As can be seen from the maps, most NRENs cater primarily for the tertiary education sector. However, many NRENs provide Internet access as well for students in higher/further education. A minority of NRENs provide Internet access for secondary education students or pupils in primary education.

Obviously, NRENs that cater to a larger part of the educational community are likely to have more institutions connected than NRENs that don’t (section 2.2). It may also have an influence on the staff and budget sizes (chapter 5).

A few special points:
- It has been pointed out that ‘access’ to the Internet is in itself an ambiguous term. Most NRENs have tried to estimate the percentage of students that make some use of the Internet through the NREN. Of course, the type of use can also vary greatly, from basic e-mail and
browsing facilities to access to advanced grid computing applications.

- Poland connects Metropolitan Area Networks, rather than institutions. It does not have data about percentages of students with Internet access.

- Luxemburg provides Internet access to all educational establishments in the country from primary education upwards. Egypt restricts Internet access to University staff only.

- This area is evolving fairly rapidly. More information can also be found at the European Schoolnet, http://www.eun.org

<table>
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