



The Effect of Diapers Use on The success of Toilet Training In children Aged 2-3 Years in Paudbulupabbulu Village Tempe Districtwajo Regency

Ery Wardanengsih^{1*}, Paramita Jamruddin², Fitriani³, Yammarr⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Faculty of Public Health, Universitas Puangrimaggalatung

*Corresponding author: nerserhy@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Diapers are often used by young children to collect their urine and feces. Children aged 2-3 years still using diapers so cannot urinate or defecate in the toilet. This can be overcome with toilet training, because toilet training is the process of teaching children to urinate and defecate in the toilet. The purpose of this study was to determine the use of diapers on the success of toilet training in children aged 2-3 years at Early Childhood Education Bulupabbulu Subdistrict, Tempe District, Wajo Regency. This research was conducted in 3 Early Childhood Education, including Ainun Pribadi Kindergarten, Fieqfand Kids School, and Al Fasihi Dayschool. This study uses a quantitative type with the Pre-Experiment one group pre-test and post-test design approach. The results of measuring the use of diapers questionnaire and the success of toilet training are compared to find out the toilet training can affect the use of diapers. Based on the research results from the Wilcoxon test, there is an Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) p-value of $0.001 < 0.05$. So it could be concluded that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, which means that there's an influence on the use of diapers on the success of toilet training in children aged 2-3 years in at Early Childhood Education Bulupabbulu Subdistrict, Tempe District, Wajo Regency.

Keywords: diapers, early childhood education, toilet training

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BACKGROUND

The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that around 8.1% of toddlers experience developmental disorders. In addition, 1.92% of children who experience mental retardation at school age, and 16% have developmental disorders, including gross and fine motor skills, social independence, low intelligence, and inability to control urination or toilet training skills.

According to the Household Health Survey (SKRT), it was reported that out of 75 million preschool children under the age of five who have difficulty controlling bowel movements and urination (Amelia Wati, 2022). The prevalence of children who experience late toilet training is around 50%, because many children still use diapers until they are under 5 years old. The incidence of late toilet training in children in Indonesia is 46%.

Toilet training is a training that is taught to children to control their feelings when they want to defecate and urinate so that they can go to the bathroom immediately.

Based on an initial survey by conducting interviews by researchers with the Principals in Bulupabbulu Village, Tempe District, Wajo Regency, the researchers chose 3 PAUDs as research locations, namely PAUD TK Ainun Pribadi, TK Fieqfand Kids School and PAUD



Al Fasihi Dayschool, because these schools have children aged 2-3 years who are known not to have toilet training skills.

METHODS

This research is quantitative with a pre-experiment approach, with one group pre-test and post-test design. The research sample was children aged 2-3 years in 3 PAUDs: Ainun Pribadi, Fieqfand Kids School, and Al Fasihi Dayschool. Data were measured using a questionnaire on diaper use and toilet training success, then analyzed using the Wilcoxon test to determine whether giving toilet training treatment could influence diaper use.

RESULTS

Characteristics Respondent

Characteristics based on age respondents can seen on table as below:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution Based on Age of Respondents in PAUD, Bulupabbulu Village, Tempe District Regency Wajo

Age	F	(%)
3 years	36	64.3
2 years	20	35.7
Total	56	100

Source: Data Primary 2023

Table 1 show that between 56 respondents there is 12 respondents (57.1%) with age 2 year, Andthere is 9 respondents (42.9%) with age 3 years.

Characteristics based on type sex can seen on table as following:

Table 2. Frequency Distribution Based on Gender of Respondents in Early Childhood Education, Bulupabbulu Village Tempe DistrictRegency Wajo

Type Sex	f	(%)
Man	36	64.3
Woman	20	35.7
Total	21	100

Source: Data Primary 2023

The results of table 2 show that among 21 respondents there were 13 respondents (61.9%) with male gender, there is 8 respondents (38.1%) with type sex Woman.

Description *Pre-Test* And *Post-Test* on Use *Diapers* as well as *Pre-Test* And *Post-Test* on Success *Toilet Training*

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on *Pre-Test* Usage *Diapers* for Respondents in PAUD, Bulupabbulu Village Subdistrict Tempeh Wajo Regency

Use <i>Diapers</i>	F	(%)
Use <i>diapers</i>	21	37.5
No use <i>diapers</i>	35	62.5
Total	56	100

Source: Data Primary 2023

From table 3 show that between 56 respondents amount respondents Which most Lots there is on No use *diapers* with 35 respondents (62.5) And use *diapers* with 21 respondents



(37.5).

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on *Post-Test* Use of *Diapers* among Respondents in PAUD Ward Bulupabbulu Tempe District Regency Wajo

<i>Toilet Success Training</i>	f	(%)
No use <i>diapers</i>	46	82.1
Use <i>diapers</i>	10	17.9
Total	56	100

Source: Data Primary 2023

Based on 4, it shows that among 56 respondents there were 46 respondents (82.1%) not using *diapers*, and there is 10 respondents (17.9%) Still use *diapers*.

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on *Pre-Test Toilet Training* for Respondents in Kelurahan PAUD Bulupabbulu Subdistrict Tempeh Regency Wajo

<i>Toilet Success Training</i>	f	(%)
Not yet managed <i>the toilet training</i>	21	37.5
Managed <i>the toilet training</i>	35	62.5
Total	56	100

Source: Data Primary 2023

From table 5 show that between 56 respondents The highest number of respondents was 35 respondents (62.5) succeed *toilet training* and 21 respondents (37.5) Not yet successful *toilet training*.

Table 6. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Based on *Post-Test Toilet Training* for Respondents in Kelurahan PAUD Bulupabbulu Subdistrict Tempeh Wajo Regency

<i>Toilet Success Training</i>	f	(%)
Managed <i>the toilet training</i>	46	82.1
Not yet managed <i>the toilet training</i>	10	17.9
Total	56	100

Source: Data Primary 2023

Based on table 6 show that between 56 respondents there is 46 respondents (82.1%) succeed *toilet training*, and there were 10 respondents (17.9%) who had not succeeded *toilet training*.

Table 7. Results test pre-test normality use *diapers* And *toilet training* as well as *post-test* use *diapers* and *toilets training*.

<i>Tests of Normality</i>			
<i>Shapiro-Wilk</i>			
	Statistics	df	Sig.
<i>Pre-test use diapers</i>	,614	56	,000
<i>Post-test use diapers</i>	,465	56	,000



<i>Pre-test toilet training</i>	,614	56	,000
<i>Post-test toilet training</i>	,465	56	,000

Source: *Shapiro-Wilk 2023*

Based on table 7 show results test normality Which contained in the *pre-test data* on the use of *diapers* and toilet training as well *post-test use diapers* And *toilet training*, Where mark sig. *pre-test use diapers* $0,000 < 0.05$ And *post-test use diapers* $0.000 < 0.05$ and sig value. *pre-test toilet training* $0.000 < 0.05$ and *post-test toilet training* $0.000 < 0.05$ which means the data is in research This not normally distributed.

Table 8. The results the Wilcoxon text

	N	M	Rangks			ASymp. Sig(2-tailed)
			Negatif	Positif	Ties	
Pre-test of diapers use	56	.00				
Pre-test of toilet training	56	.00				
Post-test Diapers use	56	6.00	0	11	45	0.001
Post-Test of toilet training	56	6.00				

Source: *Wilcoxon test 2023*

Based on the Wilcoxon test, Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) with p-value $0.001 < 0.05$. it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted which means there is an influence of the use of diapers on the success of toilet training in children aged 2-3 years in PAUD, Bulu Pabbulu Village, Tempe District, Wajo Regency.

DISCUSSION

Characteristics Respondent

Study This held during 2 month, Where researcher conducted research in 3 PAUDs in the Bulupabbulu sub-district Tempe, Wajo Regency, including Private Ainun Kindergarten, PAUD Al Fluent dayschool, And Kindergarten Fieqfand Kids School. Implementation study This started from request agreement from person old or The respondent's guardian regarding his child or student will be used as respondents study. Furthermore, person old or guardian respondents agree, the researcher will ask the respondent's parents or guardians to answer questions regarding the diaper use questionnaire (pre-test), Then researcher will give treatment toilet training to respondents during 1 x a week during 2 month. After giving toilet training treatment to respondents, researchers will Ask the respondent's parent or guardian for time to answer question about questionnaire success toilet training (post-test).

Results study based on age show that from 56 respondents presentation highest that is 36 respondents (64.3%) with age 3 years, while the lowest presentation was 20 respondents (35.7%) with age 2 years. Based on results study with characteristics age on respondents, age 3 years was the highest presentation because 3 year old children are not yet able to grow and develop independently so that given treat toilet training . Matter This expressed by (Febria et al., 2021), that period critical grow the flower The child's independent attitude lasts 2-3 years. If the child needs to increase independence No fulfilled on age the will have an impact later



on, thereby inhibiting growth develop optimal independence in children. Hence, the toilet training should be taught to children from the age of 2-3 years, because children aged 2 years already have language skills understand and communicate.

From results study based on type sex show that between 56 respondent, with presentation highest that is 36 respondents (64.3%) were male, and the presentation was the lowest namely 20 respondents (35.7%) Which manifold female genital.

In a study explained that girls have ability to toilet train faster than boys man Because child Woman more fast control birth his urine (Gilbert, 2003).Furthermore results study based on pre-test usediapers that between 56 respondents there is 35 respondents (62.5%)do not use diapers and 21 respondents (27.5%) do diapers. Based on the researcher's observations, 21 respondents Which use diapers because some of the respondents' parents or guardians consider use diapers on respondents more efficient And make all his job more easy done. Whereas 35 respondents (62.5%) did not use diapers , because from results observation researcher, that person old respondents teaching children to stop using diapers makes children grow habit its independence as well as make person old thrifty in a way financial.

After giving treatment toilet training obtained results research on post-test data on diaper use that among 56 respondents indicated a change, namely 46 respondents (82.1%) did not use diapers And 10 respondents (17.9%) use diapers. Matter This expressed from person old respondents or guardian respondents that teach children about toilet training able to increase their independence, especially being able to demonstrate attitude when they want to throw away small water and throw it away water big.

Matter This related with study Which has done by (Purwatih, 2017) where there are several factors so that children still using diapers , these factors include predisposing factors which includes the mother's knowledge about toilet training and social level economy. Apart from predisposing factors, there are also supporting factors Wrong One trigger among them that is many shop/supermarket Whichsell diapers. As well as attitude Mother Which not enough support in teach his son toilet training.

Based on charging questionnaire pre-test toilet training that Among the 56 respondents, 35 respondents (62.5%) were able to use the toilet training And 21 respondents (37.5%) Not yet capable toilet training. Based on observation researcher, on 21 respondents Which Not yet capable toilet Because a number of person old or guardian respondents consider use diapers on respondents more efficient And make all his job easier to do.

In the research results based on toilet training (post-test) after giving toilet training treatment , the results were between 56 respondents with the highest presentation were 46 respondents (82.1%) successful toilet training , and the lowest presentation was 10 respondents (17.9%) has not succeeded toilet training.

From results the seen that success toilet training with the highest percentage, due to PAUD children aged 2-3 years own readiness in give treatment toilet training. Whereas with percentage Lowest that is Not yet succeed toilet training, due to lack of it readiness to give treatment toilet training.

With That also expressed that Which most main attention is paid to the child's readiness from physical, psychological, to intellectual If readiness child has Good so when teachhow to toilet train a child to feel comfortable so that the child is able do toilet training (Putri, 2020).

Influence use diapers to success toilet training for children aged 2-3 years at PAUD Bulupabbulu Village Tempe District, Wajo Regency from 21 respondents in the research that before giving treatment how to carry out toilet training Measurement of diaper use (pre-test) showed 21 respondents (100%) used diapers . But after implementation giving treatment toilet training done measurement toilet training success (post-test) which shows that from



There were 56 respondents 46 respondents (82.1%) were successful toilet training And 10 respondents (17.9%) Not yet succeed toilet training. Results study This use test Wilcoxon And show that exists change on respondents before and after giving treatment toilet training Which means treatment This give influence towards success toilet training.

The results of data processing in this research use a program SPSS 22 and adapted to the aims and objectives of the research, namely to determine the effect of using diapers on success toilet training on child age 2-3 year in preschool Ward Bulupabbulu Subdistrict Tempe, Wajo Regency.

Wilcoxon statistical test of significance $\alpha \leq 0.05$ through program SPSS 22 used For test connection between twovariable, if ρ is $\alpha \leq 0.05$ means yield statistical calculations meaningful significant, And if ρ value $\alpha \geq 0.05$ means results calculation is not significant. Results obtained in the research is ρ value = 0.001, meaning H_0 is rejected and H_a or there is an influence The use of diapers on the success of toilet training in children aged 2-3 years in PAUD, Bulupabbulu Village, Tempe District Regency Wajo.

Assumption researcher giving treatment toilet training on child age 2-3 year that respondents must own readiness in giving treatment because If respondents show unpreparedness in providing treatment then the toilet treatment process training will not be carried out if the respondent indicates that it has Demonstrating readiness will make it easier to provide toilet treatment training. The toilet training treatment is carried out for ± 5 minutes as long as the respondent feels comfortable when being given treatment toilet training.

The results of this research are in line with research that has been conducted by (Purwatih, 2017) discuss about use diapers on the success of toilet training in pre-school children seen from the parents' knowledge of the results which was obtained by 40% of children Pre-school age still uses diapers and is able to do so toilet training independently caused by parents wearing them his son diapers on age toddlers Where moment That very important in process toilet training so that cause child Not yet Cantoilet training , as well as obtained results study Which say that toilet training has an influence on the child who uses it diapers . This is because toilet training is one way train children to control urination and defecation independently happen on period child development (Trisna, 2022).

Results study This Also in line with study Which has conducted (Losoioyo et al., 2022) discussing old relationships use of diapers with toilet training abilities in children aged Toddlers who are seen from their parents' work get 77.1% of people parents work as entrepreneurs. So the toilet training ability in children it is influenced by practical reasons which are still the basis consideration Mother choose diapers For equipment child. Matter the show that exists connection between long use of diapers with toilet training abilities in children aged toddlers in Mamokeng Hamlet Village Tulehu.

In study This found 10 respondents (17.9%) Not yet Successful toilet training leads to toilet training failure respondents who used diapers in this study began from the psychological readiness factor of children who do not show readiness To be given toilet training treatment , parental habits are a factor Which No teach his son toilet training so that assume that teach toilet training very difficult And think using diapers on their children is better (Trisna, 2022). Use diapers in time long And in a way Keep goingcontinually becoming Wrong One child inhibitor For toilet training. From the causes of failure of toilet training respondents can cause impact like CHAPTER and BAK in children in haphazard place, as well as an uneven digestive cycle that occurs in metabolism body (Saada & Khasanah, 2021).

Results study This No in line with study which has done by (Islamiyah & Anhusadar, 2022) Which say that toilet training No give influence to the use of diapers in terms of education and employment mothers who are busy with work and have limited time For



nurturing his son so that choose use diaper For makes it easier nurturing child And make it become comfortable.

Based on results study Which has obtained at location study show that respondents Which has given implementation toilet training show change like pattern think Which initially show attitude unpreparedness in giving treatment toilet training, but after persuade respondents For giving treatment toilet training respondents Finally respondents begin to show an attitude of readiness in providing toilet treatment training slowly and several respondents were able do toilet training.

Success toilet training on child age 2-3 year capable influenced from a number of factor among them type sex Womanmore quickly master bladder control in comparison boys (Gilbert, 2003), get motivation from their parents that toilet training support development child, person old Which own knowledge importance teach toilet training since early childhood (Andriyani et al., 2014), and children's readiness factors starting from physical, psychological and intellectual if the child shows unpreparedness To be given toilet training treatment , an approach is needed Which Good so that child show readiness in giving treatment toilet training so that more easy in giving treatment toilet training on child.

As stated by (Andresni et al., 2019) that Toilet training is beneficial for a child's growth. Therefore, with giving treatment toilet training to respondent , so that para Mother become aware And feel that toilet training very important for his son.

Assumption researcher show that There is influence between use diapers to success toilet training on respondents in preschool Ward Bulupabbulu Subdistrict Tempeh Wajo Regency. Respondents who still use diapers too long show attitude unpreparedness giving treatment toilet training. This can happen due to lack of motivation from parents so that result respondents have not succeed toilet training.

From the results of the research above, it can be concluded that there is difference researcher previous with researcher latest, Whichdifferentiate it that is researcher latest give in a way direct treatment toilet training to respondents whereas researcher previously did not provide toilet training treatment, and so on the difference Which other like on location study, amount respondent, and others.

CONCLUSION

Based on results study Which has held in preschool Ward Bulupabbulu Subdistrict Tempeh Regency Wajo, so can withdrawn conclusion as following:

1. Of the 56 respondents, 21 respondents were unable to do so *toilet training* and 35 respondents were able to *toilet trainig* before being given it implementation of *toilet training* to aged child 2-3 years.
2. Of the 56 respondents, 46 respondents were found to be able to use *the toilet successfully training* and 10 respondents were not yet capable of *toilet training* after given *toilet implementation training* to child age 2-3 year.
3. There is Influence Use *Diapers* To Success *Toilet Training* for Children Aged 2-3 Years at PAUD Bulupabbulu Village Subdistrict Tempeh Wajo Regency.

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