ABSTRACT
This study analyzes the relationship between key socioeconomic variables and distance along Madison Avenue in Manhattan. My hypothesis is that there is an inverse relationship between distance from key nodes, such as Central Park and variables such as income. Commercial activities may have a direct impact on socioeconomic conditions. Analysis involved six steps: 1) attribute data development in the form of socioeconomic data for block groups; 2) acquiring shape files for block groups along Madison Avenue; 3) attribute and spatial data joins for geospatial analysis; 4) mapping for visualizing spatial patterns; 5) graphical and statistical analysis; and 6) the evaluation of results. Attribute data used were obtained in electronic form from ESRI Business Analyst. I did some preliminary analysis before going into the field. Field work in New York (March 13-20, 2008) allowed me to: 1) acquire additional "on-the-ground" data and understanding of the problem; 2) personally observe the dynamics of the process under consideration; 3) take photographs to add an additional visual element to my analysis; and 4) interview and thank data sources in the city. Final results will be presented as cartographic, graphical, and statistical outcomes providing a basis for accepting (or rejecting) my hypothesis.

CONCLUSIONS
Along Madison Avenue, three distinct areas predominate. The first area consists of a young population with a middle income population. This area is far from Central Park, but quite near the central business district. The second distinct area is a middle aged population with high incomes. This area is still near the central business district, but is very close to Central Park. The third area is a young, poor region far from both Central Park and the central business district. Because of this, accept my original hypothesis that distance from key nodes, such as Central Park and the central business district affects certain variables such as income. Also, as shown by the unemployment and the protective services maps, the middle and upper income regions are homogeneous and peaceful with one another. Conflict arises as the upper incomes and the lower incomes begin to near each other, which is quite evident by the numbers of persons employed in protective services at this buffer zone. These two maps show a striking correlation between unemployment and an interpolated increased crime rate, from the number of persons employed in protective services.