

MENTAL SKILLS FOR YOUTH ATHLETES

DEVELOPING TOMORROW'S ATHLETES TODAY

Topics for today...

Goal – setting for increased motivation and focus



Imagery for better performance

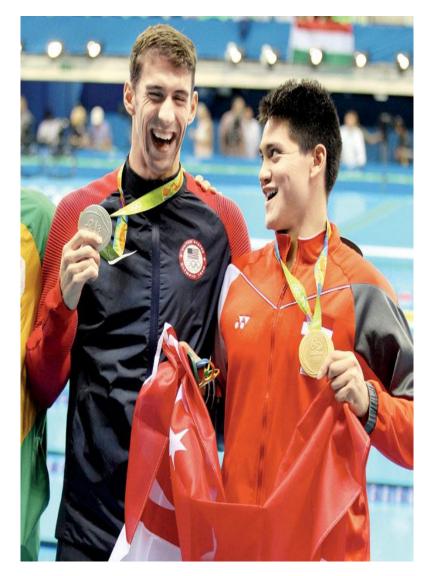
Managing expectations: both internal and external







Joseph Schooling



"If it wasn't for Michael, I don't think I could have gotten to this point. I wanted to be like him as a kid," Schooling said. "I think a lot of this is because of Michael. He is the reason why I wanted to be a better swimmer."

https://www.theguardian.com/sport/2016/aug/13/michaelphelps-taught-a-lesson-for-once-by-singapores-josephschooling



Goal-setting Guidelines

S	Goals should be SPECIFIC and address what you plan to do. Include as much detail as possible, such as dates, ranking points, positions, times that you will need to accomplish your goal.
M	They should be MEASURABLE, such that it can be quantified. Establish criteria and milestones along the way to keep track of progress.
A	Goals should be ACHIEVABLE. They should not be too easy to attain or on the other hand, completely out of reach. Goals should be set just outside of your reach but with time and effort you will attain them.
R	They should be RELEVANT in that goals are connected/linked to what you set out to accomplish.
T	Goals should be TIME-BOUND . Set timelines which are realistic yet challenging; a timeframe that will give you a sense of urgency.

NOT SMART vs. SMART

5	Not Specific	I want to be a great swimmer.
	Specific	I want to be ranked no. 1 in Singapore by 2017.
M	Not Measurable	I want to make many good passes in the game.
	Measurable	I want to make 10 successful passes to a team-mate.
A	Not Achievable	I want to score 100 goals in every game.
	Achievable	I want to score at least 1 goal per game.
R	Not Relevant	I want to go to Tokyo Disneyland.
	Relevant	I want to go to Tokyo 2020 Olympics.
Т	Not Time-Bound	I want to improve my endurance.
	Time Bound	I want to improve my endurance within 3 months.

Types of goals





Focuses on the specifics of a procedure in which the performer will engage during performance.

Focuses on improvements relative to one's own performance.

OUTCOME

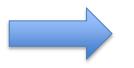
PERFORMANCE



Focuses on the results or some form of standards in reference to somebody else.



PROCESS



- 15 mins of extra sprint training to improve endurance
- Proper execution of kicking technique
- Eat healthily to manage weight









PERFORMANCE



- Take 5 shots at goal during the match
- Improve beep test results by 2 levels
- Lose 2kg without muscle loss







OUTCOME

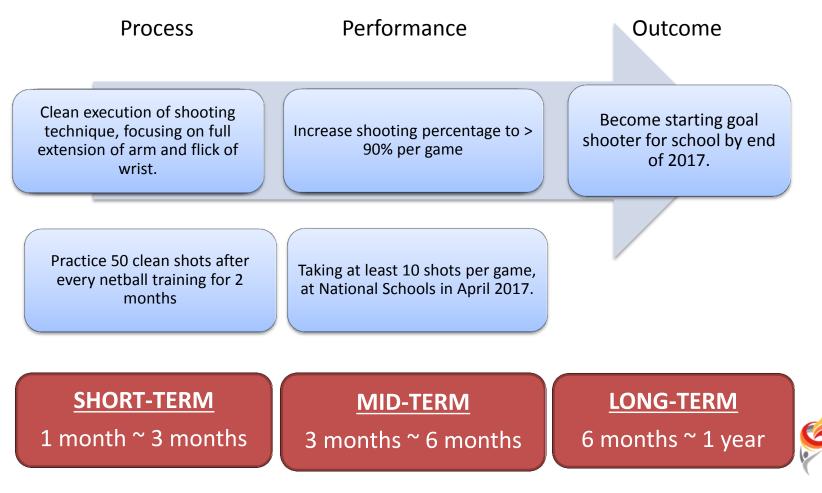


- Score a goal every game
- Be national age-group 100m champion
- Make national youth team



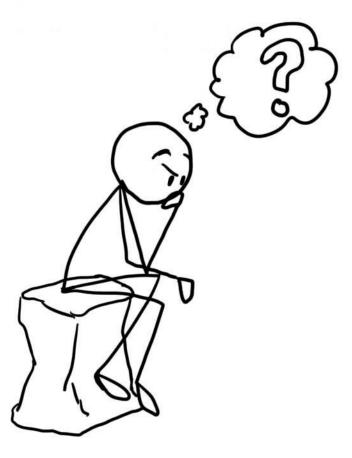


Trisha, 11 year old netball player, wants to become starting goal shooter for School.



IMPORTANT!!!



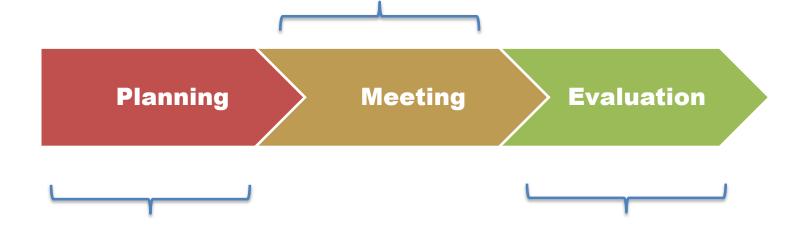


REFLECT



Goal-setting System

- Convey goal setting messages
- Stimulate athlete thinking on goal setting
- Discussion on potential goals
- Seek consensus



- Identify athletes/teams needs
- Identify potential goals
- Consider possible strategies that can assist in goal achievement

- Provide feedback
- Evaluation sessions to monitor



Advice...

Use a combination of process, performance, and outcome goals

Use positive, instead of negative wording

Move focus away from outcome goals as competition approaches

Athlete ownership of goals

Identify action plans/strategies to achieve goals









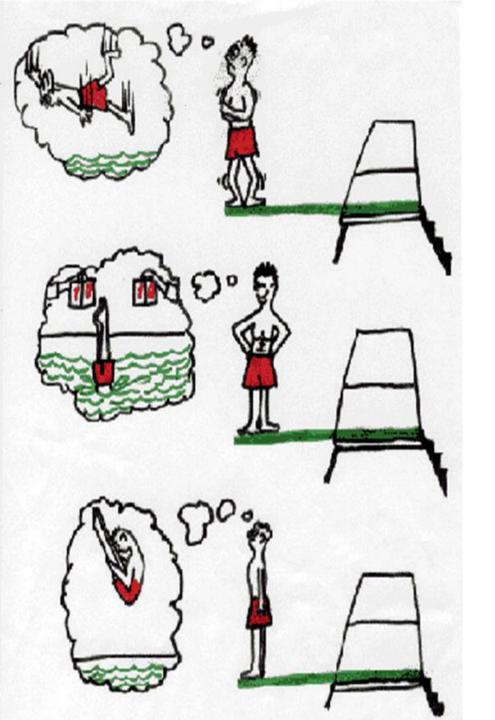


Imagery relies on your senses of:

- Sight
- Smell
- Taste
- Hearing
- Touch
- <u>Feel***</u>







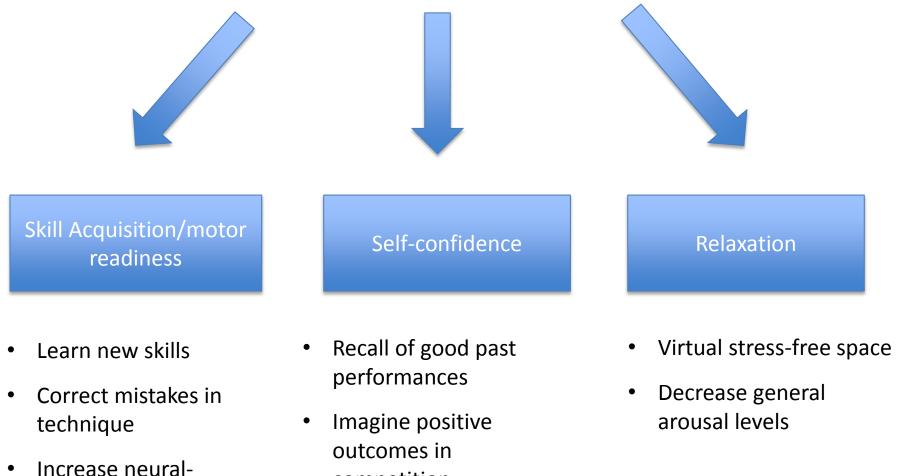
Vividness

Controllability

Self-awareness



Imagery Use



- muscular activation
- Provides mental focus

competition

Advice...

Keep it simple

Clearer images give better outcomes

Frequent practice builds imagery ability

Imagery should incorporate all the senses

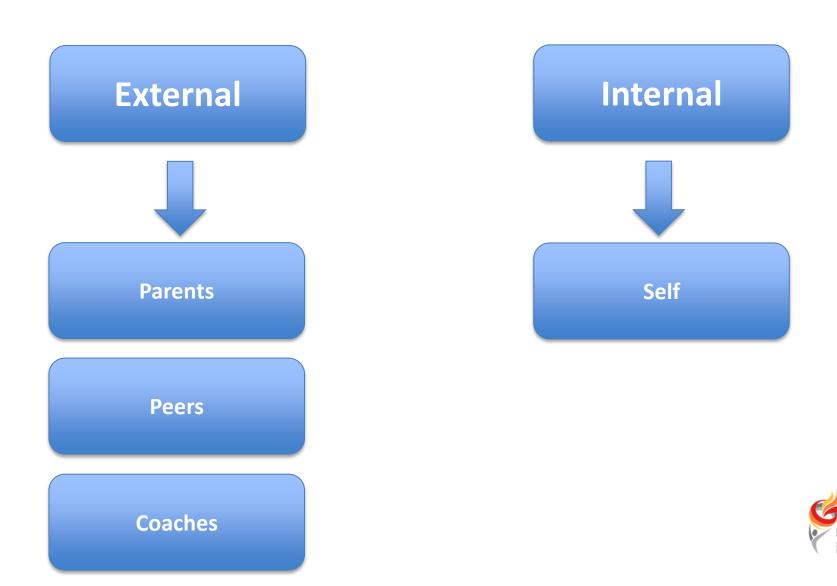


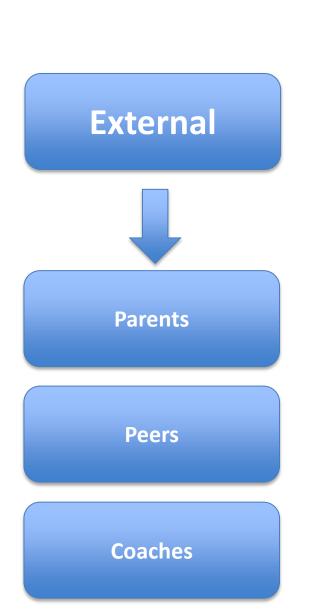
Managing

Expectations

cute but more

Sources of Expectations





Long term development

Task oriented training environment

Process over outcome

Excellence over success



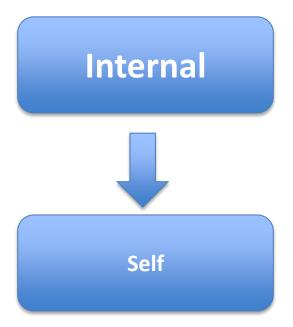
Know your current level

Be realistic

Failure is an opportunity to grow

Prepare for the worst, hope for the best

Control the controllables





Controllables	Uncontrollables
My warm up routine	Officials
My techniques	Judges
My strategy	Competitors
My strengths	Cheering
Preparations (Enough sleep, food, hydration)	Environment
Getting to competition on time	Crowds





Step 1. Identify expectations

Step 2. Challenge unrealistic expectations

Step 3. Replace with more realistic expectations through a focus the process

Step 4. Ensure external pressures sing the same tune



Advice...

Acknowledge individual differences

Better understand your athletes

Build self-awareness in your athletes

Focus on the fun and enjoyment



Final notes...

- Mental skills are just like physical/technical skills and require frequent practice
- As much as possible, weave the practice of mental skills into training
- Bear in mind the holistic long-term development of the youth athlete



THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

ANY QUESTIONS???

<u>Contact</u> Dr Harry Lim harry_lim@nysi.org.sg



www.nysi.org.sg