

Declaration on Data Confidentiality

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

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The OECD will receive microdata from The Directorate-General Statistics – Statistics Belgium of the FPS Economy, SMEs, Self-employed and Energy – Statbel, to be used for the project entitled *“The value added of enriching data collection beyond collecting information on individuals’ and their parents’ place of birth.”* and described in the project description attached to this declaration.

Statbel communicates data, after consulting its DPO, based on article 15, first paragraph, 5°, of the law of 4th July 1962 on official statistics which provides for the communication of pseudonymised data to international organizations of which Belgium is a member, provided that these data will only be processed for statistical or scientific research purposes.

Microdata provided to the OECD by Member countries on a confidential basis, will be protected as confidential official information in accordance with the OECD Council Resolution on Classification and Declassification of Information [C(97)64/REV1/FINAL] (the “Resolution”).

OECD “official information” falling within the scope of protection under the Resolution, includes material received from Member countries. Such material received by the Organisation on a confidential basis should be treated in the same manner as official documents bearing the “*Confidential*” classification, i.e. as “*information the unauthorised disclosure of which would seriously prejudice the interest of the Organisation or any of its Member countries.*” More particularly, market-sensitive and commercially sensitive material fall within this classification category.

The Resolution further provides that *“The Member countries and the Secretary-General will take the necessary measures to ensure the security of official information”*.

Furthermore, the OECD Regulations, Rules and Instructions applicable to Officials of the Organisation (“Staff Regulations”), to which all OECD officials are subject in accordance with their employment contract, bind OECD officials to an obligation of confidentiality. Regulation 4 provides in the relevant part:

“Officials shall: [...]

f) protect the confidentiality of sensitive, unpublished information that has come to their attention in the course of their official duties;

g) continue to be bound by the obligation referred to in f) above after leaving the Organisation.”

Any violation by OECD officials of their obligations under Regulation 4 are expressly designated as being misconduct subject to disciplinary action.

Protection of personal data

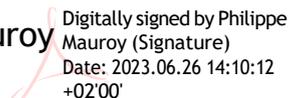
“OECD Data Protection Rules” means the OECD internal rules on data protection, which are the only rules governing Personal Data protection that are applicable to the OECD. They are currently set out in the Decision of the Secretary-General on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of their personal data, Annex XII of the Staff Regulations, Rules and Instructions applicable to Officials of the Organisation. A copy of the current OECD Data Protection Rules has been provided to Stabel;

“Personal Data” means any information relating to an identified or identifiable individual Processed under the Contract;

“Processing” means any operation which is performed on Personal Data whether or not by automated means. “Process/Processed” shall be construed accordingly.

As an independent intergovernmental organization, the OECD is not subject to any national or regional legislation, but only subject to the OECD Data Protection Rules. The OECD is the controller of the Personal Data in accordance with the OECD Data Protection Rules and shall comply with the OECD Data Protection Rules.

After the processing of the provided data ends, the data will be retained to replicate the analysis to ensure OECD quality standards. The data will be retained and stored only for the length of the project. At the end of the project, only the results will be retained and the microdata will be deleted.

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Date: July 3, 2023

Attachment: Project description

Project description

The OECD is preparing a report, commissioned by the United States, that aims at assessing the value added of enriching data collection beyond collecting information on individuals' and their parents' place of birth. Evidence on potential disadvantage on the labour market for immigrants and their immediate descendants in OECD countries is rather strong. However, OECD countries are increasingly diverse, and groups composed of individuals of foreign ascent are heterogeneous and include individuals whose foreign roots go well beyond their migration status or that of their parents, and are still likely to face discrimination or disadvantage. Therefore, policies combatting inequality and discrimination based on statistical evidence restricted to migration status may overlook this section of the population. Conversely, the labour market outcomes of immigrants and their immediate descendants are affected and conditioned by factors related to migration specifically – that do not affect individuals with longer roots.

The report will analyse how outcomes for groups composed of individuals of foreign ascent who are not immigrants or immediate descendants of immigrants differ from outcomes for those who are. Therefore, the report aims at analysing whether disadvantage related to origin persists over generations in OECD countries.

Chapter 4 of this report, will use a quantitative econometric model to assess how labour market outcomes for immigrants and immediate descendants of immigrants differ from that of native-born individuals of foreign ascent whose parents are native-born, controlling for socioeconomic characteristics and migration history.

The analysis will be conducted for a selection of OECD countries with suitable data. The data source used for the analysis should be nationally representative; it should include information on 1) migrant status 2) parents' country of birth 3) grandparents' place of birth or any other indication of individuals' foreign ascent; and it should include essential variables that allow measuring labour market outcomes, as well as key control variable. It should be noted that the variables country of birth and citizenship will not be used as measures of racial/ethnic identity.

In that framework, the Belgian Labour Force Survey will allow assessing whether the labour market disadvantages (if any) related to origin persist over generations in Belgium. The analysis will consist in estimating both the combined and separate effects of grandparents' place of birth and parents' country of birth/migrant status on labour market outcomes using an econometric model. More precisely, for each subgroup, it will evaluate the main labour market outcomes controlling for socioeconomic characteristics and migration history (sex, age, education, household size, marital status, rural/urban area, duration of stay).

In addition to Belgium, which will be the only European country included in the analysis, the analysis is planned to include Australia, Canada and the United States.