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Analysis of the Effect of the Number of Poor People, Regional Independence and Transfer Income on Reducing Stunting Rates

Rio Kurniawan [1], Andy[2]

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

Abstract: *This study aims to determine the effect of the number of poor people, regional independence and transfer income on reducing stunting rates. The population in this study is all provinces in Indonesia which amount to 34 provinces. The data used in this study is in the form of secondary data obtained from the website of the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Ministry of Finance (https://djpk.kemenkeu.go.id) during the 2017-2020 period. The sample in this study was all provinces in Indonesia as many as 34 provinces selected using the total sampling technique with an observation year of 4 years, then the number of data used was 136 data. The data analysis technique in this study uses data panel analysis techniques. The results of this study show that there is an influence of regional independence and transfer income on reducing stunting rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 periods. Meanwhile, the number of poor people has no effect on reducing the stunting rate in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 periods.*

Keywords: *Stunting, Poor People, Income Transfer, Regional Independence.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Stunting is a linear growth disorder that can affect the increased risk of pain, death, and impaired motor development, as well as inhibition of mental growth. Stunting if it occurs during the golden period of brain development (0-3 years), it results in poor brain development (Grace & Djendra, 2019). Simanjuntak & Georgy (2020) stunting is a condition of growth failure in children under five years old (infants under five years old) as a result of chronic malnutrition so that the child is too short for his age.

According to World Health Organization (WHO) data in 2017, more than half of the world's stunting toddlers are from Asia (55%) while more than a third (39%) live in Africa. Of the 83.6 million stunted toddlers in Asia, the highest proportion came from South Asia (58.7%) and the least proportion in Central Asia (0.9%) (WHO, 2018). Indonesia is one of the countries with the third highest stunting prevalence in Southeast Asia with an average prevalence of stunting toddlers in Indonesia of 36.4%. The prevalence of stunting in Indonesia is higher than in other countries in Southeast Asia such as Myanmar (35%), Vietnam (23%), and Thailand (16%). Based on data from Basic Health Research (2019), it is known that the prevalence of stunting cases in toddlers aged 24-59 months) in Indonesia in 2019 was 27.67%. This shows that the percentage of stunting in Indonesia is still relatively high compared to the magnitude of the prevalence threshold for stunting cases that has been set by WHO of less than 20%.

Karyati (2021) explained that stunting is a multidimensional problem that is influenced by directly related factors such as exclusive breast milk (breast milk), complementary foods (complementary foods), birth weight and infection. Meanwhile, other factors that are not directly related are socioeconomic problems such

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as the number of poor people, the rate of economic growth, and the level of education. In addition to these factors, local government policies in realizing health programs also play an important role in stunting prevention efforts.

Rahmawati (2020) explained that socioeconomic conditions are one of the factors that can influence the occurrence of stunting, which is related to the family's ability to meet the nutritional adequacy of babies both in quantity and quality of food which will have a direct impact on the nutritional status of toddlers. For families with low socioeconomic conditions or poor, the fulfillment of infant nutritional adequacy is not as good as for families with high socioeconomic conditions. So that poverty is indirectly related to the magnitude of stunting incidence (Mugianti, et.al, 2018),

In addition to poverty, another factor affecting the incidence of stunting is regional independence. As stated in Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No.42 of 2013 concerning the National Movement for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement which was made as a form of government responsibility to increase public knowledge and awareness of the importance of nutrition and its effect on improving people's nutritional status. Local governments are given the flexibility independently to carry out programs in a planned and coordinated manner to accelerate the improvement of community nutrition which is prioritized in the first thousand days of life. The existence of local government policies through improving community nutrition is expected to have an impact on reducing the prevalence of stunting (Beal et.al., 2018).

Then, in addition to the two factors above, another factor that also affects the incidence of stunting is transfer income. Transfer Income is income derived from other reporting entities, such as the central government or other autonomous regions in the context of financial balance (Sarma et.al., 2017). Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 61 / Pmk.07 / 2019 states that the use of Transfers to Regions to support the implementation of Integrated Stunting Prevention Intervention Activities is a manifestation of the sincerity and consistency of the government's commitment to protecting the community from the dangers of failed growth and development conditions in children under five years old which is carried out in a synergistic, integrated, targeted, and sustainable manner. Yuliawati (2019) explained that the increase in the budget per region can indirectly make the allocation of expenditure in the health sector can be fulfilled properly. So that the incidence of stunting in the area can decrease.

Based on the background of the above problems, it can be suspected that there are several factors that affect the ability of local governments to carry out stunting policies. In this regard, the author in writing this thesis chose the title: **"Analysis of the Effect of the Number of Poor People, Regional Independence and Transfer Income on Reducing Stunting Rates".**

II. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Stunting

Stunting is a chronic malnutrition problem caused by insufficient nutritional intake for a long time due to feeding that is not in accordance with nutritional needs (McGovern et al., 2017). Stunting can occur starting from the fetus still in the womb and only visible when the child is two years old (Fikrina, 2017). Stunting is nutritional status based on the BB/U or TB/U index where in the anthropometric standards for assessing children's nutritional status, the measurement results are at the threshold (Z-Score) <-2 SD to -3 SD (short / stunted) and <-3 SD (very short / severely stunted) (Rihono, 2015). Karyati (2021) explained that stunting is a multidimensional problem that is influenced by directly related factors such as exclusive breast milk (breast milk), complementary foods (complementary foods), birth weight and infection. Meanwhile, other factors that are not directly related are socioeconomic problems such as the number of poor people, the rate of economic growth, and the level of education. In addition to these factors, local government policies in realizing health programs also play an important role in stunting prevention efforts.

2.2 Number of Poor People

Poverty is a condition where a person cannot enjoy all kinds of choices and opportunities in the fulfillment of his basic needs, such as not being able to meet health, a decent standard of living, freedom, self-esteem, and a

sense of respect like others, as well as the bleak future of the nation and state (Nisa, 2018). Rahmawati (2020) explained that socioeconomic conditions are one of the factors that can influence the occurrence of stunting, which is related to the family's ability to meet the nutritional adequacy of babies both in quantity and quality of food which will have a direct impact on the nutritional status of toddlers. For families with low socioeconomic conditions or poor, the fulfillment of infant nutritional adequacy is not as good as for families with high socioeconomic conditions. So that poverty is indirectly related to the magnitude of stunting incidence (Mugianti, et.al, 2018).

2.3 Regional Independence

Regional independence is the ability of a region to self-finance all government activities, development and services to people who obey to pay taxes and levies so that PAD becomes a priority for regional revenues. Regional financial independence can be measured by the size of the comparison between local original income and regional income derived from others such as the central government, provincial governments, and regional loans (Hehamahua, 2014).

2.4 Transfer Income

Transfer income is one of the sources of regional revenue consisting of profit sharing funds (DHB), general allocation funds (DAU), and special allocation funds (DAK), in addition to being aimed at consolidating fiscal decentralization and reducing financial inequality between the central and regional and inter-regional while maintaining fiscal neutrality, it is also expected to be able to improve the quality of regional services (Beal et al., 2018).

2.5 Hypothesis Development

2.5.1 The effect of the number of poor people on the decline in stunting rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period

Poverty is a condition where a person cannot enjoy all kinds of choices and opportunities in the fulfillment of his basic needs, such as not being able to meet health, a decent standard of living, freedom, self-esteem, and a sense of respect like others, as well as the bleak future of the nation and state (Nisa, 2018). Poverty is one of the dominant causes of stunting. Economic limitations make people unable to meet balanced nutritional needs (Indriyani, 2018). The results of research conducted by Ramadhan (2018) and Idris (2020) found that the large number of people with poor status will affect the nutritional status of toddlers because it is caused by the lack of nutritious food inputs so that it can cause increased stunting in Indonesia. Based on the results of the study, the hypotheses proposed by this study are:

H1 : There is an influence of the number of poor occupations on the decline in stunting rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period

The results of research conducted by Ramadhan (2018) and Idris (2020) found that the large number of people with poor status will affect the nutritional status of toddlers because it is caused by the lack of nutritious food inputs so that it can cause increased stunting in Indonesia. Based on the results of the study, the hypotheses proposed by this study are:

H1 : There is an influence of the number of poor occupations on the decline in stunting rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period

2.5.2 The effect of regional independence on reducing stunting rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period

Based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No.42 of 2013 concerning the National Movement for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement which was made as a form of government responsibility to increase public knowledge and awareness of the importance of nutrition and its effect on improving people's nutritional status. Local governments are given the flexibility independently to carry out programs in a planned and coordinated manner to accelerate the improvement of community nutrition which is prioritized in the first thousand days of life. The existence of local government policies through improving community nutrition is

expected to have an impact on reducing the prevalence of stunting (Beal et.al., 2018). Based on the explanation above, the hypotheses proposed by this study are:

H2: There is an influence of regional independence on reducing stunting rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period.

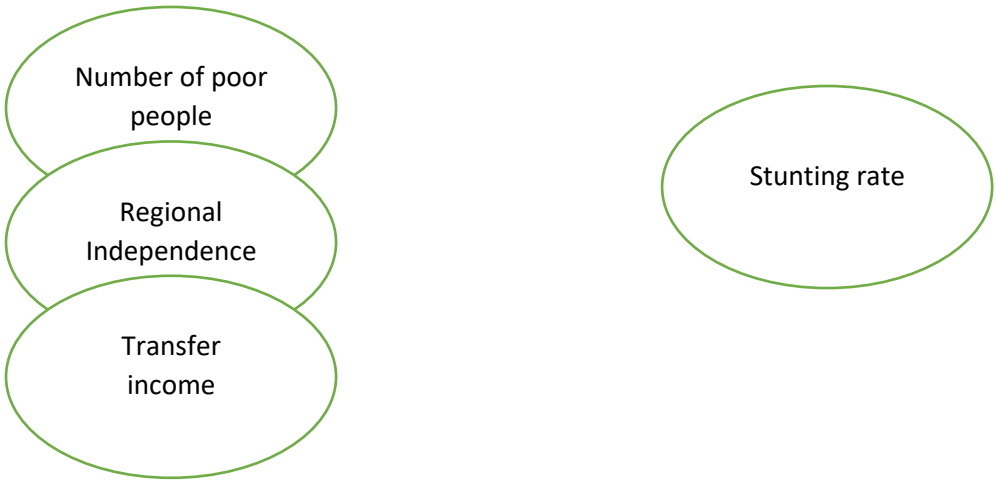
2.5.3 Effect of transfer income on reducing stunting rate in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period

Transfer Income is income derived from other reporting entities, such as the central government or other autonomous regions in the context of financial balance (Sarma et.al., 2017). Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 61 / PMK.07 / 2019 states that the use of transfers to regions to support the implementation of integrated stunting prevention intervention activities is a manifestation of the sincerity and consistency of the government's commitment to protecting the community from danger

Failed growth and development conditions in children under five years old which are carried out in a synergistic, integrated, targeted, and sustainable manner. Yuliawati (2019) explained that the increase in the budget per region can indirectly make the allocation of expenditure in the health sector can be fulfilled properly. So that the incidence of stunting in the area can decrease. Based on the explanation above, the hypotheses proposed by this study are:

H3: There is an influence of regional independence on reducing stunting rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period

2.6 Frame of Mind



III. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is of the quantitative type of research. The data used in this study is in the form of secondary data obtained from the website of the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Ministry of Finance (https://djpk.kemenkeu.go.id) during the 2017-2020 period. Sample determination using the total sampling method, where all populations in this study were used as research samples. The sample in this study was all provinces in Indonesia as many as 34 provinces with an observation year of 4 years, then the number of data used in this study was 136 data. The data analysis technique used is a data panel analysis technique as a data processing tool Analysis using data panels is a combination of time series and cross section (Shochrul, et. al., 2019). In the panel data, the same cross section unit was surveyed in some time. In a data panel model, the equation of the model with the cross section data can be written as the following Regression model.

AS= β0 + β1JPM+ β2KD + β3PT+ ei ..... (1)

Information:

B0 = constant

β1... β4 = Regression Coefficient

i = Research area to i

t = Time/year
AS = Stunting Rate
JPM = Number of Poor People
KD = Regional Independence
PT = Trnasfer Revenue

The above stages of econometric model estimation will include: estimation of model parameters with a Pooled Leas Square (CEM) approach, or Common Effect Model (CEM), Fixed Effect Model (FEM); selection of the best estimated model with Chow test and Hausman Test; test the goodness of the model on the selected model, and test the validity of the influence of independent variables on the selected model (Ghozali, and Ratmono, 2019).

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study aims to determine the effect of the number of poor people, regional independence and transfer income on reducing stunting rates. The population in this study is all provinces in Indonesia which amount to 34 provinces. The data used in this study is in the form of secondary data obtained from the website of the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Ministry of Finance (https://djpk.kemenkeu.go.id) during the 2017-2020 period. Sample determination using the total sampling method, where all populations in this study were used as research samples. As for the amount of data used in this study, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 1 Descriptive Statistical Analysis Test Results
Number of Population
1 Number of Provinces in Indonesia 34
2 Years of observation 2017-2020 (4 years) 4
Number of research data used 136
Source: Processed data (2022

Based on the table above, it is known that the research sample in this study was all provinces in Indonesia as many as 34 provinces with an observation year of 4 years, so the number of data used in this study was 136 data.

Table 2 Descriptive Statistical Analysis Test Results
Variable N Min Max Mean Standard Deviation
PAS (Y) 136 59.70 99.90 82.9096 10.0910
JPM (X1) 136 48.56 4585.97 769.0673 1071.1436
KD (X2) 136 3.84 73.37 23.1399 14.6488
PT (X3) 136 1415.18 77754.52 19642,2650 18668,6480
Source: Processed data (2022).

Based on the results of descriptive statistical tests in table 2, it is known that the variable of decreasing stunting rates has a minimum value of 59.70 and a maximum value of 99.90. While the average value obtained was 82.9096 with a standard deviation of 10.0910. The variable number of poor people has a minimum value of 48.56 and a maximum value of 4585.97. While the average value obtained was 769.0673 with a standard deviation of 1071.1436.

The regional independence variable has a minimum value of 3.84 and a maximum value of 73.37. While the average value obtained was 23.1399 with a standard deviation of 14.6488. Based on the results of the descriptive statistical test in table 2, it is known that the variable transfer income has a minimum value of

1415.18 and a maximum value of 77754.52. While the average value obtained was 19642.2650 with a standard deviation of 18668.6480.

Table 3 Chow Test Results

Cross-section Chi-square d.f Prob.
30,798174 33 0.5772
Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the chow test, it is known that the magnitude of the chi-square probability value obtained is 0.0557. Because the probability of chi-square is greater than 0.05 (0.0557>0.05), the model chosen in this study is common effect (CEM). Because the selected chow test uses common effect (CEM), it is necessary to do further testing with a hausman test to determine the common effect (CEM) or random effect (REM) used.

Results of 4 Hausman Test

Chi-Sq. Chi-Sq Statistics. d.f Prob.
30,798174 3 0.1520
Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the hauman test, it is known that the magnitude of the chi-square probability value obtained is 0.1520. Because the probability of chi-square is greater than 0.05 (0.1520>0.05), the model chosen in this study is random effect (REM).
Model Goodness Test

Table 5 Existence of Models (Test F)

F-statistic Prob(F-statistic) Description
3.315657 0.022028 exists
Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the results of the model existence test (Test F) it is known that the magnitude of the statistical empirical value F (Prob.F-statistic) obtained is 0.022028. Because the empirical magnitude of F statistics (Prob.F-statistic) is less than 0.05 (0.022028<0.05) then Ho is rejected, so it can be concluded that the deep model used in this study exists.

Hypothesis Test

Table 6 Random Effect Model (REM) Test Results

Variable Coefficien t-statistic p-value Conclusion
C
JPM 73.70280
-0,000617 19,96607
-0,244758 0,000
0,807
No effect
KD 0.140418 2.315181 0.022 Influential
PT 0.589530 2.078954 0.039 Influential
Source: Processed data (2022)

Based on the results of panel data regression testing using the Random Effect Model (REM) test in table 4.5, the regression equation can be compiled as follows:

PAS= 73.70280-0.000617JPM+0.140418KD+0.589530PT+e

a. Based on the results of the panel data regression test, it is known that the number of poor people (X1), regional independence (X2) and transfer income (X3) has a constant value of 73.70280 with a positive value. This shows that if the variables of the number of poor people (X1), regional independence (X2) and transfer income (X3) are assumed to be equal to zero, it will have an impact on increasing the value of decreasing stunting rates (Y).
b. The regression coefficient on the variable number of poor people (X1) is -0.000617 with a negative value. This implies that every addition of 1 variable value of the number of poor people (X1) then the value of decreasing the stunting rate (Y) will decrease by 0.000617. Vice versa, every decrease in 1 variable value of the number of poor people (X1) then the decrease in stunting rate (Y) will also increase by 0.000617.
c. Regression coefficient on the regional independence variable (X2) of 0.140418 with a positive value. This implies that every addition of 1 value of the regional independence variable (X2) then the value of the decrease in the stunting rate (Y) will also increase by 0.140418. Vice versa, every decrease in 1 value of the regional independence variable (X2) then the value of the decrease in the stunting rate (Y) will decrease by 0.140418.
d. Regression coefficient on the transfer income variable (X3) of 0.589530 with a positive value. This implies that every addition of 1 variable value of transfer income (X3) then the value of the decrease in stunting rate (Y) will also increase by 0.589530. Vice versa, every decrease in 1 variable value of transfer income (X3) then the value of the decrease in stunting rate (Y) will decrease by 0.589530.

Partial test (t-test)

a. A partial test (t-test) is an analytical tool used to determine how much influence one independent variable has on a dependent variable. Based on the regression analysis of panel data in the table above, it is known that the results of the partial test (t-test) are as follows:
b. Based on the results of the regression analysis of panel data, it is known that the variable number of poor people (X1) obtained a p-value significance value of 0.807. Because the value is greater 0.05 (0.807>0.05). So H1 is rejected, which means that there is no influence of the number of poor people on reducing stunting rates.
c. Based on the results of the regression analysis of panel data, it is known that the regional independence variable (X2) obtained a p-value significance value of 0.022. Because the value is less than 0.05 (0.022<0.05). So H2 is accepted, which means that there is an influence of regional independence on reducing stunting rates.
d. Based on the results of the panel data regression analysis, it is known that the transfer income variable (X3) obtained a p-value significance value of 0.039. Because the value is less than 0.05 (0.039<0.05). So H3 is accepted, which means that there is an influence of regional independence on reducing stunting rates.

Coefficient of determination test (R2)

The coefficient of determination (R2) test aims to determine the best level of accuracy in regression analysis. The coefficient of determination (R2) test in this study used a goodnes of fit paramater with the assumption that if the magnitude of the R2 adjust value is between 0-1 (0 < R2 < 1) then the independent variable can explain the dependent variable better. Based on the results of the coefficient of determination (R2) test, it is known that the magnitude of the adjust value of R2 is 0.0048941. Because the magnitude of the R2 adjust is between 0-1 (0 < 0.0048941 < 1) then it can be concluded that the independent variables in this research model explain the dependent variables well.

Discussion

1. The Effect of the Number of Poor Occupations on the Decrease in Stunting Rate in Indonesia for the 2017-2020

Period Based on the results of the regression analysis of panel data, it is known that the magnitude of the variable p-value significance of the number of poor people is 0.807. Because the value is greater than 0.05 (0.807>0.05). So H1 was rejected, which means that there is no influence of the number of poor people on reducing the stunting rate in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period. Bella (2019) explained that the absence of the influence of the number of poor people on reducing stunting rates is influenced by the existence of parenting habits. Parenting patterns include the family's ability to provide time, attention and support in meeting the physical, mental and social needs of a growing child in the family (Muslimin, 2020).

Parenting also plays a big role in a child's nutritional status. This can be seen in the fact that malnutrition/malnutrition problems do not always occur in poor families or those living in poor neighborhoods. In other words, toddlers with good nutritional conditions are also found in poor/marginal families (Haerawati, 2020). Malnutrition can occur in any child who is not absolutely affected by the economic capabilities of the family. This indicates that children who come from families with high economic abilities can also be malnourished. And vice versa, in families with low economies, children with good nutritional status can still be found (Bella, 2020). The results of the study are in line with the results of research by Raisuli (2018) and Haerawati (2020) who found that the large number of people with poor status will affect the nutritional status of toddlers because it is caused by the lack of nutritious food inputs so that it can cause an increase in stunting in Indonesia.

2. The Effect of Regional Independence on Reducing Stunting Rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 Period

Based on the results of the regression analysis of panel data, it is known that the magnitude of the p-value of the regional independence variable is 0.022. Because the value is less than 0.05 (0.022<0.05). So H2 is accepted, which means that there is an influence of regional independence on reducing stunting rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period. Regional independence is the ability of a region to be able to manage local original income (PAD) and transfer income properly. so that being able to use PAD funds for regional development is greater than the use of transfer funds (Jatmiko, 2016).

Based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No.42 of 2013 concerning the National Movement for the Acceleration of Nutrition Improvement which was made as a form of government responsibility to increase public knowledge and awareness of the importance of nutrition and its effect on improving people's nutritional status. Local governments are given the flexibility independently to carry out programs in a planned and coordinated manner to accelerate the improvement of community nutrition which is prioritized in the first thousand days of life. The existence of local government policies through improving community nutrition is expected to have an impact on reducing the prevalence of stunting (Beal et.al., 2018).

3. The Effect of Transfer Income on Reducing Stunting Rate in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 Period

Based on the results of the panel data regression analysis, it is known that the magnitude of the significance value of the transfer income variable p-value is 0.039. Because the value is less than 0.05 (0.039<0.05). So H3 is accepted, which means that there is an influence of transfer income on reducing stunting rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period. Transfer Income is income derived from other reporting entities, such as the central government or other autonomous regions in the context of financial balance (Sarma et.al., 2017). Revenue also includes transfer income from the central government in the form of equalization funds and other transfers in the form of adjustment funds and transfers from the provincial government in the form of profit sharing income (Yuliawati, 2019).

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 61 / PMK.07 / 2019 states that the use of transfers to regions to support the implementation of integrated stunting prevention intervention activities is a manifestation of the sincerity and consistency of the government's commitment to protecting the community from the dangers of failing conditions. Growth and development in children under

five years old which is carried out in a synergistic, integrated, targeted, and sustainable manner. The results of this study are in line with Yuliawati's research (2019) which found that the increase in the budget per region can indirectly make the allocation of expenditure in the health sector can be fulfilled properly. So that the incidence of stunting in the area can decrease.

V. CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion that has been presented, the following conclusions can be drawn:

a. Based on the results of the regression analysis of panel data, it is known that the magnitude of the variable p-value significance of the number of poor people is 0.807. Because the value is greater 0.05 (0.807>0.05). So H1 was rejected, which means that there is no influence of the number of poor people on reducing the stunting rate in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period.

b. Based on the results of the regression analysis of panel data, it is known that the magnitude of the p-value of the regional independence variable is 0.022. Because the value is less than 0.05 (0.022<0.05). So H2 is accepted, which means that there is an influence of regional independence on reducing stunting rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period.

c. Based on the results of the panel data regression analysis, it is known that the magnitude of the significance value of the p-value of the transfer income variable is 0.039. Because the value is less than 0.05 (0.039<0.05). So H3 is accepted, which means that there is an influence of transfer income on reducing stunting rates in Indonesia for the 2017-2020 period.

5.2 Research Limitations

This research has limitations that can be considered for further research in order to get better research results. The limitations in this study are:

a. This study has limitations on the timing and sample of the study, so to get better results it is hoped that subsequent studies add the amount of time and sample used.

b. Researchers only used the variables of the number of poor people, regional independence and transfer income to reduce stunting rates. Therefore, it is hoped that the next research will use different variables.

5.3 Advice

Based on the results of the conclusions and limitations of the research that has been presented, the researcher tries to provide several suggestions, including:

a. It is hoped that subsequent studies will add more research sample time, so that the results will be more generalized.

b. It is hoped that the next research will use different variables so that the research results are more in-depth.

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