Chapter 5

Conclusion and Discussion

This chapter includes the conclusion of the study, discussion of the finding as well as the recommendation for further study.

5.1 Summary of findings and discussion

The findings of this study explore the trends of unrest in the three southern provinces of Thailand from the year 2004 to 2017, which 9,701 (54.7%) involved victims and 3,125 (32.2%) were a severe of unrest that greater than or equal to 75 percent. The first model discovered that years, months, days, times, provinces, zones and type of occurred unrest were significantly associated with the unrest involved victims. The odds of unrest involved victims happening from the year 2005 to 2017 were lower than the baseline year of 2004. The odds of unrest involved victims of February, July, September, and November were not different from baseline of January while other months were lower. Time at 03.01 am to 06.00 am was lower risk compared to the time at 06.01 pm to 09.00 pm. The odds of unrest involved victims of Yala and Narathiwat province were lower compared to Pattani province. Public places and checking point were lower risks compared to on the road. Bombings, arson and other types of occurred unrest had a lower risk to cause the unrest involved victims compared to shooting.

The second model revealed that years, times, zones, and type of occurred unrest were significantly associated with the severity of unrest. The odds of severe of unrest that

greater than or equal to 75 percent occurring in 2016 was lower than the baseline year of 2004. Check-points had a lower risk than on the roads. Bombings, aggravated assault, arson and other types of occurred unrest had lower odds of being severe of unrest than shooting.

Days and times of the unrest events

Time of both of the unrest involved victims and severity of unrest that greater than or equal to 75 percent were located in the daytime rather than nighttime. The finding indicated that people spend their daily routine in the daytime. This might be a reason for causing to arise both of unrest categories especially in rush hours; morning and afternoon. It was similar to the study of Lu et al. (2011) that fatal event more likely to arise in the daytime in between 08.00 am to 07.59 pm rather than the nighttime. The other supportive study of Sandler (2015) explored that suicide terrorism mostly occurred in the daytime even the daytime has difficult to escape from the public. The most likely day of arising unrest involved victims was Saturday. This might show that on Saturday or the weekend, most of the people love to stay at their home rather than visit other places. Contrastingly, the study of Marohabout et al. (2009) presented that unrest risk in the southern provinces most happened at the nighttime between 08.00 pm to 09.00 pm while the most likely day of occurred unrest was Wednesday and Thursday.

Zones of the unrest event

Due to a tight safety awareness and protection zone, both of these unrest categories rarely occurred at the checking point zone. The finding showed that the checking

point was lower risk to have unrest involved victims and severity of unrest than other zones. Contrastingly, the zone that crowded of people were more risks to have terrorism, which cause to have victims and dead victims than other zones. The study of Guohui et al. (2014) shown that in the urban zone and the place that involved the density of population were more likely to have violent (Glaeser and Shapiro, 2001).

Types of occurred unrest

Shooting was the most occurred unrest type that involved victims and severity of unrest. The finding might indicate that the shooting was a direct weapon used to kill the right target of occurring unrest and it had more chance to cause the victim dead. Consequently, Bhandarwar et al. (2012) represented that 62.9 percent of the victims killed by gun shooting than blast explosive. Chirtkiatsakul et al. (2010) reported that gunshot and other weapon were had high mortality number than the bomb blast. In contrast, the bombing or other types of weapon used might be considered as a widely used weapon that used to kill the target group. A finding of Gataa and Muassa (2011) presented that 71.0 percent of victims were killed by the improvised explosive device than other types. The study of Peleg et al. (2004) expressed that 54.0 percent of the victim were injured from the explosion weapon. While Hicks et al. (2011) represented that the greatest of dead victims were caused by the explosive weapon. Chaiphrom et al. (2009) represented that 71.0 percent of victims were occurred by the blast rather than a firearm.

These findings imply the southern awareness of the relevant organization. Since the attacks from the unknown party are unpredictable of timing, place or location and type of attacks. Such a management plan of both of victims and severity of unrest

would be included a pre-protection and post-protection of population daily life. Somewhat surprisingly, most of the unrest involved victim occurred on Saturday (34.4%) rather than other days and more likely to arise in the resident zone (66.5%). Those may due to the weekend that most of the people stay in their home life rather than visit other places. While the urban area (55.0%) were more chance to had unrest involved victims. The severity of unrest expressed that on the road (34.8%) and the rural area (32.9%) were more chance to had the dead victims.

5.2 Recommendation for further study

Since the outcome of this study was a binary outcome that applied with the logistic regression. The applicable of the study outcome, which is called unrest and it could be applied with three categories, non-victim, survived, and dead victim. Thus, the multinomial logistic regression could be applied for further statistical modeling. Nonetheless, more in deep-view of the unrest, the other relevant factors involved with the southern unrest such as the geographical area in both of district and sub-district of the unrest, the demographic background of the victims suit to discuss in detail. Those further studies could be included as a piece of useful information for the unrest prevention, awareness, and supportive rescue team.