Supplemental Table 4. Detailed Characteristics of Included Articles, by Study Design (N=31)

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| *Author(s) and Yeara* | *Sample Source and Overall Study Method* | *Language Group of Relevant Findingsb* | *Outbreak Type* | *Communication Contentc* | *Summary of Study Purpose, as Related to Inclusion in Scoping Review* |
| Studies primarily of populations with LEP about their own needs/experiences (n = 15) | | | | | |
| Gomez-Aguinaga et al. 2021 32 | Survey – nationally representative | Spanish | COVID-19 | Sources trusted | To examine the implications of Spanish-language news media consumption on source credibility and attitude formation during the COVID-19 pandemic among Latinos and immigrants from Latin America |
| Quinn et al. 2009 33 | Survey – nationally representative | Spanish | H1N1 | Sources trusted  Other barriers/facilitators  Documented language barriers | To explore the public’s willingness to use a drug or vaccine under Emergency Use Authorization conditions for H1N1; the impact of language from the EUA fact sheets on people’s willingness to accept a drug for themselves or their children; and trust in government on handling swine flu |
| SteelFisher et al. 2022 30 | Survey – nationally representative | Spanish, Chinese | COVID-19 | Information channels used  Sources trusted  Other barriers/facilitators | To describe three key elements of the information experience among adult Spanish and Chinese speakers with LEP: (1) experiences getting COVID-19 information from organizations and social networks, (2) use of traditional and social media for obtaining COVID-19 information, and (3) challenges getting such information, including those related to language and discriminatory messages. |
| Evola et al. 2022 34 | Survey – not nationally representative sample | Non-English/ multilingual | COVID-19 | Sources trusted  Other barriers/facilitators | To understand and compare several topics surrounding COVID-19 health communication between individuals with English language preference (ELP) and non-English language preference (NELP) within the United States (patients at FQHCs) |
| Gautham et al. 2021 35 | Survey – not nationally representative sample | Non-English/ multilingual | COVID-19 | Information channels used  Documented language barriers  Other barriers/facilitators | To better understand the refugee experience with COVID-19, including Covid-19 and risk communication practices with refugee populations |
| Limaye et al. 2022 36 | Survey – not nationally representative sample | Spanish | COVID-19 | Other barriers/facilitators  Documented language barriers | To evaluate differences in COVID-19 pandemic sources of information and experiences with testing and contact tracing programs among migrant and seasonal farmworkers in Immokalee, Florida, by language |
| Witrago and Perez 2011 37 | Survey – not nationally representative sample | Spanish | Pandemic influenza | Information channels used | To assess influenza preparedness levels among Spanish-speaking adults ages 18 and older in two rural communities in Central California |
| Yip et al. 2009 31 | Survey – not nationally representative sample | Chinese | H1N1 | Information channels used  Sources trusted | To investigate the information seeking behaviors and response to the H1N1 outbreak by limited-English proficient (LEP) Chinese speakers. |
| Kerrigan et al. 2022 63 | Qualitative methods | Spanish | COVID-19 | Sources trusted  Other barriers/facilitators  Documented language barriers | To explore barriers and facilitators to COVID-19 vaccine uptake among Latinx communities in Washington, DC |
| Balasuriya et al. 2021 48 | Qualitative methods | Spanish | COVID-19 | Information channels used  Sources trusted  Documented language barriers | To investigate and understand factors associated with facilitating and obstructing COVID-19 vaccine access and acceptance among Latinx communities. |
| Moyce et al. 2020 49 | Qualitative methods | Spanish | COVID-19 | Information channels used  Sources trusted | To understand perceptions of a Latino community in a rural state regarding COVID-19 |
| Portacolone et al. 2021 51 | Qualitative methods | Non-English/ multilingual | COVID-19 | Information channels used  Sources trusted | To examine experiences and communications habits of diverse sample of older adults living alone with cognitive impairment managed during the COVID-19 pandemic |
| Rodriguez et al. 2021 52 | Qualitative methods | Spanish | Zika | Information channels used  Sources trusted | To understand how pregnant women learned about Zika infection and to identify what sources of information were likely to influence them during their pregnancy |
| Osakwe et al. 2021 50 | Qualitative methods | Spanish | COVID-19 | Documented language barriers  Information channels used | To understand the infection prevention and control needs and challenges associated with caring for patients during the pandemic from the perspective of home health aides (HHAs), including Spanish-speaking HHAs |
| Ike et al. 2015 40 | Mixed methods | Spanish | General/ unspecified | Information channels used  Sources trusted | To explore the role of medical interpreters and bilingual school staff as information sources for LEP communities, and to examine sources of information for Latino community members through focus groups |
| Studies primarily of institutions or groups who work with people with LEP about the needs/experiences of people with LEP (n=5) | | | | | |
| Vilar-Compte et al. 2022 42 | Mixed methods | Spanish | COVID-19 | Information channels used  Sources trusted  Other barriers/facilitators Documented language barriers | To examine the underlying vulnerabilities of Mexican immigrants in New York City and Los Angeles, its correspondence with area-level COVID-19 morbidity and mortality, and to document the role of trusted and culturally sensitive services offered during the pandemic through the *Ventanillas de Salud* program to Mexican immigrants in New York City and Los Angeles |
| Mahoney et al. 2020 45 | Qualitative methods | Swahili | COVID-19 | Information channels used  Sources trusted  Documented language barriers | To examine the extent to which refugees in Tampa understand and can operationalize the state and federal pandemic policies that have been put in place in the wake of the spread of COVID-19 |
| Priebe Rocha et al. 2021 46 | Qualitative methods | Portuguese | COVID-19 | Information channels used  Sources trusted  Other barriers/facilitators Documented language barriers | To examine how thecommunity of Brazilian immigrants to the U.S experienced COVID-19 testing and treatment, and responses to CDC (Centers for Disease Control) guidelines, |
| Schoch-Spana et al. 2010 47 | Qualitative methods | Spanish | H1N1 | Information channels used  Other barriers/facilitators Documented language barriers | To investigate instances in the U.S. of stigmatization of Latino migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) during H1N1 to inform creating public health  preparedness systems that better protect migrant and seasonal farmworkers |
| Kozo et al. 2020 41 | Mixed methods | Non-English/ multilingual | General/ unspecified | Information channels used  Sources trusted | To design a community program to address information sharing with people with limited English proficiency during disasters and public health emergencies; and to gather community input through focus groups, feedback sessions, training sessions, and drills |
| Studies primarily of institutions or groups who communicate to populations with LEP about communicators’ needs/experiences (n = 3) | | | | | |
| D'Ambrosio et al. 2014 38 | Survey of community/public health workers | Non-English/ multilingual | General/ unspecified | Other barriers/facilitators  Documented language barriers | To describe how a PERLC and a PERRC at the Northwest Center for Public Health Practice responded to Los Angeles County Department of Public Health’s (DPH’s) request to improve emergency communications with limited English-proficient (LEP) populations |
| El-Khayat et al. 2022 39 | Survey of community/public health workers | Spanish | COVID-19 | Documented language barriers | To disseminate linguistic and culturally sensitive information about COVID-19 for Latinx communities. Medical librarians worked closely with Latinx and/or Spanish-speaking promotores, also known as community health workers (CHWs) |
| Koeller et al. 2020 44 | Qualitative methods | Spanish | Mumps | Other barriers/facilitators Documented language barriers | To examine outbreak response–associated costs, lessons learned, and challenges encountered during a local health department’s response to a mumps outbreak |
| Studies of communications materials (n = 8) | | | | | |
| Capurro et al. 2015 53 | Content analysis | Non-English/ multilingual | General/ unspecified | Documented language barriers | To assess the availability of multilingual health promotion materials on local health department websites in Washington State, USA |
| Fulmer et al. 2022 54 | Content analysis | Spanish | COVID-19 | Other barriers/facilitators  Documented language barriers | To assess health literacy-related characteristics of over-the-counter rapid antigen COVID-19 test materials. |
| Higashi et al. 2021 55 | Content analysis | Spanish | COVID-19 | Other barriers/facilitators Documented language barriers | To evaluate the equity of online information about COVID-19 and cancer available to English- and Spanish-speaking populations from seven health care institutions in North Texas, and to examine to what extent online content is useful and culturally appropriate in meeting Spanish speakers’ information needs |
| Kusters et al. 2021 56 | Content analysis | Non-English/ multilingual | COVID-19 | Other barriers/facilitators Documented language barriers | To assess the alignment of COVID-19 communication with LEP constituents’ needs by examining multilingual content availability on the health department websites of the largest U.S. cities by population |
| Kusters et al. 2022 57 | Content analysis | Spanish | COVID-19 | Other barriers/facilitators Documented language barriers | To examine the landscape of Spanish-language COVID-19 website information compared to information in English provided by health departments of the top 10 cities by population in the USA |
| Marcell et al. 2022 58 | Impact evaluation of communication intervention | Spanish | COVID-19 | Information channels used | To describe and evaluate asocial media campaign and research program on COVID-19 vaccine promotion among pregnant women, and to examine analytics of social media advertisements, web articles, and video content |
| Ramos et al. 202059 | Impact evaluation of communication intervention | Spanish | COVID-19 | Information channels used | To describe the use of social media to reach Latino/a cattle feedyard workers with COVID-19 related information |
| Wieland et al. 2022 43 | Mixed methods | Non-English/ multilingual | COVID-19 | Sources trusted  Other barriers/facilitators Information channels used | To evaluate an intervention based on a community-engaged bidirectional pandemic crisis and emergency risk communication (CERC) framework with immigrant and refugee populations during the COVID-19 pandemic |

aReference numbers correspond to reference list, as displayed in the main article file. bUnspecified non-English preference or multilingual may include studies where language was specified, but implications of the results were not separately reported by language group. Studies may have also examined other language groups, but results were not applicable to communications pertaining to infectious disease outbreaks. cCommunication content was specified across four themes: information channels used for emergency infectious disease outbreaks (“information channels used”), sources trusted for emergency infectious disease outbreak information (“sources trusted”), other barriers and facilitators that shape receptivity to information, beyond trust (“other barriers/facilitators”), and documentation of language barriers in communications on emergency infectious disease outbreaks (“documented language barriers”).