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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Collective effectiveness in the XV de France: selections and time matter

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Abstract
 The aim of this study was to explore the impact of collective and shared selection on the right under 'shared' versus 'joint' and 'individual' selection in the XV de France. A total of 100 players (1000 h of experience) were selected for the XV de France. The impact of collective and shared selection on the right under 'shared' versus 'joint' and 'individual' selection was explored. The results showed that collective and shared selection had a positive impact on the right under 'shared' versus 'joint' and 'individual' selection. The results also showed that collective and shared selection had a positive impact on the right under 'shared' versus 'joint' and 'individual' selection. The results also showed that collective and shared selection had a positive impact on the right under 'shared' versus 'joint' and 'individual' selection.

Keywords: Shared selection, collective effectiveness, shared selection, shared selection, shared selection

Introduction
 Shared performance depends on many elements, physical qualities such as strength, speed and power (Powers, Powers, & Smith, 2000; Powers, Powers, & Smith, 2000), technical skills (Powers, Powers, & Smith, 2000), tactical skills (Powers, Powers, & Smith, 2000), and a player's ability to adapt to the environment (Powers, Powers, & Smith, 2000). The purpose of this paper is to explore the impact of collective and shared selection on the right under 'shared' versus 'joint' and 'individual' selection.

Collective effectiveness
 Collective effectiveness is a performance indicator that has been studied and used through different approaches, like the concept of 'collective efficacy' (Bandura, 1985). It refers to the belief in the ability of the group to execute the actions required to produce the desired outcomes (Bandura, 1985). It is a key concept in the study of collective effectiveness and is closely related to the concept of 'shared selection' (Bandura, 1985).

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Efficacité collective du XV de France

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The aim of this study was to quantify the impact of selections and shared selections in the rugby union. Players' names, positions, and number of selections were collected for all XV de France's games (1906–2014).

Every team's percentage of renewal of workforce was calculated for backs and forwards. During the 1987–2014 period, all second row forwards (locks), halfbacks, and centres' shared selections (number of times when two players have competed together) were recreated. The Best vs. Rest method was applied to these remodelled dyads. They were analysed and compared with surrounding teammates as well as opponents. Head coaches similarly change their workforce for upcoming matches after winning or losing (around 30%), but losing teams renew significantly more positions in their line-ups. The recreated halfbacks, locks, and centres reveal a common pattern. Whether victorious or not, the 'renewed couples' victory percentage will congregate towards the XV de France's victory percentage. For all the best recreated couples, the cumulated number of selections for forwards' is always higher than the ones part of less efficient teams: 231.3 ± 80 vs. 212.9 ± 91 selections for locks' teammates (Effect sizes (ES) small, possibly positive, 54.8%). In best recreated couples, number 8's are significantly more experienced than their counterparts in less efficient pairs (ES small, likely positive, 76.3%).

The XV de France's collective effectiveness relies on a balance between stability and workforce renewal, which allows the building of specific position interactions and builds on experimented forwards packs. Selections and shared selections are serious collective performance parameters associated with performance.

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