

Strategies to address vaccine hesitancy and support refugee, immigrant, and migrant (RIM) communities during COVID-19

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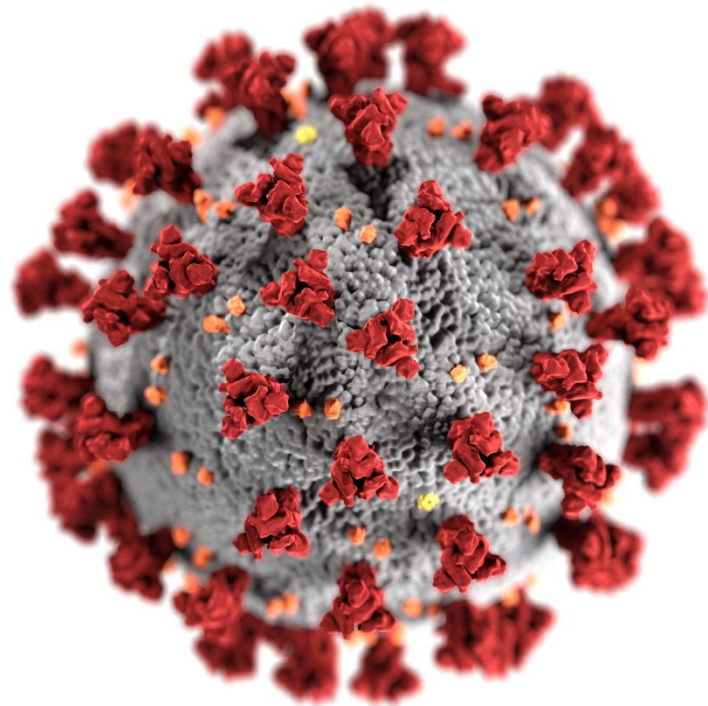
Health Scientist

Division of Global Migration and Quarantine

NACCHO Partner Webinar

March 25, 2022

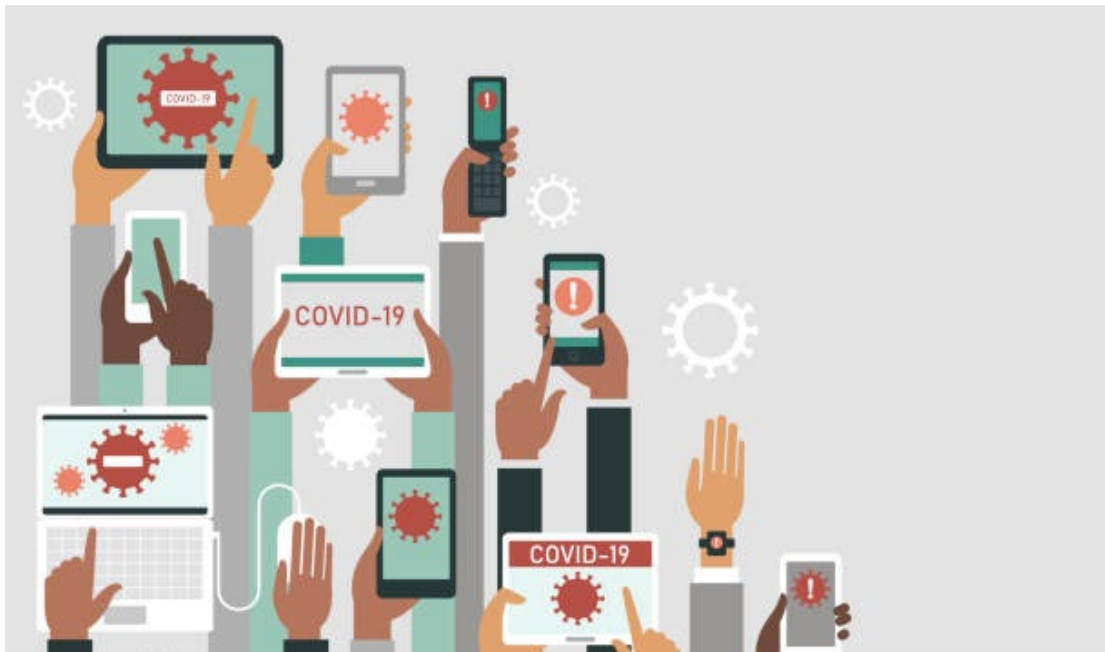
12:00-1:30 PM ET



cdc.gov/coronavirus

Background





COVID-19 Pandemic Begins: Where were the gaps in RIM communities?

- Multigenerational families under one roof may not be able to isolate and quarantine separately
- Guidance addressing mobile populations
- Translated materials in critical languages
- Culturally and linguistically appropriate materials in plain language and low literacy formats
- Audio/visual resources

Feedback Channels



- Listening sessions
- Association of Refugee Health Coordinator calls
- Health Department Task Force responder calls
- Federal Partner Work Group calls
- Community Leader briefings



CDC COVID-19 Guidance

- COVID-19 in Newly Resettled Refugee Populations
- What In-Home Social Service Providers and Clients Need to Know about COVID-19
- Resources for Refugee Resettlement Service Providers
- COVID-19 Welcome Booklet for Refugees
- What You Can Do If You Are at Increased Risk of Severe Illness from COVID-19
- COVID-19 Case Investigation and Contact Tracing among Refugee, Immigrant, and Migrant (RIM) Populations: Important Considerations for Health Departments

Health Communications

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 CDC 24/7 Savings Lines, Protecting Hoop™

Search Advanced Search

Immigrant, Refugee, and Migrant Health

CDC - Immigrant, Refugee, and Migrant Health - Immigrant, Refugee, and Migrant Resources

Immigrant, Refugee, and Migrant Health

About Immigrant, Refugee, and Migrant Health

Migration and Border Health

Immigrant, Refugee, and Migrant Resources

CDC 19 Communication Resources for Limited-English-Proficient Populations

COVID-19 in Newly Resettled Refugee Populations

Refugee Health Profiles

Refugee Health Guidance

Panel Physicians

Civil Surgeons

International Adoption

Electronic Disease Notification System

Lanes and Regulations

Migrant Serum Bank

Communication Toolkit

For Migrants, Refugees, and Other Limited-English-Proficient Populations

Other Languages -

CDC created this communication toolkit to help public health professionals, health departments, community organizations, and healthcare systems and providers reach populations who may need COVID-19 prevention messaging in their native languages.

This toolkit provides:

- Current messaging from a trusted source.
- Information in plain language available for downloading and sharing.
- Translated materials to help communities disseminate messages to a wider audience.

On This Page

Print Resources

Vaccine Resources

Audiobook Resources

Guidance Resources

More Information

Find print resources in multiple languages. Navigate to the [Print Resources](#) webpage and search by the language you are looking for, or click on the language below.

COVID-19 materials related to prevention, travel, vaccination, and other topics are available in:

Arabic	Chinese	English	French	German	Hebrew	Haitian Creole	Hindi	Japanese	Korean	Laotian	Marathi	Nepali	Punjabi	Russian	Spanish	Tamil	Telugu	Thai	Urdu	Vietnamese
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Please wear a mask.

6 ft

Stay at least 6 feet apart from others.

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

When You Are Sick

If you are sick follow these steps
 Stay home except to get medical care

- Wear a mask.
- Stay at least 6 feet apart from others.
- Wash your hands often.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes.
- Clean high-touch surfaces every day.

Stay separate from other people and pets in your home

- Stay in a specific room as much as possible.
- Stay away from other people and pets in your home.
- If possible, you should use a separate bathroom.
- If you need to be around other people or animals in or outside of the home, wear a mask.

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

10 THINGS YOU CAN DO TO MANAGE YOUR COVID-19 SYMPTOMS AT HOME | COVID-19

If you have possible or confirmed COVID-19

- Stay home except to get medical care.
- Monitor your symptoms carefully. If you experience any health care provider instructions.
- Get rest and stay hydrated.
- If you have a fever of 100.4°F or higher, stay home for at least 24 hours after you have been fever-free for 24 hours.
- For medical emergencies, call 911 and notify the emergency personnel that you may have COVID-19.
- Cover your cough and sneeze with a tissue or use the inside of your elbow.
- Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds or use your hands with an alcohol-based hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol.
- As much as possible, stay in a specific room and away from other people in your home. Also, you should use a separate bathroom if possible.
- Avoid sharing personal household items such as dishes, towels, and bedding.
- Thoroughly clean all surfaces that are touched often, like doorknobs, light switches, and remotes.
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[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

USING YOUR SELF-TEST | COVID-19

- Follow instructions very carefully.
- Use the QR code below for more information about self-testing and how-to videos.
- If your results are positive isolate yourself from others. As much as possible, stay in a specific room and away from other people and pets in your home. Tell your close contacts that they may have been exposed to COVID-19.
- If you are at an increased risk of becoming very sick, treatment may be available. Contact your health care provider right away if your test result is positive.

www.cdc.gov/covidtesting

Symptoms of Coronavirus (COVID-19)

Know the symptoms of COVID-19, which can include the following:

- Cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing
- Fever or chills
- Loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Headaches
- Diarrhea
- Loss of consciousness

Symptoms can range from mild to severe illness, and appear 2-14 days after you are exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19.

Seek medical care immediately if someone has emergency warning signs of COVID-19:

- Trouble breathing
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest
- Fusion confusion
- Inability to wake or stay awake
- Bluish lips or face

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)

What You Can do if You are at Increased Risk of Severe Illness from COVID-19

Be the first to get tested for COVID-19

Get tested if you have any of the following symptoms:

- Cough
- Shortness of breath
- Fatigue
- Loss of taste or smell
- Sore throat
- Headaches
- Diarrhea
- Loss of consciousness

Help Protect Yourself and Others

- Reduce exposure
- Stay home
- Wash hands
- Wear a mask
- Use hand sanitizer
- Get tested
- Isolate if you are sick
- Seek medical care
- Get vaccinated

[cdc.gov/coronavirus](https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus)



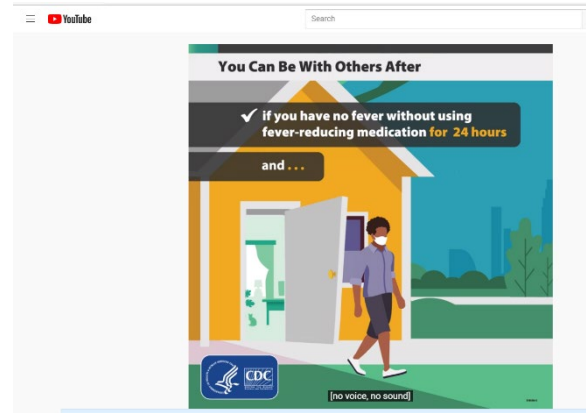
Audio/Visual Resources

Public Service Announcements (PSAs)

- How to wear a mask
- Key times to wear a mask
- What to do if you are sick with COVID-19

COVID-19 Videos

- Visiting friends or family with higher risk of severe illness
- I think or know that I had COVID-19, when can I be with others?
- What your test results mean



A screenshot of the CDC COVID-19 website. The top navigation bar includes "COVID-19" and several tabs: "Your Health", "Vaccines", "Cases & Data", "Work & School", "Healthcare Workers", "Health Topics", "Science", and "More". A sidebar on the left lists "More Resources" with categories like "CDC in Action", "Global COVID-19", "Laboratories", "Data & Surveillance", "Guidance for COVID-19", "Communication Resources", "Testing Communication Toolkit", "Toolkits", "Webinars, Webinars & Graphics", "Print Resources", "Public Service Announcements (PSAs)", "CDC's COVID-19 Partner Calls", "Videos", "Laws and Regulations", "What's New & Updated", and "Archive". The main content area is titled "Public Service Announcements (PSAs)" and shows a "General" section with a list of PSAs, each with a thumbnail, title, and date. The list includes: "COVID-19 Everyday Prevention Actions" (dated Dec 9, 2021), "What To Do If You Are Sick", and "How To Wear a Mask".



Health Equity Considerations

The screenshot displays the CDC website's 'Vaccines & Immunizations' section. The main heading is 'How to Conduct a Rapid Community Assessment', with a subtitle 'A Guide to Understanding Your Community's Needs Regarding COVID-19 Vaccines'. The page includes an illustration of a diverse group of people in a community setting. Below the illustration, there is a table of contents with links to 'Why Should You Conduct a Rapid Community Assessment?', 'Rapid Community Assessment Tools', 'How Long Does it Take?', and 'Additional Resources'. A section titled 'On This Page' provides a brief overview of the assessment process and lists key considerations for conducting an RCA.

Why Should You Conduct a Rapid Community Assessment?

- To identify communities at risk for low COVID-19 vaccine uptake among adults, adolescents, or children.
- To understand what communities are thinking about COVID-19 vaccines for adults, adolescents, and children, and plan for potential solutions to increase confidence and uptake.
- To identify community leaders, trusted messengers, and other important channels through which you can reach communities.

- Preferred Terms for Select Population Groups or Communities
 - Non-U.S. Born Persons/Immigration Status
- How to Conduct a Rapid Community Assessment (RCA)
 - Addendum: Considerations for Conducting RCAs in Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Communities



Landscape of COVID-19 Vaccine Journey



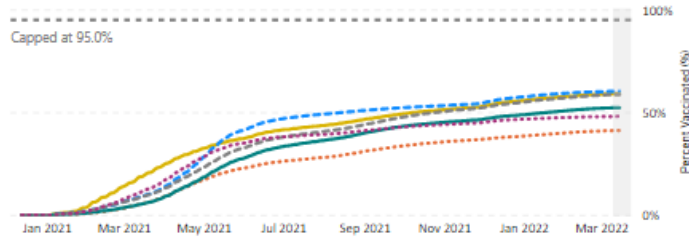
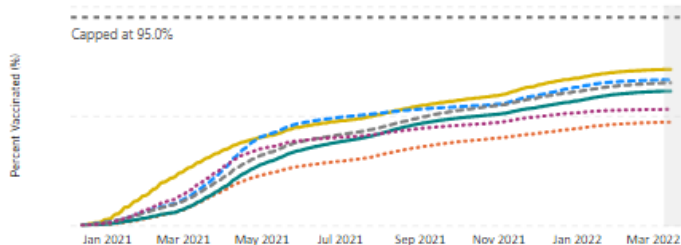
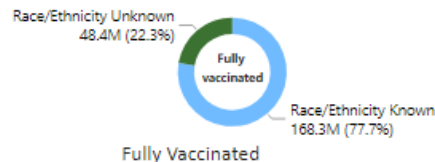
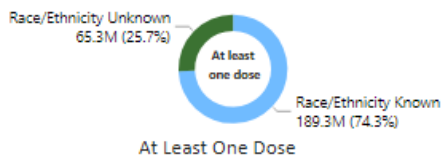
Percent of People Receiving COVID-19 Vaccine by Race/Ethnicity and Date Administered, United States



December 14, 2020 – March 15, 2022

	AI/AN, NH	Asian, NH	Black, NH	Hispanic/Latino	NHOPI, NH	White, NH
At Least One Dose	71.2%	66.5%	47.1%	61.3%	65.1%	53.0%
Fully Vaccinated	59.0%	60.2%	41.1%	52.2%	58.6%	48.0%

Vaccine Survey Data | Vaccine Administered Data



Date Administered

AI/AN – American Indian/Alaska Native; NH – Non Hispanic/Latino; NHOPI – Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; People receiving at least one dose; total count represents the total number of people who received at least one dose of COVID-19 vaccine.

People fully vaccinated; total count represents the number of people who have received a dose of a single shot COVID-19 vaccine or the second dose in a 2 dose COVID-19 vaccine series. Due to the time between vaccine administration and when reported to CDC, vaccinations administered during the last 5 days may not yet be reported. This reporting lag is represented by the gray, shaded box. Beginning November 18, 2021, these figures include demographic data from Texas.

*On August 31, 2021, CDC updated its algorithm for assigning a race/ethnicity category for vaccine recipients to align with U.S. Census Bureau race/ethnicity classifications. As a result, approximately 4.5 million vaccine recipients where a valid race was reported in conjunction with "other" race who were previously categorized as "Non Hispanic Multiracial" are now categorized into a single race/ethnicity group.

Last Updated: Mar 15, 2022

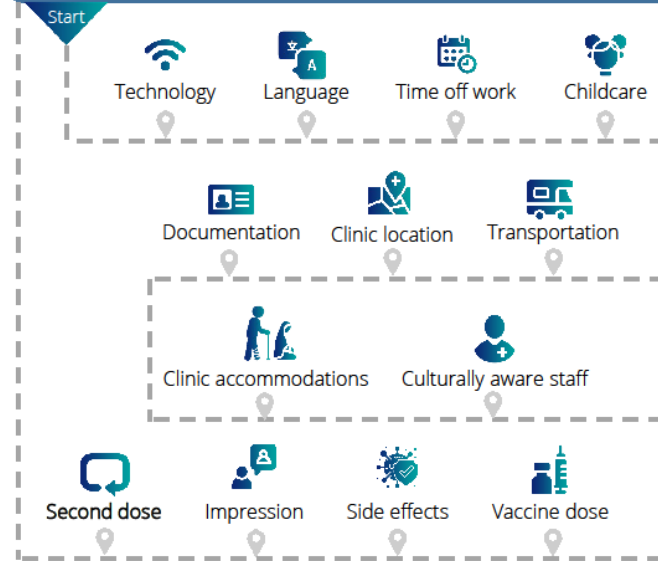
Data source: VTricks, IIS, Federal Pharmacy Program, Federal Entities Program, U.S. Census Bureau 10 year July 2019 National Population Estimates; Visualization: CDC CPR DEO Situational Awareness Public Health Science Team

Source: [CDC COVID Vaccination Trends by Race/Ethnicity](#)

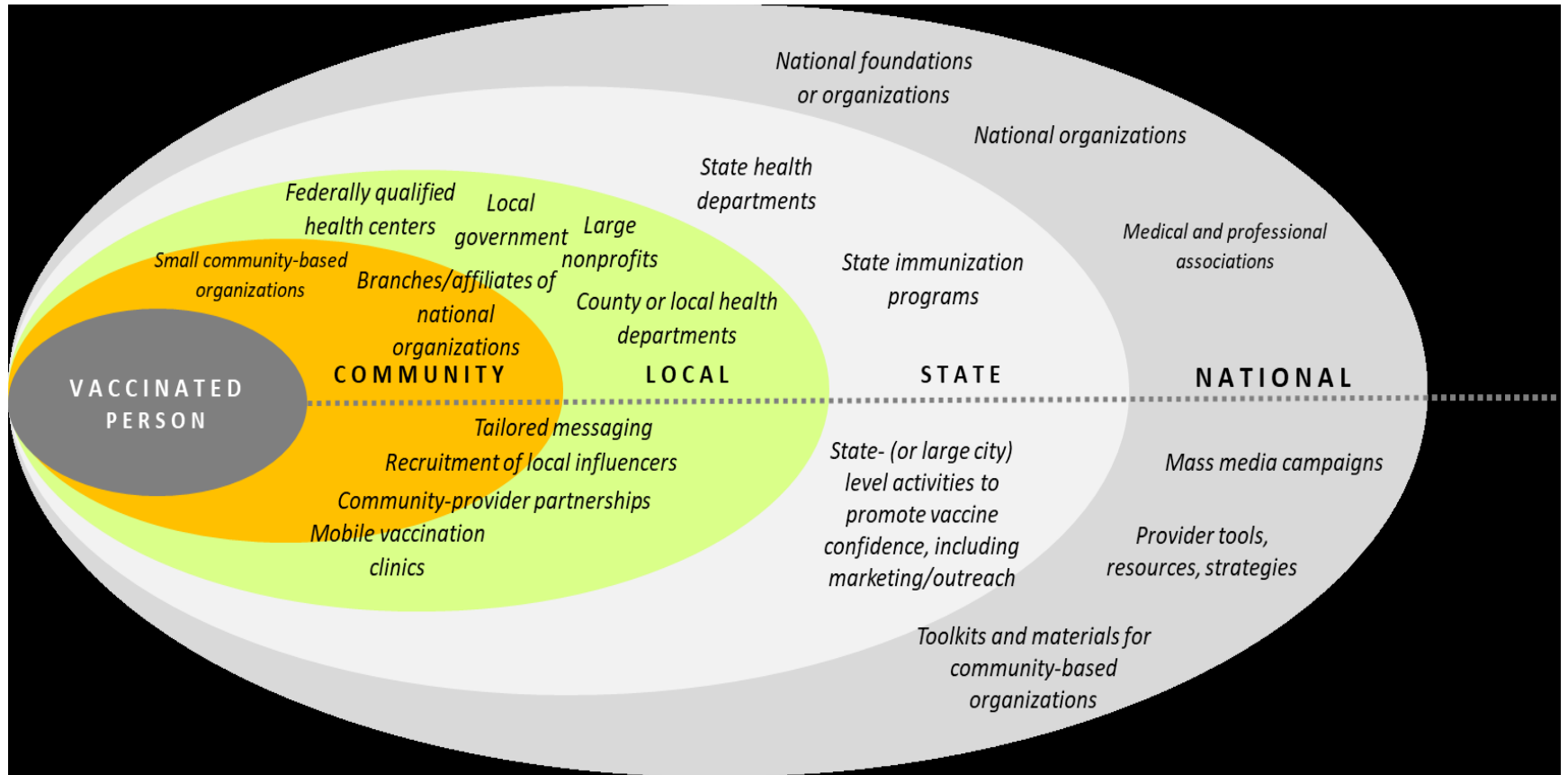


COVID-19 Vaccine Journey

- + Social influences
- + Religious beliefs
- + Overcoming myths
- + Cultural values
- + Understanding facts
- + Understanding access



Source: [NRC-RIM COVID Vaccine Journey Diagram](#)



Source: [CDC's Partnering for Vaccine Equity Venn Diagram](#)

Key Lessons and Takeaways



Partnering for Vaccine Equity



- Engaging **trusted messengers** who are promoting vaccine education and outreach through culturally and linguistically appropriate messaging
- **Building bridges** between communities and vaccination providers and opportunities
- Understanding and **mitigating vaccine misinformation**
- Understanding the **effective strategies** and interventions to **increase vaccine confidence**, access, and **uptake** in RIM communities

Source: [Partnering for Vaccine Equity | CDC](#)

What do we continually learn?



- Co-create and co-design materials in partnership with communities
- Develop adaptable and customizable resources
- Use hyperlocal messaging
- Work with trusted messengers
- Provide safe spaces to field questions and concerns
- Meet people where they are
- Encourage social mobilization



How do we move forward?

- **Advocate** for more inclusion of RIM indicators in national data collection
- Engage in more **bidirectional communication** and **direct technical support** towards organizations working directly with RIM communities
- Explore **more sustainable funding** mechanisms
- Develop **relational engagement** with RIM communities
- **Leverage health equity space** for continued advocacy and more equitable research practice
- Explore how resources, efforts, and **tools utilized** in COVID-19 response can **shape future responses**

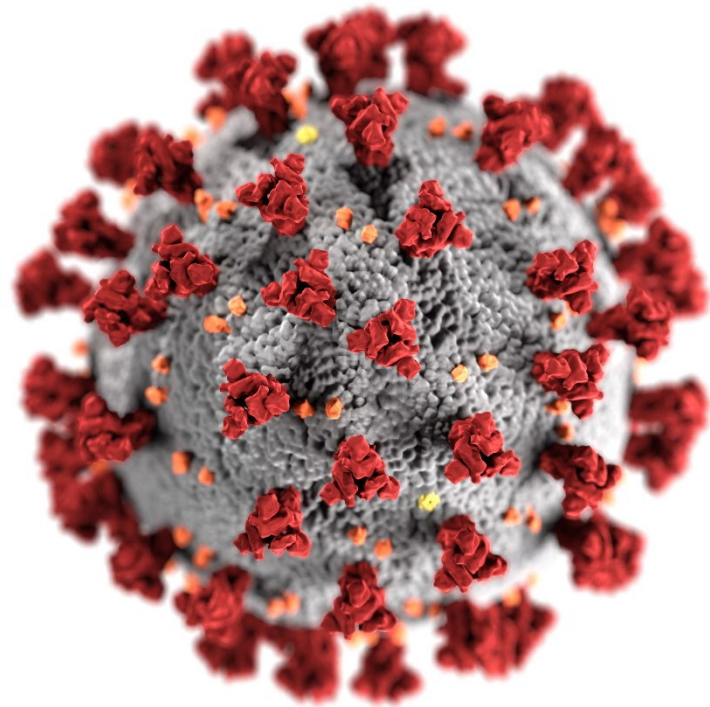
Resources

- [CDC COVID Data Tracker](#)
- [CDC A Guide for Community Partners-Increasing COVID-19 Vaccine Uptake Among Racial and Ethnic Minority Communities](#)
- [CDC COVID-19 Vaccination Field Guide: 12 Strategies for Your Community](#)
- [CDC COVID-19 Vaccine Equity: Best Practices for Community and Faith Based Organizations Fact Sheet](#)
- [CDC COVID 19 Health Equity](#)
- [CDC: Protecting People with a Temporary Agricultural Work Visa \(H-2A Visa\) | US Mexico Health](#)
- [CDC COVID Vaccine Strategies for Essential and Remote Workers](#)
- [National Center for Farmworker Health](#)
- [COVID-19 Case Investigation and Contact Tracing among Refugee, Immigrant, and Migrant \(RIM\) Populations: Important Considerations for Health Departments](#)
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- [What You Can Do if You Are At Increased Risk of Severe Illness from COVID-19](#)
- [Preferred Terms for Select Population Groups & Communities | Gateway to Health Communication | CDC](#)
- [Addendum: Considerations for Conducting Rapid Community Assessment in Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Communities-January, 2022 \(cdc.gov\)](#)
- [CDC COVID-19 Communication Resource Page](#)



Questions?

Thank you for your partnership!



For more information, contact CDC
1-800-CDC-INFO (232-4636)
TTY: 1-888-232-6348 www.cdc.gov

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

