

The LockedDown Project

Czech Republic

Faculty of Economics, University of Economics, Prague

Report on Analysis of Your Country Surveys

Supporting Organizations: University of Economics, Prague

Data Collection Period: 6/2020-8/2020

Language(s): Czech

Total Number of Surveys: 2728

Surveys analyzed: 2728

Ethics Approval: Y/N – LSE used

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Acknowledgements: I would like to
express my special thanks to University
of Toronto team, Duncan, A., Eftekhar,
P., Nowrouzi-Kia, B., Othman, N., for
data extraction and provision of clean
data set.

1.0 Executive Summary (max 1000 words)

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed substantially the world economy, affecting heavily economic performance of many countries. Governments struggle with new lockdown measures to combat the disease, well aware of the wider economic, social and other consequences of the lockdown. In this context, an assessment of the impact of lockdown in various areas has become an important necessity with an upward-sloping trend among scientific community, which can reveal interesting outcomes and address important economic and policy implications.

Based on cooperation with London School of Economics and Healthbit.com, our report evaluates impact of the Covid lockdown on academic community, (students and the staff) in Czech academic environment. More specifically it focuses on educational, professional and financial lives, including mental, social and physical wellbeing at University of Economics, Prague in the Czech Republic. The “Lock down survey” was conducted in academic community in order to gather the data for the analysis. This report seems to be of great significance, since during the first lockdown the Czech Republic was one of the top countries in the world at controlling the spread of the virus, not mentioning the fact that it was the first country, which set the requirement to wear facemasks everywhere and by everyone outside of the home. As a result, we believe that our report might bring about interesting implications even in the context of contemporary situation, in which Czech Republic has become one of the worst countries in terms of new cases of Covid per capita.

2728 respondents participated in the “Lock down survey” at University of Economics, Prague, out of which majority of participants were students (2399), followed by academics (227) and non-academics (101). Most of the people 1788 (67,5%) live in a large city and age structure is ranging from 18 till 90, where 2144 people are under 30 (78,59%), which is caused by major share of students in the sample. Gender structure is as follows: 1605 (62,16%) females, 949 (36,75%) males and others being the rest.

1371 (64,46%) of participants was working prior to pandemic and 294 (21,48%) of participants indicated full time employment and 1075 (78,52%) part time employment. Most of the participants 1837 (71%) are in the middle income group, followed by high income group 371 (14,37 %). 2245 (87%) of participants has no underlying health condition. Just negligible share 13 (9,92%) indicated themselves as business owner/self employed/entrepreneur, half of which claim that their business was negatively impacted by Covid, but 77% also think that it has brought some positive impact and for 39% the business is more stressful. 95% of people indicate that they are not having financial difficulties as a family, 27% are anxious about their job security and 6,82% lost their job.

Lockdown has not affected movement heavily, since 1854 (75,37%) of the people remained in their residency. Most of the people 1624 (66%) agree that despite their social life was impacted they don't consider Covid as a major issue, with just 427 (17,36%) saying that the impact was substantial. It seems that Covid lockdown has rather improved 385 (15,61%) or has not affected relationships 928 (38%), since only 201 (8,17%) of the people responded that their relationship suffered or fell apart 59 (2,4%). It appears that Covid has limited access to physical products or services only partially, since just 701 (28,5%) of the people indicate that they had problems. The same holds for access to medicines/health services-187 (27%) of respondents and access to food and other necessary goods- 216 (30,81%) of respondents. However limited access to personal/professional/domestic services is indicated by 453(65%) of respondents.

Exercises are pursued sufficiently just by 531 (21,6%) of the people and 511 (20,79%) of the people don't exercise in a way they want. On the contrary, lockdown has incentivized 680 (27,66%) of the people to exercise more.

Almost half of the respondents indicate that the level of the stress remained the same over 5 weeks period. It seems that the length of the horizon determines, how people evaluate an intensity of the stress. The longer the horizon, the lower is the proportion of the people who consider an increase in the intensity of the stress experienced and the higher is the share of the people, who consider decrease in the intensity of the stress experienced.

Nearly half of the sample indicates that the quality of life status has stayed the same over 5 weeks period. The length of the horizon is decisive for the lowering share of the people who consider the decrease in life status. However, the share of the people who consider the increase in the life status remains the same over time.

Depression and anxiety are not relevant for two thirds of respondents over time. Just 30% on average felt depressed or anxious over time with the falling share over time to 24%. Just 3 people 2,29% indicated that they need social/psychological/physical support.

For this sample 1020 (42%) of the people consider the lockdown to be beneficial out of which 70% indicate that they have more time for hobbies/family, 551 (54%) had more time for self-education, 172 (17%) started/joined new projects/initiatives/jobs (paid/unpaid). Just 396 (18%) people indicate to have troubled relationship with people they live and 38 (1,73%) experienced domestic/psychological abuse during pandemic. 263 (12%) was responsible for childcare during pandemic and 102 (39%) state that childcare significantly impacted their education/work.

Covid-19 symptoms were not experienced by majority of the people 2234 (92%), negligible share of the people (11) were tested and were positive and 24 people lost someone close due to Covid.

Online teaching was practiced by 2064 (90%) of the academics after the closure of the university out of which 344 (15% of the people were unable to continue to work and 330 (14,4%) of the respondents lost their job/part time employment due to pandemic.

2166 (94,5%) of the people think that their university progressed with the exams and made relevant arrangements and 1968 (86%) claim that exams were not postponed/cancelled. 1924 (84%) think that university was supportive and offered services, which enabled academics to continue with their work/education. 614 (27%) consider online learning/teaching to be great, 1305 (58%) consider it to be possible, but only as a complement to standard teaching, 203 (9%) consider it to be not good.

The survey results from academic sphere support the fact that Czech society was well disciplined and widely respected adopted measures during lockdown in March 2020 onwards. Majority saw it as some temporary state, in which case the lockdown is a necessity to stick to current measures in order to come back to normal life.

However, survey results indicate some portion of induced uncertainty, anxiety and stress in the context of government measures implemented in many areas of life, which were unexpected, lagged or non-transparent. Also, respondents noted that media panics intensified this situation. Still, results suggest that positive vibrations prevailed over negative, where people tried to make most out of it by improving family relationships or by replacing lockdown idleness by other demanding activities such as completion of long-term projects, (diploma thesis) or pursuing alternative meaningful activities such as learning new language or taking exercises. Also, it seems that financial distress and job security distress is so far negligible in academic sphere. Furthermore, results reveal that students have mostly ambivalent attitude to online teaching and consider it rather as a complementary part of standard teaching. Still appreciation is present for the ability of University to progress with online teaching, the exams and to make relevant arrangements.

Although lockdown measures contributed substantially to the fact that Czech Republic was on top list of the countries with lowest Covid rates, the survey results based on first lockdown experience and also contemporary bad situation in 2021 speak in favor of the following recommendations:

- enhance transparency, communication, provide evidence-based rationale for regulation, induce motivations of people to obey regulatory measures in the long term, start a campaign leading to popularization of respective measures and aimed to enhance credibility of the government
- reduce excessive information
- enhance quality of the government crisis management
- and evaluate efficiency of regulatory measures ex post in order to adopt proper strategy in future

2.0 Pandemic Measures in Your Country (500 words max)

A state of emergency, which started from 2 p.m. on 12 March 2020 due to the coronavirus threat contained the following measures:

Measures at international level

Foreigners coming from Covid high-risk countries were prohibited from entering the Czech Republic from 14 March 2020.

All foreigners were prohibited from entering the Czech Republic effective from 00:00 of 16 March 2020, (exemption-foreigners with temporary or permanent residence).

Citizens of the Czech Republic and foreigners with permanent/temporary residence in the Czech Republic were prohibited from leaving the Czech Republic, (exemption: pendlers employed within 100 km, etc.)

Citizens of the Czech Republic and foreigners with permanent/temporary residence returning from high risk territories were requested to report this fact and spend 14 days in quarantine.

Drivers of trucks, buses, trains, ships and respective crew and to whom exception from compulsory quarantine applies were recommended to behave with maximum caution on risk territories, (Czech Ministry of Health, 2020).

Measures at borders

The border protection with Germany and Austria had been renewed as of 00:00 on 14 March 2020. The border with Slovakia was closed and Poland closed borders on Sunday 12 March. Crossing the border with Austria and Germany allowed only at few selected border crossings and at Prague-Ruzyně and Prague-Kbely, (Czech Ministry of Health, 2020)

Cultural events, sport events and others

Events attended by general public were prohibited as of 6:00 on 13 March 2020, which includes theater, music, film, artistic performances, sports, cultural, religious events, dance, traditional events, gatherings, exhibitions, festivals, funfairs, shows, tastings, markets, fairs, educational events public/private.

Prohibition of services such as fitness studios, swimming facilities, solaria, saunas, and other wellness services, music and social clubs, entertainment facilities, public libraries, and galleries as of 6:00 on 13 March 2020. Swimming pools and tourist information centres were closed effective from 6:00 on 14 March.

Outdoor and indoor sports facilities were restricted to a maximum of 30 persons at any time effective from 6:00 on 14 March 2020.

Retail sales and sale of services and outlets and sales at market places and market halls were prohibited effective from 6:00 on 14 March 2020 through to 6:00 on 24 March 2020 with exception of selling: foodstuffs, IT staff, automotive fuel, heating fuel, hygienic goods, druggist

goods, medical products, small domestic animals, feeds and staff for animals, newspapers and magazines, spectacles, contact lenses, tobacco products, laundry and dry-cleaning services, sales via the internet and other remote means

Dining services (with the exception of non-public establishments- staff dining, dining for healthcare and social services, penal institutions) were prohibited starting from 6:00 on 14 March 2020 till 6:00 24 March 2020. The exemption was sale outside of the dining establishment, (take-out food windows).

Dining service located in shopping centres with a sales area in excess of 5000 sq m were prohibited effective from 6:00 on 14 March 2020 till 6:00 on 24 March 2020.

The operation of casinos and gambling was prohibited effective from 6:00 on 14 March 2020, (MZCR 2020).

As of 16 March 2020, accommodation services were prohibited, (Government of the Czech Republic 2020).

School attendance and education events

Attendance of students at primary, secondary and tertiary education at schools and education facilities was prohibited including mass forms of instruction and exams organized by universities and schools starting of 13 March 2020. Clinical and practical training and practice were allowed.

One-year foreign language education on daily basis and leisure-time courses were prohibited including competitions and shows organized for children and students of schools and education institutions effective of 13 March 2020, (Czech Ministry of Health, 2020).

International passenger carriage

All carriers providing international passenger carriage by road, rail or on cross-border inland water transport with a capacity over 9 persons were prohibited effective from 00:00 on 14 March 2020. Commercial passenger air carriage was limited to usage of the Vaclav Havel International public airport with exemption of Czech citizens and citizens with permanent/temporary stay who are returning to the Czech Republic, for the transport of empty buses, trains, vessels back to the Czech Republic or leaving the Czech Republic, (Czech Ministry of Health, 2020).

Social services

Effective from 14 March 2020 labor obligation was imposed on students attending higher and tertiary institutions in social disciplines in order to ensure the provision of care in social services facilities.

Social services providers were ordered to suspend operating day centres, but in necessary cases ensure the provision of appropriate social services to clients, (Czech Ministry of Health, 2020).

Ban on free movement of people started to be effective from 16 March 2020 00:00, (Amcham 2020). As of 17 March all the people had to comply with an obligation to wear a mask outside, (Government of the Czech Republic 2020).

The State of emergency was prolonged till 17 May 2020. The government started with gradual easing of all respective measures with most restrictions being lifted after 17 May 2020, when The State of Emergency ended, (Amcham 2020).

References:

American Chamber of Commerce, (2020): <http://www.amcham.cz/news/summary-of-all-applicable-measures-in-the-czech-republic-during-the-state-of-emergency>

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Czech Ministry of Health (2020), Summary of All Measures Applicable in the Czech Republic during the State of Emergency, available at: <https://koronavirus.mzcr.cz/en/summary-of-all-measures-applicable-in-the-czech-republic-during-the-state-of-emergency/>

2.1 Measures taken by higher education institutions nationally (500 words max)

Effective from 11 March 2020 based on the law No. 111/1998 Sb., the following measures were implemented:

The personal presence of students at higher education institutions and at universities was prohibited, (in the form of lectures, seminars, consultations, laboratory classes) including examinations. Instead distant tools of education started to take the place such as online teaching. Employees were recommended to work from home, (VSCHT 2020).

Most of the international mobilities in cooperation were either cancelled or postponed effective from 11 March 2020, (CZUNI 2020).

All public events organized by universities were cancelled or postponed effective from 11 March 2020, (VSCHT 2020).

Effective from 12 March 2020 dormitories continued to work under increased hygienic regimes effective from 11 March 2020, however some universities advised or even issued direction to leave the student dormitory as soon as possible, in some cases with an exemption of foreign students. If new foreign students arrived and their departure was not possible they had to stay in 14 days quarantine, (FME 2020).

Students returning from high risk Covid countries and those who were allowed to return, (the case of foreign students depending on their status) were advised to contact immediately a medical doctor by phone and placed into mandatory 14-day quarantine starting from March 16 2020, (VSCHT 2020, CVUT 2020).

Effective from 12 March 2020 it was recommended to students or academic staff, who were currently abroad to return from their stays abroad to the Czech Republic. Present foreign and newly arriving foreign students were advised to return home. (VUT 2020).

The personal presence of students was allowed starting 27 April 2020, but only for specific purposes such as consultation/testing/practical projects/examination with maximum of 5 students at one time. Laboratory works, research and artistic work including completion of the final theses with maximum of 5 students. Individual visits to libraries and study rooms to borrow/return relevant literature. Practical teaching and individual research activities were allowed. (VSCHT 2020).

Effective from 11 May 2020 meeting for study purpose in group of no more than 15 students allowed, however most of the universities used this option for laboratory teaching or practical projects. (VSCHT 2020). Otherwise, the education continued the form of distant online study till the end of the semester.

Other measures were still valid such as presence of students only in necessary circumstances, hygienical measures such as wearing masks and using disinfection, home office of employees.

References:

CVUT (2020): Covid 19 Situation/Information, available at: <https://isc.cvut.cz/coronavirus>

Czech Ministry of Health (2020), Extraordinary Measure, available at: <https://www.mzcr.cz/wp-content/uploads/wepub/18696/40547/Mimo%C5%99%C3%A1dn%C3%A9%20opat%C5%99en%C3%AD%20-%20uzav%C5%99en%C3%AD%20z%C3%A1kladn%C3%ADch,%20st%C5%99edn%C3%ADch%20a%20vysok%C3%BDch%20C5%A1kol%20od%2011.%203.%202020.pdf>

Czech universities (2020), Czech government declares state of emergency in response to coronavirus, available at: <https://www.czechuniversities.com/article/czech-government-declares-state-of-emergency-in-response-to-coronavirus-epidemic>

FME (2020), available at: <https://www.fme.vutbr.cz/en/fakulta/aktuality/67626>

VSCHT (2020), Coronavirus archive, available at: <https://www.vscht.cz/coronavirus/archive>

VUT (2020), available at: [https://www.favu.vut.cz/en/\(no-title\)-f26634/we-encourage-our-students-and-employees-to-return-from-abroad-d196834](https://www.favu.vut.cz/en/(no-title)-f26634/we-encourage-our-students-and-employees-to-return-from-abroad-d196834)

3.0 Analysis Context (1000 words max)

No collaboration took place with other partners, however respondents in a survey contributed significantly in qualitative part and thereby we should consider it as valuable input in our analysis.

Qualitative analysis:

293 (11%) have other thoughts/experiences about their life in the pandemic.

Online teaching

University of Economics is praised by its students with respect to its approach to organization of online teaching/learning and also organization of the exam term, where exams were on time with a negligible delay. The beginning of the pandemic was affected by uncertainty also in academic sector, where some students would appreciate more information about the situation. Covid lockdown shows that University should pay more attention to specific social cases, (free mothers) or students with specific needs. Students have mostly ambivalent attitude to online teaching and consider it rather as a complementary part of standard teaching. In general, the ability of online teaching to adjust during the lockdown to needs of students is rather low, for instance due to insufficient technology or inability to implement practical courses. Also, online communication in academic sphere does not represent a substitute for personal communication, which is preferred. Although online teaching should be considered as an opportunity to spare time not mentioning recorded lectures, which is great to revise knowledge, students report that it is more about self-study. Some of the students mention that Covid lockdown has produced interesting online courses. Some of the students mention that requirements for passing exams are the same like before Covid lockdown and disproportional with respect to limited ability of online teaching to endow students with adequate knowledge. From psychological point of view, limited interaction between teacher and students due to online teaching was one of the frequently mentioned problems. Also, online courses are challenging with respect to concentration and preparation. Academic employees consider virtual teaching/work more time demanding and challenging in terms of use of advanced technologies, but at the same time less hectic with clear benefits of home office. Still, the preparation of online teaching is highly time demanding, and it constrains the ability to meet other working deadlines. Most of the academics agree that their position at university has not been affected so far compared to other industries.

Social life, family life, activities

People mostly stayed with their family, less with their partners or siblings. On the one hand respondents appreciated that they had more opportunity to spend time with their family and partners and improve relationships with them. In contrast many of them indicated that Covid

is demanding in terms of family life, (for instance demanding care for children combined with work and household functioning), which affected and sometimes even distorted their family or work relationships. Also, participants stated that they have more time to invest into activities, for which there was not time before such as reconstruction of the flat or house or to finish long term projects, (diploma thesis, studies). Also, the survey reveals that despite reduction in many social and cultural activities, (cinema, theater, exhibitions, restaurants), people utilized this in order to pursue new activities which they have never done before or they would never do in normal times, (painting, taking exercises, learning new language, playing musical instrument). Despite limited movement around home and limited sport activities, people tried to make most out of it by replacing it by other activities and keep positive attitude. Also, increased trend of online shopping, (especially food), was the case due to lockdown.

Change in the Society as a whole

Respondents mentioned that Covid lockdown was an opportunity for them to slow down, think about themselves and reassess their life priorities, think about what is important and what is not. To recognize the real value added in their lives, the sense of living. Covid also temporarily contributed to calmer environment with less people everywhere. Some respondents mentioned that lockdown might strengthen society's resistance against future negative events such as coronavirus. It seems that at that time positive vibrations prevailed over negative and gave an opportunity to people to stop for a while. Also, it depends on psychological profile of the people, where there are two types of people- desperate and hysterical and in contrast people who find another activity during Covid. Additionally, introvert people see lockdown in more positive way than extroverts, who rely heavily on social contacts. However, it was also mentioned that coming back to normal life will be more difficult than to accept lockdown regulations, (coming back to school, maternity school).

Czech society starting with lockdown in March 2020 was well disciplined, respected adopted measures. Majority saw it as some temporary state, in which case the lockdown is a necessity to stick to current measures in order to come back to normal life. There was solidarity among people. Retired people unable to take care of themselves because of the Covid threat appreciated help of volunteers. Covid also made people to realize that some activities are unimportant for a life. Moreover, the situation increased hygienical habits of people. Lockdown also affected positively environment at one side with more people staying on home office and with fewer flights, but on the other hand more people prefer to travel by car than by public transport, which leads to significant increase in traffic.

Most of the respondents mention that there was an induced uncertainty, anxiety and stress in the context of government measures, which were implemented with impact in many areas of life, (travelling, international cooperation, parents work and care for children). This was also due to unexpected or even prolonged lockdown and confusion regarding an implementation of government measures- what came into effect and what has changed with excessive information present.

People also noted in the survey that restrictive measures were too strict, raising complaints about closed borders, wearing masks everywhere and other measures. Psychological impact of restrictions was also observed in increased consumption of alcohol and cigarettes, which replaced activities such as sports, culture or restaurant visit. Some people emphasize psychological stress, anxiety and even suicide thoughts. Women consider themselves to be more affected than men (household works, etc.), with less time for studying/work.

Some respondents consider Covid lockdown as some sort of unique opportunity to change the way the society works, something new to start, change the world, (for instance taking care of environment more, reduce excessive consumption of the society), which become sooner or later unsustainable.

Impact of the media

Majority of respondents claim that the impact of the media is enormous, its approach is aggressive with powerful manipulation. Negative framing is often the case by mentioning number of deaths due to Covid. Respondents mentioned that media by its attitude provoke hysteria, contribute to social herding and prevailing depression, rising anxiety and even panic among society. For instance, it impacted behavior of some people, who started to make excessive stocks of dry food and items for survival, which resulted in temporary lack of some goods in supermarkets.

Additionally, media have low credibility, don't provide reliable information, which might contribute to attitudes similar to statements that Covid is fake, it represents just violation of human rights, leads to restriction of freedom and excessive panic in society.

Reference:

The Lock Down Survey done at University of Economics, Prague in cooperation with London School of Economics and healthbit.com, (2020).

4.0 Policy Context (max 1000 words)

Conclusion reflecting on policy measures

The adoption of the policy measures by the Czech government was quite a success in terms of efficient deal with reduction of Covid-19 rates. At that time, we experienced one of the lowest rates of Covid-19 in the world. However, the process of an implementation of adopted measures is subject to criticism not mentioning inadequacy of some measures, which were according to some lawyers in conflict with the law, (closure of borders). In a 5-stage plan from April till June, government eased the restrictions slowly. The Czech Republic was considered as a success story for handling the first wave of COVID-19.

Czech Republic was the first country in Europe, which introduced obligation to wear protective face mask outside starting from 17th of March 2020. This regulatory measure was introduced despite the fact that Czech Republic suffered from lack of face masks. As a result, Czech people sew masks at home. Additionally, government did rarely any campaign to promote the importance of wearing masks. Instead promotional video was done by private movie makers, Petr Ludwig and Czech influencers, which aimed to explain people that mask was the key element to fight the spread of Covid 19. It became famous by the statement: “My Mask protects you and your mask protects me” (Pirodsky, 2020). This contributed to the fact that within 3 days there was enough masks due to mobilization of volunteers.

Also, the Czech Republic had declared a state of emergency on 12th of March 2020 and was the first EU country, which closed borders and imposed restrictions nationwide, (Czech Ministry of Health, 2020).

In the mid of May the government lifted the state of emergency and introduced a smart quarantine system, which was aimed to track individual cases and also traffic light system to identify outbreaks. This system was similar to South Korea, Japan and Singapore system. A smart quarantine with help of digital technologies appeared to be successful instrument how to search for possible contacts of infected individuals and was accompanied by mobile application “Erouska”, which monitored/monitors the occurrence of Covid infected people within peoples’ close proximity, (Czech Ministry of Health, 2020b).

Government also published online daily statistics regarding number of infected people, number of tests, deaths, recoveries, supplemented by basic information about Covid-19 development, <https://onemocneni-aktualne.mzcr.cz/Covid-19>

Government regulatory measures were introduced in early and timely way, such as limited free movement, an obligation to wear mask and others. Unfortunately, communication in general was chaotic and non-systematic and announcements were rather confusing, especially in early

stage, (Stulik 2020). For instance, communication with respect to universities suffered from severe lags with some last-minute announcements, which can be partially attributed to unexpected development of COVID-19, where many universities hoped that it will be just temporary state and normal teaching will be renewed after few weeks.

Government also introduced economic and social packages to alleviate the economic and financial consequences of individuals and businesses affected by COVID-19 crisis. Government also introduced some tax reliefs for businesses affected by COVID-19 and had postponed EET (electronic evidence of revenues) till December 2022, (Czech Government portal, 2020b).

The government mobilized medical staff and hospitals including the activation of medical students during the peak of COVID-19. However, the distribution of protective medical equipment for medical staff and workers at the front line was significantly delayed. Also, there was absence of centralized purchases of equipment and materials, (Stulik, 2020).

The government was criticized for precipitous launch of massive purchases from China while ignoring foreign and domestic aid of assistance from Czech companies, (Stulik, 2020).

Government produced excessive amount of information, which was impossible to absorb by public, frequently chaotic, which was caused also by the absence of single communication platform, which would inform the public about the adoption and change in regulatory measures. At early stages government's crisis communication was at poor level, with inconsistent attitude of top government officials, (Stulik 2020). Mostly people relied on media, which was not reliable information source and has led to many confusions, stress and anxiety as emphasized by participants in the survey.

Nevertheless, people respected adopted measures during 2020 lockdown and majority saw it as some temporary state, in which case the lockdown is a necessity to stick to current measures in order to come back to normal life.

Policy Recommendations:

Government should become more transparent, improve its communication with public, provide evidence-based rational for regulation accompanied by thorough explanation to the public to avoid confusion what holds and what does not. In order to enhance its transparency and induce motivations of people to obey regulatory measures in the long term, the government should start campaign, which would promote some regulatory measures in popular way.

Also, excessive information should be reduced to absolutely necessary minimum understandable to majority of population, which might be done via some special channel or platform or campaign.

The government shall also deal with crisis response legislation, which was just temporary and was subject to criticism due to its inconsistency with higher-level law, (such as constitutional one).

The government should enhance quality of its crisis management in terms of taking responsibility, move to more flexible decision-making, adopting responses in timely manner, setting up channels of communication and build strategic plan for the next time in order to enhance its accountability, transparency and honesty in line with basic principles of strategic decision-making.

Additionally, the government should also evaluate the efficiency of regulatory measures “ex-post” in order to adopt proper amendments in future and get an inspiration in case of the future wave of COVID-19.

References:

Czech Ministry of Health (2020), Summary of All Measures Applicable in the Czech Republic during the State of Emergency, available at: <https://koronavirus.mzcr.cz/en/summary-of-all-measures-applicable-in-the-czech-republic-during-the-state-of-emergency/>

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5.0 Public Outreach

In progress. Presentation of research outcomes is planned once Covid will allow for some conference on stage, which would be better in order to get some interesting feedback from scientific community or public. But in case of Covid continuation even an online conference is probably good idea.

6.0 Other outputs (optional)