



THE PHASES OF TALENT SEARCH: A SPORTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

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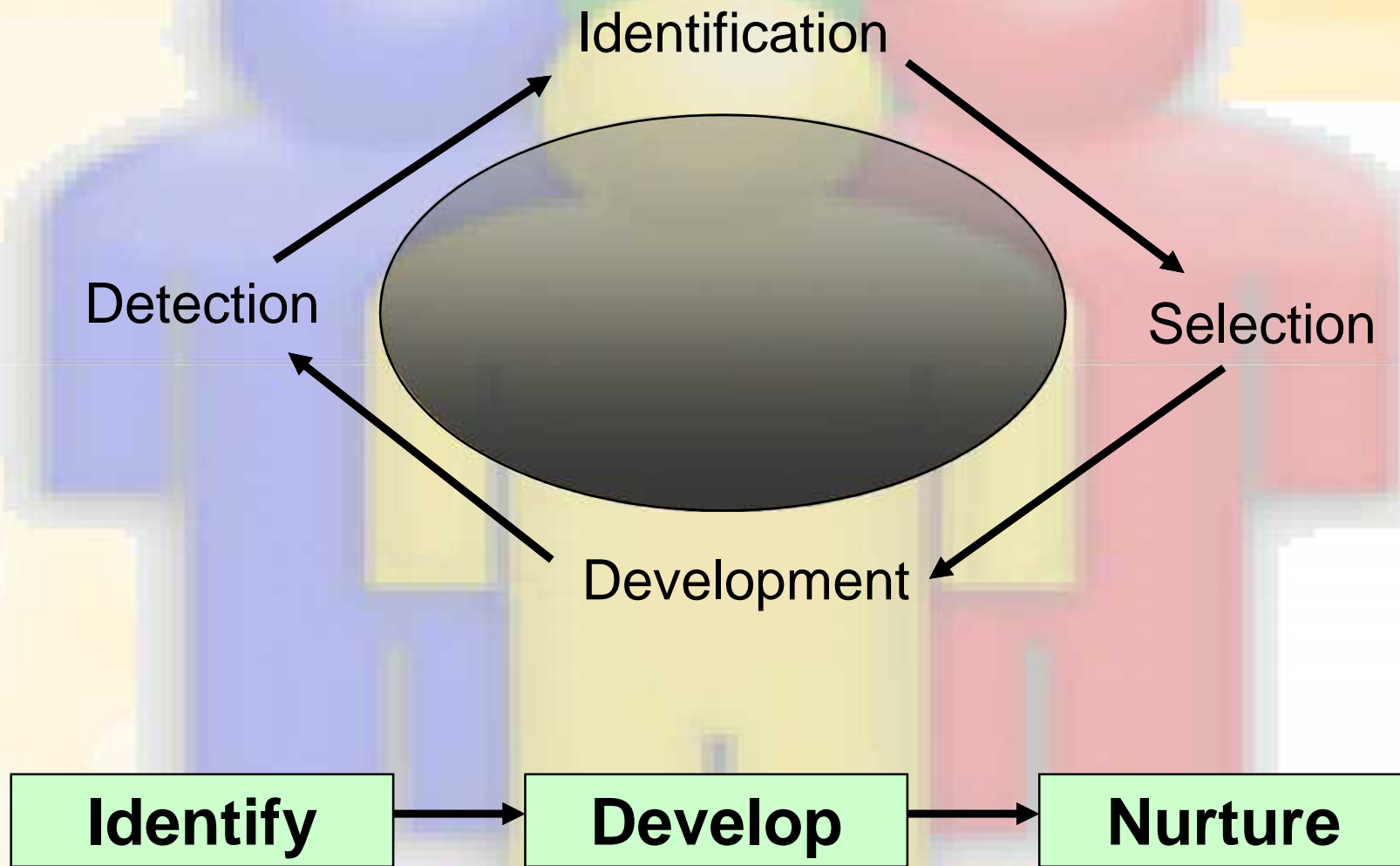


RECOGNITION OF STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF AN ELITE ATHLETE

Catch them young: Not catch them old

- **Initiation phase:** (1-6 years), i.e. development of fundamental movement patterns.
- **Developmental phase:** (6-12 years), i.e. development of sports skills.
- **Perfection phase:** (12-18 years), i.e. Correction of missing gaps in sports skills development.
- **Discrimination phase:** (19+ years), i.e. professional or elite sports participation.

TALENT IDENTIFICATION PROCESSES





INTRODUCTION

Most sports are striving to find ways of identifying talent more effectively

Consequently, many children also strive to attain excellence in sport

Apparently, the question is, are these children exposed to the right sport?



INTRODUCTION

There is a need for these talented athletes to be identified and selected more effectively and scientifically to assist National Sports Associations in their development projects

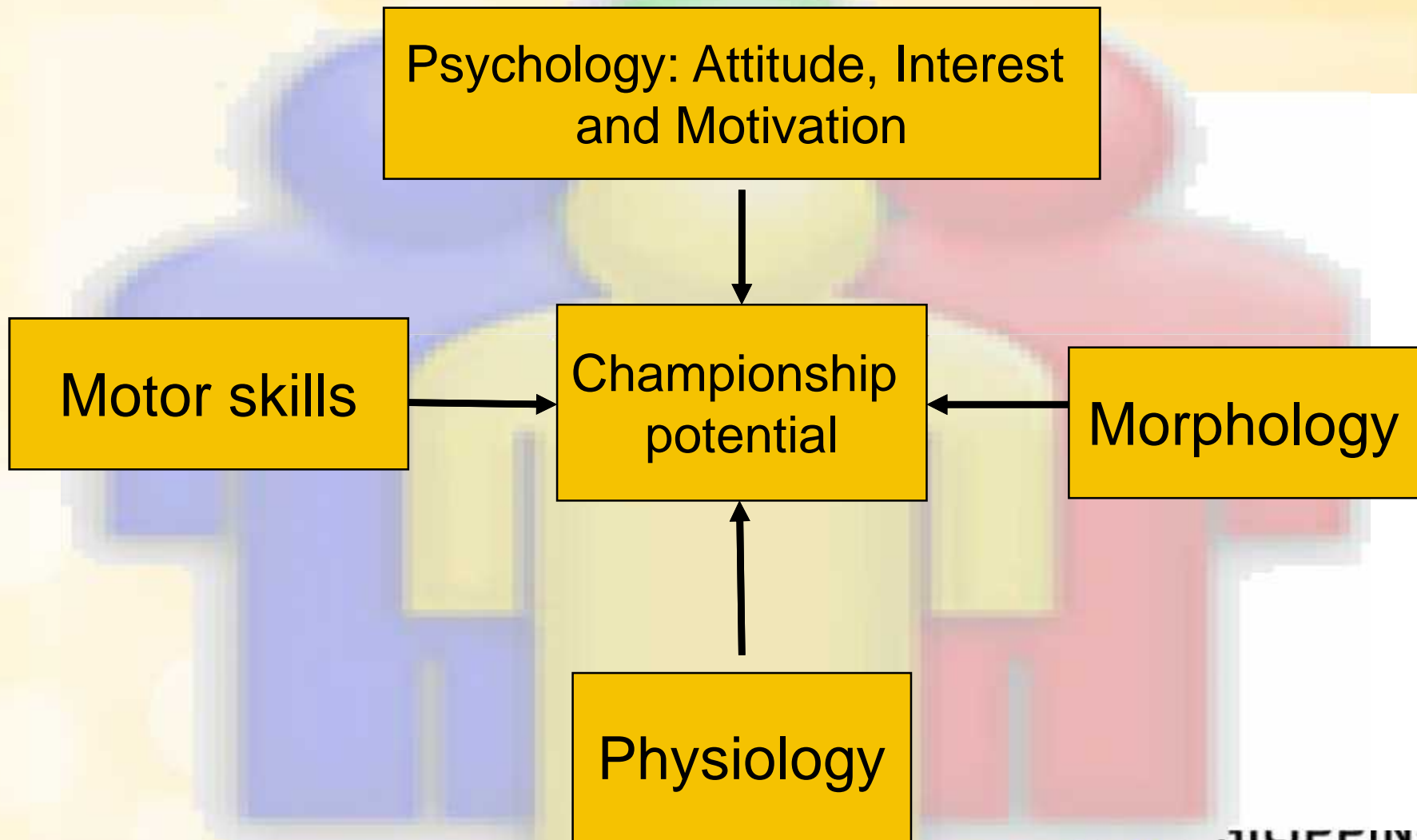
With careful planning and optimal utilization of limited resources, a program can be set in place to accommodate the varying needs of sports at the present time



INTRODUCTION

In many organizations and top level teams, science-based support systems (e.g. psychological counseling, physical conditioning, computer-based match analysis) are now fundamental to the preparation of elite athletes.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A TALENT





DEFINITIONS

Talent identification ('TID'), the process of recognizing current participants with the potential to excel in a particular sport.

The screening of children and adolescents using selected tests of physical, physiological and skill attributes in order to identify those with potential for success in a designated sport.

Previous involvement in the sport is NOT a prerequisite for identification

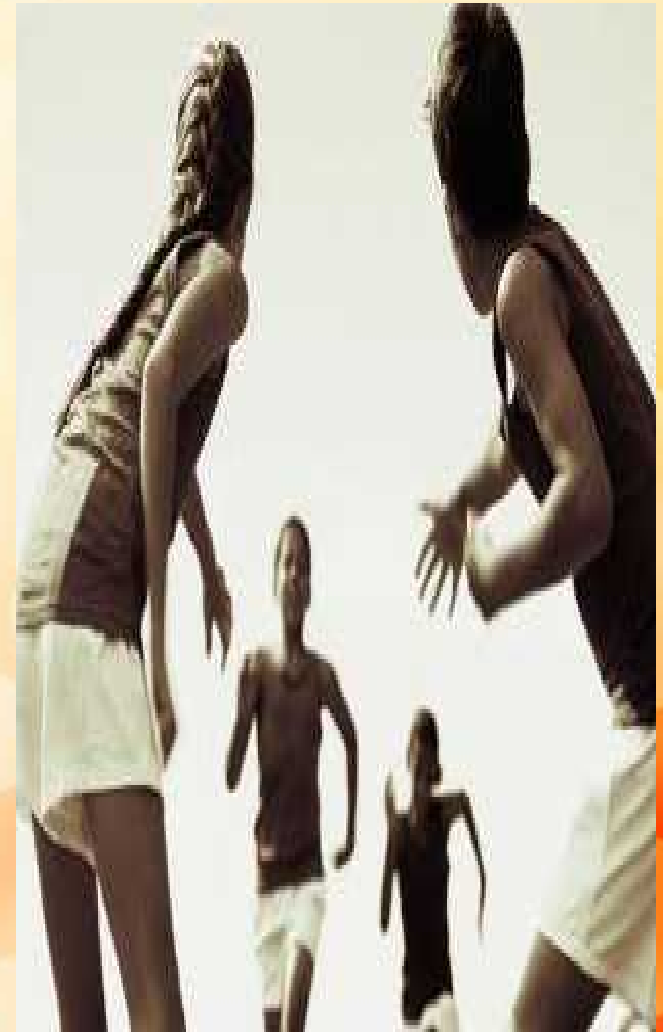


TALENT IDENTIFICATION

It occurs when a child has not yet engaged in any competitive sport but has displayed attributes showing athletic potential while playing recreationally.

Is the primary step in an athlete's progress.

Ideally done during age 8-12 years old.





TALENT SELECTION

The screening of young athletes currently participating in a sport using experienced coaches and/or physical, physiological and skill tests in order to identify those most likely to succeed in that sport

NEED FOR A PARADIGM SHIFT

From:

Talent selection

Athlete coming from
within the sport
(Has been engaging
in the sport)

Talent identification

Athlete coming
from
outside the sport
(Possesses all
required
potentials)



DEFINITIONS

Talent development ('TDE'), is providing the most appropriate learning environment to realize this potential) play a crucial role in the pursuit of excellence

This includes the provision of appropriate coaching, training and competition programs along with access to facilities, equipment, sports science/medicine support



TALENT DEVELOPMENT

In this period, scientific methods are used to assess a child's potential to become an athlete based on his/her physiological and psychological characteristics

When an identified sports talent reaches 13-17 years old, he/she is encouraged to participate in the sports where the talent can maximize his/her athletic potential



TALENT SEARCH PROGRAM

AIMS OF TALENT IDENTIFICATION, SELECTION and DEVELOPMENT

1. The principal aim of sports talent programs is to raise the standard of sporting achievement
2. A supplementary aim of sports talent programs is to increase the standard and depth of competition at the domestic level by maximizing the number of gifted athletes participating in certain sports



TALENT SEARCH PROGRAM

BENEFITS OF TALENT IDENTIFICATION, SELECTION and DEVELOPMENT

1. Provide talented youngsters with the opportunity to develop their sports skills
2. Optimize the potential for all individuals to achieve sporting success
3. Provide adequate stimulation for continued participation



TALENT SEARCH PROGRAM

BENEFITS OF TALENT IDENTIFICATION, SELECTION and DEVELOPMENT

4. Turn children away from sports they are not suited to
5. Be effective in broadening the participation base and in enhancing sporting performance. There is a logical link from:

Participation programs → Talent programs → Elite performance



ISSUES

Despite these structures, sport and sports development in the country face a number of problems:

- **Growth and development continuum - Individual must be in the right environment with the right management**
- **Labor intensive**
- **Capital intensive**
- **Athlete acceptance uncertainty**



ISSUES

Despite these structures, sport and sports development in the country face a number of problems:

- Requires enthusiasm of teachers, coaches, developers and other role players
- Information privacy concern – For the athlete, his training and development
- Response to immediate changes/development
- Response to immediate athlete needs – Money, education, health and safety, technical development

HOW DO YOU GO ABOUT THE PROGRAM?

It is simple as:

COLLECT

These can be optimally and objectively measured through a series of standard tests that quantify the physical and physiological attributes of an individual.

TRANSLATE

Comparing newly acquired data with data presented in the PSTIP manual. If performance belongs to the 90th percentile, child is potentially talented

SUBMIT

Submit results to the sports coordinators and they will recommend talented individuals to coaches for development.



PROCESSES

PHASE 1

Objective:

To screen children using selected tests in order to identify those with potential for success in a designated sport and to detect innate ability/ies of a child.



PROCESSES

PHASE 1A

What basic qualities and approaches are essentially measured?

Anthropometry (this includes the height, weight, wing span, sitting height and leg length of an individual).

This is significant because over the years, the size and shape of the athlete's body have evolved towards a form that is optimal for performance in sports.



PROCESSES

PHASE 1A

What basic qualities and approaches are essentially measured?





PROCESSES

PHASE 1B

Physical innate abilities of an individual. Talent Identification (TID), in the purest sense, assumes that there is a genetic basis underlying performance.

That is, some individuals are born with innately better or higher capacities and/or trainability of these. These can be optimally and objectively measured through a series of standard tests that quantify the physical and physiological attributes of an individual.

This approach ultimately directs the athlete to a better suited sport or to play in a more appropriate position or compete in a more appropriate event in their chosen sport.



PROCESSES

PHASE 1B

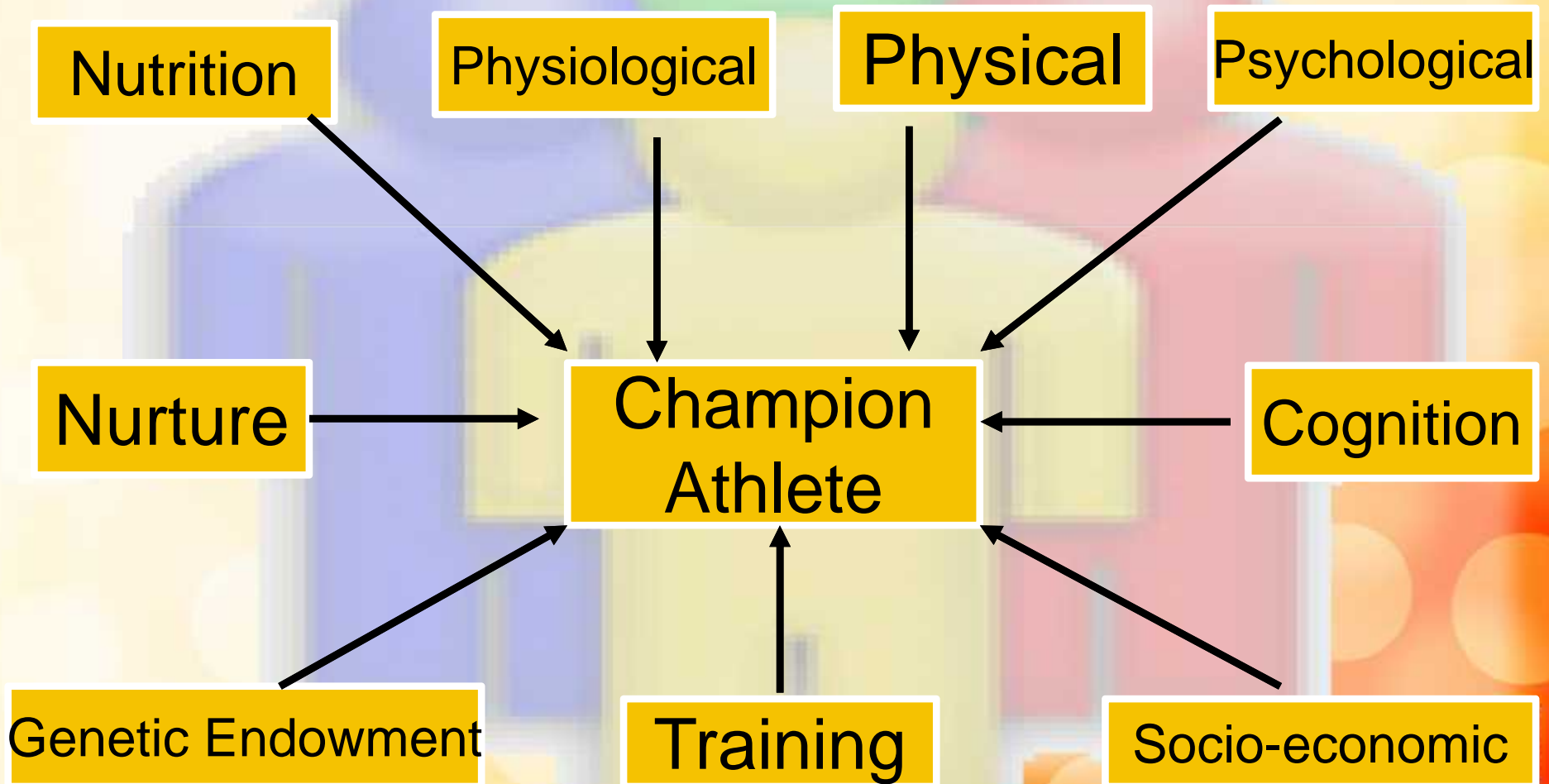
What basic qualities and approaches are essentially measured?





PHASES 2-3

DEVELOPING AN ELITE ATHLETE





CONCLUSION

Is 'talent identification' the same as 'athlete selection' ?

Are there specific models of talent identification that Philippines has adopted?

What are the National Sports Associations doing regarding talent identification/athlete selection?



Talent Matters

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!