Running head: EFFECT OF 'CHEERING ZONES' ON ATHLETE PERFORMANCE IN MARATHON RACES
You'll never run alone. Effect of 'cheering zones' on athlete performance in marathon races. Damien Dupré ¹ , Aonghus Lawlor ¹ , & Barry Smyth ¹
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7 Abstract

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9 Keywords: keywords

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You'll never run alone. Effect of 'cheering zones' on athlete performance in marathon races.

Introduction

Although the emotion literature advocates for an influence of positive emotions on sports performance (McCarthy, 2011; Vast, Young, & Thomas, 2010), quantifying this influence remains a challenge. Among remarkable athletic performances, marathon races are a relevant example of this influence. The establishment of "cheering zones" during marathon races shows how positive emotions and social support are important for athletes to enhance their performances (Buman, Omli, Giacobbi Jr, & Brewer, 2008). Even if studies have identified the role of positive emotion on athletes' perfomance from self-report (Shipway, Holloway, & Jones, 2013), our aim is to quantify the behavioural impact of these cheering zones on athletes pace during marathon races.

22 Methods

23 Participants

12

In collaboration with Strava Inc. (athlete monitoring application) we analysed the
data of 1049 athletes who have finished the Dublin marathon in 2015. By analyzing their
GPS information the Strava app gives feedback to athletes about race distance, duration
and elevation in real time. From distance and duration time series, the Strava app is
calculating the evolution of athletes' pace (min/km) during the marathon. We compared
athletes' pace before, during and after the cheering zones in order to identify the influence
of positive emotion and social support on athletes' performance.

31 Cheering zones

Along the Dublin marathon 2015, eight cheering zones were created (Figure 1). for the purpose of our analysis, athletes' pace were analysed 1000m before and 1000m after

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each cheering zone. However because the two last cheering zones are separated by less than 1000m, the last cheering zone was not taken into account.

36 Results

Generalized Linear Models show not only an effect of cheering zones on atheltes' pace (t(5156697) = -2.79, p = .005) but also an effect of the localisation of these cheering zones (t(5156697) = -3.84, p < .001) see Table (???)(tab:table_ischeering).

Athletes tend to increase their pace by 0.743% after each cheering zones on average but this effect tend to decrease along the marathon race $(R^2 = .06, F(1, 8381) = 535.23, p < .001$, Figure 2).

This last result is supported by the comparison athlete's pace comparison before and after the cheering zones which is significant overall (t(5156695) = 33.44, p < .001) and by taken into account their localisation (t(5156695) = -35.18, p < .001)Table (???)(tab:table_before_after).

Discussion

Our results are supporting the theory of individual zones of optimal functioning
(IZOF) for which feeling the support of others in cheering zones would helps athletes to
find the motivation to sublim their performance (Hagtvet & Hanin, 2007). Our results are
supporting this idea rather than potential effect of social presence (Lombard & Ditton,
1997) which would have desappeared once the athletes are out of the cheering zones
(Morgado, Muller, Gentaz, & Palluel-Germain, 2011).

54 References

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Table 1

Effect of Cheering Zones according to marathon's route on athletes pace.

Predictor	b	95% CI	t(5156697)	p
Intercept	5.15	[5.15, 5.16]	3,377.53	< .001
Is cheering1	-0.13	[-0.23, -0.04]	-2.79	.005
Distance	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	481.06	< .001
Is cheering $1 \times \text{Distance}$	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	-3.84	< .001

Table 2

Difference before and after Cheering Zones according to marathon's route on athletes pace.

Predictor	b	95% CI	t(5156695)	p
Intercept	5.03	[5.02, 5.04]	1,148.40	< .001
Before after0	0.13	[0.12, 0.14]	27.03	< .001
Before after1	0.21	[0.20, 0.22]	33.44	< .001
Distance	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	192.03	< .001
Before after 0 \times Distance	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	-5.39	< .001
Before after 1 \times Distance	0.00	[0.00, 0.00]	-35.18	< .001



Figure 1. GPS localisation of Cheering Zones on the marathon route.

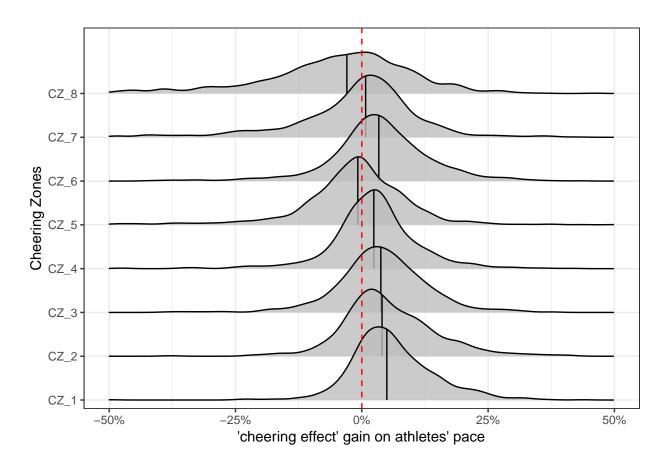


Figure 2. Density distribution of athletes's pace gain during the Cheering Zones.