

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui antara *internal locus of control* dengan kematangan karier pada mahasiswa S1 tingkat akhir perguruan tinggi di Yogyakarta. Hipotesis yang diajukan pada penelitian ini adalah ada hubungan positif antara *internal locus of control* dengan kematangan karier pada mahasiswa S1 tingkat akhir. Subjek penelitian ini mahasiswa S1 tingkat akhir yang dengan usia 18-30 tahun. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan Skala *internal locus of control* dan Skala kematangan karier. Metode analisis data yang digunakan adalah analisis *Pearson Correlation*. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, diperoleh koefisien korelasi  $r_{xy} = 0,620$  dengan taraf signifikansi sebesar  $p = 0,000$  ( $p < 0,01$ ) yang berarti ada hubungan positif antara *internal locus of control* dengan kematangan karier. Nilai koefisien determinasi (*R Squared*) sebesar 0,38 menunjukkan bahwa variabel *internal locus of control* memiliki kontribusi sebesar 38% terhadap variabel perilaku kematangan karier pada mahasiswa S1 tingkat akhir dan sisanya 62% dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain, yaitu tingkat pendidikan (*educational level*), ras (*race ethnicity*), status ekonomi sosial (*social economi status*), makna bekerja (*work salience*), dan jenis kelamin.

**Kata kunci:** *internal locus of control*, kematangan karier , mahasiswa S1 tingkat akhir

## **ABSTRACT**

*This research aims to determine the correlation between internal locus of control with career maturity in S1 College final level in Yogyakarta. The hypothesis proposed in this study is that there is a positive correlation between internal locus of control and career maturity in S1 students of the final level. The subjects of this study were S1 students whose final level aged 18-30 years. Data collection is conducted using the internal scale locus of control and scale of career maturity ( internal locus of control scale and career maturity scale). The data analysis method used is the Pearson Correlation analysis. Based on the results of the study, the correlation coefficient was obtained (obtained was)  $r_{xy} = 0.620$  with a significance equivalent of  $p = 0.000$  ( $p < 0.01$ ) which means there is a positive correlation between internal locus of control and career maturity. The value of coefficient of determination (R Squared) of 0.38 indicates that the internal variable locus of control has a contribution of 38% to the behavior variable of career maturity in students S1 final level and the remaining 62% is influenced by other factors , i.e. educational level, race ethnicity, social economic status (social economic status), work salience, and gender.*

**Keywords:** *internal locus of control, career maturity, students S1 final level*