



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



**Andrej Tomšič**

**Counsellor**

[andrej.tomsic@gov.si](mailto:andrej.tomsic@gov.si)

## **Experience of Slovenia in Providing and Measuring Public Internet Access**

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SOCIETY

Global Workshop on Community Access Indicators  
Mexico City, 18th November 2004

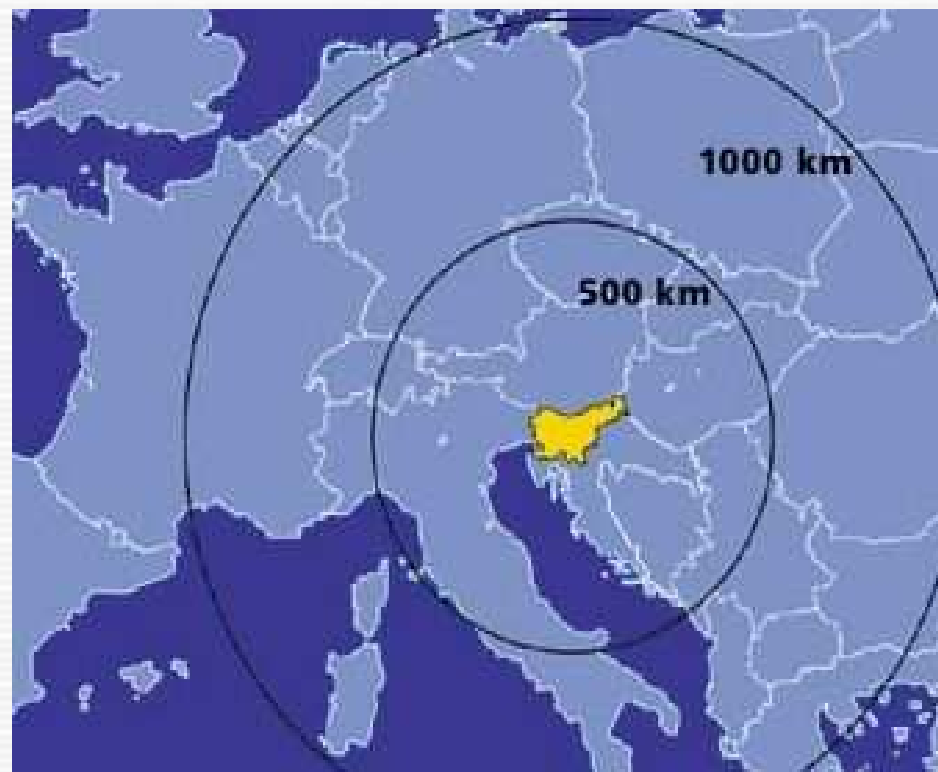


- ❑ European Union Member  
as of 1st May 2004



- ❑ **69%** of GDP per capita in  
PPS (EU-15=100)
- ❑ GDP per capita **EUR 12,273**  
(2003)
- ❑ Consumer Prices December  
2003=100 Aug/04: **103,8**
- ❑ Population: **1,96 mio**
- ❑ Capital: Ljubljana  
(265,881 inhabitants)
- ❑ Area: 20,273 km<sup>2</sup>

## Positioning of Slovenia



<http://www.uvi.si/eng/slovenia/publications/facts/general/>  
<http://www.gov.si/mid>





## Information Society Indicators



Valid: September 2004

## USAGE/ICT SERVICES

SI

<b>1 Percentage of population regularly using the Internet</b>	<b>43%</b>	Apr 04
Percentage of Internet users using the Internet:		
at workplace	54%	
at school	22%	
at home	70%	
at PIAP	22%	
<b>2 Percentage of households with Internet access</b>	<b>47%</b>	Apr 04
<b>3 Share of Internet users regularly and/or occasionally shopping over the Internet</b>	<b>7%</b>	Jul 02
<b>4 Share of Internet users having encountered security problems</b>	<b>63%</b>	Dec 02
virus	39%	
spam	45%	
credit card abuse	1%	
<b>5 Number of Public Internet Access Points (PIAPs) per million inhabitants</b>	185	Oct 04
Number of WLANs	65	Oct 04
<b>5 Percentage of basic public services available on-line</b>	<b>71,2%</b>	Sep 04
Share of Internet users having contacted Public Administration over the Internet	62%	Dec 02
<b>6 Subscribers to mobile telephony (share of population)</b>	<b>85%</b>	Jan 03
<b>7 Digital Divide Index-DIDIX (100=no divide)</b>	<b>45</b>	Jul 02
<b>8 Use of e-banking</b>	<b>19%</b>	Jun 04
<b>9 IT spending (% GDP, excl. telecommunications)</b>	<b>2,1%</b>	2003



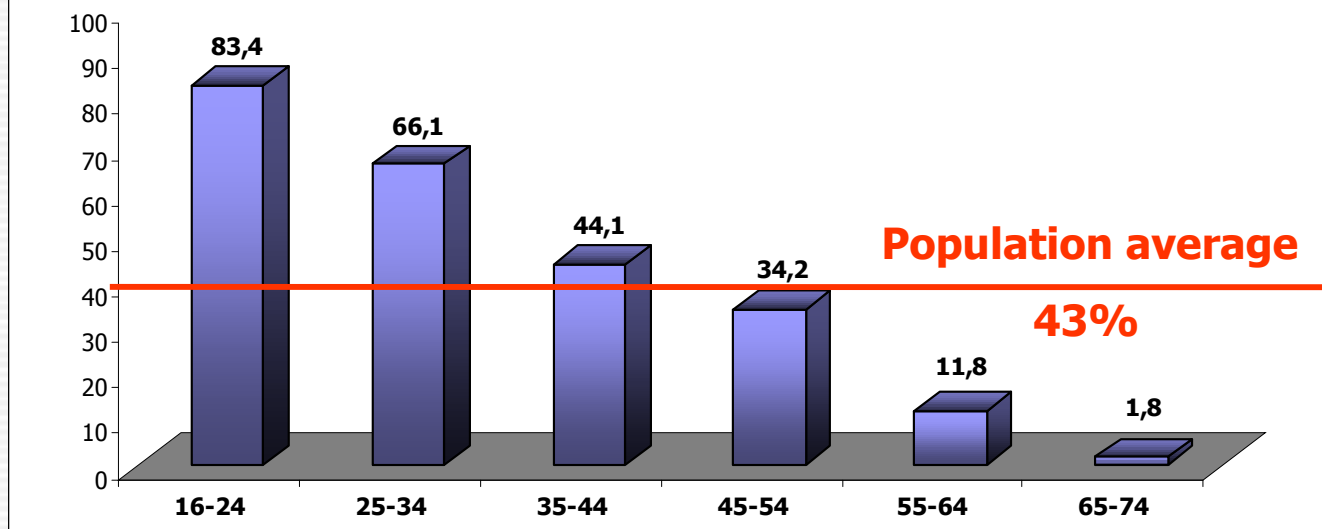
## SLOVENIA – GLOBAL RANKINGS

- ITU – ICT Accessibility: 21st
- UNESCO – “Infostate”: 24th
- UN – eGovernment: 29th
- WEF - Network Readiness Index (NRI) 30th



Source: National Statistics Office of the RS, Q1 2004

Internet users by age (Slovenia, 2004)



⚡ The Internet is becoming a daily routine for majority of users.

⚡ Overall internet usage among Slovene youth is most encouraging – 58% of children use the Internet.





# Ministry of Information Society

Established 16th January 2001

- Action plans

- eEUROPE 2003+
- eEUROPE 2005

- Strategic and Legal Framework

**Strategy of The Republic of Slovenia in Information Society**

Strategy of e-Business in local government

Policy of the Government of the RS for the development, introduction and use of open-source software and solutions

**Acts:**

- on Electronic Communications (ZEKom)
- on Electronic commerce and electronic signature (ZEPEP-1) + decree
- on Author rights (ZASP)
- on Protection of personal data (ZVOP)
- on Consumer rights (ZVpot)
- on Access to public sector information (ZDIJZ) + decree
- on Integration of public legal registries (ZPJE)

<http://www.gov.si/mid>



E-points - Microsoft Internet Explorer provided by MID

File Edit View Favorites Tools Help

Address <http://e-tocke.gov.si/index.php?id=40>

**e**točke

→ Home → Contact → Search → Slovensko

→ Sitemap → Statistics

→ E-points → E-schools → E-libraries → Infoterminals → MM Centres → WLANs

Search by word

→ E-points

No. of online users: 3

➤ E-points

➤ Point Search

**e-schools**  
26

**e-libraries**  
117

**info terminals**  
34

**other e-points**  
122

**MM centres**  
7

**WLAN**  
65

**TOTAL**  
370+

50km

- 1 Pomurska region
- 2 Podravska region
- 3 Koroska region
- 4 Savinjska region
- 5 Zasavska region
- 6 Spodnje-posavska region
- 7 Southeast Slovenia
- 8 Central Slovenian region
- 9 Gorenjska region
- 10 Notranjsko-kraška region
- 11 Goriška region
- 12 Obalno-kraška region

The E-Points portal

<http://e-tocke.gov.si>



Ministry of Information Society  
Ministry of Education, Science and Sport

# The E-school project

➔ Digital Communication Centre and Education Centre



## ■ Aims:

- ensuring free access to ICT for everybody;
- empowering the people for successful inclusion in the information society;
- improving the rate of digital literacy;
- expanding the network of public internet access points;
- bridging the digital divide.
- fair geographical coverage.

## ■ The E-school:

- primary and secondary schools opened to broad public outside teaching hours (15-19h);
- ISDN/ADSL connection, avg.10 PCs, software, printer, scanner...financed by MIS /MoESS
- mentors providing help;
- courses, lectures..
- usage is free!

## ■ E-schools – the results

- 2002: 10 locations -> 38.425 visitors
- 2003: 22 locations -> 83.758 visitors
- 2004: 5 more locations
- monthly average: 7.000 – 8.000
- better ICT equipped schools
- e-skills

E-school = PIAC with added value!

<http://www.gov.si/mid>

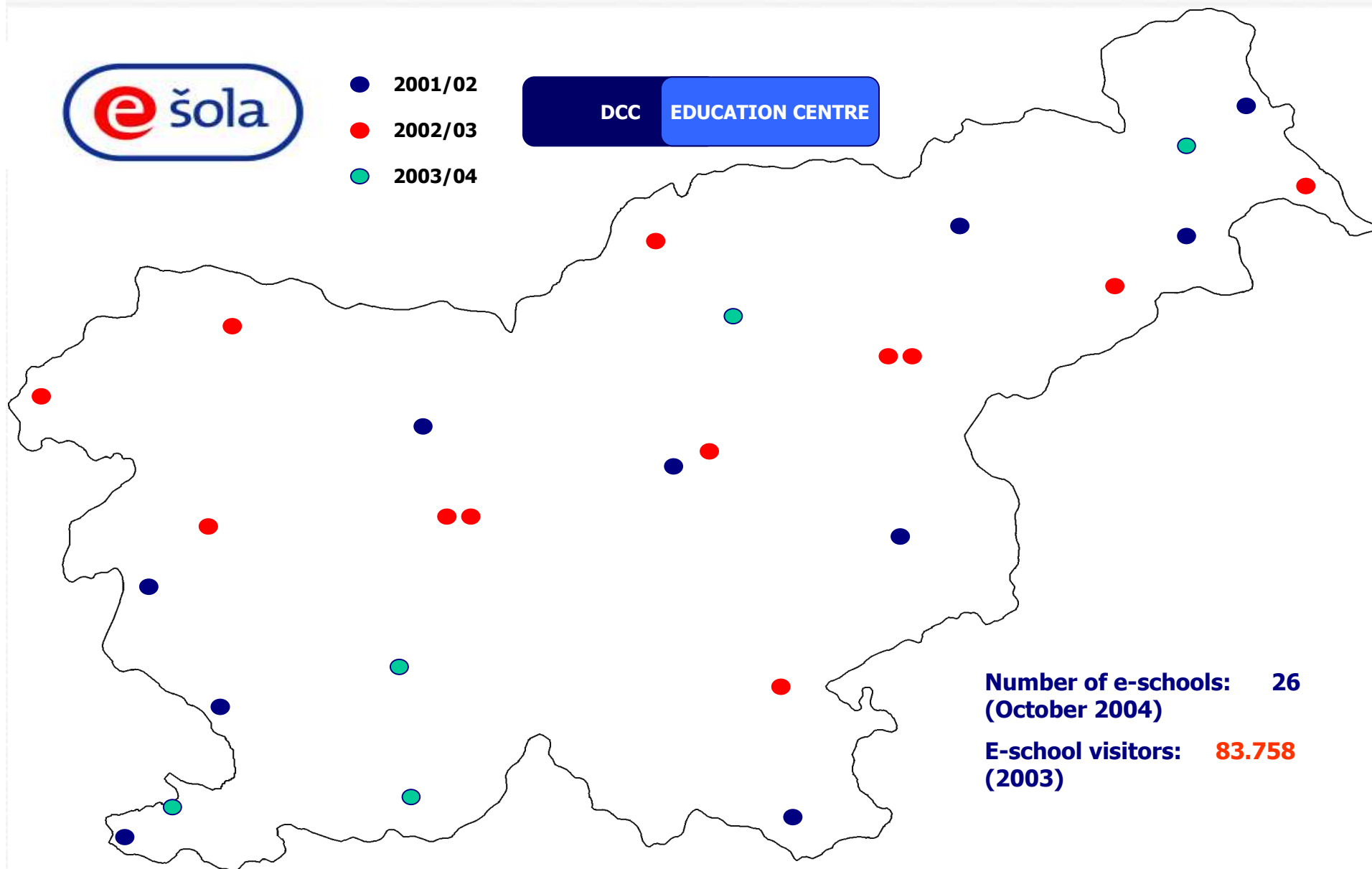




- 2001/02
- 2002/03
- 2003/04

DCC

EDUCATION CENTRE



Number of e-schools: 26  
(October 2004)

E-school visitors: 83.758  
(2003)





# Lessons Learned



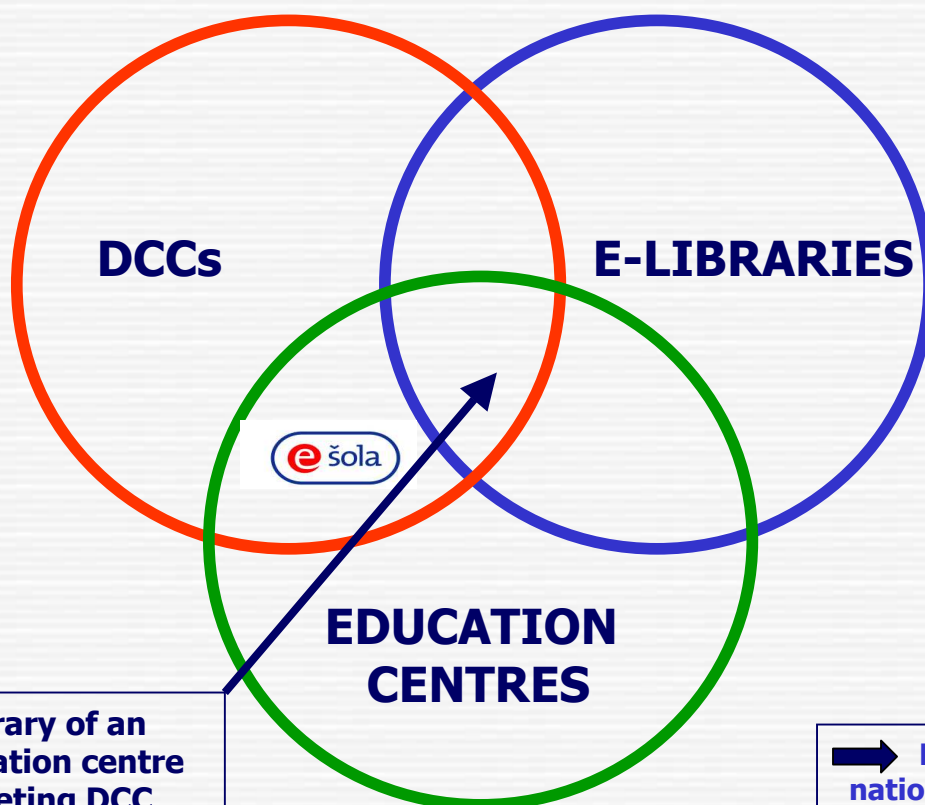
- **ensuring equitable and free access is very important at early stages of IS development**
  - access to infrastructure (electrical, telecom, cable etc.) is fundamental
  - PIACs have a vital role (esp. in larger, less densely populated countries)
  - schools and libraries have excellent preconditions for becoming DCCs
  - connect the libraries and "open up" the schools!
- **having reached a certain stage of development:**
  - act towards bridging the digital divide – the three most endangered groups are:
    - poorly educated
    - low income
    - elderly people
  - home access becomes prevailing, PIACs less visited
  - plain public internet points loose on importance (so do the measurements – e.g. eEUROPE 2005)
  - added value access centres gain on importance (providing **tools AND skills** to use them)
  - collecting data on usage, skills, impact becomes focal

**Internet users:**

at home:	70%
at workplace:	54%
at school:	22%
PIACs:	12%
(e.g.: BG – 46%)	
-----	
only at PIACs:	1%



## PIACs – Open Issues




library of an  
education centre  
meeting DCC  
minimum  
requirements

### • Governmental or private PIAC?

#### • too many possibilities!

- e.g gov bought equipment, privately owned location
- associations, donations...etc?

#### • Three-tier PIAC topology proposed:

- pure governmental (infoterminals...)
- PPP 
- fully private (cyber-café)

#### • Perhaps all in all not that important

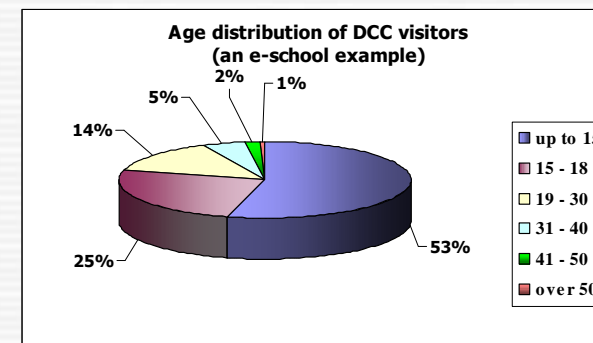
➡ Brainstorming based on different  
national/regional experiences needed



# Benchmarking Experience



- **well-defined PIAC typology is needed**
  - when is a PIAC governmental/private? -> not that much important
  - Regional Workshop 2003 -> usage indicators have been well thought of - > less adequate for small countries (short distances)
  - identify areas in need of a PIAC (esp. if no private initiatives exist)
  - education centres can serve as DCCs
  - surveys from private agencies tend to be good but grossly uncomparable
  - National Statistics Offices offer reliability and comparability but adapt slowly to IT-driven changes
  - later on: should we count WLANs as well?
- **stable and precise definitions are crucial for international comparisons**
  - main lines per 100 inh. mobile subscribers per 100 inh. internet users per 100 inh. etc.
- **once DCCs are established -> collect data on:**
  - reach of a DCC (potential, actual)
  - PCs/PIAC
  - numbers of visitors
  - age and gender distribution
  - use of ICT (word processors, spreadsheets, surfing, fun...)





# Thank you for your kind attention!

**andrej.tomsic@gov.si**

**Ministry of Information Society**

**DG Information Society**

**Research on Internet in Slovenia (RIS)**

**SIBIS**

**eEUROPE+ 2003 benchmarking**

**European Ministerial Conference on IS (I)**

**European Ministerial Conference on IS (II)**

**eEUROPE 2002, 2005 benchmarking**

**eEUROPE 2005**

**Europe's Information Society**

<http://mid.gov.si/>

[http://europa.eu.int/information\\_society/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/information_society/index_en.htm)

<http://www.sisplet.org/ris/ris/index.php>

<http://www.empirica.biz/sibis/>

<http://emcis.gov.si/>

<http://www.emcis2004.hu/dokk/main/emc/venue>

[http://europa.eu.int/information\\_society/eeurope/2005/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/information_society/eeurope/2005/index_en.htm)

[http://europa.eu.int/information\\_society/index\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu.int/information_society/index_en.htm)

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