

职场大调查 白领会因高薪酬放弃快乐 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/646/2021_2022__E8_81_8C_E5_9C_BA_E5_A4_A7_E8_c96_646482.htm Money might not be able to buy you love, but it seems most people would be willing to choose it over happiness if the results of a new survey are to be believed. More than 2500 people were asked which would make them happier - a job which paid ?50,000 with 'reasonable' hours allowing them 7.5 hours sleep or one paying ?90,000 with 'unusual' hours allowing them just six hours sleep. 都说金钱买不来自己的快乐，然而就在这个充斥着房奴、卡奴等各种“奴隶”的时代中，有太多太多的人愿意用自己的快乐与金钱做所谓的“等价”交换了。据悉，一份针对超过2500名的志愿者关于“薪酬与快乐交换”调查让所有人错愕。调查者向志愿者提供一个“选择题”，题目是：两份工作会选哪样？A.一份可以允许你每天睡觉7.5小时，薪酬为5万英镑的工作。B.一份是睡眠时间仅仅有6小时，但是薪酬为9万英镑的工作。 Pressed about their motivation many said they felt picking the better paid job would make their family happier. Others said they would enjoy the greater social status that came with the role while some said it would give them a greater sense of purpose. The research, which will be published in the American Economic Review, is being presented at the Fourth Lindau Meeting on Economic Sciences in Austria. 在谈到为何选择B项，也就是一份是睡眠时间仅仅有6小时，但是薪酬为9万英镑的工作（高薪酬、低质量）的工作者，多数人表示他们觉得高薪工作可以让他们的家庭成员更加开心，让

家里人获得安全感，所以自我的成就感就油然而生。据悉，这份研究报告发表在《美国经济评论》上，该杂志是同行评审的经济学领域期刊，1911年创刊，由美国经济学会每季发行一次。它在经济学领域，被视为最具有学术声望的重要期刊之一。 Most people would choose longer hours and higher pay even if they believe it would make them less happy The researchers, a team of economists from Cornell University in the U.S., found more respondents chose better pay despite the fact they believed it would make them less happy. ' Money can ' t buy you happiness but it does bring you a more pleasant form of misery ' - Spike Milligan

Then they were asked, if push came to shove, which of the two jobs they would actually choose. 可悲的是，调查结果显示绝大多数的职场工作人士都选择了B项。也就是一份是睡眠时间仅仅有6小时，但是薪酬为9万英镑的工作。尽管他们知道，他们打心底里知道做那份所谓的相对高薪工作会让他们的开心程度少许多。来自美国康奈尔大学的经济学研究员对此进行了调查，史派克·密拉根曾说过：“钱是买不来开心和快乐，但是钱却可以在一定程度上让你从窘迫、困境中摆脱出来。”

Alex Rees-Jones, one of the PhD students behind the research, said he believed the findings had political implications. He told the Daily Telegraph: ' Our research suggests that if governments choose to design policies to maximise happiness measured in their surveys, they might impose policies that people would not want for themselves. ' 一个领衔该研究的博士生Alex Rees-Jones说：“我闲心这项研究具有一定程度的政治意义，我们希望我们调查出的东西对于政府征订就业相关政策时会有所帮助，在如

何扩大职场人士的快乐满意度上做出一些努力。”相关推荐
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