

Codebook: Palestinian-Israeli Insurgency and Militarism (PA'ILIM) Dataset

July 17, 2025

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A Data Sources

To build the dataset, micro-level event data reported by two different organizations is used: the [Meir Amit Intelligence and Terrorist Information Center](#) in Israel and the [Negotiations Affairs Department](#) of the Palestinian Authority.

Both organizations have consistently released reports documenting the “terrorism” and “Oslo violations” perpetrated by the other side, respectively, since 2009.¹ For its part, the Meir Amit Center publishes a weekly report entitled *News of Terrorism and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict*. The reports are published incredibly consistently. In the Israeli data, there are between 0-1 missing reports per year. Since these reports are weekly, that means each year has been 0-8 missing days.² This report documents political developments in the ongoing conflict as well as protests and political violence perpetrated by Palestinians. A sample report can be seen in Figure 1. The descriptions of Palestinian violence typically include information on the type of violence (e.g. stabbing, shooting), location, casualties, and whether the perpetrator was apprehended.

The Negotiation Affairs Department (NAD) data is even more detailed. A unit within the department, the Palestinian Monitoring Group, produces a daily ‘violations’ report that typically includes 50+ actions by Israeli forces (the IDF), the Israeli police or judicial system, or civilians (typically Jewish settlers living in the West Bank) against Palestinians in Jerusalem, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. These reports included very low-level negative interactions including harassment or trespassing, but also reports much more severe violence (e.g. air raids or shootings). As with the Meir Amit reports, these briefings include information on the type of violence, time, location, perpetrators and victims.

The Meir Amit Center is part of the Israeli Intelligence Heritage & Commemoration Center (IICC), a non-profit organization dedicated to commemorating members of the Israeli intelligence

¹The NAD database actually extends back further, to 2002, but English translation – and the number of reports – is less consistent until 2009, and the Meir Amit database only begins in late 2008.

²During periods of heavy fighting, the reports often switch from weekly to daily. When events are drawn from a daily, rather than weekly, report, this is indicated in the “Other.Source” variable. Numbers are often reported in less detail in these reports. For example, rather than saying 52 rockets were fired, it might report that ‘hundreds’ were fired. In cases like this, coding was conservative, such that hundreds = 200.


community who have died or been killed in action. The Center's members are all veterans from various branches of Israeli's intelligence community. Thus, though the organization is not technically part of the Israeli government, it maintains close ties with the government. The Center uses a combination of open-source news reports and communications from the Israeli military to compile their reports. For its part, the Negotiation Affairs Department is a part of the official Palestinian Authority government, established in 1994 following the signing of the Oslo Accords. The department has branches in both Gaza and the West Bank (Ramallah), allowing it to track activity in both areas. The official head of this department was Saeb Erekat, a Palestinian diplomat who was also the secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, until his death in November 2020.

The reports are published very consistently. In the NAD data, each year contains anywhere from zero to 23 missing daily reports, providing a detailed daily-level picture of political violence on the ground. One important exception is the 2009 data from NAD, for which reports are missing for most of the year, likely due to the aftermath of Operation Cast Lead. See Table 1 for details. As such, it is recommended to use this data from 2010 forward, to avoid missing data issues.

Table 1: Number of Missing Dates Per Year

Year	Meir Amit	Missing Dates	NAD	Missing Dates
2009	0	NA	206	Numerous
2010	0	NA	14	Jan 8-9, 28-30; Feb 26; Aug 10; Oct 14-16; Nov 26-27; Dec 23, 31
2011	8	Oct 5, Oct 12-18	29	Jan 19-20, 23-31; Feb 28; Mar 7, Mar 11-23; Jul 11; Aug 31; Sep 17
2012	8	Mar 7-8, 15-20	9	Mar 3, 16; Apr 11; May 11, May 15; Sep 21, Dec 12, 9
2013	0	NA	2	Mar 7, Sep 26
2014	0	NA	4	May 12, July 13, Sep 2, Oct 15
2015	0	NA	3	Jan 14, Feb 1, Mar 21
2016	0	NA	13	Feb 12; Mar 2; Apr 11, Apr 15-16, 21, 30; May 26; June 22-23; Jul 11, 15; Sep 8
2017	0	NA	0	NA
2018	0	NA	0	NA
2019	0	NA	4	Feb 7, Dec 16-18
2020	0	NA	0	NA
2021	0	NA	0	NA
2022	0	NA	2	May 29-30
2023	0	NA	0	NA

A.1 Sample Reports



THE MEIR AMIT INTELLIGENCE AND TERRORISM INFORMATION CENTER
AT THE ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE HERITAGE AND COMMEMORATION CENTER

News of Terrorism and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (March 20– March 26, 2019)

Rocket Fire

Rocket and mortar shell fire into Israeli territory

► Before dawn on March 25, 2019, a rocket was fired from the Gaza Strip into Israeli territorial. Sirens were sounded north of Tel Aviv. **The rocket hit a house in one of the local communities. Seven people were wounded, including two small children.** The house was extensively damaged. It was the first time the sirens were sounded in the area since Operation Protective Edge (July-August 2014). **The rocket was apparently launched from Rafah, a distance of 120 kilometers (about 75 miles) from where it landed.**


► The rocket launch led to a strong Israeli response, which included attacks on dozens of Hamas and PIJ targets in the Gaza Strip. In response **the terrorist organizations launched about 70 rockets and mortar shells into Israeli territory.** No casualties were reported. A house in the southern Israeli city of Sderot was hit.¹

Other events on the ground

► In Judea and Samaria Palestinians continued throwing stones and Molotov cocktails at Israeli security forces and civilian targets. Israeli security forces carried out counterterrorism activities throughout Judea and Samaria, detaining Palestinians suspected of terrorist activity, confiscating funds used to finance terrorist activities, and seizing military grade and improvised weapons. The more prominent events were the following:

- ◆ **March 25, 2019** – During Israeli security force searches in **Bayt Fajjar and Abu Dis**, improvised and military-grade weapons were seized (IDF spokesman, March 26, 2019).
- ◆ **March 24, 2019** – Four Molotov cocktails were thrown at vehicles on the **Gush Etzion-Hebron road** near the al-Aroub refugee camp. No casualties or damage were reported (Rescue Without Borders, March 24, 2019).

Figure 1: Sample Meir Amit Center Report



STATE OF PALESTINE
PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION
NEGOTIATIONS AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

عربي

OUR POSITION
VIOLATIONS REPORTS
MEDIA ROOM
PUBLICATION & RESOURCES
ABOUT US

Home » Violations Reports » Daily Report » Daily Report April 2, 2019

Daily Report April 2, 2019

WEST BANK

JERUSALEM

Raid

- On the evening of April 1st 2019, Israeli forces raided Al-Eisawiya village then stormed and searched a home.
- At 02:50, Israeli forces raided Kafr Aqab town and Qalanidiya camp, clashed with several resident as they stormed and searched several homes and as a result killed a resident and injured 2 residents then detained 3 residents in Qalanidiya camp.
- At dawn on April 2nd 2019, Israeli forces raided Al-Eizariya town and detained 2 residents (including a child).

Detention

- At dawn on April 1st 2019, Israeli forces detained 2 residents: Mohammad Hytham Mustafa and Thaer Muhsien during their raid into Al-Eisawiya village (in addition to those mentioned in the previous report).
- On April 1st 2019, Israeli forces detained 2 residents: Wajih Amin Abu Sabatin and Loai Issa Al-Kiswani (both residents of Jerusalem city).
- On the evening of April 1st 2019, Israeli forces positioned at the entrance of Al-Eisawiya village detained Ahmad Hussiin Darbas.
- Israeli forces detained 3 residents: Ibrahim Nu'man Mutier, Rajab Nu'man Mutier and Yusef Nu'man Mutier in Qalanidiya camp.
- Israeli forces detained 2 residents: Jamal Khalaf and his son Mohammad Khalaf (15 years old) in Al-Eizariya town.

Deportation

- On April 1st 2019, Israeli authorities in Jerusalem city issued a order banning Mahmoud Najib (A Security guard at Al-Aqsa mosque compound) from entering Al-Aqsa mosque compound in the old city of Jerusalem for a period of 15 days as a condition for his release after he was detained earlier for opening Bab Al-Rahma prayers area in Al-Aqsa mosque.
- On April 1st 2019, Israeli authorities in Jerusalem city issued a order banning Shadi Al-Matour from entering Al-Aqsa mosque compound in the old city of Jerusalem for a period of 7 days after he was summoned for questioning by Israeli Police.

Attack

At 02:50, Israeli forces fired live ammunition, rubber coated steel bullets, stun and tear gas canisters towards several residents for alleged stoning

Figure 2: Sample NAD Report

A.2 Potential Bias in the Data

These data are not unbiased. Indeed, the goal of these organizations in publishing these reports is *explicitly political* in nature. For example, on the NAD website, the authors expressly state their hope that, “by building a system of information, the PMG will also be able to help PNSP³ and others develop strategies for the use of key information to achieve an effective political impact.” Thus, these data are almost certainly biased to *over-report* or, at least, exaggerate levels of Israeli violence. This same process occurs on the Israeli side, at the Meir Amit Center. Though the aim

³Note: this is an abbreviation for the Palestinian Negotiations Support Project, which is a project founded in 1998 and funded by England, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, to “provide highly professional legal, policy and communications advice to the NAD and Palestinian negotiators in preparation for, and during, Permanent Status negotiations with Israel.”

of the MAC is less explicitly political — in their words they aim to “collect, study, and disseminate information mainly about terrorism and intelligence” — the organization in fact maintains close ties to the Israeli Defense Forces. Many of its employees (including the director) are former intelligence officials and some have speculated that the organization serves, in part, as a pipeline for the publication of information the IDF prefers to have indirectly released.⁴ As such, again, the direction of any potential bias in their data would also be to over-report or over-exaggerate levels of Palestinian violence. Indeed, the fact that both organizations publish these reports *in English* speaks volumes about the purpose of these efforts.

Because of these potential directional biases, machine coding of this data is quite difficult, as evidence of bias is often quite subtle. As such, all events were coded manually by coders who had been trained to recognize and account for bias in the texts. Each event was also cross-validated by a second coder to reduce errors. One example of these potential biases is that both organizations often inflate the number of injuries in their reports by counting, on the Israeli side, individuals who were ‘treated for shock’ and, on the Palestinian side, individuals who were ‘suffocated from tear gas.’ In both cases, coders were instructed not to include those individuals in the injured column unless these experiences resulted in some other injury (e.g. the individual had a heart attack and was hospitalized). Information in the Palestinian reports was also often repeated. For example, a raid that led to a detention would be listed under both raid and detention. As such, coders needed to carefully parse these documents to avoid double-coding. Moreover, events that occurred every day for weeks or months on end were also not coded, such as when a major crossing to Gaza from Israel was closed, as this too would have inflated the number of unique events. In these cases, the first instance of the closure was coded, but subsequent days with closures were not. On the Israeli side, reports of ‘incitement’ or wholly non-violent protests (such as flotillas purposefully aiming to break the Gaza blockade) were also not coded.

⁴“Under Ehrlich’s management, the information center has become a “pipeline” for information and assessments that the Military Intelligence research division does not want directly associated with it. Thus, for example, Military Intelligence transferred documents on terror organization activities captured by the Israel Defense Forces in Jenin during Operation Defensive Shield to Ehrlich’s center, where researchers can study them. *Source: The Terrorist Kills, and the Bank Pays.*

On the other hand, some data was coded *conservatively*, which, as a result, likely overestimates some types of violence. For example, all (or nearly all) Palestinian protests are described as — and coded as — riots, even if they were largely non-violent. That is, if any type of violence is reported at a protest, it is recorded in the data under the Riot category, with further clarification in the Riot Sub-Category (e.g. as a ‘Violent Protest’). On the other hand, all (or nearly all) incidents of Israeli soldiers entering Palestinian villages are described as — and coded as — raids, even if these are just patrols that do not result in arrests, injuries, or entry into private property. Another category that is likely inflated is the detention of Palestinians, as Palestinians are reported to be detained regardless of how long the time period was. So, for example, Palestinians are reported as detained if they are searched at a checkpoint or asked for additional identification. Palestinians summoned for questioning are also coded as detained, even if this detention is for a short time period.

These coding decisions were made, in part, because the dataset is constructed to examine the subjective perceptions and lived experience of violence on each side. Israelis typically see Palestinian protests as riots, even if the vast majority of protesters are peaceful. Palestinians see Israeli soldiers entering their village as conducting raids, even if they are just patrolling or issuing summons. Detentions are traumatic and stressful for Palestinians even if they are relatively short. Practically, there was also not enough information to parse the data to determine what was a true or traditional “raid” (or detention, or riot) and what was mere presence or less aggressive activity.

B Inclusion Criteria

In total, the dataset includes information on 5,419 cases of Palestinian political violence and 181,907 Israeli actions against Palestinians from January 1 2009 until June 29 2023. Since there are likely some missing reports in early 2009, the published version of the dataset is further restricted to January 1 2010 through June 29 2023, since 2009 data is much more sporadically reported. This yields 8,299 cases of Palestinian political violence and 228,271 cases of Israeli actions against Palestinians.

After June 2023, the NAD reports stopped being published in English, making additional coding difficult. Moreover, with the onset of the Israel-Hamas war following October 7, 2023, data on conflict events became significantly more noisy and less reliable. As such, this data covers the period of time following Operation Cast Lead but prior to the October 7th attacks.

Events that are often discussed in the reports but which are *not* included in this data are:

- Wall construction or settlement activity, such as the approval of new housing or the development of additional cities, which the NAD reports usually list under a separate category of Wall Construction/Settlement Activities.⁵
- Non-violent actions by Israelis or Palestinians (including protests with no violent elements, instances where photos or videos were taken by Israeli forces without any other confrontation, etc.)
- Diplomatic developments or statements by public officials (including those deemed “Incitement” by the Meir Amit reports)

Casualties are *not* required for an event to be included in the dataset; in fact, the vast majority of events in the dataset result in no injuries or deaths.

C Replicability & Reliability

A team of undergraduate coders working over a period of five years⁶ manually coded each report from the Meir Amit Center and Negotiation Affairs Department, using a unified coding scheme to construct the PA’ILIM data.

In addition, weekly meetings were scheduled between the coders and PI to discuss questions and the coding of difficult-to-classify events. Coders used the “Comments” column to leave notes and questions for discussion. This led to the creation of an additional coding notes worksheet,

⁵This dataset does, however, include actions by settlers that amount to harassment of the local community — including attempted forced confiscation of land, trespassing, attempted outpost construction, and theft. It also includes planned violence by Palestinians that is prevented or preempted prior to the launching of an attack by Israeli forces.

⁶Coding began in May 2016 was completed in August 2021

which addresses FAQs and provides detailed, replicable instructions for the classification of these difficult cases. The FAQ includes items such as:

- Violence by settlers is usually coded as *Harassment* or *Assault* (as opposed to *Raid*), even if the report uses the term raid.
- When “Israeli Naval vessels opened fire towards Palestinian fishing boats,” code this as *Naval Blockade* with a secondary classification as *Shooting*.
- When the text says “Israeli forces set up a checkpoint...”, code as *Flying Checkpoint*, not *Military Checkpoint*, which is restricted to new activity at permanent checkpoints.
- If *Crowd Dispersal* happens because of stoning that happens during a raid, *Raid* is primary, *Crowd Dispersal* is secondary and Israeli actions should be coded as independent (e.g. pre-planned, not simply responsive to events on the ground).
- If two reported events are less than three hours apart in the same location, code as a single event. Any events more than three hours apart in the same location or at the same time in multiple locations should be coded as separate instances. For example, if there is a flying checkpoint at 12pm and 1pm in Jenin, this should be coded as one flying checkpoint in Jenin. However, a flying checkpoint set up at 9am “and again at” 9pm should be coded as two different events.

Finally, all events were cross-validated by a different coder to check for errors or missing information. As such, each event in the dataset is coded by two different individuals. In addition, all events in the dataset have columns for the original source material (Verbatim.Text) and link to the original report (Link.Report).

One of the most complex issues – and the reason the reports required manual rather than automated coding – was avoiding double-coding single events. First, double-coding was prevented initially by assigning one full report to one coder. This was an essential step as in the NAD reports, events with multiple types of violence would be listed under both the “Raid” and “Detention” sections of the report with slightly different wordings. Similarly, in the Meir Amit reports events are often reported in text and, for certain types of violence such as rockets and balloons, are re-

ported again in graphs. Thus, coders were instructed to compare date, time, and location as well as more general contextual information to discriminate novel events from duplicate listings. Further errors in double coding or coding events outside of the inclusion criteria was identified via cross-validation.

D Database Variables

The PA'ILIM data is constructed as two separate datasets, with slightly different variables in each, to reflect the different options available to each actor. Nonetheless, the two datasets are highly comparable and many variables overlap across both.

D.1 Case ID (*Case.ID*)

Each case was provided a unique Case ID, from 1 to the number of events in the dataset.

D.2 Coder & Cross-Validator Number (*Coder.ID*, *Cross.Validator.ID*)

Each event in the PA'ILIM dataset is coded by one coder and then cross-validated by a second coder for validity. Over the multiple years of dataset construction there were 49 different coders, with each given a unique numerical identifier. This value can be used to account for any potential coder specific events in the classification of the data.

D.3 Date (*Date*)

Each event in the PA'ILIM dataset has information on the date the event occurred. The date of the event takes the form YYYYMMDD in the dataset. In addition, separate variables list the Day (DD), Month (MM) and Year (YYYY) of each event.

In the NAD reports, which are compiled daily, assigning a specific date is relatively straightforward. Events that occur between 8am and midnight are assigned to the previous day (e.g. the

day before the report was released) and events from 12:01am to 7:59am are assigned to the same day the report was released.

In some cases, there are clear typos, ambiguously timed events, or events that lack any time stamp, and updates to earlier acts of violence in the reports which need to be manually corrected. Typos are typically distinguishable from regular reporting as dates assigned to these specific violent events are in the future. For example, a report from December 12th, 2015 may describe a raid that occurred on December 20th, 2015. In these cases, coders or cross-validators were instructed to review the Arabic version of the report for further context when translated. Often, these typos were clear translation or copy errors that were easy to fix. Similarly, events reported at exactly 8am or with no specific date stated were assumed to have occurred on the day prior to the report's publishing. In other cases, NAD reported updates to previously covered events if a victim eventually died from injuries sustained during the original act of violence, injuries were discovered after the event was originally reported, or an individual was arrested/deported following a previously recorded encounter with Israeli forces. In most, if not all, of these cases the reported text included the date of the original event, and it was explicit how the original coding should be updated. For example, if a death occurred months later from sustained injuries, the original instance was updated to indicate +1 victim killed and -1 victim injured with the updated verbatim text and link to report added.

In the Meir Amit reports, which are compiled weekly, assigning a specific date sometimes presented additional challenges. In the few cases where the exact date is not specified, the coders' best guess regarding the date is used. For example, in cases where reports indicate "100 rockets were launched between the evening of March 10 and morning of March 11," coders will split the number of rockets evenly between these two dates.

D.4 Location

Each event in the data contains information on the location. In the Palestinian violence dataset (generated from the Meir Amit Reports), information on Region (*Region*) and City (*City.N*) are collected. Region can take on one of the following values: North, South, Center, Golan Heights,

West Bank, Gaza Strip, or Abroad. Figure 3 shows a map of Israel's region. In the dataset, the Haifa region is included as part of "North" and Tel Aviv and Jerusalem regions are included as part of "Center." Judea and Samaria (as Israelis call it) is the West Bank. Where possible, events that occurred in the West Bank or Gaza were also coded at the District/Governorate level.

It is also important to note that the political and social complexity surrounding these borders, in some cases, required greater nuance to tag the violence within one of the defined regions. The primary example of this contextualized categorization occurred with violence reported in the East Jerusalem area. Since East Jerusalem is generally still recognized as a part of Palestinian territory, Palestinian violence reported in the area was coded as "West Bank" not "Center," unless violence occurred in the Old City of Jerusalem (these incidents were coded as Region = Center), since Israelis perceive these events as violence within Israel proper and tend to respond accordingly. Furthermore, some forms of violence were not localized to the region where the attack originated. Rocket fire and incendiary balloons were often used to attack targets in a different region. The most common example of these cross regional attacks included rocket fire from the "Gaza Strip" targeting various parts of the "South" or "Center" region. To capture the detail in these cases, the location of the violence was coded as the intended region (e.g. "South") rather than the region of origin (Gaza Strip). If rockets fell within the Gaza Strip, the region was coded as Gaza Strip. In cases where rocket fire or similar long-form attacks landed in multiple regions, the event was coded under each reported region and or city with associated details of the violence separated accordingly. If no cities were specified in the report, then the finest level of coding for these events would be at the region level.

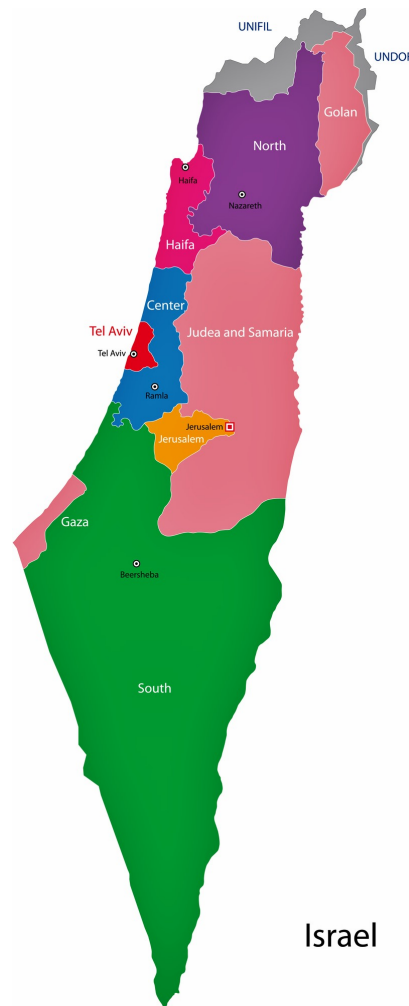


Figure 3: Regions of Israel

In the Israeli violence dataset (generated from the NAD Reports), information on Area (*Area*), Governorate (*Governorate*), and Town (*Town.N*) are collected. “Area” represents Areas A, B, C as laid out in the Oslo accords signed by Israel and the Palestinian Authority in 1993 and 1995. In theory, Area A is exclusively administered by the Palestinian Authority, Area C by the Israelis, and Area B jointly by Israel and the PA. However, in practice the borders of these areas are quite fluid and difficult to discern. As such, the coding of Areas A, B, and C are best-guess approximations, based on the following coding rule: 1) Area A: within the bounds or at the entrance of a major Palestinian city, 2) Area C: In or at the entrance to an Israeli settlement, 3) Area B: open areas and any other small Palestinian towns and villages outside of the major cities, including most checkpoints and the border crossing with Jordan (Allenby Bridge). Figure 4 below shows the

official Oslo delineation of each area, however, as described above, the data only very roughly approximate this information. Other areas in the dataset are: 4) Israel Proper, 5) Jerusalem (both East and West), and 6) Gaza Strip.



Figure 4: Oslo Areas A, B, and C.

The West Bank and Gaza Strip are divided into 16 governorates, 11 in the West Bank and 5 in the Gaza Strip. Figure 5 below shows the geographic areas that each governorate includes. Deir El Balah is also sometimes referred to as the Central Gaza governorate and is labelled as such in the data.



Figure 5: Governorates of Palestine

Events perpetrated by both Israelis (NAD) and Palestinians (Meir Amit) also typically have location data down to the City/Town level (e.g. “Sderot,” “Ramat HaSharon,” “Bir Zeit,” “Beit Fajjar”). In cases where the city is not available, a lower-order region is often specified, such as “Western Negev” or “Jordan Valley.” A complete list of all cities/towns included in the dataset is in Table 2 and Table 3 below. Some spaces that experienced a particularly high level of violence are coded as towns even when they are lower-level geographic regions, such as neighborhoods. So, for example, events occurring near the Al Aqsa mosque are coded as Al Aqsa, the Container Checkpoint also received its own delineation, and some events are listed as “Israel-Gaza Border,”⁷

⁷Decisions as to on which side of the border the violence would have occurred were made based on clear context clues (e.g. attack on an IDF force originating in Gaza was likely in Israel since the soldiers are usually on the Israeli side of the fence or crowd dispersals usually happen on the Palestinian side because that is where they would be

Table 2: Towns and Governorates in NAD Dataset

	Governorate	Town
1	Bethlehem	Ad Doha
2	Bethlehem	Ad Duheisha Camp
3	Bethlehem	Al 'Aza Camp
4	Bethlehem	Al 'Ubeidiya
5	Bethlehem	Al Asakra
6	Bethlehem	Al Dayr
7	Bethlehem	Al Fureidis
8	Bethlehem	Al Halqum
9	Bethlehem	Al Khadr
10	Bethlehem	Al Khas
11	Bethlehem	Al Ma'sara
12	Bethlehem	Al Maniya
13	Bethlehem	Al Manshiya
14	Bethlehem	Al Nashash Junction
15	Bethlehem	Al Walaja
16	Bethlehem	Allon Shevut
17	Bethlehem	Arab ar Rashayida
18	Bethlehem	Artas
19	Bethlehem	Ash Shawawra
20	Bethlehem	Ayda Camp
21	Bethlehem	Bardhaa
22	Bethlehem	Bat Ayin
23	Bethlehem	Battir
24	Bethlehem	Bayt Rahal
25	Bethlehem	Bayt Ta'mar
26	Bethlehem	Beit Fajjar
27	Bethlehem	Beit Iskariya
28	Bethlehem	Beit Jala
29	Bethlehem	Beit Sahur
30	Bethlehem	Beit Ta'mir
31	Bethlehem	Betar Illit
32	Bethlehem	Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)
33	Bethlehem	Bilal bin Rabah
34	Bethlehem	Bir Onah
35	Bethlehem	Buwaidi'a
36	Bethlehem	Checkpoint 300
37	Bethlehem	Dar Salah

congregating/originating.

38	Bethlehem	Efrat
39	Bethlehem	El'azar
40	Bethlehem	Gush Etzion (Judean Mountains)
41	Bethlehem	Har Gillo
42	Bethlehem	Harmala
43	Bethlehem	Hindaza
44	Bethlehem	Husan
45	Bethlehem	Ilat Ali
46	Bethlehem	Jaloud
47	Bethlehem	Jannatah
48	Bethlehem	Jubbet adh Dhib
49	Bethlehem	Jurat ash Sham'a
50	Bethlehem	Kefar Ezyon
51	Bethlehem	Khallet Sakariya
52	Bethlehem	Khallet al Louza
53	Bethlehem	Khallet an Nu'man
54	Bethlehem	Khirbet ad Deir
55	Bethlehem	Kisan
56	Bethlehem	Ma'ale Amos
57	Bethlehem	Marah Ma'alla
58	Bethlehem	Marah Rabah
59	Bethlehem	Migdal Oz
60	Bethlehem	Nahhalin
61	Bethlehem	Newe Daniyyel
62	Bethlehem	Noqedim
63	Bethlehem	Sde Boaz
64	Bethlehem	Teqoa
65	Bethlehem	Tuqu'
66	Bethlehem	Umm Salamuna
67	Bethlehem	Wadi Fukin
68	Bethlehem	Wadi Rahhal
69	Bethlehem	Wadi an Nis
70	Bethlehem	Za'atara
71	Central Gaza	Al Bureij Camp
72	Central Gaza	Al Maghazi Camp
73	Central Gaza	Al Musaddar
74	Central Gaza	An Nusierat Camp
75	Central Gaza	Az Zawayda
76	Central Gaza	Deir al Balah
77	Central Gaza	Israel-Gaza Border
78	Central Gaza	Kissufim

79	Central Gaza	Wadi as Salqa
80	Gaza City	Al Maghazi Camp
81	Gaza City	Al Mughraqa
82	Gaza City	Al Naser (Al Bsyuk)
83	Gaza City	Al Shekh Radwan
84	Gaza City	As Shjae'yeh
85	Gaza City	Ash Shati' Camp
86	Gaza City	At Tofah
87	Gaza City	Az Zayton
88	Gaza City	Gaza City
89	Gaza City	Israel-Gaza Border
90	Gaza City	Juhor Ad Dik
91	Gaza City	Karni Crossing
92	Gaza City	Sheikh Ijlin
93	Gaza City	Tel al-Hawa
94	Hebron	Abda
95	Hebron	Abu al 'Asja
96	Hebron	Abu al 'Urqan
97	Hebron	Abu al-Ghazlan
98	Hebron	Ad Deirat
99	Hebron	Ad Duwwara
100	Hebron	Adh Dhahiriya
101	Hebron	Adora
102	Hebron	Al 'Arrub Camp
103	Hebron	Al Baqa
104	Hebron	Al Bowereh
105	Hebron	Al Burj
106	Hebron	Al Fahs
107	Hebron	Al Fawwar Camp
108	Hebron	Al Hijra
109	Hebron	Al Jab'a
110	Hebron	Al Jwaya
111	Hebron	Al Karmil
112	Hebron	Al Majd
113	Hebron	Al Mirkez
114	Hebron	Al-Mahakma Checkpoint
115	Hebron	Al-Murraq
116	Hebron	Ar Ramadin
117	Hebron	Ar Rihiya
118	Hebron	Ar-Rakeez
119	Hebron	Ar-Rifa'iyya

120	Hebron	As Samu'
121	Hebron	As Sura
122	Hebron	Asfar
123	Hebron	Ash Shuyukh
124	Hebron	At Tuwani
125	Hebron	At-Tabaqa
126	Hebron	At-Tuba
127	Hebron	Avigayil
128	Hebron	Bani Na'im
129	Hebron	Be'er Sheva
130	Hebron	Beit 'Amra
131	Hebron	Beit 'Awwa
132	Hebron	Beit 'Einun
133	Hebron	Beit Fajjar
134	Hebron	Beit Kahil
135	Hebron	Beit Mirsim
136	Hebron	Beit Ula
137	Hebron	Beit Ummar
138	Hebron	Beit Yatir
139	Hebron	Beit ar Rush al Fauqa
140	Hebron	Beit ar Rush at Tahta
141	Hebron	Birin
142	Hebron	Deir Razih
143	Hebron	Deir Samit
144	Hebron	Deir al 'Asal al Fauqa
145	Hebron	Deir al 'Asal at Tahta
146	Hebron	Dura
147	Hebron	Fuqeiqis
148	Hebron	Givat Harsina
149	Hebron	Hadab al 'Alaqa
150	Hebron	Hadab al Fawwar
151	Hebron	Haggay
152	Hebron	Halhul
153	Hebron	Hasaka
154	Hebron	Hebron (Al Khalil)
155	Hebron	Humsa
156	Hebron	Husan
157	Hebron	Idhna
158	Hebron	Imneizil
159	Hebron	Imreish
160	Hebron	Irqan Tarrad

161	Hebron	Jinba
162	Hebron	Karma
163	Hebron	Karme Zur
164	Hebron	Karmel
165	Hebron	Kfar Aziz
166	Hebron	Khallet Salih
167	Hebron	Khallet ad-Daba'a
168	Hebron	Khallet al Maiyya
169	Hebron	Kharas
170	Hebron	Khashem al Daraj
171	Hebron	Khirbat al Simia
172	Hebron	Khirbet Bir al 'Idd
173	Hebron	Khirbet Safa
174	Hebron	Khirbet Salama
175	Hebron	Khirbet Zanuta
176	Hebron	Khirbet al Fakheit
177	Hebron	Khirbet at-Tawamin
178	Hebron	Khursa
179	Hebron	Kuseise
180	Hebron	Kweizba
181	Hebron	Ma'on
182	Hebron	Marah al Baqqar
183	Hebron	Masafer Yatta
184	Hebron	Meitar Crossing
185	Hebron	Mitzpe Yair
186	Hebron	Negohot
187	Hebron	Nuba
188	Hebron	Old City of Hebron
189	Hebron	Otni'el
190	Hebron	Pene Hever
191	Hebron	Qalqas
192	Hebron	Qawawis
193	Hebron	Qiryat Arba
194	Hebron	Rabud
195	Hebron	Ramat Yishay
196	Hebron	Sa'adet Tha'la
197	Hebron	Sa'ir
198	Hebron	Sansana
199	Hebron	Shim'a
200	Hebron	Shuyukh al 'Arrub
201	Hebron	Shweika

202	Hebron	Sikka
203	Hebron	Simya
204	Hebron	Suba
205	Hebron	Surif
206	Hebron	Suseya
207	Hebron	Taffuh
208	Hebron	Tarqumiya
209	Hebron	Tarrama
210	Hebron	Tarusa
211	Hebron	Tel Rumeida
212	Hebron	Telem
213	Hebron	Tene
214	Hebron	Um Al-Khair
215	Hebron	Wadi 'Ubeid
216	Hebron	Wadi ash Shajina
217	Hebron	Yatta
218	Hebron	Yatta
219	Hebron	Zif
220	Hebron	al'Alaqa al Fawqa
221	Hebron	al-Kum
222	Israel Proper	Afula
223	Israel Proper	Ashqelon
224	Israel Proper	Gal'ed (Even Yizhaq)
225	Israel Proper	Kzi'ot
226	Israel Proper	Megiddo Prison
227	Israel Proper	Mizpe Ramon
228	Israel Proper	Ra'annana
229	Jenin	Aba
230	Jenin	Ajja
231	Jenin	Al 'Araqa
232	Jenin	Al 'Attara
233	Jenin	Al Fandaqumiya
234	Jenin	Al Hafira
235	Jenin	Al Hashimiya
236	Jenin	Al Jalama
237	Jenin	Al Jalama Checkpoint
238	Jenin	Al Judeida
239	Jenin	Al Khuljan
240	Jenin	Al Mansura
241	Jenin	Al Mughayyir
242	Jenin	Al Mutilla

243	Jenin	Al Yamun
244	Jenin	Al-Manshiyya
245	Jenin	Al-Qaram
246	Jenin	Anin
247	Jenin	Anza
248	Jenin	Aqaba
249	Jenin	Ar Rama
250	Jenin	Arabbuna
251	Jenin	Arraba
252	Jenin	Arrana
253	Jenin	Ash Shuhada
254	Jenin	At Tarem
255	Jenin	At Tayba
256	Jenin	Az Zababida
257	Jenin	Az Zawiya
258	Jenin	Barta'a ash Sharqiy
259	Jenin	Beit Qad
260	Jenin	Bir al Basha
261	Jenin	Birqin
262	Jenin	Dahiyat Sabah al Kheir
263	Jenin	Darwish-Salem
264	Jenin	Deir Abu Da'if
265	Jenin	Deir Ghazala
266	Jenin	Dhaheer al 'Abed
267	Jenin	Dhaheer al Malih
268	Jenin	Fahma
269	Jenin	Fahma al Jadida
270	Jenin	Faqqu'a
271	Jenin	Farasin
272	Jenin	Ganim
273	Jenin	Hadad Al-Siyahiya (Khirbet Sab'ain)
274	Jenin	Hermesh
275	Jenin	Homesh
276	Jenin	Imreiha
277	Jenin	Jaba'
278	Jenin	Jalbun
279	Jenin	Jalqamus
280	Jenin	Jarba
281	Jenin	Jenin
282	Jenin	Kadim
283	Jenin	Kafr Dan

284	Jenin	Kafr Qud
285	Jenin	Kafr Ra'i
286	Jenin	Kharba*
287	Jenin	Khirbet 'Abdallah al
288	Jenin	Khirbet al Muntar al Gharbiya
289	Jenin	Khrouba
290	Jenin	Kufeir
291	Jenin	Kufeirit
292	Jenin	Masahat*
293	Jenin	Meithalun
294	Jenin	Mevo Dotan
295	Jenin	Mirka
296	Jenin	Misliya
297	Jenin	Nazlat ash Sheikh
298	Jenin	Nazlet Zeid
299	Jenin	Qabatiya
300	Jenin	Raba
301	Jenin	Rummana
302	Jenin	Sanur
303	Jenin	Shaqed
304	Jenin	Silat adh Dhahr
305	Jenin	Silat al Harithiya
306	Jenin	Sir
307	Jenin	Siris
308	Jenin	Talfit
309	Jenin	Tanin
310	Jenin	Telfit
311	Jenin	Ti'innik
312	Jenin	Tura al Gharbiya
313	Jenin	Tura ash Sharqiya
314	Jenin	Umm Dar
315	Jenin	Umm ar Rihan
316	Jenin	Umm at Tut
317	Jenin	Wadi Du'oq
318	Jenin	Ya'bad
319	Jenin	Zabda
320	Jenin	Zububa
321	Jenin	al 'Asa'asa
322	Jericho	Al 'Auja
323	Jericho	Al Hamra Checkpoint
324	Jericho	Al Jiftlik

325	Jericho	Al Mu'arrajat Road*
326	Jericho	Al-Zur
327	Jericho	Allenby Bridge Checkpoint
328	Jericho	An Nabi Musa
329	Jericho	An Nuwei'ma
330	Jericho	Aqbat Jaber Camp
331	Jericho	Az Zubeidat
332	Jericho	Dead Sea Junction Checkpoint
333	Jericho	Deir Hajla
334	Jericho	Deir al Krntl
335	Jericho	Ein Feshkha
336	Jericho	Ein Hijleh
337	Jericho	Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa
338	Jericho	Ein as Sultan Camp
339	Jericho	Fasayil
340	Jericho	Hayet
341	Jericho	Jericho (Ariha)
342	Jericho	Ma'ale Efrayim
343	Jericho	Marj Na'ja
344	Jericho	Marj al Ghazal
345	Jericho	Massu'a
346	Jericho	Mizpe Yeriho
347	Jericho	Na'omi
348	Jericho	Nahal EliSha
349	Jericho	Niran
350	Jericho	Petza'el
351	Jericho	Rimonim checkpoint
352	Jericho	Tomer
353	Jericho	Wadi Qelt
354	Jericho	Wered Yeriho
355	Jericho	Yitav
356	Jerusalem	Abu Dis
357	Jerusalem	Abu Tor
358	Jerusalem	Al 'Eizariya
359	Jerusalem	Al Aqsa
360	Jerusalem	Al Jib
361	Jerusalem	Al Judeira
362	Jerusalem	Al Qubeiba
363	Jerusalem	Almon
364	Jerusalem	American Colony
365	Jerusalem	An Nabi Samwil

366	Jerusalem	Anata
367	Jerusalem	Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bar
368	Jerusalem	Arab al Jahalin
369	Jerusalem	As Sawahira ash Sharqiy
370	Jerusalem	Ash Sheikh Sa'd
371	Jerusalem	At-Tur
372	Jerusalem	Az Za'ayem
373	Jerusalem	Bab a-Zahara
374	Jerusalem	Bab al-Shams
375	Jerusalem	Beit 'Anan
376	Jerusalem	Beit 'Anan
377	Jerusalem	Beit Duqqu
378	Jerusalem	Beit Hanina al Balad
379	Jerusalem	Beit Hanina al Jadida
380	Jerusalem	Beit Ijza
381	Jerusalem	Beit Ikse
382	Jerusalem	Beit Safafa
383	Jerusalem	Beit Surik
384	Jerusalem	Bene Atarot
385	Jerusalem	Biddu
386	Jerusalem	Bir Nabala
387	Jerusalem	Container Checkpoint
388	Jerusalem	Geva Binyamin
389	Jerusalem	Gilo
390	Jerusalem	Giv'at Shappira
391	Jerusalem	Giv'at Ze'ev
392	Jerusalem	Har Adar
393	Jerusalem	Hizma
394	Jerusalem	Homat Shmuel
395	Jerusalem	Isawya
396	Jerusalem	Jaba'
397	Jerusalem	Jaba' Checkpoint
398	Jerusalem	Jabal Mukabar
399	Jerusalem	Jabal al-Baba
400	Jerusalem	Jerusalem
401	Jerusalem	Kafr Aqab
402	Jerusalem	Kefar Adummim
403	Jerusalem	Khan Al Ahmar
404	Jerusalem	Kharayib Umm al Lahim
405	Jerusalem	Kokhav Ya'akov
406	Jerusalem	Ma'ale Adummim

407	Jerusalem	Ma'ale HaZeitim
408	Jerusalem	Migrash HaRussim
409	Jerusalem	Mikhmas
410	Jerusalem	Mount of Olives
411	Jerusalem	Musrara
412	Jerusalem	Neve Yaakov
413	Jerusalem	Old-City (Muslim Quarter)
414	Jerusalem	Pisgat Ze'ev
415	Jerusalem	Qalandiya
416	Jerusalem	Qalandiya Camp
417	Jerusalem	Qalandiya Checkpoint
418	Jerusalem	Qatanna
419	Jerusalem	Rafat
420	Jerusalem	Ramat Eshkol
421	Jerusalem	Ramot
422	Jerusalem	Ras al-Amud
423	Jerusalem	Romema
424	Jerusalem	Samir Amis
425	Jerusalem	Sheik Jarrah
426	Jerusalem	Shu'fat
427	Jerusalem	Silwan
428	Jerusalem	Silwan
429	Jerusalem	Sur Baher
430	Jerusalem	Tal Bayut
431	Jerusalem	Wadi al-Joz
432	Jerusalem	Zaytoun checkpoint
433	Jerusalem	alSawana
434	Khan Yunis	Abasan al Jadida
435	Khan Yunis	Abasan al Kabira
436	Khan Yunis	Abasan al Saghira
437	Khan Yunis	Al Fukhkhari
438	Khan Yunis	Al Qarara
439	Khan Yunis	Bani Suheila
440	Khan Yunis	Israel-Gaza Border
441	Khan Yunis	Khan Yunis
442	Khan Yunis	Khuza'a
443	Nablus	Al 'Aqrabaniya
444	Nablus	Al Badhan
445	Nablus	Al Lubban ash Sharq
446	Nablus	Ammuriya
447	Nablus	An Naqura

448	Nablus	An Nassariya
449	Nablus	Aqraba
450	Nablus	As Sawiya
451	Nablus	Asira al Qibliya
452	Nablus	Asira ash Shamaliy
453	Nablus	Askar Camp
454	Nablus	Awarta
455	Nablus	Azmut
456	Nablus	Balata Camp
457	Nablus	Beit 'Ur at Tahta
458	Nablus	Beit Dajan
459	Nablus	Beit Furik
460	Nablus	Beit Hasan
461	Nablus	Beit Iba
462	Nablus	Beit Imrin
463	Nablus	Beit Wazan
464	Nablus	Beita
465	Nablus	Berakha
466	Nablus	Bizzariya
467	Nablus	Burin
468	Nablus	Burqa
469	Nablus	Deir Sharaf
470	Nablus	Deir al Hatab
471	Nablus	Duma
472	Nablus	Ein Beit el Ma Cam
473	Nablus	Ein Shibli
474	Nablus	Einabus
475	Nablus	Eli
476	Nablus	Elon More
477	Nablus	Esh Kodesh
478	Nablus	Furush Beit Dajan
479	Nablus	Gideon
480	Nablus	Givat Arnon
481	Nablus	Givat Harel
482	Nablus	Har Brakha
483	Nablus	Homesh
484	Nablus	Huwara
485	Nablus	Ijnisinya
486	Nablus	Iraq Burin
487	Nablus	Iraq al-Taya
488	Nablus	Itamar

489	Nablus	Jabal al-Tur
490	Nablus	Jalud
491	Nablus	Jamma'in
492	Nablus	Jurish
493	Nablus	Kafr Qallil
494	Nablus	Kafr Zibad
495	Nablus	Khirbet Tana
496	Nablus	Madama
497	Nablus	Majdal Bani Fadil
498	Nablus	Migdalim
499	Nablus	Mount Ebal
500	Nablus	Nablus
501	Nablus	Nisf Jubeil
502	Nablus	Odala
503	Nablus	Osarin
504	Nablus	Qabalan
505	Nablus	Qaryut
506	Nablus	Qusin
507	Nablus	Qusra
508	Nablus	Quza
509	Nablus	Rehelim
510	Nablus	Rujeib
511	Nablus	Sabastiya
512	Nablus	Salim
513	Nablus	Sarra
514	Nablus	Shave Shomeron
515	Nablus	Shilo
516	Nablus	Shvut Rachel
517	Nablus	Susiya
518	Nablus	Talfit
519	Nablus	Talluza
520	Nablus	Tell
521	Nablus	Urif
522	Nablus	Yanun
523	Nablus	Yasid
524	Nablus	Yasuf
525	Nablus	Yatma
526	Nablus	Yizhar
527	Nablus	Zawata
528	Nablus	Zeita Jamma'in
529	North Gaza	Beit Hanoun

530	North Gaza	Beit Lahiya
531	North Gaza	Em ElNasr (Al Qarya al Badawiya)
532	North Gaza	Erez Crossing
533	North Gaza	Es-Sudania
534	North Gaza	Gaza-Egypt Border
535	North Gaza	Israel-Gaza Border
536	North Gaza	Jabalia
537	North Gaza	Sheikh Za'id
538	Qalqiliya	Ad Dab'a
539	Qalqiliya	Al Funduq
540	Qalqiliya	Al Mudawwar
541	Qalqiliya	Alfe Menashe
542	Qalqiliya	An Nabi Elyas
543	Qalqiliya	Arab Abu Farda
544	Qalqiliya	Arab ar Ramadin
545	Qalqiliya	Ayal Crossing Checkpoint
546	Qalqiliya	Azzun
547	Qalqiliya	Azzun 'Atma
548	Qalqiliya	Baqat al Hatab
549	Qalqiliya	Beit Amin
550	Qalqiliya	Eyal
551	Qalqiliya	Falamyia
552	Qalqiliya	Far'ata
553	Qalqiliya	Habla
554	Qalqiliya	Hajja
555	Qalqiliya	Havat Gilad
556	Qalqiliya	Immatin
557	Qalqiliya	Isla
558	Qalqiliya	Izbat Jal'ud
559	Qalqiliya	Izbat Salman
560	Qalqiliya	Izbat al Ashqar
561	Qalqiliya	Izbat at Tabib
562	Qalqiliya	JalJulia Checkpoint
563	Qalqiliya	Jayyus
564	Qalqiliya	Jinsafut
565	Qalqiliya	Jit
566	Qalqiliya	Kafar Qasem Checkpoint
567	Qalqiliya	Kafr Laqif
568	Qalqiliya	Kafr Qaddum
569	Qalqiliya	Kafr Thulth
570	Qalqiliya	Khirbat Asale

571	Qalqiliya	Khirbet Safa
572	Qalqiliya	Khirbet Samra
573	Qalqiliya	Khirbet Sir
574	Qalqiliya	Ma'ale Shomeron
575	Qalqiliya	Mattan
576	Qalqiliya	Oranit
577	Qalqiliya	Qalqiliya
578	Qalqiliya	Qarne Shomeron
579	Qalqiliya	Qedumim
580	Qalqiliya	Ras 'Atiya
581	Qalqiliya	Ras at Tira
582	Qalqiliya	Sanniriya
583	Qalqiliya	Wadi Fukin
584	Qalqiliya	Wadi Qana
585	Qalqiliya	Wadi ar Rasha
586	Qalqiliya	Zufim
587	Rafah	Al Bayuk
588	Rafah	Gaza-Egypt Border
589	Rafah	Israel-Gaza Border
590	Rafah	Kerem Shalom
591	Rafah	Rafah
592	Rafah	Shokat As Sufi
593	Rafah	Sufa
594	Rafah	Tal as Sultan
595	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Abu Qash
596	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Abu Shukheidim
597	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Abud
598	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Abwein
599	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ajjul
600	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Am'ari Camp
601	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Bireh
602	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Jalazun Camp
603	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Janiya
604	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Lubban al Gharbi
605	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Mahkamah Checkpoint
606	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Mazra'a ash Sharqiya
607	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Midya
608	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al Mughayyir
609	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Al-Zaytouneh
610	Ramallah & Al Bireh	An Nabi Salih
611	Ramallah & Al Bireh	At Tayba

612	Ramallah & Al Bireh	At Tira
613	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Atara
614	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ateret
615	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya
616	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beit 'Ur al Fauqa
617	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beit 'Ur at Tahta
618	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beit Liqya
619	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beit Nuba
620	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beit Rima
621	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beit Sira
622	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beitillu
623	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beitin
624	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Beituniya
625	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Bet Arye-Ofarim
626	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Bet El
627	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Bil'in
628	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Bir Zeit
629	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Budrus
630	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Burham
631	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Burqa
632	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir 'Ammar Camp
633	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Abu Mash'al
634	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Dibwan
635	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Ghassaneh
636	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Ibzi'
637	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Jarir
638	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Nidham
639	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir Qaddis
640	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Deir as Sudan
641	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Dolev
642	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Dura al Qar'
643	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ein 'Arik
644	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ein Ayoub
645	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ein Qiniya
646	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ein Siniya
647	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ein Yabrud
648	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ganne Modi'in
649	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Hashmona'im
650	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Jammala
651	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Jibiya
652	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Jifna

653	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Jilijliya
654	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kafr 'Ein
655	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kafr Malik
656	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kafr Ni'ma
657	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Karmelo
658	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kharbatha Bani Harith
659	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kharbatha al Misbah
660	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Khirbet Abu Falah
661	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kobar
662	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Kokhav HaShahar
663	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ma'ale Mikhmas
664	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Maccabim
665	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Mevo Horon
666	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Modi'in Illit
667	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Nahali'el
668	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Neve Tsuf
669	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ni'lin
670	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ofer
671	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ofra
672	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Pesagot
673	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Qaddura Camp
674	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Qarawat Bani Zeid
675	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Qibya
676	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ramallah
677	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Rammun
678	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Rantis
679	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Ras Karkar
680	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Rawabi
681	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Rimmonim
682	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Saffa
683	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Shabtin
684	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Shilo
685	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Shuqba
686	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Shvut Rachel
687	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Silwad
688	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Sinjlil
689	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Surda
690	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Talmon
691	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Turmus'ayya
692	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Umm Safa
693	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Wadi As Seeq

694	Ramallah & Al Bireh	Yabrud
695	Salfit	Ale Zahav
696	Salfit	Arara
697	Salfit	Ari'el
698	Salfit	Az Zawiya
699	Salfit	Barqan
700	Salfit	Biddya
701	Salfit	Bruqin
702	Salfit	Deir Ballut
703	Salfit	Deir Istiya
704	Salfit	Farkha
705	Salfit	Haris
706	Salfit	Immanu'el
707	Salfit	Iskaka
708	Salfit	Kafir ad Dik
709	Salfit	Kefar Tappuah
710	Salfit	Khirbet Qeis
711	Salfit	Kifl Haris
712	Salfit	Marda
713	Salfit	Mas-ha
714	Salfit	Pedu'el
715	Salfit	Qarawat Bani Ha
716	Salfit	Qira
717	Salfit	Rafat
718	Salfit	Revava
719	Salfit	Salfit
720	Salfit	Sarta
721	Salfit	Wadi Qana
722	Salfit	Wadi al Far'a
723	Salfit	Yaqir
724	Salfit	Yasuf
725	Salfit	Zaatarah Junction Checkpoint
726	Salfit	Zaatarah Junction checkpoint
727	Tubas	Al 'Aqaba
728	Tubas	Al Farisiya-Nab'a al Ghazal
729	Tubas	Al Hadidiya
730	Tubas	Al Malih
731	Tubas	Al-Maksar
732	Tubas	Aqqaba
733	Tubas	As Dam
734	Tubas	Ath Thaghra

735	Tubas	Bardala
736	Tubas	Beqa'ot
737	Tubas	Bi'r Jurat al Burj
738	Tubas	Bisan Checkpoint
739	Tubas	Ein al Hilwa
740	Tubas	Ein al Hilwa - Um al Jmal
741	Tubas	Ein al-Sakut
742	Tubas	Ein el Beida
743	Tubas	El Far'a
744	Tubas	El Far'a Camp
745	Tubas	Ghubaesha
746	Tubas	Hamsa al-Fawqa
747	Tubas	Hamsa al-Tahta
748	Tubas	Hemdat
749	Tubas	Humsa - Al Bqai'a
750	Tubas	Ibziq
751	Tubas	Kardala
752	Tubas	Kashda
753	Tubas	Khallet Hamad
754	Tubas	Khirbat Jabaris
755	Tubas	Khirbet 'Atuf
756	Tubas	Khirbet Humsa
757	Tubas	Khirbet Mak-hul
758	Tubas	Khirbet Samra
759	Tubas	Khirbet Tell el Himma
760	Tubas	Khirbet Yarza
761	Tubas	Khirbet al-Suwaida
762	Tubas	Khirbet ar Ras al Ahm
763	Tubas	Marmala
764	Tubas	Maskiyyot
765	Tubas	Mehola
766	Tubas	Ras Basilah
767	Tubas	Ras al Far'a
768	Tubas	Ro'i
769	Tubas	Rotem
770	Tubas	Sahel Sumait
771	Tubas	Shadmot Mehola
772	Tubas	Tammun
773	Tubas	Tayasir
774	Tubas	Tubas
775	Tubas	Umm al 'Obor

776	Tubas	Wadi al Far'a
777	Tulkarem	Akkaba
778	Tulkarem	Al Haffasi
779	Tulkarem	Al Jarushiya
780	Tulkarem	Al Masqufa
781	Tulkarem	Al-Tayba Checkpoint
782	Tulkarem	An Naqura
783	Tulkarem	An Nazla al Gharbiya
784	Tulkarem	An Nazla al Wusta
785	Tulkarem	An Nazla ash Sharqiya
786	Tulkarem	Anabta
787	Tulkarem	Aqbat Jaber Camp
788	Tulkarem	Ar Ras
789	Tulkarem	Attil
790	Tulkarem	Avne Hefez
791	Tulkarem	Bal'a
792	Tulkarem	Baqash Sharqiya
793	Tulkarem	Bazariya
794	Tulkarem	Beit Lid
795	Tulkarem	Deir al Ghusun
796	Tulkarem	Dhinnaba
797	Tulkarem	Enav
798	Tulkarem	Enav Checkpoint
799	Tulkarem	Far'un
800	Tulkarem	Fikien*
801	Tulkarem	Fuqin*
802	Tulkarem	Harish
803	Tulkarem	Iktaba
804	Tulkarem	Illar
805	Tulkarem	Irtah
806	Tulkarem	Izbat al-Jarrad
807	Tulkarem	Jayyus
808	Tulkarem	Jbara Checkpoint
809	Tulkarem	Kafa
810	Tulkarem	Kafr 'Abbush
811	Tulkarem	Kafr Jammal
812	Tulkarem	Kafr Ra'i
813	Tulkarem	Kafr Rumman
814	Tulkarem	Kafr Sur
815	Tulkarem	Kafr Zibad
816	Tulkarem	Kafr al Labad

817	Tulkarem	Kafriyat Checkpoint
818	Tulkarem	Khirbat Abu Khamish
819	Tulkarem	Khirbat al-Aqaba
820	Tulkarem	Khirbet Jubara
821	Tulkarem	Khirbet at-Tayyah
822	Tulkarem	Kur
823	Tulkarem	Nazlat 'Isa
824	Tulkarem	Nazlat Abu Nar
825	Tulkarem	Nur Shams Camp
826	Tulkarem	Qaffin
827	Tulkarem	Ramin
828	Tulkarem	Saffarin
829	Tulkarem	Sal'it
830	Tulkarem	Seida
831	Tulkarem	Shufa
832	Tulkarem	Shuweika
833	Tulkarem	Tulkarm
834	Tulkarem	Zeita
835	Tulkarem	al-Kafriyat Road*

Towns marked with * are not geocoded

Table 3: Towns and Regions in Meir Amit Dataset

	Region	geocoded_name
1	Abroad	Lebanon*
2	Abroad	New Delhi
3	Abroad	Tbilisi
4	Center	Abu Tor
5	Center	At-Tur
6	Center	Bene Atarot
7	Center	Bet Dagan
8	Center	Bet Shemesh
9	Center	Elad
10	Center	Eyal
11	Center	Gedera
12	Center	Holon
13	Center	Jerusalem
14	Center	Kafar Qasem
15	Center	Kefar Sava
16	Center	Kokhav Ya'ir

17	Center	Lod
18	Center	Ma'ale HaHamisha
19	Center	Malha
20	Center	Modi'in
21	Center	Modi'in Illit
22	Center	Modi'in-Makkabbim-Re'ut
23	Center	Netanya
24	Center	Nizzane Oz
25	Center	Nof Ayyalon
26	Center	Old-City (Muslim Quarter)
27	Center	Petah Tiqwa
28	Center	Ra'annana
29	Center	Ramat Gan
30	Center	Ramla
31	Center	Rehovot
32	Center	Rishon LeZiyyon
33	Center	Romema
34	Center	Rosh HaAyin
35	Center	Talpiot
36	Center	Tel Aviv - Yafo
37	Center	Tzrifin
38	Center	Tzur Yitzhak
39	Center	Yavne
40	Center	Yehud
41	Gaza Strip	Abasan al Kabira
42	Gaza Strip	Al Bureij
43	Gaza Strip	Al Bureij Camp
44	Gaza Strip	An Nusierat Camp
45	Gaza Strip	As Shjae'yeh
46	Gaza Strip	Ash Shati' Camp
47	Gaza Strip	Az Zayton
48	Gaza Strip	Beit Hanoun
49	Gaza Strip	Beit Lahiya
50	Gaza Strip	Central Gaza
51	Gaza Strip	Deir al Balah
52	Gaza Strip	Erez Crossing
53	Gaza Strip	Gaza City
54	Gaza Strip	Gaza-Egypt Border*
55	Gaza Strip	Israel-Gaza Border*
56	Gaza Strip	Jabalia
57	Gaza Strip	Jabalia Camp

58	Gaza Strip	Khan Yunis
59	Gaza Strip	Khirbat Ikhza'a
60	Gaza Strip	North Gaza
61	Gaza Strip	Rafah
62	Gaza Strip	South Gaza*
63	Golan Heights	Ghajar
64	Golan Heights	Israel-Syria Border*
65	Golan Heights	Majdal Shams
66	North	Afula
67	North	Avivim
68	North	Avtalion
69	North	Bet Oren
70	North	En HaSheloshah
71	North	Gan Shemu'el
72	North	Hadera
73	North	Haifa
74	North	Harish
75	North	Israel-Lebanon Border*
76	North	Kibbutz Ashdot Yaakov
77	North	Megiddo
78	North	Metula
79	North	Mi'elya
80	North	Migdal HaEmeq
81	North	Nahariyya
82	North	Qiryat Shemona
83	North	Shefar'am
84	North	Umm al-Fahm
85	North	Upper Galilee*
86	North	Wadi Ara
87	South	Arad
88	South	Ashdod
89	South	Ashqelon
90	South	Be'er Milka
91	South	Be'er Sheva
92	South	Be'er Toviyya
93	South	Be'eri
94	South	Bnei Netsarim
95	South	Dimona
96	South	Ein Netanim
97	South	Elat
98	South	Gan Yavne

99	South	Israel-Egypt Border*
100	South	Karni Crossing
101	South	Kefar Azza
102	South	Kerem Shalom
103	South	Kissufim
104	South	Lakhish
105	South	Mefallesim
106	South	Metar
107	South	Mizpe Ramon
108	South	Nahal Oz
109	South	Negev*
110	South	Netiv HaAsara
111	South	Netivot
112	South	Nir Am
113	South	Nirim
114	South	Nizzana (Qehilat Hinuh)
115	South	Northwest Negev*
116	South	Ofaqim
117	South	Or HaNer
118	South	Qiryat Gat
119	South	Qiryat Mal'akhi
120	South	Rahat
121	South	Re'im
122	South	Sede Avraham
123	South	Sede Boqer
124	South	Sederot
125	South	Sheqef
126	South	Shoqeda
127	South	Sufa
128	South	Western Negev*
129	South	Yad Mordekhay
130	South	Ze'elim
131	South	Ziqim
132	West Bank	'Abud
133	West Bank	'Ajja
134	West Bank	'Anata
135	West Bank	'Ayda Camp
136	West Bank	'Azmut
137	West Bank	'Urif
138	West Bank	Abu Dis
139	West Bank	Abud

140	West Bank	Ad Duheisha Camp
141	West Bank	Addirim
142	West Bank	Adh Dhahiriya
143	West Bank	Adora
144	West Bank	Al 'Aqaba
145	West Bank	Al 'Arrub Camp
146	West Bank	Al 'Auja
147	West Bank	Al 'Eizariya
148	West Bank	Al Am'ari Camp
149	West Bank	Al Aqsa
150	West Bank	Al Bireh
151	West Bank	Al Fawwar Camp
152	West Bank	Al Funduq
153	West Bank	Al Fureidis
154	West Bank	Al Jalama
155	West Bank	Al Jalazun Camp
156	West Bank	Al Jib
157	West Bank	Al Jiftlik
158	West Bank	Al Karmil
159	West Bank	Al Khadr
160	West Bank	Al Lubban ash Sharq
161	West Bank	Al Mughayyir
162	West Bank	Al Walaja
163	West Bank	Al Zaim
164	West Bank	Alfe Menashe
165	West Bank	Allenby Bridge Checkpoint
166	West Bank	Allon Shevut
167	West Bank	Almog
168	West Bank	Almon
169	West Bank	Ammihay
170	West Bank	An Nabi Elyas
171	West Bank	An Nabi Salih
172	West Bank	Anabta
173	West Bank	Anata
174	West Bank	Anin
175	West Bank	Aqbat Jaber Camp
176	West Bank	Aqraba
177	West Bank	Ar Ram & Dahiyat al Bar
178	West Bank	Ari'el
179	West Bank	Arnona
180	West Bank	Arrana

181	West Bank	As Samu'
182	West Bank	Ash Shawawra
183	West Bank	Asira ash Shamaliy
184	West Bank	Askar Camp
185	West Bank	At Tayba
186	West Bank	At Tira
187	West Bank	Ateret
188	West Bank	Avne Hefez
189	West Bank	Az Za'ayyem
190	West Bank	Az Zawiya
191	West Bank	Az Zubeidat
192	West Bank	Azzun
193	West Bank	Bab Al Zawiya
194	West Bank	Balata Camp
195	West Bank	Bani Na'im
196	West Bank	Baqa Al-Gharbiyye
197	West Bank	Barqan
198	West Bank	Barta'a ash Sharqiy
199	West Bank	Bat Ayin
200	West Bank	Beit 'Awwa
201	West Bank	Beit 'Einun
202	West Bank	Beit 'Ur al Fauqa
203	West Bank	Beit 'Ur at Tahta
204	West Bank	Beit Amin
205	West Bank	Beit Dajan
206	West Bank	Beit Fajjar
207	West Bank	Beit Furik
208	West Bank	Beit Hanina al Jadida
209	West Bank	Beit Jala
210	West Bank	Beit Kahil
211	West Bank	Beit Liqya
212	West Bank	Beit Rima
213	West Bank	Beit Sahur
214	West Bank	Beit Sira
215	West Bank	Beit Surik
216	West Bank	Beit Ummar
217	West Bank	Beita
218	West Bank	Beitillu
219	West Bank	Beitin
220	West Bank	Beituniya
221	West Bank	Beqa'ot

222	West Bank	Berakha
223	West Bank	Berosh
224	West Bank	Bet Arye-Ofarim
225	West Bank	Bet El
226	West Bank	Bet Horon
227	West Bank	Betar Illit
228	West Bank	Bethlehem (Beit Lahm)
229	West Bank	Biddu
230	West Bank	Biddya
231	West Bank	Bil'in
232	West Bank	Bir Nabala
233	West Bank	Bir Zeit
234	West Bank	Birqin
235	West Bank	Bruqin
236	West Bank	Budrus
237	West Bank	Burin
238	West Bank	Burqa
239	West Bank	Deir Abu Mash'al
240	West Bank	Deir Ibzi'
241	West Bank	Deir Istiya
242	West Bank	Deir Jarir
243	West Bank	Deir Nidham
244	West Bank	Deir Qaddis
245	West Bank	Deir Sharaf
246	West Bank	Deir al Hatab
247	West Bank	Dolev
248	West Bank	Duma
249	West Bank	Dura
250	West Bank	East Jerusalem
251	West Bank	East Talpiot
252	West Bank	Efrat
253	West Bank	Ein Samiya
254	West Bank	Einabus
255	West Bank	El Far'a Camp
256	West Bank	Eli
257	West Bank	Elon More
258	West Bank	En Ya'aqov
259	West Bank	Enav
260	West Bank	Eviatar
261	West Bank	Far'ata
262	West Bank	Gan Ner

263	West Bank	Geva Binyamin
264	West Bank	Gilo
265	West Bank	Giv'at Asaf
266	West Bank	Giv'at HaAvot
267	West Bank	Giv'at Ze'ev
268	West Bank	Giv'on
269	West Bank	Giv'on HaHadasha
270	West Bank	Gush Etzion (Judean Mountains)
271	West Bank	Habla
272	West Bank	Haggay
273	West Bank	Halhul
274	West Bank	Har Adar
275	West Bank	Har Brakha
276	West Bank	Haris
277	West Bank	Havat Gilad
278	West Bank	Hebron (Al Khalil)
279	West Bank	Hemdat
280	West Bank	Hermesh
281	West Bank	Hinnanit
282	West Bank	Hizma
283	West Bank	Homat Shmuel
284	West Bank	Homesh
285	West Bank	Husan
286	West Bank	Huwwara
287	West Bank	Idhna
288	West Bank	Illar
289	West Bank	Immanu'el
290	West Bank	Irtah
291	West Bank	Isawya
292	West Bank	Iskaka
293	West Bank	Israel-Jordan Border*
294	West Bank	Itamar
295	West Bank	Jaba'
296	West Bank	Jaba' Checkpoint
297	West Bank	Jabal Mukabar
298	West Bank	Jalud
299	West Bank	Jamma'in
300	West Bank	Jannatah
301	West Bank	Jatt
302	West Bank	Jayyus
303	West Bank	Jenin

304	West Bank	Jericho (Ariha)
305	West Bank	Jinsafut
306	West Bank	Jit
307	West Bank	Jordan Valley*
308	West Bank	Kafr Aqab
309	West Bank	Kafr Dan
310	West Bank	Kafr Laqif
311	West Bank	Kafr Malik
312	West Bank	Kafr Ni'ma
313	West Bank	Kafr Qaddum
314	West Bank	Kafr Qallil
315	West Bank	Karme Zur
316	West Bank	Kefar Adummim
317	West Bank	Kefar Tappuah
318	West Bank	Khirbet ad Deir
319	West Bank	Khursa
320	West Bank	Kobar
321	West Bank	Kokhav HaShahar
322	West Bank	Kokhav Ya'aqov
323	West Bank	Ma'ale Adummim
324	West Bank	Ma'ale Amos
325	West Bank	Ma'ale Efrayim
326	West Bank	Ma'ale Gilboa
327	West Bank	Ma'ale Levona
328	West Bank	Ma'ale Mikhmas
329	West Bank	Ma'ale Shomeron
330	West Bank	Massu'a
331	West Bank	Mehola
332	West Bank	Meirav
333	West Bank	Mevo Dotan
334	West Bank	Migdal Oz
335	West Bank	Migdalim
336	West Bank	Mikhmas
337	West Bank	Mount Ebal
338	West Bank	Mount Hebron
339	West Bank	Na'ale
340	West Bank	Na'ama
341	West Bank	Nablus
342	West Bank	Negohot
343	West Bank	Neve Tsuf
344	West Bank	Neve Yaakov

345	West Bank	Ni'lin
346	West Bank	Nur Shams Camp
347	West Bank	Ofra
348	West Bank	Old City of Hebron
349	West Bank	Oranit
350	West Bank	Otni'el
351	West Bank	Pesagot
352	West Bank	Pisgat Ze'ev
353	West Bank	Pnei Kedem
354	West Bank	Qabatiya
355	West Bank	Qaffin
356	West Bank	Qalandiya
357	West Bank	Qalandiya Camp
358	West Bank	Qalqiliya
359	West Bank	Qarne Shomeron
360	West Bank	Qatanna
361	West Bank	Qedumim
362	West Bank	Qiryat Arba
363	West Bank	Qiryat Netafim
364	West Bank	Qusra
365	West Bank	Ramallah
366	West Bank	Ramin
367	West Bank	Ramot
368	West Bank	Rantis
369	West Bank	Ras Karkar
370	West Bank	Ras al-Amud
371	West Bank	Rehelim
372	West Bank	Reihan
373	West Bank	Rimmonim
374	West Bank	Route 443*
375	West Bank	Rujeib
376	West Bank	Sa'ir
377	West Bank	Sabastiya
378	West Bank	Salfit
379	West Bank	Salim
380	West Bank	Sanur
381	West Bank	Sha'ar Binyamin
382	West Bank	Shaqed
383	West Bank	Shave Shomeron
384	West Bank	Sheik Jarrah
385	West Bank	Shilo

386	West Bank	Shu'fat
387	West Bank	Shufa
388	West Bank	Shuqba
389	West Bank	Shuweika
390	West Bank	Silat al Harithiya
391	West Bank	Silwad
392	West Bank	Silwan
393	West Bank	Sinjl
394	West Bank	Sur Baher
395	West Bank	Surif
396	West Bank	Talmon
397	West Bank	Tarqumiya
398	West Bank	Te'enim Crossing Checkpoint
399	West Bank	Tel Rumeida
400	West Bank	Tell
401	West Bank	Teneh Omarim
402	West Bank	Teqoa
403	West Bank	Tomer
404	West Bank	Trans-Samaria Crossing
405	West Bank	Tubas
406	West Bank	Tulkarm
407	West Bank	Tuqu'
408	West Bank	Turmus'ayya
409	West Bank	Umm Safa
410	West Bank	Umm Salamuna
411	West Bank	Umm ar Rihan
412	West Bank	Urif
413	West Bank	Wadi Qana
414	West Bank	Wadi al-Joz
415	West Bank	Ya'bad
416	West Bank	Ya'el
417	West Bank	Yabrud
418	West Bank	Yaqir
419	West Bank	Yatta
420	West Bank	Yitav
421	West Bank	Yizhar
422	West Bank	Zeita
423	West Bank	Zif

Towns marked with * are not geocoded due to lack of specificity

Translating granular events into accurate geographically coded data (see next section), requires an immense level of specificity to be reported. This required specificity, however, was at times absent from both sides' reporting. There are various reasons the reports lacked key detail or in some cases accuracy regarding the location of reported events. As such, processing of the entire dataset included a rigorous geographical reconciliation process that followed cross-validation.

Location data was reconciled to find the most accurate town and city name at the lowest level but to also ensure the accuracy of that data to the higher levels of organization including governorate, area, and region depending on source of the report. Each town and city name were reconciled by first checking against the verbatim text. While coders and cross-validators were instructed to use the most common spelling of Town and City names, translation errors caused spelling variations of a single town/city that needed to be fixed in this reconciliation process. Thus, a core step of the reconciliation process included referencing the Arabic or Hebrew reports, if available, to consolidate the spelling of town and city names.

Next, these town and city names were reconciled with public research and maps to match the most used spellings of these locations. In this phase, issues of biases and underrepresentation became clear. For example, in NAD reports, areas of land, especially around settlements or in less populated areas, are often referred to by historic or Palestinian preferred names and the parallel is done in Meir Amit reporting. Some of these variations are indicative of the shifts in control or the reorganization of land over time in the region. For example, Harmala is a frequently named town where events were reported. However, this town is coded as Jannatah to reflect that this town and others were merged to form Jannatah in 1996. Similarly, towns or settlements no longer in existence are occasionally named in both organizations' reporting and required detailed researching to derive the contemporary town name or most recognizable historic name.

Finally, underrepresentation and geographical reporting of the region was the final barrier to reconciling to more precise names of towns/cities. For example, many towns in the West Bank and Gaza are not clearly reported on or consistently represented on maps. While this level of the reconciliation process included the broadest scope of researching and examining of publicly accessible maps, many towns in governorates like Tubas, Hebron, and the entire Gaza Strip were difficult to exactly locate. Similarly, in some cases where events at checkpoints, settlements, or camps were created on land *between* towns or cities this is indicated by separating the names by comma. In cases where reported events occurred in land between Governorates or Regions, case-by-case determinations were made as to which governorate/region was most appropriate

based on distance and historical information on what towns or cities the land historically was claimed to be a part of.

D.5 Geo-Location (*X.N*, *Y.N*)

Almost every city or town in the dataset has also been geo-coded using ARCGIS and other sources. Given that the same City or Town might appear multiple times throughout the dataset, a list of all unique Region-City or City-Town combinations in the two datasets was created. In both cases, some minor text clean-up was done, most notably removing any leading punctuation in the City or Town names since the inclusion of this punctuation was not consistent. The list of Region-City combinations was quite straightforward, with only 405 combinations that needed to be geocoded. The list of City-Town combinations was more complicated, since there were over 3 thousand combinations and many of the smaller towns, which often occurred fewer than 5 times in the dataset, had alternative names that would be easier to find on a map. Working with a team of RAs, every combination was reviewed to ensure that the town names were standardized. This ultimately led to a list of 1,044 combinations that needed to be geocoded.

The Region-City and City-Town lists were joined to shapefiles from GADM to increase the accuracy of geocoding. Using ArcGIS Pro's geocoding algorithm, the lists were then geocoded, looking for matches in populated places (such as cities, towns, neighborhoods, etc.). Matches (*Match_type.N*) that were automatic from the algorithm are indicated with an "A". In some cases the "match" was incorrect but ArcGIS's list of possible alternatives included the correct match, or that list of possible alternatives included a better match (i.e. same location, but more complete information). In these cases, geo-coding was manually switched to the correct or better match. These are indicated with an "M". The vast majority of pairs did not have a true match or were unmatched by the algorithm. Each of these pairs was manually reviewed, finding their coordinates in this order: finding the name of the City or Town on the ArcGIS base map; finding the coordinates on Google Maps and then manually entering them in ArcGIS Pro; finding the coordinates on the City or Town's Wikipedia page and then manually entering them in ArcGIS Pro; referencing the possible location based off of maps generated by OCHA; Google searches for the City or Town name might generate hits that either provided coordinates or gave a general location that could be identified, such as "between Town A and Town B". The pairs that were matched in this manner are indicated as "PP". While ArcGIS Pro generates several columns of information for the "A" and "M" match types, of which a small subset is

provided, only the “X” and “Y” coordinates are generated for the “PP” match types. A small proportion of the Towns appeared to have no alternative name, but for which coordinates could not be found.

In this dataset, we retain the following columns from ARGGIS: the type of populated place (if applicable), the name and address of the place per the ArcGIS database (if applicable), and the X and Y coordinates of that City or Town. Since some observations include several City or Town fields, the geocoded information was joined as many times as necessary (8 in the Palestinian Violence dataset, 6 in the Israeli Violence Dataset) to ensure that every possible combination included a geolocation.

D.6 Violence Type (*Violence.Type*)

Each event in the data includes detailed information on the *type* of violence. The types of violence differ slightly depending on the perpetrator.

In the Israeli violence data, attack types include: Air Patrol, Air Raid, Assault, Closure, Confiscation of Property, Crowd Dispersal, Deportation, Destruction of Property, Detention, Flying Checkpoint, Harassment, Home Demolition, Home Occupation, Military Checkpoint, Naval Boarding/Blockade, Raid, Shooting, Tank/Artillery, Vehicular. Using text from the original report, civilian-perpetrated incidents of Arson, Attempted Land Theft, Block Access, Prayer/Presence in Contested Religious Space, Stone Throwing, Theft are also flagged. The final attack types are listed below. Actions with an asterisk were coded using automated methods after original data coding:

1. **Air Patrol:** Aerial patrols by Israelis without live fire, including e.g. drone surveillance. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians.
2. **Air Raid:** Bombing runs by the Israeli airforce. Includes drone strikes. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians.
3. **Arson*:** Coded if the verbatim report included variations of "torch" or "set fire."
4. **Assault:** Physical assault, including stone-throwing.
5. **Attempted Land Theft*:** Coded if the verbatim report included variations of "install", "levelled", "fence", or if the original *Violence.Type* was coded as "Confiscation of Property" without "steal" being included in the verbatim report.
6. **Block Access*:** Coded if the verbatim report included variations of "settlers closed", "settlers blocked",

"erect", "block" or if the original Violence.Type was coded as "Closure" but the perpetrator was a civilian.

7. **Closure:** Closure of an area, region, road, public space or building by Israeli forces. In the case of long-term closures (more than 1 week), coders will mark only the first day of the closure, rather than each day as a new closure. Occasionally, specific individuals or categories of individuals would be barred from locations (e.g. the al Aqsa mosque). These were also coded as closures. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians.
8. **Confiscation of Property:** Confiscation of land and/or property by Israeli forces. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians (civilian categorization would be "Theft").
9. **Crowd Dispersal:** The use of crowd control tactics by Israeli forces, including rubber bullets, tear gas, noise bombs, etc. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians.
10. **Deportation:** When individual Palestinians are not allowed to return to a specific area (e.g. their hometown), often after release from prison as a condition of their release. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians
11. **Destruction of Property:** Demolition of structures or buildings that are not houses. Includes vandalism perpetrated by soldiers and civilians.
12. **Detention:** When a Palestinian(s) is listed as detained or arrested by Israeli officials. An event is only coded as Detention for its primary classification if there is no other information about the event. In other words, if a detention occurred at a flying checkpoint, the event is a 'Flying Checkpoint', but the individual is marked as detained in the 'Number Detained' variable. Thus, the best way to examine detentions by the Israeli army is to use the *Number Detained* variable, rather than the *Attack Type* variable. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians
13. **Flying Checkpoint:** Non-permanent checkpoints set up by Israeli forces. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians
14. **Harassment:** Disruptive behavior against Palestinians that falls short of physical violence or destruction of property. Often, but not always, includes negative interactions between Palestinians and Israeli settlers.
15. **Home Demolition:** Demolition of fully constructed or partially constructed houses by Israeli forces. Includes notices of planned demolition. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians.

16. **Home Occupation:** Use of a private residence by Israeli forces either for training or during raids in which the family is either not allowed to enter the home or is confined within it. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians.
17. **Military Checkpoint:** New activity reported at permanent checkpoints, such as intensified restrictions, or activities by soldiers against Palestinians that occurs at checkpoints such as harassment, detention, or assault. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians.
18. **Naval Boarding/Blockade:** Enforcement of the naval blockade by Israeli forces, usually warning shots fired at boats that veer from the Gaza coast. Includes boarding of boats by Israeli forces. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians.
19. **Prayer/Presence in Contested Religious Space*:** Coded if the verbatim report included variations of "ritual", "synagogue", "shrine", "prayer", "al Aqsa", "religious."
20. **Raid:** When Israeli military forces enter Palestinian areas to, e.g., run patrols, search for suspects, conduct surveillance, make arrests, or accompany Israeli civilians. Cannot be perpetrated by civilians.
21. **Shooting:** Live fire used by Israeli forces. Includes warning shots that do not result in bodily harm. Can also include shootings by Israeli civilians.
22. **Stone Throwing*:** Coded if the verbatim report included variations of "stone" and did not include variations of "beat."
23. **Tank/Artillery:** The use of tanks or other land-based artillery (shells, etc.) by Israeli forces. This also includes UXO (unexploded ordinance) that goes off accidentally. Bombs or attempted bombs by Israeli civilians are also coded in this category.
24. **Theft*:** Coded if the verbatim report included variations of "steal" and perpetrator is "civilian."
25. **Vehicular:** Events where the vehicle is the weapon. This may include traffic accidents where the driver is Israeli and the victim is Palestinian.

In the Palestinian violence data, the potential attack types are: Rocket/Mortar, Incendiary Balloon,⁸ Bombing, Shooting, Vehicular, Stabbing, Kidnapping, and Riot. Riot tactics are further subdivided into seven sub-categories: Stones, Incendiary, Arson, Property Damage, Violent Protest, Border/Blockade Breaching, or Assault.

⁸A separate variable includes either the number of incendiary balloons or number of rockets included in an attack. When the barrage is particularly large, the Meir Amit Center gives approximations of the numbers of rockets and the most conservative number in the range is used.

1. **Bombing:** Bombs (makeshift or otherwise) planted by Palestinians. This includes IEDs placed on roads (makeshift IEDs thrown during Riots go under the Riot category). Also includes suicide bombs. Bombs that are found before going off are coded, but listed as unsuccessful.
2. **Incendiary Balloon:** Launching of balloons into Israel with some incendiary feature attached (IED, cloth on fire, etc.). Balloons that do not reach Israeli territory are still coded, but are marked as unsuccessful. Where possible, each balloon is separated into a separate attack. However, where separation is not possible, or multiple balloons are part of a single attack, the number of balloons are indicated in the “Balloon.Number” variable.
 - *Number of Incendiary Balloons:* The number of balloons launched in an event. When exact numbers are not reported, the lowest possible estimate is reported (e.g. “more than 100” is reported as 101. “Several” is reported as 4). Often these balloons are reported due to their results (e.g. fires). If a report lists 5 fires, then 5 balloons are assumed to have been launched.
3. **Kidnapping:** Attempts to forcibly capture and hold Israeli soldiers or civilians. Planned kidnappings where no one is taken are still coded, but listed as unsuccessful.
4. **Riot:** Violent public disorder by Palestinians. Is further sub-divided into the following categories (*Riot.SubCategory.n*):
 - *Stones:* throwing stones
 - *Incendiary:* throwing incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails, IEDs)
 - *Arson:* deliberately setting fires
 - *Property Damage:* vandalism or other destruction of property, including destruction of military equipment by Palestinians
 - *Violent Protest:* protests with unspecified violent elements
 - *Border/Blockade Breaching:* protests where Palestinians attempt to forcibly bypass Israeli borders or checkpoints. Includes attempts to illegally cross for employment purposes or to potentially carry out other types of attacks.
 - *Assault:* physical altercations between Palestinians and Israelis that may or may not result in injuries
5. **Rocket/Mortar:** Launching of rockets or mortars into Israel. Rockets that do not reach Israeli ter-

ritory are still coded, but are marked as unsuccessful. Where possible, each rocket is separated into a separate attack. However, where separation is not possible, or multiple rockets are part of a single attack, the number of rockets are indicated in the “Rocket.Number” variable.

- *Number of Rockets*: The number of rockets launched in an event. When exact numbers are not reported, the lowest possible estimate is reported (e.g. “more than 100” is reported as 101. “Several” is reported as 4.)

6. **Shooting**: Use of live fire by Palestinians. Guns confiscated at checkpoints or in other caches are coded as failed shootings.
7. **Stabbing**: Physical attacks by Palestinians using knives. Knives confiscated at checkpoints or in other caches are coded as failed stabbings.
8. **Vehicular**: Events where the vehicle is the weapon. This may include traffic accidents where the driver is Palestinian and the victim is Israeli.

Each event has a primary classification and, if necessary, a second and tertiary classification (*Secondary.Violence.Type.1*, *Secondary.Violence.Type.2*, etc.). Depending on the specific nature of a multi-part event, it may be coded as one event with multiple classifications or as separate, distinct events. For example, events that take place in multiple locations at the same time are coded as separate events. Events where the Israeli military gets involved after an initial confrontation between settlers and Palestinians, for example, is also typically coded as two events: one perpetrated by Israeli civilians (e.g. assault) and one by the Israeli Army (e.g. crowd dispersal). On the other hand, a vehicular attack by a Palestinian who then begins shooting at the crowd is coded as a single event with two classifications. When events have multiple violence types, the subjectively defined “main” part of the event and/or the “more severe” type of violence is coded as the primary classification.

When there are two types of violence in an event, coders were instructed to code the most severe one as the primary (e.g. shooting and assault, shooting is primary). The exception is “firing live fire” in the context of crowd dispersal. In this case, Crowd Dispersal was still coded as primary, unless someone was killed in the shooting. Another exception is a raid. If an assault or other event happens in the context of a raid, coders listed the raid as primary.

D.7 Consequence (*Consequence*), Number Detained/Arrested (*Detained.Arrested*)

In the Palestinian violence data (Meir Amit) there is a “Consequence” variable indicating whether the perpetrators were: 1) at large, 2) killed, or 3) arrested. When perpetrators are reported as injured, they are presumed to have been arrested. When there are multiple perpetrators with potentially different statuses (e.g. some are at large while one or two was killed or arrested, both types of “Consequence” were coded, separated by a comma).

In the Israeli violence data (NAD) there is a “Detained.Arrested” variable indicating how many Palestinians were detained or arrested by Israeli forces. This covers a large range of time, from temporary detentions in which Palestinians go through additional security checks to arrests for alleged crimes, and sentences to jails. This is a numeric variable that takes on a value of zero if no detentions or arrests are reported. When exact numbers are not reported, the lowest estimate is used (e.g. “several” is four).

D.8 Perpetrator (*Perpetrator.N*) & Victim (*Victim.N*)

Each event includes information on the perpetrator and the victim. In the Israeli violence dataset (NAD), the Perpetrator can be either: 1) Israeli Military, 2) Israeli Police⁹, or 3) Israeli Civilians. When there are multiple perpetrators, each is listed separately (Perpetrator.1, Perpetrator.2).

In the Palestinian violence data (Meir Amit), the Perpetrator.Origin is listed: 1) West Bank, 2) Gaza Strip, 3) Israel Proper, 4) Jerusalem, or 5) Foreign. When there are multiple perpetrators, perpetrator origins are listed separated by a comma. In addition, if available, information on the specific group that claimed responsibility – e.g. Hamas, Fatah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad – is also coded. Often, however, this category is left blank.

The datasets also incorporate information on the identity of the victims of each act of violence. In the Israeli violence dataset, the Victim can be: 1) Palestinian Militant, 2) Palestinian Civilian 3) Palestinian Government (e.g. a Palestinian security force officer of PA official), 4) Palestinian Child (anyone under 18, unless they are coded as a militant), 5) Israeli Civilian (e.g. an Israeli protester), 6) Israeli Military (e.g. friendly fire), 7) PCI (Palestinian Citizen of Israel), or 8) Foreign. When there are multiple victims, each is listed (Victim.1, Victim.2, etc.).

⁹This includes criminal prosecutions and cases in the judicial system

Note that an individual is coded as a militant if they were likely involved in violence *at the time* of the event (often the NAD reports will refer to a person being “allegedly” involved in violence). Stone throwing is not included as “violence.” All other forms of violence, including assault, attempted stabbing, and so on, are. Palestinian civilians are coded as the victims when an event is broad-based and likely to affect many non-militants, such as checkpoints. As such, note that these categories for civilian versus militant victims are broad generalizations that do not necessarily fully reflect the ratio of civilians to militants affected by conflict events.

In the Palestinian violence dataset, a victim can be: 1) Israeli Military, 2) Israeli Civilian, or 3) Israeli Government (including police). Rarely, foreign civilians are injured or killed and this is included with Israeli Civilian category. For both datasets, if even one civilian is harmed in the attack, civilians are coded as one of the victims, even if the majority of casualties are from the military.

When the text is discussing the number of people affected by a event (e.g. summoned, killed, detained, arrested, injured), the coders were instructed to apply the following rules of thumb: “a couple” - code as 2; “a few” - code as 3; “several” - code as 4. Where these descriptors were not present, coders used the contextual details on a case by case basis to determine an approximate number in consultation with the PI.

D.9 Monetary Cost (*Monetary.Cost*)

A qualitative variable that indicates the monetary value or specific items destroyed or confiscated in ‘Destruction of Property’ or ‘Confiscation of Property’ events.

D.10 Casualties (*Casualties*)

Two variables are included for all events that included the number of people that were 1) Injured or 2) Killed in an event. This variable is coded conservatively. For example, Israelis ‘treated for shock’ are not counted as injured, nor are Palestinians ‘suffocated from tear gas’ unless some other consequence is mentioned (e.g. they are hospitalized as a result). The Casualties variable sums these two columns together. The same rules of thumb re: generic numbers as specified above (e.g. several = 4) are followed here.

D.11 Event Context (*Responsive, Successful*)

Finally, each dataset includes variables that provide some basic context for the event. In the Israeli violence data, for example, there is a variable “Responsive” that receives a value of 1 if the Israeli perpetrator is responding to Palestinian violence on the ground *at that time*. In other words, if Israeli forces shoot a Palestinian who is attempting to stab an Israeli soldier, the event would be a ‘shooting’ and it would be coded as responsive. This variable is coded very conservatively, in that, unless there is direct evidence in the report itself that a Palestinian was engaging in some act of violence at that exact moment, the Israeli action is coded as independent (e.g. as pre-planned, rather than responsive to immediate events on the ground).

On the Palestinian side, there is a variable that indicates whether the attack was ‘Successful’ (‘1’). Success is measured not by casualties, but rather whether the attack was actually *launched*. If it was disrupted prior to the beginning of the attack or fails to breach Israel’s borders (in the case of rockets/balloons), it is coded as unsuccessful (‘0’).

D.12 Verbatim Report (*Verbatim.Report*)

Each event includes the text from the original report (Verbatim.Report) that was used to code the event. In addition, each event contains the link to the full original report (Link.Report). Where applicable, the verbatim text and link of updates to the event reported after the original event are also included here. This increases transparency and replicability of the dataset, allowing researchers to recode events based on their own interpretation of the verbatim text.

E Covariates

To facilitate academic research with this dataset, several political, economic and demographic covariates have also been collected from various sources and preemptively applied to the events in the dataset (based on the date of the event). Below, these included covariates and their original sources are described in detail.

E.1 Economic Covariates

E.1.1 Monthly Consumer Price Index in Israel & Palestine (*Israeli.CPI, Palestinian.CPI*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is at the monthly level, i.e. every day in a calendar month has the same value. There are no missing values.

E.1.2 Monthly & Quarterly Unemployment Rates in Israel & Palestine (*Israeli.UE.Monthly, Israeli.UE.Quarterly, Palestinian.UE.Quarterly*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. For Israel, data is available at both the monthly (starting in January, 2012) and quarterly level, while for Palestine data is only available at the quarterly level. For the monthly data, every day in a calendar month has the same value; for the quarterly data, every day in a quarter has the same value. There are no missing values.

E.1.3 Daily Recession Indicators in Israel (*ISRRECD*)

Data is from the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis Economic Research (**FRED**). ISRECD equals 1 if there is a recession, 0 otherwise. It is at the daily level. The data was discontinued after September 30, 2022, and entered as missing afterwards. Otherwise, there are no missing values.

E.1.4 Monthly Trade Balance in Israel & Palestine (*Palestinian.Trade.Balance, Israeli.Trade.Balance*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is at the monthly level, meaning that every day in a calendar month has the same value. There are no missing values.

E.1.5 Daily Stock Market Closing Prices in Israel & Palestine (*TA125.PX_CLOSE, TA35.PX_CLOSE, PASISI.PX_CLOSE*)

The closing price for Israel is the TA-125 index (*TA125.PX_CLOSE*), an index comprised of the top 125 firms (out of 473) on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE). Data is from **Bloomberg**, and is at the daily level. The closing price for Israel is the TA-35 index (*TA35.PX_CLOSE*), an index comprised of the top 35 firms (out of 473) on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange (TASE). Data is from **Bloomberg**, and is at the daily level. The closing price for Palestine is the Al-Quds index (*PASISI.PX_CLOSE*), an index comprised of the top

15 firms (out of 48) on the Palestine Stock Exchange (PEX). Data is from the **PEX** and is at the daily level. There are missing values for the days the markets are closed. In those cases, missing values are imputed using last observation carried forward. Both TASE and PEX had closing values for January 1, 2009.

E.1.6 Daily Exchange Rate of Israeli Shekel to USD (*Exchange.Rate*)

Data is from the **Bank of Israel**. It is at the daily level. There are missing values for the days the markets are closed; in those cases, missing values are imputed using last observation carried forward. For the beginning of the dataset in January 2009, value from December 31, 2008 are used.

E.1.7 Israeli Government Defense Consumption Expenditure (*Israeli.Defense.Consumption*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is the quarterly level and there are no missing values.

E.1.8 Israeli Government Civil Consumption Expenditure (*Israeli.Civil.Consumption*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is the quarterly level and there are no missing values.

E.1.9 Remittances to Palestine (*Palestine.Remittances*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is the quarterly level measuring household income from foreign economies in million US dollars. Data begins in 2012, entered as missing before 2012.

E.1.10 Monthly Crossing Information of People & Goods into/from Gaza Strip

Data is from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (**OCHA**). It is at the monthly level, meaning that every day in a calendar month has the same value. More information about each crossing data is outlined below:

- Rafah Crossing, People (*Entries.Rafah, Exits.Rafah, Total.Movement.Rafah, Open.Days.Rafah, Closed.Days.Rafah*):
Data includes the (raw) number of people who entered, the number of people who exited, the total movement (which is the combined total number of entries and exists), the number of days the crossing is open, and the number of days the crossing is closed (which is the open days subtracted from the total number of days in the month). There are no missing values.

- Erez Crossing, People (*Entries.Erez, Exits.Erez, Total.Movement.Erez*): Data includes the (raw) number of people who entered, the number of people who exited, and the total movement (which is the combined total number of entries and exists). There are no missing values for the total movement variable. Some entries and exits are shown as missing because total movement equals 0. In those cases, the missing values are imputed as 0s. In addition, there are some missing values for the entries variable, but no missing values for the total movement and exits variables. In those cases, the values are imputed as the total movement minus the exits. Note that OCHA also has data on commodities crossings as well, but all but 2 months are missing values (and those 2 months have a value of 0), so the data is not included here.
- Rafah Crossing, Commodities (*Imports.Rafah, Exports.Rafah, Total.Entries.Exits.Rafah*): Data includes the number of truckloads imported, the number of truckloads exported, and the total entries and exits (which is the combined total of imports and exports). All but one month has a missing export value. When possible, it is imputed as the total entries and exits minus imports. There are 68 months of missing values for the total entries variable, and in all cases the values for both imports and exports are missing as well. First, missing variables are imputed using last observation carried forward. Then, if there is 0 movement of people that month, the data is overwritten with 0s for imports, exports, and total entries and exits.
- Karni Crossing, Commodities (*Imports.Karni, Exports.Karni, Total.Entries.Exits.Karni*): Data includes the number of truckloads imported, the number of truckloads exported, and the total entries and exits (which is the combined total of imports and exports). All export values are missing, but since for every month total imports and total entries and exits are the same value, exports are imputed as 0 for every month. There are 87 months of missing values for the total entries variable, and in all cases the values for both imports and exports are missing as well. These missing values are imputed as 0s. OCHA discontinued reporting for this crossing in 2021, values after 2020 were entered as missing.
- Kerem Shalom Crossing, Commodities (*Imports.to.Gaza.Kerem.Shalom, Exports.to.Gaza.Kerem.Shalom, Total.Entries.Exits.Kerem.Shalom*): Data includes the number of truckloads imported to Gaza, the number of truckloads exported from Gaza, the total imports and exports to the West Bank, and the

total entries and exits (which is the combined total of the other three values). There are no missing values for the total entries and exits variable or the imports to Gaza variable. The missing values for the West Bank and Exports to Gaza variables are calculated using the three other variables. No other imputation is needed.

- **Sufa Crossing, Commodities** (*Imports.Sufa, Exports.Sufa, Total.Entries.Exits.Sufa*): Data includes the number of truckloads imported, the number of truckloads exported, and the total entries and exits (which is the combined total of imports and exports). All export values are missing, but since for every month total imports and total entries and exits are the same value, exports are imputed as 0 for every month. There are 112 months of missing values for the total entries variable (and of the remaining values, only 2 are non-zero), and in all cases the values for both imports and exports are missing as well. These missing values are imputed as 0s. OCHA discontinued reporting for this crossing in 2021, values after 2020 were entered as missing.

For many of these crossings, there are missing values for the majority of days in the dataset. This is largely because many of these crossings are completely closed for months or years at a time. Summary variables that indicate total crossings across all ports of entry provide a better indicator of the total movement of goods (*Total.Imports.Gaza.Israel, Total.Exports.Gaza.Israel, Total.Entries.Exits.Gaza.Israel, Trade.Balance.Gaza.Israel*) or people (*Total.Movement.Gaza.Israel*) in a given month.

E.2 Political Covariates

E.2.1 Monthly and Daily Demolition Incidents in the West Bank (*Demolished.Structures.Daily, Demolished.Structures.Monthly, Displaced.People.Daily, Displaced.People.Monthly, Affected.People.Monthly*)

Data is from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (**OCHA**). For each level, the included variables are Demolished Structures (*Demolished.Structures.Daily, Demolished.Structures.Monthly*) and Displaced People (*Displaced.People.Daily, Displaced.People.Monthly*). The monthly data also includes Affected People (*Affected.People.Monthly*).

For the daily data, missing dates are imputed with 0. For the monthly level data, every day in the

calendar month has the same value. There are two months of missing values – May 2010 and October 2014. The missing monthly values for Demolished Structures and Displaced People are imputed with summed calendar month totals from the daily level data, while the Affected People missing values are left as NA values.

E.2.2 Dates of Major Israeli Military Operations (*operation_ongoing*)

Dates of major Israeli operations were determined by the researchers. It is at the daily level. In the dataset, this variable indicates 1 if there is an ongoing operation, and 0 otherwise.

Operation Name	Date(s)	Notes
Operation Cast Lead	12/27/2008-1/18/2009	Gaza Flotilla Incident
Operation Sea Breeze	5/31/2010	
Operation Returning Echo	3/9/2012-3/14/2012	
Operation Pillar of Defense	11/14/2012-11/21/2012	This was in the West Bank
Operation Brother's Keeper	6/12/2014-6/30/2014	
Operation Protective Edge	7/8/2014-8/26/2014	
Operation Wall Guardian	5/10/2021-5/21/2021	
Operation Breaking Dawn	8/5/2022-8/7/2022	

E.2.3 Dates of Israeli Elections (*days_since_last_election, days_to_next_election*)

Data is from newspaper reports and is at the daily level. There are no missing values. In the dataset, one variable counts the number of days since the last election (*days_since_last_election*), and a second variable counts the number of days until the next election (*days_to_next_election*). This is useful since the day of the next election is not always known very far in advance.

E.2.4 Composition of Israeli Ruling Coalitions: Size & Ideology (*Coalition.Size, Right.Wing.Var*)

Data is from newspaper reports and is at the government level (length of time varies), meaning that every day under the same government has the same value. There are no missing values. In the dataset, the variables included are the size of the governing coalition (*Coalition.Size*) and the government's ideology (*Right.Wing.Var*), which is defined as the total number of “left wing” party seats subtracted from the total number of “right wing” party seats. The definition of left wing and right wing was discerned by authors and varies over time as new parties are created. The following parties were classified as left-wing: Labor,

Meretz, Gil, HaTnuah, Joint List, Meretz, Ra'am, and Hadash-Ta'al. Right-wing parties were: Likud, Yisrael Beiteinu, Bait HaYehudi (Jewish Home), Kulanu, Derekh Eretz, Gesher, New Right, and Religious Zionist. Parties that were classified as centrist (and so excluded from the left-right calculation) were Yesh Atid, Blue & White, Kadima, New Hope, and National Unity. The two major religious parties Shas and United Torah Judaism were also excluded. No other parties were a part of the governing coalition during this time period.

E.2.5 Dates of Hamas-Fatah Reconciliation Talks (*hamas_fatah_talks_ongoing*)

Data for 2009 through 2017 from [Palestinian Jounries](#), and data from 2018 through 2020 from various news sources (Times of Israel, Jerusalem Post, Al Jazeera). It is at the daily level. In the dataset, this variable indicates 1 for ongoing talks, 0 otherwise. This variable is necessarily a very coarse metric, given the often secretive nature of these sensitive negotiations.

E.2.6 Dates of UNSC and UNGA Votes on Israel/Palestine (*unsc_vote, unga_vote*)

Data from the UN Digital Library. It is at the daily level. In the dataset, this variable indicates 1 on the day of the vote and 13 days after, 0 otherwise.

E.2.7 Days US Secretary of State is in Office (*Secretary.of.State.Tenure*)

The name, party, and tenure (in days) of the current US Secretary of State. In some cases there is no confirmed Secretary of State, e.g. between administrations. In those cases, missing values are imputed with "Acting." The name of the US Secretary of State (*Secretary.of.State.Name*) and their political party affiliation (*Party*) is also recorded.

E.2.8 Dates of US State Visits to Israel (*presidential_visit, vp_visit, sos_visit, us_state_visit*)

Data on Presidential visits to Israel (*presidential_visit*) from the [US Department of State](#), data on Vice Presidential visits to Israel (*vp_visit*) from news sources, and data on Secretary of State visits (*sos_visit*) from the [US Department of State](#). There is also an indicator for whether any of these three representatives visited Israel (*us_state_visit*). All are at the daily level. In the dataset, this variable indicates 1 for an ongoing official visit, 0 otherwise.

E.2.9 Dates of Israeli Visits to US (*israel_visit*)

Data from the **US Department of State**. It is at the daily level. In the dataset, this variable indicates 1 for an ongoing official visit, 0 otherwise.

E.3 Demographic Covariates

E.3.1 Israeli Population (*Israeli.Population*)

Data is from the **Israel Central Bureau of Statistics**. It is at the annual level and there are no missing values.

E.3.2 Palestinian Population (*Palestinian.Population*)

Data is from the **Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics**. It is at the annual level and there are no missing values.

E.3.3 Israeli Life Expectancy at Birth (*Israeli.Life.Expectancy*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is the annual level and there are no missing values.

E.3.4 Palestinian Life Expectancy at Birth (*Palestinian.Life.Expectancy*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is the annual level and there are no missing values.

E.3.5 Israeli Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births (*Israel.Infant.Mortality*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is the annual level and there are no missing values.

E.3.6 Palestinian Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births (*Palestinian.Fertility.Rate*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is the annual level and there are no missing values.

E.3.7 Israeli Fertility Rate (*Israeli.Fertility.Rate*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is the annual level and there are no missing values. Described as "Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live

to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year"

E.3.8 Palestinian Fertility Rate (*Palestinian.Fertility.Rate*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is the annual level and there are no missing values. Described as "Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year"

E.4 Temporal Covariates

E.4.1 Daily Temperature (*TAVG*)

Data from the **US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**, including all active weather stations throughout the time of study: Beer Sheva City; Beer Sheva; Ben Gurion; Bet Dagan; Elat; and Har Kenaan. The data is at the daily level. The average temperature (in degrees Fahrenheit on) for each city is calculated by NOAA, and there are no missing values. The daily average across all cities is the statistic added to the dataset.

E.4.2 Daily Rainfall (*PRCP*)

Data from the **US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)**, including all active weather stations throughout the time of study: Beer Sheva City; Beer Sheva; Ben Gurion; Bet Dagan; Elat; and Har Kenaan. The data is at the daily level. The rainfall (in inches) is the raw total precipitation, and missing values are imputed using last observation carried forward.

E.5 District-Temporal Covariates

E.5.1 Number of Settlers (*Settler.Population.Gov.Year*)

Data from **Peace Now**, includes the annual number of Israeli settlers in each governorate from 2009-2025.

E.5.2 Number of Outposts (*N.Outposts.Gov.Year*)

Data from [Peace Now](#), includes the cumulative annual number of Israeli outposts in each governorate from 2009-2025. Once an outpost appears, it is presumed to remain, though some outposts in practice are removed and refounded multiple times. Moreover, for simplicity, an outpost is considered to remain even if has become subsequently legalized as a neighborhood or settlement.

E.5.3 Average Daily Wages (*Daily.Wage.Gov.Year*)

Data from [Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics](#), includes the average daily wage for employees 15 years old and older annually for each governorate from 2015-2020. Excludes Israel and Israeli settlements in the West Bank.

E.5.4 Labor Force (*Labor.Partic.Gov.Year*)

Data from [Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics](#), includes the annual percentage of labor force participation for persons 15 years old and older for each governorate from 2015-2020.

E.5.5 Crime (*Total.Crimes.Gov.Year*)

Data from [Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics](#), includes the annual number of reported criminal offenses in the West Bank from 2009-2023. Note that this variable does not include governorates in the Gaza Strip.

E.5.6 Student Population (*Students.Gov.Year*)

Data from [Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics](#), includes the annual number of students (individuals attending a school licensed by the Ministry of Education) by governorate from 2011-2022.

E.5.7 Palestinian Population by Governorate (*Pal.Population.Gov.Year*)

Data from [Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics](#), includes the annual estimated population for each governorate mid-year from 2009-2023.

E.5.8 Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 in the Gaza Strip (*Birth.Rate.Gaza*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is the annual level. Entered as missing for districts outside of the Gaza Strip.

E.5.9 Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 in the West Bank (*Birth.Rate.West.Bank*)

Data is from the **CEIC** Global Database. It is the annual level and there are no missing values. Entered as missing for districts outside of the West Bank.