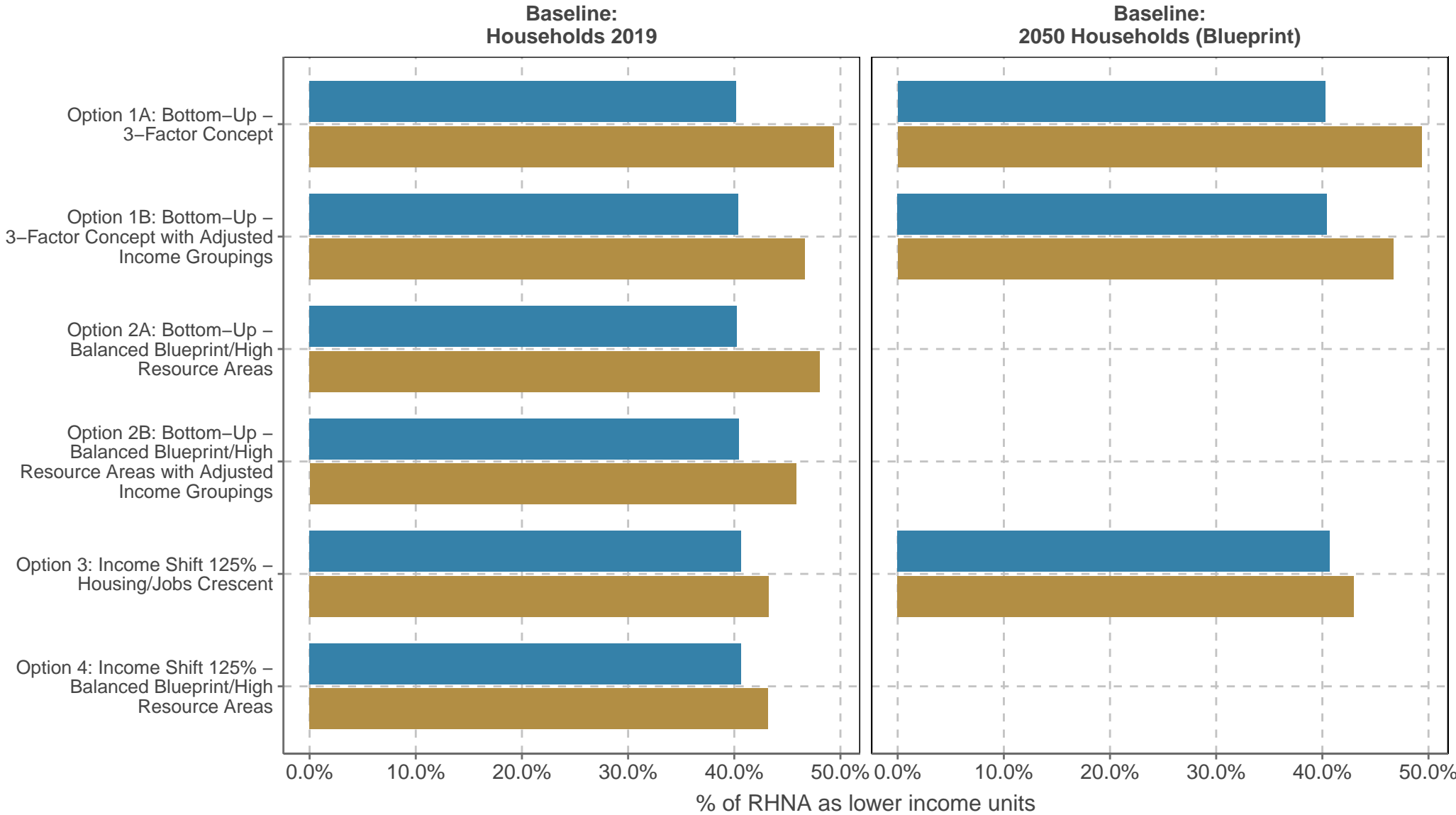


OBJECTIVE 1: Does the allocation increase the housing supply and the mix of housing types, tenure, and affordability in all cities and counties within the region in an equitable manner?

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



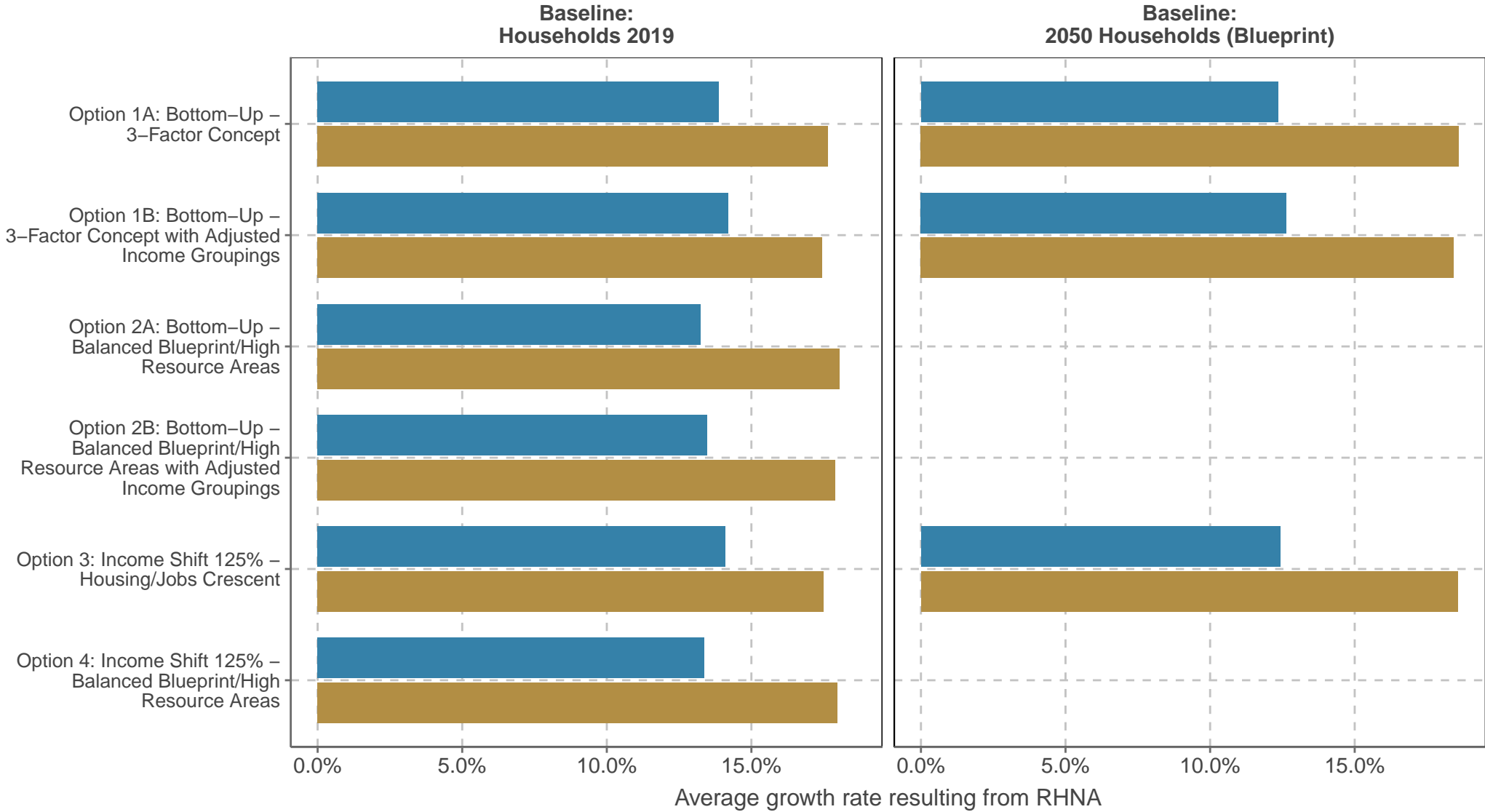
City Grouping (May vary by measure)

- 25 jurisdictions with most expensive housing costs
- Other jurisdictions

Appendix 6: Potential RHNA Performance Measures

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?

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



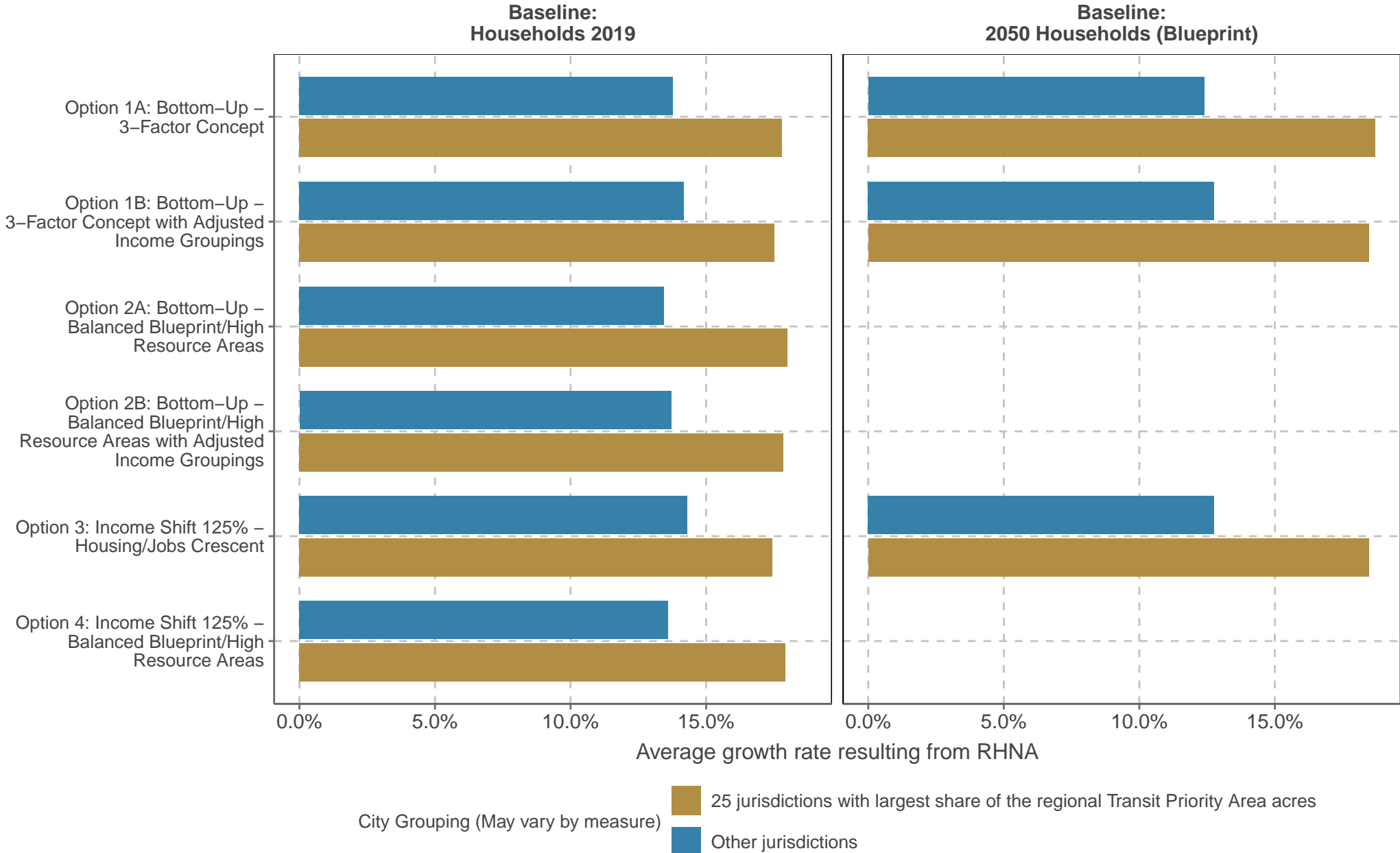
City Grouping (May vary by measure)

- 25 jurisdictions with the largest share of regional jobs
- Other jurisdictions

Appendix 6: Potential RHNA Performance Measures

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?

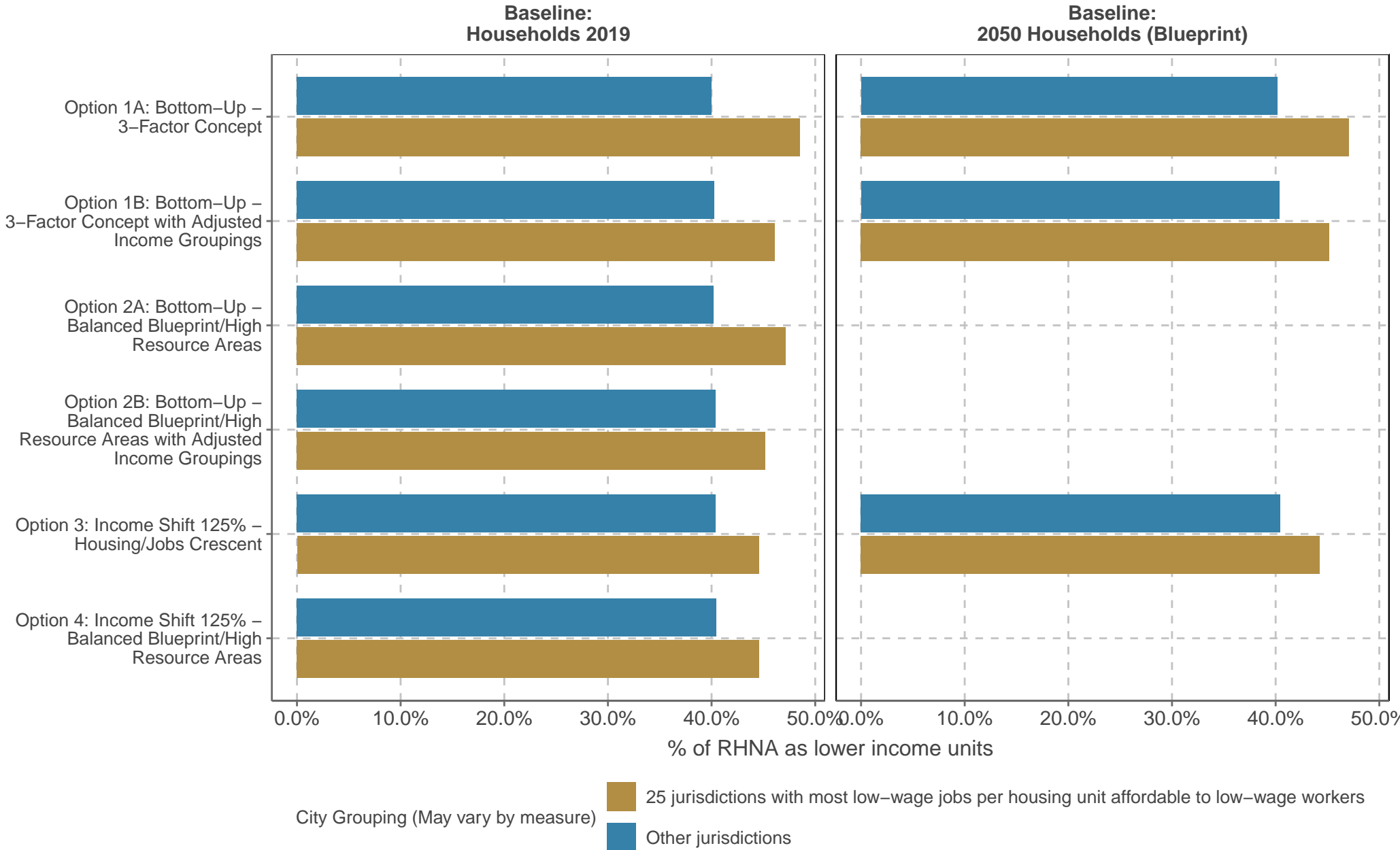
METRIC 2b: Do jurisdictions with the largest share of the region's Transit Priority Area acres have the highest growth rates resulting from RHNA?



Appendix 6: Potential RHNA Performance Measures

OBJECTIVE 3: 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?

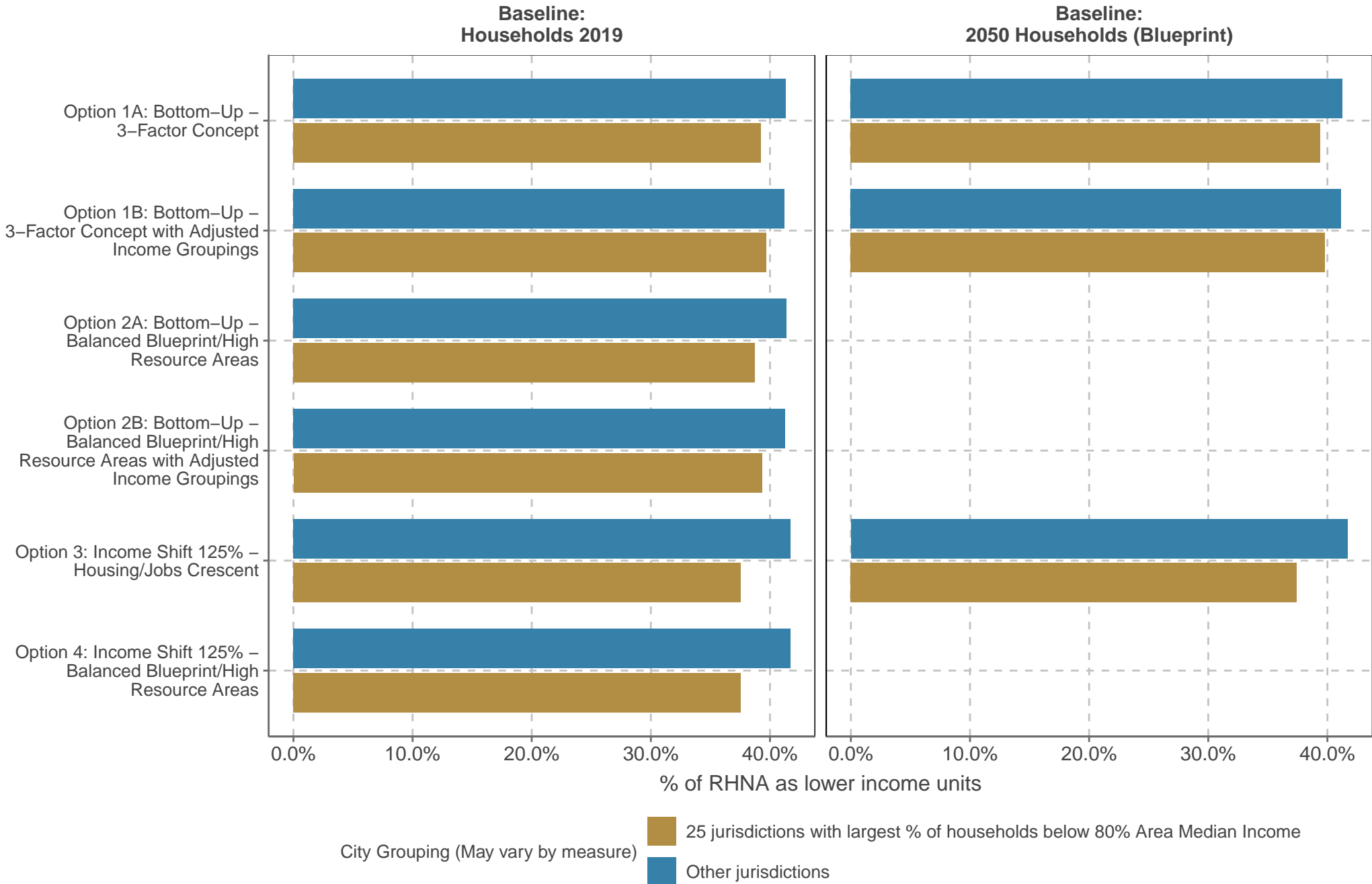
METRIC 3a: Do jurisdictions with the most low-wage workers per housing unit affordable to low-wage workers receive a significant percentage of their RHNA as lower-income units?



Appendix 6: Potential RHNA Performance Measures

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?

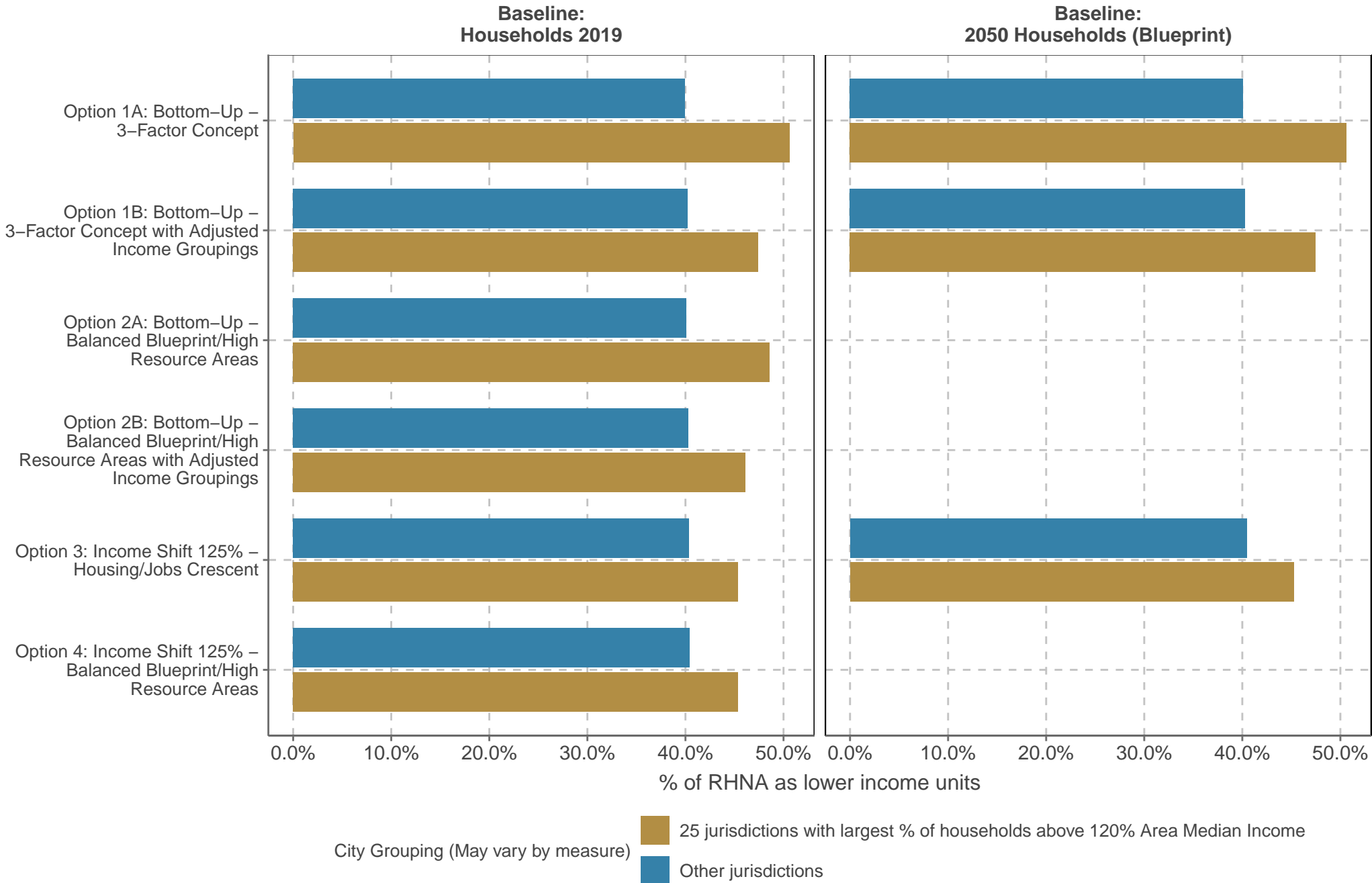
METRIC 4a: Lower Income RHNA in Areas with High Share of Low-Income Households



Appendix 6: Potential RHNA Performance Measures

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?

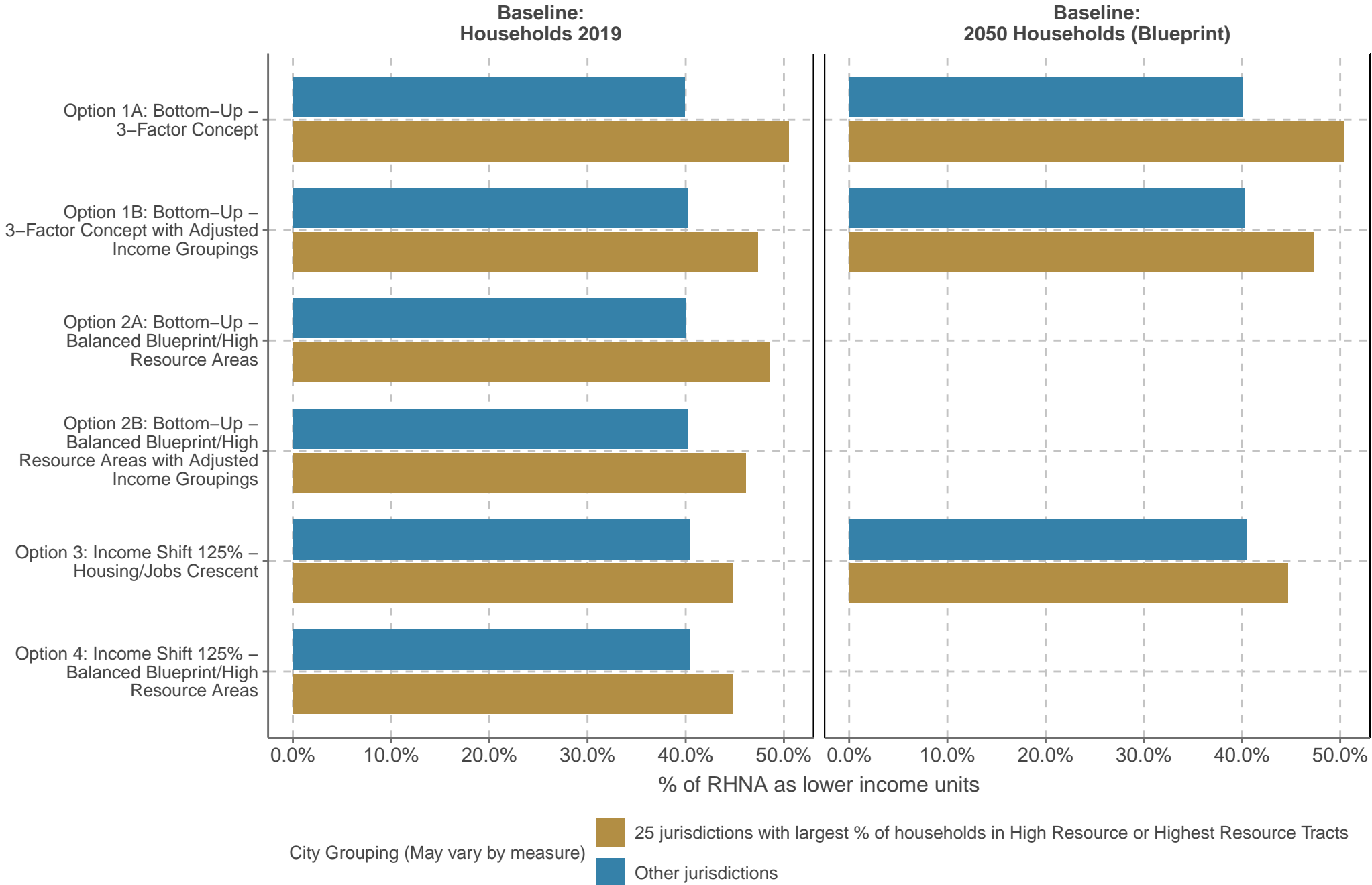
METRIC 4b: Lower Income RHNA in Areas with High Share of High-Income Households



Appendix 6: Potential RHNA Performance Measures

OBJECTIVE 5: Does the allocation affirmatively further fair housing?

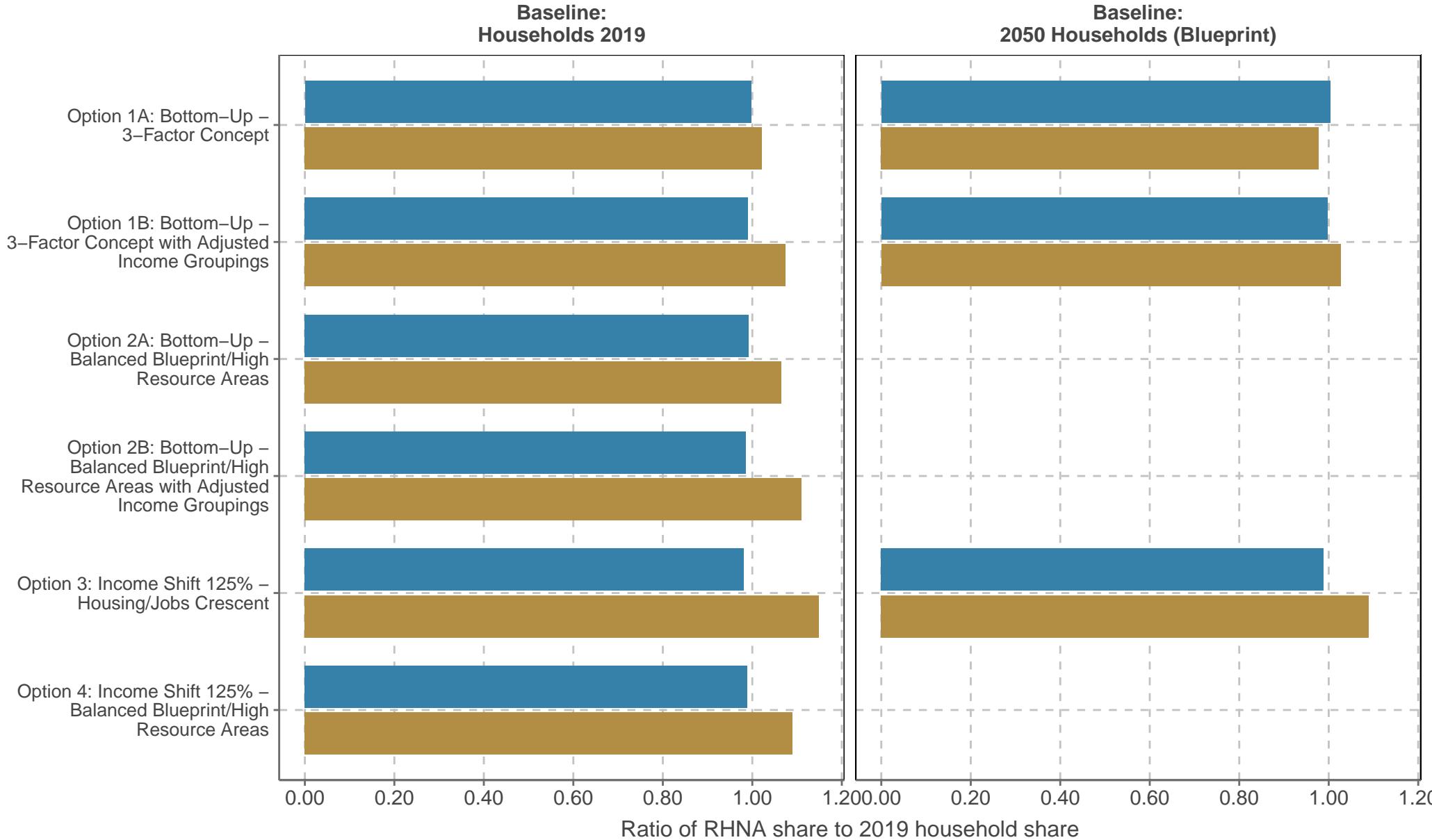
METRIC 5a: Do jurisdictions with the largest percentage of households living in High or Highest Resource tracts receive a significant percentage of their RHNA as lower-income units?



Appendix 6: Potential RHNA Performance Measures

OBJECTIVE 5: Does the allocation affirmatively further fair housing?

METRIC 5b: Do racially and economically exclusive jurisdictions receive allocations proportional to their share of the region's households?



City Grouping (May vary by measure)

- Jurisdictions with above-average divergence scores and % of households above 120% Area Median Income
- Other jurisdictions