## The Youth Academy Model

## OYSAN's Recommended Approach to Organjzing Youth Soccer Programs



## US Soccera Best Prectices for Coaching Soccer in the United States

Ilimages.ussoccer.com/Documents/cms/ussf/Best Practices.pdf


## US Soccera Best Practices for Coaching Soccer in the United States

Wh'sere is not just "one way" to teach soccer to players, nor is there just one style of coaching, There is a broad spectrum of stiyles and methods for how each of us experiences the game. sione of this comes from our backgrounds, while some of this also is the product of our own personalities".

> Ht the youth and junior levels, however, there is a set of fundamental principles that must be considered by anyone involved with soccer. In general, young soccer players require a certain amount of uninterrupted play. This allows them to experience soccer first hand. They should be allowed the opportunity to experiment, and with that, succeed and fail".

## US Soccera Best Practices for Coaching Soccer in the United States

Hhe coach's long term goal is to prepare the player to sulceessfully recognize and solve the challenges of the game of his or her own. It is vital that the coach approaches soccer with this in mind".

The most fundamental skill in soccer is individual mastery of the ball and the creativity that comes with it. This should be a priority in training and games, especially in the early years. As this skill is mastered, the rest of the game becomes easier - both to teach and to learn".

## Why a Youth Academy Model?

Youth Academy programs have emerged as the 21st genitury alternative to the firustrating shortifalls in socser development displayed by most pre-teens.

This void is heavily influenced by coaching quality, the youth soccer environment, and the unhealthy pressures to win at critical periods in the development process.

The Youth Academy model seeks to improve individual player development, satisfaction and retention, and build a less-pressured youth soccer environment for coaches, adult spectators, and match officials.

## Why a Youth Academy Model?

On ganse day on every field across Anerfor, annost fajf" the "participants" are siting on the sidelines



## Why a Youtin Academy Model?

With the decline of firee play/ adult models and adult ideals have been imposed on youth sport.

## Young children are being introduced to formal competition long before they are technically, tactically, physically or emotionally ready.



## Why a Youth Academy Model?

The vast majority of youth soccer coaches are volunteers with no appreciation for Long-Term Athletic Development....
_u.so they naturally over-organize and over-coach!


## Why a Youth Acaderny Model?

Organjzed sport loses $70 \%$ of lits particjpants by age 14

Obesity rates are reaching epidemic levels as kids tuln away from activity - often for life!


## Why a Youtth Academy Model?

> Lidas universally cite adultrelated reasons for guiting sport, Kids participate for action, jsyolyement, excitement and friendshipj instead, ifley get's laps, lectures, lines and constant criticism.

## That's NO FUN!

"Football associations that are serious about the game's health and growth are duty-bound to promote mass participation and interest...Grassroots football, which acts as a vehicle for social integration, health and happiness, is the aim. As a by-product, talents will emerge.

Andy Roxburgh - UEFA Technical Director

## Why a Youth Acaderny Model?

Practice activities and match coaching are often centered on winning "now" strategies, such asuu

Anshoring the defendersp teaching "plays" and restartsp strategically positioning the best players; Jinsiting playing time for the weaker players; and cliscouraging dribbling, risk-taking, and creativity.


## When We Were Young...

The Playing Numbers were Flexible! The playing Rules were Flexible!
The Game Duration was Measured in Hours! Me played Games; there were no Drills! The Oldest Kids Were In Charge!

The Biggest Kids Refereed!
The Games Had To Be Competitive!
If things got boring, we played "Next Goal Wins" and picked new teams! We Made Sure We Had Balanced Teams! We Took Care Of The Weaker Kids!

## Best of allf NO ADULTS!

## The Yourth Acaclemy Model

Typically Encompasses Ages 4 through 12 for Community-Based Organizations

Typically Encompasses Ages 8 through 12 for Club-Based Organizations


## Traditional "Team + Subs" Format for U-6

## Recommended Playing Format: 3v3 <br> Recommended Roster: 6

Average Playing Time: 50\% (3/6)
U-6 Game Time: 32 Minutes (4×8 Minutes)

## Averase On-Field Participation Time: 16 Minutes

Active On-Ball Participation Time (Ave):
2.7 Vinutes
(16 Minutes / 6 Players)
(Assuming No Stoppages In Play And Equitable Contacts)

## Traditional "Team + Subs" Model for U-8

> Recommended Playing Format: 4 v 4 Recommended Roster: 8
> Average Playing Time: $50 \%$ (4/8)
> U-8 Game Time: 40 Minutes ( $4 \times 10$ Minutes)

## Average On-Field Participation Time: 20 Minutes

## Active On-Ball Participation Time (Ave):

2.5 Vinuties
(20 Minutes / 8 Players)
(Assuming No Stoppages In Play And Equitable Contacts)

## Traditional "Team + Subs" Model for U-10

> Required Playing Format: 6 v 6
> Maximum Roster: 10
> Average Playing Time: $60 \%(10 / 6)$
> U-10 Game Time: 50 Minutes ( $2 \times 25$ Minutes)

## Average On-Field Participation Time: 30 Minutes

## Active On-Ball Participation Time (Ave):


(30 Minutes / 12 Players)
(Assuming No Stoppages In Play And Equitable Contacts)

## Playing Format Comparison

|  | U-6 | Academy Format | U-8 | Academy Format | U-10 | Academy Format |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Recommended / Required Playing Formats | 3v3 | ~3v3 | 4v4 | ~4v4 | 6v6 | ~6v6 |
| Recommended / Required Roster | 6 | N/A | 8 | N/A | 10 | N/A |
| Average Game Duration (Mins) | $\begin{gathered} 32 \\ 4 \times 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\sim 60$ | $\begin{gathered} 40 \\ 4 \times 10 \end{gathered}$ | $\sim 90$ | $\begin{gathered} 50 \\ 2 \times 25 \end{gathered}$ | 90-120 |
| Average Playing Time (Mins) Game Duration / On-Field \% | $\begin{gathered} 16 \\ 32 / .5 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(3.75 \mathrm{x})}{\sim 60}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20 \\ 40 / .5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \sim 90 \\ & (4.5 \mathrm{x}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ 50 / .6 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(3.5-4 \mathrm{x})}{90-120}$ |
| Active On-Ball Time* (Mins) Playing Time / \# Players | $\begin{gathered} 2.7 \\ 16 / 6 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(3.7 x)}{10}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.5 \\ 20 / 8 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(4.5 x)}{11.25}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.5 \\ 30 / 12 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{(4 x)}{10}$ |

*Active On-Ball Time Assumes No Stoppages In Play and Equal Ball Contacts

## Why a Youth Academy Model?

| Traditional Format | Academy Format |
| :---: | :---: |
| Adult-Centered Approach | Child-Centered Approach |
| Team Rosters | Club Rosters |
| Fixed Teams | Open Enrollment |
| Fixed Tournament Rosters | Fluid Tournament Rosters |
| Player Transfers | No Player Transfers |
| "Official" Referees | Players / Coaches Referee |
| Team Coaches | Age Group Coaches |
| Team Practices | Age Group Practices |
| Team Development | Individual Development |
| Team + Subs | $100 \%$ Participation |
| Focus on Winning | Focus on Enjoyment |

## Why a Youth Academy Model?

| Traditional Format | Academy Format |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Inefficient Use of Space | Efficient Use of Space |  |  |
| Inefficient Use of Time | Efficient Use of Time |  |  |
| More Anxious Players | More Relaxed Players |  |  |
| More Anxious Parents | More Relaxed Parents |  |  |
| More Anxious Coaches | More Relaxed Coaches |  |  |
| Lower Retention Rates | Higher Retention Rates |  |  |
| Less Creative Players | More Creative Players |  |  |
| Lower Participation Rates | Higher Participation Rates |  |  |
| Lower Fitness Demands | Higher Fitness Demands |  |  |
| Less Fun | More Fun |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

## Basic "Play Day" Logistics



## Basic "Play Day" Logistics: U-6

## Getting Started

Pre-line or pre-cone fields to accommodate every player
, 4 .for リ-6's per large field (8 fields @ $25 \times 20$ yards)
(3v3 / 3v3 / 4v3 / 4v4 / adults / no adults)


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## Basic "Play Day" Logistics: U-8

## Getting Started


(3v3 / 4v3 / 4v4 / 5v4 / 5v5 / GK / No GK / adults / no adults)


## Basic "Play Day" Logistics: U-10

## Getting Started

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { (5v5 / 6v5 / 6v6 / 7v6 ) }
\end{aligned}
$$



## Basic "Play Day" Logistics: U-12

## Getting Started

 (8v8 / 9v8 / 9v9)


## Basic "Play Day" Logistics

## Getting Started

Prepare Scrimmage Vests (or use reversible shirts)
Start Games Upon Player's Arrival

- U-6 with a "coach"
- U-8 with / without a "coach"
- U-10 on their own



## Basic "Play Day" Logistics

## Game Duration: 10-15 Minutes

Game Volume: 60-120 Minutes, depending on...

- Age
- Motivation
- Field Availability
- Competition Format (U-8/10)
- Weather

Game Formats

- Rotate Players Within Initial Small Groups (U-6/8/10)
- Rotate One Team Between Games (U-8/10)
- Reshuffle Every Player Between Games (U/10)


## Basic "Play Day" Logistics

## Competitions with Scoring Systems

- Individual Competition (Reshuffle teams after every round)
- Pairs Competition (Randomly reshuffle two players after each round)
- Random Team Competition (Maintain initial teams)
- Pre-Assigned Team Competition (Balanced teams by ability)
- Tiered Competition (Better / Weaker players pre-assigned)
- Co-Ed Competition (U-6/8/10)



## Basic "Play Day" Logistics

Competitions with Scoring Systems
Scoring System with Sample Table

- Win = 3 points ( $\mathrm{U}-8 / 10 / 12$ )
- Tie $=1$ point ( (U-8/10/12)
- Team Goals = 1 point ( $\mathrm{U}-10 / 12$ )
- Shut-Outs = 1 Point (U-10/12)

|  | Game \#1 | Game \#2 | Game \#3 | Game \#4 | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Martin | $8 \mathrm{pts}{ }_{(5-1)}$ | 2 pts (1-1) | 5 pts (5-6) | 2 pts (2-4) | 17 pts (1st) |
| Martina | 3 pts (2-2) | 2 pts (2-3) | 6 pts (3-1) | 2 pts (1-1) | 14 pts (3 ${ }^{\text {rd }}$ ) |
| Marina | 3 pts (3-5) | 5 pts (1-0) | $1 \mathrm{pt}{ }_{(1-6)}$ | 5 pts (2-1) | 14 pts (3rd) |
| Miguel | 2 pts (1-1) | 5 pts (4-4) | 3 pts (2-2) | 6 pts (2-0) | 16 pts (2nd) |

## Basic "Play Day" Logistics

## Incorporating Skill Practices

## - Stations

- 1v1 / 2v2 / 3v3 Competitions
- Keep-a-Way Games (ball control / dribbling)
- Disguised as "fun" games for U-6/8
- Tagging and Chasing Games (agility / dribbling)
- Stop and Start Games (ball control / dribbling)
- Gates Games (passing / dribbling)
- Juggling-Related Activities (U-10)
- Relay Activities (dribbling and turning)
- Free Play


## Advanced "Play Day" Logistics

Getting Creative
Multiple Game Formats (U-8/10)
Rotate Intact Groups Between Games


## Advanced "Play Day" Logistics

Getting Creative
Multiple Game Formats (U-8/10)
Big and Small Goal Game ( $\sim 30 \times \sim 40$ yards)

- Attack one goal with a goalkeeper
- Defend two small goals on the outsides
- Change ends at "half-time"



## Advanced "Play Day" Logistics

Getting Creative
Multiple Game Formats (U-8/10)
Four (or Six) Goal Game ( $40 \times \mathrm{N} \mathbf{~ 3 0}$ yards)

- Pass through any of the opponent's goals to score



## Advanced "Play Day" Logistics

Getting Creative
Multiple Game Formats (U-8/10)
Counter-Attack Game (~40 x ~20 yards)

- Long and narrow field
- Pass through the goal to score



## Advanced "Play Day" Logistics

Getting Creative
Multiple Game Formats (U-8/10)
Shooting Game ( $\sim 30 \times 25$ yards)

- Goals and goalkeepers at each end
- Short field



## Advanced "Play Day" Logistics

Getting Creative
Multiple Game Formats ( $\mathrm{U}-\mathbf{8 / 1 0}$ )
Line Soccer (~35 x ~25 yards)

- Entire long line is the goal
- Dribble across the line to score

"Young players need freedom of expression to develop as creative playersuthey should be encouraged to try skills without fear of failure"


## Best Practices

## Arsene Wenger

## or the

routh Academy Model


## Youth Academy Best Practices



Organizations Practice Automatic And Universal Advancement From U-8 To U-9 And Excludes Formal Competition Before U-10

## Youth Academy Best Practices



## The Organiza

Parent Ed

- A Signed Code of Conduct (annual)
- On-Going Parent Education (semi-annual) \& The Player Development Process
* Soccer Strategy and Tactics Explained
* Laws of the Game
\& The Impact of Practicing Sideline Psychology


## Youth Academy

## Best Practices



## Scheduling

Game Day Matches Scheduled by...

* Availability of Playing Venues
\& Number Of Fields Available At Playing Venues
\& Number Of Players In Each Organization
\& Time Available for Play


## Youth Academy Best Practices



## Expectations

- Attain Age-Appropriate Coaching Certification
- Seek Advanced Coaching Education * USSF Licenses
\& National Youth License
- Participate in Continuing Education
- Apply Developmentally Sound Practices
- Model High Ethical Standards
- Practice Common Sense Game Management


## Youth Academy Best Practices

## Common Sense Game Management

When The Score In A Youth Academy Game Becomes Lopsided,
Good Coaches Solve The Problem By.... :
Adding A Player(s) To The Losing Team
Moving The Impact Player(s) To Another Game
$\checkmark$ Changing An Impact Player With The Goalkeeper Playing For The Losing Team As The Goalkeeper
Removing A Player From The Winning Team
All Of The Above!

Youth-Centered Coaches Find Ways To Make Each Game Competitive And Therefore Fun For The Players.

No-one Enjoys A One-Sided Soccer Game.

## Youth Academy Best Practices


$\checkmark$ Capable and Motivated Girls Play With Boys
$\checkmark$ Competitive Girl's Teams Play in Boy's Divisions
$\checkmark$ Train Girls and Boys Together

## Youth Academy

Best Practices

\& No Officials Necessary

* Players (U-9+) and Coaches
* The Youth Academy Model can also be an Excellent Training Ground for Young Referees


## Youth Academy Best Practices



## Two-Year

- More Flexibility In Playing And Training Opportunities.
- Can Accommodate More Effective Player Tiering
- Creates An Environment Where Younger Players Learn From Older Club-Mates Before Assuming Leadership Roles.


## Youth Academy Best Practices



## Fest

- Encouraged
- Recommended Number Of Seasonal Events: One or Two (Maximum)


## Youth Academy

 Best Practices

## The Club

- Sign Players To An Organization, Not A Team
- One Pass Card Per Player
- Players Compete For Any Age-Appropriate Team Within their Organization
- Eliminates "Playing Down" Technicalities For Late Developers


## Youth Academy <br> Best Practices



## Bullding ina

A Base of 40 Players at U-9....

- Seeks To Ensure Two Teams At U-13
- Provides For Training Versatility
- Provides Internal Competition For Places
- Allows The Organization to Ability-Place Groups In Appropriate Competitions


## Youth Academy Best Practices



## Balanced (B

## Tournam

- Number of Players?
- Degree of Homogeneity?
- Age Effect Issues
- Maturational Issues: U-9/10's versus U-11/12's
- Positive Use Of Club Pass System


## Youth Academy Best Practices



## Training

## 10,000 Hour Rule

- Training to Games Ratio
- Homework Assignments For Improved Technical Development
"A touch is a touch, even a bad one."



## Training Sche

Sample Training Model

* Mondays and Wednesdays: U-9's and U-11's Optional Training Opportunities for Motivated U-10's and U-12's
* Tuesdays and Thursdays: U-10's and U-12's Optional Training Opportunities for Motivated U-9's and U-11's


## Youth Academy Best Practices

## Player Assessment



State-Wide Player Evaluation Process

- Semi-Annual Parent/Player Meetings
- Common Assessment Form
* Technical Speed: The ability to settle the ball and dribble, pass, or shoot.
\& Tactical Speed: The ability to read the game and make decisions.
* Soccer Speed: The ability to move in response to the game.
\& Personality: The individual qualities a player brings to the game.


## Ohio North Youth Academy Programs

Akron Metro Football Club
Avon Soccer Club
A von Lake Specer Cltib

- Bay Village Succer Cluib

Brad Friedel's Premier Soceer Acidemies
Brecksville Travel Soccer Association
Nordonia Hills Soccer Asjociesion
Northern Ohio Dlite Soccer Association
North Ridgeville Soccer Grganivation
OYSAN U-9 State League: Claymores SC, ANC Croatia, FC Rayos, Internationals SC, Liberty HC, NDO Soccer.

Perrysburg United Soccer Aradem
Rocky River Soccer Organization
Toledo Football Association
Westlake Soccer Association

Add your organization here $\qquad$ ?
"Kids football is all about the individual loving the gamet dribbling and shooting, playing games and scoring goals, experimenting and copying, it is yery simple and lots of fun. Adult football is all about the team and results, It is physical, tactical, complicated and very serious."
Jom Statham - Manchester United Academy


## Youth Academy <br> Best Practices

## Ethical Standards for



Youth Academ

## Definition

Ethics Are The Standards Of Conduct And Moral Behavior Specific To An Organization. The Following Statements Refer To The Ethical Standards Expected From Academy Coaches And Those Involved In Educating Young Children As Members Of OYSAN, US Youth Soccer, and US Soccer.

## Youth Academy <br> Best Practices



## Ethical Stand

## Ethics Wint

"Produci Coaches Who Place The Outcome Of Games Ahead Of The Ongoing Needs Of The Participants Are Being Unethical.

Antagonize, Or Otherwise Challenge The Decisions Of The Officials Are Being Unethical.

## Youth Academy <br> Best Practices



## Ethical Standards for Youth Academy Coaches

Ethics With Regar Better Players In An Attempt To Win Games, And Those Who Do Not Provide Young Players With Equal Playing Time, Or Adequate Rest, Are Being Unethical.

> Coaches Who Restrict The Movement Of Players In Small-sided Games In Order To Affect The Outcome Are Being Unethical. Coaches Who Rigidly Organize Players Into Formal Positions To Artificially Separate Them Are Guilty Of Over-Coaching.

## Youth Academy Best Practice



## Ethical Standar Youth Academ

> Dellberately Run Up Scores Are Being Unethical.

## The Coach

Who Seeks To Retain A Player(s) Who Has Outgrown The Knowledge And Abilities Of The Coach For The Implicit Or Explicit Purpose Of Winning Games Is Being Unethical.

## Youth Academy

Best Practices


## Ethical Standards Academy Coac

Coaches Who Use Negative Tactics And Minimize The Enjoyment Of The Players In Order To Win Games Are Being Unethical.

Coaches Who Routinely Recruit Players From Other Organizations As A Shortcut To Developing From Within Are Being Unethical.

## Youth Academy

Best Practices

## Ethical Standards for Youth Academy Coaches

 Ethics With Regard To Respect* Soccer has been played worldwide in one form or another for over 4.500 years, and in the United States since 1869. Over six milion American children now play youth soccer. The first official soccer rules were codified in London, England in 1863 and the FifA World Cup is the world's largest single sport event.

It is the responsibility of each coach to demonstrate respect for the game by honoring players, spectators and officials, and by promoting positive character development to all young players in words and deeds. Coaches who fail to meet these standards by displaying poor sportsmanship and overreacting to the natural ups and downs of the game are being unethical.

## For More Information Contact US Youth Soccer's Ohio North Affiliate (OYSAN) at (330) 659-0989

httpi://www.oysan.org/Coaches/coachingarticles.htm

## Tom Turner

Director of Coaching and Player Development Coaching@oysan.org

## Good Luck!



