

ABSTRACT

Background : *A common cause of children failing to toilet train is the mother's parenting style being too strict towards the child. The success of toilet training is also influenced by the mother's working status. The mother's employment status can influence the way mothers raise their children. The aim of the research was to determine the differences in parenting patterns of working and non-working mothers on the success of Toilet Training for toddler-aged children in the Kenali Besar Community Health Center Working Area.*

Method : *This type of research is quantitative with a comparative approach. The sampling method was non-probability sampling and purposive sampling, 55 working mothers and 55 non-working mothers. Bivariate analysis used the Independent Simple T Test.*

Result : *The research results showed that there was a significant difference, producing a significant value (2-tailed) of 0.01, which was smaller than 0.05, so there was a significant difference between the results of the parenting patterns of working and non-working mothers regarding toilet training for toddler-aged children.*

Conclusion : *There is a significant difference between the results of the parenting patterns of working and non-working mothers on toilet training for toddler-aged children.*

Keyword : *Working mothers, non-working mothers, Parenting patterns toilet training*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Penyebab umum anak gagal melakukan *toilet training* adalah pola asuh ibu yang terlalu ketat terhadap anak. Keberhasilan *toilet training* juga dipengaruhi oleh status bekerja ibu. Status pekerjaan ibu dapat mempengaruhi cara ibu mengasuh anak Tujuan penelitian untuk mengetahui perbedaan pola asuh ibu yang bekerja dan tidak bekerja terhadap keberhasilan Toilet Training anak usia toddler di Wilayah Kerja Puskesmas Kenali Besar.

Metode : Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dengan *pendekatan komparatif* . Metode pengambilan sampel dengan cara *Non Probability Sampling dan purposive sampling* sebanyak 55 orang ibu bekerja dan 55 orang ibu tidak bekerja. Analisa bivariat menggunakan uji *Independent Simple T Test*.

Hasil : Hasil penelitian didapatkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan secara signifikan dengan menghasilkan nilai signifikan (2- tailed) 0,01 lebih kecil dari 0,05 maka terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara hasil pola asuh ibu bekerja dan tidak bekerja terhadap toilet training anak usia toddler.

Kesimpulan : Ada perbedaan signifikan antara hasil pola asuh ibu bekerja dan tidak bekerja terhadap toilet training anak usia toddler.

Kata Kunci : Ibu bekerja, ibu tidak bekerja, pola asuh toilet training