



Module 4. Player Evaluation



In Module 4, you'll use the observation data from Module 3 to evaluate players using both quantitative and qualitative factors.

Quantitative factors focus on how often a player is involved in actions during a match. Qualitative factors, on the other hand, focus more on the effectiveness of those actions relative to how many were performed. Based on these two factors, we'll discuss when and how a scout should prioritize each, depending on the situation and the player's position on the field. The combination of these factors, or the emphasis on one over the other, will help the scout form an assessment that will lead to writing a final report.

This assessment should be based on the elements described in Module 3, such as physical, technical, tactical, psychological, and emotional aspects. In this module, you'll learn how to evaluate each of these elements from both a quantitative and qualitative perspective.

Along with the above elements, you'll need to summarize key observations in conclusions that highlight the most important aspects. As explained in the previous module, it's also essential to gather all contractual and personal information about

the player. While this information may not directly impact the sports evaluation, it is crucial for evaluating the player's potential recruitment.

Once you've completed the evaluation, you'll see an example of how to write a comprehensive report using the research and data you've collected.

 **Evaluating a Player**

 **Conclusion**

Evaluating a Player

1.1. Introduction

In this section, scouts will learn how to evaluate players using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The goal is to quantify both aspects as objectively as possible.

For quantitative aspects, the scout must count how many actions a player is involved in during a match. From there, they should track how many of these actions meet the set performance standards.

In qualitative aspects, the scout should evaluate not only the number of actions and their effectiveness but also whether these actions add value that impacts the game or result.

Examples of value-added actions could include scoring from low-percentage chances, dribbling past multiple opponents, or changing pace to beat multiple players.

Whether these factors are assessed together or separately, they help the scout form an overall evaluation by combining the key strengths of a player.

1.2. Learning How to Evaluate

The second-to-last and most critical part of a scout's job, after observation (explained in Module 3), is player evaluation. This step involves forming an opinion on a player, reflecting both the scout's judgment and credibility. This aspect will be explored further in the next course.

It's crucial that the scout ensures the evaluation is based on solid quantitative and qualitative data gathered from various matches against different opponents. This ensures that another scout observing the player will likely reach a similar, if not identical, evaluation, avoiding significant discrepancies.

As noted in the previous module, observation is an accumulation of experiences, and player evaluation builds on that. In this regard, previous experience as a scout, regardless of the club, can lend credibility to your evaluations, as you can verify whether earlier decisions were successful. Here, the scout only needs to adapt to the new club's requirements and needs.

If this is your first experience as a scout, it's essential that your evaluations are well-grounded and tailored to the club's specific needs. For your evaluation to be credible, it must rely on quantitative data, which is easier to obtain, and qualitative data, which, while harder to assess, adds valuable insights that can be critical in the final evaluation.

1.3. Quantitative Aspects

Quantitative factors deal with the frequency and number of actions, which means their repetition as well. The most basic and important example in football is passing. The scout should count, for example, how many times a midfielder touches the ball during a match. Since a player usually has the ball for an average of two to three minutes per game, it's relatively easy to count how many times they touch and pass it. From here, a quantitative evaluation will focus only on the pass completion percentage. Of course, in professional football, much of this data is already provided to help with analysis.

Table 1: Sample template for collecting quantitative player data

QUANTITATIVE FACTORS		
FACTORS	NUMBER OF FACTORS	% EFFICIENCY
PLAYED MINUTES	90	100 %
INTERVENTIONS	35	39 %
SUCCESSFUL PASSES	31	89 %
DUELS WON	2	2 %
BALL RECOVERIES	9	10 %
FOULS RECEIVED	5	6 %
FOULS COMMITTED	1	1 %
SHOTS ON TARGET	3	9 %
ASSISTS	1	3 %
GOALS	1	33 %
OFFSIDES	2	2 %

Source: original work.

Table 1 shows an example of key quantitative factors for a player in a specific match, regardless of their position on the field. As you can see, the first item listed is the minutes played, which in this case is 90,

representing 100%. This number will vary depending on how many minutes the player was on the field.

All percentages are calculated by analyzing the aspects relative to the minutes played, except for passes, shots, and offsides, which are calculated based on the player's interventions. Goals, as an exception, are measured against the efficiency of shots on target.

For example, with passing, the efficiency rate shows 90% of passes were successful based on the player's total interventions during the match. The player had 35 interventions: 31 successful passes, 3 shots on target, and one pass that led to an assist. Out of the 3 shots on target, 1 resulted in a goal, showing 33% efficiency.

Quantitative factors are always more tangible and empirical, meaning they can be observed and objectively assessed. Quantitative evaluations of a player can be carried out across multiple matches to ensure their statistics aren't just the result of one game but are consistent throughout the season.

Scouts can observe and then assess quantitative factors for players depending on their position on the field. A clear example, as reviewed in Module 1, is forward statistics. Typically, quantitative statistics tied to goals are monitored in forwards, and a stat showing close to or more than one goal per game indicates high scoring efficiency.

This example helps us understand that the more goals a player scores, the higher they should be rated compared to the minutes they played. Similarly, any winger or midfielder with a high goal-scoring rate will also be highly valued.

Table 2: Sample template for collecting quantitative data on forwards

QUANTITATIVE FACTORS FOR FORWARDS												
PLAYER	GAMES PLAYED	SHOTS ON TARGET	OFFSIDES	PASSES	ASSISTS	DUELS	RECOVERIES	CLEARANCES	DRIBBLES	HEADED GOALS	PENALTY GOALS	GOALS
PLAYER 1	36	77	33	386	8	187	24	17	17	8	3	24
PLAYER 2	34	59	23	462	6	314	57	26	30	7	2	23
PLAYER 3	35	69	24	566	8	275	56	18	23	6	4	19
PLAYER 4	33	60	27	427	2	433	55	18	10	2	6	17
PLAYER 5	33	56	14	1246	6	203	100	21	22	8	3	16
PLAYER 6	33	65	22	311	2	272	43	28	11	4	2	16
PLAYER 7	27	27	14	533	1	273	69	16	18	2	3	15
PLAYER 8	32	32	33	372	3	223	54	26	17	4	1	15

Source: original work.

Table 2 provides another example for scouts to collect quantitative data observed in forwards. In this case, the most valuable aspect is, of course, scoring goals. Upon closer inspection, additional data reveals the forward's profile in both offensive and defensive capacities. In the offensive context, it is viewed positively if the forward not only scores

goals but also assists teammates, dribbles, wins duels, maintains passing continuity, and shoots as much as possible. The more goals a forward scores from open play and headers, the more positively they will be rated compared to those who score many penalties.

Conversely, one negative aspect is frequently getting caught offside. On the defensive side, it is valued if the forward participates in recoveries for the team and has a high number of clearances related to defending set pieces.

Table 3: Sample template for collecting quantitative data on goalkeepers.

QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS OF GOALKEEPERS		
FACTORS	NUMBER OF FACTORS	% EFFICIENCY
PLAYED MINUTES	1710	49 %
SAVES	141	63 %
PUNCH CLEARANCES	89	5 %
CAUGHT SHOTS (HAND BLOCKS)	68	30 %
SHOTS ON TARGET	224	13 %
GOALS CONCEDED	15	7 %

Source: original work.

Continuing with specific quantitative assessments, an example that was also presented in Module 1 focuses on the goalkeeper. This position presents a statistic that contrasts with that of forwards, where the fewer goals conceded and the more saves made, the better the quantitative evaluation will be.

Table 3 shows that the goalkeeper analyzed played less than 50% of the season's minutes. Despite this, with 224 shots on target faced, their save rate and hand blocks for those shots exceeded 90%, with

only 15 goals conceded. This indicates that they conceded just 7% of the 224 shots on target faced.

Additionally, they executed clearances in 5% of the minutes played, demonstrating control of the area during lateral crosses and set-piece actions. If the scout relies solely on the goalkeeper's quantitative data, these statistics suggest a very favorable assessment and a strong potential recommendation for the club.

Table 4: Sample template for collecting quantitative data on defensive midfielders.

QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS OF DEFENSIVE MIDFIELDERS							
PLAYER	GAMES PLAYED	DUELS WON	AERIAL DUELS WON	RECOVERIES	TACKLES	BLOCKS	INTERCEPTIONS
PLAYER 1	36	411	129	281	96	8	41
PLAYER 2	35	408	110	262	86	7	101
PLAYER 3	32	397	155	230	79	19	38
PLAYER 4	33	323	118	292	72	4	28
PLAYER 5	36	313	69	286	80	20	63
PLAYER 6	29	255	68	193	46	10	39
PLAYER 7	28	237	34	218	39	8	52
PLAYER 8	23	210	28	153	59	2	31

Source: original work.

table 4 illustrates an example of data collection to evaluate the defensive midfielder position. It includes various defensive aspects,

with recoveries made by each player being the most important. The table is arranged from player 1, who has the most recoveries, to player 8, who has the fewest among those observed. The scout should interpret this quantitative data as possession gained. Based on these figures, player 1 would be rated the highest, followed by player 2, and so forth.

The defensive work should also be highlighted and valued in line with this data. Quantitative aspects such as duels won, both on the ground and in the air, tackles made, blocks, and interceptions are all relevant. Each of these contributes to the key assessment that the scout must consider: the ball recoveries a defensive midfielder can provide for their team.

1.4. Qualitative aspects

Unlike the quantitative assessment we just discussed, the scout must also understand qualitative aspects, which are based on the observation and evaluation of specific skills and qualities. These qualities are often intangible but can reveal a player's true potential and future talent.

There are various ways to evaluate qualitative aspects, such as assigning small point values to each aspect and tallying them at the

end. The player with the highest score will be regarded as the best in that specific qualitative category.

Another evaluation method involves using arrows. The more upward arrows a qualitative aspect has, the better it is rated. Conversely, if a qualitative aspect has downward arrows, it will be rated lower.

Continuing with evaluations, another method of assessing qualitative aspects is to assign a score from 1 to 10 for each notable quality observed in the player. This approach aims to evaluate qualitative aspects as objectively as possible.

This method will be illustrated in the following examples to assess all qualitative aspects effectively, including general qualities observable in any player, regardless of their position, as well as specific qualities based on the individual positions players may have on the field.

Table 5: Sample template for collecting qualitative information on players

GENERAL QUALITATIVE ASPECTS	RATING
MAINTAINS OPTIMAL DISTANCES BASED ON AREA AND CONTEXT	8
CONSTANTLY ADJUSTS POSITION HIGH DYNAMISM	9
PINPOINTS OPPONENTS AND CREATES OPEN SPACES	7
CONTROLS AREAS AND PREPARES FOR POTENTIAL POSSESSION LOSS	8
PRIORITIZES SHORT PASSING	7
PLAYS COOPERATIVELY WITH 1 OR 2 TOUCHES	9
PREFERS TO PLAY TO FEET AND FACE THE GOAL	7
MAKES PASSES THAT MAINTAIN CONTINUITY	6
REPEATS PASSES TO DRAW OPPONENTS AND TIME THE NEXT ACTION	6
HIDES PASS INTENTIONS WITH FEINTS	7

KNOWS WHEN TO TURN TO PASS OR ADVANCE	8
PLAYS WITH NATURAL AND UNINHIBITED EXPRESSION	7
INFLUENCES AND CHANGES THE GAME'S PACE	6
TAKES INITIATIVE IN PLAY	7
DEMONSTRATES EMPATHY BY WILLINGLY HELPING TEAMMATES	9
MAINTAINS PERFORMANCE REGARDLESS OF THE SCORE	8

Source: original work.

Table 5 presents a numerical assessment example showing how to evaluate a player based on qualitative aspects. In this instance, the player's overall average rating would be 7.4 points.

As shown, they excel in dynamism, associative play with 1-2 touches, and providing empathetic support to teammates. All these qualitative aspects have been rated as nine. Aspects rated as eight include maintaining appropriate distances based on area and context, controlling spaces and preparing for potential possession loss, feinting to conceal passing intentions, and sustaining performance regardless of the score.

The remaining actions are rated as seven, with three aspects needing improvement rated at six: making continuity passes, repeating passes to draw opponents, and influencing and changing the game's tempo.

Table 6: Sample template for collecting qualitative information on goalkeepers.

QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF GOALKEEPERS	RATING
SHORT PASSING PLAY	8
LONG PASSING PLAY	7
USE OF BOTH LEGS	7
PLAYING OUTSIDE THE BOX	8
APPROPRIATE SUPPORT AT DISTANCES	8
STEALING AND INTERCEPTING WITH FEET	7
BALL CONTROL AND FOOT CLEARANCES	7
BLOCKS	8
INTERCEPTING WITH HANDS	9
THROWING WITH HANDS	9
SAVES	8
LEADERSHIP IN POSSESSION	10
FOCUS AND MULTITASKING	10
COMMUNICATION AND TEAM LEADERSHIP	10
SELF-CONTROL UNDER PRESSURE	8
SELF-ESTEEM AND ABILITY TO OVERCOME MISTAKES	8

Source: original work.

Starting with specific positions, Table 6 shows the specific aspects of the goalkeeper position.

The qualitative aspects that the scout valued most were their leadership when the team has ball possession, their concentration and multitasking ability, and their constant communication with the team. All of these were scored with ten points. Continuing in this vein, self-control under pressure, as well as self-esteem and overcoming mistakes, were the next most valued, scoring eight points.

In this regard, the five aspects provide a profile of a goalkeeper who, if not yet the team captain, has the potential to become one. These qualitative aspects, which received a high score, can be very useful for proposing a future addition, as they can contribute to the club and team in various match circumstances and ups and downs throughout a season.

In the more technical aspect of hand play, their interception and hand passing game were rated nine points, while saves and blocks received eight points.

The qualitative aspect of foot play is the least valued and, therefore, is understood that the scout may consider it has room for improvement. Foot play for long passes, the use of both legs, stealing and intercepting, and dribbling and clearing were rated seven.

The conclusion regarding the qualitative aspects of the goalkeeper is that the overall average rating is 8.25 points. This example, combined

with a good physical stature in terms of height, could lead the scout to include this goalkeeper on a list of potential reinforcements.

Table 7: Sample template for collecting qualitative information on center-backs.

QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF CENTER-BACKS	RATING
PLAYING SHORT PASSES WHEN EXITING WITH THE BALL	7
FILTERING PASSES IN DENSE SPACES AND AMONG PLAYERS	7
USE OF BOTH LEGS	7
ADJUSTING POSITION FOR FUTURE LOSSES	7
MOVING FORWARD TO PRESS THE OPPONENT	7
QUICK TURNS WHEN RETREATING	7
BALL SPACE CONTROL	7
IDEAL POWER IN TACKLES	7
DEFENSIVE TIMING	7
RECOVERY AND CONTINUITY IN AIR PLAY	7

Source: original work.

Table 7 shows various qualitative aspects that the scout can observe and evaluate in a center-back. All were rated equally, achieving an

equitable average of seven points for both offensive and defensive aspects.

It is assumed that they have a good defensive profile with tackles, aerial play, switches, and retreats, as well as a good offensive game with short ball play and filtered passes.

Consequently, the average rating will be seven, and the scout can evaluate them as a reliable center-back who can play in either profile, as the use of both legs has been rated interchangeably.

Table 8: Sample template for collecting qualitative information on full-backs.

QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF FULL-BACKS	RATING
POSITIONING WHILE MAINTAINING BOTH FLANKS	9
RELATIONSHIP WITH INSIDE PLAYERS	8
USE OF BOTH LEGS	6
PAUSING THE BALL WITHOUT RUSHING THE DRIBBLE	7
OFFENSIVE TIMING WHEN APPROACHING ATTACK	9
ADJUSTING POSITION WITH TEAMMATES AND OPPONENTS	9
ORIENTING THE OPPONENT OUTSIDE WHILE TIMING THE ENTRY	8
SWITCHING PLACES AND RETURNING IF OVERCOME	9

The example of the qualitative aspects of full-backs is shown in Table 8, where it can be confirmed that the validation is very high.

They stand out close to excellent in the offensive aspect, in positioning and using both the outer and inner flanks interchangeably, and in the offensive timing when approaching the attack.

They also excel in the defensive aspect, in adjusting their position relative to teammates and opponents, as well as in switching places and returning if overcome.

They are notable in the offensive qualitative aspects of relating to players and in the defensive parameter of orienting the opponent outward while timing the entry. The areas for improvement in the lateral evaluation include: the use of both legs and pausing when in ball possession without constantly rushing the dribble.

The final evaluation of the full-back is high, with an overall average of 8.125 points. For a player who, at present, must blend offensive potential with defensive solidity, the qualitative evaluation is high and could place them in a shortlist for future recruitment depending on the club's needs.

Table 9: Sample template for collecting qualitative information on midfielders.

QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF MIDFIELDERS	RATING
PLAYING WITH AND WITHOUT THE BALL IN HIGH DENSITY SPACES WITH OPPONENTS	8
RECEIVING IN INTERMEDIATE AREAS	8
USE OF BOTH LEGS	8
OFFERING CONSTANT PASSING LINES	8
GAME VISION	8
BREAKING THE OPPONENT'S STRUCTURE WITH THEIR POSITIONING	8
CONSTANT SUPPORT AND BREAKING MOVEMENTS	8
ARRIVING IN SHOOTING AREAS	8
MEDIUM-LONG DISTANCE SHOTS	8
PRIORITIZING PARTICIPATION WITH THE BALL IN 1-2 TOUCHES	8
INTUITION FOR BALL TRAJECTORY TO INTERCEPT	8
IDENTIFYING OPPONENT AND TEAMMATE DISTANCES	8
KNOWLEDGE OF THE OPTIMAL TIME TO ENTER THE OPPONENT	8
REDUCING OPPONENT SPACE-TIME BY TIMING	8

Source: original work.

The example proposed in Table 9 shows a player who plays in midfield and, regardless of whether they have a more offensive or defensive

profile, is very well-rounded in all qualitative assessment facets.

The result shows a perfect balance and harmony between their technical ability and tactical virtues, achieving an overall average rating of 8 points.

The scout should know that there are players who, while not excelling in any specific qualitative aspect, are outstanding in all. This profile of players in the midfield position is highly valued by teams.

The reason is that they maintain the team's balance and the stability of their performance for many minutes and consistently throughout a season.

Table 10: Sample template for collecting qualitative information on forwards

QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF FORWARDS	RATING
POSITIONING AND MOVEMENTS FROM DIFFERENT AREAS	6
CONSTANT SUPPORT AND BREAKING MOVEMENTS	7
USE OF BOTH LEGS	6
ALTERNATING PLAY TO THE FEET AND FACING WITH SPACE PLAY	6
ADJUSTING THE TIMING OF FINISHING	7
ACCURACY IN FINISHING, DISTANCE FROM THE GOALKEEPER	8
SCORING CAPACITY AND GOAL SCORING ABILITY	8
PRESSURE ON THE POSSESSOR TO REDUCE PASS OPTIONS	8
RECOVERING WHILE NEAR TEAMMATES	7
IDENTIFYING INTERMEDIATE AREAS FOR BALL RECOVERY	7

Source: original work.

The qualitative aspects of forwards are summarized in Table 10, indicating that the observed player does not excel in any category.

Offensively, they demonstrate good precision in finishing from a distance, possess scoring ability mainly through aerial play, and occasionally execute acrobatic finishes in the box. Defensively, they apply effective pressure on the ball holder, limiting their passing options.

On a lesser scale, their constant support, breaking movements, and adjustments during finishing are evaluated positively on the offensive side. In the defensive aspect, their recovery efforts near teammates, maintaining positional awareness, and ability to identify intermediate areas for ball recovery are noted.

Areas for improvement for the player include positioning and movements to various areas, utilizing both legs, and alternating between passing to feet and moving into space.

The conclusion drawn from the qualitative assessment of this forward is that they possess a scoring profile that is more positional, indicating good scoring capacity. The forward's average score is 7 points, suggesting that if they maintain a high goal tally in quantitative aspects, they could represent an appealing forward option.

1.5. The final assessment

The quantitative aspects reveal various objective data regarding the player's performance in each match, which cumulatively builds over a season. These data are irrefutable, given their scientific foundation at both numerical and empirical levels.

As shown in the previous tables, quantitative aspects, regardless of player age or category, enhance performance by providing measurable insights into specific actions.

These metrics indicate that a scout can evaluate a player's performance as stable if maintained over time, as peak performance if occasional, or as emerging if the performance is extraordinary relative to the recorded quantitative data. In assessing these numerical data, it is also essential for the scout to consider the competition level in which the player participates, as lower-level competitions may skew numerical interpretations. Nonetheless, as stated, quantitative data remains largely unadulterated. Highly positive numerical data for a player within a competition generally suggests that they are likely above the competition's level.

Conversely, the observation and evaluation of qualitative aspects encompass a range of technical and tactical skills that direct, individualized, and detailed player observation can provide in a specific game context. The moment in the match, the proximity to or distance from participation, and especially decision-making in real-time are key evaluative components.

Performance under pressure, the player's attitude and personality, their adaptability to specific environments, and their display of empathy and leadership are also critical for assessing their potential for professional development.

All these factors, which may seem more subjective and less enduring, should add significant value to the player's final evaluation. For this purpose, as demonstrated in the preceding tables, efforts are made to quantify these qualitative aspects, focusing on the strengths the scout wishes to highlight in their report.

In summary, the complementarity of quantitative and qualitative factors allows them to coexist and yield a more comprehensive evaluation of the player.

1.6. The evaluation report

After completing the observation and evaluation, the scout must draft a report that highlights the most relevant characteristics of the analyzed player. Multiple tools provided by the club can be utilized for this purpose.

The report represents the final stage where the scout articulates their observed evaluation, aiming to convey the player's strengths—those aspects in which they excel—as well as their weaknesses, indicating areas for improvement, as concisely as possible.

Table 11 presents a typical example of a player report, emphasizing their qualities across four aspects that define their playing style. In

this instance, we will create the report for the forward evaluated earlier, focusing on both quantitative and qualitative aspects. For the quantitative aspects, we'll analyze Player 1.

Table 11: Sample template for player evaluation

PLAYER INFORMATION		
INFORMATION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
PHYSICAL ASPECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Player - 1.89 m - 92 kg- Good muscle tone in their lower limb muscle fibers.- High level of explosive strength, power, endurance, and speed, both in their strides and execution.- 360° awareness with excellent peripheral vision regarding the ball-player-rival relationship.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Needs to improve their performance in individual duels won.

PLAYER INFORMATION		
INFORMATION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
TECHNICAL ASPECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good efficiency in shots on goal. - Active participation in associative play through passes. - High number of goal assists. - Good efficiency in header shots, with 33% of goals converted. - Good penalty efficiency, converting 13% of their attempts. - Executes finishing moves with precision, maintaining distance from the goalkeeper. - High shooting capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs to work on their dribbling actions. - Needs to enhance their use of both legs.

PLAYER INFORMATION		
INFORMATION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
TACTICAL ASPECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constant support and breaking movements. - Correctly adjusts the timing of their finishing. - Pressure on the ball possessor to limit their passing options. - They recover while positioned near their teammates. - They can identify intermediate zones for ball recovery. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequently caught offside. - They must improve their participation in defensive recoveries. - They need to enhance their defensive work in clearances during set-piece situations. - Positioning and movements from different areas. - Alternate their play to feet and facing with space play.
EMOTIONAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High level of concentration throughout the match. - High self-esteem. - Strong leadership qualities as the team captain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They need to work on self-control, having received four yellow cards for protesting against referees.
OTHER REMARKABLE ASPECTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High scoring capacity, netting 24 goals in 36 matches, averaging 0.67 goals per match. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Issues with complaining when substituted.

PLAYER INFORMATION		
INFORMATION	STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
CONCLUSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This player fits the profile of a forward with excellent physical condition and coordination. - They are a proficient scorer with high scoring efficiency and strong aerial skills. - They exhibit leadership as the team captain. - They should be considered as a potential option among forwards due to their scoring efficiency in relation to shooting. - The player clearly represents a reference profile for the team, with the potential to enhance performance through tactical and behavioral improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They need to improve their individual duels. - They should focus on technical actions related to dribbling and utilizing both legs. - They must reduce the number of times they are caught offside. - They need tactical improvements in their collective play. - Significant improvement in self-control is also necessary.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This player should be considered for future analysis of potential signings. 	

As demonstrated, the report includes highlighted aspects of the player alongside areas that require improvement. Scouts should remember that all players have room for growth in certain areas. It's also important to account for the potential adjustment period when adapting to a new club, as immediate performance is not guaranteed. Knowing beforehand the points where the scout identifies improvement needs can help the club anticipate how to address them.

The report should conclude with a summary of the player's strengths and whether their profile could be suitable for future incorporation. In this analyzed case, it is clear that the strengths outweigh the weaknesses, which are primarily focused on tactical and behavioral aspects. With targeted training on these weaknesses, particularly at the tactical level and through psychological interventions for behavior, significant improvement is likely.

The key takeaway is that this forward's profile could be a valid option depending on the team's needs, and it is concluded that this player is a reference forward and a strong scorer, averaging 0.67 goals per match. Additionally, they have provided eight goal assists, indicating substantial performance in that regard. With these figures, this player

should be considered a valid option on a shortlist of potential signings.

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Conclusion

The fourth module equips scouts with the necessary knowledge to evaluate any player as thoroughly as possible. The significance of evaluation has been highlighted as the next step following observation, emphasizing that evaluation is the phase in which the scout shares their insights about the player, which will then be documented in a report submitted to the club.

Throughout this module, we have discussed quantitative, focusing on the most objective data, while explaining that scouts can collect information through observation based on the aspects they find most significant. Various examples of quantitative aspects have been provided, based on the position the player holds on the field.

We have also covered the qualitative aspects, which can significantly influence a player's evaluation and are more challenging to assess due to their subtlety. A numerical approach to evaluating these aspects has been introduced to better clarify their importance in the scout's final assessment.

It is concluded that the ideal scenario is for quantitative and qualitative aspects to coexist and complement each other effectively.

The final section refers to the report as the last step in the scouting evaluation process, presenting an example of a player report that summarizes their characteristics into four key categories: physical, technical, tactical, and psychological aspects.

Additionally, a section has been included that addresses other aspects that are harder to categorize but are still considered important, along with a concluding summary. This summary outlines the player's strengths as key highlights and identifies their weaknesses as areas needing improvement. In the concluding section of either part, the scout should succinctly summarize their final evaluation.

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