

OBJECTIVE 1: Does the allocation increase the housing supply and the mix of housing types, tenure, and affordability in all cities and counties within the region in an equitable manner?

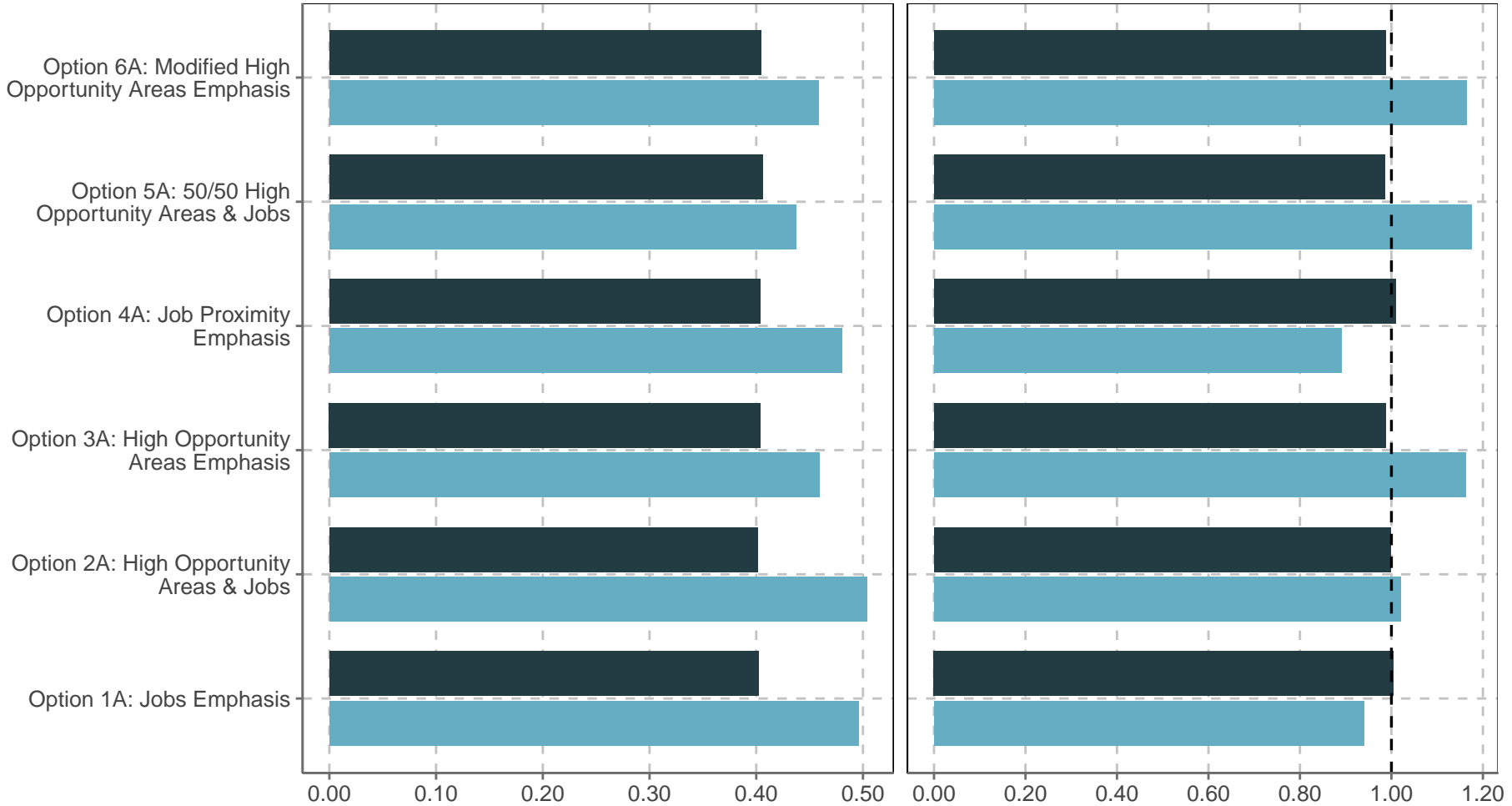
Comparison between the top 25 jurisdictions with the most expensive housing costs and the rest of the region

METRIC 1a.1: Do jurisdictions with the most expensive housing costs receive a significant percentage of their RHNA as lower-income units?

METRIC 1a.2: Do jurisdictions with the most expensive housing costs receive a share of the region's housing need that is at least proportional to their share of the region's households?

Percent of RHNA as lower income units

Ratio of share of total RHNA to share of region's households



A: Orig. Inc. Grp.

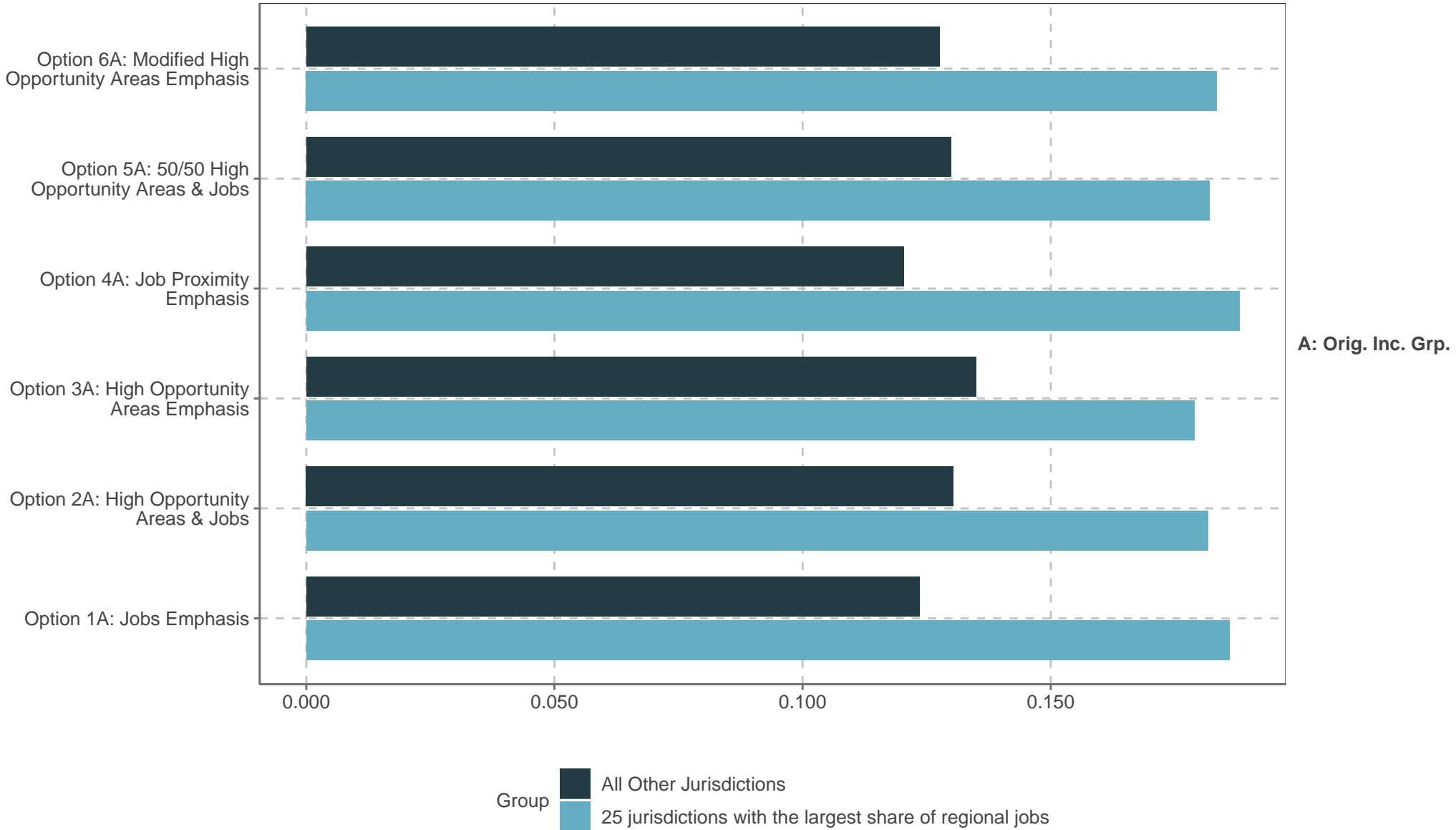
Group
 All Other Jurisdictions
 25 jurisdictions with most expensive housing costs

OBJECTIVE 2: Does the allocation promote infill development and socioeconomic equity, the protection of environmental and agricultural resources, the encouragement of efficient development patterns, and the achievement of the region's greenhouse gas reductions targets?

Comparison between the top 25 jurisdictions with the most jobs and the rest of the region

METRIC 2a: Do jurisdictions with the largest share of the region's jobs have the highest growth rates resulting from RHNA?

Average growth rate resulting from RHNA

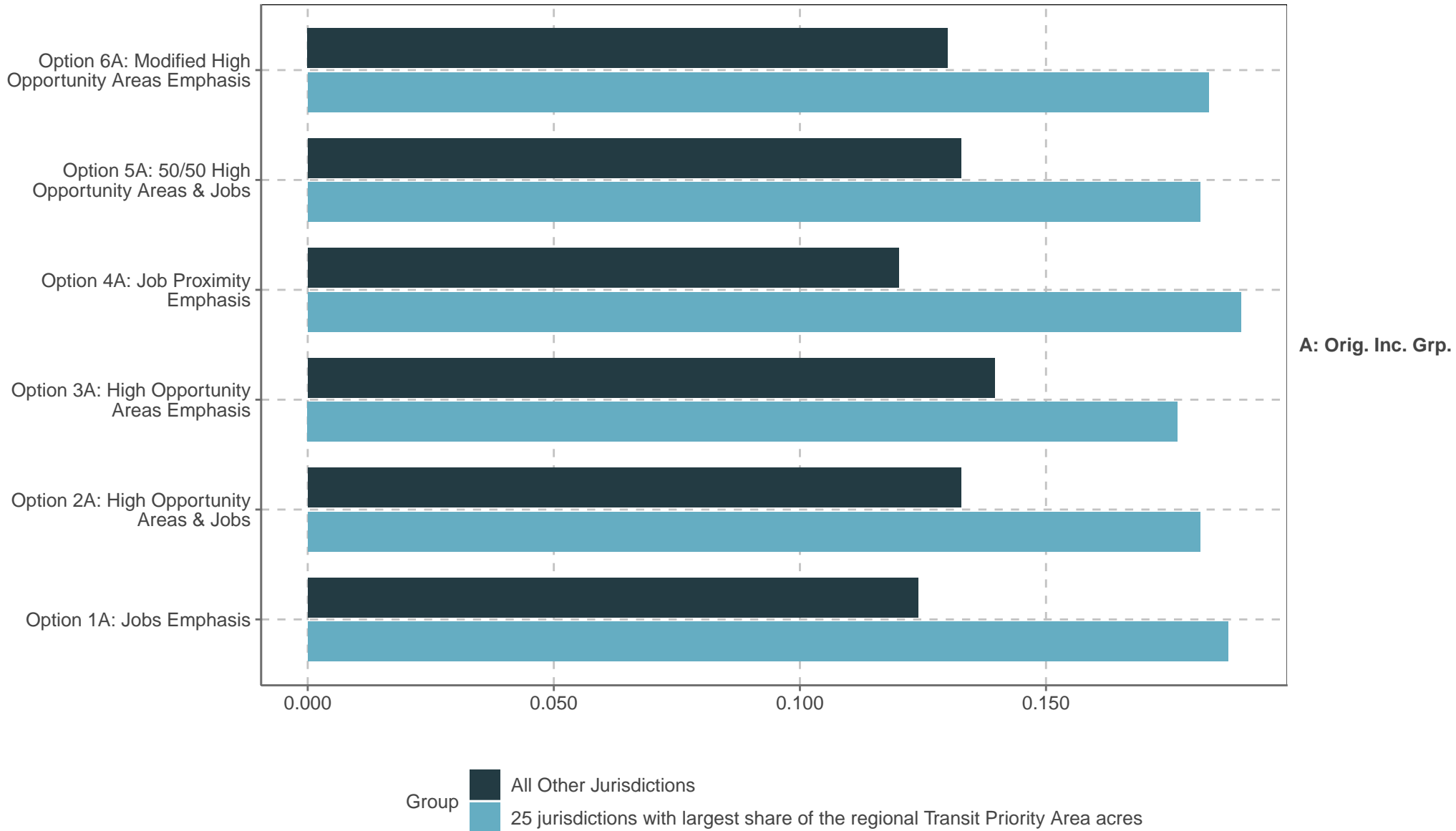


OBJECTIVE 2: Does the allocation promote infill development and socioeconomic equity, the protection of environmental and agricultural resources, the encouragement of efficient development patterns, and the achievement of the region's greenhouse gas reductions targets?

Comparison between the top 25 jurisdictions with the most transit access and the rest of the region

METRIC 2b: Do jurisdictions with the largest share of the region's Transit Priority Area acres have the highest growth rates resulting from RHNA?

Average growth rate resulting from RHNA

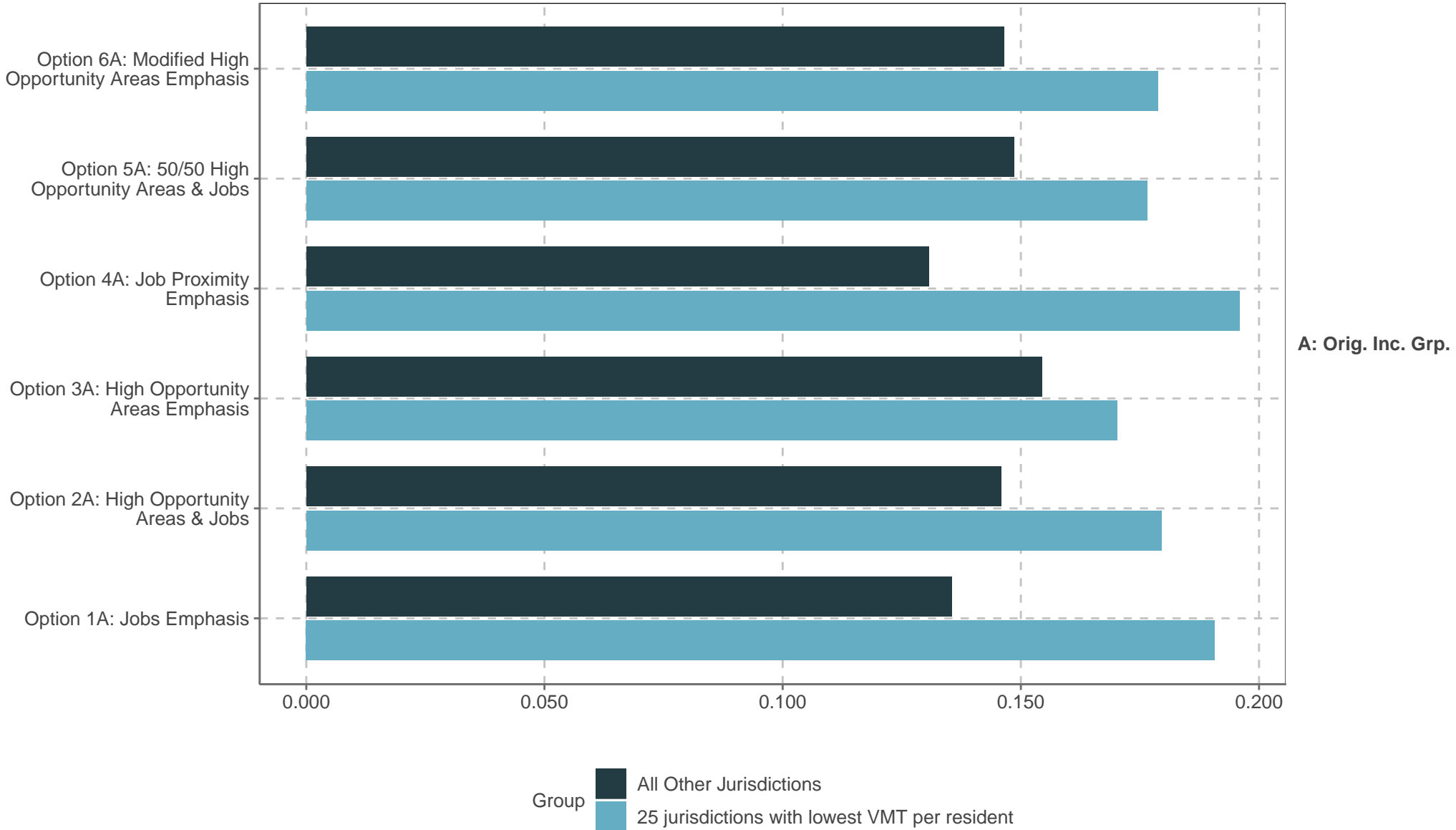


OBJECTIVE 2: Does the allocation promote infill development and socioeconomic equity, the protection of environmental and agricultural resources, the encouragement of efficient development patterns, and the achievement of the region's greenhouse gas reductions targets?

Comparison between the top 25 jurisdictions with the lowest VMT per resident the rest of the region

METRIC 2c: Do jurisdictions whose residents drive the least have the highest growth rates resulting from RHNA?

Average growth rate resulting from RHNA



OBJECTIVE 3: Does the allocation promote an improved intraregional relationship between jobs and housing, including an improved balance between the number of low-wage jobs and the number of housing units affordable to low-wage workers in each jurisdiction?

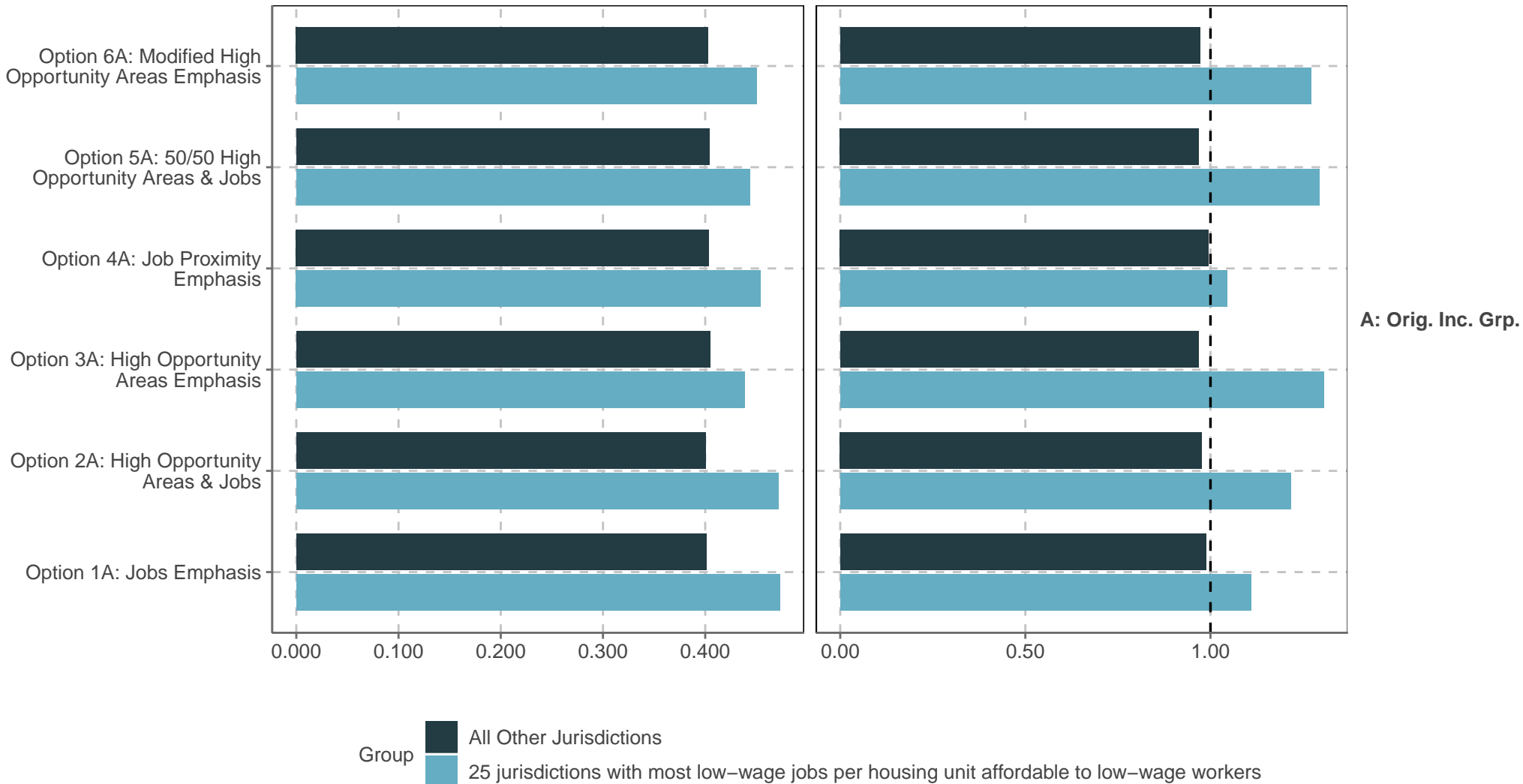
Comparison between the top 25 jurisdictions with the most unbalanced jobs-housing fit and the rest of the region

METRIC 3a.1: Do jurisdictions with the most low-wage workers per housing unit affordable to low-wage workers receive a significant percentage of their RHNA as lower-income units?

METRIC 3a.2: Do jurisdictions with the most low-wage workers per housing unit affordable to low-wage workers receive a share of the region's housing need that is at least proportional to their share of the region's households?

Percent of RHNA as lower income units

Ratio of share of total RHNA to share of region's households

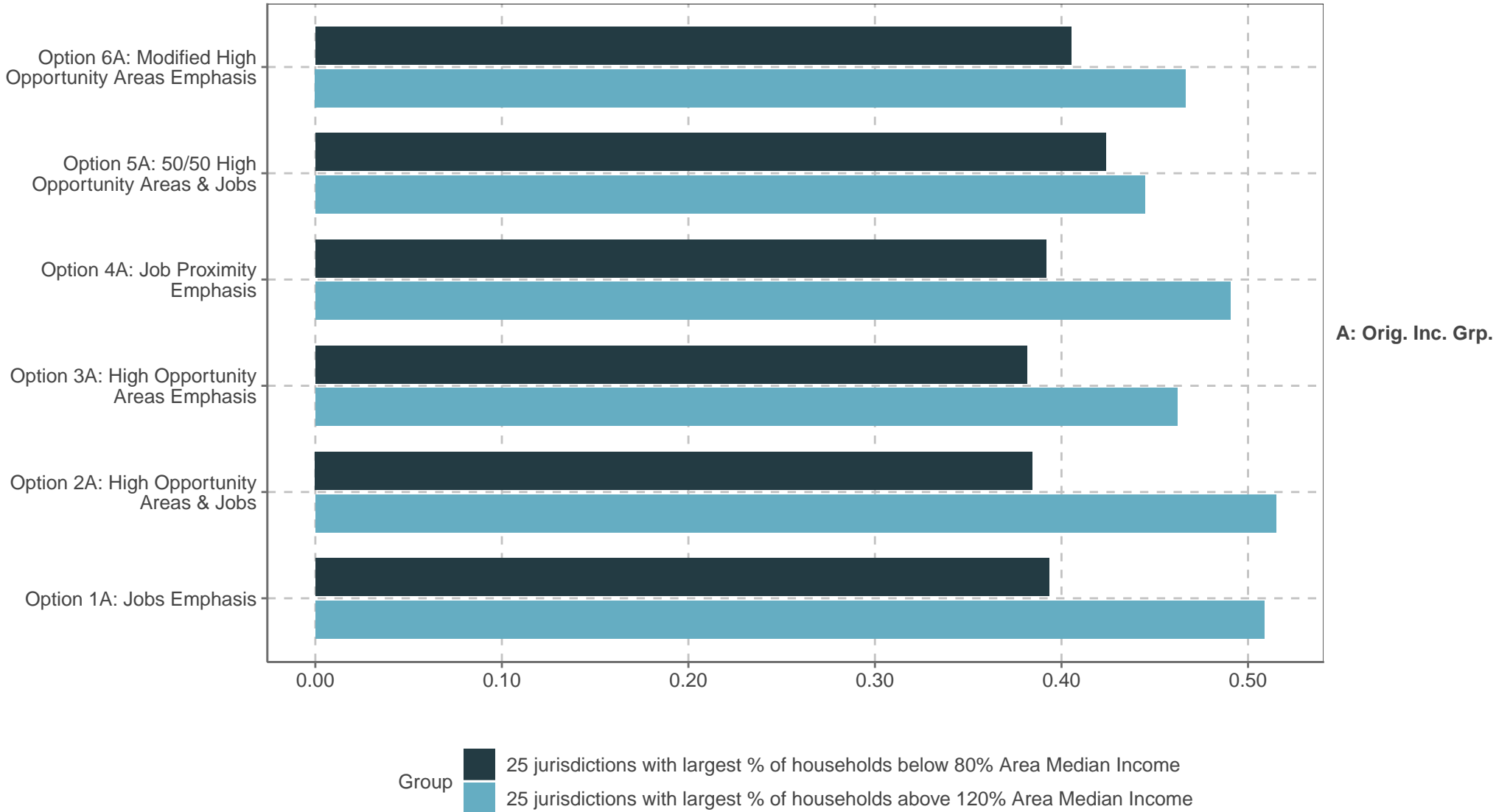


OBJECTIVE 4: Does the allocation direct a lower proportion of housing need to an income category when a jurisdiction already has a disproportionately high share of households in that income category?

Comparison between the top 25 most disproportionately high-income jurisdictions and top 25 most disproportionately low-income jurisdictions

METRIC 4: Do jurisdictions with the largest percentage of high-income residents receive a larger share of their RHNA as lower-income units than jurisdictions with the largest percentage of low-income residents?

Percent of RHNA as lower income units



OBJECTIVE 5: Does the allocation affirmatively further fair housing?

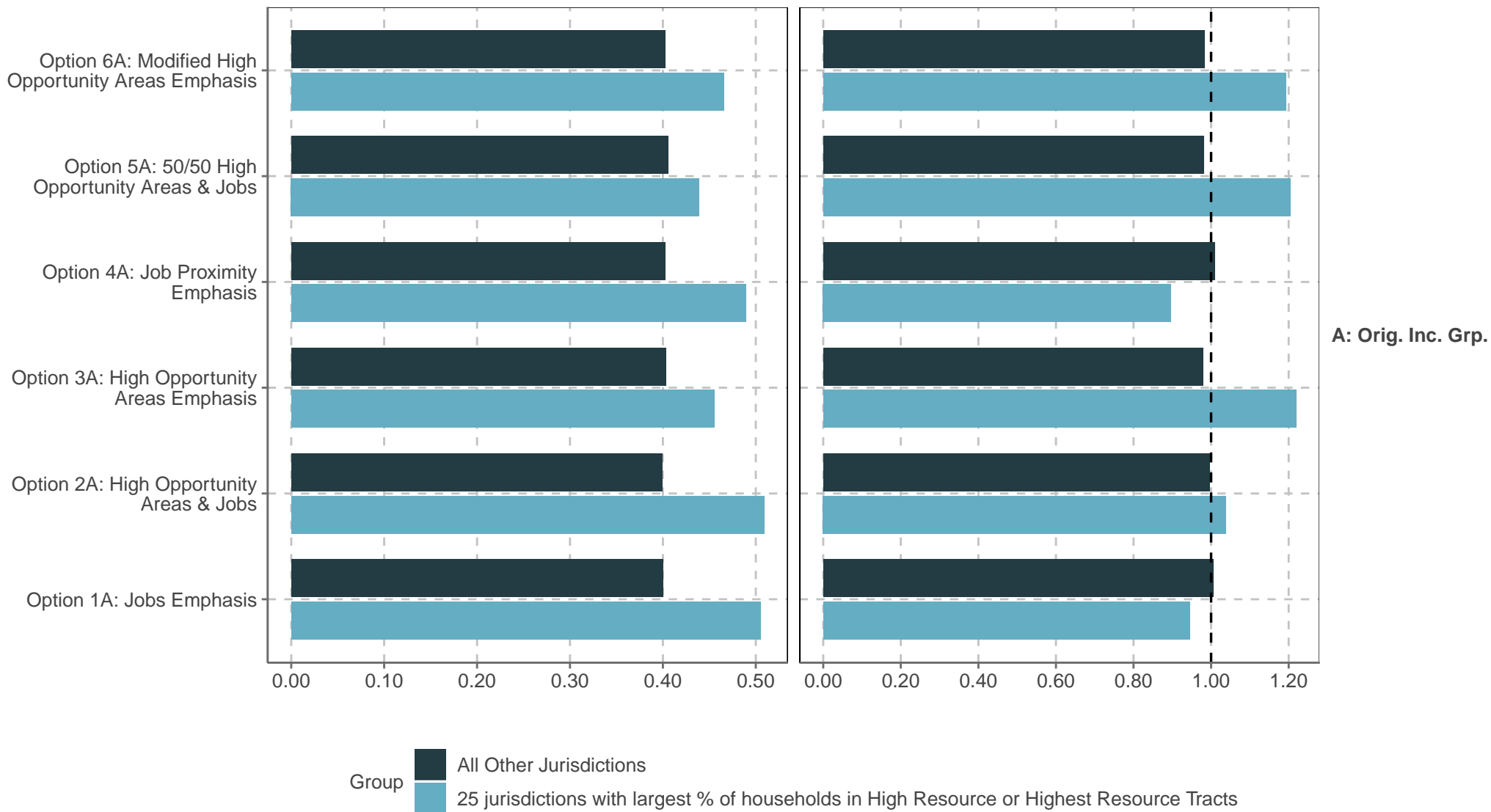
Comparison between the top 25 jurisdictions with the most access to resources and the rest of the region

METRIC 5a.1: Do jurisdictions with the largest percentage of households living in High or Highest Resource tracts receive a significant percentage of their RHNA as lower-income units?

METRIC 5a.2: Do jurisdictions with the largest percentage of households living in High or Highest Resource tracts receive a share of the region's housing need that is at least proportional to their share of the region's households?

Percent of RHNA as lower income units

Ratio of share of total RHNA to share of region's households

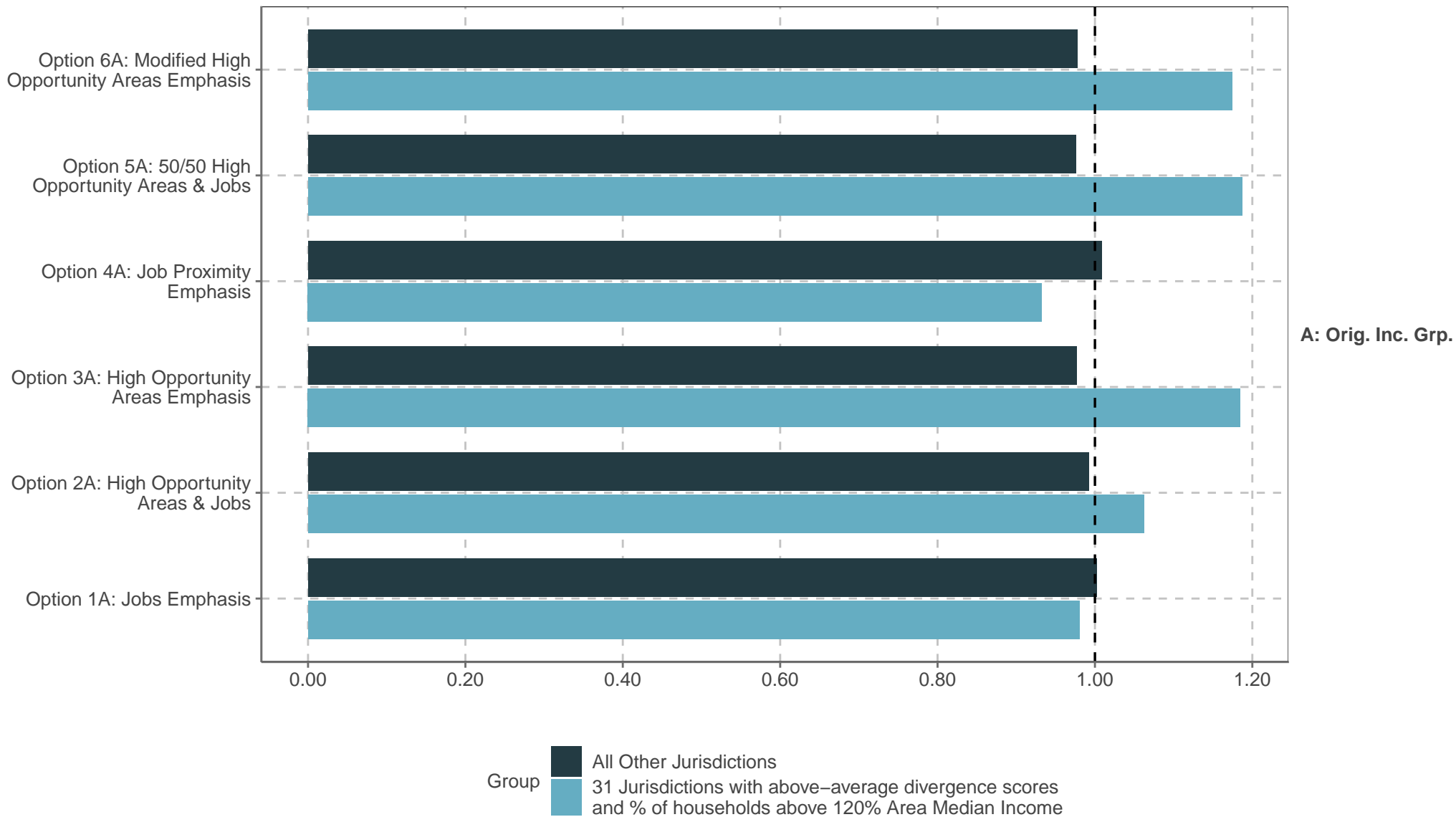


OBJECTIVE 5: Does the allocation affirmatively further fair housing?

Comparison between jurisdictions that have both above-average divergence scores and disproportionately large shares of high-income residents and the rest of the region

METRIC 5b.1: Do jurisdictions exhibiting racial and economic exclusion receive a share of the region's housing need that is at least proportional to their share of the region's households?

Ratio of share of total RHNA to share of region's households



OBJECTIVE 5: Does the allocation affirmatively further fair housing?

Comparison between the top 25 most disproportionately high-income jurisdictions and the rest of the region

METRIC 5c: Do jurisdictions with the largest percentage of high-income residents receiving a share of the region's housing need that is at least proportional to their share of the region's households?

Ratio of share of total RHNA to share of region's households

