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## The Family and Marriage as Victims of the Gender Revolution

### RODZINA I MAŁŻEŃSTWO JAKO OFIARY REWOLUCJI GENDEROWEJ

Ideał równości rozpowszechnił się w socjalizmie, zaś obecnie niektórzy poszukują sposobów zastosowania idei egalitaryzmu do sfery seksualności. Jego zwolennicy głoszą, że „wszystko, czego potrzebujesz, to miłość” i m.in. dowodzą, że Pawłowa idea „nieskalanego łoża małżeńskiego” powinna obejmować wszystkie orientacje seksualne wśród dorosłych, które ze swej natury powodowane są miłością. Zebrane w pierwszej części artykułu fakty dotyczące śmiertelności wskazują na dominację konwencjonalnego układu mężczyzna/kobieta nad związkami homoseksualnymi. Część druga zawiera dowody empiryczne. Przeprowadzone badania sugerują, że zastosowanie idei egalitaryzmu do procesu wychowania dzieci stwarza poważne ryzyko dalszego drastycznego spadku urodzeń w krajach Zachodu.

**Słowa kluczowe:** rodzina, małżeństwo, rewolucja *gender*, zagrożenie, homoseksualizm.

The ideal of equality spawned socialism, but it proved itself better at redistributing the extant than increasing prosperity. Currently, some seek to apply egalitarianism to sexuality. Its advocates preach ‘all you really need is love’ and 1) argue that St. Paul’s ‘the marriage bed is undefiled’ should be extended to all consenting adult sexual arrangements which are, by their very nature, loving; while 2) holding that the apparent superiority of the father/mother dyad in producing

well socialized children is largely (or merely) a function of modifiable social prejudice, when successful rearing is actually due to 'love' of the child which is equally (or near-equally) present across child rearing environments.

The mortality evidence (Part 1) seems to fairly-strongly favour conventional man/woman marriage over homosexual arrangements. Further (Part 2), the limited empirical evidence tends to favour child outcomes in father/mother homes rather than in homes that include or are made up of two homosexuals. These facts suggest that applying the egalitarian ideal to marriage and/or child rearing arrangements is having success to a similar degree as its application to property rights. Further, applying the egalitarian ideal to child rearing risks seriously exacerbating the West's dangerously falling demographic.

## 1. Kind of Love Makes A Difference As Partnered GLBT Die Younger in San Francisco and Married Homosexuals Die Younger In Denmark

**Abstract:** Frisch<sup>1</sup> strongly contested our findings of a shortened homosexual lifespan in 2009, but has recently<sup>2</sup> published findings from Denmark in harmony with it. We compared adult Danes' deaths 1982-2011 (n= 1,709, 850) with adult US obituaries 2000-2012 from: 1) the San Francisco gay press (1,322 gays, 78 lesbians, 19 transsexuals); 2) a haphazard sample from the main-stream press (~1,200 adults); and 3) a systematic sample from the San Francisco *Chronicle* and Boston *Globe* (n= 2,228 adults).

The Md ages of non-homosexuals located in the 70s and 80s in both main-stream press obituaries and Denmark (with those married to the opposite sex living longer). The Md age of homosexual deaths from the gay press located in the mid-to-late 50s, those partnered tending to die younger; the Md age of death recorded for married gays and lesbians in Denmark and 47 gays and lesbians from the main-stream press ranged from 57 to 61. These findings reinforce the notion that those who enjoy homosexuality, even in highly accepting environments, live sharply foreshortened lives.

<sup>1</sup> M. Frisch, H. Brønnum-Hansen, *Mortality among men and women in same-sex marriage: a national cohort study of 8333 Danes*, Am J Public Health. 2009 Jan; 99(1), p. 133-137.

<sup>2</sup> M. Frisch, J. Simonsen, *Marriage, cohabitation and mortality in Denmark: national cohort study of 6.5 million persons followed for up to three decades (1982-2011)*, Int. J. Epidemiol. V. 42, p. 1-20, Advance Access published March 11, 2013.

Participation in, or exercise of, an appetite is “associated with... a significantly increased risk of suffering death, pain, [or] disability,” is considered a mental disorder by the American Psychiatric Association. This issue was largely ignored when homosexuality was removed from the DSM in 1973. But increasing evidence of higher levels of mental and physical pathologies among those who engage in homosexuality,<sup>3</sup> the demonstration that the key study ‘freeing’ homosexuals from ‘mentally disordered’ was essentially bogus,<sup>4</sup> and homosexuals’ significantly shortened lifespan<sup>5</sup> suggest the issue is ripe for reopening.

Because children are its future, society encourages marriage. The Romans were direct: you couldn’t inherit if you didn’t have children. Modern societies benefit the married since marriage generates children (and better health). Does gay marriage generate benefits?

Since the 1940s, San Francisco’s open acceptance of homosexuality (it had a boys’ brothel in the late 1800s) has made it a locus of studies about homosexuality. Its GLBT obituaries should reflect the effects of homosexual partnering: specifically, whether 1) GLBT are healthier when celebrated, legally protected and politically powerful; and whether 2) the more frequent ill health of same-sex cohabitants<sup>6</sup> and earlier death of those in gay marriage in Denmark<sup>7</sup> ought to result in homosexuality being once again considered a mental disorder.

**Obituaries:** All obituaries in the *GLBT Historical Society and BAR On-line Obituary Project 2000-July 2012* (excluding non-Bay-Area and non-GLBT) were examined for age, cause of death, having had & having a same-sex partner, children, and pets. Those without an age were ignored (~15%). These *Bay Area Reporter* obituaries were

<sup>3</sup> P. Cameron, K. Cameron, T. Landess, *Homosexual sex as harmful as drug abuse, prostitution, or smoking*, *Psychol Repts*, 2005, 96, p. 915-961.

<sup>4</sup> P. Cameron, K. Cameron, K. Proctor, *Re-examining Evelyn Hooker: setting the record straight – comments on Schumm’s (2012) reanalysis*, “*Marriage & Family Review*”, 2012, 48, p. 491-523.

<sup>5</sup> M. Frisch, J. Simonsen, *Marriage, cohabitation and mortality in Denmark: national cohort study of 6.5 million persons followed for up to three decades (1982-2011)*, *Int. J. Epidemiol.* V. 42, p. 1-20, Advance Access published March 11, 2013.

<sup>6</sup> H. Liu, C. Reczek, D. Brown, *Same-Sex Cohabitators and Health: The Role of Race-Ethnicity, Gender, and Socioeconomic Status* *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 0022146512468280, first published on February 27, 2013 as doi:10.1177/0022146512468280.

<sup>7</sup> M. Frisch, J. Simonsen, *Marriage, cohabitation and mortality in Denmark: national cohort study of 6.5 million persons followed for up to three decades (1982-2011)*, *Int. J. Epidemiol.* V. 42, p. 1-20, Advance Access published March 11, 2013.

first compared with ~1,200 haphazardly gotten obituaries from San Francisco, Boston, Louisville, Denver, & Colorado Springs newspapers from 2006-2012, then with a systematic sample of *San Francisco Chronicle* (n= 1,214) and the *Boston Globe* (n=1,214) obituaries, 2005-2012 excluding those collected haphazardly (Table 2). Obituaries were our sole source of information.

A decedent has to be 'cared about' to have an obituary placed. The famous (or infamous) automatically get an obituary. But those without children, relatives or close friends often fail to have an obituary placed. The isolated may not live as long, so obituaries may mark the departure of the healthier. Homosexuals have to be known by name, with at least one fairly close friend to get an obituary. Many gays are anonymous – having sex without ever exchanging names – so their obituaries are 'missing.' Lesbians are anomalous – seldom being given an obituary. We were able to locate some about whom little information was listed in obituaries by checking Social Security deaths in the area. But a most lesbian deaths seem 'missing' from obituaries.

**Deaths In Denmark:** Frisch & Simonsen<sup>8</sup> assembled all the deaths (1,709, 850) in Denmark from 1982-2011. For our purposes their most informative analysis dealt with 2000-2011, after the HIV cocktail had been established. As gay marriage was legalized in 1989, Frisch & Simonsen recorded all deaths of adults who had been or were homosexually married ( $54762/62649207 = 0.0087\%$  of all women's,  $73679/59895294 = 0.12\%$  of all men's years of life, and  $187/333500 = 0.056\%$  of women's,  $482/318659 = 0.15\%$  of men's participation in the various statuses [as unmarried, widowed, married], thus men participated in about 3 times more same-sex marriage than women did). While we don't know the number of Danish homosexuals or the proportion of how many ever got married, these figures suggest about 0.16% of the lives of adult Danes during this period were spent in gay marriage. If, as in the US,<sup>9</sup> about 3% of adult Danes regularly or episodically engage in homosexuality, the 0.16% figure suggests that about one of every 18 'homosexuals' got homosexually married over the period (that is,  $3/0.16$ ).

<sup>8</sup> M. Frisch, J. Simonsen, *Marriage, cohabitation and mortality in Denmark: national cohort study of 6.5 million persons followed for up to three decades (1982-2011)*, Int. J. Epidemiol. V. 42, p. 1-20, Advance Access published March 11, 2013.

<sup>9</sup> T. Sweet, S. I. Welles, *Associations of sexual identity or same-sex behavior with history of childhood sexual abuse and HIV/STI risk in the United States*, J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr, 59, p. 400-408.

## Results

San Francisco GLBT [Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transsexual] Deaths Of 1,322 gays, 613 (46%) had been homosexually partnered (although they might not live together) and 474 (36%) had a partner at death.

**Never listed as partnered gays:** The median age of death of the never partnered was 54, 24% died 65+ (i.e., old); 5% had a child [fertility rate= 0.08] & 8% a pet

**Ever Partnered Gays:** Md age= 52 and 21% died old for the ever partnered; 7% had a child [fertility rate = 0.13] & 18% a pet.

**Gays with a listed partner at death:** Md age was 51 and 19% died old; 7% had a child [fertility rate = 0.1] & 18% a pet.

Of 78 lesbians, 47 (60%) had been partnered and 25 (32%) were partnered at death.

**Never partnered:** Md= 56 and 36% died old; 19% had a kid [fertility rate = 0.4] & 4% a pet.

**Ever partnered:** Md= 56 and 32% died old; 26% had a child [fertility rate = 0.6] & 7% a pet.

**Partner listed at death:** Md= 54 and 24%; 20% had a child [fertility rate = 0.5] & 4% a pet.

**Transsexuals:** Of 19, 4 (21%) were **partnered** (none listed a previous partner). Those partnered had a Md age of death of 42.5 – none died old or with a child or pet. The Md age of death for the **unpartnered** was 46 and 1 (6%) died old; 13% had a child [fertility rate= 0.15] & 19% had a pet.

**Non-GLBT:** The current US national fertility is ~2.0; 76% of men, 85% of women are parents; Md age of death for men = 76, women = 81. For *San Francisco Chronicle* obituaries of November 2006, the Md age of death for men was 79, 77% died old, 86% had been partnered & 60% died partnered, 80% had a child, 4% pets; for women the Md = 82, 84%, 86% were ever partnered, 31% died partnered, 77% had children, 6% had pets. Based on *Chronicle* obituaries, the San Francisco fertility rate was 2.24 (other cities' rates ranged from 2.51 to 2.66 – their women were more frequently parents).

Table 1: Danish and San Francisco &amp; Boston Obituary Deaths

Age group	Women who died				Men who died			
	married	Number married or widowed	SF + Boston Obituaries married or widowed	Ever same-sex married N= 187	married	Number married or widowed	SF + Boston Obituaries married or widowed	Ever same-sex married N= 482
18-29	2.38%	189 (0.07%)		2.67%	1.30%	205 (0.07%)		0.42%
30-49	6.28	5133 (1.91)	13 (1.5%)	20.3	3.49	5650 (1.99)	36 (4%)	19.1
50-69	39.0	44904 (16.7)	74 (8)	46.5	29.4	57228 (20.1)	153 (17)	47.9
70+	54.5	218673 (81.3)	893 (90)	30.5	67.0	221247 (77.8)	809 (81)	32.6
			Md= 85				Md=82	

Denmark women	Denmark Divorced	Denmark Unmarried	S F & Boston obituaries Divorced N (%)	S F & Boston obituaries Unmarried N (%)
18-29		3%	0	6 (4%)
30-49	5%	11	4 (4%)	14 (10)
50-69	34	19	29 (29)	38 (27)
70+	61	66	67 (67)	83 (59)

Denmark men	Denmark Divorced	Denmark Unmarried	S F & Boston obituaries Divorced	S F & Boston obituaries Unmarried
18-29		7%	0	10 (7%)
30-49	7%	21	11 (10%)	32 (22)
50-69	49	36	41 (39)	49 (34)
70+	43	37	54 (51)	54 (37)

Ages of 14 gays and 4 lesbians found (often because of a partner, sometimes a relative) in the ~1200 newspapers' obituaries were 24, 28, 34, 47, 48, 50, 52, 52, 54, 58, 63, 64, 70, 72 (Md= 52, 14% old); 50, 57, 72, 90 (Md= 64.5, 50% old). 19 gays appeared in our systematic sample of the *Chronicle* (38, 42, 43, 48, 50, 51, 53, 57, 58, 59, 61, 65, 67, 67, 68, 72, 75, 82, 85) Md of 59. Of 8 gays in the *Globe* (see Table 2), (63, 69, 73, 77, 78, 79, 82, 82), the Md was 77.5. Two lesbians appeared in the *Globe*, dying at 55 & 56. For 41 gay obituaries in the main-stream press Md = 61, 41% died old; 6 lesbians' Md = 56.5, 33% died old – close to the deaths of married homosexuals in Denmark (Table 3), but lesbians in the gay press tended to die older than gays.

The deaths in each status (e.g., married + widowed, had a same-sex marriage, unmarried, divorced) for both the Danish and US urban obituaries are summarized in Table 1 (Denmark results after Table 2 in Frisch & Simonsen<sup>10</sup>) and in Table 3 for 1990-2006. Comparison of Table 3 with the Frisch & Simonsen Table 2, or our Table 2 after their 2000-2011 summary, indicates close correspondence, with the Md age of death for homosexually-married lesbians just shy of and that for homosexually-married gays just over age 60. The Md ages of those who either died married or widowed were very similar in the *Chronicle* and *Globe*, indeed, if those who died married and/or widowed are combined, the Md age of death for men was 82 and for women 85 in both newspapers. Both newspapers' obituaries indicated that never married, divorced, and informally-partnered men (not women) seemed to suffer appreciably reduced lifespan. Indeed, the men's Md age of death was only somewhat older than that of gays'.

Inspection of Table 1 indicates fairly close correspondence in the pattern of deaths in the US and Denmark, although it appears the obituary deaths are displaced by a few years older for men and women who have been married, and even more years older for the divorced and unmarried. However, for those in same-sex marriages in Denmark and those homosexuals who were partnered in San Francisco, the correspondence was closer, with an older Md age of death by perhaps 6 years in Denmark. And whereas lesbians seemed to die a couple of years older in San Francisco, no obvious sex difference emerged in Denmark, though the lesbian's Md was earlier. The difference between the San Francisco and Denmark materials may be due to the inclusion of all same-sex marrieds (including those living in rural areas and possibly less sexually active), that obituaries have to be placed by someone who cares enough to spend the time and money, or cultural differences between the US and Denmark.

## Part 1: Conclusions

**Lifespan:** Absent following individuals from adopting the lifestyle to death, a definitive estimate of the GLBT lifespan cannot be given. Generating one from a mature gay culture, years after application of the HIV-cocktail, and assembled from a GLBT project that tried to record all deaths, seems reasonable – but certainly not dispositive.

<sup>10</sup> M. Frisch, J. Simonsen, *Marriage, cohabitation and mortality in Denmark: national cohort study of 6.5 million persons followed for up to three decades (1982-2011)*, *Int. J. Epidemiol.* V. 42, p. 1-20, Advance Access published March 11, 2013.

The similar ages of GLBT deaths in newspapers suggested the San Francisco GLBT site might be fairly representative. In San Francisco it appears a gay or lesbian might live ~15-20 and a transsexual ~25-years less than a conventionally married person.

In Denmark, the difference between the Md age of death for those in gay as opposed to conventional marriage appears similar to that in San Francisco, perhaps somewhat diminished – but almost certainly at least 15 years. We don't know about the life spans of non-married gays in Denmark (probably the overwhelming majority), but many are likely included in the 'unmarried' and 'divorced' categories. If the findings from San Francisco can be applied to Denmark (that is, being partnered is analogous to being formally married), then a gay or lesbian who didn't get married may have lived a few years longer than a gay or lesbian who did.

Many obituaries detailed decedents' considerable pain & suffering. Of course, even as smokers live possibly 10 years less, all of their reduced longevity is not due to smoking, *per se*. Smokers are more apt to use drugs, get divorced, drive recklessly and be involved in other dangerous, life-shortening things. The same is undoubtedly true of homosexuals, who are more apt to smoke, use drugs, drive recklessly and get infected by their sexual activities with a host of dangerous germs and experience various organ failures. How you parcel out the 15 or so 'missing years' as to cause is unclear.

**Partnering:** In 9 of 10 comparisons of 10 major causes of death in San Francisco (e.g., murder, suicide, liver failure, heart failure, AIDS, etc.) the unpartnered GLBT lived longer (whether ever- or currently-partnered;  $P < 0.02$ , sign test).

**The Demographic:** GLBTs' contribution to the demographic was miniscule.

## Implications

**Lifespan and Normalcy** According to the American Psychiatric Association those with a mental disorder have "a significantly increased risk of suffering death, pain, [or] disability"<sup>11</sup> due to their disorder. San Francisco's obituaries suggest that GLBT lives are much shorter and associated with disability (especially HIV infection for gays) readily meeting these criteria. The dramatically shortened lifespan for those in Denmark's homosexual marriages add weight to the San Francisco finding.

<sup>11</sup> American Psychiatric Assn, current *Diagnostic & Statistical Manual*.



These results put GLBT normalcy in question. This is particularly the case since the Evelyn Hooker study – touted by the American Psychological Association as key to considering “homosexuality ... a normal and positive variation of human sexual orientation” – has been shown to be essentially bogus.<sup>12</sup>

**Gay Marriage:** Unpartnered GLBT lived longer in San Francisco. So, legalizing and thus encouraging gay marriage might decrease gays’ health and increase their economic burden (in 2011 the US Centers for Disease Control estimated each of 56,000 yearly HIV infections costs ~\$700,000; 61-63% of these infections are due to gay sex). Gay marriage implies GLBT acceptability in child rearing—problematic as children with homosexual parents appear the least advantaged.<sup>13</sup>

**The Demographic:** Not only do GLBT fail to generate their replacements, their influence on the demographic is negative when the ~25% of gays who admit sex with boys<sup>14</sup> and thereby influence many to adopt homosexuality<sup>15</sup> is factored in. Few homosexuals had children, matching the fraction recorded in the 1990s.<sup>16</sup> Aristophanes (~300 BC) noted gays’ propensity “when they grow to be men, they become lovers of boys, and it requires compulsion to overcome their natural disinclination to marriage and procreation.” This interest in boys is exhibited all over the world in the fraction of molestations gays account for whether as teachers, priests, or caretakers.

**Pets and Impersonal Intimacy:** 13% percent of gays’ *v* 2-4% of straight men’s obituaries included a pet. Estrangement from humanity is suggested by gays being about twice as apt to leave a pet as a child (13% *v* 6%), while straights were 20 times more apt to leave a child as a pet (a ~40X difference). A surviving partner was listed about half as often by gays (36% *v* 60%). As ~60% of non-GLBT men were married

<sup>12</sup> P. Cameron, K. Cameron, K. Proctor, *Re-examining Evelyn Hooker: setting the record straight – comments on Schumm’s (2012) reanalysis*, “Marriage & Family Review”, 2012, 48, p. 491-523.

<sup>13</sup> M. Regnerus, *How different are the adult children of parents who have same-sex relationships? Findings from the New Family Structures Study*, (2012) “Social Science Research” 41, p. 752–770.

<sup>14</sup> P. Cameron, K. Proctor (2012) *Psychiatric Professions Falsely Claim Gays No More Apt to Molest*.

<sup>15</sup> P. H. Van Wyk, C. S. Geist (1984). *Psychosexual development of heterosexual, bisexual, and homosexual behavior*. “Archives of Sexual Behavior”, 13, p. 505-544.

<sup>16</sup> P. Cameron, K. Cameron (1996). *Homosexual parents*, “Adolescence”, 31, p. 757-776 (includes a similar obituary survey of 986 consecutive Washington, DC obituaries (1988-1993), 6% of the gays [same as SF obituaries], 27% of the lesbians [*v* 26% in the SF obituaries] were listed as having children).

at the age most gays died, the difference in connections to others is even greater. Lesbians left a surviving partner as frequently as straight women (32% v 31%), yet most straights would have been married at the age the lesbians died, suggesting lesbians' degree of estrangement is greater. 21% of lesbians left a child and 5% a pet [ $\sim 4:1$ ] v  $\sim 83\%$  a child and 2-6% a pet for straights [ $\sim 14:1$ ] (about a 3X difference). By these measures, transsexuals were the most estranged: 21% left a partner, 16% a pet and 11% a child. GLBT with children usually have less interaction with them<sup>17</sup> so while older GLBTs are "more likely to suffer" physical disabilities and mental illnesses, they are "less likely to have live-in partners or adult children to help care for them."<sup>18</sup>

Gay sex is often impersonal (e.g., person-to-genital instead of person-to-person), contributing to, as well as being a hallmark of, estrangement. Thus San Francisco's *Blow Buddies*:

"While there may have been thirty men in the room, none were talking. The only sounds were the throb of the music ... the next room... more cupboards, aligned along an elaborate maze filled with several dozen men moving, glancing, stopping, moving, kneeling, ... As my eyes adjusted, I recognized more and more people— colleagues from political work, neighbors from my apartment building, friends from the gym. Everyone seemed plugged into the same intense energy and focused on the same thing – oral sex. I remained... until three in the morning."<sup>19</sup>

Having pets listed as survivors suggests estrangement – but impersonal intimacy may be involved as well. Thus, in San Francisco circa 1970,<sup>20</sup> 20% of 685 gays, 7% of 292 lesbians, 5% of 334 straight men and no heterosexual woman reported having had sex with an animal: 3% of gays and 1% of straight men said their first animal experience was when they were aged 13 or older. Similarly, gays are more apt to be sexually involved with children.<sup>21</sup> Thus gay priests were 13 times

<sup>17</sup> M. Regnerus, *How different are the adult children of parents who have same-sex relationships? Findings from the New Family Structures Study*, (2012) "Social Science Research" 41, p. 752–770.

<sup>18</sup> R. Rabin, *Disparities: Illness More Prevalent Among Older Gay Adults*, 3/1/2011, NYT.

<sup>19</sup> G. Rotello (1998) *Sexual Ecology: AIDS and the destiny of gay men*. NY: Penguin.

<sup>20</sup> A. P. Bell, M. S. Weinberg (1978) *Homosexualities: a study of diversity among men and women*. New York: Simon & Schuster & (with Hammersmith S) *Statistical Appendix*, Indiana U Press, 1981.

<sup>21</sup> P. Cameron, K. Cameron, K. Proctor, *Re-examining Evelyn Hooker: setting the record straight – comments on Schumm's (2012) reanalysis*, "Marriage & Family Review", 2012, 48, p. 491-523.

more apt to be caught molesting boys than normal priests were caught molesting girls.<sup>22</sup> More pornography, sex in parks, sex in restrooms, etc. – all part of the strong component of impersonal intimacy that characterizes the gay life.<sup>23</sup> As Evelyn Hooker<sup>24</sup> noted, it “is highly probable that we are at least as accurate in speaking of the homosexual community as a ‘deviant community’ as in describing it as a ‘community of deviants.’”

**Are GLBT ‘normal’?** If mental disorders are “associated with...a significantly increased risk of suffering death, pain, [or] disability,” partnered gays and lesbians – in the highly welcoming city of San Francisco and the similarly welcoming country of Denmark:

- live a shorter life

In San Francisco, GLBT:

- also appear to suffer disproportionate pain and disability;
- are disadvantaged in both health<sup>25</sup> and lifespan, apparently more so when they partner with other GLBT.
- are estranged as indexed by fewer humans & more animals in their obituaries;
- engage in significant volumes of impersonal intimacy;
- contribute little to the demographic, and
- make a negative contribution to the demographic by inducing many boys to adopt homosexuality (and seriously harming many [especially boys’] lives).

The above, combined with the deconstruction of the Hooker study that ostensibly proved gays normal and helped persuade the psychiatric profession to go along with ‘delisting’ of homosexuality,<sup>26</sup> appears sufficient to at least reopen the question of GLBT ‘normalcy.’ Indeed, such a cluster of harms—increased risk of suffering death, pain, lessened health, and disability as well as more frequent drug-dependence,

<sup>22</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>23</sup> A. P. Bell, M. S. Weinberg (1978) *Homosexualities: a study of diversity among men and women*. New York: Simon & Schuster & (with Hammersmith S) *Statistical Appendix*, Indiana U Press, 1981.

<sup>24</sup> E. Hooker (1961), *The homosexual community*, Proceedings of the XIV International Congress of Applied Psychology, 2, p. 59.

<sup>25</sup> H. Liu, C. Reczek, D. Brown, *Same-Sex Cohabitors and Health: The Role of Race-Ethnicity, Gender, and Socioeconomic Status*, “Journal of Health and Social Behavior” 0022146512468280, first published on February 27, 2013 as doi:10.1177/0022146512468280.

<sup>26</sup> P. Cameron, K. Cameron, K. Proctor, *Re-examining Evelyn Hooker: setting the record straight – comments on Schumm’s (2012) reanalysis*, “Marriage & Family Review”, 2012, 48, p. 491-523.

more frequently being diagnosed with other mental illnesses, more frequently suicidal, more frequently involved in criminality, etc.<sup>27</sup> – would seem to merit considering those who engage in homosexually ‘mentally disturbed.’ Homosexuals who are embedded enough in the gay ‘mainstream’ in San Francisco to get an obituary seem to live shorter lives than married homosexuals in Denmark – might the ‘non-embedded’ live longer? Perhaps those homosexuals more enmeshed in the homosexual subculture are exposed to more harms. That the coupled seem to live slightly shorter lives also fits this notion (e.g., more day-to-day exposure to homosexual pathology via one’s partner). These apparent findings fit a model that the greater the exposure to other homosexuals, the greater the hazards to which you are subject and the more likely you are to eventually suffer fatal harm – consistent with homosexuality being a mental disorder.

As to gay ‘marriage,’ this large set of obituary deaths suggests homosexual coupling may have a slightly negative effect upon lifespan. Since earlier death and poorer health are positively correlated, counter to optimistic speculation by some (e.g., Liu<sup>28</sup>), enabling and/or encouraging homosexual coupling, besides offering no obvious benefit to society as a whole and presenting an incentive for those with homosexual tastes to get married, might actually decrease homosexuals’ health.

Table 2: Systematic Sample of Obituaries

<b>SF Chronicle 2005-2012: N = 1,214</b>
Gays: N = 19; range = 38 – 85; Md = 59
Homosexual children/grandchildren mentioned in obits:
12 (5 lesbians and 7 gays)
Pets: 37 (3.0%) of obits listed pets
homosexual obits w pets: 3 (16%)
Catholic clergy: N = 12; range: 57 – 95; Md = 81.5
Heterosexuals w surviving partner: 43 – 93; Md = 71
Men: 19 (3%)
Women: 3 (< 1%)

<sup>27</sup> P. Cameron, K. Cameron, T. Landess, *Homosexual sex as harmful as drug abuse, prostitution, or smoking*, “Psychol Repts”, 2005, 96, p. 915-961.

<sup>28</sup> H. Liu, C. Reczek, D. Brown, *Same-Sex Cohabitors and Health: The Role of Race-Ethnicity, Gender, and Socioeconomic Status*, “Journal of Health and Social Behavior” 0022146512468280, first published on February 27, 2013 as doi:10.1177/0022146512468280.

Married:
Men: 358 (58%); range: 38 – 98; Md = 81
Women: 136 (24%); range: 45 – 97; Md = 78
Widowed:
Men: 122 (20%); range: 64 – 103; Md = 87
Women: 284 (51%); range: 57 – 107; Md = 89
Previously Married (e.g., divorced):
Men: 55 (9%); range: 29-93; Md = 71
Women: 78 (14%); range: 44-101; Md = 80.5
All the married/widowed: Men: Md= 82
Women: Md= 85
Never married:
Men:62 (10% of all men); range: 19-99; Md = 63
Women:60 (11% of women); range: 27-97; Md = 82.5

Teologia  
rodziny

<b>Boston Globe 2005-2012 obits: N = 1,214</b>
Gays: N = 8; 63 – 82; Md = 77.5; [total: 27; 38-85, Md= 67] Lesbians: N = 2; ages 55 & 56
Homosexual children/grandchildren mentioned in obits:
14 (8 lesbians, 6 gays)
Pets: 17 (1.4%) of obits listed pets [SF & Boston: 54 (2.2%)]
homosexual obits w pets: 0 [total 3 (10%)]
Cath clergy: N= 4; 55-81. Md = 79.5 [16; 55-95; Md = 80.5]
Heterosexuals w surviving partner: 27 – 90; Md = 61
Men: 13 (2%)
Women: 12 (2%)
Married:
Men: 363 (58%); range: 31 – 101; Md = 78
Women: 119 (21%); range: 34 – 97; Md = 79
Widowed:
Men: 152 (24%); range: 58 – 104; Md = 87
Women: 336 (60%); range: 60 – 105; Md = 88
Previously Married (e.g., divorced):
Men: 43 (7%); range: 37-91; Md = 71
Women: 51 (9%); range: 45-97; Md = 78

Teologia rodziny	All the married/widowed: Men: Md= 82
	Women: Md= 85
	Never married:
	Men: 60 (9% of all men); range: 18-92; Md = 54.5
	Women: 46 (8% of all women); 21-102; Md = 84

Table 3. Age of Death in Denmark: 1990-2006

sex	status	Md age death
female	single	79.1
male	single	62.1
female	married	70.4
male	married	74.1
female	divorced	79.0
male	divorced	66.8
female	widowed	84.2
male	widowed	82.5
female	ever ho partner	58.4
male	ever ho partner	61.1
female	ever married	81.0
male	ever married	75.7

## 2. Outcomes of Children With Or Raised by Homosexual Parents

As noted above, the egalitarians, including the homosexual movement, many professional associations, and the media in-general assert that whether or not a parent engages in homosexuality is irrelevant: as long as the child is loved, he will turn out OK. Traditional thought stresses the character of the parents, which they exhibit by raising a child within marriage instead of alone or in an informal union. Tradition also holds that the aberrant attitudes, behaviors, and associates of those who engage in homosexuality, illegal drug use, or criminality often have more influence on how a child turns out than their parents' expressions of love or affirmation.

Supporters of homosexual parenting cite a number of academic studies to bolster their position. But these studies are almost exclusively based on small, volunteer samples. And their chief claim is that since 'no statistically significant differences were found between the

children of homosexual and heterosexual parents' for this or that variable, the parenting situations must have 'the same' influence on the child. The problem is that small samples generally yield 'no statistical differences' due to a lack of statistical power, so such findings do almost nothing to *prove* that the two parenting types produce 'the same' result. Furthermore, statistical claims of 'sameness' or 'differences' between two populations – and not just between the particular subjects in the study – rely on those subjects being approximately representative of 'all heterosexual parents' or 'all homosexual parents,' something that is rarely true of volunteers or individuals recruited by the investigators.

In addition, almost without exception, supporters of homosexual parenting refuse to acknowledge studies that support the traditional view – whether in their professional papers, in their court briefs, or on their websites. Ignoring counter-evidence is unusual in the hard sciences, but social science is heavily politicized, and the practice – especially in studies about homosexuality – is unfortunately common. While traditional beliefs are generally reinforced by careful examination of even the pro-gay literature<sup>29</sup>, below we compare the findings from the 2012 Regnerus study against findings from studies that have been 'generally ignored.'

Of all the studies of homosexual parents to date, Regnerus addressed the broadest array of variables and represents the largest quasi-random sample study of how adults turn out when they have (or had) a homosexual parent. 2,988 individuals aged 18-39 were culled from a probability-based pool of approximately 15,000 potential subjects in order to find an adequate number of adult children of homosexuals and a comparable number of adults with a similar demographic profile who were raised in other circumstances. Regnerus' findings support traditional beliefs that children do best in a married household, and that even sub-optimal heterosexual rearing – such as single parenthood or being raised with stepparents – is better than being raised by a homosexual.

Weighted to match population parameters, Regnerus estimated that 1.7% of the nation's children have one or more homosexual parents. By comparison, Cameron and Cameron's (1996) random survey of 5,182 adults in 1983-84 yielded unweighted estimates of 1.6% and 1.7%. Such close agreement between two nationwide studies based on random samples reinforces the credibility of both investigations.

<sup>29</sup> P. Cameron, K. Cameron (1999) *Homosexual parents: why appeals cases approximate the "gold standard" for science – a reply to Duncan*, "Psychological Reports" 84, p. 793-802.

This is especially true given our estimate was based upon the numbers of children reported by our respondents – who reported their sexual preference – while Regnerus based his upon the proportion of his respondents who reported a parent who engaged in homosexuality.

We took each of the 40 outcome measures that Regnerus studied and reported and ranked it by kind of family unit. The family type that scored best on each variable was ranked #1, second-best #2 and so on, with the worst ranked #8. Family types that were tied on any outcome were assigned a common ‘midrank,’ a standard statistical rank average.

Most rankings fit traditional beliefs. For instance, those with gay or lesbian parent(s) were the:

- most apt to say they were not exclusively heterosexual,
- most apt to be on welfare,
- least apt to be employed,
- most apt to have gotten a sexually transmitted infection,
- most apt to have recently thought of suicide,
- most apt to report rape,
- most apt to test impulsive,
- most apt to smoke,
- most apt to report heavy TV viewing,
- most apt to have been arrested,
- most apt to have pled guilty to a crime,
- most apt to score high on depression,
- least apt to report being able to depend on others,
- least apt to report having felt secure and safe in their family, and
- most promiscuous.

Participants who have/had homosexual parents generally rank more poorly on the other variables of concern, even if they are not always ‘the worst.’ Any random sample will exhibit fluctuations – no matter what the setting or experiences, some children do well on something when most do poorly. But since gays and lesbians report more frequent smoking, drug use, arrest, rape, and sexually transmitted diseases, as well as testing more mentally disturbed<sup>30</sup>, just about all the findings make sense if the children of homosexuals tend to mimic them (e.g., ‘like produces like’). Heavier TV viewing, being on welfare, and testing impulsive by the children of homosexuals’ are ‘new’ findings, since previous direct data on homosexuals are mixed or absent for these variables.

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<sup>30</sup> P. Cameron, T. Landess, K. Cameron (2005) *Homosexual sex as harmful as drug abuse, prostitution, or smoking*, “Psychological Reports” 96, p. 915-961.



## Comparison to Other Studies

**Custody Appeals Study:** Cameron and Cameron<sup>31</sup> (1998, 1999) and Cameron and Harris<sup>32</sup> (2003) did the most unique studies of homosexual parenting to date: an analysis of child custody appeals cases. These were based on intensive examination of the real life of the parents and their children – that is, not based on answers to questionnaires as with Regnerus or Cameron & Cameron<sup>33</sup> (1996), but subject to cross-examination in court. The latter study examined 78 custody appeals decisions involving 79 homosexual parents and 142 children. The 142 children were exposed to a thousand child-years of homosexual parenting and found:

- 1) parents recorded as lying or engaging in criminality or homosexuality were more apt to be recorded as harming children;
- 2) homosexual parents as compared to heterosexual parents were more frequently recorded as lying and/or engaging in criminality;
- 3) in 54 (70%) cases the homosexual parent and/or his associates was recorded as having exposed the children to harm(s) (e.g., neglect, seduction, emotional distress, hypersexualization), as opposed to the heterosexual parent in 4 (5%) cases; and
- 4) homosexuals were responsible for 111 (97%) of the 115 harms to children in the appeals court record. In 78 heterosexual vs. heterosexual comparison cases, the 141 children were exposed to 12 harms, harms that occurred in 11 (14%) cases.

The study also found that lesbian mothers as compared to gay fathers:

- 5) were of lesser character as indexed by more frequent lying or criminality;
- 6) were more apt to generate harms to their children; and
- 7) had more contact with their children in that 84% of the lesbians vs. 15% of the gays became involved in disputing who would get primary custody.

<sup>31</sup> P. Cameron, K. Cameron (1998) *Homosexual parents: a comparative forensic study of character and harms to children*, "Psychological Reports" 82: 1155-1191. P. Cameron, K. Cameron (1999) *Homosexual parents: why appeals cases approximate the "gold standard" for science – a reply to Duncan*, "Psychological Reports" 84, p. 793-802.

<sup>32</sup> P. Cameron, D. W. Harris (2003), *Homosexual parents in custody disputes: a thousand child-years exposure*, "Psychological Reports" 93, p. 1173-1194.

<sup>33</sup> M. Regnerus (2012) *How different are the adult children of parents who have same-sex relationships? Findings from the New Family Structures Study*, "Social Science Research" 41, p. 752-770. P. Cameron, K. Cameron (1996) *Homosexual parents*, "Adolescence" 31, p. 757-776.

In Regnerus there is a slight difference in outcomes favoring the gay fathers over lesbian mothers, which tends to support the notion that gays less frequently cause harms to their children. Regnerus noted that among “those who said their mother had a same-sex relationship, 91% reported living with their mother while she was in the romantic relationship, and 57% said they had lived with their mother and her partner for at least 4 months at some point prior to age 18.... Among those who said their father had a same-sex relationship, however, 42% reported living with him while he was in a same-sex romantic relationship, and 23% reported living with him and his partner for at least 4 months” (p. 757).

Both Regnerus and the custody appeals study found greater contact by lesbians than by gays with their children.

‘Everybody’ would have picked the winners and losers in the Regnerus study prior to the 1980s. The courts almost always sided with the heterosexual in child custody disputes involving a divorcing parent who chose homosexuality – traditional beliefs permeated the whole culture. The analysis of the 78 custody appeals fits rather nicely into what people 50 years ago would have called common sense.’ Likewise, it is likely that no one would have been surprised by the outcomes found in the study of appeals cases.

Similarly, an analysis of the High School Graduation Rates Among Children of Same-Sex Households in Canada<sup>34</sup>, based on a 20% sample of the 2006 Canada Census, reported that children of gay two-parent households were 69% as apt to graduate as children from opposite sex married homes, while children from lesbian two-parent households were 60% as likely to graduate as children from opposite sex married homes (p. 4). A large sex difference favouring the graduation rates of boys from both kinds of homosexual homes v the graduation rates of girls from both kinds of homosexual homes was also reported, which complicates the interpretation considerably.

A systematic effort by Hollywood and academia – including the professional societies – to ‘clean up’ the image of homosexuality has been underway for some time. Hollywood, especially, seems to tout the importance of ‘love’ overcoming all (except, of course, when it comes to keeping actors and actresses married). Among other components of academia, the *American Psychological Association*, the *American Psychiatric Association*, the *National Association of Social Workers*, and

<sup>34</sup> D. W. Allen, *High School graduation rates among children of same-sex households*. August 2013 (on line). Burnaby Mountain professor, Dept Economics, Simon Fraser U, Burnaby BC V5A 1S6 allen@sfu.ca

the *American Academy of Pediatrics* have ignored and/or suppressed not only the custody appeals study, but all the following studies in their public statements, court briefs and journals:

- Javaid<sup>35</sup> reported a study comparing 26 children of 11 lesbian vs. 28 children of 15 divorced mothers. The 4 children who reported asexuality had lesbian mothers, and more lesbians' daughters were apt to reject or be uncertain about getting married and having children.
- Cameron and Cameron<sup>36</sup> reported on 17 adults with homosexual parents (out of a random sample of 5,182) and how frequently in 986 consecutive Washington, DC obituaries (1988-1993) from gay newspapers homosexuals had children (6% of the gays, 29% of the lesbians were so listed). The 17 were disproportionately apt to report (a) sexual relations with their parents, (b) a less than exclusively heterosexual orientation, (c) gender dissatisfaction, and (d) that their first sexual experience was homosexual.
- Sarantakos<sup>37</sup> closely matched (by age, sex, grade in school, and social class) 58 elementary school children being raised by coupled homosexual parents with 58 children of cohabiting heterosexual parents and 58 children being raised by married heterosexual parents. The children of married couples scored best at math and language skills, experienced the highest levels of parental involvement at school and at home, and had parents with the highest expectations for them. The homosexuals' children scored somewhat higher in social studies, lowest in math and language, were least popular, experienced the lowest levels of parental involvement both at school and at home, were more distant from their parents, and had parents with the lowest expectations for their children and who least frequently expressed higher educational and career aspirations for them.
- Sirota<sup>38</sup> (1997) paired 68 adult daughters of gay fathers with 68 daughters of heterosexual fathers. Daughters with gay fathers tested less comfortable with intimacy and more anxious; were

<sup>35</sup> G. A. Javaid (1993), *The children of homosexual and heterosexual single mothers*, "Child Psychiatry and Human Development" 23, p. 235-248.

<sup>36</sup> P. Cameron, K. Cameron (1996), *Homosexual parents*, "Adolescence" 31, p. 757-776.

<sup>37</sup> S. Sarantakos (1996), *Children in three contexts: family, education and social development*, "Children Australia" 21, p. 23-31.

<sup>38</sup> T. Sirota (1997), *A Comparison Of Adult Attachment Style Dimensions Between Women Who Have Gay Or Bisexual Fathers And Women Who Have Heterosexual Fathers*. PhD Dissertation, School of Nursing, New York University.

less religious and more frequently engaged in compulsive heterosexuality; less frequently married (19% if father was gay vs. 32% if father was heterosexual; more frequently reported a bi/homosexual preference (34% if father was gay vs. 3% if father was heterosexual; almost every study has reported similarly, including Regnerus); reported less closeness to parents; and more frequently indicated abusing drugs or alcohol (44% if father was gay vs. 7% if father was heterosexual).

Among the families of subjects in Sirota's study, one or more parents reportedly abused drugs and/or alcohol in 59% of gay-father families vs. 31% of heterosexual-father families. 72% of families with gay fathers dissolved, while 68% of families with heterosexual fathers stayed intact. More frequent divorce/partner changing within homosexual-headed families was reported by Cameron & Cameron<sup>39</sup> (1996) and Regnerus<sup>40</sup>.

## Conclusion

The above studies generally jibe with traditional common sense. They also fit the findings from custody appeals cases in our court system, as well as the outcomes in the Regnerus study. across all 40 outcome measures taken as a whole, intact biological, heterosexually-married families had far and away the best rank average, while lesbian- and gay-headed homes clearly ranked last. If parental homosexuality is as irrelevant as homosexuals, our professional associations, and the media assert, why are the above studies – methodologically as sound or better than the ones cited by these entities – ignored or dismissed? Given that both Cameron and Cameron and Regnerus reported homosexual parents more frequently became sexually involved with their kids, why is the psychiatric elite so anxious to allow more children to be exposed to the risk of homosexual seduction? How did psychiatry become so wise that it knows 'the way it ought to be' without fulfilling the basic requirement of good scholarship – to address *all* the evidence, and not just selected bits that fit one's own preconceived notions?

<sup>39</sup> P. Cameron, K. Cameron (1996) *Homosexual parents*, "Adolescence" 31, p. 757-776.

<sup>40</sup> M. Regnerus (2012) *How different are the adult children of parents who have same-sex relationships? Findings from the New Family Structures Study*, "Social Science Research" 41, p. 752-770.

## Conclusion: Egalitarianism Applied to Sexuality and Child Rearing

The mortality evidence (Part 1) seems to fairly-strongly favour conventional man/woman marriage over homosexual arrangements. Indeed, the differences between the average lifespan of homosexuals and married heterosexuals approximates 20 years – a much greater difference than the lifespan difference between smokers and non-smokers, or just about any other comparison imaginable other than illegal drug-shooters v non-shooters.

In (Part 2), the limited empirical evidence tends to favour child outcomes in father/mother homes rather than in homes that include or are made up of two homosexuals. The analysis of court cases is especially important in that what is decided in court determines who goes to prison and who goes free – it is the highest standard of evidence our society has devised. That the results from the courts are similar to the results from the better-done and/or ignored survey studies seem to buttress the sense that those supporting an egalitarian view of the ‘way it’s supposed to be’ are playing fast and loose with the empirical reality.

Thus, applying the egalitarian ideal to marriage and/or child rearing arrangements is having success to a similar degree as its application to property rights. Further, applying the egalitarian ideal to child rearing risks seriously exacerbating the West’s dangerously falling demographic – a demographic that in bids to end our civilization unless drastic action to bolster successful child bearing and rearing is implemented.

**Key words:** family, marriage, the gender revolution, threat, homosexuality.