This research explores relationships between sense of community and socio-demographic variables and psychological well-being of IDP (Internally Displaced People) women of the tsunami in Aceh, Indonesia. This research also tries to describe psychological well-being and sense of community in two different contexts of settlement of the tsunami survivors: barrack (temporary settlement) and relocation (permanent re-settlement). The results show a pattern of psychological well-being of those living in relocation being higher than those living in barracks in each dimension, however, only on the dimension of autonomy (one out of six dimensions of Ryff’s psychological well-being theory) that has significant difference. The result on sense of community unveils a similar pattern and it is on the dimension of shared emotional connection (one out of four dimensions of McMillan & Chavis’s sense of community theory) that has significant difference. In the context of the model investigated in this research, sense of community along with marriage status and education level proved to be significant predictors of psychological well-being of IDP women of the tsunami in Aceh, Indonesia. Furthermore, sense of community is a stronger predictor than any socio-demographic variables examined (marriage status, education level, years of marriage, presence of income generating activity, and number of family loss).

*Keywords*: sense of community, psychological well-being, IDP women