

Extra-Biblical Confirmation of Biblical Views of Sex, Marriage and Family

Part 2

Establish the need: We have seen in Couple's meeting a lot of principles from the Bible concerning relationship, marriage, sex, children and family. We always go by God's Word as the norm for our life but are there are extra-biblical confirmations that God's way towards sex, marriage and family would be a blessing?

Review: Last time we saw how extra-biblical studies confirm that obedience to God's Principles towards life is a blessing so that it will continue to motivate us towards obedience to God's Word.

- The problem with Co-habitation
- The Problem with Promiscuity
- The Blessing of Sex within Marriage

Purpose: Today we will continue to see how extra-biblical studies confirm that obedience to God's Principles towards life is a blessing so that it will continue to motivate us towards obedience to God's Word.

- The problem with abortion
- The Problem with Homosexual relationship

Our Study's Biblical Principle: *"The one who despises the word will be [a]in debt to it, But the one who fears the commandment will be rewarded."* (Proverbs 13:13)

"Adversity pursues sinners, But the righteous will be rewarded with prosperity." (Proverbs 13:21)

Some methodological precaution:

Issues with Correlation versus Causation

Don't confuse primary motivation for obedience versus getting good side effects

- I. The problem with Abortion
 - a. The issue: People in sexual relationship feel that they have to seek an abortion but this is not right before God; in addition, there are effects that we need to know about.
 - b. The Finding in Studies:
 - i. Abortion's link to Breast Cancer
 1. In August 2013 there was this news article by Life News:
"A Bangladesh study published in the Journal of Dhaka Medical College on risk factors for breast cancer, led by Dr. Suraiya Jabeen, found **a statistically significant 20.62-fold increased risk among women with abortion histories.** The new study on the abortion-breast cancer link is by far the highest risk elevation reported among 73 published abortion-breast cancer studies
....
Brind continued: "Although the authors did not include a measure of their abortion link's statistical significance, their raw data was complete enough to **calculate a 95% confidence** interval of 12.85-32.51, making abortion by far the strongest and most significant risk factor observed in these Bengali women. **In plain English, women in this population who had any induced abortions were more**

than 20 times as likely to get breast cancer, compared to women with no abortions.”¹

2. In a 2013 article with the Indian Journal of Cancer, the conclusion in the abstract states “The results of the present study revealed a strong association of reproductive factors with breast cancer in the Indian population.”²
 3. In November 2013 Chinese scholars published a meta-analysis for the journal Cancer Causes and Control of 34 case control studies and two cohort studies and describe the result and conclusion in their abstract: “Compared to people without any history of IA, an increased risk of breast cancer was observed among females who had at least one IA (OR = 1.44, 95 % CI 1.29-1.59, I² = 82.6 %, p < 0.001, n = 34). No significant publication bias was found among the included studies (Egger test, p = 0.176). The risk increased to 1.76 (95 % CI 1.39–2.22) and 1.89 (95 % CI 1.40–2.55) for people who had at least two IAs and at least three IAs, respectively. Subgroup analyses showed similar results to the primary results. Meta-regression analysis of the included studies found that the association between IA and breast cancer risk attenuated with increasing percent of IA in the control group ($\beta = -0.022$, p < 0.001).
Conclusion
IA is significantly associated with an increased risk of breast cancer among Chinese females, and the risk of breast cancer increases as the number of IA increases. If IA were to be confirmed as a risk factor for breast cancer, high rates of IA in China may contribute to increasing breast cancer rates.”³
 - a. IA describes “Induced Abortions”
 - b. The significance of it being a meta-analysis is that it is the look at many studies (34 in this case) that covered 14 provinces in China.
- ii. Is life quality of Down Syndrome Child a good excuse? Some considerations
1. Parental outlook: “Among 2,044 parents or guardians surveyed, 79 percent reported their outlook on life was more positive because of their child with Down syndrome”⁴
 2. “Dr. Brian Skotko, a clinical fellow in genetics at Children’s Hospital Boston and lead study author, says he hopes the research on more than 3,000 Down syndrome patients and family members published in the October edition of the American Journal of Medical Genetics, will serve to better inform expectant parents and clinicians providing prenatal care.
“So many American women who are pregnant are getting prenatal diagnoses of Down syndrome, and then they ask all those pertinent, relevant questions: What does this mean for my family? What does this diagnosis mean for my marriage? What impact will it have on my other sons and daughters?” Skotko says.
Skotko also found that **among siblings ages 12 and older, 97 percent expressed feelings of pride about their brother or sister with Down syndrome and 88 percent were convinced they were better people because of their sibling with Down syndrome.** A third study evaluating how adults

¹ <http://www.lifenews.com/2013/08/14/study-shows-highest-abortion-breast-cancer-risk-ever-for-women/>

² <http://www.indianjcancer.com/article.asp?issn=0019-509X;year=2013;volume=50;issue=4;spage=316;epage=321;aulast=Bhadoria>

³ <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10552-013-0325-7>

⁴ http://www.nbcnews.com/id/44703812/ns/health-health_care/#.VIJpDDHF-So

with Down syndrome felt about themselves reports **99 percent responded they were happy with their lives, 97 percent liked who they are, and 96 percent liked how they looked.**⁵

- a. This is from a news report in 2011.
- b. What's amazing is that this article was reported in MSNBC, a very liberal new organization!
- c. Look at how the siblings outlook is with child with Down Syndrome!
- d. Look at the how the child themselves are satisfied with life!

II. The Problem with Homosexual relationship

- a. The issue: The Bible makes it clear that homosexual relationship is sinful. What have extra-biblical data reveal of the problem of homosexual relationship?
- b. The Finding in Studies:
 - i. Higher rate of violence among partners than with heterosexuals
 1. The Center for Disease Control has released their 2010 finding from their National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) and this was their overview summary: "The Sexual Orientation Report indicates that **individuals who self-identify as lesbian, gay, and bisexual have an equal or higher prevalence of experiencing IPV, SV, and stalking as compared to self-identified heterosexuals. Bisexual women are disproportionately impacted.** They experienced a significantly higher lifetime prevalence of rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, and rape and SV (other than rape) by any perpetrator, when compared to both lesbian and heterosexual women."⁶
 - a. Note: SV refers to sexual violence and IPV refer to Intimate partner violence.
 - b. Further breakdown:⁷ "Sexual minority respondents reported levels of intimate partner violence at rates equal to or higher than those of heterosexuals."
 - Forty-four percent of lesbian women, 61% of bisexual women, and 35% of heterosexual women experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
 - Twenty-six percent of gay men, 37% of bisexual men, and 29% of heterosexual men experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime.
 - Approximately 1 in 5 bisexual women (22%) and nearly 1 in 10 heterosexual women (9%) have been raped by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
 - c. Further breakdown:⁸ "Rates of some form of sexual violence were higher among lesbian women, gay men, and bisexual women and men compared to heterosexual women and men."

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cdc_nisvs_victimization_final-a.pdf

⁷ Quoted verbatim from http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cdc_nisvs_victimization_final-a.pdf

⁸ Quoted verbatim from http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cdc_nisvs_victimization_final-a.pdf

- Approximately 1 in 8 lesbian women (13%), nearly half of bisexual women (46%), and 1 in 6 heterosexual women (17%) have been raped in their lifetime. This translates to an estimated 214,000 lesbian women, 1.5 million bisexual women, and 19 million heterosexual women.
 - Four in 10 gay men (40%), nearly half of bisexual men (47%), and 1 in 5 heterosexual men (21%) have experienced SV other than rape in their lifetime. This translates into nearly 1.1 million gay men, 903,000 bisexual men, and 21.6 million heterosexual men.
2. The epidemic of same sex violence is silently ignored by the mainstream media which liberal newspaper The Atlantic report about: <http://www.theatlantic.com/health/archive/2013/11/a-same-sex-domestic-violence-epidemic-is-silent/281131/>
- ii. The Center for Disease Control has released a fact sheet of their 2012 National Data for Chlamydia, Gonorrhea and Syphilis; among the findings:⁹
 - a. Concerning Syphilis: “The rate increase was solely among men, particularly gay and bisexual men.”
 - b. “Trend data show that men who have sex with men (MSM)* account for three quarters (75 percent) of all primary and secondary syphilis cases.”
 - iii. Higher “divorce” rate among same sex marriage than heterosexual marriages
 1. In an article for Demography published in 2006 titled “The Demographics of Same-Sex Marriages in Norway and Sweden” we find this abstract: “The present study investigates the demographics of same-sex marriages--that is, registered partnerships-in Norway and Sweden. We give an overview of the demographic characteristics of the spouses of these partnerships, study patterns of their divorce risks, and compare the dynamics of same-sex couples with those of heterosexual marriages. We use longitudinal information from the population registers of the two countries that cover all persons in partnerships. Our demographic analyses include information on characteristics such as age, sex, geographic background, experience of previous opposite-sex marriage, parenthood, and educational attainment of the partners involved. The results show that in many respects, the distributions of married populations on these characteristics differ by the sex composition of the couples. Patterns in divorce risks are rather similar in same-sex and opposite-sex marriages, **but divorce-risk levels are considerably higher in same-sex marriages. The divorce risk for female partnerships is double that for male partnerships.**”¹⁰
 - a. What makes this study interesting is that this is from Norway and Sweden, one of the most progressive and homosexual friendly country in the world.
 - b. They have a longer history of allowing homosexual marriages.
 2. In an article for Journal of Marriage and Family published in 2012 titled “The Stability of Same-Sex Cohabitation, Different-Sex

⁹ All quotations in the following is from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchhstp/newsroom/docs/STD-Trends-508.pdf>

¹⁰ <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16579209>

Cohabitation, and Marriage” we find this abstract: “*This study contributes to the emerging demographic literature on same-sex couples by comparing the level and correlates of union stability among 4 types of couples: (a) male same-sex cohabitation, (b) female same-sex cohabitation, (c) different-sex cohabitation, and (d) different-sex marriage. The author analyzed data from 2 British birth cohort studies: the National Child Development Study (N = 11,469) and the 1970 British Cohort Study (N = 11,924). These data contain retrospective histories of same-sex and different-sex unions throughout young adulthood (age 16–34) from 1974 through 2004. Event-history analyses showed that **same-sex cohabitations have higher rates of dissolution than do different-sex cohabiting and marital unions.** Among same-sex couples, male couples had slightly higher dissolution rates than did female couples. In addition, same-sex couples from the 1958 and 1970 birth cohorts had similar levels of union stability. The demographic correlates of union stability are generally similar for same-sex and different-sex unions.*”¹¹

¹¹ <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2012.01000.x/abstract>