

## **Variations in Work Hours and Returns to Work Hours in Comparative Perspective**

Long work hours and disproportionate rewards to long hours are a common feature of the U.S. labor market and play into gender and parental status gaps in employment and wages. This paper explores whether these patterns generalize to countries that differ in their institutional support for working families and regulation of work hours and pay. Using the Luxembourg Income Study, we examine variation across 10 OECD countries in (1) the share of men and women working part-time, full-time, and long work hours in the 1990s, 2000s, and 2010s, (2) compensation rates across the distribution of work hours, and (3) gender and parental status differences in work hours and their compensation. We find that the United States is distinctive in its high rates of overwork and rewards to long work hours, pointing to the importance of institutional context for shaping the structure and remuneration of work.