

## Identifying the factors affecting social welfare in Dong Nai Province, Vietnam today

**Tran Tuan Anh**

University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Vietnam  
National University Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam  
Email: 22922900201@hcmussh.edu.vn

**Abstract** - In the era of the Industrial Revolution 4.0, with appropriate socio-economic development policies, the economy of Vietnam in general, and Dong Nai Province in particular, has overcome difficult periods and achieved significant growth rates. This has led to a remarkable improvement in social welfare policies, contributing significantly to enhancing both the material and spiritual well-being of the community. This not only yields positive outcomes in ensuring the welfare of the people but also contributes to political stability and promotes economic growth. Therefore, identifying the factors affecting social welfare in Dong Nai Province, Vietnam today, and proposing solutions to leverage opportunities and overcome challenges in ensuring social welfare in the province, holds both theoretical and practical significance.

**Keywords:** international integration, social welfare, Dong Nai province, socio-economic; development policy

### 1. Introduction

With a well-developed transportation network comprising roadways, waterways, and airways, the province facilitates seamless trade, integration, and growth. The region's abundant land and rich natural resources offer numerous advantages and potential opportunities to integrate social welfare with socio-economic development. This integration contributes significantly to improving the quality of life for all residents, aligning with the broader goals of accelerating industrialization, modernization, and international integration, as well as the socio-economic development of Dong Nai and the nation as a whole.

Given its specific characteristics and strategic socio-economic development objectives, the Party Committee, the government, and the people of Dong Nai have actively pursued initiatives that combine social welfare with economic development, achieving significant results. These efforts have been instrumental in the province's socio-economic advancement. Key areas of focus include modernizing the economic structure while creating jobs, increasing incomes, reducing poverty, enhancing education and vocational training, and improving healthcare and social insurance. Efforts also encompass providing social support to those in particularly challenging circumstances, offering housing assistance to individuals with special needs, ensuring rural residents have access to electricity and clean water, and protecting the environment. Initiatives also include free vocational training for youth, caring for and supporting the elderly, organizing charitable meals, constructing rural roads, building schools, and establishing cultural and healthcare centres to meet the essential needs of the community. However, despite these efforts, the integration of social welfare with socio-economic development still faces challenges in Dong Nai.

The province's economic growth lacks sustainability; the quality of the labour force does not fully meet the province's economic development needs, and unemployment rates remain high. The benefits of economic growth are unevenly distributed among different social strata, resulting in unsustainable poverty reduction and a widening gap between the rich and the poor. Participation in social insurance, health insurance, and unemployment insurance remains below potential, especially among workers in industrial and processing zones, who are often low-income and vulnerable, affecting their rights and benefits. This

article analyses the factors affecting social welfare in Dong Nai and proposes solutions to enhance social welfare development in the province today.

In Vietnam, and particularly in Dong Nai Province, the identification of factors affecting social welfare has been increasingly recognized in a comprehensive manner. This topic has garnered significant attention from researchers and socio-political organizations for a long time, explored from various angles and perspectives. However, to date, there has been no systematic and in-depth study analysing the factors impacting and the current state of the relationship between social welfare and socio-economic development in the context of Dong Nai today. Nonetheless, through examining studies on history, economics, politics, culture, and society, we can discern the influencing factors and the current status of the relationship between social welfare and socio-economic development in Dong Nai.

Key research works related to this topic include: "The Relationship between Economic Growth and Social Equity in Vietnam during the Renovation Period: Issues and Solutions" (Nga, 2007). This work summarizes both theoretical and practical issues regarding the relationship between economic growth and social equity. It analyzes lessons from other countries and highlights the achievements and limitations of simultaneously pursuing the dual goals of economic growth and social equity in Vietnam during the renovation period. The book emphasizes the Communist Party's viewpoint and the Vietnamese government's efforts in balancing these aspects of social development. The author proposes fundamental solutions based on practical lessons from other countries and basic principles to address the challenge of linking economic growth with social equity within the context of a market economy in Vietnam.

"Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction in Vietnam Today" (Vinh, 2014). This book outlines that Vietnam's socio-economic development has seen significant breakthroughs, with poverty reduction being one of the country's important goals. The author points out that economic growth is a necessary condition, but the sufficient condition for poverty reduction is social equity and welfare for the people. Moreover, the dialectical impact shows that poverty reduction is crucial for ensuring development across all economic and social fields. Any disparity inherently contains factors of instability for society, leading to unforeseeable negative consequences. Therefore, sustainable development is a major policy and the most consistent, optimal goal in Vietnam's socio-economic development strategy.

"Documents from the Provincial Party Congresses of Dong Nai", particularly from the VII, VIII, IX, X, and XI Congresses, provide a comprehensive and deep analysis of the results, achievements, and existing limitations. They identify the causes of these limitations and propose primary tasks, goals, and solutions to effectively integrate social welfare with the socio-economic development of the province.

The annual Statistical Yearbooks of Dong Nai Province, published by the Dong Nai Statistics Office, provide fundamental data reflecting the process of social welfare and socio-economic development in the province. Along the same lines, the annual reports from various departments and agencies, such as the Dong Nai Department of Science and Technology, the Dong Nai Department of Education and Training, the Dong Nai Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs, and the Management Board of Industrial Zones, detail the situation, results, strengths, limitations, causes, and lessons learned in the implementation of social welfare and socio-economic development in Dong Nai.

Additionally, numerous articles focusing on the relationship between social welfare and socio-economic development in Dong Nai are published on online newspapers and the official websites of provincial departments and agencies. There are also master's theses and doctoral dissertations on topics such as human resources, science, and technology in Dong Nai.

Here is a brief review of the articles in order to enrich the present study. Eshiotse et al (2023) investigate factors that influence government delivery of social welfare services using a multi-method approach. It highlights governance, resource allocation, policy implementation, and stakeholder engagement as key aspects affecting service delivery. Mikiyoung et al (2019) examine critical factors for the sustainable success of social service systems. The authors identify innovative management, stakeholder involvement, and adaptability as core elements needed for sustainable social services.

Heidari (2015) explores factors that contribute to promoting social welfare in rural areas, focusing on Meshkinshar County. It identifies infrastructure, economic conditions, and community participation as major factors enhancing social welfare in these regions. Skhosana et al (2014) investigate factors enabling and hampering social welfare services provided to street children in Pretoria. It emphasizes service provider perspectives, highlighting funding, coordination, and socio-cultural barriers as significant influences.

Yusnika & Asmara (2023) analyse factors influencing community welfare in Bangkalan Regency, Indonesia. The authors discuss the role of education, employment, and social programs in improving overall community welfare. Žofčinová's (2017) research focuses on factors influencing social welfare services at the level of territorial self-government in Slovakia. It considers administrative efficiency, financial resources, and policy coordination as pivotal to service provision.

Livingston et al (2022) discuss the social, cultural, and economic determinants of well-being. It offers a comprehensive overview of how these factors interplay in shaping overall social welfare and community health. Jagannathan and Michael (2023) go into societal factors affecting child welfare, specifically poverty, income support, and race. It provides insights into how these elements intersect to influence child protective services and welfare outcomes. Chinkesh et al (2019) explore young adults' perspectives on factors affecting social health. The findings highlight economic stability, social relationships, and access to education as critical influences on social health.

Dundar (2019) provides an overview of social policy and the welfare state, focusing on the development of social policy frameworks and their impact on welfare services. Pervova et al (2016) examine eligibility for social services in an international context, discussing social policy development and the criteria used across different countries to determine access to social welfare. Goldacre & Hood (2022) explore the social gradient in children's social care, analysing how socioeconomic factors contribute to disparities in service access and outcomes within the UK's social care system.

Irina et al (2016) explore eligibility criteria for social services within the broader framework of international social policy development. The study compares how different countries establish guidelines for accessing social welfare, highlighting variations based on socio-economic conditions, legal structures, and cultural contexts. The authors analyze the implications of these differences on social inclusion and equity.

Goldacre and Hood's (2022) research investigates factors contributing to the social gradient in children's social care in the UK. The study identifies disparities in access to and quality of social care services based on socio-economic status. It discusses how poverty, inequality, and systemic bias influence the delivery of care, emphasizing the need for targeted interventions to reduce these disparities and improve outcomes for disadvantaged children.

These studies collectively cover a wide array of factors—economic, policy-based, social, and cultural—that influence the delivery and success of social welfare services across different contexts. In summary, the research into the factors affecting social welfare in Dong Nai has been limited and fragmented. There hasn't been a comprehensive study systematically identifying these influencing factors. The existing studies provide valuable materials for the author to inherit, systematize, and further deepen the understanding of the factors impacting social welfare in Dong Nai today.

## **2. Method**

This article is based on the worldview and methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, the thoughts of Ho Chi Minh, and the perspectives of the Communist Party of Vietnam on the relationship between social welfare and socio-economic development in Vietnam.

The study adheres to the methodological principles of dialectical materialism, which include objectivity, comprehensiveness, historicity, and specificity. Various specific methods are employed in the research, such as analysis and synthesis, generalization and abstraction, the unity of history and logic, comparison and contrast, induction and deduction.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### **3.1 Results**

#### **3.1 Factors Affecting Social Welfare in Dong Nai Province Today**

First, the socialist-oriented market economy and the process of international integration impact the relationship between social welfare and socio-economic development in the current context of Dong Nai Province. Social welfare is directly linked to individuals, particularly workers, as it provides the fundamental and minimum foundation to ensure the basic conditions for human development. The more comprehensive the social welfare system, the better the conditions for human development. Thus, establishing and implementing social welfare for everyone is one of the highest goals in society. It demonstrates the superiority of the socialist regime and aligns with the global trend towards a prosperous and equitable society. Through the social welfare system, the state ensures the safety of workers when they face risks. Therefore, establishing a multi-tiered and inclusive social welfare system is the basic goal of any modern social welfare system.

Implementing social welfare is also a means for the state to ensure fairness and social progress. Social welfare regimes must reflect the level of social development of the country and play a role in regulating and distributing income among different social classes, ensuring social equality, and enhancing the socialist-oriented market economy in Vietnam. Social welfare systems serve both as a social and economic regime. In the socialist-oriented market economy, the state views social welfare as a means to achieve social justice. Social welfare systems are structures that ensure fairness and limit inequality within

society. Therefore, for the state to effectively implement social welfare policies, these policies must ensure transparency and openness from their formulation to their execution. Fairness, openness, and transparency are factors that drive and mobilize the intellectual and resource contributions of the entire society in providing social welfare services.

Social welfare must be built on a multi-ownership, multi-component economy that aligns with market laws while ensuring socialist orientation. Consequently, the state must base its planning and implementation of social welfare policies on the characteristics and developmental level of the socio-economy. Currently, Vietnam's economy operates under a market mechanism with state management, guided by socialist orientation, and is significantly influenced by the process of globalization. Vietnam remains a lower-middle-income country, with a predominantly agricultural population, bearing significant war legacies. Trends like population aging and strong migration are evident. Meanwhile, natural disasters and floods occur frequently and unpredictably. These factors create a unique context and significantly affect the objectives, content, and methods of implementing the state's social welfare policies.

Based on United Nations (UN) and International Labour Organization (ILO) standards, as a member country, Vietnam gradually develops its social welfare system with content, approaches, and standards aligned with international norms; and fosters regional and international cooperation to implement social welfare policies for workers in the context of increasingly dynamic international labor mobility. The feasibility of the social welfare system can only be ensured when it aligns with the socio-economic development level in each period, income fluctuations, and the improvement of living conditions and quality of life across social classes. Practicing social welfare based on subsidies and subjective thinking, detached from economic reality, demonstrates that developing a social welfare system according to unrealistic desires, incompatible with economic conditions, inevitably leads to adverse effects, even hindering development (Chieu, 2014, p.193-194).

The market mechanism creates an equal environment for all, equality in opportunities, and equality in facing risks. In this context, those who are quick to seize opportunities have significant development potential, while others may lag, even fall into poverty. Therefore, ensuring transparency and fairness in development necessitates the establishment and strengthening of the rule of law, with a transparent legal system based on the principle of legality, where everyone is equal before the law.

Additionally, society includes vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals (such as people with disabilities, orphans, the elderly without support, those with severe illnesses, people and households in poverty due to natural disasters in particularly difficult areas, or due to severe wealth disparity). These individuals cannot rise on their own to seize opportunities. This is why social welfare policies must include provisions for social relief, social assistance, health insurance, unemployment insurance, etc. (Huyen, 2018, p.92).

Recently, Dong Nai has promptly implemented many positive, effective, and comprehensive measures, contributing significantly to achieving the goals and tasks set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party and the 10th Provincial Party Congress in various fields. The economic components have been shaped and developed; the annual industrial growth rate exceeds 9%; industrial zones and clusters have been built, consolidated, and operate effectively, with high occupancy rates. Investments in science and technology have been made; high-tech industries are being focused on. The production technology level in enterprises has shown positive changes, with attention given to developing supporting industries. Along with adjustments to mechanisms and policies, the investment and business environment has improved, becoming more competitive, transparent, and equitable, creating conditions to promote the development of various economic components and business types. The Provincial Competitiveness Index (PCI) in 2020 ranked Dong Nai 20th, up 3 places from 2019.

Industrial production consistently maintains stable growth, enhancing competitiveness and transitioning its structure according to the defined orientation. Special attention has been given to mobilizing investment resources for constructing socio-economic infrastructure systems, achieving satisfactory results, and improving the efficiency of capital use. Total investment capital over the five years from 2016-2020 exceeded VND 450 trillion (Đong Nai Provincial Statistics Office, 2022).

Service activities have made significant strides, expanding in scale and diversifying in forms, especially in transport, export-import, telecommunications-information technology, finance, and banking services, significantly contributing to the economic restructuring objectives in the province. Foreign trade activities have achieved good results, with an average export growth rate of over 9.0% per year from 2016-2020.

In the field of agricultural development and new rural construction, Dong Nai has effectively implemented policies to restructure the agricultural sector, aiming towards the development of clean agriculture, organic agriculture, high-tech agriculture, and proactively responding to climate change. The

agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors have shown many positive changes; the average value of agricultural, forestry, and fishery products per hectare of cultivated land now reaches VND 228.8 million/ha/year. The average income per capita in rural areas is VND 59.6 million/person/year, an increase of VND 19.44 million compared to 2015 (Dong Nai Provincial Statistics Office, 2022).

Dong Nai is also one of the first two provinces in the country to be recognized by the Prime Minister for completing the task of building new rural areas in 2019. Currently, the entire province has 51 communes meeting the advanced new rural criteria according to the province's adjusted and supplemented criteria (Đong Nai Provincial People's Committee, 2016), and 4 communes have achieved model new rural standards (Prime Minister of Vietnam, 2022). The province is implementing measures to attract investment in deep processing of agricultural products in connection with the One Commune One Product (OCOP) Program. The rural landscape in the province has changed significantly, and the material and spiritual lives of rural people have continuously improved.

From the development of the market economy in Dong Nai, local authorities have been able to effectively carry out social welfare work, especially for workers, policy beneficiary families, and poor households. On the positive side, thanks to the province's consistently high economic growth over the years, the per capita GDP has steadily improved, forming an important basis for the province to focus on job creation, reducing the urban unemployment rate to 2.4%, and increasing the labor utilization rate in rural areas. Poverty reduction efforts have been actively pursued by the entire political system, reducing the poverty rate in the province to 0.32%. Significant results have been achieved in public health care; the child malnutrition rate has sharply declined; hospital infrastructure has been considerably improved; and the total number of participants in social insurance, health insurance, and unemployment insurance in the province has reached over 2.4 million people, with the health insurance participation rate at 90.7%. The population structure has positively shifted, with an increasing working-age population, and the average life expectancy is 74 years (Viet, 2021).

However, alongside these positives, the market economy has also presented significant challenges to the relationship between social welfare and socio-economic development in Dong Nai today. Firstly, the robust growth of the market economy has led to an increasingly pronounced wealth divide, posing a major challenge to linking economic development with the implementation of social welfare policies in Dong Nai. Additionally, issues stemming from market economy development, such as environmental pollution, the emergence of new types of crime, and epidemics, also threaten the implementation of social welfare policies in the province.

#### *Second, science and technology impact social security in Dong Nai province*

In recent years, with proper investment incentive policies at all levels of the Party and government, Dong Nai's science and technology level has been improved, making an important contribution to economic restructuring and improving productivity, quality, and efficiency in key economic sectors and fields of the province. The transfer and application of scientific and technical advances into production is of interest to industries, localities and producers. Research topics and projects are implemented synchronously in the fields of social sciences and humanities, natural sciences, technical sciences and technology.

After 10 years of implementing Resolution No. 20-NQ/TW of the Party Central Committee (Communist Party of Vietnam, 2022) and Plan 155-KH/TU dated November 11, 2013, of the Provincial Party Executive Committee (session IX) on developing science and technology to serve the cause of industrialization and modernization (Communist Party of Vietnam, Dong Nai Provincial Party Committee, 2013) in the context of a socialist-oriented market economy and international integration, science and technology activities, Dong Nai has organized the implementation of 06 ministerial-level projects under the Mountainous Rural Development Program.

The province has ordered and signed contracts for scientific research, technology transfer, and application for 139 provincial-level topics and projects, and 148 grassroots-level topics and projects. Advances in science and technology are widely applied in all fields and occupations, especially in the fields of high-tech agricultural development, biotechnology development, and application, contributing to promoting mechanical transformation. local economic structure. The value of high-tech products and high-tech applied products has contributed to raising the total value of industrial production. In 2015, the production value of the high-tech industry only accounted for 1% of the total production value of the entire industry. By 2020, the production value of enterprises in the high-tech industry sector will reach 3.23% of the total production value of the entire industry. The rate of businesses applying quality management processes and productivity tools in the period 2016-2020 reached 84.9%, contributing to reducing unwanted costs in the production and business process of businesses, improving the quantity and quality of products. In addition, the work of raising awareness of intellectual property protection for enterprise brands during the integration period is paid attention to.

From 2011 to 2021, the whole province had 30 inventions and useful solutions granted certificates and protected domestically. More than 360 businesses were supported in registering for the protection of trademarks, industrial designs, and inventions/utility solutions. Of which 100 OCOP products have been supported with trademark registration; 02 products of Long Khanh Cat Mushroom and Tan Phu Tra Co Green Prawn are registered as collective trademarks; Two specialties, Long Khanh rambutan and Tan Trieu grapefruit, were granted geographical indications. The province's science and technology activities have been innovated in management mechanisms, have mobilized many resources from sectors and levels, and attracted science and technology human resources from outside the province to participate in implementation according to the regulations. proposed science and technology target program. In the period 2011-2022, the Provincial People's Committee's investment in science and technology development is more than 854.3 billion VND, by June 2022, more than 587.6 billion VND has been disbursed. Districts and cities also balance and allocate more than 25.3 billion VND from the budget to carry out science and technology tasks and projects (Canh & Sen, 2022).

In summary, science and technology are pivotal factors driving the economic and social development of Dong Nai province, modernizing production and boosting the province's GDP. Consequently, they significantly contribute to improving living standards and effectively implementing social welfare policies in Dong Nai. Furthermore, alongside robust technological advancement, particularly in the digital economy, Dong Nai is at the forefront of building smart cities and digital governance, which have led to profound transformations in social welfare implementation across the region. Provincial authorities have actively adopted new technologies in social monitoring, biometrics, digital citizen identification, as well as utilizing IT tools, multimedia, and internet in data management software for sharing information. This progress aims to establish a unique social welfare identification number, enhancing unified and efficient management, development access, and support for beneficiaries.

However, the development of science and technology also poses challenges to the social welfare-economic development relationship in present-day Dong Nai, especially regarding employment. As technology advances, it demands increasingly higher skills from the workforce. Despite an increase in trained labor in Dong Nai over the years, the supply remains limited. This presents a significant obstacle to both economic-social development tasks and addressing the welfare needs of local workers. Unemployment rates are likely to rise alongside technological development unless the province implements more robust policies to enhance workforce skills and cultivate awareness for meeting the rising demands of the scientific and technological revolution.

### **3.2 Some solutions to seize opportunities to overcome the challenges of social welfare development in Dong Nai province today**

To accurately identify the factors impacting social welfare in Dong Nai province today, fully exploit and promote development potentials in the coming time, it is essential to enhance and strengthen the role of political theory work. This involves clarifying the resources driving forces forward and gaining a deeper understanding of their theoretical and practical implications. This forms the foundation for constructing and refining policies and guidelines of the Party and the State. Additionally, there is a need to elevate propaganda and educational activities, disseminating knowledge about these resources to all officials, Party members, and the general public through diverse forms, leveraging the power of media. It is crucial to maximize leadership roles in recognizing and effectively utilizing resources from national to local levels across all fields and aspects.

Furthermore, there is a push to build, adjust, refine, and specify legal policies concerning social welfare, pinpointing which social issues require concentrated resolution to meet essential societal goals. These policies and social programs need to be tailored specifically to suit different target groups, localities, and specific social issues at different times. Streamlining the social welfare management apparatus towards simplicity and efficiency is critical, synchronizing anti-corruption efforts and effectively utilizing aid resources. Minimizing administrative costs for social welfare programs maximizes the funds available to reach the intended beneficiaries. Enhancing public participation and oversight in the construction and implementation of social welfare and social welfare programs helps reduce losses and waste in utilizing social resources, thereby improving the effectiveness of program investments.

Strengthening social management based on democracy and respect for the rule of law is emphasized. Implementing economic development policies alongside effectively addressing social issues aims to develop human resources, providing equal opportunities for all social strata to legitimately enrich their lives using the existing societal conditions. Simultaneously, creating favorable conditions for non-public healthcare development, experimenting with collaborative public-private healthcare facilities, and managing hospitals as public-interest enterprises; ... To make use of international assistance. It's about helping with material and spiritual assistance, sharing knowledge and experiences to help countries

struggling with social issues. Therefore, to do so, in Dong Nai province, in particular, Vietnam, there needs to be an increased focus on propaganda, promotion of foreign aid-seeking programs, using aid for the purposes of foreign aid; transparency and transparency in the use of international aid.

#### 4. Conclusion

Dong Nai province is at the forefront of industrialization and modernization in Vietnam, serving as a major centre for economic, cultural, educational, scientific, and technological activities. It has created favourable conditions to embrace global economic, cultural, and social achievements. Therefore, identifying the factors influencing social welfare in Dong Nai province, Vietnam today, and proposing scientific solutions will contribute to enhancing the quality of economic growth and competitiveness. This approach integrates economic growth with cultural development, human development, social progress, environmental protection, and improves social welfare and quality of life for the people of Dong Nai province.

#### References

- Canh, T & Sen, H. (2022). Science, technology and innovation are the foundation and driving force for development. <http://pbgdpl.dongnai.gov.vn/736/16479/Khoa-hoc-cong-nghe-va-doi-moi-sang-tao-la-nen-tang-va-dong-luc-phat-trien.html>
- Chieu, N.V. (2014). Social welfare policies and the role of the state in implementing social welfare policies in Vietnam. Hanoi: National Politics.
- Chinekesh, A., Hoseini, S. A., Mohammadi, F. S., Motlagh, M. E., Eftekhari, M. B., Ardalan, G., & Djalalinia, S. (2019). Factors Affecting Social Health from Young Adults' Perspective: A Qualitative Study. *International journal of preventive medicine*, 10, 146. [https://doi.org/10.4103/ijpvm.IJPVM\\_13\\_18](https://doi.org/10.4103/ijpvm.IJPVM_13_18)
- Communist Party of Vietnam, Dong Nai Provincial Party Committee. (2013). Plan 155-KH/TU on developing science and technology to serve the industrialization and modernization cause in the context of socialist-oriented market economy and international integration (November 11, 2013 of the Provincial Party Committee - IXth term). Dong Nai: Provincial Party Committee.
- Communist Party of Vietnam, Dong Nai Provincial Party Committee. (2020). Documents of the 11th Provincial Party Congress of Dong Nai Province (term 2020-2025). Dong Nai: Dong Nai.
- Communist Party of Vietnam. (2022). Resolution No. 20-NQ/TW, June 16, 2022, the 5th Central Committee Plenum of the XIIIth Party Central Committee on continuing renovation, development, and enhancing collective economic efficiency in the new period. Hanoi: Party Central Committee.
- Dundar Aravacik, E. (2019). Social Policy and the Welfare State. IntechOpen. doi: 10.5772/intechopen.82372.
- Eshiotse, Emmanuel et al. (2023). Exploring factors affecting government delivery of social welfare services using a multi-method approach. *Corporate Governance and Organizational Behavior Review*. 7. 26-37. 10.22495/cgobrv7i2p3.
- General Statistics Office of Dong Nai Province. (2022). Statistical Yearbook 2021. Hanoi: Statistics.
- Goldacre, Irrine and Hood, Rick. (2022). Factors affecting the social gradient in children's social care, *The British Journal of Social Work*, Volume 52, Issue 6, September 2022, Pages 3599–3617 <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcab255>
- Heidari Sarban, V. (2015). Explanation of the factors influencing promotion of social welfare in rural areas (Case Study: Meshkinshar County). *Human Geography Research*, 47(4), 657-672. doi: 10.22059/jhgr.2015.51377.
- Hien, V.H., & Chuong, P.H. (2013). Economic growth models of Vietnam in the post-global financial crisis and economic recession period. Hanoi: National Politics - Truth.
- Hoan, P.T. (2021). Current situation of attracting foreign direct investment in Dong Nai. Retrieved from <https://kinhtevadubao.vn/thuc-trang-thu-hut-dau-tu-truc-tiep-nuoc-ngoai-tai-dong-nai-20548.html>
- Huyen, H.H.L. (2018). The relationship between economic growth and social welfare in Dong Nai province today. Master's thesis in Philosophy. Ho Chi Minh City: Ho Chi Minh City National University.
- Irina, L. Pervova, Irina, A. Grigoreva, Vyacheslav, N. Kelasev e Anna N. Smirnova. (2016). Eligibility for social services: social policy development in an international context », *Sociologia, Problemas e Práticas* [Online], 80 | 2016, posto online no dia 16 março 2016, consultado o 17 agosto 2024. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/spp/2135>.
- Jagannathan, Radha, and Michael J. Camasso. (2023). 'Societal Factors Affecting Child Welfare: poverty, income support, and race', *Protecting Children in the Age of Outrage: A New Perspective on Child Protective Services Reform* (New York, 2013; online edn, Oxford Academic, 23 May 2013), <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195176964.003.0005>, accessed 17 Aug. 2024.
- Livingston, V.; Jackson-Nevels, B.; Reddy, V.V. (2022). Social, Cultural, and Economic Determinants of Well-Being. *Encyclopedia* 2022, 2, 1183-1199. <https://doi.org/10.3390/encyclopedia2030079>.
- Mikyong Lee, Marko Majer, Boyoung Kim. (2019). Critical Factors Affecting Sustainable Success of Social Service Systems, *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, Volume 5, Issue 4, 77, <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc5040077>.
- Nga, N.T. (2007). The relationship between economic growth and social equity in Vietnam during the renewal period

- issues and solutions. Hanoi: Political Theory.
- Skhosana, Rebecca; Schenck, Rinie and Botha. (2014). Petro. Factors enabling and hampering social welfare services rendered to street children in Pretoria: Perspectives of service providers. *Social work (Stellenbosch. Online)* [online]. 2014, vol.50, n.2 [cited 2024-08-17], pp.213-236. Available from: <[http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0037-80542014000300004&lng=en&nrm=iso](http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0037-80542014000300004&lng=en&nrm=iso). <http://dx.doi.org/10.15270/50-2-396>.
- Trong, N.P. (2021). Some theoretical and practical issues on socialism and the path to socialism in Vietnam. Communist Party Electronic Journal, May 16, 2021.
- Viet, N.V. (2021). Dong Nai's determination for comprehensive development, joining the whole country in advancing socialism. Retrieved from <https://tuyengiao.vn/dua-nghi-quyet-cua-dang-vao-cuoc-song/dong-nai-quyet-tam-phat-trien-toan-dien-cung-ca-nuoc-di-len-cn-xh-133974>
- Vinh, V.T. (2014). Economic growth and poverty reduction in present-day Vietnam. Hanoi: National Politics - Truth
- Yusnika, M. A., & Asmara, K. (2023). Analysis of Several Factors Influencing the Level of Community Welfare in Bangkalan Regency. *INVEST: Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis Dan Akuntansi*, 4(1), 140-152. <https://doi.org/10.55583/invest.v4i1.470>.
- Žofčinová, Vladimíra. (2017). Factors influencing the provision of social welfare services at the level of territorial self-government of the Slovak Republic. *Administratívne a Management Public*. 2017. 6-26.