

The Influence of Removing the Perception of Achievement on Performance in Volitional Time-to-Exhaustion Cycle Ergometer Trials: A Brief Review

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this brief report is to report the findings of an investigation of the potential influence of the removal of achievement feedback on subjects undertaking maximal fitness testing. Subjects were asked to complete a two incremental volitional time-to-exhaustion cycle ergometer trials, one with feedback and one without. The final minute of each trial, following the last increase in increment in resistance was broken down into four 15-second intervals and a frequency count made of how many subjects stopped within each interval. A chi-square test was used to determine that there was a significant difference between the expected frequencies and the observed frequencies ($p < 0.05$) in the feedback condition. With feedback, subjects were significantly more likely to stop in the first interval (0-15s) while without feedback subjects were evenly distributed across all four intervals. There was also a non-significant, but medium-to-large difference, in time-to-exhaustion with those in the feedback condition going an average 39.44s longer. This suggests a potential psychological element related to goal achievement that influences performance in incremental volitional

time-to-exhaustion cycle ergometer trials. The information subjects have available on which to base goals (level of increment, time etc.) needs to be managed to prevent spontaneous goal setting and ensure true time-to-exhaustion is achieved.

Key Words: Goal-setting, motivation, fitness testing

INTRODUCTION

Maximal fitness testing such as volitional time-to-exhaustion, is a common tool in strength and conditioning (5). This is a brief report following on from the work of Babraj and Lorimer (5). They found that subjects completing a volitional time-to-exhaustion cycle ergometer trial were significantly more likely to end their trial near to an increase in increment of resistance or another indicator of achievement such as whole minutes completed.

During a volitional time-to-exhaustion cycle ergometer trial subjects are not provided with any goal except to continue cycling until they are no longer able to maintain the required work level such as a predetermined rpm (1). Under these conditions, subjects are essentially asked

to 'do their best' and continue the trial until volitional exhaustion. The aim of this type of fitness assessment is to have subjects continue working until they become metabolically exhausted in order to estimate their aerobic fitness as an indicator of performance, health or a successful training intervention (1). During these trials, subjects frequently have access to a range of achievement-related feedback such as total time, rpm, and the incremental increase in resistance at each level. While it is recommended that researchers and practitioners withhold total time from subjects, those subjects can still use the incremental increase in resistance as an indicator of time completed. Previous work has shown that subjects use this information to set goals (5) and similar patterns have been observed in studies using these types of trials as a fitness assessment (e.g., 2). This leads to subjects being unwilling to continue upon either perceiving the achievement of their goal or when unable to perceive the possibility of achieving another harder goal such as the next increase in increment of resistance (5).

The underpinning argument of goal setting theory is that subject performance is mediated by their conscious goals and their achievement (3). It has previously been shown that subjects will spontaneously set goals in the context of physical activity (4). It has also been shown that these spontaneously set goals appear to limit performance in volitional time-to-exhaustion cycle ergometer trials (5). What is not known is if the removal of achievement related feedback would counter this process. Therefore, the hypothesis of the present study was that subjects would be significantly more likely to stop immediately following an increase in the increment of resistance on an

incremental volitional time-to-exhaustion, and when subjects had no access to achievement-related feedback there would be no discernible pattern to their stopping point in relation increases in the increment of resistance.

METHODS

Subjects

A convenience sample of recreationally active males was recruited ($N = 9$, age = 26 ± 8 y). All subjects were invited to participate in the study. After explanation of the aims and background of the study the subjects were asked to complete a physical activity readiness questionnaire and an informed consent form. The study was carried out in line with the declaration of Helsinki and consent was gained from the Institutional Ethics Committee before any testing was undertaken.

Procedures

Subjects completed two time-to-exhaustion cycle ergometer trials, with either feedback or blind, in a random order. In the feedback condition, subjects had access to achievement-related feedback – they were able to see to total time, rpm, and the incremental increase in resistance at each level. In the blind condition, subjects were blindfolded and had no access to achievement-related feedback. For each subject the first trial was arranged for a mutually convenient time. The second trial was then held at the same time of day following a minimum of 48-hours.

All trials consisted of a standard incremental time to exhaustion test carried out on a Monarch cycle ergometer (1). Subjects first completed a 4-minute warm-up period at a speed greater than 60rpm against the resistance of the

unweighted cradle. After these 4 minutes and after every minute an increment of 0.5kg were placed on the cradle, this carried on until the subjects could no longer maintain 60-rpm or indicated their exhaustion and stopped. Total time to exhaustion was recorded, as was time since the last increment of resistance had been added.

Statistical Analyses

A paired samples t-test was carried out to examine the observed difference between the mean total time-to-exhaustion of the blind and feedback conditions. Following this a chi-square test was used to determine whether there was a significant difference between the time since the last increment of resistance, by separating the potential 60s into four 15s sections and comparing the expected frequencies (stopping times appear randomly distributed across the four 15-second intervals) and the observed frequencies (distribution of stopping times across four 15-second intervals). As there was an expected frequency count of less than five in each interval a Yates correction was used (6). A p -value of 0.05 or less was determined to be significant.

RESULTS

No significant effect was found between the mean total time-to-exhaustion of each condition ($t(8) = -1.72, p = 0.123$). However, there was a large practical difference between the two conditions (39.44s longer in feedback condition) with a medium-to-large effect size ($d = 0.66$). Figure 1. shows the observed frequencies for both cycle ergometer conditions in each of the four 15-second intervals of the final minute. For the blind condition there was no significant difference, $\chi^2(3, N = 9) =$

2.11, $p = 0.55$. For the feedback condition there was a significant difference between the expected frequencies and the observed frequencies, $\chi^2(2, N = 9) = 8.00, p = 0.02$, with the majority of subjects stopping in the first interval (0-15s) and none within the last interval (45-60s).

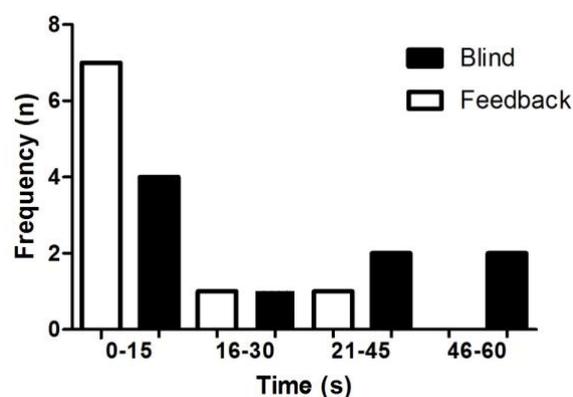


Figure 1. Observed frequencies of stopping points over the minute following the final increment of resistance

DISCUSSION

The pattern of findings suggests that in the feedback condition, subjects were not continuing their cycle ergometer trial until complete metabolic exhaustion. Subjects in the feedback condition were significantly more likely to stop in the first 15s following an increase in the increment of resistance than in the following 45s. In contrast, when undertaking the blind condition, subjects showed no discernible pattern to their stopping point in relation to increases in the increment of resistance. Additionally, while there was no significant difference in the mean total time-to-exhaustion, subjects went for an average of 39.44s longer in the feedback trials. The variation in stopping point represents a potential threat to the validity of volitional time-to-exhaustion cycle ergometer trials (5); however, the difference in total time-to-exhaustion suggests that managing this

is not as straightforward as removing achievement-related feedback.

The pattern observed in the feedback trials show that subjects typically end their trial almost immediately following an increment of resistance and never stopped their trial immediately before an increment of resistance. It can be suggested that subjects were using the achievement-related feedback available (increments of resistance placed on the cradle) to determine how well they were doing (5, 3). Subjects appeared to use this feedback to set spontaneous goals based on achieving a final increase in increment of resistance before failure (3). This is in line with previous studies that have found that when examining the effect of goal setting on performance, subjects without goals will spontaneously set them (3, 4, 5). The fact there was no discernible pattern in the blind condition means that it is unlikely subjects ended their trial in relation to increases in increment of resistance. This may suggest that in the absence of achievement-related feedback the subjects are more likely to continue until volitional exhaustion.

What is not clear is if the use of achievement-related feedback is improving or impairing a subjects' performance. Locke (3) has argued that spontaneously set goals can improve the performance of subjects in context of physical activity while Lorimer and Babraj (5) have suggested it may hinder performance in time-to-exhaustion trials. Subjects in the feedback trials stopped almost immediately on reaching an increment in resistance, representing a spontaneously set goal, which suggests a limited performance. Conversely, it has been suggested that subjects near to exhaustion will continue a trial in an effort

to reach the next increment of resistance as long as they perceive it to be close (5). This second supposition is weakly supported by the medium-to-large, but non-significant, difference total time-to-exhaustion, with subjects going for longer in the feedback condition. However, a counter argument is that in the blind condition, subjects had no access to feedback regarding rpm, and anecdotally, subjects in the blind trials cycled at a higher rate and may have reached exhaustion more quickly than in the feedback trials. This needs further investigation.

CONCLUSION

The purpose of this brief report was to highlight the potential influence of perception of achievement, related to spontaneously set goals, on performance in volitional time-to-exhaustion trials. Subjects appear to use the achievement-related feedback when it is available (either internally or externally) to determine how well they are doing. Subjects use this feedback to set specific goals based on achieving a final increase in increment of resistance before failure. When the feedback is removed, subjects are unable to set specific goals and display no discernible pattern in their stopping point. Future investigations need to continue expand on this area of research to find an appropriate balance of achievement-related feedback that restricts spontaneously set goals but that allows subjects to pace themselves appropriately.

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