SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

Effect size was calculated for the absolute cadence deviation and the coefficient of variation during low- and high-speed pedalling in healthy young adults and stroke patients (Figure S1). The results showed that the effect size for the absolute cadence deviation and the coefficient of variation at a higher cadence in stroke patients was small, indicating little influence of the feedback or video-based engagement intervention. At a low pedalling speed in stroke patients, feedback and engagement produced a moderate effect size in the absolute cadence deviation, suggesting that these interventions were effective in reducing cadence deviation overall compared to the baseline.

Subject	Cadence	Comparison	Absolute Cadence Deviation (effect size)	Coefficient of Variation (effect size)
Healthy Adults	Low cadence	Baseline vs Feedback	0.93	0.69
		Baseline vs Engagement	1.15	1.05
		Feedback vs Engagement	0.26	0.27
	High cadence	Baseline vs Feedback	1.14	0.76
		Baseline vs Engagement	0.55	0.87
		Feedback vs Engagement	0.25	0.00
Stroke patients	Low cadence	Baseline vs Feedback	0.43	0.05
		Baseline vs Engagement	0.65	0.21
		Feedback vs Engagement	0.17	0.15
	High cadence	Baseline vs Feedback	0.05	0.07
		Baseline vs Engagement	0.03	0.07
		Feedback vs Engagement	0.03	0.00

Figure S1. Effect size data for absolute cadence deviation and coefficient of variation. The data shown are comparisons between the baseline pedalling and pedalling with feedback, the baseline pedalling and pedalling with video-based engagement, as well as comparisons between the pedalling with feedback and pedalling with video-based engagement, both for healthy adults and stroke patients.