

Prince of Songkla University
Appendix
Pattani Campus

Unrest in the Three Southernmost Provinces of Thailand

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Abstract

The insurgency in the three southernmost provinces is frequently happened and took 15 years long since 2004. The aim of this study was to study the characteristic of southern incidents and to investigate the association of incident factors, which is related to mortality. This study was retrospective study of 9,701 incidents of the three southernmost provinces of Thailand from year 2004 to 2017. There were 4,578 (47.2%) of incidents that were causing to fatalities. The outcome variable was a binary value where 1 is denoted as the southern incidents that involving with dead and 0 is denoted as the southern incidents that involving with injured and survived. The determinants were consisting of year, month, day, time, province, zone, urban or rural area, and the incident type. Statistical analysis method was described with a descriptive analysis and the testing of Pearson's chi-square test to assess the associations of each incident case. The result found that highest fatality is in year 2007, where the month is different in frequency number of all twelve months. The incidents were mostly happened on Tuesday and Wednesday in a rush hour during both of morning and evening. The target zone is more likely happened on the road and in the rural area where Pattani province was a high frequency of incidents. Lastly, the shooting was more causing to fatality than other incident types. It is explored that all variables are associated with the incidents that causing to mortality.

Keywords : unrest, the southernmost provinces of Thailand, the incidents involving with injured and dead

Introduction

World terrorist is undergone all around the world which continuing happened with the different formats. Statistical global terrorism index report represented that the incidents in some countries are decreased and some are increased. According to the Institute for Economics and Peace (2018), reported the ten countries that most influence by terrorism (weighted with score of based 10 logarithmic banding system) in the year 2016 were Iraq (10.0), Afghanistan (9.4), Nigeria (9.0), Syria (8.6), Pakistan (8.4), Yemen (7.8), Somalia (7.6), India (7.5), Turkey (7.5) and Libya (7.2). The rising in terrorism of those ten countries is contemplatively led to being

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global terrorism. Consequently, the impact of terrorisms of those ten countries was involved with the internal conflict, which is facilitated to and led it to be terrorism issue, some of them have an active terrorist group, which is caused its country under the terrorist country, and some of them are caused of destabilization of their government. Meanwhile, the Asia Pacific is considered as the third lowest impact from terrorism but there are three countries were suffering from the largest amount of terrorism in their countries. The most impact terrorism of those three countries including China, Philippines, and Thailand. The incidents of Thailand are placed at the sixteenth ranking position in a global. The incidents of Thailand are belonging to the three southernmost border provinces. Meanwhile, the number of terrorist attack in Thailand is significantly increased from 55% in the year 2002 to 94% in the year 2016 of attacks. While, those attacks depend on the several factors of causing the situation itself (Channel News Asia, 2017).

The causing of mortality of terrorism all around the world mostly related to seven types of weapon used are shooting, bombing, stoning, chemical, fire, biological methods and stabbing wounds. While, the risk of mortality of the weapon used of the happened terrorism all around the world were mostly involved with the bombing than the gun shooting (53.4 and 19.9 percent respectively) (Bogen and Jones, 2006). The duration that suite the terrorism happening is taking time long. A study in Israel represented that the terrorism in Israel was taking 13 months long, which is starting from October 1, 2000, to October 31, 2001. The result of the study found that 70 percent of shooting was causing high mortality than other types of weapon used (Mintz et al. 2002). Furthermore, the effects of the terrorist attack will show the number of some mortalities and damages. As reported by Hakimoglu (2015), explored the number of victims after the civil war in Syria. The result found that the survival rate of the civilian is higher than the mortality rate of 89.6 percent approximately. Meanwhile, the type of occurred events is varying to cause a high rate of survival and mortality.

The incidents in the three southernmost provinces of Thailand is covered with the province of Yala, Pattani, Narathiwat, and including four districts of Songkhla neighboring province, which are Chana, Thepha, Na Thawi, and Saba Yoi. In the year 1948 is considered as the origin year of the three southernmost incidents (Pongsudhirak, 2007). It is continuing happened until the current now with several incident formats. In the meantime, the incident of southernmost provinces has become more complex and increase the violent level since the year 2004. International Crisis Group (2005) categorized the consequently incident situation in the three southernmost provinces into three main incidents. The first major is undertaken with the gun robbery in one of the army bases in Cho Airong district of Narathiwat province, the

protesting of thousand Muslim at Takbai police station, and the attacking at the Kruesae Mosque. Since the first main major occurred in 2004, it led to happen and protract up to current now and it almost takes around 15 years long. The incidents in the three southernmost provinces of Thailand is a chronical problem, which is ongoing and it affected citizen daily life which is including job occupation, their transportation, and their properties. Several effects of the incident situation included the government healing budgets. Some of the effects caused to both physical and mental health problem. The effect may cause to the increasing number of orphans, widows and disables.

Accordingly, this study is limited to the only interested incidents that involving with the victims either dead or survived. This finding may provide basic information to the involved southernmost problem-solving organizations.

Objective

To explore the characteristic of the incidents in southernmost provinces of Thailand and to investigate the association between relevant factors and the incident that involving with mortality.

Method

The secondary data were obtained from the Deep South Coordination Centre (DSCC), Prince of Songkla University (PSU), Pattani Campus, Thailand. The data are covering to southernmost provinces incident of Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and Songkhla (including the district of Chana, Na Tawi, The Pa and Saba Yoi) from January 1, 2004 to December 31, 2017. There are 9,701 observations. All records had been acknowledged by three parties including military, police, and civilian. The outcome variable of this study is binary variable representing whether the fatal event involving with dead or survived. Meanwhile, the determinant variables of this study represent the characteristic of southernmost incidents including year of incidents, month of incidents, time of incidents, day of incidents, province of incidents, zone of incidents, area and type of incidents. Years of incidents consists of the year 2004 to 2017. The months of incidents consists of January to December. The seven days in a week are Sunday to Saturday. Time of incidents is categorized into eight time slots, which are 18.01 to 21.00 hrs., 21.01 to 00.00 hrs., 00.01 to 03.00 hrs., 03.01 to 06.00 hrs., 06.01 to 09.00 hrs., 09.01 to 12.00 hrs., 12.01 to 15.00 hrs. and 15.01 to 18.00 hrs. The provinces of incidents are Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat, and Songkhla. The zone of incidents is involving with road, dormitory (including residents), business, public place, checking point, and others. The area of incidents is

categorized into two areas; urban and rural. The type of incidents divided into three types; shooting, bombing, and others.

Descriptive analysis is used in this study by displaying of frequency number and percentage. Pearson's chi-square test is used to evaluate the association between outcome and determinant variables. All the statistical analyses and graphical representations were accomplished by using R program (R Core Team, 2017).

Result

The record of DSCC database with 9,701 numbers of southern incidents from January 2004 to December 2017 represented in Table 1 by showing the incidents frequency over fourteen years. The percentage of incidents was high in two years are 2006 and 2007 (11.2% and 18.8% respectively). Meanwhile, it is approximately 8.0% of the month of the incident have happened when comparing to all twelve months. The most frequently happened day of the incident is Wednesday (16.2%) and Tuesday (15.6%). However, the incident in Pattani is the highest percentage than Narathiwat, Yala, and Songkhla province (37.2%, 33.1%, 27.3%, and 2.4% respectively). The highest incident rate is 57.1% happened on the road and 85.0% in the rural area. Nonetheless, 87.2% of incident type is occurred by the shooting.

Figure 1 describes the overall of southern incident, which is involving with dead and survived from the year 2004 to 2017. It looks similar to all of 14 years of incident. The increasing trend is starting from the beginning of incident in year 2004 to 2007. The incident trend in those years were 4,713 incidents where 2,081 incidents were involving with dead and 2,632 incidents were involving with survived. Meanwhile, the number of incidents that involving with dead was greater than survived in the mid-year of 2010 to the mid-year of 2013. In contrast, the number of incidents that involving with survived was higher than dead at the beginning of year 2014 to ending of year 2017.

Table 2 shows the association between outcome and each determinant. Pearson's chi-square is used to evaluate the association of each case. The result represents that year, time, province, zone, and incident type are strongly associated with incidents that involving with dead.

Figure 2 represents the number incidents that involving with dead in each province. Overall incident numbers of the southernmost provinces are explored the same number in year 2017, where 319 incidents were occurred in Pattani, 286 incidents were occurred in Narathiwat, 220 incidents were occurred in Yala, and 37 incidents were happened in Songkhla. Meantime, in the year of 2007 to 2017 there was only Pattani province (211 incidents) that highly happened

in year 2011, while others are decreased. In other hand, Figure 3 represents the number of incidents that related to the survived. The number of survived incidents (296 incidents in Yala, 221 incidents in Pattani, and 72 incidents in Songkhla) is larger than the represented number of dead incidents in Figure 3. While, the 356 of incidents in Narathiwat province is high number of survived.

Conclusion

The result of this study represented that the majority of fatalities in the southern incident were in 2007. The month of the happened incidents is not much different in all twelve months. The frequently day of incidents happened were on Tuesday and Wednesday. The time of incidents was allocated in a rush hour from 06.00 am to 09.00 am and 06.00 pm to 09.00 pm. Meanwhile, the target zone is more happened on the road and in the rural area. Pattani province was a high-frequency number of incidents. Nonetheless, the gun shooting was more causing to fatality than other incident types. Consequently, the result was going along with the previous study, which is shown that the fatal incidents are more frequently happen in between 08.00 pm to 09.00 pm where the night time is more facilitated to occurred the fatal event rather than day time (Marohabout et al., 2009). While the type of incidents rate was indicated that 49.7 percent as belonging to the gun shooting and it is 6.7 percent higher rate than the bomb blast (Mintz et al. 2002; Shapira et al. 2006). In contrast, another study represented that 37.0 percent of incidents are caused by the firearm attack and it usually happens in the center of the city and public places, religious or government building (Liem et al. 2018).

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Table 1 The frequency distribution of fatal event factors

Variables	Southern incidents involving with dead (%)				Total	
	Yes n = 4,578 (47.2)		No n = 5,123 (52.8)		n = 9,701 (100)	
Year						
2004	289	(6.3)	461	(9.0)	750	(7.7)
2005	417	(9.1)	655	(12.8)	1,072	(11.1)
2006	513	(11.2)	571	(11.1)	1,084	(11.2)
2007	862	(18.8)	945	(18.4)	1,807	(18.6)
2008	447	(9.8)	464	(9.1)	911	(9.4)
2009	428	(9.3)	399	(7.8)	827	(8.5)
2010	328	(7.2)	367	(7.2)	695	(7.2)
2011	318	(6.9)	270	(5.3)	588	(6.1)
2012	282	(6.2)	221	(4.3)	503	(5.2)
2013	261	(5.7)	234	(4.6)	495	(5.1)
2014	187	(4.1)	184	(3.6)	371	(3.8)
2015	102	(2.2)	163	(3.2)	265	(2.7)
2016	95	(2.1)	135	(2.6)	230	(2.4)
2017	49	(1.1)	54	(1.1)	103	(1.1)
Month						
January	360	(7.9)	380	(7.4)	740	(7.6)
February	373	(8.1)	438	(8.5)	811	(8.4)
March	390	(8.5)	444	(8.7)	834	(8.6)
April	336	(7.3)	476	(9.3)	812	(8.4)
May	357	(7.8)	412	(8.0)	769	(7.9)
June	392	(8.6)	403	(7.9)	795	(8.2)
July	389	(8.5)	410	(8.0)	799	(8.2)
August	404	(8.8)	455	(8.9)	859	(8.9)
September	387	(8.5)	365	(7.1)	752	(7.8)
October	452	(9.9)	542	(10.6)	994	(10.2)
November	403	(8.8)	449	(8.8)	852	(8.8)
December	335	(7.3)	349	(6.8)	684	(7.1)
Day						
Sunday	585	(12.8)	600	(11.7)	1,185	(12.2)
Monday	673	(14.7)	779	(15.2)	1,452	(15.0)
Tuesday	712	(15.6)	735	(14.3)	1,447	(14.9)
Wednesday	740	(16.2)	830	(16.2)	1,570	(16.2)
Thursday	650	(14.2)	793	(15.5)	1,443	(14.9)

Variables	Southern incidents involving with dead (%)				Total n = 9,701 (100)	
	Yes n = 4,578 (47.2)		No n = 5,123 (52.8)			
Friday	591	(12.9)	740	(14.4)	1,331	(13.7)
Saturday	627	(13.7)	646	(12.6)	1,273	(13.1)
Time						
18.01 - 21.00	933	(20.4)	1,108	(21.6)	2,041	(21.0)
21.01 - 00.00	361	(7.9)	603	(11.8)	964	(9.9)
00.00 - 03.00	147	(3.2)	249	(4.9)	396	(4.1)
03.01 - 06.00	186	(4.1)	200	(3.9)	386	(4.0)
06.01 - 09.00	857	(18.7)	999	(19.5)	1,856	(19.1)
09.01 - 12.00	661	(14.4)	684	(13.4)	1,345	(13.9)
12.01 - 15.00	581	(12.7)	554	(10.8)	1,135	(11.7)
15.01 - 18.00	852	(18.6)	726	(14.2)	1,578	(16.3)
Province						
Pattani	1,701	(37.2)	1,686	(32.9)	3,387	(34.9)
Yala	1,251	(27.3)	1,389	(27.1)	2,640	(27.2)
Narathiwat	1,517	(33.1)	1,831	(35.7)	3,348	(34.5)
Songkhla	109	(2.4)	217	(4.2)	326	(3.4)
Zone						
Road	2,612	(57.1)	2,533	(49.4)	5,145	(53.0)
Dormitory	706	(15.4)	946	(18.5)	1,652	(17.0)
Business	358	(7.8)	405	(7.9)	763	(7.9)
Public place	195	(4.3)	168	(3.3)	363	(3.7)
Checking point	50	(1.1)	100	(2.0)	150	(1.5)
Others	657	(14.4)	971	(19.0)	1,628	(16.8)
Area						
Urban	686	(15.0)	870	(17.0)	1,556	(16.0)
Rural	3,892	(85.0)	4,253	(83.0)	8,145	(84.0)
Incidents type						
Shooting	3,992	(87.2)	2,421	(47.3)	6,413	(66.1)
Bombing	377	(8.2)	1,615	(31.5)	1,992	(20.5)
Others	209	(4.6)	1,087	(21.2)	1,296	(13.4)

Table 2 Association between outcome and determinants

Determinants	χ^2	Degree of freedom	p-value
Year	106.50	13	< 0.001
Month	22.06	11	0.024
Day	14.01	6	0.029
Time	94.18	7	< 0.001
Province	42.02	3	< 0.001
Zone	87.87	5	< 0.001
Area	7.16	1	0.007
Incidents type	1,723.89	2	< 0.001

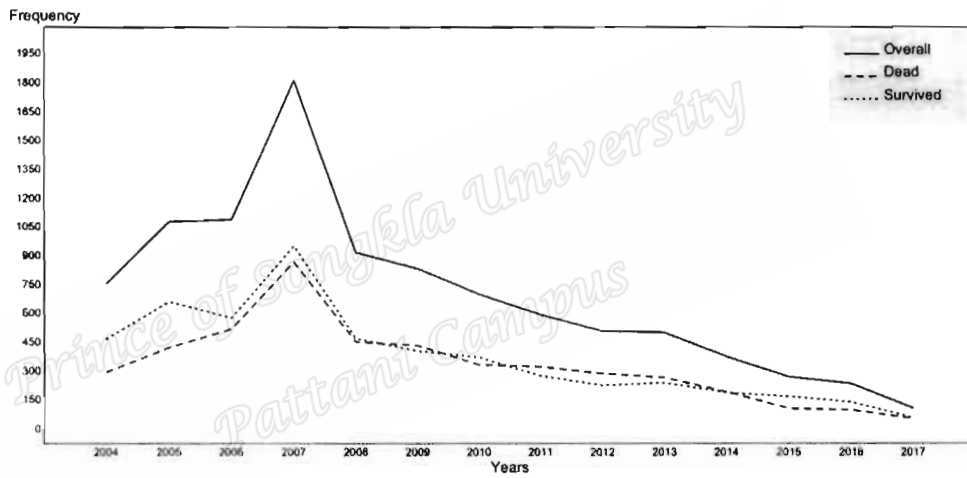


Figure 1 The trend southern incidents during the year 2004-2017

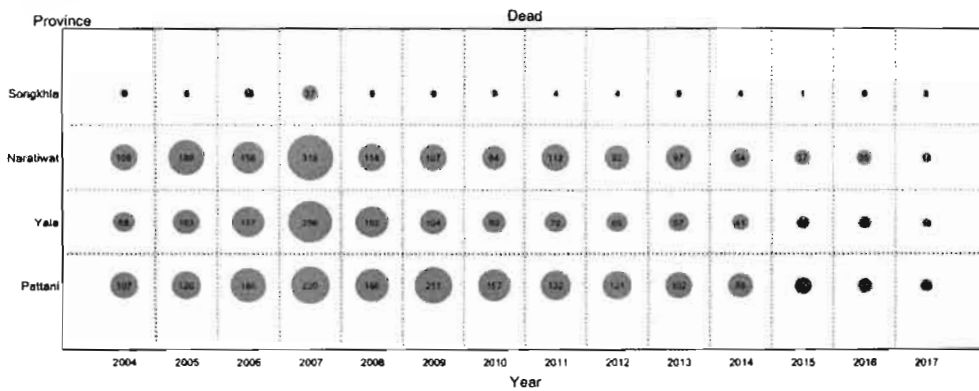


Figure 2 Bubble plot of the incidents involving with dead by year and provinces

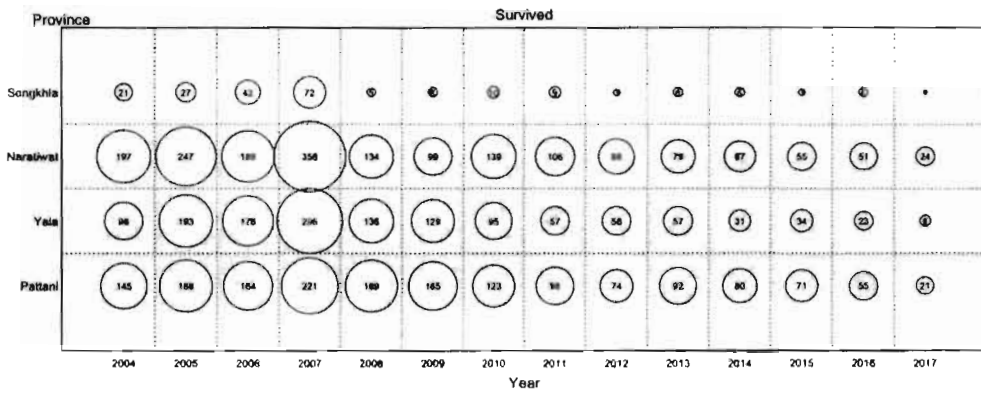


Figure 3 Bubble plot of the Incidents involving with survived by year and provinces

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