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Assessing the Impact of a Governed Focal Point on Broad Jump Performance in Collegiate Females Madeline M. Phillips, Robert T. Sanders, Jared R. Feister, Andy M. Bosak, Hannah E. Nelson, Russell K. Lowell, Branden M. Ziebell. Liberty University, Lynchburg, VA

The broad jump (BJ) test is frequently utilized to evaluate how far a person can jump and what their resulting lower body power will be. Hence, it is important that the BJ test be administered correctly for a person to jump as far as possible. The standard BJ test has no set focal point for a subject which causes the subject to look wherever they choose. However, prior research with vertical jump performance suggests a set focal point contributes to higher jumps. Therefore, it is logical to assume that a set focal point may assist in greater BJ performance, but to the best of the researchers' knowledge, the impact of a focal point (FP) vs. no focal point (NFP) on BJ performance has not been assessed. PURPOSE: To investigate the potential differences between a FP vs. NFP on BJ performance in no less than averagely fit college-age females. METHODS: After having descriptive data (Ht., Wt., BF%, age) recorded, 27 averagely fit college-age females participated in an 8 min dynamic warm-up. Subjects were then given a four minute passive recovery (PR) period after the warmup and then completed four familiarization jumps (ie. trials). After another 4 min PR period, subjects completed two series of jumps (ie. four trials apiece) in a counterbalanced order with either a FP or NFP for each jump. The FP and NFP jump series were separated by 4 min of PR. The farthest jump for FP vs. NFP was compared using Paired-Samples t-Tests with significant differences occurring at p < 0.05. **RESULTS**: No significant differences (p = 0.280) occurred between FP (180.00 + 3.81 cm) and NFP (179.32 + 3.85 cm). **CONCLUSION**: The results suggest that FP has no significant impact on BJ performance using no less then averagely fit college-age females, yet 37% of the subjects did benefit from an FP. Future research may be required to assess the impact of FP vs. NFP on BJ performance using no less than averagely fit college-age males as well as athletes who perform horizontal jumping actions.