



Dividing the researchers' remunerations obtained in the survey by the appropriate corrective coefficient we obtain a salary in terms of PPS. The comparison of those salaries, in terms of standardised PPS, takes into consideration the different cost of living in each country. In this way, the researchers' remunerations in EU25 and Associated Countries obtained from the survey and converted in terms of standardised PPS through corrective coefficients, can be compared.

3.2 Analysis

The obtained inventory of the remunerations in the public and private commercial sectors in EU25 and Associated Countries allows the comparison of the situation of researchers between countries. This analysis considered the corrective coefficients (PPS), thus making the different remunerations of researchers comparable, when factoring in the "real" situation in each country.

On the other hand, the analysis was also extended to compare the situation in other countries, such as Australia, China, India, Japan and the United States, and to other similar professions, giving a clear idea of the existing differences between researchers and more socially recognised professions at equivalent levels, and differences between researchers working in Europe and researchers working in other countries.

3.2.1 Comparison of researchers' remunerations in EU25 and Associated Countries

The analysis and comparison of remunerations of researchers in Europe per country was carried out using the data collected, and then qualitatively and quantitatively processed, taking into consideration corrective coefficients to balance the different cost of living in each country.

The averages of the remunerations (total and net yearly salary averages) of researchers per country are presented in the following tables in terms of PPS:

Country	The average weighted total yearly salary in terms of PPS	Country	The average weighted total yearly salary in terms of PPS
Austria	60.530	Italy	34.120
Belgium	55.998	Latvia	21.580
Bulgaria	9.770	Lithuania	29.660
Croatia	27.063	Luxembourg	56.268
Cyprus	50.549	Malta	40.342
Czech Republic	36.950	Netherlands	56.721
Denmark	43.669	Norway	41.813
Estonia	21.053	Poland	21.591
Finland	36.646	Portugal	33.334
France	47.550	Romania	13.489
Germany	53.358	Slovakia	18.282
Greece	30.835	Slovenia	37.970
Hungary	27.692	Spain	38.873
Iceland	33.801	Sweden	47.143
Ireland	49.654	Switzerland	59.902
Israel	59.580	Turkey	26.250
		United Kingdom	52.776

Table 10 – The average weighted total yearly salary of researchers of each country in EU25 and Associated Countries (2006, N=6110, all currencies in PPS)

Country	Net Yearly salary average in terms of PPS	Country	Net Yearly salary average in terms of PPS
Austria	30.603	Italy	22.372
Belgium	26.336	Latvia	18.828
Bulgaria	9.801	Lithuania	13.507
Croatia	20.254	Luxembourg	40.942
Cyprus	39.732	Malta	28.498
Czech Republic	22.252	Netherlands	35.573
Denmark	24.917	Norway	26.088
Estonia	13.777	Poland	14.104
Finland	22.971	Portugal	21.835
France	26.983	Romania	12.500
Germany	28.687	Slovakia	12.173
Greece	24.326	Slovenia	18.211
Hungary	16.723	Spain	27.060
Iceland	22.354	Sweden	22.801
Ireland	28.193	Switzerland	46.432
Israel	37.389	Turkey	23.530
		United Kingdom	35.372

Table 11 – Country Net Yearly Salary Averages of researchers in EU25 and Associated Countries (2006, N=6.934, all currencies in PPS)

Note: A different analysis has been carried out for the net yearly salary costs obtained in the survey in order to detect unusual observations. The final sample had 7.018 correct replies, including 84 answers from Marie Curie fellowships. Marie Curie answers has not been considered for the calculation of the country net yearly salary average, as a result the sample had N=6.934).

The following tables present the researchers' remunerations in each country in terms of PPS, by gender and level of experience, by sector and by type of contract. Those figures are expressed in PPS, which considers the difference in the cost of living between countries.