AIRGRAM

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FROM ANKARA

SUBJECT PROP - Development Statistics

REFERENCE M.O. 1025.1

NON CAPITAL PROJECT PAPER (PROP)

Country: Turkey Project No. 277-11-740-364

Submission Date: June 1969

Project Title: Development Statistics

U.S. Obligation Span: FY 1962 through FY 1973

Gross life-of-the project financial requirements:

U.S. dollars	1,630,000
U.S.-owned local currency	
Cooperating country cash contribution $ equivalent-Exchange rate: $1 = TL 9	998,000
Other Donor	240,000
TOTAL	2,868,000

Attachments: Annex A, B, and C

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AID-5-39 (11-65)

PRINTED 3-67

I. SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

A. Necessity and Justification for Project

Highly reliable economic, social and demographic statistics are of prime importance to the GOT for sound economic and social development planning, and they are of immense importance to the U.S. in its program of assistance to Turkey as a developing country. The GOT lacks in substantial measure the statistics it needs, and the justification for this project lies in the assistance the project provides the GOT in developing a statistical institution capable of improving statistical processes and of removing statistical deficiencies, contributing thereby to national development objectives of both Turkey and the United States.

In Turkey, the statistical system is a centralized one, and the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) is by law given sole authority over and responsibility for the Turkish statistical system. In this situation the GOT is dependent upon one agency for all the basic statistics it requires; that is, for all statistics other than those that are a by-product of administration. This dependency upon one agency underscores the importance of the assistance the U.S. aid program provides to the SIS.

Since 1962, when SIS was established, technical assistance provided by AID has been supplemented by important technical assistance from other sources. Advisory services totaling eight man-years have been provided by OECD, principally in the field of national income, and participant training, nearly all short-term training, has been provided by UN and by specialized agencies--OECD and FAO--for about 25 SIS employees. Additional advisory services in the field of national income are expected to be provided by OECD in late 1969, and some further participant training will in all likelihood be provided. The inputs possible by other agencies are not, however, such as to provide the assistance planned under this project.

B. Project Goal and Target

The goal of the Development Statistics Project is to assist SIS to develop into an institution capable of meeting most of the needs of the GOT for timely statistics of reasonable quality and capable of further self-development toward the operation of a modern statistical system.

1. Improving Organizational and Administrative Capability - Basic to, and part of, a statistical system is an organization with the capability to collect, compile, evaluate and publish a wide variety of statistics on a timely and continuous basis. Thus, the prime target of the project is a sound statistical organization. The statistical institution envisioned is one with an organizational structure compatible with its statistical functions and operations and adhering to good management practices, one with a technically and administratively competent staff of a size commensurate with the scope and magnitude of its activities, and one dedicated to producing high quality statistics based on modern statistical practices and techniques.

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Since 1962 when the Central Statistical office established in 1927 was replaced by the present SIS, considerable progress has been made under project guidance toward the target of such an institution, and today the SIS does have a basically sound organizational structure of the type required. However, there are still major deficiencies and weaknesses in organization, in management practices and in technical skills. Over the remaining life of the project improvement in these areas will be project targets.

2. Developing in Depth a Professional and Technical Staff - Training of staff has been an important element on which the project has focused, and much has been accomplished in this area. In 1965, with project guidance, the SIS established a Statistical Training Center for its own employees and for statistical employees of other agencies as well. Since 1965, 70 SIS employees have completed the one-year academic training course. The training of these employees has helped up-grade the technical competence of the SIS. The Center has also served as an important device for the selection of employees for participant training which has been a highly important factor in professionalizing SIS.

The total SIS program, encompassing as it does, activities in all statistical areas, requires a far larger and far better trained staff than it now has, and therefore participant training, particularly academic training for subject-matter specialists and mathematical statisticians, will remain an important target over the life of the project. In addition, SIS needs staff well-trained in management skills, and participant training in this area is planned.

Training of staff has tended to date to be limited to the training of professional staff, but SIS sorely needs trained employees at the sub-professional and clerical levels, and it urgently needs staff with good managerial skills, at supervisory levels. This type of training can be accomplished within SIS. SIS recognizes this and has initiated a continuing program to provide this type of training. That so little has been done in this area thus far SIS ascribes to the heavy workload it is carrying as a result of many pressures for statistics. SIS has developed and programmed training courses for sub-professional and clerical staff, and the project will continue to encourage and advise on this type of training, though the project will not provide a full-time training advisor after the present training advisor completes his tour in July 1969.

3. Modernizing and Strengthening Data Processing Capabilities - Establishment in SIS of a well-organized and efficiently operated computer installation is another project target. Recognizing the need to modernize the machine processing of statistical data, the SIS has purchased for delivery in 1969, a medium-size computer--the UNIVAC 9400. The immediate need for the computer is for the timely processing of two large [illegible], both to be conducted in 1970. In time, however, all SIS statistical programs, where the size warrants it, will be computerized. The computer installation should be a well-established operation by the middle of 1970, after which date only

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short-term consulting assistance will be needed between about April and September 1971, when SIS will be processing two aforementioned censuses.

Concurrently with project efforts aimed at institution-building, the project has provided assistance to specific statistical programs, assistance which has contributed importantly to inducing SIS to adopt modern statistical practices and techniques. In the area of surveys, the project has assisted with four important ones, two of which are well-established: the Filbert Tree Count and Yield Survey and the Demographic Survey for Measuring Population Growth and Mobility. The other surveys--the Labor Force Survey and the Survey of Family Expenditures--have encountered technical problems that must be resolved before the surveys will produce the results expected of them, problems that short-term assistance could resolve. The project also assisted with land-use experimental surveys, primarily designed as preparation for the forthcoming census of agriculture. Other statistical programs which have had project assistance include the 1963 Census of Agriculture, the 1963 Census of Establishment, and the 1965 Census of Population. Currently, the project is advising on the agriculture and population censuses scheduled for 1970, and project technicians will continue to advise on these programs.

C. Minimum Requisite for Continuing Project

At a minimum, to justify continuance of the project, SIS should be expected to continue to manifest a firm and energetic commitment to the prime target of the project; namely, that of a strong institution of the type already characterized. Both the President and senior staff of SIS are fully cognizant of the weaknesses of SIS and they are clearly concerned how to remove these at the earliest possible time. Basic in this situation is the problem of adequate qualified staff, and as the development of such staff will take time, progress cannot be expected to come in all areas at once. However, SIS should be expected to:

1. Undertake measurable organizational and administrative reforms essential, for example, for better internal communication, for improved program planning and coordination, and for the expansion of its field organization.

2. Provide an average of eight participants per year for four years, well-qualified for graduate level academic work and on-the-job training.

3. Establish and conduct sub-professional and clerical training programs on an adequate scale to meet SIS needs.

4. Make full use of AID professional technical assistance staff.

We anticipate reviewing progress and performance on these points periodically and basing our judgment on further U.S. inputs to the project accordingly.

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II. SETTING OR ENVIRONMENT

There is always the need for accurate and timely statistics for the formulation of government policy and administration, but statistics are of even greater importance and urgency in a situation of planning for national development. This has been true in Turkey since 1962 when the GOT launched its overall national planning and development program.

The GOT had established a Central Statistical Office (CSO) in 1927, but the CSO, and its statistical activities, had not kept pace with the times and was inadequate to the demand for statistical requirements in a setting of national planning and development. The CSO, as a statistical organization, was defective in its structure, and it lacked the personnel resources required to initiate and conduct the wide range of activities essential for supply the statistical data needed. Not only was the CSO staff inadequate in terms of size, it had but little subject-matter knowledge and was relatively unfamilar with modern statistical techniques, especially in the area of sampling where no staff member had more than a meager familarity with the subject. Furthermore, the machine data processing facility was outmoded and inadequate for the processing of data of large-scale statistical activities.

The State Planning Office (SPO), established in 1960, recognized the lack of statistics it and other agencies needed. SPO supported the effort of the then Acting CSO Director to establish a modern statistical system. The GOT turned to AID for assistance and in 1961 the Development Statistics Project (originally, Development Planning and Statistics) was established.

The first major effort under the project centered on restructuring the CSO in order to establish a modern statistical organization. This effort prompted ~~kmit~~ legislation that in 1962 created the present SIS with an organizational structure basically consistent with modern statistical functions and operations. Most importantly, the new legislation gave the President of SIS authority to create and reorganize subject-matter and operating departments and divisions as changing and expanding statistical activities necessitate, an authority that he has used.

The legal authority SIS has to restructure itself ~~is~~ is adequate to foreseeable circumstances. Adequate operating funds have not been a problem, and for GOT FY 69--as against GOT FY 68--SIS was granted a modest budget increase plus a relatively substantial amount (T.L. 4 million) for "investment" purposes (machinery, remodeling, etc.).

At this time, SIS does face some problems it cannot itself overcome. The most serious of these problems is that of low salaries. The problem of personnel in SIS is one not only of the lack of the availability of persons with the type of training and experience SIS requires; it is one of a salary scale too low to attract the better college graduates who, with training, could fill the personnel gap. The salary scale in SIS is competitive with

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salary scales in other ministries, but not with those in State Enterprises and in private industry. SIS has already lost some of its better employees, particularly those with computer skills, and can certainly expect to lose others. SIS, as does other agencies, resorts to what one official has characterized as "tricks" to hold employees. One frequently used device that probably falls in this category is that of rewarding employees with field trips that offer employees an opportunity to supplement their salaries with what they can save out of the per diem they are allowed. In the case of senior officials, trips abroad are sometimes offered. The rewarding of employees with trips is unquestionably an important factor that has delayed, and continues to delay, the establishment of a nationwide system of field offices which SIS urgently requires to conduct efficient large-scale surveys and censuses.

The The Second Five-Year Development Plan, 1968-1972, stresses the need for SIS to take into consideration the statistical requirements of the SPO, and in so doing touches on another problem that has yet to be resolved, namely, that of close and continuing cooperation between SIS and the several ministries--as users of statistics--in planning and programming statistical activities to insure that the statistical data required for national development programs are forthcoming at the time they are needed. Inter-ministerial panels for the coordination of statistical activities are a project target, and SIS has made some exploratory efforts in establishing these. However, progress in this area, in the measure needed, will not come until the importance of inter-ministerial cooperation in statistical activities is fully accepted. SIS should take initiative in this matter; the lack of subject-matter specialists at the administrative levels required to represent SIS on panels poses a problem for SIS.

Not only is there a problem of statistical coordination between ministries, there is also one within SIS itself. In an attack on this problem, SIS (in mid 1968) established an office of reports. This office is designed to provide the internal communication basic to the coordination of planning and programming. Under this scheme, divisions report on plans, programs, progress and problems. Understanding and acceptance of this reporting system has been slow, but continued insistence upon the necessity for this work is producing results.

The importance the Turkish Government attaches to statistical development is found in the financial support the GOT has accorded the SIS. One aspect of this support is evidenced by the physical plant SIS now occupies. In 1962 statistical functions were inadequately housed in seven scattered buildings. In 1963 the SIS was given funds for a modern office building. Subsequently, it was given additional funds to enlarge the original structure in order to provide classrooms for the Statistical Training Center and to provide space for a machine data processing facility. Today, SIS has office facilities that are entirely adequate not only for its present needs but also for probable needs over at least the next three or four years.

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As the activities of SIS have expanded in response to demands for increased statistical output to meet national development planning needs, the GOT has provided SIS the operating budget required. In 1962 the operating budget of SIS was TL 9.9 million. The operating budget for FY 1969 is TL 20.5 million, more than double that for FY 1962.

Staff-wise, SIS has grown from 719 in 1962, to 1009 at the present time, an increase of 40 percent. The AID participant training program has contributed importantly to the technical competence of the SIS staff. Since 1961, thirty-eight participants have been trained, and nearly all of these hold responsible positions.

The table shows the fields in which participants (three short-term participants excepted) have been trained:

Field of Training	Number of Participants
Total	35
Degree:	
M.A. in Economics	2
M.A. in Agricultural Statistics	1
Non-Degree:	
National Income	5
Labor and Price Statistics	4
Financial Statistics	2
Industrial Statistics	1
Agricultural Statistics	3
Population Census Methods and Procedures	5
Census Planning and Administration	1
Statistical Methods and Sampling	5
Statistical Presentation and Publication	1
Vital Statistics	1
Data Processing	3
Library Science	1

Progress has been made in SIS in the years since 1962 in the adoption of modern statistical methods and techniques. In this area the considerable advisory services SIS has had over this period on sampling and on a variety of surveys and other programs has been extremely important to the progress made. The participant training programs planned for the years ahead will help accelerate progress in the introduction of statistical methods and techniques which are important to the efficient operation of any statistical system, to statistics of high quality, and to the timely release of statistical data.

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III. STRATEGY

As part of the Mission effort to help the ability of government administration to contribute to national development, the project's primary objective is to assist SIS to develop into an institution capable of meeting most of the needs of the GOT for timely statistics of reasonable quality and capable of further self-development toward the operation of a modern statistical system.

In the achievement of these objectives, two areas of U.S. assistance will be of importance: advisory assistance and participant training. In the long-run, the significance of the latter will far outweigh that of the former.

Full-term advisory assistance will be reduced during the remainder of the life of the project as now planned and programmed. Under the FY 69 program the project had four full-time advisors; during FY 70 there will be three. Under current plans, three short-term advisors will be employed in FY 70 and five in FY 71.

One area where there will be a continuing need for advisory services is that of statistical organization and administration. One advisor--the Principal Statistical Advisor (PSA)--will devote his time primarily to this area. He will continue to work closely with the President of SIS, but at the same time he will work with department and division heads on problems which are important to the establishment of sound management practices and to the installation of sound statistical methods and procedures. Also, he will work as closely as possible with returned participants, lending them support and encouragement in their efforts to fully utilize their training. The SIS President has not only indicated a willingness to have the PSA range over the whole field of statistical activities in SIS; he has also expressed himself as feeling that in having a detailed first hand acquaintance with the SIS, the PSA will be better able to advise him. Specific areas to which the PSA can contribute importantly to the building of a sound statistical institution include: those relating to organization and sound management practices; program planning and coordination--both within SIS and between SIS and other agencies; the development of a field organization; to the development of in-service training programs at all levels; maximizing available participant training programs through careful determination of areas of need; utilization of modern statistical methods and procedures; and determining the needs of users of statistics in both the public and private sectors.

Advisory assistance to specific subject-matter programs, as part of the institution-building process through the introduction of modern statistical techniques, has been an important project element over the past seven years.

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Of the areas of statistical need, that of agriculture statistics is still one of the largest and most important. To assist the GOT in carrying out its 1970 Agriculture Census basic to establishing bench-mark statistics and to determine the best approach to a system of agriculture statistics, the project will continue to supply an advisor in this area. The 1970 Agriculture Census will be the first agriculture census in Turkey to use an objective measurement method in determining land use. Failure to obtain reliable data in past censuses, through the interviewing of farmers, dictated the necessity of using the method of objective measurements. This method is a highly sophisticated one which SIS would be unable to carry out without outside technical assistance. Success in this census will herald a great advance in SIS in the use of modern statistical methods in the field of agricultural statistics. After the census, SIS will have a trained staff capable of introducing this method in its program of current agricultural statistics.

Timely publication of statistical data hinges in large part upon the speed with which the raw data is machine-processed. SIS has been using now outmoded machines for some years. To up-date the tabulation process, SIS has purchased a medium-size computer--a UNIVAC 9400. SIS lacks the expertise to organize, operate and manage a modern computer installation. To assist the SIS, a data processing advisor is necessary to advise on all phases: organization, systems design, programming, workload determination and scheduling, etc. Delivery of the new computer is delayed [illegible] though an earlier delivery date was planned. Despite this delay in delivery, the well-established and efficiently operating installation planned under the project should be a reality by June 1970. At this time, SIS employees are receiving training in all aspects required for operating the computer center. Others are being scheduled for training. This trained staff and the contribution of the project advisor should insure realization of this project target. Between June 1970 and April 1971, if all goes as planned, advisory services should not be required. However, beginning about April 1971, when the processing of the 1970 census program begins, advisory services will be needed for a period now estimated at six months.

To develop the technical and administrative staff SIS requires, continued participant training over the planned life of the project will be needed. Over the past seven years, participant training has been heavy in emphasis on developing special technical skills, as for example, how to conduct censuses and surveys, how to collect price statistics, etc. But SIS needs well grounded subject-matter specialists, highly trained statisticians, computer technicians, and staff with administrative skills. To give SIS the well-qualified professional staff it requires, without which SIS will never be independent of outside technical assistance, academic training through M.A. and Ph. D. levels, particularly for subject-matter specialists and mathematical statisticians, is planned.

To provide SIS with the management skills it requires, the project proposes participant training in this area for 26 employees over the fiscal years 1970-1973. Such training will support and amplify project efforts to upgrade the management capability of SIS in program planning and coordination, in

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the allocation of resources, in horizontal relations, etc.

In-service training for all levels of personnel will be heavily relied upon in the development of staff, and in this area of training, returned participants as instructors will be an important training resource. The multiplier effect of thoroughly trained participants will be an important factor in developing staff in the depth SIS must have to become a solid institution with the technical competence required to carry out its wide range of statistical activities.

The now well-established Statistical Training Center in SIS will be counted upon to contribute even more importantly than ever to the training of staff. The curriculum of this Center will continue to provide ever broader statistical training. Here, also, thoroughly trained participants will make an increasingly important contribution.

The importance of statistics is recognized by the GOT. SIS has been granted the budgetary support it has requested. Continuation of such support, probably on an even larger scale than in the past, seems assured. The need for reliable statistics is stressed in the Second Five-Year Development Plan: "an improvement with regard to statistics is a must". The State Planning Organization and the several ministries look to SIS for the statistics they need as evidenced by their demands upon the SIS. The Union of Chambers of Commerce has shown a strong interest in statistics, and SIS has held seminars in a number of cities to acquaint members with SIS statistical programs and with the statistical methods and procedures SIS uses. Citrus growers in the south of Turkey, after learning of the successful filbert tree count and yield survey, have asked the assistance of SIS in the conduct of a similar survey for citrus.

The Development Statistics Project, in supporting the development of a sound statistical system, has relevance for all U.S. projects that require economic, social, and demographic data as a basis for evaluating and supporting national development plans.

IV. PLANNED TARGETS

The ultimate target of the Development Statistics Project , as has been stated in the Summary Description, is to assist SIS to develop into an institution capable of meeting most of the needs of the GOT for timely statistics of reasonable quality and capable of further self-development toward the operation of a modern statistical system. Over the years since the project was established there has been a marked measure of progress toward the planned target. During the time the project has yet to run as planned; the anticipated further progress in statistical development should see SIS achieve this target.

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Organizational and management elements to which the project will continue to address itself, in an effort to remove present deficiences and weaknesses, will include those of developing internal communication, program planning and coordination, establishment of a headquarters staff for field operations and expansion of the present field force to cover the entire country, costing procedures for surveys and other activities, and in-service training programs.

Progress in achieving all organizational and management targets will not, as has been indicated, be achieved immediately, but between now and the termination of the project, the following should be realized:

In the area of internal communication, a sound system based on the regular reporting of activities and on internal committees has been initiated. By the end of 1970, there should be a reasonably effective internal communication system.

Establishment of a nation-wide system of field offices will come slowly. The critical factor here is one of personnel to staff such offices. Seven offices have been established. The present plan is to add other offices as persons can be found who are susceptible to training and willing to work in outlying areas. Although the problem of staffing field offices is unquestionably an important one, the factor of rewarding headquarters staff with trips, as has already been pointed, is also a stumbling block. Although it is easy to criticize SIS on the use of this practice, SIS adapted this method to compensate for the low salary scale of the GOT. SIS understands the importance of a permanent field force, and is concerned. Under the circumstances, progress toward this target will come slowly, but an effective system of field offices over at least most of the country should be a reality in the next three years. In this area, advisory services can be important to SIS in helping devise ways and means of speeding progress.

In-service training programs are planned on a continuing basis, but the training of most of the personnel presently employed will be accomplished over the next two years. In-service training programs, as has been pointed out, have been hampered by the heavy workload SIS carries, but with careful scheduling of training for both sub-professional and clerical staff can be carried out despite the workload, as SIS now recognizes.

In the area of program planning and coordination, a good beginning was made in late 1967, when SIS with the assistance of project advisors undertook the development of a five-year statistical plan designed to coincide with and parallel the second-five-year national development plan. SIS will constantly review this long-range statistical plan and revise it annually as exigencies demand. A smoothly working system, based on planning groups and project coordinators, will not be realized in the measure required until there is full recognition and acceptance throughout SIS of the need. Indoctrination of the management element and the participant training program which will give SIS well-trained subject-matter and other specialists are counted upon as helping to bring about effective program planning and coordination, a target that should be achieved over the next three years.

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Well-organized and efficiently operating modern computer installation, including the required complement of technically trained staff, will be an important target; June 1970 is the planned target completion date for this operation. After that date, a full-term advisor will not be needed, as SIS will have a fully qualified person to head the computer installation. However, owing to the special problems that will be involved in the processing of the large-scale census programs, short-term advisory services--up to about six months--will be required for this first major test of the installation's capability in handling the mass processing of statistics. By April 1971 SIS will have the technically trained staff it requires for its immediate needs, but this staff will lack the experience essential for processing the 1970 censuses. It is for this reason that TDY advisory services will be required. The Data Processing Advisor now employed under the project has expressed a willingness to return on a TDY basis. He is of the opinion that his agency would agree to his return for the time he would be needed.

The 1970 Agriculture Census is another specific target of the project, and advisory services will be provided through the evaluation phase and through at least part of the analytical phase which will fall in 1972. To achieve this target, one full-term advisor will be used. As carefully prepared maps are essential for the objective measurement method that will be employed, a census geographer will be employed for about six months in 1969 to advise on this work. The agriculture census is not only critical to giving the GOT the benchmark statistics it needs but also to establishing a current agricultural statistics program of high reliability, as has been pointed out elsewhere.

The project has assisted with the Population and Housing Census scheduled for October 1970. The project will continue to have this census as a target. Currently, advisory services in this area are being provided by the Principal Statistical Advisor. The lack of a program to evaluate census results in terms of the reliability of the results has been a glaring weakness in past census programs. The PSA will advise on developing and implementing an evaluation program and on spelling out the areas where research is essential to understanding the problems of enumerator errors, response errors, field supervision, etc.

In building a statistical institution, adequately trained staff is, of course, a basic ingredient. Considerable staff has been trained, including the some thirty SIS employees trained in specific areas under the participant training program. At the same time, additional trained staff is required. At least 12 man-years of graduate level academic training, on-the-job training, and training through various other types of programs (seminars, workshops, etc.), for management 31 employees is a target. This additional staff plus staff already trained and at work should give SIS a basic professional staff of subject-matter specialists and statisticians and also a basic staff with managerial skills. Over the period during which this training will take place--fiscal years 1970-1973--the SIS Statistical Training Center will turn out annually about 15 employees of SIS. These will have had training for at least junior positions.

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The in-service training programs over the next several years should provide substantial upgrading of the skills of the sub-professional and clerical employees.

V. GENERAL APPROACH AND PLAN OF ACTION

The general approach envisaged to develop the SIS into a viable professional, competent statistical organization within the next four fiscal years-- 1970 through 1973-- contains two major elements;

1. Technical Assistance Advisory Services - This assistance is planned at 78 man-months of full-time advisors and 33 man-months of short-term services.

Long-Term

a. Statistical organization and management -- 37 man-months
b. Agriculture statistics -- 27 man-months
c. Electronic data processing -- 12 man-months

Short-Term

a. Census Mapping -- 9 man-months
b. Quality Control -- 6 man-months
c. Data Processing -- 6 man-months
d. Sampling -- 6 man-months
e. Price Statistics -- 3 man-months
f. Industrial Census -- 3 man-months

2. Participant Training - To develop adequate professional, technical, and management personnel to meet the Institute's long-run manpower requirements, heavy program emphasis will be placed upon participant training in FY 1970-1973. During this period, 47 man-years of training are planned for 31 participant training starts. Of the 31 new starts, 13 are planned as academic degree programs: 3 Ph.D's and 10 M.A.'s. Eight participants are designed to provide training in technical areas: national accounts, labor force statistics, price statistics, foreign trade statistics, and vital statistics. Ten participant [illegible], tentatively planned at six months each, will provide training in management skills.

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ANNEX A

NON CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDING (OBLIGATIONS IN $000)

Table 1
Page 1 of 2
COUNTRY: TURKEY

Project Title: DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

PROP DATE:
Original X
Project No. 277-11-740-364

Fiscal Years	Ap	L/C	Total	Personnel Serv. AID	Personnel Serv. PASA	Personnel Serv. CONT	PARTICIPANTS U.S. Agencies	PARTICIPANTS CONT	Commodities Dir. U.S.Ag	Commodities CONT	Other Costs Dir & U.S.Ag	Other Costs CONT
Prior through Actual FY 69			1055	2	682		364		7			
Oper. FY 70			193		101		92					
Budget FY 71			193		94		99					
Budget + 1 FY 72			137		46		91					
Budget + 2 FY 73			52		6		46					
Total Life			1630	2	929		692		7			

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ANNEX A

Table 1
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Exchange rate $1 = TL 9

Project No. 277 11 740 364

Fiscal Years	AID-Controlled Local Currency Country Owned Trust Fund Spec.Proj. & CP		Other Cash Contribution Cooperating Country	Other Donor Funds ($ Equiv.) 1/	Food for Freedom Commodities Metric Tons (000)	CCC Value & Freight ($000)	World Market Price ($000)
Prior through Actual FY 69	193	346	136	210			
Oper. FY 70	36	46	21	30			
Budget FY 71	24	46	31				
B+1 FY 72	15	26	30				
B+2 FY 73	10	26	12				
Total Life	278	490	230	240			

1/ OECD and FAO

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ANNEX B
ADVISORY SERVICES: FY 70-73

Fiscal Year	Month	TOTAL	ADVISORS				TDY ADVISORY SERVICES*					
			Ag St	D.P.	P.S.A.	T.R.	Census Mapping	Quality Control	Data Proc.	Sampling	Price Stat.	Industry & Bus. Census
1970	Jul	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Aug	3	HL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Sep	3	HL	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Oct	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Nov	[illegible]	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Dec	[illegible]	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Jan	5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
"	Feb	5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
"	Mar	5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
"	Apr	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
"	May	5	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
"	Jun	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1971	Jul	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Aug	2	1	0	HL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Sep	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
"	Oct	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
"	Nov	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
"	Dec	[illegible]	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
"	Jan	[illegible]	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
"	Feb	[illegible]	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
"	Mar	[illegible]	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
"	Apr	[illegible]	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
"	May	[illegible]	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
"	Jun	[illegible]	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

*Minimum

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ANNEX B
ADVISORY SERVICES: FY 70-73 (Cont'd)

Fiscal Year	Month	TOTAL	ADVISORS				TDY ADVISORY SERVICES*					
			Ag St	D.P.	P.S.A.	T.B.	Census Mapping	Quality Control	Data Proc.	Sampling	Price Stat.	Industry & Bus. Census
1972	Jul	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
"	Aug	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
"	Sep	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
"	Oct	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Nov	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Dec	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Jan	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Feb	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Mar	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Apr	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
"	May	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
"	Jun	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1973	Jul	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	Aug	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Minimum

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ANNEX C

PARTICIPANT TRAINING: NEW STARTS FY 70-73

Number of Participants: New	Field of Training	Degree	Place of Study	Number of Participants FY 70	FY 71	FY 72	FY 73
1	Statistics	Ph.D.	University	1	1*	1*	-
1	"	"	"	-	1	1*	1*
1	"	M.A.	"	1	1*	-	-
1	"	"	"	-	1	1*	-
1	Demography	Ph.D.	"	-	-	1	1*
1	"	M.A.	"	1	1*	1*	-
1	"	"	"	1	1*	-	-
1	St. Qual. Cont.	"	"	-	1	1*	-
1	National Accts.	None	OBE	1	1*	-	-
1	"	"	"	-	1	-	-
1	"	"	"	-	1	-	-
1	Census Geography	M.A.	University	-	-	1	-
1	"	"	"	1	1*	-	-
1	Labor Force Stat.	None	BLS	-	-	1	1*
1	Foreign Trade Stat.	None	BUCEN	-	-	-	1
1	Price Statistics	None	BLS	-	1	-	-
1	Vital Statistics	None	NCHS	-	-	-	1
1	Agric. Statistics	None	WHO/FAO	-	-	1	-
1	" "	M.A.	University	1	-	-	-
1	Computer Sciences	M.A.	"	-	-	1	1*
10	Management	None	Undetermined	-	-	1	1*
				2**	4**	4**	-
31				9	16	15	7

*Extension of program

**Assumes six months of training for each participant

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AID 1020-24 (10-68)

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (A.I.D.)

A.I.D. Reference Center Room 1656 NS

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. PROJECT NUMBER: 277-11-740-364

3. COUNTRY: Turkey

4. AUTHORIZATION NUMBER:

2. PROJECT TITLE: Development Statistics

5. AUTHORIZATION DATE: August 13, 1970

6. PROP DATED: August 21, 1969

7. LIFE OF PROJECT

a. Number of Years of Funding: 12
Starting FY 1962 Terminal FY 1973

b. Estimated Duration of Physical Work After Last Year of Funding (in Months): ---0---

8. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR (in U.S. $ or $ equivalent)

	DOLLARS		P.L. 480	LOCAL CURRENCY (Exchange Rate: $1 = TL 15)			
				U.S. OWNED		HOST COUNTRY	
	GRANT	LOAN	CCC + FREIGHT	GRANT	LOAN	JOINTLY PROGRAMMED	OTHER
Prior through Actual FY 1970	1,225,000					621,000	157,000
Operational FY	193,000					70,000	31,000
Budget FY	137,000					41,000	30,000
B + 1 FY	75,000					36,000	12,000
B + 2 FY							
B + 3 FY							
All Subsequent FY's							
TOTAL	$1,630,000					$768,000	$230,000

9. DESCRIBE SPECIAL FUNDING CONDITIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION, AND LIST KINDS AND QUANTITIES OF ANY P.L. 480 COMMODITIES

10. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL OF PROJECT

(Use continuation sheet if necessary)

11. Approved in substance for the life of the project as described in the PROP, subject to the conditions cited in Block 10 above, and the availability of funds. Detailed planning with cooperating country and drafting of implementation documents is authorized.

This authorization is contingent upon timely completion of the self-help and other conditions listed in the PROP or attached thereto.

This authorization will be reviewed at such time as the objectives, scope and nature of the project and/or the magnitudes and scheduling of any inputs or outputs deviate so significantly from the project as originally authorized as to warrant submission of a new or revised PROP.

A.I.D. APPROVAL	CLEARANCES	DATE
[signature] for	NESA/NE:CPGleason	8/4/70
SIGNATURE	NESA/NE:BLangmaid	
AA	NESA/PR:RBirnberg (draft)	
TITLE / DATE: Aug 13, 1970	NESA/ID:IWStuck (draft)	
	A CONT	

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Rec'd 8-12-70

ACTION MEMORANDUM FOR ACTING THE/ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, NESA

FROM : NESA/NE, Bradshaw Langmaid BCL.

SUBJECT: PROP - Development Statistics

Discussion: The Development Statistics program was established in 1961 in response to a GOT request for assistance in creating and operating a modern statistical system. The project goal is to develop the State Institute of Statistics (SIS) into an institution capable of meeting the needs of the GOT for economic, social and demographic data on a timely, reliable basis. This goal requires improving organizational and administrative capabilities, developing professional and technical staff and modernizing and strengthening data processing capacity.

US A.I.D. has provided a range of advisory services totalling about 40 man years through FY 1969, focused on institution building aspects of the activity, but also assisting directly in several surveys. A total of 38 participants received training through A.I.D.'s participant training program, with primary emphasis on development of technical skills, such as census methods, sampling and data processing. A modest level of advisory services and short-term participant training, which has complemented A.I.D. assistance, has been provided to SIS by the OECD and FAO.

The SIS was created in 1962 when the GOT restructured its central statistical agency in line with modern statistical functions and operations. In 1965, it established a Statistical Training Center for its own employees and for statistical employees of other agencies as well. A medium size computer -- the UNIVAC 9400 -- was purchased for delivery in 1969. The GOT has continued to support the SIS financially, whose operating budget more than doubled between 1964 and 1969. A new physical plant was built and subsequently enlarged to provide space for classrooms and the data processing facility. Since 1962 the technical competence of the SIS has been considerably increased; the staff has grown from 719 to over 1,000; and modern statistical methods and techniques have been introduced.

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Much remains to be done, however, for the SIS to reach the stage of development envisioned by the project by the time of its 1973 termination. There are still overall weaknesses in organization, management practices and technical skills, with management type improvements probably the type most critically needed. Two particular problems in the management area involve difficulties the SIS has in recruiting and holding well qualified personnel, and the lack of close cooperation among the SIS and the several Ministries in statistical activities. While any drain of trained personnel is a loss to the SIS, these skills are also needed by other public and private Turkish institutions to which these personnel transfer. The difficulties of both recruiting and holding qualified personnel and the lack of inter-Ministerial cooperation in statistical activities could be reduced by improving personnel policies and other management practices. However, these are general problems which are not amenable to solution through advisory services, but must be solved by the GOT over the longer term.

We believe the project can achieve its minimum goal of helping to provide the GOT with a basically sound statistical organization. In contrast to past emphasis of participant training on development of special technical skills, the emphasis in the terminal phase of the project is shifting to training in subject matter specialities, mathematical statistics and management skills. The 47 man years of participant training during 1970-73 is intended to provide the additional expertise needed to complete the basic professional staffing of the SIS. With completion of training for a core professional staff, we believe the basic institutional framework of SIS will be achieved. Other advisory services, totalling about nine man years, in addition to broadly addressing problems of management practices, will also provide key assistance to the 1970 agricultural census, the 1970 population and housing census, and in the data processing field.

Obligations through FY 1970 total $1,225,000. The Mission proposes additional obligations of $405,000 to cover advisory services and participant training, bringing the total cost of the project through 1973 to $1,630,000.

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Recommendation: We recommend approval of the project through FY 1973 in accordance with the PROP, with the final obligation to take place in FY 1973.

~~Approved~~ _____

~~Disapproved~~ _____

~~Date~~ _____

Clearance:
NESA/PR:RBirnberg (draft)
NESA/ID:IWStuck (draft)

NESA/NE:CPGleason:zm:8/7/70