

Global Game Changers

*Ranking International
Athletes in American
Sports Leagues*

By Tobias Becher



Imagine yourself in a bustling bar, or perhaps pushing a cart through the supermarket aisles, or even sitting in a classroom. Chances are, no matter where you are in the world, sooner or later you'll encounter an enthusiastic American sharing tales of heroic feats from the American sports leagues—the NFL's dazzling touchdowns, the NBA's soaring slam dunks, the precision of MLB pitchers, the lightning-fast goals of the NHL, or the strategic plays in MLS. It's practically a rite of passage when engaging with American culture, this inevitable conversation about sports, where you might find yourself being asked:

Do you know who Dr. J is?

Or they might go even further and ask you: “*Who is your favorite international player in the U.S.?*”. Maybe you've experienced this already, or perhaps it's a scenario awaiting you in the future. Whether caught unprepared before or looking to arm yourself with knowledge for next time, there's no need to fret. With this article, I will prepare you for the inevitable.

The Idea

This unique ranking is designed to emphasize not only the physical attributes like height and weight but also the often-overlooked challenges these athletes face, such as the distance from home and language barriers. My approach spans different sports leagues, creating a comparative analysis that, while challenging to perfect, offers a fresh perspective on the international influence in American sports as a whole. It is meant to bridge the gap for sports enthusiasts around the globe—from those who need a quick primer on the top names to the aficionados eager for deep, analytical dives. My comprehensive analysis spans over a century, from 1871 to 2024, drawing from a monumental dataset of more than 100,000 players across five major U.S. sports leagues. With an average of 48 statistics per season per player, this study encapsulates an incredible breadth of performance metrics. I've distilled this vast array of data into five essential pillars of athletic excellence, focusing exclusively on international players who add a vibrant layer of diversity to American sports. Out of the multitude, 10,724 athletes born outside the United States made it to this list, representing 143 countries and communicating in 55 different languages.

These athletes are not just participants; they're a mix of standouts and the more commonplace, a reflection of the global talent pool navigating the high stakes of American sports leagues. While a few have risen to top-tier status, challenging and often surpassing their American counterparts, the majority are on par or below average when compared with all their compatriots in their respective leagues. This ranking, like all such endeavors, is not without its flaws—it's a conversation starter, an inspiration, and perhaps even fodder for a good-natured bar fight over the accuracy of the stats, as is often the case with sports rankings. It is a starting point, a guide crafted to enhance your understanding and appreciation of the game, ensuring you're well-prepared and armed with your own take for that next spirited debate about the greats of American sports, wherever it may happen.

The Methodology

In developing my ranking of international athletes in U.S. sports leagues, I've constructed a methodology around five critical pillars: Overall Value, Offensive Performance, Defensive Performance, Biometrics, and Migration Difficulty, each accounting for 20% of the total evaluation. I've opted for this balanced approach because the underlying subcategories themselves can be already quite complex. Therefore, maintaining equal weight across these categories ensures that no single aspect disproportionately influences the outcome, providing a clear and fair measure of each athlete's impact and challenges.

| Overall Value | Offensive Performance | Defensive Performance | Biometrics | Migration Difficulty |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% |

I've gathered data from reputable sources such as nfl.com, nba.com, stathead.com, and sports-reference.com to underpin my analysis. This robust foundation is crucial, as it lends the same reliability to my ranking. Each pillar is further divided into various subcategories that capture specific attributes of athletic performance. For example, in soccer, offensive metrics might consider the number of goals scored, while in football, part of gauging defensive prowess is measured in interceptions. These are straightforward interpretations aligned with what fans typically expect. However, for baseball, I've categorized batting statistics as offensive and pitching metrics as defensive. This division isn't immediately intuitive but is essential for maintaining a consistent framework for comparison across different sports. The subcategories, like the main pillars, hold an equal weight when combined to form their respective pillar.

To ensure each athlete is judged on a level playing field, I've normalized all statistics using z-scores. This statistical method adjusts the data to a scale where the average is set at 50, with scores ranging from 0 to 100. A score of 100 doesn't just represent perfection but stands as the pinnacle among all foreign-born athletes, setting the LeBron James of benchmarks in their

respective leagues. For each subcategory, such as goals, there is also a corresponding per-game metric that breaks down performance on a game-by-game basis, allowing for more accurate comparisons across careers of varying lengths and different numbers of games played. For those intrigued by the specifics of how these elements interplay to rank such diverse talents, I'll leave more technical notes after the main article.

The Results

Let's take a look at the top of the ranking, where a deeper dive into the metrics reveals why certain players excel. Taking a closer account of our pillars, the data not only ranks athletes but also tells the story of their professional journeys.

| Rank | Player | League | Overall Value | Offensive Performance | Defensive Performance | Biometrics | Migration Difficulty |
|------|----------------|--------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 4 | Kodai Senga | MLB | 67.7 | 63.0 | 76.9 | 53.5 | 91.9 |
| 5 | Miguel Almirón | MLS | 78.1 | 75.3 | 62.9 | 40.3 | 90.5 |
| 6 | Ali Ghazal | MLS | 45.7 | 44.2 | 70.4 | 83.6 | 100.0 |
| 7 | Nikita Zadorov | NHL | 50.2 | 45.9 | 74.9 | 88.9 | 85.9 |
| 8 | Nikola Jokić | NBA | 82.1 | 80.4 | 67.3 | 68.0 | 78.3 |
| 9 | Dae-ho Lee | MLB | 48.0 | 59.3 | 52.5 | 77.3 | 100.0 |
| 10 | Luka Dončić | NBA | 83.3 | 89.3 | 63.3 | 45.9 | 78.3 |

As such, in an intriguing turn within our ranking, Kodai Senga, a relatively new entrant to Major League Baseball, has outperformed seasoned athlete Shohei Ohtani in overall ranking—a result that might raise eyebrows among baseball aficionados. Senga's exceptional score in Defensive Performance, marked at 76.9, is indicative of his prowess on the mound. His capability to consistently deliver in pitching is mirrored by MLB metrics like Earned Run Average and Strikeouts, where he evidently excels. Despite having only one recorded season in MLB, Senga's lesser experience hasn't penalized him within our ranking system; rather, his focused and strong debut season has propelled him above more established players.

This outcome particularly stands out when contrasted with Shohei Ohtani, who, despite holding the largest contract in the league and being one of the most versatile players as both a pitcher

and hitter, ranks lower overall. Ohtani's longer tenure and broader exposure, including variable performance over multiple seasons, illustrate the complex balance our ranking strives to achieve between consistent performance and peak prowess. Ohtani's scores, though strong, show fluctuations across years, which, when averaged, do not quite reach the concentrated highs of Senga's singularly impressive season. This ranking thus highlights a critical aspect of our methodology: the impact of consistent high performance in a given season can be profound, underscoring the challenges of maintaining top form over time in the fiercely competitive landscape of MLB.

Nikola Jokić and Luka Dončić aren't just playing the game; they're redefining it. Jokić, with an Offensive Performance score of 80.4, has proven his worth time and again, not just through his scoreboard contributions but by bagging multiple NBA MVP titles. Meanwhile, Luka Dončić dazzles with a score of 89.3, weaving through defenses and racking up points and assists that place him among the NBA's crème de la crème. These stellar scores are more than just numbers; they affirm the duo's dominance in the league and validate our ranking system's knack for spotlighting true game changers. Their continued excellence on the court isn't just expected; it's practically a law of basketball physics.

Miguel Almirón's ranking is notably high, especially given his brief tenure in Major League Soccer. With an overall value of 78.1 and a robust Offensive Performance of 75.3, Almirón has excelled quickly. His significant Migration Difficulty score of 90.5 reflects the logistical and personal adjustments needed from his native Paraguay to the MLS, which have clearly been navigated successfully.

In contrast, Carlos Vela, despite historically high offensive scores, shows a recent dip in our rankings. His lower Migration Difficulty score of 43.3 and inconsistent defensive performances suggest less impact from adaptation challenges, highlighting how varying factors can influence an athlete's ranking. While both hail from Latin America, Almirón's sharp rise emphasizes the blend of high performance, consistency, and effective adaptation in professional soccer.

In this ranking, Migration Difficulty sheds significant light on the unique challenges faced by players like Ali Ghazal and Dae-ho Lee, who both scored a maximum of 100.0. This measure accounts for two key adaptation hurdles: language and geographic distance. For instance, Ghazal, hailing from Aswan, Egypt, confronts a formidable barrier with Arabic—a language

ranked highest on the difficulty tier for English adaptation. Coupled with the vast distance between Egypt and the United States, these factors demand considerable adjustment, impacting his readiness to compete in MLS.

Similarly, Dae-ho Lee from Busan, South Korea, encountered the same tier of language challenges with Korean. The significant travel distance from Busan to the U.S. further compounded his adaptation struggles, which are reflected in his performance metrics during his brief stint in MLB. Despite his physical prowess, Lee's transition highlights the complex interplay between an athlete's origin and their ability to acclimate and perform in a new professional and cultural environment.

The Top Three

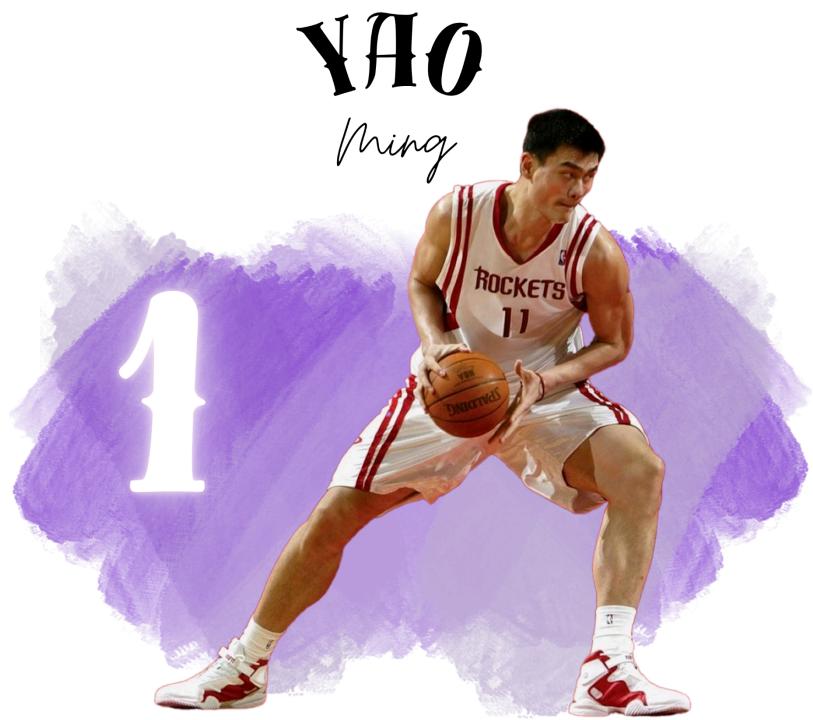


Starting with our third-place titan, Zdeno Chára is an imposing figure in the NHL, not just in stature but in his defensive mastery. At nearly seven feet tall, Chára's defensive performance and biometrics are almost off the charts, making his physical presence an undeniable asset on the

ice. His exceptional Defensive Performance score of 66.9 and a remarkable Biometrics score of 99.0 underline his physical advantage and defensive skills. His consistent performance over decades, coupled with the challenges he overcame transitioning from Trencin, Slovakia to the fast-paced NHL, underscores his resilience and skill, landing him at a respectable third in our rankings.



In second place, the Russian phenomenon Alex Ovechkin has left an indelible mark on the NHL with his electrifying offensive play. Ovechkin's consistent ability to score and assist, reflected in his Offensive Performance score of 68.8, complements his substantial overall contributions to the game, making him one of hockey's most dynamic forwards. His journey from Moscow to the NHL wasn't just a geographical move but a leap into global stardom, supported by a Migration Difficulty score of 85.9 and solid Biometrics, showcasing his adaptation and endurance in a highly competitive league.



Topping our list, Yao Ming's ranking as the foremost international athlete in American sports leagues is a testament to his groundbreaking impact on the NBA. Standing over seven feet tall, Yao not only brought a towering presence to the court but also bridged continents, with his Biometrics and Migration Difficulty both maxing out at 100.0. His consistency in performance across multiple seasons, coupled with his role as a cultural ambassador, solidifies his top position. His high Overall Value score of 88.7 in a league as demanding as the NBA reflects his exceptional ability to transcend cultural and physical barriers, earning him unparalleled respect and legendary status in international sports.

The Conclusion

This cocktail of on-the-field brilliance and off-the-field adjustments sketches a vivid portrait of the trials and triumphs in America's ultra-competitive sports arenas. Every score we crunch isn't just a tally of an athlete's prowess but a saga of their grit and grace under pressure. However, I am sure not everyone agrees with how the scoreboard reads so far. Critics argue that our system's warm reception to athletes with brief but bright stints in the leagues overlooks the seasoned veterans who have shone consistently over the years. Others point out that factors like

travel distance and language barriers, which hit hard for athletes from regions like China or Korea, might be weighted too heavily. And then there's the debate about biometrics—some say these shouldn't matter as much if the athlete delivers when it counts.

These discussions aren't just sideline chatter; they're vital conversations that drive us to refine our rankings and deepen our appreciation for the complex dynamics of international sportsmanship. I'm here for the debate and delighted that our rankings stir up such vibrant dialogue—it's the spark that keeps the sports world spinning. Finally, I hope you now are prepared if someone asks you:

(Who has been the best international player in the W.S.?)

Methodology Details

An interactive presentation version of this article can be found [here](#). The full results with all 10,724 ranked players are available [here](#).

Sources:

1. League Websites:
 - [NBA.com](#): Official NBA statistics and updates.
 - [NHL.com](#): Official NHL statistics and player information.
 - [NFL.com](#): Official NFL statistics and team data.
 - [MLB.com](#): Official MLB statistics and player records.
 - [MLSSoccer.com](#): Official MLS player statistics and league information.
2. Statistical Databases and Reference Sites:

- [Stathead.com](#): Comprehensive sports statistics service.
- [Sports-Reference.com](#): Detailed sports statistics and historical data.
- [Baseball-Reference.com](#): Specialized MLB and minor league data.
- [Basketball-Reference.com](#): Extensive NBA data and history.
- [Pro-Football-Reference.com](#): Detailed NFL statistics.
- [Hockey-Reference.com](#): Comprehensive NHL statistics.
- [FBRef.com](#): Extensive soccer statistics, including MLS.

3. General Information Sources:

- [Wikipedia.org](#): Used for general player information and career verification.

Coverage of player data and stats varies, please visit the respective website. The majority of the stats used in the ranking are taken from stathead.com, and thus their data coverage is equal to the data coverage of our data.

Pillars:

To rank international athletes across the major American sports leagues, the methodology incorporates an analytical framework based on five key pillars, each comprising various metrics tailored to the specifics of the respective sports. Here's a breakdown of the metrics used:

| Category | NFL | NBA | MLB | NHL | MLS |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Overall Value 1 | Approximate Value | Win Shares | Wins Above Replacement | Point Shares | Plus-Minus |
| Overall Value 2 | | All Star Appearances | | | |
| Offensive Performance 1 | Total Points | Points | Home Runs | Points | Goals |
| Offensive Performance 2 | Yards from Scrimmage | Assists | Runs Batted In | Goals | Assists |
| Offensive Performance 3 | Passing Yards | Points per Game | Home Runs per Game | Points per Game | Goals per Game |
| Offensive Performance 4 | Points per Game | Assists per Game | Runs Batted In per Game | Goals per Game | Assists per Game |
| Offensive Performance 5 | Yards from Scrimmage per Game | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Offensive Performance 6 | Passing Yards per Game | | | | |
| Defensive Performance 1 | Tackles | Blocks | Earned Run Average | Hits | Tackles Won |
| Defensive Performance 2 | Sacks | Steals | Strikeouts | Blocked Shots | Interceptions |
| Defensive Performance 3 | Interceptions | Defensive Rebounds | Strikeouts per Game | | |
| Defensive Performance 4 | Forced Fumbles | Blocks per Game | Shutouts | | |
| Defensive Performance 5 | Passes Defended | Steals per Game | | | |
| Defensive Performance 6 | Tackles per Game | Defensive Rebounds per Game | | | |
| Defensive Performance 7 | Sacks per Game | | | | |
| Defensive Performance 8 | Interceptions per Game | | | | |
| Defensive Performance 9 | Forced Fumbles per Game | | | | |
| Defensive Performance 10 | Passes Defended per Game | | | | |
| Biometrics 1 | Height and Weight |
| Migration Difficulty 1 | Language Difficulty & Travel |

Weighting Mechanism:

Each subcategory within a pillar is equally weighted. For example, in the NBA's "Overall Value" pillar, "Win Shares" and "All Star Appearances" are both weighted equally, and their combined total contributes up to a maximum of 100 points.

Example for NBA Overall Value Calculation:

Suppose an NBA player has recorded 15 Win Shares and has made 3 All-Star appearances. To calculate the normalized values for these metrics, the following steps are taken:

1. Win Shares: This player's Win Shares of 15 are compared to the historical NBA range of Win Shares, which we've established as from -3 (minimum) to 26 (maximum). This player's normalized score is calculated by transforming their Win Shares into a 0-100 scale. The calculation would be as follows:

$$\text{Normalized Win Shares} = (15 - (-3)) / (26 - (-3)) \times 100,$$

resulting in a score of around 62.1.

2. All-Star Appearances: Each All-Star appearance is significantly valuable. With 3 appearances, if each appearance is weighted equally and assumed to score up to 100 points when adjusted to the maximum number observed, the total score for this metric can be directly scaled.

Both scores are then averaged, considering equal weighting for "Win Shares" and "All-Star Appearances" within the "Overall Value" category. The final score for this category would be the average of the normalized Win Shares and the total score from All-Star Appearances, each contributing equally to the player's "Overall Value" metric.

This example shows the balancing of different aspects of an athlete's performance, ensuring each metric contributes equally to the final evaluation, even though they measure different dimensions of an athlete's career.

Migration Difficulty

The Migration Difficulty metric quantitatively evaluates the challenge international athletes face when transitioning to compete in U.S. sports leagues. This metric considers two key elements: language difficulty and travel distance.

Language Difficulty

The Foreign Service Institute (FSI) stratifies languages into tiers based on their linguistic and grammatical similarity to English ([link](#)):

- Tier 0: English, implying no additional language barrier.
- Tier 1: Languages such as Spanish, French, and German, which share considerable lexical and grammatical similarities with English.
- Tier 2: Languages with moderate complexity differences, such as Russian and Greek.
- Tier 3: Languages that diverge more significantly from English, including Hindi and Turkish.
- Tier 4: Languages with substantial structural differences from English, like Thai and Swahili.
- Tier 5: Languages that are markedly different in script, structure, and pronunciation from English, such as Arabic, Mandarin, and Japanese.

An athlete's native language is assessed against these tiers, with higher tiers reflecting greater adaptation challenges due to language differences.

Travel Distance

The physical distance an athlete must travel to relocate for their sport also plays a significant role. This is calculated by determining the distance from the athlete's hometown to a central point in the U.S., typically New York City or San Francisco, whichever is closer. The distance is then normalized on a scale where the maximum (for instance, the farthest point on the globe) would represent the highest difficulty level.

Example Calculation:

Suppose an athlete from Seoul, South Korea, needs to relocate to play in the NBA. Korean is categorized as a Tier 5 language due to its significant linguistic differences from English, thus representing a high language difficulty score. If the normalized tier score is calculated as

$$\text{Tier Score} = 5/5 = 1,$$

this would reflect the maximum challenge on the language front.

For travel distance, let's assume the distance from Seoul to San Francisco is approximately 8,600 km. If the maximum considered distance is half the Earth's circumference (about 20,037.5 km), then the normalized distance score might be

$$\text{Distance Score} = 8,600/20,037.5 \approx 0.429$$

The final migration difficulty score combines these two factors, often as a weighted sum where both the language difficulty and travel distance contribute equally, resulting in a migration difficulty index that might look like this:

$$\text{Migration Difficulty Score} = (\text{Language Tier Score} + \text{Distance Score}) / 2$$

This methodology allows for a standardized comparison of migration challenges faced by athletes from different backgrounds, providing a clear, quantifiable measure of the adjustment required when moving to compete in the U.S.

Normalization Across Athletes:

First, scores are normalized with a simple Min-Max normalization, based on the best-performing athletes in the world, all-time. The following values are used:

NBA (National Basketball Association)

- Win Shares (WS): Range from -3 (lowest recorded by Woody Sauldsberry in 1960-61) to 26 (highest by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in 1971-72).
- Points (PTS): From 0 to 4,029 (record by Wilt Chamberlain in 1961-62).
- Points Per Game (PPG): From 0 to 51 (average by Wilt Chamberlain in 1961-62).
- Assists (AST): From 0 to 1,164 (record by John Stockton in 1990-91).
- Assists Per Game (APG): From 0 to 15 (average by John Stockton in 1989-90).
- Blocks (BLK): From 0 to 456 (record by Mark Eaton in 1984-85).
- Blocks Per Game (BPG): From 0 to 5.6 (average by Mark Eaton in 1984-85).
- Steals (STL): From 0 to 301 (record by Alvin Robertson in 1985-86).
- Steals Per Game (SPG): From 0 to 3.7 (average by Alvin Robertson in 1985-86).
- Defensive Rebounds (DRB): From 0 to 1,111 (record by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar in 1975-76).
- Defensive Rebounds Per Game (DRPG): From 0 to 13.7 (average by Elvin Hayes in 1973-74).

NFL (National Football League)

- Approximate Value (AV): From -6 (lowest by Dan Pastorini in 1981) to 26 (highest by LaDainian Tomlinson in 2006).
- Points: From 0 to 186 (record by LaDainian Tomlinson in 2006).
- Points Per Game: From 0 to 14.7 (average by Paul Hornung in 1960).
- Yards from Scrimmage (YSCM): From -23 to 2,509 (record by Chris Johnson in 2009).
- Yards from Scrimmage Per Game (YSCMPG): From 0 to 157 (average by Chris Johnson in 2009).
- Passing Yards (PYDS): From -4 to 5,477 (record by Peyton Manning in 2013).
- Passing Yards Per Game (PYDSPG): From -4 to 343 (average by Peyton Manning in 2013).

MLB (Major League Baseball)

- Wins Above Replacement (WAR): From -6 (lowest by Jersey Bakley in 1884) to 21 (highest by Pud Galvin in 1884).
- Home Runs (HR): From 0 to 73 (record by Barry Bonds in 2001).
- Home Runs Per Game (HRPG): From 0 to 0.5 (average by Barry Bonds in 2001).
- Runs Batted In (RBI): From 0 to 160 (record by Hack Wilson in 1930).
- Runs Batted In Per Game (RBIPG): From 0 to 1.25 (average by Hack Wilson in 1930).

MLS (Major League Soccer)

- Plus-Minus: From -38 (lowest by Mathieu Deplagne in 2019) to 48 (highest by Carlos Vela in 2019).
- Goals: From 0 to 34 (record by Carlos Vela in 2019).
- Goals Per Game: From 0 to 1.1 (average by Carlos Vela in 2019).
- Assists: From 0 to 21 (record by Carlos Valderrama in 2000).
- Assists Per Game: From 0 to 1.0 (average by Lionel Messi in 2024).

NHL (National Hockey League)

- Point Shares (PS): From -2.4 (lowest by Ken Baumgartner in 1997-98) to 23 (highest by Bobby Orr in 1970-71).
- Points: From 0 to 215 (record by Wayne Gretzky in 1985-86).
- Points Per Game: From 0 to 2.7 (average by Wayne Gretzky in 1985-86).
- Goals: From 0 to 92 (record by Wayne Gretzky in 1981-82).
- Goals Per Game: From 0 to 1.15 (average by Wayne Gretzky in 1981-82).

These normalization values ensure each performance metric is evaluated fairly and comparably, adjusting for the highest and lowest historical performances in each category.

Thereafter, scores among foreign athletes are normalized using a z-score approach, where the mean score is adjusted to 50, and the scores are divided by the standard deviation. This normalization ensures that all scores are comparable *across different sports* and metrics, fitting within a 0-100 scale. This process not only balances outliers but also provides a fair comparison across different leagues and performance metrics.

| MLB | MLS | NBA | NFL | NHL |
|--|---|--|---|---|
| Standardizing: Overall Value Mean: 24.22, Std: 5.28, Min: 10.00, Max: 65.60 Mean: 50.00, Std: 6.38, Min: 32.80, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Overall Value Mean: 44.30, Std: 10.32, Min: 0.00, Max: 100.00 Mean: 50.00, Std: 9.26, Min: 10.20, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Overall Value Mean: 13.33, Std: 16.16, Min: 1.60, Max: 85.80 Mean: 50.00, Std: 11.15, Min: 41.90, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Overall Value Mean: 25.52, Std: 8.59, Min: 15.60, Max: 75.00 Mean: 49.99, Std: 8.68, Min: 40.00, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Overall Value Mean: 22.49, Std: 11.09, Min: 7.50, Max: 99.20 Mean: 50.00, Std: 7.23, Min: 40.20, Max: 100.00 |
| Standardizing: Offensive Performance Mean: 12.28, Std: 14.77, Min: 0.00, Max: 100.00 Mean: 50.00, Std: 8.42, Min: 43.00, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Offensive Performance Mean: 7.30, Std: 9.13, Min: 0.00, Max: 69.90 Mean: 50.01, Std: 7.29, Min: 44.20, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Offensive Performance Mean: 12.29, Std: 10.23, Min: 0.00, Max: 62.40 Mean: 49.99, Std: 10.23, Min: 37.70, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Offensive Performance Mean: 2.38, Std: 5.24, Min: 0.00, Max: 38.40 Mean: 49.96, Std: 7.29, Min: 46.70, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Offensive Performance Mean: 14.28, Std: 11.36, Min: 0.00, Max: 99.50 Mean: 50.00, Std: 6.67, Min: 41.60, Max: 100.00 |
| Standardizing: Defensive Performance Mean: 28.27, Std: 4.09, Min: 0.00, Max: 82.50 Mean: 50.00, Std: 3.77, Min: 23.90, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Defensive Performance Mean: 13.95, Std: 10.89, Min: 0.00, Max: 75.50 Mean: 50.00, Std: 8.85, Min: 38.70, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Defensive Performance Mean: 13.54, Std: 10.01, Min: 0.00, Max: 72.00 Mean: 50.00, Std: 8.56, Min: 38.40, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Defensive Performance Mean: 2.57, Std: 5.79, Min: 0.00, Max: 97.80 Mean: 50.03, Std: 3.03, Min: 48.70, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Defensive Performance Mean: 5.71, Std: 10.46, Min: 0.00, Max: 69.50 Mean: 49.99, Std: 8.21, Min: 45.50, Max: 100.00 |
| Standardizing: Biometrics Mean: 51.27, Std: 9.67, Min: 21.60, Max: 87.00 Mean: 50.00, Std: 13.53, Min: 8.50, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Biometrics Mean: 44.24, Std: 14.09, Min: 5.40, Max: 88.80 Mean: 50.00, Std: 15.82, Min: 6.40, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Biometrics Mean: 53.50, Std: 11.71, Min: 16.20, Max: 96.50 Mean: 50.00, Std: 13.61, Min: 6.60, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Biometrics Mean: 51.14, Std: 15.38, Min: 0.00, Max: 91.30 Mean: 50.00, Std: 15.04, Min: 0.00, Max: 89.30 | Standardizing: Biometrics Mean: 48.22, Std: 12.46, Min: 5.60, Max: 95.20 Mean: 50.00, Std: 13.27, Min: 4.60, Max: 100.00 |
| Standardizing: Migration Difficulty Mean: 0.18, Std: 0.15, Min: 0.00, Max: 0.80 Mean: 50.02, Std: 11.89, Min: 35.00, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Migration Difficulty Mean: 0.27, Std: 0.17, Min: 0.00, Max: 0.80 Mean: 50.02, Std: 16.28, Min: 24.40, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Migration Difficulty Mean: 0.34, Std: 0.22, Min: 0.00, Max: 0.80 Mean: 50.01, Std: 24.17, Min: 13.20, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Migration Difficulty Mean: 0.23, Std: 0.23, Min: 0.00, Max: 0.80 Mean: 50.00, Std: 19.91, Min: 30.00, Max: 100.00 | Standardizing: Migration Difficulty Mean: 0.09, Std: 0.18, Min: 0.00, Max: 0.80 Mean: 49.96, Std: 12.90, Min: 43.70, Max: 100.00 |