

ABSTRAK

Masa remaja akhir menjadi periode penting dalam perkembangan sosioemosional, di mana kualitas relasi pertemanan berperan besar terhadap *subjective well-being*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kualitas pertemanan dengan *subjective well-being* pada remaja akhir usia 18-22 tahun. Hipotesis yang diajukan adalah terdapat hubungan positif antara kualitas pertemanan dengan *subjective well-being*, artinya semakin tinggi kualitas pertemanan maka semakin tinggi pula *subjective well-being*, dan berlaku sebaliknya. Subjek penelitian ini berjumlah 100 remaja akhir usia 18-22 tahun yang dipilih melalui teknik non probability sampling dengan pendekatan purposive sampling. Pengumpulan data dilakukan menggunakan skala *subjective well-being* yang disusun berdasarkan aspek dari Diener et al. (1999) dan skala kualitas pertemanan yang disusun berdasarkan aspek dari Bukowski et al. (1994). Data dianalisis menggunakan teknik korelasi product moment dari Pearson dengan bantuan program SPSS versi 25.0. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan koefisien korelasi $r_{xy} = 0,796$ dengan nilai signifikansi $p = 0,000$ ($p < 0,05$), yang berarti terdapat hubungan positif dan signifikan antara kualitas pertemanan dengan *subjective well-being* pada remaja akhir. Koefisien determinasi (R^2) sebesar 0,633 menunjukkan bahwa kualitas pertemanan memberikan kontribusi sebesar 63,3% terhadap *subjective well-being*, sedangkan 36,7% sisanya dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain di luar penelitian ini. Dengan demikian, hipotesis penelitian ini diterima.

Kata kunci: *Kualitas Pertemanan, Remaja Akhir, Subjective Well-Being.*

ABSTRACT

Late adolescence is an important period of socioemotional development, in which the quality of friendship relationships plays a major role in subjective well-being. This study aims to determine the relationship between friendship quality and subjective well-being among late adolescents aged 18-22 years. The hypothesis proposed is that there is a positive relationship between friendship quality and subjective well-being, meaning that the higher the friendship quality, the higher the subjective well-being, and vice versa. The subjects of this study were 100 late adolescents aged 18-22 years, selected using non-probability sampling with a purposive sampling approach. Data were collected using a subjective well-being scale developed based on the aspects proposed by Diener, Suh, Lucas, and Smith (1999), and a friendship quality scale developed based on the aspects proposed by Bukowski, Hoza, and Boivin (1994). Data were analyzed using Pearson product moment correlation with the assistance of SPSS version 25.0. The results showed a correlation coefficient of $r_{xy} = 0.796$ with a significance value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), indicating a positive and significant relationship between friendship quality and subjective well-being among late adolescents. The coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.633 indicates that friendship quality contributes 63.3% to subjective well-being, while the remaining 36.7% is influenced by other factors outside this study. Thus, the research hypothesis is accepted.

Key Word: Friendship Quality, Late Adolescents, Subjective Well-Being