

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan motorik kasar dan halus pada masa anak usia dini merupakan fondasi penting bagi pertumbuhan fisik dan kemampuan fungsional anak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis profil perkembangan motorik kasar dan halus anak usia dini serta menguji perbedaan capaian motorik tersebut berdasarkan jenis kelamin dan kelompok usia. Penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain deskriptif-komparatif ini melibatkan N=32 anak usia dini di lingkungan PAUD sebagai sampel penelitian. Pengumpulan data menggunakan instrumen terstandar *Ages & Stages Questionnaires, Third Edition* (ASQ-3). Uji asumsi normalitas *Shapiro-Wilk* menunjukkan data berdistribusi tidak normal, sehingga analisis beda komparatif dilakukan menggunakan uji statistik non-parametrik *Mann-Whitney U* (jenis kelamin) dan *Kruskal-Wallis H* (kelompok usia). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas sampel memiliki capaian motorik yang sesuai dengan tahap perkembangannya, namun sebanyak 31,2% anak berada pada kategori pemantauan (*monitoring*) yang memerlukan stimulasi lanjutan. Uji komparasi berdasarkan jenis kelamin menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada motorik kasar ($Z=-0,886; p=0,376$) maupun motorik halus ($Z=-0,733; p=0,464$). Uji komparasi berdasarkan kelompok usia juga menunjukkan tidak terdapat perbedaan signifikan pada motorik kasar ($H=0,445; p=0,801$) maupun motorik halus ($H=0,870; p=0,647$). Kesimpulannya, perkembangan motorik anak usia dini pada lokasi penelitian tidak dipengaruhi secara signifikan oleh perbedaan jenis kelamin maupun tingkat usia (4–6 tahun), melainkan membutuhkan kesetaraan stimulasi gerak secara inklusif.

Kata Kunci: Perkembangan Motorik Kasar, Motorik Halus, Anak Usia Dini, ASQ-3, Uji Non-Parametrik.

ABSTRAK

Gross and fine motor development during early childhood serves as a crucial foundation for a child's physical growth and functional abilities. This study aimed to analyze the gross and fine motor development profiles of young children and to examine differences in motor achievement based on gender and age group. Employing a quantitative, descriptive-comparative design, the study involved a sample of 32 young children from an early childhood education setting. Data were collected using the standardized Ages & Stages Questionnaires, Third Edition (ASQ-3) instrument. The Shapiro-Wilk normality test indicated a non-normal data distribution; consequently, comparative analyses were conducted using non-parametric statistical tests: the Mann-Whitney U test (for gender) and the Kruskal-Wallis H test (for age group). The results revealed that the majority of the sample demonstrated motor achievements appropriate for their developmental stage; however, 31.2% of the children fell into the "monitoring" category, indicating a need for further stimulation. Comparative analysis based on gender showed no significant differences in either gross motor ($Z = -0.886$; $p = 0.376$) or fine motor ($Z = -0.733$; $p = 0.464$) skills. Similarly, comparative analysis based on age group revealed no significant differences in gross motor ($H = 0.445$; $p = 0.801$) or fine motor ($H = 0.870$; $p = 0.647$) skills. In conclusion, the motor development of young children at the study site was not significantly influenced by gender or age (4–6 years); rather, it requires inclusive and equitable movement stimulation.

Keywords: *Gross motor development, fine motor skills, early childhood, ASQ-3, non-parametric tes*

