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# COVID-19 pandemic in Israel

The **COVID-19 pandemic in Israel** is part of the worldwide pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The first case in Israel was confirmed on 21 February 2020, when a female citizen tested positive for coronavirus disease 2019 at the Sheba Medical Center after return from quarantine on the *Diamond Princess* ship in Japan.<sup>[3]</sup> As a result, a 14-day home isolation rule was instituted for anyone who had visited South Korea or Japan, and a ban was placed on non-residents and non-citizens who were in South Korea for 14 days before their arrival.<sup>[4]</sup>

Beginning on 11 March, Israel began enforcing social distancing and other rules to limit the spread of infection. Gatherings were first restricted to no more than 100 people,<sup>[5]</sup> and on 15 March this figure was lowered to 10 people, with attendees advised to keep a distance of 2 m (6 ft 7 in) between one another.<sup>[6]</sup> On 19 March, Prime Minister **Benjamin Netanyahu** declared a national state of emergency, saying that existing restrictions would henceforth be legally enforceable, and violators would be fined. Israelis were not allowed to leave their homes unless absolutely necessary. Essential services—including food stores, pharmacies, and banks—would remain open. Restrictions on movement were further tightened on 25 March and 1 April, with all individuals instructed to cover their noses and mouths outdoors. As coronavirus diagnoses spiked in the city of Bnei Brak, reaching nearly 1,000 infected individuals at the beginning of April,<sup>[7]</sup> the cabinet voted to declare the city a "restricted zone", limiting entry and exit for a period of one week. Coinciding with the Passover Seder on the night of 8 April, lawmakers ordered a 3-day travel ban and mandated that Israelis stay within 100 m (330 ft) of their home on the night of the Seder. On 12 April, **Haredi** neighborhoods in **Jerusalem** were placed under closure.

On 20 March, an 88-year-old Holocaust survivor in Jerusalem who suffered from previous illnesses was announced as the country's first casualty.<sup>[8][9]</sup> Minister of Health Yaakov Litzman and his wife tested positive for the coronavirus on 2 April; Litzman was the first member of the cabinet to be infected.<sup>[10]</sup>

The pandemic came amid the absence of an official government, as no ruling coalition had been formed following the 2020 Israeli legislative election, the third since the dissolution of the government in December 2018. Netanyahu continued to act as prime minister, and has been accused of adopting additional powers in the effort to monitor and contain the spread of the virus.

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### COVID-19 pandemic in Israel



Magen David Adom worker dressed in protective gear walks beside a mobile intensive care unit

<b>Disease</b>	COVID-19
<b>Virus strain</b>	SARS-CoV-2
<b>Location</b>	Israel
<b>First outbreak</b>	Wuhan, Hubei, China
<b>Index case</b>	Ramat Gan
<b>Arrival date</b>	21 February 2020 (4 months, 3 weeks and 2 days)
<b>Confirmed cases</b>	40,632 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Active cases</b>	20,872
<b>Severe cases</b>	183 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Recovered</b>	19,395 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Deaths</b>	365 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Fatality rate</b>	0.90% <sup>[2]</sup>

#### Government website

govextra.gov.il/ministry-of-health /corona (<https://govextra.gov.il/ministry-of-health/corona/corona-virus-en/>)

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Timeline

First cases

On 21 February, Israel confirmed the first case of COVID-19. A female Israeli citizen who had flown home from Japan after being quarantined on the *Diamond Princess* tested positive at Sheba Medical Center.<sup>[3]</sup> On 23 February, a second former *Diamond Princess* passenger tested positive, and was admitted to a hospital for isolation.<sup>[11]</sup>

On 27 February, a man, who had returned from Italy on 23 February, tested positive and was admitted to Sheba Medical Center.<sup>[12]</sup> On 28 February, his wife also tested positive.<sup>[13]</sup>

On 1 March, a female soldier tested positive for the virus. She had been

COVID-19 cases in Israel ()						
		Deaths	Recoveries	Active cases		
Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Last 15 days
Date		# of cases			# of deaths	
2020-06-29		24,667 (+3.1%)			321 (=)	
2020-06-30		25,447 (+3.2%)			322 (+0.31%)	
2020-07-01		26,413 (+3.8%)			325 (+0.93%)	
2020-07-02		27,553 (+4.3%)			326 (+0.31%)	
2020-07-03		28,490 (+3.4%)			328 (+0.61%)	
2020-07-04		29,309 (+2.9%)			332 (+1.2%)	
2020-07-05		30,139 (+2.8%)			333 (+0.3%)	
2020-07-06		31,271 (+3.8%)			339 (+1.8%)	
2020-07-07		32,655 (+4.4%)			344 (+1.5%)	
2020-07-08		33,976 (+4%)			348 (+1.2%)	
2020-07-09		35,496 (+4.5%)			351 (+0.86%)	
2020-07-10		36,902 (+4%)			355 (+1.1%)	
2020-07-11		38,062 (+3.1%)			359 (+1.1%)	
2020-07-12		39,296 (+3.2%)			364 (+1.4%)	
2020-07-13		40,632 (+3.4%)			365 (+0.27%)	
<b>Sources:</b> Israel's Ministry of Health official coronavirus updates Telegram channel ( <a href="https://t.me/s/MOHreport">https://t.me/s/MOHreport</a> ), Israel's Corona National Information and Knowledge Center ( <a href="https://www.gov.il/he/departments/corona-national-information-and-knowledge-center">https://www.gov.il/he/departments/corona-national-information-and-knowledge-center</a> )						

working at the toy store managed by the same man diagnosed on 27 February.<sup>[14]</sup> On 3 March, three more cases were confirmed. Two contracted the virus at the same toy store: a middle school student who worked at the store, and a school deputy principal who shopped there. Following this, 1,150 students entered a two-week quarantine. One other person, who had returned from a trip to Italy on 29 February, also tested positive for the virus.<sup>[14]</sup>

Hebrew University of Jerusalem professor Mark Steiner died of the virus on April 6.<sup>[15]</sup>

## Government response

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The government has set a multi-lingual website (<https://govextra.gov.il/ministry-of-health/corona/corona-virus-en/>) with information and instructions regarding the pandemic. Among the languages: English, Hebrew, Arabic, Russian, Amharic, French, Spanish, Ukrainian, Romanian, Thai, Chinese, Tigrinya, Hindi, Filipino.<sup>[16]</sup>

### Travel and entry restrictions

On 26 January 2020, Israel advised against non-essential travel to China.<sup>[17]</sup> On 30 January, Israel suspended all flights from China.<sup>[18]</sup> On 17 February, Israel extended the ban to include arrivals from Thailand, Hong Kong, Macau, and Singapore.<sup>[19]</sup>

On 22 February, a flight from Seoul, South Korea, landed at Ben Gurion International Airport. An ad hoc decision was made to allow only Israeli citizens to disembark the plane, and all non-Israeli citizens aboard returned to South Korea.<sup>[20]</sup> Later, Israel barred the entry of non-residents or non-citizens of Israel who were in South Korea during the 14 days prior to their arrival in Israel.<sup>[21]</sup> The same directive was applied to those arriving from Japan starting 23 February.<sup>[11]</sup>

On 26 February, Israel issued a travel warning to Italy, and urged cancelling of all travel abroad.<sup>[22]</sup>

### 14-day self-isolation

On 21 February, Israel instituted a 14-day home isolation rule for anyone who had been in South Korea or Japan.<sup>[11]</sup>

A number of tourists tested positive after visiting Israel, including members of a group from South Korea,<sup>[23]</sup> two people from Romania,<sup>[24]</sup> a group of Greek pilgrims,<sup>[25]</sup> and a woman from the U.S. State of New York.<sup>[26]</sup> 200 Israeli students were quarantined after being exposed to a group of religious tourists from South Korea.<sup>[11]</sup> An additional 1,400 Israelis were quarantined after having traveled abroad.<sup>[27]</sup>

On 9 March, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu declared a mandatory quarantine for all people entering Israel, requiring all entrants to quarantine themselves for 14 days upon entering the country.<sup>[28][29]</sup> The order was effective immediately for all returning Israelis, and would apply beginning on 13 March for all foreign citizens, who must show that they have arranged for accommodation during their quarantine period.<sup>[29]</sup>

### Voting booths for quarantined citizens

On 2 March, the 2020 Israeli legislative election was held. Multiple secluded voting booths were established for 5,630 quarantined Israeli citizens who were eligible to vote.<sup>[30]</sup> 4,073 citizens voted in the coronavirus-special voting booths. After the election, numerous Israelis were in quarantine.<sup>[31]</sup>

### Court freeze

On 15 March, Justice Minister Amir Ohana expanded his powers and announced that non-urgent court activity would be frozen. As a result, the corruption trial of Prime Minister Netanyahu was postponed from 17 March to 24 May. The Movement for Quality Government in Israel urged the Attorney General to stay the new regulations.<sup>[32]</sup>

### Mobile phone tracking of infected individuals

On 15 March, the Israeli government proposed allowing the Israel Security Agency (ISA) to track the prior movements of people diagnosed with coronavirus through their mobile phones. The security service would not require a court order for its surveillance. The stated goal of the measure was to identify people with whom infected individuals came into contact in the two weeks prior to their diagnosis, and to dispatch text messages informing those people that they must enter the 14-day self-quarantine. The security measure was to be in place for only 30 days after approval by a Knesset subcommittee, and all records were to be deleted

after that point. Critics branded the proposal an invasion of privacy and civil liberties.<sup>[33][34]</sup>

On 17 March, at 1:30 AM, a Knesset committee approved the contact-tracing program.<sup>[35]</sup> Within the first two days, the Ministry of Health text-messaged 400 individuals who had been in proximity to an infected person, and told them to enter a 14-day self-quarantine. On 19 March, the Supreme Court of Israel heard petitions to halt the contact-tracing program, submitted by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel, and Adalah – The Legal Center for Arab Minority Rights, and issued an interim order.<sup>[36][37]</sup> The same day, several hundred protesters converged on the Knesset to protest the phone surveillance and other restrictions on citizens' movements, as well as the shutdown of the judicial and legislative branches of the government. Police arrested three protesters for violating the ban on gatherings over 10 people, and also blocked dozens of cars from entering Jerusalem and approaching the Knesset building.<sup>[38]</sup> On 26 March, the ISA said contact tracing had led to over 500 Israelis being notified who were then diagnosed with coronavirus.<sup>[39]</sup> On April 26, 2020, the Supreme Court issued its judgment on the contact-tracing petitions. In granting the petitions, the Court held that the Government's decision passed constitutional review under the exigent circumstances at the time it was made, but that further recourse to the Israel Security Agency for the purpose of contact tracing would require primary legislation in the form of a temporary order that would meet the requirements of the Limitations Clause of Basic Law: Human Dignity and Liberty. The Court further held that due to the fundamental importance of freedom of the press, ISA contact tracing of journalists who tested positive for the virus would require consent, and in the absence of consent, a journalist would undergo an individual epidemiological investigation, and would be asked to inform any sources with whom he was in contact over the 14 days prior to his diagnosis.<sup>[40]</sup>

On July 1, the Knesset Plenum reauthorized ISA mobile phone tracking of infected individuals by enacting the Law to Authorize the ISA to Assist in the National Effort to Contain the Spread of the Novel Coronavirus (Temporary Provisions) 2020-5780.<sup>[41]</sup> As ISA location tracking resumed, by July 5, over 30,000 Israelis were ordered into quarantine.<sup>[42]</sup>

## Medical response

As late as 15 March, doctors complained that guidelines for testing were too restrictive.<sup>[43]</sup> On 16 March, the Health Ministry approved a number of experimental treatments for patients suffering from COVID-19.<sup>[44]</sup>

On 18 March, the Defense Ministry took over purchasing of Corona-related gear.<sup>[45]</sup> On the same day, the Israel Institute for Biological Research announced that they are working on a COVID-19 vaccine.<sup>[46]</sup>

On 29 March, Magen David Adom announced that it will collect blood plasma from recovered COVID-19 patients to treat those most severely affected with the infection.<sup>[47]</sup>

## Repatriation of overseas citizens

By the third week in March, El Al, Israel's national air carrier, responded to a government request to send rescue flights to Peru, India, Australia, Brazil, and Costa Rica to bring home hundreds of Israelis who were stranded around the world due to the worldwide pandemic. On 22 March, 550 Israelis returned from India; a few days before about 1,100 Israeli travelers were repatriated from Peru.<sup>[48]</sup>

## Economic impact

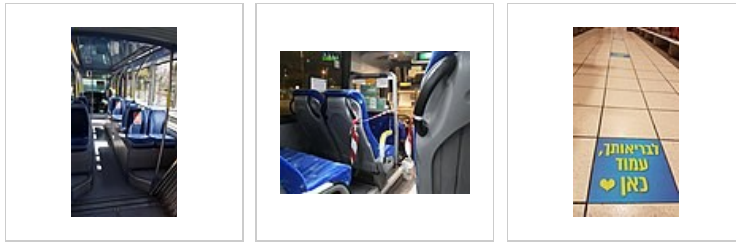
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### Social distancing and closure of public spaces

On 10 March, Israel began limiting gatherings to 2,000 people.<sup>[49]</sup> A day later, on March 11, Israel further limited gatherings to 100 people.<sup>[5]</sup>

On 14 March, Prime Minister Netanyahu announced new regulations and stated the need to "adopt a new way of life". The Health Ministry posted new regulations, effective 15 March. These included banning gatherings of more than 10 people, and closure of all educational institutions, among them daycare centers, special education, youth movements, and after-school programs. The list of venues required to close included: malls, restaurants, hotel dining rooms, pubs, dance clubs, gyms, pools, beaches, water and amusement parks, zoos and petting zoos, bathhouses and ritual baths for men, beauty and massage salons, event and conference venues, public boats and cable cars, and heritage sites. Take-away restaurants, supermarkets, and pharmacies were to remain open. The Al-Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock closed to prevent contamination of the holy sites.<sup>[50]</sup>

As a result of the government's directive for citizens to remain at home, there was an increase in calls to domestic violence hotlines, and women's shelters were close to full capacity, both due to new arrivals and to current residents who remained due to the pandemic.<sup>[51]</sup>



To encourage social distancing, half of the seats on the Jerusalem Light Rail were marked with signs saying "Sitting on this seat is prohibited".

The government prohibited sitting on the front seats of buses to reduce the chance of infecting the driver. The seats were wrapped with tape.

Stickers in supermarket aisles encourage people to distance themselves from one another: "For the sake of your health, stand here".

## School closures

On 12 March, Israel announced that all universities and schools would close until after the Passover (spring) break.<sup>[52]</sup> After the break, schools remained closed<sup>[53]</sup> and students learned online.

On 3 May, grades one to three were allowed to resume school, with restrictions, and not in all cities. In addition, grades eleven and twelve were allowed to hold revisions for the upcoming Bagrut exams.

## Unemployment

On 16 March, Israel imposed limitations on the public and private sectors. All non-critical government and local authority workers were placed on paid leave until the end of the Passover holiday. Private sector firms exceeding 10 employees were required to reduce staff present in the workplace by 70%.<sup>[54]</sup>

By 1 April, the national unemployment rate had reached 24.4 percent. In the month of March alone, more than 844,000 individuals applied for unemployment benefits—90 percent of whom had been placed on unpaid leave due to the pandemic.<sup>[55]</sup>

## Public transportation

As of 19 March, public transportation ridership was down 38.5 percent compared to before the virus outbreak. Public bus operations were strictly curtailed by the government, which placed an 8 p.m. curfew on bus operations nightly, and halted all public transportation between Thursday night at 8 p.m. and Sunday morning, going beyond the usual hiatus on public transportation in Israel during Shabbat (from Friday evening to Saturday evening).<sup>[56]</sup>

As of 22 March Israel's Ministry of Transport and Road Safety and its National Public Transportation Authority instituted a notification system allowing passengers using public transportation to inquire whether they had shared a ride with a person sick with COVID-19. The travel histories will be stored through the use of the country's electronic bus card passes, known as Rav-Kav.<sup>[57]</sup>



The Israel Railways stabling yard in Beersheba is full due to the coronavirus shutdown

## Israel embassy in Greece closure

On 9 March, after it was discovered that an employee at the Israeli embassy in Greece had contracted coronavirus and spread it to two family members, it was announced that the embassy was temporarily shutting down.<sup>[58]</sup>

## Economic rescue package

On 30 March, Prime Minister Netanyahu announced an economic rescue package totaling 80 billion shekels (\$22 billion), saying that was 6% of the country's GDP. The money will be allocated to health care (10 billion shekels); welfare and unemployment (30

billion shekels) aid for small and large businesses (32 billion shekels), and to financial stimulus (8 billion).<sup>[59]</sup>

## Private sector reactions

### Event cancellations

The pandemic forced many events to be cancelled. Notwithstanding the closure of wedding halls, weddings took place in private homes with the limitation of no more than 10 participants in each room; dancing took place both indoors and in outdoor courtyards. Weddings were also held on rooftops and yeshiva courtyards. In one case, a Sephardi couple opted to hold their wedding ceremony in an Osher Ad supermarket, which was exempt from the 10-person rule.<sup>[60]</sup>

### Retail

On 16 March, the Bank of Israel ordered retail banks to close, but allowed special services to remain open for elderly people.<sup>[61]</sup>

On 22 March, both the open-air Carmel Market in Tel Aviv and the open-air Mahane Yehuda Market in Jerusalem were closed by police.<sup>[62][63]</sup>

Many supermarkets experienced a shortage of eggs caused by panic buying and fear of shutdown.<sup>[64]</sup>

### Religious restrictions

The Health Ministry's rules on indoor gatherings, which were reduced from 100 to 10, still take into account the minimum number of members needed for a minyan (public prayer quorum). With stricter restrictions placed on citizens on 25 March (see below), the two Chief Rabbis of Israel called for all synagogues to be closed and prayer services to be held outdoors in groups of 10, with 2 m (6 ft 7 in) between each worshipper.<sup>[65]</sup> Many synagogues in Jerusalem were locked and prayer services held outdoors.<sup>[66]</sup> Due to the uptick in coronavirus diagnoses in Bnei Brak and after initially ordering his followers to ignore Health Ministry restrictions,<sup>[67]</sup> leading Haredi posek Chaim Kanievsky eventually issued an unprecedented statement on 29 March instructing Bnei Brak residents not to pray with a minyan at all, but rather individually at home.<sup>[68]</sup> Despite this, Kanievsky was accused of secretly arranging public prayers at his house.<sup>[69]</sup> According to Israeli Ministry of Health statistics, 24% of all coronavirus infections in Israel with known infection points (35% of all known cases) were contracted in synagogues, 15% in hotels, and 12% in restaurants.<sup>[70]</sup>

After back-and-forth discussions with representatives of the chevra kadisha (Jewish religious burial society), the Health Ministry allowed burial society members to proceed with many traditional aspects of burial for coronavirus victims. Burial workers will be garbed in full protective gear to perform the *taharah* (ritual purification) of the body, which will then be wrapped in the customary *tachrichim* (linen shrouds) followed by a layer of plastic. The funeral service must be held completely outdoors. Funeral attendees do not need to wear protective gear.<sup>[71]</sup>

On 26 March, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was closed.<sup>[72]</sup>

On 1 April, the Chief Rabbis of Israel published guidelines for observance of Passover laws during the outbreak.<sup>[73]</sup> The guidelines included praying at home and not in a minyan, selling chametz online, and getting rid of chametz at home in ways other than burning, so as not to go out into the streets for the traditional burning of the chametz.<sup>[74]</sup>

Minister of Health Yaakov Litzman and his wife tested positive for the coronavirus on 2 April.<sup>[10]</sup> News reports later claimed that Litzman had violated the government's ban on participating in group prayer the day before he was diagnosed. His office denied the claims.<sup>[75]</sup>

### Appreciation

On 18 March at 6 pm, Israelis across the country applauded from their balconies for two minutes in appreciation of medical workers battling coronavirus.<sup>[76][77]</sup>



Entrance to the closed Mahane Yehuda Market is only allowed for shopping in the supermarkets and pharmacy (24 March).



An empty eggs shelf in a supermarket in Jerusalem. The sign says: "Dear clients, Because of the situation and the shortage, buying eggs is limited to 2 boxes of 12/18 units or one box of 30 units. Thank you for understanding"



## National state of emergency

On 19 March, Prime Minister Netanyahu declared a national state of emergency. He said that existing restrictions would henceforth be legally enforceable, and violators would be fined. Israelis were not allowed to leave their homes unless absolutely necessary. Essential services would remain open.<sup>[78]</sup> News reports showed hundreds of Israelis ignoring the new ban on *Shabbat*, 21 March, and visiting beaches, parks, and nature spots in large numbers, prompting the Ministry of Health to threaten imposing tighter restrictions on the public.<sup>[79][80]</sup>

On 25 March, the government imposed stricter restrictions on citizens' movements.<sup>[81]</sup> These include:

- People must not venture more than 100 m (330 ft) from their homes. Exceptions include:
  - Employee arrival to work is permitted according to regulations
  - Acquiring food, medicine, essential products and receiving essential services
  - Receiving medical treatment
  - Blood donation
  - Legal proceedings
  - Demonstrations
  - Arriving at the Knesset
  - Receiving care in the framework of the welfare system
  - Departure of an individual or persons living in the same place for a short time and up to 100 meters from the place of residence
  - Providing medical assistance to another person or assisting a person with difficulty or distress
  - Prayer in an open place, funerals, weddings, and *brit milah*, as well as a woman's visit to the *mikvah*, provided that they pre-arranged the time of their arrival
  - Transfer of a minor to educational settings for the children of essential workers and special frameworks (in accordance with the Public Health Order).
  - Transfer of a minor, whose parents live separately, by one of his parents, to the other parent's home.
  - Transfer of a minor whose responsible parent is required to leave for an essential purpose if there is no responsible place for the child to be left under his care.
- Private vehicles may have only 2 passengers. Taxis may have only 1 passenger.
- Essential workers must be tested for fever at their workplace, and anyone with a temperature over 38 °C (100 °F) will be sent home.
- Violators will be subject to a 5,000 shekels fine, or up to six months' imprisonment.

Beginning on April 1 the government proposed to intensify precautionary restrictions on its citizens, requiring them to: refrain from all public gatherings, including prayer quorums of 10 men; limiting outings to two people from the same household; and calling upon them to always wear face masks in public.<sup>[82]</sup>

Beginning on April 12, the government required all Israelis to cover their nose and mouth when leaving their homes. Exceptions include "children under age 6; people with emotional, mental or medical conditions that would prevent them from wearing a mask; drivers in their cars; people alone in a building; and two workers who work regularly together, provided they maintain social distancing". The new law was passed on the same day that the *World Health Organization* questioned the efficacy of face masks for protecting healthy individuals from catching the virus.<sup>[83]</sup>

## Closures of cities and neighborhoods

### Closure of Bnei Brak

On 2 April, the cabinet voted by conference call to declare Bnei Brak a "restricted zone", limiting entry and exit to "residents, police, rescue services, those bringing essential supplies and journalists", for an initial period of one week. With a population of 200,000, Bnei Brak had the second-highest number of coronavirus cases of all Israeli cities in total numbers, and the highest rate per capita.<sup>[84]</sup> On 10 April the closure was relaxed to allow residents to leave the city to go to work, attend a funeral of an immediate relative, or for essential medical needs.<sup>[85]</sup>



City park marked and closed due to COVID-19 outbreak



Chief of the General Staff, Aviv Kochavi (center) examines the military laboratory for the diagnosis of coronavirus patients at Tzrifin base, together with Chief of Technological and Logistics Directorate, Yitzhak Turgeman (left), Chief Medical Officer, Tarif Bader (right), and members of the Military Rabbinate

## Nationwide Passover Seder lockdown

Lawmakers enforced a 3-day nationwide lockdown in conjunction with the Passover Seder, which took place in Israel on Wednesday night, April 8. All travel between cities was prohibited from Tuesday evening until Friday evening. From Wednesday at 3 p.m. until Thursday at 7 a.m., all Israelis were prohibited from venturing more than 100 m (330 ft) from their home. The goal of these measures was to prevent the traditional family gatherings associated with the Passover Seder. The lockdown did not apply to Arab towns, where Passover is not observed.<sup>[86]</sup>

Despite the lockdown, several prominent politicians, including Prime Minister Netanyahu, President of Israel Reuven Rivlin, Yisrael Beiteinu party leader Avigdor Lieberman, Minister of Immigration and Absorption Yoav Galant, and Likud MK Nir Barkat were noted by the Israeli press to have celebrated the Seder or other parts of the festival with relatives who did not live with them.<sup>[87][88][89]</sup>



Tel Aviv streets are empty on the first night of Passover, April 8, 2020.

## Closure of Haredi neighborhoods of Jerusalem

On April 12, the government imposed a closure on Haredi neighborhoods of Jerusalem, citing Ministry of Health statistics that nearly 75% of that city's coronavirus infections could be traced to these neighborhoods. The closure impacted Mea Shearim, Geula, Bukharim Quarter, Romema, Mekor Baruch, Sanhedria, Neve Yaakov, Ramat Shlomo, and Har Nof. Residents of these neighborhoods were allowed to leave to other areas only to go to work, attend funerals of immediate relatives, and for essential medical needs. The closure was opposed by the Mayor of Jerusalem, Moshe Lion, who reportedly told the government cabinet members: "Take the Ramot neighborhood for example — 60,000 residents and 140 of them sick. Why do we need to close off the whole neighborhood?"<sup>[90]</sup>

## Partial nationwide lockdown

A partial nationwide lockdown was again imposed from 14–16 April, preventing Israelis from visiting family in other towns, and Jerusalem residents from leaving their own neighborhoods, in conjunction with the seventh day of Passover and the Mimouna holiday the following evening at the end of Passover.<sup>[91]</sup>

## Ramadan closures

Throughout the month of Ramadan, which began on April 25, stores in towns with majority Muslim populations were to be closed from 6 pm until 3 am. Indoor prayer for all religions was banned, while outdoor prayer was allowed for groups up to 19 people, distanced at least 2 m (6 ft 7 in) apart.<sup>[92]</sup>

## Exit strategy

### Retail

On 24 April 2020, the government approved the reopening of street stores and barbershops, effective 26 April 2020. Malls, gyms, and restaurants without delivery services remained closed.<sup>[93]</sup>

On 7 May 2020, malls and outdoor markets reopened, with restrictions on the number of people allowed.<sup>[94]</sup> On 27 May 2020, restaurants reopened, with 1.6 meter distancing between diners, and masked staff.<sup>[95]</sup>

## Easing of lockdown

On 4 May 2020, Prime Minister Netanyahu outlined a gradual easing of lockdown restrictions, approved by the government.<sup>[96]</sup> Immediate changes included allowing outdoor meetings of groups not exceeding 20, removal of the 100-meter limit on venturing from homes, and allowing meetings with family members, including elderly. Weddings with up to 50 attendees were also allowed. The easing of restrictions would halt should one of the following occur:<sup>[96]</sup>

- 100 new daily cases (excluding individuals arriving from abroad, outbreaks in retirement homes, and cases in other current outbreak hotspots)
- the doubling time of infections decreases to 10 days



- the number of patients in serious condition reaches 250

Additional easing of restrictions was announced on 5 May 2020.<sup>[97]</sup>

On 19 May 2020, the requirement to wear masks outdoors and in schools was lifted for the remainder of the week due to a severe heat wave.<sup>[98]</sup>

On 20 May 2020, beaches and museums reopened, and restrictions on the number of passengers on buses were relaxed. Houses of prayer reopened to groups of up to 50 people. Attendees were required to wear masks and maintain a distance of two meters.<sup>[99]</sup>

## Reopening schools

On 3 May 2020, schools reopened for first to third grade, and 11th to 12th grade.<sup>[100]</sup> Classes were limited in size, and schoolchildren were required to wear masks. By 17 May 2020, limitations on class size were lifted.<sup>[101]</sup>

On 10 May 2020, preschools and kindergartens reopened, with limits on the number of children per class, and on a rotating half-week schedule. Nurseries were reopened with a full-week schedule, but allowing only 70% of the children to attend. Priority was given to children of single or working mothers.<sup>[102]</sup>

On 17 to 19 May 2020, schools reopened fully, with certain social distancing rules in place, including staggered recesses and maintaining 2 meters distance between pupils during breaks. Children arriving at school were required to present a health statement signed by their parents.<sup>[103]</sup>

A number of schools were shut down after reopening due to cases among staff members or students.<sup>[104]</sup>

## Second period of restrictions

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On 6 July 2020, following over two weeks of continued increase in the number of new daily cases, Netanyahu announced new social distancing guidelines, approved by the government.<sup>[105][106]</sup> These included:

- Restriction of social gatherings to 20 people
- Limiting the number of synagogue worshippers to 19 people
- Closure of gyms, night clubs, culture venues, and event halls
- Limiting the number of people on public buses to 20
- Limiting the number of restaurant guests to 20 indoors, or 30 for restaurants with outdoor seating

## Relations with neighbouring countries and territories

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### Palestinian Authority

On 11 March, Israel delivered 20 tons of disinfectant to the West Bank.<sup>[107]</sup>

On 17 March, the Defense Ministry tightened restrictions on Palestinian workers, limiting entry to those working in essential sectors, and requiring that they remain in Israel instead of commuting.<sup>[108]</sup> Also, Israel and the Palestinian Authority set up a joint operations room to coordinate their response to the virus.<sup>[109]</sup>

On 25 March, the Palestinian Authority urged all Palestinians working in Israel to return to the West Bank. All those returning were requested to self-isolate.<sup>[110]</sup>

On 19 May, an unmarked Etihad Airways plane marked the first direct flight between the United Arab Emirates and Israel. Its goal was to deliver supplies to the West Bank.<sup>[111]</sup> The aid was rejected by the West Bank, so it was delivered to Gaza instead.<sup>[112]</sup>

### Egypt

On 8 March, Israel closed down the Taba Border Crossing with Egypt, fearing the spread of the coronavirus from Egypt. The entry ban applied to any non-Israeli person attempting entry from Egypt. Israeli nationals returning from Egypt were required to enter an immediate 14-day quarantine.<sup>[113]</sup>

## Jordan

While Israel had not placed restrictions on its Jordanian border crossings, the Jordanian Kingdom decided to close its border with Israel as well as all other neighbouring countries beginning from March 11.<sup>[114]</sup>

On April 15, the *Jerusalem Post* reported that Israel was to provide 5,000 medical protection masks to Jordan to fight coronavirus outbreak, with the IDF overseeing the delivery.<sup>[115]</sup>

## Statistics

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Confirmed COVID-19 cases in Israel by locality with population &gt;2,000, recovery, and active cases. ( )

City/Town/Regional Council	Population as of 2018	Tested	Confirmed Cases	Recovered
Ar'ara BaNegev	18,105	4,365	288	94
Tifrah	2,172	263	24	4
Kiryat Mal'akhi	24,404	3,357	208	59
Yavne'el	4,152	533	41	14
Bnei Brak	200,806	58,334	4190	3,033
Dimona	35,722	7,994	224	31
Beitar Illit	61,648	7,392	632	312
Kafr Qasim	24,074	3,433	141	19
Baka al-Gharbiya	29,564	4,356	168	35
Beit Shean	19,310	2,489	86	2
Tiberias	44,940	9,413	385	187
Rekhasim	12,392	2,060	99	49
Or Yehuda	34,763	6,602	285	151
Ashdod	225,707	32,658	1181	353
Sajur	4,118	666	16	1
Bat Yam	129,868	21,671	692	212
Yad Binyamin	4,303	802	20	5
Savyon	4,335	713	18	3
Qiryat Gat	57,490	7,427	267	64
Elad	47,548	9,430	577	416
Rahat	66,917	8,348	354	133
Kokhav HaShahar	2,469	265	19	11
Kiryat Ye'arim	6,269	1,359	63	43
Kafr Bara	3,793	591	16	4
Kafr Qara	19,150	2,158	78	17
Kuseife	17,703	1,253	68	13
Modi'in Illit	76,971	11,701	680	446
Lod	76,289	8,848	329	101
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	456,409	70,166	2065	753
Ramla	75,729	9,520	297	81
Ofra	3,060	390	19	11
Beit Arye	5,115	677	26	13
Hura	17,723	3,101	239	196
Alfe Menashe	7,836	1,065	23	5
Jerusalem	931,272	142,869	6115	3,959
Jat	12,206	2,004	57	30
Beit Shemesh	126,846	14,289	837	558
Ra'anana	75,191	11,812	311	139
Kokhav Ya'akov	8,937	1,103	77	59
Har Adar	4,034	934	19	11
Merkaz Shapira	2,083	365	19	14
As of 9 July 2020 <sup>[116]</sup>				

City/Town/Regional Council	Population as of 2018	Tested	Confirmed Cases	Recovered
Tira	26,560	3,171	60	9
Mazkeret Batya	15,049	2,314	41	15
Giv'at Ze'ev	19,016	2,828	90	58
Jaljulia	10,188	1,095	30	13
Shoham	20,034	3,077	69	34
Yavne	46,413	6,018	128	52
Ofakim	31,835	4,230	101	50
Petah Tiqwa	245,533	34,364	760	364
Kiryat Ono	37,488	4,859	113	53
Holon	186,840	26,012	527	227
Netivot	38,479	4,720	168	107
Herzliya	92,766	12,759	271	125
Nahf	13,415	1,098	31	11
Ramat Gan	147,072	21,870	426	194
Lehavim	6,235	1,768	26	17
Immanuel	4,201	315	20	14
Azor	11,965	1,685	52	34
Arad	26,965	2,523	59	21
Ganei Tikva	19,935	2,964	77	48
Modi'in Maccabim-Reut	87,581	11,021	247	124
Meitar	10,013	2,025	28	13
Givatayim	55,274	7,279	127	48
Gan Yavne	22,517	2,321	57	26
Ar'ara	19,996	2,182	37	10
Rehovot	139,246	19,221	334	142
Sderot	27,054	4,824	96	60
Hazor HaGilit	9,805	774	17	4
Rosh HaAyin	59,420	7,270	137	58
Beer Sheva	197,168	33,051	523	254
Nahariya	59,794	9,088	123	46
Yehud	29,016	3,581	118	79
Gedera	24,904	4,939	88	55
Beit Dagan	6,573	736	18	10
Rishon Lezion	242,800	30,639	579	278
Be'er Ya'akov	25,852	2,887	66	35
Bi'ina	8,433	2,289	45	34
Umm al-Fahm	56,190	5,160	152	86
Kfar Habad	6,874	1,287	52	44
Eilat	56,564	4,484	97	31
Ramat Hasharon	45,339	5,228	98	45
Netanya	216,897	22,552	484	237
Or Akiva	19,560	2,004	29	8
As of 9 July 2020 <sup>[116]</sup>				

City/Town/Regional Council	Population as of 2018	Tested	Confirmed Cases	Recovered
Ma'aleh Iron	15,089	1,286	26	10
Ma'ale Adumim	37,495	6,106	94	54
Hadera	95,464	15,723	172	71
Taibeh	43,958	4,281	94	50
Ariel	18,298	2,052	33	15
Kfar Saba	97,982	12,635	173	73
Laqiya	15,347	1,236	29	14
Even Yehuda	13,310	1,759	46	32
Hod Hasharon	59,938	6,700	107	48
Givat Shmuel	25,077	3,193	70	46
Majd al-Krum	15,425	2,505	34	20
Kadima - Zoran	21,047	1,733	35	16
Zefat	35,967	4,434	138	105
Kiryat Ata	57,679	5,878	77	26
Mevaseret Zion	23,147	4,137	40	20
Pardes Hanna-Karkur	41,541	6,410	61	25
Kiryat Arba	7,354	676	16	10
Ness Ziona	45,831	4,389	64	27
Mitzpe Ramon	5,009	506	30	26
Harish	14,394	1,238	24	13
Shlomi	6,656	1,260	15	10
Tzur Hadassah	9,322	1,765	16	9
Afula	53,455	5,199	106	62
Jisr az-Zarqa	14,967	3,446	53	42
Kiryat Shmona	22,089	1,617	32	16
Beit El	5,700	527	17	13
Haifa	273,425	29,507	417	223
Qalansawe	23,087	2,020	29	13
Tel Sheva	20,411	948	17	3
Tamra	34,332	2,568	46	22
Kokhav Yair	9,121	1,060	19	13
Omer	7,935	1,520	24	19
Acre	51,209	5,472	63	31
Ashkelon	141,817	17,890	367	282
Deir Hanna	10,652	958	18	12
Yafa an-Naseriyye	19,283	912	15	5
Eli	4,104	424	22	20
Yeruham	10,454	1,070	15	10
Tirat Carmel	23,087	1,737	29	18
Kiryat Ekron	10,630	1,034	18	13
Nazareth	78,529	3,276	59	23
Shfaram	41,270	3,000	27	9
As of 9 July 2020 <sup>[116]</sup>				



City/Town/Regional Council	Population as of 2018	Tested	Confirmed Cases	Recovered
Migdal Haemek	26,026	3,127	108	94
Tel Mond	12,820	1,837	20	15
Kiryat Bialik	39,355	3,449	32	17
Kfar Yona	22,915	1,843	23	16
Kiryat Motzkin	43,958	5,186	33	20
Efrat	11,403	1,865	67	64
Deir Al-Assad	12,594	5,047	153	149
Kiryat Yam	39,287	3,609	36	26
Fureidis	13,294	1,017	18	15
Zikhron Ya'akov	22,277	1,863	43	38
Carmiel	46,503	4,972	62	53
Daburiyya	10,546	1,914	34	32
Kafr Kana	22,786	1,662	19	15
Nof HaGalil	44,195	4,311	38	29
Sakhnin	32,736	2,245	20	17
Ma'alot-Tarshiha	22,597	2,049	17	15
Yokne'am Illit	23,156	1,753	21	19
Segev Shalom	10,868	396	<15	0
Ganei Tikvah	5,613	558	<15	4
Kabul	12,320	1,290	<15	5
Abu Gosh	7,964	813	<15	2
Giv'at Avni	2,033	240	<15	3
Binyamina - Givat Ada	14,466	1,317	<15	6
Hashmonaim	3,006	439	<15	3
Nitzan	2,321	304	<15	5
Arraba	26,306	1,285	<15	6
Beit Yitzhak-Sha'ar Hefer	2,084	198	<15	3
Nesher	22,177	2,556	<15	5
Oranit	8,972	851	<15	5
Bnei Ayish	6,778	1,194	<15	5
Nof Ayalon	2,304	386	<15	5
Abu Snan	13,317	770	<15	4
Rameh	8,342	769	<15	2
Elkana	3,729	467	<15	8
Jadeidi-Makr	20,765	1,480	<15	4
Iksal	14,909	818	<15	8
Basma	10,726	830	<15	5
Maghar	22,732	1,193	<15	10
Mas'udein el-Azazme	17,208	220	<15	0
Kiryat Tivon	15,887	1,435	<15	5
Yarka	15,589	1,558	<15	2
Ain Mahal	13,589	629	<15	6
<b>As of 9 July 2020<sup>[116]</sup></b>				

City/Town/Regional Council	Population as of 2018	Tested	Confirmed Cases	Recovered
Isfiya	12,276	928	<15	5
Majdal Shams	11,220	658	<15	2
Kafr Yasif	10,667	1,314	<15	5
Bu'eine Nujeidat	10,137	437	<15	2
Bir al-Maksur	10,068	350	<15	5
Abu Rubeya (tribe)	8,581	159	<15	1
Ilut	8,412	339	<15	2
Karnei Shomron	8,364	696	<15	6
Atlit	8,306	637	<15	7
Basmat Tab'un	7,914	323	<15	2
Katzrin	7,500	517	<15	12
Sha'ab	7,318	1,489	<15	7
Ramat Yishai	7,288	566	<15	3
Zemer	7,076	732	<15	3
Tuba-Zangariyye	6,778	206	<15	1
Buqata	6,658	196	<15	2
Yanuh-Jat	6,568	412	<15	1
Shibli–Umm al-Ghanam	6,418	562	<15	10
Hurfeish	6,378	442	<15	2
Tzur Yitzhak	6,289	544	<15	4
Julis	6,252	326	<15	3
Pardesia	6,143	1,168	<15	1
Eilabun	5,713	694	<15	7
Kfar Vradim	5,516	521	<15	5
Caesarea	5,449	481	<15	3
Geva Binyamin	5,424	700	<15	11
Bat Hefer	5,097	511	<15	1
Talmon	4,837	296	<15	3
Kfar Tavor	4,388	367	<15	6
Shiloh	4,371	287	<15	8
Kfar Adumim	4,307	623	<15	8
Tekoa	4,143	494	<15	3
Mazra'a	3,939	221	<15	1
Alei Zahav	3,689	313	<15	4
Ein Naqquba	3,500	241	<15	1
Elyakhin	3,440	257	<15	1
Fassouta	3,372	470	<15	1
Al-Sayyid	3,304	129	<15	1
Ganei Modi'in	3,266	199	<15	1
Alon Shvut	3,222	356	<15	11
Matan	3,212	301	<15	8
Mi'ilya	3,186	342	<15	2
<b>As of 9 July 2020<sup>[116]</sup></b>				

City/Town/Regional Council	Population as of 2018	Tested	Confirmed Cases	Recovered
Kafr Misr	2,769	155	<15	1
Revava	2,741	243	<15	7
Nofit	2,567	215	<15	1
Elazar	2,466	407	<15	9
Neve Daniel	2,452	349	<15	13
Mitzpe Yeriho	2,426	216	<15	3
Na'ura	2,406	59	<15	2
Ahuzat Barak	2,361	185	<15	2
Tzufim	2,355	242	<15	2
Givat Brenner	2,331	216	<15	1
Shimshit	2,310	210	<15	3
Kfar HaOranim	2,212	252	<15	4
Peduel	2,120	185	<15	4
Hoshaya	2,037	168	<15	3
Rosh Pina	3,067	230	<15	0
Beit Hashmonai	2,139	204	<15	1
Beit Jann	11,913	628	<15	1
A'sam	10,473	198	<15	0
Kisra-Sumei	8,705	1,323	<15	1
Kedumim	4,560	471	<15	1
Etz Efraim	2,421	217	<15	0
Hawashla (tribe)	2,378	30	<15	0
Meiser	2,022	200	<15	1
Mevo Horon	2,540	270	<15	0
Lapid	2,137	295	<15	0
Nokdim	2,090	202	<15	0
I'billin	13,219	816	<15	0
Kfar Manda	20,343	607	<15	0
Daliyat al-Karmel	17,216	686	<15	0
Yakir	2,359	173	<15	0
Kaukab Abu al-Hija	3,872	417	<15	0
Gan Ner	2,640	212	<15	0
Abu Rukik	9,979	244	<15	0
Unknown	5,253	146	<15	11
Mashhad	8,798	243	0	0
Peki'in (Buqei'a)	5,905	780	15	15
Reineh	16,709	583	0	0
Sheikh Danun	2,900	133	0	0
Rumat al-Heib	2,100	71	0	0
Umm Batin	4,022	82	0	0
Tur'an	14,592	641	0	0
Zarzir	8,558	252	0	0
<b>As of 9 July 2020<sup>[116]</sup></b>				

City/Town/Regional Council	Population as of 2018	Tested	Confirmed Cases	Recovered
Abu Qrenat	6,427	120	0	0
Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	5,869	199	0	0
Abu Jwei'ad (tribe)	4,475	86	0	0
Muqeible	4,201	185	0	0
Mas'ade	4,078	261	0	0
Atrash (tribe)	3,619	66	0	0
Sallama	3,490	161	0	0
Kfar Kama	3,366	176	0	0
Uzeir	3,286	94	0	0
Jish (Gush Halav)	3,134	130	0	0
Sulam	2,950	186	0	0
Ibtin	2,819	83	0	0
Kudayrat a-Sana (tribe)	2,741	81	0	0
Har Brakha	2,707	130	0	0
Ghajar	2,686	49	0	0
Bir Hadaj	2,677	40	0	0
Tzur Moshe	2,616	242	0	0
Qasr al-Sir	2,444	33	0	0
Ein Qiniyye	2,369	88	0	0
Sayyid (tribe)	2,243	84	0	0
Abu Talul	2,022	59	0	0
Hevel Yavne Regional Council	5,503	1,136	21	3
Merhavim Regional Council	12,978	2,139	99	60
Nahal Sorek Regional Council	9,315	1,406	51	24
Beer Tuvia Regional Council	21,335	2,310	74	17
Shafir Regional Council	10,976	1,238	44	21
Emek HaMa'ayanot Regional Council	13,187	1,076	31	5
Lakhish Regional Council	12,205	1,720	33	12
Lower Galilee Regional Council	12,000	1,317	37	19
Sdot Dan Regional Council	15,093	2,746	103	82
Mate Yehuda Regional Council	53,749	8,634	114	57
Mateh Binyamin Regional Council	68,838	8,212	259	186
Gush Etzion Regional Council	23,870	3,593	101	76
Hof Ashkelon Regional Council	17,208	2,580	41	23
Sdot Negev Regional Council	10,339	1,974	27	18
Emek Hefer Regional Council	37,947	3,804	63	31
Hevel Modi'in Regional Council	20,929	2,401	39	22
Drom HaSharon Regional Council	30,924	3,596	69	44
Hof HaSharon Regional Council	11,158	1,302	18	11
Gezer Regional Council	26,167	3,247	32	16
Lev Hasharon Regional Council	21,513	2,824	30	18
Menashe Regional Council	18,087	2,658	15	5
<b>As of 9 July 2020<sup>[116]</sup></b>				

City/Town/Regional Council	Population as of 2018	Tested	Confirmed Cases	Recovered
Emek HaYarden Regional Council	13,185	1,142	16	9
Shomron Regional Council	45,684	3,941	86	62
Golan Regional Council	17,335	1,308	31	23
Merom HaGalil Regional Council	15,264	1,185	31	24
Hof HaCarmel Regional Council	29,922	2,255	34	21
Bedouin (not attributed to a regional council)	25,325	852	26	18
Har Hevron Regional Council	9,661	1,061	34	31
Jezreel Valley Regional Council	37,595	3,094	34	23
Mateh Asher Regional Council	28,538	2,920	18	11
Gilboa Regional Council	30,426	1,902	18	11
Neve Midbar Regional Council	60,894	1,103	<15	1
Misgav Regional Council	28,509	2,036	<15	9
Upper Galilee Regional Council	17,288	1,088	<15	5
Eshkol Regional Council	13,955	1,247	<15	6
Al-Kasom Regional Council	12,568	379	<15	1
Zevulun Regional Council	12461	1229	<15	4
Ma'ale Yosef Regional Council	10,679	956	<15	4
Bnei Shimon Regional Council	10,140	1,086	<15	5
Yoav Regional Council	8,507	715	<15	3
Bustan al-Marj Regional Council	8,389	481	<15	1
Al-Batuf Regional Council	8267	271	<15	1
Sha'ar HaNegev Regional Council	7,689	782	<15	3
Brenner Regional Council	7,394	680	<15	1
Mevo'ot HaHermon Regional Council	7,112	432	<15	1
Ramat Negev Regional Council	6,699	500	<15	3
Gan Raveh Regional Council	5,686	594	<15	8
Bik'at HaYarden Regional Council	5,671	454	<15	1
Gederot Regional Council	4,675	484	<15	4
Hevel Eilat Regional Council	4,223	354	<15	4
Central Arava Regional Council	3,604	147	<15	1
Megiddo Regional Council	11,286	671	<15	0
Alona Regional Council	2,078	129	<15	0
<b>As of 9 July 2020</b> <sup>[116]</sup>				



Confirmed COVID-19 cases in Israel. Hospitalization, deaths and recovery. ()

Date	Cases			Death				Mild cases	Currently Hospitalized				Recoveries	
	New	Total	Change	New	Total	Change	Ratio		Mild	Moderate	Critical	Ventilated	New	Total
2020-07-12														
2020-07-11	1,198	37,464		3	354			18,162			134		201	18,814
2020-07-10	1,441	36,266		3	351								161	18,613
2020-07-09	1,268	34,825		4	348								114	18,452
2020-07-08	1,335	33,557		2	344								111	18,338
2020-07-07	1,473	32,222		8	342								171	18,227
2020-07-06	791	30,749		3	334								106	18,056
2020-07-05	788	29,958	+2.12%	1	331			11,454			86		134	17,950
2020-07-04	1,115	29,170	+3.97%	4	330								147	17,816
2020-07-03	1,008	28,055	+3.73%	2	326								122	17,669
2020-07-02	790	27,047	+3.00%	2	324								95	17,547
2020-07-01	1,013	26,257	+3.08%	2	322			8,213			58		111	17,452
2020-06-30	803	25,244	+3.29%	1	320								123	17,341
2020-06-29	686	24,441	+2.89%	1	319								144	17,218
2020-06-28	334	23,755	+1.42%	1	318								72	17,074
2020-06-27	621	23,421	+2.72%	3	317								130	17,002
2020-06-26	400	22,800	+1.79%	5	314								865	16,872
2020-06-25	356	22,400	+1.61%	1	309								67	16,007
2020-06-24	532	22,044	+1.02%	0	308			5,474			46		71	15,940
2020-06-23	430	21,512	+2.04%	1	308								108	15,869
2020-06-22	304	21,082	+1.46%	1	307								67	15,761
2020-06-21	145	20,778	+0.49%	1	306			4,700			43		108	15,694
2020-06-20	294	20,633	+1.44%	1	305								0	15,586
2020-06-19	303	20,339	+1.51%	1	304								68	15,586
2020-06-18	253	20,036	+1.28%	0	303			3,985			36		59	15,518
2020-06-17	288	19,783	+1.48%	1	303			3,985			36		46	15,459
2020-06-16	258	19,495	+1.34%	0	302			3,708			36		34	15,413
2020-06-15	182	19,237	+0.94%	2	302								40	15,379
2020-06-14	83	19,055	+0.44%	0	300			3,346			34		18	15,339
2020-06-13	177	18,972	+0.94%	0	300			3,282			33		69	15,321
2020-06-12	226	18,795	+1.2%	0	300								38	15,252
2020-06-11	214	18,569	+1.2%	1	300								82	15,214
2020-06-10	175	18,355	+0.96%	0	299			2,916			31	23 <sup>[117]</sup>	9	15,168
2020-06-09	148	18,180	+0.82%	1	299								57	15,159
2020-06-08	169	18,032	+0.94%	0	298								11	15,102
2020-06-07	111	17,863	+0.62%	3	298			2,447			27		49	15,091
2020-06-06	190	17,752	+1.1%	4	295								16	15,042
2020-06-05	67	17,562	+0.38%	0	291								13	15,026

Date	Cases			Death				Mild cases	Currently Hospitalized				Recoveries	
	New	Total	Change	New	Total	Change	Ratio		Mild	Moderate	Critical	Ventilated	New	Total
2020-06-04	118	17,495	+0.67%	0	291								30	15,013
2020-06-03	92	17,377	+0.53%	1	291			2,075			28		43	14,983
2020-06-02	116	17,285	+0.68%	5	290			2,024			31		67	14,940
2020-06-01	98	17,169	+0.21%	0	285			1,962			33		66	14,873
2020-05-31	59	17,071	+0.34%	1	285			1,935			39		1	14,807
2020-05-30	25	17,012	+0.15%	0	284			1,878			39		35	14,806
2020-05-29	115	16,987	+0.68%	0	284								97	14,771
2020-05-28	79	16,872	+0.47%	3	284								109	14,674
2020-05-27	36	16,793	+0.21%	0	281			1,903			39		113	14,565
2020-05-26	23	16,757	+0.13%	0	281			1,976			43		150	14,452
2020-05-25	17	16,734	+0.10%	2	281								154	14,302
2020-05-24	5	16,717	+0.03%	0	279			2,240			45		63	14,148
2020-05-23	22	16,712	+0.13%	0	279			2,301			47		175	14,085
2020-05-22	7	16,690	+0.04%	0	279								191	13,915
2020-05-21	16	16,683	+0.10%	0	279								220	13,724
2020-05-20	8	16,667	+0.05%	1	279								69	13,504
2020-05-19	16	16,659	+0.10%	2	278			2,896			50		182	13,435
2020-05-18	26	16,643	+0.16%	4	276								311	13,253
2020-05-17	10	16,617	+0.06%	4	272			3,353			50		87	12,942
2020-05-16	18	16,607	+0.11%	2	268			3,426			59		268	12,855
2020-05-15	10	16,589	+0.06%	1	266								66	12,587
2020-05-14	31	16,579	+0.19%	1	265			3,731			62		289	12,521
2020-05-13	19	16,548	+0.11%	4	264								149	12,232
2020-05-12	23	16,529	+0.14%	2	260								240	12,083
2020-05-11	29	16,506	+0.18%	6	258			4,332			73		413	11,843
2020-05-10	23	16,477	+0.14%	5	252			4,721			74		54	11,430
2020-05-09	18	16,454	+0.11%	2	247			4,753			78		147	11,376
2020-05-08	55	16,436	+0.34%	5	245								356	11,289
2020-05-07	71	16,381	+0.44%	1	240			5,287					236	10,933
2020-05-06	21	16,310	+0.13%	1	239								172	10,697
2020-05-05	43	16,289	+0.26%	3	238			5,719			89		401	10,525
2020-05-04	38	16,246	+0.23%	3	235								315	10,124
2020-05-03	23	16,208	+0.14%	3	232			5,877			70		156	9,809
2020-05-02	84	16,185	+0.52%	4	229			6,258			105		497	9,653
2020-05-01	155	16,101	+0.97%	3	225			6,918			105		595	9,156
2020-04-30	112	15,946	+0.71%	7	222			7,058			82		328	8,561
2020-04-29	106	15,834	+0.67%	5	215			7,521					487	8,233
2020-04-28	173	15,728	+1.1%	6	210								546	7,746
2020-04-27	112	15,555	+0.7%	3	204								469	7,200
2020-04-26	145	15,443	+0.96%	2	201								296	6,731

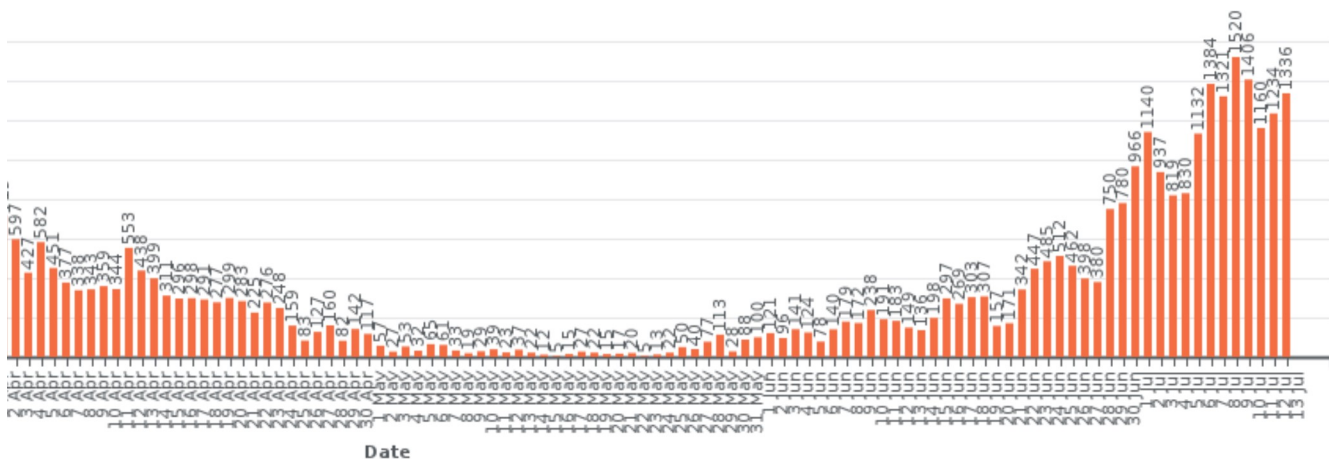
Date	Cases			Death				Mild cases	Currently Hospitalized				Recoveries	
	New	Total	Change	New	Total	Change	Ratio		Mild	Moderate	Critical	Ventilated	New	Total
2020-04-25	240	15,148	+1.6%	5	199	+2.06%		8,661			130		432	6,435
2020-04-24	255	15,058	+1.7%	2	194	+1.04%							392	6,003
2020-04-23	305	14,803	+2.1%	3	192	+2.7%	1.3%	8,759		102	139	109	396	5,611
2020-04-22	556	14,498	+4.0%	5	189	+3.3%	1.29%	8,834		124	148	111	708	5,215
2020-04-21	229	13,942	+1.7%	7	184	+4.6%	1.30%	9,209		135	142	113	458	4,507
2020-04-20	222	13,713	+1.6%	5	177	+1.2%	1.26%	9,209		134	150	114	295	4,049
2020-04-19	226	13,491	+1.7%	8	172	+8.2%	1.27%	9,277		140	156	109	298	3,754
2020-04-18	192	13,265	+1.5%	13	164	+6.8%	1.19%	9,337		145	167	118	330	3,456
2020-04-17	271	13,073	+2.1%	9	151	+5.7%	1.13%	9,375		157	182	129	308	3,126
2020-04-16	276	12,802	+2.2%	12	142	+11.1%	1.09%	9,464		172	174	140	255	2,818
2020-04-15	367	12,526	+3%	9	130	+7.7%	1.01%			173	176	132	368	2,563
2020-04-14	350	12,159	+3%	7	117	+6.4%	0.96%			168	181	136	340	2,195
2020-04-13	586	11,809	+5.2%	7	110	+6.8%	0.93%			181	181	133	228	1,855
2020-04-12	398	11,223	+3.7%	7	103	+7.3%	0.92%			155	174	123	286	1,627
2020-04-11	384	10,825	+3.7%	4	96	+4.3%	0.89%	9,126		152	180	132	158	1,341
2020-04-10	374	10,441	+3.7%	13	92	+16.5%	0.88%			176	167	124	172	1,183
2020-04-09	318	10,067	+3.3%	8	79	+11.3%	0.78%	8,705		165	166	119	210	1,011
2020-04-08	436	9,749	+4.7%	12	71	+20.3%	0.73%			195		122	31	801
2020-04-07	343	9,313	+3.8%	4	59	+15.7%	0.63%	8,075		181	149	113	100	770
2020-04-06	352	8,970	+4.1%	5	51	+10.9%	0.57%	7,841		191	140	107	124	670
2020-04-05	629	8,618	+7.9%	4	46	+9.5%	0.53%	7,765		173	139	106	88	546
2020-04-04	456	7,989	+6.1%	6	42	+16.7%	0.53%	7,003		166	115	107	55	458
2020-04-03	632	7,533	+9.2%	7	36	+24.1%	0.48%			144	113	96	65	403
2020-04-02	733	6,901	+11.9%	8	29	+38.1%	0.42%			107	108	87	97	338
2020-04-01	645	6,168	+11.7%	1	21	+5%	0.34%		439	97	95	81	17	241
2020-03-31	741	5,523	+15.5%	5	20	+33.3%	0.36%			95	94	69	63	224
2020-03-30	466	4,782	+11%	3	15	+25%	0.31%		344	81	80	59	72	161
2020-03-29	492	4,316	+13%	0	12	-	0.28%		344	82	66	59	0	89
2020-03-28	420	3,824	+12%	0	12	-	0.31%		346	73	54	39	10	89
2020-03-27	393	3,404	+13%	4	12	+50%	0.35%		355	60	49	38	5	79
2020-03-26	548	3,011	+22%	3	8	+60%	0.27%		324	68	40		6	68
2020-03-25	463	2,463	+23%	2	5	+66.7%	0.2%		289	54	39		5	64
2020-03-24	448	2,000	+29%	2	3	+200%	0.15%		270	47	37		12	53
2020-03-23	345	1,552	+29%	0	1	-	0.06%		277	32	29		4	41
2020-03-22	264	1,207	+28.0%	0	1	-	0.08%		266	24	24		1	37
2020-03-21	105	943	+13%	0	1	-	0.11%			19	15		21	36
2020-03-20	161	838	+24%	1	1	-	0.12%			18	10		1	15
2020-03-19	153	677	+29%							13	6		3	14
2020-03-18	103	524	+24%							10	6			11
2020-03-17	103	421	+32%							11	5		7	11

Date	Cases			Death				Mild cases	Currently Hospitalized				Recoveries	
	New	Total	Change	New	Total	Change	Ratio		Mild	Moderate	Critical	Ventilated	New	Total
2020-03-16	65	318	+26%							11	4			4
2020-03-15	53	253	+26%							11	2		1	
2020-03-14	36	200	+22%							7	2			
2020-03-13	34	164	+26%							5	3			
2020-03-12	31	130	+31%							4	2			
2020-03-11	22	99	+29%							6	1			
2020-03-10	18	77	+31%							5	1			
2020-03-09	20	59	+51%							1				
2020-03-08	2	39	+5%							1				
2020-03-07	15	37	+68%							1				
2020-03-06	2	22	+10%							1				
2020-03-05	4	20	+25%											
2020-03-04	1	16	+7%											
2020-03-03	3	15	+25%											
2020-03-02	-	12	0											
2020-03-01	2	12	+20%											
2020-02-29	3	10	+43											
2020-02-28	2	7	+40%											
2020-02-27	2	5	+67%											
2020-02-26	1	3	+50%											
2020-02-21	2	2	-											
Sources: <a href="https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/israel/">https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/israel/</a> , <a href="https://t.me/MOHreport/">https://t.me/MOHreport/</a> ( <a href="https://t.me/MOHreport/3617">https://t.me/MOHreport/3617</a> )														

## Graphs

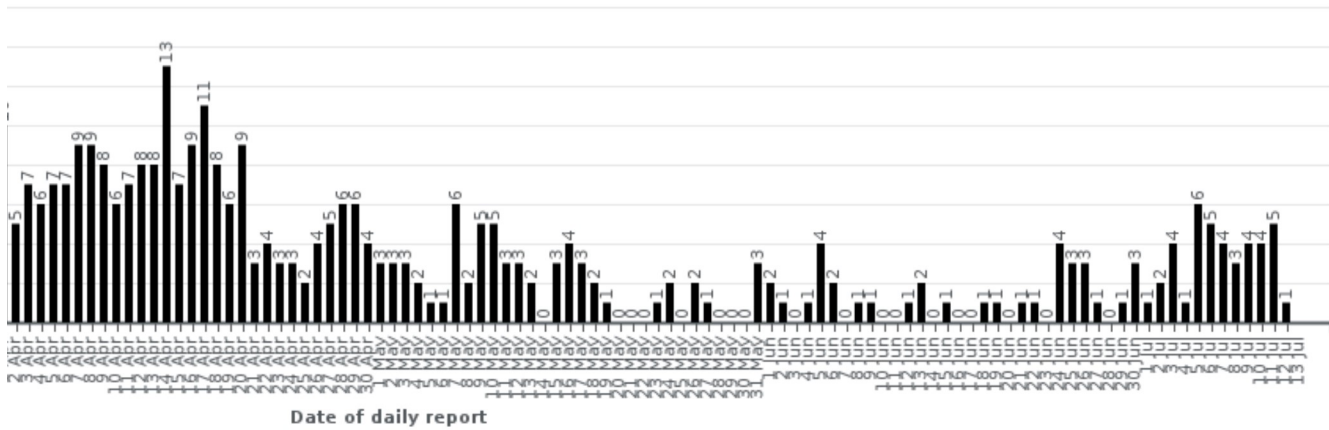
According to Israel Ministry of Health.<sup>[1]</sup>

New cases per day



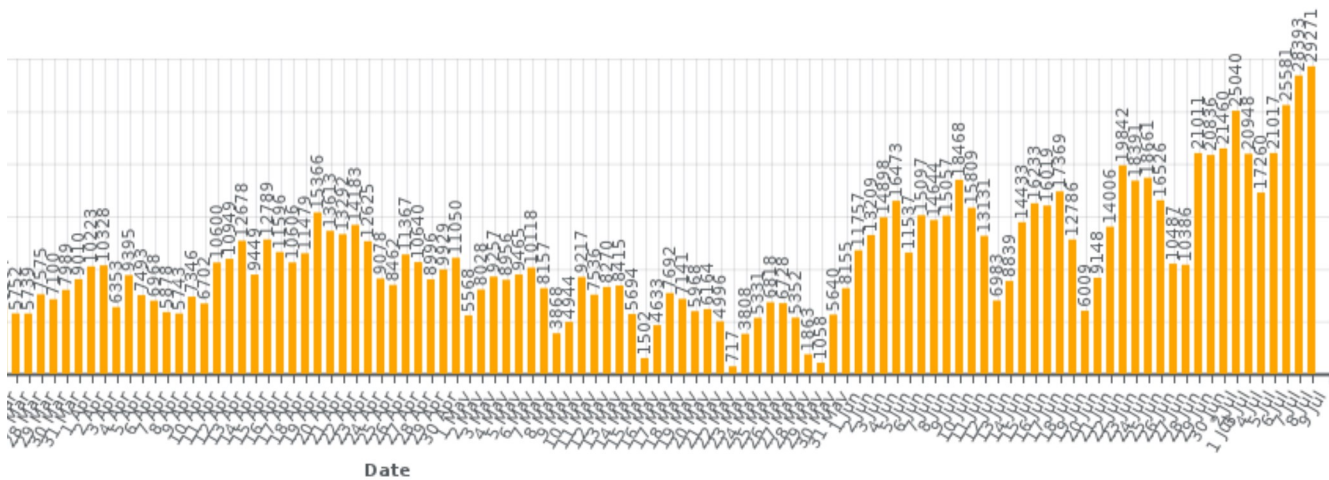
Data is updated by MOH at 09:00 and 21:00 (IST) every day.

Deaths per day

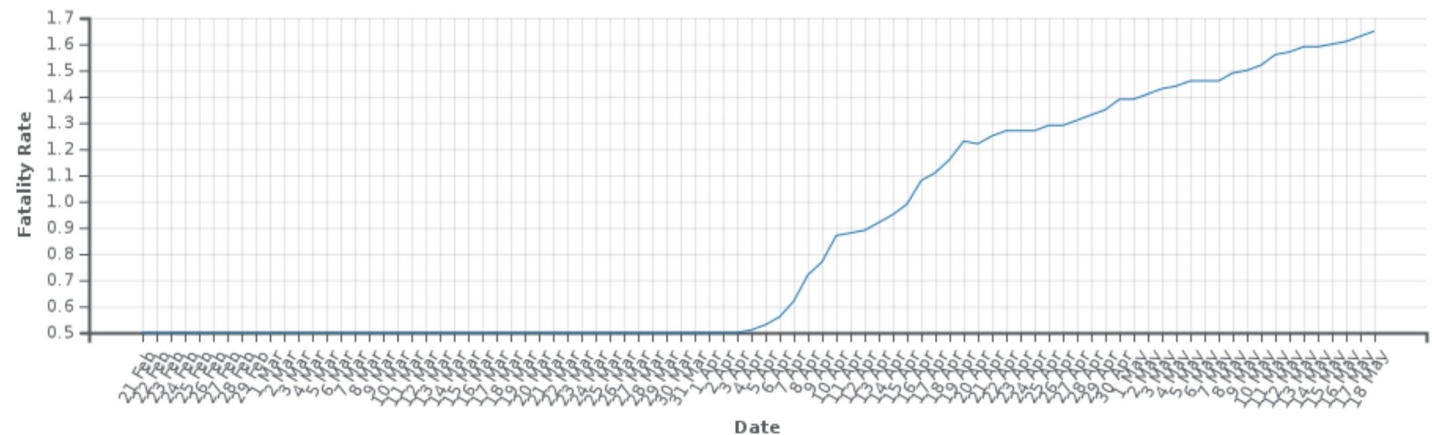


Data is according to MOH update at 08:00 (IST) every day.

### Tests per day



### Fatality Rate (Percents)



## See also

- COVID-19 pandemic by country and territory
- 2020 in Israel
- Health in Israel

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### Other

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