Codebook: Co-Evolution of Israeli-Palestinian Violence

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1 Data Sources

To build the dataset, we rely on micro-level event data reported by two different organizations: the Meir Amit Intelligence and Terrorist Information Center in Israel and the Negotiations Affairs Department[1] of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Both organizations have consistently released reports documenting the "terrorism" and "Oslo violations" perpetrated by the other side, respectively, since 2009.[2] 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.[3] 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.

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[1]This department was established in 1994, alongside the rest of the Palestinian Authority, 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 is Saeb Erekat, a Palestinian diplomat who is also the secretary general of the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

[2]The NAD database actually extends back further, to 2002, but English translation is less consistent until 2009, and the Meir Amit database only begins in 2009.

[3]During 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.

The reports are also 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.

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

1.1 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

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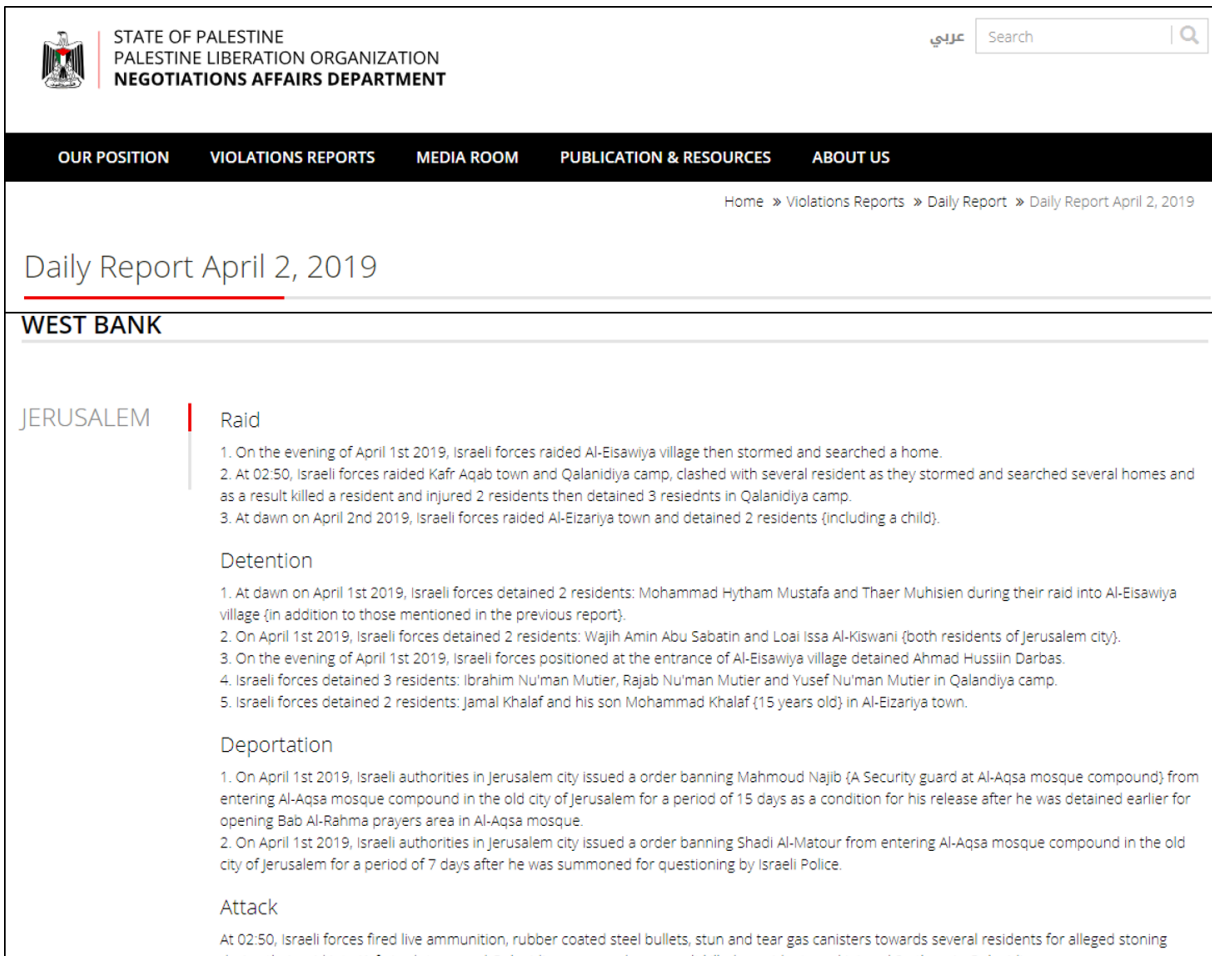
Figure 2: Sample NAD Report

1.2 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 PNSP[4] 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. This center was

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[4]Note: 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."

established in 2002 and is part of a broader institute called the Institute for Research of Intelligence and Policy founded to commemorate fallen Israeli intelligence officers. Though the aim 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.[5] 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

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[5]"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*.

side, reports of 'incitement' or wholly non-violent protests (such as flotillas purposefully aiming to break the Gaza blockade) were also not coded.

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, we will record it in our 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 largely non-violent 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.

2   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 December 31 2020. Since we suspect there are some missing reports in early 2009, we have restricted our analyses to start

from January 1 2010 through December 31 2020. This yields 4,984 cases of Palestinian political violence and 175,344 cases of Israeli actions against Palestinians.

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.
- 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)
- Events where the only description is "Israeli forces stormed XX" with no other details about detentions, entering private property, or confrontations with anyone in the area were not coded. Stormed is typically used as a verb meaning "arrived" or "came," contrastingly, raids are explicitly reported as "raids."

This dataset does, however, include actions by settlers that amount to harassment of the local community — including attempted forced confiscation of land, trespassing, and theft. It also includes planned violence by Palestinians that is prevented or preempted prior to the launching of an attack by Israeli forces. Casualties are *not* required for an event to be included in the dataset; in fact, most events in the dataset result in no injuries or deaths.

3   Replicability & Reliability

A team of undergraduate coders working over a period of five years[6] manually coded each report from the Meir Amit Center and Negotiation Affairs Department, using a unified coding scheme to construct the PA'ILIM data.

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[6]Coding began in May 2016 was completed in August 2021

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, 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 were less than three hours apart in the same location, the events were coded as a single event. Any events more than three hours apart in the same location or at the same time in multiple locations were coded as separate instances.[7]

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,

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[7]For example, if there was a flying checkpoint at 12pm and 1pm in Jenin, this was coded as one flying checkpoint in Jenin. For example, a flying checkpoint set up at 9am "and again at" 9pm was coded as two different events.

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 reported 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.

4   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.

4.1   Case ID

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

4.2   Coder & Cross-Validator Number

Each event in the PA'ILIM dataset is coded by one coder and then cross-validated by a second coder for validity. There are 49 coders, with each given a unique numerical identifier (Coder.ID, Cross.Validator.ID). This value can be used to account for any potential coder specific events in the classification of the data.

4.3   Date

Each event in the PA'ILIM dataset has information on the date the event occurred (Date). The date of the event takes the form YYYYMMDD in our 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 straight-forward. 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. CARLY: DESCRIBE SOME OF THE CODING CHALLENGES AND RULES HERE.

4.4 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" and "City" 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 our 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.

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 our 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). 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.
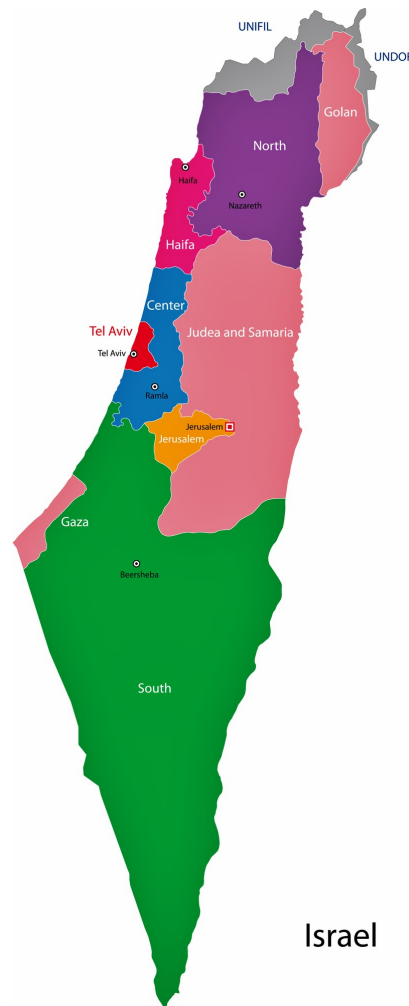
Figure 3: Regions of Israel

In the Israeli violence dataset (generated from the NAD Reports), information on "Area," "Governorate," and "Town" 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, our data only approximate this information. Other areas in our 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 referred to as such in our 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" or "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 include 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,"[8]

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[8]We made decisions as to what side of the border the violence would have occurred 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

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Table 2: Towns and Governorates in NAD Dataset

	Governorate	Town
1		Afula
2		Ashqelon
3		Be'er Sheva
4		Bet El'azari
5		Gal'ed (Even Yizhaq)
6		Kzi'ot
7		Megiddo Prison
8		Mizpe Ramon
9		Ra'annana
10	Bethlehem	Ad Doha ∗
11	Bethlehem	Ad Duheisha Camp ∗
12	Bethlehem	Al 'Aza Camp ∗
13	Bethlehem	Al 'Ubeidiya ∗
14	Bethlehem	Al Asakra ∗
15	Bethlehem	Al Dayr ∗
16	Bethlehem	Al Fureidis ∗
17	Bethlehem	Al Halqum ∗
18	Bethlehem	Al Jab'a ∗
19	Bethlehem	Al Khadr ∗
20	Bethlehem	Al Khas
21	Bethlehem	Al Ma'sara ∗
22	Bethlehem	Al Maniya
23	Bethlehem	Al Manshiya
24	Bethlehem	Al Nashash Junction ∗

congregating/originating.

25	Bethlehem	Al Walaja *
26	Bethlehem	Allon Shevut *
27	Bethlehem	Arab ar Rashayida *
28	Bethlehem	Argaman *
29	Bethlehem	Artas *
30	Bethlehem	Ash Shawawra *
31	Bethlehem	Ayda Camp
32	Bethlehem	Bardhaa *
33	Bethlehem	Bat Ayin
34	Bethlehem	Battir *
35	Bethlehem	Bayt Rahal
36	Bethlehem	Bayt Ta'mar *
37	Bethlehem	Beit Fajjar *
38	Bethlehem	Beit Iskariya *
39	Bethlehem	Beit Jala *
40	Bethlehem	Beit Sahur *
41	Bethlehem	Beit Ta'mir *
42	Bethlehem	Bet Rimmon *
43	Bethlehem	Betar Illit *
44	Bethlehem	Bethlehem (Beit Lahm) *
45	Bethlehem	Bilal bin Rabah *
46	Bethlehem	Bir Onah *
47	Bethlehem	Buwaidi'a *
48	Bethlehem	Checkpoint 300 *
49	Bethlehem	Dar Salah *
50	Bethlehem	Efrat *
51	Bethlehem	El'azar *
52	Bethlehem	Gush Etzion (Judean Mountains)
53	Bethlehem	Har Gillo *

54	Bethlehem	Hindaza *
55	Bethlehem	Husan *
56	Bethlehem	Ilat Ali
57	Bethlehem	Jaloud *
58	Bethlehem	Jannatah *
59	Bethlehem	Jubbet adh Dhib
60	Bethlehem	Jurat ash Sham'a *
61	Bethlehem	Kefar Ezyon *
62	Bethlehem	Khallet al Louza *
63	Bethlehem	Khallet an Nu'man
64	Bethlehem	Khallet Sakariya *
65	Bethlehem	Khirbet ad Deir *
66	Bethlehem	Kisan *
67	Bethlehem	Ma'ale Amos *
68	Bethlehem	Marah Ma'alla
69	Bethlehem	Marah Rabah *
70	Bethlehem	Migdal Oz *
71	Bethlehem	Nahhalin *
72	Bethlehem	Newe Daniyyel *
73	Bethlehem	Noqedim *
74	Bethlehem	Sde Boaz *
75	Bethlehem	Teqoa *
76	Bethlehem	Tuqu' *
77	Bethlehem	Umm Salamuna *
78	Bethlehem	Wadi an Nis *
79	Bethlehem	Wadi Fukin *
80	Bethlehem	Wadi Rahhal *
81	Bethlehem	Za'atara *
82	Central Gaza	Al Bureij Camp *

83	Central Gaza	Al Maghazi Camp
84	Central Gaza	Al Musaddar
85	Central Gaza	Al Zahra
86	Central Gaza	An Nusierat Camp
87	Central Gaza	Az Zawayda
88	Central Gaza	Deir al Balah ∗
89	Central Gaza	Kissufim ∗
90	Central Gaza	Kissufim Crossing
91	Central Gaza	Wadi as Salqa ∗
92	Gaza City	Al Mughraqa
93	Gaza City	Al Naser (Al Bsyuk)
94	Gaza City	Al Shekh Radwan
95	Gaza City	As Shjae'yeh
96	Gaza City	Ash Shati' Camp
97	Gaza City	At Tofah
98	Gaza City	Az Zayton
99	Gaza City	Gaza City ∗
100	Gaza City	Israel-Gaza Border
101	Gaza City	Jabal al-Rayyes
102	Gaza City	Juhor Ad Dik ∗
103	Gaza City	Karni Crossing
104	Gaza City	Sheikh Ijlin
105	Gaza City	Tel al-Hawa
106	Hebron	Abda ∗
107	Hebron	Abu al-Ghazlan ∗
108	Hebron	Abu al 'Asja ∗
109	Hebron	Abu al 'Urqan ∗
110	Hebron	Ad Deirat ∗
111	Hebron	Ad Duwwara ∗

112	Hebron	Adaisa *
113	Hebron	Adh Dhahiriya *
114	Hebron	Adora *
115	Hebron	al-Kum *
116	Hebron	Al-Mahakma Checkpoint *
117	Hebron	Al-Murraq *
118	Hebron	Al 'Arrub Camp *
119	Hebron	Al Baqa *
120	Hebron	Al Burj *
121	Hebron	Al Fahs
122	Hebron	Al Fawwar Camp *
123	Hebron	Al Hijra *
124	Hebron	Al Jab'a *
125	Hebron	Al Jwaya
126	Hebron	Al Karmil *
127	Hebron	Al Majd *
128	Hebron	Al Mirkez *
129	Hebron	An Najada *
130	Hebron	Ar-Rakeez *
131	Hebron	Ar-Rifa'iyya *
132	Hebron	Ar Ramadin *
133	Hebron	Ar Rihiya *
134	Hebron	As Samu' *
135	Hebron	As Sura *
136	Hebron	Asfar *
137	Hebron	Ash Shuyukh *
138	Hebron	At-Tabaqa *
139	Hebron	At Tuwani *
140	Hebron	Avigayil *

141	Hebron	Bani Na'im *
142	Hebron	Beit 'Amra *
143	Hebron	Beit 'Awwa *
144	Hebron	Beit 'Einun *
145	Hebron	Beit Al Baraka
146	Hebron	Beit ar Rush al Fauqa *
147	Hebron	Beit ar Rush at Tahta *
148	Hebron	Beit Fajjar *
149	Hebron	Beit Kahil *
150	Hebron	Beit Mirsim
151	Hebron	Beit Ula *
152	Hebron	Beit Ummar *
153	Hebron	Beit Yatir *
154	Hebron	Bet Shemesh *
155	Hebron	Birin *
156	Hebron	Deir al 'Asal al Fauqa *
157	Hebron	Deir al 'Asal at Tahta *
158	Hebron	Deir Razih *
159	Hebron	Deir Samit *
160	Hebron	Dura *
161	Hebron	Fuqeiqis
162	Hebron	Givat Harsina *
163	Hebron	Hadab al 'Alaqa *
164	Hebron	Hadab al Fawwar *
165	Hebron	Haggay *
166	Hebron	Halhul *
167	Hebron	Hasaka *
168	Hebron	Hebron (Al Khalil) *
169	Hebron	Humsa *

170	Hebron	Idhna *
171	Hebron	Imneizil *
172	Hebron	Imreish *
173	Hebron	Irqan Tarrad *
174	Hebron	Jab'a *
175	Hebron	Jinba *
176	Hebron	Karma *
177	Hebron	Karme Zur *
178	Hebron	Karmel *
179	Hebron	Kefar Ezyon *
180	Hebron	Kfar Aziz *
181	Hebron	Khallet ad-Daba'a *
182	Hebron	Khallet al Maiyya *
183	Hebron	Khallet Salih
184	Hebron	Kharas *
185	Hebron	Khashem al Daraj *
186	Hebron	Khirbat al Simia *
187	Hebron	Khirbet ad Deir *
188	Hebron	Khirbet al Fakheit *
189	Hebron	Khirbet at-Tabban *
190	Hebron	Khirbet at-Tawamin *
191	Hebron	Khirbet Bir al 'Idd *
192	Hebron	Khirbet Bism *
193	Hebron	Khirbet Safa *
194	Hebron	Khirbet Salama *
195	Hebron	Khursa *
196	Hebron	Kurza *
197	Hebron	Kuseise *
198	Hebron	Kweizba *

199	Hebron	Ma'in
200	Hebron	Ma'on *
201	Hebron	Mantiqat Shi'b al Batin *
202	Hebron	Marah al Baqqar *
203	Hebron	Masafer Yatta *
204	Hebron	Meitar Crossing *
205	Hebron	Mezadot Yehuda *
206	Hebron	Mitzpe Yair *
207	Hebron	Negohot
208	Hebron	Nuba *
209	Hebron	Old City of Hebron *
210	Hebron	Otni'el *
211	Hebron	Pene Hever *
212	Hebron	Qalqas *
213	Hebron	Qawawis *
214	Hebron	Qiryat Arba *
215	Hebron	Qla'a Zeta *
216	Hebron	Rabud *
217	Hebron	Ramat Yishay *
218	Hebron	Sa'adet Tha'la *
219	Hebron	Sa'ir *
220	Hebron	Sansana *
221	Hebron	Shim'a *
222	Hebron	Shuweika *
223	Hebron	Shuyukh al 'Arrub *
224	Hebron	Sikka *
225	Hebron	Simya *
226	Hebron	Suba *
227	Hebron	Surif *

228	Hebron	Suseya *
229	Hebron	Susiya
230	Hebron	Taffouh
231	Hebron	Taffuh *
232	Hebron	Tarqumiya *
233	Hebron	Tarrama *
234	Hebron	Tarusa *
235	Hebron	Tel Rumeida *
236	Hebron	Telem *
237	Hebron	Teneh Omarim *
238	Hebron	Um Al-Khair *
239	Hebron	Wadi 'Ubeid *
240	Hebron	Wadi ash Shajina *
241	Hebron	Yatta *
242	Hebron	Zif *
243	Jenin	Aba *
244	Jenin	Ajja *
245	Jenin	Al-Hufira *
246	Jenin	Al-Manshiyya *
247	Jenin	Al-Qaram *
248	Jenin	Al 'Araqa *
249	Jenin	al 'Asa'asa *
250	Jenin	Al 'Attara *
251	Jenin	Al Fandaqumiya *
252	Jenin	Al Hafira *
253	Jenin	Al Hashimiya *
254	Jenin	Al Jalama *
255	Jenin	Al Jalama Checkpoint *
256	Jenin	Al Judeida *

257	Jenin	Al Khuljan *
258	Jenin	Al Mansura
259	Jenin	Al Mughayyir *
260	Jenin	Al Mutilla *
261	Jenin	Al Yamun *
262	Jenin	An Nassariya *
263	Jenin	Anin *
264	Jenin	Anza *
265	Jenin	Aqaba *
266	Jenin	Aqqaba *
267	Jenin	Ar Rama *
268	Jenin	Arabbuna *
269	Jenin	Arraba *
270	Jenin	Arrana *
271	Jenin	Ash Shuhada *
272	Jenin	At Tarem *
273	Jenin	At Tayba *
274	Jenin	Az Zababida *
275	Jenin	Az Zawiya *
276	Jenin	Barta'a ash Sharqiy *
277	Jenin	Beit Qad *
278	Jenin	Bir al Basha *
279	Jenin	Birqin *
280	Jenin	Dahiyat Sabah al Kheir
281	Jenin	Deir Abu Da'if *
282	Jenin	Deir Ghazala *
283	Jenin	Dhaher al 'Abed
284	Jenin	Dhaher al Malih *
285	Jenin	El Far'a Camp *

286	Jenin	Fahma *
287	Jenin	Fahma al Jadida *
288	Jenin	Faqqu'a *
289	Jenin	Farasin *
290	Jenin	Ganim *
291	Jenin	Hadad Al-Siyahiya (Khirbet Sab'ein) *
292	Jenin	Hermesh *
293	Jenin	Homesh *
294	Jenin	Illar *
295	Jenin	Imreiha
296	Jenin	Jaba' *
297	Jenin	Jalbun *
298	Jenin	Jalqamus *
299	Jenin	Jarba *
300	Jenin	Jenin *
301	Jenin	Kadim *
302	Jenin	Kafr Dan *
303	Jenin	Kafr Qud *
304	Jenin	Kafr Ra'i *
305	Jenin	Khirbet 'Abdallah al *
306	Jenin	Khirbet al-Hamam *
307	Jenin	Khirbet al Muntar al Gharbiya *
308	Jenin	Khrouba *
309	Jenin	Kufeir *
310	Jenin	Kufeirit *
311	Jenin	Meithalun *
312	Jenin	Mevo Dotan *
313	Jenin	Mirka *
314	Jenin	Misliya *

315	Jenin	Nazlat ash Sheikh *
316	Jenin	Qabatiya *
317	Jenin	Qaffin *
318	Jenin	Raba *
319	Jenin	Rummana *
320	Jenin	Sanur *
321	Jenin	Shaqed *
322	Jenin	Silat adh Dhahr *
323	Jenin	Silat al Harithiya *
324	Jenin	Sir *
325	Jenin	Siris *
326	Jenin	Talfit
327	Jenin	Tanin *
328	Jenin	Telfit *
329	Jenin	Ti'innik *
330	Jenin	Tura al Gharbiya *
331	Jenin	Tura ash Sharqiya *
332	Jenin	Umm ar Rihan *
333	Jenin	Umm at Tut *
334	Jenin	Umm Dar *
335	Jenin	Wadi Du'oq
336	Jenin	Ya'bad *
337	Jenin	Yasid *
338	Jenin	Zabda *
339	Jenin	Zububa *
340	Jericho	Al-Zur *
341	Jericho	Al 'Auja *
342	Jericho	Al Hamra Checkpoint *
343	Jericho	Al Jiftlik *

344	Jericho	Al Mu'arrajat Road
345	Jericho	Allenby Bridge Checkpoint *
346	Jericho	An Nabi Musa *
347	Jericho	An Nuwei'ma *
348	Jericho	Aqbat Jaber Camp *
349	Jericho	Az Zubeidat *
350	Jericho	Dead Sea Junction Checkpoint *
351	Jericho	Deir al Krntl *
352	Jericho	Deir Hajla *
353	Jericho	Ein ad Duyuk al Fauqa *
354	Jericho	Ein as Sultan Camp *
355	Jericho	Ein Feshkha *
356	Jericho	Ein Hijleh
357	Jericho	En Gedi *
358	Jericho	Fasayil *
359	Jericho	Hayet *
360	Jericho	Jericho (Ariha) *
361	Jericho	Ma'ale Efrayim *
362	Jericho	Marj al Ghazal *
363	Jericho	Marj Na'ja *
364	Jericho	Massu'a *
365	Jericho	Mizpe Yeriho *
366	Jericho	Na'omi *
367	Jericho	Nahal EliSha
368	Jericho	Niran *
369	Jericho	Rimonim checkpoint *
370	Jericho	Tomer *
371	Jericho	Wadi al-Degra *
372	Jericho	Wadi Qelt

373	Jericho	Wered Yeriho *
374	Jericho	Yitav *
375	Jerusalem	Abu Dis *
376	Jerusalem	Abu Tor *
377	Jerusalem	Al 'Eizariya *
378	Jerusalem	Al Aqsa *
379	Jerusalem	Al Jib *
380	Jerusalem	Al Judeira *
381	Jerusalem	Al Qubeiba *
382	Jerusalem	Almon *
383	Jerusalem	alSawana *
384	Jerusalem	American Colony *
385	Jerusalem	An Nabi Samwil *
386	Jerusalem	Anata *
387	Jerusalem	Ar Ram and Dahiyat al Bar *
388	Jerusalem	Arab al Jahalin *
389	Jerusalem	As Sawahira ash Sharqiy *
390	Jerusalem	Ash Sheikh Sa'd *
391	Jerusalem	At-Tur *
392	Jerusalem	Az Za'ayyem *
393	Jerusalem	Bab a-Zahara *
394	Jerusalem	Bab al-Shams *
395	Jerusalem	Beit 'Anan *
396	Jerusalem	Beit Duqqu *
397	Jerusalem	Beit Hanina al Balad *
398	Jerusalem	Beit Hanina al Jadida
399	Jerusalem	Beit Ijza *
400	Jerusalem	Beit Iksa *
401	Jerusalem	Beit Liqya *

402	Jerusalem	Beit Safafa *
403	Jerusalem	Beit Surik *
404	Jerusalem	Bene Atarot
405	Jerusalem	Biddu *
406	Jerusalem	Bir Nabala *
407	Jerusalem	Container Checkpoint *
408	Jerusalem	En Karem *
409	Jerusalem	Geva Binyamin *
410	Jerusalem	Gilo *
411	Jerusalem	Giv'at Shappira *
412	Jerusalem	Giv'at Ze'ev *
413	Jerusalem	Givat Shaul *
414	Jerusalem	Har Adar *
415	Jerusalem	Har Nof *
416	Jerusalem	Hizma *
417	Jerusalem	Homat Shmuel *
418	Jerusalem	Isawyia *
419	Jerusalem	Jaba' *
420	Jerusalem	Jaba' Checkpoint *
421	Jerusalem	Jabal al-Baba *
422	Jerusalem	Jabal Mukabar *
423	Jerusalem	Jerusalem *
424	Jerusalem	Kafr Aqab *
425	Jerusalem	Kefar Adummim *
426	Jerusalem	Khan Al Ahmar
427	Jerusalem	Kharayib Umm al Lahim *
428	Jerusalem	Khirbeit Ghalous *
429	Jerusalem	Kokhav Ya'aqov *
430	Jerusalem	Ma'ale Adummim *

431	Jerusalem	Ma'ale HaZeitim *
432	Jerusalem	Makassed *
433	Jerusalem	Migrash HaRussim *
434	Jerusalem	Mikhmas *
435	Jerusalem	Mount of Olives
436	Jerusalem	Musrara
437	Jerusalem	Neve Yaakov *
438	Jerusalem	Old-City (Muslim Quarter) *
439	Jerusalem	Pisgat Ze'ev *
440	Jerusalem	Qalandiya *
441	Jerusalem	Qalandiya Camp *
442	Jerusalem	Qalandiya Checkpoint *
443	Jerusalem	Qatanna *
444	Jerusalem	Rafat *
445	Jerusalem	Ramat Eshkol *
446	Jerusalem	Ramot *
447	Jerusalem	Ras al-Amud *
448	Jerusalem	Romema *
449	Jerusalem	Samir Amis
450	Jerusalem	Sheih Anbar *
451	Jerusalem	Sheik Jarrah *
452	Jerusalem	Shu'fat *
453	Jerusalem	Silwan *
454	Jerusalem	Sur Baher *
455	Jerusalem	Tal Bayut *
456	Jerusalem	Wadi al-Joz *
457	Jerusalem	Zaytoun checkpoint
458	Khan Yunis	Abasan al Jadida
459	Khan Yunis	Abasan al Kabira *

460	Khan Yunis	Abasan al Saghira *
461	Khan Yunis	Abu al-Ajin
462	Khan Yunis	Al-Zana
463	Khan Yunis	Al Fukhkhari *
464	Khan Yunis	Al Qarara
465	Khan Yunis	Arara
466	Khan Yunis	Bani Suheila *
467	Khan Yunis	Israel-Gaza Border
468	Khan Yunis	Khan Yunis *
469	Khan Yunis	Khuza'a *
470	Khan Yunis	Qizan Abu Rashwan
471	Nablus	Al 'Aqrabaniya *
472	Nablus	Al Badhan *
473	Nablus	Al Lubban ash Sharq *
474	Nablus	Ammuriya *
475	Nablus	An Naqura *
476	Nablus	An Nassariya *
477	Nablus	Anabta *
478	Nablus	Aqraba *
479	Nablus	Ari'el *
480	Nablus	As Sawiya *
481	Nablus	Asira al Qibliya *
482	Nablus	Asira ash Shamaliy *
483	Nablus	Askar Camp *
484	Nablus	Awarta *
485	Nablus	Azmut *
486	Nablus	Balata Camp *
487	Nablus	Bareqet *
488	Nablus	Barqay *

489	Nablus	Beit Dajan *
490	Nablus	Beit Furik *
491	Nablus	Beit Hasan *
492	Nablus	Beit Iba *
493	Nablus	Beit Imrin *
494	Nablus	Beit Wazan *
495	Nablus	Beita *
496	Nablus	Berakha *
497	Nablus	Bizzariya *
498	Nablus	Burin *
499	Nablus	Burqa *
500	Nablus	Deir al Hatab *
501	Nablus	Deir Istiya *
502	Nablus	Deir Sharaf *
503	Nablus	Duma *
504	Nablus	Ein Beit el Ma Cam *
505	Nablus	Ein Shibli
506	Nablus	Einabus *
507	Nablus	Eli *
508	Nablus	Elon More *
509	Nablus	Esh Kodesh *
510	Nablus	Furush Beit Dajan *
511	Nablus	Giv'at Asaf *
512	Nablus	Givat Arnon *
513	Nablus	Halhul
514	Nablus	Har Brakha *
515	Nablus	Havat Gilad *
516	Nablus	Homesh *
517	Nablus	Huwara

518	Nablus	Huwwara *
519	Nablus	Ijnisinya *
520	Nablus	Iraq al-Taya *
521	Nablus	Iraq Burin *
522	Nablus	Itamar *
523	Nablus	Jaba' *
524	Nablus	Jalud *
525	Nablus	Jamma'in *
526	Nablus	Jit *
527	Nablus	Jurish *
528	Nablus	Kafr Qallil *
529	Nablus	Kefar Gid'on *
530	Nablus	Khirbet Tana *
531	Nablus	Madama *
532	Nablus	Majdal Bani Fadil *
533	Nablus	Migdalim *
534	Nablus	Mount Ebal *
535	Nablus	Nablus *
536	Nablus	Nisf Jubeil *
537	Nablus	Odala *
538	Nablus	Osarin *
539	Nablus	Oz Unatan *
540	Nablus	Qabalan *
541	Nablus	Qaryut *
542	Nablus	Qusin *
543	Nablus	Qusra *
544	Nablus	Quza *
545	Nablus	Ramin *
546	Nablus	Rehelim

547	Nablus	Rujeib *
548	Nablus	Sabastiya *
549	Nablus	Salim *
550	Nablus	Sarra *
551	Nablus	Shave Shomeron *
552	Nablus	Shilo *
553	Nablus	Talfit *
554	Nablus	Talluza *
555	Nablus	Tell *
556	Nablus	Urif *
557	Nablus	Yanun *
558	Nablus	Yasid *
559	Nablus	Yasuf
560	Nablus	Yatma *
561	Nablus	Yizhar *
562	Nablus	Za'tara *
563	Nablus	Zawata *
564	Nablus	Zeita Jamma'in *
565	North Gaza	Al-Tawam
566	North Gaza	Ash Shayma'
567	North Gaza	Beit Hanoun *
568	North Gaza	Beit Lahiya *
569	North Gaza	Em ElNasr (Al Qarya al Badawiya)
570	North Gaza	Erez Crossing
571	North Gaza	Es-Sudania
572	North Gaza	Jabalia *
573	North Gaza	Sheikh Za'id
574	Qalqiliya	Ad Dab'a
575	Qalqiliya	Al Funduq

576	Qalqiliya	Al Mudawwar ∗
577	Qalqiliya	Alfe Menashe ∗
578	Qalqiliya	Am Nouel ∗
579	Qalqiliya	An Nabi Elyas
580	Qalqiliya	Arab Abu Farda ∗
581	Qalqiliya	Arab ar Ramadin ∗
582	Qalqiliya	Ayal Crossing Checkpoint
583	Qalqiliya	Azzun ∗
584	Qalqiliya	Azzun 'Atma
585	Qalqiliya	Baqat al Hatab
586	Qalqiliya	Beit Amin
587	Qalqiliya	Eyal
588	Qalqiliya	Falamya ∗
589	Qalqiliya	Far'ata
590	Qalqiliya	Habla
591	Qalqiliya	Hajja
592	Qalqiliya	Havat Gilad ∗
593	Qalqiliya	Immanu'el ∗
594	Qalqiliya	Immatin
595	Qalqiliya	Isla
596	Qalqiliya	Izbat al Ashqar ∗
597	Qalqiliya	Izbat at Tabib
598	Qalqiliya	Izbat Jal'ud
599	Qalqiliya	Izbat Salman ∗
600	Qalqiliya	Jaljulia Checkpoint
601	Qalqiliya	Jayyus
602	Qalqiliya	Jinsafut
603	Qalqiliya	Jit
604	Qalqiliya	Kafar Qasem Checkpoint

605	Qalqiliya	Kafr 'Abbush *
606	Qalqiliya	Kafr Jammal *
607	Qalqiliya	Kafr Laqif
608	Qalqiliya	Kafr Qaddum
609	Qalqiliya	Kafr Thulth
610	Qalqiliya	Khirbet Sir
611	Qalqiliya	Kur *
612	Qalqiliya	Ma'ale Shomeron *
613	Qalqiliya	Mattan *
614	Qalqiliya	Misliya *
615	Qalqiliya	Oranit *
616	Qalqiliya	Qalqiliya
617	Qalqiliya	Qarne Shomeron
618	Qalqiliya	Qedumim
619	Qalqiliya	Ras 'Atiya
620	Qalqiliya	Ras at Tira
621	Qalqiliya	Sanniriya
622	Qalqiliya	Wadi ar Rasha
623	Qalqiliya	Wadi Qana
624	Qalqiliya	Zufim *
625	Rafah	Al Bayuk
626	Rafah	Gaza-Egypt Border
627	Rafah	Israel-Gaza Border
628	Rafah	Kerem Shalom
629	Rafah	Rafah *
630	Rafah	Shawket Al soufi
631	Rafah	Shokat As Sufi *
632	Rafah	Sufa
633	Rafah	Tal as Sultan

634	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Abu Qash *
635	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Abu Shukheidim *
636	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Abud *
637	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Abwein *
638	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ajjul *
639	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Al-Zaytouneh *
640	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Al Am'ari Camp *
641	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Al Bireh *
642	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Al Jalazun Camp *
643	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Al Janiya *
644	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Al Lubban al Gharbi *
645	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Al Mahkamah Checkpoint *
646	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Al Mazra'a ash Sharqiya *
647	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Al Midya *
648	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Al Mughayyir *
649	Ramallah and Al Bireh	An Nabi Salih *
650	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ar Ram and Dahiyat al Bar *
651	Ramallah and Al Bireh	As Sawiya *
652	Ramallah and Al Bireh	At Tayba *
653	Ramallah and Al Bireh	At Tira *
654	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Atara *
655	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ateret *
656	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Bani Zeid ash Sharqiya *
657	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Beit 'Anan *
658	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Beit 'Ur al Fauqa *
659	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Beit 'Ur at Tahta *
660	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Beit Liqya *
661	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Beit Nuba *
662	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Beit Sira *

663	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Beitillu *
664	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Beitin *
665	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Beituniya *
666	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Bet Arye-Ofarim *
667	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Bet El *
668	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Biddu *
669	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Bil'in *
670	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Bir Zeit *
671	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Budrus *
672	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Burham *
673	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Burqa *
674	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Carmel *
675	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Deir 'Ammar Camp *
676	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Deir Abu Mash'al *
677	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Deir as Sudan *
678	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Deir Dibwan *
679	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Deir Ibzi' *
680	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Deir Jarir *
681	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Deir Nidham *
682	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Deir Qaddis *
683	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Dolev *
684	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Duma *
685	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Dura al Qar' *
686	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ein 'Arik *
687	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ein Ayoub
688	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ein Qiniya *
689	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ein Samiya
690	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ein Siniya *
691	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ein Yabrud *

692	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ganne Modi'in *
693	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Hashmona'im *
694	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Jammala *
695	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Jibiya *
696	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Jifna *
697	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Jilijliya *
698	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Kafr 'Ein *
699	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Kafr ad Dik *
700	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Kafr Malik *
701	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Kafr Ni'ma *
702	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Kharbatha al Misbah *
703	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Kharbatha Bani Harith *
704	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Khirbet Abu Falah *
705	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Kobar *
706	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Kokhav HaShahar *
707	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ma'ale Mikhmas *
708	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Maccabim *
709	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Mevo Horon *
710	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Modi'in Illit *
711	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Nahali'el *
712	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Neve Tsuf *
713	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ni'lin *
714	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ofer *
715	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ofra *
716	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Pesagot *
717	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Qaddura Camp *
718	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Qarawat Bani Zeid *
719	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Qibya *
720	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ramallah *

721	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Rammun *
722	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Rantis *
723	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Ras Karkar *
724	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Rawabi *
725	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Rimmonim *
726	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Saffa *
727	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Shabtin *
728	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Shilo
729	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Shuqba *
730	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Shvut Rachel *
731	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Silwad *
732	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Sinjil *
733	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Surda *
734	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Talmon *
735	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Turmus'ayya *
736	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Umm Safa *
737	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Wadi As Seeq *
738	Ramallah and Al Bireh	Yabrud *
739	Salfit	Al Lubban al Gharbi *
740	Salfit	Al Lubban ash Sharq *
741	Salfit	Ale Zahav *
742	Salfit	Amuriya *
743	Salfit	Ari'el *
744	Salfit	Az Zawiya *
745	Salfit	Barqan *
746	Salfit	Biddya *
747	Salfit	Bruqin *
748	Salfit	Burin *
749	Salfit	Deir Ballut *

750	Salfit	Deir Istiya *
751	Salfit	Farkha *
752	Salfit	Haris *
753	Salfit	Immanu'el *
754	Salfit	Immanu'el
755	Salfit	Iskaka *
756	Salfit	Jamma'in *
757	Salfit	Jinsafut *
758	Salfit	Kafr ad Dik *
759	Salfit	Kafr al Labad *
760	Salfit	Kafr Qassem Checkpoint
761	Salfit	Kefar Tappuah *
762	Salfit	Khirbet Qeis *
763	Salfit	Kifl Haris *
764	Salfit	Marda *
765	Salfit	Mas-ha *
766	Salfit	Pedu'el *
767	Salfit	Qarawat Bani Ha *
768	Salfit	Qarawat Bani Zeid *
769	Salfit	Qira *
770	Salfit	Rafafa
771	Salfit	Rafat *
772	Salfit	Revava
773	Salfit	Salfit *
774	Salfit	Sanniriya *
775	Salfit	Sarta *
776	Salfit	Wadi al Far'a
777	Salfit	Wadi Qana *
778	Salfit	Yaqir

779	Salfit	Yasuf *
780	Salfit	Zeita Jamma'in *
781	Tubas	Ad Deir *
782	Tubas	Al-Maksar *
783	Tubas	Al-Tawil *
784	Tubas	Al 'Aqaba *
785	Tubas	Al Badhan *
786	Tubas	Al Farisiya *
787	Tubas	Al Farisiya-Nab'a al Ghazal *
788	Tubas	Al Hadidiya *
789	Tubas	Al Malih *
790	Tubas	An Nassariya *
791	Tubas	Aqqaba *
792	Tubas	As Dam *
793	Tubas	Ath Thaghra
794	Tubas	Bardala *
795	Tubas	Beqa'ot *
796	Tubas	Bi'r Jurat al Burj
797	Tubas	Bisan Checkpoint *
798	Tubas	Ein al-Sakut *
799	Tubas	Ein al Hilwa
800	Tubas	Ein al Hilwa - Um al Jmal *
801	Tubas	Ein el-Mita *
802	Tubas	Ein el Beida *
803	Tubas	El Far'a *
804	Tubas	El Far'a Camp *
805	Tubas	Ghubaesha *
806	Tubas	Hamsa al-Fawqa *
807	Tubas	Hamsa al-Tahta *

808	Tubas	Hemdat *
809	Tubas	Humsa - Al Bqai'a *
810	Tubas	Ibziq *
811	Tubas	Kardala
812	Tubas	Kashda *
813	Tubas	Khallet Hamad *
814	Tubas	Khillet al-Oqda *
815	Tubas	Khirbat Jabaris *
816	Tubas	Khirbet 'Atuf *
817	Tubas	Khirbet al-Suwaida *
818	Tubas	Khirbet ar Ras al Ahm *
819	Tubas	Khirbet Humsa *
820	Tubas	Khirbet Mak-hul *
821	Tubas	Khirbet Samra *
822	Tubas	Khirbet Tell el Himma *
823	Tubas	Khirbet Yarza *
824	Tubas	Kufeir *
825	Tubas	Maskiyyot *
826	Tubas	Mehola *
827	Tubas	Ras al Far'a *
828	Tubas	Ras Basilah *
829	Tubas	Ro'i *
830	Tubas	Rotem *
831	Tubas	Sahel Al-Buqi'a
832	Tubas	Sahel Sumait *
833	Tubas	Shadmot Mehola *
834	Tubas	Siris *
835	Tubas	Talluza *
836	Tubas	Tammun *

837	Tubas	Tayasir *
838	Tubas	Tubas *
839	Tubas	Umm al 'Obor *
840	Tubas	Umm Kharouba *
841	Tubas	Wadi al Far'a *
842	Tulkarem	Ainaf Checkpoint
843	Tulkarem	al-Kafriyat Road
844	Tulkarem	Al-Tayba Checkpoint
845	Tulkarem	Al Haffasi
846	Tulkarem	Al Jarushiya
847	Tulkarem	Al Masqufa *
848	Tulkarem	An Nazla al Gharbiya
849	Tulkarem	An Nazla al Wusta *
850	Tulkarem	An Nazla ash Sharqiya
851	Tulkarem	Ar Ras
852	Tulkarem	Attil *
853	Tulkarem	Avne Hefez *
854	Tulkarem	Bal'a
855	Tulkarem	Baqa ash Sharqiya
856	Tulkarem	Bazariya
857	Tulkarem	Beit Lid
858	Tulkarem	Bir A-Sika *
859	Tulkarem	Bizzariya *
860	Tulkarem	Deir al Ghusun
861	Tulkarem	Dhinnaba
862	Tulkarem	Enav
863	Tulkarem	Enav Checkpoint
864	Tulkarem	Far'un
865	Tulkarem	Harish *

866	Tulkarem	Hermesh ∗
867	Tulkarem	Iktaba ∗
868	Tulkarem	Illar ∗
869	Tulkarem	Irtah ∗
870	Tulkarem	Izbat al-Jarrad ∗
871	Tulkarem	Izbat Shufa ∗
872	Tulkarem	Jayyus ∗
873	Tulkarem	Kafa ∗
874	Tulkarem	Kafr 'Abbush
875	Tulkarem	Kafr al Labad
876	Tulkarem	Kafr Jammal
877	Tulkarem	Kafr Ra'i ∗
878	Tulkarem	Kafr Rumman
879	Tulkarem	Kafr Sur
880	Tulkarem	Kafr Zibad
881	Tulkarem	Kafriyat Checkpoint
882	Tulkarem	Khirbat Abu Khamish ∗
883	Tulkarem	Khirbat al-Aqaba ∗
884	Tulkarem	Khirbet at-Tayyah
885	Tulkarem	Khirbet Jubara ∗
886	Tulkarem	Kur
887	Tulkarem	Nazlat 'Isa
888	Tulkarem	Nazlat Abu Nar
889	Tulkarem	Nur Shams Camp ∗
890	Tulkarem	Qaffin
891	Tulkarem	Ramin
892	Tulkarem	Saffarin
893	Tulkarem	Sal'it ∗
894	Tulkarem	Seida

895	Tulkarem	Shufa
896	Tulkarem	Shuweika
897	Tulkarem	Tulkarm
898	Tulkarem	Ya'bad *
899	Tulkarem	Zeita

Towns marked with * are geocoded

Table 3: Towns and Regions in Meir Amit Dataset

	Region	Town
1	Abroad	Israel-Egypt Border
2	Abroad	Lebanon
3	Abroad	New Delhi *
4	Abroad	Tbilisi *
5	Center	Abu Tor
6	Center	Al Aqsa
7	Center	At-Tur
8	Center	Bene Atarot *
9	Center	Bet Dagan *
10	Center	Bet Shemesh *
11	Center	Eyal
12	Center	Gedera
13	Center	Hod HaSharon *
14	Center	Holon
15	Center	Jerusalem *
16	Center	Kafar Qasem *
17	Center	Kefar Sava *
18	Center	Kokhav Ya'ir *

19	Center	Lod
20	Center	Ma'ale HaHamisha *
21	Center	Malha
22	Center	Modi'in
23	Center	Modi'in-Makkabbim-Re'ut *
24	Center	Modi'in Illit *
25	Center	Netanya
26	Center	Nizzane Oz *
27	Center	Nof Ayyalon
28	Center	Old-City (Muslim Quarter) *
29	Center	Petah Tiqwa *
30	Center	Ra'annana
31	Center	Ramat Gan *
32	Center	Ramat HaSharon *
33	Center	Ramla
34	Center	Rehovot *
35	Center	Rishon Leziyyon *
36	Center	Rishon LeZiyyon *
37	Center	Rishpon
38	Center	Romema
39	Center	Rosh HaAyin *
40	Center	Route 443
41	Center	Talpiot
42	Center	Tel Aviv - Yafo *
43	Center	Yavne
44	Center	Yehud
45	Gaza Strip	Abasan al Kabira *
46	Gaza Strip	Al Bureij *
47	Gaza Strip	Al Bureij Camp *

48	Gaza Strip	An Nusierat Camp
49	Gaza Strip	As Shjae'yeh
50	Gaza Strip	Ash Shati' Camp
51	Gaza Strip	Az Zayton
52	Gaza Strip	Beit Hanoun *
53	Gaza Strip	Beit Lahiya *
54	Gaza Strip	Central Gaza
55	Gaza Strip	Deir al Balah *
56	Gaza Strip	Deir Al Balah *
57	Gaza Strip	Erez Crossing *
58	Gaza Strip	Gaza-Egypt Border
59	Gaza Strip	Gaza City *
60	Gaza Strip	Israel-Gaza Border
61	Gaza Strip	Jabalia *
62	Gaza Strip	Jabalia Camp *
63	Gaza Strip	Karni Crossing *
64	Gaza Strip	Khan Yunis *
65	Gaza Strip	Khirbat Ikhza'a
66	Gaza Strip	North Gaza
67	Gaza Strip	Rafah *
68	Gaza Strip	South Gaza
69	Golan Heights	Ghajar
70	Golan Heights	Har Dov
71	Golan Heights	Israel-Syria Border
72	Golan Heights	Majdal Shams *
73	Golan Heights	Mount Hermon
74	Golan Heights	Ramot
75	North	Afula
76	North	Avivim

77	North	Bet Oren *
78	North	En HaShelosha
79	North	Gan Shemu'el
80	North	Hadera
81	North	Haifa *
82	North	Harish
83	North	Israel-Lebanon Border
84	North	Metula
85	North	Mi'elya
86	North	Migdal HaEmeq
87	North	Nahariyya
88	North	Qiryat Shemona
89	North	Shefar'am *
90	North	Umm al-Fahm *
91	North	Upper Galilee
92	South	Arad
93	South	Ashdod
94	South	Ashqelon *
95	South	Be'er Milka *
96	South	Be'er Sheva *
97	South	Be'er Toviyya
98	South	Be'eri
99	South	Bne Netsarim *
100	South	Dimona *
101	South	Ein Netafim *
102	South	Elat
103	South	Erez Crossing
104	South	Gan Yavne *
105	South	Gedera

106	South	Israel-Egypt Border
107	South	Israel-Gaza Border
108	South	Karni Crossing
109	South	Kefar Azza ∗
110	South	Kerem Shalom ∗
111	South	Kissufim
112	South	Lakhish
113	South	Mefallesim
114	South	Metar
115	South	Mizpe Ramon ∗
116	South	Nahal Oz ∗
117	South	Negev
118	South	Netiv HaAsara ∗
119	South	Netivot
120	South	Nir Am
121	South	Nirim
122	South	Nizzana (Qehilat Hinuh)
123	South	Northwest Negev
124	South	Ofaqim
125	South	Or HaNer ∗
126	South	Qiryat Gat ∗
127	South	Qiryat Mal'akhi ∗
128	South	Rahat
129	South	Re'im
130	South	Sede Avraham
131	South	Sede Boqer
132	South	Sederot
133	South	Sheqef
134	South	Shoqeda

135	South	Sufa
136	South	Western Negev
137	South	Yad Mordekhay ∗
138	South	Ze'elim
139	South	Ziqim
140	West Bank	'Abud ∗
141	West Bank	'Ajja ∗
142	West Bank	'Anata ∗
143	West Bank	'Asira ash Shamaliy
144	West Bank	'Attil ∗
145	West Bank	'Ayda Camp
146	West Bank	'Azmut ∗
147	West Bank	'Urif ∗
148	West Bank	Abu Dis ∗
149	West Bank	Ad Duheisha Camp
150	West Bank	Addirim
151	West Bank	Adh Dhahiriya ∗
152	West Bank	Al 'Aqaba ∗
153	West Bank	Al 'Arrub Camp
154	West Bank	Al 'Auja ∗
155	West Bank	Al 'Eizariya ∗
156	West Bank	Al Am'ari Camp
157	West Bank	Al Bireh ∗
158	West Bank	Al Fawwar Camp
159	West Bank	Al Funduq ∗
160	West Bank	Al Jalama ∗
161	West Bank	Al Jalazun Camp
162	West Bank	Al Jib ∗
163	West Bank	Al Jiftlik ∗

164	West Bank	Al Khadr ∗
165	West Bank	Al Lubban ash Sharq
166	West Bank	Al Mughayyir ∗
167	West Bank	Al Walaja ∗
168	West Bank	Al Zaim
169	West Bank	Alfe Menashe ∗
170	West Bank	Allenby Bridge Checkpoint
171	West Bank	Allon Shevut ∗
172	West Bank	Almog ∗
173	West Bank	Almon ∗
174	West Bank	Ammihay
175	West Bank	An Nabi Elyas ∗
176	West Bank	An Nabi Salih ∗
177	West Bank	Anabta ∗
178	West Bank	Anata
179	West Bank	Anin ∗
180	West Bank	Ar Ram and Dahiyat al Bar ∗
181	West Bank	Ari'el ∗
182	West Bank	Arnona
183	West Bank	Arrana ∗
184	West Bank	As Samu' ∗
185	West Bank	Ash Shawawra ∗
186	West Bank	At Tayba ∗
187	West Bank	At Tira ∗
188	West Bank	Ateret ∗
189	West Bank	Avne Hefez ∗
190	West Bank	Az Za'ayyem
191	West Bank	Az Zawiya ∗
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	Bat Ayin *
199	West Bank	Beit 'Anan *
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	Beituniya *
219	West Bank	Beqa'ot *
220	West Bank	Berakha *
221	West Bank	Berosh *

222	West Bank	Bet Arye-Ofarim *
223	West Bank	Bet El *
224	West Bank	Bet Horon *
225	West Bank	Betar Illit *
226	West Bank	Bethlehem (Beit Lahm) *
227	West Bank	Biddu *
228	West Bank	Biddya *
229	West Bank	Bil'in *
230	West Bank	Bir Nabala *
231	West Bank	Bir Zeit *
232	West Bank	Birqin *
233	West Bank	Budrus *
234	West Bank	Burin *
235	West Bank	Burqa *
236	West Bank	Deir Abu Mash'al *
237	West Bank	Deir Ibzi' *
238	West Bank	Deir Jarir *
239	West Bank	Deir Nidham *
240	West Bank	Deir Qaddis *
241	West Bank	Deir Sharaf *
242	West Bank	Dolev *
243	West Bank	Duma *
244	West Bank	Dura *
245	West Bank	East Jerusalem *
246	West Bank	East Talpiot
247	West Bank	Efrat *
248	West Bank	El Far'a Camp
249	West Bank	Eli *
250	West Bank	Elon More *

251	West Bank	En Ya'aqov
252	West Bank	Enav *
253	West Bank	Far'ata *
254	West Bank	Geva Binyamin *
255	West Bank	Gitai Avishar Junction
256	West Bank	Giv'at Asaf *
257	West Bank	Giv'at HaAvot
258	West Bank	Giv'at Ze'ev *
259	West Bank	Giv'on *
260	West Bank	Giv'on HaHadasha *
261	West Bank	Givat Harsina *
262	West Bank	Gush Etzion (Judean Mountains)
263	West Bank	Haba'il Hamdan
264	West Bank	Haggay *
265	West Bank	Halhul *
266	West Bank	Har Adar *
267	West Bank	Har Brakha *
268	West Bank	Haris *
269	West Bank	Havat Gilad
270	West Bank	Hebron (Al Khalil) *
271	West Bank	Hemdat *
272	West Bank	Hinnanit *
273	West Bank	Hizma *
274	West Bank	Homat Shmuel
275	West Bank	Husan *
276	West Bank	Huwwara *
277	West Bank	Idhna *
278	West Bank	Illar *
279	West Bank	Immanu'el *

280	West Bank	Isawyia
281	West Bank	Iskaka *
282	West Bank	Itamar *
283	West Bank	Jaba' *
284	West Bank	Jabal Mukabar
285	West Bank	Jalud
286	West Bank	Jamma'in *
287	West Bank	Jannatah *
288	West Bank	Jatt *
289	West Bank	Jayyus *
290	West Bank	Jenin *
291	West Bank	Jericho (Ariha) *
292	West Bank	Jinsafut *
293	West Bank	Jit *
294	West Bank	Jordan Valley
295	West Bank	Kafr Aqab *
296	West Bank	Kafr Malik *
297	West Bank	Kafr Ni'ma *
298	West Bank	Kafr Qaddum *
299	West Bank	Kafr Qallil *
300	West Bank	Karme Zur *
301	West Bank	Kefar Adummim *
302	West Bank	Kefar Tappuah *
303	West Bank	Khirbet ad Deir *
304	West Bank	Kobar *
305	West Bank	Kokhav HaShahar *
306	West Bank	Kokhav Ya'aqov *
307	West Bank	Ma'ale Adummim *
308	West Bank	Ma'ale Amos *

309	West Bank	Ma'ale Gilboa
310	West Bank	Ma'ale Levona *
311	West Bank	Ma'ale Shomeron *
312	West Bank	Ma'yan Meir
313	West Bank	Massu'a *
314	West Bank	Mehola *
315	West Bank	Mevo Dotan *
316	West Bank	Migdal Oz *
317	West Bank	Migdalim *
318	West Bank	Mount Ebal
319	West Bank	Mount Hebron
320	West Bank	Na'ale *
321	West Bank	Na'ama *
322	West Bank	Nablus *
323	West Bank	Negohot *
324	West Bank	Neve Tsuf *
325	West Bank	Neve Yaakov *
326	West Bank	Ni'lin *
327	West Bank	Nur Shams Camp *
328	West Bank	Ofra *
329	West Bank	Old City of Hebron *
330	West Bank	Oranit *
331	West Bank	Otni'el *
332	West Bank	Pedu'el *
333	West Bank	Pesagot *
334	West Bank	Pisgat Ze'ev *
335	West Bank	Pnei Kedem
336	West Bank	Qabatiya *
337	West Bank	Qaffin *

338	West Bank	Qalandiya *
339	West Bank	Qalandiya Camp *
340	West Bank	Qalqiliya *
341	West Bank	Qarne Shomeron *
342	West Bank	Qatanna *
343	West Bank	Qedumim *
344	West Bank	Qiryat Arba *
345	West Bank	Qiryat Netafim *
346	West Bank	Qusra *
347	West Bank	Ramallah *
348	West Bank	Ras al-Amud
349	West Bank	Ras Karkar *
350	West Bank	Rimmonim *
351	West Bank	Route 443
352	West Bank	Sa'ir *
353	West Bank	Sabastiya *
354	West Bank	Salim *
355	West Bank	Sha'ar Binyamin
356	West Bank	Shaqed *
357	West Bank	Shave Shomeron *
358	West Bank	Sheik Jarrah *
359	West Bank	Shilo *
360	West Bank	Shu'fat *
361	West Bank	Shuweika *
362	West Bank	Silwad *
363	West Bank	Silwan *
364	West Bank	Sinjil *
365	West Bank	Sur Baher *
366	West Bank	Surif *

367	West Bank	Talmon *
368	West Bank	Tarqumiya *
369	West Bank	Te'enim Crossing Checkpoint
370	West Bank	Tel Rumeida *
371	West Bank	Teqoa *
372	West Bank	Tomer *
373	West Bank	Trans-Samaria Crossing
374	West Bank	Tubas *
375	West Bank	Tulkarm *
376	West Bank	Turmus'ayya *
377	West Bank	Umm ar Rihan *
378	West Bank	Umm Safa *
379	West Bank	Umm Salamuna *
380	West Bank	Wadi al-Joz
381	West Bank	Wadi Ara
382	West Bank	Wadi Qana
383	West Bank	Ya'bad *
384	West Bank	Ya'el
385	West Bank	Yabrud *
386	West Bank	Yaqir *
387	West Bank	Yatta *
388	West Bank	Yizhar *
389	West Bank	Zeita *
390	West Bank	Zif

Towns marked with * are geocoded

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 often 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, we coded this town 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 we indicated this by separating the names by comma. In cases where reported events occurred in land between Governorates or Regions, we made case-by-case determinations 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.

4.5 Geo-Location

Almost every city or town in our 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, we created a list of all unique Region-City or City-Town combinations in the two datasets. In both cases, we did some minor text clean-up, 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 386 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 RA, we reviewed every combination to ensure to the best of our ability that the town names were standardized. This ultimately led to a list of 989 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, we then geocoded the lists, looking for matches in populated places (such as cities, towns, neighborhoods, etc.). Matches 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, we 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. We reviewed each of these pairs manually, 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 we could identifty, such as "between Town A and Town B". The pairs that were matched in this manner are indicated as "PP". A small proportion of the Towns appeared to have no alternative name, but we could also not find coordinates. While ArcGIS Pro generates several columns of information for the "A" and "M" match types, of which we have provided a small subest, only the "X" and "Y" coordinates are generated for the "PP" match types. In our dataset, we have included 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.

4.6   Violence Type

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

In the Israeli violence data, attack types include: Raid, Military Checkpoint, Flying Checkpoint, Beating/Assault, Air Patrol, Destruction of Property, Confiscation of Property, Naval Boarding/Blockade, Air Raid, Shooting, Crowd Dispersal, Vehicular, Home Demolition, Home Occupation, Closure, Harassment, Tank/Artillery, Deportation, and Detention.

1. **Raid:** When Israeli military forces enter Palestinian areas to, e.g., run patrols, search for suspects, conduct surveillance, make arrests, or accompany Israeli civilians.

2. **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.

3. **Flying Checkpoint:** Non-permanent checkpoints set up by Israeli forces.

4. **Beating or Assault:** Physical assault, including stone-throwing.

5. **Air Patrol:** Aerial patrols by Israeli without live fire.

6. **Destruction of Property:** Demolition of structures or buildings that are not houses. Includes vandalism perpetrated by soldiers and civilians and "land levelling" by Israeli forces.

7. **Confiscation of Property:** Confiscation of land and/or property by Israeli forces. Includes theft by civilians.

8. **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.

9. **Air Raid:** Bombing runs by the Israeli airforce. Includes drone strikes.

10. **Shooting:** Live fire used by Israeli forces. Includes warning shots that do not result in bodily harm.

May also include shootings by Israeli civilians.

11. **Crowd Dispersal:** The use of crowd control tactics by Israeli forces, including rubber bullets, tear gas, noise bombs, etc.

12. **Vehicular:** Events where the vehicle is the weapon. This may include traffic accidents where the driver is Israeli and the victim is Palestinian.

13. **Home Demolition:** Demolition of fully constructed or partially constructed houses by Israeli forces. Includes notices of planned demolition.

14. **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.

15. **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.

16. **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.

17. **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.

18. **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.

19. **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.

In the Palestinian violence data, the potential attack types are: Rocket/Mortar, Incendiary Balloon,[9]

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[9]A 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 we use the most conservative number in the range.

Bombing, Shooting, Vehicular, Stabbing, Kidnapping, and Riot. Riot is further subdivided into four sub-categories: Stones, Incendiary, Arson, Property Damage, Violent Protest, Border/Blockade Breaching, or Assault.

1. **Rocket/Mortar:** Launching of rockets or mortars into Israel. Rockets that do not reach Israeli territory 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.)

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. **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.

4. **Shooting:** Use of live fire by Palestinians. Guns confiscated at checkpoints or in other caches are coded as failed shootings.

5. **Vehicular:** Events where the vehicle is the weapon. This may include traffic accidents where the driver is Palestinian and the victim is Israeli.

6. **Stabbing:** Physical attacks by Palestinians using knives. Knives confiscated at checkpoints or in other caches are coded as failed stabbings.

7. **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.

8. **Sabotage:** Purposeful destruction of military equipment by Palestinians

9. **Infiltration:** Attempts by Palestinians to enter Israel from the Gaza Strip or West Bank. This includes attempts to illegally cross for employment purposes.

10. **Riot:** Violent public disorder by Palestinians. Is further sub-divided into the following categories:

   - *Stones*: throwing stones

   - *Incendiary*: throwing incendiary devices (Molotov cocktails, IEDs)

   - *Arson*: deliberately setting fires

   - *Property Damage*: vandalism or other destruction of property

   - *Violent Protest*: protests with unspecified violent elements

   - *Border/Blockade Breaching*: protests where Palestinians attempt to forcibly bypass Israeli borders or checkpoints

   - *Assault*: physical altercations between Palestinians and Israelis that may or may not result in injuries

Each event has a primary classification and, if necessary, a second and tertiary classification (Secondary.Violence.1, Secondary.Violence.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.

4.7 Consequence, Number 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, we coded both types of "Consequence" 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, we take the lowest estimate (e.g. "several" is four).

4.8 Perpetrator & Victim

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 Police[10] , 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 detailed information on the identity of the victims of each act of violence. In the Israeli violence dataset, the Victim can be: 1) Palestinian Militant[11], 2) Palestinian Civilian[12], 3)

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[10]This includes criminal prosecutions and cases in the judicial system

[11]An individual is coded as a militant if they were likely involved in violence *at the time* of the event. Stone throwing is not included as "violence." All other forms of violence, including assault, attempted stabbing, and so on, are.

[12]Palestinian civilians are coded as the victims when an event is broad-based and likely to affect many non-militants,

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 protestor), 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.).

In the Palestinian violence dataset, a victim can be: 1) Israeli Military, 2) Israeli Civilian, or 3) Israeli Government (including police).[13] 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.

4.9 Monetary Cost

A qualitative variable (Monetary.Cost) that indicates the monetary value or specific items destroyed or confiscated in 'Destruction of Property' or 'Confiscation of Property' events.

4.10 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. We follow the same rules of thumb re: generic numbers as specified above (e.g. several = 4).

4.11 Event Context

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

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such as checkpoints

[13]Rarely, foreign civilians are injured or killed and this is included with Israeli Civilian.

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).

The below list details some circumstances under which Israeli actions are coded as "Responsive":

- for alleged stoning

- allegedly entering Israel without proper permits.

- alleged stabbing, allegedly attempting to stab an Israeli soldier

- allegedly finding a knife inside their vehicle

- alleged gunfire

- alleged firebombing

- allegedly digging in a restricted area

On the Palestinian side, I incorporate 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').

4.12   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.

5 Covariates

5.1 Economic Covariates

5.1.1 Monthly Consumer Price Index in Israel & Palestine

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.

5.1.2 Monthly & Quarterly Unemployment Rates in Israel & Palestine

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 as the same value; for the quarterly data, every day in a quarter has the same value. There are no missing values.

5.1.3 Daily Recession Indicators in Israel

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. There are no missing values.

5.1.4 Monthly Trade Balance in Israel & Palestine

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.

5.1.5 Daily Stock Market Closing Prices in Israel & Palestine

The closing price for Israel is the TA-125 index, 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 Palestine is the Al-Quds index, 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.

5.1.6   Daily Exchange Rate of Israeli Shekel to USD

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.

5.1.7   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: 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: 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 crossing, 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: 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 61 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, we impute missing variables using last observation carried forward. Then, if there is 0 movement of people that month, we overwrite the data with 0s for imports, exports, and total entries and exits.

- Karni Crossing, Commodities: Data includes the number of truckloads imported, the number of truck-loads 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. All missing values are imputed as 0s.

- Kerem Shalom Crossing, Commodities: 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: Data includes the number of truckloads imported, the number of truck-loads 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. All missing values are imputed as 0s.

5.2   Political Covariates

5.2.1   Monthly and Daily Demolition Incidents in the West Bank

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

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.

5.2.2 Dates of Major Israeli Military Operations

Dates of major Israeli operations were determined by the researchers. It is at 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	
Operation Sea Breeze	5/31/2010	Gaza Flotilla Incident
Operation Returning Echo	3/9/2012-3/14/2012	
Operation Pillar of Defense	11/14/2012-11/21/2012	
Operation Brother's Keeper	6/12/2014-6/30/2014	This was in the West Bank
Operation Protective Edge	7/8/2014-8/26/2014	
Operation Wall Guardian	5/10/2021-5/21/2021	Outside of main study window

5.2.3 Dates of Major International Speeches on Israel/Palestine

Data from the United Nations. It is at the daily level. In addition to these speeches, the researchers also added former US President Barack Obama's Cairo Address on June 4th, 2009. In the dataset, this variable indicates 1 for the day of the speech and 13 days after, 0 otherwise.

5.2.4 Dates of Israeli Elections

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, and a second variable counts the number of days until the next election. This is useful since the day of the next election is not always known very far in advance.

5.2.5 Composition of Israeli Ruling Coalitions: Size & Ideology

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 and the government's ideology, which we define 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. The following parties were classified as left-wing: Labor, Meretz, Gil, and HaTnuah. Right-wing parties were: Likud, Yisrael Beiteinu, Bait HaYehudi (Jewish Home), Kulanu, Derekh Eretz, Gesher, and New Right. Parties that were classified as centrist (and so excluded from the left-right calculation) were Yesh Atid, Blue & White, and Kadima. 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.

5.2.6 Dates of Hamas-Fatah Reconciliation Talks

Data for 2009 through 2017 from Palestinian Journies, 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.

5.2.7 Dates of UNSC and UNGA Votes on Israel/Palestine

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.

5.2.8 Days US Secretary of State is in Office

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."

5.2.9 Dates of US State Visits to Israel

Data on Presidential visits to Israel from the US Department of State, data on Vice Presidential visits to Israel from news sources, and data on Secretary of State visits from the US Department of State. All are at the daily level. In the dataset, this variable indicates 1 for an ongoing official visit, 0 otherwise.

5.2.10   Dates of Israeli Visits to US

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.

5.3   Temporal Covariates

5.3.1   Daily Temperature

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.

5.3.2   Daily Rainfall

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.