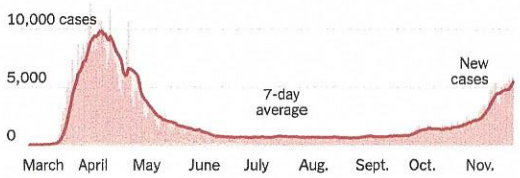
New York Covid Map and Case Count

By The New York Times Updated November 24, 2020, 8:00 A.M. E.T.



	TOTAL REPORTED	ON NOV. 23	14-DAY CHANGE
Cases	606,878	5,911	+85% ↗
Deaths	33,804	37	+69% ↗
Hospitalized		2,724	+79% ↗

Hospitalization data from the Covid Tracking Project; 14-day change trends use 7-day averages.

Map | By county | New cases | Clusters

At least 37 new coronavirus deaths and 5,911 new cases were reported in New York on Nov. 23. Over the past week, there has been an average of 5,490 cases per day, an increase of 85 percent from the average two weeks earlier.

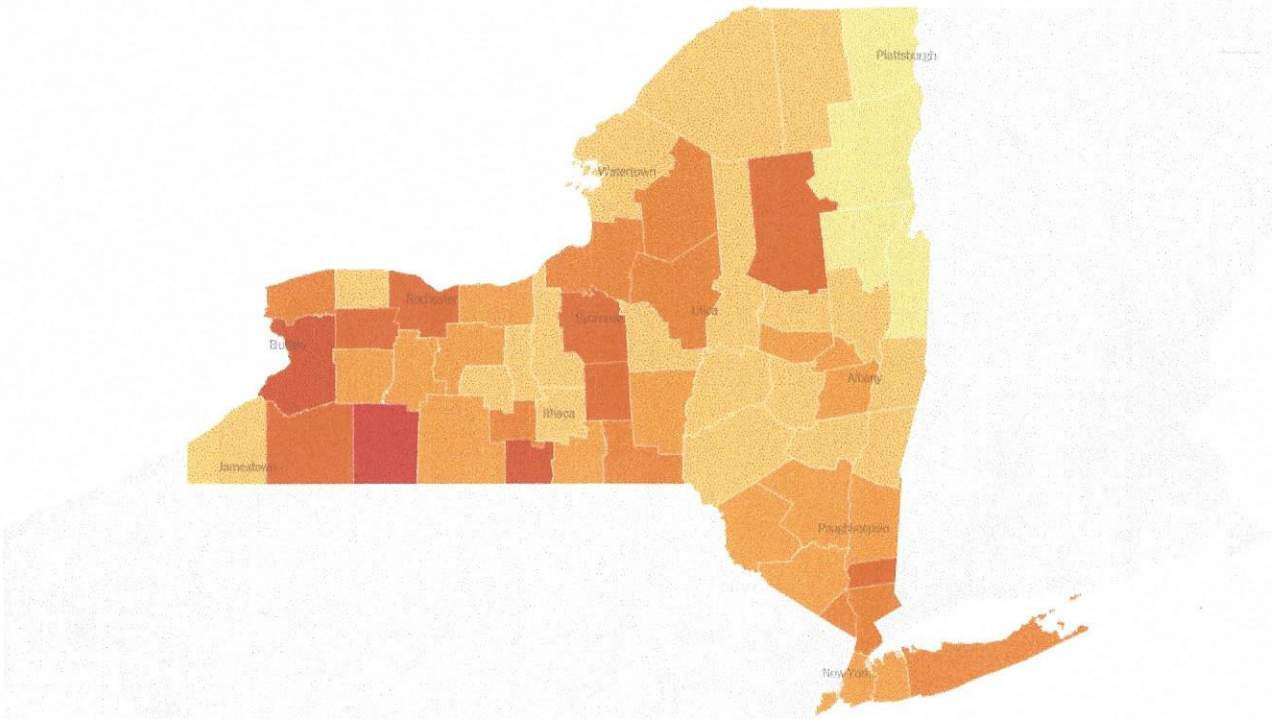
On Nov. 18, the color scale on the hot spots map was expanded to reflect the new record rates of infection. The map was also changed so that areas with very low population density are now shaded.

Hot spots | Total cases | Deaths | Per capita

Average daily cases per 100,000 people in past week

10 | 30 | 50 | 70 | 100 | 250 | Few or no cases

Double-click to zoom into the map.



Sources: State and local health agencies. Population and demographic data from Census Bureau.

▶ About this data

As of Tuesday morning, there have been at least 606,878 cases and 33,804 deaths in New York since the beginning of the pandemic, according to a New York Times database.

The Times is also publishing detailed neighborhood level case and death counts for New York City.

The table below was recently changed to show the average number of cases per day in the last seven days instead of the total number of cases over the last seven days.

Reported cases and deaths by county

This table is sorted by places with the most cases per 100,000 residents in the last seven days. Charts are colored to reveal when outbreaks emerged.

Cases | Deaths | Search counties

	TOTAL CASES	PER 100,000	DAILY AVG. IN LAST 7 DAYS	▼PER 100,000	WEEKLY CASES PER CAPITA FEWER MORE
New York	606,878	3,120	5,489.7	28.2	March 1 Nov. 23
Allegany	856	1,857	29.4	63.8	
Erie	21,572	2,348	507.7	55.3	
Chemung	2,702	3,238	46	55.1	
Genesee	800	1,397	26.4	46.1	
Onondaga	9,362	2,033	210	45.6	
Hamilton	39	883	1.9	42.1	
Putnam	2,472	2,514	40.9	41.6	
Cattaraugus	901	1,184	31.1	40.9	
Cortland	907	1,906	19.4	40.8	
Monroe	12,772	1,722	298.7	40.3	

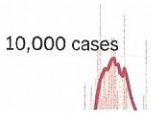
Show all

On Aug. 6, we changed how deaths are recorded in the table below. It previously showed deaths based on where people died. It now shows deaths based on their place of residence.

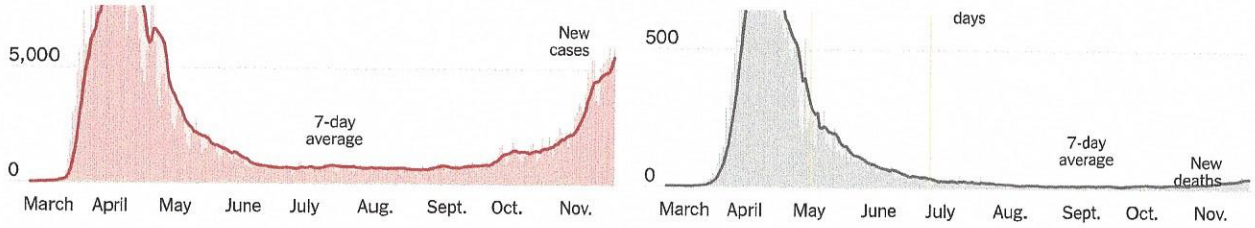
The New York Times is engaged in a comprehensive effort to track details about every reported case in the United States, collecting information from federal, state and local officials around the clock. The numbers in this article are being updated several times a day based on the latest information our journalists are gathering from around the country.

The New York Times has found that official tallies in the United States and in more than a dozen other countries have undercounted deaths during the coronavirus outbreak because of limited testing availability.

Daily reported new cases



Daily reported deaths

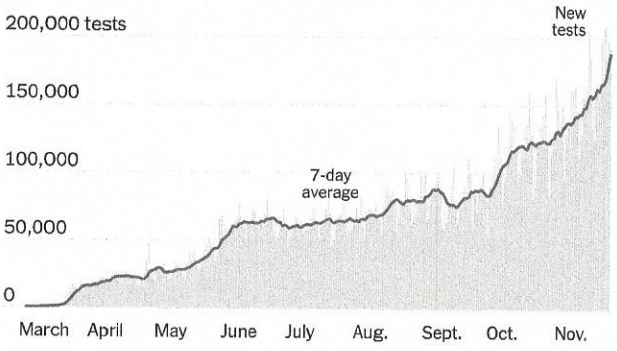


These are days with a data reporting anomaly. Read more here.

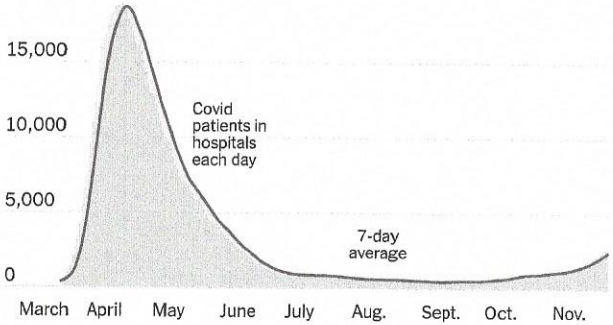
Note: The seven-day average is the average of a day and the previous six days of data.

Daily case and death reports show the severity of the pandemic over time. The picture can be put into further context by considering the number of tests performed and people hospitalized.

Daily reported people tested



Hospitalizations



Source: Testing and hospitalization data from the Covid Tracking Project.

▶ About this data

If the previous level of testing was low, and hospitalizations are not increasing, a rise in daily cases could be explained as a result of increased testing. If daily tests have been increased and cases and hospitalizations have fallen or stayed low, that is a sign that the situation is improving or under control. Hospitalizations and deaths usually lag behind new cases, as it takes time for symptoms to develop and worsen.

Because the definitions used for testing and hospitalization data vary between states, it is not always possible to compare that data in one state to the figures reported in another.

We're tracking restrictions in New York »

Since March, The Times has paid special attention to cases in nursing homes, food processing plants, correctional facilities and now at colleges and universities. Information on cases linked to these places comes from official releases by governments, companies and institutions directly. The Times is publishing lists of groupings of 50 or more cases related to a specific site, workplace, school or event.

Search clusters

CASES CONNECTED TO	CASES LOCATION
+ Colleges and universities	10,782 cases at 181 schools
+ Other	3,524 cases at 41 clusters

About the data

In data for New York, the Times primarily relies on reports from the state, as well as health districts or county governments that often report ahead of the state. New York typically releases new data each day. Weekend counts may be lower because fewer sources report to the state. The state reports cases and deaths based on a person's permanent or usual residence.

The Times has identified the following reporting anomalies or methodology changes in the data:

- **May 6:** New York State added many deaths from unspecified days after reconciling data from nursing homes and other care facilities.

- **June 30:** New York City released deaths from earlier periods but did not specify when they were from.
- **Aug. 6:** Our database changed to record deaths by New York City residents instead of deaths that took place in New York City.
- **Aug. 20:** New York City removed four previously reported deaths after reviewing records. The state reported four new deaths in other counties.

The tallies on this page include probable and confirmed cases and deaths.

Confirmed cases and deaths, which are widely considered to be an undercount of the true toll, are counts of individuals whose coronavirus infections were confirmed by a molecular laboratory test. **Probable cases and deaths** count individuals who meet criteria for other types of testing, symptoms and exposure, as developed by national and local governments.

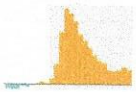
Governments often revise data or report a single-day large increase in cases or deaths from unspecified days without historical revisions, which can cause an irregular pattern in the daily reported figures. The Times is excluding these anomalies from seven-day averages when possible.

Read more about the methodology and download county-level data for coronavirus cases in the United States from The New York Times on GitHub.

Tracking the Coronavirus

United States

Latest Maps and Data
Cases and deaths for every county



Deaths Above Normal
The true toll of the pandemic in the U.S.

Cities and Metro Areas
Where it is getting better and

Restrictions
What is open and closed in each

Where it is getting better and worse

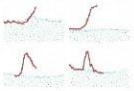
What is open and closed in each state

Nursing Homes
The hardest-hit states and facilities

Colleges and Universities
Cases at more than 1,700 schools

World

Latest Maps and Data
Cases and deaths for every country



Deaths Above Normal
The true toll of coronavirus around the world

Health

Vaccines
Track their development

Treatments
Rated by effectiveness and safety

Countries

Brazil
Canada
France
Germany
India
Italy
Mexico
Spain
U.K.
United States

States, Territories and Cities

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
Delaware
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Louisiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
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Nebraska
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
New York City
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
Puerto Rico
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington
Washington, D.C.
West Virginia
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Data

Frequently Asked Questions About the Covid Data
Access the Open Source Covid Data

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What you can do

Experts' understanding of how the Covid-19 works is growing. It seems that there are four factors that most likely play a role: how close you get to an infected person; how long you are near that person; whether that person expels viral droplets on or near you; and how much you touch your face afterwards. Here is a guide to the symptoms of Covid-19.

You can help reduce your risk and do your part to protect others by following some basic steps:

- Keep your distance from others. Stay at least six feet away from people outside your household as much as possible.
- Wear a mask outside your home. A mask protects others from your germs, and it protects you from infection as well. The more people who wear masks, the more we all stay safer.
- Wash your hands often. Anytime you come in contact with a surface outside your home, scrub with soap for at least 20 seconds, rinse and then dry your hands with a clean towel.
- Avoid touching your face. The virus can spread when our hands come into contact with the virus, and we touch our nose, mouth or eyes. Try to keep your hands away from your face unless you have just recently washed them.

Here's a complete guide on how you can prepare for the coronavirus outbreak.

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