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EXAMPLES OF REFERENCES WRITING

a. References from books

- Contento, I. R. (2011). *Nutrition education* (2nd ed.). Sudbury, Massachusetts: Jones and Bartlett Publishers.
- Mahan, L. K., & Raymond, J. L. (2017). *Krause's food & the nutrition care process*. Canada: Elsevier Health Sciences.

b. Books or reports composed by organizations, associations, or government agencies

Kementerian Kesehatan. (2013). *Hasil Riset Kesehatan Dasar 2013*. Jakarta: Badan Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesehatan, Kementerian Kesehatan RI.

c. Book chapters on a book that has editors

Brown, J.E. (2011). *Nutrition through the life cycle* (4th Ed.). Janet Sugarman Isaacs, *Infant Nutrition* (pp. 223–225). Belmont, CA, USA: Wadsworth.

d. **Conference manuscript – online**

Bochner, S. (1996). Mentoring in higher education: Issues to be addressed in developing a mentoring program. Paper presented at the Australian Association for Research in Education Conference, Singapore. Retrieved from <http://www.aare.edu.au/96pap/bochs96018.txt>

e. **Manuscripts from a journal**

El-Gilany, A. H., & Elkhawaga, G. (2012). Socioeconomic determinants of eating pattern of adolescent students in Mansoura, Egypt. *The Pan African Medical Journal*, 13, 22. <https://doi.org/10.4314/pamj.v13i1>.

McDonald, C. M., McLean, J., Kroeun, H., Talukder, A., Lynd, L. D., & Green, T. J. (2015). Correlates of household food insecurity and low dietary diversity in rural Cambodia. *Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, 24(4), 720–730. <https://doi.org/10.6133/apjcn.2015.24.4.14>

Diana, R., Sumarmi, S., Nindya, T. S., Rifqi, M. A., Widya, S., & Rhitmayanti, E. (2017). *Household Income and Unbalanced Diet Among Urban Adolescent Girls. Proceedings of the 4th Annual Meeting of the Indonesian Health Economics Association (INAHEA 2017)*.

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Diana, R. (2014). *Pengaruh pemanfaatan pekarangan dan penyuluhan terhadap konsumsi sayur dan asupan gizi rumah tangga dan balita*. Institut Pertanian Bogor.

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h. **Web page (if referenced are a few pages on the same web page, use the homepage page)**

SStatistic Bureau of East Java. (2018). Number and Percentage of Poor, P1, P2 and Poverty Line By Regency / Municipality, in 2017. Retrieved November 22, 2018, from <https://jatim.bps.go.id/statictable/2018/01/15/733/jumlah-dan-persentase-penduduk-miskin-p1-p2-dan-garis-kemiskinan-menurut-kabupaten-kota-tahun-2017.html>

Example of tables:

Table 1. Characteristics of Patients in Malnutrition and Non-Malnutrition Groups

Karakteristik	Malnutrition (n=70)		Non-Malnutrition (n=233)		Total (n=303)	X ²	p value
	n	%	n	%			
Sex							
Male	38	54,3	117	52,5	155	0,070	0,790
Female	32	45,7	106	47,5	138		
Age							
<55 years old	48	68,6	151	67,7	199	0,890	0,180
≥55 years old	22	31,4	72	32,3	94		
Education							
Low	24	34,3	51	22,9	75	10,153	0,063
Middle	33	47,1	151	67,7	184		
High	13	18,6	21	9,4	33		

Table 2. Average of Nutrition Intake in Malnutrition and Non-Malnutrition Groups

Nutrition Intake	Malnutrition (Mean ± SD)	Non-Malnutrition (Mean ± SD)	t	p value
Calories	1328,1± 215,3	1482,9± 327,4	2,04	0,032
Protein	43,2±13,1	48,7±17,3	2,47	0,010

Example of a figure:

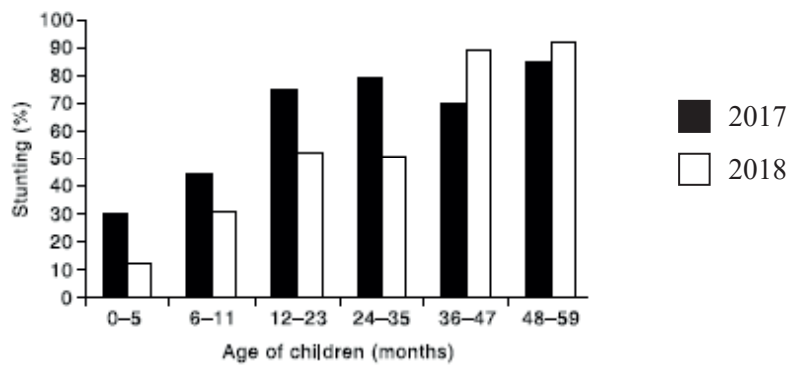


Figure 1. Changes in Stunting Prevalence (%) in Toddlers in Kalimantan

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