

KENNETH A. RASINSKI

EDUCATION

Postdoctoral	University of Chicago, Behavioral Sciences, NIMH Fellowship, 1984-1986
Ph.D.	Northwestern University, Psychology, 1984
M.A.	Roosevelt University, Clinical Psychology, 1978
B.S.	Loyola University of Chicago, Psychology, 1975

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2000-	Faculty Affiliate, Irving B. Harris Graduate School of Public Policy Studies, The University of Chicago
2000-	Faculty Affiliate, Department of Psychology, The University of Chicago
1999-present	Principal Research Scientist, Substance Abuse, Mental Health and Disabilities Division, National Opinion Research Center, The University of Chicago
1996-1999	Senior Research Scientist, Substance Abuse, Mental Health and Disabilities Division, National Opinion Research Center, The University of Chicago
1994-1996	Senior Survey Methodologist, Department of Statistics and Methodology, National Opinion Research Center, The University of Chicago
1992-1994	Assistant Director, Statistics and Methodology Department, National Opinion Research Center, The University of Chicago
1991-1992	Survey Research Methodologist, Department of Education Studies, and Methodology Research Center, National Opinion Research Center, The University of Chicago
1988-1991	Survey Director, Department of Education Studies, National Opinion Research Center, The University of Chicago
1991	Adjunct Lecturer in Statistics, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago
1985-1988	Research Analyst, Methodology Research Center, National Opinion Research Center, The University of Chicago
1985-1988	Core Faculty, National College of Education, Department of Educational Research and Foundations, Evanston, Illinois
1984-1985	Research Assistant, National Opinion Research Center, The University of Chicago
1986-1987	Lecturer, Introduction to Behavioral Research, The University of Chicago, Department of Behavioral Sciences
1985	Lecturer in Advanced Statistics, Northwestern University, School of Speech

1984-1986 NIMH Postdoctoral Fellowship in Evaluation of the Delivery of Mental Health Services, The University of Chicago, Department of Behavioral Sciences, Committee on Methodology

MAJOR NORC STUDIES

Community and Family Context of Adolescent Drug Use. *Co-principal Investigator, 1997-2000.* This study applies multilevel modeling to data from two large nationally representative samples of adolescents, the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) and the National Educational Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88) in order to explore how neighborhoods and schools condition the relationships among family structure, individual-level school variables, and drug use and delinquency. The research is funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA).

National Archive and Analytical Center for Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Data, 1995-2000 (NAAC). *Senior Research Scientist, 1995-1999.* The purpose of this national center is to archive, disseminate, and analyze epidemiological and service systems data covering substance abuse and mental health. The Center's tasks include development of public use files, including disclosure assessment, consequent data revision, and creation of public use files; quick response to requests for simple and complex data analysis; production of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Statistical Sourcebooks; and writing analytical papers. Responsible for disclosure analysis / public use file creation and documentation and for co-authoring a report on substance abuse among adolescents using data from the National Household Study on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). The sponsor of the NAAC is the Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Evaluation of Effects of "Bill Moyers On Addiction: Close to Home" on Attitudes and Knowledge about Drug Addiction, Treatment and Recovery in Five Major Demographic Metropolitan Areas. *Principal Investigator, 1998.* Conducted evaluation of the effects of the five-part PBS production, "Bill Moyers On Addiction: Close to Home," on attitudes and knowledge about drug addiction, treatment, and recovery. This research was funded by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. NORC's sample was randomly selected from telephone directories in the five largest demographic market areas just before the program was broadcast in late March of 1998. The first interview assessed initial attitudes towards drug addiction, treatment, and recovery, as well as on drug treatment policy, along with background characteristics and media consumption habits. All respondents were informed that they would be reinterviewed. Half the respondents, allocated at random, were informed of the program and were asked to watch. All respondents were sent a follow-up letter thanking them for their participation, reminding them of the reinterview, and presenting them with a \$5 token of appreciation. Respondents who were asked to watch the program were also sent a schedule of times the program would be on the air. NORC reinterviewed respondents in both groups by telephone to assess their viewing of the program and evaluate changes in attitudes and opinions associated with watching the program.

Determinants of Public Support for Spending on the Drug Problem: 1973-1996. *Principal Investigator, 1997-1998.* This study examined trend data on public support for social spending on the drug problem using data from the General Social Survey that span 23 years. Both individual-level and aggregate-level determinants were used to model the trends. Individual-level determinants were drawn from the GSS, while aggregate-level determinants were constructed from other data containing social indicators. The study is funded by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study (NTIES). *Senior Research Scientist, 1992-1997.* Conducted for the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, NTIES was a Congressionally mandated five-year study designed to answer questions about the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment in federally funded public programs that received CSAT demonstration grants to improve treatment outcomes. Contributed to a major NTIES report, published by

CSAT in March 1997, that reports outcome analyses on the basis of administrative information from 519 clinical directors and follow-up interviews with 4,411 treatment clients. Played a major role in designing and implementing the analyses, including principal responsibility for a case-adjustment analysis of treatment outcomes.

Evaluation of Effects of Media Coverage of the California Civil Rights Initiative (Proposition 209) on Californians' Support for the Proposition. *Principal Investigator, 1996-1997.* The Pew Charitable Trusts asked NORC to design a study to evaluate the effects on voters of free television time given by the FOX network to spokespersons favoring and opposing California Proposition 209, also called the California Civil Rights Initiative, which attempted to repeal affirmative action laws. The network ran a one-half hour show in which citizens living in different parts of Orange County, CA, questioned expert proponents and adversaries of the proposition. This program was broadcast during the second half of the hour-long news at 10 p.m. on Monday, November 4, 1996. NORC surveyed a random sample of 800 residents of Orange County by telephone just prior to the broadcast. Half the respondents, determined at random, were informed of the broadcast and were asked to watch it. They were sent a reminder letter along with a schedule of the broadcasts and a \$2 token of appreciation. All respondents were informed that they would be reinterviewed after the vote on the proposition in the November 6 election. NORC then reinterviewed about 550 of the respondents after the election. The questionnaire asked respondents whether they had watched the broadcast, whether they voted, and whether they voted for or against Proposition 209. The questionnaire also included items on race attitudes, past discrimination experiences, social justice, and on the media's coverage of political events during the election.

Evaluation of Effects of PBS Free Television Time to Presidential Candidates on Vote Choice. *Principal Investigator, 1996-1997.* The Pew Charitable Trusts asked NORC to design a study to evaluate the effects of free television time given by PBS to the two major 1996 presidential candidates, Bob Dole and Bill Clinton. (Each candidate had received six two-and-a-half minute prime time segments in which to deliver their message to the American viewing public.) NORC surveyed a random sample of Chicagoans by telephone just prior to the broadcasts. All respondents were informed that they would be reinterviewed after the election. Half the respondents, determined at random, were informed of the broadcasts and were asked to watch them; they were sent a reminder letter along with a schedule of the broadcasts and a \$2 token of appreciation. NORC then reinterviewed a subsample of the respondents after the presidential election. The questionnaire asked respondents whether they watched the broadcasts, whether they voted, and who they voted for. The questionnaire also included items on the media's coverage of political events during the election.

Cognitive Research on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention: Women's Health. *Associate Project Director, 1992-1994.* The purpose of this study was to investigate how to collect data on sensitive topics related to women's health, such as abortion and the use of IV drugs. During the initial phase of the project, 4 focus group discussions and 27 cognitive interviews were conducted to help develop hypotheses for more formal testing in the next phase of the project. In addition, Phase 1 of the project included a pilot test of computer-assisted self-administered questionnaires (CASAQ), using items drawn from the National Survey of Family Growth instrument. (The National Survey of Family Growth is conducted periodically by the Centers for Disease Control.) In Phase 2 of the project, an experiment was carried out to examine various features of the data collection process. The experiment compared different modes of data collection (computer-assisted personal interviewing vs. CASAQ vs. traditional face-to-face interviewing vs. conventional self-administered questionnaires), different locales for the interview (in the respondent's home or at a site outside the home), different question contexts for the key abortion items, and data collection by nurses vs. field interviewers.

Laboratory Research on Responses to Sensitive Survey Questions. *Project Director, 1992-1996.* This project involved the design of methodologically based laboratory studies to examine the cognitive processes associated with answering sensitive survey questions related to illicit drug use, sexual behavior, and reporting of abortions. In its cognitive psychological approach, this study is less concerned with the

answers to such questions than it is with the cognitive operations respondents employ in answering sensitive survey questions. These investigations seek to determine the usefulness of utility theory as a guiding framework that will aid in design and analysis of such surveys as the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) and the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG). The results of this study will be used to demonstrate the value to both cognitive science and survey methodology of conducting psychological research on particular cognitive issues that adversely affect the quality of responses to survey questions, such as comprehension, recall, and decision bias.

Longitudinal Study of Schools. *Project Director, 1992.* This study involved collecting data from the 1,015 schools that participated in the 1980 High School and Beyond School Survey. The focus was on understanding how the schools have changed in response to state and local education policies. Data were also collected from the state and local school districts.

High School and Beyond, Fourth Follow-up. *Task Leader, Instrument Development and Field Test, 1991-1992.* The Fourth Follow-up surveyed nearly 15,000 individuals who were part of the 1980 High School and Beyond sophomore cohort. Transcripts were collected for sample members who have attended postsecondary institutions.

National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88): Second Follow-up. *Task Leader, Field Test Design and Analysis, 1990-1991.* The Second Follow-up surveyed 29,000 students and dropouts, their parents, and their principals. Transcripts were collected for all students and dropouts, and course offerings and enrollment data were collected from each school. Supplemental surveys were conducted in three states.

Ohio Science Assessment Project. *Project Director, 1991.* A two-stage paper-and-pencil assessment of achievement in physics, chemistry, biology, and general science was conducted along with performance-based assessment of laboratory skills. Respondents were more than 6,000 high school seniors in 40 Ohio traditional and vocational public high schools.

National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88): Parent Base Year Survey. *Associate Project Director, 1988-1989.* Sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, NELS:88 is a longitudinal probability sample of eighth graders in the United States; it also encompasses parents, teachers, and principals of selected students. More than 60,000 respondents were surveyed in the base year (1988). Like its predecessors NLS-72 and High School and Beyond, NELS:88 is designed to provide trend data about critical transitions experienced by young people as they develop, attend school, and embark on careers. The base year Parent Survey component of NELS:88 was fielded in 1988 and involved 25,000 parents.

Cognitive Processes in Survey Responding. *Project Director, 1985-1988.* Funded through a grant from the National Science Foundation, studies were conducted on cognitive processes contributing to nonsampling errors in surveys, especially attitude surveys.

Dundee School District Survey. *Project Director, 1985.* A study conducted by Northwestern University for Illinois School District 300 was designed to assess community support for tax increases to fund schools in Dundee, Illinois. The survey also assessed community attitudes toward the Dundee schools and the school board, administrators, and teachers of the district.

Evaluation of NMCUES Data Collection and Data Processing Procedures. *Research Analyst, 1985.* Funded by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, this was a methodological evaluation of the National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditures Survey (NMCUES).

THESIS AND DISSERTATION

Rasinski, K.A. (1984). "Outcomes, fairness, and values as predictors of political responses to government allocation policies and practices: A field study." Doctoral dissertation. Northwestern University.

Rasinski, K.A. (1978). "A survey of Chicagoans' attitudes toward affirmative action." Master's thesis, Roosevelt University, Chicago, IL.

PUBLICATIONS

Major Reports

Ragin, A., Rasinski, K.A., Cerbone, F., and Johnson, R.A. (1999). *The Relationship Between Mental Health and Substance Abuse among Adolescents*. Rockville, MD: Office of Applied Studies, SAMHSA.

Gerstein, D.R., Datta, A.R., Ingels, J.S., Johnson, R.A., and Rasinski, K.A., et al. (1997). *Final Report: National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Survey*. Chicago, IL: NORC.

Center for Substance Abuse Treatment. (1997). *The National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study: Brief Report (Advance Copy)*. Rockville, MD.

Rasinski, K.A., Ingels, S., Rock, D., and Pollack, J. (1993). *America's High School Sophomores: A Ten Year Comparison 1980-1990*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Dowd, K., Rasinski, K.A., et al. (1991). *Field Test Report: National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988*. Chicago, IL: NORC.

Kaufman, P., Rasinski, K., Lee, R., and West, J. (1991). *Quality of Responses of Eighth-Grade Students in NELS:88*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Rasinski, K.A., Buckley, P., Campbell, B., Haggerty, C., Morrissey, M., Tourangeau, R., Walker, D., and Wojcik, M. (1991). *High School and Beyond: Fourth Follow-up Field Test Methodology Report*. Chicago, IL: NORC.

Ingels, S., Abraham, S., Rasinski, K.A., Karr, R., Spencer, B., and Frankel, M. (1990). *NELS:88 Base Year: Data File User's Manuals—Student, Parent, School, Teacher*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Rasinski, K.A. and West, J. (1990). *Eighth Graders' Reports of Courses Taken During the 1988 Academic Year by Selected Student Characteristics*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Spencer, B., Frankel, M.R., Ingels, S.J., Rasinski, K.A., and Tourangeau, R. (1990). *National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988 (NELS:88): Base Year Sample Design Report*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Tourangeau, R., and Rasinski, K.A. (1987). *Evaluation of Data Collection Frequency and the Use of a Summary in the National Medical Care Utilization and Expenditure Survey*. Series A, Methodology Report No. 2, National Center for Health Statistics, Public Health Service. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Journal Articles, Books, and Book Chapters

Rasinski, K. A. (In press). Commentary: The study of values, in James Kuklinski (ed.) *Citizens and politics: Perspectives from Political Psychology*, Cambridge University Press.

Timberlake, J. Rasinski, K.A., & Lock, E. (2001) Effects of welfare and punishment attitudes on public support for drug treatment spending. *Social Science Quarterly*, 82 (1), 184-196.

Rasinski, K. A. and Wright, D. (2000) Practical Aspects of Disclosure Analysis, *Of Significance...2(1)*, Arlington, VA: Association of Public Data Users.

Rasinski, K.A., Timberlake, J. & Lock, E. (2000) Public support for increased spending on the drug problem in America is not a simple matter *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*

Tourangeau, R., Rips, L. and Rasinski, K.A. (2000). *The Psychology of Survey Responding*. Cambridge University Press.

Rasinski, K.A., Willis, G.B., Baldwin, A.K., Yeh, W., and Lee, L. (1999). Methods of data collection, perceptions of risks and losses, and motivation to give truthful answers to sensitive survey questions. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*, 13: 465-484.

Rasinski, K.A., Bradburn, N.M., and Lauen, D. (1999). The effects of media coverage of the National Issues Convention on citizen attitudes and opinions. In McCombs and Reynolds (eds.), *The National Issues Convention: An Experiment in Political Communication*. New York: Erlbaum.

Johnson, R.A., Gerstein, D.R., and Rasinski, K.A. (1998). Adjusting survey estimates for response bias: An application to trends in alcohol and marijuana use. *Public Opinion Quarterly*.

Tourangeau, R., Rasinski, K.A., Jobe, J.B., Smith, T.W., and Pratt, W.F. (1997). Sources of error in a survey on sexual behavior. *Journal of Official Statistics*, 13, 341-355.

Tourangeau, R., Jobe, J.B., Pratt, W.F., and Rasinski, K. (1997). Design and results of the Women's Health Study. In L. Harrison and A. Hughes (eds.), *the Validity of Self-reported Drug Use: Improving the Accuracy of Survey Estimates*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Institute on Drug Abuse Research Monograph Series 167.

Tourangeau, R., Smith, T.W., and Rasinski, K.A. (1997). Motivation to report sensitive behaviors on surveys: Evidence from a bogus pipeline experiment. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 27(3): 209-222.

Kerstetter, W.A., Rasinski, K.A., and Heiert, C.L. (1996). The impact of race on the investigation of excessive force allegations against police. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 24(1): 1-15.

Rasinski, K.A. and Pedlow, S. (1995). The effect of high school vocational education on academic achievement gain and high school persistence: Evidence from NELS:88. In Adam Gamoran (ed.), *The Quality of Vocational Education: Background Papers from the 1994 National Assessment of Vocational Education*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education.

Rasinski, K.A., Mingay, D., and Bradburn, N.M. (1994). Do respondents really "mark all that apply" on self-administered questions? *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 58: 400-408.

Rasinski, K.A. and Pedlow, S. (1994). Using transcripts to study the effectiveness of vocational education. *Journal of Vocational Education Research*, 19 (3): 1-22.

- Rasinski, K.A., Smith, T.W., and Zuckerbraun, S. (1994). Fairness motivations and tradeoffs underlying public support for government environmental spending in nine nations. *Journal of Social Issues* 50: 179-197.
- Rasinski, K.A. (1992). Preference for decision control in organizational decision making. *Social Justice Research*, 5(4): 342-357.
- Rasinski, K.A. (1991). By their fruits shall you know them? The measurement of public opinion and the content, structure, and operation of thought systems. In R. Wyer and T. Srull (eds.), *Advances in Social Cognition*. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Rasinski, K.A., and Tourangeau, R. (1991). Psychological aspects of judgments about the economy. *Political Psychology*, 12(1): 27-40.
- Tourangeau, R., Rasinski, K.A., and Bradburn, N.M. (1991). Measuring happiness in surveys: A test of the subtraction hypothesis. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 55(2): 255-256.
- Tourangeau, R., Rasinski, K.A., and D'Andrade, R. (1991). Attitude structure and belief accessibility. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 47(1): 48-75.
- Tyler, T.R., and Rasinski, K.A. (1991). Procedural justice, institutional legitimacy, and the acceptance of unpopular United States Supreme Court decisions: A reply to Gibson. *Law and Society Review*, 25: 621-630.
- Rasinski, K.A. (1990). Contextualizing procedural fairness: Factors mediating the effect of process control on leadership evaluation in organizations. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology*, 11(4): 459-477.
- Rasinski, K.A., and Scott, L.A. (1990). Culture, values, and beliefs about economic justice. *Social Justice Research*, 4: 307-323.
- Rasinski, K.A. (1989). The effect of question wording on public support for government spending. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 53: 388-394.
- Tourangeau, R., Rasinski, K.A., Bradburn, N., and D'Andrade, R. (1989). Belief accessibility and context effects in attitude measurement. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 25: 401-421.
- Tourangeau, R., Rasinski, K.A., Bradburn, N., and D'Andrade, R. (1989). Carryover effects in attitude surveys. *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 53: 495-524.
- Hastie, R., and Rasinski, K.A. (1988). The concept of accuracy in social judgment. In D. Bartal and A. Kruglanski (eds.), *The Social Psychology of Knowledge*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.
- Kosnick, W., Winslow, L., Kilne, D., Rasinski, K.A., and Sekular, R. (1988). Visual changes in daily life throughout adulthood. *Journal of Gerontology*, 43: 63-70.
- Rasinski, K.A. (1988). Economic justice, political behavior, and American political values. *Social Justice Research*, 2: 61-79.
- Rasinski, K.A., and Tyler, T.R. (1988). Fairness and vote choice in the 1984 Presidential election. *American Politics Quarterly*, 16: 5-24.
- Rasinski, K.A., and Tyler, T.R. (1988). Justice research: A view of the future. *Contemporary Psychology*, 33: 867-869.

Tourangeau, R., and Rasinski, K.A. (1988). Cognitive processes underlying context effects in attitude surveys. *Psychological Bulletin*, 103: 299-314.

Rasinski, K.A. (1987). Building a case for justice. *Contemporary Psychiatry*, 6: 160-163.

Rasinski, K.A. (1987). What's fair is fair ... or is it? Value difference underlying public views about social justice. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 53: 201-211.

Rasinski, K.A., and Rosenbaum, S.M. (1987). Predicting citizen support of tax increases for education: A comparison of two social psychological perspectives. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 17: 990-1006.

Tyler, T.R., Rasinski, K.A., and Griffin, E. (1986). The psychology of leadership evaluation. *American Psychologist*, 9: 970-978.

Rasinski, K.A., Crocker, J., and Hastie, R. (1985). Another look at sex stereotypes and social judgments: An analysis of the social perceiver's use of subjective probabilities. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 49: 317-326.

Rasinski, K.A., Tyler, T.R., and Fridkin, K. (1985). Exploring dimensions of legitimacy: The mediating effects of personal and nonpersonal legitimacy on leadership endorsement and system support. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 49: 386-394.

Tyler, T.R., Rasinski, K.A., and McGraw, K.M. (1985). The influence of perceived injustice upon support for the president, political authorities, and government institutions. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 48: 72-81.

Tyler, T.R., Rasinski, K.A., and Spodick, N. (1985). The influence of voice upon satisfaction with leaders: Exploring the meaning of process control. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 48: 72-81.

Tyler, T.R., and Rasinski, K.A. (1984). Comparing psychological images of the social perceiver: The role of perceived informativeness, memorability and affect in mediating the impact of crime victimization. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 46: 308-329.

Tyler, T.R., and Rasinski, K.A. (1983). Explaining political events and problems: The relationship between personal and environmental causality. *Micropolitics*, 2: 401-422.

Rasinski, K.A., Rozenky, R., and Pasulka, P. (1980). Practical implications of a theory of the "therapeutic milieu" for psychiatric nursing practice. *Journal of Psychiatric Nursing and Mental Health Services*, 18: 16-20.

SELECTED PRESENTATIONS

Rasinski, K.A., Timberlake, J., and Lock, E. (1999). "Question wording effects on public support for social spending on drugs." Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, May 17-20, St. Petersburg, Florida.

Rasinski, K.A. (1999). "Evaluating television programs that promote civic engagement: Lessons for civic journalism." Paper presented at the James K. Batten Awards and Symposium for Excellence in Civic Journalism, May 3-4, Minneapolis, Minnesota, University of Minnesota.

- Rasinski, K.A., Timberlake, J., and Lock, E. (1998). "Public support for spending on the drug problem: 1973-1996." Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, May 14-17, St. Louis, Missouri.
- Rasinski, K.A. (1997). "Effects of media on support for the California Civil Rights Initiative." Paper presented at a conference on Civic Laboratories: Journalism Under the Microscope, July 28, National Press Club, Washington, DC.
- Rasinski, K.A. (1997). "Effects of media on support for the California Civil Rights Initiative." Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, May 15-18, Norfolk, Virginia.
- Rasinski, K.A. (1997). "The effect of free candidate air time on evaluations of presidential candidates: A field experiment to evaluate a media experiment." Paper presented at a conference on Free Air Time and Campaign Reform, National Press Club, Washington, DC, March 11.
- Rasinski, K.A. (1996). A field experiment to evaluate viewing the National Issues Convention on television, Part 1: Effects on Trust in Government. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Salt Lake City, Utah, May 16-19.
- Rasinski, K.A., and Pedlow, S. (1994, October). "High school vocational education: Does it promote academic learning? Does it prevent dropping out?" Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management, Chicago, IL.
- Rasinski, K.A., Baldwin, A.K., Willis, G.B., and Jobe, J.B. (1994, August). "Risk and loss perceptions associated with survey reporting of sensitive behaviors." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association, Toronto, Canada.
- Rasinski, K.A., Zahs, D.A., Kulka, R.A., and Holt, N.A. (1993, May). "Nonreceipt of the census form as a component of the ethnic undercounting in the 1990 decennial census." Proceedings of the Census Bureau Research Conference on Undercounted Ethnic Populations, Richmond, VA.
- Rasinski, K.A., Zahs, D.A., Kulka, R.A., and Holt, N.A. (1993, May). "Predicting reported nonreceipt of the 1990 decennial census form." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, St. Petersburg Beach, FL.
- Rasinski, K.A., Mingay, D., and Bradburn, N.M. (1992, May). "Do respondents 'mark all that apply'?" Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, St. Petersburg Beach, FL.
- Rasinski, K.A. (1991, August). "Preference for decision sharing as a method of decision-making in organizations." Paper presented at the annual conference of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco, CA.
- Rasinski, K.A., Camburn, E., and West, J. (1991, August). "The relationship between parental involvement in education and eighth graders' achievement in the United States." Paper presented at the annual conference of the American Psychological Association, San Francisco, CA.
- Mingay, D., Carter, W., and Rasinski, K.A. (1991, May). "Respondent rating strategies: Evidence from cognitive interviews." Paper presented at the annual conference of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Phoenix, AZ.
- Rasinski, K.A., and Scott L.A. (1990, August). "Ideology and beliefs about social justice across cultures." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Boston, MA.

Rasinski, K.A. (1990, May). "Psychological determinants of attitude instability." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Lancaster, PA.

Tourangeau, R., and Rasinski, K.A. (1989, August). "The survey response process and survey errors." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, New Orleans, LA.

Rasinski, K.A. (1989, May). "How good are children's reports about their environment?" Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, St. Petersburg, FL.

Prindle, C., and Rasinski, K.A. (1989, March). "The National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988: Data collection results and analysis potential." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Education Research Association, San Francisco, CA.

Rasinski, K.A. (1988, September). "Psychological bases of survey response: Implications for data reliability." Proceedings of the Advertising Research Foundation conference on Research Quality, New York, NY.

Rasinski, K.A., and Tourangeau, R. (1988, September). "A cognitive model of the measure of political attitudes." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Foundation, Panel on the Nature of the Survey Response, Washington, DC.

Rasinski, K.A. (1988, August). "Social antecedents and consequences of procedural justice in organizations." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Panel on Theoretical Developments in Procedural Justice, Atlanta, GA.

Rasinski, K.A. (1988, July). "Social values and social justice." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology, Secaucus, NJ.

Tourangeau, R., and Rasinski, K.A. (1988, May). "Context effects: When they occur and how often." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Association for Public Opinion Research, Toronto, Canada.

Rasinski, K.A. (1988, April). "Administrative procedural and fairness and teachers' career satisfaction." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwestern Psychological Association, Chicago, IL.

Rasinski, K.A. (1988, April). "A cognitive approach to understanding political judgments about economic issues." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL.

Rasinski, K.A., and Tourangeau, R. (1987, November). "Cognitive factors influencing economic judgments in surveys." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Association for Public Opinion Research, Chicago, IL.

Rasinski, K.A., and Tourangeau, R. (1987, September). "The effect of survey context on economic judgments." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, IL.

Rasinski, K.A. (1987, August). "Value differences underlying public views about social justice." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, New York, NY.

Rasinski, K.A., and D'Andrade, R. (1987, August). "Thinking about political issues: The cognitive structure of beliefs about abortion and welfare." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, New York, NY.

Rasinski, K.A., and Tourangeau, R. (1986, November). "Length of recall period and forgetting in the 1980 NMCUES panel study." Paper presented at the International Symposium of Panel Surveys, Washington, DC.

Rasinski, K.A. (1986, March). "An analysis of conflicting public views of social justice." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, Chicago, IL.

Rasinski, K.A., Rosenbaum, S., and Lavrakas, P.J. (1985, October). "An evaluation of public support of tax increases for education." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Evaluation Research Association, Toronto, Canada.

Rasinski, K.A. (1985, August). "The justice motive in political behavior." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association, Los Angeles, CA.

Hastie, R., and Rasinski, K.A. (1984, June). "The concept of accuracy in social judgment." Paper presented at Social Knowledge Conference, Tel Aviv, Israel.