

Research on the Construction of Standard Index System of Chinese Jockeys' Professional Skills

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Abstract

In view of the lack of a unified standard for the professional level of jockeys in our country at present, and under the support of the current policy, it is necessary to build a professional skill standard system for talents in the horse racing industry. This paper uses the methods of literature, questionnaire, expert consultation method, mathematical statistics, comparative study and experiment, this paper studies the professional skill standards of Jockeys, to constructs the standard index system of speed horse racing professional skills. It includes 5 first-level indicators, 13 second-level indicators and 52 third-level indicators, including vocational knowledge, vocational technology, professional ability, professional ethics and professional quality. The statistical analysis shows that the expert authority coefficient is 0.74, the average value of each data is more than 3.5, the coefficient of variation is less than 0.25, and the consistency coefficient is between 0.455 and 0.614. This shows that the selected experts are representative and reliable, and the speed horse racing professional skill index system has a certain scientific rationality, which can provide some reference for the vocational skill standard of workers in horse racing industry of China in the future.

Keywords

Horse racing jockey; Vocational skill standard; Index system Construction.

1. Introduction

The research on the professional skill standard of jockey abroad has been more systematic and standardized. There are also corresponding management methods and assessment requirements [1]. In practice, they attach great importance to the practice and training of jockeys' skill level, and carry out strict assessment of jockeys in accordance with the standards [2].

The professional skill standard of jockey has not been studied deeply in the existing research. combing the literature, which is researched by Donghua Zhou [3-4], Yangzhou Xiang [3] and Jinlong Tian [4] draws lessons from the experience of foreign professional skill standards of horse racing, and introduces the relevant requirements of the professional skill standard of horse racing. The research of Shuang Zhang [5-6], Quanan Gui [7] and Haifan Ren [8] studied the jockeys from the aspects of material selection, physical fitness training, evaluation and classification, and Minxin Liao [9] studied the special psychological characteristics of equestrian athletes. this can be used for reference to the requirement of the psychological quality of jockeys.

Therefore, based on the existing literature, combined with the national vocational skill standard system [10], this paper draws lessons from the structure and content of national professional standards in sports industry in different countries [11], physical education teachers' skill standard indicators in China [12], as well as the construction methods of relevant vocational

skills standards and carries on SPSS statistical analysis of the questionnaire survey results to select appropriate indicators. In order to construct the standard index system of professional skills of speed jockeys.

2. Research Objects and Methods

2.1. Research Objects

Taking the jockeys in China as the research object, taking the professional skill standards of jockeys as the starting point, combined with the relevant vocational skill standards, this paper makes an analysis and research on the jockeys in China.

2.2. Research Methods

2.2.1 Literature method

In the early stage of the study, Consulted the papers and periodicals related to this research, and searched the domestic and foreign materials and information related to the professional skills standards of speed racing through CNKI, Google academic, Du xiu and major websites. Search for jockey vocational skills standards through jockey training schools and related websites.

2.2.2 Questionnaire survey method

The questionnaire survey consists of two rounds. In the first round, relevant opinions are obtained through direct interviews with front-line outstanding jockeys, experts and scholars. According to the feedback of the first round of questionnaire, the second round of questionnaire is formed after revision, and then the first-line jockeys in the industry are selected directly or indirectly to distribute the questionnaire, and the questionnaire results and relevant feedback are obtained.

A total of 32 questionnaires were distributed in the second round, and 30 were finally recovered, with a recovery rate of 93.74% and an effective rate of 100%. The survey is mainly aimed at the front-line jockeys of the domestic jockey club. in addition, a questionnaire survey was conducted on the Australian Turf Club, and the questionnaire results were obtained and compared.

2.2.3 Expert consultation method

Ask domestic jockeys and experts and scholars for advice and advice on setting professional skills standards in the form of questionnaires and interviews. in addition, consult foreign jockey clubs by e-mail to get relevant suggestions and opinions.

2.2.4 Mathematical statistics method

SPSS software is used to analyze the collected data of the questionnaire, including consistency coefficient, chi-square value, P value and so on. At the same time, EXCEL software is used to analyze the data, including mean, standard deviation and coefficient of variation. And on the basis of the results of the statistical analysis, combined with theoretical analysis, to clarify and support the research point of view of this paper.

3. Research Results

3.1. Determination of Professional Skill Standard Index of Speed Jockey

Theoretically, this paper is divided into two routes, one is to learn from the relevant indicators of foreign mature vocational skills standards, the other is to learn from the relevant vocational skills standards, including construction methods, the determination of the index system. After consulting the vocational skill requirements of foreign jockeys and the vocational skill standards and construction methods of related industries in China, we began to explore its theoretical framework.

When constructing the professional skill standard of jockey, it is necessary to integrate the skill standard of various professions to construct the index system, taking into account the professional characteristics of jockey and the requirements of future career development. In the process of screening and confirmation of indicators, reference is made to the national vocational skill standards. Finally, five first-level indicators are selected: professional knowledge, professional technology, professional ability, professional ethics, professional quality (Figure 1). These five aspects basically cover the requirements of the speed jockey in terms of knowledge and technology, as well as the requirements of the jockey in terms of ability, morality and quality, and divide the professional skills of the speed jockey macroscopically.

For the classification of the second-level index of the professional skill standard of the jockey, according to the division requirements of the first-level index, combined with the skill standard system and structure of the relevant occupations, according to its professional characteristics and future development requirements, the basic framework model is obtained (Figure 2).

3.2. Preliminary Construction of Professional Skill Standard Index System for Jockeys

In order to obtain reliable indicators, two rounds of questionnaires were sent out for two rounds of expert consultation. After the first round of questionnaires were issued, opinions on questionnaire revision were obtained, and indicators were screened. Two third-level indicators were deleted: horse physiological knowledge, love and dedication, and attention to details.

On this basis, the second round of questionnaire was revised and perfected, and then the second round of questionnaire was distributed (only one item of familiarity coefficient and judgment coefficient was required to be checked). A total of 30 experts were interviewed, and the experts came from two structural levels. including jockeys, club managers, (Rider Horse, Wuhan Jockey Club, Yitai Desert Star Horse), members of the Australian Turf Club and university teachers. The basic information of the experts is shown in Table 1.

After the second round of questionnaire collection, the reliability test was done, in which the coefficient of familiarity (cs) was assigned quantified values of 1.0, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2, 0 according to familiarity, general familiarity, unfamiliarity and unfamiliarity. According to theoretical analysis, practical experience, domestic and foreign counterparts' understanding and intuition, the judgment coefficient ca is endowed with quantitative values of 0.8-1.0, 0.6, 0.6, 0.2-0.4 respectively. The reliability coefficient (authority) $cr = (cs + ca) / 2$, and the ca is calculated as the middle value of the value. Finally, the reliability coefficient is 0.74, which shows that the theoretical reliability is high and the reliability is good [18].

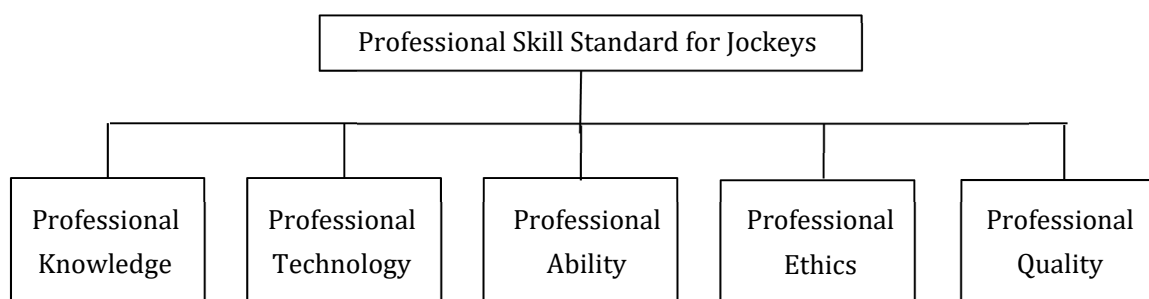


Figure 1. Five first-level indicators of professional skill standard jockeys

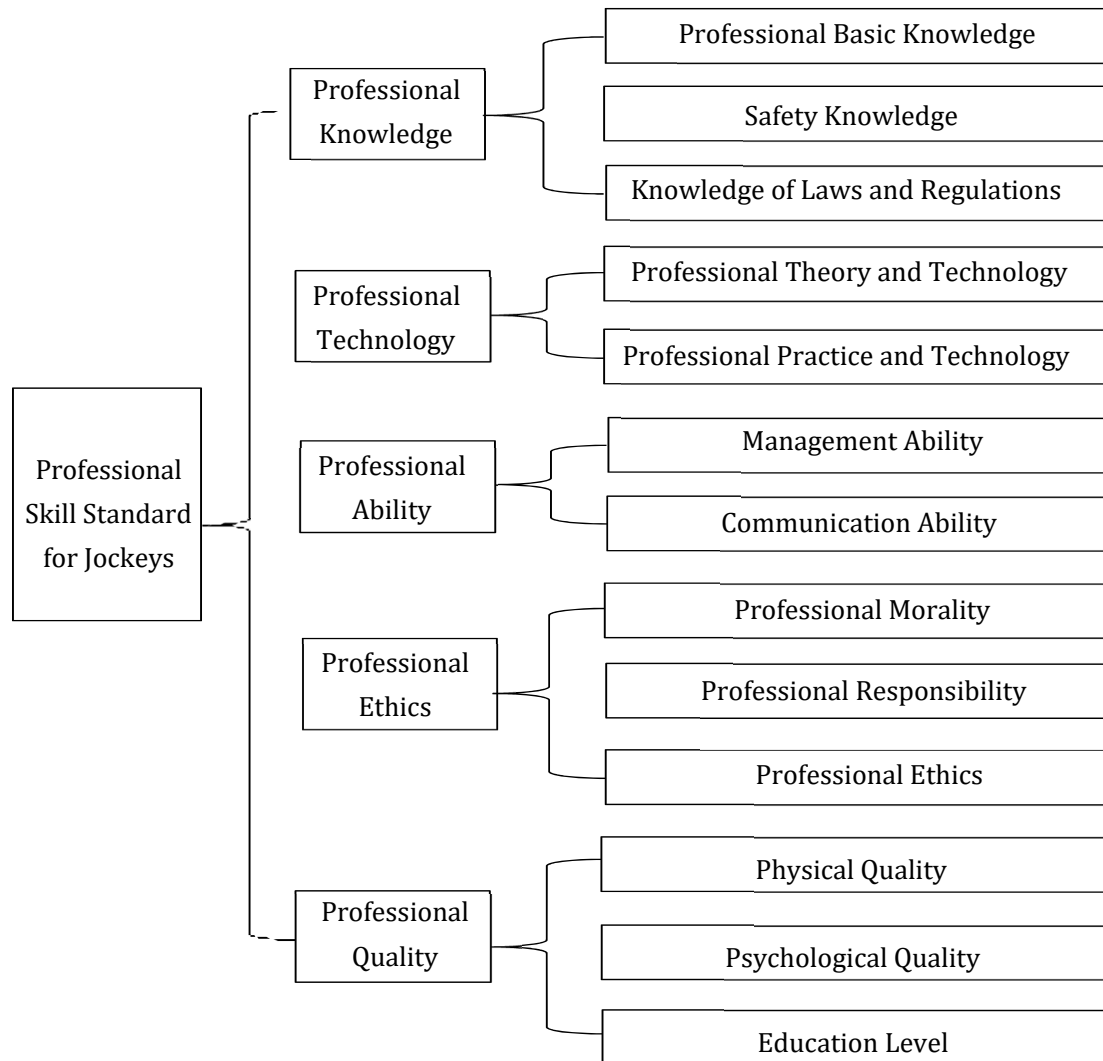


Figure 2. The Theoretical Framework of the Second Index of the Professional Skill Standard of Jockeys

Table 1. Expert Basic Information Table

Expert structure	Expert category	Number of persons	Percentage
Professional level	Jockey	15	50.00%
	Club manager	3	10.00%
	Members of the Australian Turf Club	2	6.67%
Academic level	Lecturer	4	13.33%
	Associate professor	4	13.33%
	Professor	2	6.67%

Among them, the importance of the index of the questionnaire is given weight scores of 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively according to "very important", "important", "general", "unimportant" and "very unimportant". Experts score accordingly to judge whether each index is reasonable or not, and require that the index should only be modified in principle. The requirements for screening indicators are:

- (1) The coefficient of variation of each index is required to be less than 0.25 [16].
- (2) The average score of the selected indicators is required to be above 3.5 [16].

(3) The consistency of expert score data was tested, and $P < 0.01$ or $P < 0.05$ was required [16]. Statistical analysis of the data was carried out according to the screening results, in which the mean,

standard deviation and coefficient of variation were calculated by Excel; descriptive statistics and non-parametric tests were carried out by SPSS17.0 to get the consistency coefficient, chi-square value and P value.

3.2.1 Statistical results of first-level indicators

Table 2. Analysis Parameter Table of Statistical Results of First-order Index

First-level index	Mean	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
Professional Knowledge	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Professional Technology	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Professional Ability	4.0333	0.7951	0.1971
Professional Ethics	4.2000	0.6000	0.1429
Professional Quality	4.4333	0.6675	0.1506

Table 3. Statistical Analysis Parameter Table for Consistency Test of First-order Index

Round	Consistency coefficient.	Chi-square value	Asymp.sig
The second round	0.472	56.648	0.000

From Table 2 and Table 3, it is found that the averages of the five first-level indexes selected are all greater than 4, and the coefficient of variation is less than 0.25, of which the maximum value is 0.1971, indicating a high degree of concentration of the five first-level indicators. The consistency coefficient of experts is 0.472, indicating that there are no big differences among experts on the selected indicators, and the consistency is strong [16]. The P value is 0.000, less than 0.05, which indicates that the credibility of the five first-level indicators is high, and the result is strong.

3.2.2 Statistical results of second-level index survey

Table 4. Statistical Analysis Parameter Table of Second-order Index

Second-level index	Mean	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
Professional Basic Knowledge	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Safety Knowledge	4.2667	0.6289	0.1474
Knowledge of Laws and Regulations	4.0000	0.8165	0.2041
Professional Theory and Technology.	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Professional Practice and Technology	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Management Ability	4.4000	0.6633	0.1508
Communication Ability	4.1000	0.7895	0.1926
Professional Morality	4.2000	0.6000	0.1429
Professional Responsibility	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Professional Ethics	4.4333	0.6675	0.1506
Physical Quality	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Psychological Quality	4.1333	0.7630	0.1846
Education Level	4.2667	0.5121	0.1200

Table 5. Statistical Analysis Parameter Table for Consistency Test of Second-order Index

Round	Consistency coefficient	Chi-square value	Asymp.sig
The second round	0.455	163.977	0.000

Table 6. Statistical Analysis Parameter

Third-level index	Mean	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation
Theoretical Knowledge of Riding of Speed Horse Racing	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Theoretical Knowledge of Race Rules of Horse Racing	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Nursing Knowledge of Horse	3.8000	0.7483	0.1969
Physiological Knowledge of Horse	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Nursing Knowledge of Harness	4.4000	0.4899	0.1113
Knowledge of Sports Science	4.4000	0.4899	0.1113
Knowledge of Nutrition	3.8000	0.9798	0.2578
Knowledge of Horse Breeding	3.6000	0.4899	0.1361
Knowledge of Human Body Protection	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Prevent Pathogens from Spreading Knowledge	4.2000	0.4000	0.0952
Theoretical Knowledge of Horse Safety Prevention	3.6000	0.4899	0.1361
Registration and Registered Jockey System	4.6000	0.4899	0.1065
Knowledge of other Relative Laws and Regulations	3.6000	0.6633	0.1843
Understand the Organization and Implementation of Horse Racing	4.2000	0.9798	0.2333
Understand the Prevention and Treatment of Common Diseases in Horses	4.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Have the Skills of Horse Training, Horse Control.etc	4.6000	0.4899	0.1065
Have the skills of Prevention and Nursing of Common Diseases in Horses	4.2000	0.9798	0.2333
Have the Skill of Safe Falling from a Speed Racehorse	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Have the Skills of Stable Management	4.4000	0.4899	0.1113
Have the Skills of Saddle Preparation, Saddle Unloading, Horse Walking. etc	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Self-management Ability	4.6000	0.4899	0.1065
Ability to Participate in the Formulation and Implementation of Plans	4.4000	0.4899	0.1113
Training and Management Ability of Stables and Horses	4.6000	0.4899	0.1065
Horse Training, Competition Use Registration Management Ability	4.2000	0.9798	0.2333
Know How to Communicate with Horses	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Good Interpersonal Communication Skills	3.5333	0.7180	0.2032
Understand the Ability of Teamwork	3.6000	0.4899	0.1361
Able to Understand and Express Professional English of Horse Racing	3.8000	0.4000	0.1053
Love Horses and Horse Racing Industry	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Abide by the Rules of Speed Horse Racing	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Have a High Sense of Responsibility	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Pay Attention to the Health of Horses	3.8000	0.4000	0.1053
Train Hard and Constantly Improve Professional Skills	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Protect the Safety Consciousness of Horses and People in Training and Competition	4.2000	0.4000	0.0952
Explore Horses and Own Potential	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Attach Importance to Horse Welfare	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Do Not Use or Consume at the Use of Prohibited Substances (Stimulants)	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
No Mistreatment of Horses	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Direct or Indirect Betting on Horse Racing is Prohibited	4.6000	0.4899	0.1065
Good Endurance Quality	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Good Strength Quality	3.5333	0.4989	0.1412
Good Balance Quality	4.6000	0.4899	0.1065
Good Sensitive Quality	4.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Good Reaction Quality	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Good Coordination Quality	3.6000	0.8794	0.2443
Height: Below 165cm for Male and Below 158cm for Female	5.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Weight: the Weight of the Jockey is about 52-62 kg	4.8000	0.4000	0.0833
Good Personality (Self-confidence, Self-discipline, Optimism, etc)	3.6333	0.4819	0.1326
Strong Psychological Adaptability	4.6000	0.4899	0.1065
A Healthy State of Mind	3.5333	0.6182	0.1750
Appropriate Behavior	3.5000	0.5000	0.1429
Senior High School and above	3.8000	0.9798	0.2578

According to the above two tables, it can be seen that in Table 4, the coefficients of variation of 13 secondary indicators are less than 0.25, and all indicators are scored above 3.5. among them, there are 5 indicators with 5 points and 13 indicators with 4 points and above, among which the score of knowledge of laws and regulations is the smallest, and its minimum value is 4.000. In Table 5, the consistency coefficient is 0.455 and the P value is 0.000, indicating that the credibility of the secondary index is good. To sum up, these statistics show that the 13 secondary indicators listed in the table have a high degree of recognition and are representative to a certain extent.

3.2.3 Statistical results of three-level index survey

Table 7. Statistical Analysis Parameter Table for Consistency Test of Three-order Index

Round	Consistency coefficient.	Chi-square value	Asymp.sig
The second round	0.614	939.274	0.000

It can be seen from Table 6 and Table 7 that the average score of 52 third-level indicators is more than 3.5, of which 18 indicators have an average score of 5, a total of 37 indicators with 4 points and above, and the coefficients of variation of 52 third-level indicators are all less than 0.25. To sum up the data, the selected 52 third-level indicators have a certain degree of credibility, and the recognition of experts is high.

3.3. The System Structure of Professional Skill Standard Index for Jockey

After the second round of questionnaire survey, the questionnaire is screened, the valid questionnaire is selected, and the indicators are selected according to the three principles of index selection, and then statistical analysis is carried out. Finally, 5 first-level indicators, 13 second-level indicators and 52 third-level indicators are selected, as shown in Table 8.

3.4. An Analysis of the Requirements pf Different Indexes in the Professional Skill Standard of Jockey

3.4.1 Professional Knowledge

There are three second-level indicators under professional knowledge, mainly from the professional basic knowledge, safety knowledge, knowledge of laws and regulations to explain the professional knowledge that jockeys need to master.

(1) Professional Basic Knowledge

As a qualified jockey, it is necessary to master the basic professional knowledge, including riding theory and horse care, physiology, breeding knowledge, and as a horse racer, the jockey should be familiar with the rules of speed racing and abide by the rules. in order to finish the race better. Like other athletes, jockeys have to maintain their own equipment, so they must have knowledge of harness care. In addition, sports science knowledge and nutrition knowledge are also knowledge that jockeys need to learn, which can help them control their weight and exercise.

(2) Safety Knowledge

Horse racing is an exciting and dangerous sport, so jockeys should master the knowledge of human body protection and the theory of horse safety prevention to prevent injuries. Different from other sports, horse racing is a common sport completed by people and horses, which involves animal infectious diseases and other issues, so jockeys should have the knowledge to prevent the spread of pathogens.

Table 8. Table of Standard Index System for Professional Skills of Jockeys

First-level Indicators	Second-level Indicators	Third-level Indicators
Professional Knowledge	Professional Basic Knowledge	1. Theoretical Knowledge of Riding of Speed Horse Racing 2. Theoretical Knowledge of Race Rules of Horse Racing 3. Nursing Knowledge of Horse 4. Physiological Knowledge of Horse 5. Nursing Knowledge of Harness 6. Knowledge of Sports Science 7. Knowledge of Nutrition 8. Knowledge of Horse Breeding 9. Knowledge of Human Body Protection
		10. Prevent Pathogens from Spreading Knowledge 11. Theoretical Knowledge of Horse Safety Prevention
	Safety Knowledge	12. Registration and Registered Jockey System 13. Knowledge of other Relative Laws and Regulations
	Knowledge of Laws and Regulations	14. Understand the Organization and Implementation of Horse Racing 15. Understand the Prevention and Treatment of Common Diseases in Horses
	Professional Theory and Technology.	16. Have the Skills of Horse Training, Horse Control.etc 17. Have the skills of Prevention and Nursing of Common Diseases in Horses 18. Have the Skill of Safe Falling from a Speed Racehorse 19. Have the Skills of Stable Management 20. Have the Skills of Saddle Preparation, Saddle 21. Unloading, Horse Walking. etc 21. Self-management Ability
Professional Technology	Professional Practice and Technology	22. Ability to Participate in the Formulation and Implementation of Plans 23. Training and Management Ability of Stables and Horses 24. Horse Training, Competition Use Registration Management Ability
		25. Know How to Communicate with Horses 26. Good Interpersonal Communication Skills 27. Understand the Ability of Teamwork 28. Able to Understand and Express Professional English of Horse Racing 29. Love Horses and Horse Racing Industry
	Management Ability	30. Abide by the Rules of Speed Horse Racing 31. Have a High Sense of Responsibility 32. Pay Attention to the Health of Horses 33. Train Hard and Constantly Improve Professional Skills
	Communication Ability	34. Protect the Safety Consciousness of Horses and People in Training and Competition 35. Explore Horses and Own Potential 36. Attach Importance to Horse Welfare 37. Do Not Use or Connive at the Use of Prohibited Substances (Stimulants) 38. No Mistreatment of Horses 39. Direct or Indirect Betting on Horse Racing is Prohibited
Professional Ability	Professional Morality	40. Good Endurance Quality 41. Good Strength Quality 42. Good Balance Quality 43. Good Sensitive Quality 44. Good Reaction Quality 45. Good Coordination Quality
		46. Height: Below 165cm for Male and Below 158cm for Female 47. Weight: the Weight of the Jockey is about 52-62 kg 48. Good Personality (Self-confidence, Self-discipline, Optimism, etc) 49. Strong Psychological Adaptability 50. A Healthy State of Mind 51. Appropriate Behavior
	Professional Responsibility	52. Senior High School and above
	Professional Ethics	
Professional Ethics	Professional Responsibility	
	Physical Quality	
	Psychological Quality	
Professional Quality	Education Level	

(3) Knowledge of Laws and Regulations

Jockeys are not only a profession but also Chinese citizens. In the field of horse racing, they should not only abide by the rules of horse racing, but also abide by national laws and

regulations. Only by abiding by discipline and the law can they become qualified jockeys. Only in this way can we improve the quality of practitioners and standardize the development of the industry.

3.4.2 Professional Technology

There are two second-level indicators under the professional technology, which mainly expounds the professional skills that the speed jockey needs to master from the professional theory and technology, professional practice and technology.

(1) Professional Theory and Technology

Jockeys should not only master theoretical knowledge, but also master certain professional theories and skills, understand the organization and implementation methods of horse racing, and need to actively cooperate with the management of racing personnel to ensure the smooth holding of races, which is not only conducive to horse trainers to arrange horses for races, but also conducive to jockeys to choose appropriate competition strategies. At the same time, it is also necessary to understand the prevention and treatment of common diseases in horses, so that they can be treated as soon as possible when horse diseases are found in training and racing.

(2) Professional Practice and Technology

The so-called professional practical technology refers to the practical operation skills that the jockey has, which requires the jockey to have the skills of horse training and horse control, the prevention and nursing of common diseases of horses, and the technology of safe falling of horses in speed race. with stable management skills, with saddle preparation, saddle unsaddle, horse walking and other skills, this is an important part of the jockey's daily work, is the jockey needs to master the most basic technology.

3.4.3 Professional Ability

Under the professional ability, there are two second-level indicators, mainly from the management ability, communication ability to explain the professional ability that the jockey needs to master.

(1) Management Ability

The jockey's work is tedious and boring, and the day's work begins at 4 o'clock in the morning, which requires the jockey to have good management ability, especially good self-management ability and binding ability. to achieve the management of self-mentality, image, time, behavior, emotion and so on. And the jockey should cooperate with the trainer to complete the training and competition, which requires the jockey to have the ability to participate in the formulation and implementation of plans, stable and horse training management, horse training and competition registration management.

(2) Communication Ability

The jockey's communication ability can be divided into two aspects: one is to communicate with people, including good interpersonal communication skills, teamwork skills, and the ability to understand and express professional English in horse racing; the second is to communicate with horses, which requires jockeys to know how to communicate with horses.

3.4.4 Professional Ethics

There are three second-level indicators under professional ethics, which mainly expounds the professional ethics that speed jockeys need to master from the aspects of professional morality, professional responsibility and professional ethics.

(1) Professional Morality

As the saying goes, "Love whatever job one takes up". Jockey club work is trivial and boring for jockeys, so most entry-level jockeys choose to give up. Therefore, for jockeys, they should love horses and horse racing industry and treat horse racing as their own career, not just as a

profession. Jockeys are required to love horses and horse racing industry, to be able to abide by the rules of speed horse racing, to establish good professional character, and to be a qualified jockey.

(2) Professional Responsibility

Like other professions, jockeys need to have a high sense of responsibility and dedication, to be responsible for their work, to have a positive work attitude, to shoulder their responsibilities, to be able to complete the tasks assigned by their superiors, to be able to love their posts and to be dedicated to their work, and so on. To attach great importance to horse welfare, pay attention to the health status of horses, be able to protect the safety of horses and people in training and competition, and constantly improve their professional skills and explore their own potential through hard training.

(3) Professional Ethics

The Rules of Horse Racing formulated by the Chinese Equestrian Association and the Interim Rules on Anti-Doping of Sports Horses (Horse Racing) drafted by the General Administration of Sport of China expressly stipulate that in order to prevent the use of doping in speed horse racing, maintain the sportsmanship of fair competition, protect the health and welfare of horses, and prohibit the use of stimulants to horses and jockeys [19]. Jockeys must strictly abide by the relevant regulations in order to protect their physical and mental health and horse welfare, and maintain the sportsmanship of fair competition.

3.4.5 Professional Quality

There are three second-level indicators under the professional quality, which mainly expounds the professional qualities that the speed jockey needs to master from the aspects of physical quality, psychological quality and the level of education.

(1) Physical Quality

The requirements for the jockey's physical quality include eight aspects: endurance, strength, balance, sensitive, reaction, coordination, height, weight, etc. [6].

Horse racing is a highly integrated sport of horse and rider, which requires high requirements for jockeys, including no more than 165cm for men and 158cm for women [7]. In terms of weight, jockeys are mostly required to weigh between 52 and 62kg, and jockeys are generally required to weigh about 50kg. And a race usually consists of 10 horses at the same time, lasting 1 to 3 minutes, with the characteristics of high intensity and heavy load, coupled with the fact that the horses are running at high speed, all kinds of complexity and emergencies may occur at any time. This requires the jockey to have good endurance, strength, balance, agility, response and coordination.

(2) Psychological Quality

Horse racing is a high-intensity, heavy load, hard and boring sport, jockeys need strong personality and psychological quality. Previous studies have shown that the higher the sports level of equestrian riders, the stronger their self-confidence. In the questionnaire survey, it is found that the advantages of excellent jockeys are summarized as follows: have good personality, Self-confidence, self-discipline, optimism, iron, dedicated, responsible, careful, hard-working [9]. In addition, jockeys will travel to and from all over the country to compete, which requires jockeys to have strong psychological adaptability, healthy mentality and appropriate behavior.

(3) Education Level

According to the results of two rounds of surveys, the lowest educational level of jockeys in China is primary school, and the highest is bachelor's degree. After expert scoring and data analysis, it is agreed that it is more appropriate for jockeys to receive education level of high school or above.

3.5. Experimental Verification of Professional Standards for Speed Jockeys

In order to verify the scientific and rationality of the initially constructed professional skill standard for jockeys, the initially constructed index system was put into the jockey club to test the feasibility of each index. and make a practical evaluation from the importance of each index and the impact of the standard on jockey management, and finally make a comprehensive evaluation, which shows that the vocational skill index has a certain application value and rationality. It needs to be constantly revised and improved.

4. Summary

According to the results of mathematical statistical analysis, it is known that the expert authority coefficient is 0.74, the average value of each data is more than 3.5, the coefficient of variation is less than 0.25, the consistency coefficient is between 0.455 and 0.614, and the P value is 0.05, which shows that the result is scientific and reasonable. However, subjective and objective factors inevitably have a certain impact on the existing results, resulting in a certain degree of unscientific and unreasonable, which needs to constantly improve the professional skill standard indicators of horse racing in the future practice and theory. It is hoped that in the future, when introducing foreign mature vocational skill qualification certification standards to assess and certify employees, we will strengthen the theoretical research on the professional skill standards of China's horse racing industry, and adjust measures to local conditions, combined with foreign mature standards, to create professional skill standards suitable for horse racing practitioners in our country.

Acknowledgments

This paper is part of achievement of program: Research on construction of standard system of horse racing industry professional skill, the program number: WHSM-2019122402. Thanks to the support of Academic Center of Sports and Health in Wuhan Business University.

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