

SPECIAL REPORT

Statistics On The Homosexual Lifestyle

High Rates Of Sexual Promiscuity

Dr. Maria Xiridou published a study in a 2003 edition of *AIDS*, which reveals that homosexual couples in Amsterdam engage in what can be called consensual infidelity.

Dr. Xiridou was studying the spread of HIV among homosexuals in The Netherlands and found that HIV was spread more rapidly among homosexual couples who considered themselves to be in “steady” relationships. These couples failed to engage in “safe sex” and were involved in 6-10 additional sexual encounters outside of the primary relationship each year.

Those who considered their sexual relationships “casual” engaged in 16-28 sexual encounters outside of the primary relationship each year. (*AIDS*, 17:1029-1038, 2003)

In 2004, a group of researchers at the University of Chicago published a study of homosexual sexual relationships in that city. The research was led by Sociology Professor Edward O. Laumann. His team of researchers studied the sex habits of homosexuals in Shoreland, a “gay center” in Chicago. Laumann found the following:

* 42.9% of homosexual men in Shoreland had more than 60 sexual partners; 18.4% had between 31 and 60 partners.

* 61.3% of the area’s homosexual males had more than 30 partners.

* 87.8% had more than 15. (Michael Foust, “New Study: Homosexual men prone to promiscuity,” *Baptist Press News*, January 16, 2004).

High Rates Of HIV Infection

The Centers for Disease Control (CDC) continues to report high rates of HIV infection among homosexual and bisexual males. In spite of a 20-year educational campaign about the dangers of HIV, homosexuals and bisexuals continue to engage in sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection and death.

In November, 2003, the CDC stated that HIV infection rates had risen in 29 states. There are an estimated 40,000 new HIV infections yearly with 70% of these being among men. Of those men who are infected, 60% are infected through homosexual sex; 25% through IV drug abuse; and 15% through heterosexual sex.

In 2004, health officials in King County, Washington, reported a dramatic rise in cases of anal cancer as a result of homosexual sex. British health officials in 2004 also expressed concern about homosexuals who use the internet to locate sex orgies, where HIV-infected and non-infected homosexuals engage in unprotected sex.

Bug chasing has become a growing problem in the spread of HIV infection. Bug chasers are homosexuals who contact HIV-infected homosexuals so they can become infected with HIV. The April, 2004 edition of the *Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes* details this dangerous trend.

In April, 2005, the CDC released results of a study of 5,600 gay and bisexual men on their sex habits and attitudes about being tested for HIV. Ten percent of those surveyed were HIV positive. The CDC discovered that among those who were HIV positive, 77% were unaware that they were infected and 50% had engaged in unprotected sex during the previous six months.

High Rates Of Substance Abuse

Studies from around the globe all point to continued high rates of substance abuse among homosexuals. A report published in the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution* (April 18, 2004), indicated that there's a growing trend among young homosexual males to use Crystal Meth to prolong sexual activities during sex orgies. Those using Crystal were three times as likely to be HIV infected.

Health officials in Seattle reported in 2001 that drug use among homosexuals was on the rise as a way of increasing sexual pleasure. Drug use is related to unprotected and anonymous sex among homosexual males.

The Midwest AIDS Prevention Project published the following statistics on substance abuse among homosexuals in 2004:

Nearly 10% of gay and bisexual men responding to a Michigan Department of Community Health survey reported that they had engaged in unprotected sex when they were high or drunk. Among gay male teenagers, 68% reported alcohol use; 44% reported drug use; among lesbians: 83% had used alcohol; 56% had used drugs.

In a 1992 survey of San Francisco lesbian and bisexual women, 30% had used drugs other than alcohol; one in seven women had experienced violence when drunk or high; and 29% reported sexual abuse.

An article published in the March 1, 2005 issue of *Family Practice News*, described the results of a study of nearly 3,000 homosexual males living in urban areas across the United States. The study was conducted by Dr. Ronald Stall, chief of prevention research for the division of HIV/AIDS prevention at the Centers for Disease Control.

In his telephone survey of nearly 3,000 homosexu-

als, he found that during the previous six months:

- * 90% had used alcohol
- * 50% had smoked marijuana

- * Nearly 20% had used cocaine

- * 10% had used crack cocaine

- * 10% had used methamphetamine

- * Nearly 1% were intravenous drug users.

Dr. Stall found that homosexual males on the East and West coasts favored different kinds of drugs. Those on the West coast favored meth-amphetamines; those on the East coast favored marijuana.

In addition, one in five reported drug use at least once each week or the use of three or more different drugs in the last six months. Compared to the general population, homosexuals had a 4-fold increase in marijuana use; a 7-fold increase in cocaine use; and a 10-fold increase in amphetamine use.

According to this article, "Data consistently show that drug use—particularly intravenous drug use—is associated with about a 40% increased risk of HIV infection. (Sharon Worcester, "Drug abuse in gay men linked to other issues: depression, partner abuse, and childhood sexual abuse are often intertwined with drug abuse," *Family Practice News*, March 1, 2005.)

High Rates Of Mental Health Problems

A 2004 issue of the *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, published a study of the high rates of mental illness in gay males, lesbians, and bisexual men and women.

The study surveyed mental health problems faced by gays and bisexuals in England and Wales between September, 2000 and July, 2002. The survey was of 2,430 gays and bisexuals over the age of 16 years.

It found high rates of planned or actual deliberate self-harm among these groups: 42% of gay males; 43% of lesbians; 49% of bisexual men and women.

A similar study published by the Journal of

Consulting and Clinical Psychology (Vo. 71, No. 1, 53-61, 2003) found the following:

Gay men and bisexual men were more likely than heterosexual males to be diagnosed with at least one of five mental health disorders. Lesbian-bisexual women were more likely than heterosexual women to report mental health-related problems in the year prior to being interviewed. 24% of lesbian-bisexual women were co-morbid for two or more mental disorders in the previous year.

High Rates Of Domestic Violence

In 2003, the National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs issued a study on the high rate of domestic violence among homosexual couples. The group tracked violent incidents among gay couples from 2002 and found 5,000 cases, including four murders. The statistics gathered are thought to be only a fraction of the total number of violent incidents.

According to a summary of this study by Knight-Ridder, studies have estimated that domestic violence among gay males ranges from 12% to 36%, which is roughly the same as for heterosexual women. In the coalition study, 34% had experienced psychological/symbolic battering; 22% had experienced physical battering, and 5% sexual battering.

In a separate study published in *The Journal of Men's Studies*, (March 22, 2003), researchers noted that a survey of gay domestic violence in 2000 revealed that of 52 respondents, 79% had experienced pushing, shoving, or grabbing; 77% had experienced restraining or the blocking of an exit by a partner; 64% had experienced punching, hitting, or striking with hands or fists; 54% had been slapped.

A 1998 study revealed that of those surveyed, 62% had been threatened with a weapon and 85% had experienced significant property or financial loss from an angry partner. In addition, 39% had been forced to have sex against their will by a homosexual partner.

High Rates Of Death And Disease

Dr. John R. Diggs is author of "The Health Risks Of Gay Sex." In his detailed report, he observes:

"The greater incidence of physical and mental health problems among gays and lesbians has serious consequences for length of life. While many are aware of the death toll from AIDS, there has been little public attention given to the magnitude of the lost years of life.

"An epidemiological study* from Vancouver, Canada of data tabulated between 1987 and 1992 for AIDS-related deaths reveals that male homosexual or bisexual practitioners lost up to 20 years of life expectancy. The study concluded that if 3 percent of the population studied were gay or bisexual, the probability of a 20-year-old gay or bisexual man living to 65 years was only 32 percent, compared to 78 percent for men in general. The damaging effects of cigarette smoking pale in comparison-cigarette smokers lose on average about 13.5 years of life expectancy.

"The impact on length of life may be even greater than reported in the Canadian study. First, HIV/AIDS is underreported by as much as 15-20 percent, so it is likely that not all AIDS-related deaths were accounted for in the study. Second, there are additional major causes of death related to gay sex. For example, suicide rates among a San Francisco cohort were 3.4 times higher than the general U.S. male population in 1987. Other potentially fatal ailments such as syphilis, anal cancer, and Hepatitis B and C also affect gay and bisexual men disproportionately."

*R. S. Hogg, S. A. Strathdee, et al., "Modeling the Impact of HIV Disease on Mortality in Gay and Bisexual Men," *International Journal of Epidemiology*, 26(3): 657-661, p. 659 (1997).

Conclusion

Given the grim realities of the homosexual lifestyle, it is unwise to promote this behavior in our schools; allow homosexual couples to adopt children or become foster parents; or legalize homosexual marriage. It is a behavior that should be discouraged at all levels of our society—in government, in academia, in churches, in education, in the media, and in our homes. Homosexuals are clearly deeply dysfunctional and self-destructive. They deserve our compassion and help, but not our approval for the dangerous behaviors they engage in.

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