**Socioeconomic and demographic factors**
- Sex
- Age
- Age at migration
- Years in the host country
- Education
- Employment
- Household composition (marital status, children or older generation at home)
- Fluency with host language
- Area of residence
- Country of origin
- Rural vs. urban residence in country of origin
- Voluntary vs. non-voluntary migration

**Cultural factors**
- Religion
- Cultural beliefs, attitudes and values
- Living in ethnic enclave

**Change in psychosocial factors and taste preference**
- Diet-and disease related knowledge
- Value ascribed to traditional eating patterns vs assimilation
- Taste preferences

**Change in environmental factors, leading to changes in food procurement and preparation**
- Shopping: traditional foods available, accessible, and affordable
- Restaurants: traditional foods available, affordable, accessible
- Food purchasing and preparation: advertising, convenience, and time constraints

**Different patterns of dietary intake**
- Food choices and food preparation techniques that result in:
  - Maintenance of traditional eating patterns
  - Adoption of host country eating patterns
  - Bicultural eating patterns