





Appendix: Profile of Settlement Blocs and East Jerusalem Jewish Neighborhoods

■ 1. North of Ariel

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2,900
6,600
582
410
1,129
11,621



NUMBER OF SETTLEMENTS: 5 TOTAL POPULATION²⁶: 11,621

2009 KNESSET ELECTION²⁷: National Union, 29.6% (1,603 votes); Likud, 28.2% (1,529 votes).

BARRIER STATUS²⁸: Sections of the completed separation barrier run to the east of Immanuel settlement and to the north and west of Karne Shomron and Maale Shomron settlements.

CHARACTERISTICS: Most of the towns in this bloc were founded from the mid-1970s to early 1980s. Although most of the inhabitants are tied to Gush Emunim, a messianic political movement dedicated to establishing a robust Jewish presence in the West Bank, some settlements have a different composition: Immanuel, for example, is composed of ultraorthodox Jews (or Haredim), while Karne Shomron prides itself on attracting North American *olim* (immigrants).²⁹

■ 2. Ariel

SETTLEMENT	POPULATION
Ariel	16,800
Barkan	1,317
Kiryat Netafim	545
Revava	1,075
TOTAL	19,737



NUMBER OF SETTLEMENTS: 4 POPULATION: 19,737

2009 KNESSET ELECTION: Likud, 44.0% (4,309 votes); Yisrael Beitenu, 28.5% (2,794 votes).

BARRIER STATUS: Most of the bloc lies outside the separation barrier, except for the city of Ariel, which is mostly encompassed by the barrier except on its western side. Israel initially planned to extend the barrier around the Ariel bloc, but the proposal drew international condemnation and was abandoned following an Israeli Supreme Court ruling.

CHARACTERISTICS: The city of Ariel, by far the bloc's largest settlement and the fourth-largest in the West Bank, was founded in 1978 by a Likud parliamentarian. Today it is home to the Ariel University Center of Samaria, which enrolls around 9,500 Jewish and Arab students from throughout Israel, making it one of the country's largest institutions of higher education.³⁰ In 2010, Prime Minister Netanyahu and his governing coalition declared Ariel the "capital of Samaria" and

reaffirmed its integral nature to Israel, echoing a similar vow by Ehud Olmert.³¹ Demographically, the city is mixed between religious Zionists, other observant factions, and more secular Jews, many from the former Soviet Union (e.g., more than 9,000 mostly secular Russian Jews have moved to Ariel since 1990³²). Much of the bloc's recent infrastructure funding has come from evangelical Christian groups in the United States and other nations.

■ 3. Western Edge/Modiin Illit

SETTLEMENT	POPULATION
Alfe Menashe	6,900
Bet Arye–Ofraim	3,900
Elkana	3,200
Etz Efrayim	716
Hashmonaim	2,700
Kfar Haoranim	2,200
Matityahu	1,382
Mevo Horon	1,327
Modiin Illit	44,900
Naale	749
Nili	913
Oranit	6,600
Shaare Tikva	4,200
TOTAL	79,687

NUMBER OF SETTLEMENTS: 13 TOTAL POPULATION: 79,687

2009 KNESSET ELECTION: United Torah Judaism, 33.8%; (10,127 votes); Likud , 20.2% (6,050 votes).

BARRIER STATUS: Four towns lie completely within the barrier (Etz Efrayim, Elkana, Shaare Tikva, and Oranit), seven are almost completely encompassed (Alfe Menashe, Bet Arye, Modiin Illit, Hashmonaim, Kfar Haoranim, Matityahu, and Mevo Horon), and two lie outside it (Nili and Naale). **CHARACTERISTICS:** Established in 1970 by the Ezra Youth Movement, Mevo Horon is one of the earliest Israeli settlements in the West Bank. Other settlements in the bloc were founded in the 1980s, including the religious kibbutz Etz Efrayim, the mixed religious and secular community of Shaare Tikva, the Oranit kibbutz, Bet Arye, Hashmonaim, Nili, Naale, Matityahu, and Kfar Haoranim (though legal issues prevented residents from actually moving into this last settlement until 1997).

Approximately half of Hashmonaim's residents are new immigrants from North America, and almost all are religious Zionists.³³ Matityahu is another religious moshav (agricultural cooperative) founded by a group of U.S. settlers.

Established in 1983, Alfe Menashe is close to both the 1967 lines and the Palestinian town of Qalqiliya. This has made its inclusion on the Israeli side of the security barrier controversial, creating a loop that isolates various Arab villages from the rest of the West Bank. In 2005, the Israeli Supreme Court ruled that the barrier must be rerouted.³⁴ Construction on a new route began in 2009, with the aim of excluding various Arab villages from the Israeli side.

Modiin Illit was established in 1996 and is by far the largest Israeli settlement in the West Bank. Almost completely Haredi, it has the highest fertility rate among all Israeli communities, with an annual growth rate of 9.5%.³⁵ The city's rapid growth can also be attributed to its central location halfway between Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

■ 4. Expanded Ofra/Bet El

POPULATION
5,600
3,900
6,100
2,800
1,623
20,023