

The Influence of Social Self-Efficacy, Social Innovation, Resilience, and Proactive Personality on Social Entrepreneurial Intention in Entrepreneurial Students in Indonesian Universities

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Abstract

Social entrepreneurship provides a means of addressing social problems while generating sustainable economic value. However, students' intentions to engage in social entrepreneurship depend on more than exposure to entrepreneurial activities alone. This study examines social self-efficacy, social innovation, resilience, and proactive personality as psychological predictors of social entrepreneurial intention among 125 university students involved in entrepreneurial activities. A quantitative explanatory research design was employed, and the data were analyzed using partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) with SmartPLS 3. The constructs were measured using five-point Likert scales adapted from established instruments. The results reveal positive and statistically significant relationships between social self-efficacy ($\beta = 0.293$; $p < 0.001$), social innovation ($\beta = 0.257$; $p = 0.004$), resilience ($\beta = 0.233$; $p = 0.004$), and proactive personality ($\beta = 0.181$; $p = 0.026$) and social entrepreneurial intention. The model explains 74.4% of the variance in social entrepreneurial intention ($R^2 = 0.744$), demonstrating substantial explanatory power. However, this coefficient of determination should not be interpreted as a separate test of the simultaneous statistical significance of the predictors. Social self-efficacy emerges as the strongest predictor in the model, suggesting that students' confidence in their ability to interact, communicate, and establish stakeholder relationships is particularly important for pursuing socially oriented entrepreneurial activities. These findings contribute to the literature on social entrepreneurial intention by integrating interpersonal self-efficacy, social innovation, resilience, and proactive personality into a unified explanatory model. Furthermore, the study provides practical implications for entrepreneurship education programs aimed at strengthening students' social competencies, innovative capabilities, psychological resilience, and proactive behaviors to foster social entrepreneurial intention.



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INTRODUCTION

Youth employment and job quality remain pressing global development concerns, even as overall unemployment indicators show improvement. The International Labour Organization reported that 64.9 million young people aged 15–24 were unemployed in 2023, while the global youth unemployment rate declined to 13%, its lowest level in 15 years. Nevertheless, approximately 20% of young people were not in employment, education, or training (NEET), highlighting persistent disparities in labor market inclusion and access to economic opportunities (Organization, 2024). These challenges

have intensified interest in social entrepreneurship as a viable approach to generating employment opportunities while simultaneously addressing societal needs and creating sustainable social and economic value.

Table 1. Development of the Unemployment Rate in Indonesia (2023–2025)

Year	Open Unemployment Rate (%)	Total Unemployment (Million People)
2023	5.32%	7.99
2024	4.82%	7.20
2025	4.76%	7.05

Source: Central Statistics Agency (2025)

Indonesia faces a similar challenge. National labor statistics indicate that the open unemployment rate declined from 5.32% in 2023 to 4.76% in 2025, while the number of unemployed individuals remained approximately 7.05 million in 2025 (Statistik, 2025). Although this downward trend reflects positive progress, the persistently high number of unemployed individuals highlights the need for alternative employment pathways that complement formal-sector job creation. Social entrepreneurship offers a promising approach by integrating economic activities with purposeful efforts to address societal needs, thereby creating employment opportunities and generating social and economic value beyond private financial gains.

Social entrepreneurship has received increasing scholarly attention as a mechanism for creating social and economic value through entrepreneurial activities. It encompasses identifying social problems, mobilizing resources, and developing innovative and sustainable solutions, making social entrepreneurial intention a critical antecedent of subsequent entrepreneurial behavior (Ajzen, 1991; Hockerts, 2017; Saebi et al., 2019). Understanding this intention is particularly important among university students, as higher education institutions provide access to entrepreneurial knowledge, professional networks, experiential learning opportunities, and entrepreneurship development programs. These institutional resources can influence students' perceptions of social challenges and their ability to recognize opportunities for socially oriented entrepreneurial initiatives.

University students with prior entrepreneurial experience represent a strategically important population because they have already developed some familiarity with opportunity recognition, business operations, and uncertainty management. However, participation in commercial entrepreneurial activities does not necessarily translate into an intention to pursue social entrepreneurship. Previous research indicates that prosocial motivation and perceived entrepreneurial capability play important roles in shaping social entrepreneurial intention (Bacq & Alt, 2018), while broader research on entrepreneurial intention identifies self-efficacy as a significant psychological antecedent (Newman et al., 2019). These findings suggest that the transition from commercial entrepreneurial engagement to social entrepreneurial intention depends not only on entrepreneurial

experience and opportunity exposure but also on psychological resources and individual capabilities that support socially oriented entrepreneurial behavior.

From the perspective of the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), entrepreneurial intention is influenced by attitudes toward the behavior, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control, which are shaped by underlying behavioral, normative, and control beliefs (Ajzen, 1991). Social self-efficacy is particularly relevant in this context because social entrepreneurship requires sustained interaction with communities, stakeholders, beneficiaries, business partners, and resource providers. Individuals who possess confidence in their ability to communicate effectively, establish interpersonal relationships, and resolve social challenges may perceive social entrepreneurial activities as more feasible and attainable. This theoretical reasoning aligns with previous research emphasizing the importance of individual psychological characteristics and efficacy-related beliefs in shaping social entrepreneurial intention (Hockerts, 2017; Taysir & Asarkaya, 2021).

Social innovation represents another important capability, encompassing the ability to develop and implement novel ideas, approaches, and solutions that address unmet social needs. (Saebi et al., 2019) identify innovation as a central characteristic of social entrepreneurship, as generating sustainable social value often requires alternative approaches to existing institutional arrangements and conventional business practices. Resilience is equally important because social entrepreneurial ventures frequently encounter financial limitations, resource constraints, uncertain stakeholder responses, operational difficulties, and the risk of failure. Previous entrepreneurial research suggests that resilience supports individuals' capacity to recover from setbacks, adapt to challenging circumstances, and sustain entrepreneurial efforts despite adversity. Furthermore, resilience may interact with self-efficacy beliefs in influencing entrepreneurial intentions and subsequent entrepreneurial outcomes (Ayala & Manzano, 2014; Bullough et al., 2014).

Proactive personality refers to an individual's relatively stable tendency to demonstrate initiative, identify opportunities, and actively influence environmental conditions rather than passively respond to external circumstances (Crant, 2000). (Neneh, 2019) demonstrated that proactive personality can facilitate the translation of entrepreneurial intention into entrepreneurial behavior, while studies examining social entrepreneurial intention emphasize the relevance of multiple individual psychological antecedents across different contexts (Taysir & Asarkaya, 2021). These findings indicate that social self-efficacy, social innovation, resilience, and proactive personality may function as complementary yet conceptually distinct psychological resources. Together, these characteristics may strengthen individuals' perceived ability to recognize social opportunities, develop innovative solutions, overcome entrepreneurial challenges, and initiate socially oriented entrepreneurial activities.

Despite the growing literature on entrepreneurial intention, an important research gap remains regarding the integrated examination of psychological antecedents within the context of social entrepreneurship. Previous studies have frequently examined self-

efficacy, innovation, resilience, and proactive personality independently, focused primarily on general entrepreneurial intention rather than social entrepreneurial intention, or investigated student populations without specifically considering their existing entrepreneurial involvement. Consequently, the available evidence provides limited insight into the relative contributions of these four psychological resources when examined simultaneously within a unified explanatory framework. This study addresses this gap by integrating social self-efficacy, social innovation, resilience, and proactive personality into a single conceptual model and comparing their respective path coefficients using data obtained from a purposively selected sample of university students engaged in entrepreneurial activities.

The urgency of this research arises from the need to strengthen entrepreneurship education beyond conventional approaches that predominantly emphasize business planning, financial management, and opportunity recognition. Although these competencies remain essential, social entrepreneurship also requires interpersonal confidence, social problem-solving capabilities, psychological resilience, and proactive engagement with societal challenges. The novelty of this study lies not simply in incorporating four psychological variables but in simultaneously examining interpersonal self-efficacy, social innovation capability, adaptive resilience, and proactive personality as distinct yet complementary antecedents of social entrepreneurial intention. By assessing their relative contributions within a single model, the study extends intention-based theoretical reasoning and provides a more comprehensive understanding of the psychological characteristics associated with socially oriented entrepreneurial aspirations among students with entrepreneurial experience.

Accordingly, this study aims to examine the direct relationships between social self-efficacy, social innovation, resilience, and proactive personality and social entrepreneurial intention among university students actively engaged in entrepreneurial activities. Specifically, it seeks to determine the statistical significance and relative strength of each psychological predictor in explaining variations in social entrepreneurial intention. The findings are expected to contribute to the theoretical development of social entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial intention research by providing empirical evidence regarding the integrated roles of interpersonal, innovative, adaptive, and proactive psychological resources. From a practical perspective, the study offers valuable insights for higher education institutions, entrepreneurship educators, and program developers seeking to design educational interventions that strengthen communication skills, stakeholder engagement, innovative problem-solving abilities, resilience under adversity, and proactive entrepreneurial behavior. Ultimately, these contributions may support the development of more effective social entrepreneurship education programs while acknowledging that the purposive sampling approach limits the generalizability of the findings to the broader population of Indonesian university students.

METHOD

Participants, Sample, and Procedures

This study employed a quantitative approach to examine the relationships between social self-efficacy, social innovation, resilience, proactive personality, and social entrepreneurial intention. The relationships among these variables were analyzed using partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM).

The study population comprised university students aged 18–27 years who were enrolled at participating universities and engaged in entrepreneurial activities. Respondents were selected through purposive sampling based on their current or previous involvement in business ownership, business startups, or entrepreneurship programs.

The final sample consisted of 125 respondents. The sample size was determined based on the availability of eligible participants and was considered for analysis using PLS-SEM. However, the adequacy of the sample size for detecting the hypothesized relationships was not independently established through statistical power analysis.

Data were collected through an online questionnaire distributed to eligible students from the University of Indonesia, Bina Nusantara University, Prasetiya Mulya University, Multimedia Nusantara University, Tarumanagara University, Pelita Harapan University, Pembangunan Jaya University, and IPB University (formerly Bogor Agricultural University). The collected responses were subsequently analyzed to examine the proposed relationships among the research variables.

Data Analysis Method

Data were analyzed using *Structural Equation Modeling–Partial Least Squares* (SEM-PLS) with the help of SmartPLS 3. The PLS-SEM method was chosen because it is suitable for analyzing relationships between latent variables as well as explanation- and prediction-oriented research models (Sarstedt et al., 2021). SEM-PLS is used to test the direct relationships between variables as well as evaluate the strength of the research model as a whole, especially in the context of developing social entrepreneurship intentions (Chin, 1998; Henseler et al., 2015).

The analysis was carried out through the evaluation of *measurement models* and *structural models*. The *measurement model* was used to assess the validity and reliability of the construct, while the *structural model* was used to test the relationship between variables through the *path coefficient*, *t-statistic*, *p-value*, and *R-square values*.

Measurement of Variables

All variables were measured using a five-point Likert scale. The research instruments were adapted from previous research and adjusted to the context of students involved in social entrepreneurship activities.

Social self-efficacy was adapted from (Bandura, 1997) and Taysir and Asarkaya (2021), *social innovation* from (Battilana et al., 2012), *resilience* from Campbell-Sills and Stein (2007), *proactive personality* from (Bateman & Crant, 1993), and *social entrepreneurial intention* from (Hockerts, 2017). All items were then adjusted to the context of students involved in social entrepreneurship to be more relevant to the research conditions (Bacq & Alt, 2018; Urban & Kujinga, 2017).

Table 2. Operationalization of Research Variables

Variabel	Dimensions	Indicator	Code
Social Self-Efficacy (X1)	Interpersonal Confidence	Confidence in building social relationships	SSE1
	Social Interaction Skill	Ability to interact and cooperate with others	SSE2
	Communication Ability	Ability to communicate in social situations	SSE3
	Social Influence	Ability to influence or direct others	SSE4
	Social Problem Solving	Problem-solving skills in social interaction	SSE5
Social Innovation (X2)	Idea Generation	Ability to generate new ideas	SI1
	Creativity	Ability to generate creative and innovative ideas	SI2
	Implementation	Ability to realize innovative ideas	SI3
	Innovative Problem Solving	Ability to use new approaches to problem solving	SI4
	Openness to Change	Openness to change and new ideas	SI5
Resilience (X3)	Perseverance	Perseverance in the face of failure or obstacles	R1
	Recovery	Ability to rise from adversity	R2
	Endurance	Ability to survive in the face of pressure	R3
	Emotional Regulation	Ability to manage emotions in difficult situations	R4
	Adaptability	Ability to adapt to change	R5
Proactive Personality (X4)	Opportunity Seeking	Tendency to look for and recognize opportunities	PP1
	Initiative	Tendency to take initiative without waiting for instructions	PP2
	Change Orientation	Tendency to drive and create change	PP3
	Opportunity Utilization	Ability to take advantage of available opportunities	PP4
	Action Orientation	Tendency to act quickly and actively	PP5
Social Entrepreneurial Intention (Y)	Desire	Desire to carry out social entrepreneurship activities	SEI1
	Planning	Planning to run a social enterprise in the future	SEI2
	Interest	Interest in engaging in social entrepreneurship	SEI3
	Readiness	Readiness to start social entrepreneurship activities	SEI4
	Commitment	Commitment to realize the intention of social entrepreneurship	SEI5

Source: Adapted from Bandura (1997) and Taysir & Asarkaya (2021) for Social Self-Efficacy; Battilana et al. (2012) for Social Innovation; Campbell-Sills & Stein (2007) for

Resilience; Bateman & Crant (1993) for Proactive Personality; and Hockerts (2017), Bacq & Alt (2018), and Urban & Kujinga (2017) for Social Entrepreneurial Intention.

Respondent Profile

This study involved 125 students aged 18–27 years old from various levels of education and fields of study. The majority of respondents were undergraduate students with a background in business/management, economics, technology, and social sciences. Based on entrepreneurial status, most of the respondents already had their own businesses or were starting businesses.

Respondents also came from several urban areas and had experience in entrepreneurial activities. As many as 55.2% of respondents had experience in *social entrepreneurship*, both through business activities, communities, and entrepreneurship programs in universities. These characteristics show that respondents have a background that is relevant to research on *social entrepreneurial intention* (Bacq & Alt, 2018; Hockerts, 2017).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Overview

This study involved as many as 125 respondents who were students as the object of the research. The characteristics of the respondents were presented based on several demographic aspects to provide an overview of the profile of the research sample.

Table 3. Characteristics of Respondents

Features	Category	n	%
Status Responden	Own your own business	48	38,4
	Starting a business	43	34,4
	Engage in entrepreneurial activities	34	27,2
Gender	Male	53	42,4
	Female	72	57,6
Education Level	Diploma (D3)	18	14,4
	Bachelor Degree (S1)	96	76,8
	Master Degree (S2)	11	8,8
Field of Study	Business/Management	35	28,0
	Economics/Accounting	27	21,6
	Engineering/Technology	25	20,0
	Social Sciences	23	18,4
	Others	15	12,0
Geographic Location	Jakarta	29	23,2
	Tangerang	24	19,2
	Bogor	20	16,0
	Depok	18	14,4
	Bekasi	22	17,6
	Others	12	9,6
Previous Experience in Social Entrepreneurship	Yes	69	55,2
	No	56	44,8

Source: Primary data processed, 2026.

Based on the characteristics of 125 respondents, the majority were students who had their own businesses (38.4%), were female (57.6%), and pursued S1 education

(76.8%). Based on the field of study, respondents were dominated by Business/Management students (28.0%), while based on location, the majority came from Jakarta (23.2%). In addition, most of the respondents had experience in social entrepreneurship (55.2%). These characteristics show that respondents have a background that is relevant to research on Social Entrepreneurial Intention.

Descriptive statistical analysis

Descriptive statistical analysis was carried out to provide an overview of the data characteristics of each research variable. This analysis included minimum, maximum, mean, and standard deviation values.

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics of Research Variables

Variabel	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Deviation
Social Self-Efficacy	4,091	3,000	5,000	0,598
Social Innovation	4,059	3,000	5,000	0,632
Resilience	4,120	3,000	5,000	0,641
Proactive Personality	4,070	3,000	5,000	0,629
Social Entrepreneurial Intention	4,091	3,000	5,000	0,595

Source: Primary data processed, 2026.

Based on Table 4, all variables had a *mean* value above 4.00, which indicates a tendency for positive respondent assessments. *Resilience* had the highest *mean* value of 4.120, while *Social Innovation* had the lowest value of 4.059. The relatively small standard deviation value, which was 0.595–0.641, showed that the variation in respondents' answers was relatively low and tended to be homogeneous.

Measurement Model Analysis (Outer Model)

Analysis of the measurement model was carried out to ensure that the indicators used were able to measure the research construct validly and reliably. The tests included convergent validity, Average Variance Extracted (AVE), construct reliability, and discriminant validity.

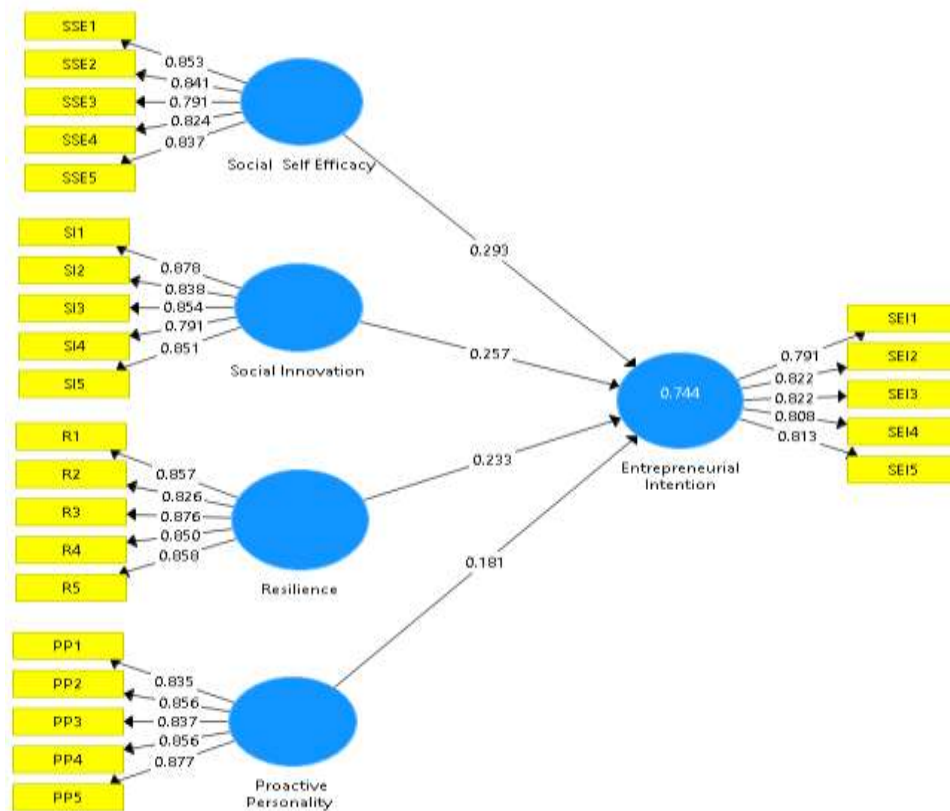


Figure 1. Results of PLS-SEM Structural Model Analysis
Source: Data processing results using SmartPLS 3 (2026).

Convergent Validity Test

Convergent validity is tested through the outer loading value. The indicator is declared to meet the convergent validity if it has an outer loading value above 0.70.

Table 5. Outer Loading

Construct	Indicator	Outer Loading
Proactive Personality	PP1	0,835
	PP2	0,856
	PP3	0,837
	PP4	0,856
	PP5	0,877
Resilience	R1	0,857
	R2	0,826
	R3	0,876
	R4	0,850
	R5	0,858
Social Entrepreneurial Intention	SEI1	0,791
	SEI2	0,822
	SEI3	0,822
	SEI4	0,808
	SEI5	0,813
Social Innovation	SI1	0,878
	SI2	0,838
	SI3	0,854

Construct	Indicator	Outer Loading
Social Self-Efficacy	SI4	0,791
	SI5	0,851
	SSE1	0,853
	SSE2	0,841
	SSE3	0,791
	SSE4	0,824
	SSE5	0,837

Source: Data processing results using SmartPLS 3 (2026).

Based on Table 5, all indicators have an outer loading value between 0.791 and 0.877. All of these values are above the 0.70 limit, so all indicators are declared to meet convergent validity and can be maintained in the research model.

Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

AVE is used to assess the extent to which the construct is able to explain the variance of the indicators that make it up. The construct is declared to meet the convergent validity if the AVE value is greater than 0.50.

Table 6. ETC

	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Entrepreneurial Intention	0.658
Proactive Personality	0.726
Resilience	0.729
Social Self Efficacy	0.688
Social Innovation	0.710

Source: Data processing results using SmartPLS 3 (2026)

Based on Table 6, the AVE value of the entire construct is between 0.658 and 0.729. All of these values are greater than 0.50, so that all constructs are declared to meet the convergent validity.

Construct Reliability Test

The reliability test was carried out by looking at Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability values. The construct is declared reliable if the value of the two measures is above 0.70.

Table 7. Reliability

	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability
Entrepreneurial Intention	0.870	0.906
Proactive Personality	0.906	0.930
Resilience	0.907	0.931
Social Self Efficacy	0.887	0.917
Social Innovation	0.898	0.925

Source: Data processing results using SmartPLS 3 (2026).

Based on Table 7, all constructs have Cronbach's Alpha values between 0.870 to 0.907 and Composite Reliability between 0.906 to 0.931. All of these values have met the limit of 0.70. Thus, all research constructs have good internal consistency and research instruments are declared reliable.

Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test was performed to ensure that there was no too high relationship between predictors in the model. The test was conducted using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) value, with a VIF value below 5 indicating the absence of multicollinearity problems (Hair et al., 2021).

Table 8. Inner VIF

Variable Predictor	Social Entrepreneurial Intention
Proactive Personality	2,402
Resilience	3,173
Social Self-Efficacy	2,842
Social Innovation	3,335

Source: Data processing results using SmartPLS 3 (2026)

Based on Table 8, the indicator's VIF value is in the range of 1,850 to 2,948. All of these values are below 5, so there is no multicollinearity problem in the indicators used in the research model.

Discriminant Validity Test (HTMT)

The validity of the discriminant was tested using the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT). The construct was declared to have good discriminant validity if the HTMT value was below 0.90.

Table 9. HTMT

	Social Entrepreneurial Intention	Proactive Personality	Resilience	Social Self Efficacy	Social Innovation
Social Entrepreneurial Intention					
Proactive Personality	0.811				
Resilience	0.871	0.782			
Social Self Efficacy	0.889	0.743	0.830		
Social Innovation	0.884	0.793	0.857	0.849	

Source: Data processing results using SmartPLS 3 (2026)

Based on Table 9, all HTMT values are below 0.90. The highest value is found in the relationship between Social Entrepreneurial Intention and Social Self-Efficacy at 0.889, while other values are also below the set limit. Thus, all constructs have good discriminant validity and can be empirically distinguished from each other.

Structural Model Analysis (Inner Model)

After the measurement model meets the criteria of validity and reliability, the next stage is to evaluate the structural model to determine the model's ability to explain endogenous variables as well as the model's predictive ability.

Coefficient of Determination (R-Square)

The R-square value is used to determine the magnitude of the variation of endogenous variables that can be explained by exogenous variables in the model. Based on Hair et al. (2021), the R-square value of around 0.75 is categorized as strong, 0.50 moderate, and 0.25 weak.

Table 10. R-Square

	R Square	R Square Adjusted
Entrepreneurial Intention	0.744	0.735

Source: Data processing results using SmartPLS 3 (2026).

Based on Table 10, the R-square value of Social Entrepreneurial Intention is 0.744 with an adjusted R-square of 0.735. This means that Social Self-Efficacy, Social Innovation, Resilience, and Proactive Personality together are able to explain 74.4% of the variation of Social Entrepreneurial Intention, while the remaining 25.6% are explained by other factors outside the research model. This value shows that the model's explainability is in the moderate category and close to the strong category.

Predictive relevance (Q²) atau Stone-Geisser

The Q² value is used to assess the predictive relevance of the model. A Q² value greater than 0 indicates that the model has predictive relevance to the construct being tested.

Table 11. Construct Crossvalidated Commuality

	SSO	SSE	Q ² (=1-SSE/SSO)
Entrepreneurial Intention	625.000	324.041	0.482
Proactive Personality	625.000	263.813	0.578
Resilience	625.000	260.574	0.583
Social Self Efficacy	625.000	296.990	0.525
Social Innovation	625.000	274.814	0.560

Source: Data processing results using SmartPLS 3 (2026).

For the structural model, predictive relevance should be interpreted for the endogenous construct. Social Entrepreneurial Intention has Q² = 0.482, which is above zero and therefore indicates predictive relevance under the procedure reported in the manuscript. The Q² values displayed for exogenous constructs are not used to support predictive claims because those constructs are not endogenous outcomes in the specified structural model. [AUTHOR DATA REQUIRED: confirm the blindfolding or prediction procedure and omission distance used in SmartPLS 3.]

Hypothesis Testing

Partial Test

Hypothesis testing was partially carried out using the bootstrapping method by looking at t-statistic and p-value. A hypothesis is declared significant if the p-value < 0.05 and the t-statistic > 1.96 .

Table 12. Path Coefficient / Bootstrapping

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values	Remarks
Proactive Personality -> Entrepreneurial Intention	0.181	0.179	0.081	2.239	0.026	Supportive
Resilience -> Entrepreneurial Intention	0.233	0.228	0.081	2.855	0.004	Supportive
Social Self Efficacy -> Entrepreneurial Intention	0.293	0.293	0.076	3.843	< 0.001	Supportive
Social Innovation -> Entrepreneurial Intention	0.257	0.266	0.089	2.870	0.004	Supportive

Source: Data processing results using SmartPLS 3 (2026).

Based on the results of the analysis in Table 12, all H1–H4 hypotheses are supportive. Proactive Personality has a positive and significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intention ($t = 2.239$; $p = 0.026$). Resilience also has a positive and significant effect ($t = 2.855$; $p = 0.004$). Furthermore, Social Self-Efficacy has a positive and significant effect on Entrepreneurial Intention ($t = 3.843$; $p < 0.001$), as well as Social Innovation ($t = 2.870$; $p = 0.004$).

Simultaneous Tests

The R^2 value of 0.744 indicates that the four predictors jointly account for 74.4% of the variance in Social Entrepreneurial Intention, with an adjusted R^2 of 0.735. R^2 is an index of explained variance and does not constitute a statistical test of a separate simultaneous-effect hypothesis. Accordingly, H5 is not declared supported on the basis of R^2 alone. The structural conclusions of this study are limited to the four direct paths tested through bootstrapping.

The Influence of Social Self-Efficacy on Social Entrepreneurial Intention

Social Self-Efficacy has a positive and significant effect on Social Entrepreneurial Intention, so H1 is supportive. These results show that the higher the individual's confidence in his ability to interact, communicate, build relationships, and deal with social situations, the higher his tendency to have the intention to carry out social entrepreneurship activities. Individuals who have confidence in their social abilities tend to be more confident in interacting with various parties, understanding the needs of the community, and building the relationships necessary to develop social entrepreneurship initiatives.

These findings can be explained through the perspective of self-efficacy (Bandura, 1997), who states that an individual's belief in his or her ability influences the choice of activity, level of effort, and perseverance in facing obstacles. In the context of social entrepreneurship, belief in the ability to interact with the social environment is important because these activities are not only oriented to the creation of economic value, but also

to solving social problems and engaging with various stakeholders. The results of this study are also in line with (Ajzen, 1991) who places individual beliefs as one of the bases for the formation of behavioral intentions. The findings of (Newman et al., 2019) regarding the role of self-efficacy in entrepreneurial behavior and (Taysir & Asarkaya, 2021) regarding personal factors related to social entrepreneurial intention further support the results of this study.

The Influence of Social Innovation on Social Entrepreneurial Intention

Social Innovation has a positive and significant effect on Social Entrepreneurial Intention, making H2 supportive. These results show that individuals who have the ability to generate, develop, and apply new ideas in solving social problems tend to have higher intentions to engage in social entrepreneurship. Innovative ability allows individuals to view social problems not only as obstacles, but also as needs that can be responded to through the creation of new solutions.

In social entrepreneurship, innovation has an important role because social problems often require a different approach from existing solutions. Individuals who are used to looking for alternative solutions to problems and creating new approaches have a greater tendency to see opportunities in a social context. This result is in line with (Saebi et al., 2019) who explained that innovation is an important part of the development of social entrepreneurship because it allows the creation of solutions to social problems. This finding is also in line with (Hockerts, 2017) who shows that individual personal characteristics and factors play a role in the formation of social entrepreneurial intention. Thus, innovative ability can be one of the factors that strengthen the readiness of individuals to develop entrepreneurial ideas that have a social orientation.

The Effect of Resilience on Social Entrepreneurial Intention

Resilience has a positive and significant effect on Social Entrepreneurial Intention, so H3 is supportive. These findings show that individuals who have better abilities to deal with pressure, maintain function when facing difficulties, and rise after experiencing failure tend to have higher intentions to engage in social entrepreneurship. This condition is relevant because social entrepreneurship has various challenges, both in maintaining business sustainability and in achieving the social goals that are to be realized.

Resilience can help individuals maintain motivation when facing uncertainty and obstacles in the entrepreneurial process. Resilient individuals do not easily stop efforts when facing failure, so they are better prepared to take action to realize the idea of social entrepreneurship. The results of this study are in line with (Ayala & Manzano, 2014) who show the importance of resilience in entrepreneurial success. The findings of (Bullough et al., 2014) also show that resilience and self-efficacy are related to entrepreneurial intentions, especially when individuals face conditions full of uncertainty. Therefore, the ability to survive and adapt to difficulties can be an important character in forming social entrepreneurial intentions.

The Influence of Proactive Personality on Social Entrepreneurial Intention

Proactive Personality has a positive and significant effect on Social Entrepreneurial Intention, so H4 is supportive. These results show that individuals with a proactive

character tend to have higher social entrepreneurial intentions because they are more active in seeking opportunities, taking initiatives, and trying to create changes in the surrounding environment. These characters are in accordance with the characteristics of social entrepreneurship that require individuals to not only respond to social problems, but also actively identify needs and seek alternative solutions.

(Crant, 2000) explained that proactive behavior is related to the tendency of individuals to take action and influence the environment, not just wait for change to occur. In the context of social entrepreneurship, this tendency can encourage individuals to identify social problems, look for opportunities, and develop ideas that can benefit society. The results of this study are also in line with (Hockerts, 2017), who shows that personal factors have a role in the formation of social entrepreneurial intentions. Thus, proactive character can strengthen the tendency of individuals to turn attention to social problems into an intention to take entrepreneurial actions.

Simultaneous Influence on Social Entrepreneurial Intention

Taken together, the four predictors provide substantial explanatory coverage of Social Entrepreneurial Intention, as reflected in $R^2 = 0.744$. This result should be interpreted as model explanatory power rather than evidence of a separately tested simultaneous hypothesis. The pattern is theoretically informative because the predictors represent complementary resources: relational confidence, capability to generate social solutions, persistence under adversity, and initiative. Their joint inclusion allows the relative importance of each direct path to be compared without converting R^2 into a significance test.

The relative coefficients provide a more specific interpretation. Social Self-Efficacy has the largest coefficient ($\beta = 0.293$), followed by Social Innovation ($\beta = 0.257$), Resilience ($\beta = 0.233$), and Proactive Personality ($\beta = 0.181$). The stronger role of Social Self-Efficacy is plausible because social entrepreneurship requires interaction with beneficiaries, partners, teams, and resource holders; confidence in managing those interactions can therefore be closely related to perceived behavioral control. Proactive Personality remains significant but has the smallest coefficient, suggesting that initiative alone may be less decisive when a socially oriented venture also requires relational capability and a workable social solution.

Within the Theory of Planned Behavior, the findings mainly enrich the belief and perceived-control side of intention formation rather than replacing the theory's core constructs. Social Self-Efficacy can strengthen perceived capability to perform socially demanding entrepreneurial tasks, while innovation, resilience, and proactivity may shape the resources available to enact intention. Because the study did not measure attitudes, subjective norms, or perceived behavioral control as TPB constructs, the results should be treated as an extension around the TPB framework rather than a full test of the theory. Future models can examine whether the four psychological resources operate directly or through those canonical TPB mechanisms.

CONCLUSION

The findings demonstrated that social self-efficacy, social innovation, resilience, and proactive personality each had positive and statistically significant direct relationships with social entrepreneurial intention among the respondents. Social self-efficacy emerged as the strongest predictor ($\beta = 0.293$), whereas proactive personality exhibited the smallest standardized path coefficient ($\beta = 0.181$), although its relationship remained statistically significant. The model explained 74.4% of the variance in social entrepreneurial intention ($R^2 = 0.744$), indicating substantial explanatory power. However, the coefficient of determination reflected the model's explanatory capacity and did not provide evidence of a separate simultaneous effect or establish the statistical significance of the predictors collectively. The primary empirical contribution of this study was the integration and comparative assessment of four distinct psychological resources within a unified partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) framework. Nevertheless, because respondents were recruited through purposive sampling from a limited number of universities in urban settings, the generalizability of the findings to the broader population of Indonesian university students remained limited.

Managerial Implications

Universities need to strengthen Social Self-Efficacy through collaborative activities and social communication training. Social Innovation can be developed through project-based learning that encourages students to come up with new solutions. Resilience can be strengthened through activities that train perseverance and the ability to face failure, while Proactive Personality can be developed by providing space for students to take initiative and recognize opportunities. These efforts are expected to increase students' Social Entrepreneurial Intention.

Limitations and Recommendations

This study has limitations in cross-sectional design and the use of self-report questionnaires which have the potential to cause response bias and cannot explain causal relationships. In addition, the study only includes Social Self-Efficacy, Social Innovation, Resilience, and Proactive Personality in explaining Social Entrepreneurial Intention. Further research is recommended to use longitudinal design, a broader sample, and consider other variables such as entrepreneurial education, social support, and entrepreneurial attitude.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the research, writing, or publication of this article.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

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GENERATIVE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE USAGE STATEMENT

The author states that no generative artificial intelligence was used in the preparation of this article.

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