

Instructions on reporting earnings data to the Incomes Register for the structure of earnings statistics

Social Statistics, Working life and wages and salaries

Structure of earnings

26.11.2024

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1 Extracting earnings data from the Incomes Register

We extract the data collected for the structure of earnings statistics from the Incomes Register's earnings payment reports. For the statistics we need the voluntary data in the Incomes Register that are specified in Section 2. We extract the data from reports concerning wage and salary earners in October.

It is important for statistics compilation that the data are submitted according to the Incomes Register's guidelines. More detailed information about reporting to the Incomes Register is available on the Incomes Register's pages:

Descriptions of income types

<https://www.vero.fi/en/incomes-register/companies-and-organisations/employers/earnings-payment-data/wage-income-types/>

Employment relationship data

<https://www.vero.fi/en/incomes-register/companies-and-organisations/detailed-guidance/64277/reporting-data-to-the-incomes-register-employment-relationship-data6/>

2 Required information

Below is a list of the information we need as they are reported on the Incomes Register's page:

Descriptions of schemas for earnings payment reports

<https://www.vero.fi/globalassets/tulorekisteri/dokumentaatio-2025/data-delivery-schemas-earnings-payment-reports-2025.pdf>

2.1 Exact income types

The data can be reported in the Incomes Register either by reporting monetary pay as total (so-called reporting method 1, use of 100 series income types) or by reporting itemised monetary pay (so-called reporting method 2, use of 200 series income types). For statistics on wages and salaries, the data must be reported itemised with reporting method 2, using 200 series income types. We need itemised income types for forming the earnings concepts for the structure of earnings statistics. It is important that the pay

components are reported with income types according to the Incomes Register's guidelines so that the earnings concepts can be reliably calculated.

Income types are given in the Incomes Register concerning the following:

2.27 Income types (Transactions)

→ **General income type details (TransactionBasic)**

→ **Income type code (TransactionCode)**

→ **Amount (amount)**

2.2 Occupational title

For the structure of earnings statistics, the wage and salary earner's occupational title in free text must be reported in the Incomes Register. We need an occupational title because the occupational codes given in the Incomes Register are not sufficient in qualitative terms for classifying occupations in statistical use. In addition, the classification of occupations is uniform between different employers only when using an occupational title.

The occupational title is given in the Incomes Register concerning:

2.19 Occupation (Professions)

→ **Occupational class or title (Profession)**

→ **Title (free text) (Title)**

NB Some of the Incomes Register users have reported the name of the occupational group according to the TK-10 classification as the occupational title. These should not be used, but the occupational title must be a freely written title describing the person's work and not the name of the occupational group.

2.3 Forms of payment

We need data on monthly/hourly/piecework pay for the classification of payment form.

This is reported in the Incomes Register concerning:

2.18 Employment relationship data**→ Forms of payment (PaymentTypes)****→ Form of payment (PaymentType)****1 Monthly pay****2 Hourly pay****3 Piecework pay**

2.4 Full-time

Regular weekly working hours for all wage and salary earners for whom they can be determined must be reported to the Incomes Register for the structure of earnings statistics. If information on weekly working hours cannot be provided, the full/part-time nature of the employment relationship is reported for the wage and salary earner. In addition, for part-time employees we need information on the percentage of part-time working hours if regular weekly working hours have not been reported.

This is used to identify whether the wage and salary earner is working full-time or part-time. We also use working hours per week when defining the number of regular paid hours worked by a wage and salary earner, by means of which hourly pay is calculated for the structure of earnings statistics.

These data are entered in the Incomes Register concerning:

2.18 Employment relationship data (Employment)**→ Regular agreed working hours per week (HoursPerWeek)****→ Employment type (EmploymentCode)****1 Full-time****2 Part-time****3 Data not available****→ Part-time % (PartTime)**

2.5 Duration of employment

In addition, we need information on the duration of the employment relationship and the time of the employment relationship, that is, the start date of the employment relationship and, if possible, the end date of the employment relationship.

The data are reported for the following variables in the Incomes Register:

2.18 Employment relationship data (Employment)

→ Duration of employment (TermCode)

1 Valid until further notice

2 Fixed-term

→ Time of employment (Period)

→ Start date (StartDate)

→ End date (EndDate)

2.6 Data on place of business

If the employer has several places of business or establishments, we also need data on the place of business of the wage and salary earner for the structure of earnings statistics. If the employer has only one place of business, this need not be reported. The data on place of business are reported using Statistics Finland's establishment code. The codes can be requested from Statistics Finland's Business Register: yritysrekisteri@stat.fi. The code identifies the place of business in the Business Register, the data of which we use as the employer's background data in the statistics.

The data are reported in the following:

2.21 Income earner's place of business (PlaceOfBusiness)

→ Place of business code (Code)