204 - LEVEL OF TACTICAL KNOWLEDGE DECLARED OF YOUNG FEMALE ATHLETES OF THE WEST HANDBALL CUP 2008

ALESSANDRO DE MATOS
LINDOMAR CAPELARI
JOSÉ CARLOS MENDES
Santa Helena - PR - Brazil
ale_hand_br@yahoo.com.br

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the designated Games Sporting Collective (JDC) have occupied a place of prominence in the context of Sport and Physical Education (THROAT, 1995). These games, the second Greco (1998), are characterized as sports where the actions of the game have a complex nature, always setting a high level of uncertainty and requiring athletes to the need for attitudes and behaviors that enable them to overcome the unpredictability of the structures of play with that they face.

In this context, Tavares (1997) emphasized that the performance of the players depends largely on the aspects related to information (reading the game) and decision-making, which is why the JDC are modalities that are up from the size strategic-tactical. Thus, as Wrisbertg & Schmidt (2001) the handball can be characterized as a sport predominantly open, perceptive and where the stages of decision-making are as important as the stages of execution, and their technical skills and tactics involve the need to adapt to different elements of motor actions in the game as, for example, colleagues and adversaries.

As Greco (2002) in the system of training and sports training, the age group between 15-16 up to 17-18 years is the stage of expertise in training system and sports training and competitions in the category of juvenile handball, in which age, On average, young high school concludes. In this context, it is observed that the west has become the reference state of Parana in the youth category, due to numerous achievements in official games and state championships as well as a significant number of municipalities in which there is a planned and systematic practice of the sport in several categories.

Moreover, there is the organization and implementation of a regional championship (West Cup), since 2001 in child and youth categories in both genders. The West Cup, apparently, has become a competition that has contributed so very significant for the development of teams participating, but also an important preparatory competition for the main game official of the state.

However, despite the large representation of the region in the mode in the state, there is a wide disparity between the teams who dispute the West Handball Cup in females. On some teams, apparently, the rate of errors in offensive and defensive sectors over the departures appear to be higher than in other, caused mainly by wrong decisions taken by the athletes.

In this sense, it became necessary to seek procedures for assessing the level of tactical knowledge of the athletes, which is an important parameter to measure the capabilities of the same game, considering that his determination can offer subsidies essential to the structure, organization and planning the process of teaching-learning-training of staff in relation to cognitive components (perception, attention, decision-making, among others). It is therefore in this work, identifying the possible interference of the level of tactical knowledge declaratory female athletes of the results of the final round of the West Handball Cup 2008.

METHODOLOGY

The research conducted was a descriptive and exploratory (THOMAS & NELSON, 2002), with 84 female athletes of the eight teams who differed the final step of West Handball Cup Juvenile 2008, for which data collection, used - if the Test Level of Knowledge Tactical declaratory proposed by Greco et al (2000), which consists of 15 situations, in frozen form, with duration of 3 seconds in the first nine situations (convergent thinking) requires decision-making and individual justifications, while in the last six occasions (divergent thinking) should create a favorable situation to a colleague perform the finalization.

Data were collected during the final round of the West Handball Cup/2008, the data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, so far, using the software SPSS 10.0 for Windows, and, initially, were calculated the mean and standard deviation of each team and, subsequently, employment of non-parametric statistical technique, the Kruskal Wallis test to compare the data in relation to the outcome of the race, sports and made specific experience of players.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

For better viewing and discussion of results, data were presented in tables considering the frequency minimum, average and standard deviation of the players investigated. Initially, the teams investigated were numbered 1 to 8 in relation to the result obtained in the final round of the West Handball Cup/2008 and, later, the players were classified investigated in relation to the mode of practice time as the results presented in table 1.

Table 1. Minimum frequency of players investigated in relation to the mode of practice time Handball.

Teams (competitive result)	Sports Experience		
	Starter (up to 2 years)	Beginners (2 to 4 years)	Specialized (+ 4 years)
Team 1 (n = 13)	1	4	8
Team 2 (n = 11)	1	2	8
Team 3 (n = 14)	2	4	8
Team 4 (n = 8)	3	2	3
Team 5 (n = 5)	0	1	4
Team 6 (n = 11)	2	3	6
Team 7 (n = 10)	1	7	2
Team 8 (n = 12)	7	4	1
Total	17	27	40

Regarding the experience of sports players investigated, the results presented in Table 1 showed that the teams best placed in the stage had the largest number of players classified as specialized as the teams with the worst placement had the lowest number of players in this classification. In this regard, it emphasized that the team ranked in last place in the stage had the largest number of players classified as beginners, that is, the majority of their players was in the start-up phase of the sport, becoming this, apparently, a negative factor influencing the outcome in the stage of the competition.

In this context, apparently, the time for specific training in sport and the consequent level of experience of the players may have influenced the final outcome of the competition as the teams with the highest number of specialized players had the best results in the stage of the competition, as well as the specialized players, because of years of practice, they could take and implement

decisions more appropriate during the game, a consequence of knowledge about the game acquired during the training process.

Furthermore, regarding the competitive result, the results presented in Table 2 showed a large heterogeneity among the averages of players investigated; in addition, it emphasized the high values of the results of standard deviations, in many cases higher than the average results found, regardless of the situations evaluated. The results showed there is very little uniformity in the level of tactical knowledge of players declaratory investigated, regardless of the team, that is, regardless of the result obtained by the team in the competition, they have players with high levels and players with very low levels of tactical declarative knowledge.

Table 2. Mean and standard deviation of the results of the Test of Tactical Knowledge declaratory of players in relation to the competitive result.

Situaÿÿes	Teams (Net Competitive)							
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
Situation 1	3,61(2,02)	2,18(1,66)	0,78(1,05)	3,00(1,51)	2,40(1,94)	3,00(1,94)	1,80(1,03)	1,83(1,33)
Situation 2	3,00(1,77)	1,63(1,69)	1,57(1,39)	2,37(1,18)	2,60(1,67)	2,72(1,55)	2,50(1,43)	2,50(0,90)
Situation 3	0,53(1,39)	0,81(1,47)	0,14(0,36)	0,00(0,00)	0,20(0,40)	0,18(0,40)	0,80(0,91)	0,08(0,28)
Situation 4	2,53(1,98)	3,00(1,14)	2,35(1,54)	2,50(1,41)	2,60(0,89)	3,09(2,02)	1,70(0,94)	2,25(1,13)
Situation 5	2,07 (2,06)	2,72(2,19)	3,00(2,18)	2,37(2,19)	1,60(1,94)	1,90(1,64)	1,70(1,94)	0,75(1,13)
Situation 6	1,69(1,37)	1,27(1,27)	1,21(1,31)	1,87(1,95)	0,80(0,44)	1,09(1,37)	1,10(1,44)	0,75(0,45)
Situation 7	2,15(1,40)	2,27(1,79)	1,78(1,31)	2,25(1,83)	1,40(0,89)	1,81(1,16)	1,20(1,03)	1,25(1,42)
Situation 8	0,61(1,44)	1,00(1,61)	1,35(1,86)	2,75(1,90)	0,20(0,44)	0,72(1,19)	0,40(0,96)	1,08(0,99)
Situation 9	2,15(1,57)	2,18(1,53)	3,00(0,78)	2,75(0,70)	0,00(0,00)	2,45(1,29)	1,60(0,96)	1,16(1,19)
Situation 10	2,38(2,39)	2,09(2,46)	1,57(2,02)	2,37(2,38)	1,60(2,30)	2,45(2,29)	1,30(0,96)	1,83(1,89)
Situation 11	1,69(2,17)	1,54(2,06)	1,07(1,85)	2,25(2,49)	0,00(0,00)	2,00(1,89)	2,50(2,06)	1,41(2,02)
Situation 12	1,76(1,78)	3,18(1,52)	0,35(1,33)	0,00(0,00)	1,00(2,23)	0,45(1,50)	0,00(0,00)	2,91(2,57)
Situation 13	1,00(1,47)	0,90(2,02)	0,00(0,00)	0,62(1,76)	1,00(2,23)	0,90(2,02)	0,50(0,94)	1,25(2,26)
Situation 14	0,23(0,43)	1,54(2,25)	0.07(0,26)	0,00(0,00)	0,00(0,00)	0,54(1,50)	0,30(0,94)	1,00(1,96)
Situation 15	2,00(2,12)	2,00(2,23)	2,28(2,23)	3,50(2,67)	2,40(2,40)	0,63(1,50)	0,80(2,25)	2,16(2,51)
Total	27,43 (16,00)	28,36 (15,94)	20,57 (6,32)	27,62 (5,09)	17,80 (4,65)	24,00 (9,13)	19,20 (4,15)	22,25 (9,61)

In this sense, it was observed that in some situations evaluated, the players investigated scored very low, as in situations 3 and 8 (convergence) which required the decision-making situations and the individual 13 and 14 (dissenting) which required the acquisition of decisions that could create situations finalized for a companion. The situations 3 and 8 had spread decision-making related to the positioning of its pivot and markers "pair" and "odd", creating doubts among the attackers "pass or pitch" and "pass or jinks", making complex reasons, and that These results are similar to results obtained in investigations of Mendes (2006) made with players of the category in male child.

Moreover, the apparent doubts in situations 13 and 14 appear to be related to the observation of the positioning of defenders. The players seem unable to identify where the defenders are more advanced, nurture the options for jinks and pass to the partner in the event of the coverage, or when they are most indented nurture the option to join the defenders and carry a cross.

In short, the players investigated, apparently, have no uniformity in decision-making criteria and the adoption of such decisions, presenting a low level of tactical knowledge, bearing in mind the average total scores of teams reach below the half of the total test (75 points). In this context, it was observed that, despite the best result with competitive teams have the highest average overall levels of tactical knowledge declarative, but the team ranked third, the teams with the worst results achieved competitive general averages close or higher than the competitive teams with superior results, such as the teams classified in the sixth and eighth place.

The coaches of the teams investigated, apparently, should not be watching, during the training sessions, the recommendations of Greco (1998) to put on a secondary plane, the capabilities of perception, anticipation and decision-making, considered of great importance for The tactical behavior, in view of the results presented in Table 3 of the level of knowledge regarding declaratory tactical experience of sports players investigated, and that they were divided into beginners (up to 2 years of practice), started (from 2 to 5 years of practice) and specialist (more than 5 years of practice).

Table 3. Mean and standard deviation of the results of the Test of Tactical Knowledge declaratory of players on sports experience.

Game situations	Sports Experience		
	Starter (up to 2 years)	Beginners (2 to 5 years)	Specialized (+ 5 years)
Situation 1	2,58 (1,97)	2,33 (1,54)	2,10 (1,83)
Situation 2	2,29 (0,98)	2,33 (1,51)	2,35 (1,67)
Situation 3	0,58 (0,24)	0,33 (0,48)	0,50 (1,19)
Situation 4	2,58 (1,69)	2,07 (1,41)	2,75 (1,70)
Situation 5	1,35 (1,80)	2,11 (1,96)	2,32 (2,04)
Situation 6	0,76 (0,43)	1,55 (1,62)	1,22 (1,25)
Situation 7	1,58 (1,32)	1,29 (1,23)	2,20 (1,45)
Situation 8	1,41 (1,46)	0,62 (1,30)	1,12 (1,65)
Situation 9	2,11 (1,26)	1,88 (1,45)	2,15 (1,38)
Situation 10	1,88 (2,20)	1,81 (2,18)	2,10 (2,12)
Situation 11	1,41 (2,06)	2,11 (2,06)	1,37 (2,95)
Situation 12	0,88 (1,96)	0,85 (1,85)	1,75 (2,25)
Situation 13	0,88 (1,96)	0,77 (1,80)	0,67 (1,55)
Situation 14	0,29 (1,21)	0,37 (1,11)	0,67 (1,05)
Situation 15	2,35 (2,39)	1,77 (2,11)	1,87 (2,22)
Total	22,47 (9,49)	22,25 (10,36)	25,17 (11,42)

The results presented in Table 3 showed that the average in the situations examined are very similar, regardless of athletic experience of the players being investigated in many situations, the averages of players beginners had higher than average players started and expertise. In this regard, it emphasized that the players achieved scores higher begun to beginners only players in 5 cases examined, while the specialized players had scores higher in nine cases examined. In fact, in this case, years of practice in the sport, apparently, have not contributed to an improvement in the level of tactical knowledge declaratory of the female players. In the process of training the player (split into stages), Coronado and Gonzalez (1996) emphasized that each of the steps has an end in itself, that is determined by compliance to a greater or lesser extent of its planned objectives, in which all the repertoire of conduct or patterns engines serve as the basis for subsequent stages.

In this context, the coaches of the teams may be investigated by adopting standardized offensive situations (played tested) for their teams, which standardize the response of the players, not allowing the initiative and / or creativity of more suited to situations considered offensive. However, it emphasized that during the process of teaching-learning-training of Handball, according Peñas and Granada (2001), it is necessary to develop athletes in a driving availability and cognitive widely that transcends the mere

gestures of automation and focuses on assimilation of rules, actions and principles of management of space to play, as a form of communication and cross-communication between the players.

In turn, we investigated the levels of knowledge of tactical declaratory players in relation to the specific post he occupies in the game, and the results revealed that the players who held the posts of specific owning or working in more than a specific post showed the best average overall level of tactical knowledge declarative, while the female players who held the posts of catchers specific tips and had the worst average general knowledge of tactical declarative. The players who held the post of special pivot had the average general intermediate tactical declarative knowledge for general gathered by average players, however, in situations that their specific post had effective participation in decision-making (at 3.8) the scores were the lowest in relation to the players investigated.

This may be occurring because of the coaches of the teams investigated adopt a standardized way of performance of players who work at specific pivot, giving especially the role of the defenders to help block the actions of other players. However, it is worth emphasizing that the participation of specific post to pivot should be tailor actions and positions of the defenders, and that in situations where the defenders are more advanced, the locks would not be the most appropriate action for the players who occupy the pivot of achieving specific post.

In short, it was observed that the tactical thinking, apparently, is not one of the most privileged content in the training sessions of the teams investigated in order that, despite the heterogeneity of average levels of tactical knowledge of players declaratory investigated, the results of Kruskal Wallis test, presented in table 4, revealed that there are no significant differences in levels of tactical knowledge of players declaratory investigated.

In fact, the results presented in Table 4 showed that, compared with competitive result, only in 5 cases (1,3,8,9, and 12) the average levels of tactical declarative knowledge could be considered significant, however, it emphasize that many players from teams with the worst record in the competition had high averages in these situations. Furthermore, with regard to experience sports and the specific posts, the average levels of tactical knowledge declaratory could not be considered significant, regardless of the situations analyzed.

In short, the players studied had scores of low levels of tactical declarative knowledge. Supposedly, this category, the situations of the game can be influenced by other factors for decision-making, that is, many players with greater physical fitness and motor can be successful in situations of the game, even when the decision-making are not the most appropriate, however, in future, in categories later this factor can not be decisive in view of the considerations and Farias Tavares (1997) that the tactical thinking is extremely important for the direction of Handball players in the organization and holding of shares tactics individual and collective.

Table 4. Results of the Kruskal Wallis test the level of tactical knowledge of declarative players in relation to the outcome competitive sports experience and specific posts.

CONCLUSIONS

From the analysis of levels of knowledge of tactical declaratory players who participated in the final round of the West Handball Cup/2008 youth category, the theoretical considerations, the results obtained, the following conclusions could be made. Regarding the competitive result, there is great diversity among the averages of players investigated, regardless of the team, that is, regardless of the result obtained by the team in the competition, they have players with high levels and players with very low levels of tactical declarative knowledge.

In this sense, it was observed that in some situations evaluated, the players investigated scored very low, as in situations 3 and 8 (convergent) requiring individual decision-making and the positions 13 and 14 (dissenting) which required the acquisition of decisions that could create situations finalized for a companion.

In short, the players investigated, apparently, have no uniformity in decision-making criteria and the adoption of such decisions by presenting a low level of tactical knowledge, bearing in mind the average total scores of teams reach below half the total value of the test (75 points).

Regarding the experience of sports players investigated, the average in the situations examined were very close, regardless of athletic experience, and in many cases the players were starters average higher than female players started and expertise. In fact, in this case, years of practice in the sport, apparently, have not contributed to an improvement in the level of tactical knowledge declaratory of the female players.

In turn, in relation to specific post occupied by the players, it was observed that the players who held the posts of specific owning or working in more than a specific post had the best average overall level of tactical knowledge declarative, while the players that occupied the posts of catchers specific tips and had the worst average general knowledge of tactical declarative. Moreover, it emphasized that the players who held the post of special pivot had the average general knowledge of tactical declaratory intermediary for general gathered by average players, however, in situations where the specific post had their effective participation in decision making (at 3.8) to their scores were the lowest in relation to the players investigated.

In short, it was observed that the tactical thinking, apparently, is not one of the most privileged content in the training sessions of the teams investigated in view that in relation to the competitive result, only in 5 cases (1,3,8,9 , And 12) the average levels of tactical declarative knowledge could be considered significant, however, worth emphasizing that many players from teams with the worst record in the competition had high averages in these situations. Furthermore, with regard to experience sports and the specific posts, the average levels of tactical knowledge declaratory could not be considered significant, regardless of the situations analyzed.

REFERENCES

CORONADO, Juan F. O. & GONZÁLEZ, P.I. S. (1996*). Balonmano*. Ministério de Educação e Cultura.

GARGANTA, J. (1995). *Para uma teoria dos jogos desportivos coletivos*. In: GRAÇA , A. & -OLIVEIRA, J. (Orgs). *O ensino dos jogos desportivos coletivos*. 3 ed. Lisboa: Universidade do Porto.

GRECO, P. J. (1998). *Iniciação Esportiva Universal Vol. II*. Belo Horizonte, Ed. UFMG.

GRECO, P. J. (2002) *Percepção no Esporte*. In SAMULSKI, D. M. *Psicologia do Esporte: Manual Para a Educação Física, Psicologia e Fisioterapia*. Barueri SP: Manole.

GRECO, P, J.; FERREIRA FILHO, E. & SOUZA, P. R. C. (2000). *Avaliação do comportamento tático no Handebol.* In P. J. Greco (org). *Caderno de rendimento do atleta de Handebol*. (pp. 123-134). Belo Horizonte.

MENDES, J. C.(2006). *O processo de ensino-aprendizagem-treinamento do handebol no estado do Paraná: um estudo da categoria infantil*. Dissertação de Mestrado, UFSC.

PEÑAS, C. L. & GRAÑA, M. P. L. (2001*). El proceso de iniciación deportiva en el Balonmano secuenciados de los contenidos técnico-tácticos*. Acesso em 05/09/2001. Disponível em; http://www.aebm.com/ct210.htm

SCHMIDT, R. A. & WRISBERG, C. A. (2001) *Aprendizagem e Performance Motora: Uma Abordagem da aprendizagem Baseada no Problema*. Porto Alegre: Artmed.

TAVARES, F. (1997). *Bases Teóricas da Componente Tática dos Jogos Desportivos Coletivos*. In J. Oliveira & F. Tavares (eds). *Estratégia e Tática nos Jogos Desportivos Coletivos*. (pp.25-32). Lisboa: Universidade do Porto.

THOMAS, J.R. & NELSON, J. K. (2002). *Métodos de pesquisa em atividade física.* Porto Alegre, Artmed.

Street Minas Gerais, 2085
Neighborhood Vila Rica, St. Helena - Pr
Tel: (45) 3268 28-81 / (45) 9921 7795
E-mail: ale_hand_br@yahoo.com.br

LEVEL OF TACTICAL KNOWLEDGE DECLARED OF YOUNG FEMALE ATHLETES OF THE WEST HANDBALL CUP 2008

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to identify the level of tactical knowledge-declarative of female athletes in the results of the final round of the West Handball Cup 2008 in relation to the result, sports and made specific experience of players. To that end, there was a descriptive and exploratory research (THOMAS & NELSON, 2002), with 84 female athletes who differed the final step of West Handball Cup 2008, while for data collection using the Test Level of Knowledge Tactical declaratory proposed by Greco et al (2000), and the analysis was used descriptive statistics, specifically, mean and standard deviation, and thereafter the use of non-parametric statistical technique, the Kruskal Wallis test to compare the data. In short it was observed that the tactical thinking, apparently, is not one of the most privileged content in the training sessions of the teams investigated in view that in relation to the competitive result, only in 5 cases (1,3,8,9, and 12) the average levels of tactical declarative knowledge could be considered significant, however, worth emphasizing that many players from teams with the worst record in the competition had high averages in these situations. Moreover, experience in relation to specific sports and posts the average levels of tactical knowledge declaratory could not be considered significant, regardless of the situations analyzed.

Keywords: Tactical Knowledge, Handball, Decision making.

NIVEAU TACTIQUE DÉCLARÉ CONNAISSANCE DES ATHLÉTES DE SEXE FÉMININ DE LA COPA OESTE DE HANDEBOL 2008

ABSTRACT

Le but de cette étude était d'identifier le niveau de la tactique de la connaissance déclarative des athlètes féminines dans les résultats de la ronde finale de la Copa Oeste de Handebol 2008 en ce qui concerne le résultat, le sport et a fait l'expérience des joueurs. À cette fin, il y avait un descriptif et la recherche exploratoire (Thomas & Nelson, 2002), avec 84 athlètes féminines qui diffère de l'étape finale de handball de la jeunesse ouest de la Coupe 2008, tandis que pour la collecte de données de test Niveau de connaissance tactique déclaratoire proposée par Greco et al (2000), et de l'analyze a utilisé des statistiques descriptives, en particulier, moyenne et écart-type, et par la suite le recours à des non-paramétrique de technique statistique, le test de Kruskal Wallis de comparer les données. En bref, il a fait observer que la pensée tactique, apparemment, n'est pas l'une des plus privilégiés dans le contenu des sessions de formation des équipes d'enquêtes en vue que par rapport à la concurrence résultat, que dans 5 cas (1,3,8,9, et 12) la moyenne des niveaux de connaissances déclaratives tactiques pourraient être considérées comme importantes, cependant, intéressant de souligner que de nombreux joueurs des équipes avec le pire dossier de la concurrence avait élevé en moyenne dans ces situations. En outre, l'expérience par rapport à des sports et des postes de la moyenne des niveaux de connaissance tactique déclaratoire ne peut pas être considérée comme significative, indépendamment des situations analysées.

Mots-clés: tactique de connaissances, de handball, le processus décisionnel.

NIVEL DE CONOCIMIENTO DECLARADO TÁCTICO DE LAS ATLETAS DE LA COPA DEL OESTE DE BALONMANO 2008

RESUMEN

El objetivo de este estudio fue determinar el nivel de conocimientos tácticos-declarativa de las mujeres atletas en los resultados de la ronda final de la Copa del Oeste de Balonmano de 2008 en relación con el resultado, los deportes y la experiencia específica de los jugadores. Con ese fin, hubo un descriptivo y exploratorio de investigación (Thomas & Nelson, 2002), con 84 atletas mujeres que diferían el paso final de la Copa Juvenil de Balonmano al oeste de 2008, mientras que para la recogida de datos utilizando el Test Nivel de conocimientos tácticos declarativo propuesto por Greco et al (2000), y el análisis se utilizó estadística descriptiva, específicamente, media y desviación estándar, y posteriormente el uso de la no-paramétricos técnica estadística, la prueba de Kruskal Wallis para comparar los datos. En resumen, se observó que el pensamiento táctico, al parecer, no es uno de los más privilegiados en el contenido de las sesiones de formación de los equipos investigados a la vista que, en relación con el resultado competitivo, sólo en 5 casos (1,3,8,9, y 12) la media de los niveles táctico conocimiento declarativo puede considerarse significativo, sin embargo, vale la pena hacer hincapié que muchos jugadores de los equipos con el peor registro en el concurso medias ha elevado en estas situaciones. Además, la experiencia en relación con determinados deportes y puestos de los niveles medios de conocimiento declarativo táctica no puede considerarse significativo, independientemente de las situaciones analizadas.

Palabras clave: conocimiento táctico, Balonmano, la toma de decisiones.

NÍVEL DE CONHECIMENTO TÁTICO DECLARATIVO DAS ATLETAS DO SEXO FEMININO DA COPA OESTE DE HANDEBOL JUVENIL 2008

RESUMO

O objetivo deste estudo foi identificar o nível de conhecimento tático-declarativo das atletas do gênero feminino nos resultados da etapa final da Copa Oeste de Handebol 2008 em relação ao resultado, experiência esportiva e postos específicos das jogadoras. Para tanto, realizou-se uma pesquisa descritivo-exploratória (THOMAS & NELSON, 2002), com 84 atletas do gênero feminino que disputaram a etapa final da Copa Oeste de Handebol Juvenil 2008, sendo que para a coleta dos dados utilizou-se o Teste de Nível de Conhecimento Tático Declarativo proposto por Greco et al (2000), e para a análise utilizou-se estatística descritiva, especificamente, média e desvio padrão, e, posteriormente, o emprego da técnica estatística não-paramétrica, o teste de Kruskal Wallis para comparação entre os dados. Em suma observou-se que o pensamento tático, aparentemente, não é um dos conteúdos mais privilegiados nas sessões de treino das equipes investigadas, tendo em vista que em relação ao resultado competitivo, somente em 5 situações (1,3,8,9, e 12) as médias dos níveis de conhecimento tático declarativo podiam ser consideradas significativas, contudo, vale ressaltar que muitas jogadoras das equipes com os piores resultados na competição obtiveram médias altas nestas situações. Por outro lado, em relação à experiência esportiva e os postos específicos as médias dos níveis de conhecimento tático declarativo não puderam ser consideradas significativas, independente das situações analisadas.

Palavras-chave: Conhecimento Tático, Handebol, Tomada de decisão.