

Abstract

This thesis focuses on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on employees of a retail chain store, who could not work during the lockdown. Using a self-evaluation questionnaire and the CD – RISC 10 scale, we mapped selected aspects like well-being, perception of risk of infection, teamwork, experienced emotion, and resilience. The survey was completed during both spring and autumn lockdowns. We processed the results using correlations, linear regressions, and paired t-tests on a sample of $n=199$ employees during the spring and $n=192$ employees during autumn. We managed to pair 41 answers. During the spring survey, we found several significant correlations between variables: perceived difficulty of lockdown and perceiving the infection as risky ($r=0,313$, $p < 0,001$), satisfaction of employee with: the communication with superior and need to communicate ($r=0,424$, $p < 0,001$) and feeling of being informed ($r=0,545$, $p < 0,001$). Perceived difficulty of lockdown weakly correlated with emotion of fear ($r=0,346$, $p < 0,001$). For variables well-being, we found two significant predictors: emotion of sadness ($p=0,004$) and anger ($p=0,039$), for the variable perceiving the difficulty of lockdown, we managed to find two predictors: perceiving the infection as risky ($p=0,001$) and importance of emotion in respondent's life ($p=0,035$). Feeling of being informed from the superior is being predicted by satisfaction of employee with communication with superior ($p < 0,001$) and need to communicate with superior ($p=0,006$). The autumn survey showed us stronger correlations between well-being and certain emotions: happiness ($r=0,452$, $p < 0,001$), sadness ($r= -0,393$, $p < 0,001$) and fear ($r= -0,327$, $p < 0,001$). These mentioned emotions were also statistically significant predictors for well-being: happiness ($p < 0,001$), sadness ($p < 0,001$), fear ($p=0,029$). In paired results of paired t-tests, we have not found any statistically significant results. In results that could not be paired, we found out that there was a statistically significant difference between frequency of experiencing the emotion of shame ($p < 0,001$).