

Analysis of the data of Chinese football teams in the last five years and the probability prediction of the future trend of the national team

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Abstract. This paper will discuss the analysis of Chinese football performance data over the past five years to predict future trends. The study will be analysed in three parts, firstly we will present the performance of the Chinese national team and the national teams of each echelon in the last five years of international matches. Secondly, we will discuss the main body, the main body of the author mainly using the last five years of the Chinese national team and the U23 national team U19 national team World Cup and the Asian Cup results for the results of the conversion, and statistics on the performance of the other two national teams in East Asia, will be China's national team, the national team of South Korea, the national team of Japan for the comparison, the use of authors on the conversion to compare the last five years of the results of the results of the results. Chinese football has been at a low ebb in recent years, and the public opinion environment has been unfavourable for a long time. The reason for this is that the competitive performance of football has not met expect addition, the author will process the data to make a linear regression equation to predict the future trend of Chinese football performance. Finally, the author will summary and analyse the shortcomings of Chinese football development and make some recommendations.

Keywords: Chinese football, data analyse, equation of linear regression.

1. Introduction

Youth is the driving force and power of sports programmes, and the key point and foundation of football development lies in the youth football population and the level of football [1]. The historical performance of the Chinese football national team has been a topic of much discussion and concern. Although Chinese football has made some important achievements in the past decades, such as reaching the final round of the 2002 World Cup. The overall performance of the Chinese football national team has not been outstanding. In international competitions, the performance of Chinese football teams is more average. Due to several reasons, such as management problems, lack of technical skills, and infrastructure. Chinese football has not been able to reach the top level of global football.

China is a large country with a population of 1.3 billion people and has a huge football market and

consumption demand. In recent years, the Chinese government has attached great importance to the reform and development of football and introduced a series of policies and measures to increase support and guidance for the football industry.

Series of policies and measures to increase support and guidance for the football industry [2]. After the reform of the professionalisation of Chinese football, the development of Chinese football has not been smooth; Since the 2002 World Cup in Japan and South Korea, the inadequacy of Chinese football has been obvious, and it has never entered the World Cup. The environment of domestic football is also very bad, gambling, black whistles, corruption and other illegal activities have brought Chinese football down to the abyss. The domestic football environment is also very poor, gambling, black whistles, corruption and other illegal events have pulled Chinese football down to the abyss [3]. When football reforms strengthened the outcome incentives for football club performance, the football reform strengthened the result incentives for football clubs' performance and weakened the process incentives for football talents training. The original three-tier football talents training network. The network of football talent training has gradually disintegrated, and public services such as football infrastructure, league market regulation And social security provisions for players have also disintegrated. The supply of public services such as football infrastructure, league market regulation, and social security for players is also in short supply .In recent years, Chinese football, especially the men's national football team, has been hovering at a low level for a long time, and the professional league has shown a lot of chaos, and the football market has been sluggish. The football market has been sluggish and difficult to revive. At the same time, the domestic youth football population is still seriously insufficient, and it is difficult to see a breakthrough in the development of social football [4]. The Chinese National Olympic Football Team, or the Chinese National Olympic Team as it is known in 2003, was established in December 1989 as the "U23 National Team". The main task is to represent China in the quadrennial Olympic Games and Asian Games. In the first two rounds of the group stage of the 2016 Rio Olympics qualifying tournament, the Chinese national Olympic team was defeated by Qatar and Syria with a score of 1-3 respectively. In the final round, the Chinese National Olympic team lost 2-3 to Iran and finished bottom of the group stage with three losses. In January 2020, Hao Wei led the Chinese national Olympic team in Thailand's Songkhla group stage in the first game of the national South Korea. The second game 0-2 defeated Uzbekistan, the final round of the Iranian 1-0 shutout, three games lost, scored 0 goals lost 4 goals, ranked the bottom of the group, become the bottom of the 16 teams. Completely disqualified from the impact of the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games men's football final round qualification.

China's national youth men's football team referred to as the National Youth Football Team, or U20 China National Team, is a young men's football team composed of players under the age of 20 years old representing China. The 2018 Asian Youth Championships scored two goals and conceded two, and the last four Asian Youth Championships three times to stop in the group stage. Since 2007, seven consecutive times did not qualify for the final round of the World Youth Championships. Four teams - Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Japan, and Qatar - have secured a place at the 2019 World Youth Championship in Poland.

2022, 11 September, U20 Asian Cup qualifiers, China lost 0-1 to their opponents, advancing to the final round by finishing second in the best five groups 2023, U20 Asian Cup, of the tournament. On 12 March, China lost to South Korea 1-3 in overtime in the quarter-finals of the U20 Asian Cup, missing out on the quarter-finals and qualifying for the World Youth Cup. In fact, no matter what kind of answer sheet the men's Asian Games team eventually delivers, the unconventional men's Asian Games team is also not directly related to the future of Chinese football. There is no direct correlation between the unconventional men's Asian Games team and the future of Chinese football: real progress in the development of Chinese football depends on the U-series teams remaining at the forefront of Asia, on the national Olympic team. The strength of the national Olympic team to enter the top three in Asia and the national football team to win the ticket to the final round in the World Cup qualifying matches [2]. According to the data China's men's national football team's World Cup record is 2002 - the first time to reach the World Cup final round. Final round of 32 (eliminated in the first group stage) 2006 -

qualifying out 2010 - qualifying out 2014 - qualifying out 2018 -- Qualifier out. The Olympic record in recent years has been to reach the final round.

2. Analysis of the data of Chinese football teams in the last five years and the probability prediction of the future trend of the national team

As shown in figure 1 and figure 2, in 2015, the State Council promulgated the Overall Programme for Football Reform in China programme, and football reform was comprehensively kicked off. At present, China's football governance is to emancipate the mind. On the one hand, it is necessary to learn from the actual experience and achievements of football governance in China, and eliminate the old ideas in football governance. On the one hand, people have to learn from the experience and achievements of football governance suitable for China's actual football [5]. Due to the reasonableness of the data comparison, the authors will the country pairs that are close to each other with Chinese football in terms of physical qualities and geographical location of the country. The authors of the three East Asian football in recent years, the comparison of the Asian Cup, China's last three men's football Asian Cup results for the 2011 group stage out of the competition, the eighth place in 2015, the eighth place in 2019. South Korea's national team record was third in 2011, second in 2015, and fifth in 2019. Japan's record in the last three Asian Cups is first in 2011, fifth in 2015, and second in 2019. This research incorporates the World Cup records of the three national teams respectively China's last three World Cups for the final round, South Korea's record for the group exit in 2014, group exit in 2018. and the round of 16 in 2022. Japan's national team 2014 group exit, 2018 round of 16, 2022 round of 16. The author will translate these results, for example, China's 2011 Asian Cup results for the group exit, and the participating teams have a total of 16 teams and failed to get out of the team there are eight. So the author will be the middle of the eight strong team recorded as the final results, plus the previous into the top eight teams, so China's results on the 2011 Asian Cup for the 12. The results will be China's three results for the average of the average value of 9.3, the Chinese team. This paper then calculates the performance of the three countries in the World Cup. This study still the same reason to solve the three national team data. The Chinese team did not enter the World Cup 32, and the Asian Cup qualifying team has 12 teams. China ranked 9th, so the Chinese team data for $32 + 9 = 41$. and so on as shown in the figure. This paper then statistics of the Chinese team in the year of the national team's world ranking to the average of the Asian Cup and the World Cup with the Chinese team as a variable, the regression equation for the Chinese team for $Y = 3.2X + 247$. It can therefore also be more rigorous prediction of the country's general performance.

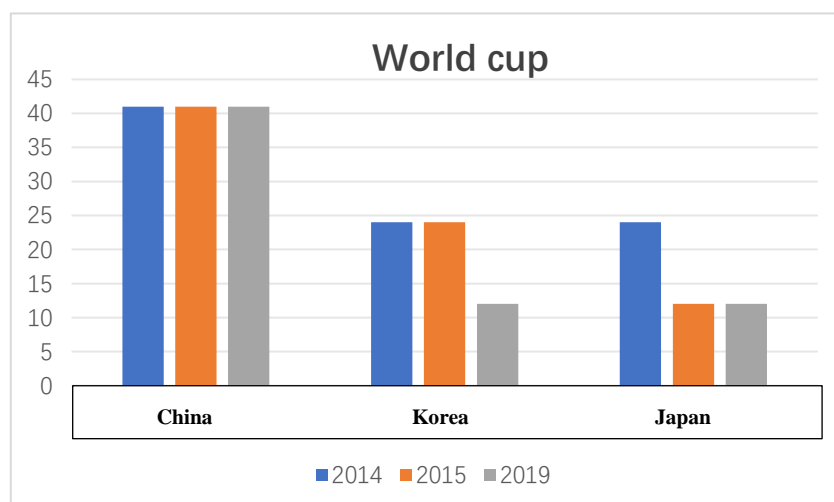


Figure 1. World Cup Chinese football statistics (Photo/Picture credit :Original)

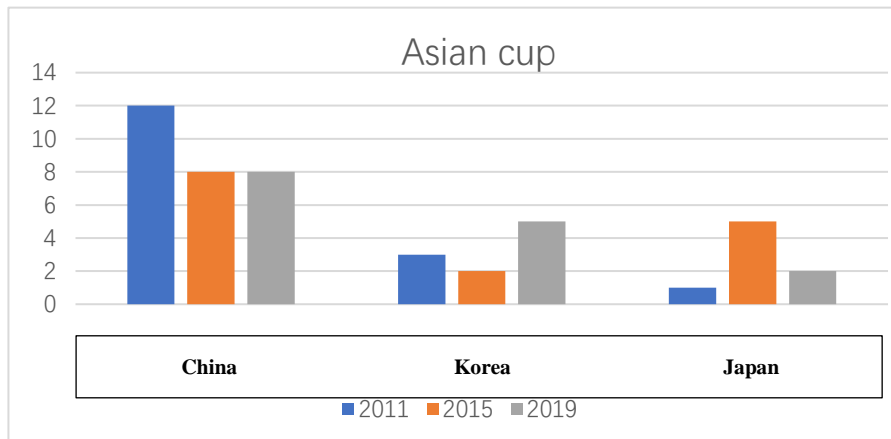


Figure 2. Asia Cup Chinese football statistics (Photo/Picture credit :Original)

The problem of Chinese football system and structure is one of the major obstacles to the development of Chinese football. Firstly, the efficiency and transparency of the governing body to be improved. Currently, the Chinese Football Association (CFA) has some problems in managing and promoting football development, such as the decision-making process is not transparent enough and the selection and recruitment not fair. Secondly, the level of Chinese leagues is relatively low. Compared with some Asian countries, there is still a big gap between the strength and competitive level of Chinese professional football leagues. This is mainly related to problems in player development, coach training, and league operation. In addition, infrastructure is also one of the challenges facing Chinese football. Although China has made some achievements in the construction of football stadiums in recent years, there is still a lot of room for improvement in the construction of football infrastructure in China compared with some developed countries.

In contrast, Japan's football system and structure advantages in some aspects. Firstly, Japan has a strict professional system, and the operation and management of clubs are relatively . The J-League of Japan's professional football league upholds the principles of professionalism and in its operation and management, and the club's business model and development strategy are relatively mature. Secondly, Japan pays attention to the training of the youth echelon and has established a complete youth training system. The launch of the China Youth Football League is an in-depth implementation of the Overall Programme for the Reform and Development of Chinese Football. More than seven years have passed since the introduction of the football reform programme.

For more than seven years, the programme has pointed out the right direction for the reform and development of Chinese football and achieved some positive results. However, because the overall foundation of Chinese football is weak and it takes time to build the system, the men's national football team has poor results in competitions or even has no chance to participate in competitions, and the professional league has suffered from unpaid wages, withdrawal and dissolution of clubs. However, due to the overall weak foundation of Chinese football and the time needed for systematic construction, the poor performance of men's national football teams in competitions and even their failure to enter competitions, and the multiple crises of clubs in the professional league, such as non-payment of wages, withdrawal and dissolution, the current situation of Chinese football is grim [6].

They focus on developing children's football skills, tactics, and awareness, and provide more competition opportunities and training resources through club leagues and school football. This systematic youth training system has produced a large number of outstanding young players for Japanese football. Finally, Japan's football infrastructure is relatively sound. Japan's football venues and training facilities have been constructed and improved over the years, providing a good environment for In order to promote and improve the Chinese football "effective market", "a competent government" is indispensable. For many years, we have unilaterally thought that football [7]. To date, the second Chinese Today, the second large-scale anti-corruption and anti-triad action in the Chinese football sector,

the judicial investigation and punishment is more than 11 years ago, but whether Chinese football can take the opportunity to “new life”, but also depends on how the youth training system is repaired. The second large-scale anti-corruption campaign in China’s football sector has been intense [8]. Especially professional football, professional league is only a commercial behaviour, the government departments inconvenient to intervene, but the football has public welfare effectiveness, public product and city brand attributes [9]. The sustainable development of youth football has become the key to solving the problem. The Overall Programme for the Reform and Development of Chinese Football. The Overall Programme for the Reform and Development of Football in China proposes to “promote the growth of youth football talents on a large scale.” The China Youth Football League will be a powerful driving force to realize this goal. The China Youth Football League will be a powerful driving force to achieve this goal. As a unified competition platform, the China Youth Football League will not only examine the potential of young football players across the country, but will also further help to promote the development of youth football. The China Youth Football League will not only examine the potential of young football players across the country, but will also further help build a scientific, efficient and complete youth training system. Only with a solid foundation and long-term efforts can Chinese football usher in a bright future. Football can usher in a bright future. Since the end of 2014, the Ministry of Education has taken school football as a breakthrough and testing ground for school sports reform, and has so far set up 32,780 schools with football characteristics nationwide, with a total of more than 55 million young students participating in school football activities. So far, 32,780 schools with football characteristics have been set up nationwide, with a total of more than 55 million young students participating in school football activities, laying a good foundation for popularizing football and expanding the football population. This has laid a good foundation for popularizing football and expanding the football population [10].

3. Conclusion

In summary, China’s football institutions and structures need to be reformed and upgraded in order to promote the development of Chinese football. This includes efforts to strengthen the norms and transparency of the governing bodies, improve the level of the league, and enhance the infrastructure. Japan’s football system and structure, on the other hand, certain lessons and references for Chinese football. China can learn from Japan’s professional system and youth training system and make reforms and innovations based on its own conditions and characteristics so as to promote the development of Chinese football. The launch of the China Youth Football League is a powerful initiative to promote school sports reform.

Strengthening football infrastructure and providing more high-quality training grounds. Conducting football training activities. Carry out football training activities, strengthen coaching teams and improve coaching standards. Establish a youth football league and tournament system to provide more opportunities for participation.

Support clubs to invest in the introduction of outstanding foreign players and improve the level of the league. Expand the scale and influence of professional clubs and improve the treatment of players. Strengthen the connection between domestic and international leagues to improve the competitiveness of teams.

Learn from the advanced experience and management models of international football development. Improve the football management system, raise the level of specialisation and strengthen the ability of market operation. Establish a sound anti-corruption and disciplinary management system to maintain a level playing field in the industry.

Promote the participation of all people in football, and enhance the public’s love for and recognition of football. Increase publicity for football events, players and coaches to raise the popularity of football. Increase football art and cultural activities to cultivate more football talents and enthusiasts.

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