A COMPARISON OF BIOMOTOR PARAMETERS IN AGE GROUPS IN FOOTBALL

Gentjan Muca

Football Club Tirana. Tirana, Albania Email: <u>gentmuca4@gmail.com</u>

(Accepted 5 October 2022)

Abstract

The aim of sports training is to achieve maximum individual or team efficiency in a particular sport discipline limited by rules. Sports training focuses on achieving maximum efficiency in motor skills which are closely related to sports discipline. The purpose of this study is to compare anthropometric and motor parameters in different age groups in football. In total 99 athletes of the age group participated in this study; N = 21 (U13), N = 20 (U15), N = 23 (U17), N = 17 (U19), N = 18 (U21). Measurements were performed for anthropometric parameters (weight, body height, waist circumference) and motor skills (explosive force, speed, agility, aerobic capacity). Comparative analyzes by gender were performed for the variables measured in this study by means of T test. The value of 95% of the coefficient was placed in this measurement and statistical analysis performed. Data comparison analysis by age group showed statistical significant improvement by age group from U13 to U17 and no statistical difference between U19 to U21 age group for anthopometric parameters (body weight, height, waist circumference). Data analysis for motor abilities parameters show statistical improvement for U13 to U17 and no statistical significant difference (speed, agility, strength, aerobic fitness and jumping performance) between U19 to U21. This study research show that with increasing age there are improvement for anthropometric and motor parameters from U13 to U19 and no difference for U19 to U21 age groups in football.

Keywords. Football, age group, speed, agility

1

Introduction

Football is one of the most popular sports disciplines in the world. According to the data on the official website of the international football federation FIFA, they show us that in 2009 over 265 million female and male players participated in various competitions around the world and there are over 211 associations affiliated or cooperating with FIFA in 2021 (FIFA, 2021). Certain data show us high competition in football activities, and in order to achieve the best results, a player must have a certain level of key skills including technical, tactical, mental and motor skills. The latter, together with others, includes the coordination of motor skills, which is the subject of this study. When we talk about effective performance in sports, certain level of motor skills is high on the list (Atmojo, 2010; Opstoel et al., 2015).

This includes motor coordination skills (CMS) which are one of the main factors influencing a player's effectiveness during a match (Chang et al., 2013; Zago et al., 2016; Jaaakkola et al., 2017). These conclusions are supported by studies that show us that when we increase the specific level of motor coordination skills, it is one of the main factors to achieve the performance of the results we aim for (Ljach et al, 2004).

As the research (Dane et al., 2015) explains to us, the main criteria in sports that determine whether a player is chosen to play or not, regardless of the importance of the game, is the assessment of individual potential in which the level of motor coordination skills plays a decisive role. The purpose of this study is to compare anthropometric and motor parameters in different age groups in football. In total 99 athletes of the age group participated in this study; N = 21 (U13), N = 20 (U15), N = 23 (U17), N = 17 (U19), N = 18 (U21).

Methods

The purpose of this study is to compare anthopometric and motor parameters in different age groups in football. 99 female athletes of the age group participated in this study; N= 21 (U13), N= 20 (U15), N= 23 (U17), N= 17 (U19), N= 18 (U21). Measurements were made for anthropometric parameters (weight, body height, waist circumference) and motor skills (explosive force, speed, agility, aerobic capacity). Comparative analyzes were performed by gender for the variables measured in this study using the T test. The 95% confidence level was set in this measurement and statistical analysis performed.

Measurements evaluated with soccer players

Weight and height

The objective of this left is to highlight the current body weight and height of athletes. For this purpose, body height and weight are measured with sports clothes and shoes removed. The measurement is performed in meters or centimetres according to the type of device

10x5m skill test

This test evaluates the agility of athletes by performing 10 round-trip sprints at a distance of 5 m. Measured time serves to evaluate skill.

The T test

This test serves to evaluate the skill level. It is done by measuring the time spent by the runner according to the distance 5x5m in T shape.

Sprint 10m 20m

This test serves to evaluate the speed of athletes by measuring the time in a distance of 10m and 20m.

Shuttle run test

In an area or sports hall with a wooden floor, two parallel lines are placed about 20 meters away from each other. Athletes should be well informed about the testing procedures and they should warm up the body for about 10 minutes before testing.

High jump test

Table 1

This test serves to evaluate the level of reliability both from the place and in motion.

The long jump test

The object of this measurement is the explosive strength of the lower limbs. It is measured in cm according to the performed dance.

Statistical analysis

Comparative analyses were performed by gender for the variables measured in this study using the T test. The 95% coefficient value was set in this measurement and statistical analysis performed (descriptive or descriptive analysis and comparative analysis for the measurements performed in this study).

Results

Data results on table 1 show mean values for anthropometric parameters by age group while data on table 2 show mean values for physical abilities. Table no. 3 shows the anthropometric differences between the age groups and the respective positions in the field while table 4 and 5 show values for physical abilities by age group and respective positions to the field. Comparison for table 3,4,5 are used symbols for data comparison- U13 vs U15** p<0.001, U13 vs U15* p<0.005; U15 vs U17 ^{EE} p<0.001, U15 vs U17 ^E p<0.005; U17 vs U19 ^{CC} p<0.001, U17 vs U19 ^{CC} p<0.005; U19 vs U21 ^{®®} p<0.001, U19 vs U21 [®] p<0.005.

Age Category/ BOYS	U13		U15		U17		U19		U21		
	Mean	. Deviat	Mean	. Devia							
Body_Height_cm	152.4	7.7	171.9	8.7	173.5	5.5	177.2	5.9	178.4	4.8	
Body_Weight	42.8	5.5	58.8	9.3	64.9	6.0	72.3	6.7	72.1	7.0	
BMI	18.4	2.0	19.8	1.7	21.6	1.7	23.0	1.2	22.6	1.8	
Waist_Circumference	68.4	5.1	74.9	5.8	75.7	4.5	81.2	3.5	79.5	4.8	

European Journal of Health & Science in Sports

Table 2											
Age Cate	gory/ BOYS	U13		U15		U17		U19		U21	
		Mean	. Deviat	Mean	. Deviat	Mea	n . Deviat	Mean	. Deviat	Mean	. Deviati
Aerobic_Fitness_2	20m_Shuttle_Total_la	aps		88.2	11.2	86	.0 9.3	84.5	14.2	76.1	18.5
Upper_Body_Push	n_ups_30s	22.5	17.1			26	.8 6.4	39.3	10.3	32.0	7.2
Core_Body_Curl_u	up_30s	21.8	3.2			25	.5 3.6	31.2	3.2	26.1	2.5
Lower_Body_Stan	ding_Long_Jump	168.2	14.2	211.9	26.3	229	.6 17.1	224.7	15.0	243.1	13.3
Jump_CIVIJ_cm		33.4	7.3	47.9	7.6	51	.5 5.0	49.1	5.5	53.6	5.5
Jump_with_steps	_cm	39.6	9.1	53.5	9.2	59	.0 5.8	21.4	4.6	62.2 25.0	5.2
Flexibility_Sit_and	_Reach	22.5	5.4 0.12	19.7	4.3	30	0 0.9	31.4	5.8	1 25.5	0.05
Speed_Sprint_10n	n	2.10	0.12	2.2	0.1	7	2 0.2	2.2	0.2	2.26	0.03
Agility 10x5m	11	20.9	1 1	17 4	0.1	18	.3 0.2 8 1.0	17.7	1 3	17 1	1.0
T test		14 1	3.9	11.4	0.0	11	5 1.0	10.8	0.4	10.8	0.4
1_1031		1111	5.5	11.2	0.5			10.0	0.4	10.0	0.4
Table 3											
Position	Age Category/ E	ry/ BOYS			U13		U15	U17	U19	9	U21
					Mea	n	Mean	Mean	Me	an	Mean
	Body_Height_cm			165*	*	177 [⊾]	179°°	188	8.5**	179.1	
	Body_Weight				46**	۲. I	57.7**	68 ^{cc}	82.	200	73.5
Goal Keaper	BMI				16.9	**	18.4**	21.2**	23.	100	22.9
	Waist_Circumfe	rence			70**	r i	73.0	73 ^{°°}	86	00	80.3
	Body_fat_percentage_Triceps_Calf							13.6 [¢]	14.	1°°	13.2
Body_Height_cm		n			150.	7**	169.6 ⁸⁸	176.9	177	7.9 ^{©®}	180.6
	Body_Weight	nt				**	5 6.8 ⁸⁸	67.6**	72.	988	77.4
Defender BMI					20.6	20.6 19.6 ^{EE}		21.6**	23.	100	23.7
١	Waist_Circumfe	Waist_Circumference					73.1**	77.2"	83.	3	84.0
	Body_fat_perce			ntage_Triceps_Calf				11.4	10.	800	20.0
	Body_Height_cr	n			152.	8**	165.2 ⁸⁸	169.4	" 174	1.8◎◎	181.8
	Body_Weight				41.6	**	52 .1 ^{ss}	60.1°°	68.	288	73.2
Midfielder	BMI				17.8	**	19.1 ^{ss}	20.9**	22.	300	22.2
	Waist_Circumfe	rence			66.5	**	71.6**	73.7°°	79.	100	81.0
	Body_fat_perce	ntage_	Tricep	s_Calf				11.9	11.	488	10.5
	Body_Height_cr	n			151.	1**	174.2	174.1	" 177	7.4	177.1
	Body_Weight	ght			40.5	**	62.0 ⁸⁸	67.4°°	74.	7®®	67.6
Attacker	BMI				17.8	**	20.3**	22.2°	23.	7®®	21.6

Conclusions and discussions

76.2

67.2**

76.8"

11.94°

75.8

8.6

80.500

10.300

Waist_Circumference

Body_fat_percentage_Triceps_Calf

Results from this study for motor abilities parameters show statistical improvement for U13 to U17 and no statistical significant difference (speed, agility, strength, aerobic fitness and jumping performance) between U19 to U21. This study research show that with increasing age there are improvement for anthropometric and motor parameters from U13 to U19 and no difference for U19 to U21 age groups in football.

In the age group U13, U15, U17, U19, the average height of goalkeepers is higher than the height of defenders, midfielders and forwards, with the exception of U21, where the average height of goalkeepers is lower than that of defenders and midfielders. At U13, the average

	Table 4						
		Age Category/ BOYS	U13	U15	U17	U19	U21
	Position		Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
		Aerobic_Fitness_20m_Shuttle_Total_laps		56 ⁸⁸	68**	61®	59.0
	Cool Kooner	Upper_Body_Push_ups_30s	18		28°°	1688	29.5
		Core_Body_Curl_up_30s	25		27 ^{cc}	3088	25.5
	Goal Keeper	Lower_Body_Standing_Long_Jump	182.9**	200 ⁸⁸	233.7	231.100	247.7
		Jump_CMJ_cm	46.3**	59.8 ⁸⁸	52.6**	49.3 ^{®®}	52.2
		Jump_with_steps_cm	U13 U15 U1 Mean Mean Mean aps 56 ^{μμ} 68 18 28 28 25 27 28 182.9** 200 ^{μμ} 23 46.3** 59.8 ^{μμ} 52 48.8** 57.2 57 aps 90.4 ^{μμ} 82 12.2 27 23 20.4 23 27 20.4 23 27 20.4 23 27 20.4 23 27 34.8** 207.2 ^{μμ} 23 29.1** 42.7 ^{μμ} 52 34.8** 48.8 ^{μμ} 59 aps 91.0 91 29.7 28 23 36.1** 51 ^μ 49 43.4** 57.3 57 aps 21.0 23 20.0 20.4 ^{μμ} 23 31** 47 ^{μμμ} 23 31*	57.7°°	51.8 ^{®®}	58.6	
	Defender	Aerobic_Fitness_20m_Shuttle_Total_laps		90.4 ⁸⁸	82.3°	83.8 ^{®®}	69.7
		Upper_Body_Push_ups_30s	12.2		27.7 ^{cc}	39.2 ^{®®}	33.3
		Core_Body_Curl_up_30s	20.4		23.4°°	29.8 ^{®®}	24.7
		Lower_Body_Standing_Long_Jump	163.6**	207.2**	237.7°°	227.800	242.1
		Jump_CMJ_cm	29.1**	42.7 ⁸⁸	52.2°	50.6 ^{®®}	52.9
		Jump_with_steps_cm	34.8**	48.8 ⁸⁸	59.1°	57.488	63.9
	Midfielder	Aerobic_Fitness_20m_Shuttle_Total_laps		91.0	91.4°°	94 ^{®®}	81.0
		Upper_Body_Push_ups_30s	29.7		28.3**	38.2**	33.7
		Core_Body_Curl_up_30s	23.4		26.3°°	31.400	27.0
		Lower_Body_Standing_Long_Jump	172.7**	221.0	221.6	221.500	242.2
		Jump_CMJ_cm	36.1**	51 ⁸	49.5°	48.1 [®]	49.7
		Jump_with_steps_cm	43.4**	57.3	57.5	54.2 ^{®®}	61.1
	Attacker	Aerobic_Fitness_20m_Shuttle_Total_laps		85.8	86.3**	80.688	95.0
		Upper_Body_Push_ups_30s	21.0		23°°	45.2®®	23.0
		Core_Body_Curl_up_30s	20.0		26.4°°	32.800	28.0
	Attacker	Lower_Body_Standing_Long_Jump	163**	202.4**	230.1°°	223.088	245.1
		Jump_CMJ_cm	31**	47 ⁸⁸	52.8°	48.2 ^{®®}	56.2
		Jump_with_steps_cm	36.2**	52.6 ⁸⁸	60.8°°	54.3 ^{®®}	68.9

Table 5						
	Age Category/ BOYS	U13	U15	U17	U19	U21
Position		Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean
	Flexibility_Sit_and_Reach	35**	19 ⁶⁶	37"	22.5®®	28.0
	Speed_Sprint_10m	2.07**	1.84**	2.1°	1.97®®	1.31
Goal Keeper	Speed_Sprint_20m	3.65**	3.36**	3.56"	3.29®®	3.59
	Agility_10x5m	21.27**	17.31 [∎]	18.19	18.63®®	18.0
	T_test	14**	10.82 ^s	11.46°	10.75	10.9
	Flexibility_Sit_and_Reach	18.1**	20.2**	29.1"	31.8®®	25.3
	Speed_Sprint_10m	2.3**	2.0 ^в	1.8°	2.088	1.25
Defender	Speed_Sprint_20m	4.0**	3.40	3.30	3.2®	3.32
	Agility_10x5m	21.8**	17.3 [⊮]	18.9	18.1	17.7
	T_test	14.6**	11.5	11.1	10.6	11.1
	Flexibility_Sit_and_Reach	23.5**	19.2 ⁸⁸	33.3	33.8®®	22.0
	Speed_Sprint_10m	2.2**	1.90	1.90	1.988	1.22
Midfielder	Speed_Sprint_20m	3.7**	3.30	3.30	3.20	3.27
	Agility_10x5m	20.2**	17.5 ⁸⁸	19.2°°	17.1	16.5
	T_test	12.4*	11.2 ^s	12.3"	10.8	10.1
	Flexibility_Sit_and_Reach	22.4**	18.8 ⁶⁶	27.8"	30.3®	31.5
	Speed_Sprint_10m	2.20	2.00	2.00	1.9®	1.27
Attacker	Speed_Sprint_20m	3.8*	3.30	3.20	3.10	3.16
	Agility_10x5m	21.0**	17.4 ^s	18.1	17.6	16.9
	T_test	16.2**	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.9

weight of goalkeepers and defenders has a negligible difference, while midfielders and forwards have a difference of 4-6 kg less than defenders and goalkeepers. In U15 goalkeepers and defenders have very little difference, midfielders have a relatively lighter weight of 4-5 kg while forwards have a weight of 62.0 kg. In U17 goalkeepers, defenders and attackers are in weights close to these data, respectively, 68.0, 67.6, and 67.4. While midfielders have a lower average weight of around 60.1 kg. The 20m shuttle test that we conducted at U15, U17, U19, U21 gave us these results. At U15 we have the best performance with an average of 88.2 laps. In U17 the average is 86 laps, in U19 the average is 84.5 laps and in U21 we have an average of 76.1 laps. Among these results, we would emphasize the 10 m and 20 m speed tests. For U13, we have the following data: for 10m sprint, the average is 2.18 sec, while for 20m, 3.79 sec. For U15 for 10m sprint time is 1.9 sec and for 20m 3.3 sec, for U17 for 10m sprint time is 1.9 sec and for 20m 3.3 sec. While for U19 the time for 10m is 1.9k and for 20m 3.2 sec and. for U21 the time for 20m is 3.26 seconds. Heart rate at rest, systolic and diastolic blood pressure. From the measurements performed, all the athletes were in good condition and ready to perform the physical tests.

References

Atmojo, M.B. (2010) Test and Measurement in Physical Education and Sport; *UNS Press*: Surakarta, Indonesia.

Chang, Y.K.; Tsai, Y.J.; Chen, T.T.; Hung, T.M. (2013). The impacts of coordinative exercise on executive function in kindergarten children: An ERP study. *Exp. Brain Res*, 225, 187–196. [CrossRef]

Dane, S.; Hazar, F.; Tan, Ü. (2015). Correlations between eye-hand reaction time and power of various muscles in badminton players. *Int. J. Neurosci.* 118, 349–354. [CrossRef] [PubMed]

Jaakkola, J.; Watt, A.; Kalaja, S. (2017). Differences in the motor coordination abilities among adolescent gymnasts, swimmers and ice hockey players. *Hum. Mov.* 1, 44–50. [CrossRef]

Ljach, W.; Witkowski, Z. Koordynacyjne Zdolno´sci Motoryczne w Piłce Noznej (2004). COS: Warszawa, Poland Member Associations. Available online: Fifa.com/about-fifa/associations (accessed on 27 November 2021).

Opstoel, K.; Pion, J.; Elferink-Gemser, M.; Hartman, E.; Willemse, B.; Philippaerts, R.; Visscher, C.; Lenoir, M. (2015). Anthropometric characteristics, physical fitness and motor coordination of 9 to 11 year old children participating in a wide range of sports. *PLoS ONE*, 10, 0126282. [CrossRef]

Zago, M.; Piovan, A.G.; Annoni, I.; Ciprandi, D.; Iaia, F.M.; Sforza, C. (2016). Dribbling determinants in sub-elite youth soccer players. *J. Sport Sci.*, 34, 411–419. [CrossRef] [PubMed]