Self-efficacy and resilience on creative economic workers affected by covid-19

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ABSTRACT

The Covid-19 pandemic is currently happening in the world, including in Indonesia. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the Covid-19 pandemic has affected the political and economic fields. One of those affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia is the development of the creative economy. This study aims to determine the effect of self-efficacy on resilience in creative economy workers affected by Covid-19. The approach used in this study is a quantitative approach using purposive sampling technique as the sampling technique. The subjects of this study were 104 respondents with criteria as creative economic workers affected by Covid-19 in the culinary, craft, or performing arts sub-sectors. The measuring instrument used in this study is the General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES) by Matthias Jerusalem and Ralf Schwarzer which has been adapted into Indonesian by Novrianto et al. with a reliability of 0.833 and a Resilience Inventory (RESI) by Gaxiola et al. with a reliability of 0.743. The results of this study indicate that there is an effect of self-efficacy on resilience in creative economic workers affected by Covid-19. Self-efficacy has an effect of 34.7% on resilience, while 65.3% is influenced by other factors outside of self-efficacy.

Keywords: covid-19, creative economy workers, resilience, self-efficacy

Introduction

The world is currently being hit by a Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) pandemic which on March 11, 2020 was categorized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a global pandemic. According to WHO, with the increasing status of Covid-19 as a global pandemic, it will have an impact on the political and economic fields (Kompas.com, 2020). According to the World Bank, the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic has halted the businesses of nearly 24 million people in East Asia and the Pacific (Abdi & Febriyanti, 2020). Indonesia has become one of the countries hit by the Covid-19 pandemic since March 2, 2020 (CNN Indonesia, 2021). This has an impact on the Indonesian economy, both in terms of trade, investment and tourism (Hanoatubun, 2020).

One of those affected by the Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia is the declining development of the creative economy (Santosa, 2020). The Covid-19 pandemic has forced the government to impose various restrictions on activities in the community, such as Large-Scale Social Restrictions (LSSR), working, studying and worshiping from home, limiting activities outside the home, and limiting activities related to the creative economy. According to Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif & Kepala Badan Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif (2021), the Covid-19 pandemic has impacted the tourism industry and the creative economy in Indonesia by becoming very depressed, temporary business closures, and various events and activities have also been postponed. According to Santosa (2020), the business continuity of creative economy workers during the Covid-19 pandemic is not stable, even some who are unable to maintain their business.

The creative economy which consists of 17 sub-sectors is very important in Indonesia, where it is considered a new economic sector which in the future must become the backbone of the Indonesian economy (Badan Ekonomi Kreatif Indonesia, 2019). According to Santosa (2020), the creative economy is one of the economic sectors in Indonesia that is able to hone and utilize individual skills, talents, and creativity in creating new job opportunities. There are three sub-sectors that are most affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, such as the culinary, craft, and performing arts sub-sectors. Jufra (2020) said that the culinary sub-sector was the sub-sector most affected by Covid-19, even though the culinary sub-sector contributed 30% of tourism and creative economy sector revenues. According to Menteri Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif & Kepala Badan Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif (2021) the craft and performing arts sub-sector is the sub-sector that has been greatly affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. The performing arts sub-sector is able to grow above average, but with the Covid-19 pandemic the performing arts sub-sector is dying and cannot survive (Venus et al., 2020).

There is a demand to continue to meet the needs of life, making creative economy workers have to find ways how they can survive in difficult times like this. Therefore, individuals need an ability called resilience. According to Gaxiola et al. (2011), resilience is the ability to show adaptive behavior to risky conditions by combining a set of individual attributes obtained through psychological development with protective factors in the environment. According to Anggraini et al. (2017), resilience is the ability to be able to cope with disruptive pressure continuously at a high level in a good way. Hidayati (2014) said that resilience is the foundation of all positive characters that can build emotional and psychological strength of individuals.

According to Gaxiola (in Nieto et al., 2018) there are seven dimensions that affect resilience. The first is a positive attitude, which includes a variety of positive individual approaches to life. The second is a sense of humor, which includes the willingness of individuals to want to try to keep smiling and happy even when they are facing problems or difficult situations in their lives. The third is persistence, which is a persistent effort made by individuals to achieve their goals despite experiencing difficulties, trying to adapt, and learning from the problems they are facing. Fourth is religiosity, which is a the tendency to define and see the problems faced in accordance with the beliefs held by individuals. The fifth is self-efficacy, self-efficacy on the resilience dimension is considered as an individual's belief in himself. This relates to the individual's ability to make a decision, set goals, persistence, and individual perceptions in solving a problem in his life (Gaxiola et al., 2011). The sixth is optimism, namely the tendency of individuals to hope to get good, profitable results, and have hope for positive results. The seventh is goal orientation, namely the goals and aspirations that individuals have in their lives and are willing to try to do something to achieve these goals.

Each individual has the ability to adapt and survive differently when faced with difficult circumstances. There are individuals who are able to deal with it effectively and there are also individuals who fail. According to Wulandari & Supriyadi (2017) individuals who have high resilience, can regulate how they feel and receive stimuli, have good communication, and have good problem solving skills. According to Wahyuni (2018) individuals who have high resilience have a good capacity for self-control, are able to live a life full of challenges, have a sense of optimism in their lives, and are able to survive in difficult conditions. This is different from individuals who have low resilience, where they don't have a good capacity to control themselves, are more easily discouraged, pessimistic, easily slumped when they get into trouble, do not have the motivation to get up and solve their problems.

This resilience capability is needed by creative economy workers to survive in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic. Based on the results of interviews, creative economy workers have good resilience. This can be seen from how they are able to try to get up despite experiencing adversity due to the Covid-19 pandemic which was never expected before. Creative economy workers take various ways to survive in the Covid-19 pandemic situation. Things they do are accepting the situation, continuing to do their best, keeping a business that is run every day, and making new innovations. In addition, there are those who try to survive by using their savings for living necessities, reducing staff,

reducing other operational costs, to try to open another business in the health sector and basic goods needs. Creative economy workers also have good problem-solving skills, don't despair even in a slumped condition, and have the motivation to rise from adversity, so that they can still fulfill their needs. In addition, they recover faster from the trauma of failure, are able to survive in difficult situations and negative experiences, dare to take risks, and never give up. This is in line with the research Tim Riset Fakultas Psikologi UI (2021) who said that Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have high resilience, where they tend to be future-oriented, always looking for opportunities, dare to take risks, and are not afraid when facing problems. Creative economy workers have a strong mentality not to fall down continuously and have a solutive mindset related to their problems.

The ability of creative economy workers in dealing with pressure during the Covid-19 pandemic is related to him who believes that he is able to face the pressure and is confident in his abilities. According to Wahyuni (2018) individuals need to have a protection within themselves that can help survive these conditions. Based on the results of interviews, creative economy workers remain confident in their abilities and continue to try to deal with this pandemic situation. Some have made breakthroughs, new innovations and did not just give up with the existing situation. They believe that they can get through it and the Covid-19 pandemic will soon pass, so the business they run will return to normal.

There are several factors that can affect a person's resilience, one of which is self-efficacy. According to Jackson and Watkin (2004) that self-efficacy is important to achieve resilience. Self-efficacy is an individual's belief in his ability to organize and take steps to solve a particular problem or task (Bandura, 1997). According to Bandura (in Sari, 2017) individuals who have high self-efficacy will easily face a challenge. Individuals believe and believe in their abilities, so that they are able to face problems and quickly rise from adversity. According to Bandura (in Feist et al., 2017) the individual's belief in his self-efficacy will affect the chosen action, how much effort must be expended, how long he is able to endure obstacles and failures, and resilience after experiencing failure. Self-efficacy will relate to the environment, previous behavior, and expectations of the results that will produce a behavior (Feist et al., 2017).

Self-efficacy in this study emphasizes how it plays a role in the individual (Bandura, 1997). Self-efficacy can determine the individual chooses how he will behave, so that self-efficacy causes a behavior to appear. Bandura (1997) said that self-efficacy consists of three dimensions, namely, the level of task difficulty (magnitude), the area of behavior (generality), and the strength of belief (strength). Magnitude relates to the level of difficulty of a task that can be achieved by the individual. Generality relates to the extent to which an individual has self-efficacy to use in different situations. Strength relates to how much strength an individual has over his beliefs. It measures the extent to which an individual has confidence in realizing a certain performance. Individuals who have good self-efficacy will be confident in facing the challenges that exist in difficult conditions. Therefore, creative economy workers need high confidence in their abilities, so that they can solve the problem.

Conditions such as the Covid-19 pandemic can cause anxiety and pressure that must be faced with full confidence in their abilities in dealing with difficult situations. This belief will affect the actions chosen and the effort that must be expended to be able to face obstacles. To be able to rise and still be able to meet the needs of life, creative economy workers need various ways to maintain the business they are running. Individuals who have high self-efficacy will have good resilience to be used in solving problems effectively (Anggraini et al., 2017). Research result Mahesti & Rustika (2020) also said that self-efficacy plays a role in increasing the level of resilience of Udayana University students who are preparing their thesis. This is in line with the research results Salim & Fakhrurrozi (2020), there is a significant role of academic self-efficacy in predicting resilience in students. Research conducted Monandho (2020) stated that there was a significant effect between the self-efficacy of

working mothers on the self-resilience of students. This means that there is an effect of self-efficacy on resilience.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that the importance of self-efficacy and resilience for creative economy workers in order to survive and adapt during this Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, researchers are interested in researching the influence of self-efficacy on resilience in creative economy workers affected by Covid-19. This study aims to determine how the effect of self-efficacy on resilience in creative economic workers affected by Covid-19.
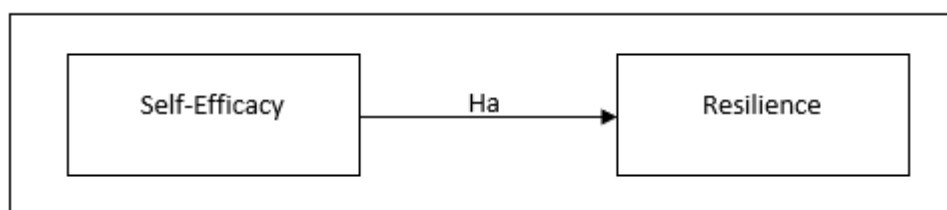

Fig.1 Theoretical framework of the study about relationship between self-efficacy and resilience

Method

This study uses quantitative research methods. The sampling technique used in this study is a non-probability sampling technique in the form of purposive sampling. The sample in this study amounted to 104 people with the following criteria as a creative economy workers in Indonesia, his business was affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, ranging from a 50%-100% decrease in income or even minus, the prohibition of eating at places, reduced operating hours, lack of shop visitors, not allowed permission to hold events, to make his business now closed, are in the culinary sub-sector (food/beverage), craft (crafts from wood/ metal/ leather/ glass/ ceramic/ textile/ etc), or performing arts (dancers/ theater players/ wayang/ other performing arts actors/event organization).

Data collection techniques in this study used questionnaires. The researcher used a questionnaire with Google Form which was distributed to respondents through various social media. The data collection process was carried out for two weeks.The measuring instrument used for the resilience variable is the Resilience Inventory (RESI) of Gaxiola et al. (2011) which consists of 16 items. Some examples of RESI items: 1) I can see the positive side from my life and things that happen to me; 2) I can still laugh even when facing a difficult situation; 3) I always try to improve my life; 4) I try to be with people who I can learn from their positive side; 5) I try to learn positive things, even from the problems I face.

RESI is based on seven dimensions of resilience Gaxiola et al. (2011) which includes a positive attitude, sense of humor, perseverance, religiosity, self-efficacy, optimism, and goal orientation. Based on the results of the validity test, all items are declared valid. Based on the reliability test, the result are 0.743 and are included in the reliable category according to Guilford (in Rangkuti & Wahyuni, 2017). This measuring instrument uses a Likert scale with five alternative answers (1: not at all, 2: almost never, 3: rarely, 4: often, 5: completely).

The measuring instrument used for the self-efficacy variable is the General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES) by Matthias Jerusalem and Ralf Schwarzer which has been adapted into Indonesian by Novrianto et al., in 2019. The GSES consists of 10 items arranged based on three dimensions of self-efficacy Bandura (1997) which includes magnitude, generality and strength. Some examples of GSES items: 1) I can always manage to solve difficult problems if I try hard enough; 2) If someone opposes me, I can find the means and ways to get what I want; 3) It is easy for me to stick to my aims and accomplish my goals; 4) I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events; 5) Thanks to my resourcefulness, I know how to handle unforeseen situations.

Based on the results of the validity test, all items are declared valid. Based on the reliability test, the result are 0.833 and are included in the reliable category according to Guilford (in Rangkuti & Wahyuni, 2017). This measuring instrument uses a Likert scale with five alternative answers (1: not at all true, 2: hardly true, 3: neutral, 4: moderately true, 5: exactly true).

Data analysis used in this study is statistical data analysis, such as normality, linearity, correlation, and hypothesis tests. Hypothesis testing in this study was conducted to determine how the effect of self-efficacy on resilience, therefore the hypothesis test used was regression test. Regression analysis used in this study is simple linear regression analysis.

Results

Respondents in this study were creative economy workers affected by Covid-19 and their businesses were in the culinary, craft, or performing arts sub-sector with 104 respondents.

Table.1   Respondent Distribution Data Based on Creative Economy Sub-sector

Sub-sector	Amount	Percentage
Culinary	79	76%
Craft	6	5,7%
Performing arts	19	18,3%
Total	**104**	**100%**

Based on table 1 above, it can be seen that the amount of respondents who are in the culinary sub-sector are 79 people (76%), respondents who are in the craft sub-sector are 6 people (5.7%), and respondents who are in the performing arts sub-sector are 19 people (18.3%). It can be concluded that the respondents in this study were dominated by respondents who were in the culinary sub-sector.

Table.2   Distribution Data of Respondents Based on Decreased in Income

Decreased in Income	Amount	Percentage
50%	68	65,4%
51-100%	26	25%
> 100% or minus	10	9,6%
Total	**104**	**100%**

Based on table 2 above, it can be seen that the amount of respondents who experienced a decrease in income by 50% was 68 people (65.4%), the amount of respondents who experienced a decrease in income by 51-100% was 26 people (25%), and the amount of respondents who experienced a decrease in income by > 100% or minus 10 people (9.6%). It can be concluded that the respondents in this study were dominated by respondents who experienced a decrease in income by 50%.

Table.3   Descriptive Statistics of Resilience and Self-Efficacy

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation
Resilience	70,76	5,941
Self-efficacy	40,93	5,061

Based on table 3 above, it is known that the resilience variable has a mean of 70.76 and a standard deviation of 5.941. Meanwhile, the self-efficacy variable has a mean of 40.93 and a standard deviation of 5.061.

Table.4   Categorization of Resilience Score

Score Category	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Low	X < 70,76	48	46,2%
High	X ≥ 70,76	56	53,8%
Total		**104**	**100%**

Based on table 4 above, it is known that 48 respondents are included in the low resilience category (46.2%) and 56 respondents are included in the high resilience category (53.8%). This means, respondents in this study were dominated by respondents with high resilience category.

Table.5   Categorization of Self-Efficacy Score

Score Category	Score	Frequency	Percentage
Low	X < 40,93	50	48,1%
High	X ≥ 40,93	54	51,9%
Total		**104**	**100%**

Based on table 5 above, it is known that 50 respondents are included in the low self-efficacy category (48.1%) and 54 respondents are included in the high self-efficacy category (51.9%). This means, respondents in this study were dominated by respondents with high self-efficacy category.

Table.6   Normality Test Results

Variable	Significance Value (Sig.)	Interpretation
Self efficacy	0.69	Normal distribution
Resilience	0.186	Normal distribution

Based on table 6 above, it can be seen that the results of the normality test have a significance value (Sig.) of the resilience variable of 0.69 and a significance value (Sig.) of the self-efficacy variable of 0.186. This shows that the data from the resilience and self-efficacy variables are greater than 0.05, meaning Ho is accepted, so the data is considered to be normally distributed.

Table.7   Linearity Test Results

Variable	Significance Value (Sig.)	Interpretation
Self-efficacy on resilience	0.000	linear

Based on table 7 above, it can be seen that the results of the linearity test have a significance value (Sig.) of 0.000. This shows that the resilience and self-efficacy variables are smaller than 0.05, so the two variables are linear.

Table.8   Correlation Test Results

Variable	Correlation Coefficient (R)	Significance Value (Sig.)	Interpretation
Self-efficacy on resilience	0.589	0.000	there is a significant and positive relationship

Based on table 8 above, it can be seen that the results of the correlation test of the self-efficacy variable with resilience have a significance value (Sig.) of 0.000. This means that the significance value (Sig.) <0.05, so it can be said that there is a significant relationship between the variables of self-efficacy and resilience. The value of the correlation coefficient (R) of 0.589 indicates the relationship between the variables of self-efficacy and resilience is positive, it means that the higher the individual's self-efficacy, the higher the individual's resilience.

Table.9   Simple Linear Regression Hypothesis Test Results

Variable	Significance Value (Sig.)	Interpretation
Self-efficacy on resilience	0,000	Ho ditolak

Based on table 9 above, it can be seen that the results of the simple linear regression hypothesis test have a significance value (Sig.) of 0.000. This shows that the significance value (Sig.) is less than 0.05, so Ho is rejected. This means that there is an effect of self-efficacy on resilience.

Table.10   Model Results Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
0,589	0,347	0,340

Based on table 10 above, it can be seen that the results of the summary model have an R Square value which is how much influence the self-efficacy variable has on resilience. The R Square value obtained is 0.347, it means that self-efficacy has an effect of 34.7% on resilience, while 65.3% is influenced by other factors besides self-efficacy.

Table.11   Results of the Regression Equation of Self-Efficacy and Resilience Variables

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficien	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	42,474	3,874		10,963	0,000
TOTAL_E	0,691	0,094	0,589	7,356	0,000

Based on table 11 above, it can be seen that the result of the constant/intercept (a) value is 42.474. The value of the slope/regression coefficient (b) is 0.691 with a significance value (Sig.) of 0.000.
Thus, the regression equation can be written as follows:

$$Y = a + bX$$
$$Y = 42.474 + 0.691X$$

From these results, it can be said that, if the self-efficacy variable increases by one unit, then the resilience variable can be predicted to increase by 69.1% at a constant 42.474.

Table.12   Simple Regression ANOVA Results

Model	Sum of Square	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1259,977	1	1259,977	54,112	0,000
Residual	2375,013	102	23,284		
Total	3634,990	103			

Based on table 12 above, if the significance value (Sig.) < 0.05, then Ho is rejected. If the significance value (Sig.) > 0.05, then Ho is accepted. The significance value (Sig.) or p-value obtained is 0.000, so the significance value (Sig.) < 0.05. So it can be concluded that, in this study Ho is rejected. This means that there is an influence of self-efficacy on resilience in creative economic workers affected by Covid-19.

Discussion

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of self-efficacy on resilience in creative economic workers affected by Covid-19. Based on the results of the hypothesis test, the significance value (Sig.) < 0.05 means that Ho is rejected. This means that, there is an influence of self-efficacy on resilience in creative economic workers affected by Covid-19. Self-efficacy and resilience have a positive relationship, it means that the higher the self-efficacy, the higher the resilience of creative economy workers. Self-efficacy has an effect of 34.7% on resilience, while 65.3% is influenced by factors other than self-efficacy. If self-efficacy increases by one unit, then resilience can be predicted to increase by 69.1% at a constant 42.474.

The results of this study are relevant to the theory and previous research. According to research conducted by Wulandari & Supriyadi (2017) self-efficacy has a role in the resilience of parents with children with special needs at SLB in Bali. The results of research conducted by Aziz & Noviekayati (2016) self-efficacy and resilience in employees affected by termination of employment are very influential. In line with research Manara (2008) the results of which state that self-efficacy has an influence on the resilience of students of the Faculty of Psychology UIN Malang.

Creative economy workers are facing difficult conditions in the past year. With the Covid-19 pandemic, it is required to be able to survive and fulfill their needs. This causes various responses that cause anxiety and stress from the individual. In dealing with difficult situations, creative economy workers must be confident in their abilities to be able to deal with these situations. Individuals must also have protection within themselves in surviving and adapting in difficult situations. According to Anggraini et al. (2017) if the individual manages to get through the problem well, then the individual has a good ability to survive as well.

Resilience is something that is important for individuals to have when they are in difficult conditions. This relates to the individual's ability to survive and adapt in difficult conditions. The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic has forced creative economy workers to find ways to survive and adapt to meet their daily needs. Creative economy workers take various ways to continue their business, such as carrying out various new innovations, reducing production costs, and using social media. Creative economy workers make breakthroughs with their capabilities, use various promos to attract buyers and are future-oriented regarding the sustainability of their business.

According to Gaxiola (in Nieto et al., 2018), self-efficacy affects resilience. Individuals who have high self-efficacy will have good resilience to be used in solving problems effectively. Individuals who have high self-efficacy will have confidence in themselves in dealing with various stimuli from difficult conditions, so that it will not interfere with the individual. Creative economy workers who have high self-efficacy when facing difficult situations will try harder to be able to solve these challenges. Based on the results of this study, it is known that 50 respondents are included in the low self-efficacy category

(48.1%) and 54 respondents are included in the high self-efficacy category (51.9%). The number of respondents who have high self-efficacy is because each individual believes and believes in their abilities, so that they are able to face problems and quickly rise from adversity due to the Covid-19 pandemic. This is in line with what was said by Bandura (1997), where individuals who have high self-efficacy perceive a difficult task as a challenge. When looking for a solution to the problem, the thoughts and feelings of the individual will be more open. Creative economy workers consider the difficulties during the Covid-19 pandemic as a challenge that can make themselves better. They can think of various solutions to these problems and try to make it happen with effective actions.

There are fourth sources of self-efficacy according to Bandura (1997). The experience of mastering something, where if the individual in the past was successful in his task, then it can increase the individual's expectations of his ability to succeed again in the future. Social modeling, in which self-efficacy will increase if individuals observe the achievements of others who are considered to have abilities that are equal to themselves. Social persuasion, where the persuasion given by others can reduce or increase self-efficacy in the right situation. Physical and emotional conditions, where individuals who are experiencing acute anxiety, strong fear, and high stress will make the individual's self-efficacy low.

Creative economy workers who have high resilience, will recover faster from trauma, are able to survive in difficult situations and negative experiences, dare to take risks, and never give up. Based on the results of this study, it is known that 48 respondents are included in the low resilience category (46.2%) and 56 respondents are included in the high resilience category (53.8%). The number of respondents who have high resilience is because individuals have good problem-solving skills, do not despair even in a slumped condition, and have the motivation to rise from adversity so that they can still fulfill their needs. Wagnild & Young (in Purnomo, 2014) said that resilient individuals have certain characteristics. Individuals who have good resilience will have a desire to continue fighting to restore these bad conditions. Individuals can still laugh at the problem, see it positively, and not think too much about it negatively. In addition, the individual realizes that his life has a purpose and is willing to expend effort to achieve that goal. Individuals are aware of their abilities and learn to live with their own empowerment, not relying on others, and respecting their abilities.

In addition, according to Wulandari & Supriyadi (2017) individuals who have high resilience, can regulate how they feel and receive stimuli, have good communication, and have good problem solving skills. Creative economy workers are able to control themselves in acting well and consider all the difficulties that occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic as challenges that must be overcome. They also have a good sense of optimism in surviving these difficult times. This is in line with what was said Wahyuni (2018) that individuals who have high resilience have a good capacity for self-control, are able to live a life full of challenges, have a sense of optimism in their lives, and are able to survive in difficult conditions.

Respondents in this study were dominated by creative economy workers who were in the culinary sub-sector as many as 79 people (76%). There were 6 respondents in the craft sub-sector (5.7%) and 19 people in the performing arts sub-sector (18.3%). The Covid-19 pandemic has made the businesses of creative economic workers experience a decrease in income from 50%-100% or even minus. In this study, it was dominated by respondents who experienced a 50% decrease in income as many as 68 people (65.4%). The number of respondents who experienced a decrease in income from 51-100% was 26 people (25%) and those who experienced a decrease in income > 100% or minus were 10 people (9.6%).

Based on the results of research and data analysis that has been done, this research has implications in the development of psychology. This study shows that there is an effect of self-efficacy on resilience. Individuals who have high self-efficacy will have good resilience, where it can help individuals solve their problems effectively. Individuals who have high self-efficacy will be confident in themselves in facing difficult conditions and will try harder to complete the task or condition. Resilient

individuals will recover faster from trauma, dare to take risks, and never give up, so that individuals are able to survive in difficult situations such as the Covid-19 pandemic. The results of this study can be used as a reference if you want to do research related to the same variable.

Conclussion

The results of this study indicate that there is a significant effect of self-efficacy on resilience in creative economic workers affected by Covid-19. The relationship between self-efficacy and resilience is positive, it means that the higher the self-efficacy, the higher the resilience of creative economy workers. Self-efficacy has an effect of 34.7% on resilience, while 65.3% is influenced by factors other than self-efficacy.

Acknowledgement

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