This study examines how neighborhoods in Manhattan have gentrified from 1950 to 2000. The analysis was executed to answer the question of how Manhattan neighborhoods have changed or persisted over the last 50 years. Tract level census data was used to create neighborhoods of approximately 4 tracts. The indicators used to determine gentrification are percentage of college graduates, household median income, and race. Few empirical analyses of gentrification in Manhattan exist, and this study was performed partially to prove or disprove qualitative theories regarding gentrification in Manhattan. Conclusions from this study are numerous. Manhattan on the whole has become more educated, higher income, and more racially diverse. Also, income levels have become more stratified with upper income areas in 1950 becoming extremely wealthy by 2000, and many low income areas stagnating during the 50 year period. Furthermore, Blacks are leaving Manhattan and being replaced by Whites, Asians, and Hispanics in many neighborhoods.