

Exploratory study on maturation and competition level in young karate practitioners

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Abstract

Pairing children improve the chance for success and reduce injury in sport. Despite the maturity differences between children, chronological age remains the main criterion to equalize competition levels, but with limited efficiency. However, in Karate, weight is also considered. We went to investigate the association between chronological age and maturational indicators and find simple models to put on reflection new ways to assess the maturity. Data were collected in 54 young Karate practitioners (age: 12.67 ± 2.49 years, experience: 4.99 ± 2.44 years, height: 150.45 ± 15.25 cm, weight: $43.09 \pm 14, 17$ kg, 20 girls). Age correlated significantly with self-observation of sexual maturation ($\rho = 0.838$; $p < 0.01$), and it was possible to find simple regression models that have a moderate explanation in maturation, using only simple measurable variables such as the height, weight and arm circumference. These results should lead the competent entities to reflect on the way of pairing of the athletes in the competitions, in a fair way in terms of maturation.

Keywords: Sports competition; maturation; Karate; martial arts; combat sports; kumite.

Estudio exploratorio sobre maduración y nivel de competición en jóvenes practicantes de karate

Resumen

El establecimiento de categorías en competiciones de jóvenes mejora las posibilidades de éxito y reduce las lesiones en el deporte. A pesar de que existen diferencias de maduración, la edad cronológica sigue siendo el criterio principal para igualar los niveles de competición, lo cual tiene una eficiencia limitada. En karate, el peso también se utiliza para agrupar atletas. Hemos investigado si existe asociación entre la edad cronológica y los indicadores de maduración y si es posible encontrar modelos sencillos que permitan plantear nuevas formas para evaluarla. Se recogieron datos de 54 jóvenes practicantes de karate (edad: $12,67 \pm 2,49$ años; experiencia: $4,99 \pm 2,44$ años, altura: $150,45 \pm 15,25$ cm, peso: $43,09 \pm 14,17$ kg, 20 niñas). La edad se correlacionó significativamente con la auto-observación de la maduración sexual ($\rho = 0,838$, $p < 0,01$). Se encontraron modelos de regresión sencillos, utilizando variables como la altura, peso y perímetro del brazo, que explican moderadamente la maduración. Estos resultados deben hacer reflexionar a las entidades competentes sobre cómo agrupar a los atletas en las competiciones de manera justa en términos de maduración.

Estudo exploratório sobre maturação e nível de competição em jovens praticantes de karatê

Resumo

Emparelhar crianças propicia sucesso e reduz lesões no desporto. Apesar das diferenças de maturação entre crianças, a idade cronológica mantém-se o principal critério para equalizar os níveis de competição, mas com uma eficiência limitada. No entanto, no karatê, o peso também é considerado. Fomos verificar se existe associação entre a idade cronológica e os indicadores maturacionais e, encontrar modelos simples que permitam colocar em reflexão novas formas de avaliação da maturação. Foram recolhidos dados em 54 jovens praticantes de karatê (idade: $12,67 \pm 2,49$ anos; experiência: $4,99 \pm 2,44$ anos; altura: $150,45 \pm 15,25$ cm; peso: $43,09 \pm 14,17$ kg, 20 raparigas). A idade correlacionou-se significativamente com auto-observação da maturação sexual ($\rho = 0,838$; $p < 0,01$), e foi possível encontrar modelos de regressão simples que têm uma explicação moderada na maturação, apenas utilizando variáveis de medição simples, tal como a altura, o peso e o perímetro do braço. Estes resultados devem levar as entidades competentes a refletir acerca do modo de emparelhamento dos atletas nas competições de uma forma justa em termos de maturação.

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Palabras clave: Competición deportiva; maduración; karate; artes marciales; deportes de combate; kumite.

Palavras-chave: Competição desportiva; maturação; karaté; artes marciais; desportos de combate; kumite.

1. Introduction

Pairing children lead to success and reduces injuries in sport (Malina & Beunen, 1996). Despite the differences in maturation among children, chronological age remains the main criterion for equalizing the competition levels, but with limited efficiency (Malina, 2000). These differences in maturation among athletes or differences between chronological and biological age have been studied since the beginning of the 20th century (e.g., Crampton, 1908), and have pointed out that maturational status had significant influences in physical fitness (Anderson & Ward, 2002; Backous, Farrow, & Friedl, 1990; Towlson, Cobley, Parkin, & Lovell, 2018), performance (Pieter, 2012), and body dimensions (Backous et al., 1990).

Regarding competition in pre- and pubertal ages, this issue cannot be overlooked since the ages in which these differences most manifest, correspond precisely to the moment when factors such as abandonment, talent selection or sport specialization take place. In fact, Gabbett (2015) shows that there is a relationship between physical fitness, the playing level attained, some biomechanical variables, the anthropometric data, and the skill qualities, with the selection in team sports. Towlson et al. (2018) advertise that developmental trajectories are dynamic, asynchronous and staggered in young practitioners and should be avoided the (de)selection of these individuals due to factors that may be influenced by maturation.

In *kumite* (combat) competitions in karate beyond chronological age, the weight for pairing between competitors is also considered, with between two and six categories of weight for males and females (Federação Nacional de Karate – Portugal, 2017), for each level of competition. It is pertinent to clarify and alert the competent institutions to this problem, giving tools that allow the promotion of competitive equilibrium and healthy competition.

The objectives of this study were: 1) to verify if there is any association between chronological age and maturation indicators; 2) to find simple models that allow us to consider new ways of evaluating maturation focused on competition.

2. Methods

2.1. Sample

Data were collected from 54 youths, 20 girls and 34 boys, karate practitioners with ages between 7 and 16 years. Considering the levels of competition, 14 children belonged to the *infantes* (7-9 years), 7 to the *initiates* (10-11 years), 18 to *juveniles* (12-13 years), 14 to *cadets* (14-15 years) and 1 to *juniors* (16 years). The characterization of the sample can be verified in Table 1.

Table 1. Sample characterization.

Variables	Min.	Max.	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>
Age	7	16	11.76	2.49
Weight	21.40	74.60	43.09	14.17
Height	120.00	178.45	150.45	15.25
Years of practice	1	13	5.05	2.36

The sample was recruited in Karate clubs and associations of the central region of Portugal. Before the data collection, the study was explained to the parents and to the children and was obtained assent from them (Winter & Cobb, 2008). The study was carried out in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration and was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Research Unit of the Polytechnic Institute of Santarém. The collections were carried out between January and March of 2018, in the Research Laboratory in Sport Sciences School of Rio Maior

2.2. Procedures and protocol

The collections began by filling in the personal and parental data, by the general and specific history in Karate practice, namely the number of hours and weekly frequency of practice, years of practice and graduation level. Then was collected the anthropometric data as weight, height, percentage of fat mass (by bioimpedance), bicipital skinfold, tricipital skinfold, subscapular

skinfold, suprailiac skinfold and arm circumference (flexed and tensed) (Figure 1). During the collections the children were accompanied by their parents or coaches.



Figure 1. Collection of children anthropometric data.

The anthropometric data was collected according to the International Society for the Advancement of Kinanthropometry (ISAK) protocol (Stewart, Marfell-Jones, Olds, & Ridder, 2011), and the measurements were made by certified researchers. The children were asked, with their parents and / or coaches help, to indicate on their own form the evaluation of the biological maturation based on the secondary sexual characteristic (Baxter-Jones, Eisenmann, & Sherar, 2005), through stages of development of pubic hairiness (Baxter-Jones et al., 2005), with consultation of schematic illustrations and descriptive criteria (adapted from, Malina, Bouchard, & Bar-Or, 2004).

The collected data were subsequently treated in order to obtain the body mass index (BMI), corrected arm circumference, percentage of body fat mass (Lohman, Roche, & Martorell, 1988), predicted adult height (Khamis & Roche, 1994). Through predicted adult height, it was calculated the relative height achieved at the moment of measurements.

To evaluate the maturational state of the athletes, the difference between their relative height and the relative height of reference for the age were calculated, and then evaluated their maturational state as “Maturational Delay”, “Normal Maturacional State” or “Maturational Advancement” (Fragoso & Vieira, 2011; Roche, Tyleshevski, & Rogers, 1983; Roche, Wainer, & Thissen, 1975).

2.3. Statistical treatment

The normality of the distribution was tested for all the variables under study, which was not assumed for all. To verify if there were differences between genders, the *t*-student test and the Mann-Whitney *U*-test were used. To verify the association between the variables under study, the rho-Spearman test was used, using linear regression to find the best variables that predict maturation levels. In all tests the accepted level of significance was $p < 0.05$.

3. Results

Descriptive statistics can be found in Table 2. For the variables under study, only the percentage of body Fat Mass ($t = 3.387, p < 0.01$) and tricipital skinfold ($U = 197.000, p < 0.01$) were significantly higher in girls and the predicted adult height ($t = -6.446, p < 0.01$) were significantly higher in boys.

After performing the association between the decimal age and the self-reported biologic maturational stage (Tanner, 1962), it was found a strong association between them ($\rho = 0.838, p < 0.01$). Figure 2 shows the distribution of biological maturational stage per competition level, for boys and girls. Regarding the several competition levels, it is visible that the lower biological stages

were reported mainly in boys, and the girls register a higher frequency of the advanced levels of biological maturation in juveniles. These results were expected due to the maturational advance that girls have during adolescence.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of the variables under study.

Variables	Sample <i>M ± SD</i>	Girls <i>M ± SD</i>	Boys <i>M ± SD</i>
Age	11.76 ± 2.49	11.80 ± 2.55	11.74 ± 2.49
Practice Years	5.05 ± 2.36	4.75 ± 1.92	5.22 ± 2.60
Maturation Stage	3.02 ± 1.49	3.25 ± 1.33	2.88 ± 1.57
Weight (Kg)	43.09 ± 14.17	43.98 ± 13.68	42.57 ± 14.63
Height (Cm)	150.45 ± 15.25	151.10 ± 13.09	150.07 ± 16.56
BMI	18.48 ± 3.11	18.82 ± 3.38	18.28 ± 2.98
Bicipital skinfold	3.95 ± 2.77	3.96 ± 2.50	3.94 ± 2.96
Tricipital skinfold	10.25 ± 4.43	11.94 ± 4.23	9.26 ± 4.30
Subscapular skinfold	7.34 ± 3.80	8.04 ± 4.08	6.93 ± 3.62
Suprailiac skinfold	7.83 ± 4.64	7.79 ± 4.13	7.85 ± 4.98
Arm Circumference	22.75 ± 4.06	22.98 ± 3.55	22.61 ± 4.38
Corrected Arm Circumference	21.73 ± 3.81	21.79 ± 3.24	21.69 ± 4.16
% Fat Mass by skinfolds	15.15 ± 6.32	18.62 ± 5.67	13.11 ± 5.83
Predicted Adult height	171.39 ± 9.00	161.59 ± 5.64	175.59 ± 6.55
Relative Height	87.53 ± 9.38	90.64 ± 9.29	86.20 ± 9.26

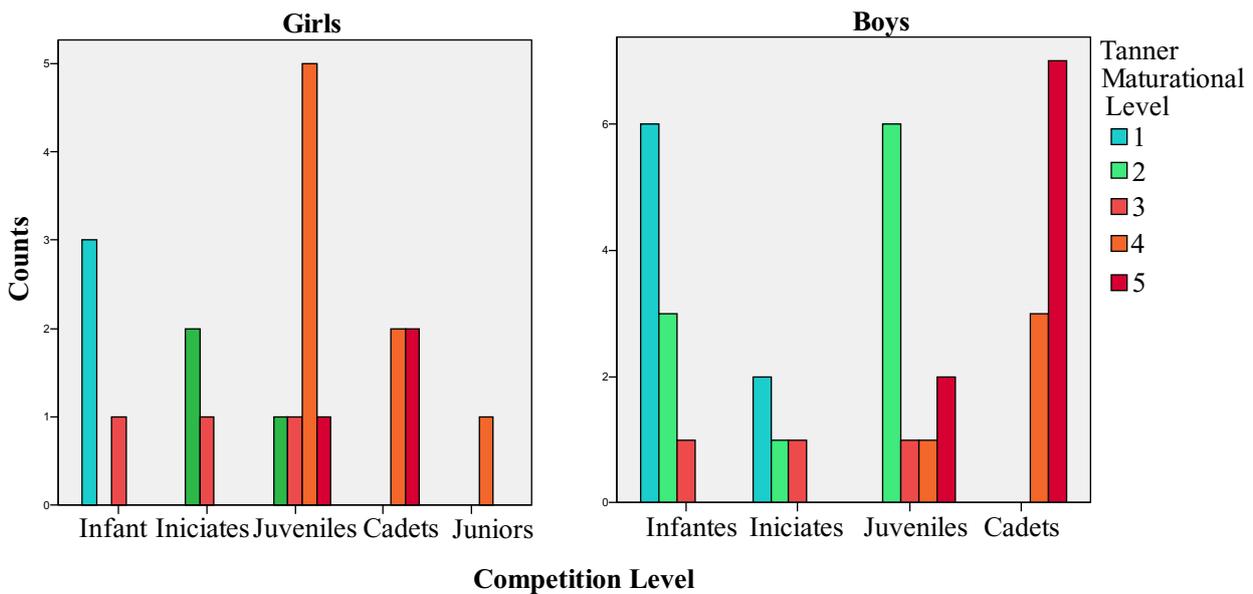


Figure 2. Number of cases of different stages of biological maturation by competition level and gender..

Based on calculations of predicted adult height, the evaluation of the maturation state (Table 3), presents only two children (3.7%) with a maturation delay. Most of the evaluated children (40.7%) had a normal maturation state and sixteen children (29.6%) had an advanced maturation state

Table 3. Evaluation of the maturation state by competition level.

		Not evaluated	Maturation delay	Normal maturation state	Maturation advancement	Total
Competition level	Infantes	2	1	6	5	14
	Initiates	2	1	2	2	7
	Juveniles	4	0	8	6	18
	Cadets	5	0	6	3	14
	Juniors	1	0	0	0	1
	Total	14	2	22	16	54

In an attempt to verify if it is possible to have evidence of the biological maturation stage of the children through simple and non-invasive measurements, we found that for both sexes it was possible to find regression models with three of the variables under study. Thus, height (h), weight (w) and arm circumference (ac) were used as can be seen below in Equation 1 and Equation 2.

Equation 1. Statistical regression equation to access maturation stage for females ($R^2_{adj} = 0.591$).

$$\text{Maturation Stage} = 0.055 \times h + 0.007 \times w + 0.099 \times ac - 7.697$$

Equation 2. Statistical regression equation to access maturation stage for males ($R^2_{adj} = 0.727$).

$$\text{Maturation Stage} = 0.051 \times h + 0.045 \times w - 0.030 \times ac - 6.019$$

The explanation of the predictor variables in the maturational stage is 59.1% in the girls' model and 72.7% in the model of the boys.

4. Discussion

This study aims to analyze the association between chronological age and biological age and to explore different anthropometric parameters and body composition, verifying which can be indicators of maturation, with the particularity of being measured more easily. For the first goal, our results show a strong association between chronological age and the Tanner's self-reported maturation stage. This corroborates that it is in this age range that the greatest changes in maturation occur, which reveals the interest in continuing the study of the individuals that are in this phase of development.

In the body composition and anthropometric parameters, it was detected that the body fat mass and the tricipital skinfold were significant higher for girls and the predicted adult height was significant higher for boys. These results were expected and can be explained by the differences between boys and girls, considering the sexual dimorphism of the human species (Roberto, Elisabetta, & Giovanni, 2001).

The question we want to explore is whether children belonging to the same category of competition have different maturations, which leads to an unbalanced confrontation, since athletes with higher maturation levels have greater physical skills (Anderson & Ward, 2002; Backous et al., 1990; Pieter, 2012; Towson et al., 2018), which in turn increases the chance of winning (Gabbett, 2015). Analyzing these evaluations by the category of competition, we found that there were several categories with maturational advanced athletes, showing that competitive equity may be at stake. It should be noted that the lowest competition categories were those in which more children presented a maturational advance for the chronological age they have, and it is also in these levels that it is important to show the Karate as a game and therefore when we should put two similar children face-to-face.

Other authors have attempted to verify whether there would be an easier way to group children in pubertal stages in order to create fair conditions without undermining the athletes' health. Dubnov-Raz, Mashiach-Arazi, Nouriel, Raz, and Constantini (2015), aims to study the relationship between height and weight in competitive karate fighters in the pediatric age range and to examine if height categories could be used as an alternative to weight categories. These authors found that dividing the young karate athletes by height categories significantly reduced the range of heights of competitors within category, and do not origin athletes compete against much heavier opponents. Also, seems to be a good way to reduce eating disorders in combat sports, in order to belong a specific weight category. In the same way, De la Fuente García (2018) studied whether height categories can be used as a healthier alternative to weight categories for official competition in taekwondo. This author found that young competitive athletes can be categorized by height in official competition, as a healthier and more equitable alternative to the current weight divisions. However, these studies, only focus the growth of children, and there is no information about their development.



In our study, we tried to find simple regression models that allow us to consider new ways of evaluating maturation with a focus on competition, through easy and non-invasive measurements. Based on these models, height, weight and arm circumference were highlighted as predictors of the maturation stage, with the particularity of being easily measured and without requiring a large apparatus. The explanation of these models shows that for the female athletes the three variables have a prediction of 59.1% of the maturational stage, whereas for the male athletes there is a prediction of 72.7%. The differences between the models can be explained by a greater diversity of maturational stages by body dimensions among girls, while boys with higher body dimensions also tend to have greater maturational stages, which makes the boy's model more able to predict maturity than girls. Thus, in addition to weight, we recommend measuring the height and the arm circumference as a way to equitably pair the athletes in the competitions. Although these models require further investigation, their use can be considered due to the ease of data collection. We recommend, however, that in future studies the sample should be increased by competition level.

5. Conclusion

Despite differences in maturation among children, chronological age remains the main criterion for equalizing levels of competition. Although it is the object of study over the years, maturation evaluation has never been effective as a form of pairing of athletes, possibly due to the complexity of measuring maturation. With this study, we verified the association between chronological age and maturation indicators. Besides that, it was possible to find simple regression models that have a moderate explanation of maturation, only using simple measurement variables, such as the height, weight and the arm circumference. These results should lead the competent entities to reflect on the pairing mode of the athletes in the competitions, in this case in Karate competitions.

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