

Figure 1 consists of six maps of the United States, each showing the distribution of a different ethnic group. The maps are labeled (a) through (f). Each map displays the percentage of the population for that group in each state, with percentages ranging from 0% to 100%.

- (a) Anglo-Americans: High percentages in the West and South, with some concentrations in the Northeast.
- (b) African-Americans: High percentages in the South, particularly in the Southeast, and some concentrations in the Northeast.
- (c) Mexican-Americans: High percentages in the Southwest, particularly in California, New Mexico, and Texas.
- (d) Asian-Americans: High percentages in the West, particularly in California, and some concentrations in the Northeast.
- (e) American Indians: High percentages in the West, particularly in the Southwest and Northwest, and some concentrations in the Northeast.
- (f) Hawaiian-Americans: High percentages in Hawaii, and some concentrations in the West.

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There is some evidence to suggest that the use of a single, standardised questionnaire may not be the best way to measure the impact of a health promotion intervention. The use of a single, standardised questionnaire may not be the best way to measure the impact of a health promotion intervention.

PREMAKJAN VATTAPOTHY

Source: *Author's calculations*.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. Next, gather relevant information and data. This may involve research, consultation with experts, or collecting data from various sources.

3. Once the information is gathered, analyze it to identify patterns, trends, and potential solutions. This step often involves critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

4. After analysis, develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This plan should outline the steps to be taken and the resources needed.

5. Implement the plan and monitor progress. This involves putting the plan into action and regularly checking on the results to ensure that the problem is being solved effectively.

6. Finally, evaluate the outcome and make adjustments as needed. This step involves reflecting on the process and the results to determine what worked well and what could be improved for future tasks.

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