Overall, gentrified neighbourhoods had the largest increases in average household and personal income compared to all other areas of the city. This indicates that gentrification is associated with affluence, rather than a balanced mix of incomes. This finding, coupled with the loss of households and individuals in the lowest income categories in gentrified areas, suggests that displacement has indeed occurred.

Further support for a displacement hypothesis comes from the finding that after an increase in inequality (as measured by the Gini index based on personal and household income) during the initial stages of gentrification, inequality returned to pre-gentrification levels by the end of the study period. This suggests that the social mix gentrification initially brings about is fleeting and that as gentrification progresses, displacement of lower income groups is likely. Moreover, over the study period, inequality levels consistently declined in gentrified neighbourhoods while the rest of the city experienced a trend towards greater inequality. This finding may be due to a \_\_\_\_\_