A prediction model for valuing players in the Premier Football League of Iran

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the prediction model for valuing players as human capital in the Premier Football League of Iran, Persian Gulf League. A descriptive-correlational approach was adopted. The population for the study consisted of all Iranian players in the Premier Football League of Iran, in the 2015-2016 season, a total of 418 players. The sample size for the study, on the basis of limited sampling (Cochran) and at the error level of 5 percent was 200. R software versions, 2-1-3 and EVIEWS software version 9 were used to calculate and process the variables. Descriptive statistics and multiple regression were used for the analysis of the player characteristics Fifteen variables derived from the literature were included in the initial analysis. Based on the coefficients of the regression models, the findings show that five of these: the level of players' previous team; the number of goals scored in the previous season; the number of matches in which the player played in that season; age; and the number of representative international matches contributed significantly to the valuation model.

Keywords: Prediction model, valuation, football players, Iran, Persian Gulf League

Introduction

In a competitive world, human resources are one of the factors that can create competitive advantage for organizations. The success or failure of any organization depends largely on the people in that organization. In this regard, it should be noted that the distinction between human resources and other organizational resources lies in the fact that the human resources of an organization have capabilities such as learning, flexibility, innovation and creativity, which if properly managed, can ensure the long-term survival of organizations (Daghbandan, Noushazar, Eftekhari, & Taskhiri, 2014). Also, given that today's organizations are run in a competitive economic environment, accessing the right information in order to make timely, effective and efficient decisions, requires management to be guided by the intellectual capacity of the organisation's human capital. Yet, as the most expensive organizational resource, human capital is often overlooked in evaluating a company's assets (Ojokuku & Oladejo, 2015). According to the International Accounting Standards Board (IAS 38), an asset is "a resource controlled by the commercial entity as a result of past events, which is expected to make future economic benefits." Three main features of an asset include the ability to identify, control and gain future economic benefits (de Sousa Martins, 2015).