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Introduction

- Colour effects argued to exert effects on psychology⁽¹⁾ and behaviour.⁽²⁾
- Hill & Barton found a 'winning red' effect at the Athens (2004) Olympics.
- Effect more pronounced when competition was 'close'.
- Objective: Does red affect the likelihood of winning in a large sample of Olympic combat sports / World Boxing Championships?

Methods

- We included data from 6
 Olympic events (1996-2016)
 and 6 World Boxing
 Championships.
- For Olympic events, we coded Taekwondo, Greco-Roman Wrestling, Freestyle Wrestling, and Boxing.
- Following Hill & Barton, we agreed upon a pre-specified protocol for close contests, and selected the first quartile of closest matches.
- We used the 'meta' package⁽⁴⁾ to synthesise our findings (note that other analyses including Bayes Factors have also been used but are not reported here).

(Key) Results

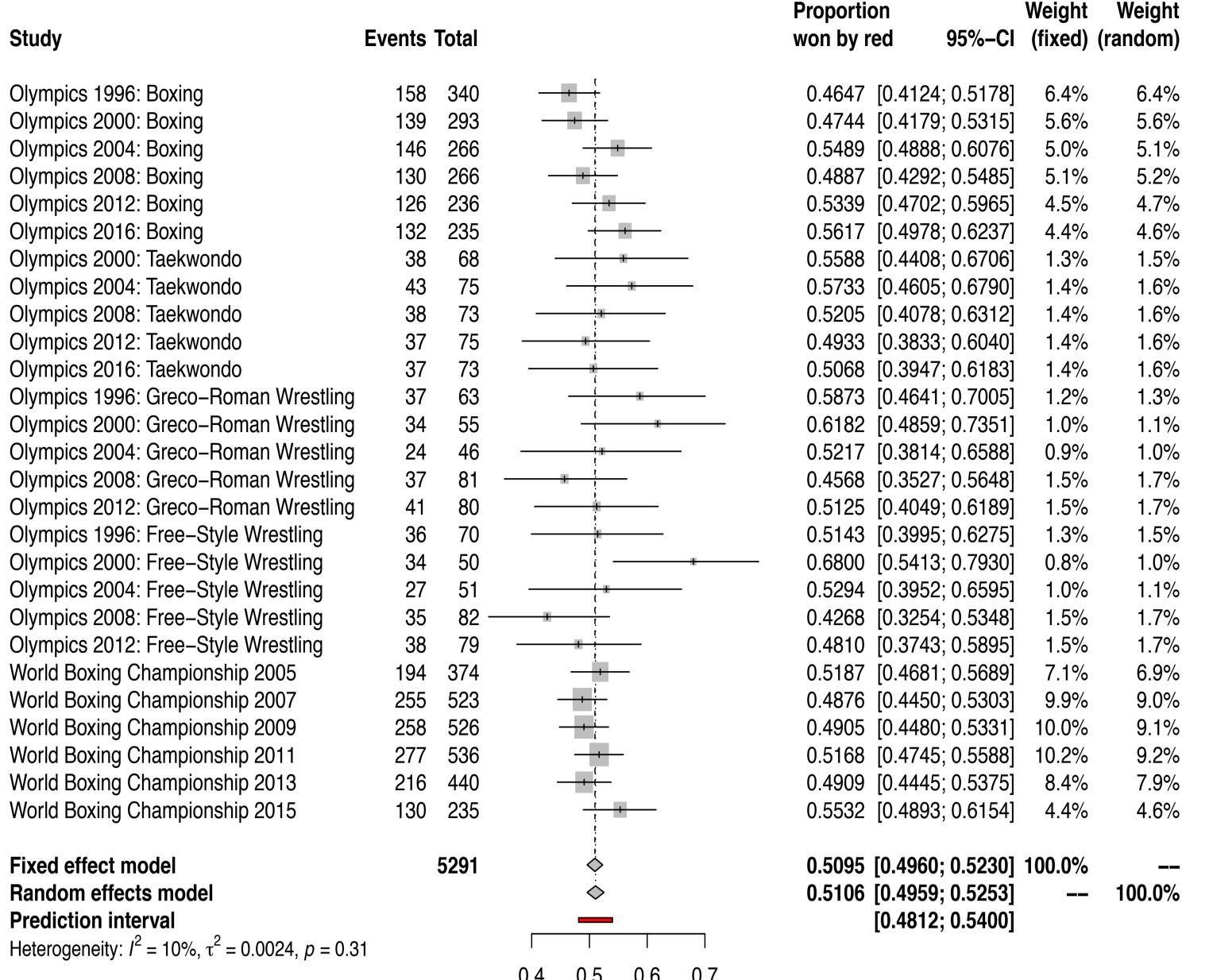
See Figures.

Discussion

- No statistically significant
 effects of colour (but
 suggestion of small effect
 when competition is close).
- Alternative explanations?
 (Time?, Small but noisy effect?, statistical outlier(s)?)

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Does red enhance human performance in contests? A meta-analysis



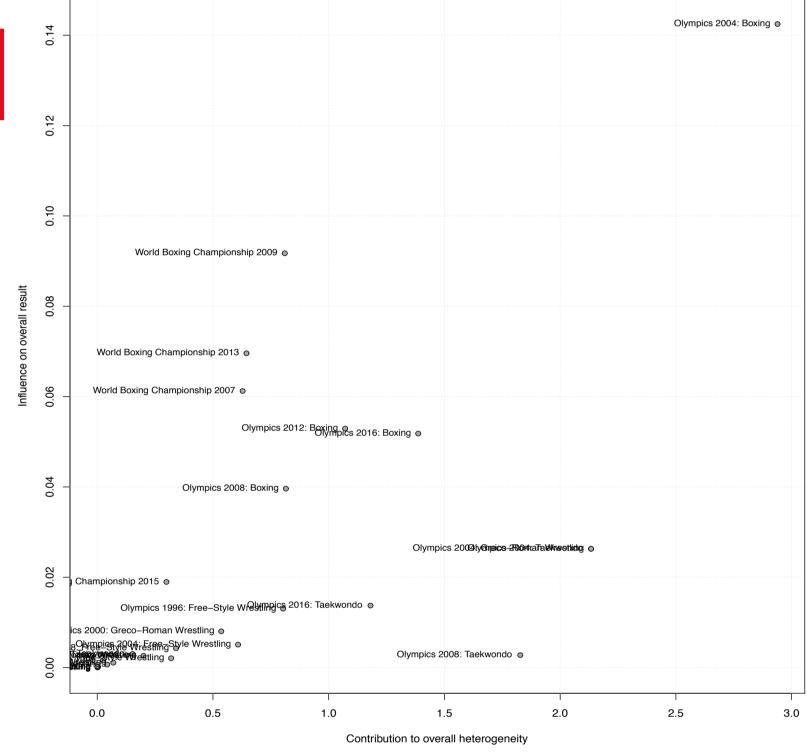
Forest plot for all contests

BONUS

- As expected, no suggestion of publication bias.
- No evidence for (strong) heterogeneity.
- We also conducted analyses with tertiles.
- These show an effect for close competitions but likely driven by outlier (see graph below).

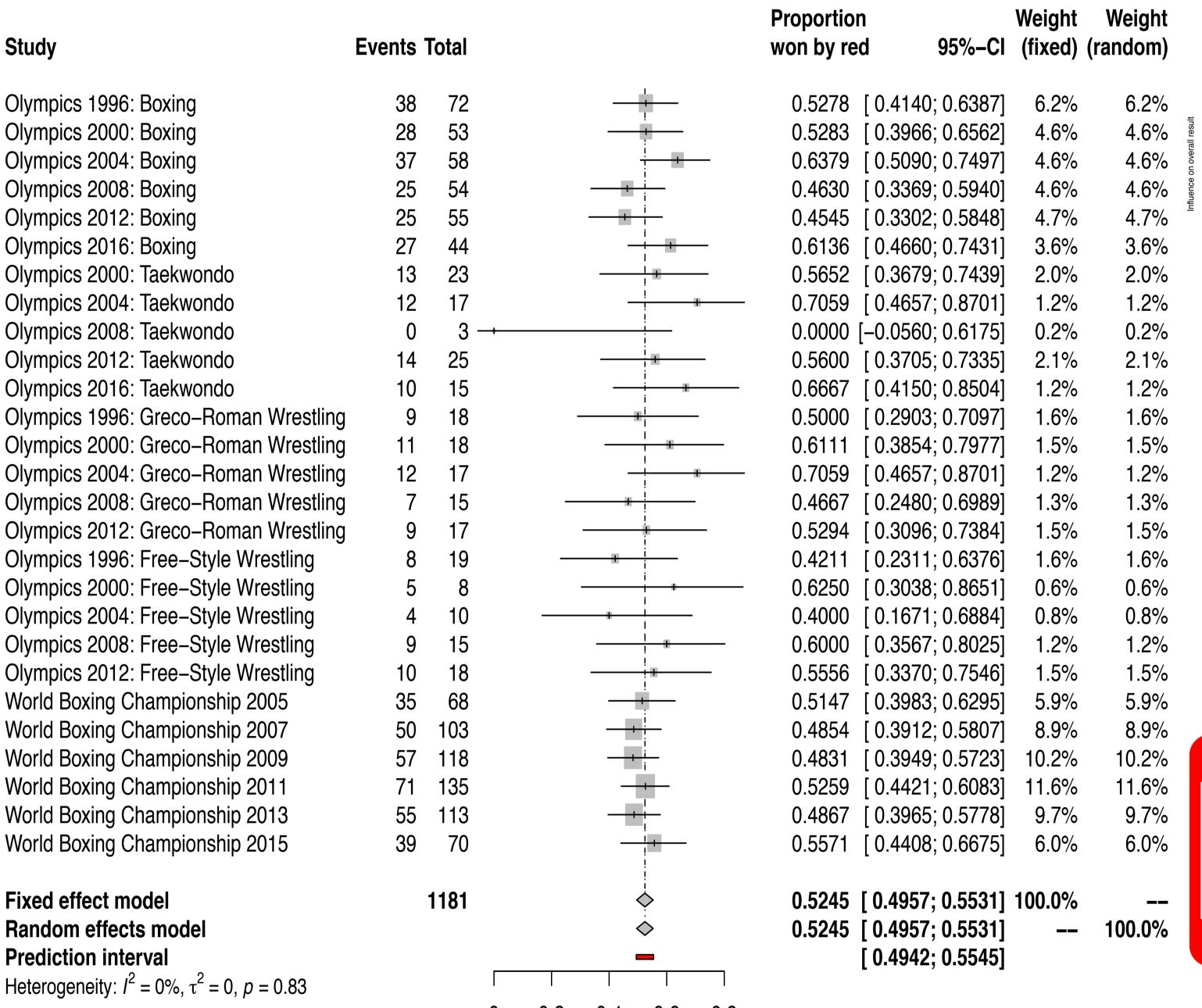
Alternative explanations / Questions / moving forward.

- Was Athens (2004), a statistical outlier? (Perhaps for close contests but not for overall effect)
- Potential non-independence issues?
- What is the effect of rule changes?
- Are we underpowered to detect a 'noisy' effect?
- Should we move toward more studies which experimentally manipulate colour? For example (5)



Baujat plot for close contests (quartiles)





Forest plot for close contests (quartiles)



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Take a picture to download the poster

References

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