Abstract
This correlational and cross-sectional study examined the relationships of psychological well-being with self-esteem and perceived social support in 450 male and female students from the University of Concepción (Chile). Individuals completed the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, the Perceived Social Support Questionnaire and the Ryff's Psychological Well-Being Scales. It was found that self-esteem had a higher influence on psychological well-being than perceived social support. There were not significant gender differences in general psychological well-being, but men reported higher self-acceptance and autonomy, while women reported higher personal growth. It was also found that men reported greater self-esteem and women reported greater perceived social support.

Keywords
Psychological well-being, self-esteem, perceived social support, university students.