

“Happily Ever After...” ??? What life are you hoping for?

BSM Mar 20, 2019
Scott and Anita Plavnick

You gotta know where you're going, to know how to get there.

Genesis 1:28

2:18

3:16-17

Proverbs 31:10-31

Proverbs 14:1

Ephesians 5:22-33

1 Corinthians 7

1 Timothy 5:14

1 Peter 3:1-7

2 Corinthians 6:14-18

Responsibility in Raising Children

Deuteronomy 6:4-9

Ephesians 6:4

Malachi 2:15

Summary

Women:

Men:

Both:

Most women long to have children. Some find out the hard way. After 25, female fertility slowly drops off. After 30, the decline in fertility begins to hasten. By 35, difficulty in conceiving children is commonplace and accounts for the boom in fertility clinics. By 40 you are playing Russian roulette.

ADVICE FOR 21ST-CENTURY YOUNG WOMEN: The choice between career ambition and starting a family is a false one, Barbara Kay, National Post, 13 Feb 2013

Some couples are choosing to put their careers on hold and start having children in their 20s, which many doctors say is a good idea

"After having kids, I've definitely switched my mentality. I want to work to live now, not the other way around."
Tanya Granic Allen

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A 2012 study in the U.K. journal *Human Reproduction* found that 67% of university-aged women and 81% of their male counterparts who say they want children inaccurately think female fertility markedly declines after age 40. That steep decrease actually happens from age 35 to 39.

Why WOMEN should have BABIES BEFORE 25, by Sarah Boesveld, 11 May 2013, National Post

"Any woman with children and a career will face a dilemma about how to get it all done. The answer is, there is no way to get it all done, not at one time. Life for women is a series of stages, and there just aren't enough hours in the day. Work-family balance will always be elusive because raising children is a full-time job. No one, male or female, can successfully perform two full-time jobs at the same time. Something will always fall away."
Suzanne Venker - Children are the Real Reason for Gender Inequality, Washington Examiner, March 2019

"It can be disconcerting, even if you're proud of it," she said. "Some women don't want to get trapped as the primary breadwinner. They feel they're going to lose flexibility and choice in their lives — maybe if they want to stay home with the kids it's going to be less feasible? They are getting their head around the idea that they're providing."

One woman told Ms. Mundy she had lost her feelings for her husband after she went to work and he became the caregiver at home, saying she "respected him less as a man."

"I interviewed this one really progressive feminist who admitted, ' Sometimes, I know it's wrong, but I just had these spasms of thinking, 'It's my money, not our money,' " Ms. Mundy said.

Women Who Make More \$, by Sarah Boesveld, National Post, February 25, 2012

Gender Asymmetry in Educational and Income Assortative Marriage, by Yue Qian

First published: 27 September 2016

<https://doi.org/10.1111/jomf.12372>

Abstract

The reversal of the gender gap in education has reshaped the U.S. marriage market. Drawing on data from the 1980 U.S. Census and the 2008–2012 American Community Surveys, the author used log linear models to examine gender asymmetry in educational and income assortative mating among newlyweds. Between 1980 and 2008–2012, educational assortative mating reversed from a tendency for women to marry up to a tendency for women to marry down in education, whereas the tendency for women to marry men with higher incomes than themselves persisted. Moreover, in both time periods, the tendency for women to marry up in income was generally greater among couples in which the wife's education level equaled or surpassed that of the husband than among couples in which the wife was less educated than the husband. The author discusses the implications of the rising female advantage in education for gender change in heterosexual marriages.

The more you spend on a wedding, the shorter the marriage, according to a recently released study by economics professors at Emory University. Surveying 3,000 married couples, the report concluded that couples who spend \$20,000 on their wedding — and that's excluding the cost of the ring — are 46% more likely than average to get divorced; those who spend between \$1,000 and \$5,000 are 18% less likely to split.

<https://www.marketwatch.com/story/10-things-married-couples-wont-tell-you-2014-10-31?page=5>

"It's not that chivalry is dead in the essence that we don't want you to open doors for us. But what we are saying is that you have to handle us, and you have to handle our full-time jobs as well."

Wendy Osefo, Professor at Johns Hopkins University and Democratic Strategist, on Fox & Friends.