Fitness Components of Youth Soccer Players

Dr. Ajit Korgaokar





Fitness Components of Youth Soccer Players

Today's Discussion

- Trainability/critical periods
- Long-term athlete development model (LTAD)
- Youth physical development model (YPD)
- Components of fitness:
 - Strength
 - Power
 - Speed
 - Agility/CODS
 - Endurance



Trainability of Youth Soccer Players

Trai	nability in Childhoo	od and Adolescence
Late Specialization Model	Age	Objective
FUNdamental Stage	Females 6-8 Males 6-9	Learn fundamental movement skills
Learning to Train Stage	Females 8-11 Males 9-12	Learn fundamental soccer skills
Training to Train Stage	Females 11-15 Males 12-16	Build the aerobic base and build strength toward the end of the phase and further develop soccer-specific skills
Training to Compete Stage	Females 15-17 Males 16-18	Optimize fitness preparation and sport, individual and position specific skills as well as performance
Training to Win Stage	Females 17+ Males 18+	Maximize fitness preparation and sport, individual and position specific skills as well as performance
Retention Stage	Competitive Retirement	Retain players for coaching, officials, administration, etc.

Trainability in childhood and adolescence (Hamilton)



Balyi, I, & Hamilton, A. (2004). Long-term athlete development: Trainability in childhood and adolescence. *Olympic Coach*, 16(1), 4-9.

Sensitive/Critical Periods for Optimal Development of Components of Fitness

Trainability

- The responsiveness of children and adolescents at different stages of growth and maturity to a training stimulus
- Related to the concepts of readiness and critical periods Malina, R. M., & Bouchard, C. & Bar-Or (2004). *Growth, maturation and Physical activity.* Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics

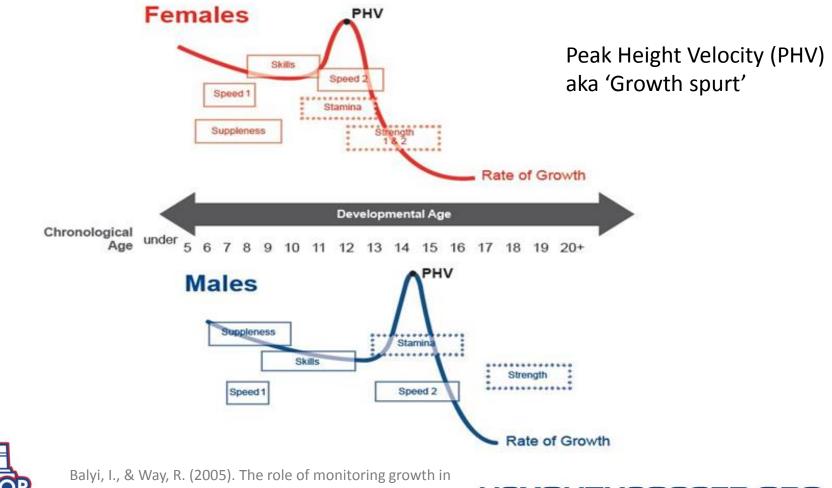
• Sensitive period of accelerated adaptation to training

Balyi, I., Way, R., & Higgs, C. (2013). *Long-term athlete development*. Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics

Viru, A., Loko, J., Harro, M., Volver, A., Laaneots, L., & Viru, M. (1999). Critical periods in the development of performance capacity during childhood and adolescence. *European Journal of Physical Education*, *4*(1), 75-119.



Sensitive Periods for Optimal Development of Components of Fitness (LTAD)



long-term athlete development. *Canadian Sport for Life*.

Sensitive/Critical Periods for Optimal Development of Components of Fitness

Youth Physical Development Model

			YOUTH	PHY	SICAL	DEV	ELOP	MEN	IT (YF	PD) M	DDEL	FOR	MAL	ES												YOUT	н рн	/SICA	L DEV	ELOP	MENT	(YPD)	мо	DEL FO	DR FI	EMALE	ŝ					
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Lloyd, R. S., & Oliver, J. L. (2012). The youth physical development model: A new approach to long-term athletic development. *Strength & Conditioning Journal*, *34*(3), 61-72.

Youth Physical Development Model (YPD) & Trainability

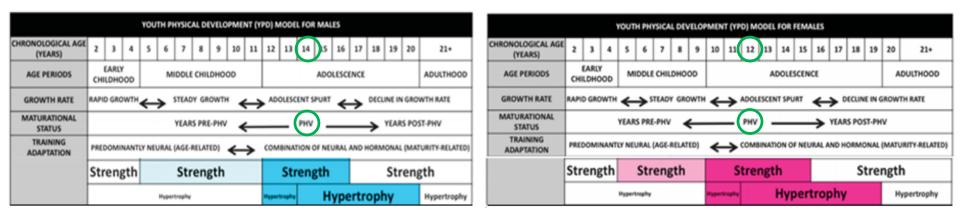
What are we training?

- Strength
- Hypertrophy (muscular enlargement from training)
- Power
- Speed
- Agility
- Endurance





Strength



- 12-18 months after PHV (PWV) rapid increase in muscle mass
- Hypertrophy (muscular enlargement from training)
- Increase in neuromuscular system in the pre-pubertal years
- Muscular strength the basis for: Running speed, power, CODS & plyometrics

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• Muscular strength critical for fundamental movement skills



Power

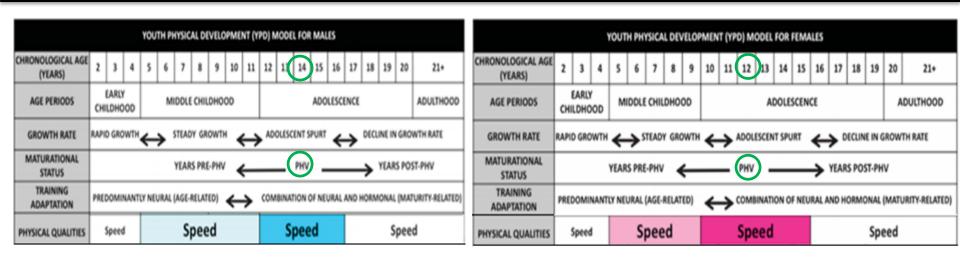
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- High levels of power essential to sporting success
- Crucial period for power is at the start of adolescence (increase in muscle power)
- Power is trainable before the onset of adolescence





Speed

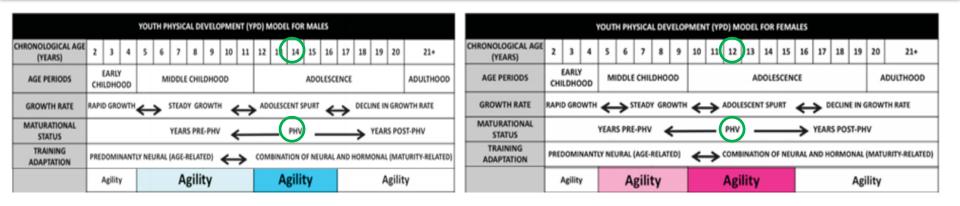


- LTAD: Males (7-9 yrs & 13-16 yrs) Females (6-8 yrs & 11-13 yrs)
- Speed is also influenced by maturation
- Speed is trainable throughout childhood & adolescence
- Childhood (technical competency), adolescence (strength & speed





Agility/CODS



- Agility a key physical component for optimal performance
- Change of directions speed (CODS)
- Adolescence an 'opportune' time given the increase in muscle mass
- Cognitive function (response to a stimulus)
- Open vs Closed agility
- Progress to sport-specific movements





Endurance

				YOU	тн рі	msic	AL DI	IVELC	PMO	NT (Y	PD) N	1006	L FOR	MA	.05					
CHRONOLOGICAL AGE (YEARS)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21+
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	YOUTH PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT (YPD) MODEL FOR FEMALES																			
CHRONOLOGICAL AGE (YEARS)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21+
AGE PERIODS		EARLY CHILDHOOD MIDDLE CHILDHOOD ADOLESCENCE ADULTHOOD														ADULTHOOD				
GROWTH RATE	RAPI	APID GROWTH - STEADY GROWTH - ADOLESCENT SPURT - DECLINE IN GROWTH RATE																		
MATURATIONAL STATUS		YEARS PRE-PHV																		
TRAINING ADAPTATION	PREC	юмі	NANT	W ND	URAL	(AGE-	RELAT	ED)	÷	~	comi	linati	ON O	F NEU	RALA	ND H	ORM	DNAL	(MAT	URITY-RELATED)
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Small-sided Games (SSG) for Soccer Endurance

	Appropriate training load													
		Intensity			Dura	ation		Soccer d	Irill examples					
Training type	%HR	RPE	Lactate, mmol/L	Total work, min	Rep duration	Reps	Rest	Drill						
Lactate threshold	80-90	Quite hard	3-6	30-60	6-30 min	1-8	<1 min rest	5 × 5						
6 × 6 7 × 7														
8 × 8														
Vo ₂ max	90 - 95	Stressful	6-12	12-35	3-6 min	4-8	0.5-1 rest	3 × 3						
ratio 4 × 4														

Adopted from: Little, T. (2009). Optimizing the use of soccer drills for physiological development. *Strength* & *Conditioning Journal*, *31*(3), 67-74.





Field Sizes for SSG

Pitch sizes considered s reported by R		large for various so and Owen et al. (22	-
Soccer drill	Small	Medium	Large
3-a-side	12 × 20 m	15 × 25 m	18 imes 30 m
4-a-side	16 × 24 m	20 imes 30 m	24 imes 36 m
5-a-side	20 × 28 m	25 × 35 m	30 imes 42 m
6-a-side	24 imes 32 m	30 imes 40 m	36 imes 48 m
1-a-side possession	5 × 10 m	10 × 15 m	15 imes 20 m
2-a-side possession	10 × 15 m	15 × 20 m	20 imes 25 m
3-a-side possession	15 × 20 m	20 × 25 m	25 × 30 m
4-a-side possession	20 × 25 m	25 imes 30 m	$30 imes 35 \ m$
5-a-side possession	25 imes 30~m	30 imes35 m	35 imes 40~m

Adopted from: Little, T. (2009). Optimizing the use of soccer drills for physiological development. *Strength* & *Conditioning Journal*, *31*(3), 67-74.





Field Size for Soccer Conditioning Games

# 0	of outfield players >	(10 x 6 meters)
Format	Outfield Players	Pitch Size
11 v 11	10	100 x 60 m
10 v 10	9	90 x 54 m
9 v 9	8	80 x 48 m
8 v 8	7	70 x 42 m
7 v 7	6	60 x 36 m
6 v 6	5	50 x 30 m
5 v 5	4	40 x 24 m
4 v 4	3	30 x 18 m
3 v 3	2	20 x 12 m
2 v 2	1	10 x 6
1 v 1	1	10 x 6



Adopted from: Verheijen, R. (2014). *The original guide to football periodisation: Part 1*. Amsterdam: World Football Academy BV.

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