

FIFA Talent Development Scheme



FIFA TALENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEME INSIGHTS
FIFA U-17 WOMEN'S WORLD CUP MOROCCO 2025™

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INTRODUCTION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



I.

1. Introduction

The FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2025™ took place in Morocco between 17 October and 8 November. It was the first edition of the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup™ to feature the expanded format. It involved a 24-team line-up (up from the previous 16) and ushered in the annual staging of a competition that was previously held biennially. The next four editions of the event are set to take place in Morocco. All six confederations featured in the tournament field, with at least four nations flying the flag for each of the continental governing bodies, with the exception of the OFC, which was represented by two teams.

Four of the participating teams made their tournament debuts – Côte d'Ivoire, Netherlands, Norway and Samoa – while five previous winners vied for glory: three-time champions Korea DPR, two-time victors Spain, and France, Japan and Korea Republic, all of whom have triumphed once. Following 52 thrilling encounters, Korea DPR took home their fourth FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup title after running out 3-0 winners over the Dutch in the trophy decider.

One of our key findings was that the teams that progressed furthest in the tournament participated in a higher average number of training sessions per year and more of their players competed in more domestic matches per year. This emphasises the importance of training and domestic competitions when it comes to developing elite youth national-team players. Interestingly, almost one third (31%) of all participating players were developed by clubs in only five countries (United States, France, Netherlands, Spain and Italy), with the United States home to the most contributing clubs. Indeed, 55 US-based players represented ten Participating Member Associations (PMAs) at the tournament.

This report seeks to provide insights into the characteristics of the 504 players and the team officials who represented the PMAs. The study, which contains observations from FIFA High-Performance Specialists, aims to further the understanding surrounding player development and guide Member Associations in their preparations for future tournaments.





2. Record of participating teams at FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup

Confederation	National team	Campaigns (including 2025 edition)	Last qualified	Best finish
AFC	Japan	9	2024	Champions
AFC	Korea DPR	8	2024	Champions
AFC	Korea Republic	5	2024	Champions
AFC	China PR	4	2022	Group stage
CAF	Nigeria	8	2024	Third
CAF	Zambia	3	2024	Group stage
CAF	Cameroon	3	2018	Group stage
CAF	Morocco	2	2022	Group stage
CAF	Côte d'Ivoire	1	-	-
Concacaf	Canada	8	2022	Fourth
Concacaf	Mexico	8	2024	Runners-up
Concacaf	USA	7	2024	Runners-up
Concacaf	Costa Rica	3	2014	Group stage
CONMEBOL	Brazil	8	2024	Quarter-finals
CONMEBOL	Colombia	7	2024	Runners-up
CONMEBOL	Paraguay	4	2016	Group stage
CONMEBOL	Ecuador	2	2024	Quarter-finals

Confederation	National team	Campaigns (including 2025 edition)	Last qualified	Best finish
OFC	New Zealand	9	2024	Third
OFC	Samoa	1	-	-
UEFA	Spain	7	2024	Champions
UEFA	France	4	2022	Champions
UEFA	Italy	2	2014	Third
UEFA	Netherlands	1	-	-
UEFA	Norway	1	-	-

3. Key takeaways

1

The PMAs whose teams progressed to the round of 16 were more likely to have a defined talent ID strategy in place compared to those that failed to get out of their group, with the figure for the former amounting to 56% and that of the latter being 33%.

2

The PMAs whose teams progressed to the knockout stage had a higher proportion of older players born in 2008 compared to those that bowed out at the end of the group stage, with the figures standing at 70.2% and 60.7% respectively.

3

Players representing PMAs that reached the latter stages tended to have competed in more matches at club level. Players who turned out for teams that failed to progress beyond the group stage were involved in 28 matches per year, while their counterparts from teams that contested the semi-finals lined up in 34 games per year.

4

Substitutes scored significantly fewer goals at the 2025 edition compared to the 2024 instalment, with the figures standing at 14% and 32% respectively.

5

There were relatively more 3+ goal margins in the matches at the 2025 edition, with 50% of group-stage encounters featuring this goal margin compared to 38% of games at the same stage of the 2024 tournament.

6

The proportion of domestic team officials increased between the group stage, the round of 16 and the semi-finals, with the team officials of the sides that reached the last four comprising almost entirely domestic staff.

7

The teams from the CAF region had the youngest squads, with an average age of 16.5, while the UEFA representatives had the oldest squads, with the squad age averaging 17.1.

8

The relative age effect (RAE) increased between the group stage, the round of 16 and the semi-finals, with teams that graced the final four recording the highest proportion of players born in Q1 of 2008 and 2009.

9

In total, 155 players (31% of the participating players) were developed by clubs in only five countries (United States, France, Netherlands, Spain and Italy). Clubs in the United States contributed the most players, with 55 US-based players representing ten PMAs.

10

A total of 20 contributing clubs supplied 132 players (16% of the participating players).

11

Players representing the PMAs that progressed to the semi-finals participated in 193 training sessions per year compared to the 183 sessions that their counterparts from teams that failed to advance beyond the group stage took part in. In total, 50% of the former group of players benefited from individual development plans, with the corresponding figure for the latter group amounting to 17%.



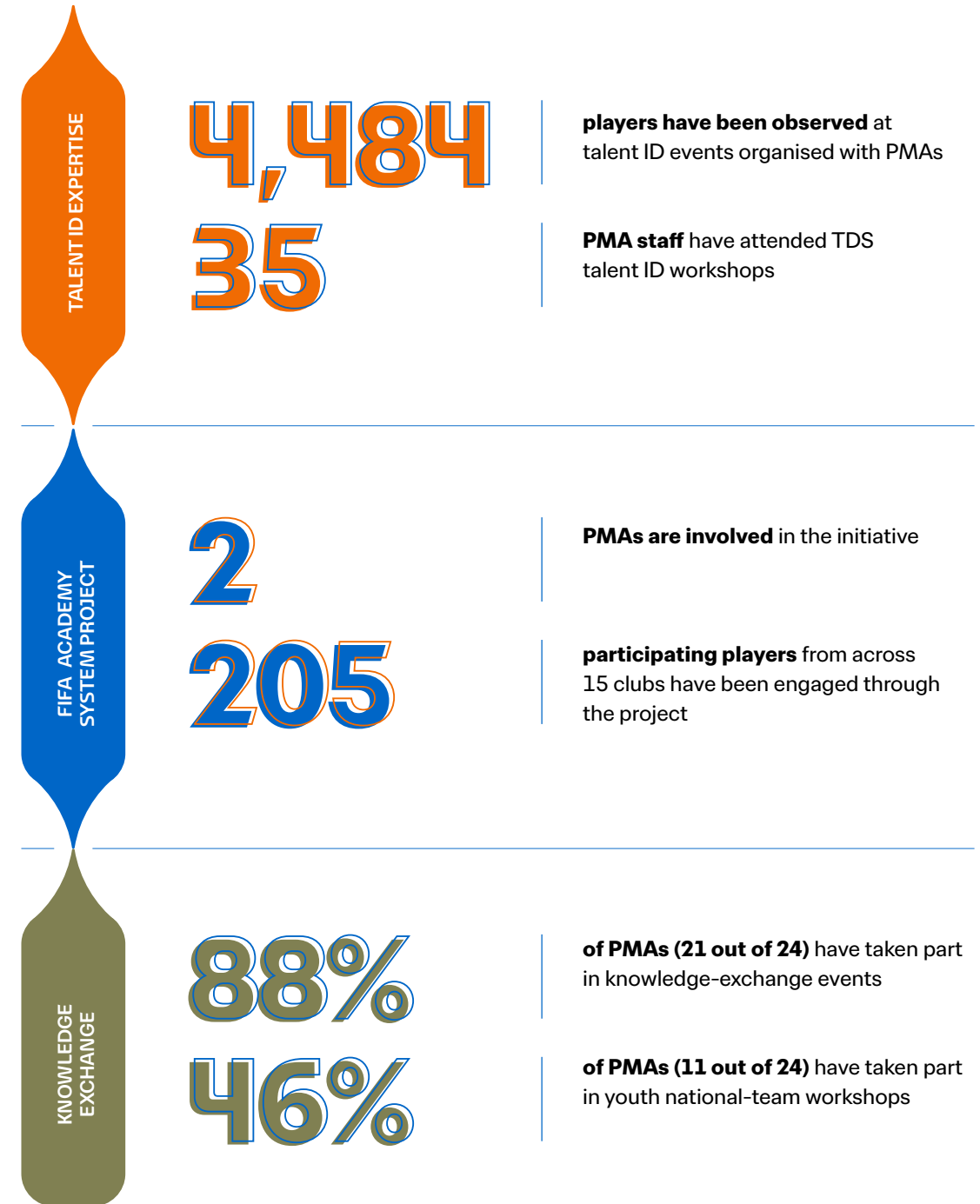
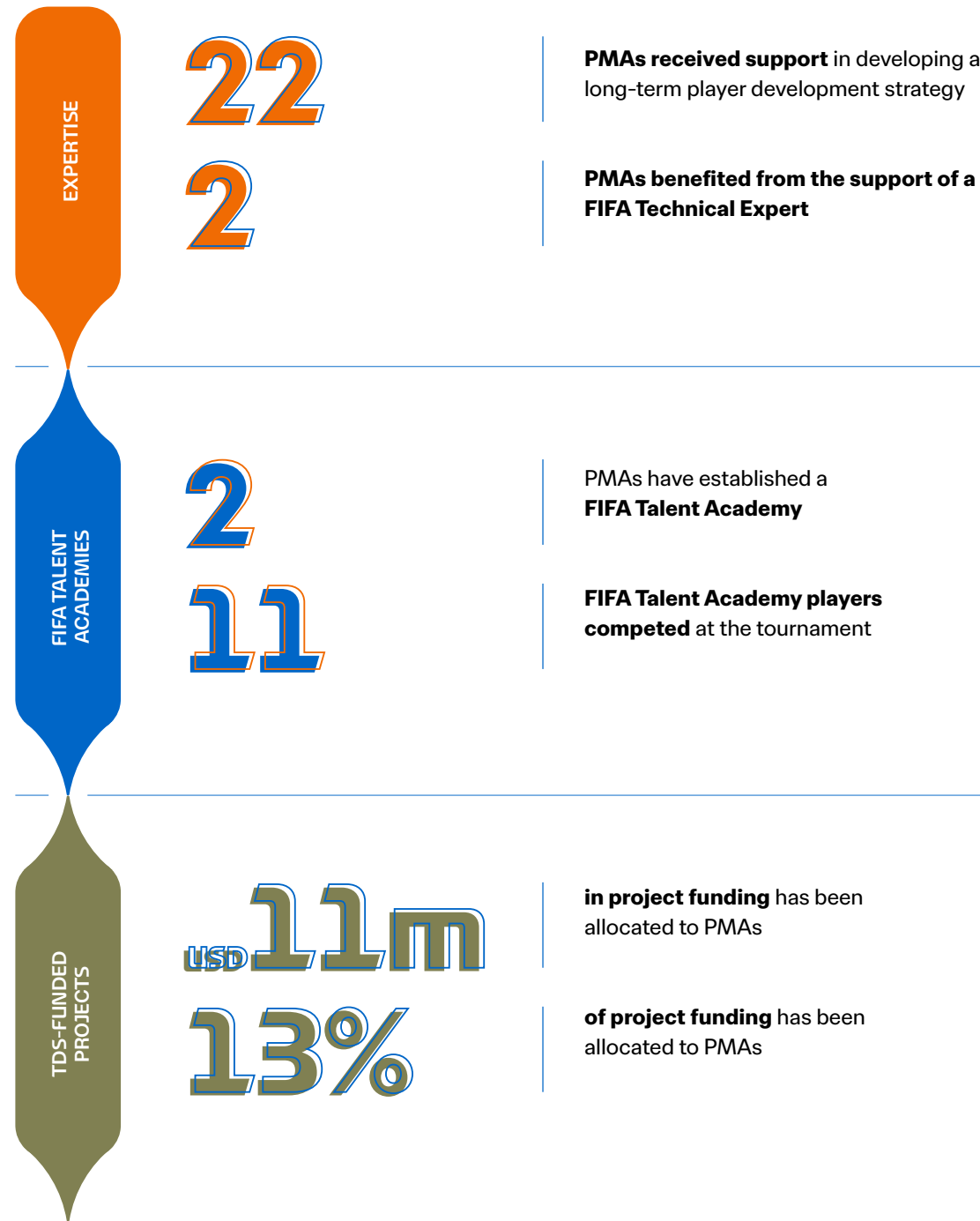
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FIFA TALENT DEVELOPMENT SCHEME



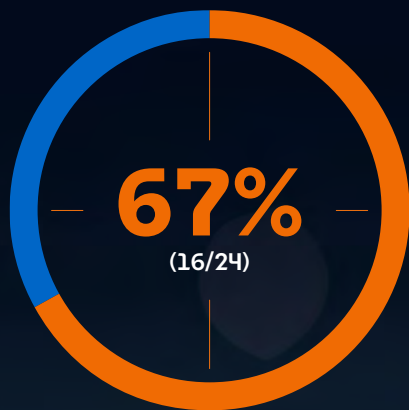
4. Impact of FIFA Talent Development Scheme on participating teams



II.

5. “Find, train and play” insights: FIFA U-17 Women’s World Cup 2025

FIFA Talent Development Scheme (TDS) staff collaborated with the PMAs to understand how they find, train and play the most talented players in their territory.



of PMAs were involved in this data collection and analysis process, comprising seven teams that exited at the end of the group stage and nine that reached the round of 16, including two semi-finalists.

6 key questions relating to the “find, train and play” framework were put to the PMAs competing across various stages of the tournament, including those that failed to progress beyond the group stage, those that advanced to the round of 16 and those that graced the semi-finals.

Over 1,400 quantitative data points were analysed.



5.1 Find	Group stage only	Round of 16	Semi-finals
Percentage of PMAs with a talent ID strategy in place	33%	56%	50%
Percentage of PMAs that have an online database to monitor and track all players who have been identified and selected for the youth national teams	67%	44%	50%

5.2 Train	Group stage only	Round of 16	Semi-finals
Average number of training sessions a participating player took part in per year across both the youth national-team and academy/club (or equivalent) environments	183	180	193
Percentage of PMAs with an individual development plan in place to monitor and develop youth national-team players	17%	33%	50%

5.3 Play	Group stage only	Round of 16	Semi-finals
Average number of club matches a participating player competed in per year	28	28	34
Percentage of PMAs that support and implement youth-to-senior transition strategies and tools in elite senior domestic competitions	40%	25%	0%

III.

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MATCH RESULTS AND KEY PERFORMANCE INSIGHTS





6. Match results: group stage

GROUP A	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Italy	3	3	0	0	10	4	6	9	
Brazil	3	1	1	1	7	5	2	4	
Morocco	3	1	0	2	4	7	-3	3	
Costa Rica	3	0	1	2	2	7	-5	1	
Morocco	0	FT	3	Brazil	Costa Rica	1	FT	3	Morocco
Italy	3	FT	0	Costa Rica	Morocco	1	FT	3	Italy
Costa Rica	1	FT	1	Brazil	Brazil	3	FT	4	Italy

GROUP B	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Korea DPR	3	3	0	0	9	1	8	9	
Mexico	3	2	0	1	2	2	0	6	
Netherlands	3	1	0	2	4	9	-5	3	
Cameroon	3	0	0	3	4	7	-3	0	
Korea DPR	2	FT	0	Mexico	Netherlands	0	FT	1	Mexico
Cameroon	3	FT	4	Netherlands	Netherlands	0	FT	5	Korea DPR
Korea DPR	2	FT	1	Cameroon	Mexico	1	FT	0	Cameroon

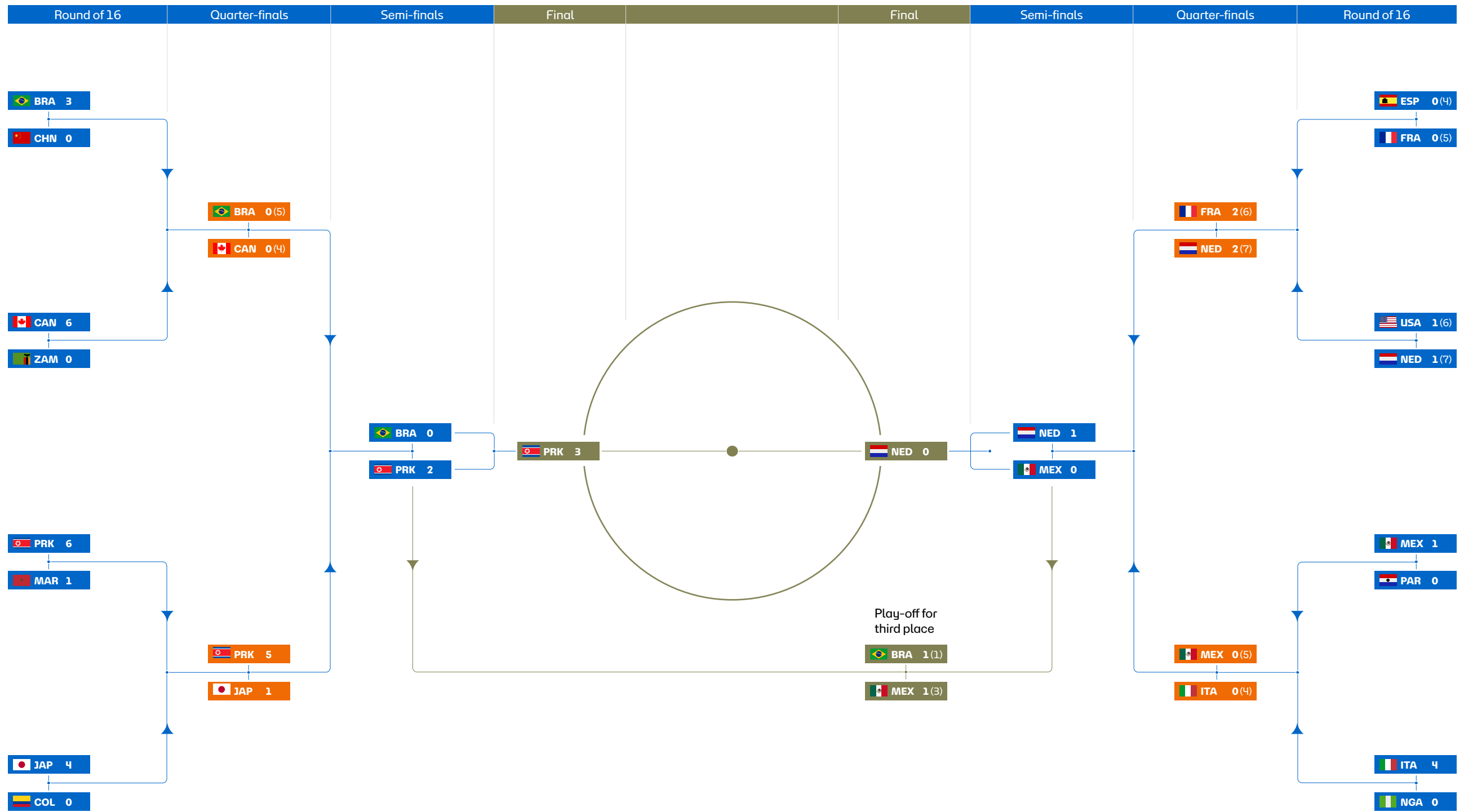
GROUP C	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
USA	3	3	0	0	13	2	11	9	
China PR	3	2	0	1	11	5	6	6	
Ecuador	3	1	0	2	2	7	-5	3	
Norway	3	0	0	3	0	12	-12	0	
China PR	5	FT	0	Norway	Norway	0	FT	2	Ecuador
USA	3	FT	0	Ecuador	Norway	0	FT	5	USA
USA	5	FT	2	China PR	Ecuador	0	FT	4	China PR

GROUP D	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Canada	3	3	0	0	12	2	10	9	
France	3	2	0	1	6	4	2	6	
Nigeria	3	1	0	2	5	5	0	3	
Samoa	3	0	0	3	2	14	-12	0	
France	4	FT	2	Samoa	Nigeria	0	FT	1	France
Nigeria	1	FT	4	Canada	Samoa	0	FT	4	Nigeria
Samoa	0	FT	6	Canada	Canada	2	FT	1	France

GROUP E	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Spain	3	3	0	0	12	0	12	9	
Colombia	3	2	0	1	4	4	0	6	
Korea Republic	3	0	1	2	1	7	-6	1	
Côte d'Ivoire	3	0	1	2	1	7	-6	1	
Korea Republic	1	FT	1	Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	0	FT	3	Colombia
Spain	4	FT	0	Colombia	Côte d'Ivoire	0	FT	3	Spain
Spain	5	FT	0	Korea Republic	Colombia	1	FT	0	Korea Republic

GROUP F	P	W	D	L	GF	GA	GD	Pts	Form
Japan	3	2	1	0	6	1	5	7	
Paraguay	3	2	1	0	7	3	4	7	
Zambia	3	1	0	2	5	4	1	3	
New Zealand	3	0	0	3	1	11	-10	0	
Japan	3	FT	0	New Zealand	Paraguay	4	FT	1	New Zealand
Zambia	1	FT	2	Paraguay	Paraguay	1	FT	1	Japan
Japan	2	FT	0	Zambia	New Zealand	0	FT	4	Zambia

7. Match results: knockout stage



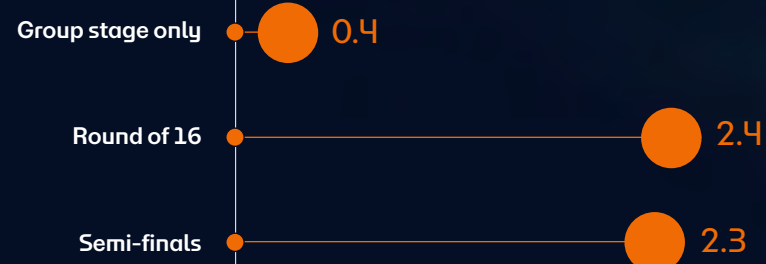
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8. Key performance insights

8.1 Goals scored

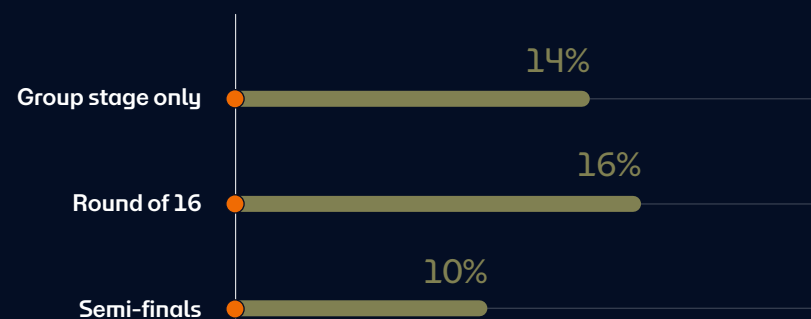


Goals per match by tournament stage



On average, the teams that progressed to the round of 16 scored **two more goals per match** than the teams that failed to advance beyond the group stage.

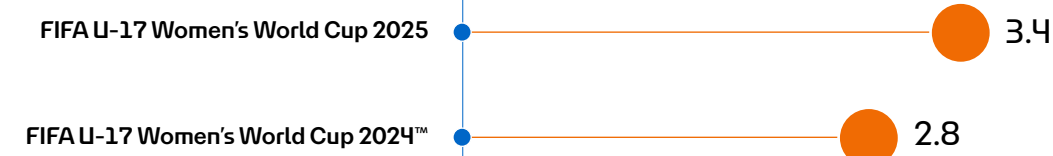
Percentage of goals scored by substitutes by tournament stage



The proportion of a team's goals scored by substitutes was similar among the sides that bowed out at the end of the group stage and those that advanced to the round of 16. The share of goals scored by substitutes was lower among the semi-finalists, indicating that the teams that reached the last four were less reliant on substitutes to come up with goals.

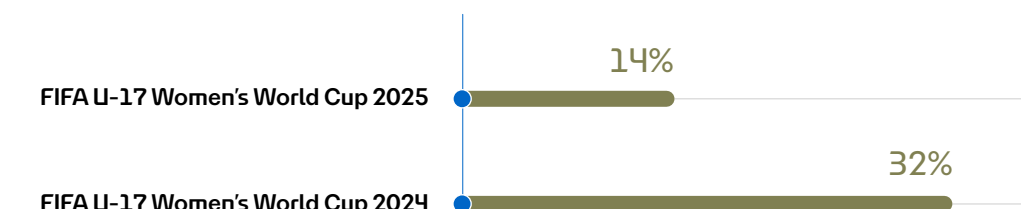


Average goals per match



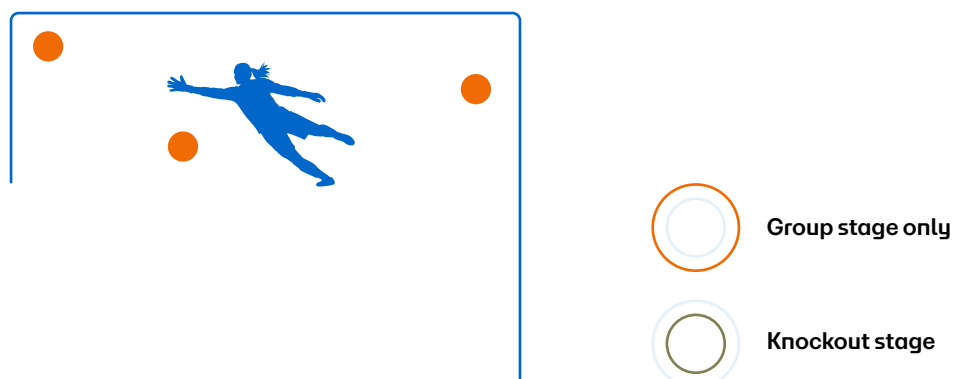
The 2025 edition of the tournament yielded **0.6 more goals per match** than the 2024 instalment.

Percentage of goals scored by substitutes

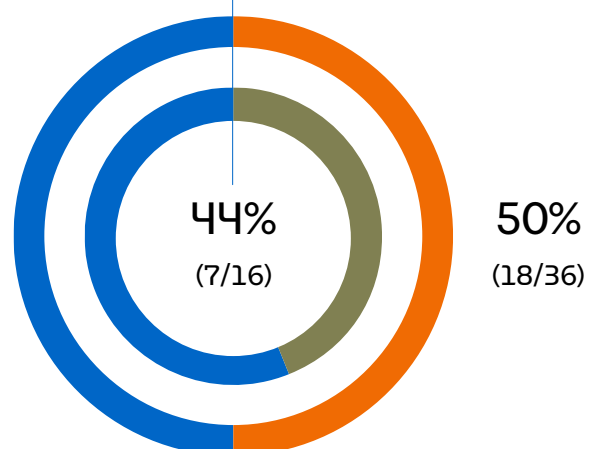


The proportion of goals scored by substitutes fell by **18%** between the 2024 and 2025 editions.

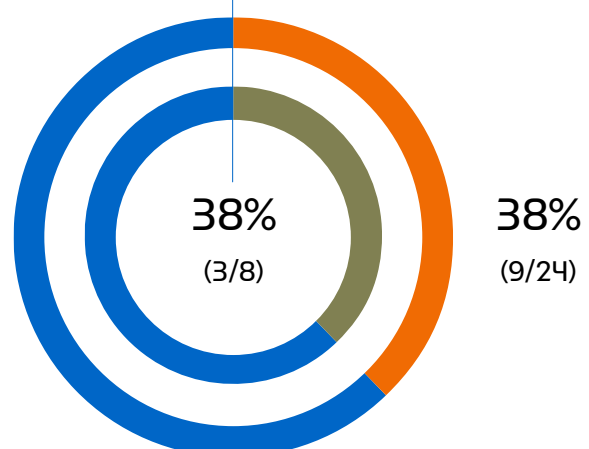
8.2 Matches featuring a 3+ goal margin



FIFA U-17 Women's
World Cup 2025

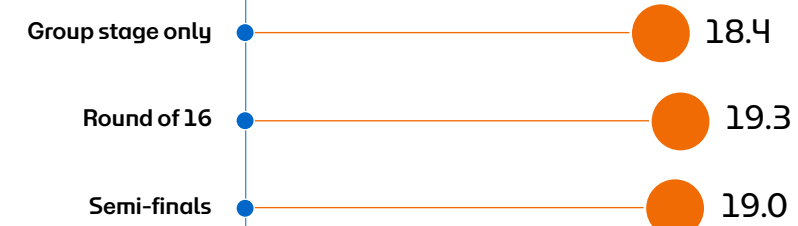
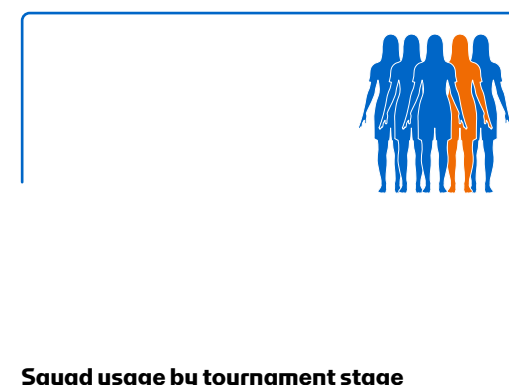


FIFA U-17 Women's
World Cup 2024



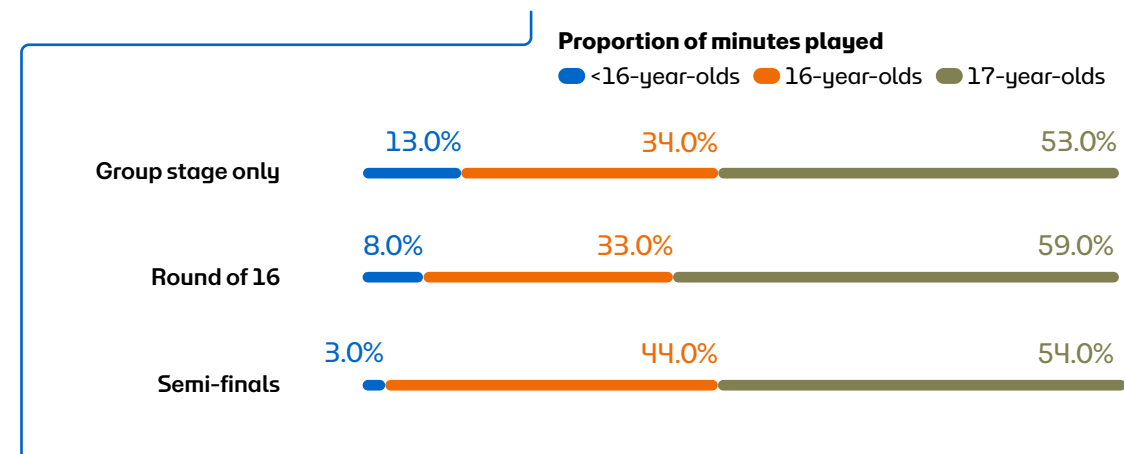
There were relatively more 3+ goal margins in the 2025 edition, including in 50% of the group-stage matches.

8.3 Squad usage



The teams that progressed to the round of 16 used the most players.

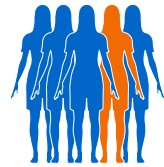
Proportion of minutes by player age and tournament stage



The semi-finalists almost exclusively fielded players aged 16 or older, with sides that failed to advance to the round of 16 using 10% more players aged under 16 than the teams that reached the last four.

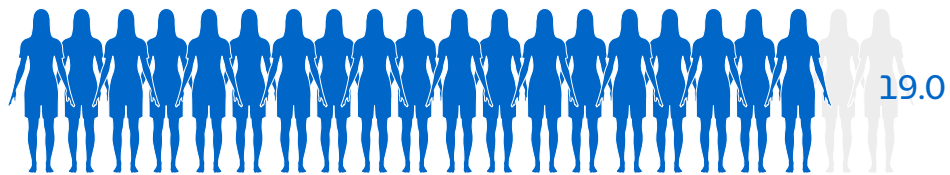
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8.3 Squad usage

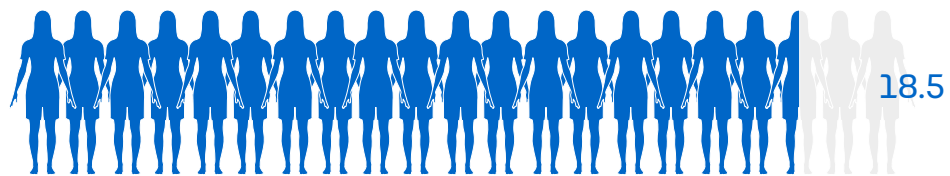


Average squad usage

FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2025



FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2024

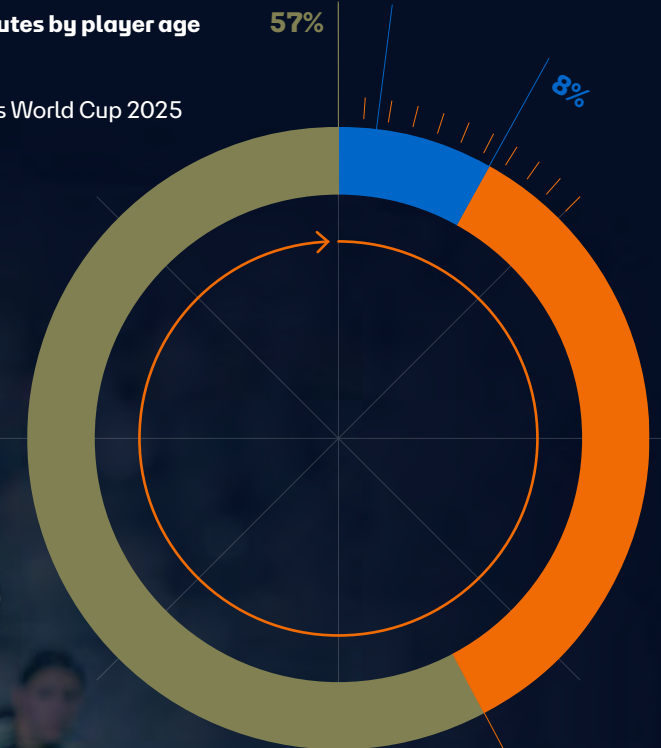


On average, 19 of the 21 squad members were used during the 2025 edition, which is 0.5 more than at the 2024 instalment.

Proportion of minutes by player age

FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2025

Proportion of minutes played
• <16-year-olds
• 16-year-olds
• 17-year-olds



FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2024

The distribution of minutes was similar across the 2024 and 2025 editions, with the proportion of minutes played by players aged under 16 having decreased by 4% between the two instalments.

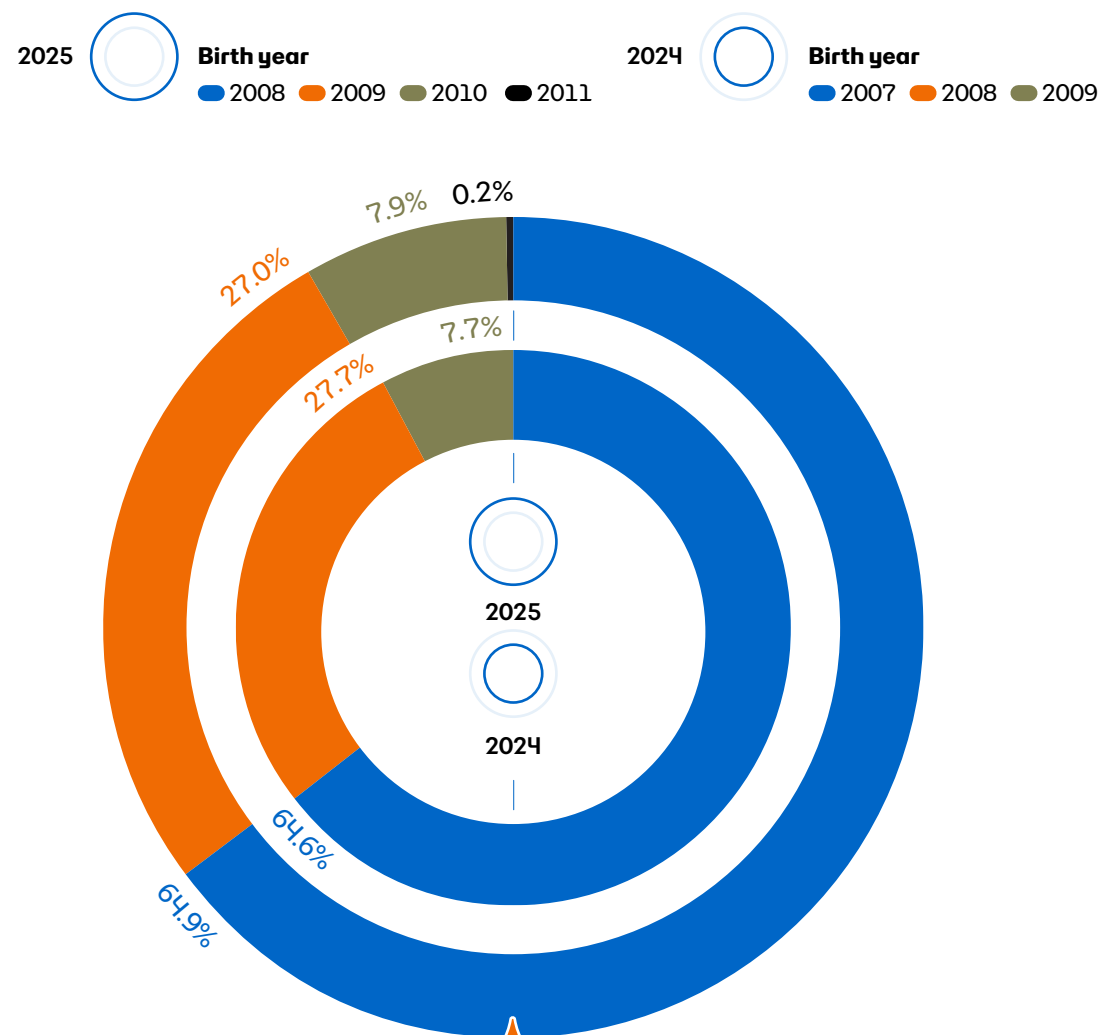
IV.

PLAYER
INSIGHTS

9. Player birth years

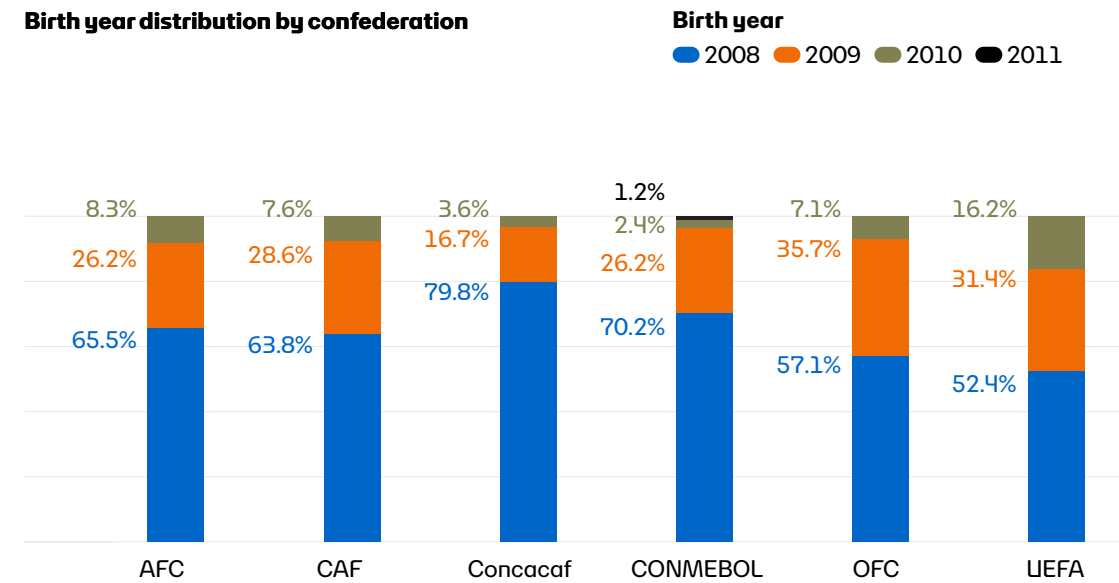


Birth year of players at 2024 and 2025 editions of FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup



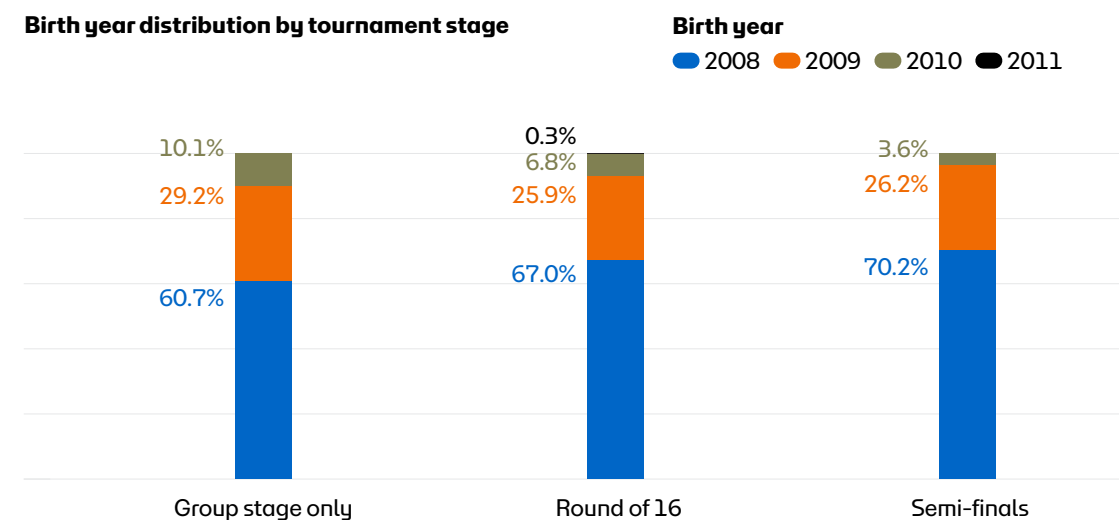
The birth year distribution across the squads at the 2025 edition **was very similar to that at the 2024 instalment.**

Birth year distribution by confederation



The teams from the UEFA and OFC regions featured a greater proportion of younger players, while the overwhelming majority of their Concacaf counterparts were born in 2008.

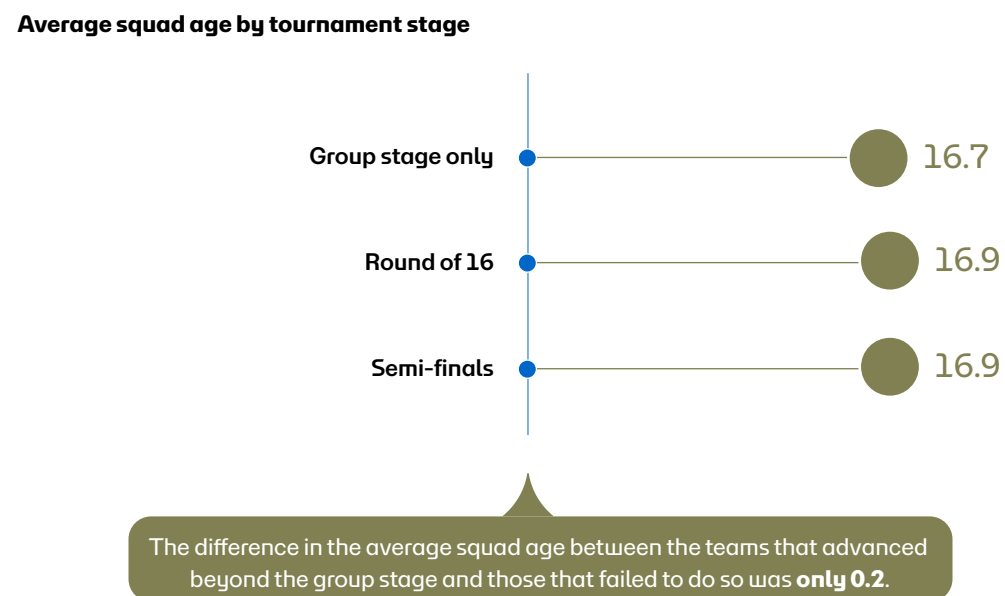
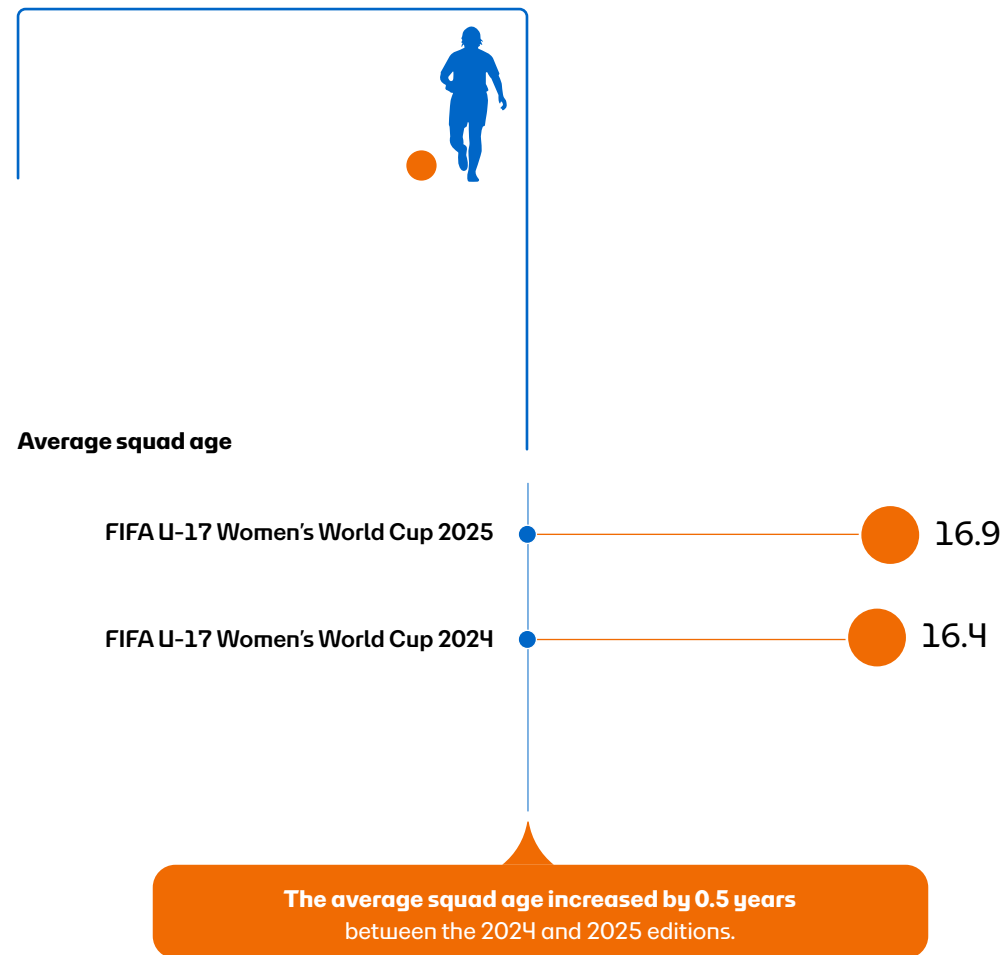
Birth year distribution by tournament stage



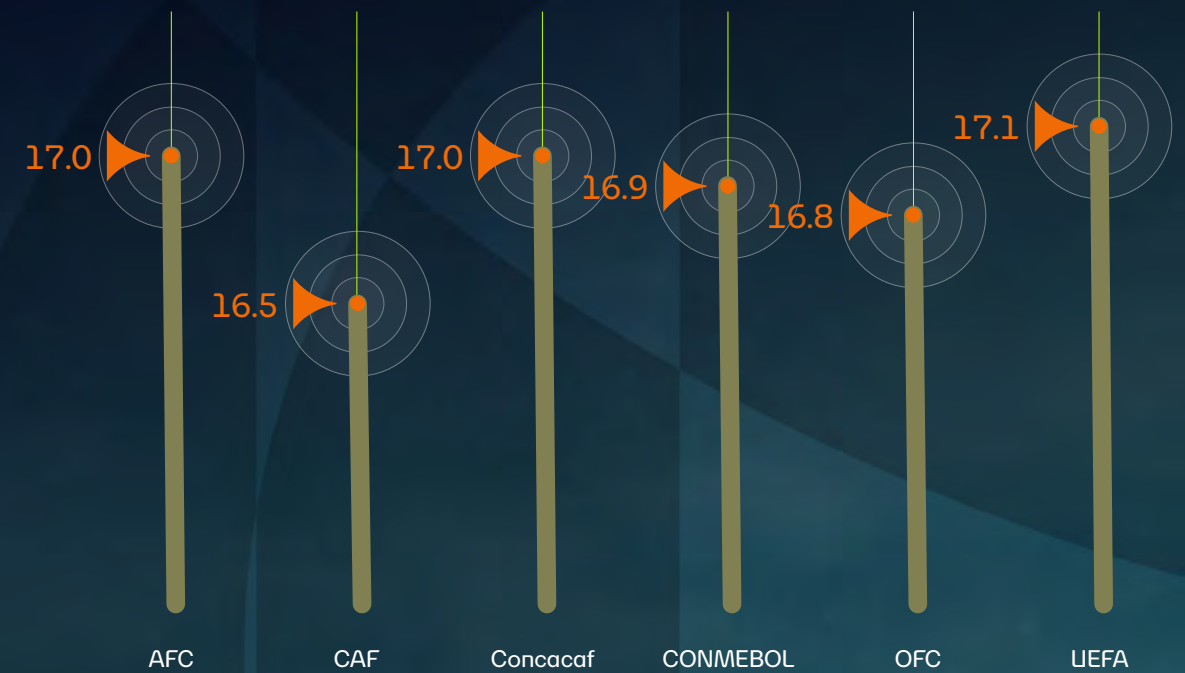
A slight trend can be observed whereby **teams with older players progressed further in the tournament.**

IV.

10. Squad age



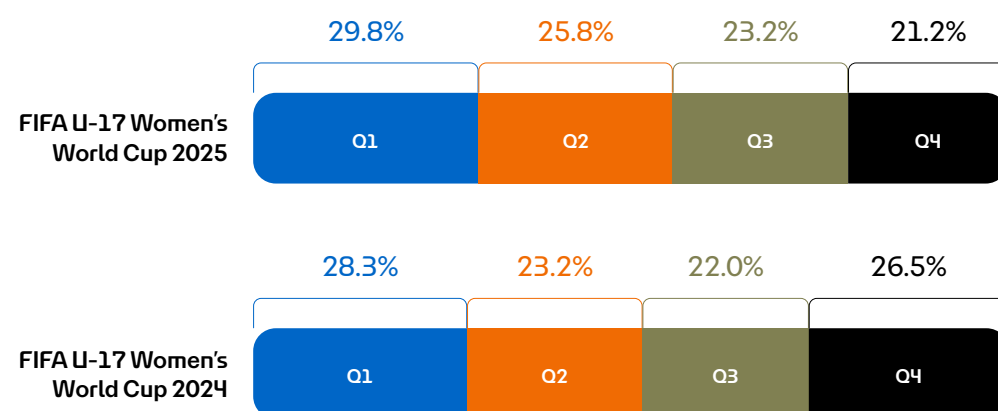
Average squad age by confederation



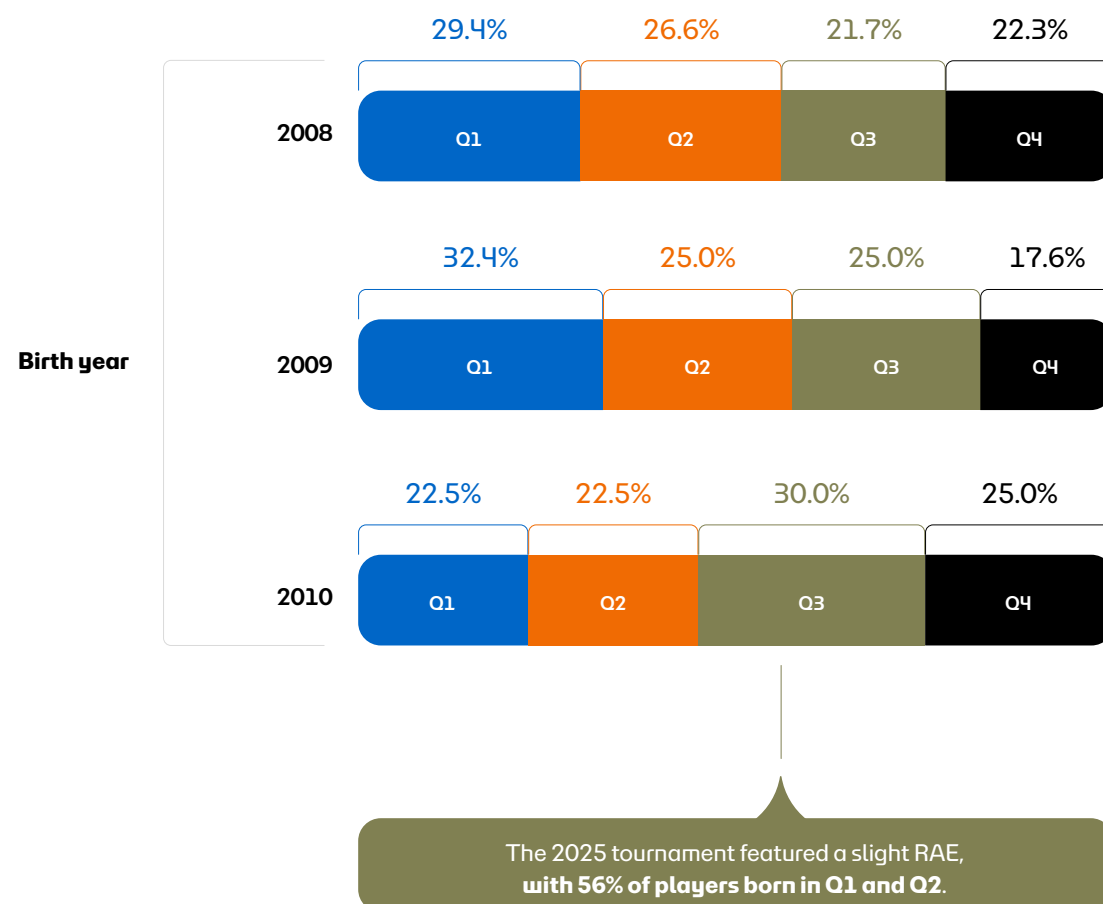
On average, teams from the CAF region had the youngest squads, while the teams representing UEFA had the oldest squads. The average squad age of the sides flying the flag for the other four confederations were either at or close to the global mean of 16.9.



11. Player birth quarter



Compared to the squads at the 2024 edition, those at the 2025 tournament were more heavily skewed towards earlier births, indicating a tendency to select older players.



Player birth quarter by tournament stage

Tournament stage	2008				2009				2010				2011
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Group stage only	13.7%	13.7%	16.1%	17.3%	9.5%	6.5%	7.1%	6.0%	1.8%	1.2%	4.2%	3.0%	0.0%
Knockout stage	21.7%	19.0%	13.1%	13.1%	8.3%	6.8%	6.5%	4.2%	1.8%	2.1%	1.5%	1.5%	0.3%
Semi-finals	21.4%	20.2%	13.1%	15.5%	11.9%	8.3%	4.8%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%

The RAE increased as the tournament progressed, with the semi-finalists accounting for the highest share of Q1 births in 2008 and 2009 combined.

Player birth quarter by confederation

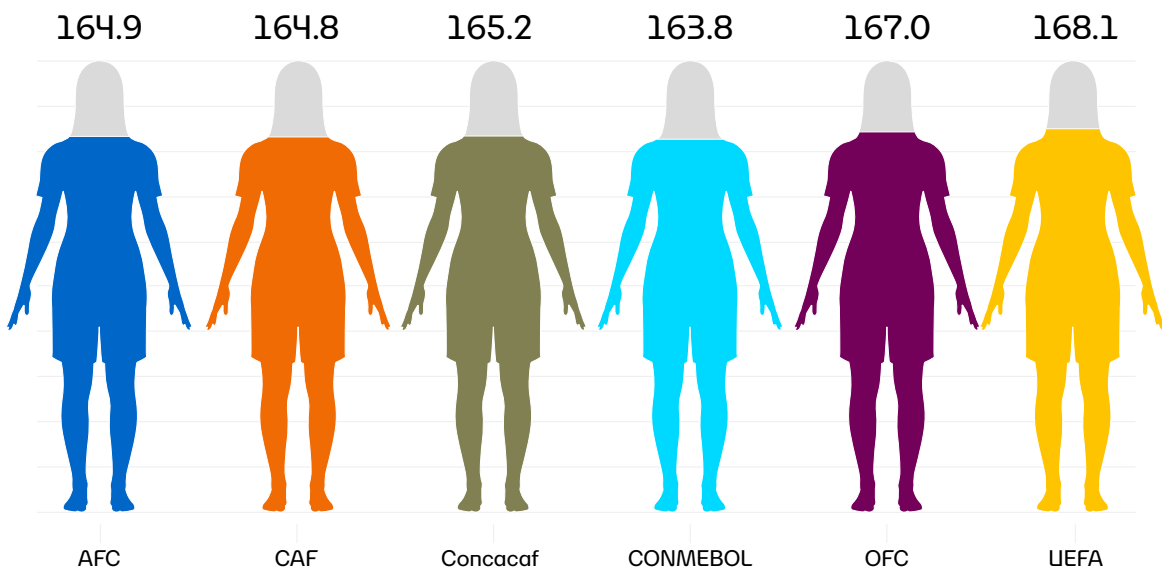
Confederation	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
AFC	33.3%	28.6%	21.4%	16.7%
CAF	30.5%	18.1%	18.1%	33.3%
Concacaf	34.5%	20.2%	29.8%	15.5%
CONMEBOL	26.2%	32.1%	22.6%	19.0%
OFC	26.2%	23.8%	28.6%	21.4%
UEFA	26.7%	31.4%	22.9%	19.0%

The RAE was most evident in the teams representing the AFC and Concacaf.

IV.

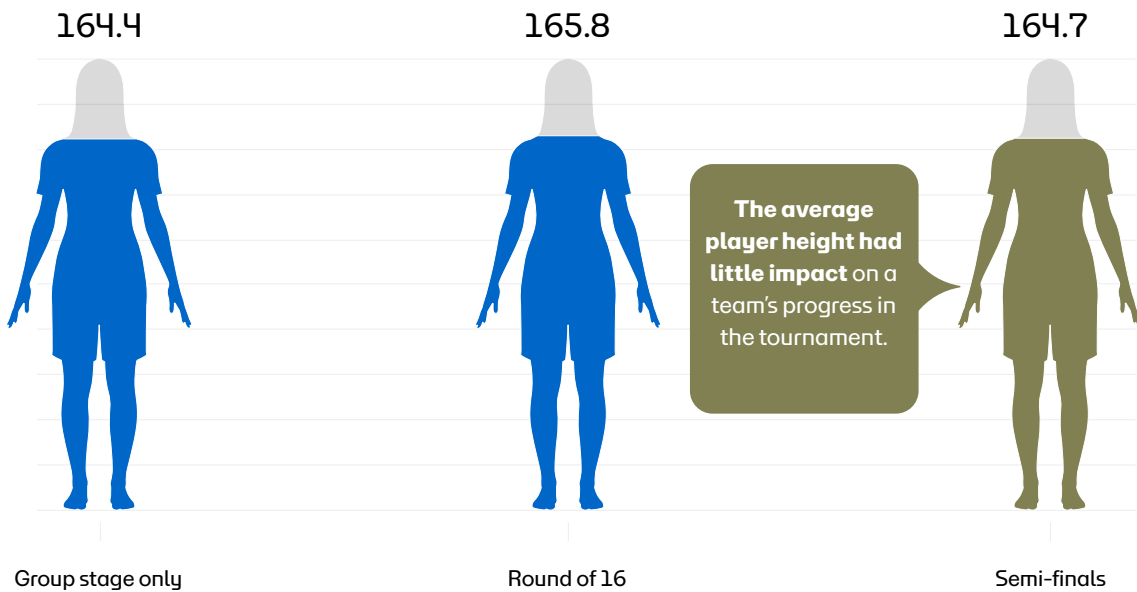
12. Player height

Average player height by confederation (in cm)



On average, players representing teams from the UEFA region were the tallest, while their CONMEBOL counterparts were the shortest.

Average player height by tournament stage (in cm)



Average player height by birth year and quarter (in cm)

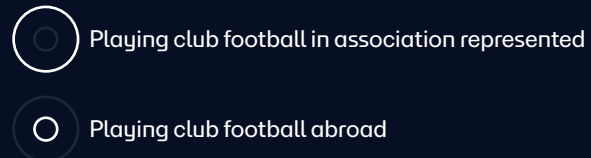
BIRTH YEAR	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Number of players	Average height
2008	166.6	166.4	165.9	164.9	327	166.0
2009	165.3	166.4	165.7	163.7	136	165.4
2010	161.8	162.6	161.2	163.6	40	162.2
2011	174.0				1	174.0
Overall	165.9	166.1	165.4	164.5	504	165.6

The relatively younger players appeared to be comparatively taller within their cohorts.



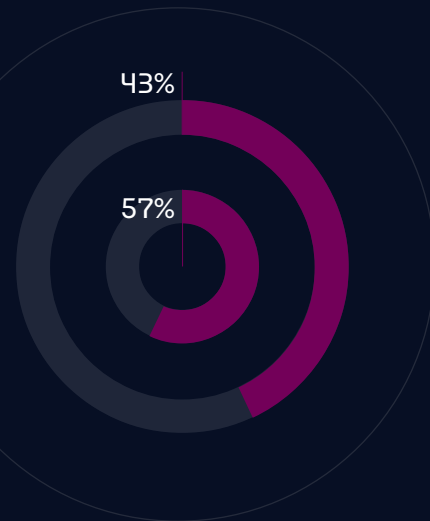
13. Domestic- v. foreign-based players

Percentage of domestic- v. foreign-based players by confederation

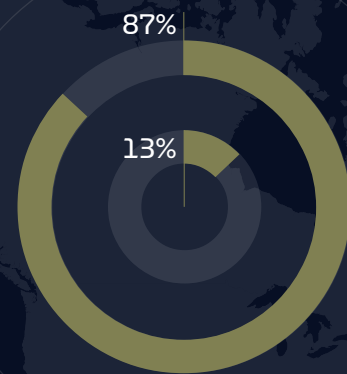


Across the majority of the confederations, a high proportion of players played their club football domestically, **with all players who represented teams from the AFC playing in their countries and the same applying to 97% of their UEFA counterparts.** In contrast, 57% of players representing OFC nations played their club football abroad.

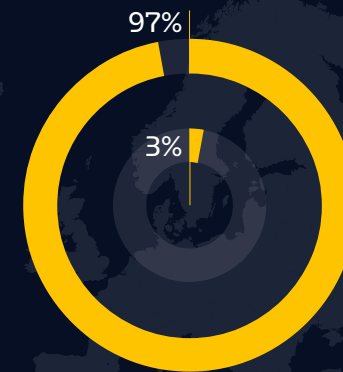
OFC



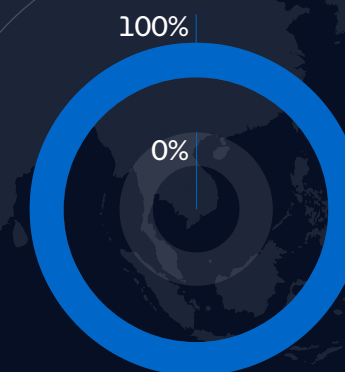
Concacaf



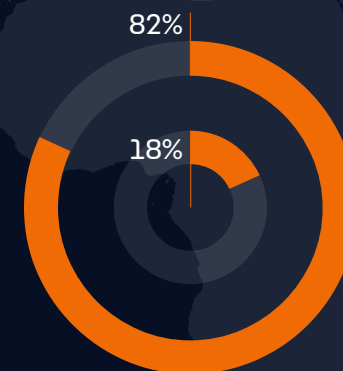
UEFA



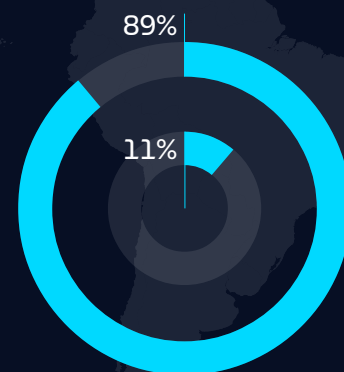
AFC



CAF



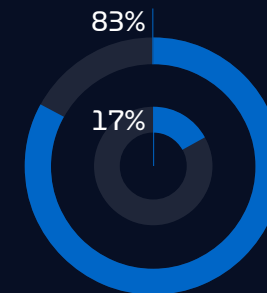
CONMEBOL



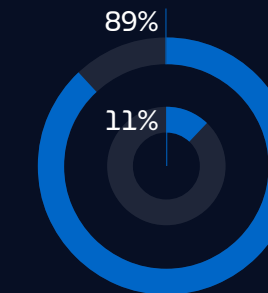
Percentage of domestic- v. foreign-based players by tournament stage



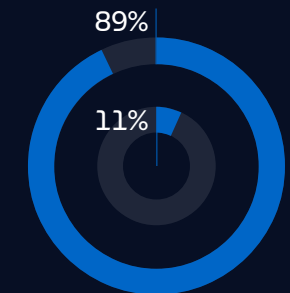
Group stage only



Round of 16



Semi-finals



There was a 6% difference in the proportion of domestic-based players between the teams that reached the round of 16 and semi-finals compared to those that failed to do so.

IV.

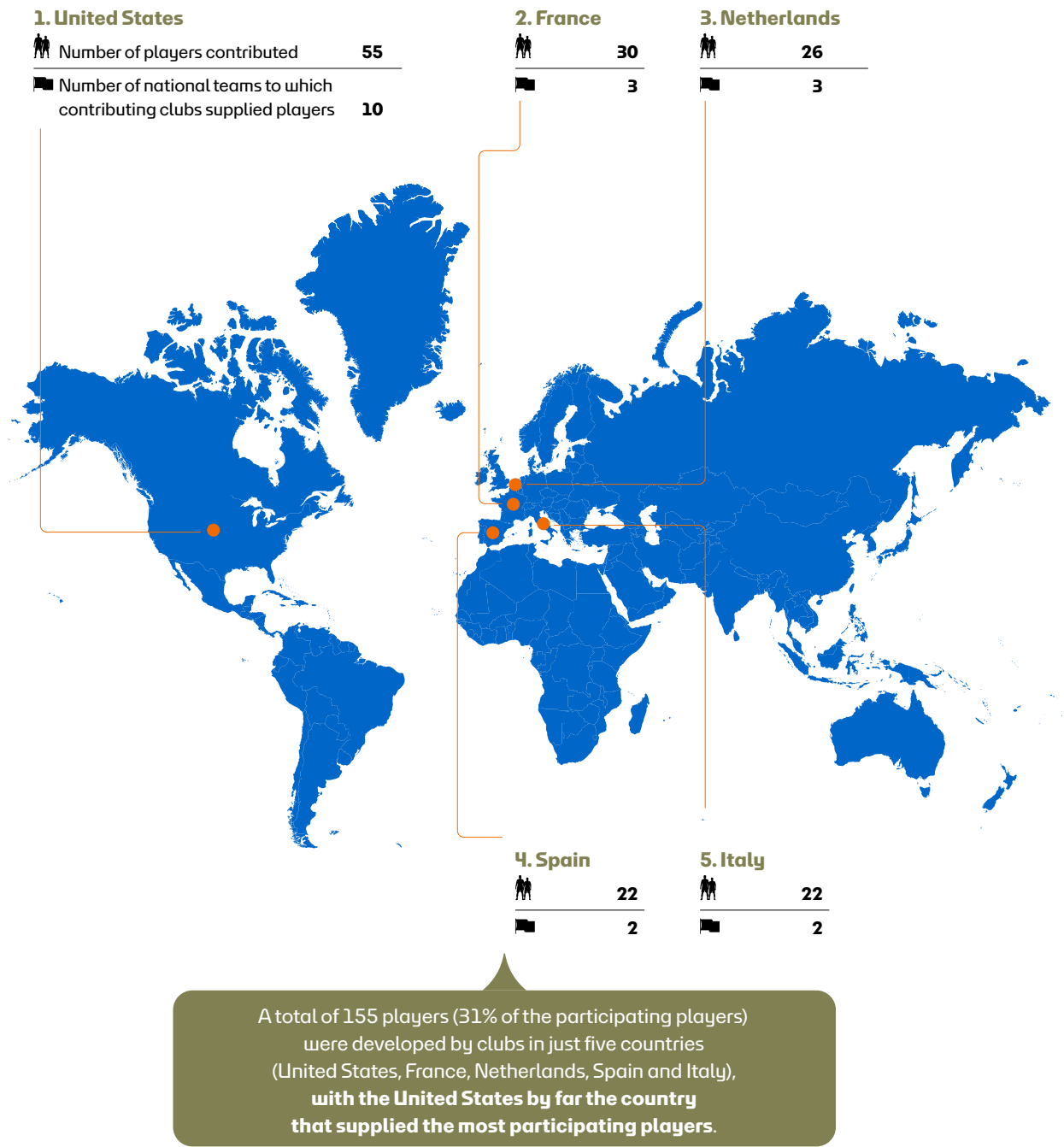
Players who played their club football in the country/territory of their Member Association



Samoa (none), Morocco (four) and Mexico (14) had the fewest domestic-based players in their 21-strong squads.

IV.

14. Contributing clubs/academic institutions



Club name and country	Number of players contributed	Number of national teams to which contributing club supplied players
Club Olimpia, Paraguay	10	1
April 25, Korea DPR	9	1
Independiente del Valle, Ecuador	9	1
NDC Ontario, Canada	8	1
Juventus, Italy	8	2
Barcelona, Spain	8	2
Wellington Phoenix, New Zealand	8	1
Paris Saint-Germain, France	7	2
Pohang Girls' Electronic, Korea Republic	6	1
Sobaeksu, Korea DPR	6	1
Cerro Porteño, Paraguay	6	1
Vision Foot Association Académie, Cameroon	6	1
Sporting, Costa Rica	6	1
Internazionale Milano, Italy	5	1
Corinthians, Brazil	5	1
Ulsan, Korea Republic	5	1
Alajuelense, Costa Rica	5	1
Vancouver Rise, Canada	5	1
OL Lyonnes, France	5	2
Kolbotn, Norway	5	1

In total, **132 players** (26% of the participating players) were supplied by **20 contributing clubs**.

Top contributing clubs

National team	Top contributing clubs (players contributed)	Number of contributing clubs	Number of players supplied by top contributing clubs	% of players from top contributing clubs
China PR	Regional academies run by the Chinese Football Association (21)	1	21	100%
Italy	Juventus (7), Internazionale Milano (5)	6	12	57%
Korea DPR	April 25 (9), Sobaeksu (6)	6	15	71%
Canada	NDC Ontario (8), Vancouver Rise (5)	7	13	62%
Paraguay	Club Olimpia (10), Cerro Porteño (6)	7	16	76%
Ecuador	Independiente del Valle (9), Barcelona (3), Universidad Católica (3)	8	15	71%
Brazil	Corinthians (5), Ferroviária (4), São Paulo (4)	9	13	62%
France	Paris Saint-Germain (6), OL Lyonnes (4)	9	10	48%
Korea Republic	Pohang Girls' Electronic (6), Ulsan (5)	9	11	52%
Netherlands	Twente (4), Ajax (4)	9	8	38%

National team	Top contributing clubs (players contributed)	Number of contributing clubs	Number of players supplied by top contributing clubs	% of players from top contributing clubs
New Zealand	Wellington Phoenix (8), Auckland United (2), Melville United (2), Tauranga Moana (2), Fencibles United (2)	10	16	76%
Costa Rica	Sporting (6), Alajuelense (5)	11	11	52%
Japan	Nippon TV Tokyo Verdy Menina (4), Cerezo Osaka Yanmar Ladies (3), JFA Academy Fukushima (3)	12	10	48%
Cameroon	Vision Foot Association Académie (6), Lekie Football Filles (4)	13	10	48%
Mexico	Club América (3), Pachuca (3)	13	6	29%
Norway	Kolbotn (5), Stabæk (3)	13	8	38%
Zambia	Elite LFC (4), Green Buffaloes (3)	13	7	33%
Colombia	Millonarios (3), Independiente Santa Fe (3)	14	6	29%
Côte d'Ivoire	AGIR FC Guiberoua (3), Nordsjælland (Denmark) (2), RFC (2), OJCY (2), SOA Football (2), Juventus de Yopougon (2)	14	13	62%
Spain	Barcelona (6), Atlético Madrid (2), Real Madrid (2)	14	10	48%

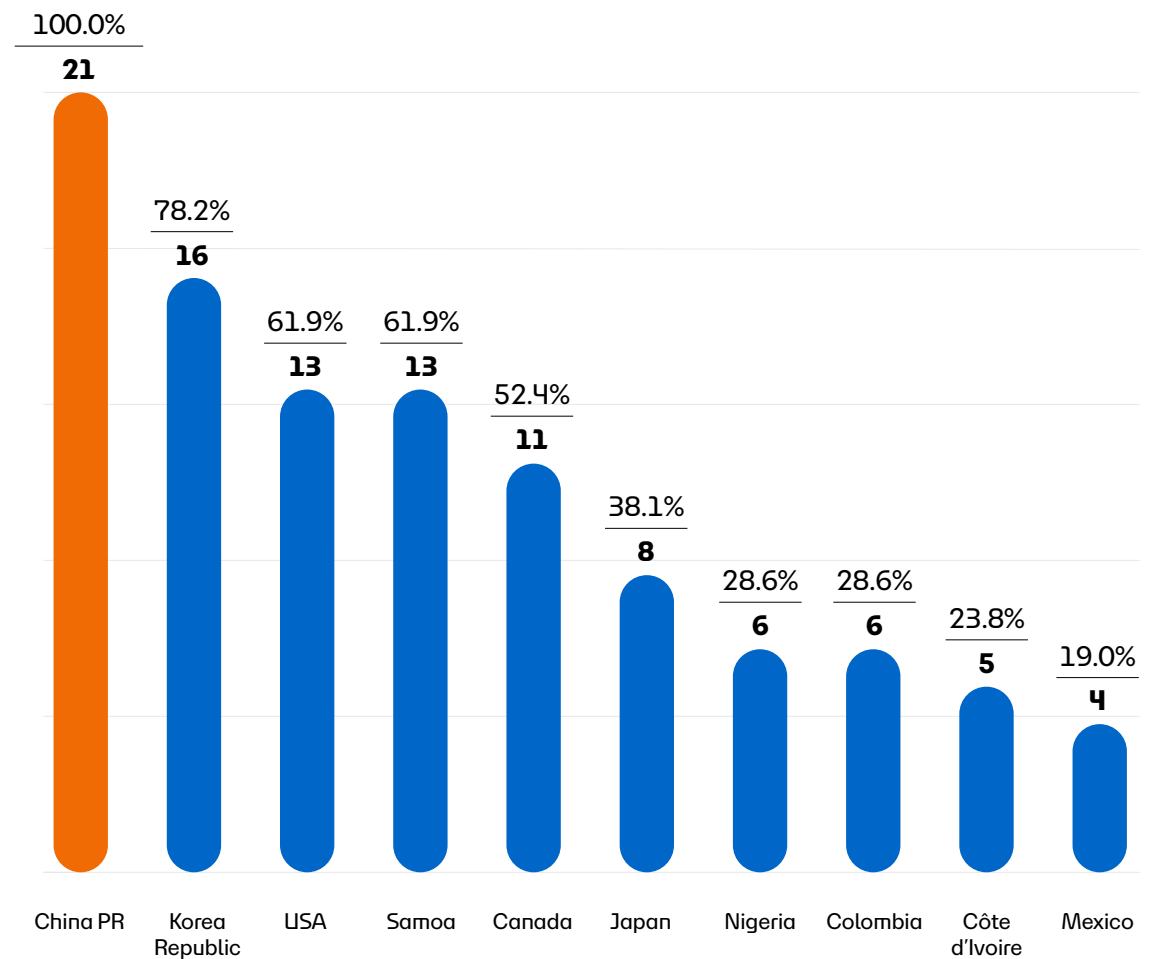
Top contributing clubs

National team	Top contributing clubs (players contributed)	Number of contributing clubs	Number of players supplied by top contributing clubs	% of players from top contributing clubs
Nigeria	Imo Striker's Queens (3), Bayelsa Queens (2), Nakamura Academy (2), Robo Queens (2), Rivers Angels (2)	15	11	52%
Samoa	LAFC So Cal Youth (United States) (3), Brisbane City (Australia) (2)	17	5	24%
Morocco	Barcelona (Spain) (2), Eintracht Frankfurt (Germany) (2), Montpellier (France) (2)	18	6	29%
USA	North Carolina Tar Heels (2), Florida State Seminoles (2), St. Louis Scott Gallagher (2)	18	6	29%

The China PR, Italy and Korea DPR squads consisted of players from six or fewer clubs.

At the other end of the scale, the Morocco and USA squads featured players from 18 clubs. In total, 247 players (49% of the participating players) were supplied by the top 62 contributing clubs, meaning that almost half of all participating players plied their trade at these clubs. This highlights the central role played by key development hubs in producing talent to compete on the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup stage.

Percentage and number of players supplied by academic institutions by national team



NB: The data relates only to teams that featured four or more players from academic institutions.

A number of PMAs drew extensively on players from academic institutions (e.g. high schools, universities and private/Member Association-affiliated academies).

The entire China PR squad was supplied by these establishments.

Pathways involving academic institutions were evident across most confederations, although not amongst the teams representing the UEFA region.

V.

50

TEAM OFFICIAL INSIGHTS

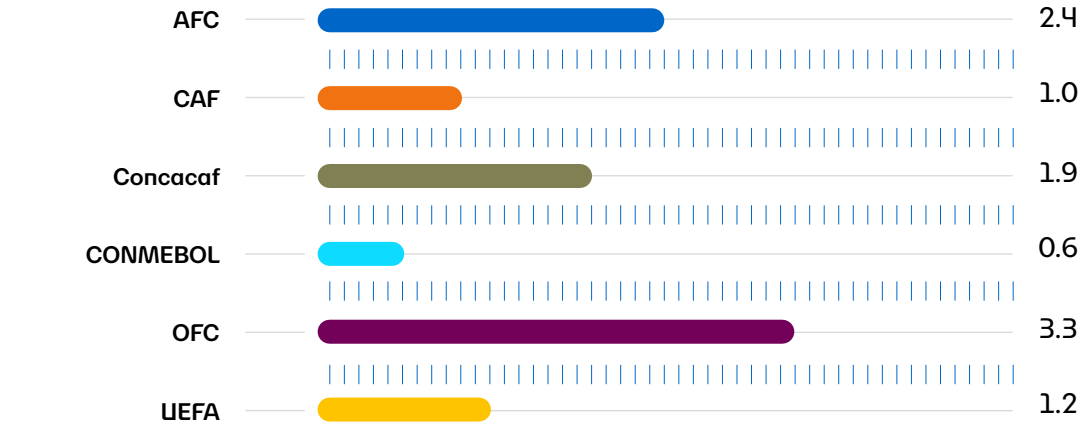


15. Profile of head coaches

National team	Gender	Age	Origin
Brazil	Female	39	Domestic
Cameroon	Female	54	Domestic
Canada	Female	35	Foreign
China PR	Male	40	Domestic
Colombia	Male	62	Domestic
Costa Rica	Male	42	Domestic
Côte d'Ivoire	Female	47	Domestic
Ecuador	Male	44	Domestic
France	Male	43	Domestic
Italy	Female	43	Domestic
Japan	Male	44	Domestic
Korea DPR	Male	45	Domestic
Korea Republic	Male	49	Domestic
Mexico	Male	43	Domestic
Morocco	Male	39	Domestic
Netherlands	Male	32	Domestic
New Zealand	Female	42	Domestic
Nigeria	Male	45	Domestic
Norway	Female	36	Domestic
Paraguay	Male	41	Domestic
Samoa	Male	37	Foreign
Spain	Female	40	Domestic
USA	Female	36	Domestic
Zambia	Female	37	Domestic

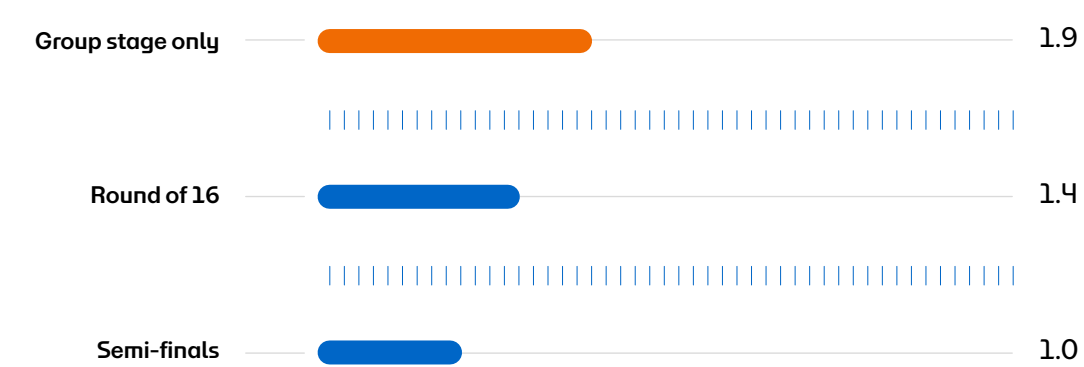
In total, 42% of teams were led by a female head coach.

Length of tenure as national-team head coach by confederation (in years)



Across the confederations, the average tenure of the head coaches was generally short. Teams from the OFC region had the longest-serving head coaches, while their CONMEBOL counterparts had been in charge for the shortest periods.

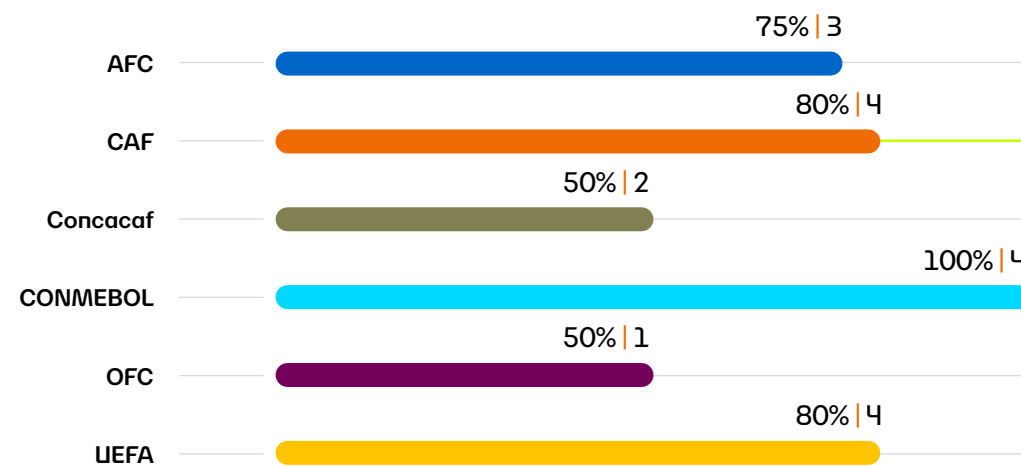
Length of tenure as national-team head coach by tournament stage (in years)



Teams eliminated in the early stages tended to have a slightly longer-serving head coach than the semi-finalists, indicating that the length of tenure had little influence on a team's progress at the tournament.

V.

Percentage and number of head coaches making FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup debut by confederation



Across most of the confederations, the majority of teams were led by head coaches making their debut on the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup stage, with the CONMEBOL – and the vast majority of UEFA and CAF – teams being led by tacticians making their tournament debut.

Percentage of head coaches making FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup debut by tournament stage



Overall, prior tournament experience did not appear to be strongly correlated to a team's progress at the competition.



16. Number and roles of team officials

National team	Number of team officials
Brazil	15
Cameroon	15
Canada	15
China PR	15
Côte d'Ivoire	15
Ecuador	15
Italy	15
Mexico	15
Morocco	15
Netherlands	15
Nigeria	15
Norway	15
Paraguay	15
Spain	15
USA	15
Zambia	15
Colombia	14
Costa Rica	14
France	14
Japan	13
Korea Republic	13
Korea DPR	11
Samoa	9
New Zealand	8

In their final list of team officials, **33.9% of teams did not submit the maximum of 15 officials.**

Role	Total
Physiotherapist	33
Assistant coach	33
Team doctor	28
Team analyst	26
Head coach	24
Goalkeeping coach	22
Fitness coach	22
Equipment manager	20
Team media officer	20
Team manager	19
Head of delegation	17
Kinesiologist	9
Team administrator	9
Nutritionist	6
Photographer	5
Team security officer	4
Psychologist	4
Technical assistant	3
Safeguarding officer	3
Director	2
Physiologist	2
President	2
Head of administration	2
Observer	2
Masseur	2

The PMA staff structures across the tournament were heavily weighted towards core coaching and medical roles, with limited involvement of specialised performance or welfare staff.

17. Age and gender of team officials

National team	Average age
Nigeria	48.5
Côte d'Ivoire	46.2
France	45.2
Cameroon	44.7
Korea DPR	43.8
Norway	42.7
Korea Republic	41.6
Italy	41.4
New Zealand	40
Morocco	39.3
Ecuador	39.3
China PR	39.2
Paraguay	39.1
Zambia	38.8
Japan	38.5
Colombia	38.3
Mexico	37.7
Costa Rica	37.2
Spain	37.1
Netherlands	35.9
USA	34.9
Brazil	34.6
Canada	34.3
Samoa	33.3

In terms of the average age of the team officials across the PMAs, **there was a difference of 15.2 years between the oldest and youngest.**

National team	Male	Female
Brazil	5	10
Cameroon	5	10
Canada	7	8
China PR	11	4
Colombia	9	5
Costa Rica	8	6
Côte d'Ivoire	8	7
Ecuador	9	6
France	9	5
Italy	11	4
Japan	8	5
Korea DPR	5	6
Korea Republic	5	8
Mexico	6	9
Morocco	9	6
Netherlands	8	7
New Zealand	4	4
Nigeria	6	9
Norway	7	8
Paraguay	7	8
Samoa	4	5
Spain	6	9
USA	7	8
Zambia	4	11

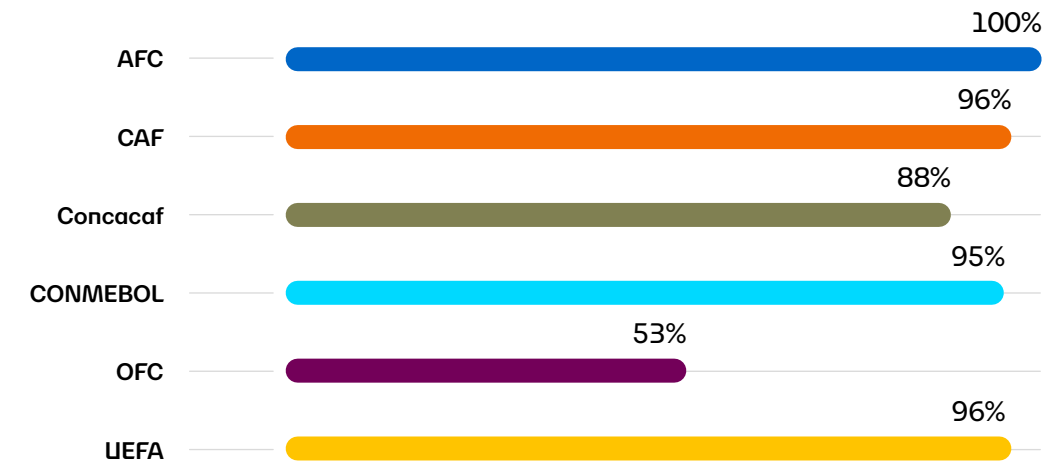
In total, 50% of all team officials were **female**.

18. Nationality of team officials

National team	Domestic	Foreign
Brazil	15	0
Cameroon	15	0
China PR	15	0
Ecuador	15	0
Italy	15	0
Nigeria	15	0
Norway	15	0
Zambia	15	0
Colombia	14	0
Côte d'Ivoire	14	1
France	14	0
Mexico	14	1
Netherlands	14	1
Canada	13	2
Japan	13	0
Korea Republic	13	0
Spain	13	2
USA	13	2
Costa Rica	12	2
Morocco	12	3
Paraguay	12	3
Korea DPR	11	0
New Zealand	7	1
Samoa	2	7

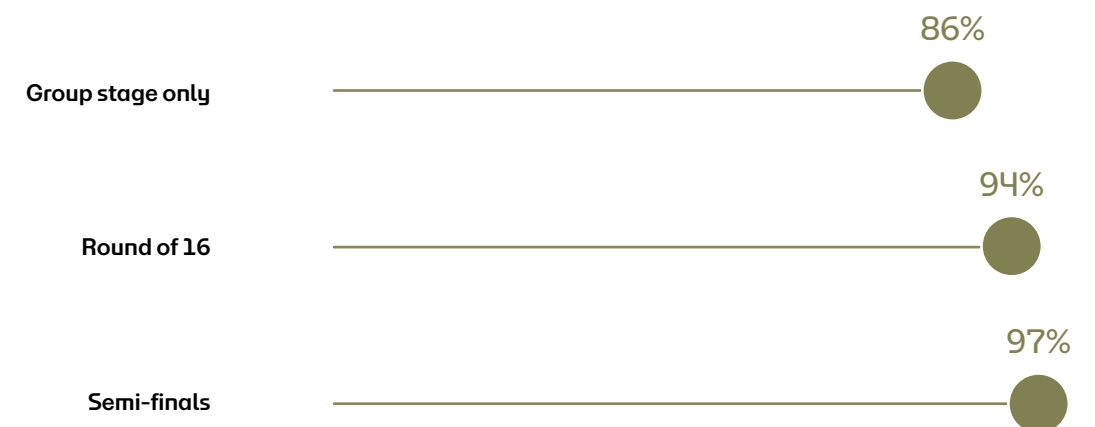
In total, **7% of team officials were foreign.**

Percentage of domestic team officials by confederation



Across all confederations, **domestic team officials far outnumbered foreign team officials**, with the only clear outlier being teams from the OFC region.

Percentage of domestic team officials by tournament stage



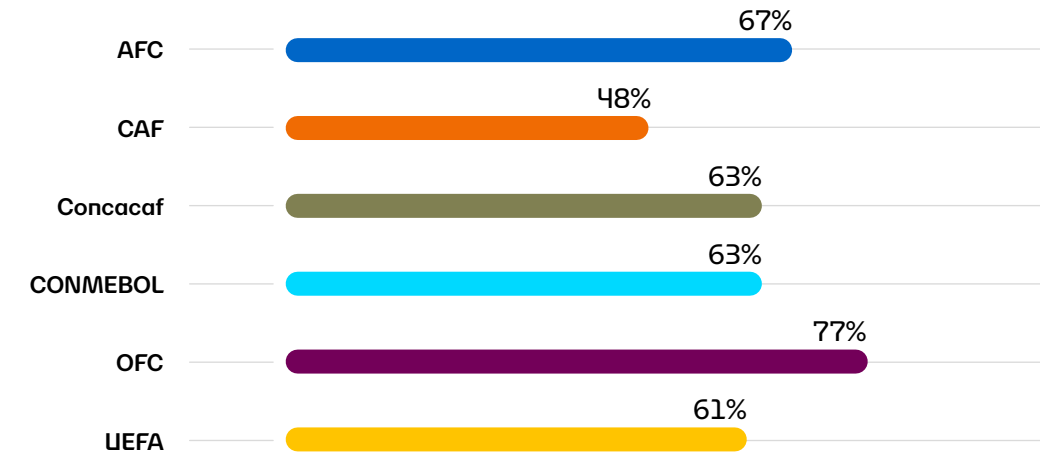
The share of domestic team officials increased between the group stage, the round of 16 and the semi-finals, with **almost all of the team officials employed by PMAs that reached the last four being domestic staff.**

19. Roles of team officials: technical v. non-technical

National team	Technical	Non-technical
Mexico	11	4
Brazil	10	5
Canada	10	5
China PR	10	5
Netherlands	10	5
Paraguay	10	5
Colombia	9	5
Italy	9	6
Japan	9	4
Korea Republic	9	4
Norway	9	6
Spain	9	6
USA	9	6
Ecuador	8	7
France	8	6
Morocco	8	7
Cameroon	7	8
Costa Rica	7	7
Côte d'Ivoire	7	8
Korea DPR	7	4
New Zealand	7	1
Nigeria	7	8
Zambia	7	8
Samoa	6	3

In total, **40% of team officials occupied non-technical roles.**

Percentage of team officials occupying technical roles by confederation



The majority of the team officials across five of the six confederations (the exception being CAF) occupied technical roles. However, there was some variance in the weighting between technical and non-technical roles.

Percentage of team officials occupying technical roles by tournament stage



The teams that advanced furthest in the tournament had a **higher proportion of team officials performing technical roles.**

The background of the cover is a dark, atmospheric photograph of a soccer field at night. A large, semi-transparent FIFA logo is overlaid on the right side of the image. The bottom of the image shows a clear view of the green grass and white lines of the soccer pitch.

FIFA Talent
Development
Scheme