**Codebook**

**Inclusion criteria**

The current study was interested in information disorder (ID) after terror attacks in Southeast Asia, as well as the subsequent social impact of the ID. For a case to be included in our analysis, the following criteria must be fulfilled:

* A terror attack must have occurred prior to the ID incident - A terror attack is defined as “*the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation”* (LaFree, 2010, p. 25).
* The perpetrators of the terror attacks are non-state actors.
* There must have been an ID incident after the aforementioned terror attack - ID refers to content that contains inaccurate, misleading, or fabricated statements of fact.
* The terror attack must have taken place in Southeast Asia.
* There must be at least 2 links from different sources reporting the same ID incident.

**Exclusion criteria**

The inclusion criteria above are evaluated for each case to determine if it should be added as an ID incident. However, the incident will be excluded if the following criteria apply to it.

* The source was found to be removed after initially being included
* The source was written as a joke
* The attack prior to the ID incident was a dispute between state actors (e.g., clashes between the national army and police)
* The ID incident occurred more than a year after the terror attack
* The ID incident was not directly related to the terror attack
* Facts of the situation changed after initial reports
  + E.g. There were rumours of more kidnapping incidents after a terror group abducted several sailors. The government initially denied these reports, claiming there were no more kidnapping incidents. However, they subsequently released a report to confirm the rumours of more kidnapping incidents were true. This case would be excluded.
* The ID incident was the result of a different report being released to preserve the integrity of ongoing investigations
  + E.g. An explosion occurred and the police initially reported that the explosion was due to a pipe bursting, not a bomb. However, they later report that the explosion was indeed due to a bomb, but did not want to reveal that information at that time to preserve the integrity of investigations. This case would be excluded.
* The ID incident was the result of a dispute between independent observers and government reports
  + E.g. A terror attack occurred and the government condemns a certain group for being responsible for the attack. Independent observers, on the other hand, report that the attack was not carried out by that group, or was not an act of terrorism. This case would be excluded.

**I. Case Details**

Demographics and other relevant information to the case are recorded for easy reference.

Case number

*Numeric variable*

This field contains the case number of each ID incident that fulfils the criteria.

Attack name

*Text variable*

This field contains the name of the terror attack that occurred prior to the ID incident.

Perpetrator

*Text variable*

This field contains the name of the group or individual that carried out the terror attack.

The following are the specified conditions for coding:

* The groups identified represent what is being reported in open-sourced media.
* Where the group denies accusations of conducting the attack, the perpetrator is coded as “(name of group)”.
* Where the perpetrator claims responsibility but evidence indicates otherwise, the perpetrator is coded as “(name of group)”.
* If no group is identified, the perpetrator is coded as “No/unnamed group”.

To ensure consistency in the usage of group names for the database, the following standardised list of group names has been established to serve as a reference for all subsequent entries. The list is as follows:

**Indonesia**

Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF)

West Papua National Liberation Army (TPN-OPM)

**Philippines**

Abu Sayyaf

Maute Group

New People's Army (NPA)

**Thailand**

Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN)

**Myanmar**

Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA)

Kachin Independence Army (KIA)

Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA)

Ta’ang National Liberation Army (TNLA)

**International**

Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)

Link

*Text variable*

This field contains the link to the article covering the ID incident after the terror attack.

**II. Details on ID incident**

Further detail specific to the ID present in each case is coded for.

ID type

*Categorical variable*

This field contains the type of ID present. It consists of the following categories:

Rumour; Denying that they paid ransom

Rumour; Unspecified

Propaganda; Claiming responsibility for an attack they did not commit

Propaganda; Denying number of casualties on their side

Propaganda; Exaggerating casualties inflicted

Propaganda; Justifying attack

Deflecting blame; Denying atrocity

Deflecting blame; Denying responsibility for the attack

Conspiracy theory

The categories are defined in the following manner:

**Rumour; Denying that they paid ransom** - governments denying reports that they paid ransom to terror groups for the release of hostages.

E.g. A terror group released 14 sailors they had kidnapped after holding them hostage for one month. The government denied they paid a ransom for the release of the sailors.

**Rumour; Unspecified** - false reports or hoaxes of bomb threats, or speculation that a terror attack was linked to previous attacks.

E.g. After a terror attack occurred, rumours that there were more attacks in other locations were spread. There were also reports of gunshots in one location, but these reports were found to be a hoax.

**Propaganda; Claiming responsibility for an attack they did not commit** - terror groups claiming they committed an attack when evidence does not support that claim.

E.g. A terror group claimed they were responsible for an attack. However, officials claim that according to evidence gathered and eyewitness accounts, there was no indication that the attack was connected to any terror group.

**Propaganda; Denying number of casualties on their side** - terror groups downplaying the extent of casualties they suffered during an attack

E.g. During a clash with a terror group, the national army reported that three soldiers and four militants were killed. They also reported that several people on both sides sustained injuries. The terror group claimed that it had killed three soldiers, but denied that there were any casualties on their side.

**Propaganda; Exaggerating casualties inflicted** - terror groups exaggerating the extent of casualties inflicted on the opposing group during an attack

E.g. During a clash between a terror group and the national army, 18 soldiers and 26 militants were reported to be killed. The terror group claimed they destroyed seven troop transports and killed close to 160 soldiers. However, online images show only three vehicles being suffering damage, far less than the extent claimed by the terror group.

**Propaganda; Justifying attack** - terror groups claiming their attack was justified as their targets were other combatants

E.g. After an attack, the terror group involved denied that they killed civilians, claiming that their targets were army soldiers in plain clothes.

**Deflecting blame; Denying atrocity** - refers to groups denying that they committed acts that were unnecessarily cruel or violated human rights

E.g. A terror group was accused of conducting mass killings of Hindu villagers. However, the group denied the allegations, claiming their members do not perpetrate murder and violence in that area.

**Deflecting blame; Denying responsibility for the attack** - refers to groups denying accusations that they were the perpetrators of the terror attack

E.g. The Myanmar government on February 18 accused Kokang rebels of the attack. But the rebels, who call themselves the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army, have shot back with a denial.

**Conspiracy theory** - proposed explanations for a terror attack that involves governments or the military, often to fulfil a political motive

E.g. After a bombing incident, there were conspiracy theories that the national army planted the bombs to justify martial law in Thailand.

ID text

*Text variable*

This field is used to record the instance of ID as found in newspaper articles and other online sources. The information is to be copied verbatim from the original source.

The field is coded as illustrated below:

**Instance of disinformation - (disinformation exactly from original source)**

E.g. The government has yet to establish a lead on the identity of the perpetrators but the area is known to be a territory of the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), which the government accused of staging bomb attacks. The BIFF consistently denied the allegations asserting that they only attack military personnel and installations.

Social impact

*Categorical variable*

This field contains the social impact of the ID. The types of social impacts are listed below:

Erode trust in authorities

Identity

Inciting fear and panic

Public safety

The types of social impacts are defined as follows:

**Erode trust in authorities** - messages that identify authority figures as perpetrators of the attack, causing the public to be sceptical of authorities

E.g. After an attack, two members of the army were demoted after their wives posted on social media, ridiculing the attack and implying that it was staged.

**Identity** - messages that incite feelings of enmity based on religion, nationality, ethnicity, or political issues

E.g. After a bombing incident, conspiracy theories arose that suggested the attack was a smear campaign against Islam.

**Inciting fear and panic** - messages that incite emotional and/or psychological responses amongst the public, such as fear, anxiety, or panic

E.g. Perpetrators of the attack wanted to show the public they had the potential to create violence and incite panic in the community.

**Public safety** - messages that threaten physical harm to the public

E.g. After a bombing incident, there was a rumour that there was a bomb planted in another location, which turned out to be a hoax. The government condemned the culprits behind the hoax, saying, “What they are doing causes public unrest.”

Social impact text

*Text variable*

This field is used to record the instance of social impact as found in newspaper articles and other online sources. The information is to be copied verbatim from the original source.

The field is coded as illustrated below:

**Instance of social impact from ID - (social impact text exactly from original source)**

E.g. "It could be staged by someone who wanted to show they still muster the potential to create violence and sow fear on local people, scaring them from giving any cooperation to the authorities," he told Bernama.

**References**

LaFree, G. (2010). The Global Terrorism Database (GTD): Accomplishments and Challenges. *Perspectives on Terrorism, 4*(1), 24-46.