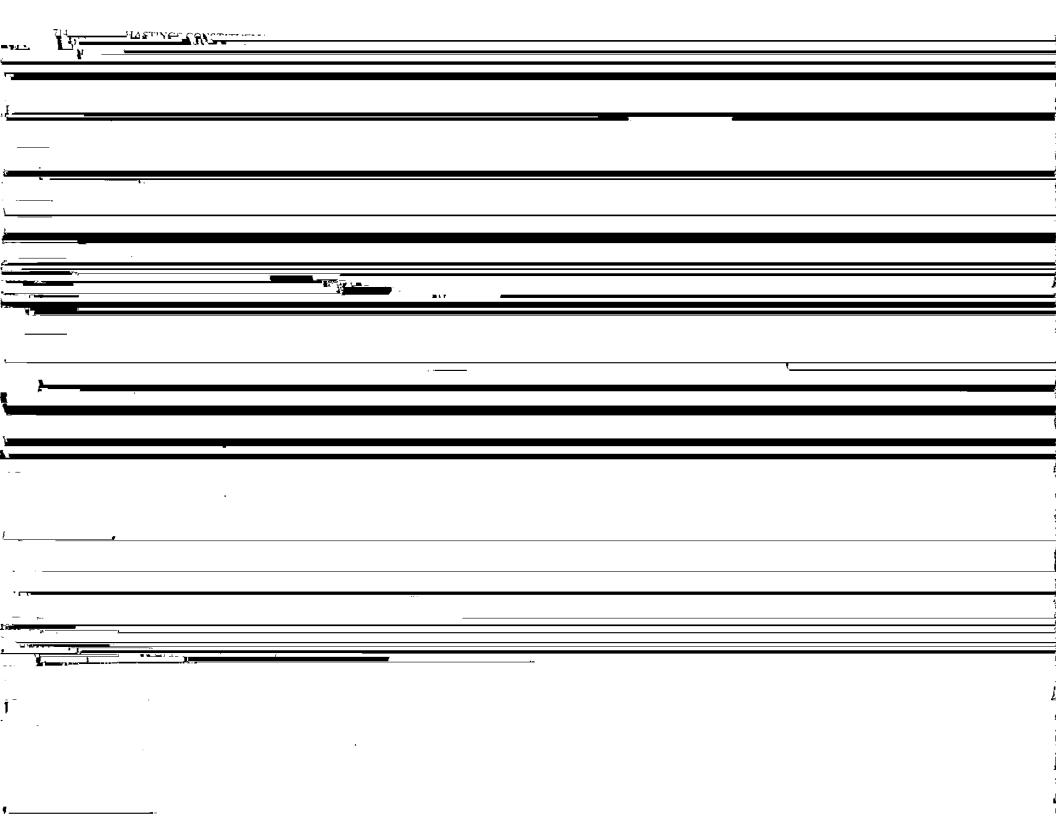


700 HASTINGS CONSTITUTIONAL LAW QUARTERLY [Vol. 28: Figure 1).	Spring 2001] TRACKING IN AN ERA OF STANDARDS 701  from two school districts, investigating the harmful and segregative effects of tracking. Part V
Figure 1 <sup>3</sup> Percent Black and Latino Students in 90-100 Percent Minority Schools 1968-1996	effects of tracking. Part V considers legal challenges to tracking within the changed national context resulting from the ongoing
1 PF-	
~	
· ·	,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
11	
1. ·	_
<u>·</u> .	
<sup>8</sup> ,1. <u> </u>	
<u>F</u>	· · ·
<u> </u>	
<u> </u>	
	•
•	
* 	
-	
•·	

702 HASTINGS CONSTITUTIONAL LAW QUARTERLY [Vol. 28:	Spring 200i]	TRACKING IN AN ERA OF STANDARDS	703
within-schools present a startling example of this phenomenon the		and a sent of the sent	1
~ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
<u></u>			
<u> </u>			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
i .			
e.			
1			
'			
<u> </u>			
** .			
<u> </u>			
79 Tally			
;			
. (3-			
(±			

HASTINGS CONSTITUTIONAL LAW QUARTERLY 707 TRACKING IN AN ERA OF STANDARDS [Vol. 28: Spring 2001] -----





THE ALSO

English track placement in Woodland Hills. The results indicated This is clear evidence of second-generation segregation -

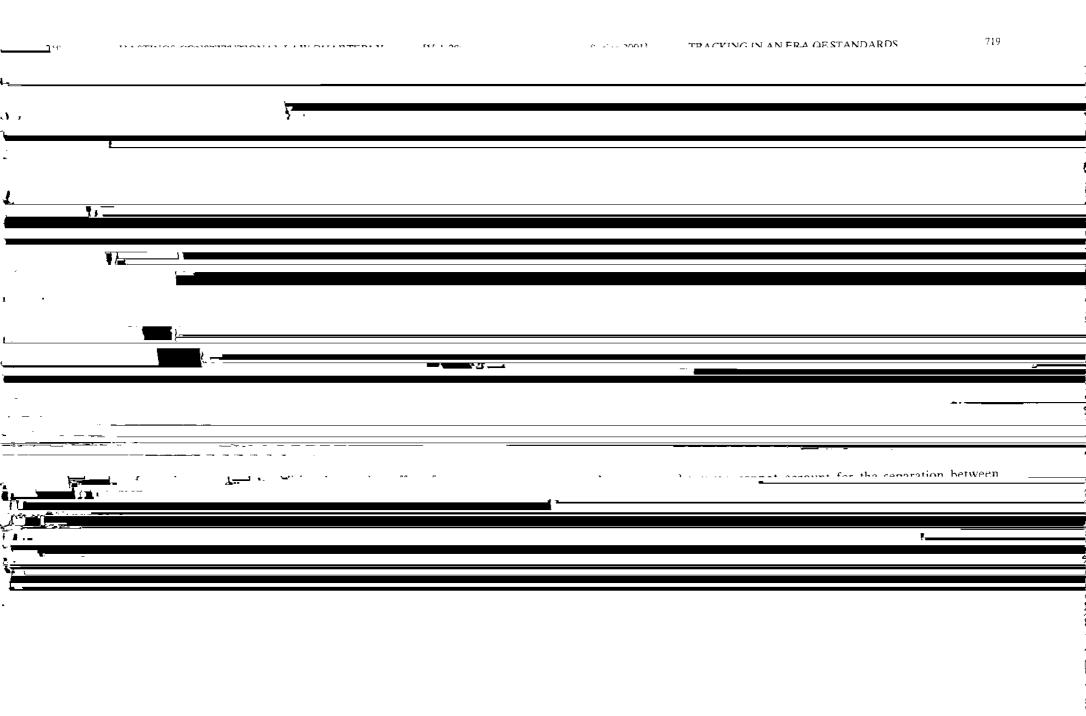


Figure 7b

Impact of 1997 9th Grade English Placement Woodland Huge

at same period.89

্র্যাng 2001]

Impact of 1997 9th Grade English Placement (Series are omitted if high or low contains less than 13 students)



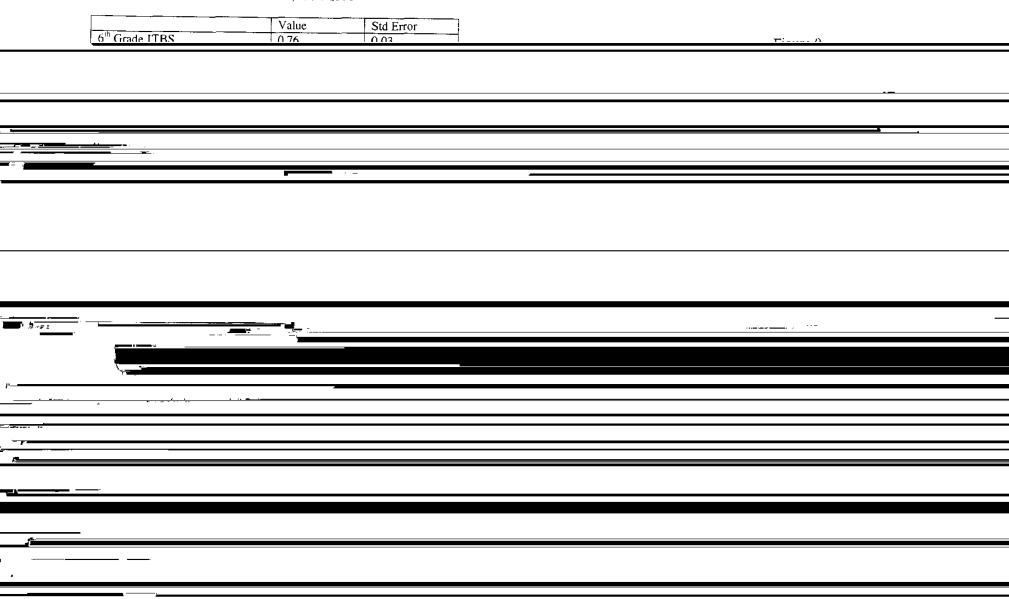
tracking system actively denied educational opportunities to the readents in lower level classes. Such findings point to one of the most important criticisms of tracking nationally: that placements tend to take on lives of their own, symbolizing a student's rank and capabilities and powerfully influencing his or her future chances.

## 2. Woodland Hills

We also examined the impact of tracking in Woodland Hills' English courses. We created a statistical model, using linear regression analysis, to determine the impact on subsequent test scores of various possible predictor variables. In particular, we were focused

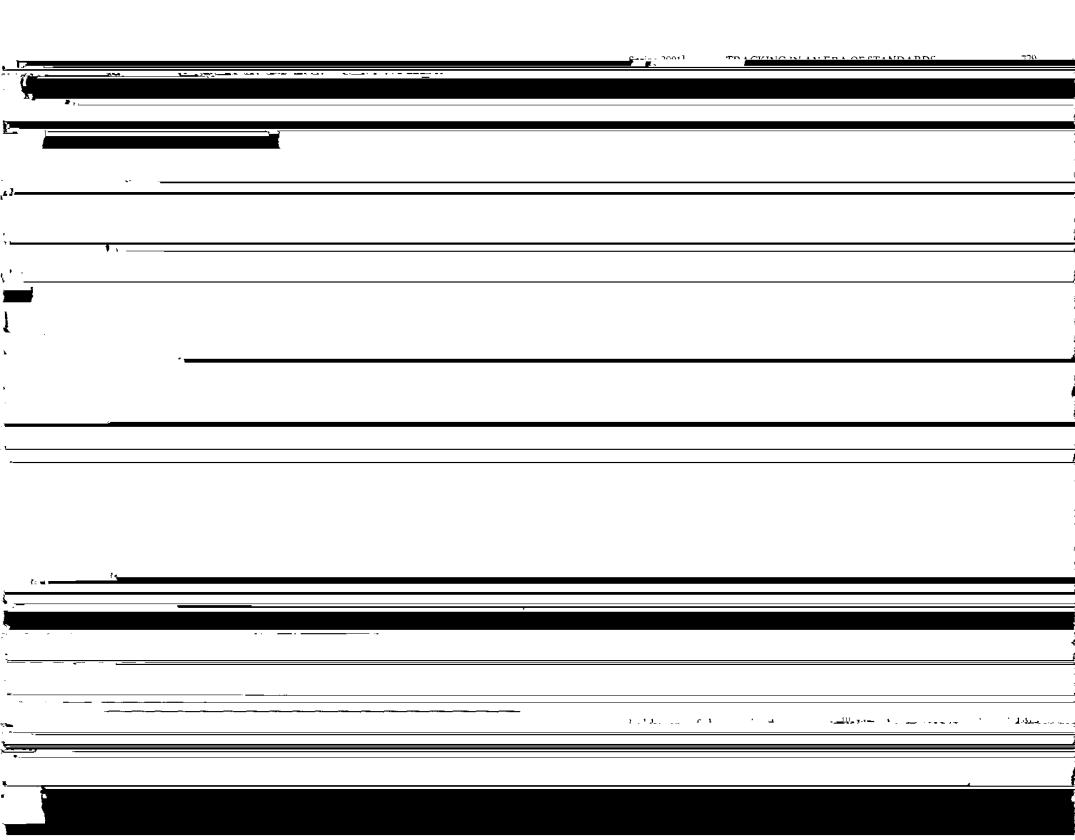
## Figure 8 Factors Driving 7th Grade Reading Achievement Woodland Hills, 1994-1995

the students were promoted, while the second graph shows the levels of courses taken by those promoted students.

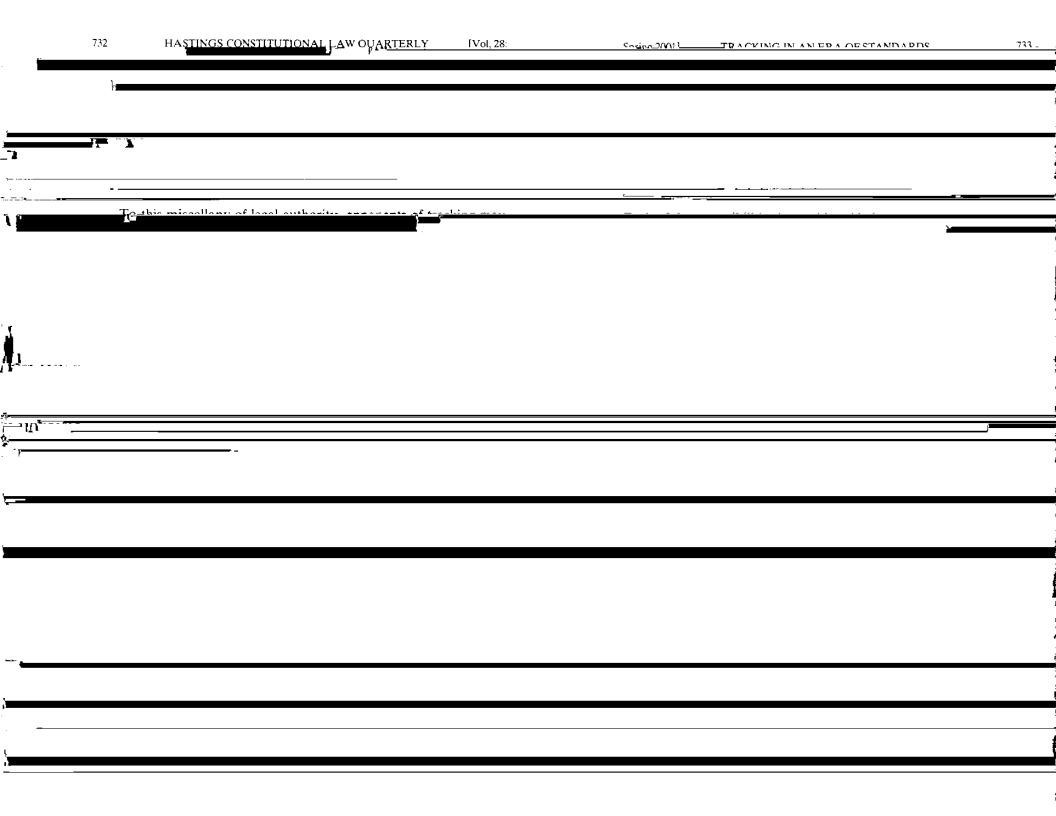


HASTINGS CONSTITUTIONAL LAW QUARTERLY [Vol. 28: Spring 2001] TRACKING IN AN ERA OF STANDARDS I paking at the high consing majority and a color

HASTINGS CONSTITUTIONAL LAW QUARTERLY 726 [Vol. 28; Spring 2001] TRACKING IN AN ERA OF STANDARDS 727 V. Standarde High States Trees.



\_HASTINGS CONSTITUTIONAL LAW QUARTERLY Spring 2001] TRACKING IN AN ERA OF STANDARDS [Vol. 28: Elsewhere I have around that wall framed account of the Clause 119 and/or Title VI of the 1064 Chill Diales Ast as implemented



-<sub>f</sub>

of educational adequacy.

Sprin 2001]

TRACKING IN AN ERA OF STANDARDS

demand that is now an ingredient of both IDEA and Title I - that

736

and "no child [is] left behind" was not intended by policymakers to be taken literally. Perhaps the standards and high-stakes assessments were intended only to embarrass and punish, as some have charged.

Put this period to the last the

within-school disparities that stratify opportunities to learn. Whether so intended or not, the standards and assessments provide support for actions grounded in due process and in state education clauses, as well as in Title VI. In a society where discrimination has largely shifted from the overt racism challenged in *Brown v. Board of Education*<sup>150</sup> to more subtle institutional racism<sup>151</sup> and economic oppression, so demands make use of rhetorical (and statutory)