APPENDIX A

Questionnaire in English

Roles of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy
in Information Technology People's Way of Life

This questionnaire is part of a research study conducted as a part of fulfillment of the requirements for Master of Arts in English for Careers, Language Institute, Thammasat University. This questionnaire is aimed to survey how Information Technology (IT) people apply the Sufficiency Economy philosophy to their way of life. This survey is a part of research as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for Master of Arts in English for Careers, Language Institute, Thammasat University. The information collected and derived from this questionnaire will be used for academic purposes only.

Your kind cooperation in responding to this questionnaire would be truly appreciated. Please be assured that your answers will be kept strictly confidential. For enquiries, please call me at 08-9923-7317 or email me at chainarong@infomax.co.th.

There are three parts in this questionnaire.

Part I: General information

Part II: How the Sufficiency Economy is applied in IT people's way of life in the four areas

Part III: Problems that IT people experience in applying the Sufficiency Economy to their way of life

Roles of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy
in Information Technology People's Way of Life
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This questionnaire is aimed to survey how IT people apply the Sufficiency Economy philosophy to their way of life. This survey is a part of research as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Master of Arts in English for Careers, Language Institute, Thammasat University.

Instructions: Mark 'X' in the provided box to answer the following questions.
Part 1: Personal information

1. Gender: (   ) Male   (   ) Female

2. Age: (   ) 20 – 29   (   ) 30 – 39
                               (   ) 40 – 49   (   ) 50 and above

3. Marital Status: (   ) Single   (   ) Married
                               (   ) Separated   (   ) Divorced / Widowed

4. Education level   (   ) Bachelor's degree   (   ) Master's degree
                               (   ) Doctorate
   Majored (of the highest level of education) in _____

5. Salary   (   ) 12,000 – 25,000   (   ) 25,001 – 35,000
                               (   ) 35,001 – 45,000   (   ) 45,001 – 55,000
                               (   ) 55,001 – 65,000   (   ) 65,001 – 75,000
                               (   ) 75,001 – 85,000   (   ) 85,001 and above

6. Do you know the framework and five components of the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy?

               (   ) Yes   (   ) No

Part 2: How the Sufficiency Economy is applied in IT people's way of life in the four areas:

Instruction: Please mark {**X**} in the box which best represents your opinion about each statement.

Part 2.1: Money spending on necessities of life

	Always	Often	Somewhat	Seldom	Never
1. Your salary is sufficient for the cost of living and any emergencies.					
2. Let's say you divide your salary into 4 portions. You reserve at least one of them for saving.					
3. You don't have any money. You really want something you really don't need. ➔ You say 'yes' when someone agrees to lend you some money.					
4. You prefer to make a partial payment of your credit card bill even though you're able to pay in full.					
5. You pay your monthly credit card bill in full.					
6. You buy something sophisticated and fashionable even though you already have a similar one which is simple and plain.					
7. Although you prefer to/should stay home or have a rest, you say 'yes' when asked to go on the razzle.					
8. You take a cab even though you can go by BTS, MTR, or bus.					
9. Let's say you have your own car. You drive to work even though it is comfortable and convenient to take a bus, the BTS, the MTR, a boat etc.					
10. You seek the cellphone promotion which suits your lifestyle.					
11. When having a long conversation, you prefer a home phone to a cellphone if possible.					
12. You buy new clothes even though you have not worn some you bought earlier or there is no space left in the closet.					
13. Let's say you have your own car. Because you would like to save up your money, you prefer Gasohol/NGV gas to petrol even though your car supports both.					

	Always	Often	Somewhat	Seldom	Never
14. You don't buy something wasteful and unnecessary even though you really want it.					
15. You prepare for travelling to wherever you need to go because you are aware of soaring petrol prices and transportation cost.					
16. You record your expenses in a ledger so that you can keep a balance between your income and expenses and know what you paid for.					
17. Since you're not sure of the future, you've started putting money away for your old age.					
18. You eat so much food as if tomorrow will never come. Consequently, you're full and feel uncomfortable.					
19. Although your life is likely exposed to a variety of diseases, you don't care because according to your age, you feel you are strong.					
20. You sit on a chair and work with your computer continuously all day long. Consequently, you often feel stressed and have headache and backache.					
21. You join a fitness center, but you rarely go to take exercise and always find a good excuse for not going.					
22. You prefer food from a luxurious restaurant to that from a cafeteria even though they provide the same nutrition.					
23. You eat at restaurants more than 5-6 times per month.					
24. Let's say one day you are not happy with your body. The first thing you will do to bring the right build back is to keep a balance between eating good food in sufficient quantities and having exercise.					
25. You prefer going shopping or going to a movie to having exercise at a public park despite the fact that you often don't buy anything.					
26. You do not take account of their brands when buying items. You just want those which are durable and of good quality.					
27. You prefer an overseas trip to a domestic trip even though domestic would help you save money.					

Part 2.2: Materials utilisation and energy consumption in a workplace

	Always	Often	Somewhat	Seldom	Never
1. You leave your own computer and monitor on even though you haven't used them for a long time.					
2. You turn off a light every time you leave a room and won't be back soon.					
3. According to the government's well-known campaign, you help turn off the light when you go out for lunch.					
4. According to the government's well-known campaign, you think that you need not do it because it's not your responsibility.					
5. After you finished eating some food in the office, you just leave utensils in a sink because it's not your responsibility. You don't care about the cost of pesticide and an exterminator because it does not cost your own money.					
6. When you leave the office, you switch off some commonly used machines such as testing machines, a print server, a printer, a scanner, a photocopier, network equipment (Let's say they can be switched off **or** nobody is entitled to switch off **or** no regulation on this is given) even though you need to switch them on the next day. This is because it can extend the usage period and prevent any accidents caused by electricity.					
7. If possible, you remove both your own and others' rotten food or expired items from a refrigerator because you don't want it to work too hard or break down too soon.					
8. If possible, you switch a microwave off after finishing warming some food.					
9. If possible, you read a short message/text directly from a computer's monitor rather than printing it out because you feel that it wastes paper.					
10. If possible, you prefer using recycled paper.					
11. You keep using office items such as stationery until they run out.					
12. You wear a coat everyday or close an air passage rather than inform those who are responsible for adjusting temperature. (Let's say there is no regulation that the air-conditioner in your office cannot be adjusted.)					

	Always	Often	Somewhat	Seldom	Never
13. If possible, you communicate with customers, friends, vendors via e-mail or online interactive messaging like MSN, GoogleTalk, Yahoo Messenger, and Skype rather than phone them.					

Part 2.3: Materials utilisation and energy consumption at home

	Always	Often	Somewhat	Seldom	Never
1. You leave your own computer and a monitor on even though you go out or haven't used them for a long time.					
2. You turn off the light every time you leave a room and won't be back soon.					
3. You remove both your own and others' expired food or items from a refrigerator because you don't want it to work too hard or break down too soon.					
4. You switch electrical appliances' off after finishing using them.					
5. You keep using stationery or any materials until they run out. Then, you buy new ones.					
6. You subscribe to cable television or hi-speed internet broadband even though you watch it or surf the Internet just a few times per month.					
7. You stock up some food or personal care items even though the existing ones are not even half finished. Finally food rots or passes its expiry date.					
8. You have a television watching you sleeping rather than you watching it!!!					
9. You iron a pile of your clothes at once rather than a few items at a time and don't sprinkle water on your cloths to soak them.					
10. You hand wash some types of clothes because washing them in a washing machine wastes a lot of water.					
11. You set the temperature in your bedroom too low and have to tug on a blanket rather than adjust the temperature to suit your needs.					
12. You follow various energy saving tips heard from the media.					
13. If possible, you exploit sunlight streaming through an open					

	Always	Often	Somewhat	Seldom	Never
window during daylight hours rather than turning on a light.					
14. If possible, rather than using an air-conditioner, you let a breeze blow in when the weather outside is cool.					

Part 2.4: IT Solutions Acquisition

	Always	Often	Somewhat	Seldom	Never
1. You buy the latest version of software as soon as it's released even though you are not sure of its stability. You then upgrade to the new version even though the existing one you have been using is still workable.					
2. You start to implement an IT solution even though the gathering of customer requirements has not been settled.					
3. You compare quotations from different vendors and determine the after sales service you have experienced from each vendor before finalising the vendor selection.					
4. You have multiple ongoing projects in hand at the same time and you often can't handle and deliver them to the customers on time.					
5. Your final solution is decided upon various factors such as the rapid change of technology and development tools, customer requirements, teammates' skill, the number of human resources, timeline and so on.					
6. In disregard of your teammates who are overloaded with ongoing projects, your goal is to acquire new projects as much as possible.					
7. When your teammates are overwhelmed by work, you recruit a new member of staff rather than attempt to reorganise the existing people by putting the right man on the right job.					
8. Removing errors from applications is out of the question. Your goal is developing applications as quickly as possible so that you can have more new applications.					
9. You buy third party software and need to pay for an annual MA even though your team is able to develop similar software and also customise it if needed.					

	Always	Often	Somewhat	Seldom	Never
10. Your team needs a new machine. Since your company has been affiliated with the vendor for a long time, you always buy from this vendor. Recently, you've found another vendor that offers less expensive machines, plus a reasonable warranty period. Even so, you decide to choose the first vendor because that's what your company regularly does.					
11. You realise that the system is very critical. You design the fallback plan or backup system for your proposed IT solution even though it might cost more.					

Part 3: Problems that IT people encounter in applying the Sufficiency Economy to their way of life

Instructions: Please answer the question below.

What are the problems you found in applying the Sufficiency Economy to your way of life?

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Thank you very much for your kind cooperation