

Sports Competition Risk Adjustment of Policy Tools Application, Content Construction and Optimization Strategies

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Abstract: By using the methods of literature, content analysis, and other research methods, with the help of NVivo12 qualitative analysis software, this article excavates and quantitatively analyzes 37 sports event risk policy texts issued by the State Council, the State Sports General Administration, the China Athletics Association, and other institutions from 2014 to 2022 from three dimensions of policy tools, decentralization reform, and influencing factors. Research shows: (1) In the dimension of policy tools, the risk policy of sports events is mainly based on environmental policy tools, the total amount of supply policy tools is moderate, the demand policy tools are relatively insufficient, and the internal factors of each tool are not balanced. (2) In the dimension of "streamline administration, delegate powers, and improve regulation and services", policy tools mainly play a role in optimizing services and supervision and management, but decentralization is relatively lacking, and each tool has insufficient traction on the demand side. (3) In the dimension of influencing factors of event risk, the policy tools are mainly based on the supply side of personnel factors and management factors, supplemented by the environment side, but the overall demand side is insufficient. Based on this, the study puts forward the following optimization suggestions: (1) Optimize the combination effect of policy tools and form a systematic policy tool; (2) Continue to further promote the reform of decentralization, management and service, and improve the coupling between policies; (3) Improve the synergy between the risk factors of the event and the policy tools, and create a new situation of co-construction, co-governance, sharing and safe running of the competition.

Keywords: Sporting Events; Risk Precaution; Reform of Government Functions; Policy Analysis; Policy Tool; China

1. Introduction

In May 2021, a major public safety incident occurred in the fourth Yellow River Shilin Mountain Marathon 100 km cross-country race, which attracted the attention of the Party Central Committee, the State Council, and all sectors of society. The event not only reflects the real situation that organizers, contractors, co-organizers and local governments have a serious shortage of experience in the coordination, emergency plan, weather forecast, risk judgment, and accident handling of sports event organizations, but also reflects the lack of policy tools in the risk policy texts of sports events formulated by China in the past, resulting in major flaws in sports events and serious consequences.

In fact, since the State Council issued Several Opinions on Accelerating the Development of Sports Industry to Promote Sports Consumption (hereinafter referred to as Document No.46) and the government further promoted the reform of Delegating Power, Delegating Power, Improving Regulation, and Improving Service, all kinds of sports events have been in a state of 'Hundred Flowers'. However, there are still problems such as inadequate prevention and control and emergency plans, untimely supervision, unprofessional risk prevention and control measures^[1], and illegal bids. Therefore, this study uses policy tools as the theoretical basis to construct a three-dimensional analysis framework of "policy tools, decentralization and service reform, and influencing factors of event risk" to quantitatively analyze 37 sports event risk policies promulgated by the State Council, the State Sports General Administration, the China Athletics Association and other governments and institutions from 2014 to 2022, so as to explore the distribution characteristics and use status of policy tools in sports event risk policies, in order to provide theoretical reference for accelerating the introduction of adaptive policies for sports event risk prevention in the new development stage.

2. Research design

2.1 Sample selection

Since January 2014, People's Daily has issued a number of articles on "thinking about the deepening of sports reform", which has aroused heated discussion among people from all walks of life. In September of the same year, Premier Li Keqiang proposed in the form of a State Council executive meeting resolution to streamline administration and delegate powers, combine decentralization and management, and cancel the approval of mass sports events, and in October Document No.46 also pointed out that cancel the approval of commercial and mass sports events, accelerate the reform of the national comprehensive and individual sports event management system' innovative institutional mechanisms. In December, the General Administration of Sports of the People's Republic of China issued "Several Opinions of the General Administration of Sports on Promoting the Reform of the Examination and Approval System for Sports Events" (hereinafter referred to as "No.124 Document"), which stipulated that the examination and approval of national sports events, including commercial and mass sports events, should be cancelled, which further stimulated the upsurge of marketization of sports events and participation of the whole people. It can be seen that the series of documents promulgated by the party and the government in 2014 is a symbol of the marketing of sports events and the release of administrative approval. Although the radiation function of sports events has been further demonstrated, it has also caused problems of social governance disorder^[2], regulatory anomie, and increased risks in the holding of sports events after the cancellation of approval rights.

Based on this, the research selects the text of the sports event risk policy from 2014 to 2022 for analysis. The selected policy follows the principles of thematicity, authority, representativeness, forward-looking and guidance, and screens the decision, notification, opinion, implementation, or management methods directly related to it from the official institutions such as the State Council, the State Sports General Administration, the China Athletics Association, and the Peking University magic database website. The policy text that has been modified during the period is subject to the latest release, and the policy text that is approved, replied to, interpreted, invalidated, and abolished is not used. At the same time, after searching for relevant policies, a retrospective search is used to expand the scope of the search to ensure the integrity of the policy. In order to avoid the problem of oneness and one-sidedness that can be caused by the selection of policy texts by individual researchers, the study was carried out by two researchers in the team. Under the principle of following the risk policy of sports events, the selection was carried out independently, and then the cross-examination was carried out without objection. Finally, after a comprehensive and systematic screening, 37 sports event risk policy texts were selected as the research object.

2.2 Method of content analysis

Content analysis is a research method that describes the content of obvious dissemination information objectively, systematically and quantitatively^[3]. Researchers use data to track the content and related results of dissemination information in order to explain and analyze text content and information. The content analysis method can be generally divided into six basic steps: "putting forward research questions, selecting research texts, determining analysis units, compiling category systems, coding and statistics of content, testing and interpreting results"^[4]. In the study, the researchers strictly follow these six basic steps.

2.3 Text coding, classification and reliability and validity test

Qiu Junping believes that words, phrases, symbols, themes, characters, meaningful independent sentences or paragraphs and so on can be the analysis unit of text content^[5]. In the study, the 37 collected policy texts were numbered from 01 to 37 according to the order of the policy release time, and then the analysis units in the policy texts were assigned to the category system for coding and classification. The coding is carried out according to the specific "policy number-policy chapter-policy entry". The classification is mainly based on QSRNvivo12 qualitative analysis software, which can support the combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis. It is highly matched with the content analysis method, which improves the scientificity, accuracy, and feasibility of the research. However, considering the subjectivity caused by the coding and classification of a single person and the lack of reliability and validity of the research, the research was conducted by two researchers after mastering the basic steps of the content analysis method. At the same time, the study draws on Landis test criteria for reliability and validity. When the Kappa coefficient is greater than 0.810^[6], it meets the reliability and validity test

criteria. Subsequently, two researchers from the team coded and classified the policy text for several rounds and tested its Kappa coefficient. The result was 0.886, which met the Landis test standard, indicating that the coding was objective and scientific.

3. The constructing the analytical framework for the prevention and adjustment of risk of sports events

The prevention and adjustment of risk for sports events is an important measure to promote healthy development of sports events. Construction of the dimension of the fit research policy tool is a key step in analyzing policy texts and proposing strategies. In academia, many scholars use Rothwell and Zegveld's policy tools as the theoretical basis to construct a two-dimensional or three-dimensional framework to analyze policy texts. Based on this, the research draws on the theory of Rothwell and Zegveld policy tool^[7], and constructs a three-dimensional analysis framework of policy tools, decentralization reform, and factors that influencing event risk (Figure 1), to fully explore the characteristics and intrinsic information of policy tools in policy texts and improve prevention of risks of sporting events.

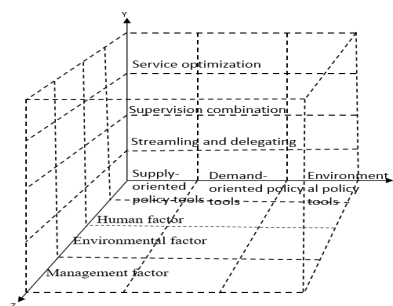


Figure 1: Three-dimensional analysis framework for the prevention of sports event risk.

3.1 X dimension: policy tool dimension

Policy instruments refer to the methods and means adopted by the government to achieve or solve policy problems to achieve the intended policy objectives^[8]. The choice of different policy tools will construct different policy practices and will also lead to different policy effects^[9]. Therefore, the research is based on the division of policy tools by Rothwell, which is divided into supply-oriented policy tools, Demand-oriented policy tools, environmental-oriented policy tools, the subpolicy tools are constructed by combining the specific content of the policy text and the research results of Jiang Xianghua^[10]. Specifically, the supply-oriented policy tools play a role in promoting the risk prevention of sports events, which mainly include personnel training, information services, scientific and technological support, evaluation measures, public services, venue facilities, etc. Demand-oriented policy tools play a stimulating role in the risk prevention of sports events, mainly in the form of market cultivation, encouragement of social participation, government procurement, publicity, and promotion. Environmental-oriented policy tools play an external effect on the risk prevention of sports events, including regulatory control, financial support, goal planning, reward and punishment mechanism, strategic measures, and so on.

3.2 Y dimension: the reform dimension of "decentralization, regulation, and service"

In the Y dimension, it is divided into three aspects: "streamlining administration and delegating power, combining supervision and optimizing services" to reflect the essence of China's sports event risk policy. Among them, decentralization refers to the simplification of the procedures and processes for hosting sports events to promote social organizations and enterprises. Supervision and management refer to the supervision and management methods adopted by government departments or associations and other institutions in the process of holding sports events to ensure the healthy development of sports events. At the same time, according to the content of the policy text, the government or institution's supervision of the risk of sports events is divided into three stages: pre-competition, in-competition, and post-competition. Optimizing service refers to providing services, talents, science and technology, economic and other support for the development and holding of sports events, so as to improve, optimize, and improve the service and quality of sports events.

3.3 Z dimension: the dimension of influencing factors of event risk

The prevention and adjustment of sports events risk is an important link to promote the sustainable and healthy development of sports events in different fields and the orderly operation of sports events^[11]. It is also an important part of ensuring the participation of the people. Although in recent years the overall trend of development sports events has been good, with the increase in the types and times of sports events, the factors that influencing the risk of sports events are also expanding. To effectively prevent the risk of the event and promote the benign operation of the event. Based on the research results of Gao Yan^[12], Pu Biwen^[13], Li Kailing^[14], and others, the risk factors of the event are divided into the following aspects. First, personnel factors, including participants, volunteers, managers, spectators and organizers, organizers, cosponsors (hereinafter referred to as the three parties) ; second, environmental factors, including the natural environment (weather, earthquake and other factors) and social environment (transportation, health care, technology, communications services, economic support, etc.); third, management factors, including event organization, safety supervision, emergency protection, functional division of labor, etc, in order to analyze the relationship between them and policy tools, and then improve the risk prevention of sports events.

4. X-Y-Z three-dimensional analysis

4.1 X Dimension Analysis

4.1.1 The use of supply-oriented policy tools is moderate and public services are more popular, and scientific and technological support and information services are insufficient

As shown in Table 1, the overall supply-oriented policy tools account for 35.42 %, and the overall application is moderate, giving full play to the thrust of the supply side. However, the scientific and technological tools of the event have been used 14 times, and the current development of sports events has been inseparable from the support and guarantee of science and technology. Big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence, Internet, and other technologies have penetrated into all aspects of sports events. For example, scientific and technological innovation can create a high-level digital platform for the 2025 National Games^[15]. From the perspective of evaluation measures, it has been used 45 times, primarily based on industry internal evaluation with less introduction of third-party evaluation. From the perspective of public service of sports events, it has been used 74 times. At present, under the background of scientific and technological support, such as the Internet, governments at all levels use their full participation in the management, registration, scheduling, and event services of sports events to improve the level of service and the mechanism of service of sports events^[16], and then strengthen the prevention of risk sports events.

From the perspective of talent training, it has been used 38 times. At present, the training of competition talents is mainly based on the training of sports professional colleges, professional sports training, and sports association training. It is mainly in the form of centralized teaching, classified training according to specialty, and expert teaching. From the perspective of the venue facilities, the venue facilities have been used 28 times, which is the basis^[17], and the difficult conditions for the development of the event. The prevention of risk of the venue facility in the outdoor environment is insufficient. From the event information service, the information was used 16 times, accounting for a relatively low proportion.

4.1.2 Environmental policy tools are dominant and have obvious differences in distribution, and target planning and financial support are seriously lacking

As shown in Table 1, environmental policy instruments account for 51.24 % and dominate the overall policy instruments. From the perspective of the internal manifestations of environmental policy tools, goal planning has been used eight times, accounting for a relatively low proportion, indicating that the implementation of sports event risk policy objectives still lacks specific and operable goal planning. However, at present, some emerging sports events in China, such as wingsuit flight, mountain cross-country race, and other sports, are still in the initial stage of development, and the overall cognition and development direction of the events are in the exploration. From the perspective of the regulation of competition regulations, a total of 59 times have been used, which itself has the characteristics of mandatory and authoritative, and then clarifies the responsibilities and obligations of the relevant subjects, and strengthens the supervision and management of the competition. From the perspective of the reward and punishment mechanism of the event, it has been used 99 times in total, aiming to guide the

participants and practitioners of sports events to better comply with the rules. From the perspective of strategic measures, its frequency use is the highest and 137 times, indicating that the government and institutions pay attention to the determination of sports event risk prevention efforts from practice and accompanied by short-term behavioral motivation. From the perspective of financial support, financial support has been used 8 times, which is in the short board.

4.1.3 Demand-oriented policy tools are in a weak position, mainly focusing on encouraging social participation and promotion

As shown in Table 1, demand-based policy tools account for 13.34 %, which are in a weak position. They focus mainly on social participation and promotion, and market cultivation and government procurement are weak. From the perspective of the internal manifestations of demand-based policy tools, 29 times of social participation are encouraged, mainly to encourage and guide social organizations, enterprises, and institutions to integrate into the risk prevention of sports events. From the perspective of government procurement, it has been used nine times, mainly to purchase government technology and services, including purchasing insurance for participants and providing technical support for events. From the perspective of market cultivation, it has been used 13 times, mainly to give play to market players and social participation, but the progress of implementation is relatively slow, and it is difficult to form a certain market scale without financial support. From the perspective of event publicity and promotion, it has the highest frequency of use and is 30 times. It mainly focuses on the laws and regulations of media publicity events, the time flow of event activities, competition rules, precautions, and safe participation. However, publicity of the event is not enough and the promotion and implementation are blocked, which is not conducive to the joint and coverage role of the promotion demonstration policy tool.

Table 1: Coding of Sports Event Risk Policy Tools.

Types of policy tools	Manifestation	Text encoding	Frequency of occurrence	%
Supply-oriented policy tools	Support of science and technology	08-2 08-6 10-5-1 11-1-2.....32-3-15	14	
	Evaluation measures	02-4-9 02-5-13 02-5-15.....37-2-4	45	
	Public services	02-4-7 04-2-2 04-2-4.....37-5-17	74	
	Personnel cultivation	01-3-5 03-2-8 03-2-9.....37-3-15	38	35.42
	Site facilities	01-1-3 01-2-1 01-2-5.....37-5-16	28	
	Information service	02-4-8 02-5-15 08-2 10-5.....37-5-18	16	
	Goal programming	01-1-2 01-1-3 05-1.....32-2-8	8	
Environmental policy tools	Regulation control	01-1-3 01-2-6 01-4-2.....34-1	59	
	The mechanism of Rewards and penalties	02-2-4 02-4-10 02-4-11.....37-5-20	99	51.24
	Strategic measures	01-1-2 02-1-2 02-2-4.....37-6-23	137	
	Finance support	01-3-1 01-3-6 15-4-29.....29-3-2	8	
Demand-oriented policy tools	Encourage social participation	01-1-2 01-2-1 01-2-2 02-5.....37-1-2	29	
	Government procurement	02-5 03-3-25 15-3-15.....37-3-9	9	13.34
	Market cultivation	01-1-1 01-1-2 01-3-7.....37-2-7	13	
	Publicity and promotion	01-2-6 02-6-17 04-2-6.....35-7	30	

4.2 Cross-analysis of X-Y dimensions

4.2.1 The optimization of service policies is dominant, and the distribution is obviously different. It is necessary to pay attention to the application of environmental and demand-based policy tools.

The correct selection and scientific design of the policy tools are the basic guarantee of achieving the

policy objectives^[18]. As shown in table 2, from the dimension of the XY interaction, the optimized service represented 57.14%, the regulatory combination represented 37.15%, and the decentralization represented 5.71%. From the perspective of optimizing service supply, it has been used 26 times in supply-oriented policy tools, accounting for the largest proportion. It can be seen that the government mainly provides service guidance for the event through public services and evaluation measures, but it is mainly transitional or encouraging and guiding, lacks substantive support in science and technology, information services, etc., and the quality of service needs to be further improved. From the perspective of the environment of the optimization service, the optimization service is used 8 times in the environmental policy tool, and the financial support and guarantee of the environment are insufficient in the interaction. From the perspective of the demand side of optimizing services, the government's purchase of technical services on the demand side is insufficient and there are still problems such as low quality of sports services, poor efficiency^[19], and insufficient purchase.

4.2.2 The lack of decentralization policy, the need to simplify the competition approval system

As shown in table 2, from the perspective of streamlining administration and delegating power, the risk policy of sports events is used twice in supply-oriented policy tools and demand-oriented policy tools, respectively. Environmental policy tools exist in the absence of the status quo, and the overall proportion is relatively low, indicating that the government's use of streamlining administration and delegating power tools is low. In fact, since the "No.46 Document" and the "No.124 Document" were issued to cancel the examination and approval system of commercial and mass sports events, the "decentralization" of sports events has been further improved, but the "streamlining administration" is relatively slow, which is manifests itself in the examination and approval procedures and processes of the competition are still cumbersome. As a complex and diverse sport, the holding of sports events requires coordination and cooperation among transportation, medical departments, science and technology, information services, public security, meteorology, and other departments. However, due to security and other reasons, it is difficult for relevant functional departments to provide substantive support, as well as communication and support. It also requires letters or red-headed documents from different departments, which makes it difficult to work together, which leads to the fact that the procedures and processes of running the competition have not been simplified in practice, and there is a phenomenon of spring type.

4.2.3 The use of supervision and management policies is moderate, and it is necessary to cooperate with multiple entities to strengthen the supervision of events

As shown in table 2, from the perspective of supervision and management, it is primarily based on environmental policy tools, and uses laws and regulations, reward and punishment mechanisms, and strategic measures to achieve supervision and management, but in practice, the low efficiency of supervision is still a realistic challenge in the supervision and management of sports events^[20]. In terms of supply-oriented policy tools, it is mainly to supervise the credit, main body, process, and venue of various sports events. In terms of demand-based policy tools, supervision acts primarily on participants. From the perspective of supervision and management as a whole, there are more supervision before the competition, fewer supervision measures in the competition, a lack of a comprehensive evaluation mechanism after the competition, and the role of the evaluation function of the competition has not been effectively demonstrated. For example, after the competition, there is no supervision subject to evaluate the three parties of the competition, and the service, experience, emergency, safety, and environmental protection mechanism of the whole competition has not been established.

Table2: X-Y dimension interaction table.

	Demand-oriented policy tools	Supply-oriented policy tools	Environmental policy tools
Supervision combination	2	8	16
Streamling and delegating	2	2	0
Service optimization	6	26	8

4.3 Cross-analysis of X-Z dimensions

As shown in Table 3, from the dimension of the interaction XZ, the factors of personnel accounted for 36.78%, the factors of accounted management 47.13%, and the environmental factors 16.09%. From the perspective of personnel factors, personnel is the most active and important factor in the event. From the perspective of volunteers, it is necessary to effectively manage, organize and motivate volunteers

who only use one time on various policy tools^[21]. From the perspective of tripartite factors, the three parties are the actual managers of the entire sports event, mainly using supply-based policy tools and environmental policy tools, and less using demand-based policy tools. From the perspective of managers, they mainly supervise and manage the safety and service of sports events, but managers are insufficient in external influence and demand, and it is difficult to effectively restrain participants and spectators. From the audience's point of view, its absence in policy tools will also lead to the risk of sporting events.

From the perspective of environmental factors, environmental factors are mainly based on the supply side of the social environment, and demand and environmental aspects are insufficient. From the perspective of the natural environment, it mainly includes factors such as earthquakes and weather effects, but only three times in the use of policy tools, the overall absence. Currently, many sports events are rooted in the natural environment, which increases the risk coefficient of the event, and the disposal and emergency response make prevention and control more difficult^[22]. From the perspective of social environment, it is mainly based on the supply side, and the environmental and demand-based policy tools are insufficient. From the perspective of management factors, efficient sports event management is the basis of scientific implementation and risk prevention of sports events. From the perspective of event organization, it is mainly based on supply and environmental policy tools, and demand-based policy tools are insufficient and difficult to play a pulling role. From the perspective of the division of functions of the event, it is an important deployment of the specific programs, obligations, and responsibilities of the event, but the use of various tools is generally insufficient, and there are problems of cross-functional confusion and difficulty in working together in the event^[23]. From the perspective of the emergency guarantee of the event, it has been used 25 times, but it is necessary to clearly recognize that the current problem of short construction time, weak foundation, and weak foundation of China's emergency management system is still more problematic^[24]. From the perspective of event safety supervision, it is mainly based on supply-based policy tools, supplemented by environmental policy tools, and insufficient demand-based policy tools.

Table 3: X-Z dimension interaction table.

Influencing factor	Manifestation	Supply-oriented policy tools	Environmental policy tools	Demand-oriented policy tools
Human factor	Volunteer	1	1	1
	Tripartite factors	18	19	4
	Manager	9	1	1
	Audience	0	0	0
Environmental factor	Competitor	3	5	1
	Natural environment	3	0	0
	Social environment	20	3	2
	Event organization	8	8	1
Management factor	Division of event functions	5	1	2
	Event emergency protection	20	4	1
	Competition safety supervision	18	11	3

5. Summary and Conclusions

In general, environmental policy tools have become the mainstream in sports event risk policy tools, and supply-oriented policy tools have insufficient effectiveness. Although the three policy tools account for a certain proportion, the internal structure is quite different, and the proportion of supply and demand is unbalanced. In the theory of policy tools, the proportion of any policy tool is too high or too low, which will affect the implementation and coordination of the entire policy tool^[25]. As a means for the government to achieve policy objectives, policy tools have their own characteristics. These characteristics play a unique role in public projects^[26]. However, it cannot work alone and must be coordinated and combined with other tools to achieve overall effectiveness.

In the reform of sports event risk policy and the influencing factors, there is certain coverage in all aspects, but internal factors are unevenly distributed and show significant differences. From the

perspective of policy types, optimizing services and supervision and management are mainly based on supply-oriented policy tools and environmental policy tools, while demand-oriented policy tools are insufficient, and decentralization is relatively scarce in policy tools. In terms of influencing factors, personnel factors, environmental factors, and management factors all prefer to supply-based policy tools, supplemented by environmental policy tools, and demand-based policy tools lack attention.

6. Policy proposal

6.1 Optimize the combination effect of policy tools and form the systematization of policy tools

In the new stage of development, to accelerate the introduction of risk prevention policies for sports events, it is necessary to select policy tools in the governance and optimization process, to play with and realize the combination effect between policy tools. Specifically, in terms of scientific and technological support and information services, big data, cloud computing, blockchain or digital technology are introduced to establish an integrated, information-based and intelligent risk management platform, so as to strengthen event risk management and information services. In the evaluation of the event, before the event is held, professionals or institutions must make a full risk assessment of the organization, route design, event content, event category, event level, and event period of the event. In the training of talents for sports events, excellent scholars and experts in sports events at home and abroad are invited to train and guide personnel in different categories. At the same time, the training mode of college + association and school-enterprise cooperation is constructed to actively promote the formation of a talent training system for sports events. In terms of venue facilities, we should strengthen the inspection and supervision of outdoor venue facilities, and strengthen the resource development and utilization rate of indoor and outdoor venue facilities, so as to provide safer and more effective service space for the event.

In the goal planning, the goal of sports events should be refined to make it more specific, feasible, and operable. In terms of financial support, standardize the use and management of funds and reasonably control the use of risk funds on the basis of ensuring the quality and service of the event. In the event reward and punishment mechanism, the sports subject who seriously violates laws and regulations and has major safety accidents will be punished and supervised, but there is a lack of punishment and supervision for sports operators with insufficient competition ability, low social integrity, and high credit. In terms of government procurement, the government should increase the purchase of sports event risk prevention, including the purchase of sports event services, related technical support, facilities and equipment, third-party evaluation institutions, etc. From the perspective of event market cultivation and social participation, the government should encourage social subjects to invest in some mass events, forming a diversified market cultivation mechanism and a situation of joint supervision by government and society, to adjust the combination of three types of policy tools and form a systematic policy tool.

6.2 Continuously and deeply promote the reform of decentralization, management and service, improve, and configure the coupling degree between policies

In order to further promote the reform of decentralization, regulation, and service, the coupling degree between collaborative policy tools and the reform of decentralization, regulation, and service should be strengthened. Specifically, in terms of streamlining administration and delegating power, it is necessary to continue to promote the simplification of competition procedures and processes, as well as the approval system. In sports events, the examination and approval of events should be the focus, the examination and approval system, process, and scheme should be clarified, and a departmental coordination and linkage mechanism should be established. We should actively seek to establish a joint meeting system with education, culture, medical security, transportation, and other departments, so as to form a deep coupling between streamlining administration and delegating power and policy tools. In the combination of supervision, we should strengthen the supervision of sports before, during, and after the competition, so as to identify and prevent risks early.

Secondly, improve and optimize the coping and fusing mechanism in the competition. In the competition, the three parties should take safety as the basis, build a complete event risk response mechanism, fuse mechanism, and emergency plan, clarify the responsibilities and obligations of government functional departments, associations, social organizations, and the three parties, and track in real time to establish event feedback, emergency, and fuse mechanism, so as to actively promote the management responsibilities and risk prevention efficiency in the competition. Finally, the organizers of the event summarize the experience of risk prevention and control of the entire event, review the entire

event risk prevention process, evaluate it in an all-round and multi-angle manner, and then propose improvement plans to promote the demand side and supply side. In terms of optimizing services, we should comprehensively and coordinate the use of various types of policy tools, establish and improve the government supervision system of sports events, realize the whole-process liquidity supervision, improve the effectiveness of optimizing the demand side and environment side of services, and form a one-stop event service system, so as to improve the overall service guarantee of sports events.

6.3 Improve the synergy between the influencing factors and tools of event risk prevention, and create a sports event that is co-constructed, co-governed and shared

Adhering to and improving the social governance system of co-construction, co-governance and sharing is an important part of ensuring the safe participation of the people, and also the internal logic of promoting the high-quality development of sports events. In terms of the influencing factors of sports event risk, from the co-construction of the starting point, to the co-governance of the process, and then to the sharing of the end point, it is in line with the logical chain of sports event risk prevention and collaboration between tools.

Specifically, in terms of personnel factors, strengthen risk prevention for volunteers, spectators, and participants. In terms of volunteers, it is necessary to strengthen the training of volunteers' knowledge and practical ability such as risk identification, first aid measures and teamwork spirit, so that they can deal with the emergency situation in the event at the first time when the risk occurs. In the audience, the potential risk of the event may cause the audience to suffer from external dangers and affect the contestants. On the participants, it is necessary to strengthen the precompetition work such as competition procedures, participant registration, and physical health check. In terms of environmental factors, we should improve the construction of a natural environment through planning, strictly screen venues and facilities before competition, develop plans, and formulate emergency measures. In the competition, we should use the Internet and other technologies to monitor the risk weather of the event in real time, predict the dangerous, sudden and threatening natural risks in advance, and fuse the event in time, so as to avoid the risk of the event. In the social environment, different functional departments and social organizations are combined to form a multiagent, multifield, multisystem crosssectoral collaborative governance mechanism. The crisscross departmental joint meeting system breaks down departmental barriers, and then promotes the benign operation of sports events and the synergistic effect of environment and demand. In terms of management factors, it focuses on the application and management of event organization and division of functions. In the organization of the event, the obligations of the organizers of the sports event should be clearly defined, including legal responsibilities. In the division of functions of the event, we should clarify the responsibilities and obligations of various functional departments and personnel of all parties, avoid the problem of blurred boundaries of rights and responsibilities or unbalanced matching of rights and responsibilities, and form a lean, accurate and precise governance efficiency and event rights and responsibilities. Unified, efficient, and convenient, unified leadership of the regulatory system, and then create a sports event that builds co-construction, co-governance, and sharing.

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