

THE EDINBURGH QUESTIONNAIRES
SECTION 4
(1988 edition c J. Raven)

NUMBER 3

WEALTHY SOCIETY
12/01/88

Part A

The following questions will ask what you think society should be like. You will also be asked how you think a richer society would spend its money and how its citizens and institutions would be differ from those in our present society

HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK IT IS FOR SOCIETY TO . . . ?

Use a number from the scale below to record your opinion in column A.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Very important to do this | 1 |
| Important to do this | 2 |
| Don't mind | 3 |
| Important not to do this | 4 |
| Very important not to do this | 5 |

First answer column A.

	A	B	C
1. ensure that everyone feels that they are valuable members of the community.	-----	-----	-----
2. provide easy access to information on the activities of central and local government.	-----	-----	-----
3. provide easy access to information on the activities of large private companies.	-----	-----	-----
4. have good public provision such as parks and buildings.	-----	-----	-----
5. have good public services like health care, education and housing.	-----	-----	-----
6. devote resources to the Arts.	-----	-----	-----
7. have a guaranteed minimum income.	-----	-----	-----
8. support and encourage people who try to find new ways of doing things.	-----	-----	-----
9. allow people to do what they themselves think it is best to do rather than what politicians and officials think they should do.	-----	-----	-----
10. monitor and prevent pollution.	-----	-----	-----
11. conserve or replace energy and resources.	-----	-----	-----
12. investigate whether our pollution and consumption levels can continue at their present rate.	-----	-----	-----
13. ensure that other countries enforce safety standards and control pollution.	-----	-----	-----
14. pay sufficient for goods imported from countries whose economies have been crippled because they were forced to grow cash crops.	-----	-----	-----
15. have good provision for the unemployed, the sick and the old.	-----	-----	-----

- Very important to do this 1
- Important to do this 2
- Don't mind 3
- Important not to do this 4
- Very important not to do this 5

	A	B	C
16. devote substantial resources to scientific research.	-----	-----	-----
17. devote substantial resources to research in the social sciences.	-----	-----	-----
18. disperse work around small and peripheral communities.	-----	-----	-----
19. be an exciting place in which to live.	-----	-----	-----
20. provide all citizens at all times in their lives with a choice between a wide variety of jobs.	-----	-----	-----
21. ensure that everyone has access to the advice and information needed to press legal claims.	-----	-----	-----
22. have more organisations to collect information and provoke discussion on what is in the best interests of the country.	-----	-----	-----
23. have high standards in government and the public service.	-----	-----	-----
24. employ people to help minority groups and the poor to express their views and get better treatment.	-----	-----	-----
25. have a public health service which would meet your own personal needs even if these were different from those of other people.	-----	-----	-----
26. have planners and officials who take people's views seriously.	-----	-----	-----
27. have a legal system which dispenses justice - rather than technically correct, yet unfair, decisions.	-----	-----	-----
28. divert a large part of the money spent on traditional education into new, experimental, forms of education.	-----	-----	-----
29. involve members of the public in supervising the way education, transport and housing is run.	-----	-----	-----
30. help people to think about, develop, and use their talents.	-----	-----	-----
31. have workplaces characterised by high standards, dedication and enthusiasm.	-----	-----	-----
32. have many rich people.	-----	-----	-----
33. have few poor people.	-----	-----	see below

32. how satisfied are you with the amount of rich people in our society?	-----	-----	-----
33. how satisfied are you with the amount of poor people in our society?	-----	-----	-----

You have just answered how you would re-shape society. Now answer the following questions.

Circle the number which is right for you.

1. If society did all the things you would like it to do, would you describe it as a wealthy society? 1 Yes
2 No

1a. If 'no' then briefly state below why it does not seem appropriate to describe the society you would like to live in as 'wealthy.'

2. Would society have to have much more money to do the things you would like it to do? 1 Yes
2 No

3. Could the society you would like to live in be created by using our existing resources more appropriately? 1 Yes
2 No

If the answer was yes, answer the next question.
Otherwise, go to question 4.

- 3a. Is there anything you can personally do to ensure that this happens? 1 Yes
2 No

If the answer was yes, answer the next question.
Otherwise, go to question 4.

- 3b. Please state what you could personally do to see that our existing resources are used more appropriately?
Go on to column B when you have finished.

Now turn to the next page.

4. If 'no', briefly state what changes in society would be required to allow you to influence what happens?



Number 3

COLUMN B

Consider this question and go back and put your answers in column B.

IF OUR SOCIETY BECAME RICHER, HOW LIKELY IS IT THAT IT WOULD DO THE FOLLOWING?

Use a number from the scale below to record your opinion in column B.

B.

Definitely would do this	1
Probably would do this	2
Probably would not do this	3
Definitely would not do this	4

Answer in the spaces provided.

1. State below why a rich society would not do some of the things you would like it to do?

COLUMN C

Consider this question and go back and put your answers in column C.

HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHAT OUR PRESENT SOCIETY DOES . . . ?

Use the scale below.

Very satisfied	1
Satisfied	2
In some ways satisfied, in others dissatisfied	3
Dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied	5

Part B
SOURCES OF MONEY

Here are some questions about money and its relationship to wealth.

1. HOW SHOULD A GOVERNMENT FINANCE RESEARCH WHICH MIGHT LEAD TO AN IMPORTANT NEW PRODUCT?

You may circle answers on more than one line.
If no options are circled, then no funds would be allocated.

	<u>Percentage given</u>
I. By taxing companies, individuals or goods.	25% 50 75 10
II. By borrowing from the public by issuing bonds.	25% 50 75 10
III. By borrowing from banks and financial institutions.	25% 50 75 10
IV. By borrowing from other governments, the World Bank, or the IMF.	25% 50 75 10
V. By printing the money itself and expecting to recover it from future sales.	25% 50 75 10

2. HOW SHOULD A GOVERNMENT HELP A PRIVATE FIRM TO FINANCE THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW PRODUCT WHOSE FUTURE SUCCESS WAS UNCERTAIN?

I. By through taxing companies, individuals or goods.	25% 50 75 10
II. By borrowing from the public by issuing bonds.	25% 50 75 10
III. By borrowing from banks and financial institutions.	25% 50 75 10
IV. By borrowing from other governments, the World Bank, or the IMF.	25% 50 75 10
V. By printing the money itself and expecting to recover it from future sales.	25% 50 75 10

3. HOW SHOULD A GOVERNMENT FINANCE IMPORTANT NEW CAPITAL WORKS - SUCH AS A NEW ROAD SYSTEM?

I. By taxing companies, individuals or goods.	25% 50 75 10
II. By borrowing from the public by issuing bonds.	25% 50 75 10
III. By borrowing from banks and financial institutions.	25% 50 75 10
IV. By borrowing from other governments, the World Bank, or the IMF.	25% 50 75 10
V. By printing the money itself and expecting to recover it from future taxes.	25% 50 75 10

Number 3

4. HOW SHOULD A GOVERNMENT FINANCE SOCIAL RESEARCH TO FIND BETTER WAYS OF RUNNING SOCIETY?

- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|
| I. By taxing companies, individuals or goods. | 25% | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| II. By borrowing from the public by issuing bonds. | 25% | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| III. By borrowing from banks and financial institutions. | 25% | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| IV. By borrowing from other governments, the World Bank, or the IMF. | 25% | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| V. By printing the money itself and expecting to recover it from future taxes. | 25% | 50 | 75 | 100 |
-

5. HOW SHOULD A BANK FIND THE MONEY TO LEND TO A FIRM FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW PRODUCT WHOSE FUTURE WAS UNCERTAIN?

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|
| I. By using deposited money. | 25% | 50 | 75 | 100 |
| II. By printing the money itself and charging interest on it. | 25% | 50 | 75 | 100 |
-

Part C
ACTIVITIES

HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE IN THE PROCESS OF CREATING WEALTH NATIONALLY?

Circle the number on the scale of importance.

- | | Important | | | | Unimportant |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---|---|---|-------------|
| 1. Good ideas. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 2. Capital. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 3. Managerial ability. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 4. The energy and drive of the population. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 5. The inventiveness of the population. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 6. The encouragement given to people who try to find new and important things to do. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| 7. The drive of a few people with good ideas. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
-

Part D
CONTRIBUTION OF JOBS

HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK EACH OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS CONTRIBUTE TO THE PRODUCTION OF NATIONAL WEALTH?

Enter your answer in column A using the scale below.

- A great deal 1
- A lot 2
- A moderate amount 3
- A little 4
- Virtually nothing 5

	Col A	Col B
1. Public Servants in central and local government.	-----	-----
2. Teachers	-----	-----
3. Factories which produce consumer goods	-----	-----
4. Defence researchers	-----	-----
5. Bus drivers	-----	-----
6. Social Workers	-----	-----
7. Politicians	-----	-----
8. Bankers	-----	-----
9. Managers	-----	-----
10. Machine Operatives	-----	-----
11. Soldiers	-----	-----
12. Farmers	-----	-----
13. University researchers	-----	-----
14. Officials working on urban conservation, planning and amenities	-----	-----

HOW MUCH DO YOU THINK EACH OF THEM CONTRIBUTES TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE?

Use the same rating scale as you used in col A but enter your answers in column B.

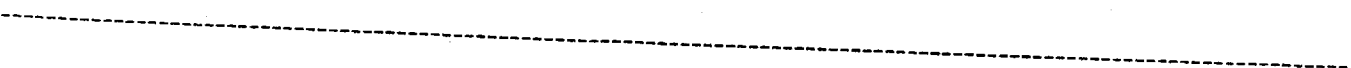
Part E

HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU THINK EACH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE. . . ?

Insert the number of your choice in column A

- Very Important 1
- Important 2
- Don't know 3
- Detrimental 4
- Very detrimental 5

	A	B
1. Involving more people in organisations which monitor the work of individual public servants.	---	---
2. Research units to find out whether existing policies work and, if not, to improve them.	---	---
3. Research units to study the international economic system.	---	---
4. Groups to monitor public policy.	---	---
5. Access to information on the government.	---	---
6. Access to information on the workings of large private companies.	---	---
7. New ways of running society.	---	---
8. Increased science research in the universities.	---	---
9. Increased social science research in the universities.	---	---
10. Better ways for people to comment on, and influence, what happens in society.	---	---
11. Trade barriers to protect the country's industry.	---	---
12. Public debate on what policies are in the best interests of the country.	---	---
13. A greater commitment on behalf of society to develop, utilise, and reward all the talents that are available.	---	---
14. Greater security of employment.	---	---
15. More government intervention in the management of the world economy.	---	---
16. More investment by the government.	---	---
17. Making sure that all staff who deal with the public are committed to using <u>all</u> available information to satisfy clients' needs.	---	---
18. Greater freedom for government funded researchers to publish the results of their enquiries.	---	---



Part G
DEBATE

These questions ask about the effects of promoting more public debate on what is in the best interests of the country and of the world?

HOW LIKELY IS IT THAT IF THERE WERE MORE PUBLIC DEBATE. . . ?

	Probable					Improbable				
	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1. No one would agree on anything.										
2. Very few people would want to watch T.V. programmes dealing with issues of this type.										
3. People would not contribute on these topics to T.V. phone ins, radio or other media-based debates.										
4. People would not change their opinions.										
5. Politicians and Public Servants would ignore even majority demands.										
6. The country would become wealthier.										
7. The quality of life would improve.										
8. Citizens would contribute to economic and social development.										
9. Only those directly affected would participate.										

Part H
CONTROL OF WEALTH

1. What proportion of the country's wealth do you think is altogether spent by central and local government, and the nationalised industries combined.

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%

2. What proportion of the cost of the average article or service do you think consists of taxation?

0% 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100%