

Examples of Workers Who May Get Pfizer-BioNTech Booster Shots

Certain people, based on their occupation, may be at increased risk of being exposed to the virus that causes COVID-19 while at work. CDC recommends that people who work in those occupations may get a Pfizer-BioNTech booster shot at least six months after completion of their Pfizer-BioNTech initial series.

Below are examples of occupations where workers might be at increased risk of exposure to the virus that causes COVID-19. This list does not include all potential occupations where a worker could have an increased risk for exposure. Individuals should talk with their healthcare provider about their personal risks.

Factors that may affect a worker's risk for exposure to the virus that causes COVID-19 include the levels of

- Community transmission of the virus that causes COVID-19,
- COVID-19 vaccination,
- Adherence to other prevention measures (e.g., wearing masks), and
- Unavoidable frequent interactions with possibly unvaccinated people from outside their household.

Examples of workers who may get Pfizer-BioNTech booster shots

- First responders (e.g., healthcare workers, firefighters, police, congregate care staff)
- Education staff (e.g., teachers, support staff, daycare workers)
- Food and agriculture workers
- Manufacturing workers
- Corrections workers
- U.S. Postal Service workers
- Public transit workers
- Grocery store workers

Booster shots of Moderna and Johnson & Johnson's Janssen (J&J/Janssen) vaccines may also be recommended by CDC/ACIP (Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices) in the future if the Food and Drug Administration authorizes their use. More data on the effectiveness and safety of Moderna and J&J/Janssen booster shots are expected soon. With those data in hand, CDC will keep the public informed with a timely plan for Moderna and J&J/Janssen booster shots.

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