

A campaign to increase vaccine confidence while reinforcing basic prevention measures



User Guide for Essential Workers in Agriculture Toolkit

This material is for leaders and essential workers of the agriculture sector.

Content last reviewed: May 25, 2021

Your Role in the Agricultural Sector

As a trusted messenger for agriculture workers, you can positively influence the decisions they make on vaccination. We want to help you with your goal to provide accessible and trustworthy information so you can be confident in your outreach to your communities.

Organizations like yours and workers like you have been helping the fight against COVID-19 by talking directly with fellow farmworkers and their families on ways to prevent getting the virus. This effort makes you a source of trusted information and guidance during these stressful times.



Purpose and Goal

The goal of this user guide is to share targeted communication toolkits with essential workers in the agriculture sector.

In this guide, we explain how your organization can use the toolkits to build vaccine confidence among farmworkers and their families.

Slowing the spread of COVID-19 in agriculture communities has proven to be more challenging than in other industries. Agriculture workers have felt the full impact of this pandemic.

Vaccination is an important way to help farm working communities remain safe while they do the essential work of feeding our country.

What is Vaccine Confidence?

Vaccine confidence is the trust that patients, their families, and providers have in:

- Recommended vaccines;
- Providers who administer vaccines; and
- Processes and policies that lead to vaccine development, licensure or authorization, manufacturing, and recommendations for use.

Tools and Resources

This toolkit features a combination of existing materials from [CDC](#) as well as newly developed and culturally (when appropriate) tailored materials developed by [HHS COVID-19 public education campaign](#) partner site. Here you will find the following:

- Posters
- Flyers
- Fact Sheets
- FAQs
- Social media messaging
- Vaccine facts slides

We'll regularly update this toolkit, so please check back for new materials.



Posters

These posters may be helpful for explaining how to prevent the spread of COVID-19 when commuting to and from the fields.

Suggestions for Use:

- Hang in a staff lounge, breakroom, or kitchen
- Hang behind van/bus seats
- Hang in restrooms
- Hang near the time clock
- Hang on outside field posts
- Hang in hotel rooms where agriculture workers live

Social Distancing in the Fields



Click [here](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus) to download

Carpooling During COVID-19



Click [here](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus) to download

Germs Are All Around You



Click [here](https://www.cdc.gov/handwashing) to download

Flyers

You can use the flyer “Protect yourself against COVID-19 in shared housing” to give workers useful tips to protect themselves from COVID-19 until they get vaccinated. The “Essential information on COVID-19 vaccines” flyer addresses concerns essential workers might have about the COVID-19 vaccines. These tools are practical resources you can use for your outreach.

Suggestions for Use:

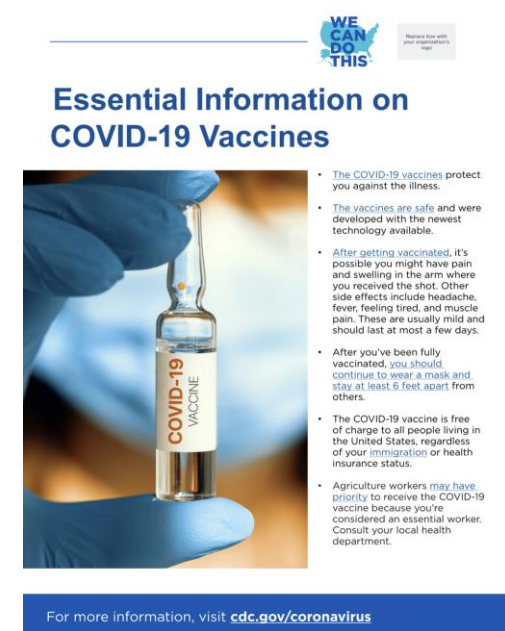
- Hang in a staff lounge, breakroom, or kitchen
- Hang behind van/bus seats
- Hang in restrooms
- Hang near the time clock
- Hang on outside field posts
- Hang in hotel rooms where agriculture workers live

Protect Yourself Against COVID-19 in Shared Housing



Click [here](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus) to download

Essential Information on COVID-19 Vaccines



Click [here](https://cdc.gov/coronavirus) to download

Flyers

The following flyers give essential workers useful information on how to take care of themselves every day until they get vaccinated.

Suggestions for Use:

- Hang at work sites and housing facilities where farmworkers live
- Distribute them among themselves digitally via Facebook and WhatsApp group chats

How to Store and Wash Masks



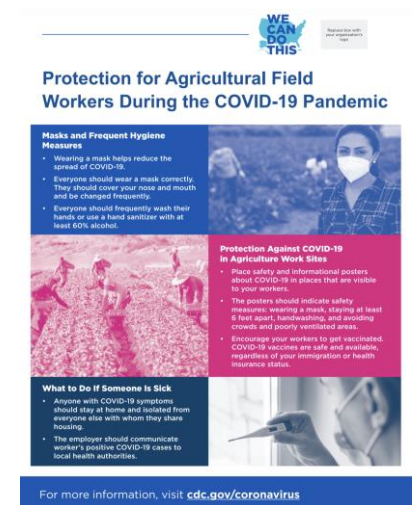
Click [here](#) to download

How to Share Housing with Other Field Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic



Click [here](#) to download

Protection for Agricultural Field Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic



Click [here](#) to download

Fact Sheet

CDC also has this fact sheet that you may find helpful to share among your team.

Suggestions for Use:

- Hang in a staff lounge, breakroom, or kitchen
- Hang behind van/bus seats
- Hang in restrooms
- Hang near the time clock
- Hang on outside field posts
- Hang in hotel rooms where agriculture workers live

Stop the Spread of Germs



Click [here](#) to download

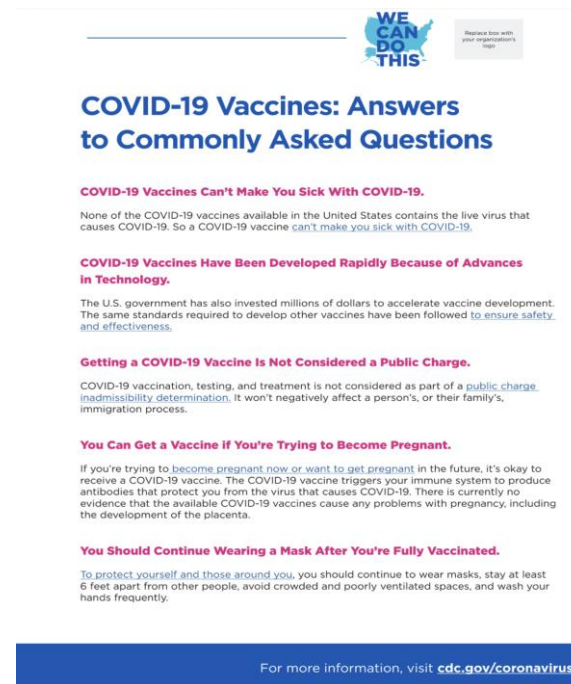
FAQs

These FAQs can be used to reduce hesitancy among farmworkers on the COVID-19 vaccines.

Suggestions for Use:

- Hang in a staff lounge, breakroom, or kitchen
- Hang behind van/bus seats
- Hang in restrooms
- Hang near the time clock
- Hang on outside field posts
- Hang in hotel rooms where agriculture workers live

Answers to Commonly Asked Questions



Click [here](#) to download

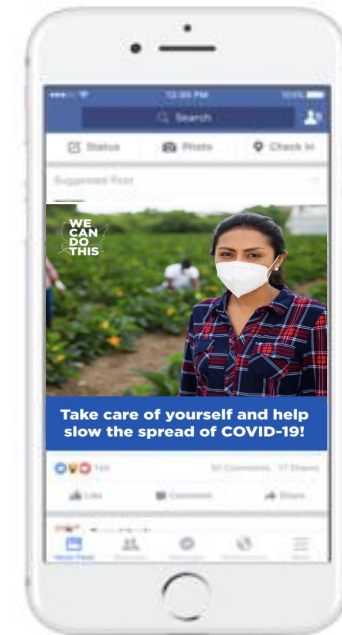
Social Media Messaging

Use the sample posts and image assets found in the link below for COVID-19 vaccine outreach in agriculture communities.

“Until you're fully vaccinated, protect yourself while working in the field. Don't forget to wear a mask and stay at least 6 feet (2 meters) away from other people. Take care of yourself and help slow the spread of COVID-19! Do it for yourself and for your family and friends...”



Click [here](#) to download

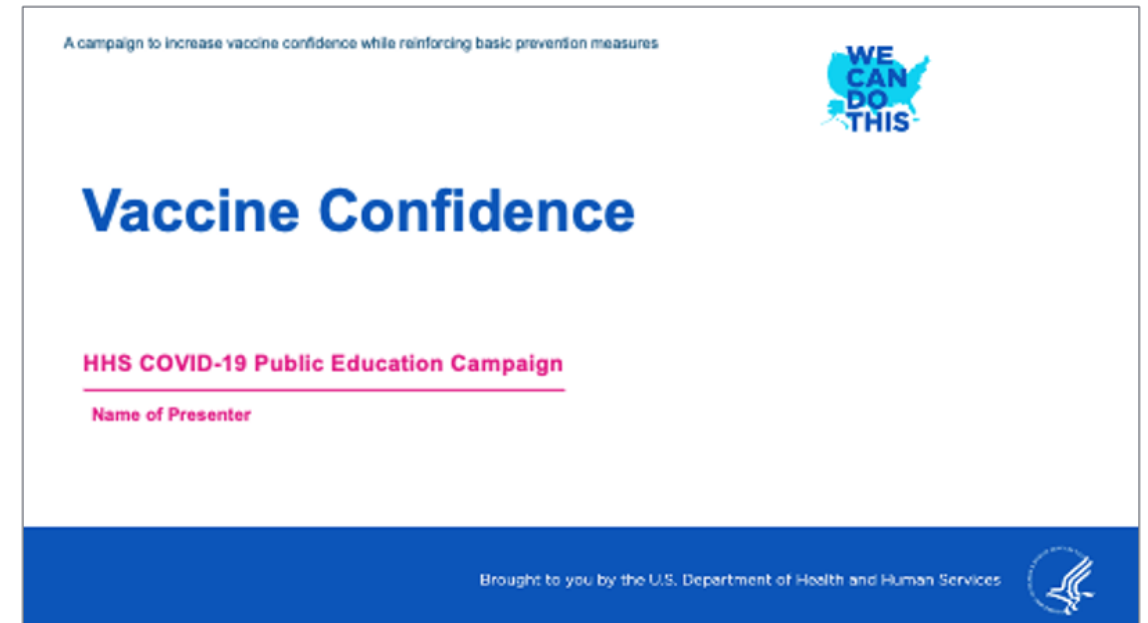


Vaccine Facts Slides

Download the [Vaccine Confidence slide deck](#), which includes important facts about the vaccines, and consider using it for outreach presentations to farmworkers.

Suggestions for Use:

- Use these slides to answer questions about the development and safety of COVID-19 vaccines
- Use to encourage workers to educate one another about COVID-19 vaccination and to build vaccine confidence among workers in your fields



Click [here](#) to download

For More Information

In addition to the resources highlighted in this user guide, look at CDC's [Vaccine Communication Toolkit for Community-Based Organizations](#) and [COVID-19 Vaccine Communication Toolkit for Essential Workers](#). Farmworkers and agriculture companies can share those materials with their friends and family.

Use these toolkits to help essential workers in the agriculture sector better understand the facts, to feel confident getting vaccinated, and to become trusted messengers in their communities.



**Thank you, farmworkers,
for taking action to
protect yourselves and others
from COVID-19!**



A campaign to increase vaccine confidence while reinforcing basic prevention measures



Vaccine Confidence

Content last reviewed: May 20, 2021

Clinical Trials and the Latino Community

- Many of the COVID-19 clinical trials are still recruiting volunteers.
- Latino individuals are four times more likely to be hospitalized for COVID-19 than are non-Hispanic White individuals.
- Including the Latino community in COVID-19 clinical trials is essential. Help researchers develop vaccines and treatments that are **safe and effective for all of us**.
- Find out more about volunteering for clinical trials at combatCOVID.hhs.gov.



Vaccine Safety Through Clinical Trials

- FDA sets rules for four phases of clinical research, so researchers can learn about the effects of new therapies while keeping volunteers safe. This applies to COVID-19 vaccines.
- Each phase of a clinical trial helps researchers answer several questions, including:
 - **Phase I** — Is this vaccine safe?
 - **Phase II** — What are the most common short-term side effects of the vaccine?
 - **Phase III** — How well can the vaccine protect people from the disease?
 - **Phase IV** — Treatment is approved and made available to the general public.
- Typically, these phases run consecutively, meaning Phase II doesn't start until Phase I is complete. Mass production doesn't start until Phase III is complete.

Learn more about vaccine development on the National Institutes of Health [website](https://www.nih.gov/vaccinesafety).

The Journey of a Vaccine

How a new vaccine is developed, approved, and manufactured

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets rules for the four phases of clinical research so that researchers can learn about the effects of new therapies while keeping volunteers safe. This includes trials of new vaccines to protect against infection; researchers always test vaccines with adults first.

Phase 1



20-100 healthy volunteers

Researchers try to answer these questions:

- Is this vaccine safe?
- Are there any serious side effects?
- How does the vaccine dose relate to any side effects?
- Is the vaccine causing an immune response?

Phase 2



Several hundred volunteers

Researchers try to answer these questions:

- What are the most common short-term side effects of the vaccine?
- What is the body's immune response?
- Are there signs that the vaccine is protective?

Phase 3



One thousand or more volunteers

Researchers try to answer these questions:

- How do disease rates compare between people who get the vaccine and those who do not?
- How well can the vaccine protect people from disease?
- Are there long-term or rare side effects?

FDA approves a vaccine only if:

- It is safe and effective
- Its benefits outweigh the risks

Phase 4



Treatment is approved by the FDA and made available to the general public.

FDA closely monitors the safety of the vaccine after the public begins using it. Researchers continue to collect data on the vaccine's long-term benefits and side effects.

Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS)

VAERS, a national monitoring program run by the FDA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, collects and reviews reports of any health problems that develop after a person gets a vaccine. Anyone can submit a report, including patients and healthcare professionals.

Medical recommendations for taking the vaccine may change if safety monitoring reveals new information about its risks. vaers.hhs.gov

For more information, visit
cdc.gov/vaccinesafety

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/parents/infographics/journey-of-child-vaccine.html>



Authorization Process for COVID-19 Vaccines

- Due to the emergency nature of the COVID-19 pandemic, the FDA has provided emergency use authorizations (EUA) to COVID-19 vaccines.
- Through an EUA, the FDA can authorize a vaccine for immediate use in an emergency **while still ensuring that the same safety measures are being followed** as in any vaccine development process:
 - In the case of the COVID-19 clinical trials, larger trials than usual were run. There have been over 30,000 participants in each Phase III trials.
 - After a Phase III trial is complete for a specific vaccine, the FDA reviews the data and determines whether the vaccines are safe and effective.
 - The FDA has authorized multiple COVID-19 vaccines, with Phase III clinical trials underway for other vaccines.



[Learn more](#) about EUAs.

Currently Authorized COVID-19 Vaccines

- Vaccines currently authorized for use against COVID-19 were tested on diverse adult populations, including older adults and communities of color.
- Researchers don't yet know how long these vaccines will protect people.



Get the [latest information](#) on the COVID-19 vaccines.

How Many Doses Do the COVID-19 Vaccines Require?

- The [Pfizer-BioNTech](#) vaccine is for people age 12 and older and requires two doses, 21 days apart.
- The [Moderna](#) vaccine is for people age 18 and older and requires two doses, 28 days apart.
 - **It's important that the two doses are from the same manufacturer.**
- [Johnson & Johnson's Janssen](#) vaccine is for people age 18 and older and requires one dose.



COVID-19 Vaccines Are Safe and Effective

The vaccines are safe.

- Scientists carefully evaluated the COVID-19 vaccines to ensure that they met rigorous safety standards before they were authorized by the FDA.
- Very strict systems are in place to monitor [vaccine safety](#) and side effects after the vaccines are in use.

The vaccines are effective.

- The vaccines prevent nearly 100% of hospitalizations and deaths from COVID-19.
- Scientists are studying [variants of the virus](#) that causes COVID-19 to determine if existing vaccines will protect people against them.

More on Vaccine Safety

Safety is the top priority

The FDA and CDC have the highest standards when it comes to ensuring the safety and effectiveness of vaccines. Their process includes the following procedures:

- ✓ Scientists must first test vaccines extensively in medical studies to ensure they are safe and effective.
- ✓ Before the FDA authorizes a vaccine for use among the public, it ensures its safety by independently:
 - Reviewing the data from the medical studies, and
 - Inspecting the manufacturing facilities.
- ✓ Even after a vaccine has been authorized, the FDA and CDC closely monitor vaccine administration to identify even rare side effects or reactions.
- ✓ The FDA and CDC closely review any reports of side effects or reactions and share these facts with the public.

SAFETY MONITORING IN ACTION

The extremely rare cases of blood clotting following Johnson & Johnson's Janssen COVID-19 vaccine—just a small number of cases out of millions of vaccinations—show that the FDA and CDC's vaccine safety monitoring systems work and catch even the rarest of reactions.

A thorough investigation has confirmed that Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine is safe and effective.

And doctors have been notified and trained to understand the signs to watch for and the proper course of treatment if blood clots occur.

How COVID-19 Vaccines Work

- COVID-19 vaccines help your body develop immunity to the virus that causes COVID-19 without you having to get the illness.
- Different types of vaccines work in different ways, but all types of vaccines teach your body how to fight the virus in the future and build immunity.
- Sometimes after getting the vaccine, you may experience side effects, such as a fever. This is normal and a sign that your body is building protection against the disease.



Benefits of Receiving a COVID-19 Vaccine

- COVID-19 vaccines help your body build defenses (immunity) to prevent you from getting the disease. If you do get COVID-19, though, the vaccines will help prevent you from getting seriously ill.
- Getting vaccinated can also help protect those around you.
- Your best protection from COVID-19 is a combination of getting a COVID-19 vaccine, wearing a mask, staying at least 6 feet away from others, avoiding crowds and poorly ventilated indoor spaces, and washing your hands often.
- It's important to continue to take these steps because COVID-19 is highly contagious and can cause serious health complications and, in some cases, even death.



Side Effects of COVID-19 Vaccines

- The COVID-19 vaccines, like other vaccines, can have side effects, but are generally mild and go away in a few days.
- Some side effects include:
 - Pain and swelling in the area where the vaccine was administered
 - Headache, fever, feeling tired, or body aches
- These side effects are signs that the body is building protection against the virus.
- More serious side effects can happen in people with severe allergic reaction to any ingredient in the vaccines. However, this is very rare.



Fully Vaccinated

You're fully vaccinated when:

- It's been 2 weeks after your first dose of Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine, or
- It's been 2 weeks after your second dose of the Pfizer-BioNTech or Moderna vaccines.

Remember:

- If it's been less than 2 weeks since you were vaccinated, or if you still need to receive your second dose, you're NOT fully protected. Keep taking all the [preventive measures](#) until you are fully vaccinated.



According to CDC...

- If you're **fully vaccinated** (2 weeks after your final dose), you **DON'T** have to wear a mask indoors or outdoors in public (except in health care settings), and you **DON'T** have to keep your distance from other people.
- If you're **not vaccinated**, you should continue to:
 - ✓ Wear a mask when inside public places.
 - ✓ Keep at least 6 feet part from people who don't live with you and who may not be vaccinated.
 - ✓ Avoid crowds.
 - ✓ Avoid poorly ventilated spaces.
 - ✓ Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer when soap and water are not available.
- Vaccinated and unvaccinated people must still follow federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial laws, rules, and regulations. That includes public transportation, airport/airplane, local business, and workplace guidance.
- Also, if you have a medical condition or you take medicines that weaken your immune system, you may NOT be fully protected from COVID-19 even if you're fully vaccinated. Talk to your health care provider. Even after vaccination, you may need to continue taking precautions.



How to Answer Frequently Asked Questions About the Vaccines From Your Community



When Will the Vaccines Be Available to You?

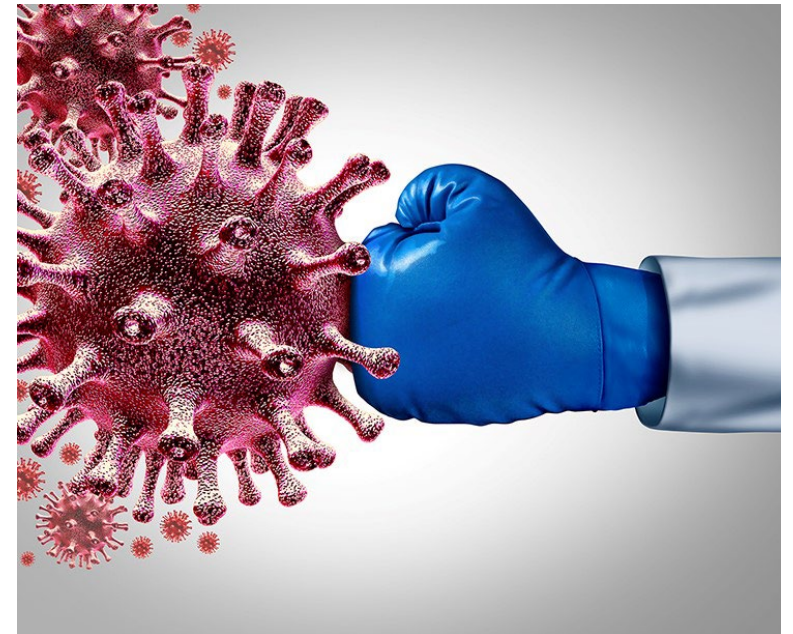
- Vaccines are here now and everyone age 12 and older can get them.
- You have three ways to find vaccines near you:
 - Go to vaccines.gov
 - Text your ZIP code to 438829
 - Call 1-800-232-0233



Can the COVID-19 Vaccines Give You COVID-19?

No. You can't get COVID-19 from the vaccines.

- None of the COVID-19 vaccines in use or in testing in the United States uses the live virus that causes COVID-19.
- It [takes time for your body to build protection](#) after any vaccination:
 - The Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna vaccines need 2 weeks after your second shot to provide full protection.
 - Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine needs 2 weeks to provide full protection.
 - You may become infected with COVID-19 before or soon after receiving a vaccine and before building immunity to the virus. This doesn't mean the vaccine gave you COVID-19.



How Much Does a COVID-19 Vaccine Cost?

- COVID-19 vaccines are [free for people who live in the United States](#), regardless of your immigration or health insurance status.
- Vaccine providers can be reimbursed by:
 - The patient's public or private insurance provider or,
 - For uninsured patients, by the Health Resources and Services Administration's Provider Relief Fund.
- No one can be denied a vaccine if you're unable to pay a vaccine administration fee.



Will Everyone Have Access to a COVID-19 Vaccine?

- Federal government partners fully support [equal access to the COVID-19 vaccines](#) and **vaccine distribution sites for everyone, including undocumented immigrants.**
 - It's a moral and public health imperative to ensure that all individuals residing in the United States have access to the vaccine.
 - All individuals, [regardless of immigration status](#), should receive the COVID-19 vaccine once eligible under local distribution guidelines as soon as they can.
- Receiving a COVID-19 vaccine, as well as testing and treatment for COVID-19, [doesn't negatively affect your immigration process](#) or your family.
 - If you have questions about how to get a vaccine, then contact the nearest community clinic or your [state health department](#).

Should People Who Have Gotten Sick With COVID-19 Get a Vaccine?

- Yes. You should get a COVID-19 vaccine even if [you've been sick with COVID-19 before](#).
- Having COVID-19 may offer some protection or natural immunity against the virus, but scientists still don't know how long that protection lasts.
- It's possible for a person who has had COVID-19 to be reinfected and have serious health complications, so [it's better to get vaccinated](#).



Can You Stop Wearing a Face Mask After Receiving a Vaccine?

- If you're fully vaccinated (2 weeks after your final dose), you DON'T have to wear a mask indoors or outdoors in public (except in health care settings), and you DON'T have to keep your distance from other people.
- If you're **not vaccinated**, you should continue to:
 - ✓ Wear a mask when inside public places.
 - ✓ Keep at least 6 feet part from people who don't live with you and who may not be vaccinated.
 - ✓ Avoid crowds.
 - ✓ Avoid poorly ventilated spaces.
 - ✓ Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer when soap and water are not available.

Vaccinated and unvaccinated people must still follow federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial laws, rules, and regulations. That includes public transportation, airport/airplane, local business, and workplace guidance.

Also, if you have a medical condition or you take medicines that weaken your immune system, you may NOT be fully protected from COVID-19 even if you're fully vaccinated. Talk to your health care provider. Even after vaccination, you may need to continue taking precautions.



How to Slow the Spread

Vaccines are a very important step to help us stop this pandemic, until you are fully vaccinated you should continue to:


- Wear a mask that covers your nose and mouth, if you are not fully vaccinated.
- Stay at least 6 feet from people you don't live with in both indoor and outdoor spaces.
- Avoid crowds and poorly ventilated indoor spaces.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for 20 seconds or use hand sanitizer with at least 60% alcohol if soap and water aren't available.



Resources in Spanish on the CDC Website

Vaccinate With Confidence Information

- [Vaccines FAQs](#)
- [Vaccines in Development](#)
- [Vaccine Planning](#)
- [Vaccine Benefits](#)
- [Priority Audiences for Vaccines](#)
- [Ensuring Vaccine Safety](#)
- [Ensuring Vaccine Effectiveness](#)
- [Vaccinate with Confidence](#)



Vaccinate with Confidence
Protect communities. Empower families. Stop myths.

Child vaccination coverage remains high nationally, and most parents are confident in the safety and effectiveness of vaccines. However, the spread of myths and misinformation has put some communities at risk. When misleading information circulates, vaccination coverage can fall and increase the risk for outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases.

A New Approach

Vaccinate with Confidence is CDC's strategic framework to strengthen vaccine confidence and prevent outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases in the United States.

Vaccinate with Confidence will strengthen public trust in vaccines by advancing three key priorities:

Protect Communities

Vaccination rates remain strong nationally, but pockets of under-vaccination persist in some locations, putting communities at risk for outbreaks. CDC will support states, cities, and counties to find these communities and take steps to protect them.

Empower Families

Trust in vaccines is not built through a top-down approach, but through millions of conversations between parents, doctors, nurses, pharmacists, and community members. CDC will expand resources for health care professionals to support effective vaccine conversations.

Stop Myths

To stop misinformation from eroding public trust in vaccines, CDC will work with local partners and trusted messengers to improve confidence in vaccines among at-risk groups; establish partnerships to contain the spread of misinformation; and reach critical stakeholders to provide clear information about vaccination and the critical role it plays in protecting the public.

Vaccinate with Confidence combines CDC's existing work with new investments, partnerships, and activities to protect communities at risk and strengthen public trust in the life-saving protection of vaccines.




Image courtesy of the American Academy of Pediatrics and SEIP Magazine.

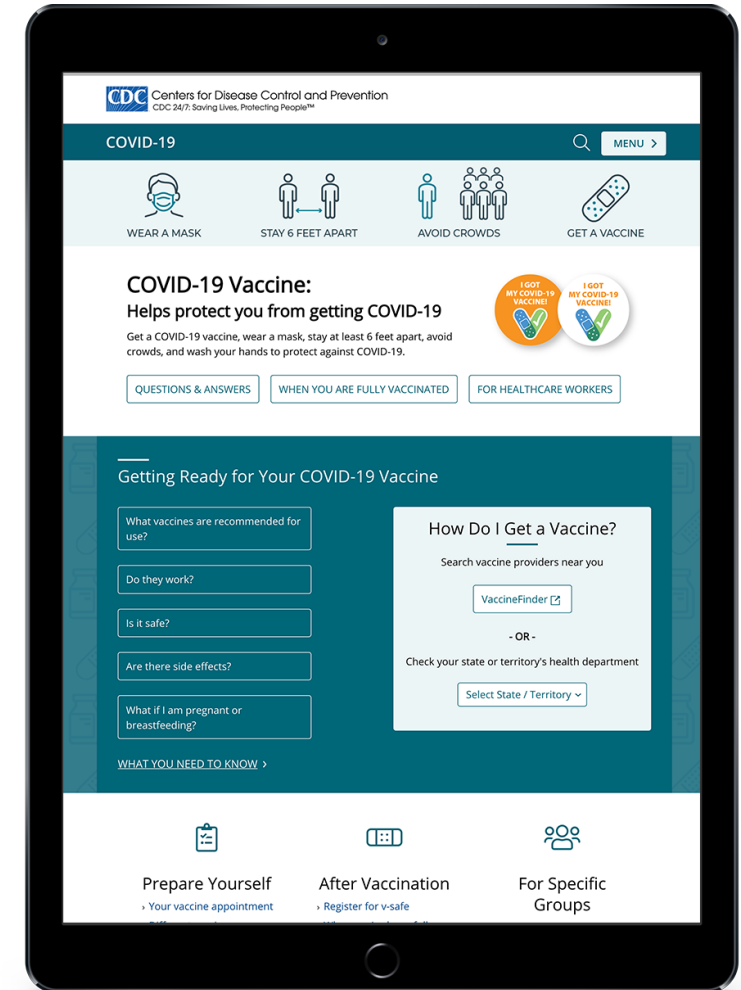
COVID-19 Educational Resources in Spanish on the CDC Website

- Síntomas de la enfermedad del coronavirus
 - Videos
 - Posters
- Print Resources



Other Resources on the CDC Website

- [V-safe](#): A smartphone-based app that uses text messaging and web surveys to provide personalized health check-ins after you receive a COVID-19 vaccine.
- [CDC COVID Data Tracker](#): Maps, charts, and data provided by CDC.
- [Pre-Vaccination Checklist](#) for COVID-19
- COVID-19 Vaccination Toolkits:
 - [Vaccination Communication](#)
 - [Recipient Education](#)
 - [Long-Term Care Facility](#)
 - [Vaccine Storage and Handling](#)



Visit [CDC](#) for additional information and resources.

Thank you



Brought to you by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services





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COVID-19 VACCINE FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

For Essential Workers in Agriculture

COVID-19 vaccines can't make you sick with COVID-19.

None of the COVID-19 vaccines available in the United States contains the live virus that causes COVID-19. So a COVID-19 vaccine [can't make you sick with COVID-19](#).

COVID-19 vaccines have been developed rapidly because of advances in technology.

The U.S. government has also invested millions of dollars to accelerate vaccine development. The same standards required to develop other vaccines have been followed [to ensure safety and effectiveness](#).

Getting a COVID-19 vaccine is not considered a public charge.

COVID-19 vaccination, testing, and treatment is not considered as part of a [public charge inadmissibility determination](#). It won't negatively affect a person's, or their family's, immigration process.

You can get a vaccine if you're trying to become pregnant.

If you're trying to [become pregnant now or want to get pregnant](#) in the future, it's okay to receive a COVID-19 vaccine. The COVID-19 vaccine triggers your immune system to produce antibodies that protect you from the virus that causes COVID-19. There is currently no evidence that the available COVID-19 vaccines cause any problems with pregnancy, including the development of the placenta.

Once you're fully vaccinated.

According to CDC, if you're [fully vaccinated](#) (2 weeks after your final dose), you DON'T have to wear a mask indoors or outdoors in public (except in health care settings), and you DON'T have to keep your distance from other people.

Content last reviewed: May 25, 2021



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Until you're fully vaccinated, you should continue to:

- Wear a mask when inside public places.
- Keep at least 6 feet part from people who don't live with you and who may not be vaccinated.
- Avoid crowds.
- Avoid poorly ventilated spaces.
- Wash your hands with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use alcohol-based hand sanitizer when soap and water are not available.

Vaccinated and unvaccinated people must still follow federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial laws, rules, and regulations. That includes public transportation, airport/airplane, local business, and workplace guidance.

Also, if you have a medical condition or you take medicines that weaken your immune system, you may NOT be fully protected from COVID-19 even if you're fully vaccinated. Talk to your health care provider. Even after vaccination, you may need to continue taking precautions.

COVID-19 Vaccine Frequently Asked Questions

SAFETY IS THE TOP PRIORITY

The FDA and CDC have the highest standards when it comes to ensuring the safety and effectiveness of vaccines. Their process includes the following procedures:

- Scientists must first test vaccines extensively in medical studies to ensure they are safe and effective.
- Before the FDA authorizes a vaccine for use among the public, it ensures its safety by independently:
 - Reviewing the data from the medical studies, and
 - Inspecting the manufacturing facilities.
- Even after a vaccine has been authorized, the FDA and CDC closely monitor vaccine administration to identify even rare side effects or reactions.
- The FDA and CDC closely review any reports of side effects or reactions and share these facts with the public.
- The extremely rare cases of blood clotting following Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine—just a small number of cases out of millions of vaccinations—show that the FDA and CDC's vaccine safety monitoring systems work and catch even the rarest of reactions.

A thorough investigation has confirmed that Johnson & Johnson's Janssen vaccine is safe and effective.

And doctors have been notified and trained to understand the signs to watch for and the proper course of treatment if blood clots occur.





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Essential Information on COVID-19 Vaccines



- [The COVID-19 vaccines](#) protect you against the illness.
- [The vaccines are safe](#) and were developed with the newest technology available.
- [After getting vaccinated](#), it's possible you might have pain and swelling in the arm where you received the shot. Other side effects include headache, fever, feeling tired, and muscle pain. These are usually mild and should last at most a few days.
- Until you're [fully vaccinated](#) (2 weeks after your final dose), you should continue to wear a mask inside public places and stay at least 6 feet apart from people who don't live with you and who may not be vaccinated.
- The COVID-19 vaccine is free of charge to all people living in the United States, regardless of your [immigration](#) or health insurance status.
- Agriculture workers are considered essential workers. Get your COVID-19 vaccine today. You have three ways to find vaccines near you:
 - Go to [vaccines.gov](#)
 - Text your ZIP code to 438829
 - Call 1-800-232-0233

Content last reviewed: May 25, 2021

For more information, visit [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)



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Protect Yourself Against COVID-19 in Shared Housing



You can take precautions to prevent the spread of COVID-19 when sharing living quarters with relatives or others.

- Maintain proper ventilation by opening windows and doors.
- [Clean](#) frequently touched surfaces and shared areas, such as kitchens and restrooms.
- Wash your hands often.
- Cover your mouth and nose with a tissue when you cough or sneeze.
- Consider canceling all public or nonessential group activities and events.
- If you're sharing your room with others, consider rearranging the beds so that you're [sleeping head to toe \(in the opposite direction of the person next to you\)](#) and maintain a distance of at least 6 feet from other people.
- It's important to isolate a sick person. If that isn't possible, keep that person at least 6 feet away from everyone else.
- [If someone is sick where you live](#), EVERYONE should wear a mask, including inside the residence.

Content last reviewed: May 25, 2021

For more information, visit [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)



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How to Store and Wash Masks

Always Wear a Mask if You're Unvaccinated

- Besides getting vaccinated, wearing a mask is one of the most effective ways to reduce the spread of COVID-19.



Wash Your Cloth Masks

- Wash reusable masks regularly.
- Consider having more than one mask on hand so you can easily replace a dirty mask with a clean one.

Store Your Mask

- Wash your hands before and after taking your mask off.
- If your mask is clean, you can store it for later use.
- Don't store masks that are dirty or wet.
- Put your mask in a dry, breathable bag (like a paper or mesh fabric bag) to keep it clean between uses.



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Until You're Fully Vaccinated, Stay at Least 6 Feet Apart From Your Coworkers

If you work on the field, don't forget to wear a mask, stay at least 6 feet apart from your fellow workers, wash your hands with soap, and use hand sanitizer frequently.

Let's work together to stop the spread of COVID-19!



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For more information, visit [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

Social Media Posts for Agricultural/ Essential Workers

Facebook/ Instagram Sample Messages

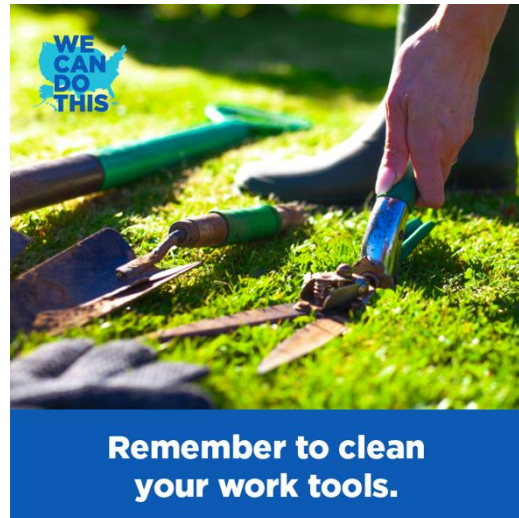
Post:

It is important to clean your tools thoroughly when you finish working. Take care of yourself and help slow the spread of COVID-19! Do it for yourself and for your family and friends. Learn more at cdc.gov/coronavirus

#WeCanDoThis

Text on image: Remember to clean your work tools.

Topic 1: Remember to clean your work tools.



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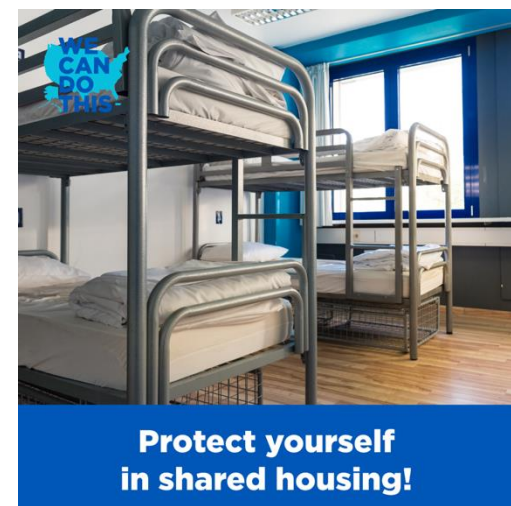
Post:

You can arrange sleeping areas to keep 6 feet (2 meters) between beds. Sleep in the opposite direction of your neighbor to protect each other as much as possible. Take care of yourself and help slow the spread of COVID-19! Do it for yourself and for your family and friends. Learn more at cdc.gov/coronavirus

#WeCanDoThis

Text on image: Protect yourself in shared housing!

Topic 2: Protect yourself in shared housing!



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Post:

Until you're fully vaccinated, protect yourself while working in the field. Don't forget to wear a mask and stay at least 6 feet (2 meters) away from other people. Take care of yourself and help slow the spread of COVID-19! Do it for yourself and for your family and friends. Learn more at cdc.gov/coronavirus

#WeCanDoThis

Text on image: Take care of yourself and help slow the spread of COVID-19!

Topic 3: Take care of yourself and help slow the spread of COVID-19!



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Post:

Learn about your rights in the field. Protective measures against COVID-19 at work are necessary for your well-being and to make you feel safe. If you don't feel safe, you have the right to file a confidential complaint online or by phone by calling your local [OSHA](https://www.osha-slc.gov) office. You can find more information at cdc.gov/coronavirus

#WeCanDoThis

Text on image: If you feel unsafe, you have the right to file a confidential complaint.

Topic 4: If you feel unsafe, you have the right to file a confidential complaint.



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Post:

Get vaccinated. COVID-19 vaccines will help protect you against COVID-19. After you get vaccinated, you may have some side effects. This is a normal sign that your body is building protection. The most common side effects are pain and swelling in the arm where you received the shot. In addition, you may have fever, chills, tiredness, and headache. The vaccines are safe, effective, and free. Your immigration status doesn't affect whether you can get vaccinated. Find vaccines near you at [vaccines.gov](https://www.vaccines.gov).

#WeCanDoThis

Text on image: Get vaccinated!

Topic 5: Get vaccinated!

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Post:

Don't worry if you have tested positive for COVID-19 and are an undocumented person. You have the right to get the necessary treatments to take care of yourself and treat COVID-19. Your medical information is confidential, and doctors can't share it with immigration officials. You can find more information at [cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

#WeCanDoThis

Text on image: Your personal information will be kept confidential.

Topic 6: Your personal information will be kept confidential.

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Post:

Don't have legal immigration status and have COVID-19 symptoms? Don't worry, you can seek medical care for COVID-19 without fear. Your medical information is confidential, and doctors can't share it with immigration officials. You can find more information at cdc.gov/coronavirus

#WeCanDoThis

Text on image: Vaccines and medical care are available regardless of your immigration status.

Topic 7: Vaccines and medical care are available regardless of your immigration status.



Vaccines and medical care are available regardless of your immigration status.

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Twitter Sample Messages

Post:

It is important to clean your tools thoroughly when you finish working. Take care of yourself and help slow the spread of COVID-19! Do it for yourself and for your family and friends. Learn more at cdc.gov/coronavirus

#WeCanDoThis

Text on image:

Remember to clean your work tools.

Topic 1: Remember to disinfect your work tools.



Remember to disinfect your work tools.

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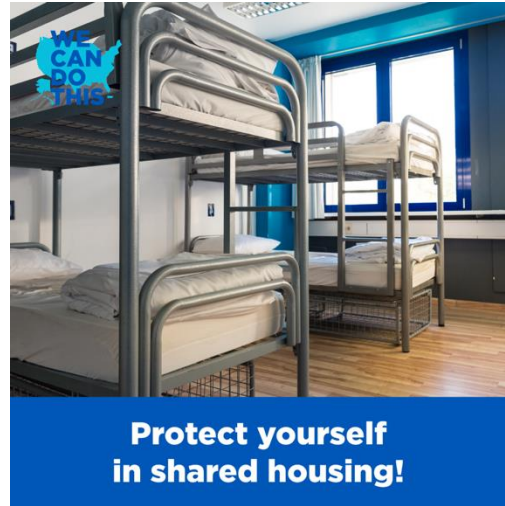
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Post:

Learn about protective measures against #COVID-19 on the job. If you feel unsafe, you have the right to file a confidential complaint online or by phone by calling your local [OSHA](#) office. Learn more about COVID-19 at cdc.gov/coronavirus

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Topic 5: Get vaccinated!



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