



# PAI5002 A2 SCOUT REPORT PRESENTATION

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13/12/23



# Samu Omorodion



**Full Name:** Samuel "Samu" Omorodion Aghehowa

**Age:** 19

**Date of Birth:** 5th May 2004

**Place of Birth:** Melilla, Spain

**Nationality:** Spanish, Nigerian

**Height:** 6ft4

**Parent Club:** Atletico Madrid

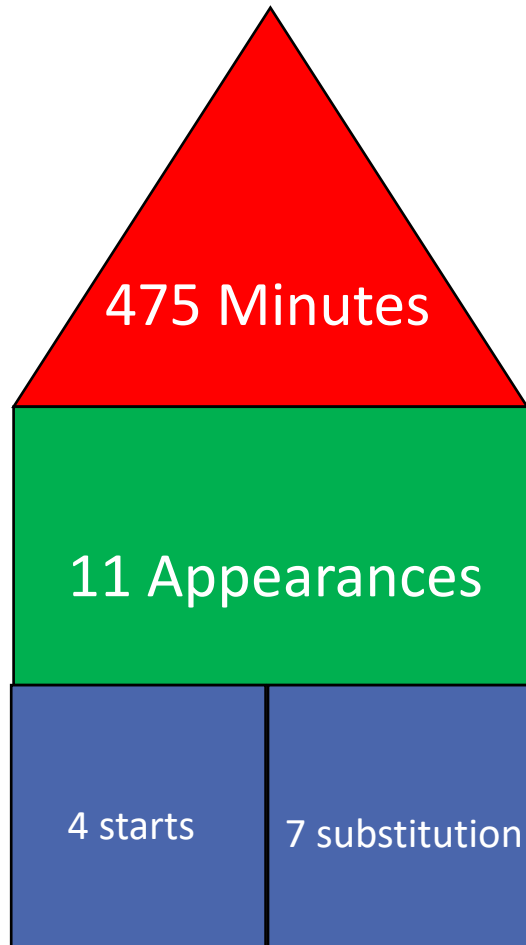
**Current Club:** Deportivo Alaves  
(on loan)

**Previous Clubs:** Granada CF and  
AD Nervion

**Playing Position:** ST/CF

**Preferred foot:** Right

# Context Behind Report



Samu Joined Atletico Madrid on a 5-year deal on the 14/08/2023 after scoring against them in the game prior. From here he was directly sent on loan to Deportivo Alaves where he currently plays.

As an analyst of Deportivo Alaves, this study is designed to assess whether Samu should be given a more protagonist role in the starting squad for Deportivo Alaves for the remainder of the 2023/24 season.



# The FA 4 Corner Model

(England Football Learning, 2020)



# Bias

- Racial Bias

Black players are often described positively by highlighting physical attributes, but Caucasian players will be described positively with cognitive traits, Duffey (2018).

- Personal Bias

“Football talent discovery relies on personal experience and sensation”(Razali et al, 2017)

“The ability to assess a person’s knowledge depends critically on the observer’s own knowledge of that dimension, talent candidates who excel in the same dimensions as the talent spotters tend to be assessed in a more positive light.” (Bagues and Pérez-Villadoniga, 2012)

- Confirmation Bias

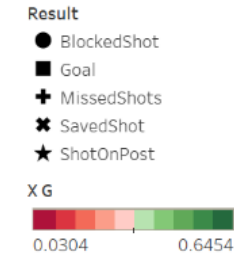
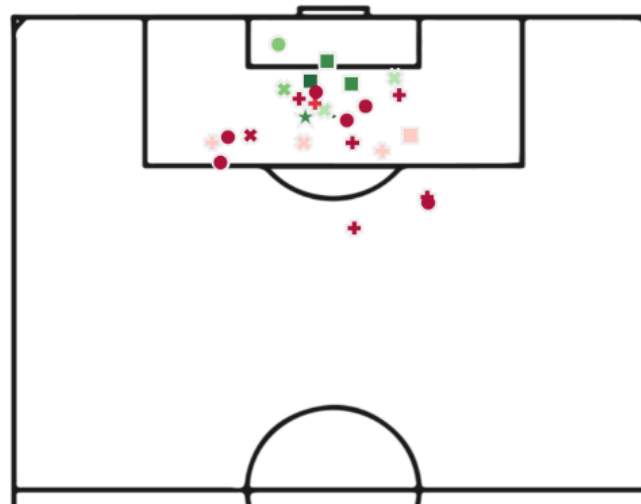
Objectivity is required when assessing a player’s development or in the selection process in order to remove an observer’s opportunity for confirmation bias, Kite et al (2023).

# Technical/Tactical

The proximity and angle of a shot in respect to the goal are the two most vital factors related to scoring a goal in soccer. 80/90% of goals are scored from inside the opponent's penalty box, Rodenas et al (2019)



Samu Omorodion Shot Map 23/24 la liga | Understat | Razin Haque

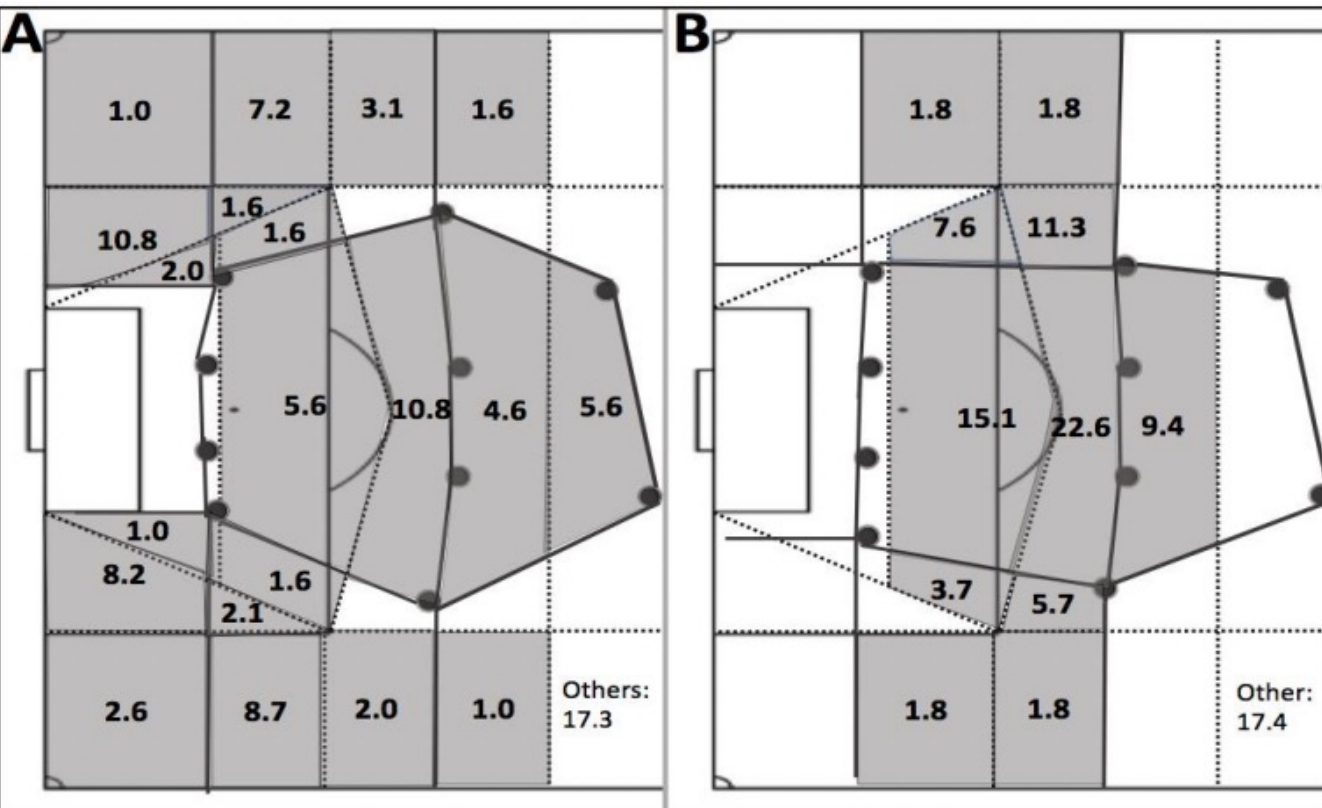


(Understat, 2023)

# Technical Tactical

The invasion of the ball towards wide and penetrative sub spaces is the most relevant way to assist a goal for a collective play.

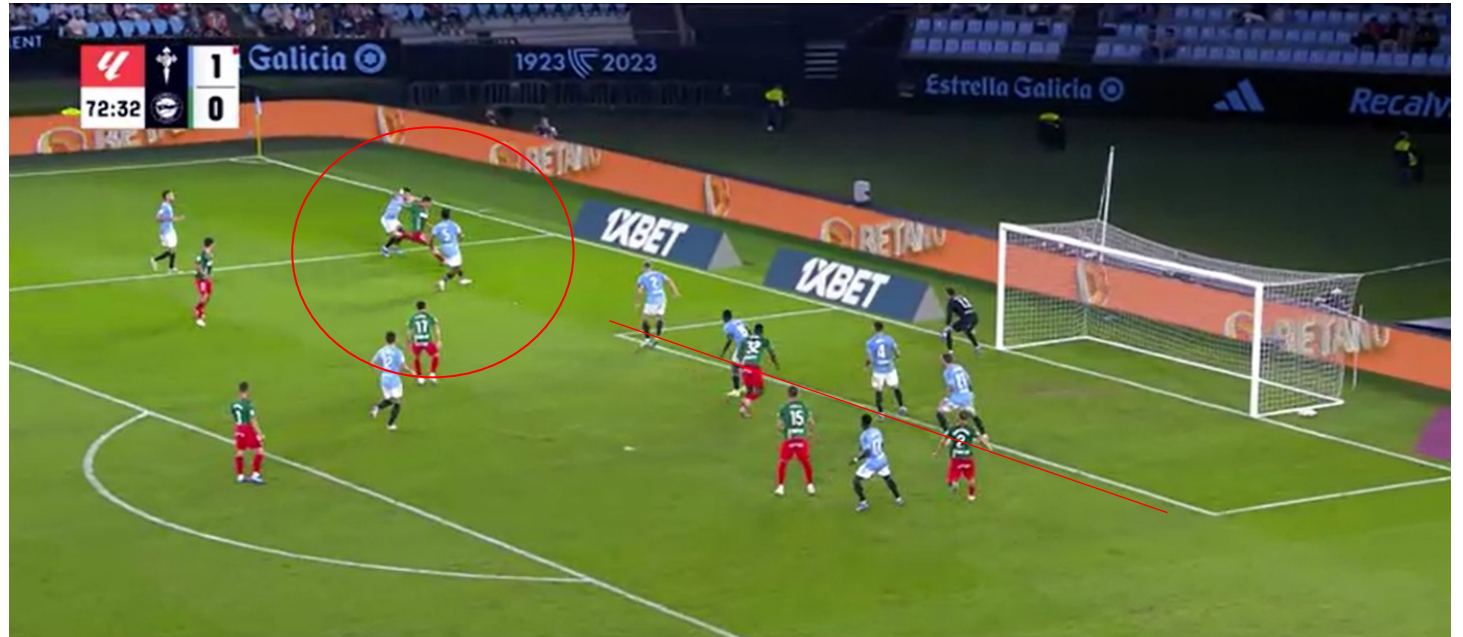
Ultra offensive central and central defensive sub spaces are by far the most frequent area in which these assists would come from.



Rodenas et al (2019)



# Technical/Tactical





# Technical/Tactical

Expected goals models use many different relevant predictors in order to predict goal scoring, commonly used predictors are shot location, distance to goal, shot angle, type of play, body part used to shoot, shot type, and shot technique while more newer models have also started to incorporate shot descriptors, such as goalkeeper location, defender location, received pass type, and whether the shot-taker is under pressure. A player who scores higher in expected goals related metrics is more often in more potent goal scoring positions, Tuhreen and Olthof (2022).

(Fbref ,2023)

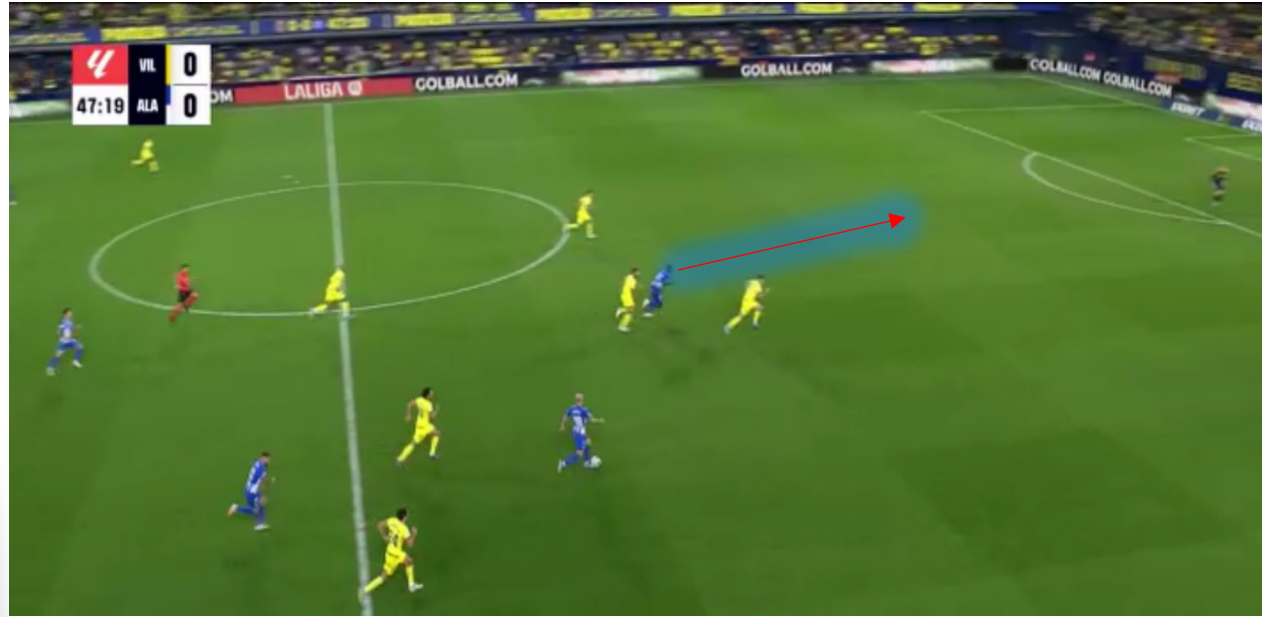





Category(per 90)	Samu	Kike Garcia
Goals	0.65	0.14
Xg	0.89	0.43
Non-Pen Xg	0.89	0.38
NPXg/Shot	0.21	0.11
Goals-xg	-0.24	-0.29
Shots	4.19	3.63

Expected goals can also be used to analyse the skills of conversion by taking the expected goal metric away from the goals scored metric, Hewitt and Karakus (2023).

# Technical/Tactical

- Fast acceleration as the most important movement to get into goal scoring situations. Samu utilises this for the goal seen in the above figures by positioning himself just away from the defensive line of the opposition and then suddenly sprinting to get away from the defenders and into a high value goal scoring position, Martinez-Hernandez et al (2023).



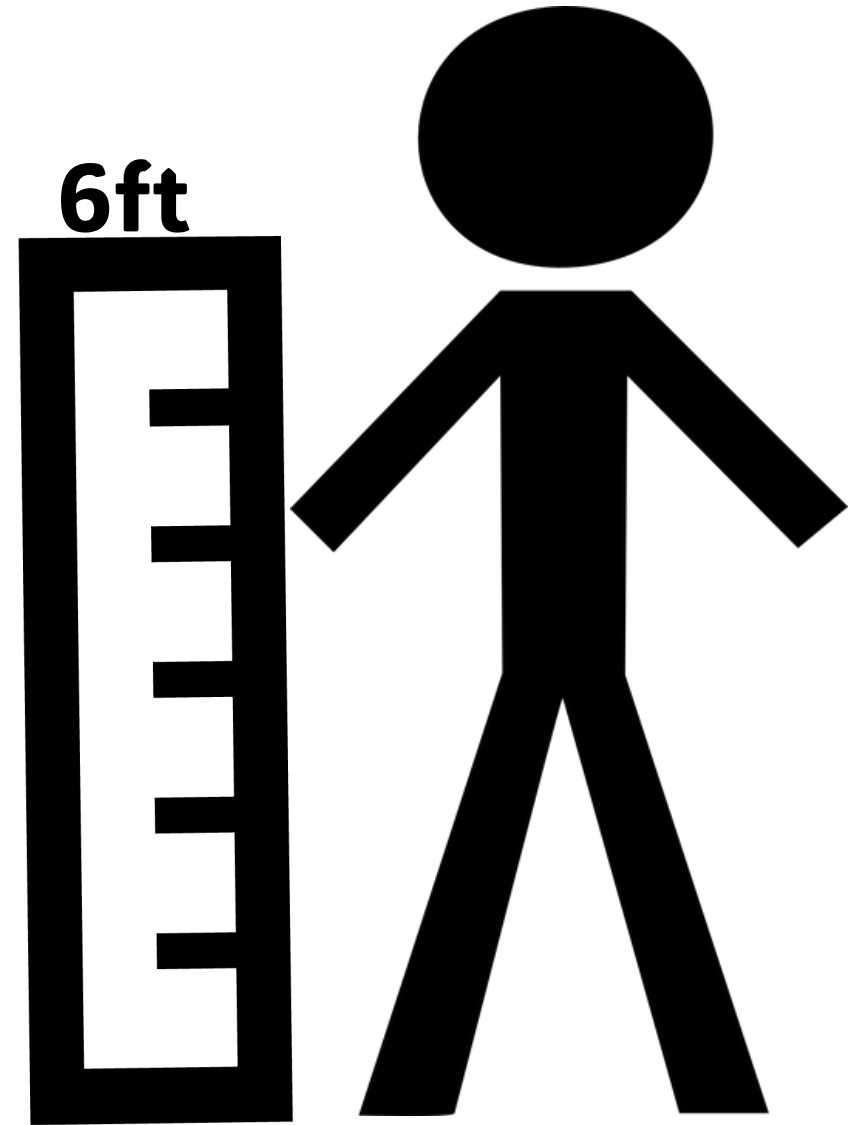
Aerials Won	1.77	45	
Aerials Lost	4.68	14	
% of Aerials Won	27.5%	7	

## Technical/Tactical

Winners of matches would tend to have an overall team percentage of aerials won of 56% or above and losers would have 44% or below, Evangelos et al (2014).  
According to Hecksteden et al (2022) having to accept a suboptimal sample size could bring into question the repeatability and conclusive nature of the results.

# Physical

- In a study by Malina et al (2010) height was used as a measure in comparison to US reference values to assess maturity in youth athletes.
- It was discussed that male soccer would systematically favour athletes with early maturation and they will often get favoured in the youth identification stage.





(Balyi et al,2013)

# Physical

- 18- Training to Train stage
- 19- Training to Compete stage
- ....Training to Win stage.

## Training to Train

Males 12-16

Females 11-15



## Training to Compete

Males 16-23 +/-

Females 15-21 +/-



## Training to Win

Males 19 +/-

Females 18 +/-



# Psychological

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The demand for the psychological characteristic of being able to cope with the performance and developmental pressures would only increase with age and is suggested as a crucial psychological characteristic of developing excellence in soccer, Saward et al(2020).



When arousal levels are too high (above the optimum) performance levels decrease and can cause anxiety. Using a distraction as an emotional regulation strategy, can alleviate effects of performance pressures and help control arousal and increase performance levels, Balk et al (2013).



# Social

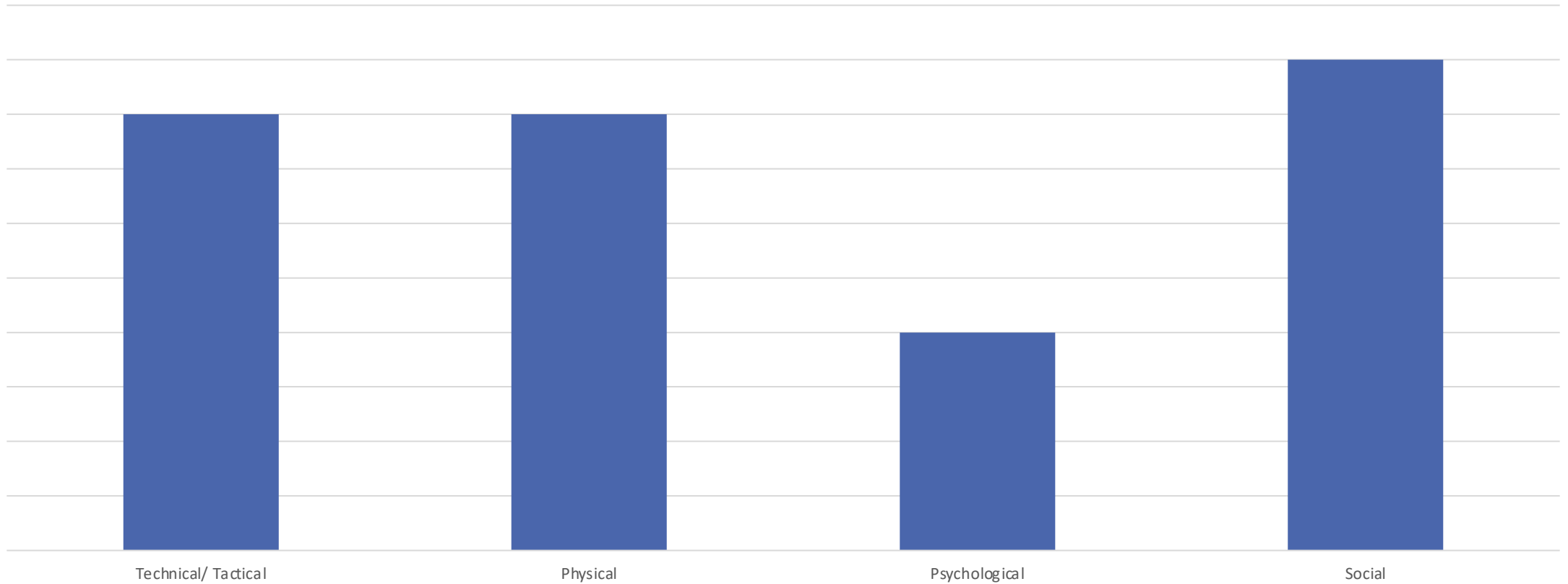
- A source of stress that many athletes go through when transitioning from the academy to first team relates to their social networks in relation to their new teammates changing, although having strong social network during this period can be crucial to aiding development, Morris et al (2016).
- Teammates showing reality-confirming and emotional support for athletes when injured contribute a lot to an injured athletes social and emotional well-being, Corbillon et al (2008).



# Conclusion



Samu Hollistic Development





# Reference Page

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