

Management of Youth Sports Training Institutions In Jiang Su, China: Basis for Sports Management Plan

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Abstract

In this study, descriptive research method was used to randomly select 20 youth sports training institutions for questionnaire survey. First of all, this study takes the managers, coaches and students of youth sports training institutions as the research objects. The study will collect their basic information, such as age, gender and educational background, to provide an overall description of the participants. Secondly, this study describes the organization and management of youth sports training institutions, training programs, facilities and equipment, sports enhancement programs, evaluation and evaluation. Through collecting data and information, this study describes the organization and management, training programs, facilities and equipment, sports enhancement programs, evaluation and evaluation of youth sports training institutions, in order to reveal the current situation of management and practice. Finally, this study collected participants' opinions, perceptions, and experiences on perceptions and evaluations of youth sports training facility management. This provided descriptive data on the participants themselves and helped researchers gain insight into the participants' perspectives and experiences.

Keywords

Sports training institutions; Teenagers; Manage.

1. Introduction

With today's high level of global sporting achievement and the use of youth sports training institutions is receiving increasing attention. Performance in a variety of sports has improved in recent years, dramatically changing the perception and definition of physical activity and establishing new standards for the full range of work at hand. The emergence and progress of modern sports technology and the rapid change of enterprise management. There is no doubt that sports organizations are one of the most important production and development resources in the world today. They are also among the most important motivations for changing business, philosophy, and sports practice. At present, the research on the management of youth sports training institutions has made some progress, but there are still some gaps and further exploration directions. Diversity of management models and strategies. The current research mainly focuses on the organization and management, training programs and evaluation of youth sports training institutions, but the comparison and evaluation of different management models and strategies are relatively few. The research can explore the differences between different sports training institutions in management mode, management strategy, management effectiveness and other aspects, as well as the relationship with student achievement, coach satisfaction and other indicators. Develop and train coaches and managers. This study aims to evaluate the management of youth sports training institutions in Jiangsu Province. Performance reviews can be seen as one of the more uncomfortable and controversial interactions between supervisors and employees .

2. Results, Analysis, And Interpretation

Table 1. Assessment of respondents as regards management of youths' sports institutions in Terms of Organizational management

Organizational management	Managers		Coaches		students		Overall	
	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description
1. Plans program strategies to achieve the desired outcome in Sports training	3.30	Strongly Agree	3.52	Strongly Agree	2.40	Disagree	2.62	Agree
2. Develops the organizational structure, delegation of responsibilities and work, and the relationship among individuals	3.40	Strongly Agree	3.47	Strongly Agree	2.33	Disagree	2.57	Agree
3. Facilitates the recruitment, selection and retention of members of the organization.	3.25	Strongly Agree	3.27	Strongly Agree	2.39	Disagree	2.58	Agree
4. Establishes an ideal work environment and ensures human resources to get the work done.	2.95	Agree	3.48	Strongly Agree	2.41	Disagree	2.61	Agree
5. Directs the organization to motivate and empower individuals in carrying out the program	3.30	Strongly Agree	3.45	Strongly Agree	2.38	Disagree	2.60	Agree
6. Monitors, assesses, evaluates and gives feedback to improve performance of all coaches and athletes	3.55	Strongly Agree	3.40	Strongly Agree	2.45	Disagree	2.66	Agree
7. Ensures that the vision and mission of the organization is carried out in all endeavors.	3.25	Strongly Agree	3.43	Strongly Agree	2.39	Disagree	2.60	Agree
8. Raises funds for the expenses of all the organizational needs and prepares statement of account at the end of the year.	3.15	Agree	3.35	Strongly Agree	2.34	Disagree	2.54	Agree
9. Provides and maintains round-the -clock general order and security in all venues.	3.05	Agree	3.45	Strongly Agree	2.38	Disagree	2.58	Agree
10. Makes sure that all equipment for the sports events are available, in good working condition, and distributed before the competition.	3.35	Strongly Agree	3.55	Strongly Agree	2.45	Disagree	2.67	Agree
Composite Mean	3.26	Strongly Agree	3.44	Strongly Agree	2.39	Disagree	2.60	Agree

N=20 Managers,N=60 coaches,N=300 students

1.00-1.74,Strongly Disagree;1.75-2.49, Disagree;2.50-3.24,Agree;3.25-4.00, Strongly Agree.

This study will use total enumeration data on managers and coaches/trainers at selected youth sports training institutions in Jiangsu Province, China, where total enumeration sampling is a purposeful sampling technique where you choose to examine an entire population (i.e., the total

population) with specific characteristics. The quota sampling technique is a non-probabilistic sampling method, which relies on non-random selection of predetermined number or proportion of students enrolled in different youth sports training institutions.

Among the 128 sports training enterprises involved in the survey report, this paper randomly selected 3 youth sports training institutions in Nanjing, Suzhou and Yancheng, 2 youth sports training institutions in Changzhou, and 1 youth sports training institution in Huaian, Lianyungang, Nantong, Suqian, Taizhou, Wuxi, Xuzhou, Yangzhou, Zhenjiang and other regions. A questionnaire survey was conducted on 20 youth sports training institutions.

Table 1 shows the level of respondents' evaluation of the management of youth sports institutions in terms of organizational management. The following results were obtained: The overall respondents gave a mean value of 2.60 or agreement to the organizational management of youth sports organizations. This indicates that overall, respondents rated organizational management slightly in the direction of agree. However, students, with a mean value of 2.60 or disagree, are less satisfied with organizational management relative to managers and coaches. Managers had a mean of 3.26 or strongly agree with organizational management, which is higher than the overall mean. This indicates that managers hold a higher rating and agreement with their own performance in organizational management. Coaches' mean value of 3.44 or strongly agree with organizational management is also higher than the overall mean value. This means that coaches' satisfaction with organizational management is relatively high because they work and communicate more directly with organizational management on a daily basis. The mean value of students' satisfaction with organizational management was 2.60 or disagree, which was lower than the overall mean and other respondent groups. This reflects a certain level of dissatisfaction with students' experiences and feelings regarding organizational management. Students rated the availability of equipment for sporting events lower, which is a reflection of their dissatisfaction with the experience of equipment distribution and maintenance prior to the game.

Table 2 shows that the respondents' assessment of youth sports institutions in terms of training programs the following results: Overall respondents assessed the youth sports institution in terms of training programs with a mean value of 2.65 or agreement. This indicates that respondents hold some level of approval of the institution's performance, but students' ratings of the training programs are relatively low. Managers and coaches had higher assessments of the training programs due to their more comprehensive knowledge of program design and implementation. They believed that the training activities were attractive for students to acquire sports skills and that the training objectives were consistent with the institutional plan. This indicates that managers and coaches put effort into the design and goals of the training program and that they held a high level of recognition of the effectiveness and value of the program. However, students' assessment of the training program was relatively low, especially with regard to the alignment of the training objectives with the institutional plan. This means that students perceive that the goals of the training program do not quite match their expectations and needs, or that they know less about the goals of the training program. This leads students to have doubts about the effectiveness and fulfillment of the program and thus hold a low rating of the training program.

Table 2. Assessment of respondents as regards management of youths' sports institutions in Terms of Training programs

Training programs	Managers		Coaches		students		Overall	
	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description
1. Sports training program involves sports specific training methods to prepare athletes for competition	3.40	Strongly Agree	3.57	Strongly Agree	2.43	Disagree	2.66	Agree
2. Sports training programs have specific focus for every athlete and sports events depending on the sport and skill level	3.15	Agree	3.55	Strongly Agree	2.42	Disagree	2.64	Agree
3. Progressive trainings are given to the athletes	3.30	Strongly Agree	3.62	Strongly Agree	2.44	Disagree	2.67	Agree
4. Training goals and objectives are aligned with the institutional program	3.14	Agree	3.52	Strongly Agree	2.35	Disagree	2.58	Agree
5. Training feedback forms are given to the stakeholders after training for the continuous improvement of the program	3.40	Strongly Agree	3.57	Strongly Agree	2.41	Disagree	2.64	Agree
6. Training activities are engaging for the acquisition of sports skills	3.45	Strongly Agree	3.55	Strongly Agree	2.49	Disagree	2.71	Agree
7. Training programs are well-planned and systematically implemented	3.15	Agree	3.62	Strongly Agree	2.44	Disagree	2.66	Agree
8. Training programs are clear and specific to improve the athletes' particular needs	3.40	Strongly Agree	3.60	Strongly Agree	2.41	Disagree	2.65	Agree
9. Training programs can measure and support the improvement of an athletes' potential ability to master the specific skills	3.15	Agree	3.55	Strongly Agree	2.41	Disagree	2.63	Agree
10. Training programs are holistic in nature to improve the athletes overall individual qualities and skills and improve their full potential	3.15	Agree	3.63	Strongly Agree	2.39	Disagree	2.63	Agree
Composite Mean	3.27	Strongly Agree	3.57	Strongly Agree	2.42	Disagree	2.65	Agree

N=20 Managers,N=60 coaches,N=300 students

1.00-1.74,Strongly Disagree;1.75-2.49, Disagree;2.50-3.24,Agree;3.25-4.00, Strongly Agree.

Table 3. Assessment of respondents as regards management of youths' sports institutions in Terms of Facilities

Facilities	Managers		Coaches		students		Overall	
	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description
1. include accessible and visible entrances and exits	2.70	Agree	3.58	Strongly Agree	2.45	Disagree	2.64	Agree
2. include floors, walkways and stairs that are in good condition.	2.45	Disagree	3.55	Strongly Agree	2.46	Disagree	2.63	Agree
3. have bleachers and spectator areas	2.70	Agree	3.43	Strongly Agree	2.29	Disagree	2.49	Disagree
4. have access to locker rooms, restrooms and toilets	2.70	Agree	3.65	Strongly Agree	2.45	Disagree	2.65	Agree
5. have handicap access, ramps, elevators and lifts	2.30	Disagree	3.37	Strongly Agree	2.31	Disagree	2.48	Disagree
6. have a medical facility onsite	2.35	Disagree	3.47	Strongly Agree	2.30	Disagree	2.49	Disagree
7. include a security station onsite	2.35	Disagree	3.45	Strongly Agree	2.33	Disagree	2.51	Agree
8. have proper lighting, electrical systems and emergency power source	3.20	Agree	3.58	Strongly Agree	2.43	Disagree	2.65	Agree
9. include a general housekeeping onsite	2.65	Agree	3.62	Strongly Agree	2.36	Disagree	2.58	Agree
10. conform with the specifications established for the specific sport	3.20	Agree	3.67	Strongly Agree	2.45	Disagree	2.68	Agree
Composite Mean	2.66	Agree	3.54	Strongly Agree	2.38	Disagree	2.58	Agree

N=20 Managers,N=60 coaches,N=300 students

1.00-1.74,Strongly Disagree;1.75-2.49, Disagree;2.50-3.24,Agree;3.25-4.00, Strongly Agree.

Table 3 shows that the following results were obtained from the respondents' assessment of the facilities of youth sports institutions:the overall respondents' assessment of youth sports institutions in terms of facilities has a mean value of 2.58 or agree. This indicates that this means that overall, respondents are slightly above moderate in their satisfaction with the facilities of sports institutions, but there is still room for improvement. Administrators were slightly more satisfied with the facilities relative to the coaches and students. However, administrators' assessments are still at the agreeable level, implying that they also recognize some need for improvement. Coaches' higher satisfaction with the facility reflects their more frequent use and in-depth knowledge of the facility. Their positive evaluation of the facilities is related to their need to rely on the facilities in the training process. Students were less satisfied with the facilities than administrators and coaches. This reflects that students have higher expectations of the facility or that there are issues that do not align with student needs.

Table 4. Assessment of respondents as regards management of youths' sports institutions in Terms of Equipment

Equipment	Managers		Coaches		students		Overall	
	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description
1. There is adequate equipment in the different sports	2.70	Agree	3.55	Strongly Agree	2.38	Disagree	2.58	Agree
2. The equipment used is in good quality and condition	3.20	Agree	3.53	Strongly Agree	2.46	Disagree	2.67	Agree
3. Regular maintenance of sports equipment is observed	2.70	Agree	3.50	Strongly Agree	2.36	Disagree	2.56	Agree
4. Different equipment are easily accessible	2.75	Agree	3.62	Strongly Agree	2.37	Disagree	2.58	Agree
5. The sports equipment are easy to use	2.65	Agree	3.58	Strongly Agree	2.35	Disagree	2.57	Agree
6. Sports equipment are being repaired and maintained	2.30	Disagree	3.47	Strongly Agree	2.37	Disagree	2.54	Agree
7. Sports Equipment custodian keeps all equipment in proper storage	2.70	Agree	3.55	Strongly Agree	2.37	Disagree	2.58	Agree
8. The custodian keeps a masterlist of all the available equipment	2.70	Agree	3.57	Strongly Agree	2.40	Disagree	2.60	Agree
9. All sports equipment adhere to the standards and quality control	3.10	Agree	3.57	Strongly Agree	2.36	Disagree	2.59	Agree
10. There is available alternative equipment in case of loss and damage	3.20	Agree	3.60	Strongly Agree	2.41	Disagree	2.64	Agree
Composite Mean	2.80	Agree	3.55	Strongly Agree	2.38	Disagree	2.59	Agree

N=20 Managers,N=60 coaches,N=300 students

1.00-1.74,Strongly Disagree;1.75-2.49, Disagree;2.50-3.24,Agree;3.25-4.00, Strongly Agree.

Table 4 shows, the respondents' assessment of the equipment of the youth sports institutions, obtaining the following results: The overall respondents' assessment of youth sports institutions in terms of facilities, with a mean value of 2.59 or agree. Specifically, the manager had the lowest rating, which means that the manager was somewhat dissatisfied with the repair and maintenance of the equipment. On the other hand, coaches rated this item higher, indicating that coaches generally felt that the equipment was being properly repaired and maintained. Students' ratings were similar to those of the managers, which also indicates that

students were less satisfied with the repair and maintenance of the equipment. This indicates that, that is, the majority of respondents agreed or partially agreed. However, the mean value of 2.38 for students is slightly lower than the other groups, indicating that students are more conservative and show dissatisfaction with the equipment.

Table 5. Assessment of respondents as regards management of youths' sports institutions in Terms of Sports enhancement program

Sports enhancement program	Managers		Coaches		students		Overall	
	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description
1. The Youth Sports Institution provides professional counselling to help individuals learn to control their thoughts, eliminate negative self talk, substitute positive self talk and increase the athletes focus and concentration	3.20	Agree	3.59	Strongly Agree	2.41	Disagree	2.64	Agree
2. The Institution provides training in nutrition and specialized weight management to ensure the individual's health and improve performance	2.65	Agree	3.57	Strongly Agree	2.37	Disagree	2.58	Agree
3. The institution provides guidance and counselling to ensure healthy mental state of the coaches and athletes	3.40	Strongly Agree	3.57	Strongly Agree	2.34	Disagree	2.59	Agree
4. The institution provides special training session for sports nutrition, sports medicine for athletes and coaches	3.15	Agree	3.48	Strongly Agree	2.34	Disagree	2.56	Agree
5. The Institution provides specialized first aid training for all athletes and coaches	3.30	Strongly Agree	3.50	Strongly Agree	2.39	Disagree	2.61	Agree
6. The Institution provides team building activities for socialization and camaraderie among athletes and coaches.	3.15	Agree	3.55	Strongly Agree	2.40	Disagree	2.62	Agree
7. The Institution provides stress management training for all athletes and coaches	3.40	Strongly Agree	3.52	Strongly Agree	2.38	Disagree	2.61	Agree
8. The Institution provides stimulant, doping and drug education for all athletes and coaches	3.45	Strongly Agree	3.50	Strongly Agree	2.30	Disagree	2.55	Agree
9. The Institution provides sports ethics training for all athletes and coaches.	3.15	Agree	3.52	Strongly Agree	2.44	Disagree	2.65	Agree
10. The Institution provides sports training and seminars in sports innovation	3.40	Strongly Agree	3.58	Strongly Agree	2.42	Disagree	2.66	Agree
Composite Mean	3.23	Agree	3.54	Strongly Agree	2.38	Disagree	2.61	Agree

N=20 Managers, N=60 coaches, N=300 students

1.00-1.74, Strongly Disagree; 1.75-2.49, Disagree; 2.50-3.24, Agree; 3.25-4.00, Strongly Agree.

Table 6. Assessment of respondents as regards management of youths' sports institutions in Terms of Assessment and evaluation

Assessment and evaluation	Managers		Coaches		students		Overall	
	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description
1. The Sports Organization accepts feedback from stakeholders	3.15	Agree	3.55	Strongly Agree	2.40	Disagree	2.62	Agree
2. The feedback are used to improve the performance of the management, coaches and athletes in the sports institution.	3.15	Agree	3.60	Strongly Agree	2.42	Disagree	2.65	Agree
3. The Managent conducts regular assessment to the performance of the coaches	3.45	Strongly Agree	3.62	Strongly Agree	2.41	Disagree	2.66	Agree
4. The coaches conduct regular assessment to the performance of the athletes	3.15	Agree	3.58	Strongly Agree	2.42	Disagree	2.64	Agree
5. The athletes evaluate the performance of coaches	3.40	Strongly Agree	3.62	Strongly Agree	2.50	Agree	2.73	Agree
6. The training programs are evaluated by coaches and athletes	3.15	Agree	3.66	Strongly Agree	2.47	Disagree	2.69	Agree
7. The alignment of the vision and mission of the institution to the training programs are regularly assessed	3.15	Agree	3.63	Strongly Agree	2.40	Disagree	2.63	Agree
8. The parents of athletes are given the opportunity to evaluate the sports institution's programs	3.40	Strongly Agree	3.57	Strongly Agree	2.34	Disagree	2.59	Agree
9. The coaches evaluate the improvement of the sports skill of athletes using rubrics	3.15	Agree	3.63	Strongly Agree	2.45	Disagree	2.67	Agree
10. The coaches use different assessment forms to check the progress of the athletes' performance	3.15	Agree	3.65	Strongly Agree	2.40	Disagree	2.63	Agree
Composite Mean	3.23	Agree	3.61	Strongly Agree	2.42	Disagree	2.65	Agree

N=20 Managers,N=60 coaches,N=300 students

1.00-1.74,Strongly Disagree;1.75-2.49, Disagree;2.50-3.24,Agree;3.25-4.00, Strongly Agree.

Table 5 shows that the following results were obtained from the respondents' assessment of youth sports organizations in terms of sports enhancement programs: The overall respondents' assessment of youth sports institutions in terms of sports enhancement programs had a mean value of 2.61 or agreed. Specifically, managers' assessment of the athletic enhancement program was conservative, indicating that managers have reservations about the institution's athletic enhancement program and that there is some room for improvement. Coaches' assessments of the athletic enhancement program were relatively high, indicating that coaches had a more positive view of the institution's athletic enhancement program and found the program valuable in providing workshops on athletic training and innovation. The slightly lower ratings of the athletic enhancement program by students reflect some dissatisfaction or perceived improvement in the athletic enhancement program offered by the institution.

Table 6 shows that the respondents' assessment and evaluation of youth sports institutions yielded the following results: the overall respondents' assessment of youth sports institutions in terms of assessment and evaluation has a mean value of 2.65 or agree. Specifically, coaches rated youth sports institutions higher, indicating that coaches have a more positive view of the institution's performance and believe that the institution is performing well in all areas. Students' ratings of youth sports institutions were relatively low, reflecting dissatisfaction with the institutions' assessments and evaluations.

Table 7. Summary Table on the Assessment of respondents as regards management of youths' sports institutions

INDICATORS	Managers		Coaches		students		Overall	
	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description	Mean	Qualitative Description
Organizational management	3.26	Strongly Agree	3.44	Strongly Agree	2.39	Disagree	2.60	Agree
Training programs	3.27	Strongly Agree	3.58	Strongly Agree	2.42	Disagree	2.65	Agree
Facilities	2.66	Agree	3.54	Strongly Agree	2.38	Disagree	2.58	Agree
Equipment	2.80	Agree	3.55	Strongly Agree	2.38	Disagree	2.59	Agree
Sports enhancement program	3.23	Agree	3.54	Strongly Agree	2.37	Disagree	2.61	Agree
Assessment and evaluation	3.23	Agree	3.61	Strongly Agree	2.42	Disagree	2.65	Agree
Composite Mean	3.09	Agree	3.54	Strongly Agree	2.39	Disagree	2.61	Agree

N=20 Managers, N=60 coaches, N=300 students

1.00-1.74, Strongly Disagree; 1.75-2.49, Disagree; 2.50-3.24, Agree; 3.25-4.00, Strongly Agree.

In terms of training programs, the overall mean was 2.65 or agree, with a mean of 3.27 or strongly agree for managers, 3.58 or strongly agree for coaches, and 2.42 or disagree for students. This indicates that the respondents hold some level of approval of the training programs in youth sports organizations. The results of the coaches' ratings of strongly agree indicate a high level of satisfaction with the training program. However, students rated 2.42 or disagreed, indicating that they were dissatisfied with the effectiveness and content of the training program.

In terms of facilities, the overall mean was 2.58 or agree, with the mean of 2.66 or agree for managers, 3.54 or strongly agree for trainers, and 2.38 or disagree for students. This indicates that improving and maintaining the quality and suitability of the facilities is key to improving student satisfaction.

In terms of equipment, the overall mean was 2.59 or agree, with a mean of 2.80 or agree for managers, 3.55 or strongly agree for coaches, and 2.38 or disagree for students.

For the athletic enhancement program, the overall mean was 2.61 or agree, where the mean for managers was 3.23 or agree, the mean for coaches was 3.54 or strongly agree, and the mean for students was 2.37 or disagree. This indicates that coaches are positive about the effectiveness and value of the exercise enhancement program. In contrast, students were less satisfied with the exercise enhancement program.

In terms of assessment and evaluation, the overall mean was 2.65 or agree, where the mean for managers was 3.23 or agree, the mean for coaches was 3.61 or strongly agree, and the mean for students was 2.42 or disagree. This indicates that coaches have higher results in rating the importance of assessment and evaluation. However, students had doubts about the institution's assessment and evaluation of their own performance.

2.1. According to the grouping of the manager, coaches/trainers, student-respondents, there were significant differences in the management of the youths' sports training institutions

Table 8. Differences in the assessment of the level of management of the youths' sports training institutions when respondents are grouped by manager, coaches/trainers, student-respondents

INDICATORS	respondents	Mean	SD	Computed F-value	Sig	Decision on Ho	Interpretation
Organizational management	manager	3.25	.299	42.405	.000	Rejected	Significant
	coach	3.43	.626				
	student	2.39	.928				
Training programs	manager	3.27	.388	46.661	.000	Rejected	Significant
	coach	3.57	.534				
	student	2.41	.974				
Facilities	manager	2.66	.276	43.229	.000	Rejected	Significant
	coach	3.53	.580				
	student	2.38	.949				
Equipment	manager	2.80	.292	43.467	.000	Rejected	Significant
	coach	3.55	.590				
	student	2.38	.964				
Sports enhancement program	manager	3.22	.440	47.181	.000	Rejected	Significant
	coach	3.53	.508				
	student	2.37	.952				
Assessment and evaluation	manager	3.23	.440	50.446	.000	Rejected	Significant
	coach	3.61	.508				
	student	2.42	.952				
Over-all	manager	3.08	.198	47.163	.000	Rejected	Significant
	coach	3.54	.532				
	student	2.39	.961				

N=20 Managers, N=60 coaches, N=300 students

1.00-1.74, Strongly Disagree; 1.75-2.49, Disagree; 2.50-3.24, Agree; 3.25-4.00, Strongly Agree.

Table 19 shows the respondents' level of management of youth sports training institutions, with an overall significant value of 0.000, or interpreted as significant, when grouped by managers, coaches and students, which is less than the significant value criterion of 0.05, indicating that there are differences in the assessment of management of youth sports training institutions by different respondents, rejecting the original hypothesis. This implies that different respondents have different perceptions of the assessment of the management of sports training institutions.

In addition, significant values for organizational management, training programs, facilities, equipment, sports enhancement programs, assessment and evaluation were less than the significant value criterion of 0.05, rejecting the original hypothesis, indicating that there were significant differences in these dimensions when grouped by managers, coaches and students. This implies that different respondents hold different views on organizational management, training programs, facilities, equipment, sports enhancement programs, and assessment and evaluation.

3. Conclusion

Based on the findings presented, the researchers draw the following conclusions.

3.1. Experienced managers are preferred and occupy a dominant position in management positions. The education level of managers is relatively high. Among the managers surveyed, a relatively high proportion are engaged in sports-related disciplines, and the managers surveyed have a positive attitude towards continuous learning and enhancing professional competence. [4] Training institutions are more likely to recruit and employ part-time instructors. Quite a few coaches lack experience. They have some expertise in educational background.

3.2. Respondents are generally satisfied with the management of youth training institutions. Managers and coaches are generally satisfied with all aspects of youth training institutions, but students' ratings are relatively low.

3.3. The management level of managers and coaches of youth sports training institutions is not significantly affected by the years of management, the highest educational background and professional background. The nature of work group is an important factor affecting the evaluation of coaches to youth training institutions, and the evaluation of full-time coaches is better than that of part-time coaches. The length of management experience of coaches has a certain impact on youth training projects [5]. Coaches with longer management experience are more experienced in teaching methods and techniques, and are better able to meet the training needs of students and provide more effective training programs. Male students rated organizational management, facility quality, equipment availability, sports enhancement programs and assessment evaluations better than female students.

4. Suggestion

According to the research results, the following suggestions are put forward.

4.1. The research results show that the management of youth sports training institutions has a high evaluation, and it is suggested to design and implement management training and development plans. The project should focus on training managers' leadership, communication, decision-making and organizational management abilities to improve their overall management ability of youth sports training institutions.

4.2. Provide professional development support for coaches To provide professional development support for coaches. This includes providing professional training, seminars and

workshops on a regular basis to update their knowledge and skills and to promote innovation and optimisation in the design of teaching and training programmes.

4.3. In view of students' low evaluation of the management of sports training institutions, students are allowed to participate in the decision-making process more directly through regular student seminars, student representative groups and online feedback platforms, and suggestions are put forward to improve the student participation and feedback mechanism, so as to provide feedback and suggestions for the management of sports training institutions .

4.4. Facilities and equipment upgrade plan. Respondents developed a facility and equipment upgrade plan based on their facility and equipment evaluation. The plan shall include regular assessment of the condition of facilities and equipment and development of upgrade and maintenance plans to ensure the provision of an appropriate and high-quality training environment and equipment.

4.5. It is suggested to further study the influencing factors of different groups of respondents. It is suggested that future studies should further explore the influencing factors of different groups of respondents. Differences in the management of youth sports training institutions among different groups such as gender, age and coaching experience can be further analyzed to explore possible causes and influencing mechanisms to support more detailed management strategies.

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