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 San Francisco County Superior Court

NOV 22 2004

GORDON PARKER, Clerk

13 SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 14 COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
 15 UNLIMITED CIVIL JURISDICTION

17 Coordination Proceeding
 Special Title (Rule 1550(b))
 18 MARRIAGE CASES

19 CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN
 20 FRANCISCO, a charter city and county,

21 Plaintiff/Petitioner,

22 vs.

23 STATE OF CALIFORNIA, et al.

24 Defendants/Respondents.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL COORDINATION
 PROCEEDING NO. 4365

Case No. 429-539
 (Consolidated with Case No. 504-038)

DECLARATION OF GREGORY M.
 HEREK IN SUPPORT OF SAN
 FRANCISCO'S REPLY TO STATE OF
 CALIFORNIA'S OPPOSITION TO
 PETITION FOR WRIT OF MANDATE

Hearing Date: December 22, 2004
 Hearing Judge: Richard A. Kramer
 Time: 9:30 A.M.
 Place: 304

Date Action Filed: March 11, 2004
 Trial Date: Not set

1 I, GREGORY M. HEREK, declare as follows:

2 1. I make this declaration of my own personal knowledge and would testify
3 competently to the matters stated herein if called upon to do so.

4 2. I am a tenured Professor of Psychology at the University of California at Davis. In
5 1983, I received my Ph.D. in Psychology, with an emphasis in Personality and Social Psychology,
6 from the University of California at Davis. I was a Post-Doctoral Fellow in Social Psychology at
7 Yale University from 1983 to 1985. I subsequently served as a Lecturer and Visiting Assistant
8 Professor at Yale University and as an Assistant Professor at the City University of New York
9 Graduate Center in their Program in Social and Personality Psychology. I returned to the University
10 of California at Davis in 1989 as an Associate Research Psychologist, and was appointed a
11 Professor in 1999.

12 3. A principal focus of my original research is the social psychology of societal
13 attitudes towards lesbians and gay men. As reflected in my curriculum vitae (Exhibit A hereto), I
14 have published more than 80 papers and chapters in scholarly journals and books, most of them
15 related to sexual orientation, HIV/AIDS, or attitudes. I have also edited or coedited five books and
16 two special issues of academic journals on these topics, and I have made more than 70 presentations
17 at professional conferences and meetings. I have received numerous federal and state grants for my
18 research with combined budgets totaling than \$5 million.

19 4. I am a Fellow of the American Psychological Association and the American
20 Psychological Society and a member of several other professional organizations. On two occasions,
21 I have testified before the U.S. Congress about issues of sexual orientation on behalf of the
22 American Psychological Association and other professional societies. I have received several
23 professional awards and honors, including the 1996 American Psychological Association Award for
24 Distinguished Contributions to Psychology in the Public Interest.

25 5. I currently serve on the editorial boards of five professional journals and routinely
26 serve as an ad hoc reviewer for many others. Over the past three years, for example, I reviewed
27 manuscripts for approximately 20 different scientific and professional journals. I am the Executive
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1 Editor of a recently established book series published by the American Psychological Association,
2 *Contemporary Perspectives on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Psychology*, whose titles will include
3 scientific and professional books on a variety of topics related to sexual orientation. I was a
4 member of a peer review panel for the National Institute of Mental Health from 1992 to 1995, and
5 have frequently served as an ad hoc reviewer for the Institute since completing my three-year term
6 on that committee. Since 1995, I have served as chairperson of the Scientific Review Committee of
7 the Wayne F. Placek Award competition, sponsored by the American Psychological Foundation,
8 which annually funds empirical research in the behavioral and social sciences related to sexual
9 orientation. At the University of California, Davis, I regularly teach an upper-division
10 undergraduate course on sexual orientation and have also taught a graduate seminar on this topic.
11 All of these activities necessitate that I maintain expertise on a wide variety of topics related to
12 sexual orientation that cross academic disciplinary boundaries and extend beyond the areas
13 addressed by my own original empirical research.

14 **I. The Focus of This Declaration and the Nature of Scientific Evidence Cited Herein**

15 6. In this declaration, I offer my expert opinion about the social and psychological
16 impact for gay men and lesbians of not being allowed to marry a same-sex partner. I also address
17 the question of whether an institution such as domestic partnership mitigates this impact. Toward
18 that end, I review the social and behavioral science research relevant to sexual orientation, same-sex
19 relationships, lesbian and gay parents, and heterosexual marriage.

20 7. The declaration begins with background information about the nature of sexual
21 orientation. I then summarize relevant findings from scientific research on same-sex couples and
22 gay parents and their children. This research has consistently failed to find differences between
23 same-sex and heterosexual committed relationships in their essential social psychological qualities.
24 Research on parenting and children has failed to identify reliable differences between heterosexuals
25 and gay people in their parenting ability or the psychological adjustment and well-being of their
26 children. Research has consistently shown that being married enhances the social, psychological,
27 and physical well-being of men and women. Whereas being in a domestic partnership may impart
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1 some of these same benefits, it is unlikely to have the transformative effect that marriage confers on
2 its participants. Moreover, when the State treats the committed relationships of gay men and
3 lesbians differently from those of heterosexuals, this has the effect of perpetuating the stigma
4 historically associated with homosexuality. Such stigma has negative consequences for all gay,
5 lesbian, and bisexual people, regardless of their relationship status and regardless of whether they
6 wish to marry.

7 8. This declaration presents an accurate summary of the current state of scientific and
8 professional knowledge about issues relevant to sexual orientation, marriage, and parenting. As a
9 member of the American Psychological Association, I am ethically bound to be accurate and
10 truthful in describing research findings and characterizing the current state of scientific knowledge.
11 Before summarizing the research literature, I wish to explicitly note three important, interrelated
12 points that are generally understood by social and behavioral scientists.

13 9. First, scientific knowledge is cumulative. Scientists continually try to replicate their
14 own findings and those of their colleagues by collecting new data from new samples with a variety
15 of methods. Greater confidence is placed in conclusions that are supported by multiple studies
16 employing different methods with different samples than conclusions that are based on a single
17 study.

18 10. Second, scientific research cannot prove conclusively that a particular phenomenon
19 never occurs or that two groups do not differ from each other in terms of a particular characteristic.
20 However, when numerous studies — employing different methods with different samples —
21 consistently fail to show that a phenomenon occurs with any regularity or that samples representing
22 different populations differ in some important respect, the burden of scientific proof falls on those
23 who claim otherwise. Consistent with the previous paragraph, this burden of proof typically
24 includes the imperative to obtain contradictory data from multiple well-designed, well-executed
25 studies rather than a single study.

26 11. Third, scientists continually critique their own research and that of their colleagues in
27 order to advance scientific knowledge. Thus, when a scientist identifies limitations or qualifications
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1 to a published study's findings (whether the scientist's own research or that of a colleague), or when
2 she or he notes areas in which additional research is needed, this should not necessarily be
3 interpreted as a dismissal or discounting of the research. All scientific studies can be constructively
4 criticized, and scientists continually try to identify ways to improve and refine their own work and
5 that of their colleagues.

6 12. In preparing this declaration, I have endeavored to rely on the best empirical research
7 available, focusing as much as possible on general patterns rather than any single study. Whenever
8 possible, I have relied on original empirical studies and literature reviews published in the most
9 highly respected peer-reviewed journals in the behavioral and social sciences. In some cases, I have
10 used technical reports and material published in academic books, which typically are not subjected
11 to the same rigorous peer-review standards as journal articles. In those instances, I have tried to
12 ensure that the sources reported research employing rigorous methods, were authored by well-
13 established researchers, and accurately reflected professional consensus about the current state of
14 knowledge. In assessing the scientific literature, I have neither included studies merely because
15 they support, nor excluded credible studies merely because they contradict, particular conclusions.

16 13. In preparing my comments, I have consulted a large number of sources. They
17 include the following original empirical reports, literature reviews, and books: Adams & Jones,
18 1997; Amato & Keith, 1991; Badgett, 2001; Bailey, Bobrow, Wolfe, & Mikach, 1995; Brown,
19 2000; Burton, 1998; Burton, Newsom, Schulz, Hirsch, & German, 1997; Chan, Raboy, & Patterson,
20 1998; Cochran, Sullivan, & Mays, 2003; Cole, Kemeny, Taylor, & Visscher, 1996; Dohrenwend,
21 2000; Doka, 1989; Golombok et al., 2003; Gonsiorek, 1991; Gove, Style, & Hughes, 1990; Heaton
22 & Albrecht, 1991; Johnson, Backlund, Sorlie, & Loveless, 2000; Kaiser Family Foundation, 2001;
23 Kiecolt-Glaser, McGuire, Robles, & Glaser, 2002; Kurdek, 1995; Kurdek, 1998; Kurdek, 2001;
24 Levinger, 1965; Mackey, Diemer, & O'Brien, 2000; McLanahan & Sandefur, 1994; Meyer, 2003;
25 Mills et al., 2001; Murphy & Perry, 1988; Nardi, 1997; Nock, 1995; Norris & Murrell, 1990;
26 Patterson, 2000; Patterson, 2001; Patterson, 2004; Peplau & Beals, 2004; Peplau & Spalding, 2000;
27 Perrin, 2002; Perrin & Committee on Psychosocial Aspects of Child and Family Health, 2002;

1 Previt & Amato, 2003; Richards, Wrubel, & Folkman, 1999-2000; Ross, Mirowsky, & Goldsteen,
 2 1990; Sherrill & Yang, 2000; Stacey & Biblarz, 2001; Stack & Eshleman, 1998; Stroebe &
 3 Stroebe, 1987; Tasker & Golombok, 1997; Wainright, Russell, & Patterson, 2004; Weiss &
 4 Richards, 1997; White & Booth, 1991. I have also consulted many of the original research studies
 5 cited in the literature reviews included in the above list; official policy statements of the American
 6 Psychological Association and American Psychiatric Association; and, when relevant, my own
 7 research publications. By listing a source here, I do not intend to suggest that all of its content is
 8 relevant to the present declaration or that I agree with every assertion or interpretation it contains.
 9 The full bibliographic citations for these sources are listed in Exhibit B.

10 II. Sexual Orientation

11 14. Sexual orientation refers to an enduring pattern or disposition to experience sexual,
 12 affectional, or romantic attractions primarily to men, to women, or to both sexes. It also refers to an
 13 individual's patterns of behaviors expressing those attractions, sense of personal and social identity
 14 based on them, and membership in a community of others who share them. Although sexual
 15 orientation ranges along a continuum, it is usually discussed in terms of three categories:
 16 *heterosexual* (having sexual and romantic attraction primarily or exclusively to members of the
 17 other sex), *homosexual* (having sexual and romantic attraction primarily or exclusively to members
 18 of one's own sex), and *bisexual* (having a significant degree of sexual and romantic attraction to
 19 both men and women). As used in this declaration, *gay* refers to men and women whose social
 20 identity is based on their primary erotic, affectional, and romantic attraction to members of their
 21 own sex, and *lesbian* refers to women who are gay.

22 15. Sexual orientation is distinct from other components of sex and sexuality including
 23 *biological sex* (the anatomical, physiological, and genetic characteristics associated with being male
 24 or female), *gender identity* (the psychological sense of being male or female), and adherence to a
 25 *social gender role* (cultural norms defining feminine and masculine behavior).

26 16. Sexual orientation is commonly discussed as a characteristic of the *individual*, like
 27 biological sex or age. Although accurate insofar as it goes, this perspective is incomplete because
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1 sexual orientation is always defined in *relational* terms. Sexual acts and romantic attractions are
2 categorized as homosexual or heterosexual according to the biological sex of the individuals
3 involved in them, relative to each other. Only by acting with another person — or desiring to act —
4 do individuals express their heterosexuality, homosexuality, or bisexuality.

5 17. Thus, sexual orientation is integrally linked to the personal relationships that human
6 beings form with others to meet their deeply felt needs for love, attachment, and intimacy. These
7 bonds encompass not only sexual behavior, but also nonsexual expressions of affection between
8 partners, shared goals and values, mutual support, and ongoing commitment. Consequently, sexual
9 orientation is not simply a personal characteristic that can be defined in isolation. Rather, one's
10 sexual orientation defines the universe of persons with whom one is likely to find the satisfying and
11 fulfilling relationships that, for a vast number of individuals, comprise an essential component of
12 personal identity.

13 18. Mainstream mental health professionals have long recognized that homosexuality is
14 a normal expression of human sexuality; that being homosexual poses no inherent obstacle to
15 leading a happy, healthy, and productive life; and that the vast majority of gay, lesbian, and bisexual
16 people function well in a broad array of social institutions and interpersonal relationships. Such
17 functioning includes the capacity to form a healthy and mutually satisfying intimate relationship
18 with another person of the same sex and to raise healthy and well-adjusted children.

19 19. In 1952, when the American Psychiatric Association published its first *Diagnostic*
20 *and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, homosexuality was included as a disorder. Almost
21 immediately, however, this classification began to be subjected to critical scrutiny. Subsequent
22 empirical research consistently failed to find any empirical basis for regarding homosexuality as a
23 disorder or abnormality rather than a normal and healthy sexual orientation. As results from such
24 research accumulated, professionals in medicine, mental health, and the behavioral and social
25 sciences reached the conclusion that homosexuality's classification as a mental disorder was
26 incorrect. They recognized that it reflected untested assumptions based on once-prevalent social
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1 norms and clinical impressions from unrepresentative samples comprising patients seeking therapy
2 and individuals whose conduct brought them into the criminal justice system.

3 20. In recognition of the scientific evidence, the American Psychiatric Association
4 removed homosexuality from its *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* in 1973,
5 stating that “homosexuality *per se* implies no impairment in judgment, stability, reliability, or
6 general social or vocational capabilities.” After a thorough review of the scientific data, the
7 American Psychological Association adopted the same position in 1975, and urged all mental health
8 professionals to help dispel the stigma of mental illness that had long been associated with a
9 homosexual orientation.

10 **III. Same-Sex Relationships and Parenting by Lesbians and Gay Men**

11 21. Like heterosexuals, substantial numbers of gay men and lesbians desire to form
12 stable, long-lasting, committed relationships. And, like heterosexuals, many do so successfully.
13 Empirical studies using nonrepresentative samples of gay men and lesbians show that the vast
14 majority of participants have been involved in a committed relationship at some point in their lives,
15 that large proportions are currently involved in such a relationship (across studies, roughly 40-70%
16 of gay men and 45-80% of lesbians), and that a substantial number of those couples have been
17 together 10 or more years. Recent surveys based on more representative samples support these
18 findings and indicate that many same-sex couples are cohabiting. For example, data from the 2000
19 US Census show that same-sex couples headed more than 594,000 households in the United States,
20 with at least one cohabiting same-sex couple in 99% of the nation’s counties.

21 22. Empirical research demonstrates that the psychological and social aspects of
22 committed relationships between same-sex partners closely resemble those of heterosexual
23 partnerships. Like heterosexual couples, same-sex couples form deep emotional attachments and
24 commitments. Heterosexual and same-sex couples alike face similar challenges concerning issues
25 such as intimacy, love, equity, loyalty, and stability, and they go through similar processes to
26 address those challenges. Empirical research examining the quality of intimate relationships has
27 failed to find differences between heterosexual couples and gay and lesbian couples in their
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1 satisfaction with their relationship. Gay and lesbian partnerships appear to be no more vulnerable to
2 problems and dissatisfactions than the relationships of their heterosexual counterparts.

3 23. The research literature on gay, lesbian, and bisexual parents includes more than two
4 dozen empirical studies. These studies vary in the quality of their samples, research design,
5 measurement methods, and data analysis techniques. However, they are impressively consistent in
6 their failure to identify deficits in the development of children raised in a lesbian or gay household.
7 Although it is sometimes asserted in policy debates that heterosexual couples are inherently better
8 parents than same-sex couples, or that the children of lesbian or gay parents fare worse than
9 children raised by heterosexual parents, those assertions are not supported by the cumulative
10 scientific research.

11 24. It is critically important to make appropriate comparisons when attempting to draw
12 conclusions about the outcomes of different forms of parenting. Differences resulting from the
13 *number* of parents in a household cannot be attributed to the parents' *gender* or *sexual orientation*.
14 Research in households with heterosexual parents generally indicates that – all else being equal –
15 children do better with more, rather than fewer, parental figures. However, this body of research
16 has not compared parenting by heterosexual couples with parenting by same-sex couples in a
17 committed relationship and therefore does not permit any conclusions to be drawn about the
18 consequences of having heterosexual versus nonheterosexual parents, or two parents who are of the
19 same versus different genders.

20 25. Empirical research over the past two decades has failed to find any meaningful
21 differences in the parenting ability of gay parents compared to heterosexual parents. Most research
22 on this topic has focused on lesbian mothers and refutes the stereotype that lesbian parents are not
23 as child-oriented or maternal as non-lesbian mothers. Studies examining gay fathers are fewer in
24 number, but those that exist find gay men are as fit and able to parent as heterosexual men.

25 26. Turning to research on the children of gay parents, the scientific literature does not
26 indicate that psychological adjustment is impaired among the children of lesbians and gay men,
27 compared to the children of heterosexual parents. Nor does it reveal any measurable effects of
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1 parents' sexual orientation on the quality of parent-child relationships or on children's mental health
2 or social adjustment. Peer-reviewed scientific studies in this area have failed to find reliable
3 differences between children raised by lesbians and those raised by heterosexuals in the areas of
4 self-esteem, anxiety, depression, behavioral problems, performance in social arenas (such as sports,
5 school and friendships), use of psychological counseling, mothers' and teachers' reports of
6 children's hyperactivity, unsociability, emotional difficulty, or conduct difficulty.

7 27. Nor does empirical research support the misconception that having a homosexual
8 parent has a deleterious effect on children's *gender identity* development. Studies concerning the
9 children of lesbian mothers have not found evidence of gender identity confusion in those children.
10 Similarly, most published studies have not found reliable differences in *gender role conformity*
11 between the children of lesbian and heterosexual mothers. Data have not been reported on the
12 gender identity development or gender role orientation of the sons and daughters of gay fathers.

13 28. As noted above, homosexuality is neither an illness nor a disability, and the mental
14 health professions do not regard a homosexual or bisexual orientation as harmful, undesirable, or
15 requiring intervention or prevention. Nevertheless, questions are sometimes raised about whether
16 the children of lesbian, gay, or bisexual parents are disproportionately likely to experience same-sex
17 erotic attractions or to identify as gay. The factors that cause an individual to become heterosexual,
18 homosexual, or bisexual — including possible biological, psychological, or social effects of the
19 parents' sexual orientation — are not well understood. However, the available evidence indicates
20 that the vast majority of lesbian and gay adults were raised by heterosexual parents and the vast
21 majority of children raised by lesbian and gay parents grow up to be heterosexual.

22 **IV. Social Psychological Benefits of Marriage**

23 29. Marriage gives legally wed spouses access to a host of economic and social benefits
24 and obligations. Both tangible and intangible elements of the marital relationship have important
25 implications for the psychological and physical health of married individuals and for the
26 relationship itself. Research has consistently shown that, compared to the unmarried, married
27 people have higher levels of well-being and report their lives have greater purpose and meaning.

1 30. Married men and women generally experience better physical and mental health than
2 their unmarried counterparts. These health benefits do not appear to result simply from being in an
3 intimate relationship; most studies have found that married individuals generally manifest greater
4 well-being than comparable individuals in heterosexual unmarried cohabiting couples. The health
5 benefits of marriage may be due partly to the fact that married couples enjoy greater economic and
6 financial security than unmarried individuals, as well as greater social support. Of course, marital
7 status alone does not guarantee greater health or happiness: people who are unhappy with their
8 marriage often manifest lower levels of well-being than their unmarried counterparts, and
9 experiencing marital discord and dissatisfaction is often associated with negative health effects.
10 Nevertheless, married couples who are satisfied with their relationships consistently report higher
11 levels of happiness, psychological well-being, and physical health than the unmarried.

12 31. Comparisons between married and unmarried individuals are complicated by the
13 possibility that any observed differences might be due to self-selection: people who choose to marry
14 may have been initially happier or healthier than those who don't marry. After extensive study,
15 however, researchers have concluded that the benefits associated with marriage result largely from
16 the institution itself rather than from self-selection.

17 32. The health benefits of legal marriage are dramatically evident when traumatic events
18 occur, such as the serious illness, physical incapacitation, or death of a partner. Experiencing such
19 events is highly stressful. A partner's death, in particular, often has negative consequences for the
20 surviving partner's psychological and physical health. The stress encountered in such situations can
21 be somewhat mitigated by the legal benefits associated with marriage. In times of illness, a legal
22 spouse is afforded access to her or his incapacitated partner and can make health decisions for her or
23 him, including decisions involving the continuance or cessation of heroic measures to prolong the
24 partner's life. Such capabilities are likely to increase the extent to which the spouse experiences a
25 sense of personal control in the situation, which is associated with better health among spousal
26 caregivers. When a partner dies, the stress of bereavement is likely to be compounded if the death
27 creates financial strain for the surviving partner. Some of this stress is alleviated for married
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1 partners by the legal recognition of the couple's relationship insofar as it accords the surviving
2 spouse automatic rights of inheritance, death benefits, and bereavement leave.

3 33. Marriage is also a source of stability and commitment for the relationship between
4 spouses. Social scientists have long recognized that marital commitment is a function not only of
5 attractive forces (i.e., rewarding features of the partner or the relationship) but also of external
6 forces that serve as barriers or constraints on dissolving the relationship. Barriers to terminating a
7 marriage include feelings of obligation to one's spouse, children, and other family members; moral
8 and religious values about divorce; legal restrictions; financial concerns; and the expected
9 disapproval of friends and the community. In the absence of adequate rewards, the existence of
10 barriers alone is not sufficient to sustain a marriage over the long term. However, the presence of
11 barriers may increase partners' motivation to seek solutions for problems when possible, rather than
12 rushing to dissolve a relationship that might have been salvaged. Indeed, the perceived presence of
13 barriers is negatively correlated with divorce, suggesting that barriers contribute to staying together
14 for at least some couples in some circumstances.

15 **V. Same-Sex Marriage: Likely Benefits To Lesbians and Gay Men**

16 34. In the past few years, an international trend toward recognizing same-sex marriage
17 has begun to emerge and one U.S. state (Massachusetts) has granted marriage rights to same-sex
18 couples. Because these developments are fairly recent, no empirical studies have yet been
19 published that compare married same-sex couples to unmarried same-sex couples. Because of the
20 psychological similarities between same-sex and heterosexual committed relationships, however, it
21 is reasonable to use the many studies comparing married and unmarried heterosexuals to anticipate
22 the likely effects of marriage on people who would choose to marry a partner of the same sex if
23 allowed to do so.

24 35. Extrapolating from that body of research, the potential benefits of marriage for
25 people in same-sex couples will likely be similar to those already observed for heterosexuals.
26 People who marry a same-sex partner will probably be happier and healthier, on average, than their
27 counterparts who do not marry. They will be more financially secure and will enjoy greater social
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1 and emotional support from their family and community. Their marital relationships will buffer
2 them from stressful events and will provide tangible resources for coping with such events when
3 they arise. Marriage is likely to provide same-sex couples with institutionalized barriers to
4 relationship dissolution just as it does for heterosexual couples.

5 36. Marriage also has distinct benefits that extend beyond the material necessities of life.
6 Although it is difficult to quantify how the meaning of life changes for individuals once they are
7 married, researchers have long understood that marriage as a social institution has a profound effect
8 on the lives of the individuals who inhabit it. It has been described by social scientists as creating a
9 situation in which individuals can experience their lives as making sense and having purpose and
10 meaning, and as a source of self worth and a positive sense of identity.

11 37. To the extent that statuses conferring some degree of legal recognition on same-sex
12 partners (e.g., domestic partnership, civil unions) provide some of the same practical benefits as
13 marriage, they are likely to address some of the disadvantages faced by same-sex couples relative to
14 heterosexual couples. However, domestic partnerships and related institutions are unlikely to
15 confer the same psychological, social, and health benefits as marriage for at least two reasons.

16 38. First, domestic partnerships confer legal status on a couple only within state
17 boundaries. Whereas married partners can reasonably expect their relationship to be recognized
18 across state and national borders, domestic partners cannot. Consequently, their status as a couple
19 is effectively negated when either of them leaves California. If a member of a same-sex couple falls
20 ill or is injured while traveling, for example, her or his domestic partner may be unable to make
21 medical decisions or even have access to her or him. While it is not within my area of expertise to
22 address legal aspects of this lack of portability, its likely psychological effect is to create
23 uncertainty, anxiety, and stress for domestic partners when one of them travels outside California.

24 39. Second, being in a domestic partnership is unlikely to have the kind of
25 transformative effect that marriage confers on its participants. As noted above, marriage has
26 profound effects on how married partners see themselves and how others regard them, although
27 these effects are difficult to measure or quantify. Indeed, the level of public debate and controversy
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1 surrounding the question of whether marriage rights should be granted to same-sex couples is an
2 indication of the special status that marriage has as a social institution. In my opinion, domestic
3 partnership is not a comparable institution and is not likely to confer the same social and
4 psychological benefits as marriage. Thus, as a consequence of being denied the opportunity to
5 marry, partners in same-sex couples are denied the benefits that marriage uniquely bestows.

6 **VI. Stigma and Denial of Access to Marriage**

7 40. As previously stated, same-sex committed relationships do not differ from
8 heterosexual committed relationships in their essential emotional qualities, their capacity for long-
9 term commitment, and the context they provide for rearing healthy and well-adjusted children.
10 When those relationships are nevertheless accorded a different legal status from heterosexual
11 relationships, the effect is to convey a societal judgment that committed intimate relationships with
12 people of the same sex are inferior to heterosexual relationships, and that the participants in a same-
13 sex relationship are less deserving of society's recognition than heterosexual couples.

14 41. As noted above, sexual orientation is inherently about relationships. In essence, it
15 defines the universe of persons with whom an individual might potentially form a romantic or
16 sexual relationship. Prohibiting same-sex marriage devalues and delegitimizes the relationships that
17 are the very core of a homosexual orientation and thereby compounds and perpetuates the stigma
18 historically attached to homosexuality.

19 42. A status or characteristic is stigmatized when it is negatively valued by society and,
20 as a consequence, is a basis for disadvantaging and disempowering those who have it. Legal
21 prohibitions against same-sex marriage perpetuate power differentials that afford heterosexuals
22 greater access than nonheterosexuals to the many resources and benefits bestowed by the institution
23 of marriage. This process of assigning disadvantaged status to the members of one group relative to
24 another is the crux of stigma. Such stigma affects not only the members of same-sex couples who
25 seek to be married, but all homosexual and bisexual persons, regardless of their relationship status
26 or desire to marry.

1 43. Stigma gives rise to prejudice, discrimination, and violence against people based on
2 their sexual orientation. Research indicates that being a target of stigma and discrimination is
3 associated with heightened psychological distress among gay men and lesbians. Experiencing
4 extreme enactments of stigma, such as an antigay criminal assault, is associated with greater
5 psychological distress than experiencing a similar crime not based on one's sexual orientation.

6 44. Fear of stigma makes some gay, lesbian, and bisexual persons feel compelled to
7 conceal their sexual orientation, and this forced concealment can have deleterious consequences for
8 the individual. Like heterosexuals, gay people benefit to the extent that they are able to share their
9 lives with and receive support from their family, friends, and other people who are important to
10 them. For example, lesbians and gay men have been found to manifest better mental health to the
11 extent that they hold positive feelings about their own sexual orientation, have developed a positive
12 sense of personal identity based on it, and have integrated it into their lives by disclosing it to others
13 (commonly referred to as "coming out of the closet" or simply "coming out"). By contrast, lesbians
14 and gay men who feel compelled to conceal their sexual orientation tend to report more frequent
15 mental health concerns than their openly gay counterparts, and may even be at risk for physical
16 health problems.

17 45. Because of societal stigma, gay people are likely to experience more stress in their
18 lives than heterosexuals. Moreover, like heterosexuals, gay and bisexual people can be adversely
19 affected by high levels of stress. The link between experiencing stress and manifesting symptoms
20 of psychological or physical illness is well established. As is the case for other groups that face
21 unique stressors due to prejudice and discrimination based on their minority status, excess stress
22 may create a somewhat heightened vulnerability to psychological problems in some sectors of the
23 gay and bisexual population. To the extent that the portion of the population with a homosexual or
24 bisexual orientation is subjected to additional stress beyond what is normally experienced by the
25 heterosexual population, it may, as a group, manifest somewhat higher levels of illness or
26 psychological distress.

1 46. In addition, to the extent that stigma motivates some people to remain “in the closet,”
2 it further reinforces anti-gay prejudices among heterosexuals. Research has consistently shown that
3 prejudice against minorities, including gay people, decreases significantly when members of the
4 majority group knowingly have contact with minority group members. Consistent with this general
5 pattern, empirical research demonstrates that having personal contact with an openly gay person is
6 one of the most powerful influences on heterosexuals’ tolerance and acceptance of gay people.
7 Anti-gay attitudes are significantly less common among members of the population who report
8 having a close friend or family member who is gay or lesbian. Heterosexuals’ prejudice tends to be
9 lower when a lesbian or gay friend or family member has directly disclosed her or his sexual
10 orientation to them, compared to when the former’s sexual orientation has not been directly
11 discussed.

12 47. In summary, when the State accords a committed relationship higher or lower status
13 based on the sexual orientation of its members, the effect is to single out gay men and lesbians for
14 differential treatment based on their sexual orientation. Such differentiation expresses, compounds,
15 and perpetuates the stigma historically attached to homosexuality. This stigma has negative
16 consequences for all gay, lesbian, and bisexual people, regardless of their relationship status or
17 desire to marry. To the extent that stigma prevents heterosexuals from interacting with openly gay
18 people, it also reinforces and perpetuates heterosexuals’ antigay prejudice.

19 **VII. Same-Sex Marriage: Likely Benefits To The Children of Same-Sex Couples**

20 48. Allowing same-sex couples to legally marry will benefit children being raised by
21 same-sex couples in at least three ways. First, children will benefit from the greater stability and
22 security that is likely to characterize their parents’ relationship when it is legally recognized through
23 marriage. Children obviously benefit to the extent that their parents are financially secure,
24 physically and psychologically healthy, and not subjected to high levels of stress. They also benefit
25 to the extent that their parents’ relationship is stable and likely to endure. Thus, the children of
26 same-sex couples can be expected to benefit when their parents have the legal right to marry.

1 49. Second, children born to same-sex couples will benefit from having a clearly defined
2 legal relationship with both of their parents. Such legal clarity is especially important during times
3 of crisis, ranging from school and medical emergencies involving the child to the incapacity or
4 death of a parent. The death of a parent is a highly stressful occasion for a child and is likely to
5 have important effects on the child's well-being. In those situations, the stable legal bonds afforded
6 by marriage can provide the child with as much continuity as possible in her or his relationship with
7 the surviving parent, and can minimize the likelihood of conflicting or competing claims by non-
8 parents for the child's custody.

9 50. Finally, marriage can be expected to benefit the children of gay and lesbian couples
10 by reducing the stigma currently associated with those children's status. Such stigma can derive
11 from various sources. When same-sex partners cannot marry, their biological children are born "out
12 of wedlock," conferring a status that historically has been stigmatized as "illegitimacy" and
13 "bastardy." Although the social stigma attached to illegitimacy has declined in much of society,
14 being born to unmarried parents is still widely considered undesirable. As a result, children of
15 parents who are not married may be stigmatized by others, such as peers or school staff members.
16 This stigma of illegitimacy will not be visited upon the children of same-sex couples when those
17 couples can legally marry.

18 51. In addition, children of same-sex couples may be secondary targets of stigma
19 directed at their parents because of the parents' sexual orientation. The effects of such stigma may
20 be indirect, as when lesbian or gay parents experience greater strain on their relationship as a result
21 of not receiving social support to the same extent as heterosexual couples, which has consequences
22 for the child. The effects may also be direct if the children of lesbian and gay parents, like children

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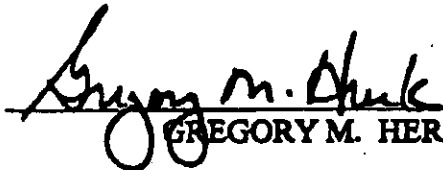
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from other minority groups, experience teasing at the hands of other children. As noted above, children of lesbians have *not* been found to differ from the children of heterosexual parents in the quality of their peer relationships. However, lesbian and gay parents and their children are generally aware of the potential for stigma and may take specific steps to avoid it. Thus, the threat of stigma represents a burden with which families headed by same-sex couples must cope and it is reasonable to predict that children will benefit from having even the threat of such stigma removed from their lives.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 18th day of November, 2004, at



GREGORY M. HEREK, PH.D.

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<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
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B	Bibliographic Sources

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EXHIBIT A

GREGORY M. HEREK, PH.D.

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CURRENT POSITION

Professor of Psychology, University of California at Davis.

EDUCATION

B.A. University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1977. Majors in Psychology and Sociology (magna cum laude).
M.A. University of California at Davis, 1980. Personality and Social Psychology.
Ph.D. University of California at Davis, 1983. Personality and Social Psychology.
Post-Doctoral Fellowship Yale University, 1983-1985. Social Psychology.

ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH APPOINTMENTS

1999-present Professor, University of California at Davis.
2000 Distinguished Visiting Scholar, Richard and Rhoda Goldman School of Public Policy, University of California, Berkeley.
1994-1999 Research Psychologist, University of California at Davis.
1989-1994 Associate Research Psychologist, University of California at Davis.
1986-1989 Assistant Professor, Graduate Program in Social and Personality Psychology, Graduate Center of the City University of New York.
1986 Visiting Assistant Professor, Yale University.
1985-1986 Lecturer, Yale University.
1984 Visiting Lecturer, Branford and Ezra Stiles Colleges, Yale University.
1983-1985 Postdoctoral Fellow in Personality and Social Psychology, Yale University.
1978-1983 Teaching Assistant, Research Assistant, and Teaching Associate in Psychology, University of California at Davis.

SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

1995-Present Chair, Wayne Placek Award Scientific Review Committee, American Psychological Foundation.
2003-present Member, Task Force on Sexual Orientation and Military Service, American Psychological Association.
2002-Present Member, Advisory Board for the National Sexual Resource Center. Sponsored by the Ford Foundation and San Francisco State University.
2001-2005 Member, Diversity Committee, Society for Personality and Social Psychology.
2003-2004 Ad Hoc Reviewer, National Institute of Mental Health.

(continued)

SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICE (continued)

- 2001 Member, Program Committee for "Sexual Orientation and Mental Health: Toward Global Perspectives on Practice and Policy," an international conference cosponsored by the American Psychological Association and professional societies from Europe, Australia, and South America.
- 1996-2001 Ad Hoc Reviewer, National Institute of Mental Health.
- 2000 Member, Public Interest Awards Committee, American Psychological Association.
- 2000 Member, International Review Committee, World Conference on AIDS.
- 2000 Ad Hoc Reviewer, National Science Foundation.
- 1999-2000 Member, Community Advisory Board, Program in Human Sexuality Studies, San Francisco State University.
- 1998 Member, International Review Committee, World Conference on AIDS.
- 1997 Ad Hoc Reviewer, National Science Foundation.
- 1996 Chair of research workshop, *AIDS, Stigma, and Mental Health: Research Issues and Directions*. Sponsored by the Office on AIDS, National Institute of Mental Health.
- 1992-95 Member, National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) Mental Health, AIDS and Immunology Review Committee.
- 1992-94 Member, International Scientific Program Committee, International Conference on AIDS.
- 1985-94 Convention Program Committee, APA Division 44. (Member, 1985-87, 1989-94; Chair, 1987-88).
- 1991-93 Convention Program Committee, American Psychological Society.
- 1986-92 Ad Hoc Reviewer and Site Visitor, National Institute of Mental Health.
- 1990-91 Consultant, National Academy of Sciences Committee on AIDS Research, for study of the social impact of AIDS.
- 1990 Scientific consultant to Social Science Research Council for proposed National Survey of Health and Sexual Behavior.
- 1989 Chair of research workshop, *Mental Health Aspects of Violence Toward Lesbians and Gay Men: Research Issues and Directions*. Sponsored by the Antisocial and Violent Behavior Branch, National Institute of Mental Health.
- 1987-89 Member, Task Force on Psychology and AIDS, American Psychological Association (APA).
- 1986-87 Chairperson (1987) and Member (1986), APA Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns.
- 1985-87 President (1987) and Steering Committee Member (1985-86), Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists.
- 1985-87 Member, APA Task Force on Avoiding Heterosexist Bias in Psychological Research.

PUBLIC POLICY AND LEGAL SERVICE

- 2004 Primary consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Li et al. vs. Oregon* and *Lewis v. Harris*, concerning state laws prohibiting same-sex marriage in Oregon and New Jersey.

(continued)

PUBLIC POLICY AND LEGAL SERVICE (continued)

- 2003 Primary consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Lawrence v. Texas*, concerning state sodomy laws (US Supreme Court).
- 2002 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Boy Scouts of America v. District of Columbia Commission on Human Rights*, concerning the D.C. Human Rights Commission's enforcement of antidiscrimination legislation against the Boy Scouts (District of Columbia Court of Appeals).
- 2001 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Jegley v. Picado*, concerning the Arkansas sodomy law (Arkansas Supreme Court).
- 2000 Member, Advisory Task Force for AB 537, advising the California State Superintendent of Public Instruction on reducing and preventing hate-motivated acts against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered students in public schools.
- 2000 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Boy Scouts of America v. Dale*, concerning antigay discriminatory policy by the Boy Scouts (U.S. Supreme Court).
- 1997 Invited participant, White House Conference on Hate Crimes.
- 1997 Invited speaker, Congressional briefing on hate crimes (sponsored by the American Psychological Association).
- 1995 Submitted expert declarations in *Able et al. v. U.S.* and *Watson v. Perry et al.* (concerning Department of Defense revised policy prohibiting service by gay personnel).
- 1995 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Campbell et al. v. Sundquist et al.*, concerning Tennessee sodomy law (Tennessee Court of Appeals).
- 1994 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Romer v. Evans*, concerning a Colorado statewide initiative prohibiting local statutes to protect people from discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation (U.S. Supreme Court).
- 1995 Submitted expert declaration concerning U.S. Department of Defense policy prohibiting service by gay personnel in administrative discharge proceedings for *Petty Officer Mark A. Philips, USN*, and *A1C Sean Fucci, USAF*.
- 1994 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association in *Equality Foundation of Greater Cincinnati v. City of Cincinnati*, concerning a court ruling that struck down an initiative prohibiting statutes to protect people from discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation (U.S. District Court, Southern District of Ohio).
- 1994 Submitted expert declarations concerning U.S. Department of Defense policy prohibiting service by gay personnel in the following administrative discharge proceedings: *Lt. Paul G. Thomasson, USN*; *Capt. Richard P. Richenberg, USAF*; *LTJG Tracy W.J. Thorne, USNR*; and *LTJG Richard Dirk Selland, USN*.
- 1994 Submitted expert declaration, *Cammermeyer v. Aspin et al.* (concerning Department of Defense policy prohibiting service by gay personnel).

(continued)

PUBLIC POLICY AND LEGAL SERVICE (continued)

- 1993 Witness, Committee on Armed Services, U.S. House of Representatives (Hon. Ronald Dellums, Chair). Hearings on *The Policy Implications of Lifting the Ban on Homosexuals in the Military*. Provided expert testimony on behalf of the American Psychological Association, American Psychiatric Association, and four other national professional organizations.
- 1993 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, American Psychological Association, and others in *Bottoms v. Bottoms*, concerning a court ruling that removed a child from the custody of his lesbian mother (Virginia Court of Appeals).
- 1993 Submitted expert declaration concerning U.S. Department of Defense policy prohibiting service by gay personnel in the following administrative discharge proceedings: *HN Berkeley R. Allen Pemberton, USN; Lt. Maria Zoe Dunning, USN; Sgt. Justin Elzie, USMC*.
- 1993 Submitted expert declaration, *Meinhold v. U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of the Navy* (concerning Navy policy prohibiting service by gay personnel).
- 1992 Submitted expert declarations concerning U.S. Department of Defense policy prohibiting service by gay personnel in the following administrative discharge proceedings: *Sgt. Richard A. Kirton, WAARNG; AWI Volker Keith Meinhold, USN; SSgt Thomas P. Paniccia, USAF; LTJG Tracy W.J. Thorne, USNR*.
- 1992 Submitted expert declaration in *Evans et al. v. Colorado* (concerning Amendment 2, which prohibited passage of legislation to prevent discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation).
- 1992 Submitted expert affidavit, *Douglas v. The Queen* (concerning Canadian military policy prohibiting service by gay personnel).
- 1992 Submitted expert declaration, *Woodard v. Gallagher* (concerning discriminatory employment policy of Sheriff's Department of Orange County, Florida).
- 1991-92 Member, San Francisco District Attorney's Special Commission on Hate Crimes.
- 1990 Submitted expert affidavit, *Morales et al. v. Texas* (concerning Texas state sodomy law).
- 1991 Submitted expert affidavit, *Steffan v. Cheney et al.* (concerning Navy policy prohibiting service by gay personnel).
- 1988-92 Consultant for *amicus curiae* briefs by American Psychological Association concerning state sodomy laws (including *Kentucky v. Wasson*, Kentucky Supreme Court).
- 1988-89 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association, *Watkins vs. U.S. Army*, concerning military ban on gay and lesbian members (U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit).
- 1985-86 Consultant for *amicus curiae* brief by American Psychological Association, *Bowers v. Hardwick*, concerning Georgia sodomy law (U.S. Supreme Court).
- 1986 Witness, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, U.S. House of Representatives (Hon. John Conyers, Chair). Hearings on *Anti-Gay Violence*. Provided testimony on behalf of American Psychological Association.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Psychological Association (Fellow, Divisions 9, 44; Member, Divisions 8, 35, 45)
 American Psychological Society (Fellow)
 American Association for Public Opinion Research
 International AIDS Society
 Society for Experimental Social Psychology

SERVICE FOR ACADEMIC JOURNALS AND SERIES***Executive Editor***

Contemporary Perspectives on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Psychology, a book series cosponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues (APA Division 44) and APA Books (1999-present)

Editor

Psychological Perspectives on Lesbian and Gay Issues, annual volume sponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues, APA Division 44 (1992-2000)

Consulting Editor, Associate Editor, or Member of Editorial Board

Sexuality Research and Social Policy (2003-present)
Psychology of Men and Masculinity (1999-present)
Basic and Applied Social Psychology (1997-2004)
The Journal of Sex Research (1995-present)
Research on Men and Masculinity Series, Sage Publications (1994-present)
Men and Masculinities (1992-present)
Journal of Homosexuality (1984-present)
Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin (2002-2003)
Journal of the Gay and Lesbian Medical Association (1996-2003)
Journal of Lesbian and Gay Social Work (1991-2000)

Ad Hoc Reviewer (partial list)

<i>AIDS & Behavior</i>	<i>J. of Interpersonal Violence</i>
<i>AIDS Care</i>	<i>J. of Law, Medicine & Ethics</i>
<i>American J. of Community Psychology</i>	<i>J. of Personality & Social Psychology</i>
<i>American J. of Public Health</i>	<i>Merrill-Palmer Quarterly</i>
<i>American Psychologist</i>	<i>Political Psychology</i>
<i>British J. of Social Psychology</i>	<i>Political Research Quarterly</i>
<i>Culture, Health & Sexuality</i>	<i>Professional Psychology: Research and Practice</i>
<i>Emotion</i>	<i>Psychological Bulletin</i>
<i>European J. of Social Psychology</i>	<i>Psychological Review</i>
<i>Gender & Society</i>	<i>Psychological Science</i>
<i>Group Processes & Intergroup Relations</i>	<i>Psychology of Women Quarterly</i>
<i>Health Psychology</i>	<i>Public Opinion Quarterly</i>
<i>J. of Applied Social Psychology</i>	<i>Sex Roles</i>
<i>J. of Consulting & Clinical Psychology</i>	<i>Social Science & Medicine</i>
<i>J. of Contemporary Criminal Justice</i>	<i>Sociological Perspectives</i>
<i>J. of Experimental Social Psychology</i>	

RESEARCH GRANTS RECEIVED

- 2004-2006 *The Experience of Stigma in Persons with HIV/AIDS*. Universitywide AIDS Research Program (\$99,876).
- 1997-2002 *HIV/AIDS-Related Stigma*. Independent Scientist Award, National Institute of Mental Health (\$429,916).
- 1995-1999 *HIV/AIDS-Related Public Attitudes and Beliefs in the US*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$1,173,872).
- 1993-1996 *Mental Health Consequences of Anti-Gay/-Lesbian Violence*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$736,095).
- 1992-1996 *Gay/Bisexual Identity and Community In The AIDS Era*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$540,295).
- 1988-1997 *Public Education About AIDS: A Social Psychological Approach*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$1,432,963).
- 1989-1993 *Public Reactions to AIDS: Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$674,080).
- 1990-1992 *Cultural Differences in AIDS-Related Attitudes and Behaviors Among Californians*. Universitywide AIDS Research Program (\$70,092).
- 1987-1989 *Public Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behavior Concerning AIDS: A National Survey*. National Institute of Mental Health (\$121,391).
- 1987-1988 *Public Education About AIDS*. PSC/CUNY Foundation (\$6068).
- 1986-1988 *A Neofunctional Theory of Attitudes*. National Institute of Mental Health. (\$15,000)
- 1985-1986 *Anti-Gay Prejudice and Public Reactions to AIDS*. Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Grants-in-Aid Program. (\$1000)
- 1982 Dissertation research grant from National Gay Academic Union (\$1000).
- 1982 Dissertation research grant from Psychology Department, University of California at Davis (\$600).
- 1979-1981 Annual Graduate Research Awards, University of California at Davis. (\$1400 total)

OTHER AWARDS AND HONORS

- 2003 Certificate of Appreciation for presenting psychological science to the courts in *Lawrence v. Texas* and other cases related to sexual orientation, from the Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues, APA Division 44. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Toronto.
- 2001 Recognized for contributions to research and public policy by the Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity, APA Division 51. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco.
- 2000 Fellow, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Division 9 of the American Psychological Association.

(continued)

OTHER AWARDS AND HONORS (continued)

- 2000 Monette/Horwitz Trust Award, "in recognition of distinguished achievement in combating homophobia through research and writing." Presented at the Lambda Literary Awards banquet, Chicago.
- 2000 Elected to membership, Society for Experimental Social Psychology.
- 1999 1999 Award for Distinguished Scientific Contribution. Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Issues (APA Division 44). Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Boston.
- 1996 Distinguished Contribution to Psychology in the Public Interest, American Psychological Association. (Early Career Award)
- 1994 Frederick Howell Lewis Distinguished Lecturer, Psi Chi Honor Society.
- 1993 Myers Center Award for the Study of Human Rights in the United States, presented to *Hate Crimes: Confronting Violence Against Lesbians And Gay Men* (Herek & Berrill, editors). Gustavus Myers Center for the Study of Human Rights in North America, Fayetteville, AR.
- 1992 Outstanding Achievement Award, Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns, American Psychological Association.
- 1992 *Hate Crimes: Confronting Violence Against Lesbians And Gay Men* (Herek & Berrill, editors) named an Outstanding Academic Book of 1992 by Choice Magazine, American Library Association.
- 1991 Fellow, American Psychological Association, Division 44.
- 1989 Award for "Best Contribution to Empirical Research in Peace Psychology," from Psychologists for Social Responsibility. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, New Orleans. [Shared with Irving L. Janis and Paul Huth for Herek, Janis, & Huth (1987)]
- 1989 Recipient of first annual award for "Distinguished Scientific Contributions to Lesbian and Gay Psychology," Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues (APA Division 44). Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, New Orleans.
- 1989 Master Lecturer, American Psychological Association.
- 1984 Mark Freedman Memorial Research Award, Association of Lesbian and Gay Psychologists. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Toronto.
- 1983 Postdoctoral Fellowship, Yale University.
- 1982 Teaching Award for Outstanding Graduate Student, University of California at Davis.
- 1979-82 Regents' Fellowships, University of California at Davis (total of three annual awards).
- 1977 First Prize, J.P. Guilford National Undergraduate Research Competition sponsored by Psi Chi Honor Society. Presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco.
- 1977 First Prize, Nebraska Psychological Association Undergraduate Research Competition.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books and Edited Volumes

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2. Herek, G.M., & Berrill, K. (Eds.) (1992). *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. [Named an Outstanding Academic Book of 1992 by *Choice Magazine*, American Library Association; recipient of a 1993 Myers Center Award for the Study of Human Rights in the United States.]
3. Greene, B., & Herek, G.M. (Eds.) (1994). *Lesbian and gay psychology: Theory, research, and clinical applications*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. [Translated into Croatian as *Psihologija ženske i muške homoseksualnosti*, published by Jesenski i Turk D.O.O., Zagreb, Croatia, 1999.]
4. Herek, G.M., & Greene, B. (Eds.) (1995). *AIDS, identity, and community: The HIV epidemic and lesbians and gay men*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
5. Herek, G.M., Jobe, J.B., & Carney, R. (Eds.) (1996). *Out in force: Sexual orientation and the military*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
6. Herek, G.M. (Ed.) (1998). *Stigma and sexual orientation: Understanding prejudice against lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications. [Translated into Russian by The State Municipal Enterprise Book Advertising Agency, Kharkov, Ukraine, 2002.]
7. Herek, G.M. (Ed.) (1999). *AIDS and stigma in the United States* [Special issue]. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 42 (7).
8. Herek, G.M. (in preparation). *Sexual prejudice: The psychology of homophobias and heterosexisms*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Papers in Academic Journals

1. Barbatsis, G., Wong, M., & Herek, G.M. (1983). A struggle for dominance: Relational communication patterns in television drama. *Communication Quarterly*, 31, 148-155.
2. Herek, G.M. (1984). Beyond "homophobia": A social psychological perspective on attitudes toward lesbians and gay men. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 10(1/2), 1-21. [Reprinted in J.P. DeCecco (Ed.), *Bashers, baiters, and bigots: Homophobia in American society*. New York: Harrington Park Press, 1985. Reprinted and translated as "Et sosialpsykologisk synspunkt på folks holdninger til homofile" in Vera H. Føllesdal (Ed.), *Homofili: Fordommer og fakta*. Oslo, Norway: Solum Forlag, 1990.]
3. Herek, G.M. (1984). Attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: A factor-analytic study. *Journal of Homosexuality*, 10(1/2), 39-51. [Reprinted in J.P. DeCecco (Ed.), *Bashers, baiters, and bigots: Homophobia in American society*. New York: Harrington Park Press, 1985.]
4. Herek, G.M. (1986). On heterosexual masculinity: Some psychical consequences of the social construction of gender and sexuality. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 29, 563-577. [Reprinted in: (a) M.S. Kimmel (Ed.), *Changing men: New directions in research on men and masculinity*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. (b) L.D. Garnets & D.C. Kimmel (Eds). *Psychological perspectives on lesbian and gay male experiences*. New York: Columbia University Press.]
5. Herek, G.M. (1986). The instrumentality of attitudes: Toward a neofunctional theory. *Journal of Social Issues*, 42(2), 99-114.
6. Crosby, F.J., & Herek, G.M. (1986). Male sympathy with the situation of women: Does personal experience make a difference? *Journal of Social Issues*, 42(2), 55-66.

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Papers (continued)

7. Herek, G.M. (1986). The social psychology of homophobia: Toward a practical theory. *Review of Law and Social Change*, 14, 923-934.
8. Herek, G.M. (1987). Religious orientation and prejudice: A comparison of racial and sexual attitudes. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 13, 56-65.
9. Herek, G.M., Janis, I.L., & Huth, P. (1987). Decision-making during international crises: Is quality of process related to outcome? *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 31, 203-226
10. Herek, G.M. (1987). Can functions be measured? A new perspective on the functional approach to attitudes. *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 50, 285-303.
11. Herek, G.M., & Glunt, E.K. (1988). An epidemic of stigma: Public reactions to AIDS. *American Psychologist*, 43, 886-891.
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15. Herek, G.M. (1990). Gay people and government security clearances: A social science perspective. *American Psychologist*, 45, 1035-1042. [Reprinted in J. Duntley & L. Shaffer (Eds.), *Human development across the life span*. Acton, MA: Copley, 1993.]
16. Herek, G.M. (1990). The context of anti-gay violence: Notes on cultural and psychological heterosexism. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 5, 316-333. [Reprinted in: (a) R. Cleaver & P. Myers (Eds.), *A certain terror: Heterosexism, militarism, violence and change*. Chicago: American Friends Service Committee, 1993. (b) L.D. Garnets & D.C. Kimmel (Eds). *Psychological perspectives on lesbian and gay male experiences*. New York: Columbia University Press. (c) S.L. Ellyson & A.G. Halberstadt (Eds.) (1995). *Explorations in social psychology: Readings and research*. New York: McGraw-Hill.]
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19. Garnets, L., Herek, G.M., & Levy, B. (1990). Violence and victimization of lesbians and gay men: Mental health consequences. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 5, 366-383. [Reprinted in: (a) G. Herek & K. Berrill (Eds.) (1992). *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men* (pp. 207-226). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. (b) L.D. Garnets & D.C. Kimmel (Eds). *Psychological perspectives on lesbian and gay male experiences*. New York: Columbia University Press.]
20. Berrill, K.T., & Herek, G.M. (1990). Primary and secondary victimization in anti-gay hate crimes: Official response and public policy. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 5, 401-413. [Revised and reprinted in G. Herek & K. Berrill (Eds.) (1992). *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men* (pp. 289-305). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.]
21. Herek, G.M., & Glunt, E.K. (1991). AIDS-related attitudes in the United States: A preliminary conceptualization. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 28, 99-123.

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Presentations at Professional Meetings (continued)

34. Herek, G.M., Gillis, J.R., Glunt, E.K., Lewis, J.L., & Welton, D.A. (1994). *Improving the credibility of AIDS education among African Americans: An experimental evaluation*. AIDS Impact: Biopsychosocial Aspects of HIV Infection, Second International Conference. Brighton, England. (Poster)
35. Herek, G.M. (1994). *Sexual orientation and the U.S. military: Putting the new policy in context*. In J. Jobe, G. Herek, & R. Carney (Chairs), Gays and lesbians in the military: Psychological perspectives on implementing the new policy. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. (Pre-convention workshop)
36. Herek, G.M. (1994). *Interpersonal contact and heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men*. In I. Meyer & F. Wong (Chairs), Gays and lesbians in the 21st century: Setting a research agenda. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. (Invited Symposium)
37. Herek, G.M. (1994). *Victimization experiences among lesbians and gay men in Sacramento*. In G. Herek (Chair), Mental health and anti-lesbian/-gay victimization: The Sacramento Hate Crimes Study. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. (Symposium)
38. Glunt, E.K., Herek, G.M., Fead, F.B., Gillis, R.J., & Webb, D. (1994). *Gay/bisexual identity, community, and HIV/AIDS risk reduction*. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Los Angeles.
39. Gillis, R.J., Herek, G.M., Lewis, J.L., Glunt, E.K., Sullivan, C.S., & Barber, A.C. (1994). *AIDS risk, knowledge, and stigma of Northern California African Americans*. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. (Poster)
40. Herek, G.M. (1994). *Philadelphia* (Discussant). In E. Donnerstein (Chair), Film Discussion: Philadelphia. Sponsored by APA Ad Hoc Committee on Films and Other Media at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. (Film/discussion)
41. Herek, G.M. (1995). *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men*. Pacific Sociological Association, San Francisco. (Panel discussion of Herek & Berrill [1992])
42. Herek, G.M. (1995). *Mental health consequences of antigay and anti-lesbian victimization*. In G. Herek (Chair), The Sacramento Hate Crimes Study: Psychological impact of anti-lesbian and anti-gay victimization. American Psychological Association, New York. (Symposium)
43. Glunt, E.K., & Herek, G.M. (1995). *HIV and AIDS risk reduction and psychological functioning among gay and bisexual men*. American Psychological Association, New York. (Poster)
44. Gonzalez, M., Herek, G.M., Welton, D., Fead, F., & Medina, G. (1995). *Gay-/bisexual- and Latino-/Latina-targeted AIDS educational videos: A content analysis*. American Psychological Association, New York. (Poster)
45. Gillis, J.R., Herek, G.M., Cogan, J.C., & Glunt, E.K. (1995). *Forcing open the closet door: Attitudes toward outing*. American Psychological Association, New York. (Poster)
46. Cogan, J.C., Herek, G.M., Gillis, J.R., & Glunt, E.K. (1995). *Lesbian and gay perceptions of body image: An empirical understanding*. American Psychological Association, New York. (Poster)
47. Herek, G.M. (1995). *Prejudice and violence against lesbians and gay men*. Arizona Psychological Association, Phoenix. (Invited workshop)
48. Herek, G.M., Cogan, J.C., & Gillis, J.R. (1996). *Psychological correlates of hate crime victimization among gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals*. American Psychological Society, San Francisco. (Poster)
49. Herek, G.M., Gillis, J.R., & Cogan, J.C. (1996). *Hate crimes against gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals: Psychological consequences*. American Psychological Association, Toronto. (Symposium)

(continued)

Presentations at Professional Meetings (continued)

50. Herek, G.M. (1997). *AIDS stigma: A psychosocial perspective*. AIDS Impact: Biopsychosocial Aspects of HIV Infection, Third International Conference. Melbourne, Australia. (Invited paper)
51. Herek, G.M. (1997). *Homophobia: A barrier to AIDS prevention*. Sexuality and HIV/AIDS in Cuba, Latin America, and the Caribbean: Building bridges, crossing borders. Havana, Cuba. (Invited address)
52. Herek, G.M. (1997). *Sexual orientation and public policy*. American Psychological Association, Chicago. (Invited award address, Distinguished Contribution to Psychology in the Public Interest, Early Career Award).
53. Herek, G.M. (1997). *Sexual prejudice: Understanding heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men*. "Homosexuell I Dag" Conference [*Homosexuality Today*], Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden. (Invited address)
54. Herek, G.M. (1997). *Hate crimes in the USA: The psychological impact of violence against lesbians and gay men*. "Homosexuell I Dag" Conference [*Homosexuality Today*], Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden. (Invited address)
55. Herek, G.M., & Capitanio, J.P. (1998). *AIDS stigma and HIV-related beliefs in the United States: Results from a national telephone survey*. World AIDS Conference, Geneva, Switzerland. (Oral presentation and poster)
56. Herek, G.M. (1998). *Sexual prejudice: The social psychology of homophobias and heterosexisms*. American Psychological Association, San Francisco. (Invited address)
57. Herek, G.M. (1999). *Sexual prejudice*. "Beyond Homophobia" International Conference, San Francisco. (Invited keynote address)
58. Herek, G.M. (1999). *AIDS and stigma in the United States*. Workshop on HIV/AIDS Stigma in Developing Countries. US Agency for International Development, Horizons Project, San Francisco. (Invited presentation)
59. Herek, G.M. (1999). *AIDS and stigma in the United States*. Conference on "HIV-AIDS: Issues in treatment, stigma, and policy." University of Nebraska, Lincoln. (Invited address)
60. Herek, G.M. (1999). *Interpersonal contact and sexual prejudice*. In G. M. Herek (Chair), *The psychology of prejudice*. American Psychological Society, Denver, Colorado. (Invited symposium)
61. Herek, G.M. (1999). *Sexual prejudice: Survey research on heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men*. Conference on "New approaches to research on sexual orientation, mental health, and substance abuse." National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland. (Invited presentation)
62. Herek, G.M. (1999). *Hate crimes: A framework for empirical research*. Hate Crimes: Research, Policy, and Action. Conference sponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Los Angeles, California. (Invited keynote remarks)
63. Herek, G.M. (1999). *Criminal victimization and sexual orientation: The Sacramento Hate Crimes Study*. Hate Crimes: Research, Policy, and Action. Conference sponsored by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, Los Angeles, California. (Invited presentation)
64. Herek, G.M. (2000). *Gender gaps in heterosexuals' attitudes toward gay men and lesbians*. Paper presented at the annual conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Portland, OR.

(continued)

Presentations at Professional Meetings (continued)

65. Herek, G.M., Cogan, J.C., & Gillis, J.R. (2000) *Psychological well-being and commitment to lesbian, gay, and bisexual identities*. Paper presented in G.M. Herek (Chair), Identity, community, and well-being among lesbians, gay men, and bisexuals. American Psychological Association, Washington, DC.
66. Herek, G.M. (2001). *Heterosexual masculinity and the dynamics of sexual prejudice*. American Psychological Association, San Francisco. (Invited address, Society for the Psychological Study of Men and Masculinity, APA Division 51).
67. Herek, G.M. (2001). *The social psychology of stigma*. Invited address, conference on "Health, law, and human rights: Exploring the connections," sponsored by the American Society of Law, Medicine, and Ethics. Philadelphia, September 30, 2001.
68. Herek, G.M. (2002). *Heterosexism: Characteristics, causes, and consequences*. American Psychological Association, Chicago. (Symposium Chair and Discussant)
69. Herek, G.M. (2003). *Gender differences in sexual prejudice*. Paper presented in Theresa K. Vescio (Chair), Sexual prejudice and heterosexism: Critical considerations on perpetrators and targets. Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Los Angeles. (Invited symposium)
70. Herek, G.M. (2003). *Why is sexual prejudice declining in the United States? The role of heterosexuals' interpersonal contact with lesbians and gay men*. Paper presented at the annual conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Nashville, TN.
71. Herek, G.M. (2003). *Beyond "homophobia": Thinking about sexual stigma and prejudice in the twenty-first century*. Invited paper presented at the conference, "Critical Issues in American Sexuality," sponsored by the San Francisco State University National Sexuality Resource Center, San Francisco.

INVITED LECTURES AND COLLOQUIA

1. *Why prejudice, why tolerance? The social psychology of attitudes toward lesbians and gay men*. University of California, Davis. July 23, 1984.
2. *Homophobias, heterosexisms, and the psychological functions of prejudice*. AIDS Project New Haven (CT). February 7, 1985.
3. *The psychological functions of prejudice and tolerance*. Barnard College of Columbia University, New York. March 6, 1985.
4. *Homophobias and heterosexisms: The psychology of prejudice and sexuality*. Connecticut College, New London, CT. May 1, 1985.
5. *Making better decisions: A psychologist's perspective*. Conference of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont Superior Court Justices. May 10, 1985.
6. *Straight talk about homophobia and health care*. Grand Rounds, Yale Student Health Center, New Haven, CT. May 21, 1985.

(continued)

Invited Lectures and Colloquia (continued)

7. *Straight talk about homophobia and health care.* Fair Haven (CT) Community Health Clinic. June 14, 1985.
8. *Bioethical problems associated with AIDS.* Symposium on Bioethical Issues, Sponsored by Department of Biology, Yale University, New Haven. December 12, 1985 (Discussant).
9. *AIDS, prejudice, and politics.* Connecticut Jungian Society, Guilford, CT. February 8, 1986.
10. *The social psychology of homophobia: Toward a practical theory.* Conference on Sex, Politics, and the Law. New York University Law School, February 22, 1986.
11. *The psychology of homophobia and the politics of AIDS.* Yale University Summer Lecture Series, New Haven. July 17, 1986.
12. *Attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: A social psychological approach.* Smith College, Northampton, MA. October 23, 1986.
13. *Sexuality and civil rights.* Yale University, New Haven. November 12, 1986. (Forum)
14. *The social psychology of homophobia.* Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA. February 12, 1987.
15. *Public education about AIDS: A functional approach.* Yale University, New Haven. April 1, 1987.
16. *A functional approach to attitudes: The case of prejudice against lesbians and gay men.* University of Nebraska at Omaha. April 15, 1987.
17. *AIDS and homophobia: Psychosocial and political dimensions of the epidemic.* University of Texas Medical Center, Dallas, TX. September 18, 1987.
18. *The psychology of homophobia and the politics of AIDS.* Haverford College, PA. November 7, 1987.
19. *Homophobia and the politics of discrimination.* 92nd Street YMHA, New York. November 14, 1987.
20. *Public reactions to AIDS.* Teachers College of Columbia University, New York. December 1, 1987.
21. *The social psychology of homophobia and anti-gay/anti-lesbian violence.* California State University, Fresno. April 7, 1988.
22. *Attitudes toward lesbians and gay men.* Second Tuesdays Lecture Series of the New York Lesbian and Gay Community Center. April 12, 1988.
23. *Attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: A social psychological approach.* Midwest Association for the Psychological Study of Lesbian and Gay Issues, Chicago. June 25, 1988.
24. *Assessing attitude functions: Theoretical and methodological issues.* Institute for Personality Assessment and Research, University of California, Berkeley. November 8, 1988.
25. *AIDS and public opinion.* Center for AIDS Prevention Studies, University of California at San Francisco. April 28, 1989.
26. *The psychology of prejudice and the politics of AIDS and AIDS-prevention.* James Madison University, Harrisonburg, VA. October 2, 1989.
27. *Invisible victims of crime: The lesbian and gay community.* Governor's Conference on Victim Services and Public Safety, Anaheim, CA. May 29, 1990.
28. *The social psychology of public reactions to AIDS.* California Office of AIDS, Sacramento, CA. December 11, 1990.
29. *The psychology of prejudice and the politics of AIDS.* Marquette University, Milwaukee WI. April 17, 1991.
30. *Anti-gay prejudice: A social science perspective.* University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee. April 18, 1991. (Community lecture)

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Invited Lectures and Colloquia (continued)

31. *The psychology of heterosexism: Prejudice and violence in the era of AIDS*. Stanford University. April 26, 1991.
32. *Hate crimes against lesbians and gay men*. Stanford University Law School Conference on Bias Crimes, April 8, 1992.
33. *Hetero/Sexism: Prejudice and violence against lesbians and gay men*. Oregon State University, Corvallis. October 30, 1992.
34. *Hate crimes and heterosexism: The social psychology of violence against lesbians and gay men*. Pennsylvania State University, November 7, 1992.
35. *Sexual orientation and the U.S. military: A social science perspective on current policy*. Meeting of national organizations on the U.S. military policy on homosexuality and military service, sponsored by the American Psychological Association, December 7, 1992.
36. *Research on Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Issues at the University of California* (Panel discussion). "U.C. Us Everywhere: A U.C. Systemwide Conference on Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Issues." University of California, Davis. February 13, 1993.
37. *Hetero/Sexism: Prejudice and violence against lesbians and gay men*. California State University, Long Beach. February 19, 1993.
38. *U.S. military personnel policy and gay people: A social science perspective on implementing a nondiscriminatory policy*. The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, CA, May 12, 1993.
39. *Sex, lies, and factoids: The uses and misuses of social science research in the fight for lesbian and gay civil rights*. Symposium cosponsored by the American Psychological Association, National Gay & Lesbian Task Force, and Human Rights Campaign Fund. Washington, DC. November 5, 1993.
40. *Heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: The contact hypothesis reconsidered*. "At The Frontier: Homosexuality and the Social Sciences." Conference sponsored by the Center for Lesbian and Gay Studies, City University of New York. December 3, 1993. (Invited paper)
41. *Homophobia*. Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Studies Seminar for Psychiatry Residents and Fellows, UCSF Langley Porter Institute, December 14, 1993.
42. *Heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men*. Grand Rounds, Department of Psychiatry, University of California Medical Center, Sacramento, CA. April 6, 1994.
43. *Prejudice, public policy, and sexual orientation: A psychologist's perspective*. Frederick Howell Lewis Distinguished Lecture, Psi Chi. American Psychological Association, Los Angeles. August, 1994.
44. *Mental health and anti-lesbian/anti-gay victimization: The Sacramento Hate Crimes Study*. Bay Area Hate Crimes Investigators' Association, San Francisco. September 21, 1994.
45. *Heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: The contact hypothesis reconsidered*. Conference on "Health Sciences, Heterosexism, and Homophobia." University of California, San Francisco. April 22, 1995.
46. *Heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men: Does coming out make a difference?* Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratories, University of California, Berkeley. October 10, 1995.
47. *Hate crimes: Confronting violence against lesbians and gay men*. Phoenix College, Phoenix, AZ. October 14, 1995. (Community lecture)
48. *Hate crimes: Psychological responses to violence against lesbians and gay men*. Yale University. April 29, 1996.
49. *Homophobia and public health*. National Lesbian and Gay Journalists Association, Miami. September 6, 1996.

(continued)

Invited Lectures and Colloquia (continued)

50. *Hate crimes and homophobia in the USA*. Sydney Anti-Violence Project, Sydney, Australia. June 26, 1997. (Community lecture)
51. *Sexual prejudice: Understanding heterosexuals' attitudes toward lesbians and gay men*. Schorer Institute and University of Utrecht, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. October 27, 1997.
52. *The impact of victimization: Why hate crimes are a special case*. Congressional briefing sponsored by the American Psychological Association, Washington, DC. November 7, 1997.
53. *Sexual prejudice: Understanding homophobias and heterosexisms*. Department of Psychology, University of California, Davis. January 21, 1998.
54. *Sexual prejudice: The psychology of homophobias and heterosexisms*. Oberlin College, December 5, 1998.
55. *Hate crimes against lesbians and gay men*. Columbia University HIV Center, May 20, 1999. (Grand Rounds)
56. *Hate crimes based on sexual orientation: An overview*. American Civil Liberties Union Biennial Conference, San Diego, June 25, 1999.
57. *Sexual prejudice in the United States*. San Francisco Public Library, October 16, 1999. (Invited community lecture and panel discussion)
58. *Sexual prejudice*. Department of Psychology, University of California, Santa Cruz. April 19, 2000.
59. *AIDS and stigma in the United States*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, June 9, 2000.
60. *AIDS and stigma in the United States*. Forum on "Stigma: Breaking Through the Misinformation," sponsored by AIDS Action and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Washington DC, January 26, 2001.
61. *The roots of sexual prejudice*. Invited lecture for the series, "Homosexuality and Christian Faith: New Visions for the New Century," sponsored by an inter-denominational group of 24 churches in the San Francisco Bay Area. San Francisco, March 22, 2001.
62. *Survey methods for studying stigma and prejudice*. Invited lecture for the Summer Institute on Sexuality, Society and Health. Program in Sexuality Studies, San Francisco State University, June 28, 2001.
63. "Live and Let Live." Keynote address for Sacramento and Yolo Counties World AIDS Day Commemoration, December 5, 2002.
64. *Sexual prejudice*. Invited lecture for the Summer Institute on Sexuality, Society and Health. Program in Sexuality Studies, San Francisco State University, July 22, 2003.
65. *Sexual orientation, science, and the law: How social and behavioral research can inform public policy*. Invited lecture for the Jeanne Herberger Lecture Series on "Communication, Culture, and Conflict," Hugh Downs School of Human Communication, Arizona State University, October 9, 2003.

EXHIBIT B

Exhibit B: Bibliographic Sources

1
2 Adams, J. M., & Jones, W. H. (1997). The conceptualization of marital commitment: An
3 integrative analysis. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 72(5), 1177-1196.

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5 analysis. *Psychological Bulletin*, 110(1), 26-46.

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9 *Bisexual Concerns*. Retrieved November 14, 2004, from <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbcc/policies.html>

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11 *gay men*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

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13 of gay fathers. *Developmental Psychology*, 31, 124-129.

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15 among cohabitators versus marrieds. *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 41(3), 241-255.

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17 health behaviors among spousal caregivers. *Preventive Medicine*, 26(2), 162-169.

18 Burton, R. P. D. (1998). Global integrative meaning as a mediating factor in the relationship
19 between social roles and psychological distress. *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 39(3), 201-
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22 conceived via donor insemination by lesbian and heterosexual mothers. *Child Development*, 69,
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25 psychological distress, and mental services use among lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults in the
26 United States. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 71(1), 53-61.

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28

1 health risk among gay men who conceal their homosexual identity. *Health Psychology*, 15, 243-
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4 evidence and its implications for theory and research. *Journal of Health & Social Behavior*, 41(1),
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7 *Recognizing hidden sorrow* (pp. 3-11). Lexington, MA: Lexington Books/D.C. Heath.

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10 39(1), 20-33.

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12 homosexuality. In J.C. Gonsiorek & J.D. Weinrich (Eds.), *Homosexuality: Research implications*
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17 *the Family*, 53(3), 747-758.

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19 mortality: The National Longitudinal Mortality Study. *Annals of Epidemiology*, 10, 224-238.

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21 *and bisexuals in America and the public's view on issues and politics related to sexual orientation.*
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27 *Lesbian, gay, and bisexual identities over the lifespan* (pp. 243-261). New York: Oxford University
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3 from heterosexual married, gay cohabiting, and lesbian cohabiting couples. *Journal of Marriage*
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12 *helps*. Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press.

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14 populations: Conceptual issues and research evidence. *Psychological Bulletin*, 129(5), 674-697.

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20 relationships. In Martin P. Levine, Peter M. Nardi, & John H. Gagnon (Eds.), *In changing times:*
21 *Gay men and lesbians encounter HIV/AIDS* (pp. 55-82). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

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23 *Family Issues*, 16(1), 53-76.

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2 adjustment. *Journal of Gay & Lesbian Psychotherapy*, 4(3/4), 91-107.

3 Patterson, C. J. (2004). Gay fathers. In M.E. Lamb (Ed.), *The role of the father in child*
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5 Peplau, L. A., & Beals, K. P. (2004). The family lives of lesbians and gay men. In A.L.
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9 bisexuals. In C. Hendrick & S.S. Hendrick (Eds.), *Close relationships: A sourcebook* (pp. 111-123).
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14 happiness. *Journal of Family Issues*, 12(1), 5-21.

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