



FACTORS AFFECTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NIGHT-TIME ECONOMY IN MEKONG DELTA PROVINCES

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>DOI: 10.52932/jfm.vi6.429</p> <p><i>Received:</i> August 27, 2023</p> <p><i>Accepted:</i> November 22, 2023</p> <p><i>Published:</i> December 25, 2023</p> <p>Keywords: Influencing factors; Night-time economy development; Mekong Delta.</p>	<p>The primary objective of this study is to investigate and evaluate the various elements that contribute to the growth and evolution of the nighttime economy in the provinces located within the Mekong Delta region. The components that have been discovered encompass institutional and environmental factors, infrastructure and safety, nature and resources, labor force scale and quality, and socio-cultural characteristics. The data was obtained by administering 457 survey questions to individuals residing in the surrounding area, including managers, business owners, and tourists. Subsequently, the gathered data underwent analysis utilizing the Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Regression Analysis (RA) models. The findings of the study demonstrate that the five criteria described above have a substantial influence on the growth and progression of the nighttime economy in the provinces of the Mekong Delta. The authors suggest policy proposals to promote the growth of the nighttime economy in the provinces of the Mekong Delta, with a specific focus on the period following the Covid-19 pandemic.</p>

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1. Introduction

The notion of a nighttime economy is not a novel construct but rather has experienced a process of development and expansion over several decades in numerous countries and cities across the globe. The occurrence of this phenomenon is supported by empirical evidence. In the United Kingdom, the nighttime economy yields an average annual revenue of £83 billion and contributes to the creation of over 1.5 million jobs. Likewise, in Australia, the nighttime economy in major urban areas generated AUD 156 billion in revenue in 2020, constituting approximately 7% of the nation's economy and providing employment opportunities for 1.5 million individuals. Nevertheless, it was not until China, which is recognized as the largest developing economy, championed the research and development of the nighttime economic model that other Asian nations started to show interest.

In recent times, the concept has also gained popularity in Vietnam. On July 27, 2020, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 1129/QĐ-TTg, which endorsed the “Nighttime Economic Development Plan in Vietnam. The primary aim of this plan is to exploit the potential of nighttime economic development, optimize prospects for fresh economic expansion, enhance citizens' incomes and living standards, and concurrently mitigate risks and adverse effects on political and social security. Nighttime economic development has the potential to generate employment opportunities and augment the financial resources of the local populace. Additionally, it serves as a pivotal catalyst for the advancement of both conventional and unconventional sectors. In general, nocturnal economic endeavors have produced a perpetual cycle that propels the economy at an accelerated rate. The advantages of the evening economy have demonstrated a strong appeal to travelers, imparting unique attributes to communities and regions.

The group of authors is conducting a research study titled “*Factors Influencing Nighttime*

Economic Development in the Mekong Delta Provinces”. The primary objective of this study is to assess and measure the various aspects that exert an influence on the progress of economic activities during the nighttime in these provinces. This study presents research findings and proposes implications aimed at contributing to the development of the nighttime economy in the Mekong Delta region.

2. Literature review and theoretical research

2.1. Night-time economy and its development

Within the domains of finance, economics, and banking, the concept of the “night-time economy” encompasses a multitude of definitions. Nevertheless, the term was originally employed to denote a diverse range of nocturnal activities, encompassing not only entertainment and the consumption of alcohol but also other components of the nocturnal economy. However, the concept of the nighttime economy can be comprehended within both broader and smaller scopes. The night-time economy can be broadly defined as encompassing all social and economic activities and output that occur during the overnight hours. The night-time economy, in a specific sense, encompasses various recreational and productive undertakings, including but not limited to dining establishments, drinking establishments, karaoke venues, cultural institutions, creative pursuits, and retail operations. This encompasses the period from 6 p.m. of the preceding day to 6 p.m. of the subsequent day.

Therefore, concerning economic development theories, the emergence of the night-time economy represents the creation of job prospects for individuals through the promotion of many types of production and services for nocturnal commercial endeavors. The objective of this initiative is to facilitate interpersonal connections among individuals, foster engagement within the Vietnamese community, and facilitate interactions with international visitors during their visits

to Vietnam. This endeavor helps augment government revenue by bolstering the budget through activities associated with tourism.

2.2. Prior research

Extensive research has been undertaken in various nations across the globe pertaining to the evolution and growth of the nocturnal economy. One noteworthy illustration may be found in the study conducted by Chatterton & Hollands (2003), whereby the authors provided evidence indicating that university and college campuses frequently serve as focal points for the lively night-time economy in the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom, students exhibit a propensity for engaging with several forms of entertainment. Both British and American students have developed a socializing culture that involves alcohol drinking during various social events, such as gatherings and introductions. This practice serves to foster camaraderie among individuals or groups of students. Additionally, they play a crucial role in influencing the development of metropolitan nightlife culture.

Chew (2009) conducted an in-depth exploration of the nocturnal lifestyle and night-time business in China. This study provides an analysis of the present condition and importance of the night-time economy in relation to the government, society, and overall economy of China. The study examined the societal expenses associated with the night-time economy, the social consequences of consumer activities during nocturnal hours, the employment conditions during nighttime shifts, and the gender-related concerns within this context. The above-mentioned characteristics explain the theoretical basis that supports the possible progress of this field. Nevertheless, the research did not explore the cultural dimensions of the nocturnal sphere in connection with the economy during the night.

According to Shaw (2010), the utilization of nighttime in essential urban regions can be employed to optimize access to urban facilities from a broader surrounding region. Individuals

residing in these regions, a significant portion of whom are employed during regular business hours, may necessitate additional time to avail themselves of those amenities. Cities often possess the capacity to replicate their economic success, initially beginning with the entertainment industry and afterwards diversifying into various other areas of the economy.

Yeo & Heng (2014) depicted the present-day urban nocturnal landscape in Singapore, encompassing notable locations such as the riverfront vicinity of Marina Bay, the nightlife hub of Clarke Quay, and the commercial thoroughfare of Orchard Road. The above-mentioned areas were strategically designed and implemented to attract individuals to the city's central hub, promote economic growth, and enhance social vitality during both day and night.

Han et al. (2022) conducted a study to investigate the relationship between the night-time economy and various factors such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), population, road networks, and carbon emissions in China and India. The study's results revealed that the growth of the night-time economy, as judged by an increase in GDP, had a positive correlation with the level of comprehensive or high overall development in the respective locations.

The extent of research conducted on the night-time economy in Vietnam remains modest. Prominent scholarly investigations encompass the works of Nguyen Duc Dung (2022), which offer diverse viewpoints on the nocturnal economy by means of a comprehensive examination of its historical evolution, developmental trajectory, and distinctive urban attributes. The nocturnal economy exhibits a multifaceted nature and intrinsically coexists with the formal economy at a worldwide level. Nevertheless, it exhibits unique characteristics and measures, encompassing aspects such as serenity, steadiness, and flexibility, as well as susceptibility to potential disturbances in the economy and sustainable development over

an extended period. The extent of nocturnal economic development is very significant and has a propensity for growth in certain countries or regions characterized by structural, regulatory, and institutional challenges that contribute to instability. However, it should be noted that these author summaries only provide a brief overview and do not offer a comprehensive analysis of the multifaceted aspects of the night-time economy.

According to Luu Thanh Tam (2020), there exists a dearth of study in Vietnam about the comprehensive influence of the night-time economy on the whole economy, particularly in terms of magnitude. The author also observed that the night-time economy's products between the hours of 6 p.m. and 3 a.m. are presently not given sufficient emphasis. In the context of Vietnam, the majority of daytime activities typically take place between the hours of 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Nguyen Duc Bao & Tran Duc Hiep (2021) undertook a comprehensive examination of policies pertaining to the development of night-time economies across various countries. The authors specifically investigated key factors including organizational management models, infrastructure investment, public transportation development policies, labor force enhancement policies, as well as management and licensing practices. The authors of the study reached the

conclusion that the development of policies for managing the night-time economy necessitates a flexible approach, as a standardized template may not be applicable across various countries.

In brief, the consensus among various studies is that the establishment and growth of the nocturnal economy are vital since it is widely recognized as a significant source of revenue for local municipalities. The development of the night-time economy requires the implementation of coordinated policies, mechanisms, landscape enhancements, and public transit services, as well as measures to ensure the safety and security of all individuals involved. Drawing upon a comprehensive examination of the aforementioned scholarly works, specifically the contributions of Chew (2009), Shaw (2010), Yeo & Heng (2014), Han et al. (2022), and Jiang & Hong (2021), each study offers different factors and the research team inheriting these studies has a selection of variables to suit the characteristics of Vietnam and especially the specific characteristics of the Mekong Delta Region. Specifically, in this study, the group selects 5 factors that can affect the night economy as follows: encompass institutional and environmental factors (TCMT), infrastructure and safety (CSHT), nature and resources (TNTN), labor force scale and quality (QMCL), and socio-cultural characteristics (DDVH). The research model is depicted in Figure 1.

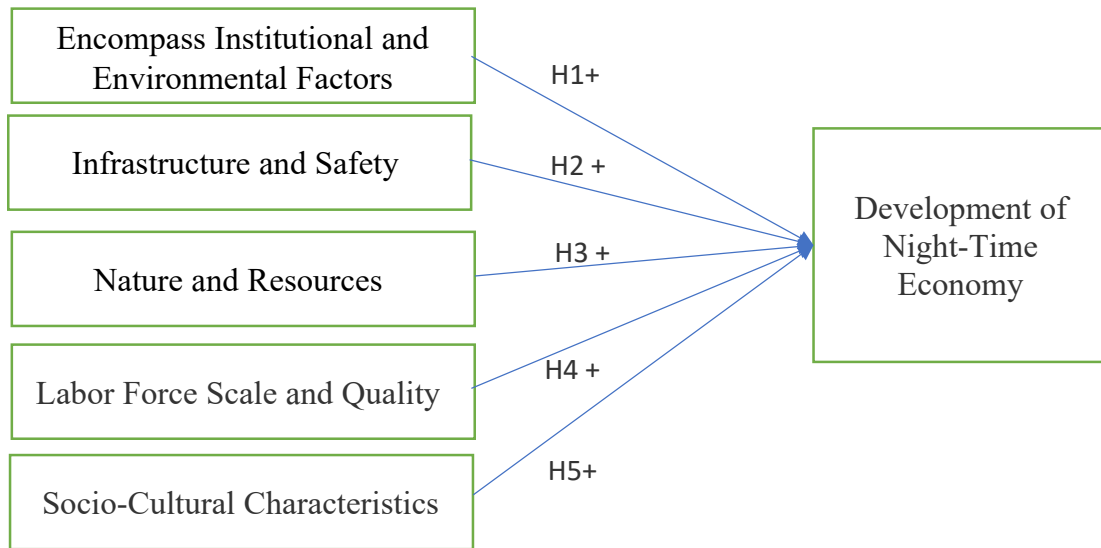


Figure 1. The proposed research model (Source: Author's proposal)

3. Research methodology

3.1. Research sample

According to Raykov & Marcoulides (2006), the sample size should be at least 10 times the number of variables. In this study, there are 23 observed variables and 6 anticipated factors, hence the required sample size would be at least $10 * (23 + 6) = 290$. With the convenience sampling method to meet the research objectives, a larger sample is more representative of the overall study population. Therefore, the author distributed 550 survey questionnaires. The survey was conducted in two main steps: (1) A preliminary study with 40 questionnaires; and (2) The formal study to collect primary data with 550 questionnaires. The formal survey was carried out from February 2023 to April 2023 among managers, business owners, consumers, and tourists. A total of 550 questionnaires were distributed. The obtained results yielded 457 valid responses, meeting the requirements for analysis (achieving 91.4%).

3.2. Research method

3.2.1. Qualitative research methods

The author's team performed field surveys in the Mekong Delta provinces by administering questionnaires to each participant and providing guidance during the completion

process. In total, there were 550 survey questionnaires administered, distributed as follows: 100 in Ca Mau province, 120 in An Giang province, 70 in Kien Giang province, 70 in Tien Giang province, 50 in Dong Thap province, 50 in Soc Trang province, and 150 in Can Tho City. A total of 457 questionnaires were considered appropriate for conducting a regression analysis.

The researchers selected questionnaires from a pool of suitable candidates and utilized quantitative methods to monitor, measure, evaluate, and elucidate the correlations between variables using quantitative measures. The procedure encompassed the subsequent stages:

(i) The research methodology employed involves the utilization of survey questions and conducting interviews with pertinent agencies, departments, households, visitors, and companies within the Mekong Delta provinces. The study employed a sample technique that involved both representative and stratified sampling. The researchers distributed questionnaires directly to the participants and provided guidance to ensure their proper completion. Questionnaires were distributed to government agencies either through direct means or by agency email, while managers were interviewed through direct interviews.

(ii) The reliability and validity of the measuring scale will be evaluated by employing Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient and doing exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) using SPSS software. The conducted analysis served the purpose of identifying and eliminating variables that were deemed unreliable, therefore enabling the determination of the structure of the remaining variables. This process established the foundation for modifying the research model and then validating the subsequent stages.

The objective of the Regression Analysis (RA) model was to ascertain linear associations and assess the statistical significance of factors that impact night-time economic development. This stage encompassed the process of drawing inferences and developing hypotheses that exhibit positive correlations with the model. The objective WAS to identify the components that have an impact and evaluate the degree of influence exerted by these five factors on the growth of night-time economies.

The survey questionnaires were developed using a standardized scale and preliminary discussion questions to assess the degree of impact that different factors have on the growth of night-time economies. The construction of the scale's content and observable variables was designed to fit with the research's aims. A 5-level Likert scale was utilized, with response possibilities ranging from 1 (Strongly Disagree) to 5 (Strongly Agree) (*see Appendix 1 online*).

The study involved drawing conclusions and formulating hypotheses that showed favorable associations with the model. The objective was to discover influential factors and evaluate the magnitude of their influence on the development of night-time economy.

4. Research results

4.1. Descriptive statistics analysis

A total of 550 questionnaires were distributed, and after processing, 457 valid responses were obtained, achieving a valid response rate of

91.4%. This data was encoded and processed using the SPSS 20.0 software for the following research analyses. Results shows that there were 181 male respondents, accounting for 39.6%, and 276 female respondents, accounting for the remaining 60.4%. Respondents aged from 35 to under 45 years old constituted the highest proportion, at 56.9%, with 260 individuals. The next highest age group was respondents aged from 18 to under 25 years old, accounting for 5.9% or 27 individuals, followed by those aged from 25 to under 35 years old, comprising 21.4% or 98 individuals. The lowest age group was above 55 years old, representing 5.9%. Respondents engaged in business and commerce constituted 26.9% (123 individuals), followed by management staff at 32.2% (147 individuals). Tourists accounted for 21.7% (99 individuals), while those involved in business management and households comprised 9.6% (44 individuals) each (*see Appendix 2, 3, 4 online*).

4.2. Testing the reliability of the measurement scale using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient

4.2.1. Testing the reliability of the measurement scale using Cronbach's alpha coefficient for independent variables

A measurement scale is considered reliable when it exhibits variability within the range of [0.70-0.80]. If Cronbach's alpha ≥ 0.60 , the measurement scale is deemed acceptable in terms of reliability. The following presents the Cronbach's Alpha results for various measurement scales, with the outcomes extracted (*see Appendix 5 online*).

Results of reliability analysis (*see Appendix 5 online*) indicate that the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient for the "Institutional Framework and Environment" factor is 0.891, and all observed variables have values greater than 0.6. The "Infrastructure and Safety" factor has a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.928, and all observed variables have values greater than 0.6. The "Nature and Resources" factor has a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.929, and all observed variables have values greater than 0.6. The "Scale and Quality

of Labor Resources” factor has a Cronbach’s Alpha of 0.823, and all observed variables have values greater than 0.6. The “Socio-cultural Characteristics” factor has a Cronbach’s Alpha of 0.918, and all observed variables have values greater than 0.6. The “Night-Time Economic Development” factor has a Cronbach’s Alpha of 0.812, and all observed variables have values greater than 0.6. These results are very good and thus acceptable. Therefore, the author did not exclude any variables within the proposed factors due to the satisfactory scale coefficients required for the exploratory factor analysis.

4.2.2. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA)

Exploratory factor analysis for independent variables shows that the KMO measure is 0.747, indicating the suitability of factor analysis. Additionally, the significance level of Bartlett’s Test is Sig. = 0.000 (< 0.05), which implies that at a 95% confidence level, the observed variables are correlated within the population. With a total variance explained of 78.209% (meeting the requirement of > 50%), the exploratory factor analysis results are appropriate. Varimax rotation indicates that all observed variables have loading factors greater than 0.5, showing that no variables need to be eliminated. The

variables are grouped into 5 factors (*see Appendix 6 online*): Infrastructure and Safety, Nature and Resources, Socio-cultural Characteristics, Institutional Framework and Environment, Scale and Quality of Labor Resources.

4.2.3. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for Dependent Variable

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for the dependent variable (*see Appendix 7 online*) shows that the KMO measure is 0.714, and the cumulative variance explained is 72.715%, meeting the > 50% requirement. Therefore, the EFA results are appropriate. The three variables are grouped into one factor for night-time economic development., symbol is Y.

4.3. Linear regression analysis

4.3.1. Correlation matrix analysis

The correlation between all independent variables and the dependent variable is analyzed to determine the initial relationships. Based on Table 1, it is indicated that variables X2, X3, X4, and X5 have significant correlations with the dependent variable Y at the 5% significance level. Variable X1, although not statistically significant at the 5% level, is still included in the model for further validation.

Table 1. Correlation matrix test results of variables

	Y	X1	X2	X3	X4
X1	0.000	1			
X2	0.467**	0.091	1		
X3	0.374**	0.002	0.066	1	
X4	0.494**	0.195**	0.040	0.140**	1
X5	0.396**	0.296**	0.122**	0.159**	0.204**

Table 1 displays the correlation coefficients among variables. Variables X2, X3, X4, and X5 show significant correlations with Y at a 5% significance level. However, X1’s correlation with Y is not significant at the 5% level. Despite this, the author includes X1 in the research model to re-evaluate its significance. Preliminarily, it can be concluded that these independent variables can be included in

the model to explain the overall assessment of night-time economic development in the Mekong Delta region.

4.3.2. Analysis of multiple linear regression results

To examine and eliminate less contributing factors in the assumed research model and given the exploratory nature of this study, the variable

selection procedure using the enter method is most appropriate to identify truly independent factors contributing to the dependent variable. Table 2 indicates the model's appropriateness for the research dataset, considering the adjusted R² value. The adjusted R² value is 66.7%, meaning the multiple linear regression model is suitable and explains 66.7% of the variation in the dependent variable (Y). In other words, 66.7% of night-time economic development is explained by the five factors: Institutional Framework and Environment; Infrastructure and Safety; Nature and Resources; Social Impact; Scale and Quality of Labor Resources.

Table 2 shows that the F value is 183.996, and the significance level (sig) is 0.000, which is much smaller than the 0.05 significance level. Thus, the R² adjusted value of the regression model is different from 0, confirming that the multiple linear regression model is appropriate. This indicates that the independent variables collectively explain 66.7% of the variation in night-time economic development. Additionally, all regression coefficients are positive, implying that the five independent factors have a positive effect on night-time economic development at the 5% significance level.

Table 2. Multiple linear regression coefficient results

Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	Thống kê t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Standard error	Beta			Variance	VIF
Intercept	0.472	0.107		4.417	0.000		
X1	0.119	0.016	0.210	7.312	0.000	0.886	1.129
X2	0.317	0.018	0.493	17.973	0.000	0.970	1.030
X3	0.123	0.011	0.301	10.859	0.000	0.952	1.050
X4	0.219	0.013	0.460	16.331	0.000	0.921	1.086
X5	0.103	0.012	0.257	8.809	0.000	0.858	1.166
R ²	0.671						
Adjusted R ²	0.667						
Durbin-Watson	1.837						
Thống kê F (sig.)	183.996 (0.000)						

Table 2 presents the coefficients of the multiple linear regression model. All coefficients for the variables are significantly different from 0 with a Sig. value of 0.000, which is much smaller than 0.05. This indicates that all five independent factors are statistically significant in the model. All these factors positively contribute to night-time economic development, and the author accepts the five hypotheses.

4.3.3. Testing the normal distribution of residuals

Results (see Appendix 8 online) illustrate that the residuals follow a normal distribution with a mean value of approximately 0 and a standard

deviation close to 1 (= 0.995). This confirms that the assumption of normality is not violated. Additionally, the Durbin-Watson statistic is 1.837, which indicates no autocorrelation, as the value falls between 1 and 3. Moreover, the VIF values are less than 2.0, implying no multicollinearity assumption violation.

4.4. Discussion of research results

The standardized regression coefficient of the nature and resources variable (X2), $\beta_5 = 0.493$, is the highest among the standardized regression coefficients of all variables. This indicates that this variable is highly significant

compared to others when assessing its impact on night-time economic development. The second highest is the institutional and environmental variable (X4), $\beta_3 = 0.460$, with its level of influence also being considered important. The third is the standardized regression coefficient of the cultural and societal characteristics variable (X3), $\beta_2 = 0.301$. Following that is the standardized regression coefficient of the scale and quality of labor resources variable (X5), with a coefficient of $\beta_1 = 0.257$. Lastly, the infrastructure and safety variable (X1) has a coefficient of $\beta_4 = 0.210$. When combined with the conditions $t > 2$ and $\text{sig} < 0.05$ for the independent variables mentioned above, we establish the standardized regression equation based on the standardized regression coefficients as follows:

The model demonstrates that the independent variables all positively influence the level of night-time economic development with a 95% confidence level. From the regression equation, we observe that when the assessment score for nature and resources increases by 1 unit, the average level of night-time economic development will also increase by 0.493 units (while keeping other independent variables constant). Similarly, when the assessment score for institutional and environmental factors increases by 1 unit, the average level of night-time economic development will increase by 0.460 units (while keeping other independent variables constant). When the assessment score for cultural and societal characteristics increases by 1 unit, the average level of night-time economic development will increase by 0.301 units (while keeping other factors constant). If the assessment score for the scale and quality of labor resources increases by 1 unit, the average level of night-time economic development will increase by 0.257 units (while keeping other factors constant). Lastly, if the assessment score for infrastructure and safety increases by 1 unit, the average level of night-time economic development will increase by 0.210 units (while keeping other factors constant).

5. Conclusion and policy implications

5.1. Conclusion

Utilizing theoretical frameworks and existing research, alongside considering the actual circumstances inside the study area, this study presents a comprehensive examination of the elements impacting the growth of the night-time economy in the provinces of the Mekong Delta. These components are categorized into five distinct groups, encompassing a total of 23 observable variables. The groups mentioned earlier can be classified into the following categories: The factors under consideration are as follows: Factor (X1) pertains to infrastructure and safety, Factor (X2) relates to nature and resources, Factor (X3) encompasses cultural and societal aspects, Factor (X4) focuses on the institutional framework and environment, and Factor (X5) pertains to the scale and quality of labor resources. The conclusions drawn by Chew (2009) about the economic conditions of the nighttime environment and the workforce active during midnight hours in this particular domain are consistent with the findings presented in this study.

Governmental agencies play a crucial role in shaping the night-time economic environment by creating a favorable environment and legal framework that supports development and fosters positive outcomes. This, in turn, contributes to the overall productivity and value of the region (Shaw, 2010; Yeo & Heng, 2014; Han et al., 2022). The function of the night-time economy in fostering traditional culture and establishing societal values and emotional meaning has been highlighted by Jiang & Hong (2019). This result is also in line with the current state of Vietnam's economy in terms of night economy development, especially in the Mekong Delta provinces. Specifically: institutions and environment in the provinces, if ventilated to create conditions for houses to be full, will promote the development of the night economy. Infrastructure and safety for investors will affect and attract many investors and tourists to the Region; nature and resources

of the Region are an advantage that, if well exploited, will contribute to economic growth for localities; The size and quality of the region's labor resources do not really meet the job positions, especially when the night economy is developed, the intensity of work is higher. If the region improves, it will contribute to economic growth.

5.2. Policy implications

Based on the research findings, the authors propose the following implications:

Implication 1: Enhancing the Promotion of Natural Resources in the Mekong Delta Region:

Observations conducted in these provinces reveal that there is insufficient connectivity among them for promoting the scenic attractions of the region. This lack of connectivity has hindered the attraction of both investors and tourists, both domestically and internationally. In the forthcoming period, the Mekong Delta provinces should strategize collaborative efforts to promote and communicate the natural resources of the region through various means. Notably, creating a region-specific website for effective promotion and utilizing technology for efficient communication is essential. Robust promotion of the distinctive scenic attractions of the Mekong Delta Region such as the Tra Su Melaleuca Forest, Nui Cam, Noi Market, Phu Quoc Island, and Phu Quy Island should be undertaken. This will allow tourists to recognize the unique features of the region, ultimately attracting more investors and tourists and naturally fostering the development of the night-time economy.

Implication 2: Enhancing Institutional Framework and Environment. According to the research results, this is the second most significant factor in driving the development of the night-time economy. Therefore, the following recommendations are made:

First, the government should proactively review policies and legal frameworks related to the development of the night-time economy. This should focus on regulations concerning operating areas, priority products for nighttime development, operating hours, operational licenses, enterprise standards, and individual business owners participating in the night-time economy. Clear allocation of responsibilities and authority among state management agencies for night-time economic activities is crucial, based on enhancing decentralization and empowerment to localities for the management and development of the night-time economy.

Second, the Mekong Delta provinces should also collaborate in constructing a night-time economic development model suitable for the region's advantages and practical conditions. This model should be tailored to the ability to develop infrastructure, investment resources, and the capacity to mobilize and attract investments at specific locations.

Implication 3: Training the Workforce to Meet the Labor Demand for Night-Time Economic Development. To attract investors to the Mekong Delta Region, the provinces need to focus on training a workforce to serve the socio-economic development.

Implication 4: Strengthening Infrastructure Development and Ensuring Security for Investors and Tourists. Due to the region's proximity to the sea and waterways, there's a high risk of flooding. Therefore, investment planning should consider this particularity. The electricity system remains unstable for production and daily activities. The electricity authorities in the provinces should review the power network to meet the requirements of production and daily activities. Access to clean water is not available for all residents. Therefore, there's a need to provide clean water to all households in the coming period.

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