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# Appendix B: QSI Experimental Survey, Section III (Form CP-21BX, June 23, 1964, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census) 

## EDITING OF RESPONSES

Aside from the normal editing for errors by the Census Bureau, I decided to edit two types of probability-scale responses. A few households (less than twenty) reported that their probability of buying within twelve months (or twenty-four) was less than their probability of buying within six months (or twelve). This pattern of response is logically inconsistent, although it is easy to see why respondents would not have realized the inconsistency. Clearly, if the chances of buying within six months are five in ten, there must be at least five in ten within a more extended period of time; the extended period evidently includes the original period. ${ }^{1}$ Inconsistent responses of this sort were recoded to make the probability for the longer period the same as that for the shorter.

A few households reported that while their six-month probability was zero, they "didn't know" about their twelve- or twenty-four-month probabilities. Since these respondents had already said that their sixmonth probability was zero, their (unknown) twelve- and twenty-fourmonth probabilities must be higher or they would have reported zero for these periods also instead of reporting "don't know." I arbitrarily assigned these households probabilities of 0.5 for both the twelve- and twenty-four-month periods. ${ }^{2}$

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of this problem is that so little editing was required. No more than a handful of respondents reported that they did not know about their purchase prospects, and fewer than a score gave responses that were logically inconsistent. In contrast, about forty respondents reported "don't know'" about their buying intentions (meaning, I think, that they did not know how to interpret the question), and all of these households reported a numerical value on the probability scale.

Finally, a number of cases had to be eliminated completely from the original sample. These included households with whom an interview was not obtained on either the regular intentions survey, the experimental probability survey, or the survey used to determine actual purchases, and a few households that purchased one of the specified durables within the few days' period between the survey of intentions and the survey of probabilities.

[^0]



## ANSWER SHEET




[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Households reporting that their six-month probability is 0.5 and their twelve-month probability 0.2 are presumably saying that, although there is a fair chance of their buying within six months, if they do not buy within that time it is unlikely that they will buy at all.
    ${ }^{2}$ One or two households reported that they did not know about purchase probabilities for any of the periods. These cases were assigned values of zero for all periods, since it is impossible to tell anything at all about the appropriate levels. The difference between these cases and the ones discussed above is that it is known that the latter understood the question because they reported a definite number for their six-month probabilities-zero. No informamation at all, however, is available for the former cases.

