

Nuorten urheilijoiden menestystekijät maailmalla

Kirsi Hämäläinen
Olympiakomitea
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Urheiluun osallistuminen

Lahjakkuuksien
identifiointi ja
kehittäminen

Valmennus ja
valmennuksen
kehittäminen

Urheilijan
tukipalvelut
uralla ja uran
jälkeen

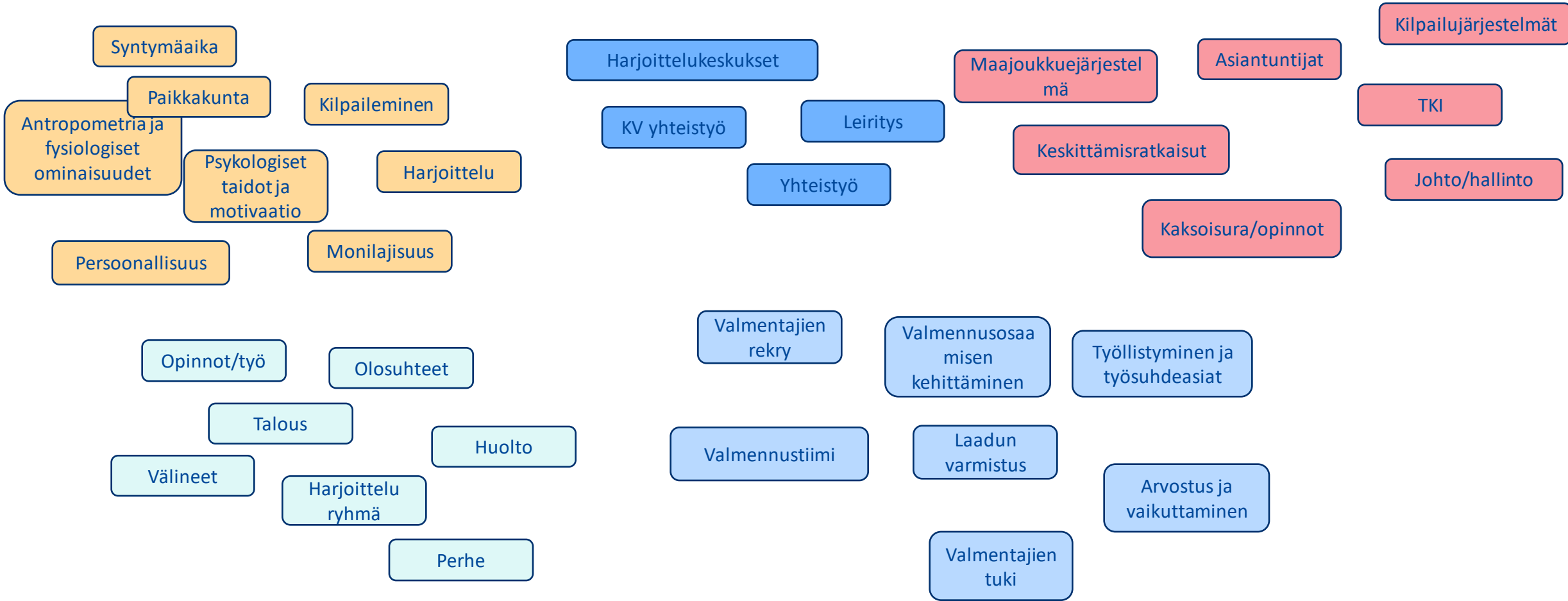
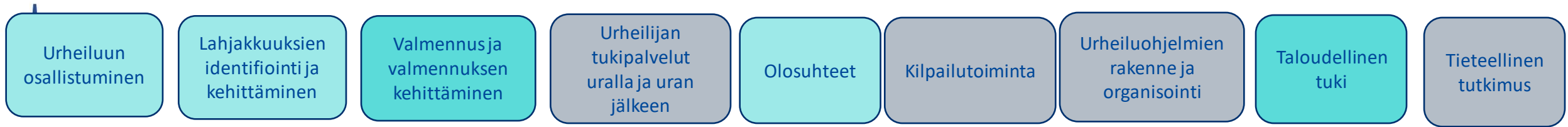
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Urheiluohjelmien
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organisointi

Taloudellinen
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Predicting a Nation's Olympic-Qualifying Swimmers

in International Journal of Sports Physiology and Performance

Sian V. Allen, Tom J. Vandenbogaerde, David B. Pyne and Will G. Hopki...

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Keywords: talent identification; talent development; modeling; performance analysis; swimming

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Nuorten valmennusjärjestelmien arviointi

- + Arvioidaan jälkikäteen
- + Kuinka paljon aikuisten maajoukkue-edustajista, arvokisaosallistujista tai mitalisteista on osallistunut Nuorten maajoukkue/valmennusjärjestelmään
- + Jos hyötysuhde on heikko
 - + Onko valitut väärinä?
 - + Onko järjestelmässä vikaa?
- + Kannattaa pitää mahdollisimman suuret ryhmät mukana pitkään
- + On monta tietä Roomaan

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Abstract

Author Notes

Talent identification and development typically involve allocation of resources toward athletes selected on the basis of early-career performance.

Purpose:

To compare 4 methods for early-career selection of Australia's 2012 Olympic-qualifying swimmers.

Methods:

Performance times from 5738 Australian swimmers in individual Olympic events at 101 competitions from 2000 to 2012 were analyzed as percentages of world-record times using 4 methods that retrospectively simulated early selection of swimmers into a talent-development squad. For all methods, squad-selection thresholds were set to include 90% of Olympic qualifiers. One method used each swimmer's given-year performance for selection, while the others predicted each swimmer's 2012 performance. The predictive methods were regression and neural-network modeling using given-year performance and age and quadratic trajectories derived using mixed modeling of each swimmer's annual best career performances up to the given year. All methods were applied to swimmers in 2007 and repeated for each subsequent year through 2011.

Results:

The regression model produced squad sizes of 562, 552, 188, 140, and 93 for the years 2007 through 2011. Corresponding proportions of the squads consisting of Olympic qualifiers were 11%, 11%, 32%, 43%, and 66%. Neural-network modeling produced similar outcomes, but the other methods were less effective. Swimming Australia's actual squads ranged from 91 to 67 swimmers but included only 50–74% of Olympic qualifiers.

Conclusions:

Large talent-development squads are required to include most eventual Olympic qualifiers. Criteria additional to age and performance are needed to improve early selection of swimmers to talent-development squads.



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International medallists' and non-medallists' developmental sport activities – a matched-pairs analysis

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ABSTRACT

The study examined developmental participation patterns of international top athletes. Pairs of 83 international medallists (including 38 Olympic/World Champions) and 83 non-medallists were matched by sport, age and gender. A questionnaire recorded their volume of organised (coach-led) practice/training in their respective main sport and in other sports through childhood, adolescence and adulthood, and also involvement in non-organised (peer-led) sport activity. Analyses revealed that the medallists started practice/training in their main sport at an older age than non-medallists and accumulated slightly, but significantly less main-sport practice/training through childhood/adolescence. But they participated in more practice/training in other sports, particularly before entering their main sport. The medallists also maintained engagement in other sports over more years and specialised later than the non-medallists. Other sports engaged in were mostly unrelated to an athlete's main sport. The results were robust across different types of sports. The observations are reflected against tenets of the "deliberate practice" and "Developmental Model of Sport Participation" frameworks. Early diversified practice and learning experiences are discussed relative to the expansion of youngsters' potential for future long-term learning. In elite athletes, interaction of sport-specific practice/training with early other-sports participation mostly facilitates long-term attainment of international senior medals.



Lahjakuus?

- + Mikä erottaa menestyneen huippu-urheilijan sellaisesta, joka ei ihan saavuttanut korkeinta huippua?
- + Me helposti pidämme lahjakkaana jollain ominaisuudella/kyvyllä menestyvää ja se voi vinouttaa näkemysten. Tiettyssä ikävaiheessa kilpailuetua voi olla aikaisin/myöhään kehittyminen tai jokin hyvin harjoitettu ominaisuus
- + Urheilija mielellään harjoittelee asiaa, jossa kokee osaamista/pätevyyttä ja josta saa positiivista palautetta
- + Vinoumasta voi olla haittaa siksi, ettemme huomaa muuta potentiaalia – joku muu ehkä suurempi tai yhtä suuri lahjakuus ei saa tarvitsemaansa vahvistusta motivaatiolle.
- + Tai yksilölle – esim. Joukkuepelaaja pärjää hyvin vaikka nopeudella ja näin jää oppimatta joitain muita pelille olennaisia asioita. Kun muut saavat kiinni nopeudessa jää muista jälkeen.

Accepted 20 November
2016

KEYWORDS

International medals; talent development; early specialisation; early diversification; learning transfer



Lahjakkuus?

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Sports Performance

Understanding the “gut instinct” of expert coaches during talent identification

Alexandra H. Roberts , Daniel Greenwood , Mandy Stanley , Clare Humberstone, Fiona Iredale & Annette Raynor

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ABSTRACT

Coaches are an integral part of talent identification in sport and are often used as the “gold standard” against which scientific methods of talent identification are compared. However, their decision-making during this process is not well understood. In this article, we use an ecological approach to explore talent identification in combat sports. We interviewed twenty-four expert, international-level coaches from the Olympic disciplines of boxing, judo, and taekwondo (age: 48.7 ± 7.5 years; experience: 20.8 ± 8.3 years). Findings indicated that when coaches identify talent they rely on “gut instinct”: intuitive judgements made without conscious thought, used to direct attention to particular athletes or characteristics. Our analysis revealed four major contributors to coaches’ intuition: experiential knowledge, temporal factors, seeing athletes in context, and what can be worked with. Our findings demonstrate that i) athlete selections may be influenced by the coaches’ perceived ability to improve certain athletes (rather than solely on athlete ability); and ii) “instinctual” decisions are the result of years of experience, time spent with the athlete, and the context surrounding the decision. Based on these findings, we recommend that future research focuses on the duration and conditions that are required for coaches to confidently and reliably identify talented athletes.

KEYWORDS: Decision making, instinct, intuition, ecological dynamics, coach

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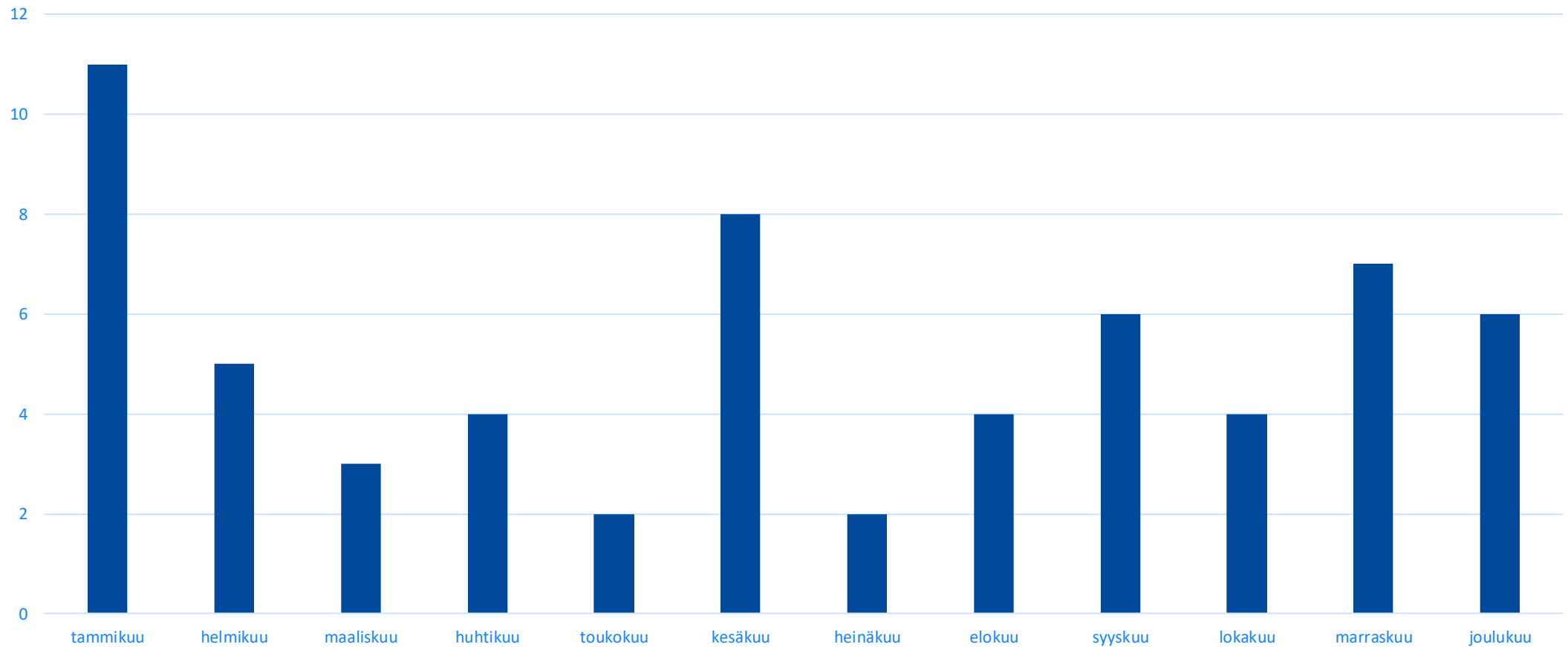
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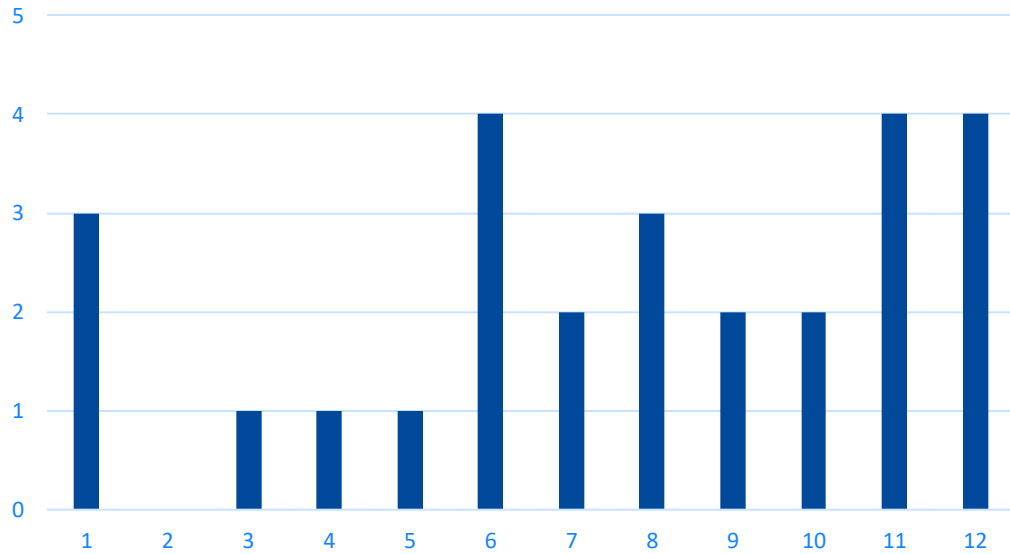
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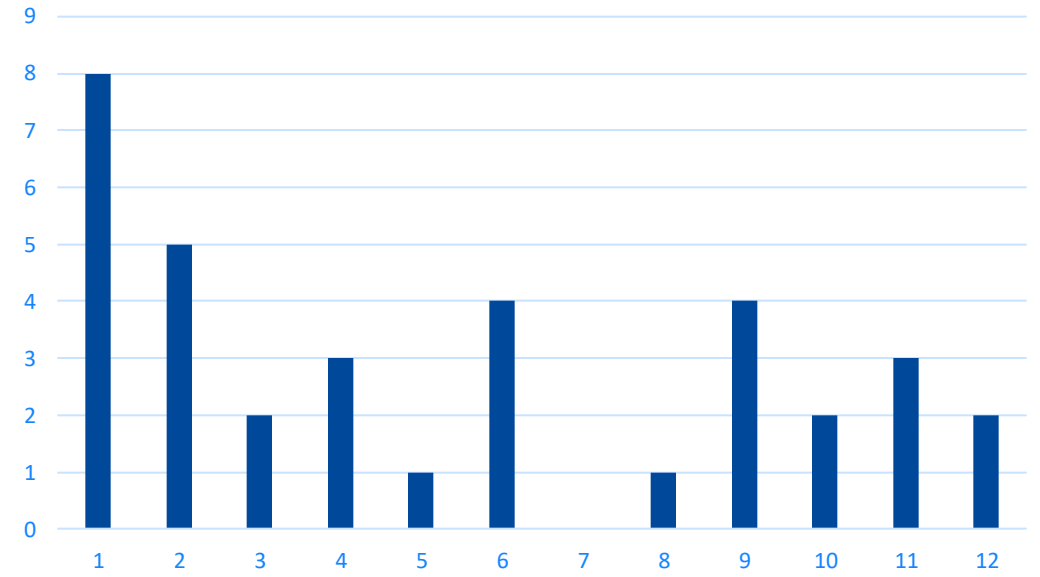




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UK Sporting Giants

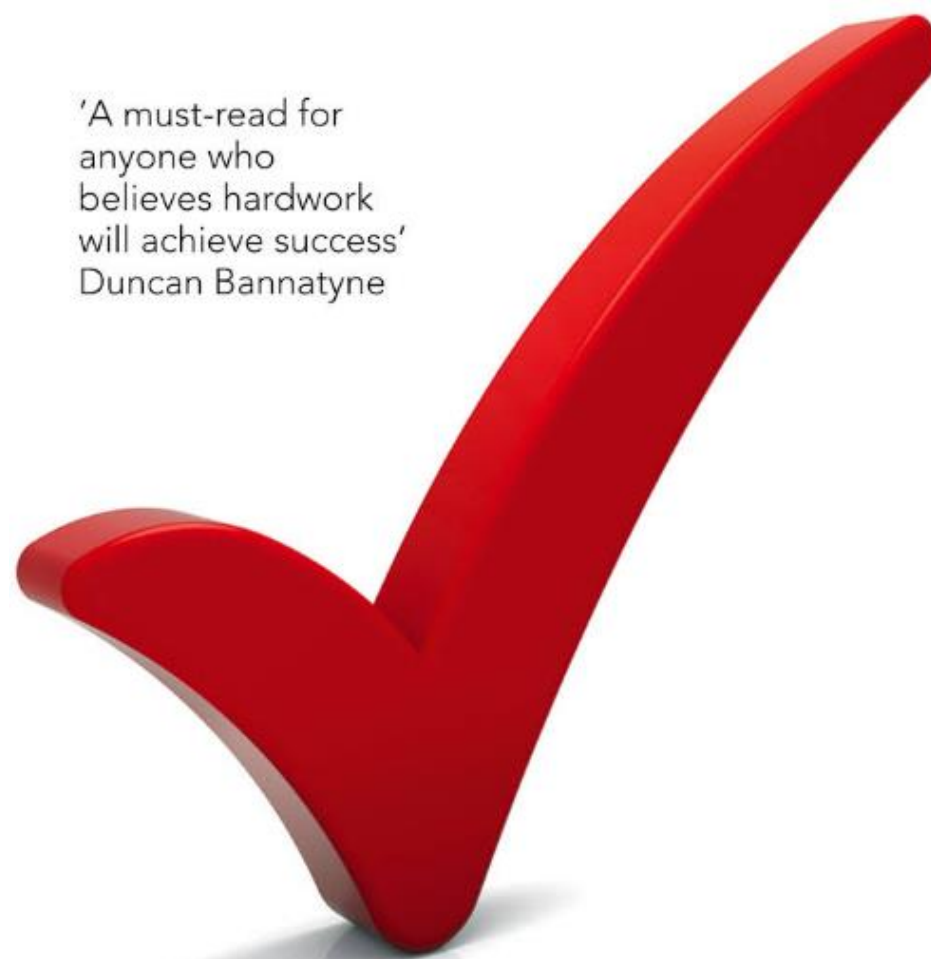
- + 2007 käynnistynyt haku, jossa haettiin pitkiä urheilijataustan omaavia ihmisiä. Noin 4800 haki ja alle 4000 täytti kriteerit. Heistä 58 valittiin harjoitteluryhmiin (Käsipallo, Soutu, Lentopallo ja Melonta)
- + Näistä 17 on sittemmin kilpaillut kansainvälisesti
- + Lontoon olympiajoukkueeseen valittiin 10. Kirkkaimpana tähtenä kultaa soudussa voittanut Helen Glover, (2 Olympiakultaa, 3 maailman mestaruutta, 3 Euroopan mestaruutta)
- + Sporting Giantsin jälkeen Briteissä on käynnistetty kuusi uutta lahjakkuuksien etsintä kampanjaa: Paralympic Potential, Fighting Chance, Tall and Talented, Girls4Gold, Pitch2Podium and Power2Podium, joista löydetyt urheilijat ovat kilpailleet kansainvälisesti 232 kertaa, 85 mitalia ja yksi maailmanennätys (Para-Cycling).



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Table 7. Parents' Attitude Towards Sporting Activities of Their Children

Competition Levels	Generally negative attitude	Slight tendencies towards the negative	Mostly indifferent, with occasional support	Mostly positive support	Very positive and active support
Junior:					
I. Basic (<i>n</i> =592)	0	1	4	19	76
II. Advanced (<i>n</i> =591)	0	1	3	16	80
III. Pre-elite (<i>n</i> =439)	0	1	1	17	81
Senior:					
I. Basic (<i>n</i> =384)	0	2	4	21	73
II. Advanced (<i>n</i> =361)	1	2	4	19	74
III. Pre-elite (<i>n</i> =370)	0	1	3	21	75
IV. Elite (<i>n</i> =252)	0	0	4	19	77

Note: All results are expressed as a percentage.



Table 5. Descriptive statistics for psychosocial features of Super-Elite and Elite athletes. 0 = definitely did not possess; 4 = definitely did possess.

	Super-Elite		Elite	
	M	(±SD)	M	(±SD)
Sibling rivalry during development	2.2	(1.6)	2.6	(1.5)
Family strongly valued a culture of striving and achievement	3.2	(1.3)	2.9	(1.7)
Experienced significant negative life event during development	3.7	(0.5)	1.3	(1.6)
Experienced a significant positive sport-related event	3.8	(0.4)	3.7	(0.4)
Need to succeed	3.6	(1.1)	1.4	(1.7)
Commitment to training	3.5	(0.9)	2.5	(1.8)
Ability to “push yourself to your maximum”	3.5	(0.7)	3.5	(0.6)
Conscientiousness	3.9	(0.3)	3.4	(0.9)
Obsessiveness / perfectionism in pursuit of the sport career	3.4	(1.1)	1.4	(1.5)
Ruthlessness / selfishness to achieve the desired success	3.6	(0.7)	0.7	(1.4)
Joint focus on mastery and outcome	3.6	(0.9)	1.4	(1.6)
Performance under pressure (total preparation/counterphobia)	3.3	(1.1)	0.8	(1.1)
Sport was more important than other aspects in life	3.6	(1.0)	1.2	(1.3)
A career “turning point” led to enhanced motivation and focus	3.5	(1.0)	2.0	(1.0)
The coach met the physical and psychological needs of the athlete	3.6	(0.7)	0.4	(1.0)

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Figure 1 — Serial Winning Coaches Day-to-Day Practice Framework



Tutkimuslähteet:

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