

Review and prospect of research on equalization of basic public sports services

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Abstract

Advancing the equalization of basic public sports services is an essential component in the construction of a modern socialist sports powerhouse. Extensive research has been conducted by the sports community, yielding abundant outcomes. Employing research methodologies such as literature review and logical analysis, this study organizes the relevant research findings from China over the past decade across four dimensions: the construction of an evaluation system for the equalization of basic public sports services, status analysis, dissection of influencing factors, and exploration of implementation pathways. It is observed that the existing research has shortcomings characterized by a predominance of quantitative analysis with service effect evaluation as a secondary aspect, and a focus on geographical disparities with population disparities as a secondary consideration. Consequently, future research should adopt a human-centered approach, emphasizing service outcomes, and uphold the principle of basic fairness, paying attention to disparities among different population groups.

Keywords

basic public sports services, equalization, research reviews.

1. A review of research on the equalization of basic public sports services

1.1. Evaluation index system

The scientific and reasonable evaluation index system is the premise and basis for comprehensively and objectively evaluating the current situation of equalization of basic public sports services. The relevant research results cover basic public sports services at the national level^[1], at the regional level^[2], at the urban and rural levels^[3], at the county level, and even at the county level^[4]. Existing studies emphasize that the construction of the evaluation index system should follow the principles of fairness, results, dynamics, scientificity, and operability^[5]. The evaluation indicators were pre-selected from three aspects: financial input, resource output, and service results, and after multiple rounds of expert selection, the index system formed included four dimensions: people, finance, materials, and organization^[6]. Finally, subjective or objective methods were used to determine the weights of evaluation indicators, such as expert scoring method, analytic hierarchy process, and entropy value method^[7-8].

1.2. Evaluation of the current status of equalization

Based on official data and referring to the research methods of economics, public administration and other disciplines, the current situation research is mainly based on

quantitative analysis, and the equalization level of basic public sports services is analyzed. Some scholars went to the field to investigate the equalization of basic public sports services in grassroots areas.

(1) National equalization

The research on the equalization of basic public sports services in China is mainly discussed from three aspects: financial input, resource output, and service results. First of all, in terms of fiscal investment, Li Li used the Theil index to analyze the fairness of sports fiscal expenditure in all regions of the country from 08 to 16, and found that there was a large gap in fiscal expenditure between regions, resulting in a high degree of unequal national sports fiscal expenditure^[2]. Secondly, in terms of resource output, from the perspective of space, Qiang yi Li found that except for the central region, the overall gap in the allocation of basic public sports resources in China is decreasing, and the imbalance of basic public sports resources in China is mainly affected by the gap between regions^[1]. Gui hua Shao and Hai jie Li found that the supply level of sports venues showed a gradual decrease from the southeast coast to the western region, and the scale of sports venues in urban areas was significantly better than that in rural areas^[9]. From the perspective of time, Yan Zhu found that from 08 to 16 years, the equalization of basic public sports resources in the country has increased, but the overall equalization level of the country is not high, and the gap between regions has the greatest negative impact on the national equalization^[10]. Teng fei Bo found that from 2008 to 2019, the equalization level of the whole country and the three major regions showed an upward trend, with the central part of the country being a disadvantaged region, the least difference in equalization between the central and western regions, and the largest gap between the eastern and central regions^[11]. Finally, in terms of service outcomes, Xin hui Zhang et al. found that from 02 to 18 years, the balance of participation in physical fitness among all types of elderly people in China has been significantly improved, and the equalization level of physical participation of the elderly of different genders, regions, and economic conditions has increased over time^[12].

(2) Provincial equalization

In the study of provincial equilibrium, Wen cheng Wang and Ying jun Jiao found that in the past 10 years, the fiscal expenditure of basic public sports services in various provinces has shown obvious convergence, and the equalization of financial investment in basic public sports services has been steadily promoted^[13]. Xiao ying Tang and Wen fang Yin found that there is a large gap in the level of basic public sports services in various provinces across the country, showing an unbalanced state, and there is a great correlation between the development level of basic public sports services and the level of economic development^[14]. Drawing on the exploratory spatial data analysis method of geography, Yao wei Song and other scholars found that the distribution of national fitness venues and facilities in urban and rural areas was uneven, with the number of urban sports venues and facilities in two-thirds of provinces exceeding that in rural areas, and the overall level of equalization was low^[3]. Different from the above study, Hong mei Wang et al., based on the number of sports population, analyzed the demand for fitness, and found that there are four situations of insufficient supply, basic equilibrium, oversupply, and slightly oversupply of sports facilities in the prefectures and cities under the jurisdiction of Hunan Province^[15].

(3) Equalization at the grassroots level

The county has a relatively independent and complete administrative system and economic

system, and is the smallest grassroots governance unit. Juan Hu et al. found that the level of equalization of social sports instructors and basic public sports service practitioners in counties in Jiangsu Province was relatively high, while the equalization level of basic public sports finance and sports social organizations was low^[4]. Jun Wang et al. found that sports social organizations, social sports instructors, and sports venues and facilities in Shenzhen were in an unequal state^[16]. The basic public sports services of the village community are closely related to the daily life and leisure and fitness of the residents, and the level of equalization directly affects the happiness of the residents. Xi Wang et al. found that the level of equalization of fitness centers in Shanghai is low, the coverage rate of residential areas is low, and there is a dual supply between urban and rural areas, and such problems are more serious in non-local residential areas, but the overall accessibility is high^[17]. Yu jie Jia and Han Yumei selected 6 of the 173 urban villages in Taiyuan City to conduct a survey, and analyzed the survey data by factor analysis, and found that the equalization of basic public sports services in urban villages in Taiyuan City was low and the investment was insufficient^[18].

1.3. Analysis of the influencing factors of equalization

According to the relevant research results, the equalization level of public services for national fitness in China is generally on the rise, but the phenomenon of non-equalization of basic public sports services between regions and between urban and rural areas still exists, which is mainly affected by the dual structure of urban and rural areas and the imperfect policy mechanism.

(1) Urban-rural dual structure

The imbalance between urban and rural basic public sports services has become an indisputable fact, and the dual structure of urban and rural areas affects the equalization of urban and rural basic public sports services in many aspects. First of all, Da wei Qiu pointed out that the dual structure of urban and rural areas has made the vast rural areas poor and weak for a long time, and the limited funds are prioritized over education, medical care, and road facilities, resulting in insufficient investment in basic public sports services in rural areas. In addition, rural residents are struggling to make a living and have no time to participate in physical exercise^[19], which widens the gap between urban and rural areas in terms of investment and outcomes in basic public sports services. Secondly, Zhi bin Zheng found that the equalization of basic public sports services between urban and rural areas is also affected by the difference in population density between urban and rural areas^[20]. Due to the influence of urban siphoning, the population density in rural areas is low, which objectively causes the financial input and resource allocation to be skewed towards urban areas. Cheng cheng Huang pointed out that the gap between urban and rural human resources, organizational resources, and cultural resources has exacerbated the imbalance between urban and rural basic public sports services^[21]. In addition, the study also found that under the long-term influence of the urban-rural dual structure, rural residents' sports awareness is weak, their sports awareness is shallow, the sports population in rural areas is small, and the service efficiency is not ideal, which leads to the neglect of basic public sports services in rural areas^[21].

(2) Urban-rural dual structure

The coordinated development of basic public sports services needs to be supported by mature policy mechanisms, such as transfer payment mechanisms, coordination mechanisms, and clear and detailed policies. First of all, Kai Hua believes that in terms of fiscal transfer payment,

there is a small scale of general transfer payment and insufficient expenditure; The positioning of special transfer payments is not accurate, and the project initiation mechanism is not sound; The problem of the lack of performance appraisal mechanism^[22]. The imperfection of the fiscal transfer payment mechanism makes the rationality of financial investment between regions lack effective guarantee, and exacerbates the inequality of basic public sports services between regions at the source. Secondly, Yu Wang believes that the lack of inter-regional coordination mechanism for basic public sports services has led to an imbalance between the regions that have taken the lead in development and those that have lagged behind^[23]. Jia kun Zheng believes that the coordination system of various ministries and commissions is not perfect, and there is a lack of smooth communication and problem management mechanism^[24], which leads to the unilateral promotion of the equalization of basic public sports services by departments as the norm, which restricts the improvement of the balance of services between regions. Finally, Si bei Wang believes that the relevant policy standards at this stage have the problems of small coverage and unclear relevant regulations, which leads to the formalism of policy implementation^[25], and it is difficult to make substantial progress in narrowing the gap between regions in basic public sports services.

1.4. Research on the path of equalization realization

(1) Coordinate urban and rural development

In order to narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, and realize the coordinated development of urban and rural areas. First of all, Guo qing Zhang proposed to unify the supply of urban and rural basic public sports services, and weaken the differences between urban and rural basic public sports services in terms of system, financial investment, and resource allocation^[26]. However, Shan Xue believes that equalization is not a uniform development, but a development that takes into account both structure and scale, and that county-level governments should uphold the principle of gradually weakening the unbalanced impact of urban and rural basic public sports services, shoulder the main responsibility of rural basic public sports services, coordinate the development of urban and rural basic public sports services, and play the role of urban and rural areas leading rural areas^[27]. Secondly, in the context of the strategy of rural revitalization, Da wei Qiu emphasized that it is necessary to explore a new model of rural public sports services based on the actual situation of rural areas, enhance farmers' awareness of physical fitness, broaden the channels for expressing farmers' sports needs, and tilt finance towards rural areas, so as to better solve the problems of insufficient funds and limited capacity of rural public sports services caused by the dual structure of urban and rural areas^[19]. Finally, Guang tao Zhao believes that the concepts of innovation, coordination, green, openness, and sharing should be integrated into the equalization of urban and rural basic public sports services, so as to increase farmers' sense of identity, optimize rural social order, enhance rural residents' sports participation, and promote the balanced development of urban and rural areas through the equalization of basic public sports services^[28].

(2) Improve policy mechanisms

The balanced development of basic public sports services is closely related to the social economy, institutional system, and residents' education level. From the three aspects of policy objectives, institutional system, and digital technology, the academic community contributes to the balanced development of basic public sports services. First, the policy objectives. Zheng

yang Xie emphasized that the government should understand equalization from the theoretical and practical dimensions, grasp the regional gaps, and scientifically formulate the overall goals, process goals, and outcome goals of the equalization of basic public sports services in China^[29]. Hong yan Li and Su Changlai believe that resources from four aspects: government policy coordination, social compensation, volunteer public welfare, and professional sports service talents should be used to support the development of the equalization of basic public sports services in China^[30]. Secondly, the institutional system. Hong yan Guo believes that it is necessary to build a service-oriented government through deepening reform, improve the investment mechanism of basic public sports services, and establish multiple supply channels^[31]. Yu Wang and Feng Biao Zhang believe that it is necessary to build a multi-subject collaborative supply mechanism to dynamically meet the fitness needs of the masses, solve the contradiction between supply and demand, promote regional coordinated development, and promote the balanced allocation of basic public sports service resources^[28]. Jia kun Zheng has a different view, emphasizing the need to design an institutional system for the equalization of basic public sports services around standardization, so as to optimize the allocation of service resources and remove obstacles to the equalization of basic public sports services^[24]. Finally, digital technology. In the context of the rapid development of informatization, Yang Yang emphasized that the Internet should be combined with basic public sports services, relying on the advantages of modern information technology to make up for the shortcomings of the equalization of basic public sports services, and promoting the long-term development of the equalization of basic public sports services^[32].

2. Summary and prospect of the research on the equalization of basic public sports services

From the perspective of existing research, this paper mainly analyzes the status quo of equalization of basic public sports services in China from the national macro level, the provincial meso level and the grassroots micro level, among which the macro and meso levels mainly draw on the research methods of economics, management and geography to quantitatively analyze the input, output and effect of basic public sports service services. In the grassroots micro research, quantitative analysis is the mainstay, and some scholars conduct in-depth field investigations to understand residents' service experience and explore service pain points and difficulties. However, there are still the following shortcomings.

2.1. People-oriented, pay attention to service effect

At present, the quantitative analysis at the macro and meso levels is mainly used, and there are few field surveys at the micro level at the grassroots level. Quantitative analysis is mainly based on panel data, however, panel data is easily affected by the government's emphasis on performance and neglect of demand, that is, it attaches importance to government performance appraisal data and ignores public needs, which is difficult to comprehensively, objectively and truly reflect the service effect. Therefore, in future research, we should pay attention to the service effect. Public satisfaction is the end of the equalization of basic public sports services, starting from the level of service effect, the basic public sports services that residents are anxious about, difficult, longing and worried about are included in the research scope, and the equalization of basic public sports services is comprehensively evaluated from

the perspective of service users and service providers.

2.2. Adhere to the bottom line of fairness and pay attention to the gap between people

The existing research mainly focuses on the regional, provincial, and urban-rural areas, and explores the gaps in basic public sports services in geographical and administrative areas, and rarely considers the gaps in basic public sports services enjoyed by different groups of people. Therefore, future research should focus on vulnerable groups. Surveying the basic public sports services enjoyed by different groups of people requires a lot of manpower and material resources, and the disadvantaged groups in the population are affected by their socioeconomic status, and it is difficult to obtain high-level sports and fitness services. Therefore, targeting the disadvantaged groups in the population and carrying out investigation and research can reflect the bottom-line fairness in the population, which is consistent with the purpose of basic public sports services to ensure the public's basic physical fitness needs, and has research feasibility.

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