the difficulty of reintegration into the formal job market (AIMA, 2024; CALÇADA, 2025). A *gig The economy* imposes a work rhythm that favors young, agile, and resilient bodies, marginalizing those who cannot maintain the productivity demanded by algorithms or who have lower digital literacy (CARNEIRO et al., 2023). The worker's body is treated as a tool that must always be available and fully functional, being easily discarded when it shows signs of wear and tear or aging.

The racial dimension is one of the most critical pillars of precarious employment in Portugal. Portuguese sociology has discussed "racial capitalism," where skin color determines a worker's place in the social and productive hierarchy (SANTOS, 2025). Black Brazilian immigrants face invisible, yet insurmountable, barriers that relegate them to the most invisible and lowest-paying jobs, even within *gig economy. economy* (CERQUEIRA, 2024). Structural racism manifests itself in algorithmic distrust—where biases can be embedded in evaluation systems—and in greater exposure to violence and prejudice in direct interactions with the public (MACHADO; BRANCO-PEREIRA, 2025). The idea of a neutral platform masks the reproduction of historical racial hierarchies, where the Black body is associated with manual and subordinate labor.

The issue of gender is also central. The feminization of Brazilian migration to Portugal brings women who, in addition to precarious employment, face the double burden of work and colonialist stereotypes of hyper sexualization (PEREIRA, 2025). This context becomes more aggravated for women who are immigrants and Black, creating a layer of extreme vulnerability, where platform work is often the only alternative in the face of exclusion from the formal market and family care responsibilities (VERAS et al., 2025). Sectors such as cleaning and care, increasingly platformed, are mostly occupied by immigrant women, reinforcing the sexual and racial division of labor. They are subject to specific forms of control and harassment, both in the digital and physical spaces, with few avenues for reporting or protection.

METHOD

This section describes the methodology adopted for this study, which aims to analyze the labor market integration of Brazilian immigrants in the gig economy. This study examines the economy in Portugal and the gender, race, generation, and educational markers of this movement. Scientific research can be classified according to various criteria, the most common being its aims and its means of execution. The methodological choice reflects the nature of the research problem and the objectives to be achieved, guiding the collection and analysis of data (GIL, 2002).

Regarding its objectives or aims, this research is classified as descriptive and exploratory. Descriptive research aims to identify and describe the characteristics of a phenomenon, population, or the establishment of relationships between variables, without, however, manipulating these variables (MARCONI; LAKATOS, 2004). In this study, we seek to describe the socioeconomic profile, working conditions, and vulnerabilities of Brazilian immigrants working in the platform economy in Portugal, outlining a detailed overview of their situation.

Simultaneously, the exploratory nature is justified by the need to deepen the understanding of immigration profiles and markers of race, gender, and generation in a constantly changing technological and migratory context (GRAZZIOTIN et al., 2022). Exploratory research is particularly useful when the topic is little known or when seeking a deeper understanding of a phenomenon, allowing one to become familiar with the object of study in order to formulate hypotheses or direct more precise future investigations (GIL, 2002). The dynamic nature of gig The economic situation and the specific characteristics of Brazilian migration to Portugal demand this flexible and in-depth approach.

Regarding the technical means or procedures, the investigation is predominantly based on bibliographic and documentary research. Both approaches are complementary and essential for building a robust theoretical framework and for analyzing secondary data. The bibliographic research was carried out through a systematic survey of literature already published in books, scientific articles, theses, and dissertations. Bibliographic research allows for the identification of the main concepts, theories, and academic debates that support the analysis proposed in this study.

Documentary research, in turn, differs from bibliographic research by using sources that have not yet received in-depth analytical treatment, or official documents that serve as a basis for the collection of raw data and primary information (SANTANA; NARCISO, 2025).

In this study, documentary analysis is central to extracting statistical and demographic indicators about the Portuguese reality, providing the necessary empirical context for the theoretical discussion. The analysis of official documents allows for a more direct understanding of the policies, trends, and characteristics of the population studied, without the mediation of prior interpretations by other researchers.

To contextualize the immigration and labor scenario in Portugal, the research used three highly credible official data sources, recognized for their comprehensiveness and rigor in producing statistics: (i) AIMA (Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum): the Portuguese government agency, the main source of data on the foreign population residing in Portugal; (ii) PORDATA (Database of Contemporary Portugal): the reference statistical database in Portugal, which compiles and systematizes information from various official sources, including the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the Bank of Portugal and several ministries; and (iii) EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union): the statistical service of the European Union, responsible for providing comparable and harmonized statistics among the Member States.

The data collected through bibliographic and documentary research were subjected to qualitative content analysis and descriptive statistical synthesis. Qualitative content analysis, according to Bardin (1977), allowed for the interpretation of discourses and narratives present in academic literature and reports, identifying thematic categories and patterns of meaning related to gig. This approach was fundamental to exploring the social, demographic, age, economic, and racial dimensions in depth, without limiting itself to the presentation of numbers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to data from the Agency for Integration, Migration and Asylum (AIMA), between 2011 and 2016, Portugal experienced a migratory hiatus, with the number of foreigners showing downward or stagnant trends. However, from 2017 onwards, an explosion was observed that began to redefine the social fabric of Portuguese cities. In just over six years, the population of foreign immigrants in Portugal more than tripled, reaching over 1.5 million people (AIMA, 2024).

Regarding the stock of Brazilian residents, the population of immigrants from Brazil jumped from 105,423 in 2018 to a significant 484,596 in 2024. The Brazilian community is the largest foreign contingent in Portugal, representing more than 30% of the total number of foreigners in the country. According to the criteria of the National Institute of Statistics (INE), many of these individuals are considered permanent immigrants, that is, people who entered the country with the intention of residing there for at least one year (INE, 2024).

The distribution of residents reveals a greater concentration in coastal cities. A study conducted in 2024 indicates that approximately 71.3% of all foreigners in Portugal reside in the cities of Lisboa, Faro, Setubal, and Porto (AIMA, 2024), as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Estimated number of Brazilian immigrants in Portuguese cities

District	Estimated number of Brazilians	Local Profile and Dynamics
Lisboa	202,430	Technology hub, financial services and epicenter of Gig Economy .
Setubal	~65,000	Industrial and logistics belt; strong demand for support services.
Porto	~45,000	Academic hub and tourism; strong gentrification in the historic center.
Faro	~35,000	Dependence on the hotel and construction sectors.

Source: Prepared by the authors (2026).

Studies show that the cost of living in Portugal is high compared to the average income of Gig workers. Economy. This reality pushes immigrants to the outskirts of cities lacking efficient public transport, generating a cycle of geographical and social exclusion.

Regarding Brazilian immigration, Portugal has established itself as a preferred destination, based on conditions involving language, perceived safety, and ease of bureaucracy. The language factor favors the integration and inclusion of immigrants. When compared to Spain (statistically dominated by Colombian immigration), Portugal has its largest foreign contingent in Brazil, representing more than 30% of the total immigrants (AIMA, 2024). Another point that explains the choice of Portugal by Brazilian immigrants is the tightening of immigration policies in the USA and the hostility at the American land borders (RATTNER, 2025), as shown in Table 2, which reflects the percentage of Brazilian immigrants in Portugal between 2018 and 2024 and its evolution during that period.

Table 2: Percentage of Brazilian immigrants in Portugal between 2018-2024

Demographic Indicator	2018	2024	Variation (%)
Brazilian Residents	105,423	484,596	+359.7%
Total number of foreigners.	~480,000	1,543,697	+221.6%
Brazilian Participation	~22.0%	31.4%	+9.4 pp .

Source: Prepared by the authors (2026).

Analyzing the profile beyond these numbers, this movement stands out for its profound heterogeneity, composed of a network of immigrants with social, academic, and generational diversity. Data from the National Institute of Statistics (INE) of Portugal shows that the sociological diversity of this flow can be segmented into four fundamental subcategories: family units seeking security, higher education students, investors attracted by tax regimes, and a growing feminization of the migratory flow (INE, 2024).

Recent Brazilian immigration to Portugal shows a relative balance between genders, with a slight female predominance (53% women). Studies indicate that, although Brazilian women have a high activity rate, they face the phenomenon of the "glass ceiling" and historical hyper sexualization, which hinders their ascension to leadership positions, despite often possessing qualifications superior to those required for the roles they occupy (CERQUEIRA, 2024; PEREIRA, 2025). Systemic discrimination and gender-based violence are persistent challenges, as pointed out by research exploring the violent intimate relationships of Brazilian women in Portugal (SILVA et al., 2026). Table 3 presents a brief overview of Brazilian immigrant women in the gig economy in Portugal.

Table 3: Brazilian immigrant women in the gig economy in Portugal

Gender Dimension	Impact on the Labor Market	Data Reference
Female Participation	53% of the sample (Thesis); Leading role in the service sector	Cerqueira (2024); AIMA (2024)
Labor Niches	Focus on restoration, cleaning, care, and housework.	Cerqueira (2024)
Vulnerabilities	Hyper sexualization, double shift, precarious employment, gender-based violence	Machado; Branco-Pereira (2025)

Source: Adapted from Cerqueira (2024).

When analyzing the racial issue, Cerqueira (2024) reveals that Black Brazilian immigrants report greater difficulties in obtaining formal contracts and are frequently the target of direct discrimination in the workplace. Machado and Branco-Pereira (2025) reinforce that racism in Portugal operates in a veiled but efficient way, keeping Black bodies in socially invisible roles, such as in construction and industrial cleaning. The intersectionality between race and class is evident: Black immigrants, even with a higher education degree obtained in Brazil, encounter more rigid symbolic and institutional barriers to the recognition of their skills compared to white immigrants (SANTOS, 2025).

Brazilian immigration acts as a pillar of economic support and population rejuvenation, with an average age of 32 among workers, placing them at the peak of their productivity (CERQUEIRA, 2024). However, precariousness affects generations differently: while younger people (18-30 years old) often accept the instability of *gig work*. *In the economy*,

as a transitional phase, often motivated by the search for qualifications and international experience, older workers (40 years or older) face greater anxiety due to the lack of long-term pension guarantees and the difficulty of reintegration into a labor market that values youth (CALÇADA, 2025).

Data from the Contemporary Portugal Database (PORDATA) indicates that more than 85% of immigrants are of working age, contrasting with the aging of the native population (PORDATA, 2025). According to Cerqueira (2024), this generational renewal is crucial for the sustainability of the Portuguese social security system, but the lack of recognition of qualifications and job insecurity can compromise the long-term contribution of these immigrants. Generational diversity is also evident in the motivations for migration, with younger people seeking qualifications and international experience, and older people seeking stability and family security, evidenced in Table 4, which depicts the Age range of Brazilian immigrants in the gig economy in Portugal.

Table 4: Age range of Brazilian immigrants in the gig economy in Portugal

Generational Group	Migration Expectations	Main Factor of Precariousness
Young people (18-30)	Qualifications and international experience	Turnover, informality, and exploitation at <i>Gig Economy</i>
Adults (31-45)	Family stability and security	Difficulty in recognizing prior career experience and disqualification.
Seniors (46+)	Family reunification and the pursuit of quality of life	Age barriers, lack of social protection, and access to services.

Source: Prepared by the authors, 2026.

Corroborating the data regarding the generational context, a paradox is also observed in which high academic qualifications do not translate into corresponding job positions, resulting in incomes that, although higher in purchasing power than the Brazilian Real, are insufficient for the increasing cost of living in Portugal, especially housing (CERQUEIRA, 2024; PORDATA, 2025). Eurostat data (2024) indicate that Portugal is one of the EU countries where non-EU immigrants have the highest rates of over-education, that is, they work in jobs below their formal qualifications (EUROSTAT, 2024). In this context, in addition to the impact on individual income, a loss of productive potential for the Portuguese economy is considered (MENDONÇA, 2025), as demonstrated in Table 5, which deals with the educational level of Brazilian immigrants in the gig economy in Portugal.

Table 5: Educational level of Brazilian immigrants in the gig economy in Portugal

Educational Level	% in Sample (Thesis)	Estimated Average Income (Net)	Consequences
Bachelor's Degree/Postgraduate Degree	~60%	850€ - 1,100€	Frustration, underutilization of human capital, indebtedness
Incomplete Higher Education	~20%	820€ - 950€	Difficulty in career advancement, financial instability.
High School	~20%	Minimum Wage (€820)	Extreme vulnerability, dependence on aid.

Source: *Adapted from Cerqueira (2024).*

In the economic and labor context, the insertion of Brazilians into the Portuguese labor market is marked by the sociological phenomenon of "downward career trajectory." In this context, lawyers and engineers, for example, abandon their original careers to occupy low-skilled positions, serving as the invisible "backbone" that sustains the consumption and tourism of the wealthy Portuguese classes (Cerqueira, 2024). The cleaning and personal care sectors mostly operate informally, made precarious by the lack of effective social protection in case of illness or unemployment (BORGES, 2025). Table 6 reflects an overview of this situation in the city of Lisboa.

Table 6: Professional fields of activity for Brazilian immigrants in the gig economy

Area of Activity (Lisboa)	Percentage (%)	Predominant Employment Condition
Workers / Gig Economy	38%	Freelance Receipts / App-Based Work
Trade and Services	25%	Temporary Contracts
Management / Senior Level	17%	Outplacement/IT Contracts
Other (Cleaning/Personal care)	20%	Informality / Service Provision

Source: Data adapted from Moraes Junior (2024).

One scenario related to over-education is *gig economy*. *The economy* is emerging as the main mechanism for absorbing Brazilian labor in Portugal, functioning both as an entry point into the job market and as a "precariousness trap" (CERQUEIRA, 2024). In 2025, Brazilians represented approximately 20.6% of app drivers in Portugal, totaling almost 8,000 professionals (AIMA, 2024). Festi and Roque (2025) and Lacerda, Prevot, and Moura (2025) delve deeper into the discussion of platform-mediated work, highlighting the absence of labor rights, exhausting workdays, and constant pressure for productivity. The lack of specific regulations for *gig work* is also a concern. *The economy* in Portugal has allowed the proliferation of precarious contracts and the exploitation of immigrant workers, who, out of necessity for subsistence and regularization, accept these conditions (CGTP, 2025).

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Throughout this work, it has been demonstrated that the promise of flexibility and entrepreneurship, discursive pillars of digital platforms, clashes head-on with the reality experienced by Brazilian immigrants. The objective is to analyze the labor market insertion of Brazilian immigrants in the gig economy in Portugal and the gender, race, generation, and education markers of this movement confirm that "uberization" in Portugal is fueled by this foreign workforce. Thus, Brazilian immigrants accept working conditions that would be rejected by the local population, configuring what Cerqueira (2024) calls "differential inclusion."

By analyzing the social markers of this immigration process, the research revealed that "racial capitalism" and the Portuguese colonial legacy are not mere historical remnants, but structuring elements that shape the algorithm and reception of the Brazilian worker. Structural racism manifests itself not only in direct interactions with the public, but also in algorithmic biases that can perpetuate and amplify existing inequalities.

With regard to gender, the feminization of Brazilian migration to Portugal brings with it women who, in addition to the precarious working conditions inherent in gig work, face the challenges of this trend. In the economy, they face the double burden of work (domestic and paid) and colonialist stereotypes of hyper sexualization. Sectors such as cleaning, elderly care, and childcare, which are increasingly platformed, are mostly occupied by immigrant women, reinforcing the sexual and racial division of labor and exposing them to specific forms of control, harassment, and exploitation.

The generational dimension also proved critical. While younger immigrants may perceive platform work as a transitional stage of qualification or adventure, older workers face the anxiety of a future without social security protection and the difficulty of reintegration into the formal market. Another significant finding was over-education, a hallmark of Brazilian immigration to the gig economy. Portuguese economy. Individuals with higher education and extensive professional experience in Brazil find themselves in Portugal performing deliveries, passenger transport, or other low-skilled activities, a phenomenon that generates social disqualification, loss of human capital, and a profound feeling of frustration and devaluation.

Despite the methodological rigor of the analyses, this study presents limitations such as the research method itself (bibliographic and documentary), the absence of field research,

and the reliance on secondary data from government platforms. Based on these limitations, it is suggested that future studies could deepen the understanding of gig economy. This study examines the economy and Brazilian immigration in Portugal, conducting field research and analyzing the impacts of legislation that may affect this movement of Brazilian immigration to Portugal.

In summary, this work reinforces the idea that the inclusion of Brazilians in the gig economy is crucial. The Portuguese economy is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that demands a perspective that transcends technique and technology. An ethical and political commitment is needed to regulate a model that, under the guise of modernity and innovation, reproduces and intensifies archaic forms of exploitation and social exclusion. The dignity of migrant workers, the protection of human rights, and the construction of a more just and equitable society must be at the heart of discussions about the future of the digital economy in Europe and Portugal.

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