

The influence of age and anthropometric variables on winning and losing in professional mixed martial arts

KIRK, Christopher

Available from Sheffield Hallam University Research Archive (SHURA) at:

<http://shura.shu.ac.uk/27850/>

This document is the author deposited version. You are advised to consult the publisher's version if you wish to cite from it.

Published version

KIRK, Christopher (2016). The influence of age and anthropometric variables on winning and losing in professional mixed martial arts. *Facta Universitatis Series : Physical Education and Sport*, 14 (2), 227-236.

Copyright and re-use policy

See <http://shura.shu.ac.uk/information.html>

Original research article

**THE INFLUENCE OF AGE AND ANTHROPOMETRIC
VARIABLES ON WINNING AND LOSING IN PROFESSIONAL
MIXED MARTIAL ARTS**

UDC 796.012.1.001.5

Christopher Kirk

Burnley College, Princess, United Kingdom

Abstract. *Anthropometry and chronological age have been demonstrated to have an effect on individual performance in competitive sport, with the relationship between stature and wingspan being found to be selective criteria in many sports, although evidence for this in MMA is negligible. In this study, $n = 278$ professional MMA bouts were analysed with the winners and losers being compared in terms of chronological age, stature, wingspan, stature-to-wingspan ratio (S:W) and method of win/loss using paired samples t tests, Wilcoxon signed-rank tests, one way ANOVAs, Kruskal-Wallis tests ($\alpha \leq .05$) and Bayes Factor (BF_{10}). The results showed that for the most part anthropometric differences have no effect on who wins the bout, but taller bout losers are most likely to lose via strikes. The exception to this is at welterweight where taller participants were most likely to win, but with an anecdotal BF_{10} . Also at welterweight, participants with greater wingspans were most likely to lose via submission. Across the full cohort and several competitive divisions, it was found that older participants are significantly more likely to lose, and are also significantly more likely to lose via strikes. Participants who won via decision were found to be significantly older than those who won via strikes or submission.*

Key words: *MMA, combat sports, ape ratio, stature, wingspan, aging*

INTRODUCTION

Anthropometry and its effect on an individual's chances of success within high level competition has been studied and documented in several sports (Gabbett, 2000; Mladenović, 2005; Young et al, 2005; Pieter, 2008) and in many cases has been shown to be a key factor in success, equating to longer careers, greater earning potential and improved chances of

Received August 16, 2016 / Accepted September 13, 2016

Corresponding author: Christopher Kirk

Burnley College, St. Princess Way, Burnley, BB12 0AN, United Kingdom

Phone: +44 1282 733373 • E-mail: C.Kirk@Burnley.ac.uk

selection at an elite level, particularly in sports with specialised skills sets or specific physical requirements (Norton & Olds, 2001). To this end, anthropometry has been used as a tool in talent identification and development across several levels of performance (Gabbett, 2005; Pieter, 2008; Mohamed et al., 2009; Gabbett, Jenkins, & Abernethy, 2011). Body composition in terms of fat and muscle mass distribution has been more commonly reported in the literature (Albuquerque et al., 2005; Duthie, Pyne, Hopkins, Livingstone, & Hooper, 2006; Adhikari & McNeely, 2015) but generalised whole body measurements are not always found to be indicators of elite performance (Knechtle et al., 2009; Wheeler, Nolan, & Ball, 2012). Since the 1990's there has been a trend towards researching more detailed anthropometrical measurements such as body segment length and differential growth rates with the aim of finding more reliable performance predictors (Norton & Olds, 1996; Mirwald et al., 2002; Caruso et al., 2009; Stratton & Oliver, 2014).

One particular measurement that has been identified is the so called 'ape index' – a measure of the ratio of an individual's wingspan relative to their stature (Perciavalle et al., 2014). Whilst the average human population is generally perceived to have an 'ape index' of 1:1 (Harbour, 2015), an athlete having a wingspan greater than their stature has been demonstrated to be an advantage and indeed a prerequisite for success in some sports. This is especially the case within basketball, where National Basketball Association (NBA) players are found to have an average stature-to-wingspan ratio of 1:1.064 (Epstein, 2014), whilst elite water polo players have shown significant increases in wingspan length between 1980 and 2008 (Lozovina et al., 2012). The influence of the size of a person's wingspan has also been shown to be selective criteria in the choice of sports amongst Brazilian adolescents, where those who chose basketball, handball and volleyball had significantly greater wingspans than those who chose football (Silva, Petroski, & Gaya, 2013). Whilst these results indicate that wingspan length has contributed to a form of natural talent selection in each of these sports, this measurement has also been found to have no effect in sport climbing (Mermier, Janot, Parker, & Swan, 2000) or cricket bowling (Stuelcken et al., 2007; Wormgoor et al., 2010) and is also inferior to other anthropometrical measurements in predicting swimming performance (Perciavalle et al., 2014).

Within mixed martial arts (MMA), Kuhn & Crigger (2013) demonstrated that Ultimate Fighting Championship (UFC) world champions at the time of publication had greater statures and wingspans than their competitive division's mean and in some cases, greater than the means of some higher competitive divisions. This was used to argue that having greater anthropometrical measurements is related to success within MMA due to potential technical advantages it provides in striking and grappling movements. This hypothesis has been tested through an analysis of MMA competitor's anthropometric measurements in relation to their competitive ranking, which found that there was little influence of these measurements on success, with the few statistically significant findings being negligible and isolated to single divisions (Kirk, 2015). This study did not, however, illicit any information of the effect of anthropometry on the outcome of single bouts or whether a particular body size or proportion provided more or less chance of winning. An area which has not yet been studied in terms of effecting performance in MMA is chronological age. The aging of athletes has been shown to decrease strength, power, reaction times and therefore performance (Nessel, 2004; Vingren et al., 2010). It is not currently known whether or not this has a significant impact on the outcome of individual MMA bouts. In summary, this study was conducted to quantify any anthropometric or chronological age differences between the winners and losers of professional MMA bouts.

METHODS

Data collection

The following data collection and analysis was given ethical clearance by the University of Central Lancashire Research Ethics Sub Committee in keeping with the Declaration of Helsinki. A total of $n = 278$ professional, televised MMA bouts were analysed. The following participant data were recorded from each bout, using the 'Tale of the Tape' measurements reported by event promoters during televised broadcasts: winner's age (yrs); winner's mass (kg); winner's stature (cm); winner's wingspan length (cm); loser's age (yrs); loser's mass (kg); loser's stature (cm); loser's wingspan length (cm). Each participant's stature and wingspan was used to calculate their 'ape ratio' (S:W) using the following formula:

$$S:W = \text{wingspan} / \text{stature}.$$

The resulting number is the ratio of the participant's wingspan to their stature (stature always = 1).

The following variables were also calculated for each bout: AgeDiff (the difference between the bout winner's age and the bout loser's age in yrs); StatDiff (the difference between the bout winner's stature and the bout loser's stature in cm); WingDiff (the difference between the bout winner's wingspan length and the bout loser's wingspan length in cm); S:WDiff (the difference between the bout winner's S:W and the bout loser's S:W). The mean \pm SD for each variable was calculated for the whole cohort and each competitive division (see Table 1 for details of competitive divisions).

Table 1 Mass limits of competitive divisions included in study.

Competitive Division	Mass Limit (kg)	n of Bouts Included
Heavyweight (HW)	120.5	24
Light Heavyweight (LHW)	93.1	23
Middleweight (MW)	84	29
Welterweight (WW)	77.2	54
Lightweight (LW)	70.5	54
Featherweight (FW)	65.9	35
Bantamweight (BW)	61.3	19
Flyweight (FLW)	56.8	13
Women's Bantamweight (WBW)	61.3	13
Women's Strawweight (WSW)	52.3	15

The method of win/loss was also recorded using the following categories: strikes (the bout winner was declared victorious due to knockout or technical knockout, either in a standing or a grounded position); submission (the bout winner was declared victorious due to their opponent giving in to a joint lock or choke maneuver); decision (the bout lasted the full duration and judges ruled on which participant deserved to win). Draws, disqualifications and no contests were excluded from the sample.

Statistical analysis

The following statistical procedures were conducted for the whole cohort and each competitive division respectively. Normality of data was tested using a Shapiro-Wilk test ($p \geq .05$). Where data was found to be parametric, paired samples t tests ($p \leq .05$) with Cohen's delta (d) effect size (ES) were used to determine any differences between the winners and losers of each bout in terms of age, stature, wingspan length and S:W. Thresholds for d were set to: small $d \geq 0.2$; moderate $d \geq 0.5$; large $d \geq 0.8$. Where data was non-parametric, these variables were compared using a Wilcoxon signed-ranks test ($p \leq .05$) with r being calculated as the ES. Thresholds for r were set to: small $r \geq 0.1$; moderate $r \geq 0.3$; large $r \geq 0.5$.

To discover whether or not age or anthropometry has any influence on how a bout is concluded, each of the participant data were grouped using method of win/loss as a grouping variable. Where the data was parametric, one-way ANOVA was calculated (using omega squared (ω^2) as the ES, with small $\omega^2 \geq 0.01$; moderate $\omega^2 \geq 0.06$; large $\omega^2 \geq 0.14$) with Gabriel post hoc treatments ($p \leq .05$), using r as the post hoc ES. In cases where the data was non-parametric, a Kruskal-Wallis test (using eta squared (η^2) as the ES with small $\eta^2 \geq 0.01$; moderate $\eta^2 \geq 0.06$; large $\eta^2 \geq 0.14$) with Wilcoxon signed-ranks test post hoc treatment ($p \leq .05$) being used, again with r being calculated as the post hoc ES. Each of these procedures were completed using SPSS 22.0 (IBM, New York, USA). For each significant result yielded, a Bayes factor (BF_{10}) was calculated, using a Jeffrey-Zellner-Siow prior and a scale r on effect size = 0.707. The following thresholds were used for categorising each BF_{10} : 1-2.9 = anecdotal; 3-9.9 = substantial; 10-29.9 = strong; 30-99.9 = very strong; ≥ 100 = decisive. Each resulting BF_{10} was then used to determine a Bayes factor likelihood (BF%). These two procedures were carried out to determine by what magnitude the effect was greater than the null hypothesis, and what the likelihood of this effect being observed in the future is.

RESULTS

Analyses of the following competitive divisions revealed no significant results: HW, MW, FLW, WBW, WSW.

Full Cohort

When analysing the whole cohort, bout winners (29.79 ± 4.3 yrs) were significantly younger than bout losers (30.79 ± 4.3 yrs) according to Wilcoxon signed-rank test, with a small ES but a strong BF_{10} ($z = -3.418$, $p = .001$, $r = 0.21$, $BF_{10} = 11.72$, $BF\% = 0.92$).

According to the Kruskal-Wallis test ($H_{(2)} = 8.490$, $p = .014$, $\eta^2 = 0.02$) there were significant differences between the methods of win/loss dependent on the bout winner's age. Post hoc Wilcoxon signed-rank tests found that older participants were significantly more likely to win by strikes (30.59 ± 4.8 yrs) than submission (28.44 ± 3.4 yrs) with a small ES but substantial BF_{10} ($z = -2.756$, $p = .006$, $r = 0.22$, $BF_{10} = 3.64$, $BF\% = 0.78$), and older participants were also more likely to win by decision (29.68 ± 4 yrs) than submission, also with a small ES and an anecdotal BF_{10} ($z = -2.058$, $p = .040$, $r = 0.15$, $BF_{10} = 2.04$, $BF\% = 0.67$). There was no difference between strikes and decision.

Kruskall-Wallis testing also found that there were significant differences between the three methods of win/loss for bout winners dependent on winner's stature ($H_{(2)} = 14.466$, $p = .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.4$), with post hoc Wilcoxon signed-rank testing finding that taller participants were more likely to win by strikes (181.4 ± 9 cm) than submission (177.3 ± 8.3 cm) with a small ES and an anecdotal BF_{10} ($z = -2.683$, $p = .007$, $r = 0.22$, $BF_{10} = 2.49$, $BF\% = 0.71$). Taller participants were also more likely to win by strikes rather than decision (177.1 ± 8.6 cm) also with a small ES but a decisive BF_{10} ($z = -3.582$, $p < .001$, $r = 0.24$, $BF_{10} = 48.89$, $BF\% = 0.98$). There was no difference between submission and decision.

It was found that there were significant differences between the three methods of win/loss for bout losers dependent on loser's age according to Kruskal-Wallis tests ($H_{(2)} = 14.025$, $p = .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.04$). Post hoc Wilcoxon signed-rank tests revealed that older participants were more likely to lose via strikes (31.8 ± 4.4 yrs) than submission (29.19 ± 4.1 yrs) ($z = -3.451$, $p = .001$, $r = 0.28$, $BF_{10} = 23.86$, $BF\% = 0.96$) and also more likely to lose via strikes than decision (30.6 ± 4.1 yrs) with an anecdotal BF_{10} ($z = -2.580$, $p = .010$, $r = 0.17$, $BF_{10} = 1.19$, $BF\% = 0.54$). There was no difference between the ages of participants who lost via submission or decision.

It was also revealed that there were significant differences between the three methods of win/loss dependent on the bout loser's stature ($H_{(2)} = 13.721$, $p = .001$, $\eta^2 = 0.04$). Bout losers who lost via strikes (180.7 ± 8.2 cm) were significantly taller than participants who lost via submission (176.9 ± 8.5 cm) with an anecdotal BF_{10} ($z = -2.401$, $p = .016$, $r = 0.20$, $BF_{10} = 2.23$, $BF\% = 0.69$) and those who lost via decision (176.5 ± 9.1 cm), with a moderate ES but a very strong BF_{10} ($z = -3.570$, $p < .001$, $r = 0.24$, $BF_{10} = 32.14$, $BF\% = 0.97$), where as there were no differences in the statures of those who lost by submission or decision.

Finally, Kruskal-Wallis tests determined there were significant differences between the three methods of win/loss dependent on the bout loser's wingspan ($H_{(2)} = 11.318$, $p = .003$, $\eta^2 = 0.3$), where participants with greater wingspans were more likely to lose via strikes (185.2 ± 9.8 cm) rather than decision (180.5 ± 11.1 cm) with a small ES and a strong BF_{10} ($z = -3.336$, $p = .001$, $r = 0.22$, $BF_{10} = 16.22$, $BF\% = 0.94$).

Light heavyweight

One way ANOVA found there was a difference between the methods of win/loss dependent on the loser's age with a large ES ($F_{(2,20)} = 3.551$, $p = .048$, $\omega^2 = 0.18$). Gabriel post hoc analysis found this was due to participants who lost via strikes (35.89 ± 4.2 yrs) were significantly older than those who lost via submission (27.67 ± 7.4 yrs) with a large ES and an anecdotal BF_{10} ($p = .045$, $d = 1.37$, $BF_{10} = 2.36$, $BF\% = 0.70$). LHW contained no other significant results.

Welterweight

In WW, the bout winners (182.41 ± 4.41 cm) were significantly taller than the bout losers (180.76 ± 4.54 cm) according to paired samples t test with a medium ES but an anecdotal BF_{10} ($t_{(53)} = 2.033$, $p = .047$, $d = 0.36$, $BF_{10} = 1.3$, $BF\% = 0.57$).

Due to winner's stature being found to be non-parametric, Wilcoxon signed-ranks tests was also calculated between winner's stature and loser's stature, and was found to agree that taller participants were significantly more likely to win with a small ES ($z = -1.677$, $p = .047$, $r = 0.23$).

One way ANOVA found that there were significant differences between methods of win/loss for loser's wingspan with a medium effect ($F_{(2, 51)} = 3.480$, $p = .038$, $\omega^2 = 0.08$). Gabriel post hoc analysis found this was due to participants with longer wingspans being more likely to lose via submission (190.12 ± 6.60 cm) than by decision (184.80 ± 5.23 cm) with a large ES and a substantial BF_{10} ($p = .050$, $d = 0.89$, $BF_{10} = 3.13$, $BF\% = 0.76$). No other significant results were found in WW.

Lightweight

One way ANOVA found that there were significant differences between the methods of win/loss dependent on AgeDiff with a medium ES ($F_{(2, 51)} = 3.834$, $p = .028$, $\omega^2 = 0.09$). This result was due to participants who won via strikes being 2.77 ± 4.2 yrs younger than their opponents, whilst participants who won via decision were 1.03 ± 4.5 yrs older than their opponents, according to Gabriel post hoc analysis with a large ES and a substantial BF_{10} ($p = .022$, $d = 0.87$, $BF_{10} = 3.2$, $BF\% = 0.76$). No other significant results were revealed for LW.

Featherweight

Amongst FW, younger participants (27.77 ± 4 yrs) were significantly more likely to win than older participants (29.63 ± 3.4 yrs) according to paired samples t test with a moderate ES but an anecdotal BF_{10} ($t_{(34)} = 2.421$, $p = .021$, $d = .50$, $BF_{10} = 1.98$, $BF\% = 0.66$).

There was a significant difference in the method of win/loss dependent on the bout winner's age according to one way ANOVA with a large ES ($F_{(2, 34)} = 4.277$, $p = .023$, $\omega^2 = 0.15$). Gabriel post hoc analysis found this was caused by the participants who won via decision had a significantly greater age (29.42 ± 4 yrs) than participants who won via strikes with a large ES and a substantial BF_{10} (25.58 ± 3.4 yrs) ($p = .022$, $d = 1.03$, $BF_{10} = 4.51$, $BF\% = 0.82$). No other significant results were found in FW.

Bantamweight

The only significant result to be revealed in BW was that younger participants (28.58 ± 3.8 yrs) were significantly more likely to win than older participants (31.63 ± 3.9 yrs) according to paired samples t test with a moderate ES and an strong BF_{10} ($t_{(18)} = 3.368$, $p = .003$, $d = .79$, $BF_{10} = 18.6$, $BF\% = 0.95$). No other significant results were found in BW.

DISCUSSION

This study was designed to determine if chronological age or anthropometry has any effect on the outcome of individual professional MMA bouts. Based on the results presented in this paper, it can be stated that the anthropometrical differences between opponents have little to no effect on determining the winner of a professional MMA bout for either males or females. This conclusion is based on the fact that the only division that demonstrated a significant difference between winners and losers was in WW where the bout winners were taller. This result was found to be anecdotal, however, with only a 57% likelihood of occurring in the future, meaning any use of this finding in predicting a bout winner should be done with extreme caution, if at all. The relative lack of evidence

for stature or wingspan having an effect on which participant wins the bout seems on the surface to be counter-intuitive, as it would be assumed that being able to reach, and therefore strike, the opponent without being struck in return would give a competitive advantage (Ljubisavljević et al., 2015). This is not the case, however, and this is most likely due to MMA competitors spending relatively large amounts of time engaged in grappling movements or in a clinch, and that it is these phases of combat that most contribute to a winning performance (Del Vecchio, Hirata, & Franchini, 2011; Kirk et al., 2015). This seems to negate any advantage that a competitor with a longer wingspan would have, as a smaller opponent can engage their opponent in a clinch or a grapple, making any differences in wingspan and/or S:W largely meaningless. This outcome has been mirrored in the grappling sport of wrestling, where the length of the competitor's limbs also had no effect on bout winners (Demirkan, Koz, Kutlu, & Favre, 2015).

Whilst anthropometry does not have any effect on deciding the winner or loser of a bout, it does seem to have an effect on how the bout is won or lost. When analysed as a whole cohort, if the taller participant won, they were more likely to win by strikes than either submission or decision. This is a similar result to when the losing participant is taller, in that they are also more likely to *lose* via strikes rather than submission or decision. One potential explanation for this occurrence could be that taller participants assume they have a natural advantage in striking, so are going to be more inclined to maintain distance from their opponent and avoid engaging in grappling or clinching. This naturally increases the likelihood of the bout ending due to strikes rather than submission or decision, as the more time a participant spends exchanging strikes with their opponent, the more chance they have of being struck in turn. This could also explain why losing participants with greater wingspans were most likely to lose by strikes, as they may assume having a long reach provides them an advantage that does not actually exist, so they utilise tactics that put them more at risk of being defeated by strikes. Tellingly, the evidence in favour of the taller participants winning by strikes was found to be anecdotal, whereas the BF_{10} for taller participants losing to strikes was very strong, suggesting the risk of losing to strikes is actually higher than the potential of them winning in this scenario.

This finding was reflected in WW, where having a greater wingspan appears to put the participants at a disadvantage in the grappling phases, as submission was the most likely method of defeat for these participants. This could potentially be due to participants with longer limbs being more at risk to certain joint locks and submissions (Gracie & Danaher, 2003), but this would require further research to determine either way. As this finding was supported by a substantial BF_{10} and a large ES, this is an effect which could allow for future predictions; however, it does not appear in any other division so should still be regarded with caution by competitors and coaches when determining tactical approaches to bouts. These findings, supported by previous research (Kirk, 2015), provide strong evidence that anthropometric measurements have a negligible effect on determination of bout winners in MMA, but does appear to have an effect on how the bout winner/loser is decided. This could be an issue for competitors and coaches when considering tactical approaches to training competition.

In contrast, the age of the participants was found to have a more pronounced effect. Generally speaking, the younger participants were more likely to win the bouts, and in several divisions, when the older the losing participant, it was more likely it was due to strikes rather than submission or decision. This was particularly evident in LW, where competitors who won via strikes were on average almost 3 years younger than their opponents. When

considering the cohort as a whole, however, bout winners via strikes were more likely to be older than winners via either of the other methods of win/loss; however, the evidence for winners via strikes being older is classed as anecdotal, whereas the evidence for losers via strikes being older is classed as substantial. This leads to an interesting discussion regarding the relative importance of the physiological benefits of youth (Nessel, 2004; Vingren et al., 2010) versus the increased skill and tactical knowledge brought about by age and experience (Rosalie & Muller, 2012).

It seems that younger participants were able to make use of the speed, strength and reaction advantages they had (Rittweger et al., 2004) to win their bouts by strikes, whereas older participants tended to win via decision, possibly using a more tactical approach to competition to avoid areas where they are at a disadvantage. An example in support of this is that at FW, winners via decision were significantly older than the winners by strikes, again suggesting a possible tactical advantage being held by older competitors. At this stage, however, quantifying these tactical differences would be pure speculation and as such is an area requiring more research. A potentially more important interpretation of this finding could be that the older participants have been affected more by the years of concussive and sub-concussive blows in competition and training, reducing their ability to withstand strikes. Not only does this put them more at risk of losing, but it could be a severe detriment to their long term health (Heilbronner et al., 2009; Zazryn et al., 2009). This is an ongoing concern for MMA, as well as other combat and contact sports (Bernick & Banks, 2013), and this study provides evidence of the possible effect cumulative blows has on long term performance, which could potentially be linked to the overall health of the sport's participants. Given the evidence presented in this study, it can be stated that age does have an effect on the outcome of professional MMA bouts.

CONCLUSION

Whilst it has been widely assumed that anthropometric differences give one competitor an advantage over another in MMA, this study demonstrates that this is not the case. Taller competitors and those with greater wingspans are actually at a disadvantage in striking and are at a greater risk of losing via strikes and potentially submission. A more telling predictor of performance is age, where older competitors are more likely to lose the bouts, with losing via strikes having the highest likelihood. This information should be used by competitors and coaches to plan tactics for competition and inform training focus.

LIMITATIONS

As the data used in this study was those reported by the promoters during televised MMA events, it is not known how or when these measurements were taken. This could lead to some inaccuracies in the measurements; however, given the conclusive nature of these results, it is argued that any alterations to some of the recorded measurements would have little impact on the overall picture that has emerged.

REFERENCES

- Adhikari, A., & McNeely, E. (2015). Anthropometric characteristic, somatotype and body composition of Canadian female rowers. *American Journal of Sport Science*, 3 (3), 61-66.
- Albuquerque, F., Sanchez, F., Prieto, J., Lopez, N., & Santos, M., (2005). Kinanthropometric assessment of a football team over one season. *European Journal of Anatomy*, 9 (1), 17-22.
- Bernick, C., & Banks, S. (2013). What boxing tells us about repetitive head trauma and the brain. *Alzheimer's Research and Therapy*, 5, 23.
- Caruso, J., McLagan, J., Shepherd, C., Olson, N., Taylor, S., Gilliland, L., Kline, D., Detwiler, A., & Griswold, S. (2009). Anthropometry as a predictor of front squat performance in American college football players. *Isokinetics and Exercise Science*, 14 (4), 243-251.
- Demirkan, E., Koz, M., Kutlu, M., & Favre, M. (2015). Comparison of physical and physiological profiles in elite and amateur young wrestlers. *Journal of Strength and Conditioning Research*, 29 (7), 1876-1883.
- Del Vecchio, F., Hirata, S., & Franchini, E. (2011). A review of time-motion analysis and combat development in mixed martial arts matches at regional level tournaments. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 112 (2), 639-648.
- Duthie, G., Pyne, D., Hopkins, W., Livingstone, S., & Hooper, S. (2006). Anthropometry profiles of elite rugby players: quantifying changes in lean mass. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 40, 202-207.
- Epstein, D. (2014). *The sports gene: Talent, practice and the truth about success*. London: Yellow Jersey Press
- Gabbett, T. (2000). Physiological and anthropometric characteristics of amateur rugby league player. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 34, 303-307.
- Gabbett, T. (2005). A comparison of physiological and anthropometric characteristics among playing positions in junior rugby league players. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 29, 675-680.
- Gabbett, T., Jenkins, D., & Abernethy, B., (2011). Relative importance of physiological, anthropometric, and skill qualities to team selection in professional rugby league. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 29 (13), 1453-1461.
- Gracie, R., & Danaher, J. (2003). *Mastering Jujitsu*. Human Kinetics, Champaign, IL.
- Harbour, J. (2015). *Lean Human Performance Improvement*. Boca Raton: CRC Press
- Heilbronner, R., Bush, S., Ravdin, L., Barth, J., Iverson, G., Ruff, R., Lovell, M., Barr, W., Echemendia, R., & Broshek, D. (2009). Neuropsychological consequences of boxing and recommendations to improve safety: A National Academy of Neuropsychology education paper. *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology*, 24, 11-19.
- Kirk, C., Hurst, H., & Atkins, S. (2015). Measuring the workload of mixed martial arts using accelerometry, time motion analysis and lactate. *International Journal of Performance Analysis in Sport*, 15, 359-370.
- Kirk, C. (2015). Does Stature or wingspan length have a positive effect on competitor rankings or attainment of world title bouts in international and elite mixed martial arts?, Submitted for publication
- Knechtle, B., Wirth, A., Knechtle, P., Zimmermann, K., & Kohler, G. (2009). Personal best marathon performance is associated with performance in a 24-h run and not anthropometry or training volume. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 43, 836-839.
- Kuhn, R., & Crigger, K., (2013). *Fightnomics: The hidden numbers and science in mixed martial arts and why there's no such thing as a fair fight*. Greybeard
- Ljubisavljević, M., Amanović, D., Buncić, V., Simić, D., (2015). Differences in morphological characteristics and functional abilities with elite and subelite kick boxers. *Sport Science*, 8 (2), 59-64.
- Lozovina, M., Lozovina, V., & Pavičić, L. (2012). Morphological changes in elite male water polo players: Survey in 1980 and 2008. *Acta Kinesiológica*, 6 (2), 85-90.
- Mermier, C., Janot, J., Parker, D., & Swan, J. (2000). Physiological and anthropometric determinants of sport climbing performance. *British Journal of Sports Medicine*, 34, 359-365.
- Mirwald, R., Baxter-Jones, A., Bailey, D., & Beunen, G., (2002). An assessment of maturity from anthropometric measurements. *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*, 34, 689-694.
- Mladenović, I., (2005). Developing characteristics and functional abilities of top female football players. *Facta Universitatis, series Physical Education and Sport*, 12:2, 97-99.
- Mohamed, H., Vaeyens, R., Matthys, S., Multaer, M., Lefevre, J., Lenoir, M., & Philippaerts, R. (2009). Anthropometric and performance measures for the development of a talent identification model in youth handball. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 27 (3), 257-266.
- Nessel, E. (2004). The physiology of aging as it relates to sports. *AMAA Journal*,
- Norton, K., & Olds, T., (1996). *Anthropometrica: A textbook of body measurement for sports and health courses*. Sydney: New South Wales Press Ltd.
- Norton, K., & Olds, T. (2001). Morphological evolution of athletes over the 20th century: causes and consequences. *Sports Medicine*, 31 (11), 763-783.
- Perciavalle, V., Di Corrado, D., Scuto, C., Perciavalle, V., & Coco, M. (2014). Anthropometrics related to the performance of a sample of male swimmers. *Perceptual and Motor Skills: Physical Development and Measurement*, 118 (3), 940-950.

- Pieter, W. (2008). Body build of elite junior taekwondo athletes. *Acta Kinesiologiae Universitatis Tartuensis*, 13, 99-106.
- Rittweger, J., Kwiet, A., & Felsenberg, D. (2004). Physical performance in aging elite athletes – challenging the limits of physiology. *Journal of Musculoskel Neuron Intereact*, 4 (2), 159-160.
- Rosalie, S., & Muller, S. (2010). A model for the transfer of perceptual-motor skill learning in human behaviours. *Research Quarterly for Exercise and Sport*, 83 (3), 413-421.
- Silva, D., Petroski, E., & Gaya, A., (2013). Anthropometric and physical differences among Brazilian adolescents who practise different team court sports. *Journal of Human Kinetics*, 26, 77-86.
- Stratton, G., & Oliver, J. (2014). *The impact of growth and maturation on physical performance*. In: Lloyd, R., & Oliver, J. (Eds), strength and conditioning for young athletes: Science and education, (pp. 3-18), London: Routledge
- Stuelcken, M., Pyne, D., & Sinclair, P. (2007). Anthropometric characteristics of elite cricket fast bowlers. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, 25 (14), 1587-1597.
- Vingren, J., Kraemer, W., Ratamess, N., Anderson, J., Volek, J., & Maresh, C., (2010). Testosterone physiology in resistance exercise and training. *Sports Medicine*, 40 (12), 1037-1053.
- Wheeler, K., Nolan, E., & Ball, N. (2012). Can anthropometric and physiological performance measures differentiate between Olympic selected and non-selected taekwondo athletes?, *International Journal of Sports Science and Engineering*, 6 (3), 175-183.
- Wormgoor, S., Harden, L., & McKinon, W. (2010). Anthropometric, biomechanical, and isokinetic strength predictors of fast ball release speed in high-performance cricket fast bowlers. *Journal of Sport Sciences*, 28 (9), 957-965.
- Young, W., Newton, R., Doyle, T., Chapman, D., Cormack, S., Stewart, G., & Dawson, B., (2005). Physiological and anthropometric characteristics of starters and non-starters and playing positions in elite australian rules football: a case study. *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, 8, 333-345.
- Zazryn, T., McCrory, P., & Cameron, P. (2009). Neurologic Injuries in boxing and other combat sports. *Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Clinics*, 20, 227-239.

UTICAJ GODINA STAROSTI I ANTROPOMETRIJSKIH VARIJABLI NA POBEDU ILI PORAZ NA PRIMERU PROFESIONALNIH MMA BORACA

Utvrđeno je da antropometrija i godine starosti utiču na pojedinačni učinak u borilačkim veštinama, a odnos između rasta i raspona ruku potvrđen je kao selektivni kriterijum u mnogim sportovima, iako o ovoj pojavi nema mnogo podataka u MMA. U ovom istraživanju, n = 278 profesionalnih MMA borbi je analizirano, i upoređivani su pobjednici i poraženi u pogledu hronološke starosti, rasta, raspona ruku, odnosa između rasta i raspona (S:W) i metode pobjede/poraza kroz t-test za zavisne uzorke. Wilcoxon test, one way ANOVA, Kruskal-Wallis test ($p \leq .05$) i Bayes Factor (BF_{10}) su svi primenjivani. Rezultati su pokazali da u većini slučajeva antropometrijske razlike ne utiču na pobjede u borbama, ali da će poraženi borci višeg rasta češće izgubiti metodom direktnog udarca. Izuzetak u ovom slučaju je Velter kategorija, gde borci višeg rasta nisu imali veću verovatnoću pobjede, ali gde je dalje trebalo razmatrati BF_{10} . Takođe, u okviru Velter kategorije, učesnici sa većin rasponom ruku su češće gubili predajom. Analizom svih borbi u okviru nekoliko različitih nivoa takmičenja, utvrđeno je da postoji statistički značajna verovatnoća da će stariji učesnici pre da izgube, i statistički značajna verovatnoća da će izgubiti udarcem. Učesnici koji pobjede odlukom sudija su stariji od onih koji su pobjedili udarcem ili predajom borbe, i to na statistički značajnom nivou.

Ključne reči: MMA, borilački sportovi, ape ratio, rast, raspon ruku, starenje