

## **TCAG Proposed RHNA Methodology**

This document describes three methodologies for the TCAG Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). The three methodologies consider regional income parity, each with a different target date. Methodology A is TCAG's proposed methodology, while Methodologies B, and C are offered as alternatives.

### **RHNA Process Overview.**

State housing element law assigns the responsibility for preparing the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA) for Tulare County jurisdictions to the Tulare County Association of Governments. TCAG, and other California councils of government, undertake the RHNA process prior to each housing element cycle. State housing element law (Government Code Section 65584(d) and (e)) states that the RHNA must be consistent with the following objectives:

1. Increasing the housing supply and the mix of housing types, tenure, and affordability in all cities and counties within the region in an equitable manner, which shall result in each jurisdiction receiving an allocation of units for low- and very low-income households.
2. Promoting 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 provided by the State Air Resources Board pursuant to Section 65080.
3. Promoting 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
4. Allocating 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, as compared to the countywide distribution of households in that category from the most recent American Community Survey.
5. Affirmatively furthering fair housing.

(e) For the purposes of this section, "affirmatively furthering fair housing" means taking meaningful actions, in addition to combating discrimination, that overcome patterns of segregation and foster inclusive communities free from barriers that restrict access to opportunity based on protected characteristics. Specifically, affirmatively furthering fair housing means taking meaningful actions that, taken together, address significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity, replacing segregated living patterns with truly integrated and balanced living patterns, transforming racially and ethnically concentrated areas of poverty into areas of opportunity, and fostering and maintaining compliance with civil rights and fair housing laws.

Preparing and adopting a methodology for distributing the RHNA determination to each jurisdiction in the region is the basis for the Regional Housing Needs Plan. The adopted methodology must be consistent with the aforementioned objectives of State housing element law. The methodology, ultimately adopted by the TCAG Board, must be a formula for distributing housing elements by four income categories (i.e., very low, low, moderate and above moderate) to each jurisdiction in the county.

The RHNA for TCAG covers an 8.5-year projection period from June 30, 2023 through December 15, 2031. The following steps and tables document the process of the RHNA methodology. The RHNA process is divided into three steps:

1. Calculating the total RHNA allocation by jurisdiction; and
2. Calculating the affordable housing allocations using one of three target years
3. Calculating the jurisdictional allocation by income tier

### **Methodologies A, B, and C**

An underlying principle of the RHNA Methodology is to ensure that affordable housing is equitably distributed throughout the region. The Methodology applies an adjustment factor based on disparities in household income across the TCAG region. Methodologies A, B, and C reflect the underlying objectives of State housing law by being consistent with the SCS growth pattern and equitably distributing affordable housing among the jurisdictions in the county. They establish a trendline for each jurisdiction to determine the percentage of new housing units that must be affordable in order for all jurisdictions to achieve “regional income parity” (i.e., an equal percentage of affordable housing units) by a specific future date.

Jurisdictions that currently have a higher proportion of lower-income households compared to the current regional average, are expected to plan for a lower proportional share of affordable units. Conversely, jurisdictions that currently have a lower share of lower-income households compared to the regional average are expected to plan for a higher percentage of affordable units. The earlier the income parity date, the more pronounced the affordable allocations for jurisdictions with existing proportions of lower-income households that are significantly higher or lower than the regional average. For example, jurisdictions that have a much lower existing proportion of lower-income households than the regional average would receive a higher affordable allocation with a regional income parity date of 2041 than they would with a regional income parity date of 2051. All methodologies are intended to help the region achieve income parity (the same proportion of affordable units in each community) by a future date.

#### **Methodology A – Regional Income Parity by 2046 (TCAG’s Proposed Methodology)**

Methodology A achieves regional income parity by 2046, the horizon year for the RTP/SCS.

#### **Methodology B – Regional Income Parity by 2041**

Methodology B achieves regional income parity by 2041, five years prior to the horizon year for the RTP/SCS.

#### **Methodology C – Regional Income Parity by 2051**

Methodology C achieves regional income parity by 2051, five years following the horizon year for the RTP/SCS.

#### **Adjustment factors considered:**

Other adjustment factors including job/housing balance, transit availability, and affirmatively furthering fair housing characteristics available on HCD’s AFFA Data Viewer were also considered. While these and other factors were considered for incorporation into the methodology as additional adjustment factors,

they have been left out because they would not dramatically change the distribution pattern of affordable housing units as done by the regional income parity method. Effectively, areas with higher incomes also had better access to jobs and transit. Similarly, adjustment factors based on some of the factors available on the AFFA Data Viewer would distribute disproportionately more affordable units to areas with higher incomes, just as the regional income parity model does. Therefore, adding additional adjustment factors would have had little effect on the distribution of affordable units within the county and would primarily serve to unnecessarily complicate and convolute the methodology and make it less understandable to stakeholders and the public.

### RHNA Methodologies Summary

A quantitative summary of the RHNA methodologies can be found in Table 1 below. The table summarizes affordable unit allocations for each methodology. A more detailed explanation of the methodologies and their derivation can be found in Attachment A

Table 1: RHNA Methodology Summary Table							
Jurisdiction	Total RHNA (Net New Housing Units)	Affordable Allocations					
		Methodology A: Regional Income Parity by 2046 (Proposed Methodology)		Methodology B: Regional Income Parity by 2041		Methodology C: Regional Income Parity by 2051	
		Affordable Units	Percent of Total RHNA	Affordable Units	Percent of Total RHNA	Affordable Units	Percent of Total RHNA
Dinuba	1588	625	39.4%	606	38.2%	637	40.1%
Exeter	844	318	37.7%	300	35.5%	329	39.0%
Farmersville	654	218	33.3%	188	28.7%	237	36.2%
Lindsay	789	151	19.1%	56	7.1%	211	26.8%
Porterville	4064	1409	34.7%	1260	31.0%	1504	37.0%
Tulare	4749	2319	48.8%	2504	52.7%	2202	46.4%
Visalia	10791	6047	56.0%	6883	63.8%	5515	51.1%
Woodlake	492	122	24.8%	79	16.1%	150	30.5%
Unincorporated County	9243	2526	27.3%	1859	20.1%	2950	31.9%
Total	33214	13735	41.4%	13735	41.4%	13735	41.4%

## **Statutory Objectives**

In compliance with State law, the methodology furthers all statutory objectives as outlined below.

*Objective 1. Increasing the housing supply and the mix of housing types, tenure, and affordability in all cities and counties within the region in an equitable manner, which shall result in each jurisdiction receiving an allocation of units for low- and very low-income households.*

The methodology for allocating units in each income tier to achieve income parity by 2046 supports an equitable distribution of units such that the jurisdictions that currently have a lesser share of low- and very low-income units receive a larger allocation. The methodology allocates units in all four income tiers to each of the region's jurisdictions.

*Objective 2. Promoting 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 provided by the State Air Resources Board pursuant to Section 65080.*

The methodology places the majority of the units in incorporated cities while still balancing the county's ability to invest in its disadvantaged unincorporated communities. The methodology is able to achieve this and by its incorporation in the RTP/SCS supports its ability to achieve regional GHG emission-reduction targets.

*Objective 3. Promoting 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.*

The distribution of housing and jobs for the RTP/SCS was based upon the 2009 Regional Blueprint that sought to achieve livable walkable communities through a greater jobs housing balance and increased residential densities to support investments in transit and active transportation. The 2022 RTP/SCS goes even further and was designed to implement the RHNA and provide for Environmental Justice by introducing Cross-Valley Corridor affordable transit-oriented development with ATP enhancements at station locations and augmented by micro-transit for rural communities.

The 2022 RTP/SCS builds upon recent community planning efforts that plan and invest in all communities to improve the quality of life for residents. Housing, jobs, schools, parks, trails, and other transportation amenities are planned for in the RTP/SCS.

The 2022 RTP/SCS allocates over 2/3 of the growth forecast to the relatively low vmt areas of three (3) largest cities and within their respective spheres of influence where the largest job centers in the region are located. The region is also home to one of the most productive agricultural counties in the country and that workers in that industry tend to live in unincorporated communities near farms and processing plants.

The regional control totals used for the RHNA and RTP/SCS are perfectly consistent and are based upon the DOF/HCD projections for population (within 1.5%) and the exact projection for households.

*Objective 4. Allocating 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, as compared to the*

*countywide distribution of households in that category from the most recent American Community Survey.*

TCAG addresses this objective by focusing the methodology's distribution of affordable units on achieving regional income parity by 2046. The jurisdictions with the lowest proportions of very low- and low-income households received the highest proportions of affordable housing units and the jurisdictions with the highest proportion of very low- and low-income households received the lowest proportion of affordable housing units.

*Objective 5. Affirmatively furthering fair housing.*

The methodology affirmatively furthers fair housing by allocating a higher proportion of very low- and low-income units to jurisdictions that have fewer low-income households and by setting forth a path to achieve income parity by 2046 across the county. This addresses significant disparities in housing needs and in access to opportunity and integrates rather than concentrates areas of poverty into areas of opportunity throughout the region.

## **Attachment A – Detailed RHNA Methodologies**

This attachment describes three methodologies for the TCAG Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). All methodologies consider regional income parity. Methodology A, Regional Income Parity by 2046 is TCAG’s proposed methodology while Methodologies B and C are offered as alternatives.

### **Step 1. Calculating Total RHNA Allocations by Jurisdiction**

The regional control totals used for the RHNA and RTP/SCS are perfectly consistent and are based upon the DOF/HCD projections for population (within 1.5%) and the exact projection for households. Subregional allocations were based upon the existing 2021 population, housing, jobs distribution within the region consistent with the 2009 Regional Blueprint.

The 2022 RTP/SCS implements the RHNA through its jobs housing balance and transportation investments in Environmental Justice Communities. The increased residential densities and transit-oriented development envisioned by the RTP/SCS are accomplished with a 52% multifamily housing component thereby increasing accessibility and affordability for each community.

To ensure consistency between the Regional Transportation Plan and Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) and the RHNA, under all methodologies, each jurisdiction receives the same total number of housing units that are consistent with the draft RTP/SCS. The difference in the methodologies is only in how they allocate the affordable units (i.e. very low + low-income units).

The following steps show how the proportion of units allocated to each jurisdiction in the housing unit control totals were used to determine the total RHNA allocation for each jurisdiction for the 8.5-year period. *(Note: The letters in parentheses correspond with the columns in Table X)*

### **Step 2. Calculating the Affordable RHNA Allocations by Jurisdiction**

Methodologies A, B, and C reflect the underlying objectives of State housing law by being consistent with the SCS growth pattern and equitably distributing affordable housing among the jurisdictions in the county. They establish a trendline for each jurisdiction to determine the percentage of new housing units that must be affordable in order for all jurisdictions to achieve “regional income parity” (i.e. an equal percentage of affordable housing units by a specific future date) (see Figures 2,3, and 4). Jurisdictions that currently have a higher proportion of lower-income households compared to the current regional average, are expected to plan for a lower proportional share of affordable units. Conversely, jurisdictions that currently have a lower share of lower-income households compared to the regional average are expected to plan for a higher percentage of affordable units.

Methodologies A, B, and C use an Income Parity Trendline to assign the number of units necessary for each jurisdiction to be trending towards regional income parity by a specific future date. TCAG’s preferred methodology is Methodology A, which achieves income parity by 2046, the horizon year for the RTP/SCS. Methodology B achieves regional income parity by 2041, five years prior to the horizon year for the RTP/SCS. Methodology C achieves regional income parity by 2051, five years after the horizon year for the RTP/SCS. The earlier the income parity date, the more pronounced the affordable allocations for jurisdictions with existing proportions of lower-income households that are significantly higher or lower than the regional average. For example, jurisdictions that have a much lower existing proportion of lower-income households than the regional average would receive a higher affordable

allocation in Methodology B than in Methodology C because they need to “catch up” to the regional average by 2041 instead of 2051.

The following steps were used to calculate the affordable allocations for each jurisdiction using Methodologies A, B, and C. (See Tables 2, 3, and 4) (Note: The letters in parentheses correspond with the columns in Tables 2, 3, and 4)

1. The 2023 total affordable units (E) by multiple the 2023 total units (A) by the existing percentage of affordable households (D) in each jurisdiction based on the 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) estimate of lower-income households. The Regional Income Parity (G) is based on the existing countywide average percentage of lower-income households from the 2019 ACS.
2. Methodology A – Regional Income Parity by 2046 (Proposed Methodology)

The December 2023 intersection of the income parity trendline (F) was calculated by establishing a trendline between each jurisdiction’s 2023 percentage of affordable households (D) and the 2046 income parity percentage of 40.5 percent (G) (i.e., the existing countywide average percentage of affordable households). This trendline is intersected at December 2031 (F) to determine what percentage of affordable households each jurisdiction should have by December 2031 in order to be trending towards income parity by 2046.

#### Methodology B – Regional Income Parity by 2041

The December 2023 intersection of the income parity trendline (F) was calculated by establishing a trendline between each jurisdiction’s 2023 percentage of affordable households (D) and the 2041 income parity percentage of 40.5 percent (G) (i.e., the existing countywide average percentage of affordable households). This trendline is intersected at December 2031 (F) to determine what percentage of affordable households each jurisdiction should have by December 2031 in order to be trending towards income parity by 2041.

#### Methodology C – Regional Income Parity by 2051

The December 2023 intersection of the income parity trendline (F) was calculated by establishing a trendline between each jurisdiction’s 2023 percentage of affordable households (D) and the 2051 income parity percentage of 40.5 percent (G) (i.e., the existing countywide average percentage of affordable households). This trendline is intersected at December 2031 (F) to determine what percentage of affordable households each jurisdiction should have by December 2031 in order to be trending towards income parity by 2051.

3. Total affordable units on December 2031, (H) were calculated by multiplying total housing units in June 2023 (B) with the December 2031 intersection of the income parity trendline (F)
4. The 2023-2031 affordable allocations (I) were calculated by subtracting the 2023 units (E) from the total affordable units in December 2031, needed to reach income parity (H) and then

proportionally scaled to equal the countywide affordable allocation of 13,735 (net new housing units multiplied by 40.5 percent)

**Step 3. Calculating the jurisdictional allocation by income tier**

The final step is to distribute the remaining income categories proportionately to the allocations assigned to the region from HCD (see Figure 1). Affordable allocations are the combination of very low and low which make up 61.9% and 38.1% of the affordable allocation respectively. Non-affordable allocations are the combination of moderate and above moderate which make up 27.8% and 72.2% of the non-affordable allocation respectively.

For example, in Table 5, Distribution by Income Category for Income Parity by 2046, Dinuba receives an affordable allocation of 625 units from the 2046 Regional Income Parity methodology in Table 2. The very low-income category receives 387 units which is 61.9% of the affordable category and 238 low-income category units which is 38.1% of the affordable category. The non-affordable income category takes the remaining units (1,588 total units less 625 affordable units) and assigns 268 units to the moderate category which is 27.8% of the non-affordable units assigned to Dinuba and 695 units to the above moderate-income category which is 72.2% of the non-affordable units assigned to Dinuba.

**Figure 1  
HCD Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA)  
Determination**

**Tulare COG  
June 30, 2023 through December 15, 2031**

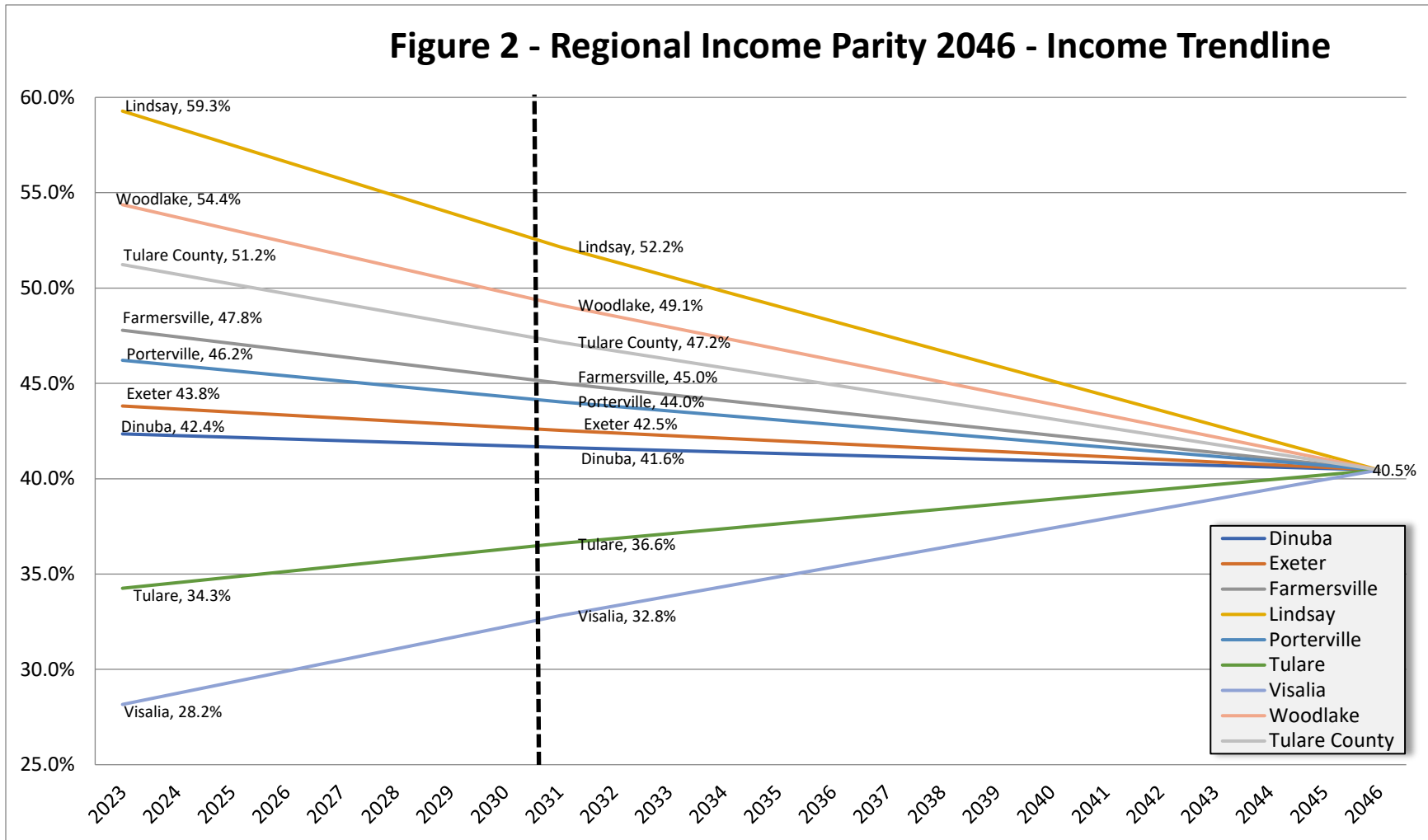
<u>Income Category</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Housing Unit Need</u>
Very-Low *	25.6%	8,497
Low	15.8%	5,238
Moderate	16.3%	5,424
Above-Moderate	42.3%	14,055
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>33,214</b>

\* Extremely-Low 12.7% included in Very-Low Category

*Income Distribution: Income categories are prescribed by California Health and Safety Code (Section 50093, et.seq.). Percents are derived based on ACS reported household income brackets and county median income.*



### Figure 2 - Regional Income Parity 2046 - Income Trendline



**Sources**

2023 affordable percentages: 2019 ACS

2046 income parity percentages: 2019 ACS (existing countywide average)

2031 affordable percentages: Calculated using a trendline between 2023 affordable percentage and 2046 income parity percentage

**Table 2 Methodology - Income Parity by 2046**

	Total Housing Units June 2023	Total Housing Units December 2031	Net New Housing Units (2023-2031)	Existing Percentage of Affordable Units	2023 Affordable Units	2031 Intersection of 2046 Income Parity Trendline	Regional Parity	Total Affordable Units in 2031 to Reach Income Parity	Draft 2023 - 2031 Affordable Allocation		Percent Affordable Allocation
									Units	Percent of Total	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Dinuba	7,181	8,769	1588	42.4%	3041	41.64%	40.5%	3651	625	5%	39.4%
Exeter	3,854	4,698	844	43.8%	1688	42.55%	40.5%	1999	318	2%	37.7%
Farmersville	2,957	3,611	654	47.8%	1413	45.02%	40.5%	1626	218	2%	33.3%
Lindsay	3,715	4,503	789	59.3%	2202	52.17%	40.5%	2349	151	1%	19.1%
Porterville	19,123	23,187	4064	46.2%	8837	44.04%	40.5%	10211	1409	10%	34.7%
Tulare	22,349	27,097	4749	34.3%	7655	36.60%	40.5%	9917	2319	17%	48.8%
Visalia	50,729	61,521	10791	28.2%	14286	32.81%	40.5%	20183	6047	44%	56.0%
Woodlake	2,332	2,824	492	54.4%	1268	49.12%	40.5%	1387	122	1%	24.8%
Unincorporated County	46,589	55,832	9243	51.2%	23868	47.16%	40.5%	26331	2526	18%	27.3%
Total	158,828	192,043	33214	40.5%	64260	40.44%	40.5%	77655	13735	100%	41.4%

**Sources:**

Column A: Control totals from TCAG Demographic Forecast

Column B: Control totals from TCAG Demographic Forecast

Column C: Column A subtracted from Column B

Column D: 2019 American Community Survey

Column E: Column A multiplied by Column D

Column F: Calculated using a trendline between Column D and Column G

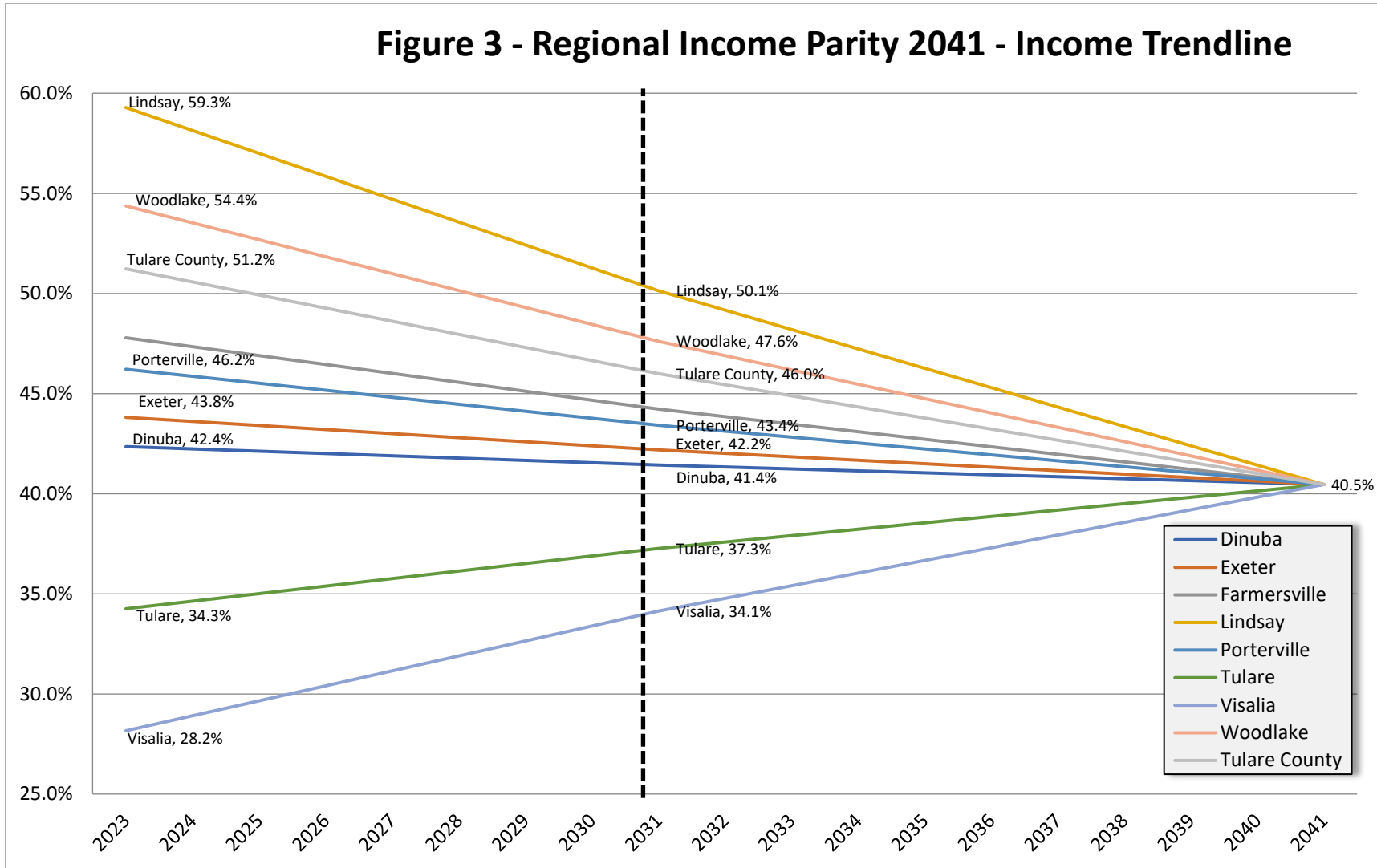
Column G: 2019 American Community Survey (existing countywide average)

Column H: Column B multiplied by Column F

Column I: Column E subtracted from Column H and then proportionally adjusted to add up to countywide total of 13,735

Column K: Column I divided by Column C

### Figure 3 - Regional Income Parity 2041 - Income Trendline



**Sources**

2023 affordable percentages: 2019 ACS

2046 income parity percentages: 2019 ACS (existing countywide average)

2031 affordable percentages: Calculated using a trendline between 2023 affordable percentage and 2041 income parity percentage

**Table 3 - Income Parity by 2041**

	Total Housing Units June 2023	Total Housing Units December 2031	Net New Housing Units (2023-2031)	Existing Percentage of Affordable Units	2023 Affordable Units	2031 Intersection of 2046 Income Parity Trendline	Regional Parity (Current)	Total Affordable Units 2031 to Reach Income Parity	Final 2023 - 2031 Affordable Allocation		Percent Affordable Allocation
									Units	Percent of Total	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Dinuba	7,181	8,769	1588	42.4%	3041	41.43%	40.5%	3633	606	4%	38.2%
Exeter	3,854	4,698	844	43.8%	1688	42.18%	40.5%	1982	300	2%	35.5%
Farmersville	2,957	3,611	654	47.8%	1413	44.23%	40.5%	1597	188	1%	28.7%
Lindsay	3,715	4,503	789	59.3%	2202	50.14%	40.5%	2258	56	0%	7.1%
Porterville	19,123	23,187	4064	46.2%	8837	43.42%	40.5%	10067	1260	9%	31.0%
Tulare	22,349	27,097	4749	34.3%	7655	37.27%	40.5%	10099	2504	18%	52.7%
Visalia	50,729	61,521	10791	28.2%	14286	34.13%	40.5%	21000	6883	50%	63.8%
Woodlake	2,332	2,824	492	54.4%	1268	47.61%	40.5%	1345	79	1%	16.1%
Unincorporated County	46,589	55,832	9243	51.2%	23868	46.00%	40.5%	25682	1859	14%	20.1%
Total	158,828	192,043	33214	40.5%	64260	40.44%	40.5%	77655	13735	100%	41.4%

**Sources:**

Column A: Control totals from TCAG Demographic Forecast

Column B: Control totals from TCAG Demographic Forecast

Column C: Column A subtracted from Column B

Column D: 2019 American Community Survey

Column E: Column A multiplied by Column D

Column F: Calculated using a trendline between Column D and Column G

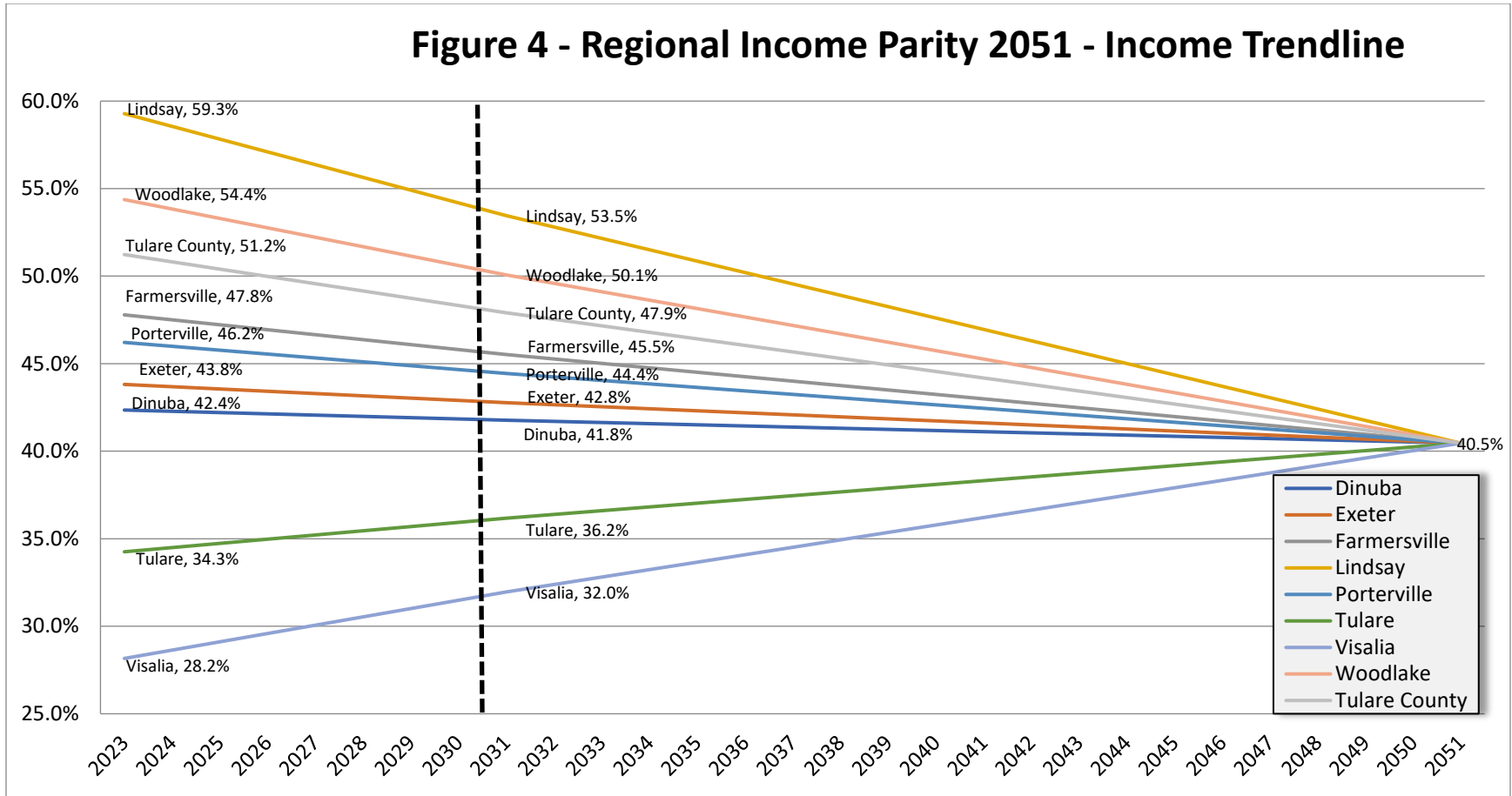
Column G: 2019 American Community Survey (existing countywide average)

Column H: Column B multiplied by Column F

Column I: Column E subtracted from Column H and then proportionally adjusted to add up to countywide total of 13,735

Column K: Column I divided by Column C

### Figure 4 - Regional Income Parity 2051 - Income Trendline



**Sources**

2023 affordable percentages: 2019 ACS

2046 income parity percentages: 2019 ACS (existing countywide average)

2031 affordable percentages: Calculated using a trendline between 2023 affordable percentage and 2051 income parity percentage

**Table 4: Base Methodology - Income Parity by 2051**

	Total Housing Units June 2023	Total Housing Units December 2031	Net New Housing Units (2023-2031)	Existing Percentage of Affordable Units	2023 Affordable Units	2031 Intersection of 2046 Income Parity Trendline	Regional Parity (Current)	Total Affordable Units 2031 to Reach Income Parity	Final 2023 - 2031 Affordable Allocation		Percent Affordable Allocation
									Units	Percent of Total	
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
Dinuba	7,181	8,769	1588	42.4%	3041	41.77%	40.5%	3663	637	5%	40.1%
Exeter	3,854	4,698	844	43.8%	1688	42.78%	40.5%	2010	329	2%	39.0%
Farmersville	2,957	3,611	654	47.8%	1413	45.52%	40.5%	1644	237	2%	36.2%
Lindsay	3,715	4,503	789	59.3%	2202	53.46%	40.5%	2408	211	2%	26.8%
Porterville	19,123	23,187	4064	46.2%	8837	44.43%	40.5%	10303	1504	11%	37.0%
Tulare	22,349	27,097	4749	34.3%	7655	36.17%	40.5%	9802	2202	16%	46.4%
Visalia	50,729	61,521	10791	28.2%	14286	31.96%	40.5%	19663	5515	40%	51.1%
Woodlake	2,332	2,824	492	54.4%	1268	50.07%	40.5%	1414	150	1%	30.5%
Unincorporated County	46,589	55,832	9243	51.2%	23868	47.90%	40.5%	26744	2950	21%	31.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,828</b>	<b>192,043</b>	<b>33214</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>64260</b>	<b>40.44%</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>77655</b>	<b>13735</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>41.4%</b>

**Sources:**

Column A: Control totals from TCAG Demographic Forecast

Column B: Control totals from TCAG Demographic Forecast

Column C: Column A subtracted from Column B

Column D: 2019 American Community Survey

Column E: Column A multiplied by Column D

Column F: Calculated using a trendline between Column D and Column G

Column G: 2019 American Community Survey (existing countywide average)

Column H: Column B multiplied by Column F

Column I: Column E subtracted from Column H and then proportionally adjusted to add up to countywide total of 13,735

Column K: Column I divided by Column C

TABLE 5 – Distribution by Income Category for Income Parity by 2046

Income Parity by 2046	Total RHNA (Net New Housing Units 2023-2031)	Methodology Affordable Allocation	Very Low less than 50%		Low 50% - 80%		Moderate 80% - 120%		Above Moderate greater than 120%	
Dinuba	1,588	625	387	24.4%	238	15.0%	268	16.9%	695	43.8%
Exeter	844	318	197	23.3%	121	14.3%	146	17.3%	380	45.0%
Farmersville	654	218	135	20.6%	83	12.7%	121	18.5%	315	48.2%
Lindsay	789	151	93	11.8%	58	7.4%	178	22.6%	460	58.3%
Porterville	4,064	1,409	872	21.5%	537	13.2%	739	18.2%	1,916	47.1%
Tulare	4,749	2,319	1,435	30.2%	884	18.6%	677	14.3%	1,753	36.9%
Visalia	10,791	6,047	3,741	34.7%	2,306	21.4%	1,321	12.2%	3,423	31.7%
Woodlake	492	122	75	15.2%	47	9.6%	103	20.9%	267	54.3%
Unincorporated County	9,243	2,526	1,563	16.9%	963	10.4%	1,870	20.2%	4,847	52.4%
Total	33,214	13,735	8,497	25.6%	5,238	15.8%	5,424	16.3%	14,055	42.3%

TABLE 6 – Distribution by Income Category for Income Parity by 2041

Income Parity by 2041	Total RHNA (Net New Housing Units 2023-2031)	Methodology Affordable Allocation	Very Low less than 50%		Low 50% - 80%		Moderate 80% - 120%		Above Moderate greater than 120%	
Dinuba	1,588	606	375	23.6%	231	14.5%	273	17.2%	709	44.6%
Exeter	844	300	186	22.0%	114	13.5%	151	17.9%	393	46.6%
Farmersville	654	188	116	17.7%	72	11.0%	130	19.9%	336	51.4%
Lindsay	789	56	35	4.4%	21	2.7%	204	25.9%	529	67.0%
Porterville	4,064	1,260	779	19.2%	481	11.8%	781	19.2%	2,023	49.8%
Tulare	4,749	2,504	1,549	32.6%	955	20.1%	625	13.2%	1,620	34.1%
Visalia	10,791	6,883	4,258	39.5%	2,625	24.3%	1,088	10.1%	2,820	26.1%
Woodlake	492	79	49	10.0%	30	6.1%	115	23.4%	298	60.6%
Unincorporated County	9,243	1,859	1,150	12.4%	709	7.7%	2,056	22.2%	5,328	57.6%
Total	33,214	13,735	8,497	25.6%	5,238	15.8%	5,424	16.3%	14,055	42.3%

TABLE 7 – Distribution by Income Category for Income Parity by 2051

Income Parity by 2051	Total RHNA (Net New Housing Units 2023-2031)	Methodology Affordable Allocation	Very Low less than 50%		Low 50% - 80%		Moderate 80% - 120%		Above Moderate greater than 120%	
Dinuba	1,588	637	394	24.8%	243	15.30%	265	16.7%	686	43.2%
Exeter	844	329	204	24.2%	125	14.81%	143	16.9%	372	44.1%
Farmersville	654	237	147	22.5%	90	13.76%	116	17.7%	301	46.0%
Lindsay	789	211	131	16.6%	80	10.14%	161	20.4%	417	52.9%
Porterville	4,064	1,504	930	22.9%	574	14.12%	713	17.5%	1,847	45.4%
Tulare	4,749	2,202	1,362	28.7%	840	17.69%	709	14.9%	1,838	38.7%
Visalia	10,791	5,515	3,412	31.6%	2,103	19.49%	1,469	13.6%	3,807	35.3%
Woodlake	492	150	93	18.9%	57	11.59%	95	19.3%	247	50.2%
Unincorporated County	9,243	2,950	1,825	19.7%	1,125	12.17%	1,752	19.0%	4,541	49.1%
Total	33,214	13,735	8,497	25.6%	5,238	15.77%	5,424	16.3%	14,055	42.3%