We develop a unified household model of occupational choice and labor supply that features heterogeneity across occupations in the return to working additional hours and show that it can match the key features of the data both qualitatively and quantitatively. We use the model to shed light on gender differences in labor market outcomes that arise because of gender asymmetries in home production responsibilities. Our model generates large gender gaps in hours of work, occupation choices, and wages. In particular, an exogenous gender difference in time devoted to home production of ten hours per week creates a gender wage gap of roughly twelve percentage points and creates a gender gap in high hours occupations of eighteen percentage points. The implied misallocation of talent across occupations has significant aggregate effects on productivity and welfare.