

Examination of Parents' Knowledge of Toilet Training Achievement in Children Ages 1-3

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ABSTRACT

Toilet training in the community still has a low success rate. This is demonstrated by the large number of mothers who fail to prepare their children for independent urination and defecation, as well as the lack of enthusiasm from parents. This study aims to determine the effect of parental awareness levels on the success of toilet training in children aged 1–3 years. This research employs an observational design with a cross-sectional approach. The population of this study consists of 132 parents of children aged 1–3 years, with a sample of 33 respondents selected using probability sampling with the simple random sampling technique. The variables in this study include the independent variable, which is parental awareness level, and the dependent variable, which is the success of toilet training.

Keywords: awareness, parents, success, toilet training

BACKGROUND

The goal of toilet training is to teach kids how to control their bowel movements and defecation. This skill needs to be taught from a young age in the hopes that the child will learn to control these behaviors at a specific location and be able to enter the stage of indigenianism at this age (Rejeki et al., 2019). Children between the ages of 24 and 36 months are taught this potty training technique. Potty training should be started at this age (Jacob et al., 2016).

WHO (2020) reports that 58% of parents are successful in potty training their child between the ages of 18 and 36 months. Additionally, 42% of parents begin toilet training their children.

According to research conducted in the East Java province in 2020, 36.67% of toddlers (18–36 months) who received full maternal care were successful in learning to use the toilet, whereas 63.33% of toddlers (18–36 months) who received partial maternal care failed to use the restroom. 35.7% of children who got strong instrumental help also had good toileting abilities; 50.0% of children who received good instrumental support and sufficient toileting ability had both, while 14.3% of children who received instrumental support and inferior toileting ability had neither.

According to the findings of a pilot study that researchers performed in July 2021 with ten parents of children ages one to three, seven respondents (70%) stated.

Mothers' or babysitters' understanding of toilet training (69%), parental education regarding toilet training (54%), and the fact that children are still using diapers at a high rate of 78.3% all have an impact on how well toilet training goes. According to the study's findings, the proportion of respondents who exhibited negative behavior was higher among those who were not toilet trained. This is because mothers who have a bad attitude about toilet training are not motivated to do it since they believe that using pampers is quicker and more efficient.

Toilet training failure can be caused by a number of causes, such as a lack of family understanding, family readiness, and the preparedness of moms or children.

METHODS

This study has an observational design. This study is quantitative in nature. This study employs a cross-sectional approach strategy. Every variable was only used once in this investigation. The study's population consisted of 132 parents of children between the ages of one and three. A sample of 33 respondents was selected using basic random sampling and probability sampling procedures. The Mann Whitney Rank Test with $\alpha = 0.05$ was then used to test it. The degree of parental awareness is one of the study's independent variables. The success of toilet training, on the other hand, is the dependent variable. A questionnaire served as the study's measuring tool.

RESULTS

Table 1. Frequency distribution of respondents by age of parents

Age of Respondents	Frequency	Present (%)
<20	3	9,1
20 – 35	23	69,7
>35	7	21,2
Sum	33	100,0

Based on table 1. it is known that most parents are aged 20-35 years, which is 23 respondents (69.7%).

Table 2. Frequency distribution of respondents by child's age

Child Age	Frequency	Present (%)
13 – 24 months	23	69,7
25 – 36 months	10	30,3
Sum	33	100,0

Based on table 2. it is known that most children aged 13 - 24 months, that is, by 23 respondents (69.7%).

Table 3. Frequency distribution of respondents by education

Education	Frequency	Present (%)
Elementary School	4	12,1
Junior High School	19	57,6
Senior High School	7	21,2
Colleges/Academies	3	9,1
Sum	33	100,0

Based on table 3. it is known that most of the respondents were junior high school educated, which was 19 respondents (57.6%).

Table 4. Frequency distribution of respondents by occupation

Work	Frequency	Present (%)
Housewives	19	57,6
Private	5	15,1
Self employed	7	21,2
PNS	2	6,1
Sum	33	100,0

Based on table 4. it is known that most respondents work as housewives, which is 19 respondents (57.6%).

Table 5. Frequency distribution of respondents based on information about toilet training

Get Informed	Frequency	Present (%)
Already	10	30,3
Do not	23	69,7
Sum	33	100,0

Based on table 5. it is known that most respondents never got information about toilet training, which was 23 respondents (69.7%).

Table 6. Frequency distribution of respondents based on sources of information about toilet training

Sources of Information	Frequency	Present (%)
Health Workers	4	40,0
Magazine	1	10,0
Radio/Television	2	20,0
Internet	3	30,0
Sum	10	100,0

Based on table 6. it is known that almost half of respondents get sources of information about toilet training from health workers, which is 4 respondents (40%).

Table 7. Frequency distribution of respondents based on parental level of awareness

Parental Awareness Level	Frequency	Present (%)
Good	6	18,2
Enough	4	12,1
Less	23	69,7
Sum	33	100,0

Based on table 7. it is known that most respondents have a lack of awareness, which is 23 respondents (69.7%).

Table 8. Frequency distribution of respondents based on the success of toilet training

Successful Toilet Training	Frequency	Present (%)
Succeed	10	30,3
Not Yet Successful	23	69,7
Sum	33	100,0

Based on table 8. it is known that most of the respondents whose children are in the category of not having succeeded in toilet training, which is 23 respondents (69.7%).

Table 9. Cross-tabulation of parents' age with parents' level of awareness about toilet training

Age	Parental Awareness Level						Total	
	Good	%	Enough	%	Less	%	N	%
<20 Years	0	0	0	0	3	9,1	3	9,1
20-35 Years	4	12,1	3	9,1	16	48,5	23	69,7
>35 Years	2	6,0	1	3,0	4	12,1	7	21,2
Total/N	6	18,1	4	12,1	23	69,7	33	100,0

Based on table 9. it is known that respondents aged 20-35 years have a lack of awareness level of 16 respondents (48.5%).

Table 10. Cross-tabulation of parents' age with successful toilet training in children aged 1-3 years

Age	Successful Toilet Training				Total	
	Succeed	%	Not Yet Successful	%	N	%
<20 Years	0	0	3	9,1	3	9,1
20 – 35 Years	7	21,2	16	48,5	23	69,7
>35 Years	3	9,1	4	12,1	7	21,2
Total/N	10	30,3	23	69,7	33	100,0

According to Table 10, it is known that respondents aged 20-35 years have children with the category of not having succeeded in toilet training, namely 16 respondents (48.5%).

Tabel 11. Cross-tabulation of children's age with successful toilet training in children aged 1-3 years

Age	Successful Toilet Training				Total	
	Succeed	%	Not Yet Successful	%	N	%
13 – 24 months	0	0	23	69,7	23	69,7
25 – 36 months	10	30,3	0	0	10	30,3
Total/N	10	30,3	23	69,7	33	100,0

Based on Table 11, it is known that respondents with children aged 13-24 months have a category of unsuccessful toilet training, namely 23 respondents (69.7%).

Table 12. Cross-tabulation of education with parents' level of awareness about toilet training

Education	Parental Awareness Level						Total	
	Good	%	Enough	%	Less	%	N	%
Elementary School	0	0	0	0	4	12,1	4	12,1
Junior High School	5	15,1	2	6,1	0	0	7	21,2
Senior High School	1	3,0	2	6,1	0	0	3	9,1
College								
Total/N	6	18,1	4	12,2	23	69,7	33	100,0

Based on table 12, it is known that respondents with a junior high school education have a level of awareness in the less category, namely 19 respondents (57.6%).

Table 13. Cross-tabulation of education with the success of toilet training in children aged 1-3 years

Education	Successful Toilet Training				Total	
	Succeed	%	Not Yet Successful	%	N	%
Elementary School	0	0	4	12,1	4	12,1
Junior High School	7	21,2	0	0	7	21,2
Senior High School	3	9,1	0	0	3	9,1
College						
Total/N	10	30,3	23	69,7	33	100,0

Based on table 13. it is known that respondents with a junior high school education have children with the category of not having succeeded in toilet training, namely 19 respondents (57.6%).

Table 14. Cross-tabulation of Information with the level of awareness of parents about toilet training

Information	Parental Awareness Level						Total	
	Good	%	Enough	%	Less	%	N	%
Already	4	12,1	6	18,1	0	0	10	30,3
Do not	0	0	0	0	23	69,7	23	69,7
Total/N	4	12,1	6	18,1	23	69,7	33	100,0

Based on table 14. it is known that respondents who never received information about toilet training had a lack of awareness level, namely 23 respondents (69.7%).

Table 15. Cross-tabulation of information with the success of toilet training in children aged 1-3 years

Information	Successful Toilet Training				Total	
	Succeed	%	Not Yet Successful	%	N	%
Already	10	30,3	0	0	10	30,3
Do not	0	0	23	69,7	23	69,7
Total/N	10	30,3	23	69,7	33	100,0

Based on table 15. it is known that respondents who did not get information about toilet training had children with the category of not having succeeded in toilet training, namely 23 respondents (69.7%).

Table 16. The results of the analysis of the level of awareness of parents towards the success of toilet training in children aged 1-3 years

	Parent Behavior
Mann-Whitney U	,000
Wilcoxon W	276,000
With	-4,590
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	,000
Exact Sig. [2*(1-tailed Sig.)]	,000 ^b

Based on the results of the Mann-Whitney Test analysis above, a variable p value = $0.000 < \alpha$ (0.05), so that H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted which means that there is an influence on the level of parental awareness on the success of toilet training in children aged 1-3 years.

DISCUSSION

Parental Awareness Level In Toilet Training

It is known from the study's findings that the majority of respondents (69.7%) have an awareness level below 23.

A person with a low level of awareness will also have incorrect knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors. The state of being awake or having the capacity for the most accurate understanding is known as consciousness. Second, all of a person's or a group's thoughts, emotions, opinions, and so on are considered to be part of their consciousness. Furthermore, a

person's comprehension or awareness of himself and his existence is referred to as consciousness (Viendyasari, M., 2019).

Researchers claim that a person's or a group of people's ideas, feelings, and opinions can contribute to the establishment of consciousness.

Education is another element that influences awareness; the majority of respondents were 19 years old (57.6%) when they completed junior high school, according to the statistics. Since knowledge has a significant impact on one's attitude toward an activity, it is said that the less educated a person is, the harder it is for them to accept information and, ultimately, the less knowledge they possess (Hernanta, R., et al., 2017). Furthermore, the degree of schooling will influence the respondent's consciousness, lowering their level of awareness, and the mindset in which the knowledge is developed. A person's ability to raise their consciousness will be hampered by their lack of education. Researchers have found a strong correlation between schooling and consciousness.

Success of Toilet Training in Children Aged 1-3 Years

According to the study's findings, nearly all of the respondents 23 in all, or 69.7% have kids who fall into the category of not having successfully practiced toilet training. According to Ernawati (2021), children must be physically, psychologically, and cognitively prepared before beginning urine and defecation activities. It is hoped that these preparations will enable the children to manage their own urination and excrement. Additionally, family support can help make potty training more successful for kids.

Researchers claim that parents' awareness and kids' preparedness can reveal if a toilet training attempt is successful. that in addition to parental awareness, children's physical preparedness has an impact on toilet training instruction.

The child's age is another element that influences how well toilet training goes. According to the study's findings, 23 out of the respondents, or 69.7%, had children between the ages of 13 and 24 months. Children between the ages of 15 and 18 months are used for toilet training because their systems are adequately developed to recognize signs from their belly and bladder (Sari et al., 2020). The ability to control the muscles that open and close the anus and bladder is also necessary for children. The urethral sphincter's capacity to regulate desires and the ani sphincter's capacity to regulate the urge to defecate start to mature between the ages of 18 and 36 months. Researchers predict that children's ages.

Having or never receiving knowledge regarding toilet training is the next aspect that influences its success. According to the study's findings, the majority of respondents 23 in all, or 69.7% never got information regarding toilet training. Information gathering can hasten the acquisition of new knowledge, claim Wahyu R. et al. (2014). Giving individuals information will make them more knowledgeable, which will raise awareness and ultimately lead to people doing or thinking in ways that are appropriate for their circumstances rather than their thoughts. Information is a type of stimulus that influences people both directly and indirectly through their surroundings. Researchers have found that an individual's knowledge can be impacted.

Effect of Parental Awareness Level on The Success of Toilet Training In Children Aged 1-3 Years

Table 16's findings. It is well known that the majority of respondents (23, or 69.7%) lacked awareness, and 23 of them had children who fell into the category of not having any trouble potty training. Using the Mann-Whitney Test, a hypothesis was tested about the impact of parents' awareness levels on the success of toilet training children between the ages of one and three. The probability value (p-value) of the Mann-Whitney Test was 0.000 less than $(\alpha) = 0.05$, according to the computation results. These criteria demonstrate that the null hypothesis is rejected and that there is a statistically significant relationship between parental awareness and the success of toilet training children ages 1-3.

Researchers claim that a person's or a group of people's ideas, feelings, and opinions can contribute to the establishment of consciousness. Furthermore, a person's comprehension or knowledge of himself and his existence also contributes to consciousness.

The development, evolution, and capacity of children to carry out toilet training will come after parents' growing understanding of the topic. This is supported by table 16, which shows that the majority of respondents 23 respondents, or 69.7% were unaware of toilet training, and 23 of them had failed at it.

Parents can gain independence and control by allowing their children to become accustomed to using the restroom when it comes to tubs and feces.

CONCLUSION

The study's findings allow for the formulation of a number of conclusions. For example, the majority of respondents 23 in all, or 69.7% lacked awareness regarding the level of parental awareness regarding toilet training. Regarding the effectiveness of toilet training in children ages 1-3, the majority of respondents 23 in all, or 69.7% had children who fell into the category of not succeeding in toilet training. in order for parents to have varying degrees of understanding regarding the effectiveness of potty training children between the ages of one and three.

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