

LET'S GET ONE THING CLEAR...



WHAT WE ARE NOT SAYING:

There is only one way to coach females and it has to be different from the way you coach males.

WHAT WE ARE SAYING:

- 1. It is important to understand that due to social/cultural/physical differences it may be effective to deal with females in a different manner to males.
- Preconceived notions about females can lead us to treat them differently when there is no need to.

SEEN - HEARD - FELT...



Examples of common frustrations...

- Why don't they "go for it"?
- Why are they not getting it?
- Why won't she put her body on the line, she is afraid of contact.
- They won't call eachother out they have to take ownership of this, I can't always be giving out.
- "Get out there and get in her face"
- "Send her into next week"

Think about these differences...





	Physical, aggressive	Struggle to be/show physical
	Schoolyard = big groups	Smaller groups (teams?)
	Leave it on the pitch (can call each other out)	Tend to take it off the pitch (not sure about being the face to face 'b***h')
	Bring competitiveness easily - can bring them together	Unsure of confrontation with competitiveness - can drive apart
	More tendency to want to be the best, want to show they're better	Dest, Less acceptable to try get the better of the other
	More exposure to informal "tactical conversations"	Underestimated from a tactical coaching point of view
	More motivationally intensive environment	Welcoming environment, subtle pushes







Competitiveness

- 1. Not "the norm/socially accepted" to call each other out
- 2. Will push each other more likely to be through encouragement & motivation
- 3. Don't like being the "b***h" or the unliked character pointing out the mistakes, the errors (drama)
- Permission from group to highlight mistakes trust needs to be developed in the group



Physicality

- 1. Young boys learn how to 'rough & tumble'
- 2. Young girls dont have the same socialisation
- 3. You need to introduce 'physicality' in a controlled manner
- 4. Don't make them feel like there is something wrong with them.

Communication



Coach - Players

- 1. Detail Clarity Consistency
- 2. Teach rather than Tell
- 3. Confrontational and Challenging Communication often doesn't bring the best out..
- Group agreement on standards & expectations works better

Communication



Player - Player

- How do you empower them?
- 2. Collaborative Communication

"Send that bloody ball in to me"

Versus

"Ok so how do we link up better - I think I am making good runs but you are not picking that pass, do I need to change my run to suit your kicking, are you not seeing me?"

3. Small groups, leaning on each other. It is your job to ask your group for help if you are struggling to meet a standard

Demands of Our Games.



25%

TECHNICAL

Solo, Kicking left/right, Striking left/right Handpass **25**%

TACTICAL

Playing with width Attacking Play Defensive Positioning **25**%

PHYSICAL

Speed Endurance Strength Power **25**%

PSYCHO-SOCIAL

Connection to Team
Ability to train
Communication on Pitch
Coping with Challenges





THERE DOES NOT HAVE TO BE A DIFFERENCE!

LESS INFORMAL EXPOSURE IS OFTEN AN ISSUE (SOCIALISATION)



THERE DOES NOT HAVE TO BE A DIFFERENCE

LESS INFORMAL EXPOSURE CAN BE AN ISSUE. CONSUMING SPORT/COACHES COMMUNICATION



PHYSIOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES

THAT DOESN'T MEAN THAT FEMALES AREN'T "AS FIT"

(NORMATIVE DATA IS AN ISSUE)



DUE TO DIFFERENT GROUP DYNAMICS/SOCIALISATION YOU MAY HAVE TO APPROACH THIS AREA SLIGHTLY DIFFERENTLY TO GET THE SAME OUTCOME.

One thing that makes playing sports fun for players is....

Note. The 11 fun factors (bolded) and the fun-determinants within each factor (bulleted) are listed in order of importance from highest to lowest

Being a good sport

- · Playing well together as a team
- · Being supported by my teammates
- · Supporting my teammates
- · When players show good sportsmanship
- · Getting help from teammates
- · Warming up and stretching as a team

Trying hard

- · Trying your best
- · Exercising and being active
- · Working hard
- · Playing well during a game
- . Being strong and confident
- · Getting/staying in shape
- Competing
- . Making a good play by scoring, making a big save, etc.
- · Setting and achieving goals
- · Playing hard

Positive Coaching

- · When a coach treats players with respect
- · When a coach encourages the team
- · Having a coach who is a positive role model
- · Getting clear, consistent communication from coaches
- · A coach who knows a lot about the sport
- · A coach who allows mistakes, while staying positive
- A coach who listens and considers players' opinions
- · A coach who you can talk to easily
- · A nice, friendly coach
- Getting compliments from coaches
- · When a coach participates with players during practice
- · When a coach jokes around

Learning and Improving

- · Being challenged to improve and get better at your sport . Learning from mistakes
- · Ball touches, including dribbling, passing, shooting, etc.
- · Improving athletic skills to play at the next level
- . Learning new skills
- . Using a skill you learned in practice during a game
- · Playing different positions
- . Going to sports camp
- . Copying the moves and tricks that professional athletes do

Game time support

- · When parents show good sportsmanship by being encouraging
- · A ref who makes consistent calls
- · Being congratulated for playing well
- . Having people cheer at the game
- Having your parent(s) watch your games
- · Getting complimented by other parents

Games

- · Getting playing time
- · Playing your favorite position
- · Playing against an evenly matched team
- · Being known by others for your sport skills
- · Playing on a nice field
- · Playing in tournaments

Practice

- · Having well-organized practices
- · Having the freedom to play creatively
- Taking water breaks during practice
- · Scrimmaging during practice
- . Doing lots of different drills and activities during practice
- · Partner and small group drills
- · Practicing with specialty trainers/coaches

Team Friendships

- · Getting along with your teammates
- · Being around your friends
- · Having a group of friends outside of school
- · Being part of the same team year after year
- . Hanging out with teammates outside of
- practice or games . Talking and goofing off with teammates
- · Meeting new people

Mental bonuses

- · Keeping a positive attitude
- · Winning
- It relieves stress
- · Ignoring the score

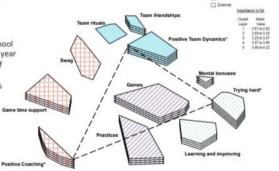
Team Rituals

- . High-fiving, fist-bumping, hugging
- . Showing team spirit with gear, ribbons, signs, etc.
- · Doing team rituals
- End-of-season/team parties
- · Carpooling with teammates to practices and games
- · Going out to eat as a team
- . Doing a cool team cheer

Swag

- · Having nice sports gear and equipment
- · Earning medals or trophies
- · Traveling to new places to play
- · Wearing a special, cool uniform
- · Eating snacks/treats after the game
- Staving in hotels for games/tournaments
- Getting pictures taken

#funintegrationtheory #funmaps Anterests | Internal





Social



Retention

Research from Amanda Visek

Retention Part 2 Adult teams & Playing up





- 1. Are we rushing players up for the wrong reasons? Is it actually going to benefit them?
- 2. How do we pick the players that play up with adult teams?
- 3. Who is more important "weaker" players on adult team -v- underage star?
- 4. Adult player who are frustrated with younger players do they understand that they simply don't have the maturity to train? Haven't developed the right attitude?
- 5. Should an adult team be full of adults ideally?
- 6. This often comes down to numbers But let's compare to a mens team would there be a 16 year old in a senior dressing room? Physicality is a consideration but what about socially?



REAL LIFE EXPERIENCES



Competitiveness & Communication

Example - female teams I've worked with are extremely competitive, massive drive, all want to be winners

> They will bring encouragement and drive to the pitch

> But struggle to bring the competitiveness of raising standards and calling out errors

> Will moan behind their back instead





Competitiveness & Communication

- Need to create an environment, a set of values and live by them (e.g. trust, accountability, transparency, work ethic)
- Use these to help build competitiveness it won't happen overnight, need to chip away at it!
 - Start behind closed doors
 - Be transparent in sharing info/work done
 - Reinforce it consistently

Example - weekly reports to the team of player progress, individual sessions, tasks etc.





Competitiveness & Communication

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 - Start behind closed doors
 - Be transparent in sharing info/work done
 - Reinforce it consistently
 - Use your team leaders (encourage them to begin process of creating honesty/ accountability in work done)
 - Recognise the behaviours when it happens (be subtle)
 - Create mini competitions off the pitch (takes away the uncomfortable)





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3	N	552
4	N e	525
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6	C .	482
7	N	473
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11	N	410
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*Burpee Challenge

Complete as many burpees (chest to floor) as you can in 30 seconds. Send video evidence!

*scores added to leaderboard

10

2. Med Ball Slams x10 3. Burpees ...

*Sit Up Challenge

Complete as many sit ups as you can in 30 seconds. Send video evidence to group! (hands to ...

Complete Gym Session Day 2 then

GOO

Circuit 2

1. 60 sec Wattbike as fast as

Circuit 1

1. 60 sec Wattbike as fast as

Complete Gym Session Day 2 then

6



0



RECOVERY!



Current climate issues/ideas

- 1. Skills challenges scored?

 Google forms useful here
- 2. Leaderboard based on improvement (versus previous attempt)
- 3. Graphs for accountability (who is doing the work?)
- 4. Skills & fitness challenges
- 5. Number of sessions in the week/mental load?



GOO.

How do you develop confidence in physicality?

- 1. Control the environment make it predictable and "safe"
- 2. Don't get annoyed when the giggling starts & the approach is lacklustre!!
- 3. Consistent exposure little and often

Be Cunning around the Contact



Injury Prevention/Robustness

- The need to get to know your athletes (i.e. <u>training age</u>, previous injury etc.)
- The need to keep it simple
- The need to be consistent little & often is key (in all aspects of physical prep)
- Target areas to be aware of:
 - Hamstring
 - Groin
 - Calf
 - Knee
 - Ankle





- Target areas to be aware of:
 - Hamstring
 - ✓ Exposures to high speed (weekly)
 - ✓ Single Leg RDL
 - ✓ Nordic Curls







- Target areas to be aware of:
 - o Groin
 - ✓ Partner Adductor Planks
 - ✓ <u>Sumo Squats</u> (wide stance)
 - ✓ Side Lunges
 - ✓ Change of direction activities





- Target areas to be aware of:
 - Calf
 - ✓ Double/Single Leg Calf Raises
 - ✓ Pogo Jumps trying to jump high!







- Target areas to be aware of:
 - Knee
 - Ankle
 - ✓ Double Leg Jump & Hold
 - ✓ Single Leg Forward Jump & Hold
 - ✓ Single Leg Diagonal Jump & Hold
 - ✓ Single Leg Lateral Jump & Hold
 - ✓ Partner Balance Tasks
 - ✓ Hurdle Jumps/Hops





Sprinting form for Camogie player?

- Similar in hockey running with the stick
- Does it have to be perfect running form?
- Is this a challenge to improve or do we have to adapt for the sport?







Fitness levels for female athletes?

Young players and older/adults players

- Clear, planned session
- Short breaks less talking
- Simple messages & consistency







General Resources

1: Changing the Game Podcast

https://changingthegameproject.com/is-there-a-difference-between-coaching-girls-and-coaching-boys-with-dr-kristen-dieffenbach/

2: WomeninSport.org

https://www.womeninsport.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Female-Psychology-and-Considerations-for-Coaching-Practice.pdf

3: World Rowing

http://www.worldrowing.com/mm/Document/General/General/12/64/33/DdH_FISA_stage12executivesummary_English.pdf

4: Canadian Cross Country Skiing

https://nordigcanada.ca/wp-content/uploads/Coaching-Women-final-EN.pdf

5: GAA 15

https://learning.gaa.ie/gaa15

6: Fun Integration Theory

https://www.parentsinsport.co.uk/2018/12/20/what-makes-sport-fun-for-your-children/

Questions

