



Factors affecting the decision to study abroad to start a business of students at the University of Food Industry in Ho Chi Minh City

Truong Phi Cuong ¹, Nguyen Hoang Tien ^{2*}

^{1, 2} Gia Dinh University, Vietnam

* Corresponding Author: **Nguyen Hoang Tien**

Article Info

ISSN (online): 2582-7138

Volume: 04

Issue: 03

May-June 2023

Received: 20-04-2023;

Accepted: 14-05-2023

Page No: 563-574

Abstract

In order to find better career opportunities in the future, many families have decided to send their children abroad to study. The golden age to study abroad is right after graduating from high school. Vietnamese education has been gradually improved and paid more attention. In the current context, many students after graduation cannot find jobs. An inadequacy of Vietnamese education is that it is always heavy on theory but does not apply much in practice. Therefore, many people choose to study abroad to be able to absorb new sources of knowledge, gain more access to practice, research and have the opportunity to maximize their capacity. Through the implementation of a research project on the factors affecting the decision to study abroad and start a business of university students, the authors have obtained the key factors that influence and offer solutions for students pellets.

Keywords: entrepreneurship study abroad, Vietnamese students, Vietnamese universities

1. Introduction

1.1 Reasons for choosing the topic

In any country, education is important and comes first. Our country is no exception. With the trend of international integration, from a young age, many parents have oriented their children to study abroad so that they can broaden their horizons and get closer to the knowledge of mankind. At the same time, studying abroad will help children experience and understand more about the value of life.

Not only that, many young people also have dreams of studying abroad, trying their best to win scholarships, study abroad for the purpose of satisfying their own wishes, helping their future to be better.

Since then, the trend of studying abroad has become more and more popular. However, is studying abroad really like a dream and helping young people have a 100% successful future? That is why the authors have begun to study the factors affecting the choice of whether to study abroad or not, helping students have a better overview of studying abroad so that they can make informed decisions. decide in the right way.

1.2 Objectives of the study

1.2.1 General Objectives

The overall objective is to study the factors affecting the decision to study abroad of university students

1.2.2 Specific goals

- Give specific and accurate factors that affect the decision to study abroad
- Measure the influence of each factor in order to have the most objective perspective in choosing, so that students and parents can rest assured based on research results for reference and selection.

1.3 Research object

Around the world, there have been many research authors that have identified the factors that affect the intention of students to study abroad. Specifically, the study Mazzarol and Soutar (2002) provides 14 factors affecting the decision to choose to study in Australia of students from Indonesia, Taiwan, Mainland China and India, for example, desire to study in Australia, learning a new culture, the cost of studying abroad or the outgoing personality of students. Karl Wagner *et al.* (2006) ^[10] showed that family and friends factors also affect the formation of students' intention to study abroad in Malaysia. In the study of Bodycott (2009) ^[3], Mercy (2009), Hormoz *et al.* (2014) ^[7], factors such as career prospects, desire to study in advanced countries' education and personal career development have an impact on students' decision to study abroad.

1.4 Research Methods

- Sampling observation method: collect information based on direct perception for an overview of the factors affecting the decision to study abroad.
- Analytical method: to see the meaningful value of things and phenomena, the relationship between form and nature and content. Analysis helps to fully and deeply realize the value or non-value of the object.

2. Theoretical basis

The factors affecting the decision to study abroad are formed on the basis of majors and policies and priorities combined with the needs of international students. Research on attitudes, behaviors and factors affecting students' decisions about studying abroad.

Studying abroad is going to study in a country other than the current country of the person living, in order to supplement knowledge and profession to satisfy his or her study needs. at the request of agencies, organizations or sponsors. Some of the main types of study abroad include:

Study Abroad Scholarship: Study abroad scholarship is a form of study abroad in which international students are supported by an individual or organization in whole or in part financially for studying abroad. There can be scholarships from the Government or an organization in Vietnam and scholarships from the country to study abroad for international students. More and more organizations and individuals at home and abroad sponsor students to study abroad. This is also one of the reasons for the significant increase in the number of Vietnamese international students. Self-sufficient study abroad is a form of study abroad in which international students pay for their own expenses related to studying abroad. In recent years, this form of study abroad has grown more and more popular. According to statistics, nearly 90% of Vietnamese students are studying abroad in this form. In which, transfer study abroad is being chosen by a large number of parents and students.

This is a form of domestic universities linking with foreign universities to provide on-the-job training and transfer (part of the program in Vietnam and the rest in foreign countries). This form helps save costs and prepares all the necessary elements in terms of knowledge, skills and independence when officially studying abroad.

In order to make a decision about studying abroad, students must have the motivating factors and factors that lead to the decision. It can be an internal impulse such as one's own

desires or an external push from family, friends, the environment, etc. from the motivating factors on the individual student. form actions and decisions.

The concept of human behavior in terms of biology, psychology, means expressing one's thoughts to the outside through actions or gestures, state in a certain situation and in a specific period of time.

In the study of intention, Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior (1991) ^[1] is the most commonly used. According to Ajzen, intention is influenced by three factors: personal attitude, subjective norm and perceived behavioral control. An individual's attitude towards a behavior is how the individual feels when performing the behavior, subjective norms are related to how others feel when the individual performs the behavior. there. Perceived behavioral control represents an individual's perception of whether he or she has the ability and resources to perform the behavior. Peterson (2003) applied this theory to study the factors affecting the intention to study abroad, namely: Behavioural Beliefs, assessment of potential impact results. Ability to study abroad (Evaluation of Outcomes), belief that people who influence you think you should study abroad (Normative Beliefs), willingness to meet other people's expectations (Motivation to Comply). However, studies of intention based on the theory of planned behavior for these three factors often explain only 30% to 50% of the difference in intention. Therefore, the author's research has applied additional factors from other models of Jinous Kasravi (2009) ^[8], Mark H. *et al.* (2008) and Manyu Li *et al.* (two thousand and thirteen).

From the above model, we can see that the decision to study abroad is mainly influenced by a group of factors such as: motivation for success, financial resources, social pressure, information resources, motivation. cultural force...

The motivation for success can be understood as the aspirations of oneself, the desire to be able to have a better life, thereby becoming the driving force that motivates people to act to achieve.

Financial resources The financial ability of individuals or students' families, ensuring expenses and living expenses for students during the study abroad process through exchange rates. Having solid financial resources will make the process of studying abroad smooth and favorable in all aspects.

Social pressure is understood as the psychological pressure of a large number of people forcing an individual or a group of people to change their thoughts, attitudes or behaviors to conform to the rules and patterns of society.

Information resources can be understood as an information platform that students can access to get themselves news, documents or accumulate more knowledge to firmly plan and confidently make decisions. study abroad.

Cultural motivation, in simpler terms, is a personal preference for the cultural characteristics of the countries where the student intends to study abroad. The characteristics of cultures can not only be encapsulated in learning information, but also absorbed by students through the process of living directly in that country.

In addition, decision-making requires individual students to have the skills to make decisions that are appropriate to their individual situation. Decision-making skills is the ability to make one or more decisions after researching, analyzing, referring to available data and conditions, then conducting comparisons of possibilities and making final conclusions to reach a conclusion. results as expected.

Decisions are made to ensure that a certain outcome is

achieved. And when this happens, we call it a “right decision”.

Decisions are classified as follows

Normative decision: This is the most basic and simplest form of decision. These decisions are daily, repetitive, and routine decisions.

Normative decisions are often based on inherent principles, regulations, rules, procedures, etc., which often have consequences if you go against it.

Urgent decision: These are decisions made in unexpected, urgent situations. This decision requires the decision maker to solve it in a short time and without much thought and consultation.

Urgent decisions require speed. Make decisions quickly, accurately and decisively.

Decisions with depth

These are often big, strategic decisions, and their results change the whole thing. Therefore, in order to make an in-depth decision, you need to go through the process of understanding the problem in detail and clarity through highly focused analysis and discussion. After that, you will need to conduct a lot of discussion and reflection.

The decisions with depth in work are mostly decisions in the process of change, creating new things, creating great and lasting values. Thus, it can be seen that depending on many factors influencing from outside and inside, each individual student will have different decisions and behaviors.

3. Research Methods

In research, many different methods can be used for different fields and topics. Research methodology is an important factor because it is not only closely tied to the content of the issues to be researched but also affects the results of the research.

Research methods are divided into two large groups: scientific research methods and practical research methods. Some common research methods are: data collection method, inheritance analysis method, experimental method, qualitative research method, scientific observation method, investigation method, and method. analysis, summarization of experience. In addition, to help the most accurate and comprehensive research results, we can combine research methods together.

In the topic "Factors affecting university students' decision to study abroad", my group chose to research through research methods: qualitative research method, survey method, method inheritance analysis.

Qualitative research method is also one of the most widely applied methods and is also used in a variety of different scientific fields.

This is one of the methods to help researchers gain a deep understanding of human behavior and overview the reasons for this influence. It is also one of the solutions to investigate and answer the question of why and how to evaluate things and phenomena in the most comprehensive way.

Using qualitative research methods to find out the key factors affecting students' decision to study abroad, through surveys and collected data, analyze the research topic.

Qualitative research stands on the basis of the inductive process in scientific research methods. Creswell (2009) believes that qualitative research means to explore and understand human and social problems through groups and

individuals. According to Creswell (2007), five approaches in qualitative research are: Narrative Research (Native Research); Phenomenology; Ethnography (Ethnography); Case Study and Grounded Theory. A new approach in qualitative research called Netnography was proposed and founded by (Kozinets, 2002, 2010, 2015).

The method of investigation can be understood as the survey of objects to have data from which to use as statistical data to investigate the object, to divide the surveyed objects into groups from which to process the data. and provide survey results to support the research. The number of Vietnamese international students in other countries, after going through the process of considering and facing factors affecting their study abroad, is currently according to statistics from the Department of International Cooperation, the Ministry of Education. and Training, there are currently about 190,000 Vietnamese international students studying, investigating and researching internationally. Countries with a lot of Vietnamese students are Australia 30,000, US 29,000, Canada 21,000, UK 12,000, China 11,000.

- Inheritance method: Inheriting research results, EIA reports of projects of the same type have been added and revised according to the opinion of the Appraisal Council.

Using the method of Inheritance and development of analytical methods from the reviewed documents, the set of criteria to measure the factors affecting the intention to study abroad after graduation of students of economic majors is selected. The proposal includes 20 observed variables, including: Success motivation (4 comments), financial resources (3 comments), social pressure (3 comments), information resources (5 comments), cultural dynamics (5 statements). A 5-point Likert scale was used to rate with 1 being “strongly disagree” to 5 being “strongly agree”. The scale of dependent variable – intention to study abroad (3 statements) is used from the scale of Manyu Li *et al.* (2013), Douglas *et al.* (2008) and Jinous Kasravi (2009) [8] which are: I want to have the opportunity to study in another country; I am considering studying abroad; I plan to study, work or volunteer abroad after graduation. Performing Bartlett's test on the correlation of observed variables shows that the value of statistical significance is always lower than 5% (Sig. = 0.000 < 0.05), which proves that the variables are closely related. The model's suitability test always gives the KMO value within the allowable range from 0.5 to 1.0. The study tests the reliability of the scale through Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, then continues to use the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) method to determine the group of factors affecting the intention to study abroad. and identify factors deemed appropriate.

3.1 Expression and encoding of the scale

The scale of factors affecting entrepreneurial intention in the Faculty of Business Administration of lecturers is built on the scale of Mat *et al* (2015), Haris *et al* (2016), Phan Anh Tu and Tran Quoc Huy (2016). 2017), and then adapted to the study of entrepreneurial intention in the faculty of business administration through qualitative research by means of group discussion. The scale after adjustment, supplement, and official scale is presented in the tables below.

Scale "Factors affecting study abroad of Vietnamese students"

The "Startup Support" scale is based on the Haris *et al.* (2016) scale consisting of 04 observed variables coded from HTKN1

to HTKN4.

Table 1: Scale of factors affecting the decision of Vietnamese students to study abroad

Sign	Observed variables	Source
HTKN1	My family will support my decision to study abroad	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
HTKN2	My friends will support my decision to study abroad	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
HTKN3	The people who are important to me will support my decision to study abroad	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
HTKN4	The State has policies to encourage study abroad	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)

Source: Author based on previous research with adjustments

Scale “Perception of feasibility”

The scale "Perceiving feasibility" is based on the Haris scale

et al (2016) including 05 observed variables coded from NTKT1 to NTKT5.

Table 2: Scale of Perception Feasibility

Sign	Observed variables	Source
NTKT1	Do you believe in success if you decide to study abroad?	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
NTKT2	Studying abroad will make your job search easier	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
NTKT3	Studying abroad is the best to take advantage and make your intellectual advantage	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
NTKT4	You know how to absorb new cultures and useful knowledge in the process of studying abroad	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
NTKT5	You can afford to study abroad and become an international student in a foreign country	Qualitative research results

Source: author based on previous research with adjustments

Scale "Educational environment for the spirit of studying abroad - importing in search of new knowledge"

The scale "Educational environment for the spirit of studying

abroad - importing, searching for new knowledge" is based on the Haris scale *et al* (2016) including 04 observed variables coded from GDKN1 to GDKN4.

Table 3: Scale of entrepreneurship education environment

Sign	Observed variables	Source
GDKN1	The school provides the necessary knowledge about studying abroad	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
GDKN2	The main program at the school equipped me with the ability to study abroad	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
GDKN3	My school often organizes orientation activities about studying abroad and popularizes new policies on studying abroad	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
GDKN4	The school developed my independence and foreign language skills	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)

Source: author based on previous research and with adjustments

Scale "Characteristics"

The scale "Characteristics" is based on the scale Mat *et al.*

(2015) including 06 observed variables coded from DDTC1 to DDTC5.

Table 4: Personality Traits Scale

Symbol	Observed variables	Source
DDTC1	Do you tend to choose new areas of knowledge or knowledge bases that are not popular in Vietnam?	Mat <i>et al</i> (2015)
DDTC2	Do you consider studying abroad – approaching new cultures and knowledge interesting or interesting?	Mat <i>et al</i> (2015)
DDTC3	Do you dare to face obstacles in studying abroad or living alone while living abroad independently?	Mat <i>et al</i> (2015)
DDTC4	Do you dare to accept difficulties in studying abroad or obstacles in different cultures and ways of thinking?	Mat <i>et al</i> (2015)
DDTC5	You have enough capacity to study abroad, manage your financial expenses when studying abroad to ensure that your studies are not interrupted	Qualitative research

Source: author based on previous research and with adjustments

Scale “Access to finance”

The "Financial Access" scale is based on the Haris *et al.*

(2016) scale consisting of 03 observed variables coded from TCTC1 to TCTC3.

Table 5: The Financial Accessibility Scale for Studying Abroad

Sign	Observation Sea	Source
TCTC1	Can I borrow money from banks and relatives to study abroad?	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
TCTC2	I have the ability to accumulate financial resources to pay for studying abroad	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
TCTC3	My family can afford to study abroad so that my studies are not interrupted	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)

Source: author based on previous research and with adjustments

Scale "Attitude towards study abroad behavior"

The scale "Attitude towards entrepreneurial behavior" is

based on the scale Phan Anh Tu and Tran Quoc Huy (2017) including 05 observed seas coded from TDKN1 to TDKN5.

Table 6: Attitude scale towards entrepreneurial behavior

Variable name	Observed variables	Source
TDKN1	Being an international student has more advantages than disadvantages	Phan Anh Tu and Tran Quoc Huy (2017)
TDKN2	Do you find it attractive to learn, live and study abroad?	Phan Anh Tu and Tran Quoc Huy (2017)
TDKN3	You will become an international student when given the opportunity	Phan Anh Tu and Tran Quoc Huy (2017)
TDKN4	Being an international student will give you a satisfying opportunity to have access to a new knowledge base and culture in a foreign country.	Phan Anh Tu and Tran Quoc Huy (2017)
TDKN5	As an international student, you can bring new knowledge, experience, and thinking to Vietnam and let more people know about it.	Phan Anh Tu and Tran Quoc Huy (2017)

Source: author based on previous research and with adjustments

Scale "Intent to study abroad of students in Vietnam"
The scale "Intent to start a business in the Faculty of Business Administration" is based on the Haris *et al.* (2016) scale

consisting of 04 observed seas coded from YDKN1 to YDKN4.

Table 7: Scale of Student Intent to Study Abroad in Vietnam

Symbol	Observed variables	Source
YDKN1	I am always determined to study abroad in the future	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
YDKN2	I will try to be able to study abroad as soon as possible	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
YDKN3	I have seriously thought about studying abroad	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)
YDKN4	After finishing university in Vietnam, I will start studying abroad	Haris <i>et al</i> (2016)

Source: author based on previous research and with adjustments

4. Research results

4.1 Cronbach's Alpha test results

To measure the close correlation of the items in the scale, before analyzing the exploratory factors, we use Cronbach's Alpha coefficient to test the degree of closeness that the items in the scale correlate with each other. used to eliminate "junk" variables (Hoang Trong and Chu Nguyen Mong Ngoc, 2008)^[6]. Variables with variable-total correlation coefficients less than 0.3 will be excluded (Nunnally, 1978; Peterson, 1994; Slater, 1995) and the scale will be selected when Cronbach's Alpha coefficient is greater than 0.6 (Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994). The results of the reliability test by Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 20 observed variables give a relatively high Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of 0.813 (> 0.8), showing that the scale is significant and the remaining factors are reliable. trust. Although the variables TC1, TC3 and TT3 have variable-total correlation coefficients less than 0.3 and in theory we have to remove these two variables, but according to Nguyen Dinh Tho (2011), the elimination of variables is not merely looking at children. statistics, but also to consider

the content value of the concept. Here, the variable TC1 – My family can financially support me reflects the impact of family financial background on students' intention to study abroad. Research by Mark H. *et al.* (2008) have shown that family income and parents' ability to pay have an impact on students' intention to study abroad. In the study of Jinous Kasravi (2009)^[8], 76.3% of the surveyed students said that they used financial support from their families for studying abroad. Therefore, in this case, the TC1 criterion is still considered valid in terms of content. As for the variables TC3 and TT3, although the coefficient is less than 0.3, it is still larger than 0.2 (0.292). According to Alix Hall *et al.*, Mortazavi *et al.* (2014) said that the variable-total correlation coefficient only needs to be greater than 0.2; a correlation higher than 0.2 is an indication that each observed variable has a good correlation (Kline, 1993). In addition, if we remove variables TC3 and TT3, the total Cronbach's Alpha coefficient decreases to 0.809 and 0.811, respectively, so the author will keep these variables for later analysis.

Table 8: Results of testing the reliability of the ladder

Criteria	Scale average if variable type	Scale variance if variable type	Coefficient of correlation of total variables	Cronbach's Alpha if variable type
DC1	68.0554	62,749	0.317	0.808
DC2	68.0849	64,308	0.323	0.808
DC3	67.5314 62,517	0.369	0.805	
DC4	67.0664	63.447	0.341	0.807
TC1	68.5867 65,377	0.112	0.821	
TC2	68.1697	63,253	0.307	0.809
TC3	68.1661	63.791	0.292	0.809
XH1	67.8819	60,490	0.431	0.802
XH2	67,9077 60,343	0.455	0.800	
XH3	68.2694 61,449	0.347	0.807	
TT1	67,6568 61,189	0.471	0.800	
TT2	68.2214 60,462	0.497	0.798	
TT3	68,6347 62,136	0.292	0.811	
TT4	68.3948 60,506	0.426	0.802	
TT5	68.1956	62,565	0.310	0.809

VH1	67.1956	62.025	0.518	0.799
VH2	67.0627	62,311	0.470	0.801
CH3	67.0996	61,601	0.546	0.798
VH4	67.3911	61,313	0.498	0.799
VH5	67.7011	61,351	0.464	0.800

Table 9: Interpretation of variables

Variable symbol	Explain
DC1	I like competition
DC2	I am confident in my abilities
DC3	I want an international degree
DC4	I want a career advancement
TC1	Can my family financially support me
TC2	I have the ability to accumulate capital (part-time work, savings, scholarship money, etc.)
TC3	I am able to find other financial assistance programs (banks, credit funds, educational investment funds, etc.)
XH1	I think most people think foreign education is better than domestic education
XH2	I think society will appreciate me when I have a foreign degree
XH3	I think the majority of students think that the domestic curriculum is not enough to meet expectations
TT1	There are many information channels about studying abroad reach me
TT2	I often have access to information about studying abroad at universities (via websites, study abroad seminars)
TT3	Do your parents share information and experiences about studying abroad with me?
TT4	Do friends share information and experiences about studying abroad with me?
TT5	Do you share information and experiences about studying abroad with me?
VH1	I want to learn a new culture
VH2	I want to improve my foreign language skills and proficiency
VH3	I want to have more experiences for myself
VH4	I adapt easily to changes and new circumstances
VH5	I participate in many extracurricular activities other than studying at university

Source: Survey data in 2015

Thus, after the results of reliability testing through Cronbach's Alpha coefficient in Table 7, we see that the set of 20 observed variables is still maintained and included in the exploratory factor analysis. The interpretation of the variable symbols is shown in Table 8.

5. Conclusion

The model includes 6 research factors on the intention to study abroad after graduation of students of various disciplines when controlled by the variable "Preference to study abroad" shows that the impact from low to high includes:

- (1) Cultural dynamics have the most influence,
- (2) Information resources
- (3) Motivation for success
- (4) Social pressure
- (5) Personal characteristics and finally financial resources.

5.1 Management Implications

Based on the results of the analysis and previous discussion, the study makes a number of suggestions for management implications to help improve and improve student satisfaction when starting to learn information about studying abroad. In addition, the school needs to pay attention to the dissemination of information to students about the study abroad policy or the necessary information for studying abroad. unnecessary images. The information displayed on the online system or the website needs to be accurate, so that it is easy for students to access and access. Foreign universities need to promptly respond to requests for information, course selection, student accommodation, dormitory issues or visa issues for students who have been approved. accepted by foreign universities. In addition, in addition to the general guidance documents on studying

abroad, students must pay attention to troubleshooting common problems with records, papers, study abroad information and training units also need to maintain support. Provide support throughout to avoid students having problems that cannot be solved during the process of completing information and documents for admission. Ensure fast and accurate information through the system's notification feature sent via email and SMS of students and students must pay attention to online mailboxes to be able to receive school information as soon as possible. most accurate. Building and regularly updating the electronic information system to ensure its suitability with international context and innovation. At the same time, this helps students to be able to access anytime, anywhere, increasing their initiative in the process of updating information and accessing and responding to information. In the process of providing information to international students through an online platform, it is recommended to take screenshots of the information to save to avoid information loss.

5.2 Proposal for the next research direction:

The results of the above study have shown that cultural motivation has the most influence for the love of studying abroad and at the same time it also has a strong impact on the decision to study abroad study of students at universities in Vietnam. Thus, the cultural factors that are the most important in the decision-making process of the next student to study abroad must have a source. information resources about studying abroad so that students can access information and learn thoroughly to get The best preparation for the study abroad process. Therefore, the dissemination of information widely

online as well as having an abundant and clear source of information about the culture or country will be attract more international students interested, searching and studying abroad. At the same time, the government

Governments in countries must have preferential policies for international students because it is also a factor that international students are interested in in the process of finding information about studying abroad.

Research results show that the course content factor has a great influence on student satisfaction in the above survey. Therefore, students have the need to study abroad for industries that do not meet the professional requirements of the country or have no well-trained schools. At the same time, students are also very interested in majors with potential for future development. Therefore, foreign universities must update information and disciplines quickly and modernly to keep up with international trends.

The lecturer is the object of direct interaction with the students during the learning process. So that

Having well-known lecturers and professors in the industry also helps students gain more interest in the industry and the school's information field. At the same time, that factor also ranks the school in the ranking of universities for students.

Research results have also initially shown that students' interest in universities.

These findings imply the appropriateness of blended learning programs in this period stage until incorporating flexibility and initiative of students towards search information and policies on industries in studying abroad.

The results of the above study have shown that cultural motivation has the most influence for the love of studying abroad and at the same time it also has a strong impact on the decision to study abroad study of students at universities in Vietnam. Thus, cultural factors are important thing in the decision-making process of the next student to study abroad is to have a source information resources about studying abroad so that students can access information and learn thoroughly to get the best preparation for the study abroad process. Therefore, the dissemination of information widely online as well as having an abundant and clear source of information about the culture or country will attract more international students interested, searching and studying abroad. At the same time, the government. Governments in countries must have preferential policies for international students because it is also a factor that international students are interested in in the process of finding information about studying abroad.

In addition, our respondents feel they have become more important. more global interest in studying abroad, achieving a higher degree of cross-cultural sensitivity and become more confident in solving problems in unfamiliar environments at the end of their study abroad experience. Our research results confirm the long-term impact of studying abroad on students' personal, professional and academic lives. They show that studying abroad clearly and positively affects students' career paths, worldview, and self-confidence. These are indeed critical skills that are increasingly important in the rapidly changing, multicultural market they will encounter as a graduate from a comprehensive University and elsewhere, suggesting that academic issues and student and official issues:

- Custom design and promote the programs that attract the most students with many curriculum and geographic preferences as well as time and

financial constraints.

- Take steps to inform students of the availability of financial aid and related degree requirements.

- Participate in systematic communication programs designed to inform students about the benefits of SAP including highlighting the benefits of opening up new career opportunities, gaining opportunities to grow and develop as a person, and be exposed to interesting and enjoyable experiences.

The Factor Analysis conducted shows that: Cultural Understanding and Individual & Collective Development are the most important criteria in students' decision to study abroad. When investigating the impact of a study abroad trip, the experience of "Cultural Tolerance" and "Personal Behavior Change" were perceived as the most important factors. Further statistical analysis shows that the location of the study abroad destination is important. Regarding tourism, students find speaking English and other European countries more attractive. However, students feel that studying in "other" countries is more valuable in terms of cultural experience.

Some limitations in the research results will be the basis for the proposed research direction save in the future.

Firstly, due to time and budget constraints, the research only focuses on progressing with a sample size of 271 students, future studies should grow to a size of larger sample.

Secondly, the research is only aimed at the research subjects who are university students Universities in Vietnam, therefore, there is a need for studies on subjects from other faculties and groups of students who have graduated or returned from studying abroad.

Third, the study has not mentioned all the barriers and other factors such as the institutional environment of the university itself, the geographical area that has an impact on the environment.

affect the intention to study abroad after graduation of students in Vietnam.

Fourth, the implementation research model does not retain the factors after the EFA analysis and the research has only stopped at factor discovery, so there is no insight into the influence of this group of factors. Finally, most of the previous authors' research was carried out with the aim of developing international marketing and cooperation strategies for their universities, but the scope of this study has not been specifically addressed . body. Future studies may explore and develop further on this issue.

References

1. Ajzen. The theory of planned behavior [pdf]. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*. 1991; 50(2):179-211.
2. Altbach Philip G, Liz Reisberg, Laura E Rumbley. Trends in Global Higher Education: Tracking an Academic Revolution. Paper in UNESCO 2009 World Conference on Higher Education, Paris, 2009.
3. Bodycott. Choosing a higher education study abroad destination: What mainland Chinese parents and students rate as important. *Journal of Research in International Education*. 2009; 8(3):349-373.
4. Douglas W Naffziger, Jennifer PB, Carolyn B Mueller. Factors influencing study abroad decisions among college of Business students [pdf]. *International Business: Research, Teaching and Practice*. 2008;

- 2(1):39-52.
5. Emma West. Factors that Influence American Indian Students' Attitudes towards Study Abroad. Master Thesis. University of Stockholm, 2014.
 6. Hoang Trong and Chu Nguyen Mong Ngoc. Data analysis with SPSS (Episode 1). Hanoi: Hong Duc Publishing House, 2008.
 7. Hormoz Movassaghi, Fahri Unsal, and Kenan Göçer. Study Abroad Decisions: Determinants and Perceived Consequences. *Journal of Higher Education Theory and Practice*. 2014; 14(1):69-80.
 8. Institute of International Education. The 2014 Open Doors Report [online]. Jinous Kasravi, 2009-2014.
 9. Factors Influencing the Decision to Study Abroad for Students of Color: Moving beyond the Barriers [pdf].
 10. PhD Thesis. University of Minnesota. Karl Wagner and Pooyan Yousefi Fard. Factors Influencing Malaysian Students' Intention to Study at a Higher Educational Institution [pdf]. E-leader Kuala Lumpur. Lisa Källström, 2009.
 11. The Decision to Study Abroad -What Benefits are the Chinese Students Looking for? [pdf]. Master Thesis. University of Kristianstad. Mai Van Nam, 2008.
 12. Textbook of Econometrics. Culture and Information Publishing House. Manyu Li, Olson J.E., Frieze, and Irene Hanson. Students' Study Abroad Plans: the Influence of Motivational and Personality Factors [pdf]. *Frontiers Journal*, 2013, 23.
 13. Anderson AR, Gaddefors J. Entrepreneurship as a community phenomenon; reconnecting meanings and place, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. 2016; 28(4):504-518. DOI: 10.1504/IJESB.2016.077576
 14. Anh DBH, Duc LDM, Hung NTH, Yen NTH. Sustainable Development of Social Entrepreneurship. Evidence from Vietnam. *International journal of entrepreneurship and small business* (forthcoming), 2021.
 15. Anh DBH. Agrotourism as Factor of Entrepreneurship in the Countryside Development. *International journal of research in finance and management*. 2019; 2(1):53-55.
 16. Anh DBH. Gaining Comparative Advantage from CSR Policy Change-Cases of International Corporations in Vietnam, *Polish Journal of Management Studies*. 2018; 18(1):403-417. DOI: 10.17512/pjms.2018.18.1.30.
 17. Baklanov N, Rezaei S, Vang J, Dana LP. Migrant entrepreneurship, economic activity and export performance: mapping the Danish trends, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. 2014; 23(1-2):63-93. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJESB.2014.065309>
 18. Chapple W, Moon J. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Asia: A seven-country study of CSR reporting website, *Business and Society*. 2005; 44(4):415-441.
 19. Chi DTP. Climate Change and Sustainable Architecture in Smart Cities', proceeding of ACS D Scientific Conference on: Architecture and Civil Engineering Sustainable Development. Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering, Thu Dau Mot University, 2018, 21-28. ISBN: 978-604-6711-346.
 20. Dana LP, Etemad H, Wright RW. Toward a paradigm of symbiotic entrepreneurship, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. 2013; 5(2):109-126. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJESB.2008.016587>
 21. Dana LP. When Economies Change Hands: A Survey of Entrepreneurship in the Emerging Markets of Europe from the Balkans to the Baltic States', New York & Oxford: Routledge, 2010.
 22. Dana LP. The Handbook of Research on Ethnic Minority Enterprise, Cheltenham, Edward Elgar, 2007.
 23. Dana LP. A Marxist Mini-Dragon? Entrepreneurship in Today's Vietnam, *Journal of Small Business Management*. 1994; 32(2):95-102.
 24. Drucker P. Practices of management, Academy of Economics, Cracow. Chapter: Spheres of responsibility in management, 1998, 407-419.
 25. Duc LDM, Mai NP, Thuc TD. Social Entrepreneurship and Corporate Sustainable Development. Evidence from Vietnam. *Cogent business and management*. 2019d ; 7(1):1-17.
 26. Eweje G. The roles of MNEs in community development initiatives in developing countries, *Business and Society*. 2006; 45(2):93-129.
 27. Ferris JS, Voia MC. What are the significant determinants of entrepreneurship?, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. 2012; 17(4):415-454. DOI: 10.1504/IJESB.2012.050163
 28. Gabarret I, Vedel B, Decaillon J. A social affair: identifying motivation of social entrepreneurs, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. 2017; 31(3):399-415. DOI: 10.1504/IJESB.2017.084845
 29. Haq M. South Asian ethnic minority small and medium enterprises in the UK: A review and research agenda, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. 2015; 25(4):494-516, <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJESB.2015.070222>
 30. Hiep PM, Dai NM, Duc NM, Hong TTK. Green Entrepreneurship Understanding in Vietnam. *International journal of entrepreneurship*. 2019a; 24(2):1-14.
 31. Hoang NB. Entrepreneurship and Innovation Investment in Vietnam. Proceedings of University Conference on: Barriers to Entrepreneurship. November 2019, Ho Chi Minh City Institute for Research and Development, Banking University in Ho Chi Minh City, 2019.
 32. Husted BW, Allen DB. Corporate social responsibility in the multinational enterprise: strategic and institutional approaches, *Journal of International Business Studies*. 2006; 37(6):838-849.
 33. Ite UE. Multinationals and corporate social responsibility in developing countries: a case study of Nigeria Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management. 2004; 11(1):1-11.
 34. Jamali D, Mirshak R. Corporate social responsibility: Theory and practice in developing country context', *Journal of Business Ethics*. 2007; 72(1):243-262.
 35. Kee DM. Defining social entrepreneurship: a Schumpeterian non-solution, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. 2017; 31(3):416-433. DOI: 10.1504/IJESB.2017.084843
 36. Le Loarne-Lemaire S, Maalaoui A, Dana LP. Social entrepreneurship, age and gender: toward a model of social involvement in entrepreneurship, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. 2017; 31(3):345-362. DOI: 10.1504/IJESB.2017.084844
 37. Mayangsari L, Novani S, Hermawan P. Understanding a viable value co-creation model for a sustainable entrepreneurial system: a case study of Batik Solo industrial cluster, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship*

- and Small Business. 2015; 26(4):416-434. DOI: 10.1504/IJESB.2015.072760
38. Mai NP, Duc LDM. Green Entrepreneurship - a Game Changer in Vietnam Business Landscape. *International journal of entrepreneurship and small business* (forthcoming), 2021.
 39. Minh HTT. Entrepreneurship and Innovation Investment in Vietnam-Co-working Space for Saigon International University. *Vietnam integration-journal of science*, 2020, 163/2020, 74-85.
 40. Minh HTT. Entrepreneurship and Innovation Investment in Vietnam-an Example of Saigon International University Shared Working Space. *Proceedings of University Conference on: New Trends in Global Trade and Practical Reality in Vietnam*, 25 February 2020, Saigon International University in Ho Chi Minh City, 2019, 13.
 41. Ngoc NM. Formative Assessment in Business and Entrepreneurship Education in Poland, *Journal of Southwest Jiaotong University*. 2020; 56(1):176-187. doi.org/10.35741/issn.0258-2724.56.1.16
 42. Ngoc NM, Luong MV. Ethnic Minority Entrepreneurship in Vietnam. *Journal of critical reviews*. 2020; 7(8):3629-3635
 43. Ngoc NM, Nhi DTY. Sustainable Social Entrepreneurship in Vietnam. *International journal of entrepreneurship*. 2019c; 23(3):1-12.
 44. Nhut LM. Current State of Entrepreneurship and Business Development in Vietnam and in the World. *Proceedings of University Conference on: Barriers to Entrepreneurship*. November 2019, Ho Chi Minh City Institute for Research and Development, Banking University in Ho Chi Minh City, 2019.
 45. Noni ID, Ganzaroli A, Orsi L, Pilotti L. Immigrant entrepreneurship in the Milan metropolitan area: results from an empirical analysis, *International Journal of Economic Policy in Emerging Economies*. 2013; 6(2):168-188, <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJEPEE.2013.055796>
 46. Notais A, Tixier J. Girlz'n the hood: discovering the determinants of social entrepreneurial intention of women in deprived urban areas, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. 2017; 31(3):383-398. DOI: 10.1504/IJESB. 2017.084849.
 47. Orhei LE, Nandram SS, Vinke J. Social entrepreneurship competence: evidence from founders of social enterprises in Romania, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. 2015; 25(1):80-105. DOI: 10.1504/IJESB.2015.068780
 48. Piperopoulos P, Ikonomu T. Entrepreneurship in ethnic groups: the case of the multicultural city of Thessaloniki, Greece', *International Journal of Business and Globalisation*. 2007; 1(2):272-292, <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJBG.2007.014435>
 49. Ratten V. Book Review: *The Handbook of Research on Ethnic Minority Enterprise* by: by Leo-Paul Dana. Cheltenham, Edward Elgar, 2007, *International Journal of Business and Globalisation*. 2007; 1(2):306-307, <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJBG.2007.014443>
 50. Sulphey MM, Alkahthani NS. Organisation ambidexterity as a prelude to corporate sustainability, *Journal of Security and Sustainability*. 2017; 7(2):335-348. <http://doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2017.7.2>
 51. Teletov A, Nagornyi Y, Letunovska N, Shevliuga O. Competitive and sustainable technological development: focus on business enterprises, *Journal of Security and Sustainability*. 2017; 6(3):491-500. <http://dx.doi.org/10.9770/jssi.2017.6.3>
 52. Thao VTT, Anh DBH. Sustainability Issues in Social Model of Corporate Social Responsibility. *Theoretical Analysis and Practical Implications*, *Journal of Advanced Research in Management*, 2019, 19(1). ISSN: 2068-7532.
 53. Thuy NV, Hiep PM, Mai NP, Duc LDM. Family Business in Vietnam. Succession and Sustainable Development. *International journal of entrepreneurship*. 2019b; 24(1):1-12.
 54. Tien NH. Vietnamese Family Business in Poland and in Vietnam. *Comparative Analysis of Trends and Characteristics*. *International journal of entrepreneurship and small business*. 2021; 42(3):282-299.
 55. Tien NH. Conditions for the Development of Vietnamese Business and Entrepreneurship in Poland. *Scientific technology development journal – economics, law & management*. 2019; 3(1):37-45.
 56. Tien NH. Sustainable Entrepreneurship as Current Trend in Developed Countries. *Proceedings of University Conference on: Barriers to Entrepreneurship*. November 2019, Ho Chi Minh City Institute for Research and Development, Banking University in Ho Chi Minh City, 2019.
 57. Tien NH. The Role of Postgraduate Study in Response to the Need of Labor Market and Startup Entrepreneurship. *Proceedings of University Scientific Conference on: Entrepreneurship and Startup of Non-pedagogical Students*, 224-229. October 2018. Ho Chi Minh City University of Education, Vietnam, 2018.
 58. Tien NH. MBA as a Pioneering Role in Entrepreneurship Education in the Era of IR 4.0. *Proceedings of University Scientific Conference on Digital Economy in Context of 4th Industrial Revolution*. 03 December 2018, University of Economics in Ho Chi Minh City, Ho Chi Minh City, 2018a, 317-324.
 59. Tien NH. Entrepreneurship of EU Universities Graduates and Proposals for Students in 2nd Tier ASEAN Countries. *Proceedings of International Scientific Conference on: Students' Entrepreneurship in Colleges and Universities in Ho Chi Minh City*. Saigon University, Ho Chi Minh City, 2018b.
 60. Tien NH. Improving Quality of Study Programs toward Students Entrepreneurship Capacity Enhancement. *Proceedings of International scientific conference on: Students' Entrepreneurship in Colleges and Universities in Ho Chi Minh City*. Saigon University, Ho Chi Minh City, 2018c.
 61. Tien NH. *Leadership in socially responsible enterprises'*. Ementon Publisher, Warsaw, 2015.
 62. Von Friedrichs Y, Wahlberg O. Social entrepreneurship in the rural areas - a sports club's mobilization of people, money and social capital, *International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Small Business*. 2016; 29(2):199-216. DOI: 10.1504/IJESB.2016.078706
 63. Vinh PT, Thuc TD, Anh DBH, Hung HT, Long NVT. Strategic Dimension of Social Entrepreneurship in Vietnam. *International journal of trade economics and finance*. 2020; 11(1):16-21.
 64. Wilson M. Corporate sustainability: what is it and where does it come from?, *Ivey Business Journal*. 2003; 67(6):1-5.
 65. Yin RK. *Case Study Research: Design and Methods* (4th

- edition). California, Sage, 2009.
66. Zdravkovic D, Radukic S. Institutional framework for sustainable development in Serbia, *Montenegrin Journal of Economics*. 2012; 8(3):27-36.
 67. Bogdan Nogalski. Analysis of business strategy of real estate developers in Vietnam using BCG matrix: A case of Hung Thinh and Novaland groups *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation*. 2022; 3(1):169-174.
 68. Dorota Jelonek. Comparative analysis of business strategy of Vietnamese real estate developers: the use of Hoffer matrix. *International journal of multidisciplinary research and growth evaluation*. 2022; 3(1):197-204.
 69. Dinh Ba Hung Anh. Gaining competitive advantage from CSR policy change: case of foreign corporations in Vietnam. *Polish Journal of Management Studies*. 2018; 18(1):403-417.
 70. Dinh Ba Hung Anh, Nguyen Minh Ngoc, Nguyen Hoang Tien. Corporate financial performance due to sustainable development in Vietnam. *Corporate Social Responsibility and Environmental Management*, 2019, 27(2).
 71. Dinh Ba Hung Anh. QSPM matrix based strategic organizational diagnosis. A case of Nguyen Hoang Group in Vietnam. *International journal multidisciplinary research and growth evaluation*. 2021; 2(4):67-72.
 72. Dinh Ba Hung Anh. Using Hoffer matrix in strategic business analysis for Nguyen Hoang Group in Vietnam. *International journal multidisciplinary research and growth evaluation*. 2021; 2(4):61-66.
 73. Dinh Ba Hung Anh. Strategic analysis for Nguyen Hoang Group in Vietnam. The approach using CPM matrix. *International journal multidisciplinary research and growth evaluation*. 2021; 2(4):55-60.
 74. Huynh Quoc Anh, Truong Thi Hai Thuan. Leading Changes and Self-management Strategy of CEOs in Technology Corporations in the World. *International journal of commerce and management research*. 2019; 5(5):9-14.
 75. Kazimierz Wackowski. Business strategy of Vietnamese real estate developers: the use of CPM matrix for analysis. *International journal of multidisciplinary research and growth evaluation*. 2022; 3(1):205-209.
 76. Leo Paul Dana, Rewel Jiminez Santural Jose, Nguyen Van Dat, Phan Minh Duc. Analysis of McDonalds' Entry Strategy in Vietnam Market. *International journal of advanced research and development*. 2020; 5(3):23-29.
 77. Leo Paul Dana, Rewel Jiminez Santural Jose, Nguyen Thanh Vu, Nguyen Thanh Hung. Human Resource Development Strategy of Ton Duc Thang University to Improve its Position on International Rankings. *International journal of advanced education and research*. 2020; 5(3):105-110.
 78. Leo Paul Dana, Rewel Jiminez Santural Jose, Nguyen Van Dat, Nguyen Thi Hoang Oanh, Bui Xuan Bien. Talent Attraction Strategy of Samsung Vietnam. *International journal of advanced research and development*. 2020; 5(3):18-22.
 79. Leszek Kieltyka. Comparative analysis of business strategy of Hung Thinh and Novaland real estate developers using McKinsey matrix. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation*. 2022; 3(1):175-180
 80. Luu Hoang Giang. The Role of Postgraduate Study in Enhancing Entrepreneurship to Respond to the Reality of Labor Market in the Era of IR 4.0. *International Journal of Advanced Multidisciplinary Research and Studies*. 2022; 2(2):283-288.
 81. Mai Van Luong, Nguyen Minh Ngoc. Pro-China or Pro-USA? Choices for Vietnam National Economic and Security Strategy. *Journal of critical reviews*. 2021; 8(1):212-229
 82. Michal Banka. Analysis of business strategy of real estate developers in Vietnam: the application of QSPM matrix. *International journal of multidisciplinary research and growth evaluation*. 2022; 3(1):188-196.
 83. Nguyen Thanh Vu, Pham Thi Diem, Vo Kim Nhan, Bui Xuan Bien, Nguyen Thanh Hung, Van Thi Vang. The Strategy of CRM System Development at Mega Market Vietnam. *International journal multidisciplinary research and growth evaluation*. 2021; 2(4):802-806.
 84. Nguyen Thi Hong Tham. International Promotion Strategy. Cases of Apple and Samsung. Proceedings of INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE in Economics and Business (ICYREB) on: "National Entrepreneurship and Innovation", 925-932. Hanoi, 30 October 2018, Academy of Finance in partnership with IPAG Business Institute (France), York University (Canada) and Waikato University (New Zealand), 2018. ISBN: 978-604-79-1930-7.
 85. Pawel Gepner. Analysis of business strategy of leading Vietnamese real estate developers using SWOT matrix. *International journal of multidisciplinary research and growth evaluation*. 2022; 3(1):181-187.
 86. Pham Thi Diem, Phan Minh Duc, Ho Tien Dung, Nguyen Van Dat, Bui Quang Tam, Vo Kim Nhan. The Strategic Customer Relationship Management at CoopMart in Vietnam. *International journal multidisciplinary research and growth evaluation*. 2021; 2(4):794-801.
 87. Phan Phung Phu, Dang Thi Phuong Chi. The Role of International Marketing in International Business Strategy. *International journal of research in marketing management and sales*. 2019; 1(2):134-138.
 88. Phung The Vinh, Tran Duy Thuc. Global Strategic Risk Analysis of High-tech Businesses in the Era of Industrial Revolution 4.0. *International journal of multidisciplinary research and development*. 2019; 6(10):28-32.
 89. Rewel Jiminez Santural Jose, Nguyen Phuong Mai, Le Doan Minh Duc, Nguyen Vuong Thanh Long. Analysis of MegaMarket's Market Penetration Strategy in Vietnam FMCG Industry. *International journal of educational research and development*. 2020; 2(2):5-8.
 90. Rewel Jiminez Santural Jose, Ha Van Dung, Bui Xuan Bien, Nguyen Thi Hoang Oanh, Nguyen Thanh Vu. Analysis of AEON's Market Penetration Strategy in Vietnam FMCG Industry. *International journal of advanced educational research*. 2020; 5(4):1-5.
 91. Rewel Jiminez Santural Jose, Nguyen Phuong Mai, Bui Van Thoi, Than Van Hai. Analysis of Star Bucks' Entry Strategy in Vietnam Market. *International journal of multidisciplinary education and research*. 2020; 5(3):44-48.
 92. Rewel Jiminez Santural Jose, Nguyen Phuong Mai, Ho Tien Dung, Nguyen Thi Hoang Oanh, Nguyen Huynh Phuoc. Digital Marketing Strategy of GUMAC and HNOSS in Vietnam Fashion Market. *International journal of multidisciplinary education and Research*. 2020; 5(4):1-5.

93. Rewel Jiminez Santural Jose, Nguyen Phuong Mai, Tran Thanh Tung, Nguyen Khanh Cuong, Nguyen Thi Hoang Oanh. Comparative Analysis of Business Strategy of VinMart and Family Mart Convenience Stores in Vietnam. *International journal of multidisciplinary research and development*. 2020; 7(7):28-33.
94. Rewel Jiminez Santural Jose, Nguyen Minh Ngoc, Nguyen Thanh Hung, Nguyen Thi Hoang Oanh, Nguyen Thanh Vu. Comparative Analysis of Human Resource Development Strategy of Family Universities and Corporate Universities in Vietnam. *International journal of academic research and development*. 2020; 5(4):26-30.
95. Rewel Jiminez Santural Jose, Le Doan Minh Duc, Bui Xuan Bien, Tran Minh Thuong, Nguyen Thanh Vu. Comparative Analysis of the Business Strategy of Bach Hoa Xanh and VinMart on Vietnam's Retail Market. *International journal of academic research and development*. 2020; 5(4):1-6.
96. Anh DBH. CSR Policy Change-Case of International Corporations in Vietnam. *Polish journal of management studies*. 2018; 18(1):403-417.
97. Trang TTT. Sustainable Development of Higher Education Institutions in Developing Countries: Comparative Analysis of Poland and Vietnam. *Contemporary economics*. 2022; 16(2):195-210.
98. Zheng WL. Impact of Energy Efficiency, Technology Innovation, Institutional Quality and Trade Openness on Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Ten Asian Economies. *Environmental science and pollution research*, 2022.
99. Ahmad AF. The Nexus among Green Financial Development and Renewable Energy: Investment in the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic. *Economic research*. 2022; 35(1):5650-5675.
100. Ye F. The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on the Sustainable Financial Performance of Italian Firms: Mediating Role of Firm Reputation. *Economic research*. 2022; 35(1):4740-4758.
101. Feng SC. The Role of Technology Innovation and Cleaner Energy towards Sustainable Environment in ASEAN Countries: Proposing Policies for Sustainable Development Goals. *Economic Research*. 2022; 35(1):4677-4692
102. Duc LDM. Enhancing Auditor Independence in Auditing Enterprises in Vietnam. *Cogent economics and finance*. 2019; 7(1):1-16.
103. Mai NP. Social Entrepreneurship and Corporate Sustainable Development. Evidence from Vietnam. *Cogent business and management*. 2020; 7(1):1-17.
104. Thuong TM. Enhancing Independence of Local Auditing Services by Profiting from International Experiences of the Big4 Group (KPMG, Deloitte, PWC E&Y) Operating in Vietnam Market. *Cogent business & management*. 2019; 6(1):1-14.
105. Tien NH. Corporate Financial Performance due to Sustainable Development in Vietnam. *Corporate social responsibility and environmental management*. 2019; 27(2):694-705.
106. Tien NH. Natural resources volatility and financial development during Covid-19: Implications for economic recovery. *Resources Policy*.
107. Ka YC. Exploration of Green Energy and Consumption Impact on Sustainability of Natural Resources: Empirical Evidence from G7 Countries. *Renewable energy*. 2022; 196(August 2022):1241-1249.
108. Ngoc NM. Solutions for Development of High Quality Human Resource in Binh Duong Industrial Province of Vietnam. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.
109. Huong LTM. Factors Impacting State Tax Revenue in ASEAN Countries. *International journal of public sector performance management*, 2023.
110. Ngoc NM. Impact of Accreditation Policy on Quality Assurance Activities of Public and Private Universities in Vietnam. *International journal of public sector performance management*, 2023.
111. Ngoc NM. Quality of Scientific Research and World Ranking of Public and Private Universities in Vietnam. *International journal of public sector performance management*, 2023.
112. Viet PQ. Sustainability of Tourism Development in Vietnam's Coastal Provinces. *World review of entrepreneurship management and sustainable development*. 2021; 17(5):579-598.
113. Tien NH. Vietnamese Family Business in Poland and in Vietnam. Comparative Analysis of Trends and Characteristics. *International journal of entrepreneurship and small business*. 2021; 42(3):282-299.
114. Anh DBH. Sustainable Development of Social Entrepreneurship. Evidence from Vietnam. *International journal of entrepreneurship and small business*. 2022; 45(1):62-76.
115. Mai NP. Green Entrepreneurship - a Game Changer in Vietnam Business Landscape. *International journal of entrepreneurship and small business*, 2023.
116. Ngoc NM. Enhancing efficiency of real estate brokerage activities in Vietnam. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.
117. Ngoc NM. Factors affecting the selling price of luxury apartments in Vietnam. A quantitative analysis. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.
118. Mai NP. Enhancing Sustainability in the Contemporary Model of CSR: a Case of Fast Fashion Industry in Developing Countries. *Social responsibility journal*. 2021; 17(4):578-591.
119. Ngoc NM. Sustainable Integration in Vietnam's Tourism Industry. *World review of entrepreneurship management and sustainable development*, 2023.
120. Ngoc NM. The relevance of factors affecting real estate investment decisions for post pandemic time. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.
121. Massoud M. Impact of non-renewable energy and natural resources on economic recovery: Empirical evidence from selected developing economies. *Resources Policy*. 2023; 80:103221.
122. Hieu VM. Socially Sustainable Entrepreneurship of Chinese Community in Southern Vietnam. *International journal of entrepreneurship and small business*, 2023.
123. Ngoc NM. Factors affecting the willingness to pay for management services of apartments in Vietnam. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.
124. Toan TT. Opportunities and challenges for quality of human resource in public sector of Vietnam's logistics industry. *International journal of public sector performance management*, 2023.
125. Lan TTN. Market development strategy of renewable energy industry in Vietnam. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.

- 126.Huong LTM. Assessment of green economic growth in the current specific socio-economic context of Vietnam. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.
- 127.Lan TTN. A global trend of sustainable development of agribusiness in Vietnam. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.
- 128.Vinh PT. Global performance of Vietnamese small enterprises due to internal and external drivers. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.
- 129.Tuan LHA. The entrepreneurial pathway of Vietnamese super-rich. The sources of their successful business performance. *International journal of entrepreneurship and small business*, 2023.
- 130.Hai DH. The influence of global climate change on economic growth in Vietnam. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.
- 131.Tien NH. Global product purchasing intention of consumers in Vietnam. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.
- 132.Duc LDM. The impact of quality of financial accounting information on SMEs' business performance. *International journal of business and globalisation*, 2023.