

Defining modifiable barriers to uptake of dietary recommendations in Chinese immigrants with type 2 diabetes: a qualitative study

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Abstract

The objective is to support development of a nutritional intervention for Chinese immigrants with diabetes by defining current deficiencies and identifying modifiable factors and mechanisms of change. Semi-structured interviews conducted with 13 ethnic Chinese with type 2 diabetes identified modifiable problems related to culturally relevant diabetes resources and low cultural acceptability of recommended diets. These factors could be addressed through creation of resources developed in partnership with Chinese-speaking health care professionals and persons with diabetes.

Key words: acculturation, food acceptability, dietary adherence, Chinese immigrants, type 2 diabetes, intervention development



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Introduction

Immigrants such as Chinese-Americans are more prone to diabetes than their peers living in China (Xu et al. 2011), and Chinese are identified as higher risk than some other ethnic groups in Canada (Alangh et al. 2013). While immigrants are screened and thus generally healthy (i.e., “healthy immigrant effect”) when arriving in a new country (Sanou et al. 2014), they subsequently experience adaptation to a new environment and culture, termed “acculturation” (Deng et al. 2013) and besides nutrition face challenges including language, social norms, and shift in social status that contributes to development of obesity and chronic diseases (Perez 2002; Lear et al. 2009).

In Canada, ~15% of Chinese immigrants cannot speak English or French (Chui et al. 2005), similar to American Chinese populations, which also report lower acculturation and English language proficiency (Kandula et al. 2008). The tendency of Chinese in Canada to live in ethnic enclaves in metropolitan areas (Chui et al. 2005; Walks and Bourne 2006; Statistics Canada 2012) may reduce impetus to acculturate more fully. While this lack of acculturation might be predicted to protect new immigrants from poor diet and chronic diseases, the data are mixed. A survey of 106 middle-aged Chinese Canadians, most of whom had lived in Canada >10 years, found that 98% continued to consume a traditional Chinese dinner, whereas two-thirds ate a western-style breakfast (Kwok et al. 2009); however, the health of the respondents was not described. Dietary improvements of Chinese living in Canada included higher vegetable and fruit consumption and reduced consumption of

deep-fried foods, whereas portion sizes, dining out, and consumption of convenience foods increased (Rosenmoller et al. 2011). Immigrants to Canada who were born in China were more than twice as likely to have inadequate intake of protein, iron, calcium, and several vitamins as Canadian-born residents (Pomerleau et al. 2005).

Acculturation can increase disease risk because immigrants tend to increase their consumption of fats, sweets, and soft drinks (Pan et al. 1999; Lv and Cason 2004), which then increases risk of obesity and cardiovascular disease (Beasley et al. 2018). Increased consumption of western and reduced consumption of traditional Chinese foods was commonly reported by Chinese immigrants to the United States (Lv and Cason 2004) necessitated by low availability of affordable traditional Chinese foods (Satia et al. 2000). Intake of processed, ready-to-eat western foods may be favoured due to low familiarity with western cooking methods (Lv and Brown 2010).

Chinese retain their traditional diet more faithfully and for a longer time after immigration than other groups (Tan 2011). Low acculturation can impede disease treatment and management. For example, lack of English fluency limits access to diabetes-related knowledge, which attenuates patients' capacity for diabetes self-management (Anderson et al. 1995). Following a prescribed diet for chronic diseases such as type 2 diabetes (T2D) is complicated by ethnocultural influences on dietary behaviours (Franzen and Smith 2009). Responsiveness to factors such as food acceptability, which involves both sensory and cultural factors, may improve dietary adherence (Coyne et al. 1995, Jimenez-Cruz et al. 2003). For Chinese-Americans with T2D, culturally tailored self-management programs effectively sustained participation and improved diabetes knowledge and glycemic control (Deng et al. 2018). However, detailed information identifying the problems, modifiable factors and potential solutions has not been published for these programs despite being essential parts of the process of intervention development (Wight et al. 2016).

As first steps in developing a culturally relevant nutrition intervention for Chinese immigrants in Canada, we sought to address two main questions: (i) What resources are available for Chinese immigrants to help them manage diabetes through diet? (ii) What are the barriers and facilitators for Chinese immigrants to adhering to current recommendations? To address these questions, the Conceptual Model of Diabetes Self-management among Chinese Immigrants, based on an extensive literature review on studies conducted among Chinese immigrants in the US (Zeng et al. 2014), was adopted. This framework identified five categories of factors that may impact diabetes self-management in Chinese immigrants: socio-demographic characteristics, behavioral and psychological characteristics, social support, linguistics barriers, and cultural characteristics.

Methods

Participants

The study was approved by the University of Alberta Health Research Ethics Board (Pro00023449). Participants were recruited through advertisements in hospitals, Chinese supermarkets, cultural centres, and newspapers in Edmonton, Alberta. Prospective participants were screened against the inclusion criteria via telephone: Chinese descent, ≥ 35 years of age, diagnosed with T2D or prediabetes, living in North America ≥ 1 year, read and write English or Chinese. Those meeting the criteria ($n = 14$) provided written informed consent. Consented participants received a \$25 gift card for a local grocery store. For the purposes of this analysis, persons with prediabetes ($n = 1$) were omitted because of potential confounding by differences in treatment intensity compared with persons with diabetes, thus responses from $n = 13$ participants were included.

Study design and implementation

A qualitative study employing one-on-one interviews was conducted. The bilingual (Mandarin, English) study coordinator held two meetings at the University of Alberta with each participant. At the first meeting, hemoglobin A1C (a marker of blood glucose control) and anthropometric measures were taken (Asaad et al. 2016). Demographic information was collected through a questionnaire. Perceived dietary adherence was evaluated by a questionnaire asking how often in the previous week (days out of 7 d) people had followed each of nine recommendations from Diabetes Canada Nutrition Therapy Guidelines, with a maximum score of 63 for high adherence (Asaad et al. 2015). The actual dietary adherence was reflected by participants' Healthy Eating Index (HEI) scores. The HEI scoring criteria were adapted from the American Healthy Eating Index scoring criteria, and followed the recommendations from Canada's Food Guide (Garriguet 2009). The total HEI score was calculated and could range from 0 (low diet quality) to 100 (high diet quality). Physical activity was assessed by the Godin-Shephard Leisure-Time Physical Activity Questionnaire, which acquired the frequency of strenuous, moderate, and mild physical activities. Scores for total physical activity were calculated (Godin 2011). Acculturation was assessed by the Suinn-Lew Asian Self-identity Acculturation Scale, which is a validated scale for the assessment of acculturation among Asian-Americans (Suinn et al. 1992). The adaptation was that the word Asian was replaced with Chinese, so that it was more specific to Chinese participants. It consisted of 21 questions inquiring about various aspects of culture including food preferences. A score was obtained through adding up the answers for all 21 questions and then dividing the total value by 21. Scores for individual items could range from 1 (low acculturation) to 5 (high acculturation). All questionnaires were available in both English and Chinese with accuracy verified by back-translation to English. Descriptive data were expressed as means \pm SD or proportions.

During the second meeting, a one-on-one, 40-minute, semi-structured interview was conducted, focusing on facilitators and barriers to following current nutritional guidelines, health beliefs, factors influencing food choices, and opinions on the development of a culturally relevant menu plan for Chinese diabetes patients. The questions comprising the interview (Supplementary Material S1) proceeded in English ($n = 3$) or Mandarin ($n = 11$) by one researcher/author (FD) and were recorded using a digital voice recorder.

Qualitative analysis

An audit trail protocol was developed to ensure transferability, i.e., the extent to which the findings from this study could be generalized to similar situations (Merriam 2002). Interviews were transcribed verbatim by the same researcher (FD). The protocol included the researcher (FD) reading the transcripts multiple times to ensure a comprehensive understanding prior to coding. Transcriptions were coded manually in Microsoft Word using an iterative approach where the researcher went back repeatedly to add or modify the codes until the information was properly captured. A research assistant (AZ) who was also fluent in Mandarin double-checked the codes against the transcripts. The researcher summarized the interview and confirmed the main points using a process called member checking to allow the participant to add anything missed or correct any misinterpretation. The preliminary analysis including codes was communicated back to the participants via email or phone call to ask for their views and evaluation of veracity. The goal of this step was to reduce bias introduced by the researcher (Creswell 2007) and increase credibility of the findings (Marshall and Rossman 2006). After member checking, codes generated from all transcripts were translated into English, pooled and organized in categories aligned with the research questions. Themes were generated from each category to answer the research questions, which was done in a similar iterative way as the coding process (FD); this was verified (CBC) with discrepancies discussed and resolved.

Table 1. Participant demographics and health characteristics ($n = 13$).

Characteristics	Mean \pm SD
Age (year)	63 \pm 15
Age at immigration (year)	38 \pm 20
Years in North America	25 \pm 17
Household annual income (C\$) ($n = 12$)	37 000 \pm 19479
Household annual income per capita (C\$) ($n = 12$)	18 069 \pm 7979
A1C (%)	6.9 \pm 1.3
Duration of diabetes (year)	7.5 \pm 7.8
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.3 \pm 2.8
Waist circumference (cm), females ($n = 8$)	86.5 \pm 8.3
Waist circumference (cm), males ($n = 5$)	95.7 \pm 10.5
Central obesity (female >86 cm, male >90 cm)	53.8%
Healthy Eating Index Score (maximum 100)	66.3 \pm 9.8
Perceived Dietary Adherence Score (maximum 63)	39.7 \pm 7.6
Leisure-time physical activity score (no maximum)	25.0 \pm 17.6
Acculturation score (minimum 1, maximum 5)	1.89 \pm 0.43
Education	Percent
Less than high school	36
High school	7
College diploma	36
University degree	7
Post-graduate degree	14
Employment	
Retirement income	50
Wages and salaries	36
No income (receive money from or live with children)	14
Place of birth	
Mainland China	50
Taiwan	14
Hong Kong	14
Southeast Asia	21
Canada	0

Results and discussion

Demographic, health, acculturation and dietary characteristics

Table 1 summarizes participant characteristics. Average income fell below the low-income cut-off for a census metropolitan area ([Income Statistics Division 2015](#)). The majority had normal weight, none

was obese, but 64.3% had central obesity. Acculturation was low (<2 out of 5). Diet quality measured by the Healthy Eating Index (Garriguet 2009) (mean = 66 out of 100, categorized as “acceptable”) is similar (mean = 69) to a mainly Caucasian cohort (Asaad et al. 2016). Adherence to 2013 Diabetes Canada Nutrition Therapy Guidelines measured by the Perceived Dietary Adherence Questionnaire (mean = 40 out of 63) was somewhat higher than two mainly Caucasian groups (both mean = 32) (Asaad et al. 2016; Raj et al. 2018). The leisure-time physical activity score of 25 is interpreted as “active” on the Godin Scale (Godin 2011).

Defining and understanding the problem and its causes

The objective was to explore factors that influenced food choice, diet quality, and barriers to acquiring nutrition knowledge to identify specific problems as the first step in quality intervention development (Wight et al. 2016), i.e., defining and understanding the problem and its causes, identifying which causal or contextual factors are modifiable, and deciding on the mechanisms of change. This objective was addressed by analyzing participant responses to questions based on general concepts presented in the Conceptual Model of Diabetes Self-management among Chinese Immigrants (Zeng et al. 2014). The model is similar to more generalized discussions of social factors that have an impact on diabetes self-management, including demographic, social, psychological, and economic factors in immigrants (Gonzalez-Zacarias et al. 2016). The discussion points and quotations upon which the interpretations are based are summarized in Table 2 and categorized as barriers or facilitators to dietary adherence, also illustrated in Fig. 1. Individual participants are identified by a study code for Dietary needs Assessment of Chinese with type 2 diabetes [DAC#].

A main barrier or problem identified was a lack of culturally relevant, practical information for Chinese immigrants with diabetes, thereby lowering the utility of current dietary recommendations. This aligned with cultural characteristics in the conceptual model (Zeng et al. 2014) but also touched on social support because the respondents addressed who they received information from, including health care professionals and community as well as family and friends. When immigrants categorize their patient-provider relationship as poor, they are 16% less likely to participate in self-management practices (Hyman et al. 2017). Outside of the formal healthcare system [which was cited by participant DAC08], sources of dietary information included the Chinese Community Center [DAC13, DAC09], family and friends [DAC01], and newspapers and the internet [DAC05, DAC07]. Activities at the Chinese community centre including seminars given by a Chinese dietician or by non-Chinese health professionals (translated by a bilingual staff member) were the only sources of culturally relevant dietary information for many participants. Some participants were unaware of existing resources such as the Diabetes Canada website, where there is diabetes management information written in Chinese. *Eating Well with Canada's Food Guide* (CFG) in Chinese was the main resource cited but only used by a few. Participants with low computer skills noted they could not access it easily from the Diabetes Canada website. Some participants had only received general recommendations from their family doctors, such as to reduce sugar and fat intake and to lose weight without further guidance [DAC13], and one took action based on “common sense” [DAC12]. Another helpful recommendation was about portion control [DAC04] but others found portion information confusing [DAC13].

Language was a barrier, especially among the elderly who tended to have lower English-language proficiency. The participants who mentioned language ranged in age from 68 to 75 years. Only one participant >70 years of age did not mention language. Moreover, for these participants, the language proficiency scale within the acculturation instrument averaged 1.33 versus 2.00 for the whole cohort. One participant did not attend the diabetes education program because she could not speak English and her English-speaking daughter was unavailable to accompany her. Another unilingual participant did not read any dietary information because it was mostly in English. These findings are consistent

Table 2. Documentation of participants responses to the research questions categorized according to the conceptual model, theme and barrier/facilitator.

Research question	Conceptual model category ^a	Emergent themes	Barrier or facilitator	Participant ID	Quotations
What resources are available for Chinese immigrants to help them manage diabetes through diet?	Social support	Information about portions (<i>n</i> = 6)	Facilitator	DAC04	"... at least they show me the big difference between you eating the same amount of food in one portion, and the same amount of food you divided into small portions... Before, I had misunderstood that. The same amount of food, I eat it all at the same time and once a day, that's what I did before. But after I went to the class, I learned that there was big difference. I shouldn't have a big portion, even though it's the same amount of food."
				DAC12	"People with diabetes should have smaller portions for each meal and eat more often. Most people know these basic things. We all know we should eat less sweets and fats and more vegetables..."
	Cultural characteristics	Cultural relevance (<i>n</i> = 6)	Barrier	DAC04	"But they are all Canadian cuisine, you know. When I looked through the information, none of them mentioned anything that I normally eat. So I had to work with the information and the food that I eat at home. I did not get exactly the information on what I eat. It's not helping, it's not helping me. Like, for people who follow Canadian diet, it helps them a lot. But as for me, it didn't help at all... I just felt sometimes frustrated when the food that we eat, like those I eat every day, can't be found on the Food Guide. Because what we eat is not the majority, so they wouldn't do it."
Where do Chinese immigrants get diabetes-related information?	Linguistic barriers; sociodemographic barriers (age)	Language (<i>n</i> = 6)	Barrier	DAC12	"Most guidelines are in English, but I can't read English, so I don't read them... I don't read some of them. [Name of staff at Chinese Community Center] gave us some brochures with Chinese translation, then I was able to read them."
	Not applicable	Media (printed or online) (<i>n</i> = 5)	Facilitator and (or) barrier	DAC05	"Sometimes you see some news or some books, and you know, they will tell you if you control this and this, it will help control your diabetes. If I find out they are good, you know, they will help, I will follow them..."
				DAC07	"I got the information from newspaper. They say you should exercise more, and eat more vegetables, but I don't think the information is comprehensive."
	Cultural characteristics/social (community) support	Chinese Community Centre (<i>n</i> = 3)	Facilitator	DAC13	"I got the information from the Chinese Community Center. They told me to eat more fish, more vegetables, And they gave me a food guide. Tomatoes, grapes, and vegetables, etc., they told me to eat all those foods..."
				DAC09	"There are often seminars (about nutrition) at the Chinese Community Center. I go there whenever I have time, and I try to follow their instructions when possible... There seems to be a Canada's Food Guide, which tells you how many portions of meat and vegetables you should eat, but our lifestyle is different after all, they like to eat meat..."
	Social support	Health care professionals (<i>n</i> = 4)	Facilitator and (or) barrier	DAC08	"I saw a dietitian about 8 years ago, and they showed the guideline from the Canada government. But you know, once you, you attended it, sometimes you forget about it..."
				DAC13	"My doctor told me to exercise more, take medications, and eat less sugar... he is Chinese... he didn't give me much information about nutrition..."

(continued)

Table 2. (concluded)

Research question	Conceptual model category ^a	Emergent themes	Barrier or facilitator	Participant ID	Quotations
What are the barriers and facilitators for Chinese immigrants to adhering to current recommendations?	Cultural characteristics	Family and friends ($n = 3$)	Facilitator	DAC01	"My friends would also remind me not to eat too much fat. For example, when I eat braised eggplant (a traditional Chinese dish cooked with a lot of oil), they would say, you should avoid that, it's not good for you."
		Personal choice/taste ($n = 4$)	Barrier	DAC04	"... and personal preference, that is, for example, if they recommended some food which I don't like, I won't eat it but will try to find an alternative..."
	Socio-demographic characteristics	Price and thrift ($n = 4$)	Barrier	DAC08	"... I didn't follow it at all. I just know the basic. I just eat what I want."
				DAC09	"... My wife and I just go to the market, buy whatever is available, cheap and appropriate for us. We didn't put much effort into meal planning."
	Not applicable	Nutritional profile ($n = 8$)	Facilitator	DAC10	"Now when I buy food, I always read the label. If there is a lot of sugar in it, I won't buy it."
	Behavioural and psychological characteristics (health worries)	Health concerns ($n = 7$)	Facilitator	DAC13	"Just my diabetes. Diabetes affects my food choices. Without diabetes, I'd be able to eat anything. It wouldn't matter if I ate a little more or a little less..."
	Not applicable	Time ($n = 4$)	Barrier	DAC05	"... It's like my sister, she has diabetes... One time she fell down, and then after that, she had to use wheelchair for a few years. So I don't want that, you know."
				DAC05	"... you would think that you would have more time to spend after you get retired, but I feel I still don't have enough time, and that is probably my biggest barrier (to healthy eating)..."
	Cultural characteristics	Eating away from home ($n = 8$)	Barrier	DAC01	"... like, my co-workers or friends, they have birthday parties or things like that, and I would eat a lot of cakes and drink a lot of beers before I even realize it. Sometimes I get together with friends, and I would easily eat a lot at a BBQ, such as chicken wings, burgers or hotdogs. I could easily eat a lot of these foods if I was not careful."
	Social support	Family and friends ($n = 4$)	Facilitator	DAC08	"My wife has tried to help me a lot. But the food that she made, sometimes I don't like it. But mostly it's on the nutrition side, like all the beans, and all kinds of rice, brown rice..."
				DAC05	"My wife tells me to control sugar. She tells me not to eat too much stuff that has sugar in it... Like sometimes, when we go out for dinner, there is dessert right? And she is like, don't eat that!"
				DAC02	"My wife cooks for me, so I eat whatever she cooks... she usually picks food with low GI (glycemic index)..."

^aZeng et al. (2014).

with the conceptual framework, which identified linguistic barriers as a main contributing factor to diabetes self-management uptake (Zeng et al. 2014). Low language proficiency has been identified as an independent risk factor for poor glycemic control. They also demonstrate that age (a socio-demographic factor identified in the conceptual model) is intertwined with factors such as literacy

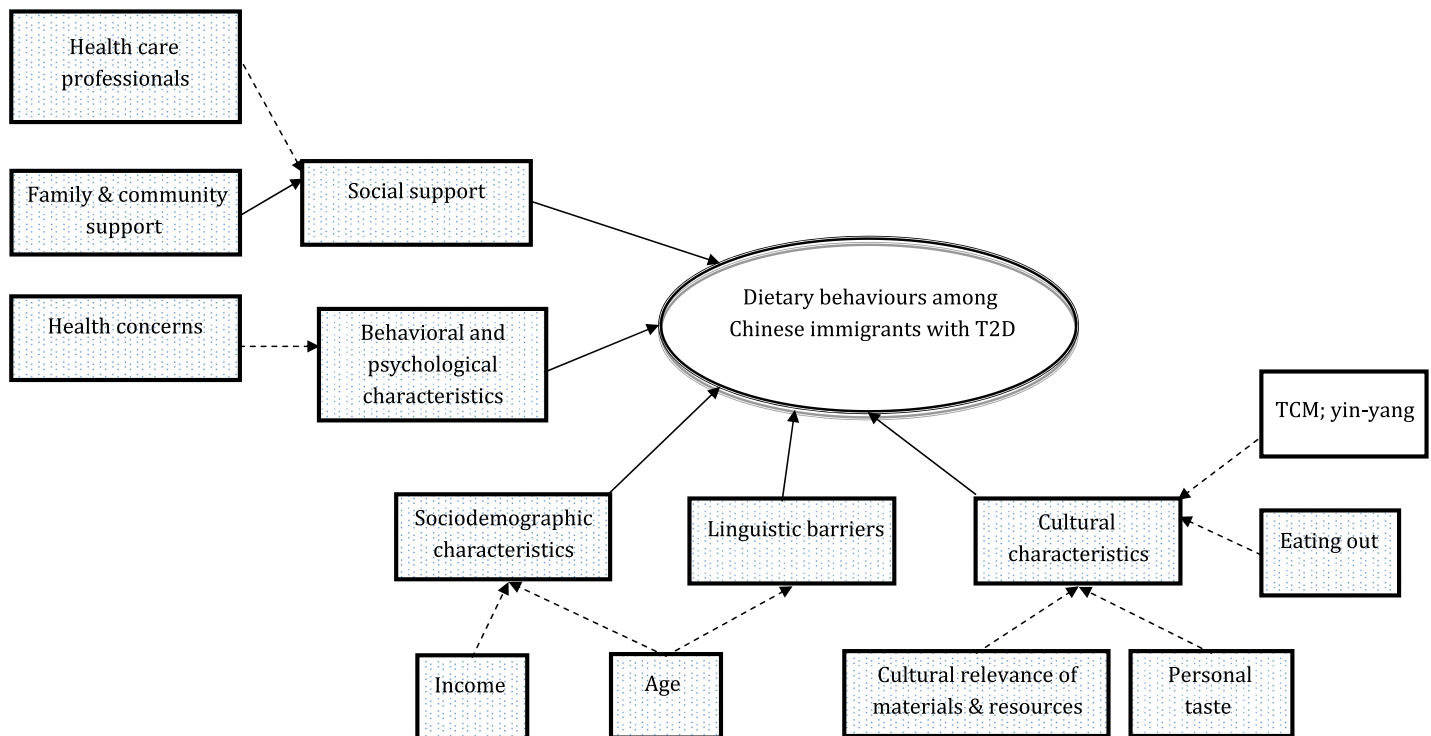


Fig. 1. The conceptual model of Zeng et al. (2014) modified to incorporate themes from the current research. Stippled boxes—themes and concepts identified in the current study; clear box—theme not identified in the current study. Solid lines—facilitators; dashed lines—barriers. Zeng et al. (2014) was distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 3.0).

and overall acculturation. Low literacy may also include low health literacy as reported in a study of Irish immigrants (Thabit et al. 2009).

Participants repeatedly indicated that the current dietary recommendations lacked consideration of Chinese culture and the dietary habits of Chinese immigrants. Some participants indicated that current recommendations were too general and lacked detailed instructions on meal planning whereas others said that CFG was too complicated and confusing, making it too much trouble to follow. Moreover, the literally translated CFG did not take into account the cultural background and dietary patterns of Chinese immigrants [DAC04]. As a result, many participants thought the information was not helpful and became frustrated when they had to give up some traditional foods. However, rather than a disadvantage of the content of recommendations, this seems more related to their delivery. Misunderstanding of the recommendations could be due to the literacy level of the client (Anderson et al. 1995) as well as how the education was delivered. The conceptual framework cited traditional Chinese health beliefs, such as yin–yang balance and traditional Chinese medicine in immigrant populations but participants in our interviews rarely mentioned these as drivers of health behaviours, as evidenced by a lack of quotations (Table 2). Those who did comment said they paid attention to dietary balance in general but did not seem to consider this as one of the determining factors in their food choices, and others said they did not put much thought into yin–yang balance.

Personal taste preference was an important factor influencing food choices among many participants [DAC04, DAC08]. Taste preferences develop early in an individual's life and thus the cultural

background and traditional cuisine are the best predictors (Contento 2011). Participants were torn between giving up familiar foods or continuing to eat them while worrying about their effects on glycemic control and fear of complications. Eating out, such as eating at parties and family get-togethers and eating during traveling was another consistently mentioned barrier [DAC10]. Overeating and eating unhealthy food were common when eating out. This is consistent with previous literature on Chinese immigrants as well as other populations (Lv and Cason 2004; Cao et al. 2014; Kwon and Ju 2014; Moreira et al. 2015). Family members could be supportive in this regard, reminding participants to be careful of their diet [DAC05] or preparing healthful meals [DAC02, DAC08], illustrating the importance of social support.

Food price was another important factor as explained by participant [DAC09]; most participants in this study were low income, a sociodemographic factor in the conceptual model (Zeng et al. 2014). Financial stress is a strong predictor of poor diabetes self-management practices in recent immigrants from Asian and South Asian regions (Hyman et al. 2017). Even for one participant with higher income, price was an important concern because he was used to being thrifty [DAC14]. Nutrition and health concerns also played a role in determining food choices; participants suggested that traditional Chinese recipes be modified to contain less fat and salt so that they could enjoy traditional food while being healthy [DAC08, DAC13].

Other barriers were common across cultural boundaries. Some participants, especially those who were working or had family to care for, lacked time to spend on translating guidelines into practice. One participant [DAC02] was hoping for the invention of diabetic foods that could be easily stored and reheated to save time. Another [DAC05] prioritized other activities more highly than following dietary recommendations. Other barriers included lack of willpower and adequate dietary knowledge and cravings. Additional factors mentioned by participants included food quality and variety and convenience related to food shopping.

Identification of modifiable factors and mechanisms of change

From the common barriers identified by participants, a problem list was developed as summarized in Table 3. From this, modifiable factors were extracted that could be summarized as providing culturally relevant resources for both healthcare professionals and Chinese immigrants with diabetes that would target specific nutritional issues while addressing food acceptability, which includes the types, taste, and price of foods.

Table 3. Defining the problems, identifying modifiable factors and proposing mechanisms of change.

Defining the problem	Identifying modifiable factors	Mechanisms of change
Low acceptability (ethnocultural and hedonic) of recommended diet/foods; unknown healthy properties of traditional foods	Identify culturally relevant recipes, foods, substitutions	Culturally relevant food guide; menu plan; specific foods, e.g., calcium-fortified soy products instead of dairy, brown instead of white rice, low-sodium condiments; skill-building (food labels, substitutions)
Price of food, thriftiness, low income	Food selection to minimize cost	Practical, flexible menu plan; use of left-overs; shopping support
Limited culturally relevant and practical nutritional information, recommendations and education; limited Chinese-language resources and education	Resources for people with diabetes and for health care professionals	Co-design resources with patients and healthcare professionals with knowledge of Chinese culture
Access to resources	Resources for people with diabetes	Create print and online resources

Mechanisms to address barriers to consuming recommended diets for diabetes in other populations have included such resources as menu plans, grocery lists, and recipes (Cunningham et al. 2006; Bader et al. 2013; Soria-Contreras et al. 2014). Such strategies could illustrate nutritionally appropriate and culturally relevant foods, provide healthier versions of traditional recipes, and might also provide support for food procurement and time management for food preparation and budgeting (Ross and Geil 2010).

Like in other populations (Schlundt et al. 1994; Marcy et al. 2011; Faramand et al. 2015), cravings and time constraints were also mentioned by the participants as barriers to adhering to recommendations. Providing patients with tips on how to eat healthier meals away from home could be helpful.

Given our research group's past experience with menu planning as part of nutrition education for people with T2D (Asaad et al. 2016), we queried whether a Chinese menu plan would benefit participants. Participants showed support and excitement for this idea: "If you could provide Chinese immigrants with a menu plan, I'm in urgent need. I need it very much! I hope you guys can provide this kind of information, guiding us on meal planning" [DAC12] and "... I hope to see the Chinese menu plan. Especially for Chinese people, it will be very useful, because most of us don't eat western food very often. Of course sometimes we do. Like, when we go to banquets, we would also eat western food ..." [DAC14]. When asked about the format, participants tended to prefer a more flexible rather than a fixed menu plan: "... The (nutrition) breakdown in details. Once I have that in details, then I can follow ... Like, I can incorporate the information I have and then can prepare it with my own menu, right? I really need to know, one cup of cooked white rice, jasmine (rice) for example, one cup of the cooked rice, what is the percentage of carbohydrates and sugar? And then because I know myself, I'm only allowed how many units of carbohydrate. That's why I've started counting since the morning ..." [DAC04] and "... you can provide several options. What to eat for breakfast and what to eat for lunch and dinner. You can provide a few options, because if there's only one option and we don't have the ingredients for it, we won't be able to follow it ..." [DAC11], providing multiple options for each meal to accommodate food availability. Other suggestions for a menu plan included: simple and easy to follow, consider the whole family and not just the client with diabetes, inclusive of different types of food including dessert and drinks, based on research evidence, financially accessible, use spices to improve taste, appropriate for both treatment and prevention of T2D, and modify traditional recipes to reduce unhealthy ingredients.

Although acculturation was not purposefully evaluated in the interviews, some elements were reflected therein. The average acculturation was relatively low in the study sample, which was consistent with the following preferences found in interviews: speaking Chinese, reading information written in Chinese, eating Chinese food primarily, and attending the Chinese Community Centre health seminars. Interestingly, while the participants interviewed were concerned about their diet and nutrition, their diet quality was similar and their adherence to nutrition recommendations higher than the mainly Caucasian cohorts previously reported by our group (Asaad et al. 2016; Raj et al. 2018).

A strength of the study is that the sample, although small, had a wide range of age and immigration duration, which makes it more representative of the Chinese immigrant population. Another strength is that the study was designed around a conceptual model (Zeng et al. 2014) that had been developed to explain factors influencing Chinese immigrants' health behaviours. Concurrent data collection and analysis could help determine data saturation, which determines an ideal sample size. However, according to a detailed analysis of qualitative research studies, a sample size of 10–20 is among the most common sample sizes (Mason 2010). Hence, a sample size of 14 is acceptable and many of the conclusions were substantiated by the literature. In qualitative research, documentation of processes to increase validity, reliability, and generalizability is important (Leung 2015). While we followed protocols to increase generalizability and validity, the reliability would have been increased by having another researcher independently code the transcripts. This was not possible without translating all of

the transcripts into English, which in itself would have increased the potential for misinterpretation. Other limitations included the relatively good health behaviours of the participants (both diet and physical activity), which may have precluded identification of additional barriers.

This study largely validated the Conceptual Model of Diabetes Self-management among Chinese Immigrants (Zeng et al. 2014) although barriers related to traditional health beliefs such as traditional Chinese medicine and yin-yang were not articulated by this group of participants. Culturally relevant education programs could enhance immigrants' knowledge on healthy eating practice and food choices because the staple foods remained traditional among immigrants and most participants showed support to the idea of developing a Chinese menu plan. Lack of culturally relevant information written in Chinese and lack of detailed instructions on meal planning are perceived disadvantages of current dietary recommendations and prevented Chinese immigrants from following recommendations properly. These limitations should be considered in future nutrition programming. Flexible, detailed examples of meal planning was requested by these Chinese immigrants. It is important to find the factors that determine food acceptability, and take these factors into consideration when developing dietary interventions.

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Author contributions

FD and CBC conceived and designed the study. FD performed the experiments/collected the data. FD and CBC analyzed and interpreted the data. CBC contributed resources. FD and CBC drafted or revised the manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

Data availability statement

All relevant data are within the paper and in the Supplementary Material.

Supplementary Materials

The following Supplementary Material is available with the article through the journal website at doi:[10.1139/facets-2019-0001](https://doi.org/10.1139/facets-2019-0001).

Supplementary Material 1

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