**As Coronavirus Spreads, Service Workers Worry about Wages**

**冠状病毒传播或导致服务业从业者将无收入**

The spread of the new coronavirus is affecting the work and pay of people around the world.

新冠状病毒的传播影响了全球各地人们的工作和收入。

A guide at a popular tourist area in eastern China has not earned any money for two months, as tourists are nowhere to be found.

由于没有游客，中国东部某知名旅游区的一位导游已经两个月没有赚到钱了。

A delivery driver in Britain worries about getting sick from the people who sign for their purchases each day.

英国的一位送货司机很担心每天接触签收商品的人会被感染。

And a server at a restaurant in the American state of Missouri washes his hands more often and simply hopes for the best.

美国密苏里州一家餐馆的服务员更频繁地洗手，并祈祷最好的结果。

Some professionals can work from home or call in sick if they experience signs of COVID-19, the disease the virus causes. But that is not possible for service workers who often come into contact with the public. Their situation is made worse by limited or non-existent sick leave and health insurance.

一些专业人士一旦出现病毒引起的COVID-19疾病征兆，可以在家工作或申请病假。但这对于经常与公众接触的服务人员来说是不可能的。由于病假和医保等福利有限或根本没有，他们的处境更加艰难。

“The recommendations on what people should be doing to protect themselves really gives a sharp indication of the divide between white collar and blue collar workers,” said Shannon Liss-Reardon, a workers rights lawyer in Boston, Massachusetts.

马萨诸塞州波士顿的劳工权益律师香农·里斯·里顿说：“在关于人们应该如何采取措施保护自己的建议中，确实清楚地表明了白领和蓝领工人之间的鸿沟。”

White-collar jobs are those that take place in an office or other professional environment. Blue-collar jobs are those that require a person to perform more physical labor of some kind.

白领工作是在办公室或其他专业环境中进行的工作。蓝领工作是需要某个人从事某种体力劳动的工作。

In the United States, about 27 percent of non-government workers do not get paid sick leave, the Bureau of Labor Statistics says. There is no federal sick leave policy in the United States, but 12 of the 50 states as well as Washington D.C. require employers to offer paid sick leave. And, employers with 50 or more employees are required to offer health insurance. That protection is not extended to part-time or independent workers.

劳工统计局说，在美国约有27%的非政府工作人员没有带薪病假。美国没有联邦病假政策，但美国50个州中有12个州以及华盛顿特区要求雇主提供带薪病假，同时还要求拥有50名以上雇员的雇主必须提供医疗保险。这项保护并未涉及到兼职人员或自由工作者。

Some Democratic lawmakers have proposed legislation to deal with the issue. It would require employers to let workers earn seven days of paid sick leave. It would also provide an additional 14 days of paid sick leave in the event of a public health emergency, including the current one.

一些民主党议员提出了解决该问题的立法。它将要求雇主为工人提供七天的带薪病假。如果发生公共卫生紧急情况(包括当前的这种紧急情况)，还将提供额外的14天带薪病假。

On Monday, President Donald Trump said he was seeking help for hourly-wage workers to make sure they will not miss a paycheck.

周一，唐纳德·特朗普总统表示，他正在为时薪工人寻求解决办法，以确保他们不会失去薪水。

‘What we face daily’

‘我们每天都在面对什么’

In Britain, delivery driver Ed Cross worries about catching the virus from the machine he gives to people to sign for their goods.

在英国，送货司机埃德·克罗斯担心会因接触提供给人们签名的设备导致染上病毒。

“People have coughed on their hand and then got hold of my machine,” said Cross, who is 53 years old. That is what “we face daily,” he said.

现年53岁的克罗斯说：“人们会对着自己的手咳嗽，然后这些人会接触我的设备。”他说，这就是“我们每天都要面对的境况”。

The British government last week made it easier to collect sick pay. It also is working on changes to help millions of non-permanent workers like Cross who do not meet conditions for receiving sick pay. And, the company he works for has announced a financial deal to help workers if they need to restrict themselves to home.

英国政府上周简化了病假工资的收取流程。同时也在进行改革，以帮助克罗斯这样不符合领取病假工资件的数百万非固定工人。克罗斯所工作的公司还宣布了一项财务协议，旨在帮助那些需要在家自我隔离的工人们。

The new virus spread has shown huge holes in health care coverage at a time when people may need it most. Most European countries and Canada have universal healthcare systems. But the United States has a mix of public and private insurance.

这种新病毒的传播揭开了医疗保险领域在人们最需要它的时候存在的巨大漏洞。大多数欧洲国家和加拿大都有全民医疗保健系统。但是美国却同时存在公共和私人保险。

Joey Ingham works at a restaurant in Kansas City, Missouri. He does not have health insurance. The restaurant is popular with business travelers, he says.

乔伊·英厄姆在密苏里州堪萨斯城的一家餐厅工作。他没有医疗保险。他说，这家餐厅深受商务旅客的欢迎。

“If I wasn’t able to come into work, it would be hard to make ends meet,” said Ingham. If he felt sick, he said, he would probably talk to a supervisor about what to do.

英厄姆说：“如果我无法上班，将很难维持生计。”他说，如果他感到不舒服，他可能会与一位主管讨论该如何应对。

In France, people have the right not to work and get full pay when they consider their workplaces to be dangerous. Some service workers there have stayed home for a short period because of infection concerns. Workers at the Louvre Museum in Paris refused to work for two days. They returned to work only after officials there announced new virus-fighting measures.

在法国，当人们认为自己的工作场所很危险时，他们有权不工作并获得全薪报酬。由于担心被感染，那里的一些服务人员在家里待了一小段时间。巴黎罗浮宫博物馆的工人拒绝工作并停工两天。在当地官方宣布了新的对抗病毒措施之后，他们才恢复工作。

In China, many service industry workers have seen business disappear, as people are forced to stay at home.

在中国，由于人们被迫留在家中，许多服务行业从业者没了生意。

Jiang Yanlin guides tourists in eastern China’s Huangshan Mountain area. She said she has not earned any money since the middle of January. Most other years, she earns up to $42 a day during the normally busy Lunar New Year holiday.

姜艳林是中国东部黄山地区的导游。她说，自一月中旬以来她尚未赚到钱。在其他大部分年份，她通常在忙碌的农历新年假期期间每天最多可赚取42美金。

“If I don’t work, I don’t get paid.” She said everyone in the tourist area is in the same situation. Jiang said, “No one is coming to travel. Everyone is so scared.”

“如果我不工作，就无法得到报酬。”她说，旅游区的每个人都处于同样的境地。姜女士说：“没有人旅行。大家都很害怕。”

I’m Bryan Lynn.

布莱恩·林恩报道。

And I'm Caty Weaver.

凯蒂·韦弗共同报道。

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