

The relationship between mental strategies and runners' sex, speed, and GRIT

Motivational self-talk found to reduce RPE and enhance endurance performance

Figure 1

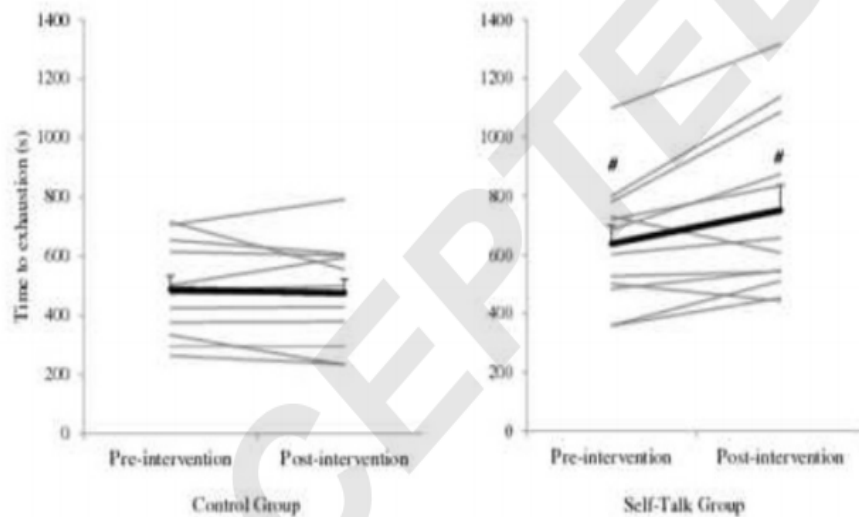
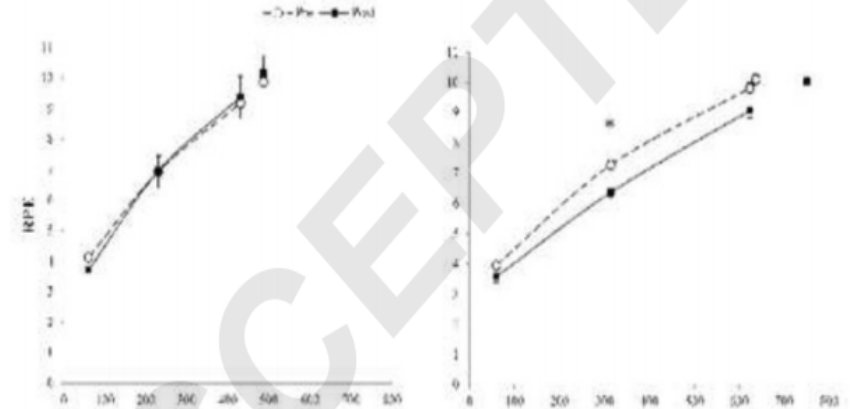


Figure 2



Supports psychobiological model, Hill's theory cannot explain performance and suggests critical role of brain

Mentally fatigued subjects rated exercise as more difficult, disengaged earlier

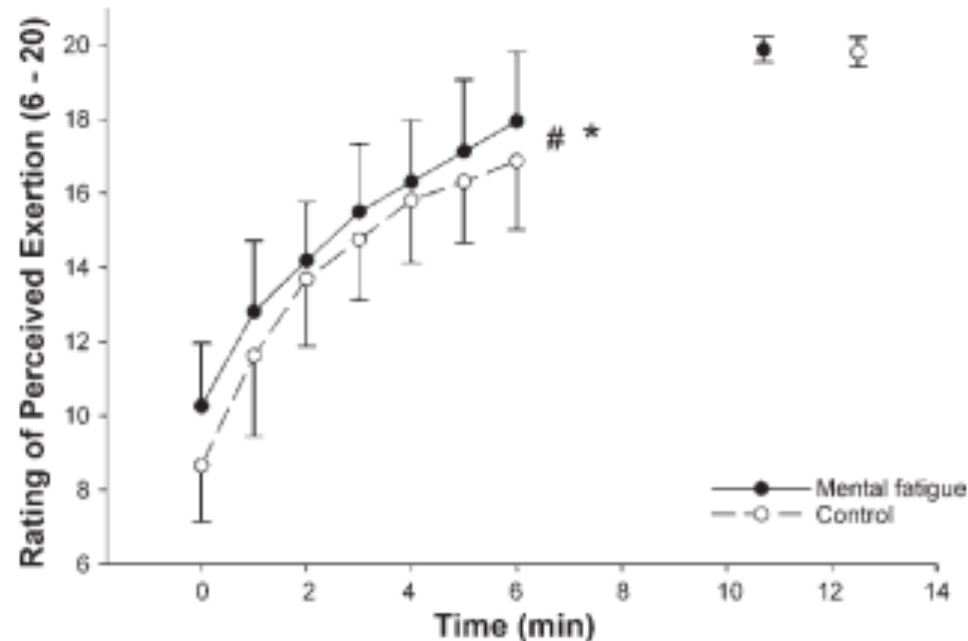


Fig. 3. Effect of mental fatigue on perception of effort during high-intensity cycling exercise. # Significant main effect of time ( $P < 0.05$ ). \*Significant main effect of condition ( $P < 0.05$ ). Data are presented as means  $\pm$  SD. Minute 0 represents end of warm-up.

British Journal of Sports Medicine suggests teaching athlete to select pacing strategies by associated emotion

**What strategies do people use to deal with adversities while running?** Do different strategies yield better results (faster speed)? Do these results differ between men and women?

**What goals do people have while running?** Do different goals yield better results (faster speed)? Do these results differ between men and women?

**Is GRIT related to mental strategies?** Does it also correlate with speed? Does this differ between men and women?

Race: February 22<sup>nd</sup> 8K and 15K

40 transcripts

12 women and 28 men of varying ages



# We had various methods ...

Interviewed at least 5 people each

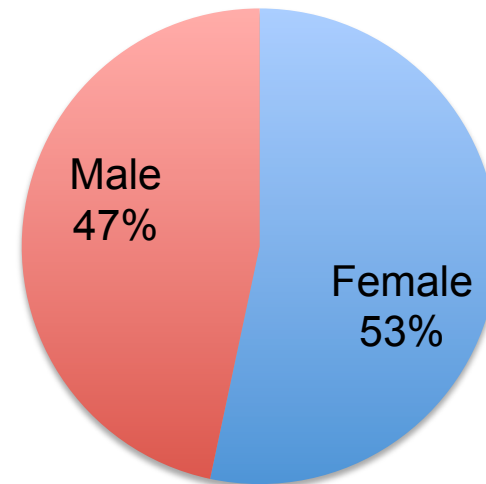
Transcribed data and coded GRIT scores

Had peers do pilesorts

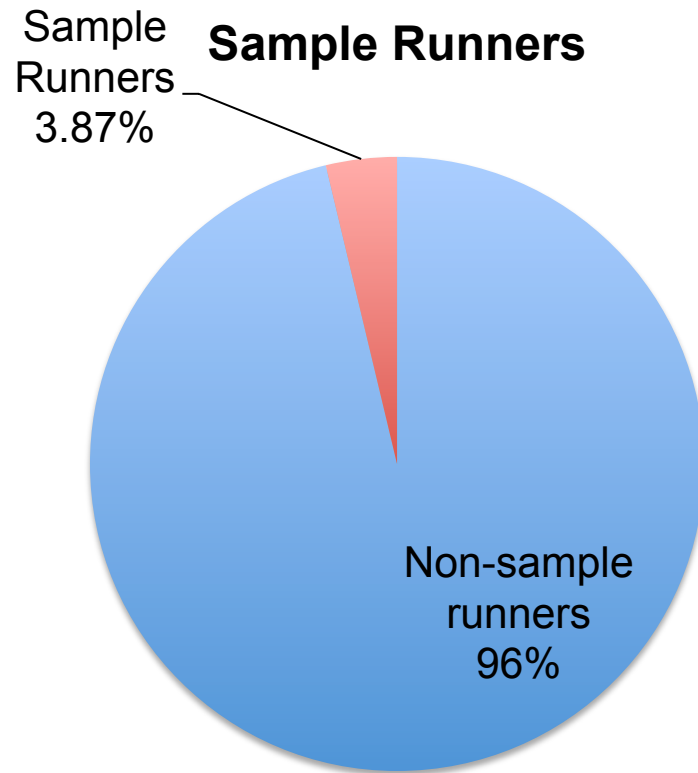
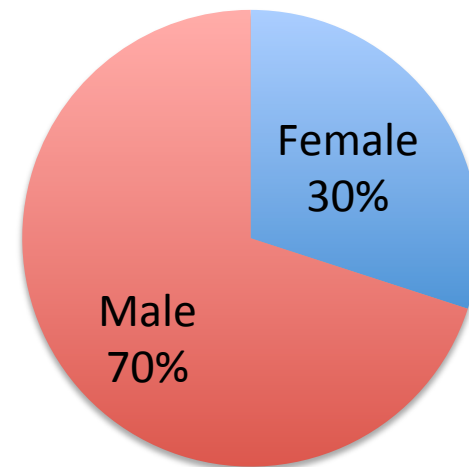
Performed reliability analysis

Created comparison charts and graphs of mental strategies, goals, and GRIT vs. speed

## Runners' Demographics Day of Race



## Sample Runners' Demographics



Females	Average Speed	Average Age
Race	2.51	38.1
Sample Size	2.83	34.1

Males	Average Speed	Average Age
Race	3.02	41.9
Sample Size	3.41	36.8



Reliability analysis (with randomly generated cards)



Card #2	Associative	Associative	Associative	Associative	Associative
Card #12	Associative	Associative	Associative	Associative	Associative
Card #30	Dissociative	Dissociative	Dissociative	Dissociative	Dissociative
Card #50	Dissociative	Associative	Dissociative	Associative	Associative
Card #65	Dissociative	Dissociative	Dissociative	Dissociative	Dissociative



**What strategies do people use to deal with adversities while running? Do different strategies yield better results (faster speed)? Do these results differ between men and women?**

# My mental strategy is...

## Associative

“Telling myself I can make it through, and nothing’s over.”

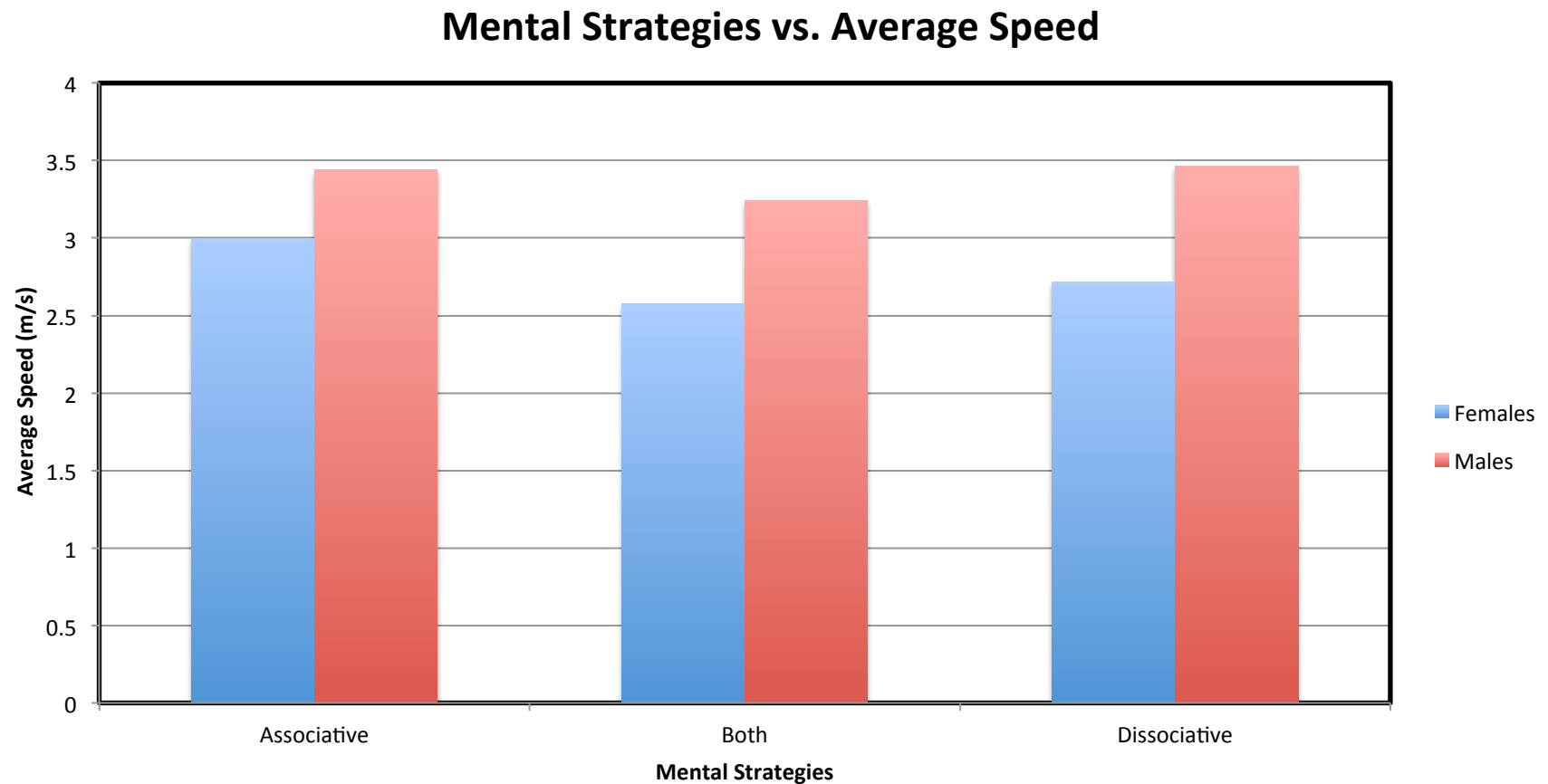
“I use landmarks as I go.”

## Dissociative

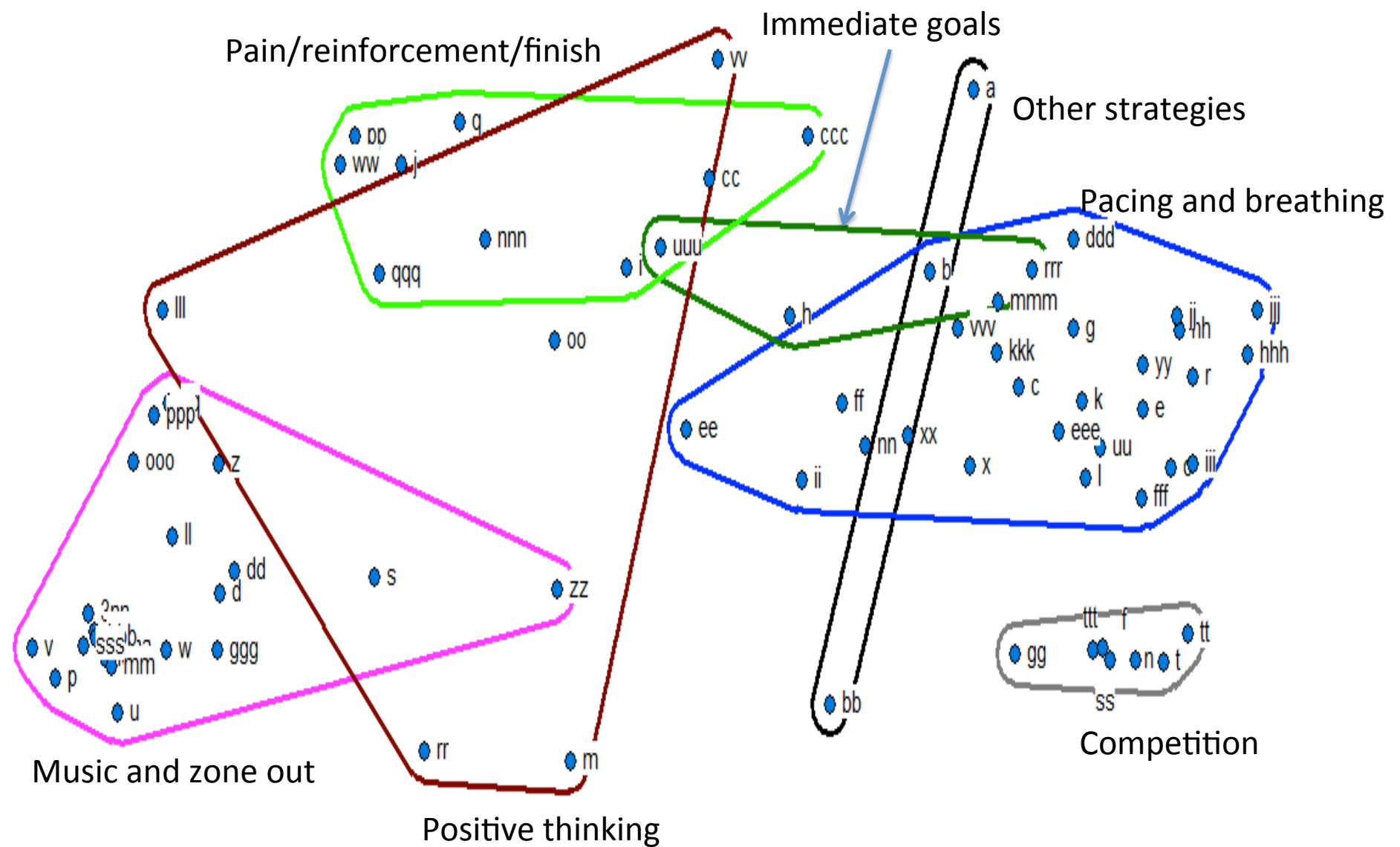
“I run I’m just zoned in, I just ignore my surroundings. I listen to music too.

“Don’t think about the pain.”

# Men run faster than women using any of the three strategies







# My mental strategy is...

## Competition

“I try not to let other women pass me.”

“I’m usually focused on the person in front of me, and either catching up with them or not losing any more distance”

## Immediate Goals

“I basically just get started, pace myself, and finish.”

“I set a goal for each mile.”

# My mental strategy is...

## Music/zone out

“I listen to a lot of hip hop music when I run. R&B, gospel, it doesn’t matter.”

“I have an awesome playlist. So I kind of zone out everybody else.”

## Positive Thinking

“I picture my children at the finish line.”

“The fact that the two of us are together, that really helps, and just thinking positively.”



# My mental strategy is...

## Pacing and breathing

“I concentrate on trying to do an even pace, not go out too fast.”

“Slow down my breathing, and keep pace with my foot strike.”

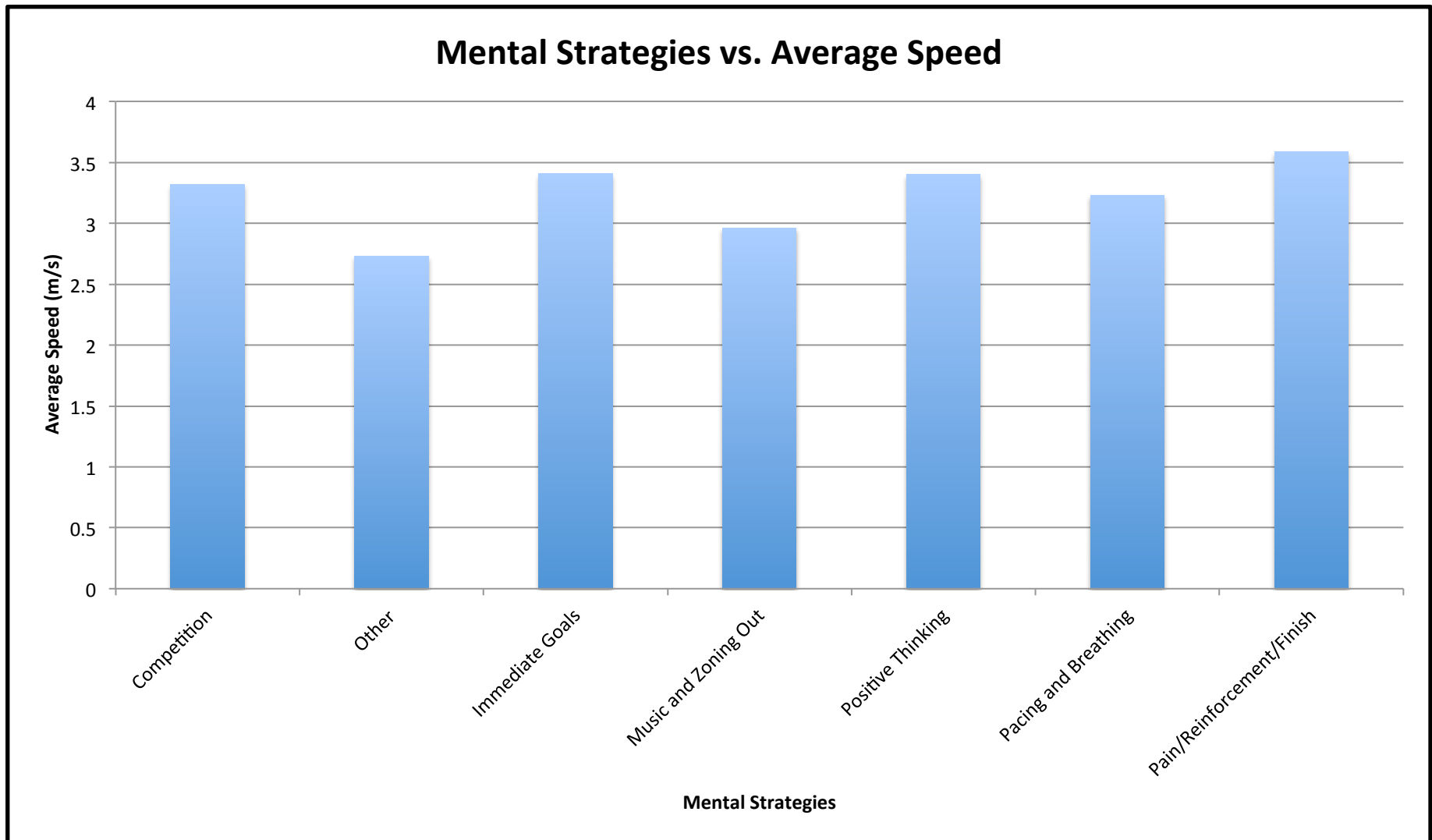
## Pain/Reinforcement/Finish

“Don’t think about the pain.”

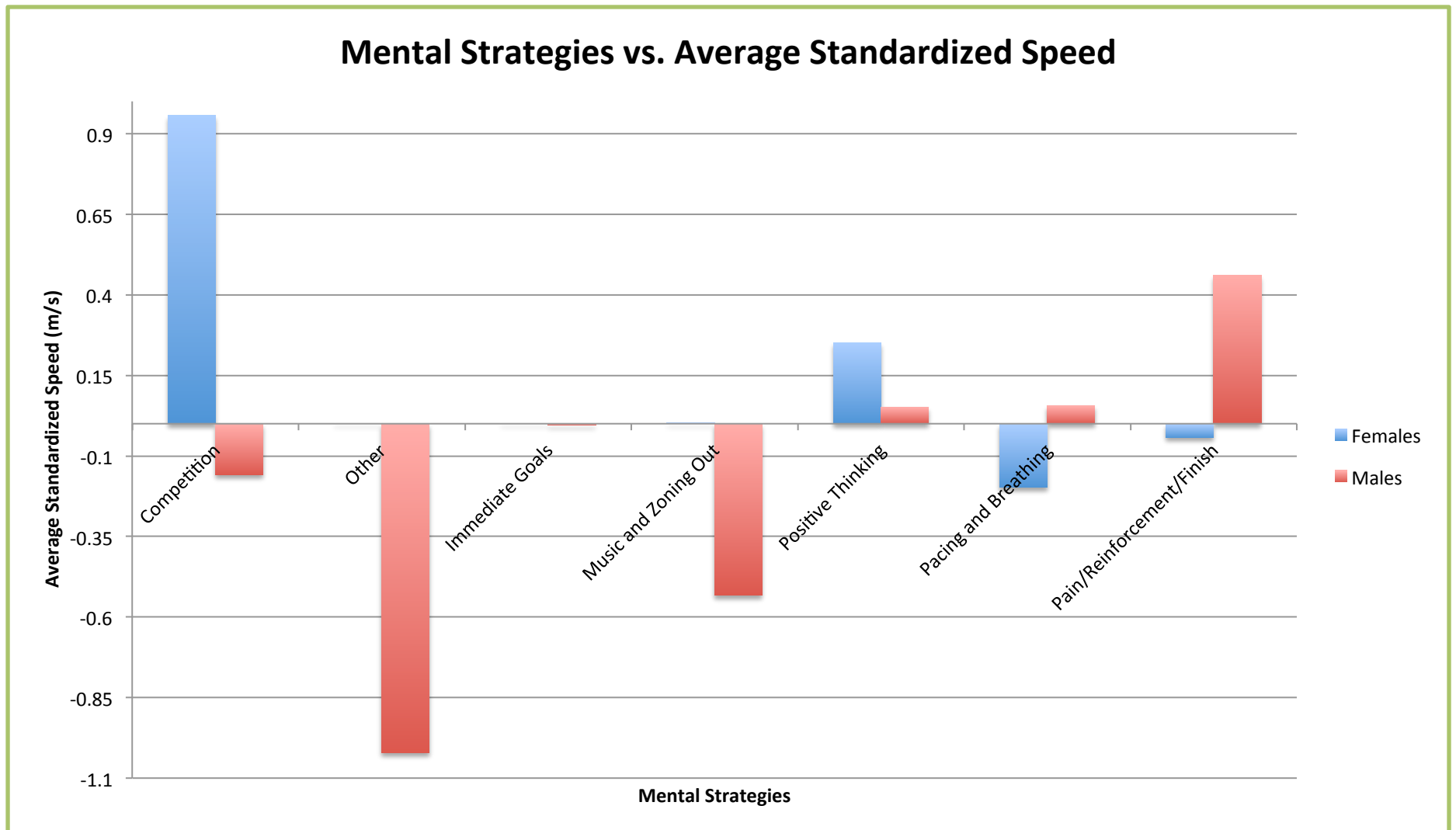
“Mind over matter.”

“Just to stay focused on finishing.”

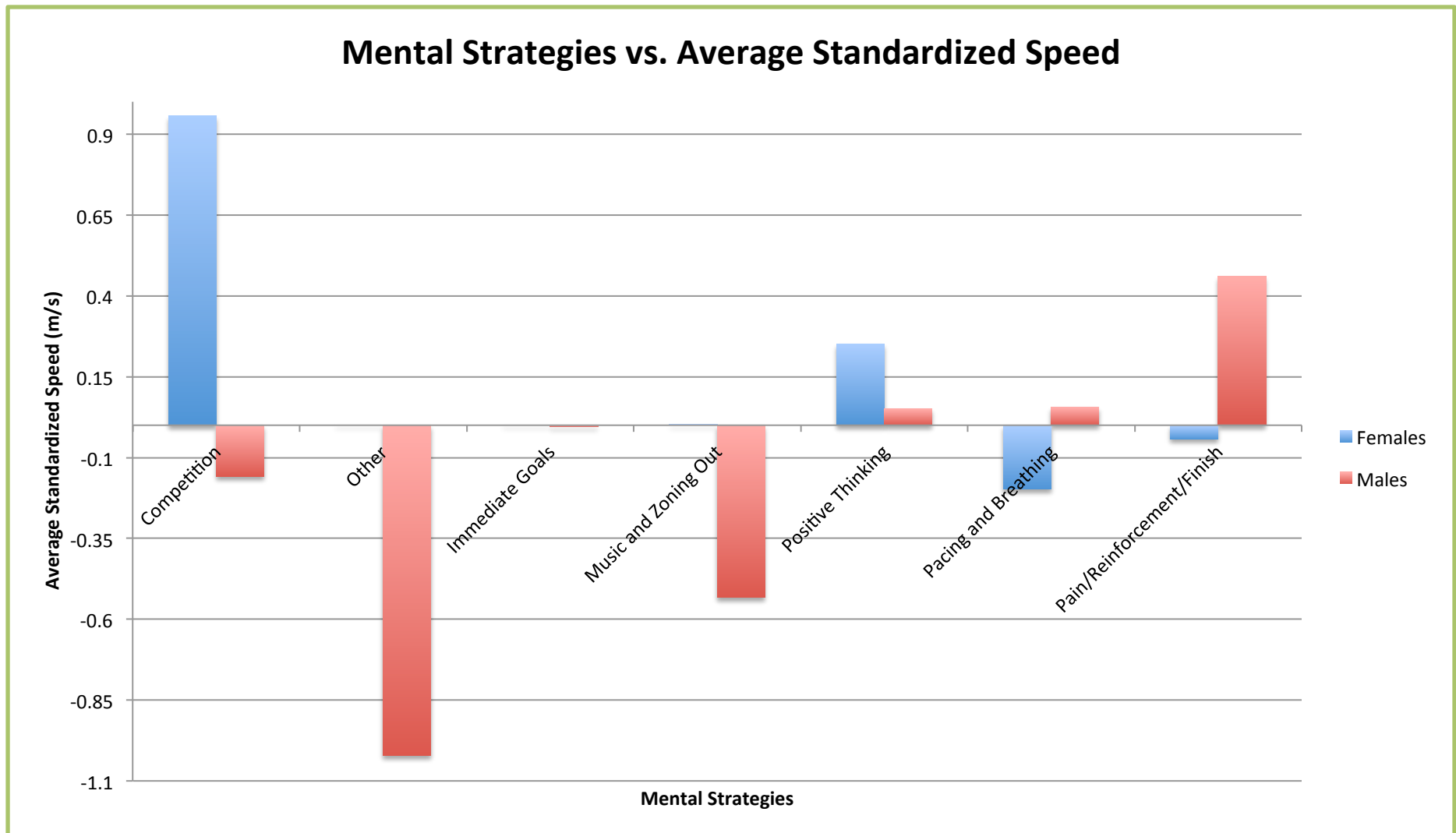
Overall, running faster correlates with thinking about finishing/pain/reinforcement, competition, or immediate goals



# Faster women tend to think about competition



# Faster men tend to think about pain/ reinforcement/finishing



**What goals do people have while running?** Do different goals yield better results (faster speed)? Do these results differ between men and women?

# My goal is...

## Just finish

“To finish... I never ran an 8k before.”

## Feel good

“My goal was to go out there and run relatively even and feel good.”

## Pace

“Somewhere around 8 minute miles.”

# My goal is...

## Time

“37 minutes.”

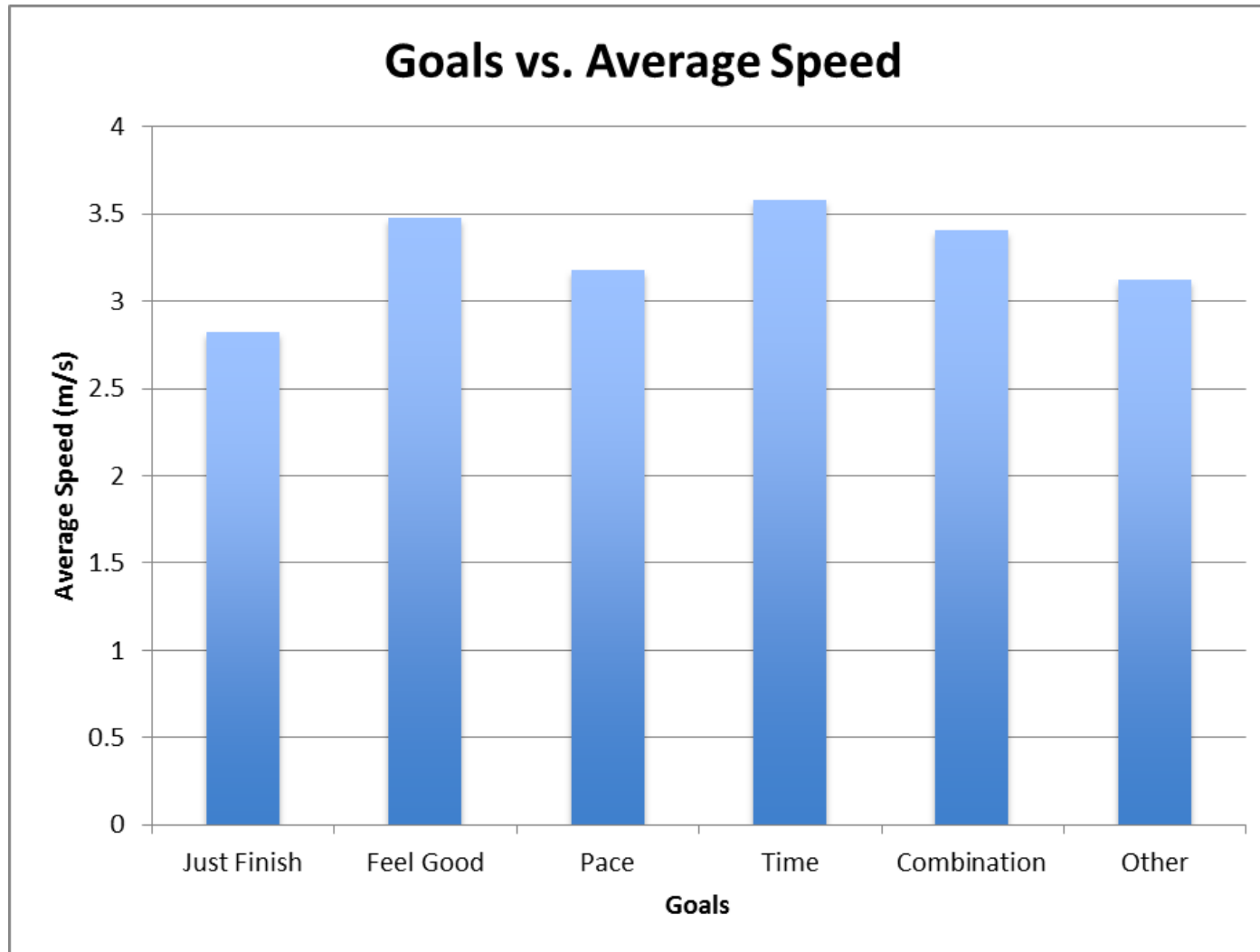
## Combination

“To finish well and to get a better time for the Peachtree Road Race.”

## Other

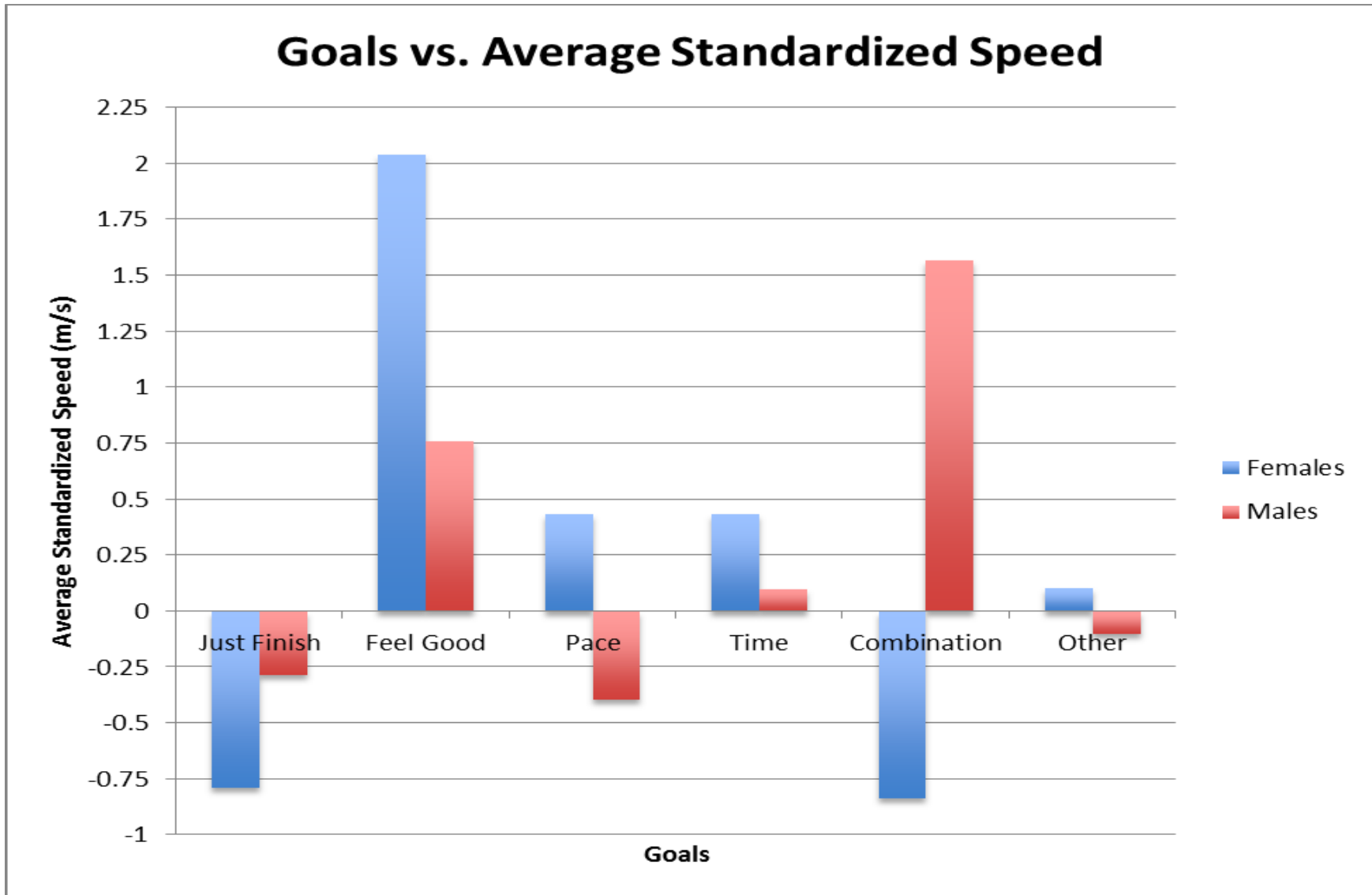
“I’m preparing for a marathon, so I wanted to be around another group of people”

On average, runners who run faster have goals related to specific times or “feeling good”

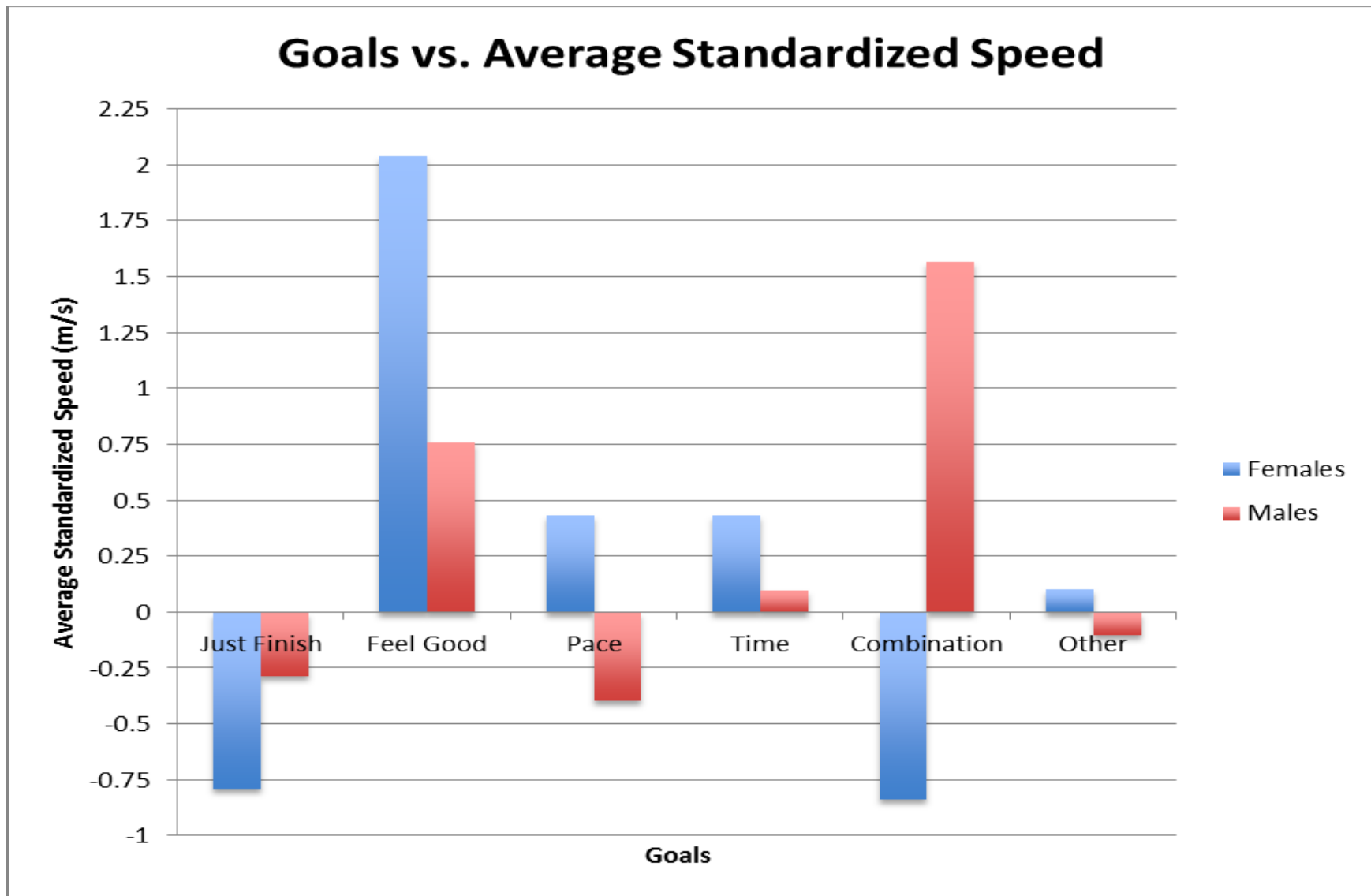




Females who run faster tend to have goals related to “feeling good”



Males who run faster tend to have a combination of more than one goal



**Is GRIT related to mental strategies?**

Does it also correlate with speed? Does this differ between men and women?

1. New ideas and projects sometimes distract me from previous ones				
___ Very much like me	___ Mostly like me	___ Somewhat like me	___ Not much like me	___ Not like me at all

2. Setbacks don't discourage me				
___ Very much like me	___ Mostly like me	___ Somewhat like me	___ Not much like me	___ Not like me at all

3. I have been obsessed with a certain idea or project for a short time but later lost interest				
___ Very much like me	___ Mostly like me	___ Somewhat like me	___ Not much like me	___ Not like me at all

RC: 1,3,5, 6

__1_ Very much like me	__2_ Mostly like me	__3_ Somewhat like me	__4_ Not much like me	__5_ Not like me at all
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4. I am a hard worker				
___ Very much like me	___ Mostly like me	___ Somewhat like me	___ Not much like me	___ Not like me at all

NORMAL CODE: 2,4,7,8

5. I often set a goal but later choose to pursue a different one				
___ Very much like me	___ Mostly like me	___ Somewhat like me	___ Not much like me	___ Not like me at all

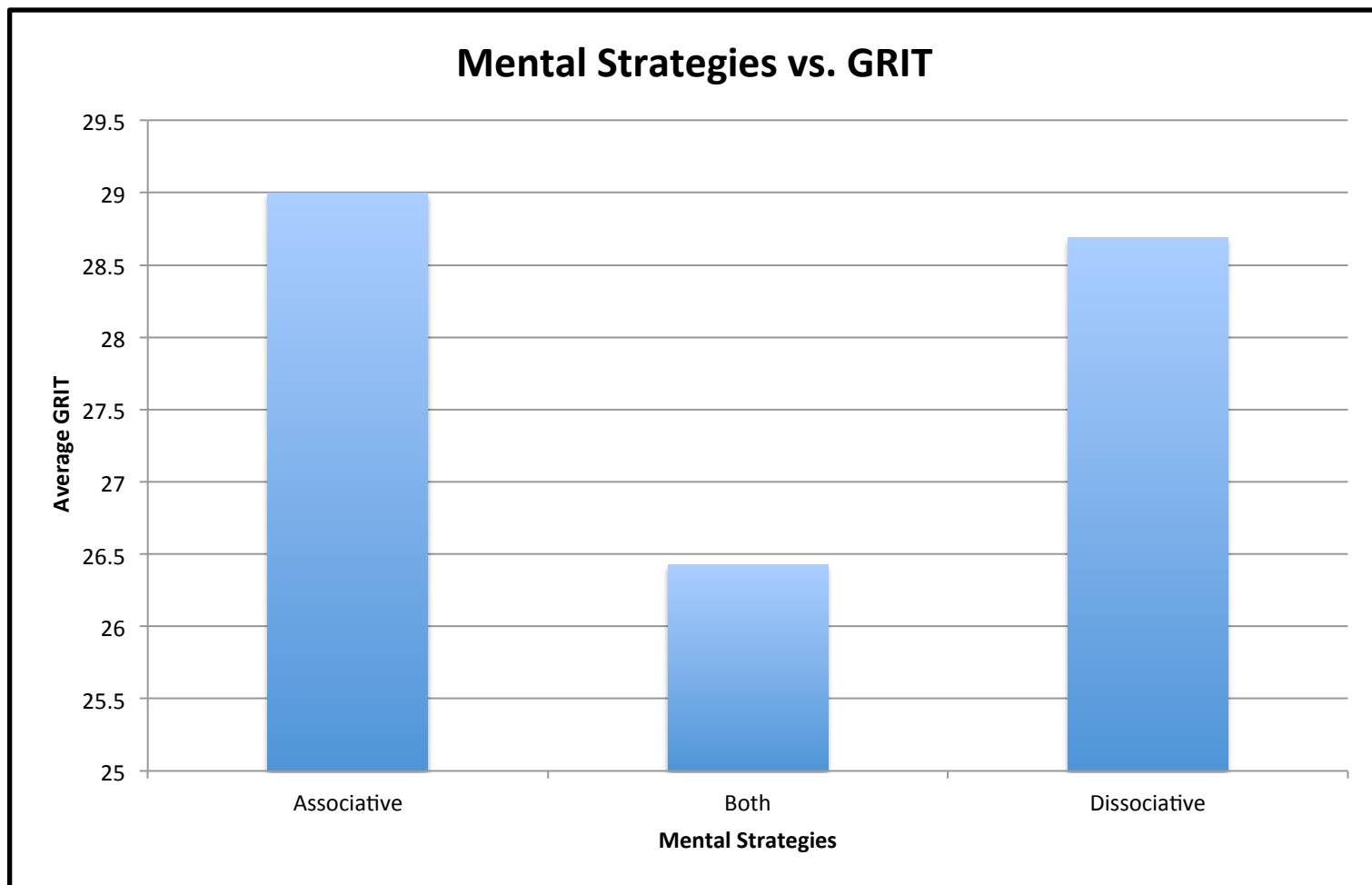
__5_ Very much like me	__4_ Mostly like me	__3_ Somewhat like me	__2_ Not much like me	__1_ Not like me at all
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6. I have difficulty maintaining my focus on projects that take more than a few months to complete				
___ Very much like me	___ Mostly like me	___ Somewhat like me	___ Not much like me	___ Not like me at all

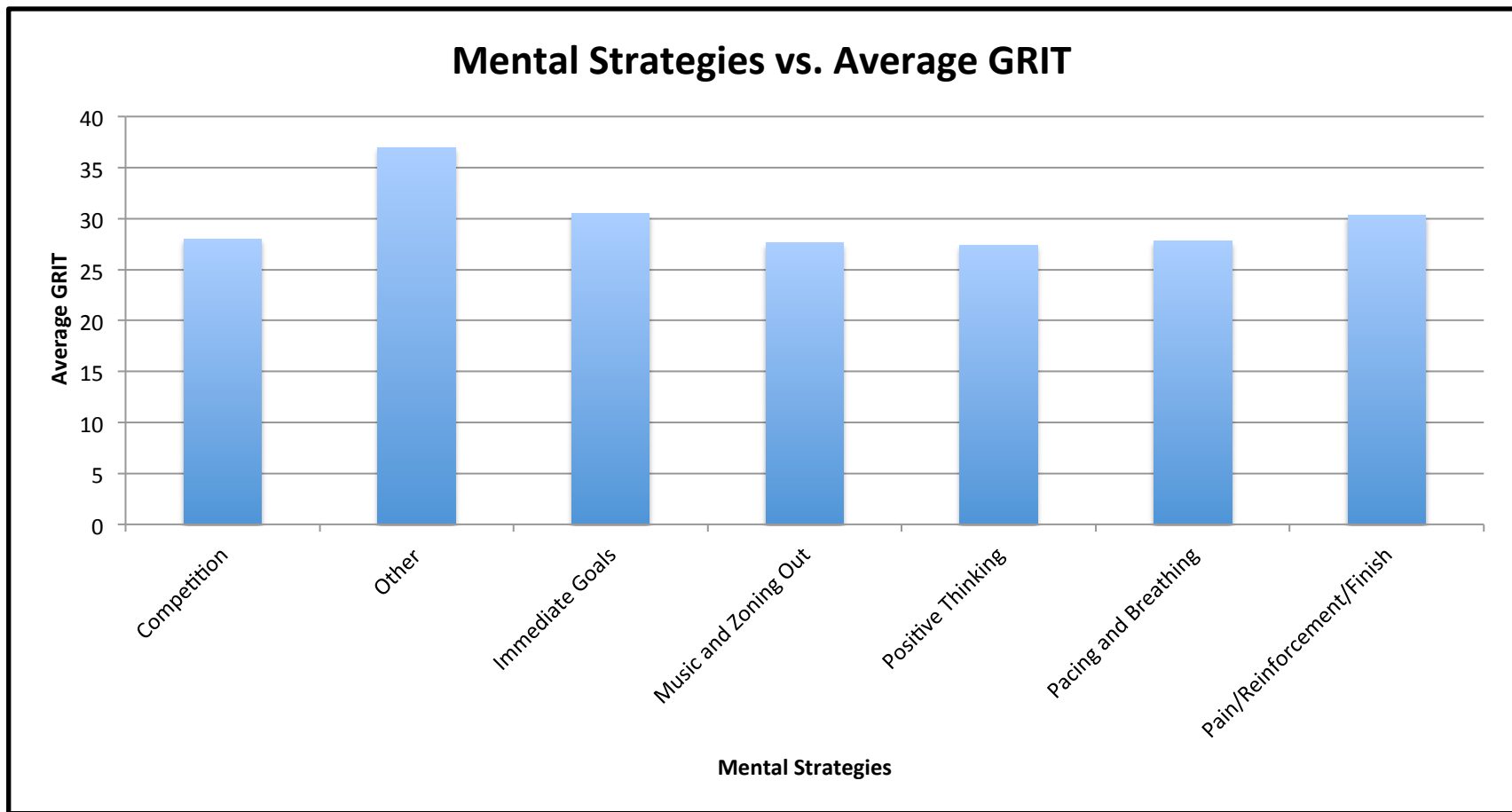
7. I finish whatever I begin				
___ Very much like me	___ Mostly like me	___ Somewhat like me	___ Not much like me	___ Not like me at all

8. I am diligent				
___ Very much like me	___ Mostly like me	___ Somewhat like me	___ Not much like me	___ Not like me at all

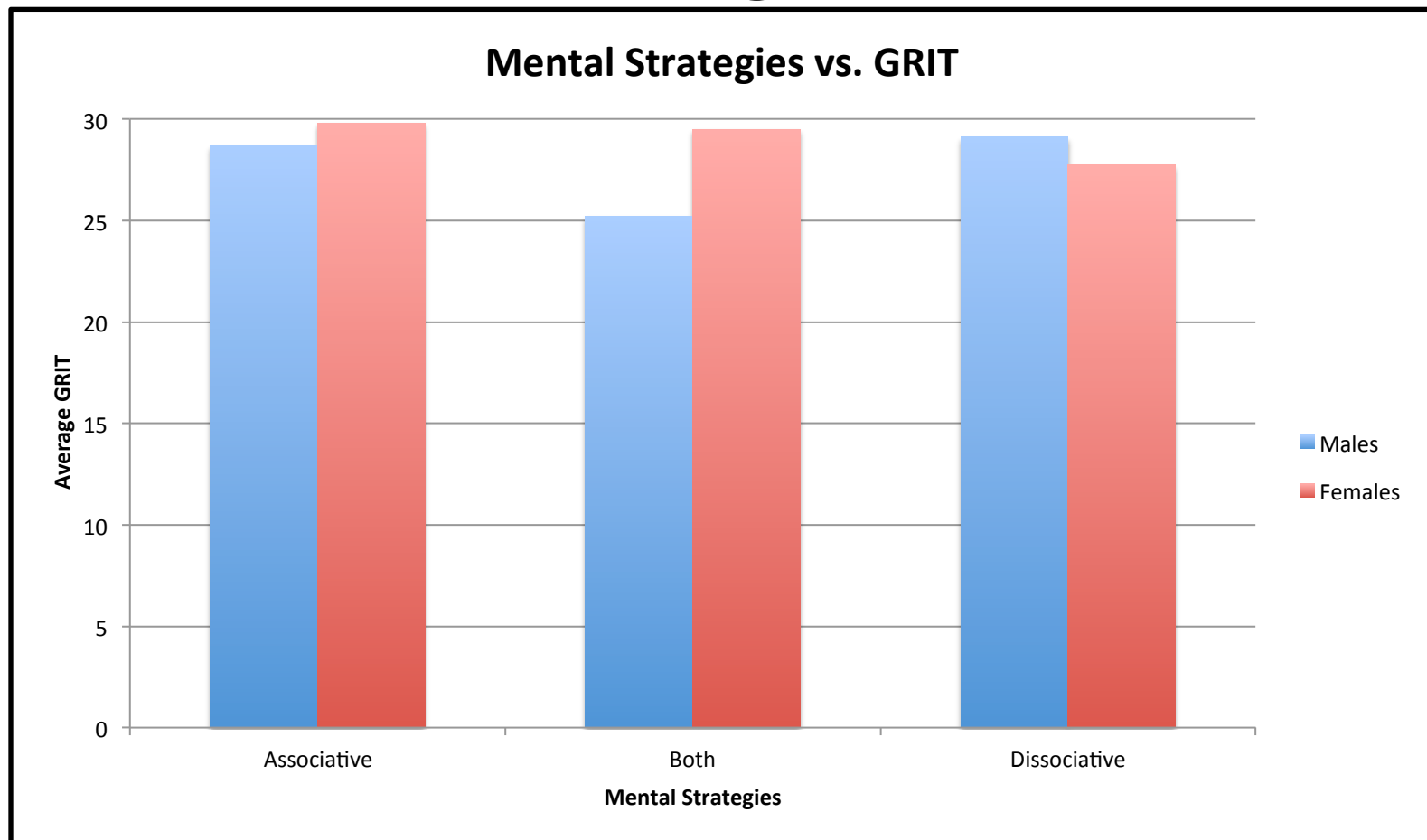
People who use associative mental strategies correlate with having higher average GRIT



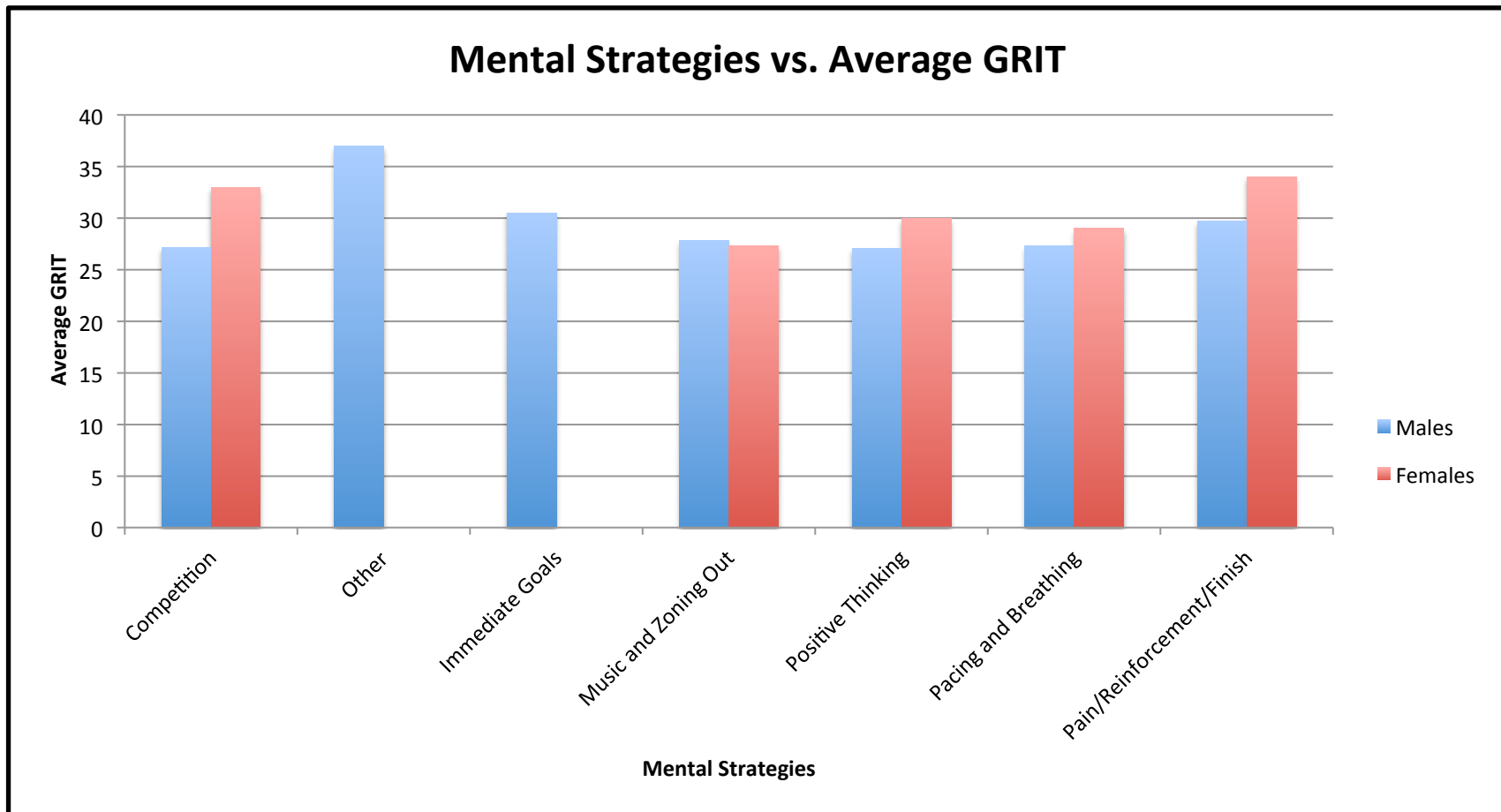
People with the highest average GRIT  
also use “other” mental strategies  
while running



Men with higher average GRIT tend to use dissociative mental strategies while women tend to use associative strategies

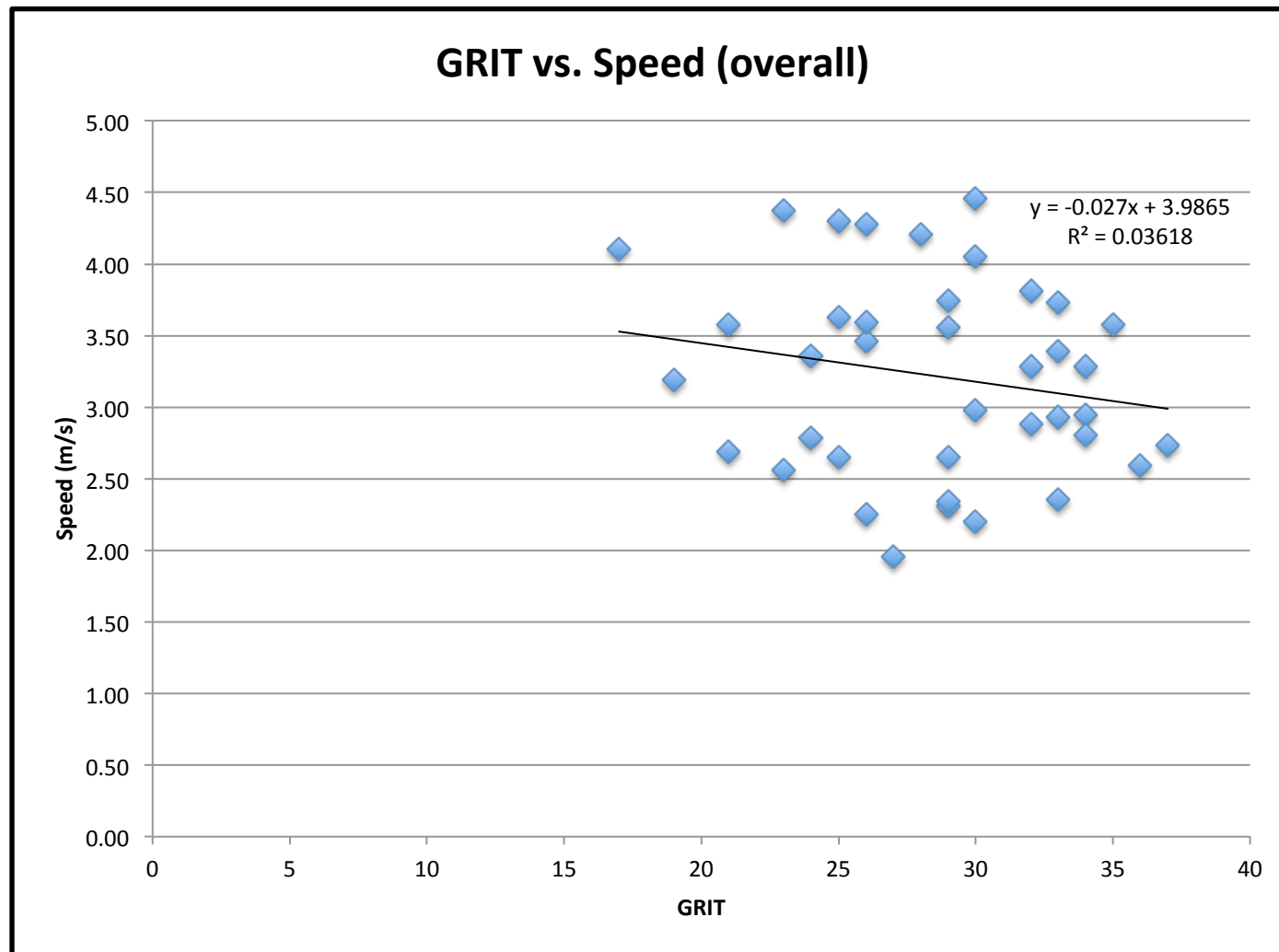


Higher average GRIT associates with pain/reinforcement/finishing in women and with “other” mental strategies in men





# GRIT and speed are inversely related



Why does this matter?

# Works Cited

Blanchfield, A. W., Hardy, J., de Morree, H. M., Staiano, W., & Marcora, S. (2014). Talking Yourself out of Exhaustion: The Effects of Self-Talk on Endurance Performance. *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise*.

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