Sport psychology for running

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What % of running is mental?



Workshop objectives

By the end of the session, you will have ...

1

developed an understanding of what sport psychology is (and is not), who can work as a sport psychologist and the type of our work we do.

2

developed an awareness of how sport psychology can benefit your running

- by reflecting on the psychological demands of running
- by connecting these demands to psychological theory
- by identifying appropriate strategies that you can use pre-, mid- and post-race



What is Sport Psychology?







What is sport psychology? What do we do? Who do we work with?

5 misconceptions

Sport psychology is only for elite athletes

Sport psychologists only work with 'problem' players

Sport psychs are only interested in mental health and wellbeing

4 Sport psychology is a quick fix

Others will see me as weak for talking with a sport psychologist



4 areas in which we work











Sport psychology is NOT mind coaching

Sport Psychologist

HCPC registration
Regulated profession
Professional standards
Approved training pathway

VS.

Mind Coach

No HCPC registration

Non-regulated

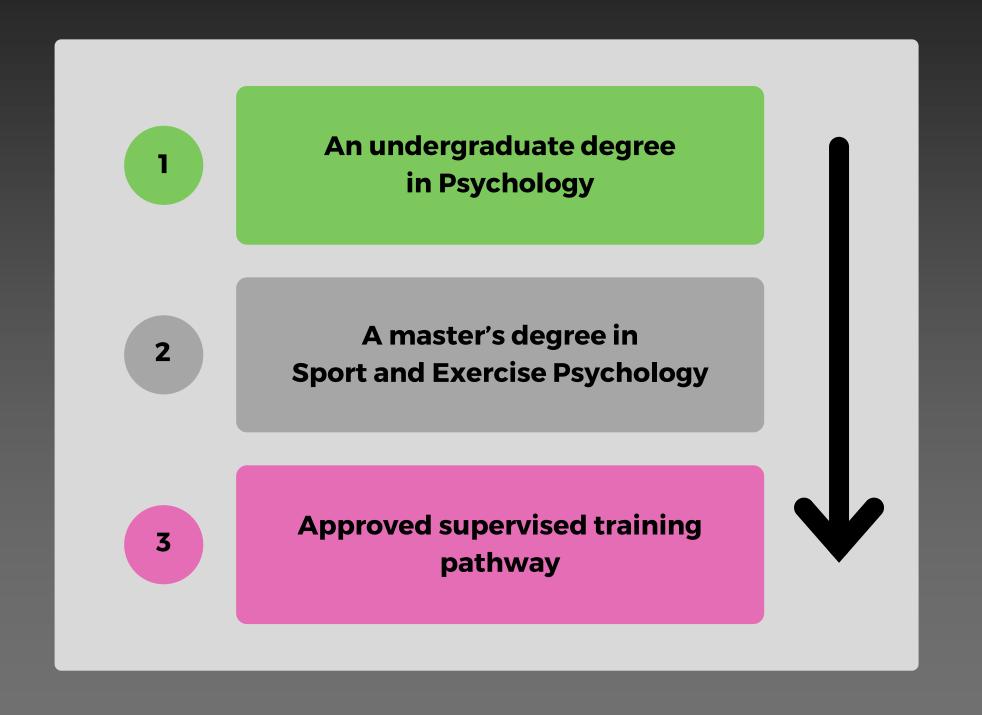
No formal training

May do more harm than good





My training pathway













Flourish & Thrive

MENTAL PERFORMANCE COACHING





Reflection



slido

Please download and install the Slido app on all computers you use





Running is not just physical - it's a mental sport too. To better understand what challenges us, let's take a moment to identify the key mental demands of running. Think about what goes through your mind when training or racing - what are the toughest parts mentally?

Psych demands

Time investment & lifestyle sacrifices

Commitment to training sessions

Concerns about optimising training

Pre-event stressors

Exercise sensations

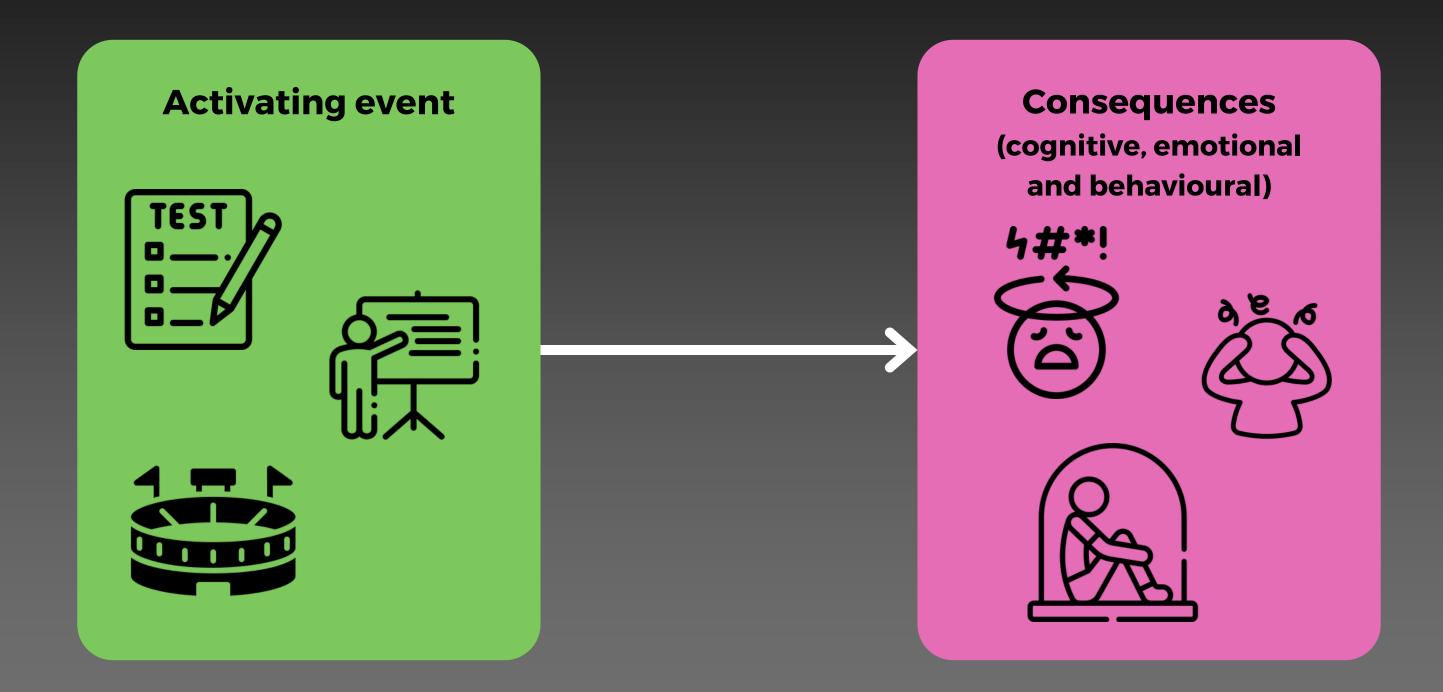
Optimising pacing during event

Remaining focused despite adversity

(McCormick et al., 2018)

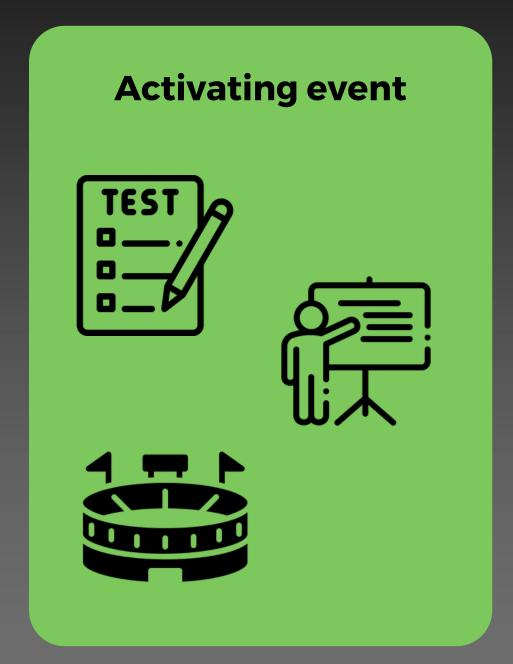


How we think we work...

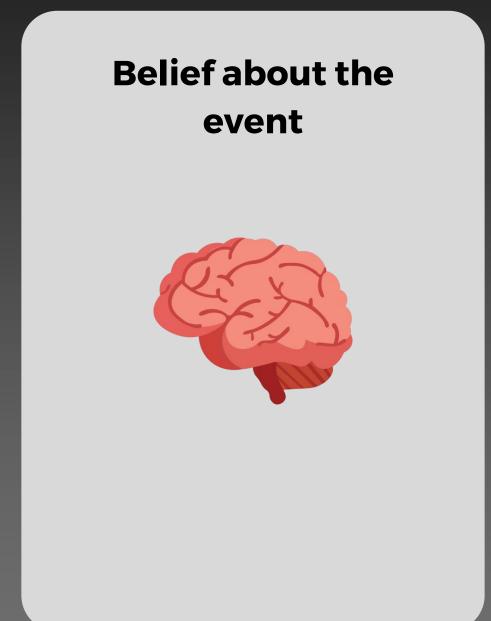


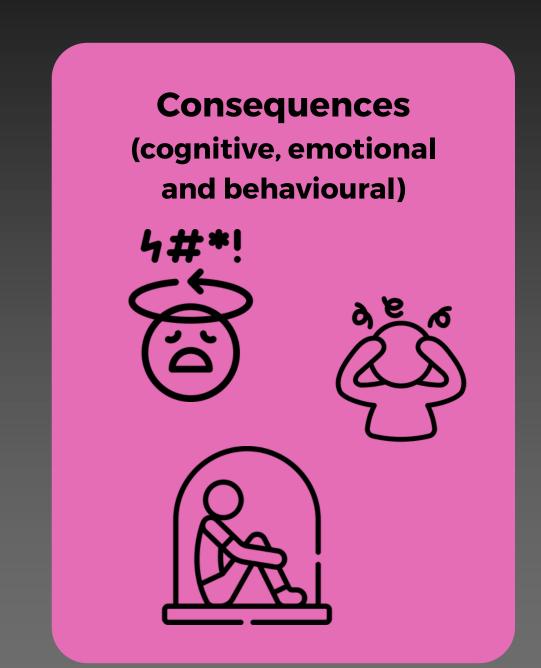


How we actually work...









(Collard, 2023)



What's going on inside our brain?

Primary appraisal

Is this event related to my goal?

Does this event hinder my goal?

Belief about the event



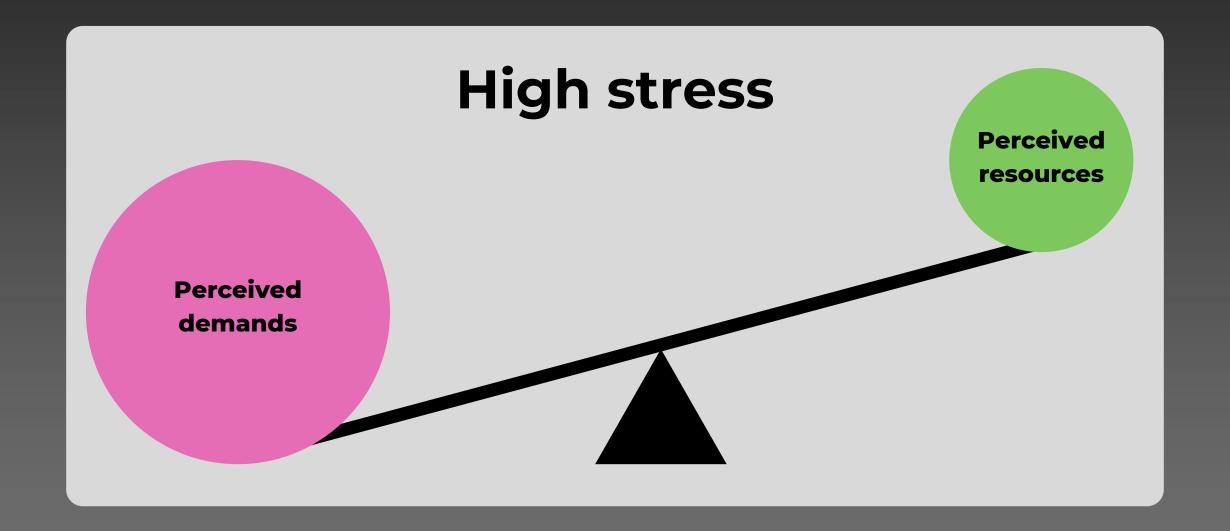
Secondary appraisal

Can I influence this situation?

Do I possess the required resources?

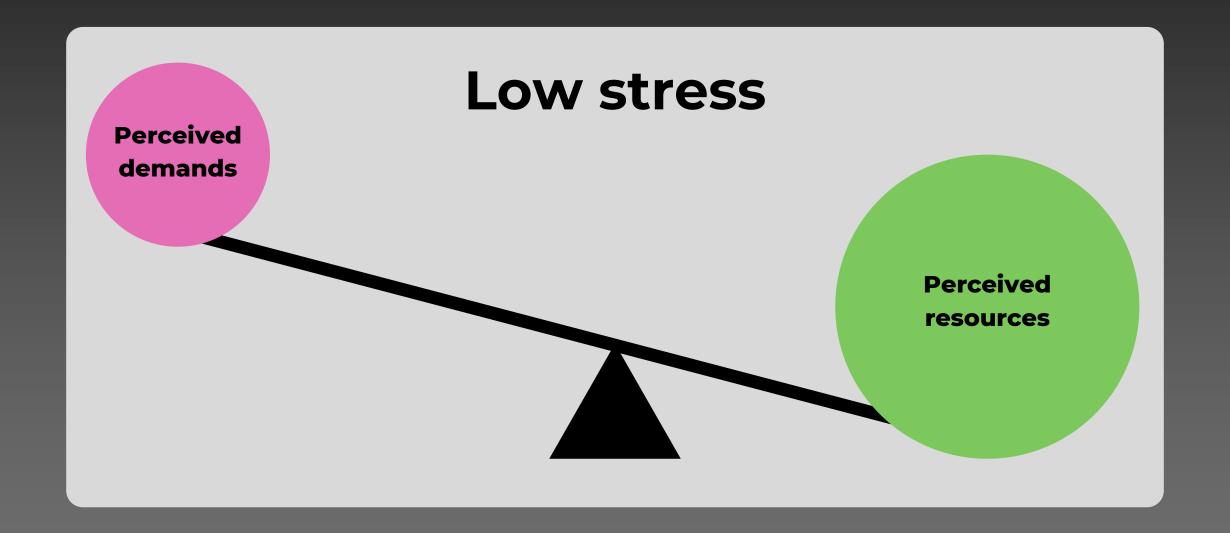


The stress see-saw





The stress see-saw





66

People are not disturbed by things, but by the view they take of them Epictetus



There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so
Shakespeare

Perception is key

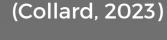
We assign meaning to the events in our life





We are what we think. All that we are arises from our thoughts. With our thoughts we make the world.

Buddha





Reflection

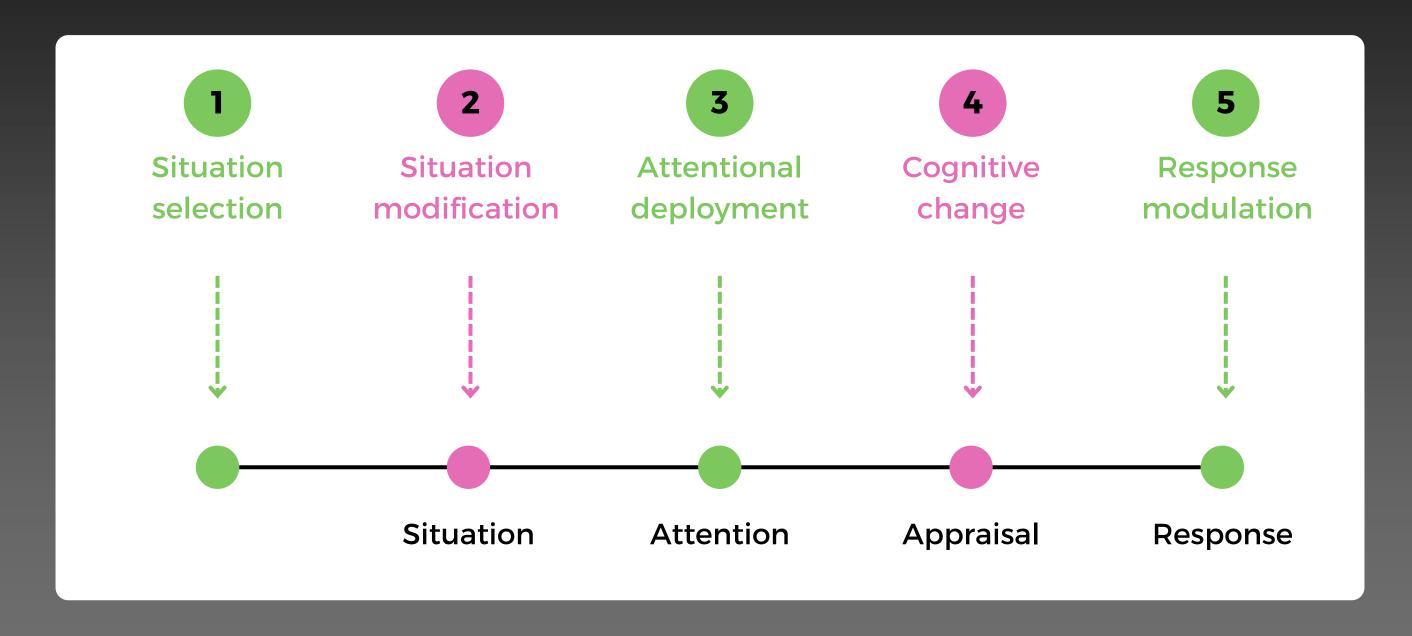
How are you contributing to the demands of running?



Breaking through the wall



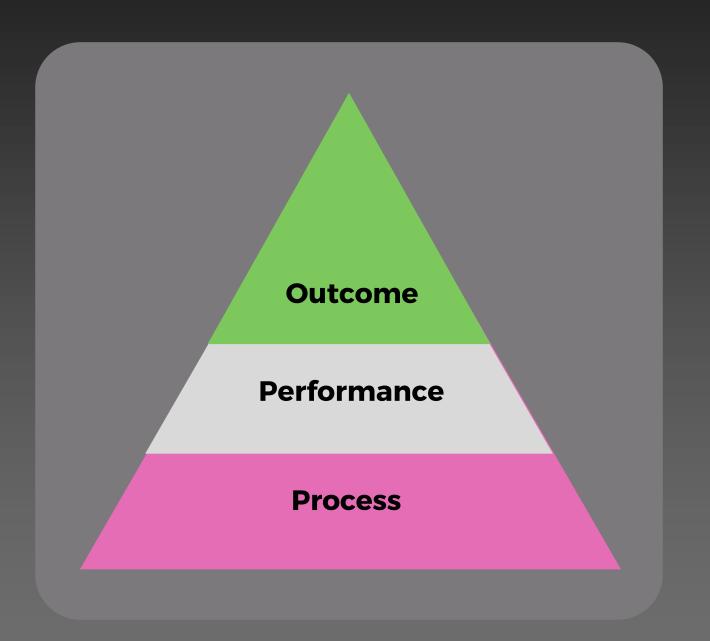
Emotional regulation



(adapted from Gross & Thompson, 2007)



Goal setting



Outcome goals

- Focus on achieving specific results
- Can provide direction to behaviours, but dependent on external factors outside of control

Performance goals

- Focus on improving relative to past performance
- Self-referenced

Process goals

- Focus on improving specific techniques or strategies for performance
- Focus on <u>controllable</u> aspects of performance



(Williamson et al., 2022)

Focus on the process

Outcome goals

Finish the marathon in under 4 hours

Place in the top 10

Set a new PB

Performance goals

Achieve an average pace of 8:30/mile

Complete 3 training sessions each week

Increase weekly mileage by 10% each week

Process goals

Focus on keeping a relaxed breathing pattern

Seek advice from a nutritionist

Stretch using a foam roll after every run



What-if scenarios



"Everyone faces up more bravely to a thing for which he has long prepared himself, sufferings even, being withstood if they have been trained for in advance. Those who are unprepared, on the other hand, are panic-stricken by the most insignificant happenings."

Seneca



What-if scenarios

What are you worried about?

Hitting the wall at mile 18

What are you going to do to prevent it?

Seek support from a nutritionist

If it happens, what will you do?

Consume an energy gel & snack

Expect things not to go to plan



Distraction



Self-talk

The internal dialogue we use to instruct, motivate and make sense of our experiences

1

Self-distanced talk

Changing the pronouns we use to address ourselves

You > I

2

Temporal distancing

Involves seeing an event from a future perspective

Ask yourself: How will I feel about this tomorrow/next week/a year from now?



Irrational beliefs

Rigid, illogical & unhelpful

Irrational beliefs	Definitions	Examples
Demandingness	Where we turn a preference into an absolutistic demand	I must set a new PB
Awfulising	A belief that adversity is so bad, that it couldn't be any worse	It would be awful if I didn't place top 10
Frustration intolerance	Where we cannot stand, tolerate or bear the adversity we are facing	I couldn't stand it if I didn't run sub-4 hours
Depreciation	Where we give ourselves, others or the world a global negative evaluation	I have failed, therefore I am a failure



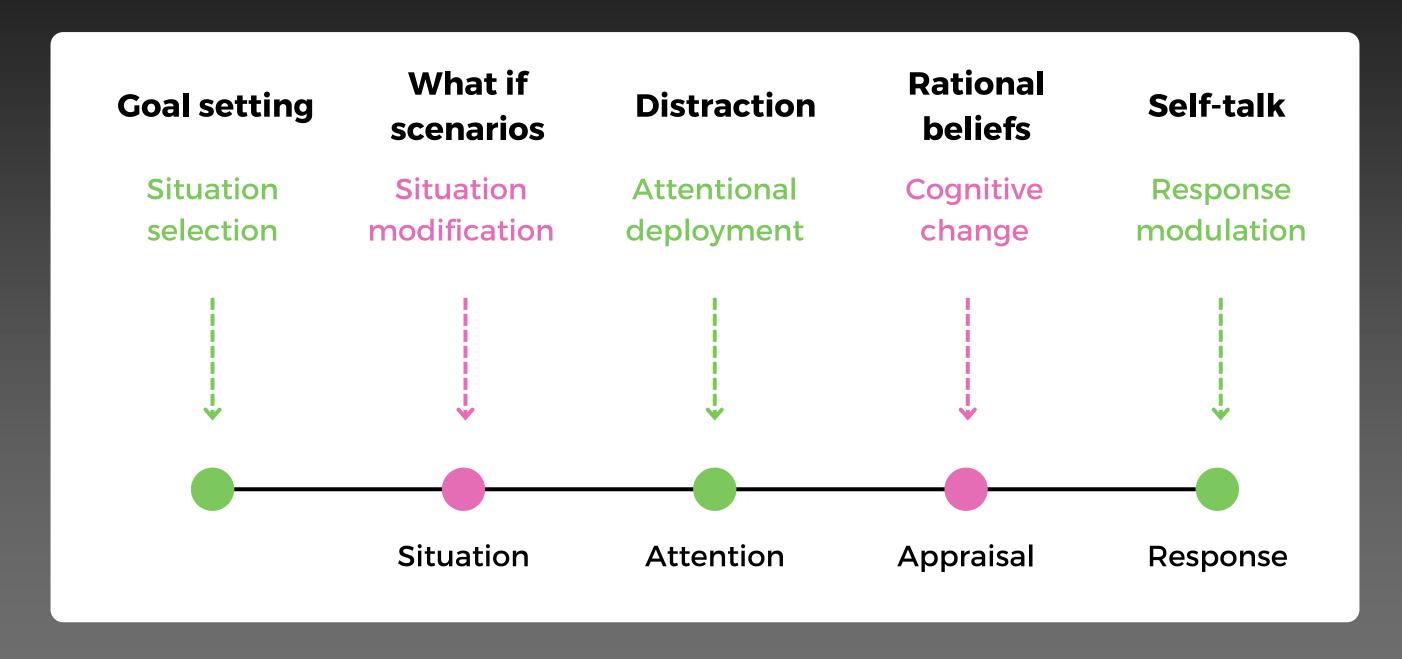
Rational beliefs

Flexible, logical & helpful

Irrational beliefs	Rational beliefs	Examples
I must set a new PB	Preferences	I want to set a new PB, but that doesn't mean I must.
It would be awful if I didn't place top 10	Anti-awfulising	I am disappointed, but it is not the worst thing that could have happened.
I couldn't stand it if I didn't run sub-4 hours	Frustration tolerance	It is difficult to tolerate not achieving my goal, but I can stand it.
I have failed, therefore I am a failure	Unconditional acceptance	I have failed, but that does not mean I am a failure. Actions can be rated as good or bad, but we are too complex.



Summary



(adapted from Gross & Thompson, 2007)



Reflection







What will you take away from today's session?

Thank you







Feedback





QUESTIONS?







References

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