

HP / December 15, 2009 04:53PM

[社會價值 銀行家遠遜清潔工：銀行家賺一塊錢，社會損失7塊錢](#)

【聯合報國際新聞／編譯田思怡／報導】 2009.12.15

<http://udn.com/NEWS/WORLD/WOR4/5308825.shtml>

根據新經濟學基金會的一項新研究，銀行家也許能為自己或銀行賺很多錢，卻是社會的負擔，他們每創造一英鎊（台幣五十二元）的財富，就從社會取走七英鎊，反觀一些低收入的工作者，例如醫院清潔工和垃圾回收人員對社會的價值高得多。

這項研究依據工作對社會、經濟和環境的影響，評比不同工作對社會有多少助益或阻礙。

研究人員說，傳統上認為銀行家創造財富，再把財富分散給其他人的觀念不再正確。事實上，高獲利的投資銀行家有「損害社會的影響」，他們把全球金融體系搞到差點瓦解，造成失業而不是就業，並增加公共負債。

報告說，銀行家不只所得過高，他們還犧牲別人的利益。高薪銀行家年薪在五十萬到八十萬英鎊之間。

巴克萊投資銀行總裁戴爾蒙在金融業大好時年薪逾二千萬英鎊。

廣告業務和稅務會計師在撈錢時，對社會的損害更大。廣告業務鼓勵高消費和負債，激起永不滿足的欲望，年薪在五萬到一千兩百萬英鎊之間，每賺一英鎊，就摧毀十一英鎊的社會價值。

稅務會計師為客戶節稅，使政府稅收減少。他們年薪七萬五千英鎊到二十萬英鎊，每賺一英鎊，使社會損失四十七英鎊。

反觀托兒所工作人員讓父母可以去工作，每拿一英鎊的薪水，可以創造九點五英鎊財富。

垃圾回收人員降低碳排放和垃圾量，每賺一英鎊為社會創造十二英鎊財富。

醫院清潔工時薪只有六點二六英鎊，但他們讓感染不會擴散，大家不生病就可以工作。醫院清潔工的一英鎊收入可以創造逾十英鎊的社會價值。

報告呼籲政府成立高薪委員會，建議最高薪資，並徵收交易稅，降低金融交易的高風險。

報告指出，高薪應受「限制」，「薪水通常未反映工作的真正價值。我們應建立一個架構，酬庸能創造最大社會利益的工作，而不是犧牲社會和環境來創造利潤的工作」

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gustav / December 15, 2009 07:47PM

[Re: 社會價值 銀行家遠遜清潔工：銀行家賺一塊錢，社會損失7塊錢](#)

這則消息應該要做大一點。

最好也調查看看政府官員的成本收益比。

不過報導應該也要把研究方法交代一下。

[hr]

14/12/2009

A Bit Rich

## Calculating the real value to society of different professions

This report takes a new approach to looking at the value of work. We go beyond how much different professions are paid to look at what they contribute to society. We use some of the principles and valuation techniques of Social Return on Investment analysis to quantify the social, environmental and economic value that these roles produce – or in some cases undermine.

Programme Areas: Valuing What Matters

Tags: work, value, social return on investment, salaries, equality, employment

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HP / December 16, 2009 12:14AM

[Re: 社會價值 銀行家遠遜清潔工：銀行家賺一塊錢，社會損失7塊錢 清潔工賺一塊錢，創造10塊錢價值要怎麼做大？](#)

我還沒看研究附檔。先附上有關 Research Method 的部分，不過好像也不是講得很清楚。

## Appendix 1 – General note on method

This research has been inspired by a methodology that was developed to account for value, called Social Return on Investment (SROI)<sup>1</sup>.

SROI is a method for measuring and evaluating the consequences that follow from the work of people and organisations. This is value not only in the conventional economic sense, but also in environmental and social terms – taking environmental degradation into account, for example, or changes in the well-being of individuals.

SROI aims to capture as wide a range of outcomes as possible. By aggregating the value of all of these changes, it is possible to compare their magnitude to the size of the investment. The end result is an SROI ratio, which tells us how much social value is created for each pound invested. This is the measure of how effective the work is in creating beneficial changes for everyone involved.

The case studies presented in this report did not involve full SROI analyses of the jobs featured. Instead they were informed by SROI techniques and principles. The principles were used and adapted in the following way:

- \* We took a multi-stakeholder approach, looking quite widely at the groups affected by the activities described. Because of time and resource limitations, we did not talk to those stakeholders ourselves. Instead we relied on existing data.
- \* Our analysis was based on outcomes from activities – both positive and negative. These were the things that we valued.
- \* We valued the outcomes that mattered most – the things that emerged from the research as having the most impact.
- \* We only included things that were material. These analyses are partial, and we were not aiming for exact findings. However, we are confident that we have included the most material outcomes.
- \* We have been transparent in how we have approached the calculations, so that the reader can follow our logic. A detailed description of each is available in Appendix 2.

As mentioned, there has been an attempt to include both positive and negative outcomes in this research. However, with the low paid jobs it was not clear to us that there were negative, material consequences. In addition, as there were no discernible wider positive impacts from the accountants' work, we have only included a value to them of receiving their salary.

1 See Cabinet Office guide for more details at

[http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/third\\_sector/research\\_and\\_statistics/measuring\\_social\\_value.aspx](http://www.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/third_sector/research_and_statistics/measuring_social_value.aspx)

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gustav / December 16, 2009 07:58AM

[Re: 社會價值 銀行家遠遜清潔工：銀行家賺一塊錢，社會損失7塊錢 清潔工賺一塊錢，創造10塊錢價值](#)  
情緒性發言，不需正經理會。

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