



# NCAS / NOAS

## Flexible Frameworks

### Background

- The previous National Coaching Accreditation Scheme (NCAS) framework required sports to conform to a tiered structure (Levels 1-3 and a High Performance Award).
- An 'Orientation to Coaching' or 'Level O' course operated in a small number of sports, but did not offer an accreditation.
- As a result of an Australian Sports Commission (ASC) Board review in 2002, the NCAS structure was revised.
- From 2003, the NCAS adopted a 'flexible framework' approach that enables each National Sporting Organisation (NSO) to determine their own accreditation framework, including number and type of accreditation levels.
- This flexible structure also applies to the National Officiating Accreditation Scheme (NOAS). (Note: the NOAS has never stipulated a levels structure due to the diverse types of officials involved).

### What do these changes mean?

#### Greater options for NSOs when designing coach education programs

Examples of the options now available to NSOs when structuring their coach accreditation programs include:

#### 1. Number of Accreditation Levels

- There is greater flexibility regarding the number of levels in accreditation programs.
- Previously NSOs were required to work within the Level 1-3 system, now, NSOs can structure their levels to better suit their sport's pathways.
- For example, Football now has six accreditation levels, Rowing have four, while some sports have opted to stay with three levels.

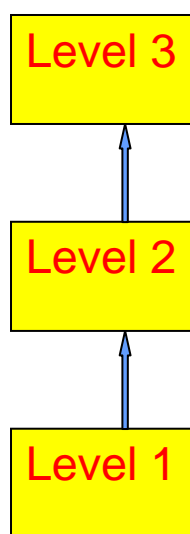
#### 2. Horizontal and vertical accreditation levels

- NSOs have the ability to work horizontally as well as vertically in their accreditation levels, to target particular groups of coaches / athletes. Examples include:
  - AFL now has three different types of Level 1 training, targeted at coaches of Auskick, Youth or Senior players.
  - Rowing has a series of specialist modules that are accessed 'between' accreditation levels.

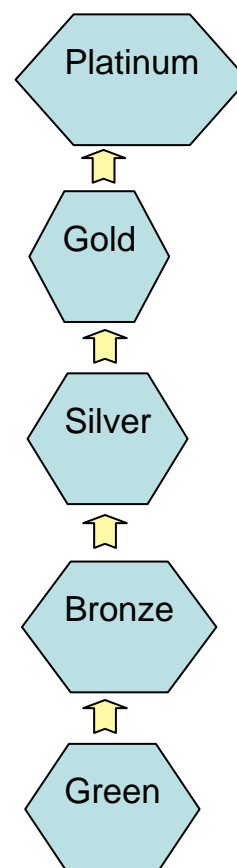
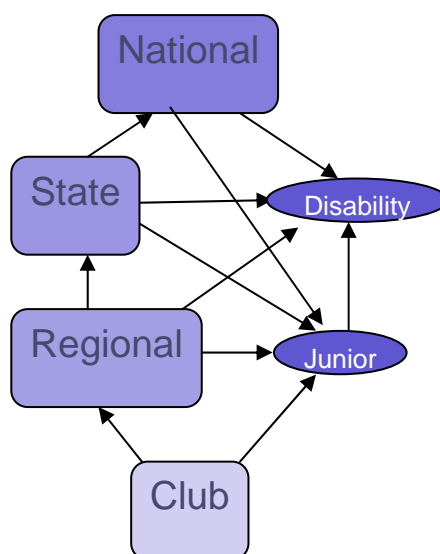
#### 3. Naming of levels

- There is flexibility in the naming of levels to better reflect the needs of the sport. Examples include:
  - Numeric titles (Level 1, 2 etc),
  - Descriptive names (Club Level coach)
  - Colours (Bronze, Silver & Gold)

### Previous NCAS Framework



### NEW Flexible Frameworks



### Is there a 'minimum standard' for the NCAS and NOAS?

The ASC has set minimum standards for the entry level of accreditation for both the NCAS and NOAS. NSOs **must** meet the minimum competency standards outlined in the Beginning Coaching General Principles for the NCAS, and the Introductory Level Officiating General Principles for the NOAS. This requirement is to ensure that there is a minimum standard of competency set for coaches and officials across the NCAS and NOAS.

NSOs are encouraged to make their first level of training simple and accessible to beginner coaches and officials. This is to encourage more coaches and officials into the accreditation system. It should be noted that the Beginning Coaching General Principles and Introductory Level Officiating General Principles reflect this approach.

### What is the role of general principles?

- The role of general principles has changed in this new system. While the ASC still provides general principles modules, they are now optional for NSOs to include within their NCAS/NOAS programs (other than for the entry level where, NSOs **must** meet the minimum competency standards outlined in the Beginning Coaching General Principles or Introductory Level Officiating General Principles).
- The Advanced Level Officiating General Principles is optional for NSOs to utilise as part of their NOAS programs.
- A review of the Level 2 Coaching General Principles, has led to the development of Intermediate Coaching General Principles and the identification of further general principles including Advanced and High Performance Coaching General Principles to be developed. All programs will be developed in a modular format, so that NSOs can pick and choose between modules.