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**WORKING, CLASS, AND GENDER IN RURAL AMAZONIA: RECENT
DYNAMICS OF OCCUPATIONS IN NORTHERN BRAZIL**

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This paper analyzes the occupations of people from different types of rural families in northern Brazil between 2012 and 2024, taking the sexual division of labor as a central mediator between class relations, gender, and forms of insertion into contemporary capitalism. Microdata from the PNADC/IBGE are used to construct family typologies according to occupational status (employers, self-employed, employees, and unemployed) and branch of activity (agricultural, non-agricultural, and mixed). The exploratory-descriptive analysis identified approximately 1.1 million rural families in the region, with a predominance of self-employed and employees, which together accounted for approximately 80% of the total. The number of people living in rural areas remained stable throughout the series, at around 4 million, but with significant growth in the

number of unemployed and employees, suggesting an increase in forms of dependency in the face of unstable and asymmetrical labor markets. In occupational terms, according to gender, men were found to play a central role in agricultural activities within self-employed and employee families, indicating an intensification of proletarianization and the subordination of family units to the dynamics of agribusiness accumulation. Women, on the other hand, with less participation in agricultural work, are more heavily engaged in non-agricultural activities. These findings reveal a combined process of commodification of the workforce, recomposition of family forms of production under strong economic subordination, and reproduction of gender inequalities, in which women's work remains more invisible and concentrated in positions and sectors with less protection and income, notably in the agricultural sector. By highlighting these dynamics, the study contributes to the debate on rural social issues in the Amazon and to the formulation of public policies for rural development that address class exploitation linked to gender oppression.

Palavras-chave: rural work; gender; social classes; amazon; pnadc.