

EXHIBIT 5

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR
THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
CENTRAL DIVISION**

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH OF PLANNED))	
PARENTHOOD GREAT PLAINS, et al.))	
)	
Plaintiffs,))	
)	
v.))	Case No. 2:16-cv-04313-HFS
)	
PETER LYSKOWSKI, in his official capacity))	
as Director of the Missouri Department of))	
Health and Senior Services, et al.,))	
)	
Defendants.))	

**DECLARATION OF SHEILA M. KATZ, PH.D. IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION**

Sheila M. Katz, Ph.D., declares and states as follows:

1. I am an Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Houston, in Houston, TX. My areas of expertise include gender, poverty, and social policy.
2. I joined the faculty at the University of Houston in August 2014. Previously, between 2008 and 2014, I worked at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California, where I earned tenure in May 2014. I received my M.A. and Ph.D. in Sociology from Vanderbilt University. I received my B.A. in Sociology and Women's Studies from the University of Georgia.
3. For more than 15 years, I have conducted research on poverty, women's economic status, and social policies at the state and federal level in the United States. I have published on these topics in sociology and poverty journals, and I am finishing a book manuscript on my research in this area. I have presented my research at numerous professional

conferences and given expert testimony on these issues to the United States Congress in 2005, 2006, and 2011.

4. I am currently an American Association of University Women Fellow for 2016-2017 based on my work in the area of women's poverty. In 2011, I was named an "Emerging Scholar" in poverty and welfare research by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and have received two national grants to support my work in this area from the National Poverty Center and the National Science Foundation. I serve on national research and poverty advisory committees, where I work with other scholars on these issues.

5. I submit this Declaration as an expert in issues facing women living in poverty in the United States. My *curriculum vitae*, which sets forth my experience and credentials in greater detail and contains a full list of my publications, is attached as Exhibit A to this Declaration.

6. I understand from Plaintiffs' counsel that Missouri's Ambulatory Surgical Center Licensing Law ("ASCLL"), Mo. Ann. Stat. § 197.200 et seq, and its implementing regulations, Mo. Code. Regs. Ann. tit. 19 § 30-30.010, 050-070, outline certain requirements for abortion facilities ("ASC Restriction"). I further understand that Missouri law has several separate requirements that physicians who provide abortions must have various forms of hospital admitting privileges and/or a written transfer agreement with a nearby hospital, codified at Mo. Ann. Stat. § 197.215, Mo. Code Regs. Ann. tit. 19, § 30-30.060, Mo. Ann. Stat. § 188.080, and Mo. Ann. Stat. § 188.027(1)(1)(e) (collectively the "Hospital Relationship Restriction"). In addition, I understand that the only health center currently providing generally-available abortion services in Missouri is located in St. Louis, and that there are four additional facilities, located in Kansas City, Columbia, Joplin and Springfield, Missouri, at which Plaintiffs wish to provide abortion services, but are unable to because they cannot comply with the above Restrictions.

7. Through my research, I am familiar with the barriers that affect the ability of low-income women to access services like medical care. The fact that there is currently only one abortion facility in Missouri requires low-income women to travel significant distances in order to obtain an abortion. As I explain below, the travel distance to access abortion services creates significant additional financial burdens and social psychological stress on low-income and nearly low-income women who seek an abortion. It is my opinion that these laws create additional burdens and stress which prevent women in Missouri from seeking and obtaining abortions they otherwise would have obtained, and cause other women's access to be delayed, as well as jeopardizing some women's confidentiality and/or employment, and imposing other significant harms.

Poverty in Missouri

8. Missouri had an overall poverty rate in 2015 of 14.8%. *Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates*, American Fact Finder, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (select "Poverty" and "Missouri"). This figure is slightly higher than the average U.S. poverty rate. Further, Missouri is in the bottom third of the lowest median incomes in the United States at \$50,238 a year according to the U.S. Census Bureau *American Community Survey 2015. Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months, in 2015 Inflation-Adjusted Dollars, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates*, American Fact Finder, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (select "Income and Earnings-Households" and "Missouri"). Poverty is not distributed equally across the state; on the contrary, southern Missouri is more similar to southeastern states (which are typically poorer) than Midwestern states in terms of its median family income, poverty rates, and persistent poverty. For example, the city of Joplin has a poverty rate of 18.1% and the city of Springfield

has an even higher rate of poverty at 25.7%. *Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, 2011-2015 ACS 5-Year Estimates*, American FactFinder, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (select “Poverty”, “Joplin city, MO” and “Springfield city, MO”). Further, the poverty rate in many counties in southern Missouri is over 25%, such as Shannon at 28.2%, Wayne at 26.4%, Mississippi at 32.2%, Dunklin at 29.8%, and Pemiscot at 28.7%. *2016 State of the State: Poverty in Missouri*, Missouri Community Action Network, <http://www.communityaction.org/poverty-reports/>.

9. These counties are also examples of persistently poor counties that are designated as such by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). *See Geography of Poverty*, USDA Economic Research Service (ERS), <https://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/rural-economy-population/rural-poverty-well-being/geography-of-poverty.aspx>. , last accessed on November 30, 2016.) Persistent poverty is defined as a county where the poverty level has been above 20% over the last 30 years (measured by the 1980, 1990, and 2000 censuses and the 2007-11 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates). Missouri has 14 persistently poor counties, 13 of which are rural and in southern Missouri; the last is the urban area of St. Louis City (see *County Typology Codes*, USDA ERS, <https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/county-typology-codes/>, last accessed on November 30, 2016). Missouri has more persistently poor counties than any other Midwestern state—in fact, only four Midwestern states have any persistently poor counties. Missouri has 14, then Illinois has 3, Ohio has 1, and Nebraska has 1. The number of persistently poor counties in Missouri (14) is similar to that of southern states, which have the highest persistent poverty in the United States (for example, Arkansas has 17 persistently poor counties, Tennessee has 9, North Carolina has 10, and Alabama has 19.). *See County Typology Codes*.last accessed on November 30, 2016). Women living in persistent poverty are at the

greatest risk of having their abortion access significantly impeded by travel distances, because they have the least access to transportation or childcare and the largest psychological hurdles to traveling to a provider.

Low-Income Women in Missouri

10. The United States Department of Health and Human Services defines the federal poverty line as a single person who makes less than \$11,880 per year, with an additional \$4,140 per year for each additional member of the household (up to six members, in the 48 contiguous states and the District of Columbia). *2016 Poverty Guidelines*, U.S. Dep't of Health and Human Servs., <https://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty-guidelines> (last visited November 13, 2016). Based on data from the American Community Survey for the last twelve months, nearly half (46%) of the women in Missouri who are below the poverty threshold, and over one quarter of Missouri's total poor, are women of reproductive age (between the ages of 15-44). *See Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months by Sex By Age, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*, American Fact Finder, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder.census.gov/> (select "Poverty" and "Missouri"). As is true in most of the United States, women in Missouri have a higher poverty rate (16.8%) than men (14.4%). *Id.*

11. Single mothers head just under half (41.8%), or 192,823, families in Missouri with dependent children under 18 that are at or below the federal poverty threshold, according to the American Community Survey. *Poverty Status in the Last 12 Months of Families, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/> (last visited November 13, 2016) (select "Poverty" and "Missouri"). For example, in Springfield, women head 47.5% of poor families with dependent children under 18. In Joplin, 36.9% of poor families with dependent children under 18 are single-

mother-headed. In Kansas City the figure is 37.7%, and in Columbia 38%. *Selected Economic Characteristics, 2010-2014 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates*, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder2.census.gov/> (last visited November 30, 2016) (select “Poverty” and “Springfield, MO Metro Area”, “Joplin, MO Metro Area”, “Kansas City, MO-KS Metro Area”, and “Columbia, MO Metro Area”).

12. The federal poverty line, although used in many statistics, is generally considered an inadequate measure of poverty in the United States. The guideline is based on a formula from the 1960s that assumes families spend approximately one-third of their budget on food, which is no longer the case amid rising costs for housing and transportation. The guideline also does not take into account other costs most families pay, such as for child care, medical expenses, utilities, and taxes. Some federal, state, and local social programs recognize that this guideline is too low, and set eligibility requirements at 125, 150, or 200 percent of the guideline. For a family of three, a single mother and two children, those amounts would be \$25,200 (at 125%), 30,240 (at 150%), and \$40,320 (at 200%) respectively. *See 2016 Poverty Guidelines*, U.S. Dep’t of Health and Human Servs. Research shows that even families who are making more than twice the federal poverty level still have trouble making ends meet and paying for basic expenses. *See Gregory Acs & Pamela Loprest, Who are Low- Income Working Families?*, The Urban Institute (2005), http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/311242_working_families.pdf. In Missouri, a third (33.6%) of residents (1,981,161 of the total Missouri population of 5,901,967) live within 200% of the federal poverty threshold. *Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates*.

13. The amount needed to maintain a minimally self-sufficient standard of living in Missouri is closer to at least twice the amount of the federal poverty threshold. For example, the

fair market rent, as designated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), for Springfield is \$522 for a one-bedroom and \$686 for a two-bedroom apartment. *The Final FY2016 FMRs for All Bedroom Sizes for Greene County, Missouri, Small Area Fair Market Rents*, HUDUser, https://www.huduser.gov/portal/datasets/fmr/fmrs/FY2016_code/select_Geography.odn . If a woman in Springfield is working full time (40 hours a week) at the Missouri minimum wage of \$7.65 per hour, her annual earnings are approximately \$15,912, which is just above the federal poverty threshold if no one else lives in her household, and under the poverty line if she has any children. Working full-time, year round at the minimum wage, her housing cost is 40% of her monthly income of \$1326 for a one-bedroom apartment, and 52% of her monthly income for a two-bedroom apartment. In Joplin, a one-bedroom apartment is \$506, and a two-bedroom apartment is \$667; therefore, for a low-income woman working at minimum wage, is 38% and 50%, respectively, of her monthly income for housing. *Id.* (select “Joplin, MO MSA”). In Columbia, a one-bedroom apartment is \$655, and a two-bedroom apartment is \$825, which for a low-income woman working at minimum wage, is 50% and 62%, respectively, of her monthly income for housing. *Id.* (select “Columbia, MO MSA”). In Kansas City, a one-bedroom apartment is \$721, and a two-bedroom apartment is \$893, which for a low-income woman working at minimum wage, is 54% and 67%, respectively, of her monthly income for housing. *Id.* (select “Kansas City, MO-KS Hud Metro FMR Area”).

Poverty and Unintended Pregnancies

14. The rate of unintended pregnancy for women below 100% of the poverty line is more than five times the rate for women above 200% of the poverty line. *See* Lawrence B. Finer and Mia R. Zolna, *Unintended Pregnancy in the United States: Incidence and Disparities*, 2006,

84 Contraception 478, 483 (2011), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3338192/>.

Approximately 130 women per 1000 women of reproductive age below the poverty line will have an unintended pregnancy in a year, versus 90 women per 1000 at 100% to 200% of poverty and 24 women per 1000 at above 200% of poverty. *Id.* Given that poor women have less access to medical services overall, it is not a surprise that they also have lower access to reproductive health services and family planning assistance. Therefore, the higher rate of unintended pregnancy for low-income women is likely the result of this reduced access to family planning services.

15. In 2014, 49% of women having abortions in the United States as a whole had incomes below the federal poverty level, and another 25.7% had incomes below 200% of the federal poverty level. *See* Jenna Jerman, Rachel K. Jones and Tsuyoshi Onda, *Characteristics of U.S. Abortion Patients in 2014 and Changes Since 2008*, New York, Guttmacher Institute (2016) (https://www.guttmacher.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/characteristics-us-abortion-patients-2014.pdf). Nearly three-fourths of those seeking abortions nationally were below 200% of the federal poverty rate. *Id.*

16. Given these numbers and the rate of poverty in Missouri, we can extrapolate that a majority of women who seek abortions in Missouri are at or below the 200% poverty rate.

Burdens of Travel

17. For low-income women, the inter-city travel currently required to seek an abortion presents logistical, financial, and psychological hurdles that delay numerous women in seeking an abortion, and prevent others altogether. In some cases, the additional time, expense and lost income from this additional travel restrict women's ability to buy food or other necessities; jeopardize their employment; jeopardize the confidentiality of their pregnancy and

abortion decision, including from employers and from abusive partners or former partners; and/or impose other significant burdens.

A. *Transportation*

18. Low-income individuals are far more likely to use public transportation as their primary source of transportation than any other sector of the population. American Public Transportation Association, *A Profile of Public Transportation Passenger Demographics and Travel Characteristics Reported in On-Board Surveys* 22, 41 (2007), http://www.apta.com/resources/statistics/Documents/transit_passenger_characteristics_text_5_29_2007.pdf. Further, transportation to medical services has recently been recognized as a major issue by the National Conference of State Legislatures (*see* Amelia Myers, *Non-Emergency Medical Transportation: A Vital Lifeline for a Healthy Community* (2015), National Conference of State Legislatures, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/transportation/non-emergency-medical-transportation-a-vital-lifeline-for-a-healthy-community.aspx>). Income is cited in their research as a main factor as to why people need transportation to medical appointments.

19. In Missouri, transportation to medical appointments, particularly in rural areas and smaller cities, is a significant concern. The Missouri Rural Health Association and other partners convened the Missouri Rides to Wellness Summit in 2015 to discuss the transportation barriers to accessing healthcare in the state. Doris Boeckman et al, *Missouri Rides to Wellness: Executive Summit Summary* (2015), http://www.morha.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/R2W-Report_Dec-1_2015.pdf. The executive summary characterizes the public transportation options in small cities and rural areas as limited to just a few trips a week or month using on-demand local transit services that require planning and advanced scheduling. *Id.* at 9. The town hall meetings convened across the state heard citizens talk about a variety of transportation needs and

challenges, and the report notes that “testimony was particularly emphatic in Springfield, Hannibal, Kansas City, and St. Louis.” *Id.* Also, in the poorest part of the state—the southeastern corner, “the ability to secure a planned ride on public transportation is sparse, particularly if a patient requires specialty services outside their immediate locale” and the report goes on to conclude that “when distance to care often exceeds 40 or more miles one way, the cost of transportation becomes a major barrier to care.” *Id.*

20. Significant challenges exist with on-demand local transportation options, and travel between cities on those services, or travel over 40 miles one way, is either quite expensive, unreliable, or nonexistent. Therefore, the only significant intercity transportation that serves women in Missouri who do not own cars is private bus service. Missouri is served by Greyhound bus company offering service between major cities. The tables below use the Greyhound bus service and provide the round-trip ticket prices, the frequency of service, and the length of the round-trip bus ride between the relevant cities, as well as information on ground transportation from the bus terminal to the clinics in the relevant cities. The trip length is based on how long it may take a woman to catch a return bus to her home city, which may push a trip to more than a day long. Further, the estimated minimum times are just the minimum amount of time that is needed for just the mode of transportation, and do not include waiting time or travel delays. As with all travel, buses, taxis, and light rail often have unexpected delays, sometimes significant ones, and these could even cause a woman to miss her appointment altogether. Prices fluctuate greatly on Greyhound depending upon factors such as departure times, advance purchase of the ticket, and if the ticket is bought online or in-person. Often, but not always, a shorter trip is associated with a higher ticket price. In addition, I understand that Plaintiffs require that someone

accompany the woman home from the procedure when the woman has a sedative; therefore, this cost can actually be double, or the cost of two round-trip bus tickets.

Travel price and time excluding waiting, procedure, and overnight stays:¹

Round-Trip Between Columbia and St. Louis by Greyhound Bus			
Transit Type	Price	Frequency of Service/Method of Transportation	Minimum Length of One-Way Trip
Round-Trip bus fare between Columbia and St. Louis	\$36.00-\$88.00	Approximately 3 per day each way	2 hr. 15 min. each way
Option 1: Taxi from Greyhound station to clinic and back	\$14 each way	Taxi	15 min. in city traffic each way
Option 2: public transportation (lightrail) from Greyhound station to clinic and back	\$3 each way	Civic Center Metrolink station to the Central West End Metrolink station, and a 15 minute walk	35 min.
Totals:	\$42.00-\$116.00		5 hr minimum (5 hr. 30 min. minimum for women taking Metrolink in St. Louis)

Round-Trip Between Springfield and St. Louis by Greyhound Bus			
Transit Type	Price	Frequency of Service/Method of Transportation	Minimum Length of One-Way Trip
Round-Trip bus fare between Springfield and St. Louis	\$65.00-\$183.00	2-3 per day to/from St. Louis	3 hr. 45 min. each way
Option 1: Taxi from Greyhound station to clinic and	\$14 each way	Taxi	15 min. in city traffic each way

¹ Tables compiled with data from <http://www.greyhound.com>, <http://www.taxifarefinder.com/rates.php>, and <https://www.metrostlouis.org/>.

back			
Option 2: public transportation (lightrail) from Greyhound station to clinic and back	\$3 each way	Civic Center Metrolink station to the Central West End Metrolink station, and a 15 minute walk	35 min.
Totals:	\$71.00-\$211.00		8 hr minimum (9 hr. 10 min. minimum for women taking Metrolink in St. Louis)

Round-Trip Between Kansas City and St. Louis by Greyhound Bus			
Transit Type	Price	Frequency of Service/Method of Transportation	Minimum Length of One-Way Trip
Round-Trip bus fare between Kansas City and St. Louis	\$58.10-\$104.15	Approximately 3 per day each way	4 hr. 30 min. each way
Option 1: Taxi from Greyhound station to clinic and back	\$14 each way	Taxi	15 min. in city traffic each way
Option 2: public transportation (lightrail) from Greyhound station to clinic and back	\$3 each way	Civic Center Metrolink station to the Central West End Metrolink station, and a 15 minute walk	35 min.
Totals:	\$64.10-\$132.15		9 hr 30 min minimum (10 hr. 15 min. minimum for women taking Metrolink in St. Louis)

Round-Trip Between Joplin and St. Louis by Greyhound Bus			
Transit Type	Price	Frequency of Service/Method of Transportation	Minimum Length of One-Way Trip
Round-Trip bus fare between Joplin and St. Louis	\$108.50-\$214.00	Approximately 3 per day each way	5 hr. 30 min. each way
Option 1: Taxi from Greyhound station to clinic and back	\$14 each way	Taxi	15 min. in city traffic each way
Option 2: public transportation (lightrail) from Greyhound station to clinic and back	\$3 each way	Civic Center Metrolink station to the Central West End Metrolink station, and a 15 minute walk	35 min.
Totals:	\$114.50-\$242.00		11 hr 30 min minimum (12 hr. 15 min. minimum for women taking Metrolink in St. Louis)

21. If a low-income woman instead owns a car, she may try to drive the distance to a different city to seek an abortion. At a national level, as of 1995, a quarter of low-income families, and a third of low-income families headed by single parents, were without a private car, versus only 4% of other families. See Elaine Murakami and Jennifer Young, *Daily Travel by Persons with Low Income* (National Personal Transportation Survey Symposium Presentation, Oct. 26, 1997), <http://ntl.bts.gov/lib/5000/5100/5141/LowInc.pdf>. Most cars that low-income families owned were an average of 10 years old, as compared to 7.3 years old for other families. *Id.* Many low-income car owners do not have a car that is reliable enough for intercity trips. The car's age or mechanical condition will make it unlikely to be able to safely make a long road trip. Therefore, even those low-income women who own cars may have to travel by public transportation, if available, or in the case of Missouri women, private bus service. Further, low-

income women’s support networks are usually made up of people from a similar socioeconomic status. Therefore, low-income women’s support networks are often comprised of other people living in poverty as well, and their support networks are unable to loan vehicles or money to overcome these logistical obstacles.

22. Missouri women also have less access to private cars than men do. Based on an analysis of the data available through the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, 40,733 women workers in Missouri live in a household with no vehicle, and women workers are more likely than male workers to live in a household with no car. *Commuting Characteristics by Sex, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates*, American Fact Finder, U.S. Census Bureau, <http://factfinder2.census.gov> (select “Employment”, “Commuting (Journey to Work)”, and “Missouri”). 309,570 female workers in Missouri live in a household that has only one car, and the gender difference is evident: 22.8% of women workers versus 17.6% of male workers live in households with only one car. *Id.*

23. The following is the round-trip distance, time, and gas cost for the trips between the cities without abortion services and the health center in St. Louis:

Origin City	Destination City	Round-trip Distance in Miles ²	Round-trip Time	Estimated Gas Cost ³
Columbia	St. Louis	245	4 hr	\$23.43
Springfield	St. Louis	430	7 hr	\$38.26
Joplin	St. Louis	565	9 hr	\$50.27
Kansas City	St. Louis	490	8 hr	\$46.86

² For consistency, I calculated this distance on Google maps from the city center to the address of the provider in St. Louis.

³ Gas cost was calculated using the average gas mileage for a 2006 model year with 20 MPG. See Daily Fuel Gauge Report: Fuel Cost Calculator, Am. Auto. Ass’n (AAA), <http://gasprices.aaa.com/aaa-gas-cost-calculator/> on November 17, 2016.

24. This burden can be multiplied by the two trips many women must make to a health center to access abortion services in Missouri due to the state's 72-hour waiting period. Either these transportation costs are increased for those two trips, or women must pay for a hotel room for at least three nights. One web site lists the average cost of a hotel room in St. Louis at \$114 per night. *See* <http://www.expedia.com/Hotels> (last visited November 16, 2016).

B. Time Away From Work

25. Low-wage workers often have no access to paid time off or sick days. According to the Institute for Women's Policy Research, 41% of working parents at or below 200% of the poverty line have no access to paid sick leave, vacation days, personal days, or any other form of compensated leave. *See* Andrea Lindemann Gilliam, *An Introduction to Paid Time Off Banks*, Institute for Women's Policy Research (2012) <https://femchat-iwpr.org/2012/06/20/an-introduction-to-paid-time-off-banks/>.

26. Even seeking *uncompensated* time off can be a struggle for low-wage workers, who often have less autonomy in setting their work schedules. Because so much low-wage work is considered unskilled, workers can be replaced easily and may face termination if they insist on taking time off on a particular day. Also, many employers require workers to disclose the reason why an employee is taking time off, especially for more than one day in a row. The additional time off required by travel may make it difficult for a low-income woman to keep her abortion confidential from her supervisor or other employees. These issues are exacerbated because Missouri law requires women to make two separate visits to a health center.

27. In order to travel to a distant health center to obtain an abortion, women miss significantly more work than would be the case for a woman seeking an abortion closer to where she lives. For example, a woman traveling a significant distance to St. Louis may miss up to four

days of work, if not more, given bus schedules, travel time to the clinic, the 72 hour waiting period, procedure time, and travel time home. If a low-income woman is able to get time off, she is likely to forgo lost wages, in addition to paying for transportation and lodging. The median wage for waiters/waitresses in Missouri, a common occupation for low-wage women, is \$8.80 an hour. *May 2015 State Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates Missouri*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_mo.htm#35-0000 (last visited November 16, 2016). Forgoing four eight-hour shifts to travel to another city for an overnight stay is \$281.60 in lost wages. The expense of lost wages is on top of the cost of the abortion and the additional travel costs. Even if a woman is able to have her first counseling appointment closer to home, she could still miss three shifts at work – one for her local counseling appointment and two more to travel the long distance to St. Louis for the abortion.

C. *Time Away from Home*

28. Over two-thirds of women in Missouri who obtain abortions have had at least one child (68.5%). See Karen Pazol, et. al., Ctrs. for Disease Control and Prevention, *Abortion Surveillance—United States 2012*, 64(SS10); 1-40 (2015) www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6410a1.htm?s_cid=ss6410a1_e#tab16.

29. For many low-income women, then, a multiple day out-of-town trip to seek an abortion requires seeking childcare for the entire time they are out of town. Round-the-clock childcare is quite expensive and hard to find. Many women may instead leave their children in the care of a trusted family member or friend. This still often incurs additional costs to meet the child's needs outside of the home, as that caretaker is likely low-income herself and will need some payment to cover food and other costs for the children. Having to ask a family member or friend for overnight child care in order to travel for the abortion could require that a woman

disclose why she is traveling, making it difficult for a low-income woman to keep her abortion confidential.

30. Often, however, low-income women do not have family members or friends who are able to care for the children or who they can entrust with their children and they will have to pay for childcare. According to the Missouri Department of Social Services, in Greene County, where Springfield is located, daytime child care rates range from \$10-\$31.56 a day per child depending on the age of the child and the type of facility. *Child Care Rates – Greene County*, Missouri Dep’t of Social Servs., <https://apps.dss.mo.gov/childcarerates/report.aspx?county=039>. Evening and weekend rates range from \$11.50-\$36.29 per child. In Joplin, MO (Jasper County) child care rates are similar at approximately \$8.75 to \$31.37 a day per child. *Id.* (select “Jasper County”). In Kansas City (Jackson County) child care rates range from \$10 to \$36.54. *Id.* (select “Jackson County”). Finally, Boone County child care rates (Columbia, MO) are \$12 to \$36.29. *Id.* (select “Boone County”). Child care presents an additional financial burden associated with seeking an abortion and, in particular, with having to travel to seek one.

31. All of these monetary costs and logistical tangles may not ultimately fully reflect how daunting a cross-state trip is for a low-income woman who has lived all of her life in one city. For many of those who live in poverty in urban areas, asking them to travel a few hundred miles to a different city or state may as well be asking them to travel to another country. Without access to discretionary funds for travel, they may never have traveled outside their home metropolitan area, and may live the vast majority of their day-to-day life in a single neighborhood. Even if they are able to line up the money required to take the trip, the stress or social psychological hurdle of a long trip to an unfamiliar city, where they may know no one, may delay or ultimately prevent many low-income women from traveling to seek abortion

services. If services are not available within their town or within a reasonable distance, these services might as well not exist. I believe that the stress or social psychological hurdle is as serious a burden as the additional costs represented by travel. Taken together, these burdens simply put an abortion out of reach for a significant number of women who would otherwise seek one. Recent research in this areas shows that this is the case. In a study done of TX women seeking an abortion after the implementation of HB 2, women reported that they experienced additional stress and logistical hurdles having to travel to unfamiliar cities and deal with the logistics of their travel there (See Baum, White, Hopkins, Potter, and Grossman, *Women's Experiences Obtaining Abortion Care in Texas after the Implementation of Restrictive Abortion Laws: A Qualitative Study*. PLoS One 11(10): e0165048 (2016). Further, women report that they worry about the stigma that those in their social networks may have for them when they use those networks to attempt to overcome the barriers of traveling long distances to seek an abortion.

32. To be clear, I have worked extensively with low-income women for the past fifteen years and I find them to be as bright, capable, and resourceful as any other population. My opinions are not intended to suggest otherwise. For example, women I have worked with can recite, off the tops of their heads, the prices of various food items sold at the local store down to the last cent because they have years of experience trying to feed themselves and their family with extremely limited funds. But the ability to navigate intercity travel that wealthy or middle-income people may take for granted is similarly built upon years of experience doing just that. All too often, however, the discretionary income and resources that enable such travel is significantly less likely to be part of poor women's lived experiences.

D. Bottom Line

33. In addition to the cost of the abortion procedure, which is itself at least several hundred dollars, the travel to a clinic in St. Louis adds significant costs associated with the travel, time away from work, and child care to the cost of an abortion, based on the data discussed in this report. These additional costs represent a significant burden to someone who makes just \$1326 a month, before paying rent, utilities, or food and transportation costs. *See supra* ¶ 13.

34. In order for a low-income or near low-income woman to attempt to afford these additional costs, she has to make severe financial sacrifices and hard decisions. I know from my own research with low-income women and review of the extensive literature on the subject that when emergencies or additional necessary expenses occur in their lives, low-income women attempt to meet those expenses in three primary ways. First, they make sacrifices in other areas, usually by not paying rent or utilities, or by drastically reducing their food budgets and going hungry. This jeopardizes their health and well-being, or their housing situation, as well as that of their children and families. For example, housing for most low-income women is tenuous at best, and one late rent payment can get a low-income woman evicted. A second strategy is using payday loans or other predatory lending practices, incurring high interest rates and fees that compound the expense of travel.

35. The third strategy can be even more dangerous. Some low-income women may be lucky enough to know a trusted friend with the discretionary income to loan the hundreds of dollars needed for the months or years it may take her to pay it back, but many are not. Instead, they may borrow that money from a boyfriend or partner, even if they are no longer together or even if he was abusive. Given the high rate of domestic violence among low-income women, this

strategy can be incredibly dangerous. See Martha Davis, *The Economics of Abuse: How Violence Perpetuates Women's Poverty in Battered Women, Children, and Welfare Reform*, 17-20 (Ruth Brandwein ed., 1999). In my own interviews, women talk about the economic necessity of relying on or returning to an abusive ex-boyfriend to help make ends meet in emergencies. They discuss how they have to consider whether the abuse can be tolerated as long as they are not homeless or hungry. Travel costs may make it impossible for a woman seeking an abortion to keep it confidential from an abusive intimate partner, who may not want her to terminate her pregnancy. A woman's fears of the consequences of this loss of confidentiality, of course, are in addition to the logistical and psychological hurdles that she has to overcome in order to travel to obtain an abortion. Moreover, it is worth noting that according to recent research from Roberts, et al. at the University of California San Francisco, policies that restrict abortion access result in women being at a greater risk for domestic violence because they are "unable to terminate unwanted pregnancies, potentially keeping them in contact with violent partners, and putting women and their children at risk." See Roberts et al., *Risk of Violence From the Man Involved in the Pregnancy After Receiving or Being Denied an Abortion*, 12 BMC Med. 1 (2014), <http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/s12916-014-0144-z.pdf>.

36. Ultimately, however, many low-income women are not able to afford these additional costs, even if some may be able to employ the strategies discussed above. It is my opinion that the greater cost, time required, logistical challenges, and psychological hurdles for low-income women can work together to present an insurmountable burden in seeking abortions for women, and for others results in delayed access to abortion. Further, the extra cost for travel requires low-income women to make difficult choices about where to get that additional money

or what they have to sacrifice to pay for the travel. These choices put low-income women at greater risk in terms of their safety, well being, and the confidentiality of their decisions.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct and that this declaration was executed on December 12, 2016 in Houston, Texas.

s/ Sheila M. Katz

Sheila M. Katz

EXHIBIT A

Sheila M. Katz, Ph.D.

Department of Sociology, University of Houston
3551 Cullen Blvd., Room 450, Houston, TX 77204-3012
smkatz@uh.edu office: 713-734-1918 mobile: 510-919-8707

CURRENT ACADEMIC POSITION

2014-present Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Houston, Houston, TX

- Teach 2 sociology courses a semester (6 units), Affiliated Faculty with the Women, Gender, and Sexuality Studies program, Tier One research and publication expectations, and also service to department, profession, university, and community.

PREVIOUS TENURE-TRACK POSITION

2008-2014 Assistant Professor, Sociology Department, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, CA

- Taught 3 sociology courses (12 units) a semester with liberal arts focus, advising load of 100 students, active research agenda, heavy service expectations to university, profession, community.
- Tenure and promotion to Associate Professor awarded May 2014.

EDUCATION

2008 Ph.D. Sociology, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN
Dissertation Title: *Pursuing a 'Reformed' Dream: CalWORKs Mothers in Higher Education after "Ending Welfare As We Know It"* Dissertation Committee: Karen Campbell (Chair), Laura Carpenter, Daniel Cornfield, and Brooke Ackerly.

2001 M.A. Sociology, Vanderbilt University
Passed Master's Comprehensive Exams in January 2000
Concentration on effects of gender, class, and race on education

1998 B.A. Sociology with Women's Studies certificate, University of Georgia
Senior Thesis: "Acquaintance Rape on a Southern Campus"
Study Abroad: Two semesters at Richmond College, London, England

RESEARCH AND TEACHING INTERESTS

Gender/Class/Race, Poverty, Inequalities, Social Policy, Social Problems, Qualitative Methodologies, Sociology of Education, Violence Against Women, Applied Sociology.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

BOOK MANUSCRIPTS

Katz, Sheila. *Reformed American Dreams: Welfare Mothers, Higher Education, Activism, and the Great Recession*.

- Manuscript proposal under review at an academic press.
- Longitudinal qualitative research with mothers on welfare in the San Francisco Bay Area enrolled in higher education programs. Data was collected in three waves: 2006, 2008, 2011 with a 78% retention rate: 35 of the original 45 participants completed interviews in 2011. Project explores the experiences of single mothers pursuing higher education on TANF before, during, and after the "Great Recession" and the role of grassroots advocacy organizations.

Katz, Sheila and Autumn Green. *Supporting Student Parents on Campus From Baby Boomers to Millennials: History and Best Practices for Helping Student Parents Succeed in Postsecondary Education*.

- Manuscript in preparation; proposal to be submitted to academic press in Winter 2016.
- The project is about the history, development, and best practices of programs that serve college student who have children. The book is co-researched and co-written by the lead authors.

- The project is a multi-site ethnographic study of programs throughout the United States that serve student who have children, with a sociological and best practices lens on the issues. The programs studied include those that are institutional (located at colleges and universities), nonprofit community based organizations, cross-sector collaborations, and governmental.

SCHOLARLY PUBLICATIONS

JOURNAL ARTICLES

- Katz, Sheila. 2013. “‘Give Us a Chance to Get an Education:’ CalWORKs Mothers’ Survival Narratives and Strategies.” *Journal of Poverty*: 17(3): 273-304.
- Katz, Sheila. 2012. “TANF’s 15th Anniversary: Are Low-Income Mothers Celebrating Upward Economic Mobility?” *Sociology Compass* 6/8 (2012): 657-670.

JOURNAL ARTICLES UNDER REVIEW

- Katz, Sheila. “Welfare Mothers’ Grassroots Activism for Economic Justice.” Under review at Contemporary Social Science for a special issue on Political activism across the life course. Submitted 10/31/2016.

BOOK CHAPTERS

- Katz, Sheila. 2015. “Modern Herlands: The Significance of Gilman’s Herland for the Next 100 Years” invited chapter in *Censored 2016: The Top Censored Stories of 2014-2015*. Edited by Mickey Huff and Andy Lee Roth. New York: Seven Stories Press.

BOOK CHAPTERS INVITED, IN PROGRESS

- Katz, Sheila. 2017. “Domestic Violence and Higher Education” invited chapter in *The Handbook on Violence in Education: Forms, Factors, and Preventions*. Edited by Harvey D. Shapiro. Wiley Blackwell Publishing.
- Katz, Sheila. 2017. “Resisting Poverty, Embodying Culture” invited chapter in *Embodied Resistance*, volume 2. Edited by Chris Bobel and Samantha Kwan. Vanderbilt University Press.

BOOK CHAPTERS, UNDER REVIEW

- Katz, Sheila and Autumn Green. “Student Parents on Campus: Intersecting Identities and Experiences Parenting while Pursuing a Higher Education” submitted to *Intersected Campuses: The College Experience from Different Identities and Positions*. Edited by W. Carson Byrd, Sarah M. Ovink, Rachelle J. Brunn-Bevel.

TEACHING PUBLICATIONS

- Katz, Sheila. 2013. “Connecting Students to Careers: Teaching Students about Careers in Sociology.” Syllabus and course materials set peer-reviewed and published by the American Sociological Association’s Teaching Resource and Innovations Library for Sociology (TRAILS): <http://trails.asanet.org/Pages/Resource.aspx?ResourceID=12650>.

BOOK REVIEWS

- Katz, Sheila. *Forthcoming 2017*. Book Review for *addicted.pregnant.poor* (by Kelly Ray Knight, Duke University Press, 2015) in *Contemporary Sociology*.
- Katz, Sheila. January 2016. Book Review for *Families and poverty: everyday life on a low income* (by Mary Daly and Grace Kelly, Chicago and Bristol, Policy Press, 2015) in *Journal of Children and Poverty*.
- Katz, Sheila. November 2014. Book Review for *Ain’t No Trust: How Bosses, Boyfriends, and Bureaucrats Fail Low-Income Mothers and Why It Matters* (by Judith Levine, UC Press, 2013) in *Work and Occupations*.
- Katz, Sheila. 2010. Book Review for *Striving to Save* (by Margaret Sherrard Sherraden and Amanda Moore

McBride, University of Michigan Press, 2010) in *Social Forces* 89(2): 727-728.

JOURNAL ARTICLES UNDER PREPARATION

Katz, Sheila. "The Canaries of the Urban Labor Market: What the Experiences of Low-Income Single Mothers who Pursued Higher Education Reveal about the Great Recession." Manuscript to be submitted in November 2016.

CURRENT RESEARCH GRANTS

American Association of University Women, Summer Publication Fellowship, \$6,000, grant to finish *Reformed American Dreams* manuscript, grant period July 1, 2016-June 30, 2017.

National Center for Residential Student Parent Programs, Advanced Scholars Grant, \$10,000, PI on "Student Parents on Campus From Baby Boomers to Millennials: Best Practices for Student Parents Success in Higher Education." Awarded Dec. 2015, grant period December 2015-June 2017.

EXTERNAL NATIONAL RESEARCH GRANTS AND AWARDS

Nominated for Pacific Sociological Association 2013 Early Career Award for Innovation in Teaching Sociology.

Emerging Scholar award by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families; 2011, \$1100.

National Poverty Center TANF Reauthorization Grant; 2011, \$11,700.

SAGE/Pine Forge Teaching Innovations & Professional Development Award; 2010, \$500.

Ford Foundation Travel Grant; 2010, \$1500.

National Science Foundation Dissertation Improvement Grant; 2007, \$7500.

American Sociological Association Student Forum Travel Award; 2007, \$500.

Society for the Study of Social Problems Lee Student Support Fund; 2007, \$500.

INTERNAL RESEARCH GRANTS AND AWARDS

UH New Faculty Program Grant, 2014 (for summer 2015), \$6000

SSU Travel Grants; 2008, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, \$800-\$2000

SSU RSCAP Summer Writing Fellowship; 2012, \$3500.

SSU School of Social Sciences Summer Research Grant; 2011, \$1000.

SSU RSCAP Research Mini-Grant; 2010, \$2800.

SSU RSCAP Summer Writing Fellowship; 2009, \$3400

Vanderbilt Sociology Department Research Grant; 2007, \$300.

Vanderbilt Political Science Department: Methodological Training; 2006, \$2800.

Vanderbilt Graduate School Dissertation Enhancement Grant; 2006, \$2000.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH PROJECTS

AMERICAN DREAMS OF INEQUALITY

Lead co-editor on the American Dreams of Inequality reader for advanced undergraduate students in sociology, American Studies, and related disciplines. The edited volume explores the historical and theoretical perspectives on the American Dream, and the current research about the American Dream for low-income, working class, middle income, and wealthy families; as well as the role that housing, celebrity culture, sexual orientation, and immigration play on the American Dream. The project is a co-edited work with Dr. Robert Hauhart and Dr. Jeff Torlina.

STUDENT PARENT SURVEY

The first national project to survey the needs and experiences of students who are also parents. SSU was the first university in the country to launch the survey, a project of the Institute for Women's Policy Research (IWPR)'s Student Parent Success Initiative. The survey explores the challenges of being a student and a parent, the effectiveness of campus resources, and ways that SSU or other universities can better serve

student parents. 122 completed surveys collected, 106 of them current SSU students, a 45% response rate.
www.sonoma.edu/newscenter/2014/02/ssu-is-first-in-us-to-launch-national-student-as-parents-survey.html

PROFESSIONAL, POLICY, AND COMMUNITY RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

- Ganote, Cynthia and Sheila Katz. July 2014. "Evolving Oakland: Five Years Living in a Gentrified, Occupied, and Artified City." Pg. 7 in the American Sociological Association's *Footnotes*.
http://www.asanet.org/footnotes/julyaugust14/images_new/footnotes_julyaugust14.pdf
- Katz, Sheila. February 2014. "Hard Times and Inequality San Francisco Bay Area Style." Pg. 1 in the American Sociological Association's *Footnotes*.
http://www.asanet.org/footnotes/feb14/images_new/footnotes_feb14.pdf
- Katz, Sheila and Anita Rees. May 2013. "Homeless in Pacifica? Understanding the Situation and Creating a Community Response." Pacifica Family Resource Center: Pacifica, CA.
- Katz, Sheila and Anita Rees. 2009. "*Education Works!* Policy Recommendations." Low-Income Families Empowerment through Education: Oakland, CA.
- Spatz, Diana and Sheila Katz. 2005. *Family Violence Is Not an Option: The Failure of CalWORKs to Serve Battered Women with Children*. Research Report. Low-Income Families' Empowerment through Education: Oakland, CA.
- Spatz, Diana and Sheila Katz. 2004. "Domestic Violence and TANF: Research Brief." Low-Income Families' Empowerment Through Education: Oakland, CA.
- Katz, Sheila, Jennifer Howard, and Ronnie Steinberg. 2003. *Tennessee Women's Scholarship Directory*. Women's Social Policy and Research Center, Vanderbilt University: Nashville, TN.

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

COURSES TAUGHT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON (2014-PRESENT)

- Soc 3300: Sociological Theory (Fall 2016)
- Soc 3346: Qualitative Research Methods (Fall 2014, Fall 2015)
- Soc 3390: Sociology of Gender (Spring 2015, Fall 2015, Fall 2016)
- Soc 3397: Special Topics in Sociology: Careers in Sociology (Spring 2016)
- Soc 6390: Graduate Seminar in Sociology of Gender (Fall 2014, Spring 2016)
- Soc 6311: Graduate Seminar in Sociology of Poverty (Spring 2015)

COURSES TAUGHT AT SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY (2008-2014)

- Soci 201: Introduction to Sociology: Fall 2013; 3 unit lower-division GE area D-1 course, large format course with 200 students.
- Soci 375: Classical Sociological Theory: Fall 2008, Spring 2009, Spring 2010, Fall 2010, Fall 2011, Fall 2012; 4 units, 30 students, Sociology majors/minors and GE D-1 course.
- Soci 443: Methods Seminar: Women and Social Policy (Focus Groups method): Spring 2009, Spring 2010, Fall 2010, Fall 2011, Fall 2012, Spring 2013; 4 units, 25 students, Sociology majors, second methods course in a three-course sequence.
- Soci 498: Senior Research Seminar, Topic: The American Dream (Soci 498): Fall 2009, Spring 2011, Spring 2012, Spring 2014; 4 units, 20 students, third required methods course in a three-course sequence, Capstone course for Sociology majors.
- Soci 312: Sociology of Gender: Fall 2008, Fall 2009, Spring 2012; 4 units, 40 students, Sociology majors/minors, cross-listed with Women and Gender Studies.
- Soci 306: Careers in Sociology: Fall 2009, Fall 2010, Spring 2012, Spring 2013, Fall 2013; 4 units, 40 students, Sociology majors/minors.
- Soci 340: Drugs and Society: Fall 2008, Spring 2009, Summer 2009, Spring 2010, Summer 2010, Fall 2011, Fall 2012, Spring 2014; 4 units, 40 students, Sociology majors/minors, cross-listed with Criminology and Criminal Justice Studies.
- Soci 496: Internship Practicum and Internship Coordinator: Spring 2010 and Spring 2013; 1 unit, 15 students per section, 2 sections offered at a time, Sociology majors/minors.

ACADEMIC CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS

- Katz, Sheila. "Welfare Mothers' Grassroots Activism Visually Conceived." International Visual Sociology Association annual meetings in Oslo, Norway. June 2016.
- Katz, Sheila. "Mama Got Her BA: Welfare Mothers Completing Higher Education During the Great Recession." Society for the Study of Social Problems annual meetings, Chicago, IL. August 2015.
- Katz, Sheila. 2015. "Reforming the American Dream and Conforming Welfare Mothers." Pacific Sociological Association annual meetings, Long Beach, CA. April 2015.
- Katz, Sheila. 2015. "Using Your Research to Engage in the Policy or Legal Conversation: Tips for Writing Policy Briefs and Being an Expert Witness." Pacific Sociological Association annual meetings, Long Beach, CA. April 2015.
- Katz, Sheila. 2015. "Fragile Canaries: Social Characteristics that Strengthened or Devastated Former Welfare Mothers' Experiences in the Great Recession." Southern Sociological Society annual meetings, New Orleans, LA. March 2015.
- Katz, Sheila. 2015. "'Poverty Doesn't Have a Time Limit, Why Does Welfare?': Welfare Mothers' Grassroots Activism for Economic Mobility." Southern Sociological Society annual meetings, New Orleans, LA. March 2015.
- Katz, Sheila. "Evolving Oakland: Protesting Poverty, Fighting Inequality, Engaging the Community." American Sociological Association annual meetings, San Francisco, CA. August 2014.
- Katz, Sheila. "Student Parents' Experiences and Challenges at Sonoma State University." Student Parent Support Symposium at Ohio State University, Columbus, OH. May 2014.
- Katz, Sheila. "Former Welfare Mothers Re-envisioning the American Dream During the Great Recession." Pacific Sociological Association: Portland, OR, March 2014.
- Katz, Sheila. "Creating Career Connections: Teaching Students about Careers in Sociology." Pacific Sociological Association: Portland, OR, March 2014.
- Katz, Sheila. "Benefits of Higher Education for Single Mothers during the Great Recession." California Sociological Association: Berkeley, CA, Nov. 2013.
- Katz, Sheila. "The Canaries of the Urban Labor Market: What the Experiences of Low-Income Single Mothers who Pursued Higher Education Reveal about the Great Recession." Pacific Sociological Association: Reno, NV, March 2013.
- Katz, Sheila. "Low Income Families and the American Dream During the Great Recession." Pacific Sociological Association: Reno, NV, March 2013.
- Katz, Sheila. "Perspectives on the Great Recession from Welfare Mothers who Pursued Higher Education." American Sociological Association: Denver, August 2012.
- Katz, Sheila. "'Reformed' American Dreams: Welfare Mothers Pursuing Higher Education." Pacific Sociological Association: San Diego, CA, March 2012.
- Katz, Sheila. "Connecting Students to Careers: Teaching Students about Careers in Sociology." Pacific Sociological Association: San Diego, CA, March 2012.
- Katz, Sheila. "Advocacy for CalWORKs Mothers Pursuing Higher Education: Perspectives on TANF Reauthorization from the Ground Up." California Sociological Association: Berkeley, CA, November 2011.
- Katz, Sheila. "'Just Give Us a Chance to Get an Education': Single Mothers' Survival Narratives and Strategies for Pursuing Higher Education While on Welfare." American Sociological Association: Atlanta, GA, August 2010.
- Katz, Sheila. "Teaching Focus Group Methodology to Undergraduates." Pacific Sociological Association: Oakland, CA, April 2010.
- Katz, Sheila and Anita Rees. "Education Works! Conducting Participatory Action Research with Mothers on Welfare" California Sociological Association: Berkeley, CA, Nov. 2009.
- Katz, Sheila. "'My Education Means Everything to Me': CalWORKs Mothers' Rationales for Pursuing Higher Education." American Sociological Association: San Francisco, August 2009.
- Katz, Sheila. "Pathways to Success: Women's Routes Through College After 'Ending Welfare As We

- Know It.” Pacific Sociological Association: Portland, April 2008.
- Katz, Sheila. “Envisioning Another World: Welfare Mothers’ Voices on Poverty Policy and TANF Reauthorization.” American Sociological Association: New York, August 2007.
- Katz, Sheila. “Surviving the Welfare System: CalWORKs Mothers’ Narratives about Education, Poverty, and Survival.” Society for the Study of Social Problems: New York, August 2007.
- Katz, Sheila. “Pursuing Higher Education after ‘Ending Welfare As We Know It:’ Women’s Narratives about Poverty and Education.” National Women’s Studies Association: Oakland, CA, June 2006.
- Katz, Sheila and Anita Rees. “Education Works! The Challenges Mothers on Welfare Face in Completing School.” National Women’s Studies Association: Oakland, CA, June 2006.
- Katz, Sheila. “Buying In: Participatory Action Research for Social Justice by CalWORKs Mothers and Supporters.” Second International Congress on Qualitative Inquiry: University of Illinois, Urbana, IL, May 2006.
- Spatz, Diana, Sheila Katz, and Leilani Luia. “Family Violence Is Not an Option: the Failure of CalWORKs to Serve Battered Women with Children.” Institute for Women’s Policy Research: Washington, D.C., June 2005.
- Katz, Sheila. “Large Group Participatory Action Research on ‘Family Violence Is Not an Option’: the Failure of CalWORKs to Serve Battered Women with Children.” First International Congress on Qualitative Inquiry: University of Illinois, Urbana, May 2005.
- Kee, Lindsay, Sheila Katz, and Jennifer Howard. “Women’s Social Policy and Research Center: A Model for Academic Activism.” Southeastern Women’s Studies Association: Blacksburg, VA, 2003.
- Katz, Sheila. “Home School State Regulations and the Actual Practice of Parents.” Southern Sociological Society: New Orleans, LA, 2000.

GOVERNMENTAL POLICY RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS, WASHINGTON D.C.

- Katz, Sheila. 2015. “TANF Summit Opening Plenary: Reflections, Resilience, and Recommendations to Improve Family Well-Being.” Invited Opening Speaker and Panel Moderator at the 2015 Gateway to Opportunity: Improving Parental Employment and Family Well-Being Outcomes. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Family Assistance.
- Katz, Sheila. 2011. “Welfare Mothers Pursuing Higher Education During the Great Recession: Implications for TANF Reauthorization” at the *Building Economic Security for Families in Crisis through Education, Employment and Child Care Congressional Briefing on TANF Reauthorization* at the Congressional Auditorium at the Capitol Hill Visitor’s Center, December 2011. (<http://www.sonoma.edu/newscenter/2011/11/post-72.html>)
- Katz, Sheila. 2011. “Welfare Mothers Pursuing Higher Education During the Great Recession: Implications for TANF Reauthorization.” US Department of Health and Human Services’ Welfare Research and Evaluation Conference: Washington, D.C., June 2011.
- Spatz, Diana and Sheila Katz. 2005. “Marriage Promotion, Domestic Violence, and the Family Violence Option: Implications for the Reauthorization of TANF.” Rayburn House Office Building, Capitol Hill: Washington, D.C., September 2005.
- Spatz, Diana and Sheila Katz. 2005. “HR 240 and Domestic Violence: How Marriage Promotion Undermines Domestic Violence Prevention.” Cannon House Office Building, Capitol Hill: Washington, D.C., June 2005.

INVITED CONTRIBUTIONS AT ACADEMIC - COMMUNITY CONFERENCES

- Katz, Sheila. Participant at the “Achieving Wider Access to Higher Education” conference convened and invited by the Howard Samuels Center of the City University of New York, at the Ford Foundation, New York City, February 2010.
- Katz, Sheila. Workshop Facilitator: “What We Need to Succeed: Low-Income Student Mothers’ Narratives about Resources, Programs, Welfare, and Public Policy.” Ohio Student Parent Support Symposium: Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, June 2007.

Spatz, Diana and Sheila Katz. Workshop Facilitator: “Economic Context of Domestic Violence: Poverty and Welfare Policies Fail to Protect Battered Women with Children.” Collaboration between Fatherhood and Domestic Violence Programs in Communities of Color Institute: San Antonio, TX, October 2005.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICE

Editorial Advisory Board Member, *Social Problems*. August 2015-present.

Board Member, National Center for Residential Student Parent Programs, hosted by Endicott College. January 2015-present.

Project Partner, Persistent Poverty in the South Project, of the Southern Sociological Society. March 2015-present. <http://uncw.edu/povertyproject/>

Chair and committee member, Pacific Sociological Association’s Community, Clinical and Applied Sociology committee, 2012-2016. Elected chair in April 2015.

Program committee member, Pacific Sociological Association annual meetings in March-April 2016 in Oakland, CA.

Elected Board Member, Commission on the Accreditation of Programs in Applied and Clinical Sociology (CAPACS). June 2014-January 2016. <http://www.sociologycommission.org/>

Chair, American Sociological Association’s Local Arrangements Committee for 2014 ASA annual meetings in San Francisco. Appointed by ASA President Annette Lareau to organize and chair the local arrangements committee for the national conference attended by approximately 6,000 sociologists each year. The committee organized eight local-themed sessions, conducted four tours, and wrote five local-themed articles for the ASA newsletter *Footnotes* for the 2014 annual meetings in San Francisco. I led 3 sociologically themed local tours, co-organized the “Evolving Oakland” session, solo-authored one article, and co-authored another article.

Advisory Board member of the Student Parent Study Initiative, Institute for Women’s Policy Research, Washington, D.C., December 2011-present, funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation initiative on access to higher education.

Article Reviewer, *Social Problems*, *Journal of Poverty*, *Sociological Perspectives*, *Sociological Quarterly*, *Work and Occupations*, *Journal of Contemporary Ethnography*, *Michigan Journal of Sociology*.

Book Reviewer, “Seeking the American Dream” by Robert Hauhart, Palgrave Publications, under contract; “Drugs and Drugs Policy” by Moshin and Atkins, Second Edition, Sage Publications, 2013; and “Drugs and The American Dream” by Adler, Adler, and O’Brien, February 2012 from Wiley Blackwell Publishing.

Faculty Mentor, American Sociological Association Honor Program 2010, Jessica Muscatell.

Session Organizer, Pacific Sociological Association meetings in April 2010, 3 sessions: Qualitative Research on Poverty, Qualitative Research on Welfare, and Teaching Focus Group Methodology.

Session Organizer, California Sociological Association annual meeting November 2011: Women and Social Policy, and November 2009: Sociology of Gender.

UNIVERSITY OF HOUSTON SERVICE

Chair, Master’s Thesis committee for Fernando Clark about Latinas’ post incarceration experiences. April 2015-present.

Chair, Master’s Internship committee for Alyssa Yan. January 2016-present.

Chair, Master’s Internship committee for Annie Pham. January 2016-present.

Chair, Master’s Internship committee for Shannon McNamara. August 2016-present.

Undergraduate Studies Committee, Department of Sociology, August 2015-present.

Sociology Student Association, faculty sponsor, Department of Sociology, September 2014-present.

Hiring committee, Department of Sociology, October 2014-2015.

Chair, Honor’s Thesis, Edwin Villa December 2014-May 2015.

SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY SERVICE

Chair and Elected Representative from the School of Social Sciences on the Student Affairs Committee Sub-Committee on Academic Advising, 2009-present. Elected Chair of committee in August 2013.

Faculty representative, SSU Alcohol and Drug Advisory Committee, September 2013-May 2014.

Workshop Facilitator, SSU Professional Development Sponsored Faculty Teaching Workshop series, "Connecting Students to Careers: How Faculty Can Translate Course Knowledge into Employment Skills" March 2013.

Faculty representative, Academic Advisor Search Committee, October-November 2013.

Social Sciences member on Interdisciplinary Studies Program Committee, 2009-May 2014.

Member, Center for Community Engagement Strategic Action Committee, 2010-2014.

Social Science Faculty Mentor for the SSU NoGap McNair Scholar Program, mentor Social Sciences students in creating posters for the spring research symposium and finalize their papers for publication in the McNair Scholar journal, August 2013-present. Faculty mentor for student research: Kristal Raheem (May 2013-present), Holly Phillips (August 2012-present), Hector Ruiz (April 2012-May 2013), Vanessa Hernandez (September 2010-May 2012), Kristel England (April 2011-May 2012), Andrea Huhn (August 2011-December 2012), Lauren Stavish (Feb. 2009-May 2010).

Faculty Sponsor and mentor, 2009, 2010, 2011 CSU Undergraduate Research Competition.

Proposal Reviewer, SSU Academic Undergraduate Research Grants, 2011, 2010 and 2008.

Presenter and Co-Organizer of Speaker's Panel in JUMP's Homelessness and Hunger Awareness Week, November 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008.

Organizer and Presenter, SSU Disability Awareness Week Brownbag "Reducing Disability Stigma in the Classroom," May 2010.

SSU SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES SERVICE

Summer Freshman Orientation Faculty Mentor for Social Sciences, June 2013, July 2011.

Committee member, Sophomore Year Experience (SYE) Program Planning Committee, February 2012-present. Coordinated project's focus group research in Spring 2012, conducted 5 focus groups with a total of 30 SSU students, analyzed data Summer 2012, presented to SSU School of Social Sciences meeting in August 2012, presented to SSU's Graduation Initiative Committee, October 2012. SYE Program implemented in Fall 2013.

Social Sciences Brown Bag Series lecture, "The Role of Advocates in Helping Welfare Mothers Achieve Higher Education." October 2011.

Presenter, SSU Gendered Intersections Lecture Series: "Envisioning Another World: Grassroots Activism and Welfare Mothers' Perspective on Poverty Policy." March 2010.

New Faculty Mentor, 2009-2010.

SSU SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT SERVICE

Chair, Program Review Committee, Sociology Department, September 2013-May 2014.

Designated as the "Veterans Advisor" by the Sociology Department, September 2013.

Committee member, Hiring committee for tenure-track Assistant Professor, Fall 2013.

Peer teaching evaluations of adjunct faculty: November 2012 and October 2013.

Faculty Mentor for students (Kristel Raheem and Holly Phillips) applying for Undergraduate Research Grants to attend the Pacific Sociological Association in Portland, OR, March 2014.

Designated as the "Study Away Advisor" by Sociology Department, September 2012.

Committee member, Hiring committee for adjunct pool refresh, Spring 2011.

Committee Member, Department Curriculum Committee, Fall 2008-May 2014.

Coordinator, Announcement Listserv for Sociology Majors and Minors: Fall 2008-May 2014.

Faculty Co-Editor, Sociology Department Newsletter, Fall 2008-Summer 2012.

Facilitator, Transfer Student Advising workshops: 2010-2013.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

Issue Expert Mentor, JCI of Houston (Junior Chamber International) for IMPACT Days 2015, February 2015-October 2015. “Reverse Pitch” to a group of 120 social entrepreneurs, I pitched a social problem that can be solved through social innovation, and I served as the “issue mentor” during the program. <http://impactdays.info/>

Treasurer, Executive Committee and board member to City of Oakland’s KONO (Koreatown Northgate) Community Benefit District Board, April 2010-July 2014, (re-elected in January 2012). Elected as Secretary on the Executive Committee, May 2010-August 2013 (re-elected January 2012). Elected Treasurer in September 2013. Chair of Security and Operations Committee, October 2011-October 2013. www.konooakland.org.

KONO Representative, Neighborhood Crime Prevention Council (NCPC) of District 8: Area 2, organized by the Oakland Police Department and City of Oakland, October 2012-December 2013.

Volunteer, Hopalong Animal Rescue, feline program: fostering kittens, transporting cats to medical appointments, and helping with fundraising events. June-November 2013.

Research Coordinator, “Homeless in Pacifica” project, Pacifica Resource Center, December 2012-June 2013. Worked with Executive Director to write a research brief about the increasing number of homeless in Pacifica, and worked with community members, police department, and city council to create the Pacifica Homeless Response Team to increase services and programs for the unsheltered on San Mateo county coast.

Guest on “The Project Censored Show” discussing American poverty, as part of the Morning Mix on KPFA Pacifica Radio, 94.1 FM, live from Berkeley, CA. May 2013.

Taught the course “Exploring the American Dream” in the University of Georgia’s OLLI “Alumni College” Summer School program in June 2012.

Chair of Executive Director Search Committee, City of Oakland Koreatown Northgate Community Benefit District Board, December 2010-February 2011.

President and elected member of the Telegraph Gateway Homeowners’ Association Board, November 2010-present, and previously served as Secretary (Nov 2009-10).

Policy Research Committee Chair and grant-writing volunteer for Low-Income Families’ Empowerment through Education (LIFETIME), Spring 2008-March 2010.

Participant, California Partnership, community coalition fighting poverty, 2004-2009.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

American Sociological Association (2004-present)
 ASA member of Sex & Gender; Sociology of Education; Race, Gender, Class; Teaching Sociology; Poverty, Inequality, and Mobility sections

Society for the Study of Social Problems (2007-present)

International Visual Sociology Association (2016-present)

Southern Sociological Society (1999-2003, 2014-present)

Pacific Sociological Association (2004-present)

RECENT PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Participant, New Faculty Scholars Program, University of Houston, October 2014-May 2015.

Participant, SSU’s Faculty Writing Program, Coordinated by Dr. Kathy Charmaz: 2007-May 2014.

Participant, SSU’s Faculty Research Expo, March 2013, March 2011 and March 2010.

Participant, ASA’s Section on Teaching and Learning’s Workshop, “The Best Teachers We Can Be: Learning Scholarly Teaching.” Atlanta, GA, August 2010.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Adjunct Lecturer, Sonoma State University Department of Sociology; Drugs and Society,
Fall 2007 and Spring 2008

Qualitative Data Analysis Consultant, University of California Berkeley, School of Public Health
June 2007-August 2007: Conducted qualitative data analysis (using Atlas.ti) on focus groups and interviews for the Benefits of Diversity Project, addressing issues of racial and ethnic diversity in students and faculty in medical and public health schools, which was funded by the California Endowment.

Research Coordinator, Low-Income Families' Empowerment through Education (LIFETIME)
October 2003-December 2006: Coordinated community engaged research projects on a statewide research team to conduct research on welfare, domestic violence, and the experiences of welfare mothers in education. Co-authored "Family Violence Is *Not* an Option," a research report (June 2005) about the failure of CalWORKs to protect domestic violence victims and their children in the welfare system. Worked with media and other community-based organizations to disseminate research; worked with Executive and Associate Directors to raise \$1.5 million in foundation grants (average grant approximately \$20,000) over 2.5 years.

Research Associate, Vanderbilt University Women's Social Policy and Research Center
March 2002-October 2003: Lead author and researcher for *Tennessee Women's Scholarship Directory* (August 2003), a resource book of scholarships and financial aid options for higher education available to women in Tennessee; designed web site to support the directory, wrote grants, and conduct other fundraising to provide independent funding for the scholarship directory and the research center.

Adjunct Instructor, Vanderbilt University Department of Sociology; Women and Men in American Society, Fall 2002, Spring 2003, Summer I, Summer II 2003.

Research Assistant, Vanderbilt Institute for Public Policy, Immigrant Community Assessment
April 2003-August 2003: Performed qualitative data analysis of focus group data.

Teaching Assistant, Vanderbilt University, Department of Sociology; Gender in American Society, Contemporary Social Problems, Sociological Research Methods, Gender, Sexuality, and the Body, Women and the Law, Human Behavior in Organizations, Social Movements, Introduction to Sociology, Images of Women. Fall 1998-Spring 2002.

ACADEMIC REFERENCES

Dr. Xavia Karner, Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Houston
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Dr. Kathy Charmaz, Professor, Department of Sociology, Sonoma State University
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Dr. Melinda Milligan, Professor and Chair, Department of Sociology, Sonoma State University
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Dr. Karen Campbell, Senior Associate Dean, Undergraduate Education, College of Arts & Science
Vanderbilt University
Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, (Dissertation Chair)
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Dr. Cynthia Ganote, Associate Professor of Sociology, St. Mary's College of California
cmg3@stmarys-ca.edu

OTHER PROFESSIONAL REFERENCES

Dr. Avis Jones-DeWeever, founder of the Exceptional Leadership Institute for Women Policy Consultant,
Washington, D.C.

avis@avisjonesdeweever.com

Anita Rees, Executive Director of Pacifica Family Resource Center

(former Associate Director of LIFETIME), arees@alum.calberkeley.org

Shari Godinez, Executive Director, KONO Community Benefit District, Oakland, CA

shari@koreatownnorthgate.org