Visualizations

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Visualizations

All Subjective Sports

Number of Potential GOATs by Year (Version 8.0) Sport Number of Potential GOATs Baseball Basketball Cricket Football Golf Hockey Soccer Tennis 1960 1980 2000 2020 Year

Figure 1

Number of Potential GOATs by Year

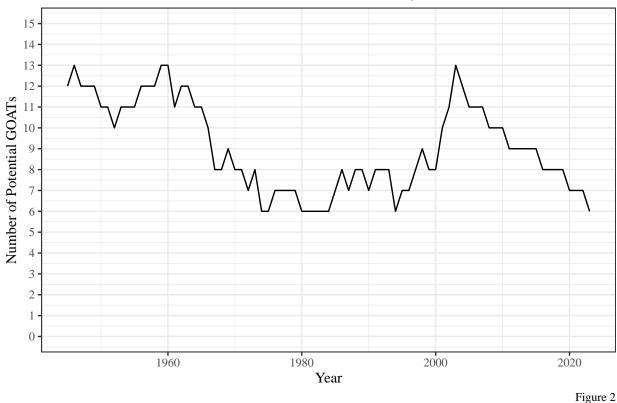


Figure 2

Soccer

Number of Potential Soccer GOATs by Year

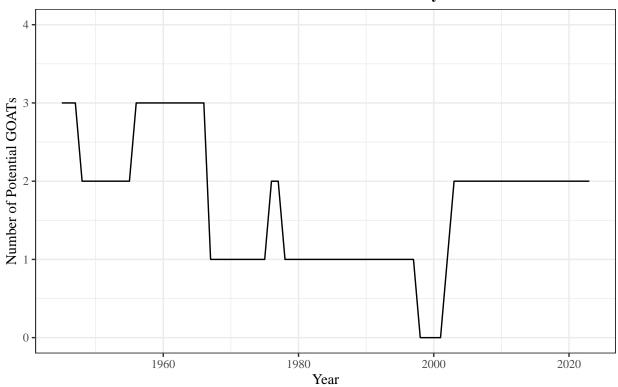


Figure 3

Cricket

Number of Potential Cricket GOATs by Year

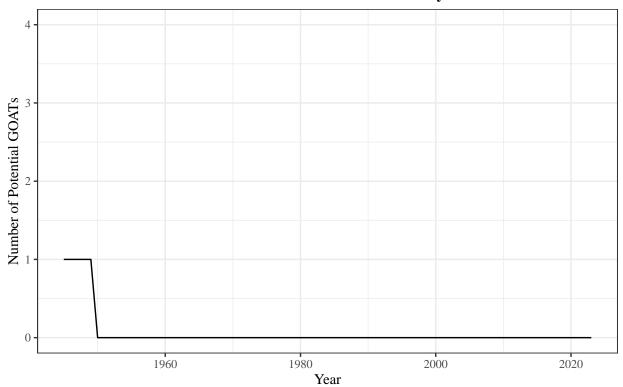


Figure 4

Tennis

Number of Potential Tennis GOATs by Year

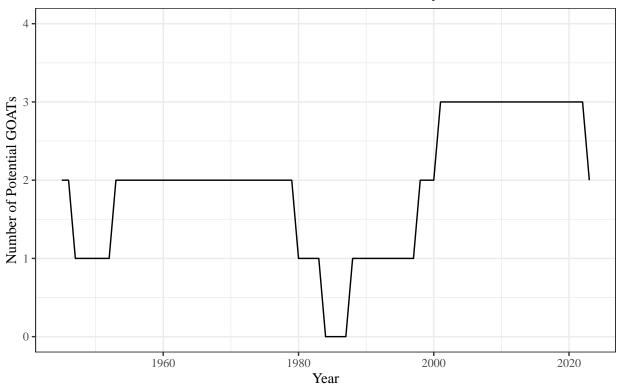


Figure 5

Basketball

Number of Potential Basketball GOATs by Year

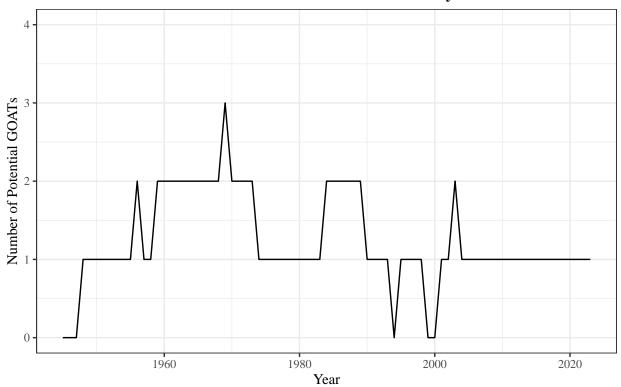


Figure 6

Baseball

Number of Potential Baseball GOATs by Year

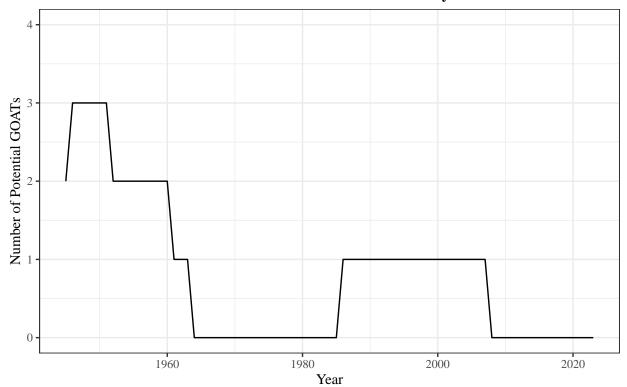


Figure 7

Football

Number of Potential Football GOATs by Year

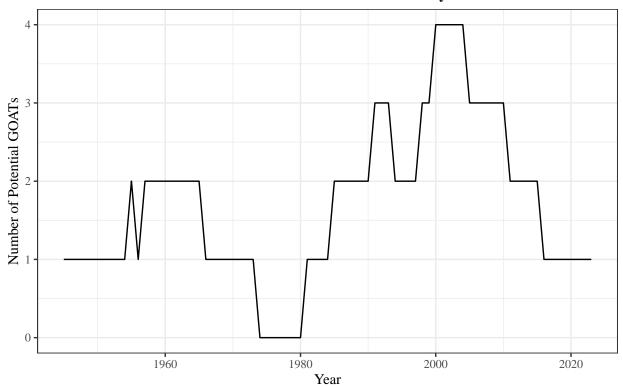


Figure 8

Hockey

Number of Potential Hockey GOATs by Year

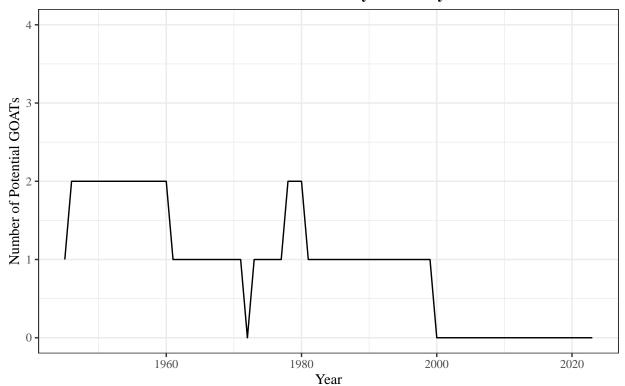


Figure 9

Golf

Number of Potential Golf GOATs by Year

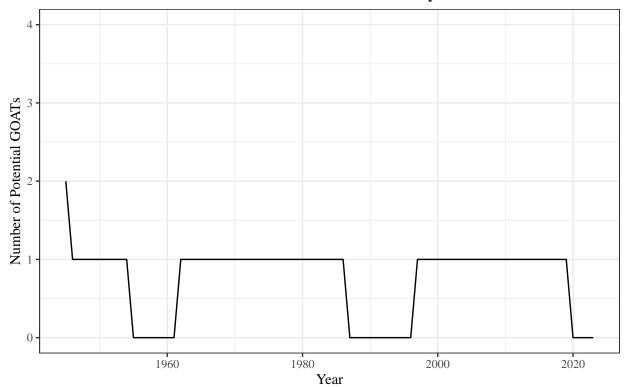


Figure 10

Commentary & Notes

Cricket

- There have not been any GOAT candidates in a while (before 1950). The GOAT for cricket is Sir Donald Bradman. Is this contention valid? Have there legitimately been no GOAT candidates in this long? If so, is there something intrinsic about cricket that makes it so difficult to find GOAT-quality players? Or is Bradman just such a statistical anomaly?
- Would Sir Donald Bradman be as good as he was if he were to play today?

Hockey & Golf

• The patterns that are seen with these sports appear to resemble what most people would likely expect: GOAT candidates occur sporadically without any legitimate pattern. Additionally, there has no been a GOAT in a while, and data does not suggest that there will be a GOAT candidate anytime soon (although this may be different if Tiger Woods is finally included as a GOAT candidate for golf).

Soccer, Tennis, Basketball, Football

- Tennis also seems interesting because there were **22** consecutive years where there were at least **3** GOAT candidates playing at the same time. This 22 year windows spans from 2001 to 2022.
- With basketball, there has been at least one GOAT candidate (playing) for a while.
- An interesting note about football is that there were 4 GOAT candidates playing from 2000-2004. I personally wonder if this increase in GOAT candidates can be attributed to the inflation of the importance of the quarterback position, as 3 of the 4 candidates were quarterbacks (Brett Farve, Peyton Manning, and Tom Brady). Of course, the presence of 4 GOAT candidates can also be chalked up to mere coincidence, or simply the fact that we have multiple (2) lists of GOATs for football.

Average Career Length by Sport (in Years)

- \bullet Cricket
- Hockey
- Soccer
- Baseball
- Tennis
- Golf
- \bullet Basketball: 4.5
 - $-\ https://dunkorthree.com/nba-player-career-length/$
- Football: 3.3
 - $-\ https://www.statista.com/statistics/240102/average-player-career-length-in-the-national-football-league/$

Tables and Visualizations Related to Career Longevity

Table 1: Average Career Length by Sport for GOAT Candidates

Sport	Average Career Length
Hockey	22.8
Soccer	22.0
Baseball	20.7
Tennis	19.9
Cricket	19.3
Golf	17.9
Basketball	16.2
Football	15.3

Table 2: Average Career Length by Sport

Sport	Average Career Length
Soccera	8.6
$Tennis^b$	6.12
$\mathrm{Golf^c}$	5.95
$ m Hockey^d$	5.72
Baseball ^e	5.6
Basketball ^f	4.8
Football ^g	3.3
Cricket ^h	12.5

Table 3: Number of Years with 0 GOAT Candiates by Sport (since 1945)

Sport	#
Cricket	74
Baseball	38
Hockey	25
Golf	21
Football	7
Basketball	6
Soccer	4
Tennis	4

Average # of GOAT candidates per year conditional on not having 0

Table 4: Average # of GOAT Candidates per Year per Sport (Conditional on there being at least one)

Sport	Average
Baseball	1.54
Basketball	1.33
Cricket	1.00
Football	1.86
Golf	1.02
Hockey	1.33
Soccer	1.79
Tennis	2.03

Years with No Potential GOATs vs. Average Career Length for GOAT Candidates

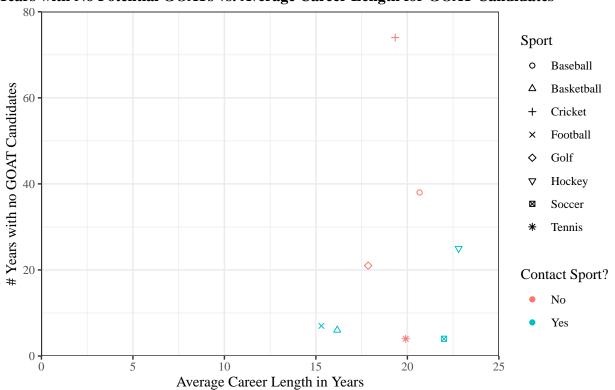
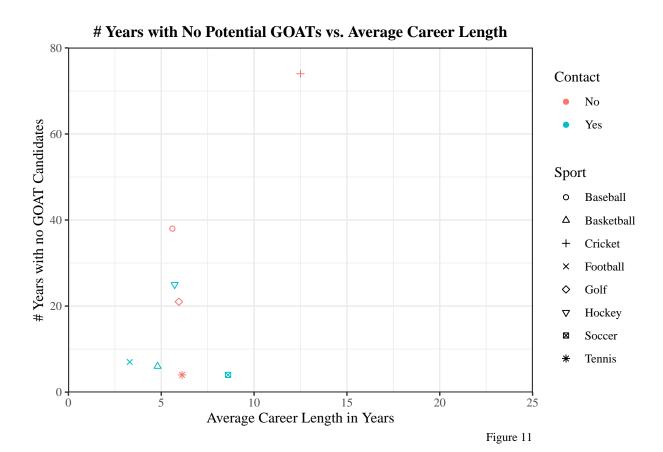


Figure 11



Commentary and Notes

Figure 11 - One would expect to see a negative relationship between the average career length and the number of years with ZERO potential GOATs.

- "Medical Conditions Affecting Sports Participation" published by The American Academy of Pediatrics
- $\bullet \ \, \text{Link to article: https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article/121/4/841/70953/Medical-Conditions-Affecting-Sports-Participation?autologincheck=redirected} \\$
- In this article, sports are divided into three main categories: (1) contact, (2) limited-contact, and (3) non contact
 - Additionally, contact sports are sub-divided into: (1) collision and (2) contact sports
 - "In collision sports (eg, boxing, ice hockey, football, lacrosse, and rodeo), athletes purposely hit or collide with each other or with inanimate objects (including the ground) with great force. In contact sports (eg, basketball and soccer), athletes routinely make contact with each other or with inanimate objects but usually with less force than in collision sports. In limited-contact sports (eg, softball and squash), contact with other athletes or with inanimate objects is infrequent or inadvertent. However, some limited-contact sports (eg, skateboarding) can be as dangerous as collision or contact sports. Even in noncontact sports (eg, power lifting), in which contact is rare and unexpected, serious injuries can occur."
- Above, I will classify basketball, football, hockey, and soccer as contact sports; conversely, baseball, cricket, golf, and tennis will be classified as limited contact or non contact.
 - Overall, no trends in particular seem to stick out. Although football and basketball (both of which are contact sports) both seem to have shorter average career lengths, one cannot say this for all contact sports compared to non-contact sports.
 - Potential limitation/inconsistency for golf (a non-contact) the average career length may appear to be shorter than it actually is because I used the first and last years a player won a major for a career span.

Data Collection Assumptions

- For tennis, I imputed a player's active years using the years given in the *Stadium Talk* article that ranked the greatest tennis players of all time.
- For golf, I imputed a player's active years as the first and last calendar years that he won a major. For example, since Tiger Woods won his first major in 1997 and his last major in 2019, his active years are listed as 1997-2019, even though he is still playing in professional golf tournaments (in fact I know he most recently played in the Genesis Open).
- Until 1995, only soccer players of European origin could win the Ballon d'Or. From 1995 to 2007, the award was open to players who played for European football clubs, regardless of their ethnicity. Only after 2007 could any player, with any club, win the award, which is why greats like Maradona and Pele never won the award.