



Physical Activity and Fundamental Motor Skill Outcome: A Quasi-Experimental Study Among Rural Pre-schoolers in Kuching, Sarawak

HL Melvin Chung^{1,2} · WL Cheah² · Helmy Hazmi²

Accepted: 2 March 2022

© The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature B.V. 2022

Abstract

Fundamental movement skills (FMS)-oriented school-based intervention allows children to be more competent and interested to participate in a wider range of physical activities. This study aimed to determine the physical activity and fundamental motor skills outcome from a school-based intervention programme among rural pre-schoolers in Kuching. It used a quasi-experimental non-randomised design with a total of 153 children from 9 government kindergartens. For physical activity level, there was a significant difference between the intervention and control group at the 3 months, $F(1, 151) = 3.90, p = 0.05$, with a $\eta^2 = 0.025$ and 6 months-time duration, $F(1, 151) = 55.70, p < 0.001$, with a $\eta^2 = 0.27$. The same pattern of interaction effect (time * group) was also found in gross motor skill, $F(2, 150) = 80.9, p < 0.001, \eta^2 = 0.52$, where the mean score in intervention group was greater than in control group. It is important to understand in depth each of the skills components involved in locomotor and object control and also its differences between the boys and girls, as it can help in planning of the module of an intervention programme. Object control skills have higher predictive value in engaging in wider range of PA which could be the possible reason why boys are more active than girls.

Keywords Physical activity · Motor skills · Preschool children · Rural area

✉ HL Melvin Chung
melvinchunghl@hotmail.com

¹ Bintulu Division Health Office, Jalan Tun Ahmad Zaidi, 97000 Bintulu, Sarawak, Malaysia

² Department of Community Medicine and Public Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, 94300 Kota Samarahan, Sarawak, Malaysia