

it. They not only adopted it for title V as it is now but they also adopted that formula for proposed part B.

Mr. Ford. The second formula change that kicks into action in the coming fiscal year is the change of the \$2,000 figure to \$3,000. Again assuming a fixed amount of money, in this case a recommendation of \$1.2 billion or one-half of what we authorized last year, do you have any comments on the reallocation of funds that will result from this change?

I might say some of us believe that we allocate money in exactly the same pockets and in the same direction as the amendment we are just talking about.

Does anybody disagree with that?

Mr. CHRISTIAN. I think you would reallocate in the same pattern you have. In my testimony I said we restudy this and continue the study to find a better method of allocating the funds. Someone mentioned—one of the Congressmen mentioned the possibility of determining by low-achievement areas plus low-income areas where you could make a better concentration of this and determine this is a factor.

I don't think we have arrived at any formula yet that is foolproof. This seems to be about as able as we have at the present time. I think we should continue to work toward a study of improvement. I think this can be done.

Mr. Ford. Theoretically when you go from a \$2,000 figure to a \$3,000 figure you add more children whose heads are counted for the purpose of determining the distribution of money.

But if you don't at the same time add more money what you do is not reallocate it back into the same neighborhoods but you allocate it to different neighborhoods unless you are willing to assume that the ratio of people earning less than \$3,000 is the same throughout the country.

In your State, for example, you find a very dramatic thing happens to Florida as compared to other Southern States because people either make nothing or next to nothing or they are making more than \$3,000, but there are States in the country where that is just about the average in agricultural wage and you actually pick up a lot of employed people.

People employed in Illinois, Florida, and other States would now be counted. If you take a look at the tables that the Office of Education has developed you will discover there is a very great difference when you go from \$2,000 to \$3,000 in the proportionate number of people within the State. When you add the children it is true that you add more children to New York than you do in Alabama but on the percentage of the total children in the school district you add almost 10 times as many children in Alabama as you do in New York.

Once again we have a formula change that is going to reallocate the distribution of a fixed amount of money. As I indicated and other members have indicated we did not come here prepared to deal with that subject today.

I hope before you close these hearings you will take a look to see how your State fares on this and give us the benefit of your thoughts in this regard because I will say very honestly that some of us are