

180 - BEHAVIORAL CRITERIA USED BY THE TECHNICAL EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE SPORT OF SOCCER

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INTRODUCTION

Currently a major concern in the sports area is to identify and select talent in football. For this sport generates direct or indirect resources for players, clubs, media, sports brands and their sponsors. It is also known that the professional clubs, daily, arriving several players to try to be a professional soccer player, however, most clubs do not present a methodological point, systematic and analytical framework for selecting promising players. The selection processes ("frills" or "peneirões") developed by technical observers (scouts) are summarized in the observation of the sports performance of a large group of players in a period of several minutes given to each player. The problem that arises in the face of these facts is: what criteria are used by technical base categories to assess the sporting performance of young players who aspire to be a footballer?

It is known that the patterns of behavior and organization of the psychological structure of each individual can influence the performance of the same. According to Corrêa et al. (2002) "... in every action, present in a football game, there is a psychic involvement, and that consciously or not" (p. 448). According to Vallerand and Colavecchio (1988) cited by Corrêa et al. (2002), the influence of psychological moment (positive or negative change in cognitive, emotional, behavioral and physiological, caused by an isolated event or a series of events) depends on the performance of individual and situational variables such as level of anxiety and motivation, as well as the nature of the task being performed. Thus, the degree of ease and difficulty of an action sports also influences athletic performance. Furthermore, in a study by Correa et al. (2002) in which respondents were experienced in football (former players, trainers, coaches, players in activity) were cited factors that relate to the influence of trust, motivation and psychological preparation in sport performance. So, this study proposes to unite the behavioral aspects of the boys and their performance in tests of skill to the game, trying to draw an interrelationship between the two sides and try to answer the following question: Is there a pattern common to most boys skilled? It is known that the coach's expectations are based on their own observations and confidence in certain characteristics and skills that make up the individual talent of his men. These self-expectations claim the success for future performance.

In this work, considered to be the individual sports talent who, through their inherited and acquired conditions, have a special aptitude for sports performance, above the general population (Böhme, 1999, quoted by Silva, 2003). The psychological traits - as defined in the person called genetically gifted - are also part of the analysis, since they act as co-instructors of motor skills, giving them the psychosomatic stability required for the practice of competitive sports (Prudencio, 2006). The selection of talent in sports is recommended by many authors (Bompa, 2002; Filin & Volkov, 1998, Gomes, 2002; Moskotova, 1997; Torrel & Alcaraz, 2003) and coaches. Because it is known that when such selection is, wisely, in a sports club or school sports, the chances of finding exceptional athletes increase many times compared to observation pure and simple. A particular feature of the current period of development of sports is universal search, scientifically grounded, talented young people, who are often able to receive large loads of training and high rates of improvement sports (Filin & Volkov, 1998). With the selection of children and adolescents in sports schools, the educational process is of great importance, and its initial stage predetermines the entire posterior process of improving sports. (Filin & Formin, 1980, quoted by Gomes, 2002). The practice shows that high sporting achievements show that individuals have an optimal combination of certain characteristics: an indisputable perfection of special abilities that gives the sportsman a significant advantage over other colleagues developed multi-faceted, but with no special feature in the spotlight. (Nikolic & Paranosic, 1984, quoted by Moskotova, 1997). In the face of scientific evidence and the issues presented, this study proposes to identify and characterize the criteria used by staff of the academy of Rio Grande do Norte.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This is a survey of descriptive cross-sectional single group, field observation, diagnosis and census study. They could participate in the study, technicians who between the years 2007 and 2009 football teams trained in state championships in Rio Grande do Norte on one of the four (4) basic categories (sub-13 or Mirim, sub-15 or infant under-17 juvenile or sub-20 or junior) of the State. Participated in 46 (forty six) technicians, with average age and length of experience as a coach, respectively equal to 43.4 years and 10.6 years and standard deviation respectively equal to 11.74 years and 8.20 years a total of 54 (fifty-four possible), but the 8 (eight) were not found (non-response). The questionnaire contained open questions (time of coaching experience, length of experience as a coach at the club, among others), closed dichotomous. Besides getting some interviews going to the local league state sub-15 Footballer of the Year 2009, which began in April of that year. The interviews were conducted in pairs, consisting of an interviewer and an assistant, with the exception of an interview by telephone. As the study could be regarded as census, it was necessary to conduct statistical tests to check the possible spread of the sample to the population. So the inference was based on descriptive statistics tabulated in numbers and percentages.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The main aspects concerning the results of the instruments are presented below, where it appears (Table 1) the age of 46 professionals interviewed.

Table 1 - Number of technicians per track age, and the table below shows the educational levels reported by the technicians.

Age	f	F%
20 - 29	7	15,2
30 - 39	10	21,7
40 - 49	15	32,6
50 - 59	10	21,7
60 or more	4	8,7
TOTAL	46	100

Table 2 - Number of technicians per level of education.

Education	f	F%
Incomplete Primary	5	10,9
Basic Complete	6	13,0
East Incomplete	5	10,9
East Complete	16	34,8
Incomplete	3	6,5
Attending Higher	5	10,9
Superior Complete	4	8,7
Specialization	2	4,3
TOTAL	46	100

Table 3 to see that there are two generations of well-defined technical in Rio Grande do Norte. The first is the veterans, which is still the largest share, with 20 technicians having over 10 years of experience. And the second, with a significant portion, 16 technicians having between 3 and 6 years of experience. As happened only 6 (six) of 46 (forty six) technicians had graduated (with or without specialization) decided to investigate the legality of professional practice, where the 46 (forty six) professionals interviewed, 2 (two) are shown as registered graduate and five (5) are shown recorded as provisioned in the system CONFEF / cRefs. What makes the results are even more worrying in view of the possible deficiency in knowledge that these professionals may have.

Table 3 - Time experience as a coach

Time experience as a coach (years)	f	F%
Less than 3	4	8,7
Between 3 and 6	16	34,8
Between 7 and 10	6	13,0
More than 10	20	43,5
TOTAL	46	100

Two reported stature as a characteristic aspect of fitness to be taken into consideration in the selection of players in the lower grades, the vertical 1, 1 muscle, 2 fat percentage, resistance 2 and 3 speed, the 16 technicians with experience between 3 and 6 years, 11 described the height, the vertical 4, 6 muscle, 3 the percentage of fat, 11 strength and 12 speed; of 6 technicians experienced between 7 and 10 years, 5 described the height, the vertical 4, 3 muscle mass, 1 the percentage of fat, 3 resistance and 5 speed, and 20 technicians with over 10 years experience, 11 reported height, the vertical 7, 8 muscle mass, 4 percent fat, 10 strength and 14 speed.

Table 4 - Number of technical experience by time and condition física.

Vocational Adjustment	f	F%
None	39	84,8
Provisioned	5	10,9
Graduate	2	4,3
TOTAL	46	100

Table 6 - Number of technicians by time and experience to motivação

		Yes	No
Coaching experience (years)	< 3	4	0
	3 a 6	15	1
	7 a 10	3	3
	> 10	17	3
TOTAL		39	7

In the table 7, of 4 technicians with less than 3 years of experience, no social contacts described as a characteristic aspect of membership to be considered in the selection process footballers in the lower grades, indicating that the appearance of the most important feature affiliation, regardless of time of experience of the technicians, is the perception of relationships with other professional activities, ie, there is a greater concern for the collective or community on the pitch from the outside.

Table 7 - Number of technicians long experience and affiliation

		Height	Vertical jump	Muscle	Percentage fat	Resistance	Speed
Coaching experience (years)	< 3	2	1	1	2	2	3
	3 a 6	11	4	6	3	11	12
	7 a 10	5	4	3	1	3	5
	> 10	11	7	8	4	10	14
TOTAL		29	16	18	10	26	34

In the table 8, you can see that the 4 technicians with less than 3 years of experience, all described to colleagues about the club as an aspect of behavior characteristic to be taken into account in selection process of players in the lower grades, 3 of timetables and described all the respect to the technical commission, the 16 technicians with experience between 3 and 6 years, 15 described the respect of fellow club as a characteristic aspect of behavior to be taken into consideration in the selection of players in the lower grades, respect for 15 hours and described all the respect for the coaching staff; of 6 technicians experienced between 7 and 10 years, all described to colleagues about the club as an aspect of characteristic behavior to be taken into consideration in the selection of players in the lower grades, respect for all times and all described the respect the coaching staff, and 20 technicians with over 10 years experience, all described the respect of colleagues club as an aspect of behavior characteristic to be taken into consideration in the selection of players in the lower grades, respect for 17 hours and described all the respect for the coaching staff.

This reveals that compliance with the coaching staff was the most described in all age-time experience, reaching unanimity on all categories of time experience.

Table 8 - Number of technicians by time and experience behavior.

		Respect for colleagues	Respect time	Respect the coaching
Coaching experience (years)	< 3	4	3	4
	3 a 6	15	15	16
	7 a 10	6	6	6
	> 10	20	17	20
TOTAL		45	41	46

Can see in Table 9 that the 4 technicians with less than 3 years of experience, none described the kick as a characteristic aspect of skill to be taken into consideration in the selection of players in the lower grades, 1 driving, 1 control, no domain, 2 the dribble and the pass 2, the 16 technicians with experience between 3 and 6 years, 7 described the kick, driving 11, 11 control, 12 field, 10 the dribble and the pass 15; of 6 technicians with experience between 7 and 10 years, 5 described the kick, 4 driving, 4 control, 3 domain, 6 all the dribble and the pass, and 20 technicians with over 10 years experience, described the 19 height, 14 to driving, 13 control, 19 domain, 13 all the dribble and the pass. This reveals that the pass was the most described in all age-time experience, reached unanimity in 2 categories of time experience.

		Social Contacts	Perception of relationships with other professional activities
Coaching experience (years)	< 3	0	2
	3 a 6	4	5
	7 a 10	1	1
	> 10	6	8
TOTAL		11	16

Table 9 - Number of technicians by time and experience.

We see that all described the movement of the ball as a point of view of feature set to be taken into consideration in the selection of players in the lower grades and 2 described the shift as important partner for this process, the 16 technicians with experience between 3 and 6 years, 10 described the movement of the ball and the displacement of all partners; of 6 technicians experienced between 7 and 10 years, 4 described the movement of the ball and the displacement of all partners; and 20 technicians with over 10 years experience, 16 described the movement of the ball 19 and the displacement of the companion.

		Chute	Driving	Control	Domain	Dribbling	Pass
Coaching experience (years)	< 3	0	1	0	0	2	2
	3 a 6	7	11	11	12	10	15
	7 a 10	5	4	4	3	6	6
	> 10	19	14	13	19	13	20
TOTAL		31	30	29	34	31	43

Four technicians with less than 3 years of experience, all described the anticipation as a defensive tactical aspect to be taken into consideration in the selection of players from basic categories, cover 2, 2 and 2 to disarm the marking, the 16 technicians with experience between 3 and 6 years, 14 described the anticipation, the cover 9, 12 and 13 to disarm the mark; of 6 technicians experienced between 7 to 10 years, 4 described the anticipation, the cover 5, 4 and 5 the trip marking; and 20 technicians with over 10 years experience, 15 described the anticipation, the cover 15, 16 and 18 to disarm the marking. Although little difference, the 2 categories with less experience time described the anticipation as oaspecto tactical defensive most importantly, unlike the 2 categories with longer experience, they described as the tactical defensive most important appointment. Of the 4 technicians with less than 3 years experience, 2 described the assistance as a tactical offensive aspect to be taken into consideration in the selection of players in the lower grades, all creativity, unchecking 1, 2 gradually dribbling and 3 Fill the empty spaces, 16 technicians with experience between 3 and 6 years, 14 reported relief, 15 creativity, unchecking 7, 10 dribbling 11 and progressive filling the void; of 6 technicians with experience ranging from 7 to 10 years, 3 described the care, creativity 5, 3 unchecking, 3 and 5 progressive dribble filling the empty spaces, and 20 technicians with over 10 years experience, 14 reported relief, 17 creativity, 17 unchecking, 15 dribbling 17 and progressive filling the empty spaces.

		Kick	Driving	Control	Domain	Dribbling	Pass
Coaching experience (years)	< 3	0	1	1	0	2	2
	3 a 6	7	11	11	12	10	15
	7 a 10	5	4	4	3	6	6
	> 10	19	14	13	19	13	20
TOTAL		31	30	29	34	31	43

Table 10 - Number of technicians long experience and vision of game the experience and tactical defensive aspects.

		Displacement of the ball	Displacement fellow
Coaching experience (years)	< 3	4	2
	3 a 6	10	16
	7 a 10	4	6
	> 10	16	19
TOTAL		34	43

CONCLUSIONS

Regarding the socio-professional profile could be seen that the age of majority (76%) of the technicians in the lower grades of between 30 and 59 years of age, demonstrating a certain maturity, it has complete high school and is not registered with professional System CONFEF / cRefs. For the behavioral criteria used by the technicians of the basic categories of RN, it was found that the most important feature, according to those interviewed was the behavior that took more than 89% on your 3 points, reaching the unanimous response of the technicians in respect to the technical committee and 97.8% in respect to colleagues about the club, the second most important characteristic considered when analyzing the results, it was motivation, which was attended by 84.8% of technicians to describing how important the selection process of young players in the youth and the third was the ability, all aspects are described by more than 63% of professionals interviewed, the fourth was a physical condition, with 3 of 6 aspects are described by more than 56 % of technicians and the fifth and last was the membership, whose appearance was described more the perception of relationships with other professional activities which obtained 34.8% of respondents' answers, showing that most coaches do not care to factor or group collective inside or outside the field to select the young footballers.

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BEHAVIORAL CRITERIA USED BY THE TECHNICAL EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE SPORT OF SOCCER SUMMARY

The selection processes ("peneirões") developed by technical observers (scouts) are summarized in the observation of the sports performance of a large group of players in a period of several minutes given to each player. And if they are identified promising players in this squad, they are referred to the club for a new observation, which will be conducted by the official category in question. However, the absence of common criteria and performance indicators between these professionals can hinder the evaluation of players as well as be a costly activity for the club. This study proposes to identify and characterize the criteria used by staff of the academy of Andhra Pradesh to assess the sporting performance of young players, in order to compare the criteria for assessing the performance of sports players, used by technicians with different times experience. The study contained 46 categories of technical base of the RN. And the results show that the most important feature, according to those interviewed was the behavior, the 2nd most important characteristic considered was the motivation, the 3rd was the ability, the 4th was the physical condition and was last affiliation.

KEYWORDS. Football, Evaluation, Performance Sports.

COMPORTEMENT DES CRITERES RETENUS PAR LA TECHNIQUE D'ÉVALUATION DES PERFORMANCES LE SPORT DU SOCCER SOMMAIRE

Les processus de sélection («superflu» ou «peneirões») élaborés par les observateurs techniques (scouts) sont résumées dans l'observation des performances sportives d'un grand groupe de joueurs dans une période de plusieurs minutes accordée à chaque joueur. Et si elles sont identifiées joueurs prometteurs dans cette équipe, ils sont renvoyés au club pour une nouvelle observation, qui sera menée par la catégorie de fonctionnaire en question. Toutefois, l'absence de critères communs et des indicateurs de performance entre ces professionnels peuvent entraver l'évaluation des joueurs aussi bien être aussi une activité coûteuse pour le club. Cette étude propose d'identifier et de caractériser les critères utilisés par le personnel de l'Académie de l'Andhra Pradesh pour évaluer les performances sportives des jeunes joueurs, afin de comparer les critères d'évaluation des performances des sportifs, utilisés par les techniciens de différentes époques expérience. L'étude comportait 46 catégories de base technique de la RN. Et les résultats montrent que l'élément le plus important, selon les personnes interrogées était le comportement, la caractéristique la 2e plus importante a été considérée comme la motivation, la 3e était la capacité, le 4e était la condition physique et était l'affiliation dernier.

MOTS CLÉS: Football, de l'évaluation, la performance sportive.

CRITERIOS Y COMPORTAMIENTO EMPLEADOS POR LA EVALUACIÓN TÉCNICA DEL RENDIMIENTO DEPORTIVO EN JUGADORES DE FÚTBOL RESUMEN

Los procesos de selección («volantes» o «peneirões») desarrollada por los observadores técnicos (Scouts) se resumen en la observación de la actuación deportiva de un gran grupo de jugadores en un periodo de varios minutos dado a cada jugador. Y si no están identificados prometedoros jugadores en este equipo, que se refiere al club por una nueva

observación, que se llevará a cabo por el oficial de la categoría en cuestión. Sin embargo, la ausencia de criterios comunes e indicadores de rendimiento entre estos profesionales pueden obstaculizar la evaluación de los jugadores, así como ser una actividad costosa para el club. Este estudio propone identificar y caracterizar los criterios utilizados por el personal de la Academia de Andhra Pradesh para evaluar el rendimiento deportivo de los jugadores jóvenes, a fin de comparar los criterios para evaluar el rendimiento de los deportistas, utilizado por los técnicos con diferentes tiempos experiencia. El estudio contiene 46 categorías de la base técnica de la RN. Y los resultados demuestran que la característica más importante, según los entrevistados fue el comportamiento, la 2ª característica más importante considerado fue la motivación, la 3ª fue la capacidad, la 4ª fue la condición física y fue afiliación pasado.

PALABRAS CLAVE. Fútbol, la evaluación, rendimiento deportivo.

CRITÉRIOS COMPORTAMENTAIS UTILIZADOS POR TÉCNICOS NA AVALIAÇÃO DO DESEMPENHO ESPORTIVO DE FUTEBOLISTAS

RESUMO

Os processos seletivos (“peneiras” ou “peneirões”) desenvolvidos pelos observadores técnicos (“olheiros”) resumem-se na observação do desempenho esportivo de um grande grupo de jogadores em um período de tempo de alguns minutos dado a cada jogador. E caso sejam identificados jogadores promissores nessa seleção, estes são encaminhados ao clube para uma nova observação, a qual será conduzida pelo técnico responsável pela categoria em questão. Entretanto, a ausência de critérios comuns e indicadores de desempenho entre estes profissionais podem obstaculizar a avaliação de jogadores, bem como ser uma atividade onerosa para o clube. Esse estudo propõe identificar e caracterizar os critérios utilizados por técnicos das categorias de base do Rio Grande do Norte para avaliar o desempenho esportivo de jovens futebolistas, com a finalidade de comparar os critérios de avaliação do desempenho esportivo destes futebolistas, utilizados por técnicos com diferentes tempos de experiência. O estudo conteve 46 técnicos de categorias de base do RN. E os resultados encontrados demonstram que a característica de maior importância, segundo os entrevistados foi o comportamento; a 2ª característica considerada mais importante foi a motivação; a 3ª foi a habilidade; a 4ª foi a condição física e a última foi a afiliação.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE. Futebol, Avaliação, Desempenho Esportivo.

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