Demographic Analysis & Enrollment Projections Study

Mountain View Los Altos High School District

May 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Demographic Analysis and Enrollment Projections Study for the Mountain View Los Altos High School District (MVLA) was prepared by King Consulting to supply the District with relevant and accurate information on its demographics, enrollment trends, and projected future enrollment. The report contains a vast array of information that District staff in many areas will find useful and informative. This Executive Summary provides the most pertinent findings as they relate to the District's enrollment trends and facility planning.

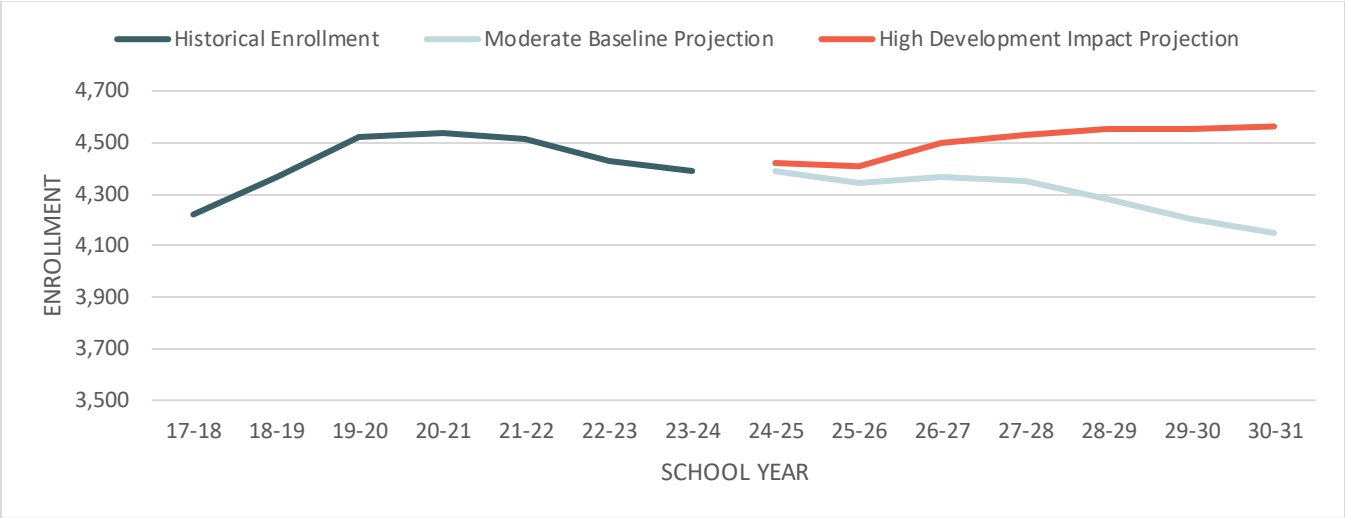
MVLA's enrollment increased by 17.3% between 2014-15 and 2020-21, but since the 2020-21 peak, enrollment has begun to decrease. The 2023-24 District enrollment total of 4,389 high school students represents a total decrease of 3.3% in three years. This decrease is largely due to broader demographic trends that have resulted in fewer school age residents within the District over that period of time. Simply put, there are fewer students living in the District so enrollment is almost certain to be lower than when there were more school age residents. MVLA's two feeder elementary school districts have exhibited decreasing enrollments for the last decade, presaging the changes that will affect MVLA as progressively smaller cohorts continue to reach the high school grades in the coming years. Local births continue to decrease, indicating this trend will continue, with smaller cohorts of students replacing earlier, larger groups each year. Absent other, offsetting factors such as an increased level of residential development, MVLA enrollment would be expected to continue to decrease, as shown on the baseline enrollment projections included in this study.

However, since increased residential development is anticipated during the projection period, especially in the City of Mountain View, this baseline projection is augmented by development impact projections. A low level of development impact is already accounted for in the baseline projections, as some development has occurred in recent years (demonstrated by high levels of net cohort growth each of the last two years). A high level of development impact, which assumes half of identified development projects are constructed by 2030-31, is recommended for planning use in terms of likely enrollment growth, while a maximum development impact projection is also included.

Figure 1 shows the differences of these projections, with the Moderate baseline projection decreasing over time, and the High Development Impact projection countering this natural demographic decline with a boost from new students moving into the District. Actual enrollment is in dark blue, the baseline projection in light blue, and the High Development Impact projection in red.

MVLA's current classroom capacity is adequate for its current enrollment levels, and this capacity is anticipated to increase with the completion of some ongoing construction projects at the comprehensive high schools. It will be important to compare the resulting increased capacity with the enrollment projections in this report to determine the overall adequacy of the District's sites to accommodate all future enrollment.

Figure 1. MVLA Enrollment Projections



Recommendations

1. Continue to closely monitor residential development throughout the District, as new projects could add more new students for the District to house, while a delay in anticipated projects could lead to lower projected totals.
2. Update the facility capacity estimates to account for the completion of current construction projects at Los Altos High School and Mountain View High School.
3. Additional recommendations will be developed in consultation with the MVLA Board and staff.

Mountain View Los Altos High School District Demographic Analysis & Enrollment Projections Study

This report is divided into eight components:

A. Introduction
B. District and Community Demographics
C. Student Generation Rates
D. Residential Development
E. Spatial Analysis
F. Enrollment Projections
G. Facility Analysis
H. Conclusion & Recommendations

SECTION A: INTRODUCTION

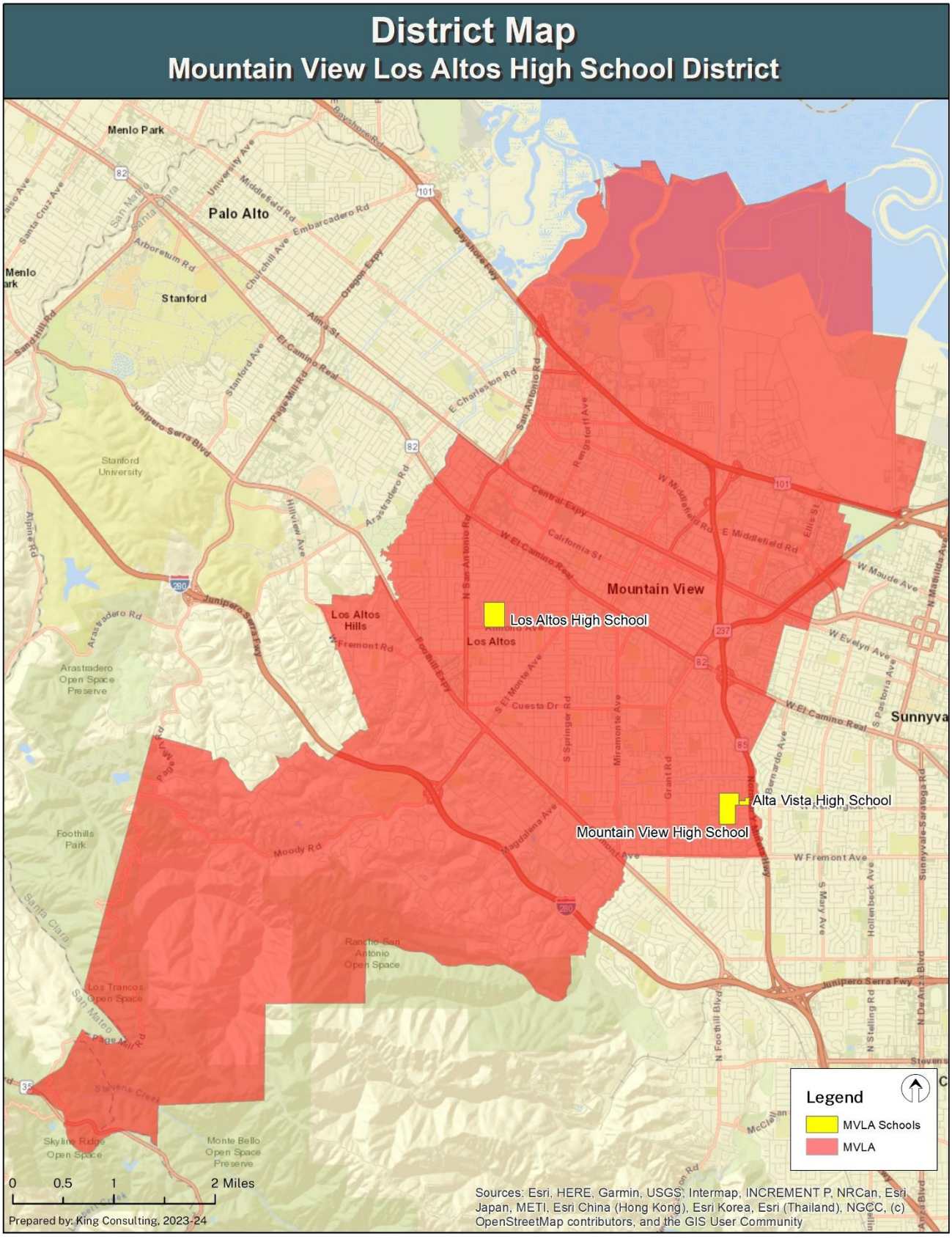
The Mountain View Los Altos High School District is located in Santa Clara County, California. The District serves the City of Mountain View, most of the Cities of Los Altos and Los Altos Hills, as well as small portions of the Cities of Palo Alto and Sunnyvale, plus surrounding areas of unincorporated Santa Clara County. As of October 2023, the District enrolled a total of 4,389 9th through 12th grade students. Most of these students are enrolled at Mountain View High School and Los Altos High School, but the District also has students enrolled at Alta Vista Continuation High School. Non-Public School (NPS) students are not included in this enrollment analysis.

Table 1 shows enrollment totals for each MVLA school site. Figure 2 shows the location and extent of the MVLA boundary and the locations of the District's school sites.

Table 1. School Sites and 2023-24 Enrollments

MVLA Schools	Grade Levels	2023-24 Enrollment
Mountain View High School	9-12	*2,202*
Los Altos High School	9-12	*2,114*
Alta Vista High School (Continuation)	9-12	*73*
Total		**4,389**

Figure 2. MVLA High School District



SECTION B: DISTRICT AND COMMUNITY DEMOGRAPHICS

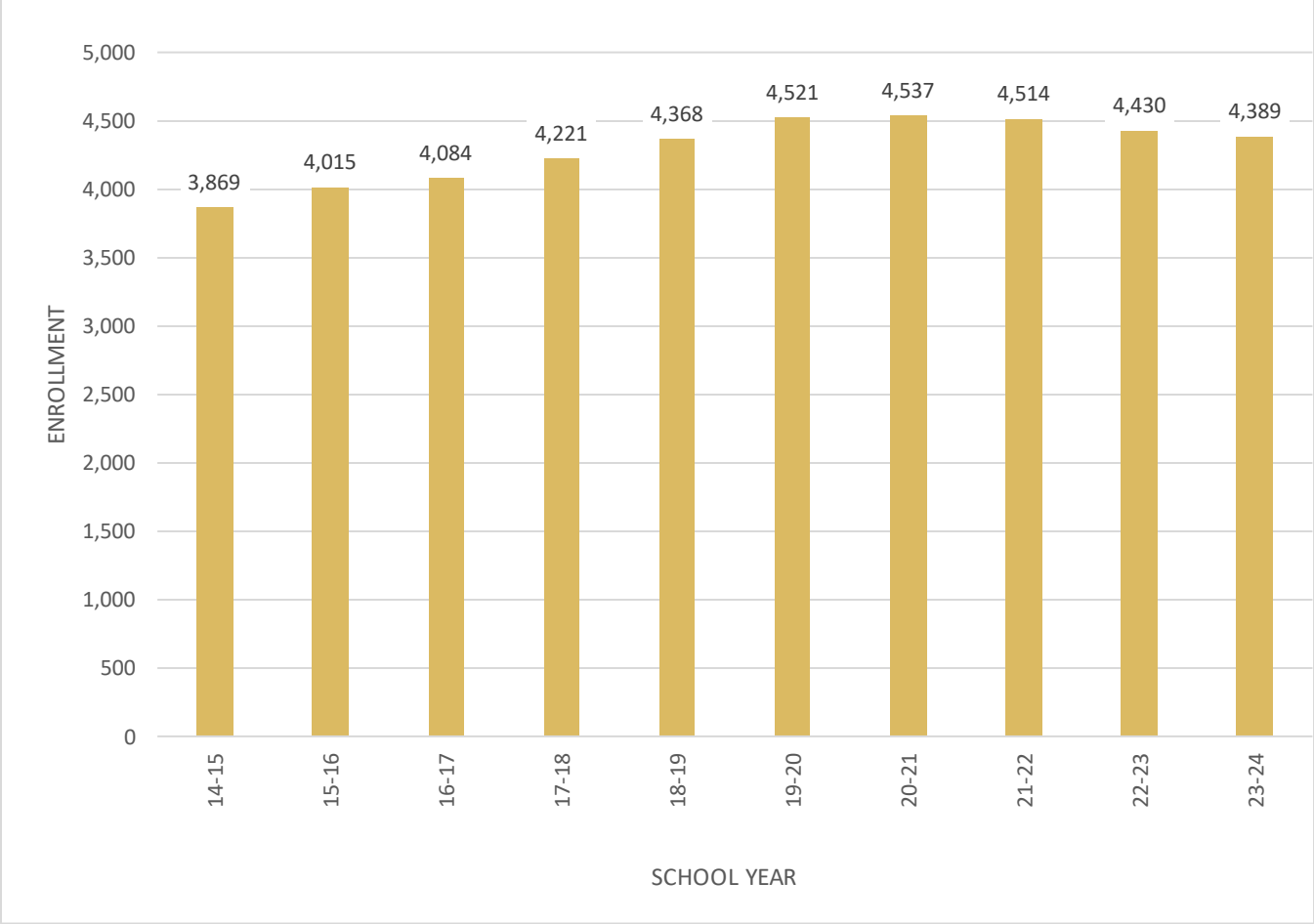
District Enrollment Trends

Historical Enrollments

Historical enrollment trends are based on certified State enrollment totals from the October Census Day of each year. Students enrolled as nonpublic school students (NPS) and students enrolled in grades other than 9-12 are not included. Over the previous decade, total enrollment in MVLA peaked in 2020-21 after increasing by 17.3% since 2014-15. Since the peak in 2020-21, MVLA enrollment decreased by 3.3%, and remains 520 students higher than in 2014-15.

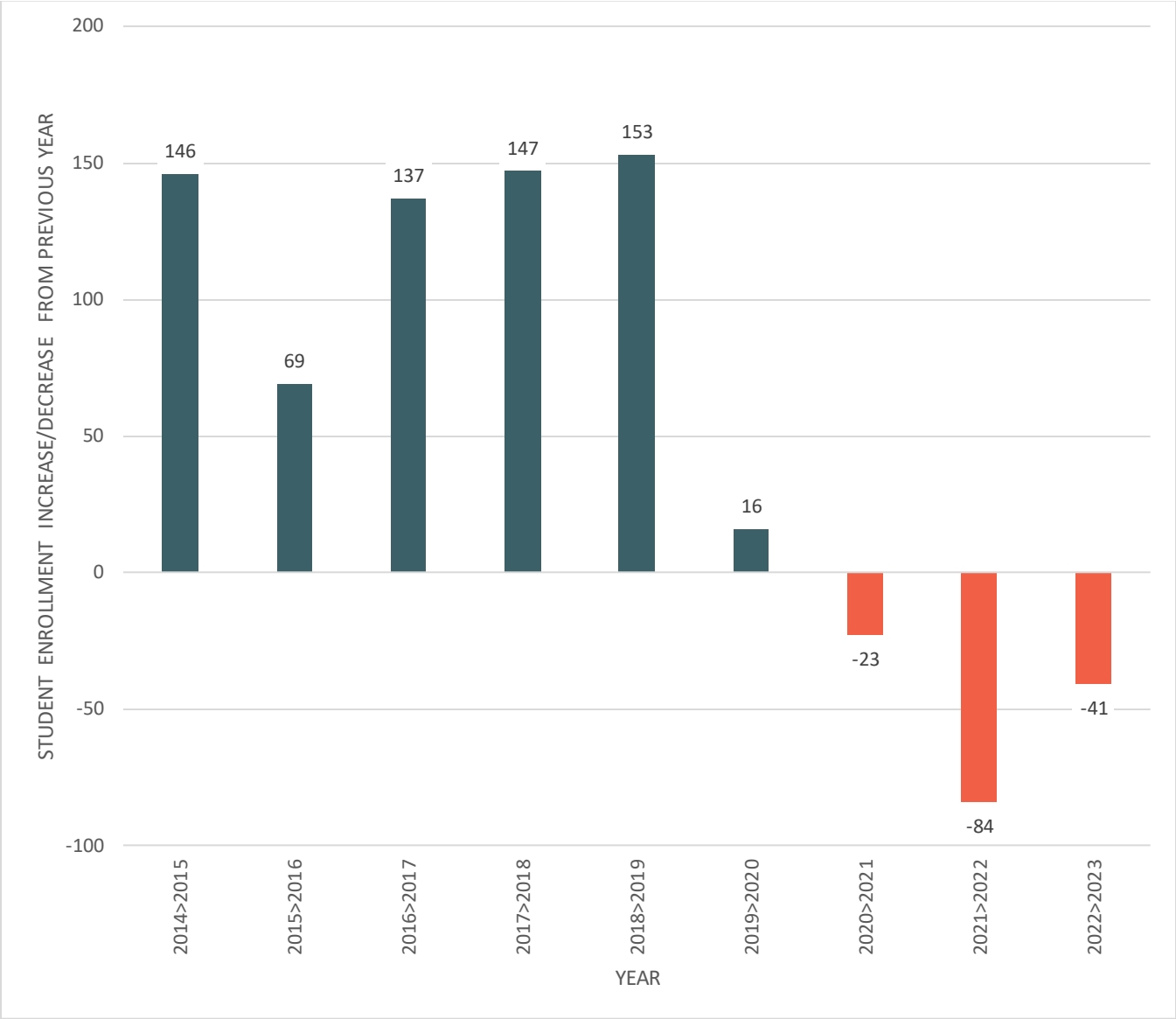
The demographic factors affecting the District's historical enrollments will be discussed in the following sections. Figure 3 illustrates the District's enrollment pattern since 2014-15. Figure 4 illustrates annual growth/decline in student enrollment, which highlights the slowdown in growth and then beginning of decreasing enrollment in 2020, likely related at least in part to the COVID-19 pandemic. Table 2 provides historical enrollments by school since 2014-15.

Figure 3. Historical Enrollments



Source: California Department of Education and MVLA.

Figure 4. Annual Growth in Student Enrollment



Source: California Department of Education.

Table 2. Historical Enrollments by School

MVLA Schools	Grade Levels	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Mountain View HS	9-12	1,836	1,871	1,912	1,969*	2,062	2,183	2,257	2,316	2,220	2,202
Los Altos HS	9-12	1,920	2,044	2,090	2,234	2,227	2,253	2,209	2,136	2,141	2,114
Alta Vista HS (Cont.)	9-12	113	100	82	19	79	85	71	62	69	73
Grand Total		**3,869**	**4,015**	**4,084**	**4,221**	**4,368**	**4,521**	**4,537**	**4,514**	**4,430**	**4,389**

*One 8th grade student was included in the count for the 2017-18 school year at Mountain View HS

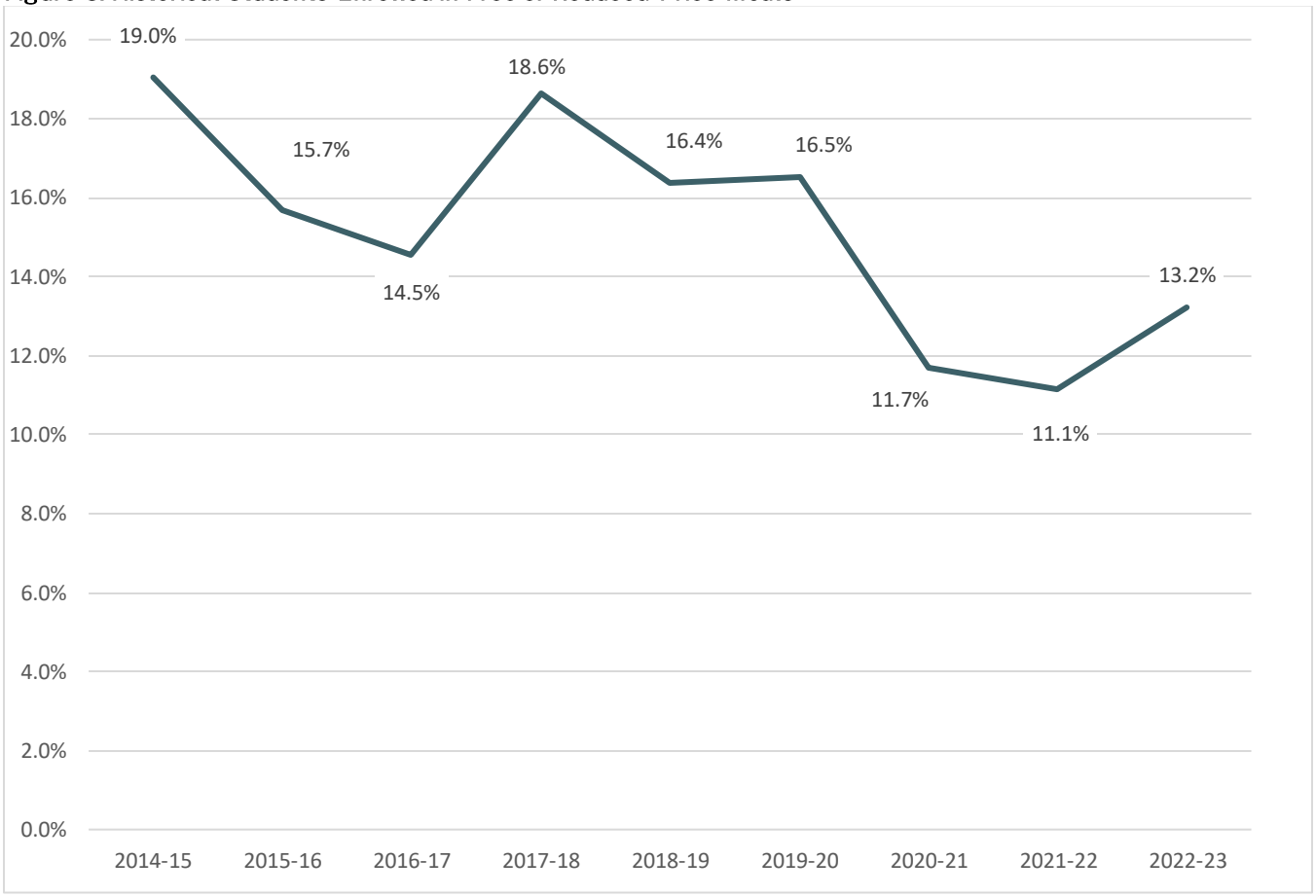
Historical Enrollment by Socioeconomic Status

In order to analyze the District's socioeconomic profile, the consultant utilized participation in the Free or Reduced Price Meals (FRPM) program as a socioeconomic indicator. Table 3 provides the number and percent of MVLA students participating in the FRPM program from 2014-15 to 2022-23. MVLA's FRPM participation has generally decreased over this time and is much lower than the State-wide rate of 59.9% (Figure 5).

Table 3. Historical Students Enrolled in Free or Reduced Price Meals

School Year	Students Enrolled in Free or Reduced Price Meals	Percent FRPM
2014-15	781	19.0%
2015-16	632	15.7%
2016-17	639	14.5%
2017-18	848	18.6%
2018-19	747	16.4%
2019-20	734	16.5%
2020-21	533	11.7%
2021-22	506	11.1%
2022-23	589	13.2%

Figure 5. Historical Students Enrolled in Free or Reduced-Price Meals

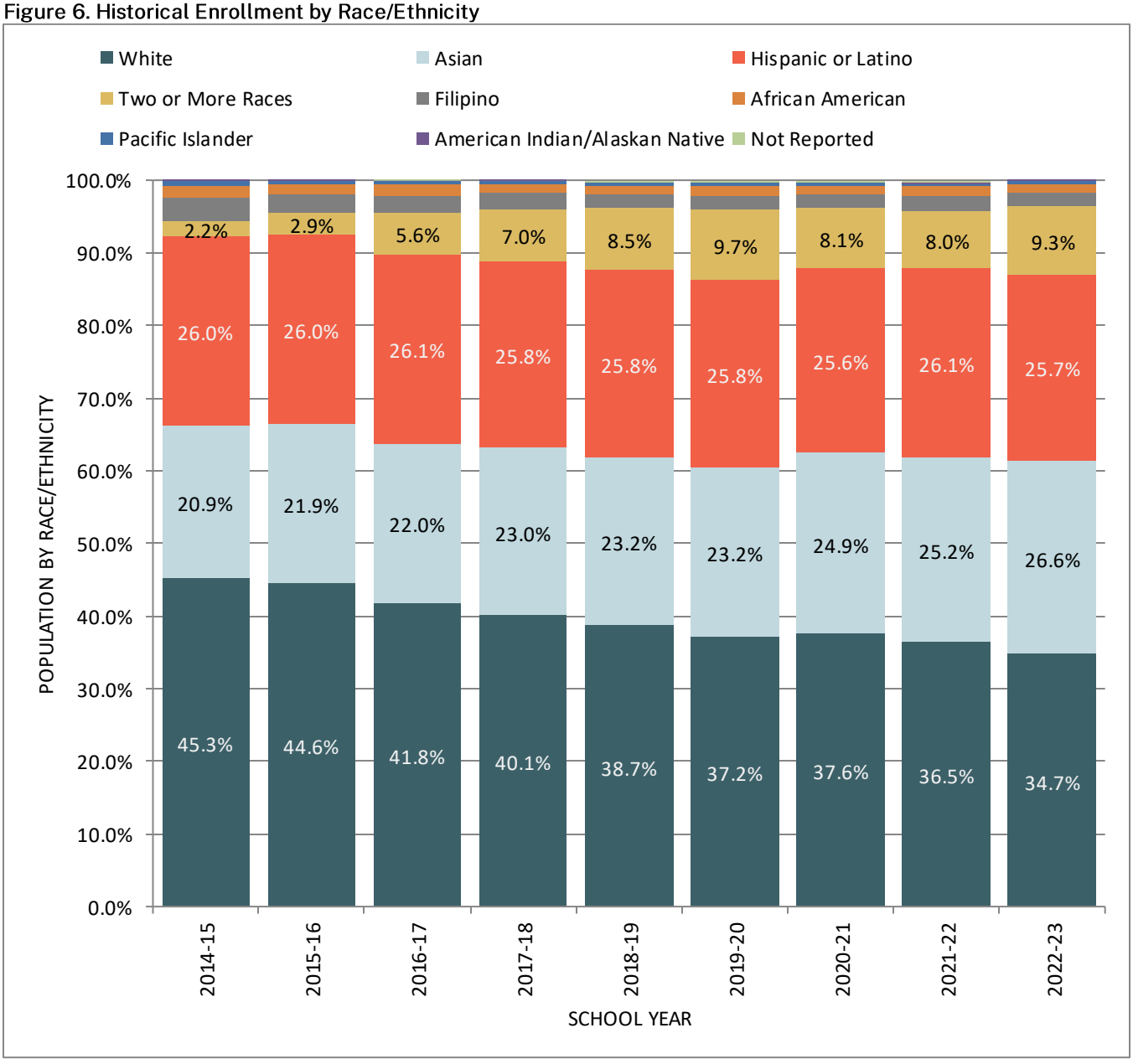


Historical Enrollment by Ethnicity

To analyze the District's race/ethnicity profile, the 2014-2022 CalPADS enrollments by race/ethnicity were used.

While the District has not had any category of race/ethnicity make up a majority of its students over the last decade, it is still becoming more diverse, with fewer White students and more Asian students and students identifying with multiple races. In 2022, most MVLA enrollments are White (34.7%), Asian (26.6%), or Hispanic/Latino (25.7%). These historical trends are reflective of statewide demographic shifts and are expected to continue. Figure 6 below demonstrates the race/ethnicity trends of the District from 2014-15 to the 2022-23.

Figure 6. Historical Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity



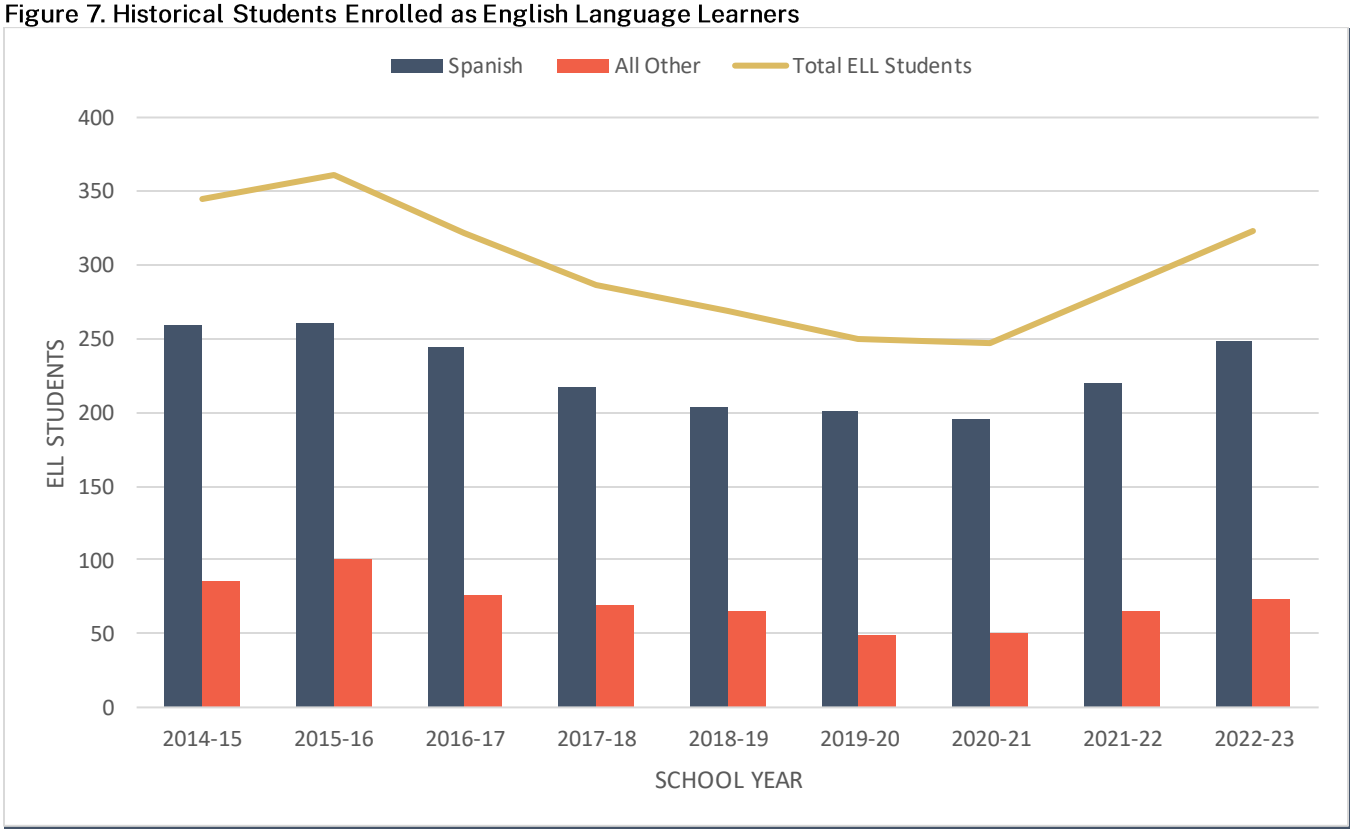
Historical Enrollment of English Language Learners

CalPADS enrollments of English Language Learners (ELL) were also compiled and analyzed. Table 4 contains the number of MVLA students enrolled as ELL students from 2014-15 to 2022-23, as well as a breakdown by primary language spoken. MVLA enrollment of ELL students has not represented a large proportion of total enrollment at any point in the previous decade, and total ELL students have generally decreased over time (though totals have been increasing again in the most recent years where data is available). The composition of the ELL student population consists predominantly of Spanish speaking students. In 2022-23, Mandarin was the next most commonly spoken language for ELL students, with 10 total speakers. Figure 7 graphically depicts this trend over time.

Table 4. Historical Students Enrolled as English Language Learners

School Year	Total Students Enrolled as ELL	Spanish Speaking	All Other Languages	Percent ELL of Total Enrollment
2014-15	345	259	86	8.9%
2015-16	361	261	100	9.0%
2016-17	321	245	76	7.9%
2017-18	286	217	69	6.8%
2018-19	269	204	65	6.2%
2019-20	250	201	49	5.5%
2020-21	247	196	51	5.4%
2021-22	285	220	65	6.3%
2022-23	323	249	74	7.3%

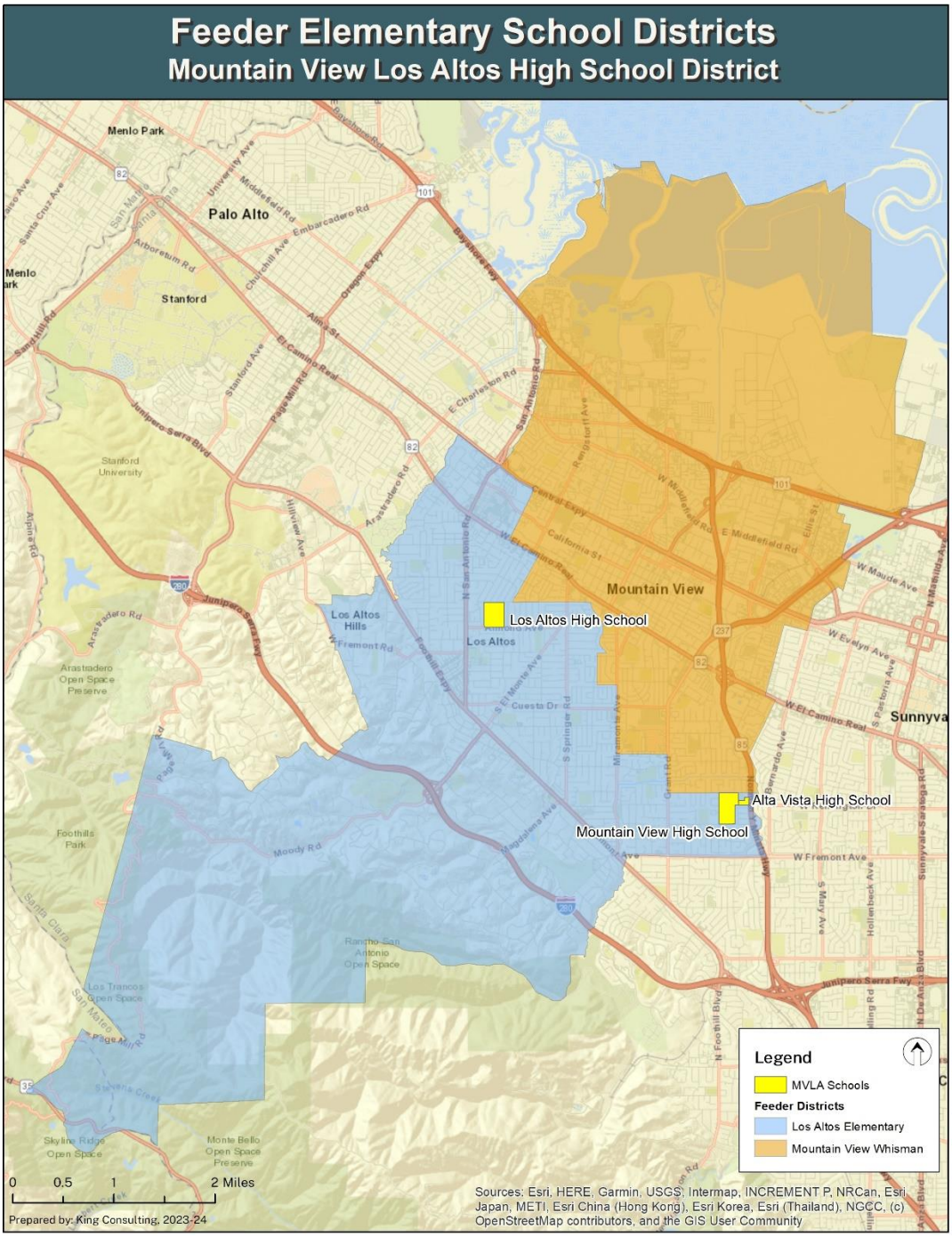
Figure 7. Historical Students Enrolled as English Language Learners



Feeder Elementary School District Trends

Another demographic factor to be considered when analyzing past and future enrollments is the feeder elementary school district population, as most of these students will become the core population of future 9th-12th grade MVLA students. MVLA has two feeder elementary school districts: Los Altos Elementary and Mountain View Whisman Elementary. Figure 8 provides a map of the MVLA feeder elementary school districts included in this analysis.

Figure 8. MVLA Feeder Elementary School Districts



TK-8th grade enrollments in the two feeder elementary school districts decreased by more than 18% between 2014-15 and 2023-24 (Figure 9). This decrease predominantly occurred since 2019-20, as young elementary school students left during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, even prior to the pandemic, enrollments had been decreasing. Enrollments stabilized in 2022-23 and 2023-24 due to the increased enrollment of transitional kindergarten students, but the size of each grade cohort continues to decrease, which will lead to lower enrollments available to matriculate into MVLA in the future. Looking at each District individually, however, there is significant variability (Table 5). While both feeder districts are decreasing in enrollment, the Los Altos Elementary School District experienced a 28.2% decrease in total enrollment over the last decade, compared with only an 8.9% decrease in Mountain View Whisman. Since incoming cohort size is a major influencing factor on MVLA enrollment trends, these are significant trends that indicate MVLA is likely to receive smaller incoming cohorts in the future based on the smaller number of elementary students currently enrolled in its feeder districts.

Figure 9. Historical TK-8th Grade Enrollments of Feeder Elementary School Districts

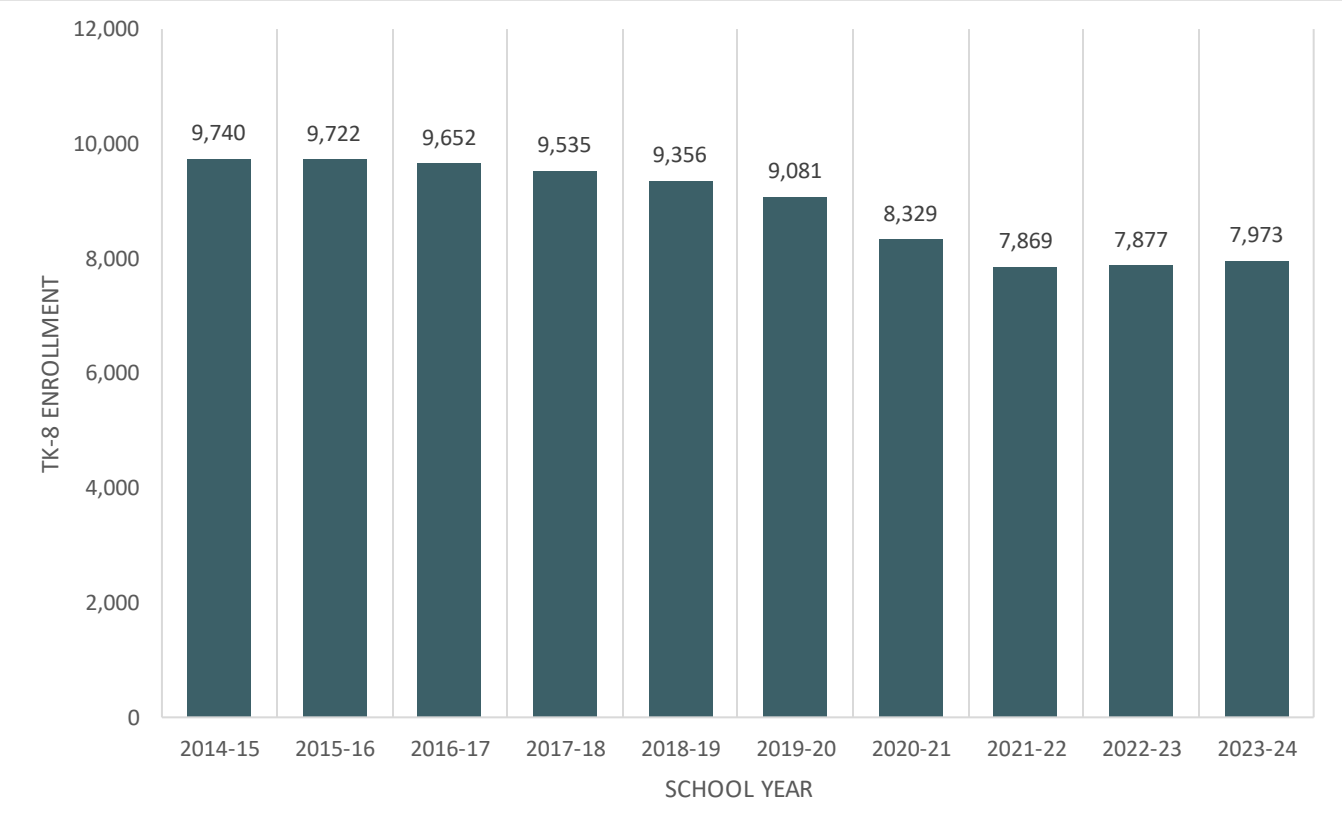


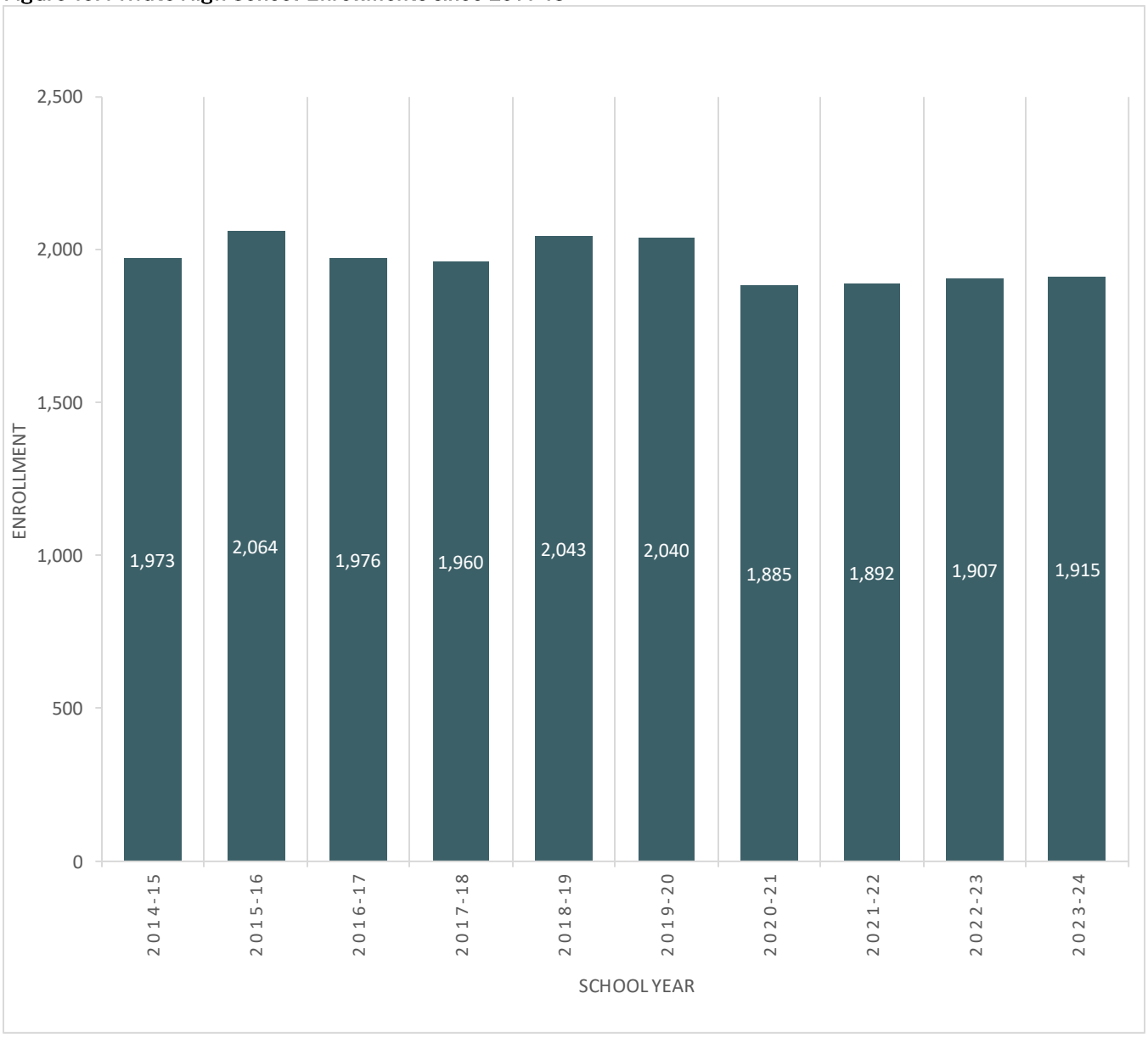
Table 5. Historical TK-8th Grade Enrollments of Feeder Elementary School Districts

Elementary Feeders	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	% Change
Los Altos	4,675	4,638	4,527	4,403	4,246	3,999	3,576	3,347	3,355	3,358	*-28.2%*
Mountain View Whisman	5,065	5,084	5,125	5,132	5,110	5,082	4,753	4,522	4,522	4,615	*-8.9%*
Total	**9,740**	**9,722**	**9,652**	**9,535**	**9,356**	**9,081**	**8,329**	**7,869**	**7,877**	**7,973**	*-18.1%*

Private School Trends

While direct public-to-private and private-to-public student transfer data is not readily available, it is possible to compare historical enrollments to determine if there is a significant correlation between public school enrollments as compared to private school enrollments. Three private schools located within MVLA serve high school students, but St. Francis High School is the primary private high school for the area and accounts for about 93% of private enrollment for grades 9-12. Figure 10 provides a summary of total 9-12 enrollment at these private schools that are located within MVLA. As shown, private high school enrollment has been generally stable, decreasing by 3.3% over the last decade, with that decrease generally corresponding with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 10. Private High School Enrollments since 2014-15



Community Demographics

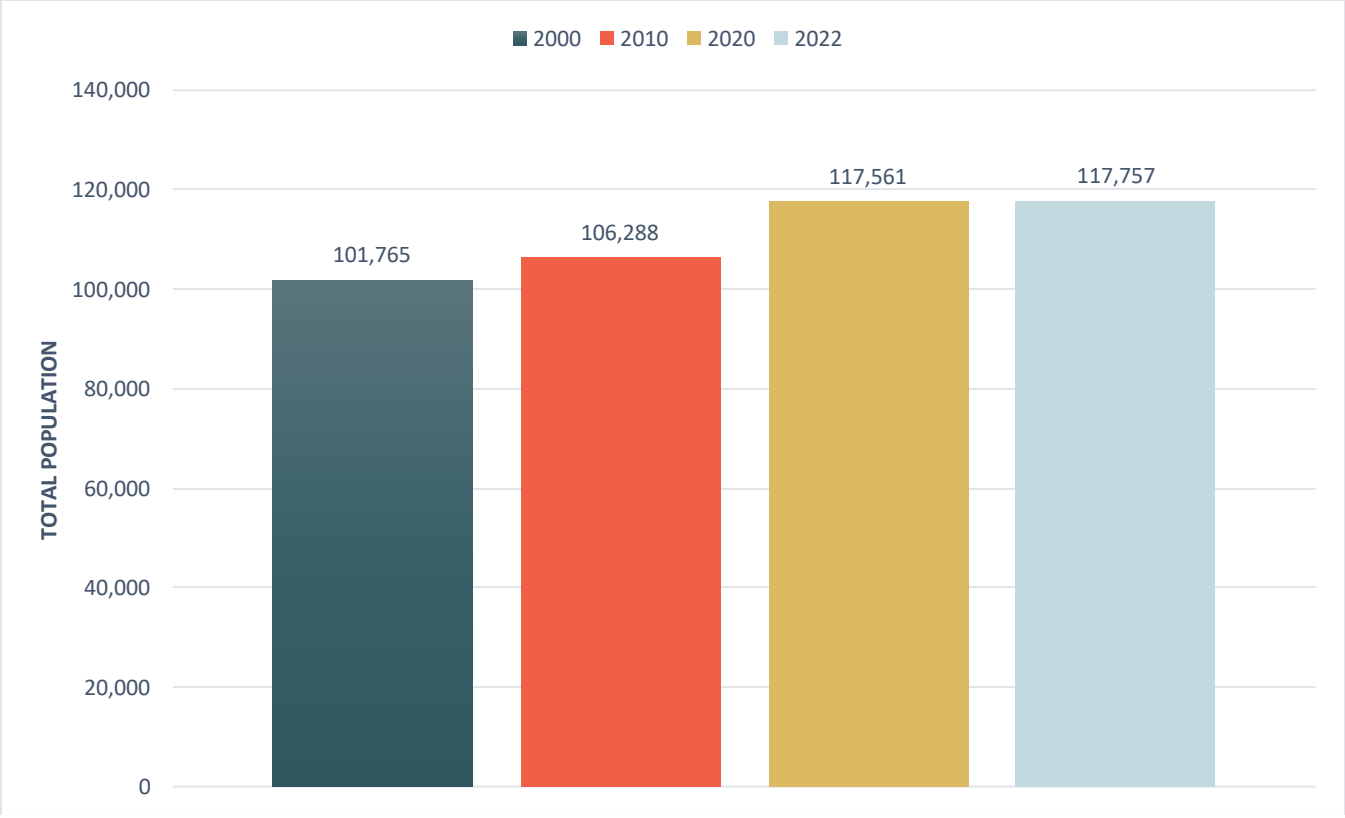
The Mountain View Los Altos High School District is located in Santa Clara County, California. The District serves the City of Mountain View, most of the Cities of Los Altos and Los Altos Hills, as well as small portions of the Cities of Palo Alto and Sunnyvale, plus surrounding areas of unincorporated Santa Clara County. This community demographic analysis will focus on the general population residing within the MVLA boundary as shown in Figure 2 in Section A of this document.

Population Trends (United States Decennial Census, American Community Survey (ACS) 2022)

The MVLA boundary has a total population of 117,561 according to the 2020 United States Decennial Census. This represents a population increase of 10.6% since 2010 (Figure 11). ACS estimates show additional small population gains since 2020.

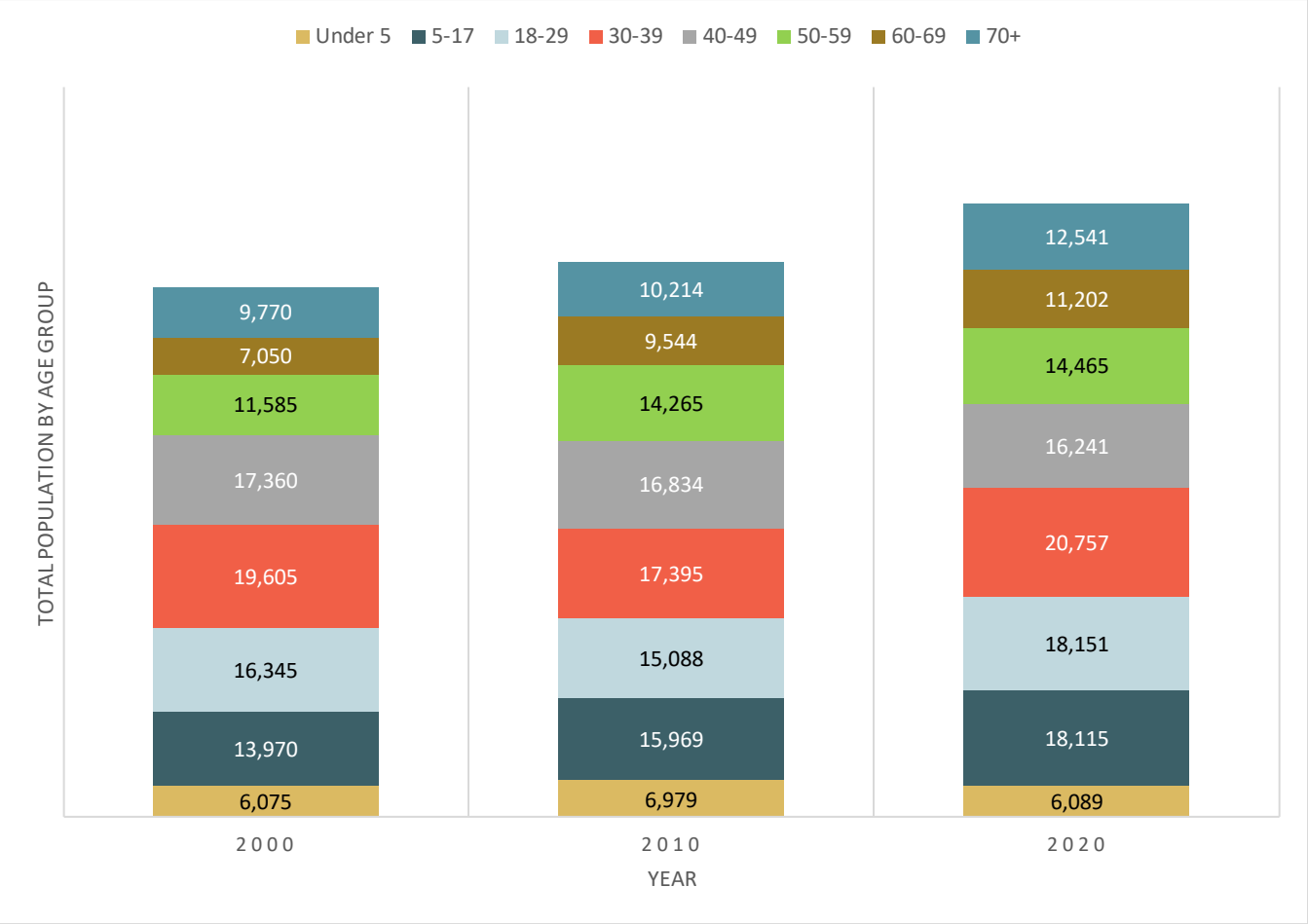
However, it is crucial to break this overall population down by age range to better understand the community. As Figure 12 demonstrates, the 5-17 school age population residing in MVLA increased from 2010 to 2020, corresponding with growth in MVLA enrollment. However, the population under five years of age decreased by 12.8% during that same time. This demonstrates the shifting demographics of the region and aligns with other data showing smaller cohorts of younger students that will eventually impact MVLA. By ethnicity, the MVLA community is predominately White (44.3%) and Asian (34.4%), with the Hispanic or Latino population (13.6%) making up the third largest group (Figure 13).

Figure 11. Total Population, 2000-2022



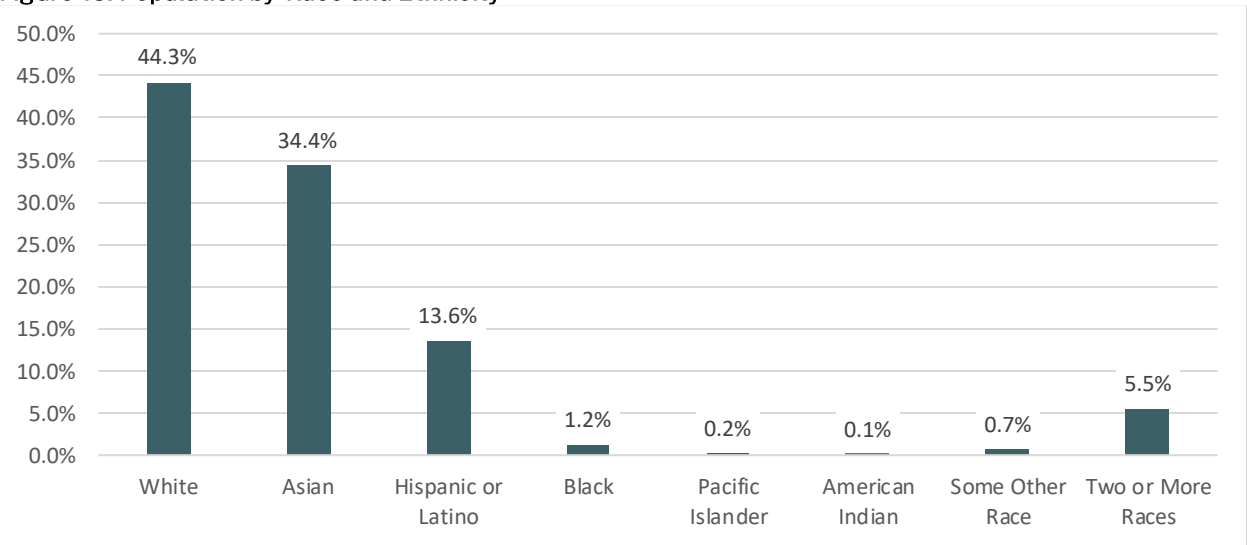
Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010, 2020), ACS 2022.

Figure 12. Total Population by Age, 2000-2020



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010, 2020).

Figure 13. Population by Race and Ethnicity

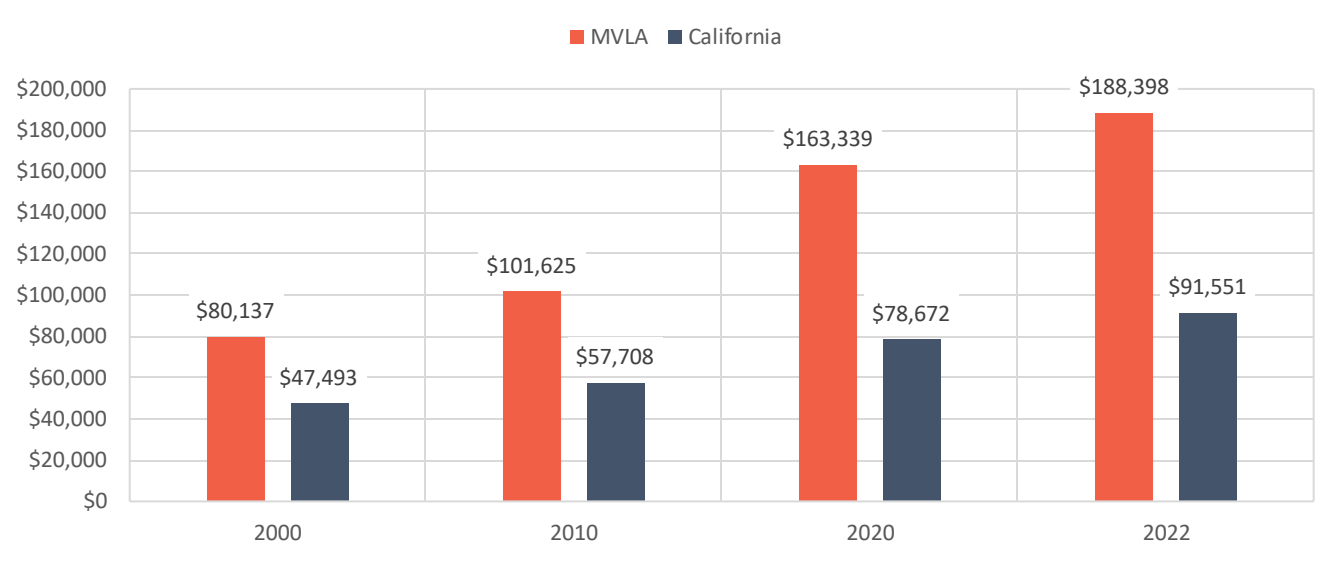


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census 2020.

Household Characteristics (U.S. Census American Community Survey, 2022)

Household characteristics for 2022 are estimates from the American Community Survey (ACS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. MVLA median household income was significantly higher than the State-wide values in 2000 to 2022. MVLA's median income increased more than incomes throughout the State over that time (Figure 14).

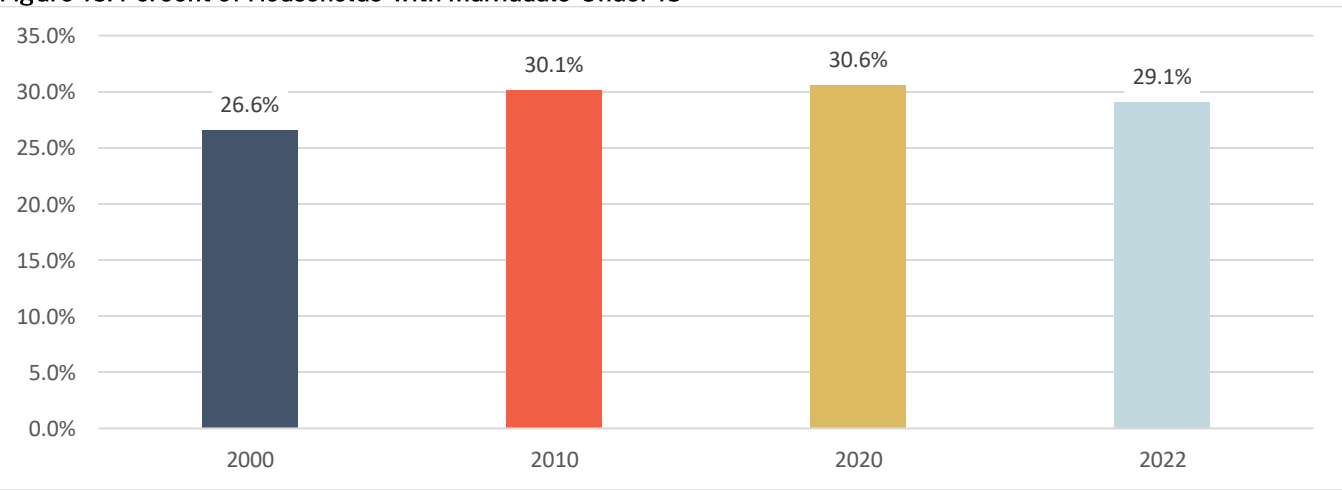
Figure 14. Median Household Income



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010, 2020), U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2022.

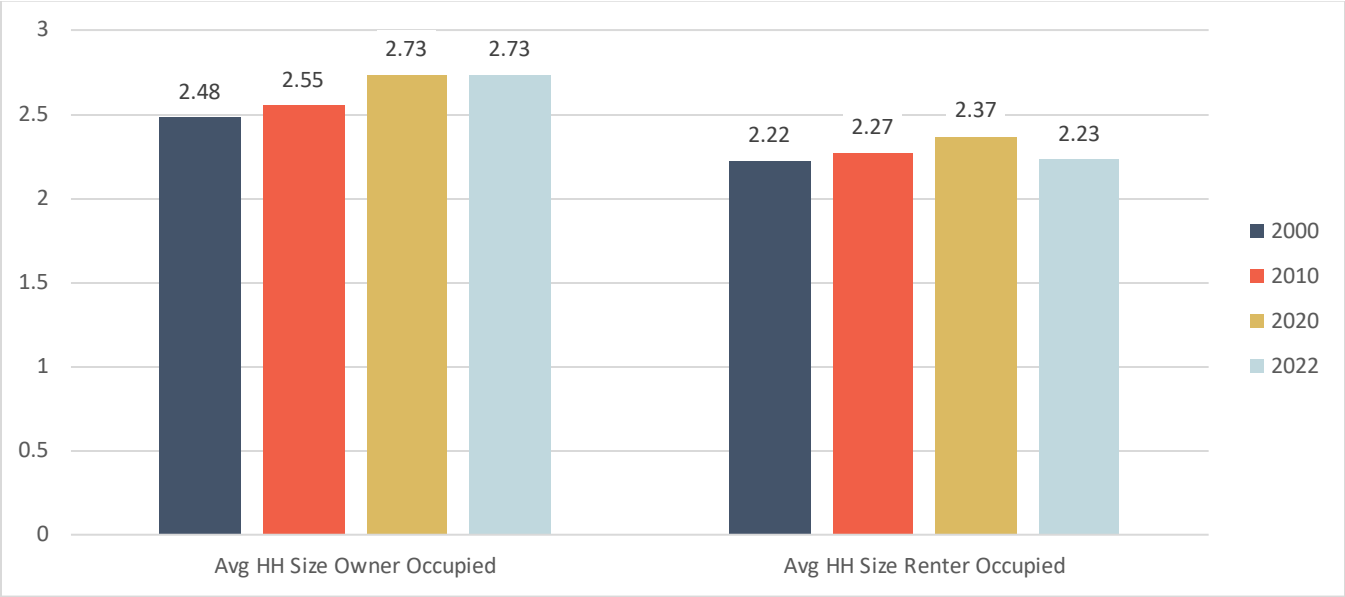
The percent of households with children under 18 increased steadily in MVLA from 2010-2020, but 2022 estimates show this measure beginning to decrease. Meanwhile, the total number of persons per household increased between 2010 to 2022 in owner-occupied homes, while in renter-occupied homes the total number of persons per household peaked in 2020 and is estimated to have decreased since (Figures 15-16). Overall, owner-occupied homes are more likely to have more people and correspondingly, more school age children.

Figure 15. Percent of Households with Individuals Under 18



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010, 2020), U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2022.

Figure 16. Number of Persons per Household

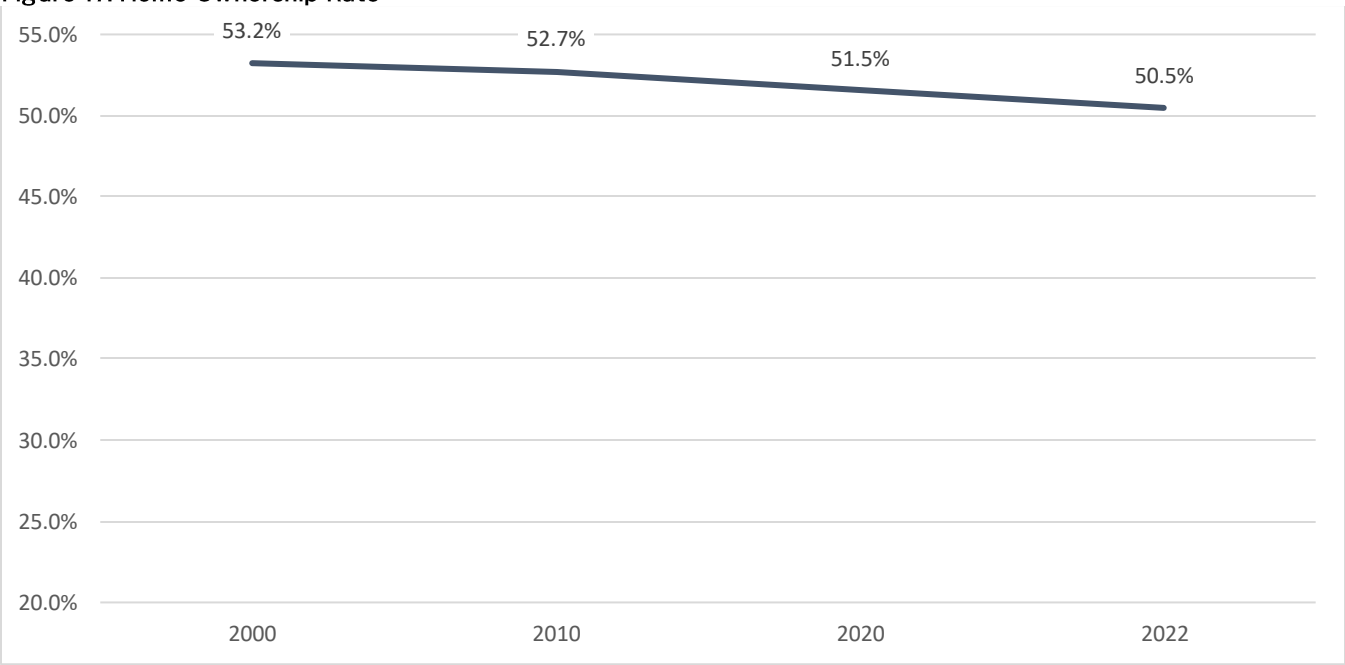


Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010, 2020), U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2022.

Home Ownership and Median Home Values

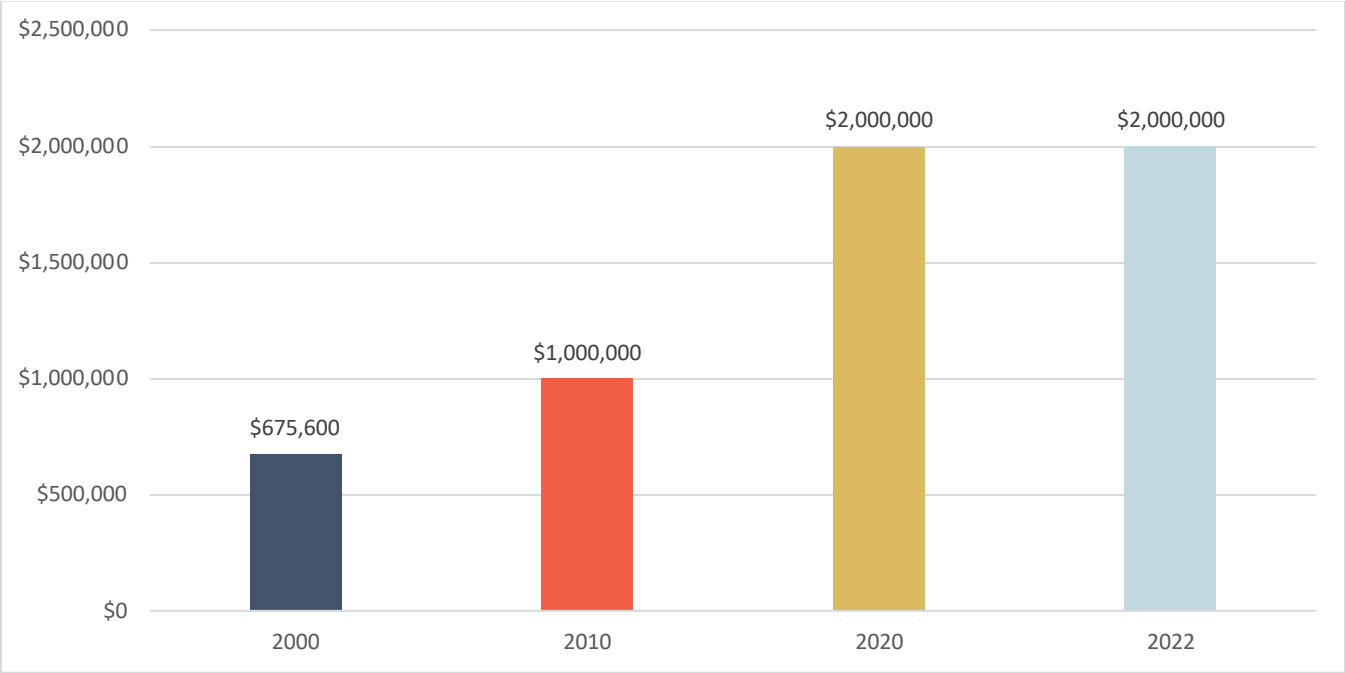
Home-ownership in the District (the percent of non-vacant housing units occupied by the owner) has steadily decreased between 2000 and 2022 (Figure 17). The median home value in the District of owner-occupied housing units typically exceeds the maximum value available to Census reports, currently $2,000,000 (Figure 18).

Figure 17. Home Ownership Rate



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010, 2020), U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2022.

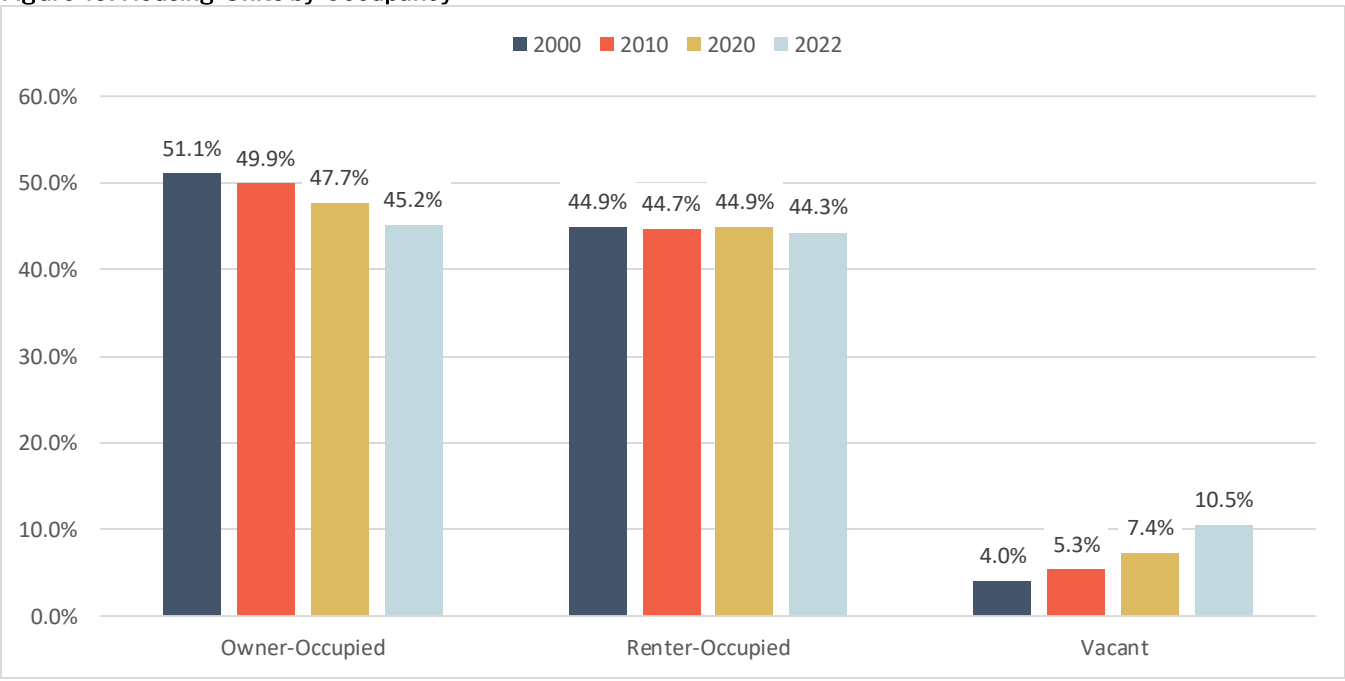
Figure 18. Median Value of Owner-Occupied Units



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010, 2020), U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2022.

The percentage of owner-occupied housing units decreased steadily from 2000 to 2022, while the percentage of renter-occupied housing units stayed relatively consistent. The vacancy rate in the District correspondingly increased, with most vacant units being for rent, for sale, or sold but not yet occupied (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Housing Units by Occupancy



Source: U.S. Census Bureau Decennial Census (2000, 2010, 2020), U.S. Census Bureau, ACS, 2022.

SECTION C: STUDENT GENERATION RATES

Student Generation Rates: New Construction

Student generation rates (SGR) are one of the critical components of facility planning. When analyzing the impacts of future residential development, student generation rates are used to project the number of students the District can expect from planned developments. The data is used to determine if and when new school facilities will be needed and to make critical facility decisions, such as potential boundary adjustments or the addition of new classrooms to existing sites. The housing mix of the planned development, including detached units, attached units, apartments, and affordable units, is compared to similar recently constructed housing in the District to project how many students will reside in the new development. Then, the number of years a new development will take to be completed is calculated with the projected number of students from the various housing types.

This study will use student generation rates prepared as part of mitigated agreements between the City of Mountain View, Google, and representatives of their school districts. Separate student generation rates are utilized for market rate and below market rate housing for traditionally sized 1-3 bedroom apartments and condos. Micro-units, whether apartments or condos, and at market rate or below market rate, have a single student generation rate. Table 6 summarizes these rates.

Table 6. Student Generation Rates

Housing Type	Student Generation Rate
Micro Units (All Types)	0.003
Market Rate Apartment	0.047
Market Rate Condo	0.018
Below Market Apartment	0.312
Below Market Condo	0.312

It is important to note that Table 6 demonstrates the direct 9-12 grade student generation rates. Additional students will also be generated at grades TK-8, and these students will also matriculate into MVLA over time. The enrollment projections in Section F consider the impact of TK-8 student generation on cohort sizes for the feeder elementary districts.

SECTION D: RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

It is imperative to monitor residential development, as new development will generate additional students for the school district to house and will affect where and how school facilities will be needed as well as the fate of older schools within the District. The Mountain View Los Altos High School District serves the City of Mountain View, most of the Cities of Los Altos and Los Altos Hills, as well as small portions of the Cities of Palo Alto and Sunnyvale, plus surrounding areas of unincorporated Santa Clara County. However, planned development in the City of Mountain View is anticipated to provide almost all of the impact to MLVA from newly generated students. Planning staff at the City of Mountain View provided information and documents regarding current and planned residential development.

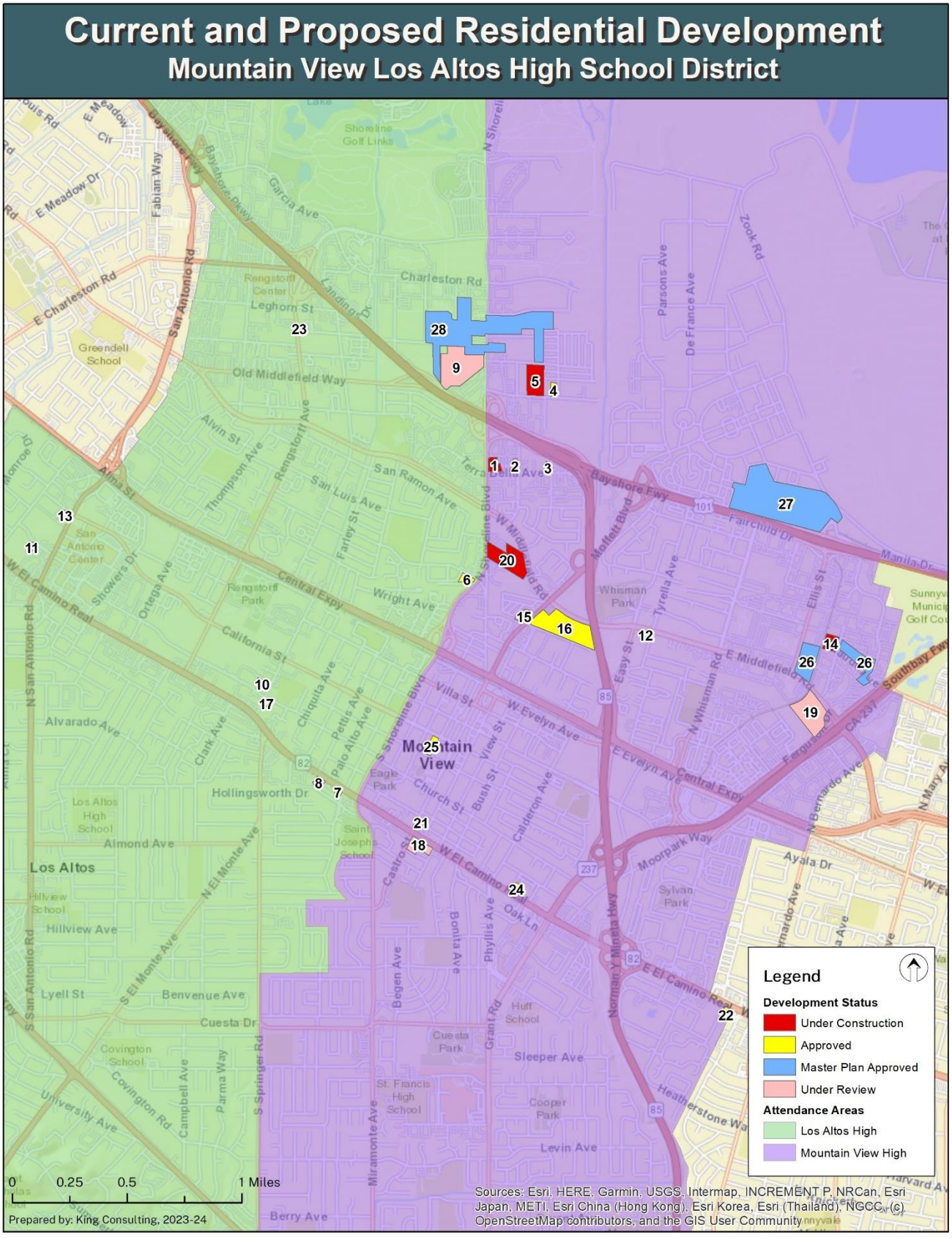
Table 7 and Figure 20 summarize these projects. Please note in Table 7 that the total students generated is for the entire project. Some projects will build out over a period as long as 30 years, so not all of these students are reflected in the enrollment projections included in this study. Figure 20 includes a summary of each project by its current status.

Table 7. Current and Proposed Residential Development

Map Number	Project Name	Housing Type*	Units	9-12 Students Generated
1	1001 N Shoreline Blvd	MR Apartment / MR Condo / BMR	173 / 90 / 40	22
2	1012 Linda Vista Ave	BMR	70	22
3	1020 Terra Bella Ave	BMR	108	34
4	1100 La Avenida	BMR	100	31
5	1255 Pear Ave	MR Apartment	464	21
6	1265 Montecito Ave	BMR	85	27
7	1313-47 W El Camino Real	MR Apartment / BMR	22 / 2	2
8	1411 W El Camino Real	MR Condo / BMR	84 / 15	6
9	1500 N Shoreline Blvd	MR Apartment / BMR	1,531 / 383	191
10	1919-33 Gamel Way	MR Condo / BMR	168 / 42	16
11	2645-55 Fayette Dr	MR Condo / BMR	56 / 14	5
12	294-96 Tyrella Ave	MR Condo / BMR	68 / 17	7
13	334 San Antonio Rd	BMR	100	31
14	400 Logue Ave	MR Apartment / BMR	346 / 62	36
15	400 Moffett Blvd	MR Apartment / BMR	149 / 26	15
16	555 W Middlefield Rd	MR Apartment / BMR	275 / 48	28
17	601 Escuela Ave	MR Apartment / BMR	21 / 4	2
18	615-749 W El Camino Real	MR Apartment / BMR	266 / 33	23
19	685 E Middlefield Rd	MR Apartment / BMR	688 / 172	86
20	777 W Middlefield Rd	MR Apartment / BMR	572 / 144	72
21	881 Castro St	MR Condo / BMR	83 / 21	8
22	901 E El Camino Real	BMR	48	15
23	901 N Rengstorff Ave	MR Apartment / BMR	364 / 91	46
24	96 W El Camino Real	BMR	79	25
25	City Lot 12	BMR	120	37
26	Google Middlefield Park	MR Apartment / BMR	1,615 / 285	165
27	NASA/Moffett Field (Near Term)	MR Apartment / BMR	348 / 52	33
28	North Bayshore**	MR Apartment / BMR	5,950 / 1,050	607
N/A	Housing Element Rezoning (Various Locations)	MR Apartment / BMR	1,000 / 250	125
Total				**1,738**

*BMR = Below Market Rate; MR = Market Rate **Some units may become micro units, which will lower the student generation.

Figure 20. Current and Proposed Residential Development



SECTION E: SPATIAL ANALYSIS

The consultant utilized a computer mapping software, a Geographic Information System (GIS), to map and analyze the West Santa Clara County Union High School District. A GIS is a collection of computer hardware, software, and geographic data that allows for the capture, storage, editing, analysis, and display of all forms of geographic information. Unlike a one-dimensional paper map, a GIS is dynamic in that it links location to information in various layers to spatially analyze complex relationships. For example, within a GIS you can efficiently analyze where students live vs. where students attend school.

Combining District-specific GIS data (students, attendance areas, land use data, etc.) with basemap data (roads, rivers, school sites, etc.) enables the District to understand data in news ways and enhance its decision-making processes. Figure 21 shows MVLA's current attendance area boundaries.

Student Data

King Consulting mapped the 2023-24 student information database by a process called geocoding. The address of each individual MVLA student was matched in the MVLA GIS. This resulted in a point on the map for each student (Figure 22). This map demonstrates the distribution of 2023-24 students (or lack thereof) in the various areas of the District, as well as areas outside of MVLA.

Figure 21. High School Attendance Areas

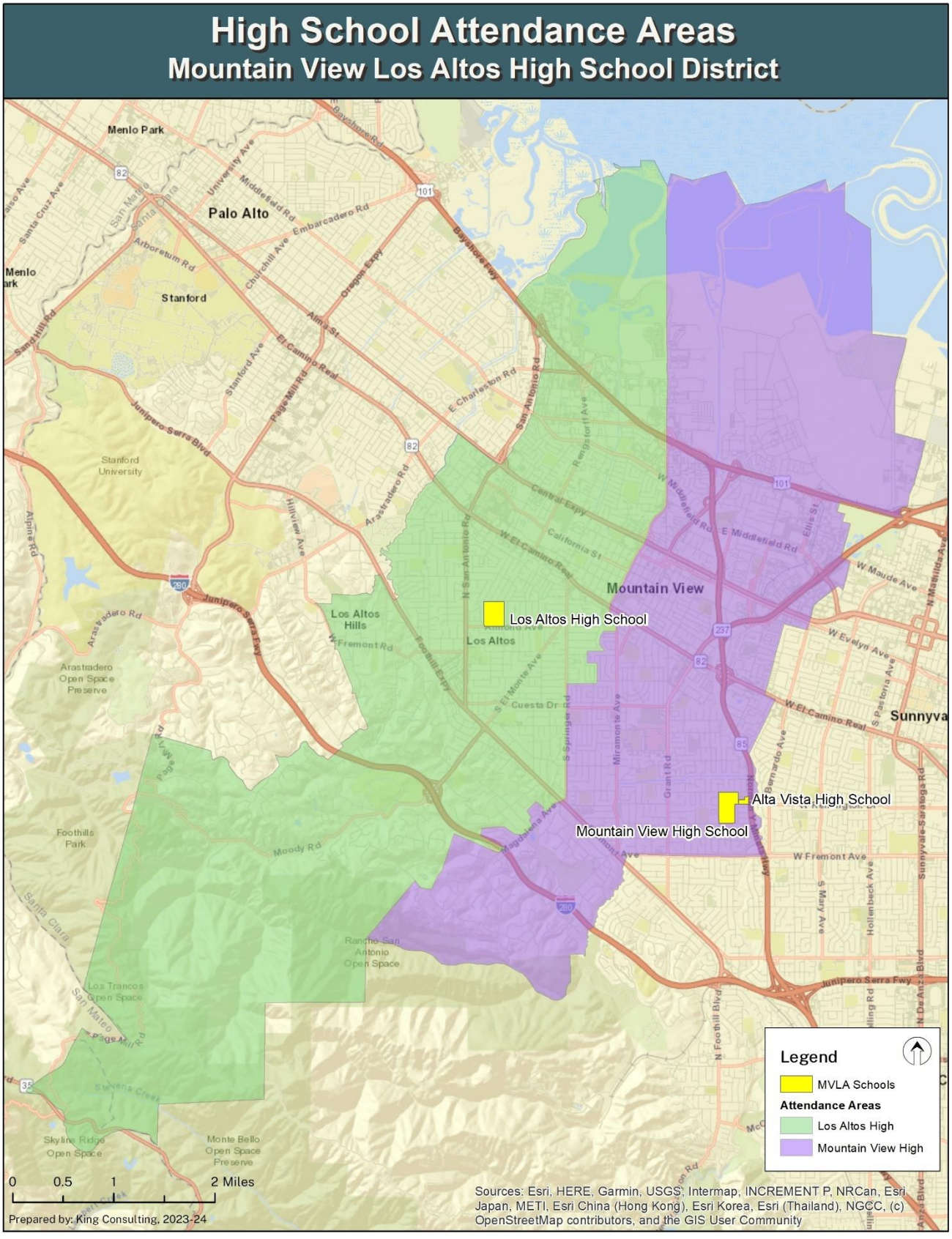
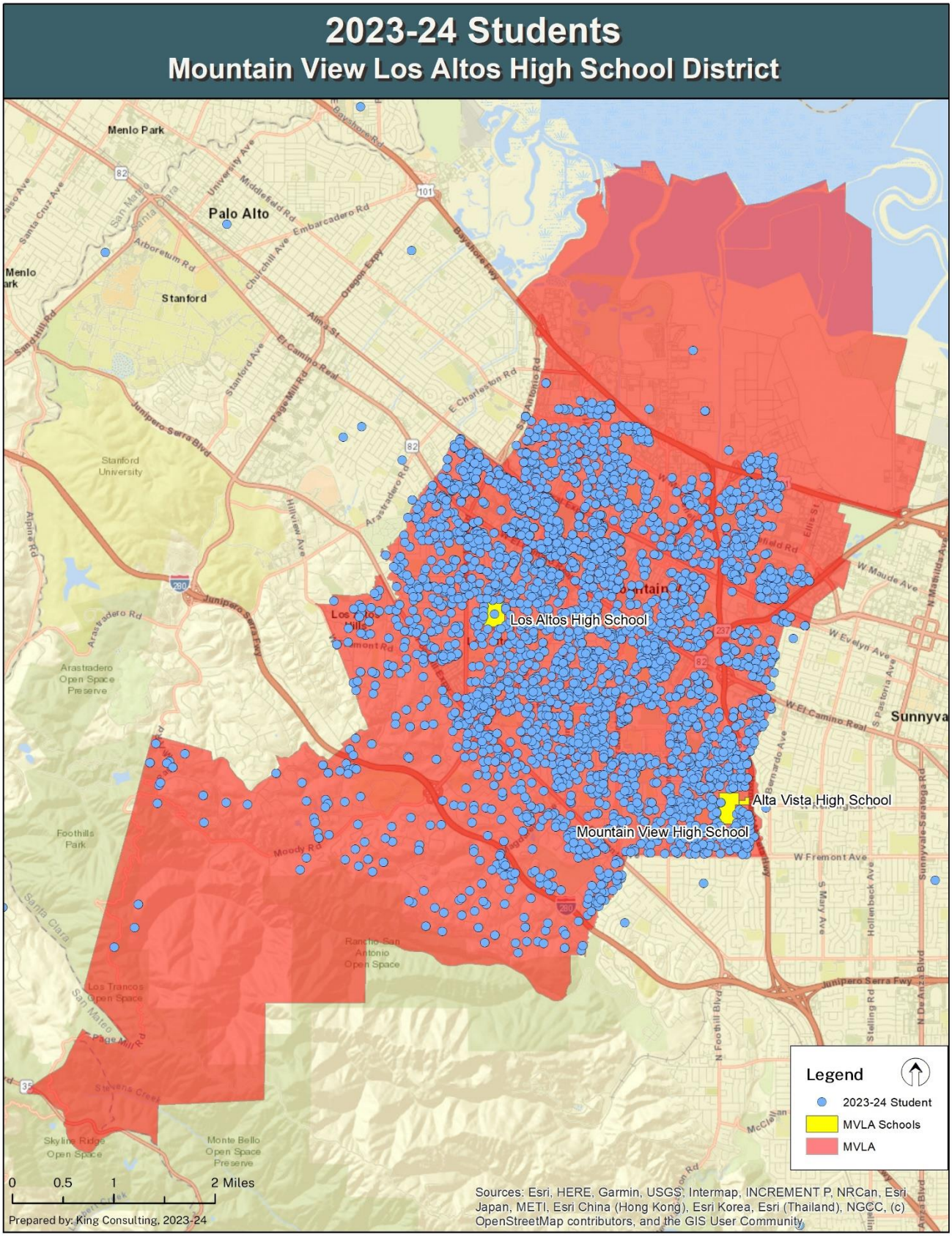


Figure 22. 2023-24 Student Distribution



Student Densities

Once the 2023-24 students were mapped, they were analyzed by their location. As visualized in Figure 23, more enrolled MVLA students reside in the Los Altos High School attendance area than in the Mountain View High School attendance area.

Attendance Matrix

An important factor in analyzing the MVLA student population is determining how each school is serving its neighborhood population. An attendance matrix is included to provide better understanding of where students reside versus where they attend school. The matrix compares the 2023-24 MVLA students by their school of residence versus their school of attendance[1].

- Schools listed across the top of the table are schools of residence, and each column shows where the students who live in that boundary attend school.
- Schools listed down the left-hand side of the table are schools of attendance, and each row shows the boundary of residence for students who attend that school.

In-migration refers to students attending a school but not residing in its boundary. Out-migration refers to students leaving their school boundary to attend a different MVLA school. Alta Vista High School students are included in the analysis of out-migration, while inter-district transfer students who live outside of MVLA are included in the analysis of in-migration. This detailed analysis demonstrates the District is experiencing relatively modest levels of in-migration and out-migration between its school sites.

Table 8 demonstrates the rates of in-migration, which is 4.6% at Los Altos High School and 12.7% at Mountain View High School (in other words, 12.7% of Mountain View High's enrollment consists of high school students not residing in the Mountain View High school boundary).

Likewise, the matrix also demonstrates rates of out-migration, which is 4.8% at Mountain View High School and 12.3% at Los Altos High School (in other words, 12.3% of the high school students residing in the Los Altos school boundary attend a high school other Los Altos). Figures 24 and 25 demonstrate the rates of in and out-migration for MVLA high schools. Figure 26 demonstrates the high school student net migration. Net migration is the difference between the number of students migrating into the school and the number of students migrating out of the school boundary. Net migration only counts students migrating into or out of one of the MVLA high schools with an attendance boundary and is meant to compare these schools to each other in terms of where MVLA students are choosing to attend. Non-resident students who live outside of MVLA and students attending Los Altos Hight School are not included in the net migration counts. Due to net migration favoring Mountain View High School, enrollment is higher there than at Los Altos High School, despite Los Altos having more residents in its boundary.

[1] These student totals were derived from the geocoded 2023-24 student list and therefore may not match the 2023-24 MVLA enrollment data totals as reported to CDE.

Figure 23. 2023-24 MVLA Student Resident Totals

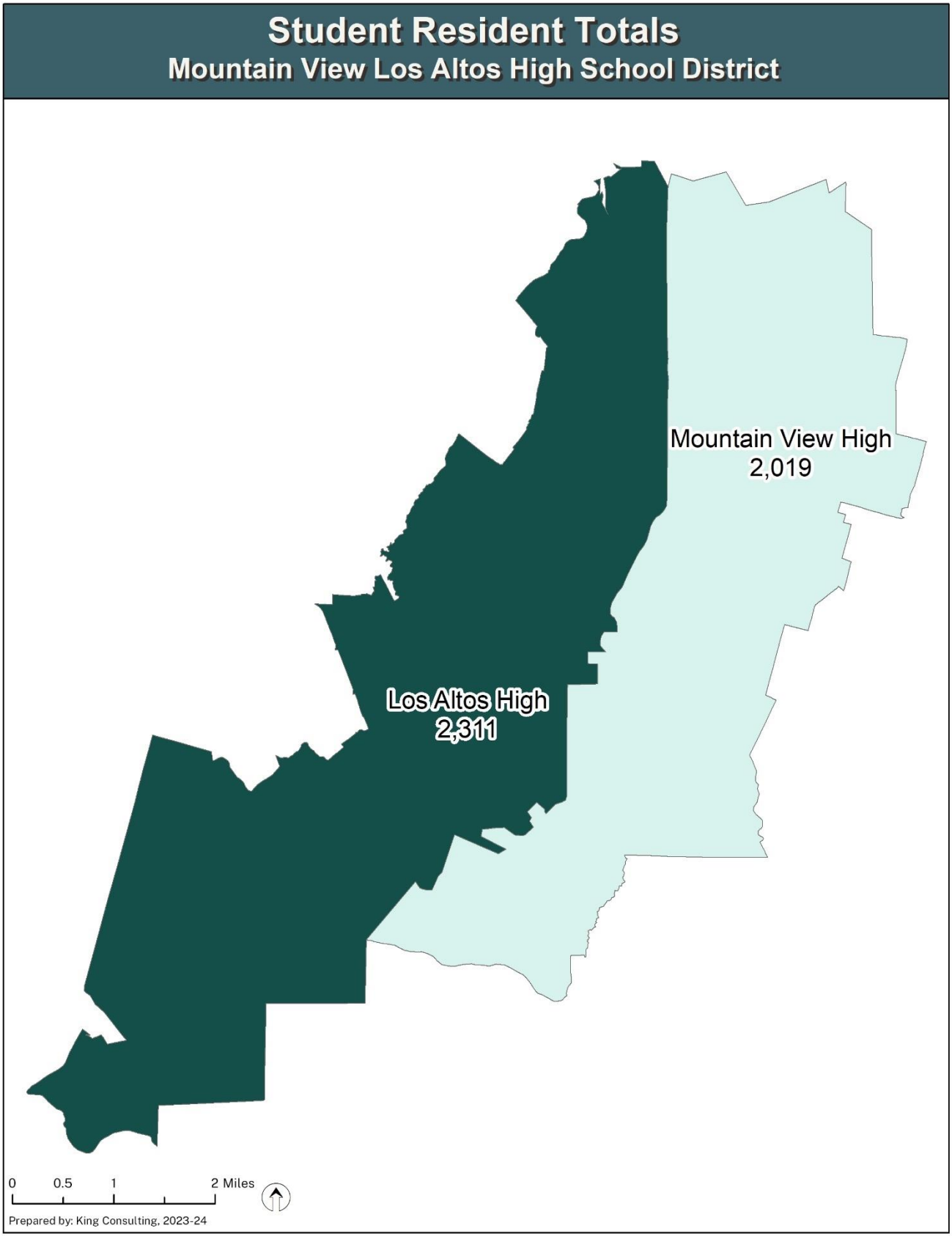


Table 8. MVLA Attendance Matrix

School of Attendance	School of Residence			
School	Los Altos	Mountain View	Other Districts	**Total Attending**
Los Altos	2,026	78	20	2,124
Mountain View	230	1,922	49	2,201
Alta Vista Cont.	55	19	8	82
Total Residing	2,311	2,019	77	4,407

% In-Migration	4.6%	12.7%
% Out-Migration	12.3%	4.8%

Net Migration	-152	152

Figure 24. MVLA In-Migration

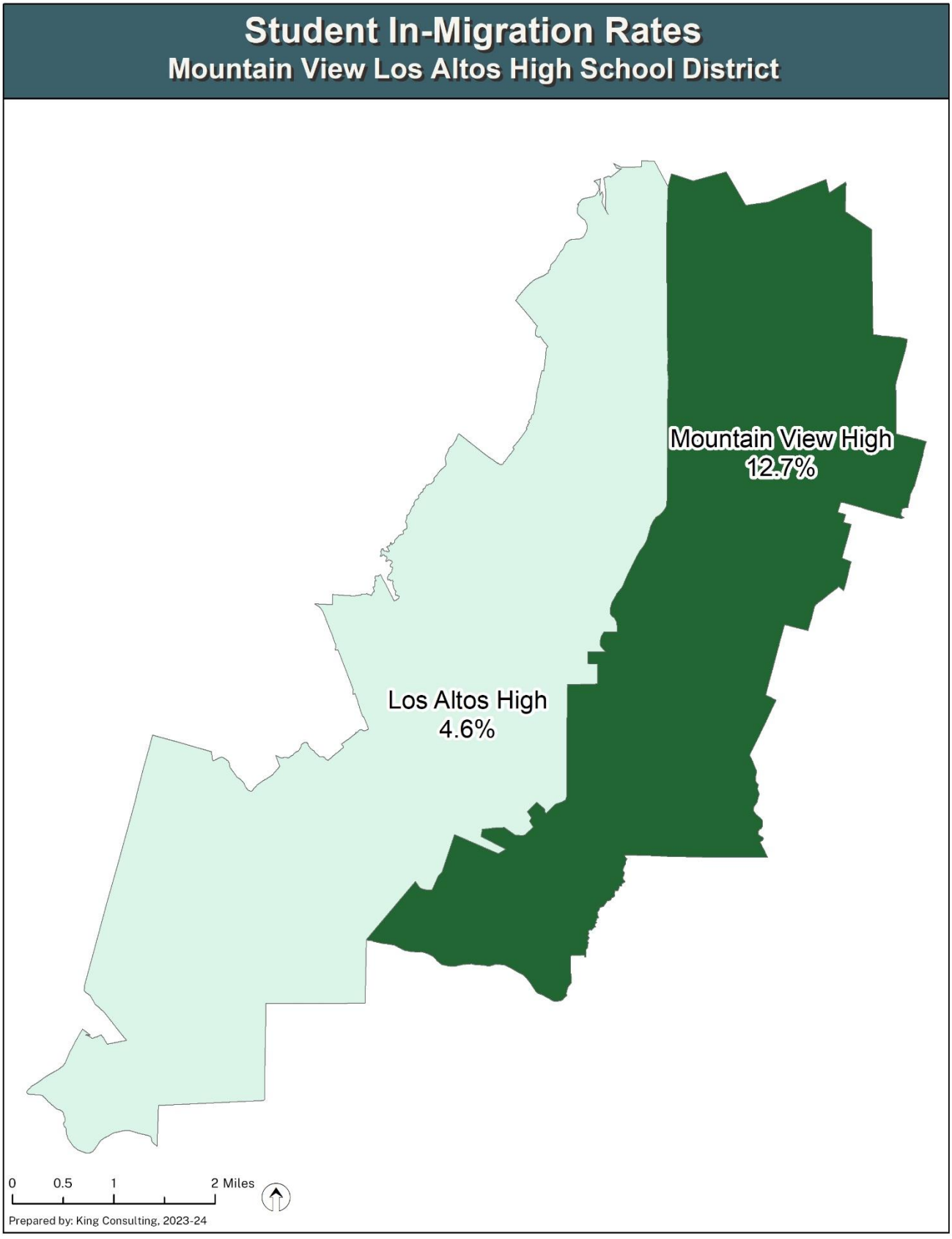


Figure 25. MVLA Out-Migration

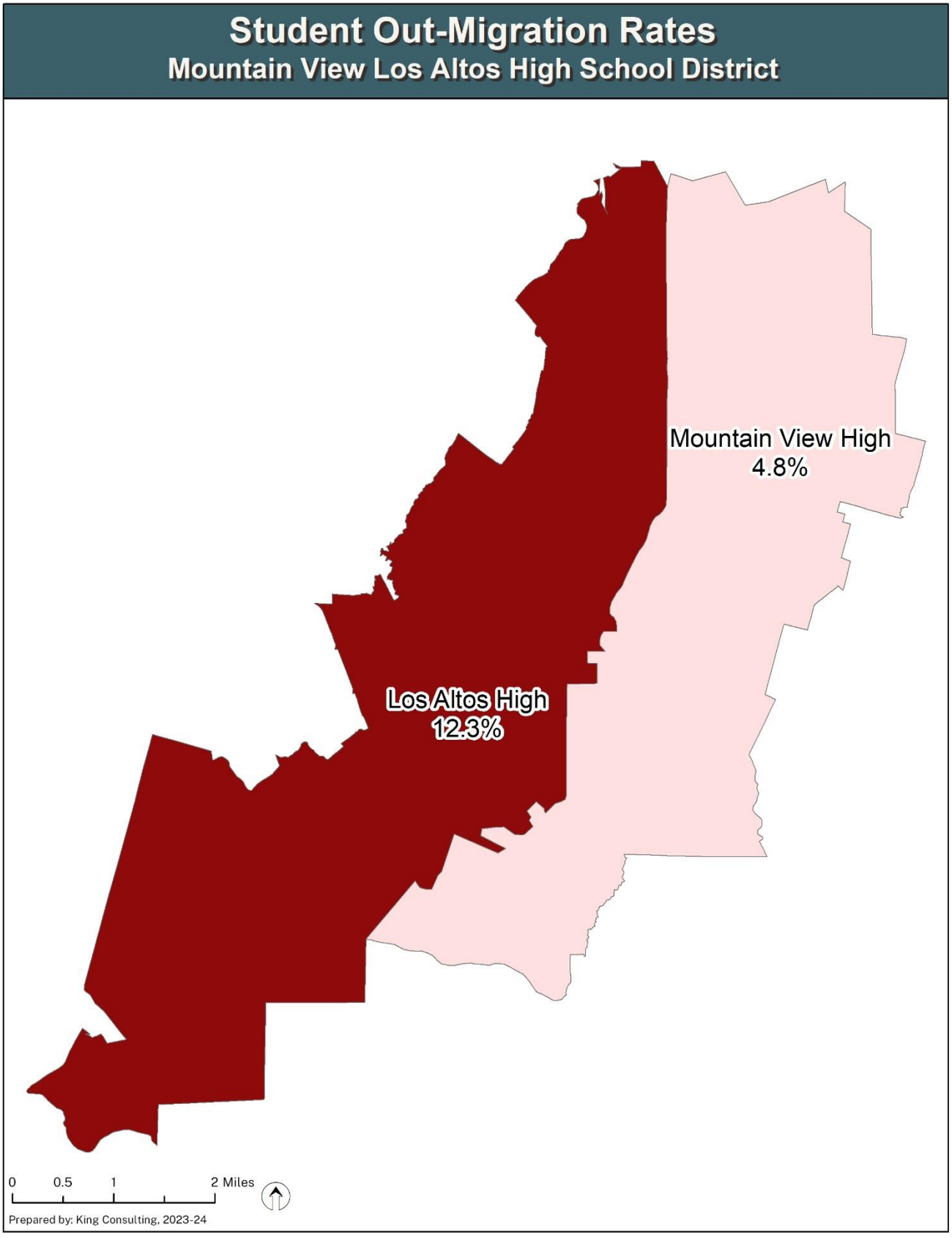
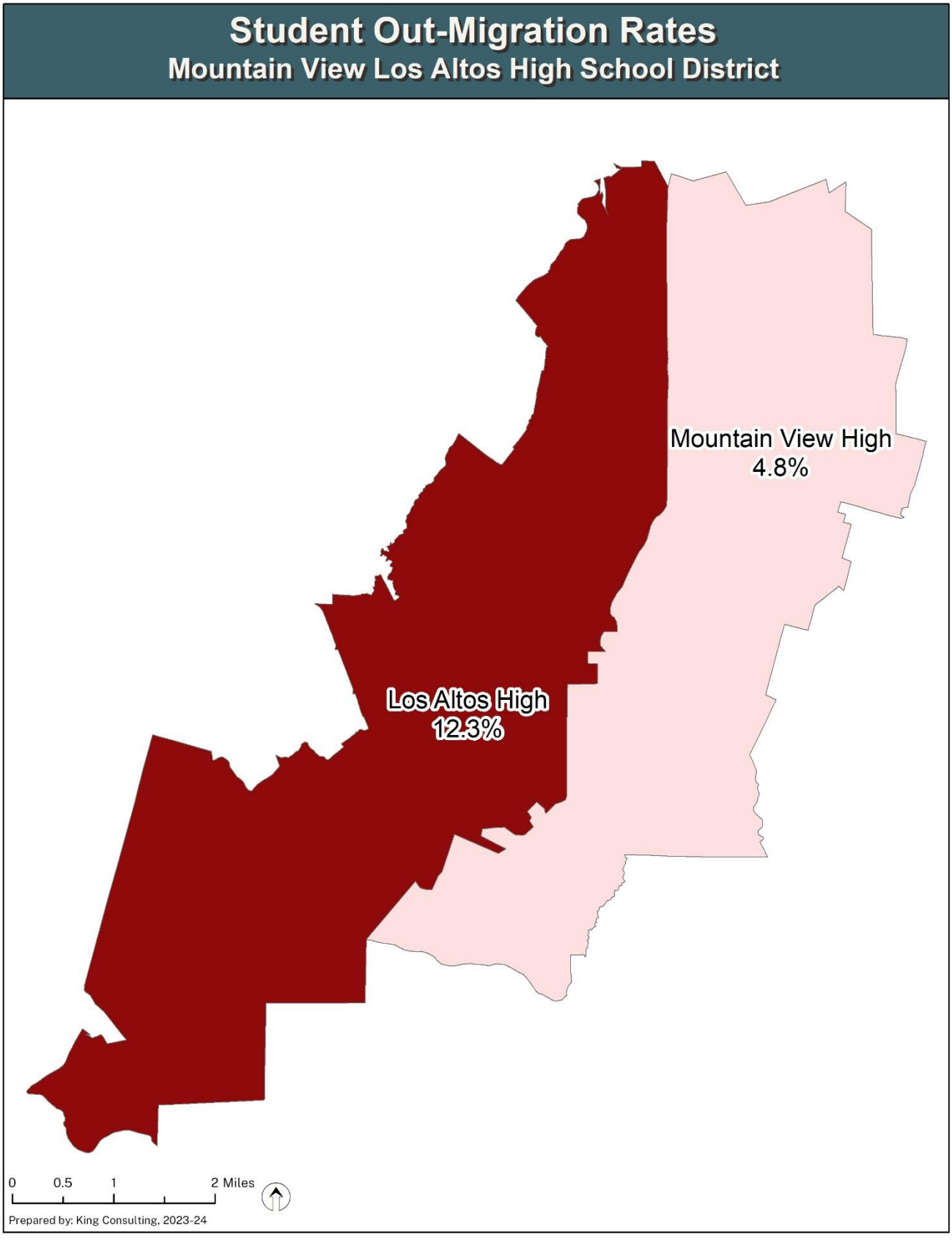


Figure 26. MVLA Net Migration

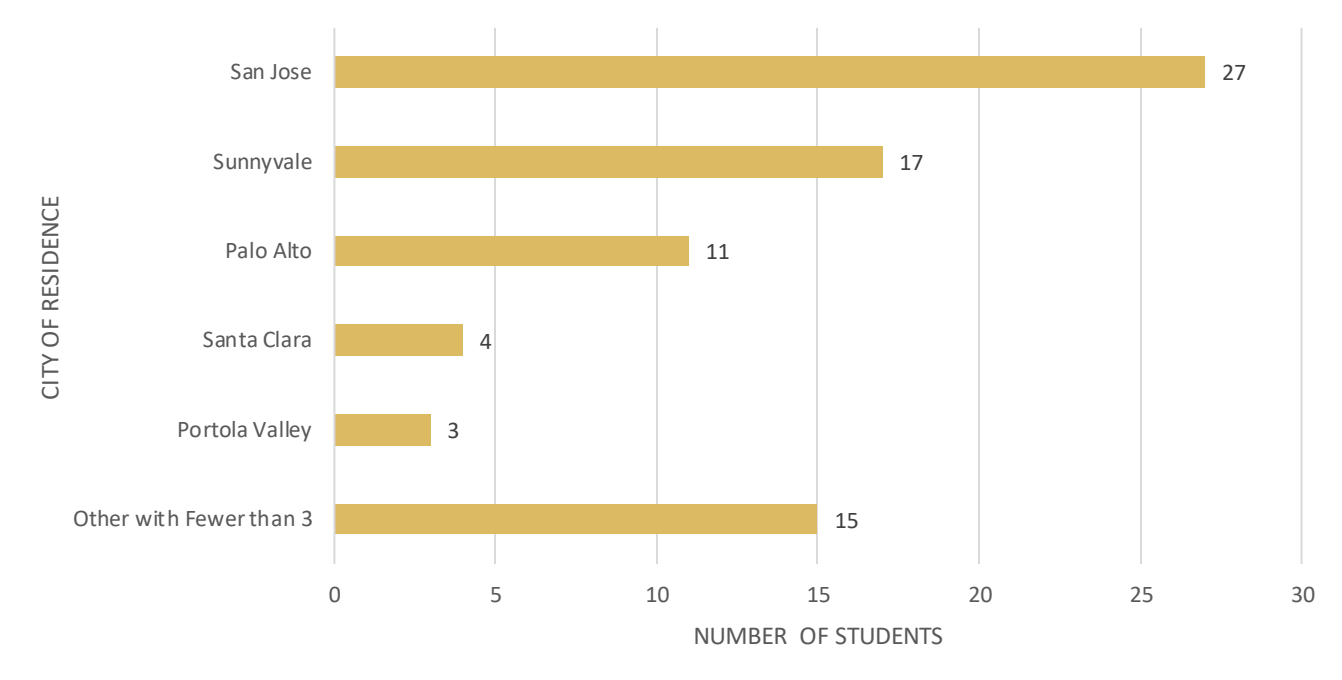


Non-Resident Student Trends

Non-Resident Students Enrolled at MVLA

MVLA students residing outside of the District were isolated and measured for purposes of evaluating the impact to District enrollments and District facilities. Currently, there are 77 non-resident students enrolled in MVLA representing 1.7% of the District's 2023-24 enrollment from its student list provided for spatial analysis. Figure 27 depicts the current year non-resident students by their city of residence according to official residence address as provided in District records. The largest numbers of non-resident students come to the District from San Jose, with Sunnyvale and Palo Alto also contributing double digit numbers of students.

Figure 27. 2023-24 Non-Resident Students Enrolled in MVLA by City of Residence



Inter-District Transfer Students out of MVLA

As noted above, 77 students reside outside of MVLA while being enrolled with the District. However, some resident students of the District also leave to enroll in schools outside of MVLA. Using the District's records of inter-district transfers, it appears 18 students who reside in MVLA have completed a transfer out to another public school district, with Palo Alto being the destination for more than half of these students. Over the last four years, inter-district transfers out of MVLA peaked in 2021-22 with 32 total transfers, demonstrating that MVLA routinely attracts more transfers into its school than the number of residents who leave.

SECTION F: ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS

To effectively plan for facilities, boundary changes, or policy changes for student enrollments, school district administrators need a long-term enrollment projection. King Consulting prepared 7-year enrollment projections for MVLA utilizing the industry standard cohort "survival" methodology. While based on historical enrollments, the consultant adjusts the calculation for:

1. Historical and projected birth data (used to project future kindergarten students in the feeder elementary school districts);
2. The addition of students generated by residential development;
3. Weighting or de-weighting anomalous years of student migration, including special attention on years strongly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Historical and Projected Birth Data

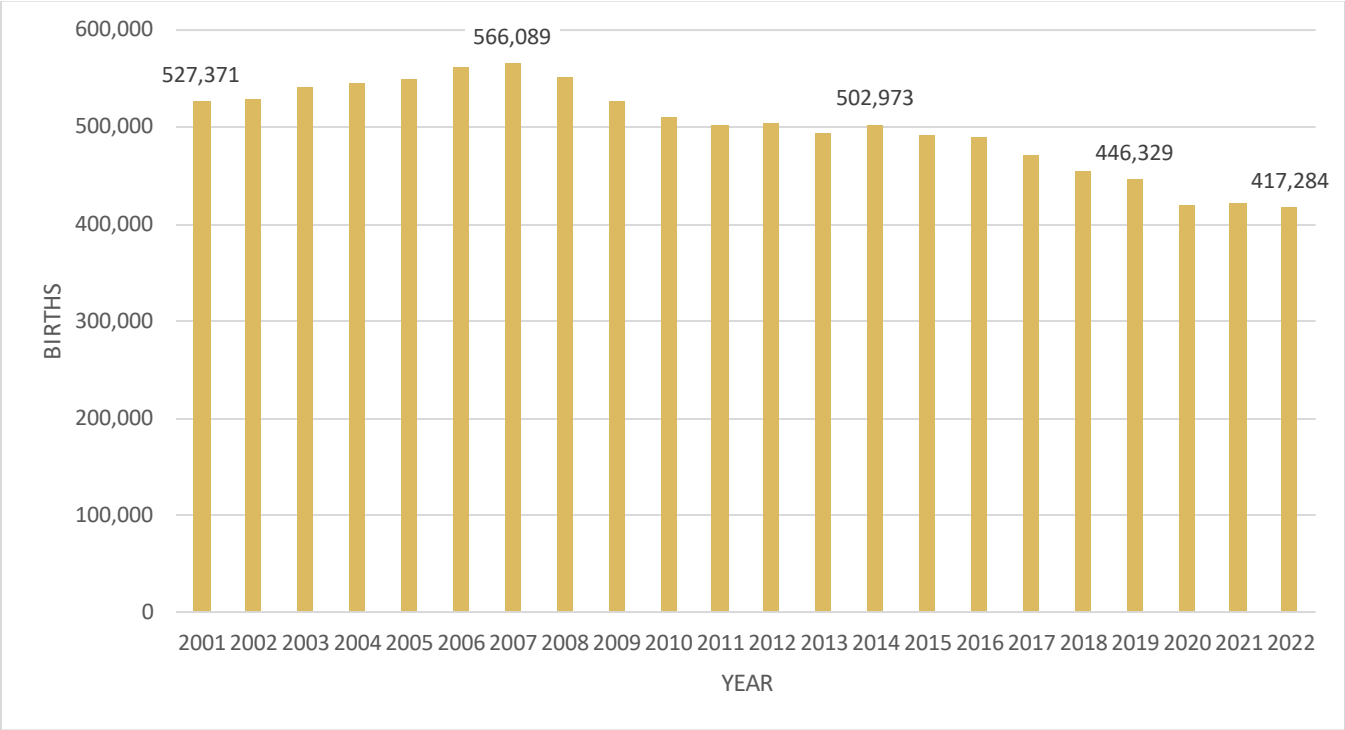
Close tracking of local births is crucial for projecting future kindergarten students. Births are the single best predictor of the number of future kindergarten students to be housed by the District's feeders. While MVLA enrollment is not directly impacted by kindergarten enrollment, the trends experienced by the MVLA feeders will dictate baseline enrollment patterns for MVLA in future years. Birth data is collected for the Mountain View Los Altos High School District by the California Department of Health Services using ZIP Codes[2].

Since peaking in 2007, births in California have declined significantly (Figure 28). In 2022, Californians gave birth to 417,284 children, setting a record low since 1990 and representing the 12th time in the last 15 years that the birth total decreased compared to the prior year. This is a 26% decrease since 2007. The one-year decrease in births recorded in 2020 was the largest since 1995. Californians continue to put off having children until later in life. Recent birth rates in California fell for people under 30 giving birth but rose for people 30 and older.

In Santa Clara County, births followed a similar pattern with a low point in the late 1990s followed by increasing births peaking in 2007. However, Santa Clara County births have decreased at an even faster rate than the State, decreasing by 30.8% since the 2007 peak (Figure 29). 2022 births in Santa Clara County totaled 19,018.

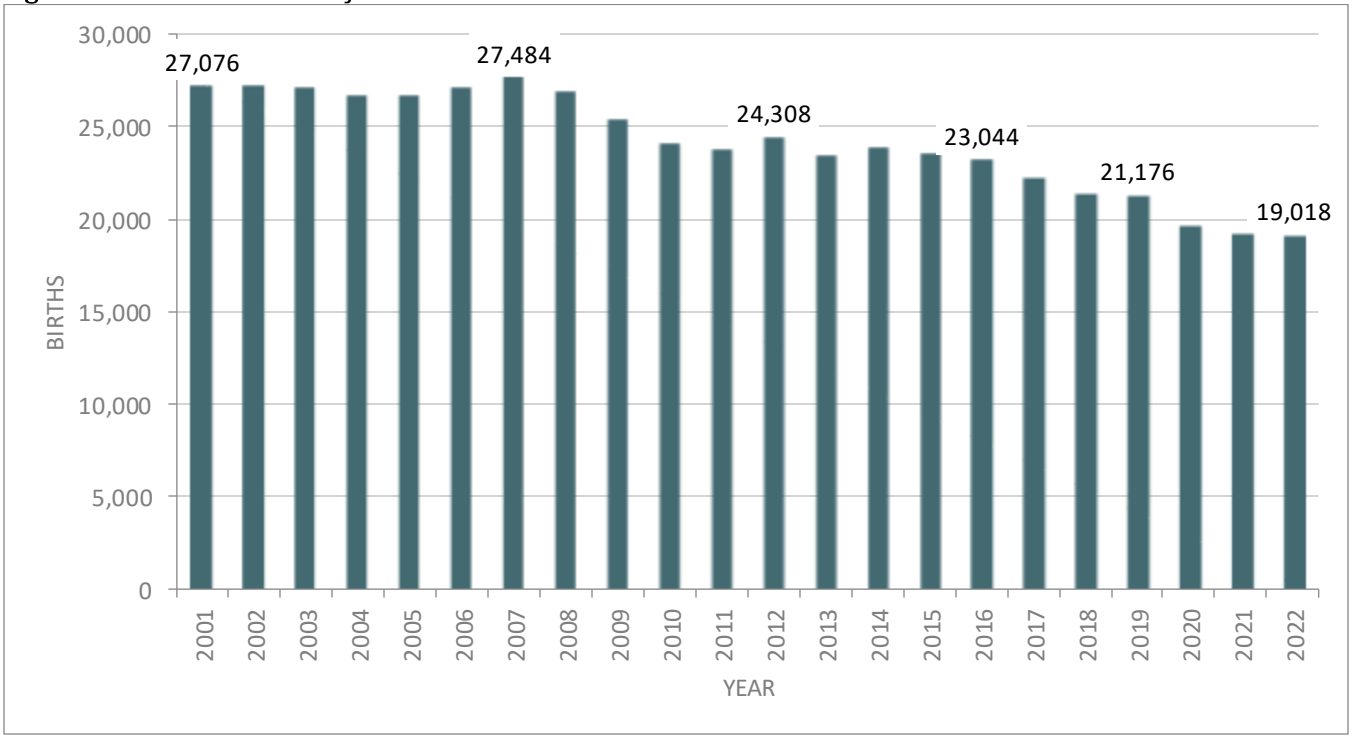
[2] The consultant utilized ZIP Codes 94022, 94024, 94035, 94040, 94041, and 94043.

Figure 28. California Births: 2001-2022



Source: California Department of Public Health.

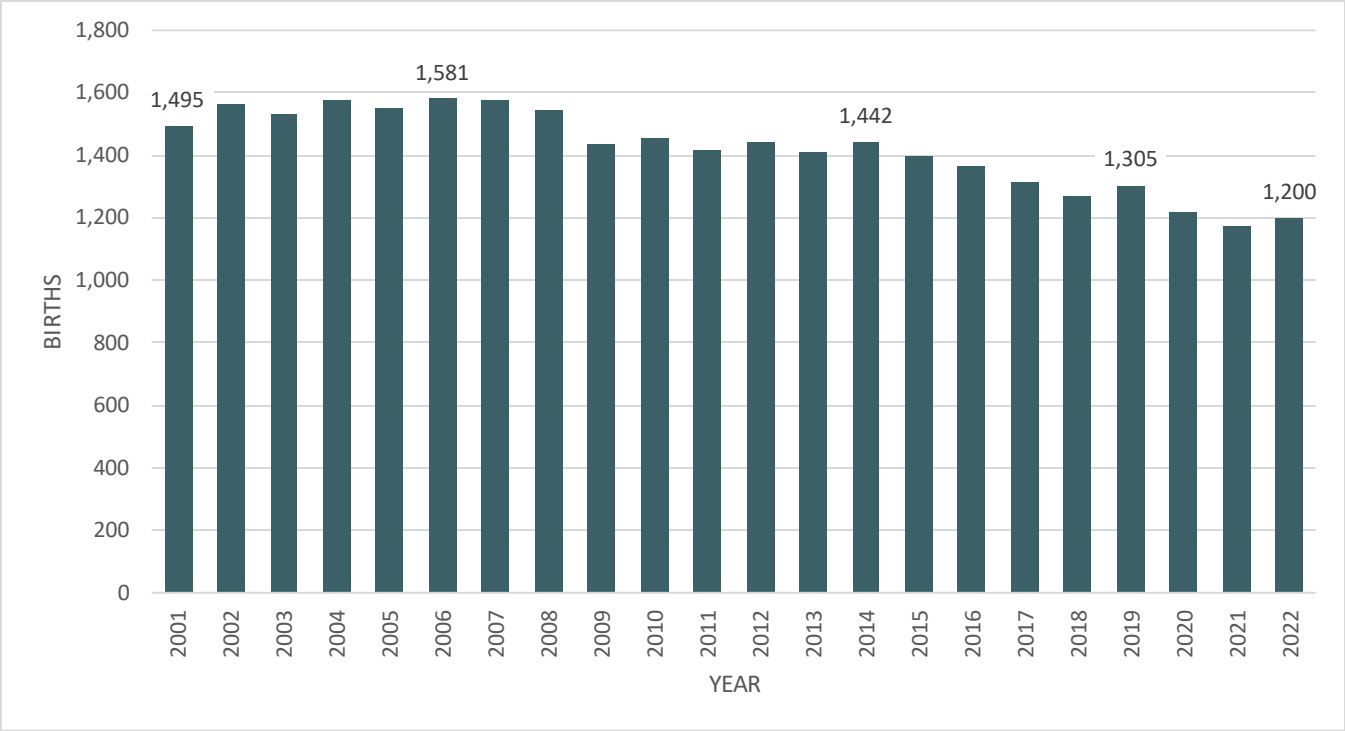
Figure 29. Santa Clara County Births: 2001-2022



Source: California Department of Public Health.

Births in the Mountain View Los Altos High School District have followed the same general trendline as State and County births, with a 24.1% decrease since a 2006 peak (Figure 30). 2022 saw a total of 1,200 births within the District.

Figure 30. MVLA Births: 2001-2022



Source: California Department of Public Health.

The number of children born to parents who live in MVLA is correlated with the size of the incoming kindergarten cohort five years later. Therefore, King Consulting uses recent birth data as the most important factor when projecting future kindergarten students for MVLA's feeder elementary school districts. However, since projected kindergarten cohorts will not reach high school during the 7-year projection period, detailed analysis is not shown here of anticipated incoming cohort sizes for the MVLA feeder districts.

It is more significant for MVLA to assess anticipated 8th grade cohort sizes, which are shown in the detailed enrollment projections later in this section.

Student Migration Rates

The methods of projecting student enrollment for MVLA's grades 9th – 12th and the feeder districts' grades 1st – 8th involve the use of student migration rates. A migration rate is simply how a given cohort changes in size as it progresses to the next grade level.

1. Positive migration occurs when a District gains students from one grade into the next grade the following year. For example, a cohort of 100 1st grade students becomes a cohort of 125 2nd grade

students the following year. In this case, 25 new students enrolled in the District who were not enrolled the prior year[3].

   a. Positive migration could be indicative of numerous influences, including the in-migration of families with young children to the District, private to public school transfers, new residential construction, District policy changes, school closures in adjacent Districts, etc.

2. Negative migration occurs when a District loses students from one grade into the next grade the following year. For example, a cohort of 100 1st grade students becomes a cohort of 75 2nd grade students the following year. In this case, 25 students who were present the prior year are not enrolled in the current year.

   a. These losses could be indicative of numerous influences including the closure of schools, District policy changes restricting inter-district transfer students, losses to private and charter schools or other Districts, out-migration of families due to economic decline, etc.

As an example, in 2022-23 the District's cohort of 10th graders contained 1,120 students. A year later, these students became the 11th grade cohort with 1,146 students. Using this example, the rate of migration is calculated in the following way:

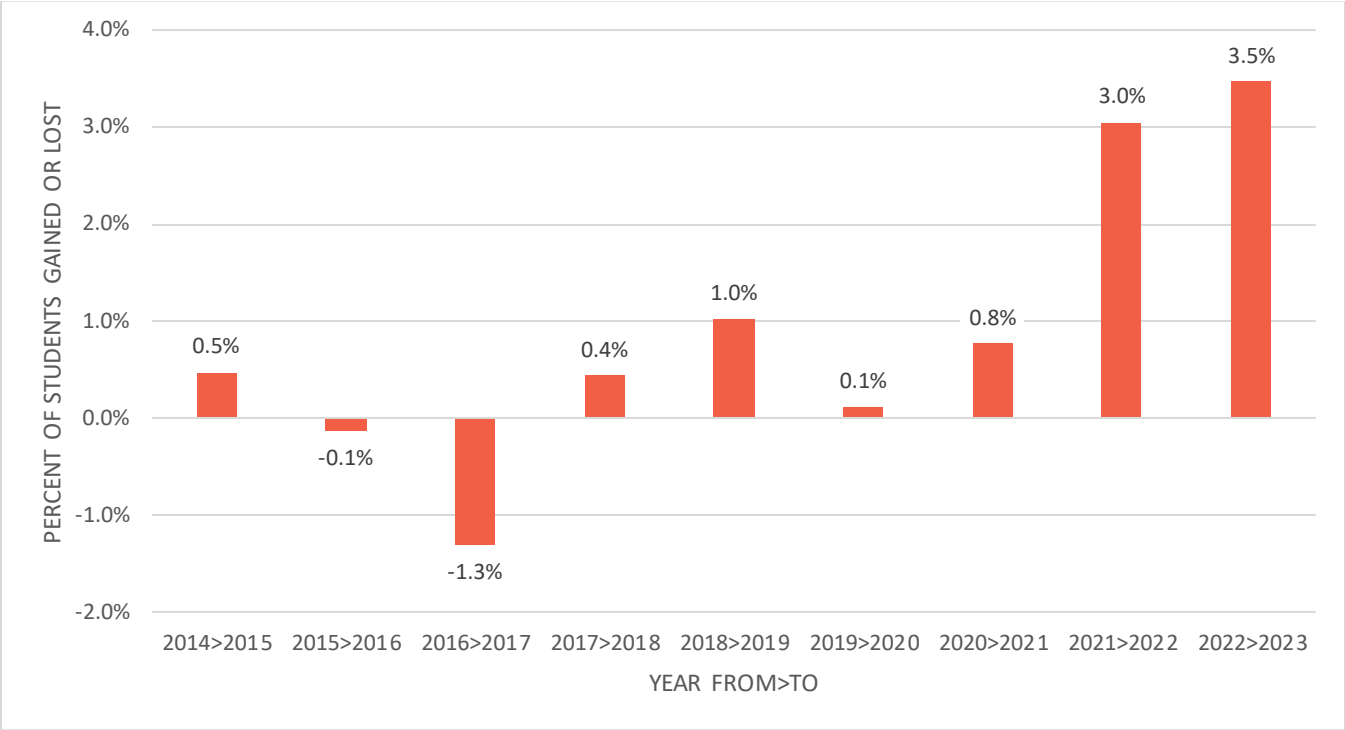
$$(1{,}146\text{-}1{,}120)/1{,}120 = +2.3\%$$

The 2.3% increase is a measure of the likelihood that a 10th grade cohort will become larger or smaller as it advances into 11th grade the following year. Migration rates are calculated for all grade levels by year and then analyzed by the current grade level configuration to find an average rate of change. Exceptionally high or low migration numbers are usually given lower weight in the calculations, and more recent data is typically given a higher weight.

Over the previous decade, the District experienced overall migration of 9th - 11th grade students into grades 10th – 12th that has become increasingly positive in recent years, with a net gain of 3.5% among students who were enrolled last year and returned in 2023-24 (Figure 31). This gain can reflect a number of influencing factors such as new student moving in due to residential development, families seeking out the school district when moving, or transfers from private or charter schools among other reasons.

[3] These are net measurements.

Figure 31. Migration Grades 9-11 > 10-12



Enrollment Projections

The benefit of tracking district demographic trends is the ability to utilize the trend data to project future enrollment. Predicting future enrollment is an important factor affecting many school processes: long-range planning, budgeting, staffing, and anticipating future building and capital needs. King Consulting has utilized several tools to project future enrollment, including the most major factors of cohort growth, birth rates, and residential construction patterns.

The cohort survival method is the standard demographic technique for projecting enrollments. This method was utilized to project enrollments for MVLA. Using this method, the current student body is advanced one grade for each year of the projection. For example, year 2023 9th graders become year 2024 10th graders, and the following year's 11th graders, and so on. As a cohort moves through the grades, its total population will, as demonstrated above, most likely change. To project the size of incoming 9th grade cohorts, King Consulting utilized feeder elementary enrollments and birth-to-kindergarten ratios to project enrollment trends at MVLA's feeder elementary school districts, as well as the historic migration of the total 8th grade cohort of all feeder districts into MVLA's 9th grade. This ratio has increased in recent years, and the Moderate enrollment projection will weight these recent years more heavily as indicative of relevant trends in students enrolling with MVLA who may not be directly accounted for in the elementary districts' trends.

Enrollment projections were prepared by calculating births, birth-to-kindergarten ratios, grade-to-grade migration rates, student generation rates, and residential development. King Consulting calculates three distinct baseline enrollment projections: Low, Moderate, and High. Since recent grade-to-grade migration rates have demonstrated some variability, there is a range of plausible outcomes for the District's future

enrollment, especially in the short term. By providing a range of enrollment projections that account for the record high and low input factors observed in the last few years, MVLA can plan for a range of valid possibilities that will be defined by the High and Low projections. The High and Low projections are most useful for the short-term, as it is unlikely these extreme trends will persist multiple years into the future; for the next one to two years, however, they show more plausible extremes in potential enrollment.

The Moderate baseline projection is recommended for planning purposes, as this projection carefully balances the various input factors for a long-term balanced approach that is most likely to hold up over time. Individual school projections are based on the Moderate projected enrollment.

Additional enrollment projections that incorporate different degrees of development impact will be shown subsequently to the baseline enrollment projections.

When reviewing MVLA enrollment projections, it is important to keep in mind the feeder elementary school districts that supply the District's enrollment, as shown in Section B. Table 9 shows the detailed combined enrollments of the two feeder districts. As demonstrated, the size of the 8th grade cohorts that feed directly into MVLA each year have decreased in size over the last decade from generally above 1,000 students to now in the low 900's. Earlier-grade cohorts are even smaller, indicating the likelihood of even smaller incoming MVLA cohorts in the future, even with recent increases in the net gain of these cohorts as they enter high school.

Table 9. Historical Enrollment of MVLA Feeder Elementary School Districts

Grade	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24
TK/K	1,178	1,189	1,153	1,161	1,085	1,100	896	886	906	1,046
1	1,033	1,007	1,052	1,022	1,032	962	865	823	841	783
2	1,086	1,035	1,015	1,049	1,037	1,018	887	809	840	841
3	1,116	1,097	1,050	996	1,047	1,005	936	854	809	834
4	1,138	1,102	1,076	1,061	977	1,005	940	893	863	827
5	1,126	1,123	1,098	1,055	1,051	963	957	895	897	893
6	1,009	1,076	1,055	1,033	1,004	964	909	881	878	877
7	1,035	1,066	1,080	1,084	1,043	1,006	948	899	917	931
8	1,019	1,027	1,073	1,074	1,080	1,058	991	929	926	941

Moderate Baseline Enrollment Projection

Table 10. MVLA Moderate 7-Year Enrollment Projection

	Actual				Projected						
Grade	21-22	22-23	23-24		24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
9	1,088	1,017	1,048		1,046	1,061	1,044	1,034	973	990	989
10	1,088	1,120	1,053		1,079	1,076	1,092	1,074	1,064	1,002	1,018
11	1,136	1,092	1,146		1,066	1,092	1,090	1,106	1,088	1,078	1,015
12	1,202	1,201	1,142		1,198	1,115	1,142	1,140	1,156	1,137	1,127
Total	4,514	4,430	4,389		4,389	4,345	4,368	4,354	4,282	4,207	4,149

Based on the MVLA Moderate baseline enrollment projection, absent development, the District's enrollment will continue to decrease as pre-existing smaller cohorts enter the District to replace current, larger cohorts.

- Total MVLA enrollment is projected to decrease from 4,389 in the current year to 4,149 by 2030-31 (minus 240, or 5.5%)

Low Enrollment Projection

Table 11. MVLA Low 7-Year Enrollment Projection

	Actual				Projected						
Grade	21-22	22-23	23-24		24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
9	1,088	1,017	1,048		1,030	1,045	1,028	1,019	959	975	974
10	1,088	1,120	1,053		1,059	1,041	1,056	1,039	1,029	969	985
11	1,136	1,092	1,146		1,057	1,063	1,045	1,060	1,043	1,033	972
12	1,202	1,201	1,142		1,189	1,096	1,103	1,084	1,100	1,082	1,072
Total	4,514	4,430	4,389		4,335	4,245	4,231	4,201	4,130	4,058	4,003

High Enrollment Projection

Table 12. MVLA High 7-Year Enrollment Projection

	Actual				Projected						
Grade	21-22	22-23	23-24		24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
9	1,088	1,017	1,048		1,065	1,081	1,063	1,053	991	1,008	1,007
10	1,088	1,120	1,053		1,085	1,103	1,119	1,100	1,090	1,026	1,043
11	1,136	1,092	1,146		1,077	1,110	1,128	1,145	1,126	1,116	1,050
12	1,202	1,201	1,142		1,212	1,139	1,174	1,193	1,210	1,190	1,180
Total	4,514	4,430	4,389		4,439	4,433	4,484	4,491	4,418	4,340	4,281

School Projections (Based on Moderate Baseline Projection)

Table 13. Los Altos High School Moderate Baseline Projection

	Actual				Projected						
Grade	21-22	22-23	23-24		24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
9	518	543	510		524	531	522	518	487	495	495
10	519	544	554		522	537	543	535	531	499	508
11	545	505	545		549	517	532	539	531	526	495
12	554	549	505		547	552	519	534	540	533	528
Total	2,136	2,141	2,114		2,141	2,137	2,117	2,126	2,089	2,053	2,026

Table 14. Mountain View High School Moderate Baseline Projection

	Actual				Projected						
Grade	21-22	22-23	23-24		24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
9	570	474	538		522	530	521	516	486	494	494
10	565	565	489		548	531	540	530	525	494	502
11	575	561	572		491	548	531	540	530	525	494
12	606	620	603		615	529	588	571	580	570	565
Total	2,316	2,220	2,202		2,176	2,138	2,180	2,157	2,122	2,083	2,055

Table 15. Alta Vista Continuation Moderate Baseline Projection

	Actual				Projected						
Grade	21-22	22-23	23-24		24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
9											
10	4	11	10		9	9	9	9	9	8	9
11	16	26	29		26	27	27	27	27	27	25
12	42	32	34		37	34	35	35	35	35	34
Total	62	69	73		72	70	71	71	71	70	68

Development Impact Enrollment Projections

While the baseline enrollment projections demonstrate MVLA's anticipated enrollment trends based on its recent history and the inclusion of a low level of development impact from the continuation of recent development levels that are already accounted for in cohort migration trends, the following projections show the additional impact of the development identified in Section D. The High Impact assumes half of identified development is constructed, while the Maximum Impact assumes all identified units are constructed.

All development impact enrollment projections are based on the Moderate baseline enrollment projection. For Planning Purposes, King recommends utilizing the High Development Impact projection.

High Development Impact Enrollment Projection

Table 16. MVLA High Development Impact Enrollment Projection

	Actual				Projected						
Grade	21-22	22-23	23-24		24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
9	1,088	1,017	1,048		1,054	1,076	1,075	1,076	1,039	1,073	1,088
10	1,088	1,120	1,053		1,087	1,093	1,125	1,118	1,131	1,088	1,121
11	1,136	1,092	1,146		1,074	1,108	1,124	1,150	1,156	1,165	1,119
12	1,202	1,201	1,142		1,206	1,131	1,177	1,187	1,227	1,227	1,235
Total	4,514	4,430	4,389		4,421	4,408	4,502	4,530	4,552	4,553	4,563

Maximum Development Impact Enrollment Projection

Table 17. MVLA Maximum Development Impact Enrollment Projection

	Actual				Projected						
Grade	21-22	22-23	23-24		24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
9	1,088	1,017	1,048		1,062	1,090	1,108	1,117	1,102	1,155	1,186
10	1,088	1,120	1,053		1,095	1,109	1,158	1,162	1,198	1,172	1,224
11	1,136	1,092	1,146		1,083	1,125	1,159	1,195	1,224	1,251	1,222
12	1,202	1,201	1,142		1,214	1,149	1,212	1,234	1,296	1,317	1,343
Total	4,514	4,430	4,389		4,454	4,472	4,636	4,708	4,820	4,896	4,975

Impact of Development

Table 18 demonstrates the isolated impact of residential development on projected MVLA enrollments. As stated previously, the High Impact projection is recommended for planning purposes, which results in a projection of growth for MVLA as 413 additional students enrolled by 2030-31 more than offsets the expected decrease in enrollment due to current cohort migration trends. It is also important to note that the additional enrollment in these projections includes TK-8th grade students who are generated and matriculate into MVLA in addition to high school students directly generated by the new homes.

Table 18. Additional Projected Students from Development Above Moderate Baseline Projection

Development Impact Level	24-25	25-26	26-27	27-28	28-29	29-30	30-31
High	32	63	134	177	271	346	413
Maximum	65	128	269	354	538	689	826

SECTION G: FACILITY ANALYSIS

To determine the ability of the District's facilities to adequately serve enrollments and residents, King Consulting estimated facility capacities based on the Los Altos High School and Mountain View High School site maps to provide a comparison of student projections with facility capacity ranges. This section identifies the adequacy of the existing facilities to accommodate the Moderate projected enrollment.

Capacity numbers are estimated based on the number of classrooms the District has available, with each class assumed to serve a set number of students based on the District's current agreement with its teachers union. The target capacity calculations assume loading standards of 1:23 for each classroom, which assumes each room is utilized for five of the seven periods each day, with the maximum number of students allowed by contract loaded into the room throughout the day. While more than 23 students will very likely be in a given classroom at one time, other classrooms will be unloaded at that same time to account for teacher prep time, with the average working out to 23 students accommodated for each available classroom.

Based on these assumptions and the site's room utilizations, MVLA's total estimated target capacity is 4,370 students at its two comprehensive high schools (2,369 at Los Altos High School and 2,001 at Mountain View High School). This is just enough capacity for the District's current year enrollment of 4,316 students (excluding enrollment at the continuation high school). Both comprehensive high schools have a classroom wing currently under construction/renovation, so capacity should be higher once those projects are done.

This analysis shows that enrollment growth from development impact will exceed current capacity as soon as next year depending on the pace of residential development and the resulting potential student generation. The District should update this analysis with the classroom inventory anticipated after current construction projects are completed to determine the adequacy of its facilities to accommodate all identified enrollment growth due to increased levels of residential development.

SECTION H: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Mountain View Los Altos High School District has undertaken this study to assist in proactive planning for current and future facility needs for its student population. Based on the analyses prepared for this study, MVLA's enrollment would likely continue to decrease in the coming years without additional residential development. However, as a significant increase in new development is expected, it is more likely that enrollments will increase through 2030-31. This study makes the following recommendations:

1. Continue to closely monitor residential development throughout the District, as new projects could add more new students for the District to house, while a delay in anticipated projects could lead to lower projected totals.
2. Update the facility capacity estimates to account for the completion of current construction projects at Los Altos High School and Mountain View High School.
3. Additional recommendations will be developed in consultation with the MVLA Board and staff.

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