



SOCER REPORT

This analysis uses data visualizations to explore how factors like birth month, player rating, and position affect a football player's professional chances and market value. Players born earlier in the year are more common, and attackers tend to have higher values with increased ratings, while defenders and goalkeepers remain lower in value.

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BUILDING CONNECTIONS ON THE FIELD

01

Research Question: The study investigated key factors influencing professional football players' performance and market value, including the impact of birth month on becoming a professional, positional differences in skill sets, and correlations between FIFA ratings, age, nationality, and market value.

02

Tool Used: The analysis was conducted using Tableau Public (not Data Studio) for its advanced visualization capabilities, including heatmaps, scatter plots, and interactive dashboards, to explore and present the data effectively.

03

Key Finding 1: Birth month affects the likelihood of becoming a professional player (early-year births are overrepresented), but it does not significantly influence market value once players turn professional.

04

Key Finding 2: Player positions exhibit distinct skill patterns—defenders excel in physical traits like strength, while midfielders and attackers dominate in technical skills like dribbling and ball control.

05

Key Finding 3: FIFA ratings correlate non-linearly with market value, with some highly rated players undervalued due to external factors like fame or potential, while others are overvalued.

06

Conclusion: The study highlights actionable insights for sports management, such as optimizing scouting for undervalued talent by position and age, while revealing wage disparities (e.g., attackers often overpaid vs. defenders undervalued). Further research is needed on nationality biases and wage fairness.

POSITIONS VS ABILITIES



The visualization focuses on analyzing player abilities by position in football.

A pivot table was used to organize key abilities considered most important for evaluating players.

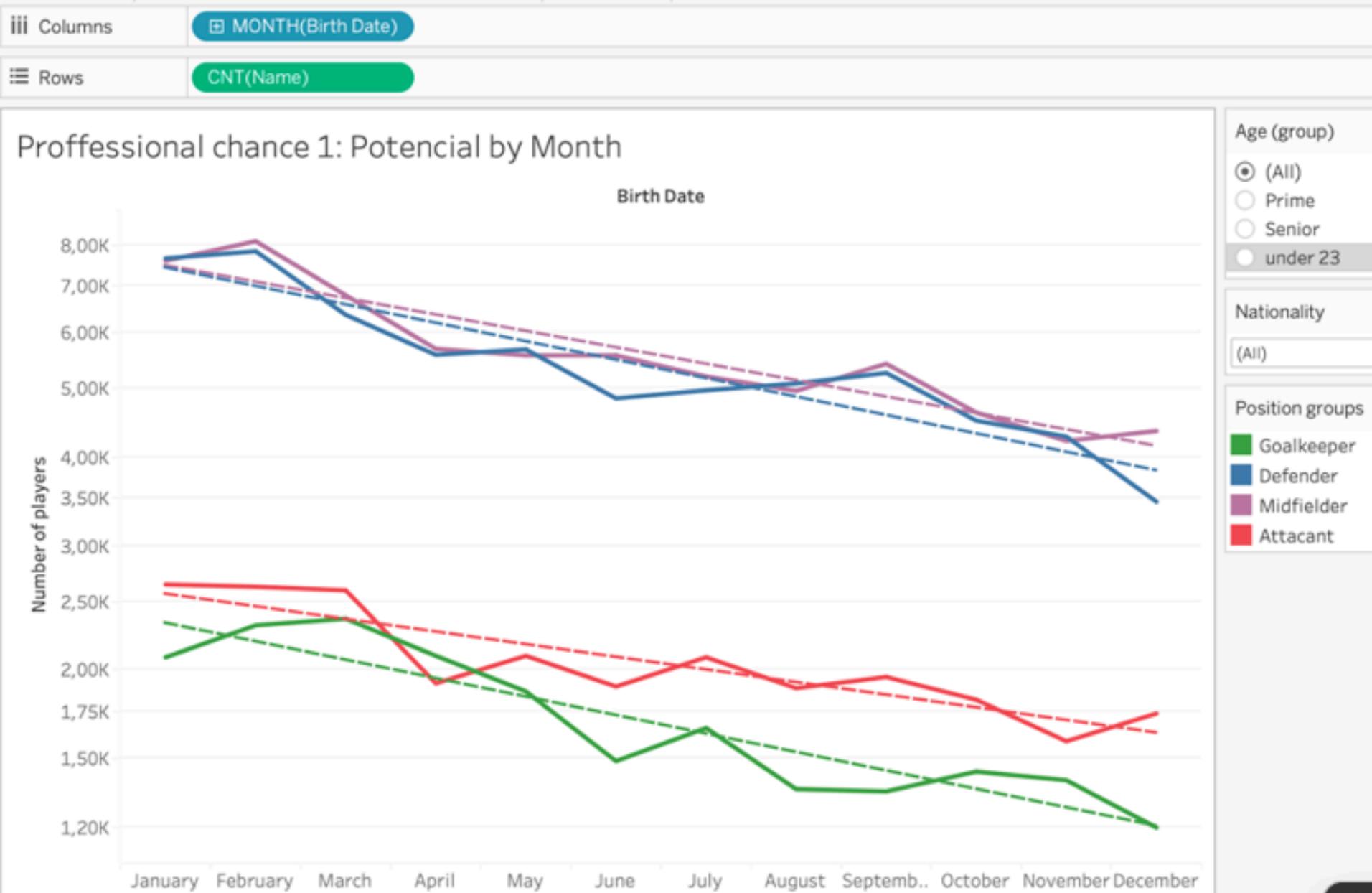
Users can select and group positions based on specific analysis needs.

A calculated field was created to simplify the many player positions into clear categories.

This grouping improves clarity and comparison between different roles on the field.

The color range was centered to highlight variations in skill levels.

The visualization helps identify strengths and areas for improvement for each player group.



PROFESSIONAL CHANCE

1: POTENTIAL BY MONTH

The visualization shows the number of players born each month, grouped by position (goalkeeper, defender, midfielder, attacker).

A similar downward pattern appears across all position groups.

This trend is also consistent across different age categories (under 23, prime, senior) and nationalities.

■ Players born earlier in the year (January–March) are more common in the dataset than those born later (October–December).

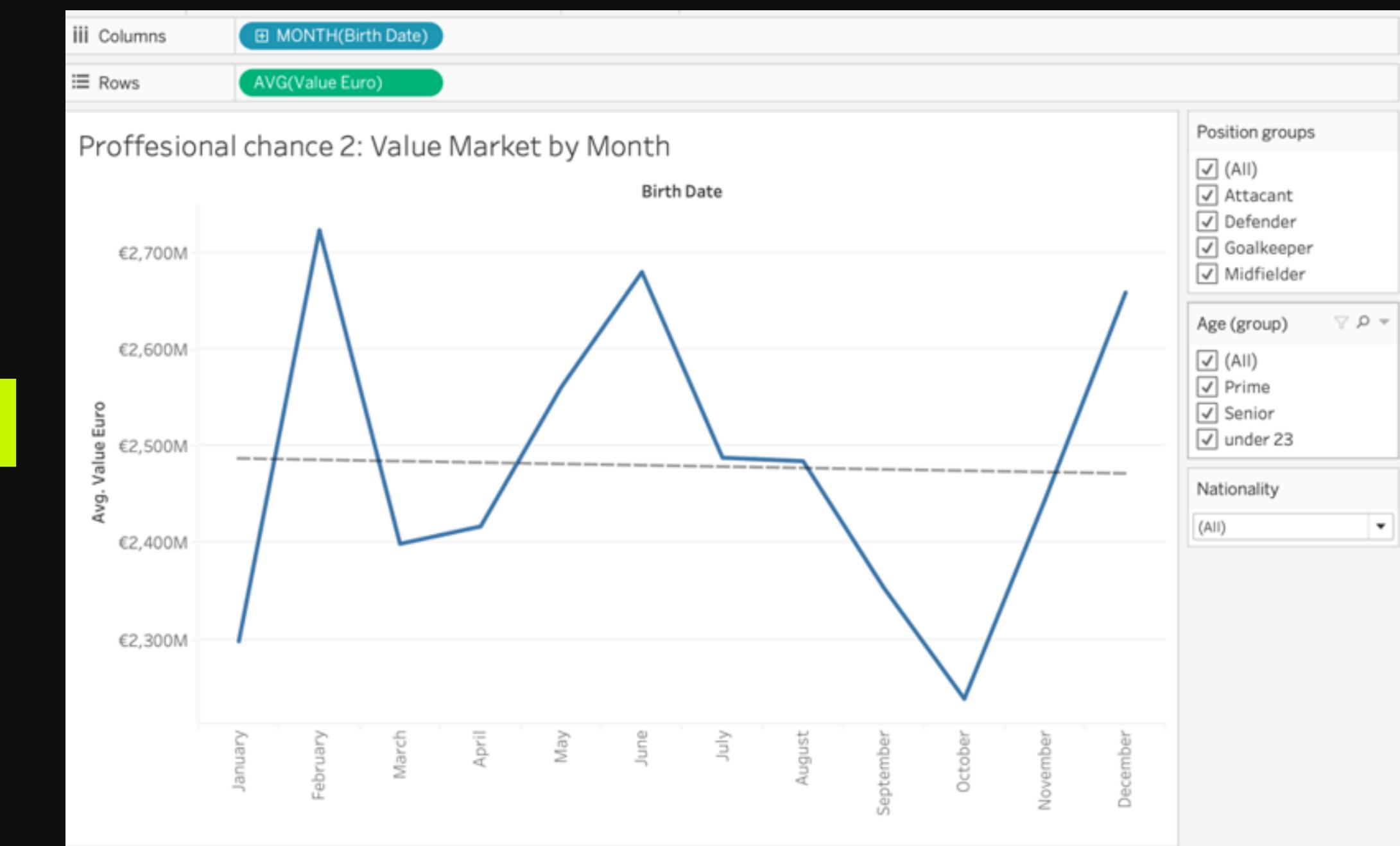
■ The trend lines reinforce this pattern, showing a steady decrease throughout the year.

■ This suggests that birth month plays an important role in a player's chances of reaching the professional level — the earlier in the year they're born, the better their chances.

■ Players born earlier in the year (January–March) are more common in the dataset than those born later (October–December).

■ The p-value of the trend line is close to 0, indicating a statistically significant relationship.

PROFESSIONAL CHANCE 2: VALUE MARKET BY MONTH



01

The chart shows the average market value of players by birth month.

03

The values fluctuate across the year without a consistent trend.

02

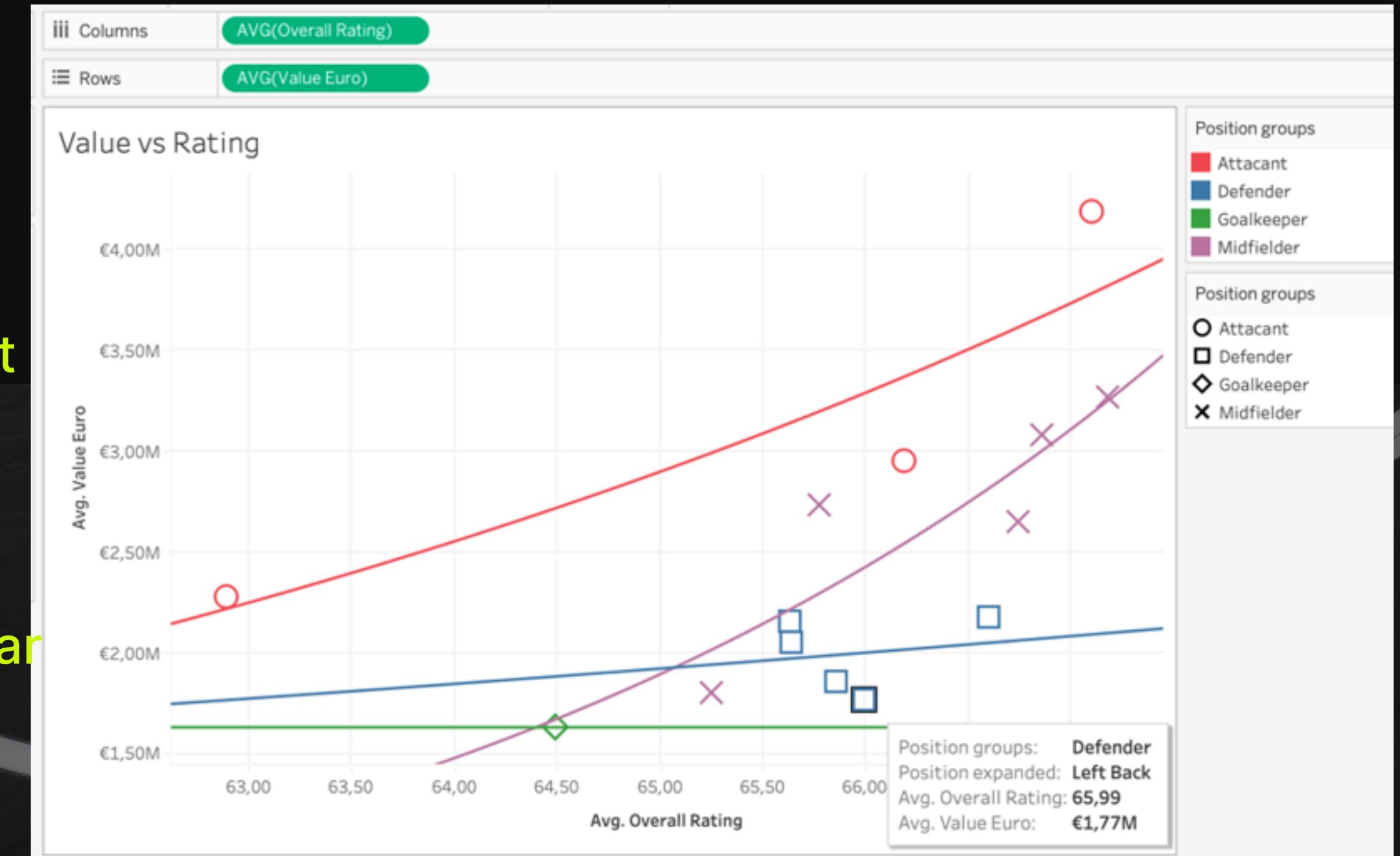
February, June, and December have the highest average values, while October has the lowest.

04

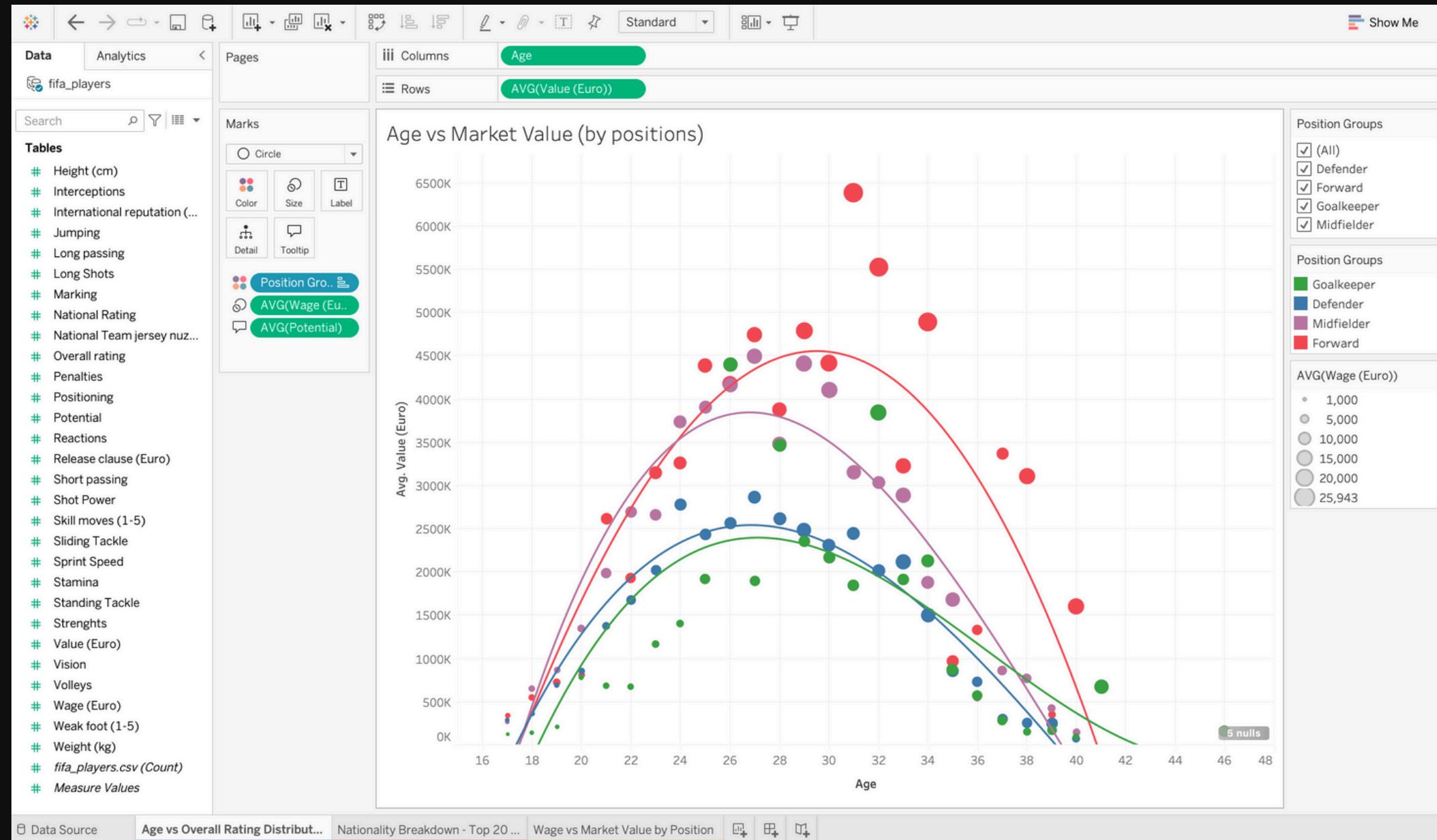
All positions and age groups are included in the analysis.

VALUE VS RATING

- The chart shows the relationship between average player rating and market value, grouped by position (Attacker, Midfielder, Defender, Goalkeeper).
- Attackers (red line) show the strongest positive correlation, meaning higher ratings clearly lead to higher value.
- Goalkeepers and Defenders have the lowest average values, even with similar ratings compared to other positions.
- Grouping by position helps avoid misleading outliers and highlights how player role significantly impacts market value.



AGE VS MARKET VALUE (POSITIONS)



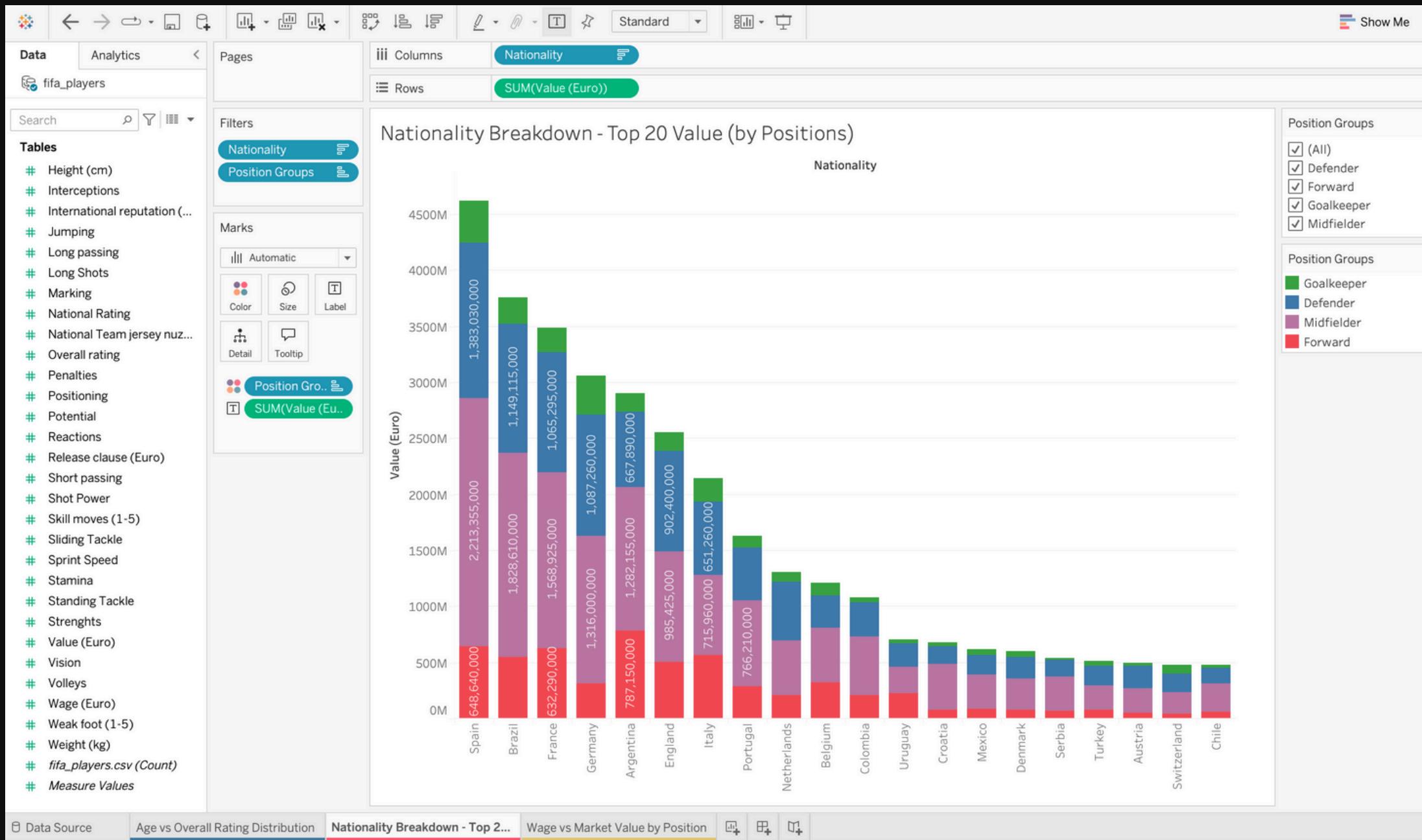
Shows how player market value changes with age, segmented by position group.

Strikers peak later (~31), while other positions tend to peak in their mid-to-late 20s.

Bubble size reflects wage, allowing comparison of salary vs. value across roles.

Helps identify prime age ranges and undervalued players by role, wage, and potential.

TOP 20 NATIONS BY VALUE (AND POSITIONS)



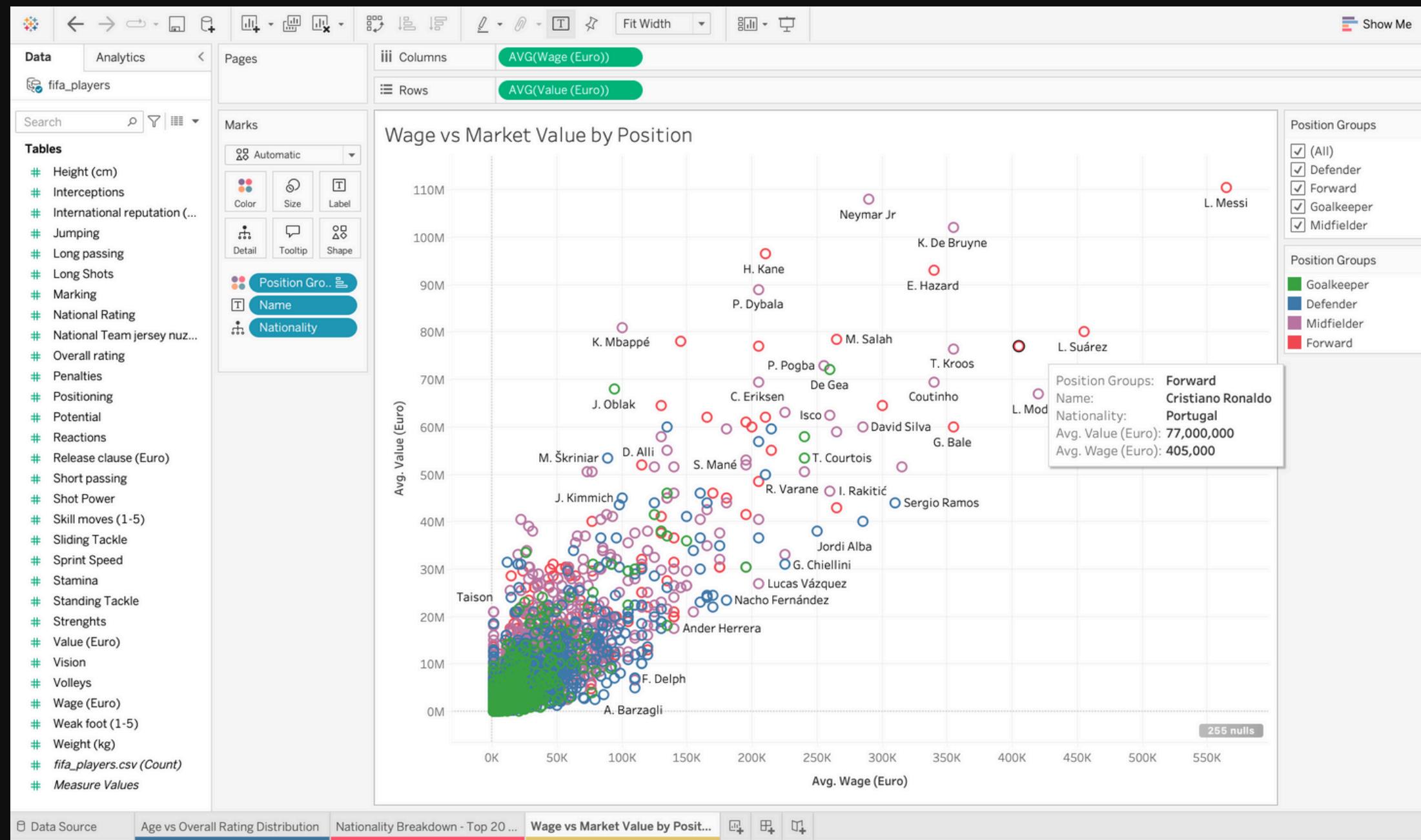
Compares average market value (or rating) of players from the top 20 nations by representation.

Highlights dominant football nations (e.g., Brazil, Germany, France) and surprises with high averages in smaller nations.

Excludes countries with low player counts for fairness and clarity.

Reveals how the market values talent differently across national backgrounds.

WAGE VS MARKET VALUE (BY POSITIONS)



Maps wage vs. market value to identify mismatches—overpaid or underpaid players.

Players grouped by position to show role-based wage/value patterns.

Goalkeepers and defenders often undervalued in salary; great midfielders and attackers may be overpaid

Useful for evaluating negotiation strategies and wage structures by role.

THANK YOU

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