A Study on the Effects of Beliefs in the Intention to Money Donation on Social Network Platforms of Young People Living and Working in Hanoi

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pham Van Tuan[1], Le Duc HOANG, MSc.[2], Dr. Nguyen Thi Thu Huong[3]

[1]Faculty of Marketing, National Economics University, 207 Giai Phong, Dong Tam, Hanoi, Vietnam
[2]Faculty of Economic Mathematics, National Economics University, 207 Giai Phong, Dong Tam, Hanoi, Vietnam
[3]Faculty of Economics, Hanoi Open University, Vietnam

Abstract— The study was carried out with the goal of analyzing and studying the factors affecting the intention to donate money on social networking platforms of young people living and working in Hanoi. In the study, the authors used a combination of qualitative and quantitative research to provide a complete scale before entering into the official research. With 383 questionnaires with valid answers, all of these people have participated in online support through different social networking platforms. The results received from the survey were processed and analyzed using the supporting software SPSS 26.0 and AMOS 25. Finally, the results obtained show the importance of social networks for the effectiveness of charity fundraising in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic. In addition, the research team found that only the reputation of the organization and the knowledge, as well as subjective standards of the participants in favor, indirectly influenced their intention to donate to charity through belief and attitude.

Keywords— donation, support, charity, social network.

I. INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 period, people's time at home is gradually becoming more than before. Therefore, the demand for using social networks also increases. The number of internet users in Vietnam increased by 6.75 million (+ 10.0%) from 2019 to 2021 (since the Covid epidemic appeared until now). Internet penetration in Vietnam stands at 70% in January 2021 (vnetwork.vn, 2021). Thus, we can clearly see the need to use social networking platforms and the increasing level of knowledge of social networking applications.

Therefore, social networks play an essential role in contributing to community building, notably as social support and charity through social networks. However, donating support on social platforms has many pressing and controversial issues. According to the People's Public Security newspaper (2021), another similar case for this phenomenon is that on Zalo or Facebook platforms, there are now many group pages with the name of charity,

donation or support. each other through the epidemic season, through which scammers may post some articles with pictures of food and food and publish some personal information such as contact phone numbers, so it is easy to lure gullible people. In addition, through the social networking platform Facebook, the online community can easily see recent news related to the scandals about the appropriation of private donations by people of the public, who are As famous as singer Thuy Tien, etc. Thus, while the State is encouraging the entire population to fight the epidemic and businesses actively participate in donating charity funds, the above-mentioned not-so-good image will have a negative impact on the world. negatively affect people's intentions not only during this pandemic but also in the future.

II. THEORY AND RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

2.1. Donation via social networks

Reciprocal online relationships are also emphasized and interested when organizations conduct donation-based crowdfunding campaigns. These relationships are often exploited to acquire human resources and finance with the purpose of accomplishing social missions and developing the organizations. To extend support from the community, the traits of the online relationships are applied into charity fundraising programs for association membership recruitment or even to capture attention from citizens (Eng, Liu and Sekhon, 2011). There are a range of popular social networking services (SNS - Social Networking Service) such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, which assist people in information searching and information exchange or information sharing. This situation leads to a fact that people tend to have more demand for the availability of information and efficient online transactions. The change in consumer preference further influences how consumers respond to non-profit items from the government or non-profit organizations (Saxton, Guo, and Brown, 2007).

2.2. Belief about online donation

In present days, various definitions of belief are available. According to Fishbein and Ajzen (1975), belief includes people's subjective probability judgments that relate to distinct aspects in their world. Besides, Philip Kotler and Armstrong (2020) defined as beliefs are specific, detailed thoughts that people hold about something. Beliefs could be based on knowledge, opinions, actual religions, or emotionally controlled. The research by Hoang Thi Phuong Thao and Nguyen Minh Thong (2016) on consumer confidence in online shopping in Ho Chi Minh City states that the more beliefs consumers have in online shopping, the more positively they behave in it. The particular research, in Vietnam, conducted by Pham Minh and Bui Ngoc Tuan Anh (2020) shows that teachers' belief in E-learning has a positive influence on their attitudes towards E-learning.

2.3. Attitude towards online donation

Attitude, is one of the most influential concepts, which is widely used and cited in social psychology (Chatzisarantis et al., 2005). Nevertheless, in the work of other researchers, attitude has new definitions. Smith and Triandis (1972) referred to attitudes as personal characteristics that exhibit positive or negative behaviors and reflect feelings and knowledge about certain concepts and topics. Meanwhile, Ajzen and Fishbein (1975) suggested that attitude could be described as an educated disposition to respond favorably or unfavorably to a certain object in a consistent manner. According to the theory of planned behavior (TRA), there is a direct relationship between attitude and behavior. Since the TRA theory has been widely applied to explain and predict behavior in a multitude of behavioral domains and substantially supported from a great deal of empirical research (Fishbein & Ajzen, 2011), TRA could also be applied to research on citizens' donation intentions. In detail, attitude is the first factor, which plays an integral part in predicting intention to shape human behavior; the more positive an individual's behavioral attitude is, the stronger his/her behavioral intention becomes (Ajzen, 1991). Thus, the relationship between attitude and intention to donation is also found in the study of Susanto et al (2021), which explains the determinants that can encourage donation behavior in public funds.

2.4. Intention to online donation

The definition of intention is given from many perspectives of researchers. Intention is an element that forms a part of the action plan. Those plans play an important role in the reasoning and practical decision-making process, along with supporting the organization of socially appropriate human activity over time (Michael E. Bratman, 1987). Based on the theory of rational action (TRA), intention is the factor that exists, or precedes, and is considered as a direct cause of behavior (Ajzen, 1985). Intention is also the closest determinant and predictor of behavior: the more a person intends to perform a particular behavior, the higher the propensity for that behavior to be performed. It can be inferred that intention to donate will predict actual donation and charitable behavior (McSweeney, 2009).

Therefore, based on previous studies, the authors put forward the research hypotheses presented in the research model as follows:
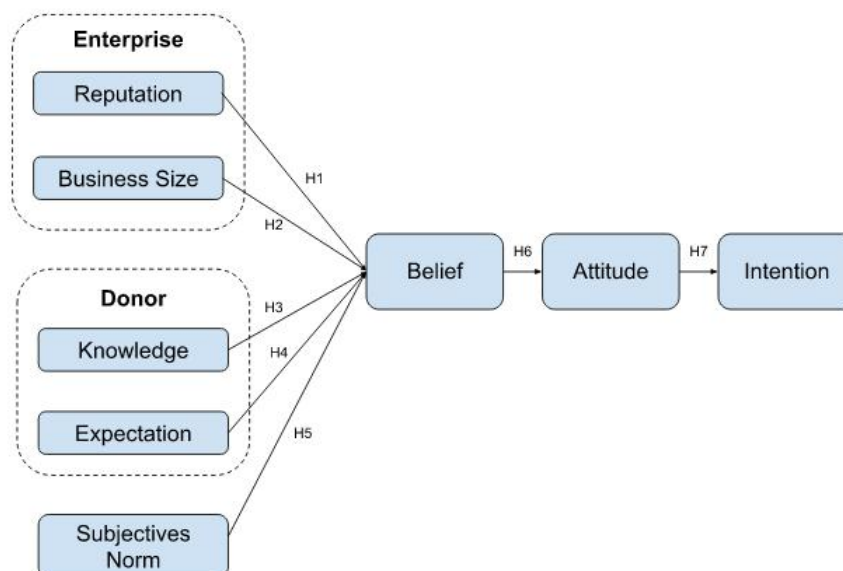
Fig.1. Research Model

III. METHODOLOGY

The authors focus on the overall research that is all residents living and working in Hanoi and the subjects are people who have participated in charity activities at the age of 19-29. The research team used a combination of qualitative and quantitative research. Therefore, the official quantitative questionnaire was launched, then distributed online and the authors received 523 questionnaires and kept the valid, qualified questionnaires with the number of 383 units. (N = 383), met Comrey's sample size criteria to conduct the formal study.

In process of building the questionnaire (survey), the research team used the Likert scale with 5 levels of agreement from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree". The survey was built based on references from previous studies.

After receiving the data results from the survey, to analyze the data, the authors used the supporting software SPSS 26.0 to evaluate Cronbach's Alpha coefficient and EFA before moving to figure out SEM linear structure model. For Cronbach's Alpha coefficient analysis, Cronbach's Alpha has coefficients greater than 0.6 (Ranganathan and Henley, 2008), will be kept for the next process in Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA), the Variables with small total correlation coefficients will of course be eliminated, Corrected Item – Total Correlation < 0.3. Finally, after the scale is adjusted, only 26 observed variables and 8 factors remain.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

To test the scale by confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), the research team first conducted Cronbach's Alpha and EFA analysis. The research team obtained the results presented in Table 1 as follows:

Table 1: General Reliability Cronbach's Alpha

No.	Scale	Number of observed variables	Reliability coefficient Cronbach's Alpha
1	Reputation	5	0.755
2	Business Size	4	0.752
3	Knowledge	4	0.726
4	Expectations	5	0.813
5	Subjectives Norm	5	0.679
6	Beliefs	4	0.777
7	Attitudes	4	0.815

Source: Analysis of survey data

Confirmatory factor analysis CFA is used in the next stage to test the practicality of the research model. Measures of goodness of fit include Chi-square index adjusted for degrees of freedom (CMIN/df) less than or

equal to 3, in some cases less than or equal to 5, indices Measurement of absolute goodness of fit (GFI), Turker - Lewis coefficient (TLI), Comparative relevance index (CFI) with values ≥ 0.9; RMSEA ≤ 0.08 then the model is considered suitable (compatible) with market data.

In order to test the model and the model's authenticity in real conditions, the team conducted SEM linear structure analysis and obtained the results with Chi-square/df = 2,295; GFI=0.890; CFI = 0.905; TLI = 0.889; RMSEA = 0.058; PCLOSE = 0.012. Thus, it can be concluded that the proposed research model is appropriate.

The results are shown in the figure, it can be said that the model fits the research data because Chi-square/df= 2,295 (< 3); TLI, GFI 0.9; RMSEA= 0.058 (<0,08). After considering the fit of the model, the next problem is to evaluate the results of SEM analysis.

In the given research model, there are more than two independent variables, so the research team uses multiple regression analysis with a multiple regression equation as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \ldots + \beta_n X_n + e \text{ (Mcclave, Benson and Sincich, 2021)}$$

Table 2. SEM linear structural model analysis results

Relationship			Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Standardized
NT0	<---	DT0	0,525	0,113	4.661	0,000	0,420
NT0	<---	QM0	-0,030	0,081	-0,375	0,707	-0,036
NT0	<---	KV0	-0,015	0,058	-0,254	0,799	-0,021
NT0	<---	KT0	0,212	0,106	1,997	0,046	0,169
NT0	<---	CCQ0	0,244	0,078	3,134	0,002	0,206
TĐ0	<---	NT0	0,671	0,066	10,134	0,000	0,721
YD0	<---	TĐ0	1,087	0,072	15,112	0,000	0,924

According to the standard, P ≤ 0.05, the expressions are significant in systematic statistics. Based on the data table 1 for the same H1, found, **** or P < 0.0001 with an important number has a positive sign, infer that H1 is accepted. H2 has P = 0.676 has a positive value but is not standard and not statistically significant, so H2 is excluded. Similar H3 - image enjoy the knowledge of advocates people's beliefs towards the work of participating advocates online because P-value is 0.046 < 0.05 with important number is positive; H4 has P = 0.799, H4 is considered as having no mean. Do that keep H3 and but an off H4. Table 4.3 for H5-Standard relation influence people's confidence to support through social networking platforms with P-value is 0.002 or ****; H6- Belief has an effect on user attitudes to support across the platform's Social networks; and H7-Attitudes influence people's opinions in favor of the platform Social networks all give results P = 0.000 and ****, moreover, all 3 hypotheses are not an important number with the audio mark that should be linked to the theory of H5, H6, and H7 in Rational Research.

V. DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATION

This study is one of the first attempts to apply a quantitative approach to understanding the intention to donate money via social networks for charitable purposes in Vietnam. The study focuses on examining the factors that affect people's belief in donation, a focus that has received little attention when learning about fundraising and donation behavior, but extremely important in the age of social networks developing rapidly.

For organizations/enterprises, non-profit organizations and fundraising businesses need to pay attention to building a methodical marketing strategy, to improving brand reputation on social networking platforms. Nonprofits and fundraising businesses should increase the frequency and quality of their communication with donors, including current and potential. At the same time, nonprofits and fundraising businesses should influence the supporter's reference group to strengthen people's belief in the charity.

For the management part of the state, first of all on the side of residents, management agencies and the state

should make regulations and policies to protect people participating in online donations. As for organizations/enterprises, the state and government should improve the environment for these community activities as well as support organizations/enterprises to create a fair competitive environment among organizations/ enterprises.

For the technical and technological aspects, the network security system should be closely established as well as manage the information posted on online platforms. Additionally, the capacity of the state management cadres and civil servants needs improving through training plans and improving the capacity of the management team, which need designing in detail, clearly and quickly.

VI. CONCLUSION

First, the scope of research is limited. Considering that duration of the epidemic, the residents here are not too unfamiliar with online donations. Before the pandemic broke out, many fundraising campaigns were also actively propagated and achieved successfully. Therefore, it is not possible to choose this as a representative area to generalize to other regions and locations across the country. Moreover, the issue of religion is considered as a part of forming the subjective norm factor. Although included in the survey, it does not affect the survey results as well as to test the influence of religion.

REFERENCES

[1] Ajzen, I. (1985). *Action Control*. 1st ed. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, pp.11–39.

[2] Ajzen, I. (1991). The Theory of Planned Behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, [online] 50(2), pp.179–211. Available at: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0749597 89190020T.

[3] Ajzen, I. (1991). The Theory of Planned Behavior. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes*, [online] 50(2), pp.179–211. Available at: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/0749597 89190020T.

[4] Ajzen, I., & Fishbein, M. (1980). Understanding attitudes and predicting social behavior. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.

[5] A Abdollahi, B Vadivel, DTN Huy, MJC Opulencia, P Van Tuan. (2022). Psychometric Assessment of the Persian Translation of the Interpersonal Mindfulness Scale With Undergraduate Students, Frontiers in Psychiatry, 632

[6] Alba, J.W. and Hutchinson, J.W. (1987). Dimensions of Consumer Expertise. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 13(4), pp.411–454.

[7] Baker, W., Hutchinson, J., Moore, D. and Nedungadi, P.(1986). Brand familiarity and advertising: effects on the evoked set and brand preference. *ACR North American Advances*

[8] Beer, M. (1964). Organizational Size and Job Satisfaction. *The Academy of Management Journal*, [online] 7(1), pp.34–44. Available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/255232?seq=1.

[9] Bratman, M. (1987). *Intention, plans, and Practical Reason*. Stanford, Calif.: Csli, [20]00.

[10] cand.com.vn (2021). *Hành trình thiện nguyện - con đường không dễ dàng*. [online] Báo Công an Nhân dân điện tử. Available at: https://cand.com.vn/dien-dan-van-nghe-cong-an/hanh-trinh-thien-nguyen-con-duong-khong-de-dang-i630106/

[11] Cervera-Martínez, J., Atienza-Carbonell, B., Mota, J.C., Bobes-Bascarán, T., Crespo-Facorro, B., Esteban, C., García-Portilla, M.P., Gomes-da-Costa, S., González-Pinto, A., Jaén-Moreno, M.J., Sarramea, F., Vieta, E., Zorrilla, I., Tabarés-Seisdedos, R., Kapczinski, F., De Boni, R.B. and Balanzá-Martínez, V. (2021). Lifestyle changes and mental health during the COVID-19 pandemic: A repeated, cross-sectional web survey. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, [online] 295, pp.173–182. Available at: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S016503 2721008181.

[12] Chatzisarantis, N., Hagger, M., Biddle, S. and Smith, B. (2005). The Stability of the attitude-intention Relationship in the Context of Physical Activity. *Journal of Sports Sciences*, [online] 23(1), pp.49–61. Available at: http://vuir.vu.edu.au/27475/.

[13] Coulter, K.S. and Coulter, R.A. (2003). The effects of industry knowledge on the development of trust in service relationships. *International Journal of Research in Marketing*, *20*(1), pp.31-43.

[14] DTN Huy, TH Le, TD Thang, NT Hoa, LT Hue. (2021). Discussion on E-learning solutions for students–and issues of technology application in classroom, Design Engineering, 11432-11443

[15] DTN Huy, TH Le, NT Hang, S Gwoździewicz, ND Trung, P Van Tuan. (2021). Further researches and discussion on machine learning meanings-and methods of classifying and recognizing users gender on internet, Advances in Mechanics 9 (3), 1190-1204

[16] DTN Huy, BTT Loan, TA Pham. (2020). Impact of selected factors on stock price: a case study of Vietcombank in Vietnam, Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues 7 (4),

[17] DTN Huy, VK Nhan, NTN Bich, NTP Hong, NT Chung, PQ Huy. (2021). Impacts of internal and external macroeconomic factors on firm stock price in an expansion econometric model—a case in Vietnam real estate industry, Data Science for Financial Econometrics, 189-205

[18] DTN Huy. (2015). The critical analysis of limited south asian corporate governance standards after financial crisis, International Journal for Quality Research 9 (4),

[19] DVT Thuy, DTN Huy, VTK Anh, NN Thach, HT Hanh. (2021). Quality of education of ethnic minority communities in vietnam-problems and recommendations, Elementary education Online 20 (4)

[20] Daft, R.L. (2010). *Organization Theory and Design*. 10th ed. Mason, Ohio: South-Western Cengage Learning, pp.15–17.

[21] Doney, P.M. and Cannon, J.P., 1997. An examination of the nature of trust in buyer–seller relationships. *Journal of marketing*, *61*(2), pp.35-51.

[22] Fishbein, M. and Ajzen, I. (1975). *Belief, attitude, intention, and behavior: An Introduction to Theory and Research*. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley Pub. Co.

[23] Fishbein, M. and Ajzen, I., 2011. *Predicting and changing behavior: The reasoned action approach*. Psychology press

[24] Gefen, D., 2000. E-commerce: the role of familiarity and trust. *Omega*, *28*(6), pp.725-737.

[25] Grant, L.E. and Potoski, M., 2015. Collective reputations affect donations to nonprofits. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, *34*(4), pp.835-852.

[26] Ham, M., Jeger, M. and Frajman Ivković, A. (2015). The role of subjective norms in forming the intention to purchase green food. *Economic Research-Ekonomska Istraživanja*, [online] 28(1), pp.738–748. Available at: https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1331677X.2015.1083875#:~:text=Subjective%20norms%20refer%20to%20the,comply%20with%20those%20people's%20views..

[27] Hoàng Thị Phương Thảo and Nguyễn Hoàng Minh (2016). Niềm tin và ý định mua sắm qua kênh truyền hình. *Tạp Chí Khoa Học Đại Học Mở Thành Phố Hồ Chí Minh*, [online] 11(1). Available at: https://journalofscience.ou.edu.vn/index.php/econ-vi/article/view/694/566.

[28] HX Nguyen, DTN Huy, H Van Pham. (2020). Supply Chain Agility and Internal and External Process Connectivity: The Impact of Supply and Product Complexity, Int. J Sup. Chain. Mgt Vol 9 (2),

[29] Hoch, S.J. and Deighton, J.(1989). Managing what consumers learn from experience. *Journal of marketing*, *53*(2), pp.1-20.

[30] Kang, J.-W. and Namkung, Y. (2019). The Information Quality and Source Credibility Matter in Customers' Evaluation toward Food O2O Commerce. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 78, pp.189–198.

[31] Kotler, P. and Armstrong, G. (2020). *Principles of Marketing European Edition*. 8th ed. Harlow Pearson.

[32] LT Hieu, DT Hương, DTN Huy, MNTP Dung, ND Trung. (2021). Identifying learners' behavior from videos affects teaching methods of lecturers in Universities, Design Engineering, 11146-11157

[33] Mcclave, J.T., Benson, P.G. and Sincich, T. (2021). *Statistics for Business and economics*. Harlow, England: Pearson, pp.712–713.

[34] McSweeney, B. (2009). Dynamic Diversity: Variety and Variation Within Countries. *Organization Studies*, 30(9), pp.933–957.

[35] ND Trung, DTN Huy, P Van Tuan, DT Huong. (2021). Ict and digital tech effects on marketing strategies and choosing competitor affecting on business operation-A case in hotel and entertainment sector, Design engineering 6, 8437-8449

[36] NTT Ha, PN Van, DTN Huy. (2021). Opportunities and challenges for vietnam society and labor market when signing evfta agreement, Elementary education Online 20 (4)

[37] NT Hoang, DTN Huy. (2021). Determining factors for educating students for choosing to work for foreign units: Absence of self-efficacy, JETT 12 (2), 11-19

[38] NTT Phuong, DTN Huy, P Van Tuan. (2020). The evaluation of impacts of a seven factor model on nvb stock price in commercial banking industry in vietnam-and roles of Discolosure of Accounting Policy In Risk Management, International Journal of Entrepreneurship 24, 1-13

[39] Oliver, R. L. (1981). Measurement and Evaluation of Satisfaction Processes in Retail Settings. *Journal of Retailing*, 57, 25–48.

[40] Phạm Minh and Bùi Ngọc Tuấn Anh (2020). Bùi Ngọc Tuấn Anh. *Tạp Chí Khoa Học Đại Học Mở Thành Phố Hồ Chí Minh*, [online] 15(1). Available at: https://journalofscience.ou.edu.vn/index.php/proc-vi/article/view/1839/1449.

[41] P Van Tuan, DTN Huy, PK Duy. (2021). Impacts of Competitor Selection Strategy on Firm Risk-Case in Vietnam Investment and Finance Industry, Revista Geintec-Gestao Inovacao E Tecnologias 11 (3), 127-135

[42] Phạm Thị Mai Quyên (2021). *Những Nhân Tố Ảnh Hưởng Đến Niềm Tin Của Người Tiêu Dùng Trong KDTT*. [online] Tạp Chí Công Thương. Available at: https://tapchicongthuong.vn/bai-viet/nhung-nhan-to-anh-huong-den-niem-tin-cua-nguoi-tieu-dung-trong-kinh-doanh-truc-tuyen-tai-viet-nam-80444.htm.

[43] P Anh, DTN Huy, DM Phuc. (2021). Enhancing Database Strategies for Management Information System (Mis) and Bank Sustainability Under Macro Effects-A Case Study in Vietnam Listed Banks, Academy of Strategic Management Journal 20, 1-15

[44] Phillips, M., 1982. Motivation and expectation in successful volunteerism. *Journal of Voluntary Action Research*, *11*(2-3), pp.118-125.

[45] PT Anh, NTN Lan, NTM Hanh, DTN Huy, BTT Loan. (2020). SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION BEHAVIORS OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE FIELD OF FOOD AND DRINKS: A CASE STUDY, Journal of Security & Sustainability Issues 9

[46] P Van Tuan, DTN Huy, ND Trung, NT Hoa. (2021). Marketing Strategies for Tourism and Digital Tech Applications in Tourism Industry-A Case of Och Tourism Corporation in Vietnam, Design engineering 7

[47] Ramayah, T., Nasurdin, A.Mohd., Noor, Mohd.N. and Sin, Q.B. (2004). The Relationships between Belief, Attitude, Subjective Norm, and Behavior Towards Infant Food Formula Selection: The Views of the Malaysian Mothers. *Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business*, 6(3), p.405.

[48] Ranganathan, S.K. and Henley, W.H. (2008). Determinants of charitable donation intentions: a structural equation model. *International Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing*, 13(1), pp.1–11

[49] Sargeant, A. and Lee, S., (2002). Improving public trust in the voluntary sector: An empirical analysis. *International*

Journal of Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Marketing, *7*(1), pp.68-83

[50] S Lin, ES Döngül, SV Uygun, MB Öztürk, DTN Huy, PV Tuan. (2022). Exploring the Relationship between Abusive Management, Self-Efficacy and Organizational Performance in the Context of Human–Machine Interaction Technology and Artificial Intelligence, Sustainability 14 (4), 1949

[51] Saxton, J. (1995). A strong charity brand comes from strong beliefs and values. *Journal of brand management*, *2*(4), pp.211-220.

[52] Smith, H.W. and Triandis, H.C. (1972). Attitude and Attitude Change. *Contemporary Sociology*, 1(4), p.328.

[53] Susanto, A., Suharyono, S., Musadieq, M.A. and IQBAL, M. (2021) Determinant factors of donation intention and the role of religiosity: A case study in Indonesia. *The Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, *8*(5), pp.1155-1169.

[54] TTB Hang, DTH Nhung, DTN Huy, NM Hung, MD Pham. (2020). Where Beta is going–case of Viet Nam hotel, airlines and tourism company groups after the low inflation period, Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues 7 (3)

[55] TTH Ha, NB Khoa, DTN Huy, VK Nhan, DH Nhung, PT Anh, PK Duy. (2019). Modern corporate governance standards and role of auditing-cases in some Western european countries after financial crisis, corporate scandals and manipulation, International Journal of Entrepreneurship 23 (1S)

[56] TH Le, DTN Huy, NT Le Thi Thanh Huong, SG Hang. (2021). Recognition of user activity with a combined image and accelerometer wearable sensor, Design Engineering, 6407-6421

[57] TH Le, DTN Huy, VXT Do Thu Huong. (2021). Solutions To Enhance Students' Awareness In E-Learning Training-And Technical Application For Education Quality Enhancement At Colleges And Universities, Design Engineering, 7648-7659

[58] Vu Thanh Binh, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Pham Thi Bich Ngoc, Pham Thi Hong Nhung, Dinh Tran Ngoc Hien and Ngo Huy Hoang. (2021).Effective Medicine Treatment for Corona Patients at Home in COVID 19 Pandemic - and Roles of Nurses and Doctors for Heart Failures Treatment, Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International, 33(47A)

[59] V Van Chung, MBADTN Huy, PDDT Ngu. (2021). Eastern philosophical theories and marxismlenin philosophies in viet nam society and education, Review of International Geographical Education Online 11 (8), 1586-1591

[60] VQ Nam, DT Tinh, DTN Huy, TH Le, LTT Huong. (2021). Internet of Things (IoT), Artificial Intelligence (AI) Applications for Various Sectors in Emerging Markets-and Risk Management Information System (RMIS) Issues, Design Engineering, 609-618

[61] Vnetwork.vn. (2021). *Thống Kê Internet Việt Nam 2021*. [online] Available at: https://vnetwork.vn/vi/news/thong-ke-tinh-hinh-internet-viet-nam-nam-2021?fbclid=IwAR1reLICYgSPK4enxO85ZK2APcyychZl7nUzFdkU35VuuABV-jflGNGUSys.