

Abstract

The study examined the associations between positive illusions on future events, self-esteem and psychological well-being of the hypothesized framework across student samples from the seven Hong Kong universities. Consistent with previous research, the results showed that global self-esteem was positively correlated with positive illusions and psychological well-being. Comparing the correlations of the independent component of positive illusions and personal self-esteem among idiocentric individuals with that of allocentric individuals, the results indicated that there was no significant difference in their relationships. The same results emerged when we did the comparison of interdependent and collective self-esteem for these two samples. Both personal and collective self-esteem were significant predictors of psychological well-being. Moreover, an interaction effect between collective self-esteem and allocentrism was found in the prediction of psychological well-being. ANOVA results revealed that allocentric individuals were more psychologically healthy. Moreover, some gender differences on well-being and self esteem were found.