

Considering Long-Term Sustainability in Talent Promotion

Implications for Talent Development in Rowing

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- 1 Introduction**
- 2 Developmental participation patterns**
- 3 Implications**
- 4 Correspondence in Rowing**

1. Introduction

2. Developmental Patterns

3. Implications

4. Rowing

Questions from Front-Line Practitioners' Perspective

- At which *age* should we *start* training and competitions?
- Which *amounts* of training and competitions are *functional*?
- Which degree of *specialised practice* or of *variability* should we pursue?
- Which are the effects of an *early specialisation* or *variability* at *short term* and at the *long term*?

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Theory

Deliberate Practice (Ericsson et al., 1993)

- Performance is a function of the **amount** of specific **deliberate practice**.
- Implication:** Early start, early specialisation, high intensity of specific practice

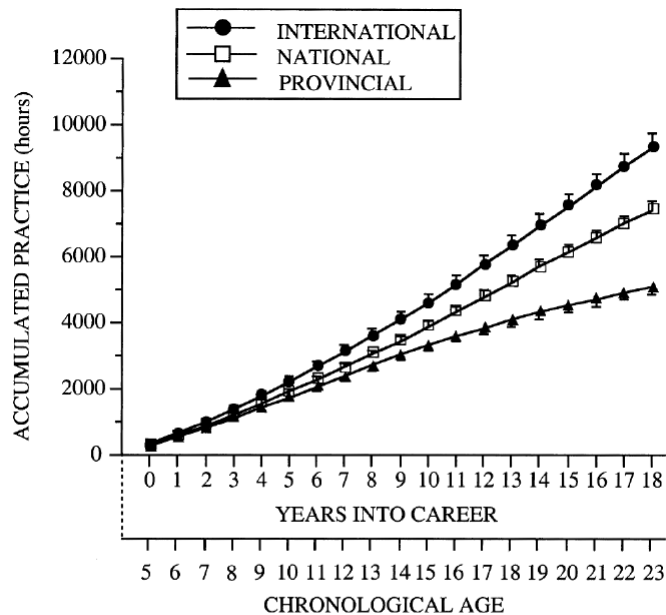


Fig. 3. Accumulated practice hours as a function of the number of years into one's soccer career and chronological age (mean \pm standard error). Reprinted with permission from Helsen *et al.* (1998b).

Diversification Theory (Côté et al., 2007, 2012)

- Practicing **various sports** and **sporting leisure play** during childhood benefits the **long-term performance** development.
- Implication:** Variable involvements, deliberate play, late specialisation

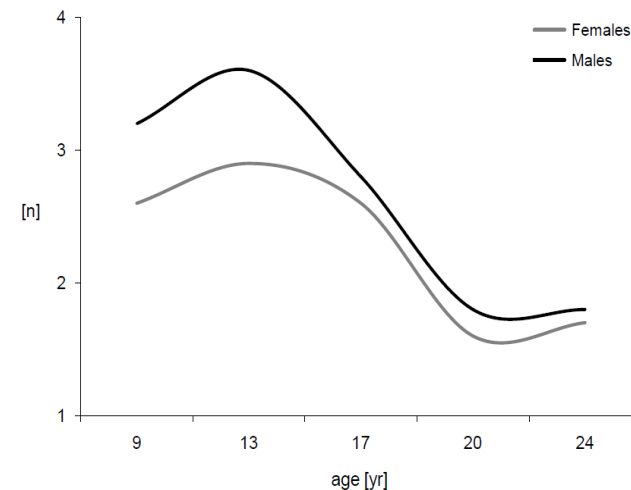
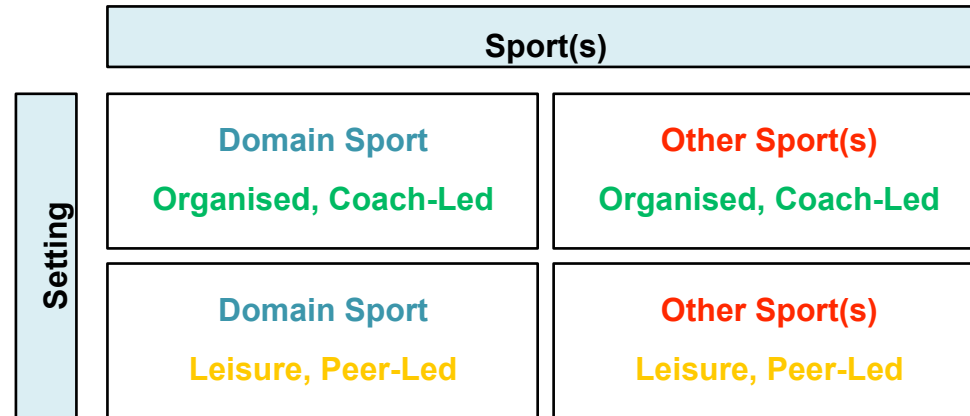


Abb. 3.11: Anzahl parallel betriebener Sportarten; retrospektive Angaben US-amerikanischer Olympiateilnehmer (n=816, nach Originaldaten von Hill et al. 2002)

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Analytical Categories of Sporting Activities



→ **“MACRO-STRUCTURE”** of Practice

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Research Questions

1. Did **more** and **less successful** athletes **differ** significantly in their **earlier participation patterns**?
2. **What** did they have **in common**?
3. To which extent did the **more successful** athletes **vary among each other**?



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Situation of Research

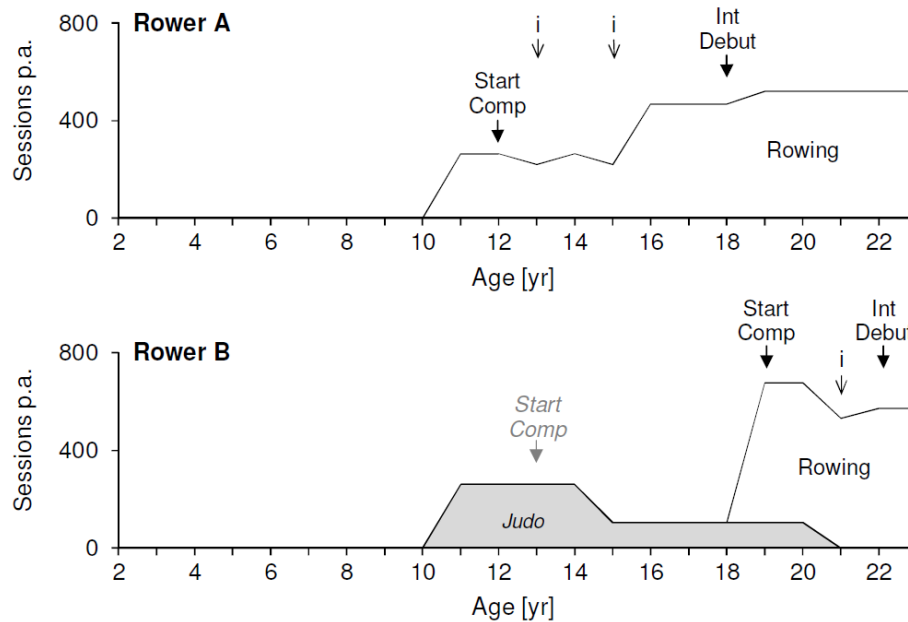
+ = positive correlation with success, ○ = indifferent, - = negative correlation with success

WC = World Class, NC = National Class, RC = Regional Class, bRC = below Regional Class

Age, Success	Studies	Sports	Domain Sport			Other Sports		
			Total	Pract	Play	Total	Pract	Play
Adult athletes								
WC vs. NC	Carlson, 1990	Tennis	○			+		
	Güllich, 2013	Field Hockey	○	○	-	+	+	○
	Hornig et al., 2013	Football	○	○	○	+	+	○
	Johnson, 2006	Swimming	○	○		+		
	Ronbeck et al., 2009	Long-Distance Skiing	○			+		
	Van Rossum, 2000	Field Hockey	-					
NC vs. RC	Berry et al., 2008	Australian Football	○	○	○	+	+	○
	Hornig et al., 2013	Football	+	+	○	○	○	○
	Memmert et al., 2010	Team Ball Sports	○	+	-	○	○	
	Weissensteiner et al., 2008	Cricket	+	+	-	○	○	○
WC vs. RC	Baker et al., 2003	Team Ball Sports	+	+	-	○	○	
	Duffy et al., 2004	Dart	+	+	-			
	Hornig et al., 2013	Football	○	○	○	○	+	○
	Ronbeck et al., 2009	Long-Distance Skiing	+	+		+		
NC vs. bRC	Baker et al., 2006	Triathlon	+	+		+		
	Helsen et al., 1998	Soccer, Field Hockey	+	+				
	Hodges & Starkes, 1996	Wrestling	+	+				
	Hodges et al., 2004	Triathlon, Swimming	+	+				
Youth athletes								
WC vs. NC	Law et al., 2007	Rhythmic Gymnastic	+	+		-		
NC vs. RC	Ford et al., 2009	Soccer	○	○	+	○		
	Weissensteiner et al., 2008	Cricket	+	+	+	○	○	○
NC vs. bRC	Ford et al., 2009	Soccer	+	+	○	○		
	Ward et al., 2004	Soccer	+	+	○	○	○	○

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Research Programme Training – Promotion – Success

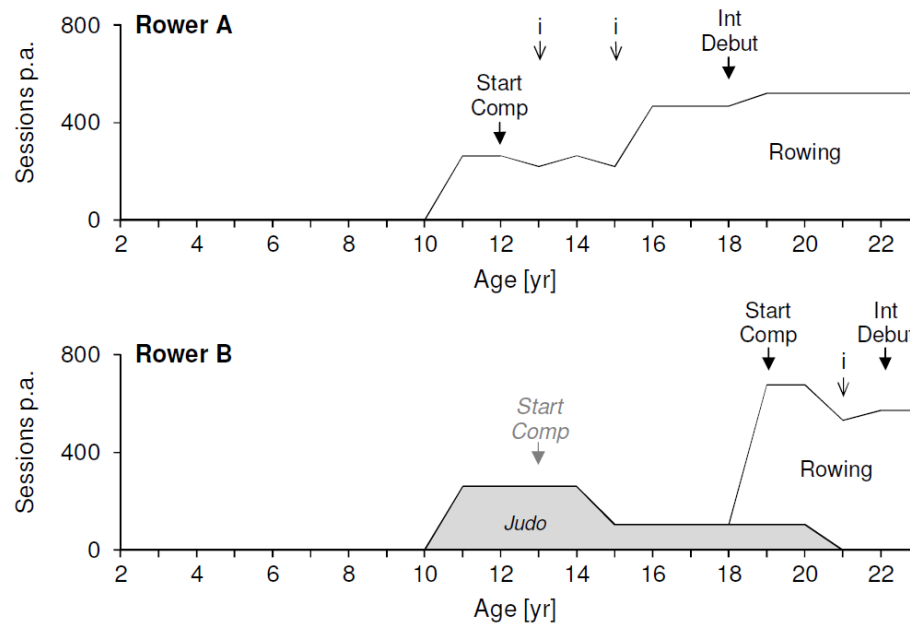


- **Athlete Survey** National Squads **47** Olympic sports
- **n=1.558**, **45%** senior, **55%** junior
- **387** Top Ten Olympic Games / World Championships
- **213** Top Ten National Championships
- Practice/Training, Competitions:
 - **Domain** Sport, **Other** Sports
 - Starting age, Specialisation, Volume, Success
 - Childhood, Adolescence, Adulthood
- $0.80 < r_{tt} < 1.00$



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Research Programme Training – Promotion – Success



Study Design

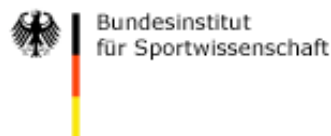
1. Comparison **more** and **less successful** athletes

Senior **World Class vs. National Class**

Youth 14 y. **National Class vs. Below**

2. **Longitudinal** Testing over **3 years**

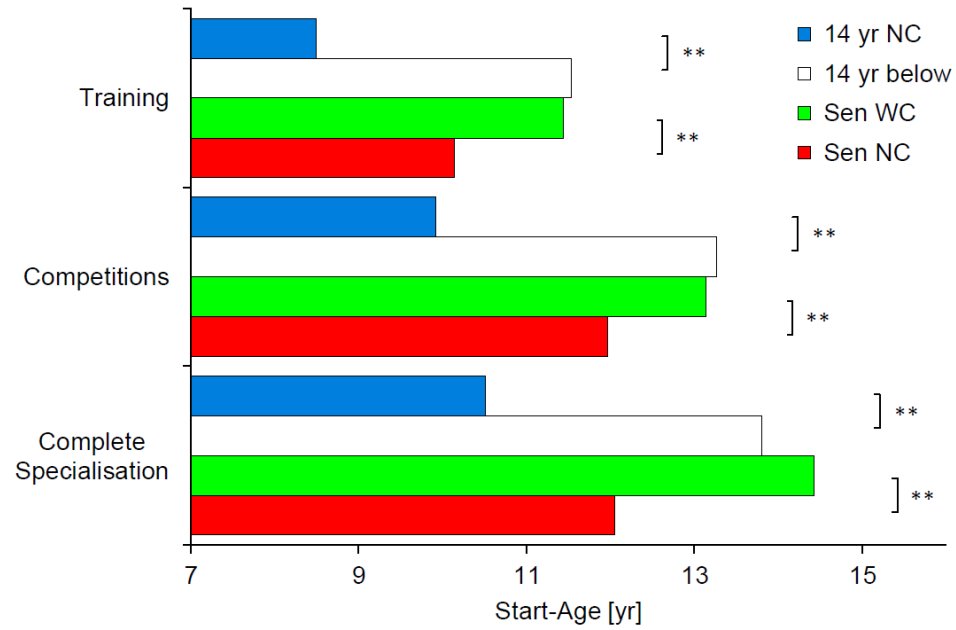
3. Examination of the **Scope** across **Types of Sports**



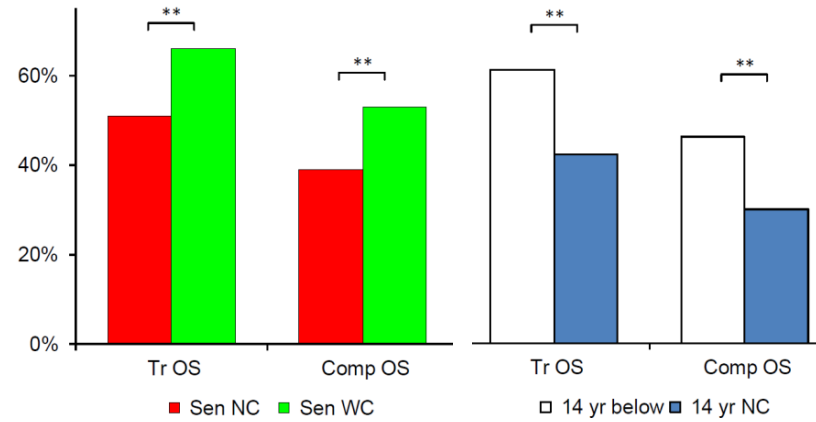
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Results

Age for Start and Specialisation



Involvement in Other Sports



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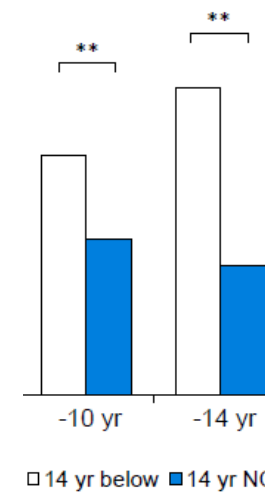
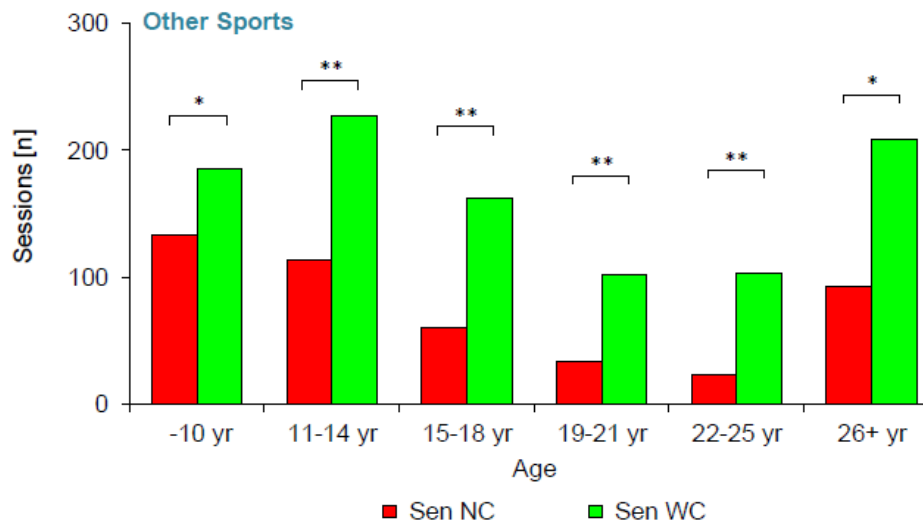
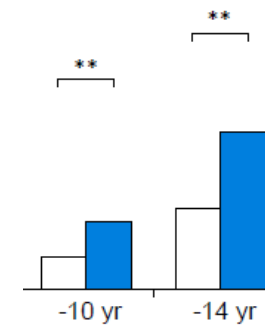
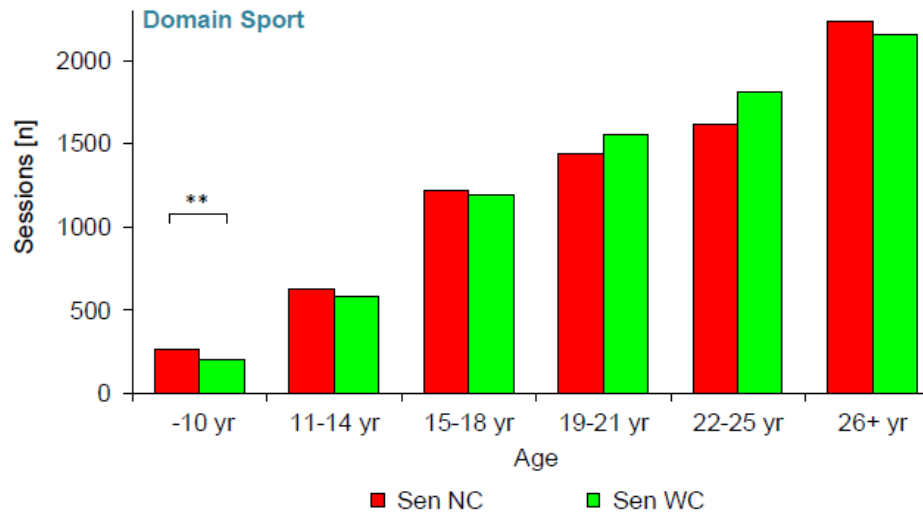
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Results

Volume Practice/Training

Senior

Youth



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Results

Summary

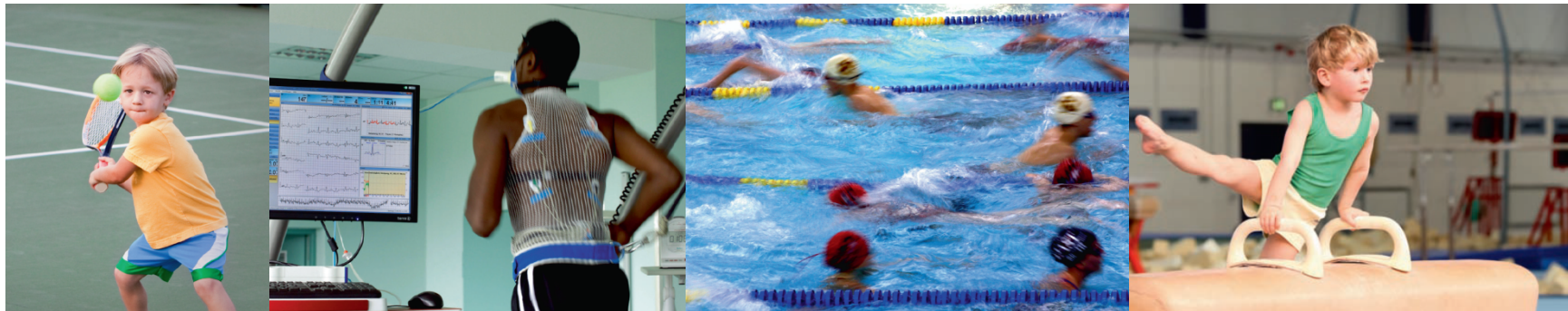
		Overall		Cgs Sports		Composition		Martial Arts		Games	
						Success					
Training and Competitions		Early	Senior	Early	Senior	Early	Senior	Early	Senior	Early	Senior
<i>In the Domain Sport</i>											
Early	Tr & Comp	+	-	+	-	○	○	+	-	+	○
	Specialisation	+	-	+	-	○	○	+	-	+	○
	Int Debut		-		-		-		○		○
Intensity	Childhood	+	-	+	○	+	○	+	-	+	-
	Adolescence		○		○		○		○		-
	Adulthood		○		○		+		○		○
<i>In Other Sports</i>											
Involvement	Tr & Comp	-	+	-	+	○	○	-	+	-	+
Intensity	Childhood	-	+	-	+	→ Effects Irrespective of <i>Relatedness</i> of Sports				-	+
	Adolescence		+		+						+
	Adulthood		+		+					○	+

+ = positive correlation with success, ○ = indifferent, - = negative correlation with success

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Summary

1. *Relation* between Practice/Training *Volume* and *Success* is *neither Linear* nor *Monotonic* – Athletes are *No Trivial Machines*.
2. *Patterns* leading to *Rapid Juvenile* Success and to *Long-Term Senior* Success are *Inconsistent* and partly *Contrary*.
3. *World Class* Success Requires *Immense* Volumes of *Specific Practice/Training*. *Variable Experience* Benefits *Long-Term* Success *Probability*.



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Conclusions

Premises: Attaining **World Class** Success **requires ...**

1. **Matching** between **Athlete** and **Sport**
 - Task, performance progress, time demand, social interaction (peers, coach), enjoyment
2. Persistent **Investment** of enormous **Resources**
 - Time, physical, psychological, social, material
3. Progressive **Performance Improvement** over many years while **Balancing ...**
 - Time in sport with demands and interests external to sport
 - Strain with individual stress tolerability
 - Resources availability, consumption, preservation, and (re-) generation
4. **Discount** subjective **Costs**
 - Immediate in-process benefits (i.e.: Enjoyment)

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Sustained Yield

- Von Carlowitz, 1713; Hartig, 1795
- *Only a Quantity of Timber be Cut Down that Re-Grows within the same Time Period.*



Conclusions

Reinforcing rapid early success is possible.

- *Acceleration* through early *Reinforcement* of *Intensified Specialised Practice/Training*
 - *Exploitation* of *Individual Resources*
 - Increased *Costs* and *Risks*
 - *Opportunity* Costs
 - *Overuse* and Injury
 - Reduced *Enjoyment*
 - *Motivational* Weariness
 - Premature *Withdrawal*

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Resources through Within-Subject Variation

- *TID a posteriori* from *variable experience* rather than *a priori*
- *Maturity* and *Persistence* of *Decision* to Expand *Investment* in a Sport
 - Reduced Risk of *Misallocation* of Resources
- *Variable Repertoire* of *Motor Skills*
 - “*Adaptive Expertise*”, Transfer as Preparation for *Future Learning* (PFL)
- *Enjoyment*, motivational “*Starting Capital*”
- Mechanical, Physiological *Stress-Tolerability*

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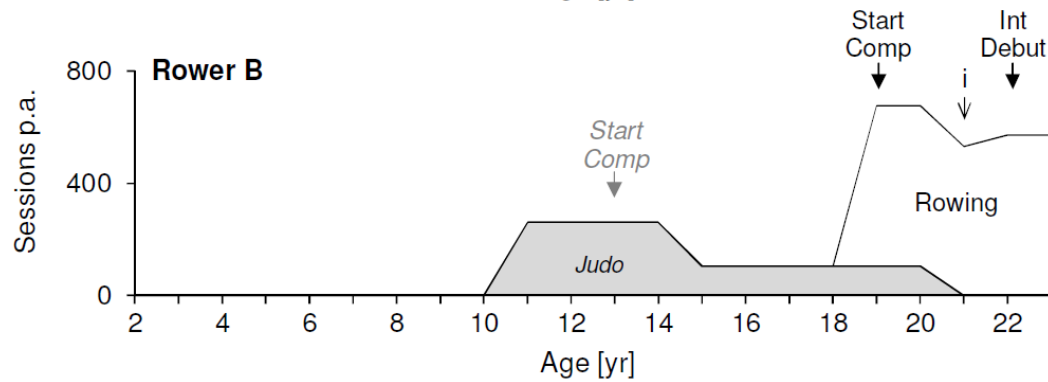
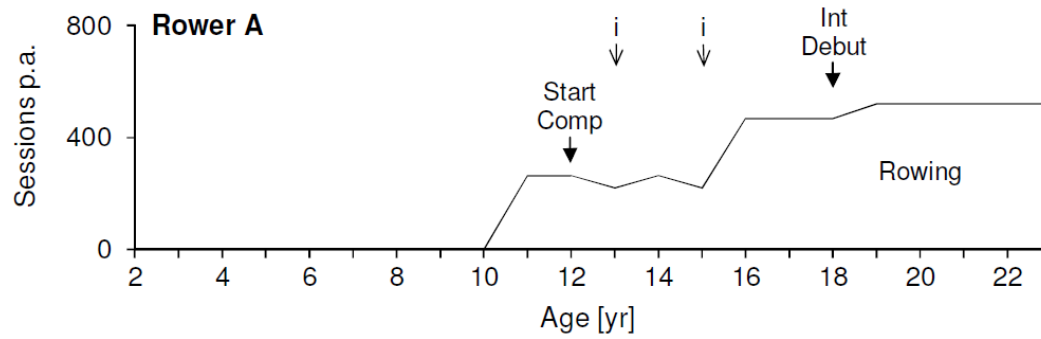
Correspondence in Rowing ?

London 2012 Olympic Gold Medallists (Examples)

	Start Rowing	Other Sports
Erin Cafaro (USA)	20 y	Crossfit, various others
Katherine Copeland (GBR)	14 y	
Caryn Davis (USA)	14 y	Skiing, Dancing, Horse Riding
Susan Francia (USA)	19 y	Swimming, various others
Hellen Glover (GBR)	22 y	Athletics, Field Hockey
Katherine Granger (GBR)	18 y	
Sophie Hosking (GBR)	14 y	Football
Tom James (GBR)		Athletics
Caroline Lind (USA)	18 y	Basketball
Esther Lofgren (USA)	13 y	Cycling, Volleyball
Eleanor Logan (USA)	16 y	
Megan Musnicki (USA)	18 y	
Pete Reed (GBR)	21 y	
Taylor Ritzel (USA)	18 y	Athletics, Swimming
Heather Stanning (GBR)	22 y	Sailing, Snowboard
Andrew Triffs-Hodge (GBR)	21 y	
Anna Watkins (GBR)	18 y	
Mary Wipple (USA)	14 y	Skiing, Snowboard

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Correspondence in Rowing ?



- n=49 Senior International **Medallists**
Age **23.3 ± 3.4** years



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Practice/Training and Competitions

		M	± SD	Min – Max
Starting Age for ... [years]				
Any Sport	Practice/Training	10	± 3	4 – 16
	Competitions	11	± 3	6 – 21
Rowing	Practice/Training	13	± 3	6 – 19
	Competitions	14	± 3	10 – 21
	International CS	18	± 2	14 – 21

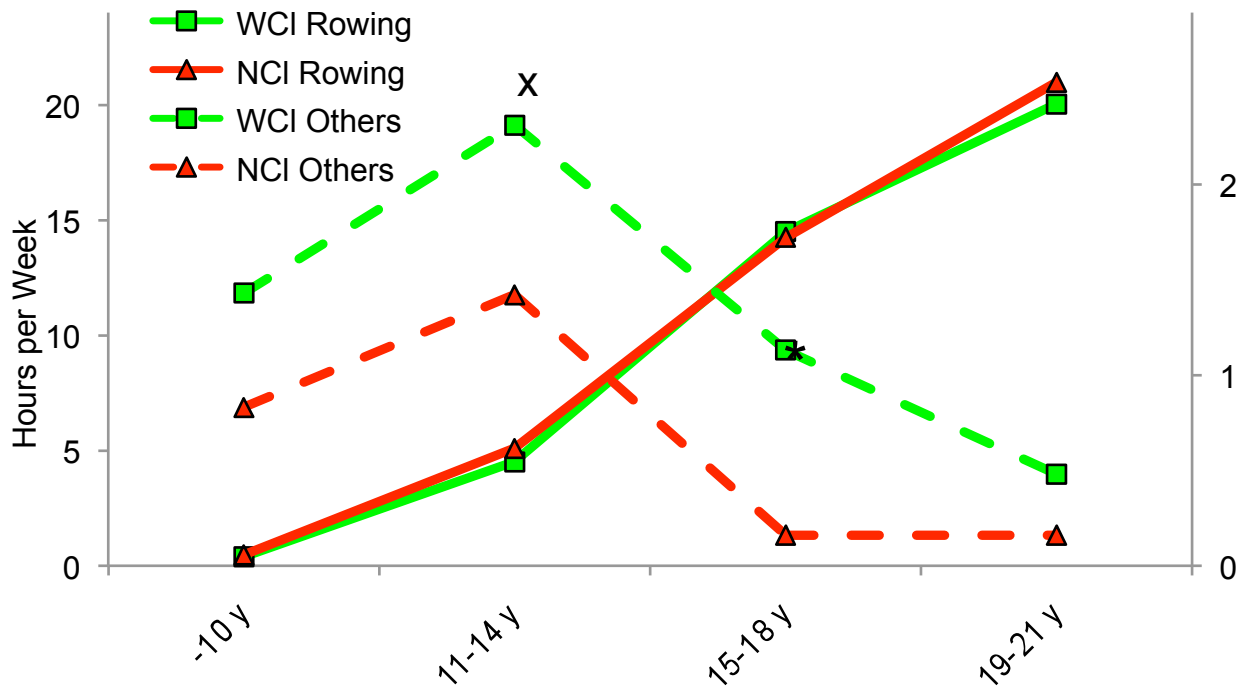
Other Sports

Participation Other Sports ¹	n = 35 (71%)
Start before Rowing	n = 30
Competitions in Other Sports	n = 30
Number of Other Sports	2 ± 1 1 – 4
Specialise in Rowing [years]	15 ± 4 8 – 21

¹ **16** CGS, **18** Game, **9** Martial Arts, **6** Artistic Composition, **3** others

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Involvement in Rowing and Other Sports



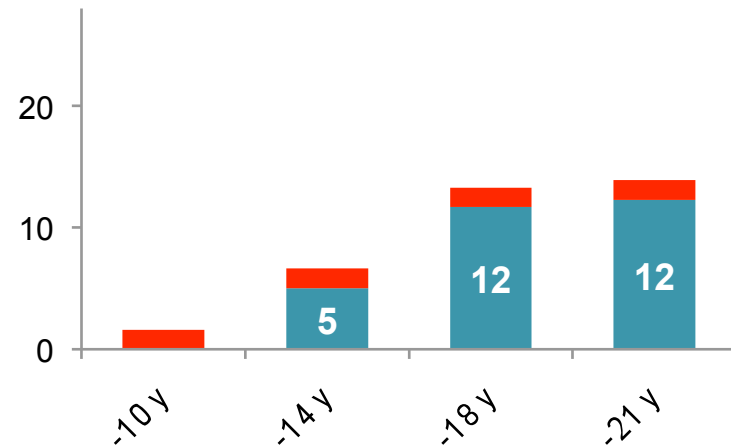
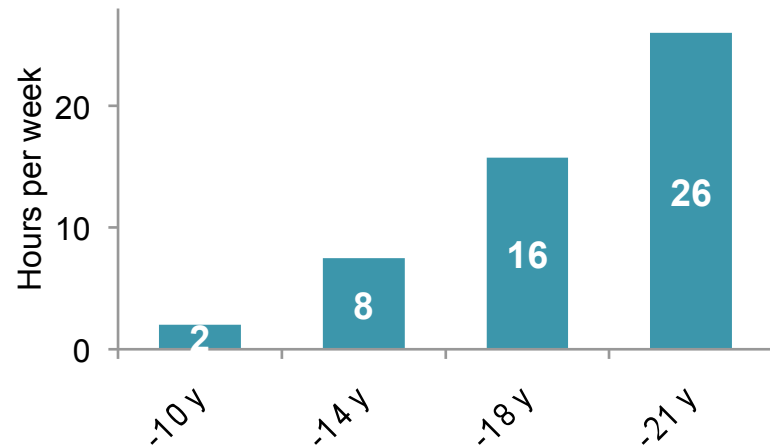
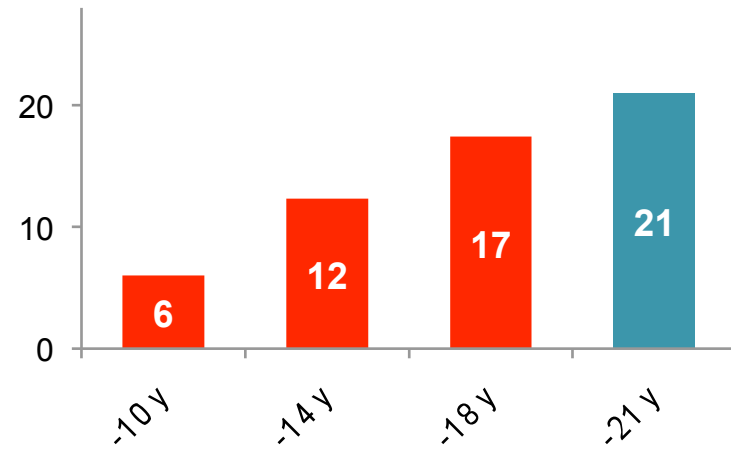
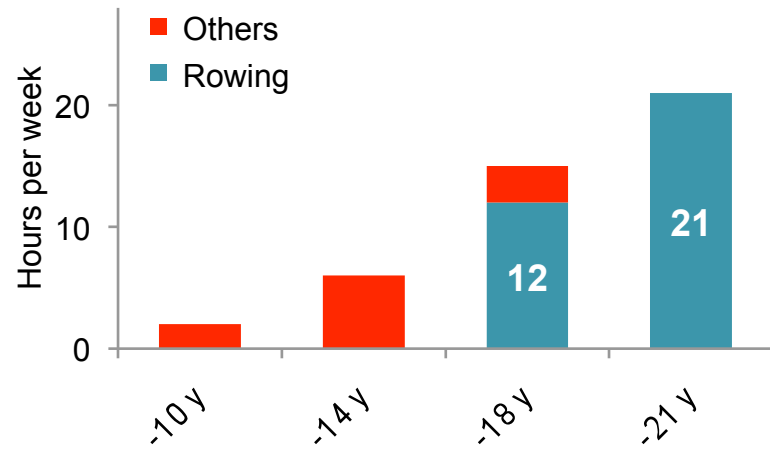
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Hours per Week – Range

	World Class		National Class	
	Min	Max	Min	Max
Rowing				
-10 y	0	6	0	3
11-14 y	0	19	0	13
15-18 y	0	33	0	30
19-21 y	6	36	7	30
Other Sports				
-10 y	0	12	0	5
11-14 y	0	12	0	10
15-18 y	0	17	0	3
19-21 y	0	9	0	3

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Four Olympic / World Champions



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Profound Individuality

- *“Many Roads lead to Rome”*
 - *Between-Subjects Variation !*
 - *INDIVIDUALIZATION !*
- *When* is *which amount* of *which types* of activities beneficial for *which athlete*?

= ???

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Within-Subject Variation

- No Matter *Which Other* Sports
- *More Mature* and *Persistent Decision* for *Investment* in Rowing
- *“Smart” Learners*
- *Organisation in Practice?* Cf. UK Sport *“Talent Transfer”* incl. *“Sporting Giants”* (Vaeyens et al., 2009)

Vielen Dank !

Thank You !

