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A valid and reliable test of technical skill for vision impaired football

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: The International Paralympic Committee requires international federations to develop and implement sport-specific classification guidelines based on scientific evidence. Performance tests are key to developing new evidence-based criteria in football for athletes with vision impairment (VI). Therefore, the aim of this study was to develop a valid and reliable test of technical performance for VI football.

Methods: To assure content and face validity, the Vision Impaired Football Skills (VIFS) test was based on recommendations from experienced players and coaches. To test construct validity, we compared 24 sighted football players split into two groups based on highest-level of performance but matched on experience. To test reliability participants completed the VIFS three times on two separate days.

Results: Results supported construct validity through detecting differences in performance times between the two groups ($p = .004$, $g = 1.28$ 95% CI = 0.41 - 2.15). Bias between visits ($.54s \pm 2.93s$; 95% LoA = -5.21– 6.29) and intraclass correlations (.81, 95% CI = .56 - .92) showed between-day agreement and reliability. Within-day reliability was good after a familiarisation trial.

Conclusions: Results support the suitability for the VIFS test for classification research. Future work should establish feasibility for players with a VI.

ARTICLE HISTORY

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KEYWORDS

Paralympic; classification; performance; soccer

Introduction

In Paralympic sport, athletes are grouped into classes with the aim of minimising the impact of eligible impairments on the outcome of competition (Tweedy and Vanlandewijck 2011). In the past, this classification process has been based solely on the nature of the impairment. However, this approach does not account for how impairment can impact performance differently across sports. It is therefore now a requirement of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC; International Paralympic Committee 2015) that classification be based on the understanding of the relationship between a specific eligible impairment and performance in a specific sport. The understanding of this performance–impairment relationship must be based on sport and impairment-specific research evidence (Tweedy and Vanlandewijck 2011; Tweedy et al. 2014; International Paralympic Committee 2016).

Conducting research to establish the performance–impairment relationship in parasport (any sport for people who have a disability) is a multistage process (Tweedy et al. 2014). The first step is specifying the impairment types eligible for a specific sport and developing valid measures of the relevant impairment. There is then a need for a model of the determinants of performance in the specific sport and for valid and reliable methods to test those. Such tests do not currently exist for vision impaired (VI) football. An ability to measure the determinants of performance combined with an ability to measure the level of impairment allows for research into the performance–impairment relationship. Understanding this relationship allows for the development of the evidence-based minimum impairment

criteria (MIC; Tweedy et al. 2014) and sport classes. The MIC represents the minimum level of impairment that impacts performance and dictates who is eligible to compete in the para version of a sport. Those athletes who are eligible can be grouped into sport classes with others whose impairments have a similar impact on performance.

Several sports for athletes with physical and cognitive impairments have begun to implement evidence-based classification systems (e.g. Vanlandewijck et al. 2011; Beckman et al. 2014; Reina et al. 2018; Pastor et al. 2019). However, in the majority of VI sports, athletes are still classified in the same fashion. This system was originally based on the World Health Organization's definition of blindness. Individuals are categorized as B1, B2 or B3; where B1 athletes are effectively blind with some individuals able to perceive light (LogMAR Visual Acuity worse than 2.6), B2 (LogMAR visual acuity 1.5–2.6; visual field radius <5 degrees) and B3 (LogMAR visual acuity 1.0–1.4; visual field radius <20 degrees) athletes have progressively more vision (Mann and Ravensbergen 2018).

The current system for athletes with VI does not satisfy the aim of classification in Paralympic sport and there is a need for research to develop an understanding of performance and impairment in a range of VI sports (Ravensbergen et al. 2016). The IPC and the International Blind Sports Federation outlined models for conducting research to establish the performance–impairment relationship in VI sports with the aim of developing evidence-based classification systems (including minimum impairment criteria and sport classes; Mann and Ravensbergen 2018). Research has begun working towards sport-specific models in VI swimming

(Ravensbergen et al. 2018), VI judo (Krabben et al. 2018, 2019), VI skiing (Stalin 2020), and, following a significant body of work, new systems have now been implemented in VI shooting (Allen et al. 2016, 2018, 2019; Myint et al. 2016). However, evidence-based classification is yet to be developed for the VI version of the world's most popular sport, football.

Measuring individual performance, while straightforward in sports where outcomes such as race times are readily available, is a more complex endeavour in a team sport such as football. VI football is an adapted version of futsal. Futsal is itself a 5-a-side adaptation of football, played on a court smaller than a standard football pitch using a smaller and harder ball which bounces less. These adaptations make it more suitable for VI players than its 11-a-side counterpart. In VI football, B1 and B2/B3 athletes compete in separate versions of the game. B1 athletes compete with sound in the ball, wearing blindfolds and with guides and coaches able to vocally guide players whereas B2/B3 athletes compete with use of their vision. Both versions incorporate sighted goalkeepers. Uniquely in VI sport, currently only B1 athletes compete in the Paralympic games. According to the International Blind Sports Federation and IPC guidelines, it is crucial to establish the MIC in an unadapted form of the sport. Therefore, valid and reliable measures of the aspects of futsal performance that could be affected by vision impairment are required (Mann and Ravensbergen 2018).

In a study into the needs of a classification system for VI football, (Runswick et al. 2021) adopted the Delphi process to establish consensus amongst experts in VI football on the needs of a sport-specific classification system. The expert panel identified the aspects of performance that would most likely be negatively affected by the presence of a vision impairment and how important these factors are in winning games. These findings offered clear guidance that valid measures of performance should target technical and perceptual-cognitive skills (e.g. anticipation and decision-making). Despite the wealth of football-specific sports science literature, and the existence of comparable tests in basketball (Conte et al. 2019) and netball (Mungovan et al. 2018), there is almost a complete paucity of representative and valid assessments that incorporate multiple aspects of technical skill and can be undertaken by an individual player.

The efforts made to date in developing measures of technical skills in football (for review see Ali 2011) have specific issues that make them unfit for use in classification research in VI football. For example, tests often focus on single or limited skills such as passing (e.g. Loughborough Soccer Passing Test, Ali et al. 2007), shooting (e.g. Loughborough Soccer Shooting Test, Ali et al. 2007) or heading and dribbling (Rösch et al. 2000). Others test aspects of football that are not representative of game play, such as ball juggling (Rösch et al. 2000) or wall volleys (Vanderford et al. 2004), or lack of control due to reliance on full match play (Rampinini et al. 2007).

One exception does exist, the Futsal Special Performance Test (Farhani et al. 2019). The test incorporates multiple skills and does have potential benefits for the development of classification in VI football. However, while the Futsal Special Performance Test was shown to be valid and reliable, reliability was only assessed using correlations across two trials conducted on the same day, an issue that needs to be addressed in order to

conduct classification studies in VI football. Furthermore, a key requirement is that the test is accessible to players with (e.g. for the development of classes) and without (e.g. for simulation studies) VI and can be practically administered at a variety of locations for individual players. The Futsal Special Performance Test is not currently accessible to VI players due to its use of cones for dribbling and it also lacks practical usability due to its involvement of four skilled and sighted players to act as passers in addition to the player being tested.

Therefore, a test is required that incorporates the elements identified by the expert panel in (Runswick et al. 2021) Delphi study, is accessible to VI athletes, and is practical to use in a variety of testing locations. The test also needs to display face (logical) validity, content validity, and construct validity. Face validity refers to the degree to which a test would be subjectively viewed as measuring technical performance, and content validity, the degree to which a test measures all facets of technical performance (Currell and Jeukendrup 2008). These are hard to measure objectively but can be established by working with input from individuals who are experienced in the sport in question. Construct validity refers to the degree to which a test can measure a hypothetical construct. In this case, technical performance of such a construct is considered. Therefore, construct validity can be established objectively through the comparison of two groups who perform at different levels. Tests with good construct validity should easily discriminate between the skill-level groups (Thomas and Nelson 2001; Currell and Jeukendrup 2008). This approach has been adopted to validate performance tests in futsal (Farhani et al. 2019) and basketball (Conte et al. 2019), and has been widely used in research applying the expert performance approach in sport (Williams and Ericsson 2005).

The aim of this study was to develop a valid and reliable futsal-specific test of technical performance that can be used in research to develop understanding of the performance–impairment relationship in VI football. To meet this aim and to ensure face and content validity, we based the design of the test on the expert opinions gleaned in (Runswick et al. 2021) Delphi study and further consultation with subject-matter experts. We then tested the construct validity of the test by comparing two groups who had performed at different levels but were matched on experience (Thomas and Nelson 2001; Currell and Jeukendrup 2008), and tested within- and between-day reliability through the completion of the test a total of six times across 2 days.

Method

Test development

To ensure both content and face validity, the Vision Impaired Football Skills Test (VIFS Test) was developed in partnership with experienced coaches, players, and sport scientists. The current test included all the technical skills that the expert panel in (Runswick et al. 2021) Delphi study agreed would be negatively affected by VI. These included ball control, dribbling, passing, spatial awareness and movement around the court. The Delphi study also identified that anticipation and decision-making are likely to be negatively affected by VI. While other

screen-based tests that focus on these aspects already exist (e.g. Roca et al. 2014), it was decided to include elements of anticipation and decision-making in this test through the use of a defender and the inclusion of choice on how best to complete the course as fast as possible based on the individual strengths of each participant.

An experienced B1 coach who was not part of the previously mentioned Delphi study and a former head of sports science for an international football team were consulted to adapt the Futsal Special Performance Test (Farhani et al. 2019). Key changes included the removal of cones, the removal of shooting that did not reach agreement in (Runswick et al. 2021), and to enhance practical usability, the four skilled players were replaced with the use of common gym benches based on the Loughborough Soccer Passing Test (LSPT; Ali et al. 2007; Supplement Figure). Time penalties from the Loughborough Soccer Passing Test were also included in the design to maintain the game's realistic speed and accuracy trade-off while producing a single time-based performance score. Finally, a defender was added to incorporate an element of anticipation and decision-making and to enhance content and face validity. A fully detailed step by step overview of the test set-up, course (Supplement Figure), and penalties is available in the supplementary material.

Participants

Having consulted players and coaches from VI football during test development, sighted players were then required for the remainder of this study. Without an understanding of the performance–impairment relationship in this sport, the use of sighted players was the only way to control for effects of vision. Therefore, 24 football or futsal players (age 21.16 ± 6.57 years) with normal or corrected to normal vision volunteered to participate in the study. The *competitive* group ($n = 12$) consisted of players who had played in UK tier 11 (county leagues) or above and had 12.9 ± 5.1 years competitive experience and included one female professional player. The *social* group ($n = 12$) had equivalent experience (14.4 ± 7.3 years; $t = .56$, $p = .58$) but had only played below UK tier 11 (e.g. local Sunday leagues) and included one female club level player. Participants signed written informed consent, ethical approval was granted by the University of Chichester ethics committee (1920_07) and all experimental procedures conformed to the ethical standards of the Declaration of Helsinki.

Procedure

Participants completed the VIFS test a total of six times across two visits (three trials per visit). Participants were instructed to wear suitable clothing and footwear to participate in futsal in an indoor court. Upon arrival during visit 1, participants read information sheets and were offered the opportunity to ask questions before signing informed consent forms. Following this, participants completed a standardised warmup which consisted of jogging, change of direction and change of speed drills. Participants were also offered the opportunity to complete any other exercises they would normally complete to be ready to play. Following the warmup, participants were immediately walked through the course by the tester and

completed each action at a walking pace (full details on the course are available in the supplementary material). After the walk-through, participants were asked to verbally talk the tester through the course to ensure familiarity with all action points and rules for penalties and rewards. The participants then completed the course in the fastest possible total time three times with a two-minute rest period after each trial. An identical procedure was executed on a second visit a minimum of 48 hours and a maximum of 1 week later.

Dependent measures

Raw time

The raw time for each trial was calculated as the time from the ball touching the ground at the start to the ball touching the final bench, the defender's body, or the white line as it left the court (whichever occurred soonest; see supplement). Practicality was the primary aim of this test, so a manual time to the nearest second (stopwatch) was chosen and accuracy confirmed using video footage.

Penalty time

The penalty time for each trial was calculated as the sum of all penalties and deductions incurred in that trial.

Total time

The total time for each trial was calculated as the sum of raw time and penalty time.

Data analysis

Total time (the combination of raw and penalty time) was used for further analysis. To investigate a variety of possible methods for implementing the VIFS test to best capture optimal performance and consistency, we used individual trial times to calculate overall visit times for each of the dependent measures in three different ways.

- (i) *All Trials* – the average of all trials from a visit
- (ii) *Fastest Two* – the average time for the two fastest trials from a visit
- (iii) *Fastest* – the single fastest time for a visit.

To ensure both visits were always accounted for in group comparisons, we also calculated an *All Trials Mean* that consisted of all six trials (three from each of the two visits), a *Fastest Two Mean* that consisted of four trials (the fastest two from each of the two visits), and a *Fastest Mean* that consisted of two trials (the fastest from each of the two visits). Independent sample t-tests were used to compare competitive and social players across the three measures of total time (All Trials, Fastest Two, and Fastest).

A three-way mixed ANOVA was conducted to detect the effect of group, trial, and visit on the Total Time for All Trials and assess the needs for familiarisation. A Bonferroni adjustment was employed when multiple comparisons were being made to avoid Type I errors (McLaughlin and Sainani 2014). Violations of sphericities were corrected for by adjusting the degrees of freedom using the Greenhouse Geisser correction

when epsilon is less than 0.75 and the Huynh-Feldt correction when greater than 0.75 (Girden 1992).

To assess within-day and between-day relationships, Pearson's correlation and two-way random effects, absolute agreement, single measurement intra-class correlation coefficients (ICC) were used between all trials and each of the three measures for visit time (All Trials, Fastest Two and Fastest). To assess the agreement, Bland-Altman analyses were conducted. Bland-Altman (or difference plots; Bland & Altman, 1999) is a graphical method for comparing two different measurements and evaluating agreement through calculating and displaying both individual data points and a bias (average discrepancy between two trials or visits). Limits of agreement (LoA) display a range within which 95% of the repeated measures would lie when compared to the first measurement.

Effect sizes were calculated for all analyses; to account for the sample size Hedges' g effect sizes were used for group comparisons, partial eta squared (η_p^2) for ANOVA analyses, correlation coefficient (r) for Pearson's correlations and ICCs were accompanied by a 95% confidence interval. The alpha level (p) for statistical significance was set at .05.

Results

All data for this paper including raw, penalty, and total time are available via the Open Science Framework (Link Here). The

results presented below focus on Total Time as a combination of Raw Time and Penalty Time.

Group differences

The competitive group displayed significantly faster times across all calculations of visit time. This included All Trials Mean (competitive = 28.40 ± 2.66 s; social = 31.94 ± 3.36 s; $t = 2.87$, $p = .009$, $g = 1.13$, 95% CI = 0.28–1.98; Figure 1), Fastest Two Mean (competitive = 27.06 ± 2.61 s; social = 30.58 ± 3.60 ; $t = 2.74$, $p = .012$, $g = 1.08$ 95% CI = 0.23–1.93), and Fastest Mean (competitive = 24.92 ± 2.52 s; social = 28.63 ± 3.05 ; $t = 3.24$, $p = .004$, $g = 1.28$ 95% CI = 0.41–2.15).

Familiarisation

There was a significant main effect of group on Total Time (competitive = 28.40 ± 2.66 s; social = 31.94 ± 3.36 s; $F = 8.20$, $p = .009$, $\eta_p^2 = .27$). There was no effect of visit on Total Time ($F = 2.672$, $p = .12$, $\eta_p^2 = .11$) and no Visit by Group interaction ($F = 3.33$, $p = .08$, $\eta_p^2 = .13$). There was a main effect of Trial on Total Time ($F = 8.13$, $p = .001$, $\eta_p^2 = .27$; Figure 2). Post hoc analysis revealed that participant's first trial was significantly slower than their second ($p = .04$) and third ($p = .004$) trials during each visit. There was no difference between Trial 2 and Trial 3 ($p = .32$). There was a significant Trial by Group interaction ($F = 4.93$, $p = .01$, $\eta_p^2 = .18$) suggesting that the effect of the trial was greater in the competitive group, and a Trial by Visit

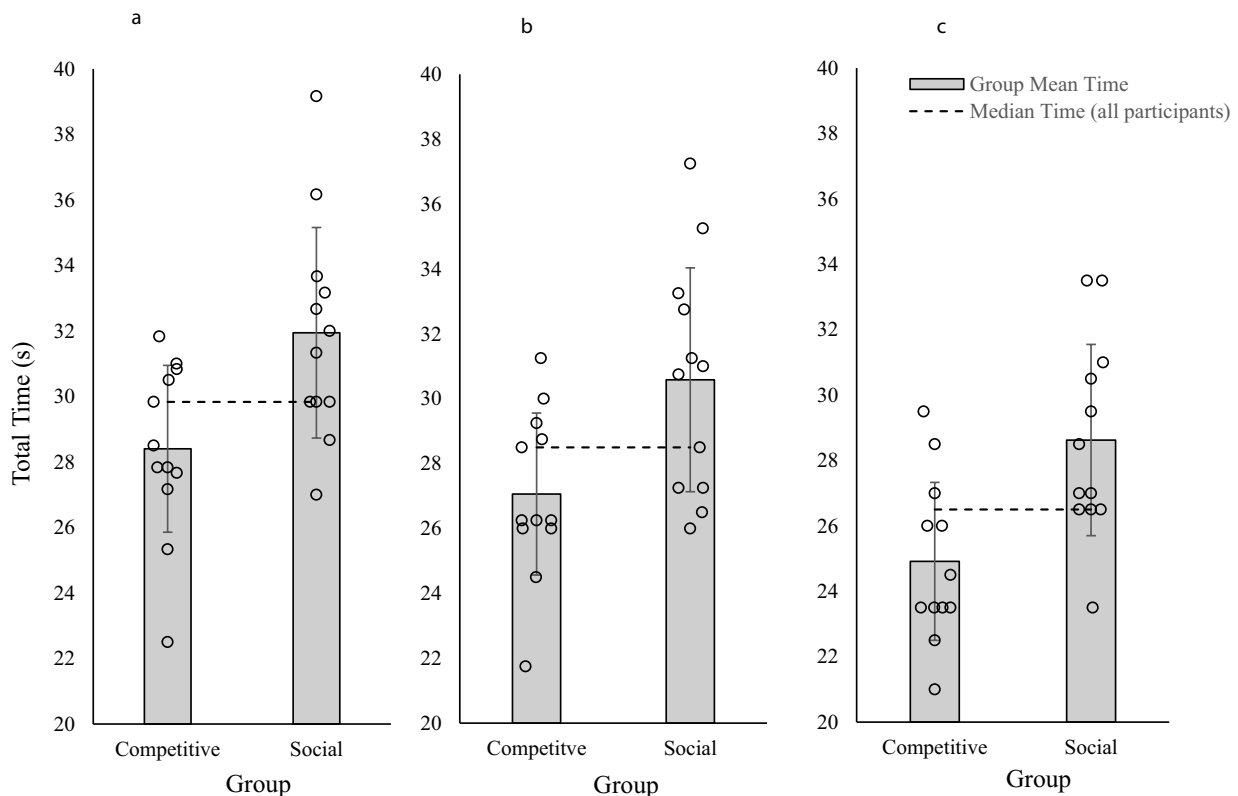


Figure 1. Total Time for individuals and group across (A) All Trials Mean (B) Fastest Two Mean and (C) Fastest Mean.

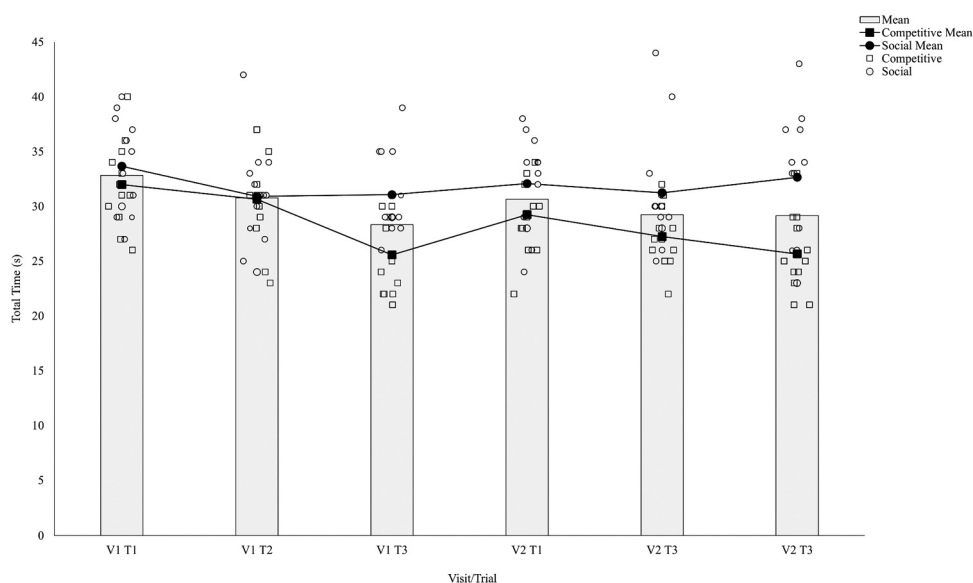


Figure 2. Mean and Individual Total Times for all participants across the three trials in each of the two visits.

interaction ($F = 3.32$, $p = .05$, $\eta_p^2 = .13$) suggesting the effect of the trial was slightly greater in Visit 1 than Visit 2. There was no three-way interaction between Group, Trial and Visit ($F = .65$, $p = .53$, $\eta_p^2 = .03$).

Reliability and agreement

Between-visit

Strong relationships (Evans 1996) and ICCs were found between visits for All Trials ($r = .69$, $p < .001$, $ICC = .80$, $95\% CI = .55-.91$), Fastest Two ($r = .69$, $p < .001$, $ICC = .81$, $95\% CI = .57-.92$) and Fastest ($r = .68$, $p < .001$, $ICC = .81$, $95\% CI = .56-.92$). Figure 3 shows Bland–Altman plots for All Trials (Bias \pm SD, 95% Limits of Agreement; 0.95 ± 3.01 , $-4.95-6.86$), Fastest Two (0.92 ± 2.97 , $-4.91-6.74$) and Fastest (0.54 ± 2.93 , $-5.21-6.29$) time.

Between trial

Table 1 displays the data for relationships, reliability, and agreement between individual trials. In support of the familiarisation findings, comparisons that include a trial one from either visit show the weakest relationships and largest bias.

Discussion

The aim of the study was to produce a valid and reliable test of technical performance that can be used for research into the performance–impairment relationship in VI football. Content and face validity were ensured by developing the test in partnership with recommendations from experts in football and VI football (Runswick et al. 2021). Construct validity was established by comparing competitive and social players and reliability through within- and between-day relationships.

Simulation studies used to establish the MIC use repeated measures across several different levels of impairment. Similarly, studies to establish classes involve testing large samples of players with a variety of impairments. Therefore, it is also important to establish the reliability of the VIFS Test

across visits, an aspect that was lacking in the reliability testing for the Futsal Special Performance Test (Farhani et al. 2019). Results from between-day (visit) analysis showed low bias and Pearson's and intraclass correlations suggested between-day reliability. Reliability was displayed across all three measures of on-the-day performance, with the *All Trials* and *Fastest Trial* showing only slightly stronger relationship than the *Fastest Two*. While any of these measures could be used to develop a single performance score for a visit or level of impairment in a simulation study, the fastest time represents the simplest method with the least bias. However, this does not account for the need to familiarise participants on the day.

Within day (trial) analysis displayed a variety of weak to strong correlations and some larger bias, with the majority occurring when a Trial 1 from either visit was used. Results from the repeated measures ANOVA suggested that while there were no significant differences between visits, there was a main effect of the trial. Post hoc testing showed that the first trial of a visit was significantly slower than the subsequent trials. This, in combination with poor within-day reliability for Trial 1s, suggests that a familiarisation trial should be used as the first trial of each visit. Furthermore, wide LoAs between individual trials suggest that the test is best used with multiple trials to create a single visit time.

Group comparisons showed significantly faster Total Time in the competitive group with large effect sizes for the All Trials Mean, Fastest Two Mean and Fastest Mean measures of individual performance. The largest effect for between-group difference was found when taking the fastest time from each visit. Effect sizes displayed for group differences by the VIFS Test are smaller than those displayed by the Futsal Special Performance Test (Farhani et al. 2019). However, here we deliberately matched groups on experience and closely matched levels of performance for the groups. Therefore, a large effect size for group differences suggests supports the construct validity of the test (i.e. the ability to distinguish time between the groups).

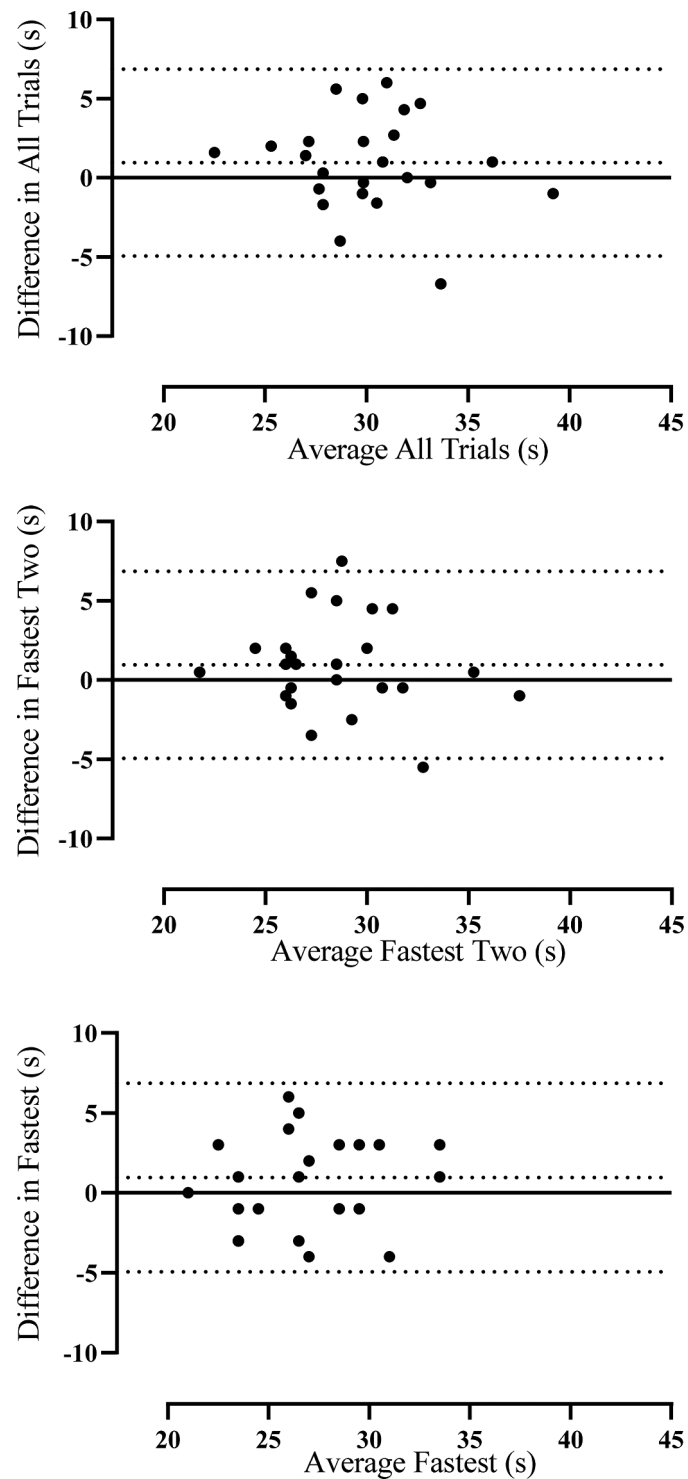


Figure 3. Bland–Altman plots showing Bias and 95% limits of agreement for the three possible measures of time for each visit for All Trials, Fastest Two and Fastest.

Previous football skill tests have lacked strong face, content, and construct validity, often due to focusing on single aspects of performance or using unrepresentative tasks (Ali 2011). However, the VIFS Test represents an important development in these areas and will allow for the development of simulation studies to investigate the MIC and mass testing of athletes with impairment to develop evidence for classes.

This evidence will form the foundation of future work to provide an evidence-based classification system for VI football (Tweedy and Vanlandewijck 2011; Tweedy et al. 2014; Mann and Ravensbergen 2018). Simulation studies involve systematically impairing the vision of sighted players (e.g. Allen et al. 2016) and testing players with impairment to build evidence for sport classes, which require clear

Table 1. Trial-Trial reliability for Total Time (s). Pearson's (*r*) correlations, 95% confidence intervals (CI), and significance values (*p*). The Bland-Altman analysis shows Bias \pm SD and 95% limits of agreement (LoA) between individual trials. Significant relationships displayed in bold.

		Visit 1			Visit 2		
		Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3	Trial 1	Trial 2	
Visit 1	Trial 2	<i>r</i> (95% CI)	.54 (.15 – .84)				
		<i>p</i>	.003				
		Bias \pm SD	2.04 \pm 4.20				
		95% LoA	–6.18–10.27				
	Trial 3	<i>r</i> (95% CI)	.49 (.09 – .78)	.37 (–.04 – .76)			
<i>p</i>		.008	.04				
Bias \pm SD		4.50 \pm 4.51	2.46 \pm 5.16				
		95% LoA	–4.34–13.34	–7.65–12.57			
Visit 2	Trial 1	<i>r</i> (95% CI)	.33 (–.08 – .75)	.42 (.02 – .89)	.30 (–.13 – .82)		
		<i>p</i>	.05	.02	.08		
		Bias \pm SD	2.17 \pm 4.81	0.13 \pm 4.70	–2.33 \pm 5.25		
			95% LoA	–7.27–11.60	–9.09–9.34	–12.62–7.95	
		Trial 2	<i>r</i> (95% CI)	.31 (–.10 – .64)	.53 (.15 – .86)	.41 (.01 – .81)	.63 (.25 – .86)
	<i>p</i>		.07	.004	.02	< .001	
	Bias \pm SD		3.58 \pm 5.26	1.54 \pm 4.48	–0.92 \pm 5.12	1.42 \pm 3.87	
			95% LoA	–6.72–13.89	–7.24–10.33	–10.95–9.11	–6.16–8.96
		Trial 3	<i>r</i> (95% CI)	.37 (–.03 – .55)	.50 (.09 – .67)	.68 (.28 – .79)	.26 (–.12 – .48)
<i>p</i>	.04		.01	< .001	.11	.04	
Bias \pm SD	3.67 \pm 5.86		1.625 \pm 5.36	–.83 \pm 4.44	1.50 \pm 6.30	.08 \pm 5.33	
		95% LoA	–7.81–15.15	–8.87–12.12	–9.54 – 7.87	–10.86–13.86	–10.37–10.53

differentiation between levels of performance. It is therefore important that the VIFS Test has been able to reliably detect differences in technical proficiency while testing an individual's performance in multiple aspects of the game likely to be affected by VI (Runswick et al. 2021).

A key aim of this work was to produce a practically useful test that can be applied by anyone whilst minimising the need for additional equipment. The test has proven valid and reliable based on manual timing to the nearest second on a stopwatch and without any specialist equipment requirements aside from a futsal and four gym benches. In addition, only two further personnel who need not have any futsal or football skill are required to run the test. Based on the findings from the present study we would suggest that, when utilising the test with sighted individuals (i.e. in simulation studies), the test is implemented with at least one familiarisation trial at full speed after the walk through from the tester and multiple trials is conducted to generate a single visit time.

The results of this work and applications of the VIFS test should be considered alongside limitations. According to International Blind Sports Federation and IPC guidelines, research to establish the MIC should be conducted using the unadapted form of the sport using simulation studies with sighted players (Mann and Ravensbergen 2018). This allows for a systematic intrasubject assessment of performance at various levels of VI from fully sighted to severely impaired. However, testing with VI players will be required to develop classes. In the current study, expert consultation was sought in

an endeavour to make this test accessible for when it is needed for VI athletes or sighted athletes with simulated impairment and consequently the authors are confident that it is accessible to the levels of impairment required to test the MIC. Future work should aim to assess the feasibility of the test with athletes who have an impairment.

This study displayed reliability over two visits when familiarisation was included. However, simulation work for MIC testing and work on developing classes may require more visits over a longer period or more trials within a visit. While we have endeavoured to enhance content validity and include some aspects of decision-making, the test is not an unpredictable game scenario and the participants will become familiar with the course. Future work that implements the test should be careful to include aspects in designs that check for learning effects over the course of data collection.

In summary, this study has progressed the development of an evidence-based MIC through the development of a test assessing technical skills in VI football. This study aims to develop a test that incorporates all the elements of performance identified as important in classification research (Runswick et al. 2021), is practical to deliver in a variety of settings, and offers accessibility for players with a VI or simulated VI. We present the VIFS Test as a valid and reliable method to achieve this goal and offer practical guidance on its implementation. The test can now be used for research to develop understanding of the performance–impairment relationship in

VI football and evidence-based classification.

Disclosure statement

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