Suicide Ideation and Behavior of Kosovar Adolescents: 
Effect of Negative Life Events, Reported Wellbeing, Happiness, 
Coping Mechanisms and Self-Esteem 

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Abstract. After the war in 1999, suicide has become one of the major causes of death for youth in Kosova. This study reports on and evaluates the level of reported suicidal ideation and behavior among Kosovar adolescents, and tests relation to demographic variables (gender, rural/urban), self esteem, reported happiness and wellbeing, self-esteem, negative life events (including war events) and coping mechanisms. The interaction of each variable to reported suicide ideation and suicide behaviour is studied among a representative sample of 2077 male and female Kosovar adolescents with an average age of 17. Results indicate that self esteem, reported happiness and wellbeing are in negative relation to reported suicidal ideation and suicide behavior. The multiple regression analysis that for suicidal ideation reveals that wellbeing (and self-esteem coping mechanism factor were highly significant predictors followed by self-blame coping mechanism factor acceptance and venting coping mechanism factor; stressful events after the war; disengagement coping mechanism factor (suicide in family; active coping and planning coping mechanism coping mechanism factor; humour coping mechanism factor; life happiness. All these variables accounted for 23.3% or almost 1/5 of variance in the suicide ideation scores. The multiple regression analysis for the suicide behavior reveals that the linear regression analysis of variance revealed 35.3 % more than one third of suicide behavior scores explained by the following predictors: the main predictor was suicide ideation scores ; stressful events after the war; and active coping and planning coping mechanism factor.