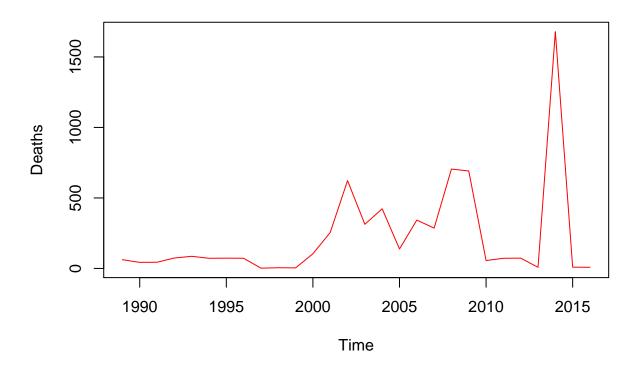
Palestinian-Israeli Conflict Casualties From 1989 to 2016

Best Estimate of All Deaths The "best" number of deaths is the best estimate of fatalities in a given year. Given the data, overal the mean number of deaths a year is 225.82, with a maximum of 1679 deaths in 2014 and a minimum of 2 deaths in 1997. There are spikes in the number of deaths in three approximate time ranges - between 2000-2005, between 2008-2009, and in 2014. The Second Intifada took place in 2000-2005, the 3-week Gaza War occured in late 2008 and early 2009, and Israel launched Operation Protective Edge in 2014. Asides from these flare ups, it is hard to notice a general upwards or downwards trends in overall death rates during this time frame.

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 2.00 43.75 73.00 225.82 292.75 1679.00
```

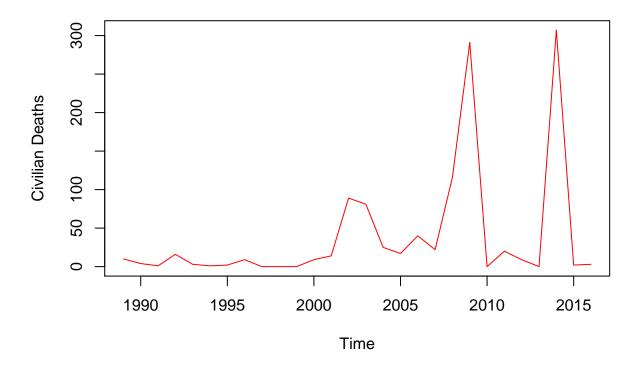
Best Estimate of All Deaths



Civilian Deaths UCDP data does not differentiate between civilians in Israel or occupied territories. Therefore it is possible not all civilian deaths are Palestinian casualties. Given the data, overal the mean number of civilian deaths a year is 38.96, with a maximum of 304 deaths in 2014 and some years with no civilian deaths. The spikes in civilian death tolls can also be attributed to the Second Intifada, The Gaza War, and Operation Protective Edge. Outside these spikes, again it is hard to establish a change in trend. However, given the mean number of deaths, we will see that on average more civilians sustain casualities in a given year than the Government of Israel.

```
## Min. 1st Qu. Median Mean 3rd Qu. Max.
## 0.00 1.75 9.00 38.96 22.75 307.00
```

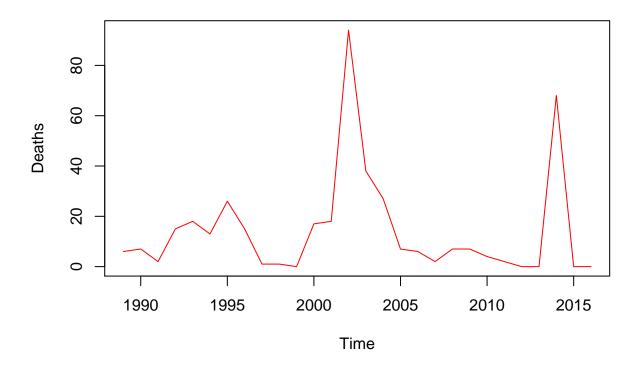
Civilian Deaths



Government of Israel The Government of Israel is described as side A in the UCDP dataset. Given the data, overal the mean number of deaths to side A is 14.32, with a maximum of 394 deaths in 2014 and some years with no deaths at all. The spikes in side A's death tolls are slightly different. Death rates in 2000-2005 and 2014 can still be attributed to the Second Intifada and Operation Protective Edge. However, there is little to no affect to the Government of Israel's casualties due to the Gaza War. Outside these spikes, again it is hard to say deaths are changing in any kind of trend. In a given year, on average more civilians (mean 38.96) sustain casualities than the Government of Israel (mean 14.32).

```
##
   Government of Israel
##
##
                     2122
##
      Min. 1st Qu.
                     Median
                                 Mean 3rd Qu.
                                                  Max.
##
      0.00
               1.75
                        7.00
                                14.32
                                        17.25
                                                 94.00
```

Government of Israel Deaths

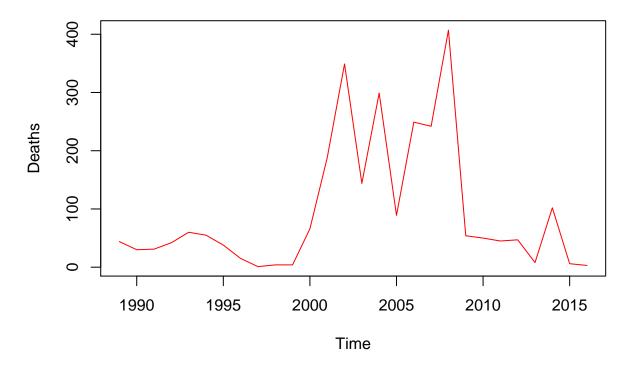


Groups Opposing Israel Various groups are listed as opposing Israel in a variety of incidents in the UCDP dataset. However, Hamas appears to most often be side B in any event. The overall mean number of deaths to side B (whichever group it is) is 95.43 in a given year, with a max of 407 in 2008 and a minimum of 1 death in 1997. The spikes in side B's death tolls are different than for other groups. Death rates in 2000-2005 and 2014 can still be attributed to the Second Intifada and Operation Protective Edge. However, after the Second Intifada death rates remain relatively high until the Gaza War. From this we can see the Gaza War hurt civilians and opposition groups much more strongly than the Government of Israel.

Outside these spikes, again it is hard to establish a general trend.

##								
##	AMB	Fatah	Hamas	PFLP	PFLP-GC	PIJ	PNA	PRC
##	156	258	1016	70	24	368	157	73
##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.		
##	1.00	26.25	48.50	95.43	112.50	407.00		

Deaths Among Groups Opposing Israel



Sources: Sundberg, Ralph, and Erik Melander, 2013, "Introducing the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset", Journal of Peace Research, vol.50, no.4, 523-532 Croicu, Mihai and Ralph Sundberg, 2017, "UCDP GED Codebook version 17.1", Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University