

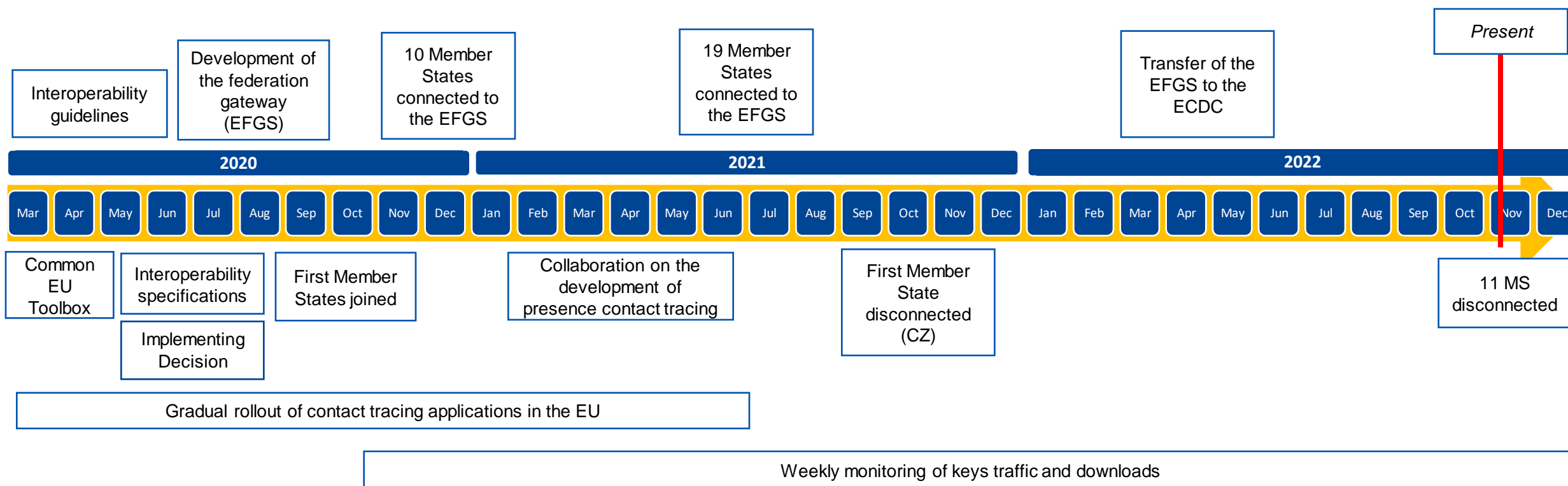


3.2 Contact tracing apps (EFGS)

Ander Elustondo Jauregui, SANTE.C1



State of play and offboarding of Member States





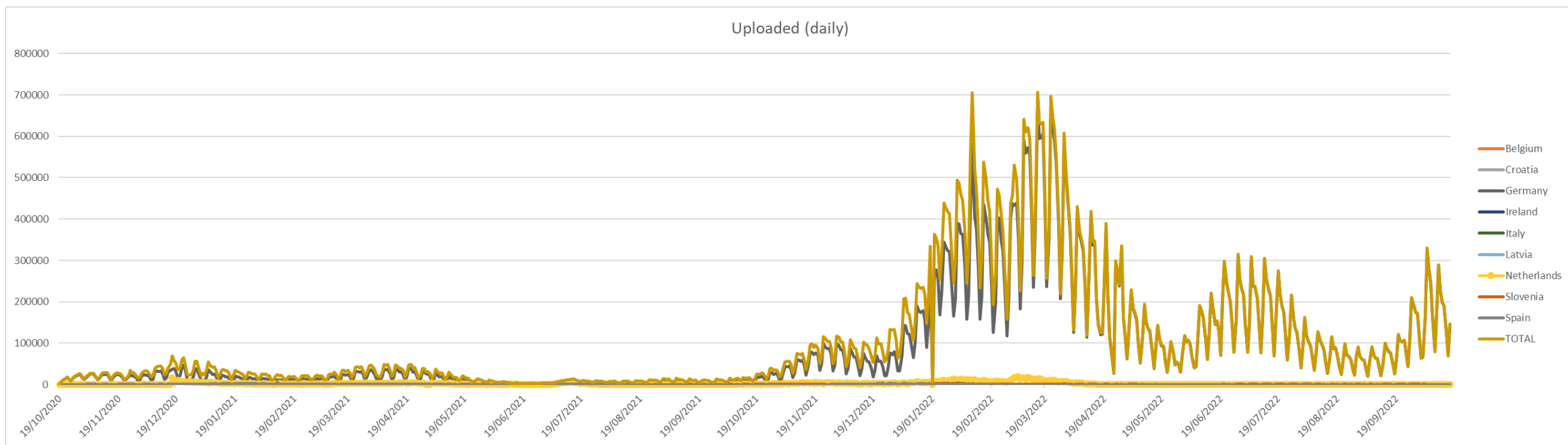
State of play and offboarding of Member States

	Decentralised	Centralised	Total
Online (EFGS)	DE, IE, IT, LV, HR, BE, SI	-	7
Onboarded to the EFGS but not exchanging data	NL (app inactive)		1
Disconnected from the EFGS	CZ, AT, PL, CY, DK, EE, FI, MT, NO ES, LT	-	11
Online (nationally)	IT, LV, DE, IE, HR, BE, SI	FR	8
Inactive	NL	HU	2
Discontinued	AT, CY, CZ, DK, PL, EE, MT, FI, NO, ES, LT, PT	-	12
Not planned	SK, RO, SE, LU, BG, EL		6



State of play and offboarding of Member States

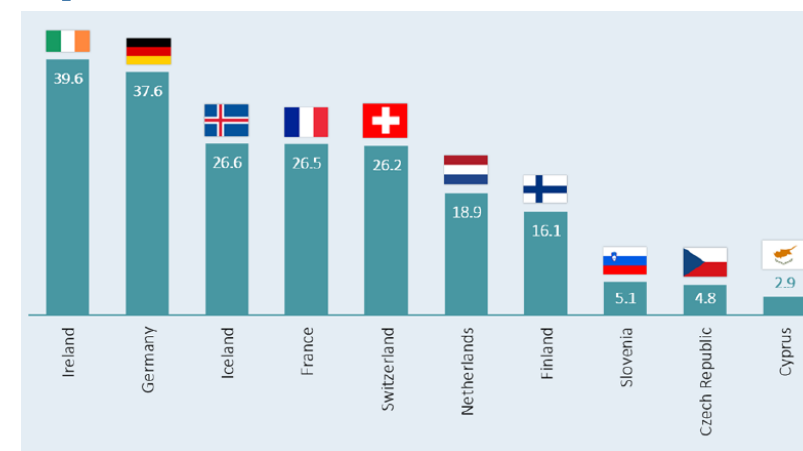
- *The volume of uploaded keys has decreased, but it still remains high*
- *Germany remains the main contributor of keys to the EFGS*





Study on lessons learned, best practices and epidemiological impact (under review)

- Provides an **overview of the approach and lessons learned** from EU-level actions on cross-border interoperability, coordination, implementation and epidemiological impact of digital contact tracing.
- Proposes a **monitoring framework and methodology** to gather and evaluates evidence on the use and performance of digital proximity tracing solutions in the EU.
- Assesses the **impact of digital contact tracing** across the EU Member States based on the proposed monitoring framework and methodology.



Proportion of total population who actively used the app - % of peak active users (source: study by Empirica/RAND)



Factsheet overview (source: study by Empirica/RAND)



Study on lessons learned, best practices and epidemiological impact (under review)

Country	% downloads	% Peak Active users	Proportion of positive tests among app users (entered codes)	Proportion of positive tests uploaded among app users	Ratio of notifications sent	Proportion of positive cases following exposure notification
Netherlands	33%	18.9%	5.7%	-	Between 0.8 and 1.4	7.5%
Germany	56%	31.3%	20%	70.9%	Between 6 and 19	6% - 11.7%
Finland	56%	16%	6%	68.5%	-	6.8%
France	87%	27%	16.5%	-	1.9 on average, max 3.4	2.3%
Switzerland	44%	26%	5.9%	-	Between 2.5 and 4	19% - 41%
Malta	22%	-	0.4%	62.1%	-	8.6%

Proportion of diagnosed cases among app users who have previously received an exposure notification through the app (source: study by Empirica/RAND)



Study on lessons learned, best practices and epidemiological impact (under review)

- *Recommendations:*

1. Complement early on conventional with digital contact tracing
2. Develop further and keep up to date the common EU Toolbox
3. Maintain the dynamic and agile EU collaboration and extend to non-EU countries
4. Advance further the common EU infrastructure and services such as the EFGS
5. Enhance integration into overall public health processes
6. Boost promotion early on and invest in further functionalities
7. Evaluate and monitor from the onset using common indicators

Reasons for use of contact tracing apps

To support the Government
Civic duty
Concerns for own health and health of family/friends
Trust in government/app developers
To increase freedom
To have knowledge about personal risk of infection
Rapid warning and detection of risky contacts while preserving users' privacy
The app prevents the spread of the virus

Reasons for non-use of contact tracing apps

Lack of advantages/ lack of interest
Data privacy/security concerns
Not having a compatible smartphone
Not able to download the app
Fear of being geolocated
Power consumption/Bluetooth activation
Fear of greater surveillance
No interest in being sent into quarantine
Leading to unnecessary mental stress
No knowledge about the app
Lack of trust in government/app developers
Lack of transparency
Technological limitations

Barriers and enablers of contact tracing apps' approaches (source: study by Empirica/RAND)



Questions?

Further information

eHealth Network

https://ec.europa.eu/health/ehealth/policy/network_en

All events

https://ec.europa.eu/health/ehealth/events_en#anchor0