# Supporting the Developing Age Group Swimmer

Lindsay Dunn
England Programmes Officer and
AASE Technical Lead



### Today's Talk ...

- Discuss the cultural and organisational changes that are currently taking place within the National Governing Body
- Consider the role of the Parent/ Guardian in supporting the development of young swimmers, particularly during this time of change



### The Swimming Pathway

- Publication of updated long term athlete development resources:
- ✓ Stage 1:
  Domestic Competition Review
- Creation and roll out of a National Development Syllabus.





### The New Competition Structure

- An increased emphasis on swimmers having clear periods in their training plan which focus on the development of skill and training capacities.
- The presence of clear competition periods where individuals learn to produce peak performance on the day when it most matters.
- More swimmers training for the full season with access to a quality end of season competition at a relevant standard.
- A progressive provision of Championship competition as swimmers get older and progress through the performance pathway.

### **Competitive Swimming Pathway**

**International Championships** 

National Championships

Regional Championships

**County Championships** 

**External Development Galas** 

Internal Development Galas

### County Championships (x 35)



#### Age

- 11 years and upwards (age as at 31st December)
- 10 year olds may compete if they meet the 11 year old qualification standard



#### Qualification

- Time standards for each event
- Must be achieved in a licensed competition



- Take place in January and February each year
- 25m or 50m pool
- Held over 2/3 weekends

### Regional Championships (x 8)



#### Age

- 12 years and upwards (age at 31<sup>st</sup> December)
- 11 year olds may compete if they meet the 12 year old qualification standard
- Open SC competition (Junior/ Senior)



#### Qualification

- Time standards for each event
- Must be achieved in a licensed competition



- LC take place in May each year, held over 2/3 weekends
- SC take place in November each year, held over 1 weekend

### National Championships (x 3)



#### Age

- British: 14 years and upwards (age as at 31<sup>st</sup> December) 13 year olds may compete if they rank amongst the 14 year olds
- English: 13 years and upwards (age as at 31st December 12 year olds may compete if they rank amongst the 13 year olds



#### Qualification

- Top 44 ranking in each event (British: 24, Home Nations: 20)
- Must be achieved in a licensed meet within the qualification window (14<sup>th</sup> March 31<sup>st</sup> May 2015)



- Long Course Championships take place in July/ August each year (50m pool)
- Short Course Championships take place in December each year (25m pool)
- LC British: 5 days, Home Nations: 5 days

### International Championships



#### Age

- Junior and Senior Competitions
- Girls 13/14 years and Boys 15/16 years and upwards



#### Qualification

- Formal selection policies for each competition
- At Senior level this relates to funding targets agreed with UK sport



- Held throughout the year
- SC: Winter (Dec/Jan) LC: Summer (July/ August)

### Athlete Development Programme

Podium (21)

Podium Potential (43)

International Camp (52)

Stroke Camp (120)

**Development Camp (320)** 

Regional (1152)

County (??)



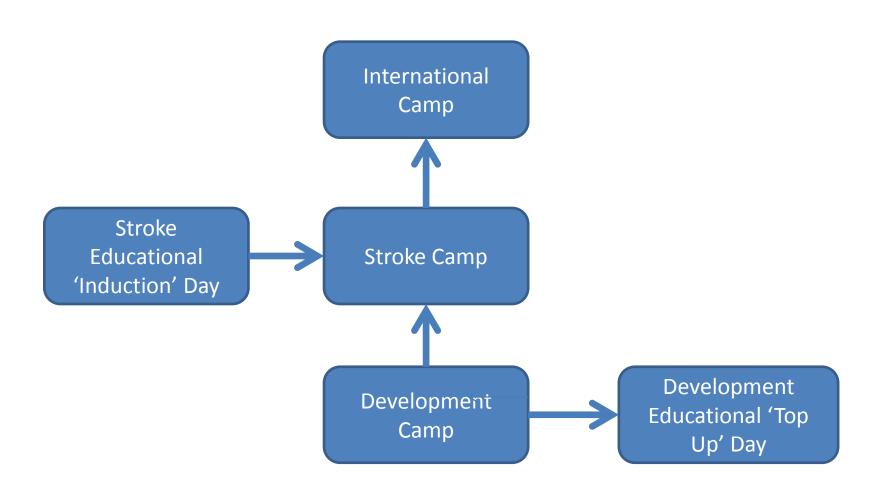
### Regional Athlete Programme

- Selected from Regional Age Group Championships (criteria on websites)
- 72 swimmers (36 girls and 36 boys aged 11 years)
- 72 swimmers (36 girls and 36 boys aged 12 years)
- Multi stroke approach plus education on land training, and key areas such as lifestyle management and nutrition
- Inclusive and less 'selective' chance to spread the message for cultural change





### National Programme



#### Development Camp

- Girls aged 12/13 years
- Boys aged 13/14 years
   (age as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015)
- 1 day camp in September/ October (Saturday 17<sup>th</sup> October)
- Progressive athlete, coach and parent education
- Possibility of progressing either to a top up education day (5<sup>th</sup>/6<sup>th</sup> December) or Phase 2 (21<sup>st</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> December) not a pass or fail, each individual develops at their own pace.

### Stroke Camp

- Girls aged 13/14/15 years
- Boys aged 14/15/16 years (age as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015)
- Swimmers can join at the stroke camp or progress from the development camp (girls 13 years and boys 14 years)
- Induction day on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2015 for swimmers entering the programme at the Stroke Camp stage (G: 14/15, B: 15/16)
- Progressive athlete, coach and parent education
- 2 day camp from the 21<sup>st</sup> 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2015: Liverpool/ Coventry/ Millfield

### International Camp/ Competition

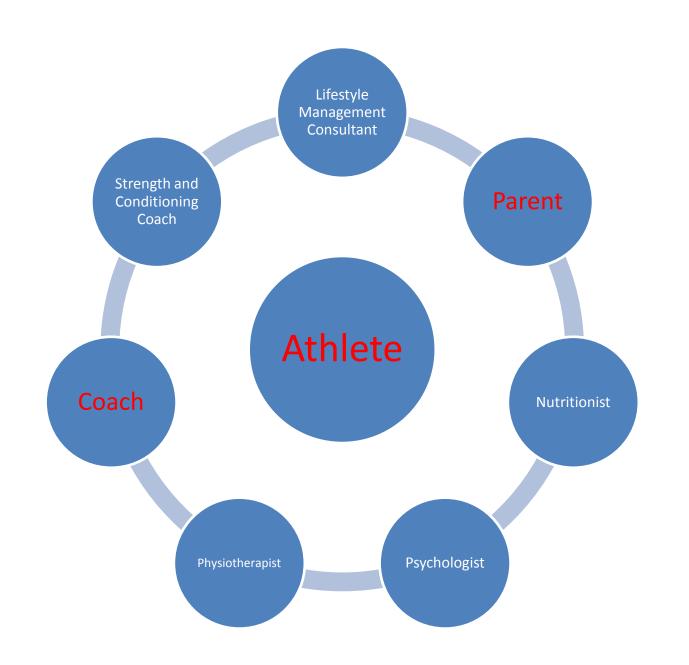
- Girls aged 14/15/16 years
- Boys aged 15/16/17 years
   (age as at 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015)
- Athletes can join at phase 3 or progress from phase 2 (girls 14/15 years and boys 15/16 years).
- Progressive athlete, coach and parent education
- The international programme will typically involve an opportunity to compete internationally. Aim to schedule this in February – prior to the opening of the competition window.

### The Athletic Triangle

The athletic triangle, consisting of the coach, athlete and parent(s), is a natural aspect of the youth sport setting. The coach's and parents' roles in this process are critical to the success of any program.







#### 23:1 Rule

23: 1? 2? 3? 4? 5? 6? 7? 8?

- Time away from the training environment often allows the athlete to undermine their hard work in the pool!
- England programmes commitment to parents/ guardians to improve education on how they can better support their child.

### **Coach and Parental Support**

#### **Coaches provide:**

- Informational Support
- Emotional Support
- Esteem Support

## Parent/ Guardians provide

- Emotional Support
- Esteem Support
- Tangible Support





### Social Support

Perceived sport competence

Self – confidence

Self – esteem

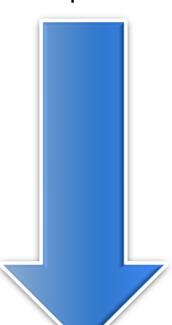
Enjoyment

Commitment

Successful performance outcomes



Anxiety
Drop Out





### Self – Determination Theory (SDT)

SDT supports three basic psychological needs that must be satisfied to foster health, well – being and athletic performance; these needs can be universally applied.

#### Competence

Seek to control the outcome and experience mastery

#### Relatedness

Is the universal want to interact, be connected to, and experience caring for others

#### Autonomy

Is the universal urge to be causal agents of one's own life and act in harmony with one's integrated self; however, this does not mean to be independent of others.

### Fostering Competence

- Provide positive and constructive support.
- Value effort over achievement.
- Support the coach when they encourage 'process focused' goals – always ensure there is always something positive to take away from the performance.
- Do not offer technical advice or feedback to your child as this may conflict with coaching advice.





### Fostering Relatedness

- Attend social activities to improve team cohesion.
- Support the club yourselves as parents.
- Adhere to and help to enforce squad rules i.e. compulsory Team Kit.
- Allow your children to attend overnight camps/ competitions where the team is accommodated together overnight or attend finals sessions to support team mates.

### Fostering Autonomy

- Providing an element of choice within limits (choice of physical activity/ commitment level of squad).
- Allow your child to voice their opinions and feel that these are valued.
- Encourage and support the athlete in adopting an increased level of self – sufficiency (relative to stage of development).

### **Thwarting Competence**

Providing negative and unconstructive feedback.

- Promoting outcome focused goals where the athlete has little or no control over the result.
- Fabricating entry times for swimming competitions.





### Thwarting Relatedness

- Allowing your child to not to follow squad rules/ club policies.
- Humiliating your child in front of their peers.
- Fail to really listen to their concerns particularly when they are critical of your parenting approach.





### **Thwarting Autonomy**

- Nanny Culture of over protectiveness! Let the young swimmers learn to do things for themselves and take responsibility.
- Offering solutions to swimmer's problems as opposed to allowing the individual to think for themselves (guided problem solving).
- Providing a safety net to ensure that they never fail or develop coping strategies to help them deal with failure.

#### The Dream Starts Here ...



### **Any Questions?**





#### **Further Information**

#### **Key Websites**

- www.swimwest.org
- www.britishswimming.org

Click: ASA - Teaching and Coaching - Talent Development

#### **Email: England Programmes Officer – SW Region**

lindsay.dunn@swimming.org

