

# Feedback from the CRIS doctoral workshop on PAA submission

October 2025

In this document, you'll find a summary of the feedback I got, to which I've added my impressions through highlighting and comments, using the following key:

Yes please

Don't like the sound of that

Not sure what it means for now

In bold text, comment by Alex

In section 10, I suggest a brief outline for a better structured paper.

## 1 What's my paper about? What's its contribution?

- I need to narrow down the paper.
- A comparative analysis needs to be motivated by differences across countries. For example, tracking was different in each country, so we compared the development of inequalities across the different countries. If I want to keep both countries, I need to argue they're different enough, push the comparison throughout the paper.
- If I focus on only one country, focusing on France could be interesting because it's the most interventionist/familialistic of the two (with more systematic parental/maternity/paternity leave, maternelle), so if we find differences between boys and girls in France, it's likely to be worse in the UK and elsewhere. **This reminded me of Ishizuka (2019)'s paper, where France was more progressive in what people thought was the best labour division for parents, compared to the UK.**

I feel like getting rid of the comparative element would be a big compromise with respect to what I had set out to do, but I agree that right now it's not working, I don't see how to justify it well enough AND come up with a good analysis to back it up.

- Another possibility, is keep both countries, argue they're similar enough I can pool into a larger sample.
- If I include the three dimensions of parenting, need to have a discussion of how they interact. And then need to warn readers starting in the title that it's a multiple outcome study, and then need really good visualisation. Should also consider dropping a country if I keep all dimensions and variables. Right now, each dimension is itself a multiple outcome study. In the context of a thesis, I could make the dimensions talk to each other from different chapters, see Zachary's thesis for an analogous format.

- Reemphasize we're looking at child's gender, which you could argue is an exogenous treatment if you restrict the sample to one child per family? Then you'd have to go through the assumptions needed to support that exogeneity claim. Compare parents of boys and girls. See Legewie (2013) for an example of that.
- Other route: focus on a couple of variables, for example, counting and reading, to make a statement about gender gaps starting in infancy.
- Check out papers by Leopold (2025) for papers that have succinct theory and good visualisation.

## 2 Which journal?

- Sociology rather than demography.
- Social Forces: interested in parenting, for a broader paper.
- Journal of Marriage and Family
- European Sociological Review
- Gender and Society
- Social Problems

## 3 More generally

- Mirror the structure throughout, for example around the three research questions.
- If I'm looking at education, say that's what I'm doing, rather than say I'm looking at social class. If I look at social class, I need to include things like occupation. There's probably been more literature on parenting and social class than on parenting and education.
- Include the word "intersectional": and point out that it's interesting we don't find much of an interaction between gender and social class. I agree it's interesting, it just feels like a lot right now, I'm struggling with dealing with what we could expect this intersection to look like, why would we expect differences, that sort of thing.
- My sentences are too long. Try more "caveman sentences".

## 4 Title

- Right now the title is boring: it's good, helps avoid a desk reject. But you still need to sell the contribution (once you find what it is).
- And right now, title foreshadows that I need to narrow down the paper.

## 5 Abstract

- “which might suggest that parents compensate for persisting gendered discrimination in society”: ok for PAA, but will raise reviewers’ hackles. Plus, parents might be spending more time with girls to structure them more, reinforcing gender differences (see constructivist sociology).
- No shit sentences: “parenting is both gendered and stratified by social class, and that some gender gaps vary by social class”. Make it more precise, add numbers/findings.
- One sentence for RQs, one sentence for data and methods.
- Squeeze in “need for more research”.
- Reemphasize gender by social class, and that it’s interesting that we get null results, when you could think of reasons there’d be differences.

## 6 Introduction

- Forcing myself to start my paper by the word ‘parenting’. Right now, I’m losing readers, they’re not sure what my focus is. Start with parenting, then say why it matters for children’s outcomes.
- RQs: less yes or no, try to make them more interesting, even just by adding “to what extent”. And put them into separate paragraphs. “This is what the literature says, so I ask this. But also these other dudes say this, so I ask this too”.
- At the end of the intro, add a paragraph reporting what results I have, and what the implications could be.
- Spell out what parenting is much earlier.
- Include an outline if I choose a broader paper.
- Theory: challenge the rational organisation of the family, rational choice theory: we should expect bigger gaps. Or maybe just question the theory by digging into the role of contextual elements. I’m not very aware of this theory, but I like this general story/way of incorporating the theory.
- Theory: don’t forget social class.
- Theory: cultural sociology, dual process theory.
- Mention of Kevin Dieter for some reason.
- No need to cite Durkheim anymore and avoid Esping Andersen (btw, France not social democratic) This was Zachary, I didn’t dare ask why.
- See Desmond (2012) for an example of theory section.

## 7 Data, methods

- Right now it's detailed: that's good.
- Clarify samples.
- Use font differences.
- Attrition paragraph is too much, leave it for the appendix.
- Include siblings, parents' age as controls.
- Maternal leave: mediator?

## 8 Results

- **Limit to 5 figures/tables.**
- Change the variable names.
- Mirror the research questions: what elements support the hypotheses or not.
- Sensitivity analyses: see Cinelli and Hazlett (2020). **Why not, but I'll come to that later.**

## 9 Discussion

- **Does this speak to other sociologists?** (Goncalves et al. (2024)?) **No clue where to start here, let's first figure out what my contribution, story and theory are.**
- More discussion in conversation with previous findings.
- Can't bring a new idea out of nowhere.
- "given that the activities I include in this study shouldn't be too costly to implement (e.g., physical play, singing songs, painting, listening to music)": didn't read as it should have.
- **Quantify the results, for example in standard deviations, or in percentage of a year of education, to give an idea of the size of the effect.** **Why not, but I'll come to that later.**

## 10 Moving on, possible outline

Focus on one country at a time, because it's not clear to me how to justify the comparative approach.

1. Parenting is socially stratified, or is it? Lareau's work, quantitative work, talk about different aspects of parenting
2. Parenting is gendered, or is it? Kane's work, quantitative work, different aspects of parenting
3. Is parenting socially stratified in how gendered it is? We might expect more educated parents to be less gendered in their parenting because they have more progression gender attitudes/value the reproduction of social class more than the reproduction of gender. Or we might expect less educated parents to be less gendered in their parenting because they are more hands-off/less intensive in their parenting/constrained by single parenthood more. Or they all gender parenting, but in different ways, so look at different dimensions of parenting: attitudes, children's activities, division of labour.

## 11 References

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