

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

DEB WHITEWOOD and SUSAN WHITEWOOD,
FREDIA HURDLE and LYNN HURDLE, EDWIN
HILL and DAVID PALMER, HEATHER POEHLER
and KATH POEHLER, FERNANDO CHANG-MUY
and LEN RIESER, DAWN PLUMMER and DIANA
POLSON, ANGELA GILLEM and GAIL LLOYD,
HELENA MILLER and DARA RASPBERRY, RON
GEBHARDTSBAUER and GREG WRIGHT, MARLA
CATTERMOLE and JULIA LOBUR, SANDY
FERLANIE and CHRISTINE DONATO, MAUREEN
HENNESSEY, and A.W. AND K.W., minor children, by
and through their parents and next friends, DEB
WHITEWOOD and SUSAN WHITEWOOD,

Plaintiffs,

v.

MICHAEL WOLF, in his official capacity as Secretary,
Department of Health; DAN MEUSER, in his official
capacity as Secretary, Department of Revenue; and
DONALD PETRILLE, JR., in his official capacity as
Register of Wills and Clerk of Orphans' Court of Bucks
County,

Defendants.

Civil Action

No. 13-1861-JEJ

EXPERT REPORT OF LETITIA ANNE PEPLAU

I, Letitia Anne Peplau, Ph.D., hereby declare and state that I am an adult over the age of 18 and am competent to testify to the following matters if called as a witness:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. My professional background, experience, and publications are detailed in my curriculum vitae, a true and accurate copy which is attached as Exhibit A to this report. I have been retained by counsel for Plaintiffs as an expert in connection with the above-captioned

litigation. I have actual knowledge of the matters stated in this declaration and could and would so testify if called as a witness.

2. I was a Professor of Psychology at the University of California, Los Angeles beginning in 1973, with promotions to tenure in 1978, to full professor in 1982, and to Distinguished Professor in 2010. From 2005-2011, I served as Director of the UCLA Interdisciplinary Relationship Science Program. This program, funded by the National Science Foundation, trained doctoral students in the study of families and other personal relationships. I formally retired from UCLA in June 2011, but am continuing to work at UCLA as Distinguished Research Professor and as the Psychology Department Vice Chair for Graduate Studies.

3. In broad terms, my research addresses topics concerning personal relationships, gender, and sexual orientation. I have conducted research on heterosexual couples, co-authored a book entitled *Close Relationships*, and published articles comparing empirical findings about men's and women's experiences in close relationships. In the 1970s, I was one of the first researchers to conduct empirical investigations of the intimate relationships of lesbians and gay men, and I have continued this program of research for the past 35 years. In addition, I have written several major reviews of the scientific research on same-sex relationships, including a 2007 article in the *Annual Review of Psychology* and a 2009 article in the *Encyclopedia of Human Relationships*. I have also conducted empirical studies on gay and lesbian identity.

4. I received my B.A. in Honors Psychology from Brown University in 1968 and my Ph.D. in Social Psychology from Harvard University in 1973. As reflected in my curriculum vitae (Exhibit A), I have published more than 120 papers in scholarly journals and scholarly books, primarily in the field of couple relationships. I have co-authored or co-edited over 10 books, and I have frequently presented my research at universities and scientific meetings.

5. My expertise extends beyond the specific areas addressed in my own empirical research program to include other theory and empirical research related to sexual orientation and same-sex relationships. A broad knowledge of this area has been necessary not only for my own scholarship, but also for successfully completing my professional duties as a teacher, as Director

of the UCLA Interdisciplinary Relationship Science Program, and as a reviewer of academic journals and book manuscripts.

6. As a result of my research and other accomplishments, I have received several professional awards. I have been elected a fellow of the American Psychological Association and of the Association for Psychological Science. I have received lifetime achievement awards from the American Psychological Association, the International Association for Relationship Research, and the Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality. I also had the honor of being elected president of the International Society for the Study of Personal Relationships (an organization since renamed the International Association for Relationship Research).

7. In preparing this report, I reviewed the materials listed in the attached Bibliography (Exhibit B). I may rely on those documents, in addition to the documents specifically cited as supportive examples in particular sections of this report, as additional support for my opinions. For the documents from websites that I have cited, I have listed the true and complete web address and the date I last accessed those documents in my report. I have also relied on my years of experience in this field, as set out in my curriculum vitae (Exhibit A), and on the materials listed therein. The materials I have relied upon in preparing this report are the same types of materials that experts in my field of study regularly rely upon when forming opinions on the subject.

8. In the past four years, I have testified as an expert – either at trial or through declaration – or been deposed as an expert in *In the Matter of the Adoption of X.X.G. and N.R.G.* in the Circuit Court of the 11th Judicial Circuit in and for Miami-Dade County, Florida, Case No. 06-43881 FC 04, *Cole v. The Arkansas Department of Human Services* in the Circuit Court of Pulaski County, Arkansas, Case No. CV2008-14284, *Perry v. Schwarzenegger*, 704 F. Supp.2d 921 (N.D. Cal. 2010), *Golinski v. Office of Personnel Management*, 824 F.Supp. 2d 968 (N.D. Cal. 2012), *Windsor v. U.S.*, 833 F. Supp .2d 394 (S.D.N.Y. 2011), *Pedersen v. Office of Personnel Management*, 881 F. Supp. 2d 294, 2012 WL 3113883 (D. Conn. 2012), *Dragovich v. U.S. Dep’t of the Treasury*, 872 F. Supp. 2d 944, 2012 WL 1909603 (N.D. Cal. 2012),

Donaldson and Guggenheim v. Montana in the Montana First Judicial District Court, Lewis and Clark County, Case No. BDV-2010-702, *Sevcik v. Sandoval*, No. 2:12-CV-00578-RCJ-PAL (D. Nev. 2012), and *Darby v. Orr, Lazaro v. Orr*, Nos. 12 CH 19718 & 19719 (Circuit Ct., Cook Cty).

9. I am being compensated an hourly rate for actual time devoted, at the rate of \$300.00 per hour for preparation of reports and for testimony. My compensation does not depend on the outcome of this litigation, the opinions I express, or the testimony I provide.

SUMMARY OF OPINIONS

10. Sexual orientation refers to an enduring pattern of emotional, romantic, and/or sexual attractions to men, women, or both sexes. Most adults are attracted to and form relationships with members of only one sex. Efforts to change a person's sexual orientation through religious or psychotherapy interventions have not been shown to be effective.

11. It is well-established that homosexuality is a normal expression of human sexuality. It is not a mental illness, and being gay or lesbian has no inherent association with a person's ability to lead a happy, healthy, and productive life or to contribute to society.

12. Research shows that same-sex couples closely resemble heterosexual couples. Like their heterosexual counterparts, many lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals form loving, long lasting relationships with a partner.

13. Marriage provides a range of social and other benefits and protections to spouses. These contribute to enhanced psychological well-being, physical health, and longevity among married individuals. Same-sex couples are therefore harmed by being excluded from marriage.

14. In the United States, lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals experience pervasive social stigma and the added stress that results from prejudice and discrimination. Stigma is reflected both in acts of individuals and in the institutions of society, including its laws, that legitimate and perpetuate the second-class status of gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals. Pennsylvania's exclusion of same-sex couples from marriage both reflects and perpetuates stigma against lesbians, gay men, and same-sex couples. The stigma and discrimination

perpetuated by Pennsylvania's exclusion harm not only same-sex couples, but gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals as a group.

15. There is no scientific support for the notion that allowing same-sex couples to marry would harm different-sex relationships or marriages. The factors that affect the quality, stability, and longevity of different-sex relationships would not be affected by marriages of same-sex couples.

OPINIONS

I. Understanding Sexual Orientation

A. What Is Sexual Orientation?

16. The American Psychological Association provides a widely accepted definition of sexual orientation: "Sexual orientation refers to an enduring pattern of emotional, romantic, and/or sexual attractions to men, women, or both sexes. Sexual orientation also refers to a person's sense of identity based on those attractions, related behaviors, and membership in a community of others who share those attractions."¹

17. Beginning with the research of Alfred Kinsey in the 1940s, researchers have recognized that sexual orientation can range along a continuum from exclusively heterosexual to exclusively homosexual. Nonetheless, it is most often discussed in terms of three categories: heterosexual (having emotional, romantic, or sexual attractions to members of the other sex), gay/lesbian (having attractions to members of one's own sex), and bisexual (having attractions to both men and women). Most adults in the United States can readily categorize themselves as heterosexual, gay/lesbian, or bisexual.² The specific category name that an individual prefers (e.g., homosexual, gay) may vary,³ but in national surveys in the U.S., nearly all participants are able to indicate their sexual orientation category.

¹ American Psychological Association, 2008; Herek, 2000.

² See, e.g., Chandra, Mosher, Copen & Sionean, 2011, pp 29-30; Laumann, Gagnon, Michael & Michaels, 1994, p. 293.

³ See, e.g., Herek, Norton, Allen & Sims, 2010.

18. For clarity, it is important to distinguish sexual orientation from other aspects of sex and gender. These include biological sex (the anatomical, physiological, and genetic characteristics associated with being male or female), gender identity (an individual's psychological sense of being male or female), and gender-role orientation (the extent to which an individual conforms to cultural norms defining feminine and masculine behavior).

19. Sexual orientation is inherently linked to social relationships. Sexual orientation is a characteristic of an individual, like his or her biological sex, age, or race, and it is also about relationships — whether an individual is attracted sexually or romantically to partners of the same sex or different sex.⁴ Just as heterosexual individuals often express their sexual orientation through relationships including marriage with a different-sex partner, so gay and lesbian individuals express their sexual orientation through relationships including marriage (where possible) with a same-sex partner. Further, sexual orientation is not merely about sexual behavior but also about building enduring intimate relationships. In other words, sexual orientation is centrally linked to the most important personal relationships that adults form with other adults in order to meet their basic human needs for love, attachment, and intimacy. These relationships, whether with a same-sex or different-sex partner, are an essential part of an individual's personal identity.

B. Can Sexual Orientation Be Changed?

21. The precise factors that cause an individual to be heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual are still being researched. Much research has examined possible genetic, prenatal hormonal, developmental, and social influences on sexual orientation, and many scientists view sexual orientation as resulting from the interplay of those factors.⁵

22. A consistent finding across many studies, beginning with the work of Alfred Kinsey in the 1940s and 1950s and continuing through current research, is that most adults report

⁴ Peplau & Cochran, 1990; Peplau & Fingerhut, 2007.

⁵ American Psychological Association, 2008.

having sexual attractions to and experiences with members of only one sex.⁶ As adults, the majority of these individuals have had exclusively heterosexual experiences and attraction, and a minority have had exclusively same-sex experiences and attraction. A small percentage of adults report sexual attractions and experiences with both sexes.

23. The significant majority of adults exhibit a consistent and enduring sexual orientation.⁷ The fact that many lesbian and gay adults form long-term intimate relationships with a partner of the same sex,⁸ just as heterosexual adults do with a partner of the other sex, provides evidence of the stability of sexual orientation over time. Nonetheless, a small minority of individuals are exceptions to this majority pattern. For example, some individuals have reported changes in their sexual orientation in midlife, perhaps as a result of meeting a particular person. Understanding these kinds of exceptions to the general pattern of stable sexual orientation described above is of theoretical interest to scholars. Researchers have used terms like “sexual fluidity” or “sexual plasticity” to refer to changes in sexual behavior, attractions, and identity over time or across situations. Importantly, observations about fluidity in a small minority of people should not obscure the big picture of stability for the majority of adults. In a discussion of women's sexual fluidity, Peplau and Garnets⁹ noted: “Claims about the potential erotic plasticity of women do not mean that most women will actually exhibit change over time. At a young age, many women adopt patterns of heterosexuality that are stable across their lifetime. Some women adopt enduring patterns of same-sex attractions and relationships.” Nor does the fact that a small minority of people may experience some change in their sexual orientation over their lifetime suggest that such change is within their power to affect, let alone that individuals outside this small minority have the power to change voluntarily their sexual orientation. This is why standard definitions of sexual orientation characterize it as stable.

⁶ Kinsey, Pomeroy & Martin, 1948; Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin & Gebhard, 1953; Laumann, et al., 1994; Chandra, et al., 2011.

⁷ Chandra et al. 2011.

⁸ Carpenter & Gates, 2008; see also Peplau & Fingerhut, 2007.

⁹ Peplau & Garnets, 2000, p. 333.

24. Before the emergence of gay communities in the United States, it was fairly common for lesbians and gay men to marry a person of the other sex.¹⁰ They entered these ostensibly “heterosexual” marriages for diverse reasons: to avoid social stigma, in response to pressure from family and friends, from a belief that marriage was the only way to have children, and/or to participate in a fundamental social institution. In some cases, these individuals only recognized or acknowledged their sexual orientation after marriage. It is psychologically harmful to ask lesbians and gay men to deny a core part of who they are by ignoring their attraction to same-sex partners and instead marrying a different-sex partner. Moreover, the disclosure that a spouse is gay or lesbian is often hurtful to the heterosexual spouse, highly upsetting to their children or other family members, and frequently sets the stage for separation or divorce. Therefore, encouraging gay men and lesbians to enter into a marriage with a heterosexual partner is not in the best interests of the individuals or the interests of society.

25. When gay men and lesbians are asked by researchers about their sexual orientation, the vast majority report that they experienced no choice or very little choice about their sexual orientation. In a national survey conducted with a representative sample of more than 650 self-identified lesbian, gay, and bisexual adults, 95% of the gay men and 83% of the lesbians reported that they experienced “no choice at all” or “very little choice” about their sexual orientation.¹¹

26. Sexual orientation is highly resistant to change through psychological or religious interventions. In 2007, the American Psychological Association appointed a task force to conduct a systematic review of the peer-reviewed journal literature on sexual orientation change

¹⁰ Bozett, 1982; Higgins, 2006. Researchers have estimated the percentage of lesbians and gay men who have been married. An analysis of responses to a 2003 survey of adults in California found that about 25% of lesbians and 9% of gay men ages 18-59 reported having ever been married, most of them presumably to a person of the other sex (Carpenter & Gates, 2008, Table 3).

¹¹ Herek, Norton, Allen & Sims, 2010. In that survey, 88% of gay men reported that they had “no choice,” and 7% reported “very little choice.” Similarly, 68% of lesbians responded that they had “no choice at all,” and 15% reported having “very little choice.” See also results from a California survey by Herek, Gillis & Cogan, 2009, Table 5.

efforts.¹² The Task Force concluded that “efforts to change sexual orientation are unlikely to be successful and involve some risk of harm” (p. 3). Based on currently available research, there is no credible evidence that these efforts are either effective or safe, and ample reason to believe that these interventions can harm those who participate.¹³ The Task Force also found evidence that many individuals who unsuccessfully attempt to change their sexual orientation experience considerable psychological distress including anxiety, depression, thoughts of suicide, and sexual dysfunction.

27. Currently, no major mental health professional organization has approved interventions to change sexual orientation, and virtually all of them have adopted policy statements cautioning professionals and the public about these treatments.¹⁴ These include the American Psychiatric Association, American Psychological Association, American Counseling Association, and National Association of Social Workers. Further, since adolescents may be

¹² APA Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation, 2009, *Report of the Task Force on Appropriate Therapeutic Responses to Sexual Orientation*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. This report provides a detailed review and analysis of relevant research. Available at: <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/resources/therapeutic-response.pdf>.

¹³ Although some psychotherapists and religious counselors have reported changing their clients’ sexual orientation from homosexual to heterosexual, empirical support for these claims is lacking. After reviewing published empirical research on this topic, the APA Task Force reported that it found “serious methodological problems in this area of research, such that only a few studies met the minimal standards for evaluating whether psychological treatments, such as efforts to change sexual orientation, are effective” (p. 2). Based on its review of the studies that met acceptable standards, the Task Force concluded that “enduring change to an individual’s sexual orientation is uncommon. The participants in this body of research continued to experience same-sex attractions following SOCE [sexual orientation change efforts] and did not report significant change to other-sex attractions that could be empirically validated, though some showed lessened physiological arousal to all sexual stimuli. Compelling evidence of decreased same-sex sexual behavior and of engagement in sexual behavior with the other sex was rare. Few studies provided strong evidence that any changes produced in laboratory conditions translated to daily life. Thus, the results of scientifically valid research indicate that it is unlikely that individuals will be able to reduce same-sex attractions or increase other-sex sexual attractions through SOCE” (pp. 2-3).

¹⁴ These policy statements are compiled in *Just the Facts About Sexual Orientation and Youth: A Primer for Principals, Educators, and School Personnel*, a publication that is available from the Just the Facts Coalition on the American Psychological Association’s website: <http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/resources/just-the-facts.pdf>.

subjected to these treatments after disclosing to their families that they are gay, lesbian, or bisexual, the American Academy of Pediatrics has adopted a policy statement advising that therapy directed specifically at attempting to change an adolescent's sexual orientation should be avoided and is unlikely to result in change. The Pan American Health Organization, which is the World Health Organization's regional office for the Americas and the oldest public health organization in the world, has stated that "there is no scientific evidence for the effectiveness" of efforts to change sexual orientation.¹⁵

28. In summary, there is convergent scientific evidence documenting that sexual orientation reflects an enduring set of attractions and experiences for most people. Efforts to change a person's sexual orientation through religious or psychotherapy interventions have not been shown to be effective.

II. Sexual Orientation Does Not Affect a Person's Ability to Function Effectively

29. The consensus view of scientific researchers and mental health professionals is that homosexuality is a normal expression of human sexuality. Homosexuality is not a mental illness, and being gay or lesbian has no inherent association with a person's ability to participate in or contribute to society.¹⁶ Lesbians and gay men are as capable as heterosexuals of leading happy, healthy, and productive lives. They are also as capable as heterosexuals of doing well in their jobs and of excelling in school.

30. Although homosexuality was once believed to be a mental illness, that mistaken view was discredited by scientific research beginning in the 1970s. In 1973, the American Psychiatric Association removed homosexuality from its Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, noting that "homosexuality per se implies no impairment in judgment, stability, reliability, or general social or vocational capabilities."¹⁷ In 1975, the American

¹⁵ Pan American Health Organization, 2012.

¹⁶ Herek, 2010; Herek & Garnets, 2007.

¹⁷ American Psychiatric Association, 1974. For other resolutions by this organization, see <http://www.healthyminds.org/More-Info-For/GayLesbianBisexuals.aspx>.

Psychological Association endorsed this position and urged psychologists to help educate the public and to dispel the stigma of mental illness associated with homosexuality.¹⁸

31. Gay and lesbian individuals are subject to the same stresses of life as their heterosexual counterparts, including the death of a close relative, loss of a job, or a serious illness. Research consistently demonstrates that high levels of stress are harmful not only to psychological well-being but also to physical health.¹⁹ In addition to the life stresses that can affect everyone, members of stigmatized minority groups, including gay men and lesbians as well as ethnic/racial minorities, may experience additional stress caused by prejudice and discrimination. This has been termed “minority stress.”²⁰ This excess stress has been associated with an increased risk of psychological problems, especially those like anxiety and depression that are most closely linked to stress.²¹ Despite the pervasive social stigma against homosexuality and the resulting unique social stressors lesbians and gay men experience, the vast majority of lesbian and gay individuals cope successfully with these challenges and lead healthy, happy, well-adjusted lives. And there is nothing about sexual orientation itself – whether one is heterosexual or homosexual – that makes a person more or less able to contribute to or participate in society.

32. Research documents that the psychological well-being of lesbians and gay men is enhanced by having positive feelings about being gay, having developed a positive sense of gay identity, and being open about their sexual orientation with important other people, such as family members.²²

¹⁸ Conger, 1975. Also, the American Psychological Association has endorsed several resolutions concerning sexual orientation. These can be found at:

<http://www.apa.org/pi/lgbt/resources/policy/index.aspx> (last accessed February 7, 2013)

¹⁹ Thoits, 2010.

²⁰ Meyer, 2003, 2007.

²¹ Herek & Garnets, 2007; Pascoe & Richman, 2009.

²² Herek & Garnets, 2007; Meyer, 2003; Pachankis, 2007; Pascoe & Richman, 2009.

III. Scientific Research Into Same-Sex Couples' Relationships Establishes That They Closely Resemble Different-Sex Couples' Relationships

33. Negative stereotypes about same-sex couples are common in America, leading many people to believe and argue that same-sex relationships are fundamentally different from, and inferior to, heterosexual relationships. But the consensus of the scientific research is that this characterization is inaccurate.

34. Lesbians and gay men are as able to form loving, committed relationships with a same-sex partner as are heterosexuals in committed relationships with a different-sex partner. Empirical research has repeatedly shown that gay men and lesbians have happy, satisfying relationships.²³ Like their heterosexual counterparts, lesbians and gay men form deep emotional bonds and strong commitments to their partners. Research documents striking similarities between same-sex and heterosexual couples on standardized measures of love, relationship satisfaction, and relationship adjustment. The extensive body of research that examines the quality and functioning of same-sex relationships demonstrates that same-sex couples are not inherently different from heterosexual couples. To the contrary, same-sex couples closely resemble heterosexual couples, and the processes that affect both types of relationships are remarkably similar.²⁴

35. Lesbians and gay men, like heterosexuals, value committed relationships and a majority would like to marry. Even before marriage became a possibility for same-sex couples in any state, in a national survey,²⁵ 74% of lesbians and gay men said that if they could legally marry someone of the same sex, they would like to do so.

36. Scientific research consistently shows that many same-sex couples have stable, long-term relationships²⁶ and that the same factors that contribute to commitment and stability in different-sex couples apply to same-sex couples. One factor is the quality of a couple's relationship as reflected in factors as satisfaction, love and relationship adjustment. As noted

²³ Kurdek, 2004, 2005; Peplau & Fingerhut, 2007.

²⁴ American Psychological Association, 2004.

²⁵ Kaiser Family Foundation, 2001.

²⁶ *See, e.g.*, Balsam, et al., 2008; Kurdek, 2004, Ross et al., 2011

above, research shows that, on average, same-sex and different-sex relationships are equally satisfying and well-adjusted. Couples with more satisfying relationships are more likely to stay together than other couples, regardless of sexual orientation. A second factor that contributes to commitment and stability within different-sex and same-sex couples alike are barriers that make it difficult for a person to leave a relationship. Couples who decide to own joint property, make personal sacrifices for the sake of the relationship, or choose to begin a family through birth or adoption create important barriers to ending the relationship. The more a couple has invested in a relationship in terms of time, energy and resources, the more they stand to lose if the relationship ends. Research demonstrates that, as with their heterosexual counterparts, lesbians and gay men who perceive more barriers to terminating a relationship are more likely to remain together. In addition, as discussed more fully below, certain demographic characteristics of different-sex couples are consistently correlated with breakup rates (e.g. their age at marriage, race, level of income and education, and religious affiliation). It is likely that the same demographic characteristics that predict stability and instability in different-sex couples also apply to same-sex couples.

37. In 2004, based on a review of research on marriage and same-sex relationships, the American Psychological Association passed a Resolution on Sexual Orientation and Marriage,²⁷ in which it concluded that “many lesbians and gay men have formed durable relationships” and “the factors that predict relationship satisfaction, relationship commitment, and relationship stability are remarkably similar for both same-sex cohabiting couples and heterosexual married couples.”

IV. Barring Same-Sex Couples from Marriage Causes Them Harm

38. There is widespread consensus among social science researchers that marriage generally provides many benefits to both spouses. A large body of scientific research comparing heterosexuals who are currently married to those who are not married establishes that marriage

²⁷ American Psychological Association, 2004.

fosters psychological well-being, physical health, and longevity.²⁸ Of course, marriages that are unhappy, conflict-ridden, or violent do not provide the same benefits as the average marriage.

39. Studies consistently associate marriage with better health and greater longevity; marriage also has a moderating effect on individual risk-taking behavior.²⁹ Illustrative data come from a report by the U.S. Center for Disease Control.³⁰ Using a large national database, CDC researchers found that regardless of age, sex, race, ethnicity, education, or income, married adults were on average healthier than cohabiting, divorced, widowed, or never married adults. Married individuals reported lower rates of smoking, drinking heavily, or being physically inactive (although married men were more likely to be overweight than other men). Married adults also reported lower rates of being limited in their daily activities of living, being in poor health, or suffering from headaches or serious psychological distress. Other research using national data reliably demonstrates that, on average, married individuals live longer than unmarried individuals.

40. Marriage is also associated with enhanced psychological well-being. On average, married individuals report less anxiety and depression and greater happiness and satisfaction with life than do unmarried individuals.³¹

41. There are two explanations for the clear differences observed between married and unmarried individuals.³² One explanation is known as the selection effect: to some extent, individuals with better mental and physical health are more likely to choose to marry and/or better able to attract a partner and maintain a relationship over time. Using a variety of research methods, researchers have demonstrated that the selection effect only partially accounts for the

²⁸ E.g., Cherlin, 2009; Johnson, et al., 2000; Kim & McKenry, 2002; Lamb, Lee, & DeMaris, 2003; Nock, 1995; Proulx, et al., 2007; Schoenborn, 2004; Umberson, 1992; Waite, 1995.

²⁹ Hu & Goldman, 1990; Johnson et al., 2000; Waite, 1995; Waldron, Hughes, & Brook, 1996.

³⁰ Schoenborn, 2004. Marital status and health: United States, 1999-2002. *Advance Data from Vital and Health Statistics, Number 351*, December 15, 2004. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

³¹ Kim & McKenry, 2002; Lamb, Lee, & DeMaris, 2003; Proulx, et al., 2007; Waite, 1995.

³² Gove, Hughes, & Style, 1990; Kim & McKenry, 2002; Lamb, Lee, & DeMaris, 2003; Waldron, Hughes, & Brook, 1996.

physical and psychological differences found between married and unmarried individuals. These research methods include longitudinal studies of the effects of marriage over time, longitudinal studies of transitions into or out of marriage, and studies that statistically control for factors such as income that are known to be associated with health.

42. The second explanation for the positive physical and psychological benefits of marriage is known as the protection effect.³³ There are many ways in which marriage can provide protective benefits that contribute to the health and well-being of spouses. The marriage relationship is a social union and a legal contract that creates a well-recognized and valued kinship relationship. Marriage binds spouses not only to each other but can also bind individuals to the broader community, which understands, appreciates, and values the significance of the marriage relationship. Marriage often “provides individuals with a sense of obligation to others, which gives life meaning beyond oneself.”³⁴ For many people, marriage has great symbolic significance, establishing that the individual has a new social identity and is part of a valued and respected social institution.

43. In addition, marriage often entails a moral commitment by spouses to support each other “in sickness and in health.” Spouses often help each other to adopt more healthful lifestyles, cope with the stress and uncertainty of life, and recuperate from illness and injury.

44. The security of marriage often enables spouses to adopt a long-term perspective, putting off immediate rewards to build a future life together and encouraging mutual sacrifice. This has been referred to as “enforceable trust.”³⁵

45. One way that couples express the symbolic significance of their marriage is through a wedding ceremony. Although cultures have differing traditions and individual couples may choose to depart from certain customs and traditions, the celebration of a wedding is a ritual that is important to the couple, their respective families, and the larger community. Wedding

³³ Cherlin, 2009; Gove, Hughes, & Style, 1984; Kim & McKenry, 2002; Lamb, Lee, & DeMaris, 2003; Waldron, Hughes, & Brook, 1996.

³⁴ Waite, 1995.

³⁵ Cherlin, 2009.

ceremonies are typically state-sanctioned public rituals that signify not only the joining together of the spouses, but the creation of new extended families and in-laws with shared interests and mutual obligations. The formation of a marriage transforms biological strangers into kin. Wedding ceremonies usually also involve members of the broader community – friends, co-workers, neighbors – who come together to recognize the new status of the couple and their changed position in their community.

46. Marriage is widely regarded as one of the most important rites of passage for adulthood, and it marks a major transition in a person's life. For many, marriage signifies entry into full adulthood, with expectations that the individual will act in more mature ways. The sense of being a responsible adult may be one reason why married individuals engage in less risky behavior than their unmarried peers. The marriage relationship itself is associated with certain duties and responsibilities – for example, that spouses should care for each other and build a life together.

47. When a couple marries, they may bring with them separate networks of family, friends, and others who can support them in time of need. Marriage often merges these support networks, expanding the circle of valued confidants, help givers, and others who are available to the couple. Marriage typically involves spouses in new sets of social obligations: the new responsibilities of each spouse toward their in-laws are complemented by the obligations of the extended family to support the married couple.

48. Social support is central to the institution of marriage. Compared to unmarried individuals, married adults tend to receive more social support from other people, especially from their parents, and this support contributes to individual well-being. The public aspect of marriage can increase each spouse's sense of security that the relationship will be long-lasting.

49. Although these conclusions are derived from studies of heterosexual couples, it is reasonable to infer that same-sex couples will generally benefit from marriage as do their heterosexual counterparts given the many well-established similarities in the nature and quality

of same-sex and heterosexual couples' relationships.³⁶ And, indeed, this was the finding of a recent study of a representative sample of California adults -- gay people who were legally married had significantly better psychological well-being than their peers who were not in a legally recognized relationship.³⁷

50. As it does for many different-sex couples, marriage for many same-sex couples creates bonds between the spouses and a social network of in-laws, friends, and others who can provide emotional support and tangible assistance. As with different-sex couples, marriage binds same-sex couples together in a well-understood and highly valued social union and legal contract.

51. Marriage embodies many cultural values and expectations, often reflected in marriage vows by which spouses pledge to love and care for each other, to be faithful to each other, and to stay together through good times and bad until separated by death. These cultural expectations provide a framework that individuals can draw upon to understand and build a relationship together. These cultural expectations also provide guidelines that relatives and society can draw on.

52. Data from same-sex spouses in Massachusetts offer additional insights on the experience of married lesbian and gay American couples.³⁸ Most lesbians and gay men reported that marriage had improved their social relationships: 62% said their family was more accepting of their partner and 41% said their family was more accepting of their sexual orientation. In addition, 69% felt more accepted in their community. Most respondents said that their parents reacted positively to their marriage (82%) as did their siblings (91%). Lesbians and gay men were also asked about ways that marriage had improved their relationship. A majority (72%) agreed that they felt more committed to their partner. Many reported that they now worry less about legal problems (48%) and nearly a third said that one of the spouses receives health

³⁶ Kurdek, 2004, 2005; Peplau & Fingerhut, 2007.

³⁷ Wight, LeBlanc & Badgett, 2013.

³⁸ Ramos, Goldberg & Badgett, 2009.

benefits from an employer as a result of marriage. Other benefits mentioned included feeling more accepted by society (38%) and feeling more financially stable (14%). One in four of the same-sex couples surveyed were raising children, and 93% of these respondents agreed that their children were happier or better off as a result of their marriage; 2% disagreed, and 4% were unsure.

53. Leading organizations of mental health professionals recognize the benefits of marriage for same-sex couples and the harm created by denying access to civil marriage to same-sex couples. As one example, in 2005 the American Psychiatric Association, the leading organization representing physicians in the field of mental health, adopted a policy statement on this issue. Their resolution stated: “In the interest of maintaining and promoting mental health, the American Psychiatric Association supports the legal recognition of same-sex civil marriage with all rights, benefits, and responsibilities conferred by civil marriage, and opposes restrictions to those same rights, benefits, and responsibilities.”³⁹ Further, in its Resolution on Sexual Orientation and Marriage,⁴⁰ the American Psychological Association resolved “[t]hat APA believes that it is unfair and discriminatory to deny same-sex couples legal access to civil marriage and all its attendant benefits, rights, and privileges.”

V. Barring Same-Sex Couples from Marriage Reflects and Perpetuates Stigma Against Lesbians, Gay Men, and Same-Sex Couples

54. Lesbian, gay, and bisexual individuals are the targets of prejudice and discrimination in the United States.⁴¹ National opinion surveys document that many Americans have negative attitudes toward this group of people and toward marriage for same-sex couples. Research has also documented that heterosexuals often view same-sex couples more negatively than heterosexual couples.⁴² Gay, lesbian, and bisexual individuals experience discrimination at work and in their communities,⁴³ and most states provide no legal protection against

³⁹ American Psychiatric Association, 2005.

⁴⁰ American Psychological Association, 2004.

⁴¹ Herek, 2009a.

⁴² Testa, Kinder & Ironson, 1987.

⁴³ Herek, 2009b.

discrimination based on sexual orientation. Significant numbers of gay, lesbian, and bisexual individuals are targets of harassment and violence.⁴⁴ These facts demonstrate that gay, lesbian, and bisexual individuals experience pervasive social stigma.

55. Social stigma refers to severe social disapproval of a class of people perceived as being different, deviant, or in violation of cultural norms.⁴⁵ In American society today, gay men, lesbians, and bisexuals continue to be a highly stigmatized minority group. Many heterosexuals, who are the dominant group in society, perceive gay men, lesbians, bisexuals, and same-sex couples, as fundamentally different, hold negative stereotypes about their characteristics, and view discrimination against them as acceptable. Social stigma is reflected both in the acts of individuals and in the institutions of society, including its laws, that legitimate and perpetuate the second-class status of gay men, lesbians, bisexuals, and same-sex couples.

56. By prohibiting same-sex couples from marrying, Pennsylvania law both reflects and perpetuates stigma against lesbians, gay men, and same-sex couples. Pennsylvania law devalues and delegitimizes the relationships of same-sex couples. By giving heterosexuals exclusive access to the benefits associated with the institution of marriage, Pennsylvania law perpetuates power differentials between heterosexual citizens and non-heterosexual citizens. Pennsylvania law signals that in the eyes of the state, the committed relationships of same-sex couples are inferior to different-sex relationships and that partners in same-sex relationships are less deserving of social recognition and government protection. The stigma perpetuated by Pennsylvania law affects not only individuals in committed relationships with a person of the same sex, but all gay, lesbian, and bisexual individuals as a group.

VI. There Is No Evidence That Heterosexual Relationships Would Be Harmed If Same-Sex Couples Were Permitted To Marry

57. For many decades, social scientists have studied and analyzed the factors that contribute to rates of divorce.⁴⁶ There is a scientific consensus about the key factors that may be

⁴⁴ Herek, 2009b.

⁴⁵ Herek, 2009a.

⁴⁶ Cherlin, 2009; Coontz, 2007; Bramlett & Mosher, 2002; Teachman, 2002.

responsible. First, increasing employment opportunities for women have led to a dramatic increase in the percentage of married women in the workforce. Paid employment gives wives greater economic independence from their husbands, which in turn makes it more feasible to end an unhappy marriage. Second, since the 1970s, economic opportunities for men without college education have diminished, adding financial stress to the lives of some married couples. Third, there have also been important changes in public attitudes. Public acceptance of divorce has increased, as has the social acceptability of unmarried cohabitation. Some scholars also suggest that a growing emphasis on individualism and personal fulfillment has eroded an earlier emphasis on the importance of obligation and commitment in marriage. Fourth, state “no-fault” divorce laws have made it easier for spouses to end their relationships.

58. In addition, research has identified several demographic characteristics that are associated with an increased likelihood of divorce.⁴⁷ First, age at marriage matters: people who marry as teenagers are more likely to divorce than those who are in their 20s or older. Second, low income and education are associated with greater rates of divorce. Third, so too is race or ethnicity; African Americans have significantly higher rates of marital separation, Asian Americans have lower rates, and other groups fall in between. Fourth, individuals whose parents divorced while they were growing up are at greater risk of divorce. Although a correlation exists, these demographic characteristics do not necessarily cause relationships to end. When spouses are similar to each other with regard to such characteristics as religion and age, the risk of divorce is lower.

59. None of these factors uniquely correlates with same-sex couples or with allowing them to marry. Allowing same-sex couples to marry would not alter state marriage laws,

⁴⁷ Amato, 1996; Bramlett & Mosher, 2002; Heaton, 2002; Lehrer & Chiswick, 1993; Raley & Sweeney, 2007. For example, data from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Survey of Family Growth 1995 survey (Bramlett & Mosher, 2002) show that the probability of divorce among heterosexual couples after 10 years of marriage was 23% for those with more than \$50,000 of household income compared to 53% for those whose household income was less than \$25,000. The 10-year divorce rate also varied significantly by race, e.g., 20% for Asians and 47% for African Americans.

economic opportunities for married heterosexual women or men, public attitudes toward divorce or cohabitation, or personal values of individualism or commitment. Nor would it affect the age at which heterosexuals decide to marry, their personal history of parental divorce, their choice of a similar or dissimilar partner, or their income or education levels. Indeed, the fact that lesbians and gay men, a class of citizens denied legal marriage, are seeking to obtain marriage rights could be seen as beneficial to the vitality of the institution of marriage, because it broadens the scope of support for the value of marriage as a central social institution in American society.

60. Allowing same-sex couples to marry would not affect the quality or stability of different-sex relationships. The quality of a heterosexual couple's marriage depends on such factors as the spouses' personalities, their communication styles and ways of handling conflict with each other, the stress a couple experiences, and the social support and resources available to the couple. None of these factors is altered if a same-sex couple living down the block gets married. In addition, the stability of marriages between different-sex couples depends on barriers to divorce, including investments the spouses have made in each other and their relationship, their moral and personal convictions about marriage, the options they see available outside of marriage, and the many legal, financial, and social obligations that come with a marriage license. These factors are not influenced by the marital status of other couples. In short, there is no scientific basis for the proposition that allowing same-sex couples to marry would affect the underlying processes that foster stability in different-sex marriages.

61. In response to an effort to ban marriage for same-sex couples, the Executive Board of the American Anthropological Association, the world's largest organization of anthropologists, issued the following statement:

The results of more than a century of anthropological research on households, kinship relationships, and families, across cultures and through time, provide no support whatsoever for the view that either civilization or viable social orders depend upon marriage as an exclusively heterosexual institution. Rather, anthropological research supports the conclusion that a vast array of family

types, including families built upon same-sex partnerships, can contribute to stable and humane societies.⁴⁸

62. Empirical evidence demonstrates that legalizing marriage for same-sex couples does not affect either marriage or divorce rates for different-sex couples. An examination of statistical data from Massachusetts, where marriage for same-sex couples became available in 2004, indicates that marriage of same-sex couples has not led to a decline in marriage nor to an increase in divorce. In the four years prior to when same-sex couples were permitted to marry (2000-2003), the average marriage rate was 5.9 marriages per 1,000 total population in the state. In the eight years after same-sex couples were permitted to marry (2004-2011), the average marriage rate was also 5.9. In the four years prior to when same-sex couples were permitted to marry (2000-2003), the average divorce rate was 2.5. In the eight years after same-sex couples were permitted to marry (2004-2011), the divorce rate averaged 2.3.⁴⁹ Similarly, a recent study that examined the rates of different-sex marriage in each state and the District of Columbia from 1988 to 2009 found that the availability of marriage for same-sex couples did not affect different-sex couples' rates of marrying.⁵⁰

63. The finding that the availability of marriage for same-sex couples lacks a correlation with the rates of marriage or divorce among different-sex couples is entirely consistent with our scientific knowledge about why people choose to marry and the factors associated with divorce.

64. In short, empirical data demonstrate that marriage by same-sex couples does not harm marriage for different-sex couples. Marriage by same-sex couples does not deter different-sex couples from marrying nor pose a threat to the stability of marriage for different-sex couples.

⁴⁸ American Anthropological Association, 2004.

⁴⁹ Marriage rates by State: 1990, 1995, and 1999-2011, CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/marriage_rates_90_95_99-11.pdf .

Divorce rates by State: 1990, 1995, and 1999-2011, CDC/NCHS, National Vital Statistics System. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/dvs/divorce_rates_90_95_99-11.pdf.

⁵⁰ Dinno & Whitney, 2013.

I certify that the foregoing statements made by me are true. I am aware that if any of the foregoing statements made by me are willfully false, I am subject to punishment.

Executed on February 10, 2014.

By: Letitia Anne Peplau
Letitia Anne Peplau, Ph.D.

Exhibit A

January 2014

Letitia Anne Peplau

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Education

B.A. in Honors Psychology, Brown University, 1968 (Summa cum laude)
Ph.D. in Social Psychology, Harvard University, 1973

Academic Positions at UCLA

1973-2010	Professor of Psychology
2010	Distinguished Professor of Psychology
2011	Distinguished Research Professor of Psychology
1983-1988	Director, Graduate Program in Social Psychology
1985-1986	Associate Director, Center for the Study of Women
1988-1990	Acting Co-Director, Center for the Study of Women
1994-1995	Director, Graduate Program in Social Psychology
1999-2011	Faculty Affiliate, UCLA Center for the Study of Women
2005-2011	Director, NSF IGERT Interdisciplinary Relationship Science Program, UCLA
2004-present	Vice Chair for Graduate Studies, UCLA Psychology Department

Honors and Professional Societies

Danforth Graduate Fellowship, 1968-1973
National Science Foundation Pre-doctoral Fellowship, 1968-1970
Phi Beta Kappa
Sigma Xi
American Psychological Association (elected fellow in Divisions 8, 9, 35 and 44)
Association for Psychological Science (fellow)
American Sociological Association
Society for Experimental Social Psychology
Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues
International Academy of Sex Research
Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality
Outstanding Achievement Award, Committee on Lesbian and Gay Concerns, APA, 1986
President, International Society for the Study of Personal Relationships, 1994-1996
Distinguished Scientific Achievement Award, Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality, 1997
Monette/Horwitz Trust Award for Research on Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Studies, 2000.
Outstanding Faculty Award, UCLA Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Campus Center, June 2001.
Distinguished Publication Award 2001, Association for Women in Psychology
Distinguished Scientific Contribution Award, Division 44, APA, 2002

Invited Master Lecture at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, 2002.
Elected to membership in the International Academy of Sex Research, 2003
Distinguished Teaching Award, UCLA Psychology Department, 2003
Award for Distinguished Faculty Service, Women's Studies Program, UCLA, 2005
Mentoring Award, International Association for Relationship Research, 2006
Distinguished "Elder" Award, APA National Multicultural Summit and Conference, 2007
Heritage Award for Research, APA Division 35 (Society for the Psychology of Women), 2007
Awarded the Evelyn Hooker Award for Distinguished Contribution by an Ally, APA Division 44 (Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Issues), 2008

Editorial Activities

Member, Editorial Board, *Journal of Social Issues*, 1974-1977
Member, Editorial Board, *Social Psychology Quarterly*, 1977-1979
Consulting Editor, *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 1978-1980
Member, Editorial Board, *Journal of Homosexuality*, 1980-1985
Member, Editorial Board, *SIGNS: A Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, 1981-1989
Member, Advisory Board, *Journal of Personal and Social Relationships*, 1985-1987
Consulting Editor, *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 1985-1989
Member, Editorial Board, *Journal of Psychology and Human Sexuality*, 1987-1989
Member, Advisory Board, *Advances in Personal Relationships*, 1986-1992
Member, Editorial Board, *Journal of Social Issues*, 1992-1995
Member, Advisory Board, Columbia University Press Series on Lesbian and Gay Studies, 1993-2000
Associate Editor, *SIGNS: A Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, 2000-2005
Member, Editorial Board, Contemporary Perspectives on Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Psychology, APA Books, 2001-2009
Member, Editorial Board, *Sexuality Research and Social Policy: Journal of NSRC*, 2003-2011
Member, International Advisory Board, *Ibadan Journal of Social Sciences*, 2004-2010

Selected Recent Professional Activities

Member, Editorial Board, *Psychology and Sexuality*
Member, Scientific Review Panel for the Placek Research Award Program, American Psychological Foundation, 1995-2000
Member, Committee on Women in Psychology Network (representative from Division 8), 1998-present
Member, Working Group on Same-Sex Families, American Psychological Association, April 2004.
Chair, Fellows Selection Committee, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (Div. 9 of APA), 2004-2005.
Member, Fellows Selection Committee, Society for the Psychological Study of Lesbian, Gay and Bisexual Issues (Div. 44 of APA), 2006-2008.

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Taylor, S. E., Peplau, L. A., & Sears, D. O. (2003). *Social psychology*, 11th Ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

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Peplau, L. A., & Garnets, L. D. (Eds.) (2000). Women's sexualities: Perspectives on sexual orientation and gender. *Journal of Social Issues*, 56 (whole number 2).

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Sears, D. O., Peplau, L. A., Freedman, J. L., & Taylor, S. E. (1988). *Social psychology*, 6th Ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

Sears, D. O., Freedman, J. L., & Peplau, L. A. (1985). *Social psychology*, 5th Ed. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

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Selected Recent Paper Presentations, Invited Addresses and Posters

Ghavami, N., Peplau, L. A., Sears, D. & Zawatsky, J. (January, 2012). *Diagnosticity of gender and ethnic stereotypes*. Society for Personality and Social Psychology, San Diego, CA.

Peplau, L. A. (August, 2010). *Marriage equality for same-sex couples: Perspectives from relationship research in the United States*. Invited Presidential Symposium presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, San Diego, CA.

Peplau, L. A. (August, 2010). *Same-sex couples: Research, law and policy*. Presented at the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Psychology Summer Institute, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.

Hill, C. T., & Peplau, L. A. (July, 2008). *Is love blind? Attractiveness ratings by self, partner, and others, and the outcome of dating relationships 25 years later*. Paper presented at the International Congress of Psychology, Berlin, Germany.

Fingerhut, A. D., deRoulhac, C., Natale, C., & Peplau, L. A. (2008, February). *Heterosexuals' attitudes toward gay men and lesbians: Predictors of positive and negative attitudes*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Albuquerque, NM.

Frederick, D.A., & Peplau, L.A. (2007, January). *The UCLA Body Matrices II: Computer-*

generated images of men and women varying in body fat and muscularity/breast size to assess body satisfaction and preferences. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Memphis, TN.

Mulrenan, T., Frederick, D.A., Sadeghi-Azar, L., Ha, J., Peplau, L.A., & Haselton, M.G. (2006, January). *The UCLA Body Matrices as measures of body image and body type preferences.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology Conference, Palm Springs, CA.

Laird, K., Mulrenan, T., Frederick, D.A., Grigorian, K., Peplau, L.A., & Haselton, M.G. (2006, January). *Sex differences in preferences for dating a taller romantic partner.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology Conference, Palm Springs, CA.

Sadeghi-Azar, L., Frederick, D.A., Mulrenan, T., Peplau, A., Haselton, M.G., & Fessler, D.M.T. (2006, January). *Representations of the ideal male and female bodies in popular media.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology Conference, Palm Springs, CA.

Fingerhut, A. W., & Peplau, L. A. (2006, January). *Symposium: Integrating social identity perspectives with research on the experiences of lesbians and gay men.* Symposium presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Social and Personality Psychology, Palm Springs, CA.

Frederick, D.A., Haselton, M., Peplau, L.A., Mansourian, A., & Allameh, S. (2005, January). *Sex differences in desires for sexual variety.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology Conference, New Orleans, LA.

Ghavami, N., Fingerhut, W., & Peplau, L. A. (2005, January). *A dual-identity approach to understanding stress experiences of lesbians and gay men.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Social and Personality Psychology, New Orleans, LA.

Peplau, L.A., Frederick, D.A., Lever, J., Burklund, L., & Madrid, H. (2005, January). *Correlates of body image dissatisfaction among 52,171 online respondents.* Society for Personality and Social Psychology Conference, New Orleans, LA.

Sadeghi-Azar, L., Frederick, D.A., Allameh, S., Lever, J., & Peplau, L.A. (2005). *Attitudes toward cosmetic surgery and the body across the lifespan.* American Psychological Society Convention, Los Angeles, CA.

Peplau, L.A., Frederick, D.A., Lever, J., Kroskrity, E. (2005). *Body image satisfaction among lesbian, gay, and heterosexual adults.* American Psychological Society Convention, Los Angeles, CA.

Frederick, D.A., Lever, J., Peplau, L.A., Casey, J., & Berezovskaya, A. (2005). *Does size matter? Attitudes toward breast size and shape among heterosexual adults.* American Psychological Society Convention, Los Angeles, CA.

Fingerhut, A.W., Peplau, L.A., & Ghavami, N. (2005, February). *Gay and Lesbian Psychological Health: The Role of Identity.* Poster presented at the National Multicultural Conference and Summit, Los Angeles, CA.

Fingerhut, A. W., & Peplau, L. A. (2005, January). *Stereotypes of women in the workforce: The role of sexual orientation and parental status.* Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, New Orleans, LA.

Peplau, L. A., Lever, J., Frederick, D., Burklund, L., & Madrid, H. (2005, January). *Correlates of body image dissatisfaction among 52,171 online respondents*. Poster presented at the annual meeting of the Society for Social and Personality Psychology, New Orleans, LA.

Peplau, L. A. (2004, November 12). *New directions in research on women's sexual orientation*. Invited colloquium, Institute for Social and Behavioral Research, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa.

Peplau, L. A. (2004, September 29). *The development of sexual orientation in women: A social-psychological analysis*. Invited colloquium, Psychology and Women's Studies, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI.

Peplau, L. A., Fingerhut, A., & Ghavami, N. (2004, July). *Individual differences in gay-related stress: A dual-identity perspective*.

Hill, C. T., & Peplau, L. A. (July, 2003). *Sources of self-esteem: A 25-year study*. Paper presented at the 29th Inter-American Congress of Psychology.

Peplau, L. A., & Impett, E. A. (2003, April 11). *Sexual compliance: Why partners make "sexual sacrifices."* Invited presentation, Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality, Western Region Annual Conference, San Jose, CA.

Peplau, L. A. (April 11, 2003). *Gender differences in sex and relationships*. Invited address, Society for the Scientific Study of Sexuality, Western Region Annual Conference, San Jose, CA.

Hill, C. T., & Peplau, L. A. (March 28, 2003). *Romantic beliefs and marital outcomes: A 25-year study*. Paper presented at the Southeast Psychological Association, New Orleans, LA.

Peplau, L. A. (August, 2002). *Venus and Mars in the lab: New research on gender and sexuality*. Invited Master Lecture, annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Chicago, IL.

Hill, C. T., & Peplau, L. A. (July, 2001). *Life satisfaction: A 25-year follow-up of the Boston Couples Study*. Presented at the VIIth European Congress of Psychology, London, England.

Peplau, L. A., & Garnets, L. D. (May, 2001). *A new paradigm for understanding women's sexual orientation*. Presented at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association, Maui, Hawaii.

Exhibit B

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