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Using Explore Factor Analysis (EFA) Method to Assess the Effects Impact on Mobilization of Investment Capital for Socio-economic Structure Development in Thai Nguyen Province, Vietnam

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Abstract:
Socio-economic infrastructure plays a very important role for socio-economic development. There are many factors influencing the mobilization of investment capital for socio-economic development. This article uses the exploratory factor analysis (EFA) method to evaluate the factors affecting the mobilization of investment capital sources for socio-economic infrastructure development in Thai Nguyen province, Vietnam.

Keywords: Explore factor analysis, mobilization, socio-economic structure development, Thai Nguyen province

1. Study on Evaluating the Factors Affect to the Mobilization of Investment Capital for Socio-Economic Development

Currently, there are many domestic and foreign research projects related to the topic of assessing the factors affecting the mobilization of investment capital for socio-economic development. Qualitative research projects using methods such as interviewing experts - to analyze. Quantitative studies use conventional regression models or probabilistic regression models to assess the correlation between factors affecting capital mobilization for socio-economic development. Specifically in the following studies:

1.1. Qualitative Research

According to Dunning (1977), an enterprise only implements foreign direct investment (FDI) when it meets all three conditions: (1) an enterprise must possess some advantages compared to other enterprises such as: technology, network marketing, access to low-interest capital or unique intangible assets; (2) localization: it is more beneficial to use these advantages within the company than to sell or lease to other firms; (3) lower cost of production in the host country and then export. Location advantage can be gained from natural resources, labor, trade barriers, investment incentive policies, and the external effects the location can have on business while operating.

The theory of investment behavior by Romer (1986) and Lucas (1988) shows that the factors affecting investment behavior are: (1) the change in demand; (2) interest rate; (3) the level of development of the financial system; (4) public investment; (5) the ability of human resources; (6) other investment projects in the same industry or in linked industries; (7) technology development, the ability to absorb and apply technology; (8) level of stability in the investment environment: including macroeconomic environment, law; (9) procedural regulations and (10) sufficiency of information, including information about markets, laws, procedures, and technological advances.

The local market theory has shown that the factors affecting investor satisfaction can be divided into three main groups, namely (1) investment infrastructure; (2) investment regimes and policies; (3) working and living environment.

1.2. Quantitative Research

KangningXu (2010) has researched on attracting foreign direct investment capital to developing countries: a case study of Mozambique. The author used a multivariate regression model for analysis. The author said that, in order to attract investors to invest in a developing country like Mozambique, the factors that affect the attraction of investment capital include: (1) Geographical location and investment level; (2) Size of the market; (3) National export policy; (4) National natural resources; (5) Satisfying labor resources; (6) The risk to the economic and political environment of a country.

Dinh Phi Ho showed that factors affecting investment attraction in industrial zones, Quantitative research method and practical research in development economy - agriculture. The author believed that the investor's decision is affected

by 08 factors: (i) investment infrastructure; (ii) investment policy regime; (iii) living and working environment; (iv) investment industry advantages; (v) quality of public service; (vi) local brand name; (vii) human resources; (viii) competitive input costs.

Ha Nam Khanh Giao et al. (2013) studied the factors affecting investment attraction in Quang Tri province, by surveying 109 existing investors and investors planning to invest in the province. The author used Cronbach's Alpha reliability analysis method, exploratory factor analysis (EFA). The results show that there are 9 groups of factors affecting the attraction of investment capital into Quang Tri province: (1) Decision making process related to investment procedures; (2) Policy support from management agencies related to investors; (3) Technical infrastructure; (4) Resources, (5) Infrastructure of industrial parks and economic zones; (6) Social infrastructure; (7) Market potential; (8) Cost advantage; (9) Productivity and labor discipline.

Nguyen Thi Thu Ha (2016) has been researched on investor satisfaction in BacNinh province. Based on the exploratory analysis model (EFA) for analysis, according to the author, there were 8 factors affecting to attract investors to Bac Ninhprovince, including: (1) Infrastructure; (2) Investment policy; (3) Habitat; (4) Investment advantages; (5) Quality of public service; (6) Local brands (7) Human resources and (8) Input cost competition.

Ngo Van Thien (2017) reported on studying the factors affecting the situation of attracting investment capital for the socio-economic development of PhuQuoc Island, thereby proposing solutions to increase investment capital collection in the coming time. The model of discovery analysis (EFA) was used and surveyed 230 samples collected from domestic and foreign enterprises operating in PhuQuoc. The research results show that there are 6 factors affecting to attract investment capital for socio-economic development of PhuQuoc island, including: (1) Infrastructure and geographical location; (2) Investment policy; (3) The quality of human resources; (4) Habitat conditions; (5) Quality of public service; (6) Local trade promotion and marketing.

2. Propose Models and Assumptions about Factors Affecting the Mobilization of Investment Capital for Socio-Economic Infrastructure Development

There have been a number of works using qualitative analysis methods and quantitative analysis methods to determine the factors affecting the mobilization of investment capital for socio-economic development in some countries or localities. However, there is no research on qualitative and quantitative assessment of the factors affecting the mobilization of investment capital for the development of SEI (socio-economic infrastructure).

On the basis of inheriting the authors' research and empirical theory on assessment of factors affecting to mobilize investment capital for socio-economic development. Through the process of expert group discussions and initial survey of some enterprises related to the SEI investment field, the author has removed a number of factors that do not affect or have little effect to include the according to the suggestions of experts. Thereby, the dependent variable in the study is the mobilization of investment capital sources for the development of SEDP. The independent variables in the study included:

Factors	Variable Observed and Study Author	Signs
Ability to mobilize investment capital sources for socio-economic infrastructure development	1. The scale of capital mobilization is increasingly expanding	HDNV1
	2. Stable investment capital mobilization growth	HDNV2
	3. Structure of mobilizing investment capital is increasingly diversified	HDNV3
	4. The level of completion of the plan to mobilize investment capital has not met the set requirements	HDNV4
Natural conditions	1. The central position of the Northern Midlands and Mountains	DKTN1
	2. Favorable topographic conditions for investment in the construction of infrastructure projects	DKTN2
	3. Fresh climate, less polluted environment	DKTN3
	4. Beautiful natural landscape	DKTN4
Market size	1. Thai Nguyen province's economy develops stably	QMTT1
	2. Large population size	QMTT2
	3. High income per capita (GRDP)	QMTT3
	4. The level of competition in the market and international economic integration	QMTT4
Investment policy	1. A comprehensive, consistent, and consistent investment related legal system with the market mechanism	CSDT1
	2. Favorable compensation, site clearance and resettlement	CSDT2
	3. Good land lease incentives	CSDT3
	4. Good tax incentives	CSDT4

Factors	Variable Observed and Study Author	Signs
The development of the financial market	1. Operation network of credit institutions is increasingly expanded	TTTC1
	2. Easy access to official capital for project investment	TTTC2
	3. Legal framework for operations of credit institutions has been continuously improved	TTTC3
	4. The interest rate policy is being gradually renewed, in line with the market mechanism	TTTC4
	5. The modern and diversified forms and methods of providing payment services and banking services	TTTC5
Quality of public service	1. Administrative procedures are simple and fast, with proper processing time	DVC1
	2. The staff directly handling the work has a polite attitude, answering and fully answering the opinions of the business	DVC2
	3. The management capacity and professional qualifications of good State management officials	DVC3
	4. Local leaders are active in supporting businesses	DVC4
Human Resources	1. Availability of high-quality technical and managerial labor	NNL1
	2. Availability of unskilled labor	NNL2
	3. The attitude and discipline of a good employee	NNL3
	4. Educational and vocational training establishments that meet the enterprise's requirements	NNL4
Natural resources	1. The cost of raw materials is cheap	TNTN1
	2. The availability of local material resources	TNTN2
	3. Rich and diverse resources	TNTN3

Table 1
Source: Authors' Compilation

- Investigated subject: Leaders of businesses operating on January 1, 2019 in Thai Nguyen province.
- Sample selection method:

The authors use a random sampling survey method. Among the commonly used random sampling methods, the author chooses a simple stratified and random sampling method.

Including the following steps:

- Step 1: Collecting documents on the number of businesses involved in infrastructure development and investment in Thai Nguyen province in 2018.
- Step 2: Divide the businesses into groups according to the criteria of the SEDP domain. For stratified sampling, the number of units selected in each group follows the proportion of the number of units that the group occupies in the population.
- Step 3: In each group, simply select randomly to select sample units.

Sample size:

In the EFA, sample size is usually determined based on (1) the minimum size and (2) the number of measurement variables included in the analysis. Hair et al (2006) suggested that to use EFA, the minimum sample size should be 50, and preferably 100 and the observations / items ratio is 5: 1, meaning 1 The measurement variable should be at least 5 observations. Thus, the minimum number of samples for the author's research is 165 samples.

- The number of survey samples is calculated based on the Slovin formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+ N \times e^2}$$

Therein: n: Number of samples to be investigated

N: Number of overall units

e: Acceptable error is 5%

Thus, the number of research samples

$$n = \frac{640}{1+ 640 \times 0{,}05^2} = 246 \ (\text{enterprises})$$

No	Fields and Trades	Number of Enterprises	Percentage above Total Enterprises	Number of Samples in Each Group (n)
1	Producing and distributing electricity	27	4,2	10
2	Water supply, waste management and treatment activities, wastewater	20	3,1	8
3	Build	503	78,6	193
4	Information and communication	10	1,6	4
5	Financial operations, banking	6	0,9	2
6	Real estate business	23	3,6	9
7	Education and training	22	3,4	8
8	Health and social assistance activities	11	1,7	4
9	Art, entertainment, entertainment	6	0,9	2
10	Other activities	12	1,9	5
	Total	640	100	246

Table 2: Number of Enterprises Involved in Structural Development Investment
Socio-Economic Infrastructure in Thai Nguyen Province in 2018
Source: Thai Nguyen Statistical Yearbook 2018

2.1. Scale Questionnaire

The author uses the 5-level Likert scale to conduct the research: The rating from 1 to 5 is sorted by the degree of increasing influence of factors affecting the mobilization of investment capital for socio-economic infrastructure development in Thai Nguyen province.

Scale	Range of Rating	Rating Level
5	4,21 – 5,0	Very good
4	3,41- 4,20	Good
3	2,61 – 3,40	medium
2	1,81 – 2,60	Least
1	1,00 – 1,80	Very poor

Table 3: Scale Questionnaire

2.2. Questionnaire Design Process

- Step 1: The author inherits the studies of previous authors when considering the factors affecting the mobilization of investment capital sources for socio-economic infrastructure development in Thai Nguyen province.
- Step 2: Consult experts, including 05 managers, scientists at the Department of Finance, Department of Planning and Investment, Thai Nguyen University of Economics and Business Administration, Academy of Finance, Dai National Economics. The authors use expert interviewing methods with this group of subjects. The author proceeds to collect data by going directly to the offices of the units to collect data and interviewing experts in about 30 minutes to 60 minutes.
- Step 3: The author used the questionnaire built to test 5 enterprises, including: Yen Binh Investment and Development Joint Stock Company, Thai Nguyen Clean Water Joint Stock Company, Thai Nguyen Telecommunication Company, Thang Long Mineral Joint Stock Company, Picenza Joint Stock Company. Based on the test results, the author adjusted unreasonable details to formulate a formal questionnaire and collect all data.
- Step 4: After completing step 3, the author edits and completes the content of the questionnaire accordingly and conducts the official survey. The content of the questionnaire includes 2 main parts: business information and interview questions about factors affecting the mobilization of investment capital sources for socio-economic infrastructure development of Thai Nguyen province.

During the process of survey, questionnaires were sent hard copies by post to all 246 enterprises.

2.3. Implementation Time

Research Form	Methods	Duration	Objects
Preliminary	Interview	5/2019–7/2019	Expert
	Direct investigation	07/2019	Enterprise
Official	Submit survey form	8/2019–9/2019	Enterprise

Table 4: Implementation Time

2.4. Descriptive Statistical Results

Descriptive Statistics						
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean		Std. Deviation
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic
HDNV1	230	1	5	2.88	.049	.747
HDNV2	230	1	5	2.89	.048	.721
HDNV3	230	1	5	2.82	.048	.729
HDNV4	230	1	5	2.84	.045	.677
DKTN1	230	1	5	3.26	.058	.876
DKTN2	230	1	5	3.22	.063	.951
DKTN3	230	1	5	3.35	.062	.945
DKTN4	230	1	5	3.40	.062	.933
QMTT1	230	1	5	2.70	.057	.862
QMTT2	230	1	5	2.69	.054	.823
QMTT3	230	1	5	2.61	.053	.801
QMTT4	230	1	5	2.61	.050	.761
CSDT1	230	1	5	3.00	.063	.958
CSDT2	230	1	5	3.03	.064	.975
CSDT3	230	1	5	3.01	.061	.923
CSDT4	230	1	5	3.04	.064	.973
TTTC1	230	1	5	2.74	.061	.926
TTTC2	230	1	5	2.80	.058	.885
TTTC3	230	1	5	2.72	.056	.852
TTTC4	230	1	5	2.82	.062	.945
TTTC5	230	1	5	2.84	.056	.849
TNTN1	230	1	5	2.90	.060	.908
TNTN2	230	1	5	2.93	.059	.901
TNTN3	230	1	5	2.87	.056	.857
NNL1	230	1	5	2.89	.071	1.084
NNL2	230	1	5	2.91	.071	1.076
NNL3	230	1	5	2.73	.065	.991
NNL4	230	1	5	2.78	.063	.956
DVC1	230	1	5	3.27	.054	.813
DVC2	230	1	5	3.17	.052	.789
DVC3	230	1	5	3.15	.053	.808
DVC4	230	1	5	3.25	.052	.791
Valid N (listwise)	230					

Table 5: Descriptive Statistical Results
Source: SPSS Analysis Results

2.5. Verify the Reliability of Survey Data

2.5.1. Test the Reliability of the Dependent Variable

Ability to Mobilize Investment Capital for Socio-economic Infrastructure Development: Cronbach's Alpha = .765				
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
HDNV1	8.55	2.616	.693	.634
HDNV2	8.54	2.930	.567	.707
HDNV3	8.61	3.078	.485	.751
HDNV4	8.59	3.142	.520	.732

Table 6: Test the Reliability of the Dependent Variable
Source: SPSS Analysis Results

The results of testing the dependent variable show that the reliability of the scale is 0.765, and the correlation coefficients of the total variable are greater than 0.4 and the Cronbach's Alpha value if the variable is less than 0.765, this shows that the Correlation of the variables observed in the model is quite good. Therefore, all 4 variables are consistent with the total variable.

2.5.2. Test the reliability of the Independent Variable

	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Natural conditions: Cronbach's Alpha = .886				
DKTN1	9.97	6.148	.767	.849
DKTN2	10.01	6.074	.697	.875
DKTN3	9.88	5.810	.778	.843
DKTN4	9.83	5.900	.767	.848
Market size: Cronbach's Alpha = .854				
QMTT1	7.91	3.970	.767	.783
QMTT2	7.92	4.163	.747	.792
QMTT3	8.00	4.638	.600	.853
QMTT4	8.00	4.568	.676	.823
Investment policy: Cronbach's Alpha = .838				
CSDT1	9.08	5.810	.679	.790
CSDT2	9.05	5.858	.647	.805
CSDT3	9.07	5.974	.673	.793
CSDT4	9.04	5.750	.679	.790
Financial market: Cronbach's Alpha = .903				
TTTC1	11.17	9.201	.759	.881
TTTC2	11.12	9.563	.727	.888
TTTC3	11.19	9.535	.772	.878
TTTC4	11.10	9.109	.758	.881
TTTC5	11.07	9.545	.774	.878
Natural resources: Cronbach's Alpha = .802				
TNTN1	5.80	2.446	.641	.736
TNTN2	5.77	2.388	.679	.695
TNTN3	5.83	2.628	.623	.755
Human Resources: Cronbach's Alpha = .860				
NNL1	8.43	6.752	.709	.822
NNL2	8.40	7.098	.639	.851
NNL3	8.58	7.101	.727	.814
NNL4	8.53	7.115	.763	.801
Public service: Cronbach's Alpha = .880				
DVC1	9.57	4.350	.745	.844
DVC2	9.67	4.378	.769	.835
DVC3	9.69	4.302	.770	.835
DVC4	9.59	4.610	.678	.870

Table 7: Test the reliability of the Independent Variable

The results of testing the independent variables show that all variables have Cronbach's Alpha coefficients of factors greater than 0.8. The total variable correlation coefficient of the observed variables in each factor are greater than 0.6; At the same time, all values of observed variables have Cronbach's Alpha coefficients if the variable type is smaller than Cronbach's Alpha's value of the total variable. This shows that the correlation between the observed variables with the factors themselves they represent is quite high. Thus, the Observations in each independent variable included in the survey completely guarantee the reliability and will be used for analysis for the next steps.

3. Factor Analysis

In order to evaluate the results from the survey opinions of people related to the ability to mobilize investment capital sources for socio-economic infrastructure development in Thai Nguyen province, in this study, the author advanced 7-factor test practice as mentioned above. The inspection results are shown in the following tables:

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		.786
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	3403.530
	df	378
	Sig	.000

Table 8: KMO Test and Bartlett's Test

Factor analysis results show that: KMO coefficient 0.786> 0.6 shows that the results of factor analysis are completely appropriate. Bartlett's test is 3403,530 with statistical significance sig = 0.000 <0.05, showing that the observations included in the study are correlated with each other in the population and factor analysis completely ensures the statistical significance.

Total Variance Explained									
Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.703	16.798	16.798	4.703	16.798	16.798	3.658	13.063	13.063
2	3.363	12.012	28.809	3.363	12.012	28.809	3.034	10.835	23.899
3	3.121	11.147	39.956	3.121	11.147	39.956	2.979	10.639	34.537
4	3.077	10.990	50.946	3.077	10.990	50.946	2.932	10.471	45.008
5	2.611	9.326	60.272	2.611	9.326	60.272	2.806	10.023	55.031
6	1.798	6.421	66.693	1.798	6.421	66.693	2.698	9.636	64.666
7	1.621	5.788	72.481	1.621	5.788	72.481	2.188	7.815	72.481
8	.700	2.501	74.983						
9	.577	2.062	77.045						
10	.573	2.048	79.093						
11	.511	1.824	80.917						
12	.483	1.724	82.642						
13	.461	1.647	84.288						
14	.430	1.534	85.822						
15	.395	1.410	87.232						
16	.383	1.368	88.600						
17	.369	1.319	89.919						
18	.347	1.239	91.158						
19	.322	1.150	92.309						
20	.312	1.116	93.425						
21	.294	1.052	94.477						
22	.277	.991	95.467						
23	.256	.914	96.381						
24	.232	.829	97.210						
25	.217	.776	97.986						
26	.204	.728	98.714						
27	.199	.711	99.424						
28	.161	.576	100.000						
Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.									

Table 9: Total Variance Explained
Source: SPSS Analysis Results

The results from the above data table show that the total value of variance extracted = 72.481%> 0.5 and the value of Eigenvalues = 1.621> 1 ensures statistical requirements. Thus, this shows the appropriateness of the hypotheses from the theoretical research model mentioned earlier.

Independent variables	Observed Variables	Components						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The development of the financial market	TTTC5	.859						
	TTTC3	.852						
	TTTC1	.838						
	TTTC4	.835						
	TTTC2	.830						
Natural condition	DKTN3		.879					
	DKTN4		.875					
	DKTN1		.873					
	DKTN2		.820					
Public service	DVC2			.874				
	DVC3			.872				
	DVC1			.865				
	DVC4			.811				
Human Resources	NNL3				.843			
	NNL4				.838			
	NNL1				.828			
	NNL2				.768			
Market size	QMTT1					.870		
	QMTT2					.846		
	QMTT4					.817		
	QMTT3					.769		
Investment policy	CSDT4						.845	
	CSDT1						.824	
	CSDT3						.771	
	CSDT2						.721	
Natural resources	TNTN2							.866
	TNTN1							.826
	TNTN3							.817

Table 10: Rotation Matrix When Factor Analysis
Source: SPSS Analysis Results

The results from the SPSS software show that the factor load coefficients of the observed variables in each given factor have a high value (greater than 0.7), which again confirms the observed variables. All have a great influence on the factor they represent.

The rotation matrix table when analyzing the factors shows that all 7 independent variables are given from the analysis, which affects the ability to mobilize investment capital for socio-economic infrastructure development in Thai Nguyen province.

Stemming from the tests performed above, to assess the significance as well as the influence of groups of factors on the ability to mobilize investment capital for socio-economic infrastructure development. In Thai Nguyen province, the author conducts regression analysis with the dependent variable being the ability to mobilize investment capital for socio-economic infrastructure development in Thai Nguyen province and the independent variables, including: 1) Natural conditions; 2) Market size; 3) Investment policy; 4) The development of the financial market; 5) Quality of public service; 6) Human resources; 7) Natural Resources.

4. Regression Analysis

From the assessment of the influence of each factor on the ability to mobilize investment capital for socio-economic infrastructure development in Thai Nguyen province. In addition, there are more grounds to contribute to proposing appropriate solutions to improve the ability to mobilize investment capital for socio-economic infrastructure development in Thai Nguyen province during the period. Next time, the author conducts regression based on the following theoretical model:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \varepsilon_i$$

Therein: Y is the dependent variable

X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6, X_7 are independent variables
β_i: Regression parameters (with i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)

Model Summary[b]					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.789[a]	.623	.611	.34316	1.809

Table 11: Model Summary[b]
a. Predictors: (Constant), DVC, QMTT, TTTC, DKTN, NNL, TNTN, CSDT
b. Dependent Variable: HDNV
Source: SPSS Analysis Results

The regression results in the above table show that the multiple correlation coefficient R = 0.789 shows that there is a quite close correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable, the adjusted R coefficient is 0.611, which means that the variation of The independent variables included in the study in this model explain 61.1% of the change in the dependent variable. The Durbin-Watson coefficient in the analysis is 1.809 (du = 1.735 <1.809 <4-du = 2.265), which shows that there is no autocorrelation between the independent variables included in the research model.

ANOVA[a]					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	43.257	7	6.180	52.477	.000[b]
Residual	26.142	222	.118		
Total	69.399	229			

Table 12: ANOVAa
a. Dependent Variable: HDNV
b. Predictors: (Constant), DVC, QMTT, TTTC, DKTN, NNL, TNTN, CSDT
Source: SPSS Analysis Results

The value Sig = 0.000 in ANOVA analysis shows that the regression analysis ensures the statistical significance; The VIF values of the factors all accept relatively small values (less than 2), so no multicollinearity phenomenon occurs.

Coefficients[a]							
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	-.041	.211		-.195	.846		
DKTN	.121	.029	.176	4.249	.000	.987	1.013
QMTT	.523	.035	.644	15.027	.000	.923	1.083
CSDT	.152	.032	.216	4.696	.000	.799	1.251
TTTC	.090	.031	.123	2.890	.004	.935	1.069
TNTN	-.027	.031	-.037	-.860	.391	.934	1.070
NNL	.092	.029	.144	3.164	.002	.815	1.228
DVC	.069	.033	.085	2.060	.041	.986	1.014

Table13: Coefficients[a]
a. Dependent Variable: HDNV
Source: SPSS analysis results)

The regression results from the Coefficients table above show the significance of the natural resource factor is 0.391> 0.05, so this factor does not guarantee statistical significance and is removed from the model. Meanwhile, all other independent variables included in the analysis have a significance level (sig) less than 0.05, so these independent variables are significant for the dependent variable.

Thus, from the above regression results, the standardized regression equation is expressed as follows:
Ability to mobilize investment capital for socio-economic infrastructure development = 0.176 * Natural conditions + 0.644 * Market size + 0.216 * Investment policy + 0.123 * Financial market + 0.14 * Human resources + 0.085 * Public service quality.

From the above regression equation can be seen in the groups of factors affecting the ability to mobilize investment capital for socio-economic infrastructure development in Thai Nguyen province, the group of factors of market size have the biggest influence on the ability to mobilize this capital, followed in turn are the factors of Investment Policy; Natural conditions; Human Resources. Meanwhile, two factors, the quality of public services and the financial market, have the least impact on mobilizing investment capital for socio-economic infrastructure development in Thai Nguyen province.

From the above regression results show that in order to contribute to improving the capacity to mobilize investment capital for socio-economic infrastructure development in Thai Nguyen province in the coming time, first of all, Thai Nguyen province needs to practice to ensure and continue to develop more market size, followed by the investment policy improvement. In addition to focusing on these two factors, Thai Nguyen province also needs to make good use of the advantages of the natural conditions, and continue to focus on the development of the quality of human resources in the province. Besides, the province also needs to continue research to evaluate the financial market as well as the quality of public services of the province in the coming years.

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