Operations During the SARS-CoV-2 Pandemic on the Example of the Opole Police in the Context of the Regional Security Policy of the Opole Province

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Abstract. The article is an analysis of the regional security policy of the Opole Province during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on the basis of actions taken by the Local Government of the Opole Province and the Opole Provincial Police Headquarters. The methods of data and document analysis, and the method of systemic analysis, have been used in the article, which has enabled the authors to draw conclusions on the implementation of the regional security policy in the Opole Province during the pandemic. The article is largely based on source materials and quantitative data from analyses and statistics, as well as internal documents of the Opole Province Police Headquarters and the Office of the Marshal of the Opole Province.

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Introduction

On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of the global pandemic of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. By 28 April 2022, approximately 512 million cases of the disease had been reported in 180 countries. In Poland, the first patient with the virus was diagnosed on 4 March 2020.1 As a result of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus pandemic, the previous laws governing the world underwent a significant revolutionary change. The morbidity rate coincided with multifaceted attempts by national governments to slow and stop the spread of the virus and provide medical assistance to those affected by the disease.

The COVID-19 epidemic affected the functioning of public administration institutions. They faced the necessity to operate in changed conditions and implement new solutions. One effect of the epidemic for the clients of almost all offices,

institutions, state agencies was the restricted access to public buildings. Due to the rapid spread of the newly identified type of coronavirus, a series of restrictions were implemented in most countries around the world, and a global pandemic was declared by the WHO. In addition to the epidemiological threat, the resulting situation became a challenge for the state apparatus in terms of managing the state’s internal security in an emergency situation. The competence gaps at every level of state and local government administration and services resulted in changes in the ongoing implementation of many sectoral policies, including the security policy.

Crisis management activities during a pandemic can be divided into many levels. It is clear that the main burden of combatting the virus, in the context of administrative action, fell on the government and the composite administration. The second level of counteracting the effects of the pandemic was the activity of local authorities at the commune, district and provincial levels. In view of the unprecedented threat of the COVID-19 pandemic, the conduct of public policies was based on multi-entity cooperative activities, which was a confirmation of the claim of A. Zybała on the necessity of such a perception of public policies. The implementation of the security policy at the local level is a result of actions at the local and central government levels. In order to implement a regional security policy, it is necessary to take into account the dynamics of changes in the security environment.

The article analyses quantitative data on the involvement of police forces and resources in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic in the Opole Province. In order to carry out this analysis, an appropriate scientific methodology was applied, based on the network analysis method and correlation analysis. The network analysis method was used to study the structure of the relationship between the elements of the security environment network in the Opole Province, i.e., the police forces and the level of local government, in this case the Marshal’s Office of the Opole Province. Linear correlation was used to assess the effectiveness of public security policy in the Opole Province.

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6 B. Maziarz, B. Pater, Policyjna jednostka specjalna w regionalnej polityce bezpieczeństwa. Samodzielny Pododdział Kontrterrorystyczny Policji w Opolu, Opole, 2020, p. 27.

Activities countering the COVID-19 pandemic implemented by the Local Government of the Opole Province

In the case of the Opole Province, the implementation of the regional security policy during the COVID-19 pandemic was focused on support for medical facilities and services directly responsible for citizens’ health protection. The main burden of financial support offered to medical facilities in the region and services, such as the state medical rescue service and voluntary fire brigades, fell to the Opole Province Government. This is because it is the provincial governments that are the administrators of EU funds spent under the Regional Operational Programmes.

Within two weeks of the onset of the pandemic, the Opole Province Government launched the first wide-ranging assistance programme in cooperation with 13 hospital facilities, as part of the ‘Opole against COVID-19’ project implemented from the beginning of April 2020. In autumn 2020, in view of the second wave of the pandemic, there was another large aid package implemented in the partnership project called ‘Opole Province supports hospitals in the fight against COVID-19’, to which 25 hospital centres from the Opole Province were invited. Both projects were implemented as part of the Opole Province Regional Operational Programme 2014–2020.

The local government of the province allocated PLN 126 million to combat the pandemic in the area of health. The aid was directed not only to hospitals for which the provincial government is the managing entity, but to all those put on alert and exposed to the risk of infection when admitting patients. For this reason, a considerable part of the money was used to purchase personal protective equipment and disinfectants, as this was the only way to protect staff and increase the feeling of safety.

After the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Local Government of the Opole Province considered it to be one of its priorities to support ‘frontline’ entities in the fight against the spreading SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus pandemic. It requested information from hospitals, nursing and care centres and hospices on the needs with regard to personal protective equipment, devices and facilities, as well as any civil works that needed to be performed for them to fight COVID-19.

The needs reported by these entities significantly exceeded the financial capacity of the Opole Province, so a decision was taken to support 19 hospitals and units crucial to the fight against COVID-19. First of all, support was provided to those entities that had already implemented projects within the framework of the Opole Province Regional Operational Programme 2014–2020, by extending their projects to include activities aimed at countering COVID-19.

Other entities providing hospital services, which reported their needs and were not the implementers of projects financed from the Opole Province Regional Operational Programme 2014–2020, were invited to participate in the partnership project.

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8 Support provided to healthcare entities in the fight against COVID-19 by the Opole Province local government as part of implementing the projects entitled ‘Opole against COVID-19’ and ‘Opole supports hospitals in the fight against COVID-19’ No. RPOP.08.01.00-16-0034/20. Information for the Committee on Family, Health, Environment and Social Affairs of the Opole Province Assembly, Office of the Marshal of the Opole Province, 2021.
project entitled ‘The Opole Province against COVID-19’. Within the framework of the funding received, each of the partners purchased medical equipment and supplies, personal protection and disinfection products, and carried out the construction works required due to the need to counteract the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus. The volunteer fire brigades reported demand for personal protective equipment and disinfectants, so the project leader, the Opole Province Government, decided to purchase personal protective equipment and donated it to each VFB unit in the province. The situation was similar for other individual entities that failed to obtain support from other sources to fight against SARS-CoV-2.

Following the outbreak of the second wave of the pandemic in September 2020, the local government of the Opole Province implemented further measures to support medical facilities in the region. The second wave of the pandemic revealed some shortages in the equipment of health facilities as well as areas that needed urgent support. In particular, all works related to supplementing the infrastructure in individual hospitals in areas such as the installation of oxygen supply systems, the separation of isolation areas in individual wards, and areas for securing medical waste needed support. Additional emphasis was placed on training and psychological support for medical staff in the fight against COVID-19. The response to the diagnosed problems was a partnership project of the Local Government of the Opole Province, carried out with the participation of 25 hospitals from the Opole Province. The project was called ‘The Opole Province supports hospitals in the fight against COVID-19’.

The subject of the project was the installation of the above-mentioned systems and modernisations in hospitals, the purchase of personal protection equipment and disinfectants, as well as medical equipment and supplies, and the execution of urgently required construction and modernisation works. In addition, the project involved organising training courses and providing subsidies for individual courses and training events aimed at improving the professional skills of medical staff (specialist physicians, physicians undergoing specialisation, nurses, midwives, laboratory diagnosticians, radiologists and paramedics, and others) employed in the Opole Province.

The project ‘The Opole Province supports hospitals in the fight against COVID-19’ was implemented by the Department of Health and Social Policy as part of Measure 8.1 ‘Access to high-quality health and social services in the field of health services — care for the elderly, including those with disabilities, in the area of activities related to the prevention, counteraction and combatting the coronavirus causing COVID-19’, co-financed by the European Social Fund under the Opole Province Regional Operational Programme 2014–2020.

The main objective of the project was to improve the medical security of medical services, and to:

1) improve access to health services for residents of the Opole Province at risk of the coronavirus epidemic;
2) limit the spread of the epidemic by applying the necessary preventive measures in the form of modernisation and expansion of the existing oxygen distribution facilities, installation of the sewage network, protection of contaminated waste, purchase of devices and personal protective equipment,

as well as carrying out the necessary construction works (locks, short-term
isolation rooms);
3) increase the ability to combat the epidemic by modernising and extending
existing oxygen distribution systems, sewage network systems, securing
contaminated waste, and acquiring equipment, devices and personal pro-
tective equipment, and carrying out the necessary construction works
(links, short-term isolation rooms);
4) to improve the sanitary conditions of medical staff carrying out activities
aimed at counteracting and combatting the SARS CoV-2 epidemic, thus
reducing the spread of the virus among personnel;
5) train and provide psychological support for medical staff fighting the pandemic.

In summary of the implementation of the regional security policy in the Opole
Province during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Local Government of the Opole
Province implemented a total of 24 projects, amounting to PLN 140,312,410,
of which support from the Regional Operational Programme of the Opole Province
amounted to PLN 120,476,415. In addition to expenditures on medical infrastructure
necessary to adapt healthcare facilities in the region to tasks related to counteract-
ing the effects of the pandemic, a large part of the funds was earmarked for the
purchase of medical and protective equipment for hospital staff and VFBs. Support
was provided to 32 hospitals, as well as other health care units, 31 of which were
partners in the projects of the Opole Province, and 3 other entities implementing
health services projects. Personal protective equipment was purchased for these
units for the amount of approximately PLN 43 million; approximately PLN 50 million
was allocated for equipment and construction works, and among others, the fol-
lowing equipment was purchased:
— 79 respirators,
— 38 defibrillators,
— 3 CT scanners,
— 4 ambulances,
— 8 x-ray machines,
— 9 ultrasound machines,
— 42 ECG machines.10

**Operations of the Opole Police during the COVID-19 pandemic**

The police are the most important formation serving the society, designed
to protect people's safety, and to maintain public safety and order.
The basic tasks performed by the police include11:
— protecting human life, health and property against unlawful attacks;

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10 [https://rpo.opolskie.pl/?p=40273](https://rpo.opolskie.pl/?p=40273) [accessed: 10/04/2023].
— protecting public safety and order, including ensuring peace in public places and on means of public transport and communication, in road traffic and on waters intended for public use;
— initiating and organising activities aimed at preventing crimes and offences and criminogenic risks, and cooperating in this respect with state and local government institutions and social organisations;
— conducting counter-terrorist activities within the meaning of the Act of 10 June 2016 on counter-terrorist activities;
— detecting crimes and offences and prosecuting perpetrators;
— protecting facilities constituting the seats of members of the Council of Ministers, excluding facilities serving the Minister of National Defence and the Minister of Justice, indicated by the minister in charge of internal affairs;
— supervising specialised armed security formations within the scope specified in separate regulations;
— controlling compliance with disciplinary and administrative regulations related to public activities or those effective in public places;
— cooperating with police forces of other countries and their international organisations, and with bodies and institutions of the European Union on the basis of international agreements, conventions and separate regulations;
— processing information pertaining to criminals, including personal data;
— maintaining databases containing information collected by relevant authorities on fingerprints of persons, unidentified traces of fingerprints from crime scenes and results of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) analyses.12

The pandemic also posed new tasks for the Polish Police, which until then had had no experience in operating under such conditions. It was necessary to adapt the procedures and tactics of performing services in these new and dangerous circumstances. Just as there was a lack of relevant medical procedures, legislation was also not adapted to the current situation. This required the introduction of new regulations, which were updated as the pandemic developed. During the pandemic, police officers carried out their activities on the basis of the following legislation:
— Act on the Police, of 6 April 1990;
— Act on prevention and control of infections and infectious diseases in humans, of 5 December 2008;
— Act on special solutions related to preventing, counteracting and combating COVID-19, other infectious diseases and emergencies caused by them, of 2 March 2020;
— Regulation of the Minister of Health on the list of diseases giving rise to compulsory hospitalisation, of 7 March 2020;
— Regulation of the Council of Ministers on bans in air traffic, of 13 March 2020;
— Regulation of the Minister of Health on the declaration of a state of epidemic emergency on the territory of the Republic of Poland, of 13 March 2020;
— Regulation of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Administration on the reintroduction of temporary border control of persons crossing the state border constituting an internal border, of 13 March 2020;

12 Article 1(2) of the Act on the Police of 6 April 1990, consolidated text, Dz. U. 2023, item 171.
— Regulation of the Minister of Health on the declaration of an epidemic state in the territory of the Republic of Poland, of 20 March 2020;
— Regulation of the Council of Ministers on the establishment of certain restrictions, orders and prohibitions in connection with the occurrence of an epidemic state, of 19 April 2020;
— Decision No. 41/MON of the Minister of National Defence on the use of divisions and subdivisions of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland to assist the Police, of 18 March 2020;
— Order No. 2 of the Commander-in-Chief of the Police on the Operations Centre of the Commander-in-Chief of the Police, of 1 February 2017;
— Decision No. 97 of the Commander-in-Chief of the Police on allowing police officers to be isolated in facilities being at the disposal of the Police, of 6 April 2020;
— Decision No. 138 of the Commander-in-Chief of the Police on enabling police officers and employees of the Police to carry out genetic screening for the presence of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, of 1 June 2020.

In the first phase of responding to the detected threat, mainly as a result of the lack of experience in acting in such a situation and the lack of developed therapies shown to reduce the incidence and/or severity of this type of virus, most countries decided to introduce so-called lockdowns, i.e., suspension of activity in the economic, cultural and social spheres.

Following the example of many countries, the Polish government, bearing in mind the safety of its citizens, introduced restrictions, such as:
— closing border crossings;
— introducing a compulsory quarantine for persons infected or likely to come into contact with infected persons;
— restricted access to large shops, cultural and recreational centres;
— closing kindergartens, schools and universities;
— advising employers to have employees work remotely;
— setting limits for the number of people on public transport;
— imposing the obligation on everyone to cover their mouth and nose.

The aforementioned restrictions imposed new obligations on the police.13 In the Opole Province, the most important tasks performed by police included:
— controlling persons subject to quarantine/isolation;
— assisting Border Guard officers at border crossings during checks of persons and vehicles;
— escorting convoys of vaccines to the warehouses of the Government Strategic Reserve Agency and to pharmaceutical wholesalers;
— securing public gatherings whose participants demonstrated their opposition to the introduced restrictions;
— supporting health care institutions, e.g., through the use of police helicopters in deploying paramedics and implementing medical transports;

— controlling compliance with the existing Covid-related restrictions in shopping centres, nightclubs, gyms, fitness clubs, etc.

One of the first decisions of the Polish government in view of the new threat was to close the state border. This required a significant involvement of the Border Guard forces. From the moment the state border was closed, police officers of the Opole garrison supported the activities of the Border Guard both at the Schengen border crossings and at blocking points set up at the closed border crossings. A total of 1,518 police officers were deployed at the Czech border crossings (632 officers at the Trzebinia crossing and 886 officers at the Głuchołazy crossing). 1,978 police officers were on duty at 32 blocking points at the closed border crossings with the Czech Republic. After the cross-border traffic was restored, police officers continued to support the activities of the Border Guard, with 320 police officers in permanent posts and 12,708 officers in the emergency service.¹⁴

Controlling the fulfilment of quarantine obligations ordered by sanitary authorities was crucial from the perspective of preventing the spread of the virus. In the province, the obligation of quarantine was applied to 4,921,382 persons (on a multiple basis, i.e., one person could be ordered to quarantine several times). In total, 557,041 persons were found not to comply with the quarantine obligation. Investigations were carried out against 789 persons for committing an offence under Article 116 of the code of misdemeanour procedure, consisting in failure to comply with prohibitions, orders, restrictions or obligations arising from the regulations on the prevention and control of infections and infectious diseases or decisions issued on the basis of applicable regulations. The Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland provided significant support in these control activities by sending 2,610 soldiers on joint duty with police officers.

During the pandemic, police officers of the Opole garrison carried out 109,916 checks on means of transport, controlled 345,876 commercial establishments, 90 nightclubs, 1,737 wedding venues, and 598,943 places such as cinemas, railway stations and churches. The number of inspections of the above-mentioned places totalled 1,056,472. Representatives of the state sanitary inspection took part in 9,048 cases.¹⁵

As of 2 April 2020, the obligation to cover mouths and noses was introduced, and restrictions related to the movement of persons on public transport were imposed. These regulations made it mandatory for police officers to respond to related offences. In the Opole Province, police officers gave instructions to 12,206 people, 36,202 fines were imposed, and 4,094 penalty requests were filed with courts.¹⁶

Taking into account the strong anti-vaccination movements, the police were obliged to ensure security around mobile and stationary vaccination points.¹⁷ In the

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¹⁴ Unpublished data of the Opole Provincial Police Headquarters.
¹⁵ Ibid.
¹⁶ Ibid.
Opole Province, in order to create opportunities for as many people as possible to be vaccinated, 39 mobile and 206 stationary centres were established, which were supervised by 53 officers.

Of course, the introduced restrictions did not relieve police officers from their basic tasks, such as, for example, prosecuting offenders. It should be emphasised that during the lockdowns, there was a noticeable decrease in criminal activity. This was certainly due to the fact that a significant part of the population remained in their places of residence (due to quarantine, isolation, remote work and distant learning). Selected crime categories recorded in the area of operation of the Opole Regional Police Headquarters are presented in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of criminal offences</th>
<th>Fights and beatings</th>
<th>Thefts</th>
<th>Burglaries</th>
<th>Robberies</th>
<th>Homicides</th>
<th>Damages to property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>11,538</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>2,071</td>
<td>1,986</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>11,211</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>2,093</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>10,267</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>1,915</td>
<td>2,023</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>828</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Authors’ own compilation based on Opole RPH data.

The above table shows that crime decreased in the period when the pandemic was announced as compared to 2019. The most considerable decreases in crime were recorded in the category of theft of other people’s property. In the other categories, the differences were less significant. An increase in crime during the pandemic period was recorded only in the category of burglary.

**Conclusion**

Despite constantly developing medical knowledge, the outbreak of the pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus took all countries by surprise. It spread with a speed that did not allow it to be effectively contained. The actions taken by individual states, especially in the first phase, were often ad hoc. In the analysis of the regional security policy presented in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Opole Province, it is necessary to point to a specific distribution of powers among the services and administrative authorities responsible for security in the region. The exceptional situation that occurred during the pandemic forced all institutions and services to take action in a crisis management mode to ensure the safety of citizens. The actions taken by the Local Government of the Opole Province show extensive initiatives focusing only on the medical security of the...
The activities of the Local Government of the province significantly influenced the effectiveness of the operation of hospitals and health care facilities, thus supporting the actions taken by the central government and aimed at particular provinces. The implementation of protective measures financed under the regional operational programmes should be considered a justified action in this exceptional situation. The amounts of provided financial support, as well as purchased medical equipment and protective measures constituted significant support for the health protection system.

In addition to their new duties during the pandemic, police officers did not stop carrying out their basic tasks, which were significantly hampered due to the increased risk of contracting the new disease. All procedures also had to take into account any precautions against the deadly virus. This was especially true in the first phase of operating in these new hitherto unknown situations. Police officers had to adjust to the new conditions in a very short time. It was necessary for them to acquire basic knowledge of the use of protective measures and the principles of dealing with people who could be potential carriers of the virus. This caused certain difficulties, such as, for example, limiting the use of mouthless devices for checking the state of sobriety of road users, transporting detainees in official vehicles, ensuring proper preparation of rooms for detainees, and developing standards for receiving notifications of crime and for questioning people.

In conclusion, it is worth noting that soldiers (especially from the Territorial Defence Force), municipal and city guards, Border Guard officers, firefighters of both the State Fire Service and the Voluntary Fire Service, and employees of sanitary and epidemiological stations participated in the activities of police officers not only in the Opole region but also across the whole country.

It should be emphasised that during the two years of the pandemic, nationwide, 50,017 police officers were sent to quarantine, including 22,787 in connection with their service. As for the number of COVID-19 infections among police officers, it was 35,400, including 16,518 in connection with their service. In the area of operation of the Provincial Police Headquarters in Opole, 60 infections were recorded among civilian employees and 894 police officers, 1,148 officers were sent to quarantine, of which 556 cases were service-related. Nationwide, 25 police officers (1 officer in the Opole region) and 34 civilian police employees (including 2 employees from the Opole garrison) died as a result of coronavirus infection. The experience gained in the course of the pandemic made it possible to prepare and implement new procedures aimed at protecting both police officers and citizens subjected to police operations in the event of a similar epidemic.

The implementation of the regional security policy, understood as a specific type of public policy focused on long-term activities of central and local authorities, taking into account the dynamics of changes taking place in the security environment in view of a pandemic threat, may be perceived as too narrow and typical of local authorities, which strictly implement the provisions of the Acts on commune, district and provincial governments. The process of ensuring broadly understood security in the regions during the pandemic involved a number of services and institutions performing tasks on the basis of statutory provisions and local regulations. The support provided by the Local Government of the Opole Province, despite accurately identified needs, was focused only on medical security. At the
same time, the use of financial mechanisms from regional operational programmes made it impossible to provide financial and in-kind support to services such as the Police and the National Fire Service operating in the region. Despite the existence of relevant regulations and forms of providing support to such public services, e.g., through the Police Support Fund, such opportunities were not used during the pandemic. Broadening the perspective of local authorities to the challenges and issues of the region’s security policy, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic, could have taken the form of additional support for the officers of the State Fire Service and the Police in their daily service. The funding and donation of additional personal protective equipment for officers by the Local Government of the Opole Province would certainly have been a factor increasing their safety during the pandemic. The main task of the Police is to ensure public safety and order, but this does not change the fact that when carrying out operations in the region, the Police are a critical element of the regional security policy. Therefore, it is valuable to learn from the actions of all authorities and services during the pandemic, so that in the future, in a situation of an equally exceptional and sudden threat, a security policy is implemented in a more comprehensive and effective manner at the local level. Comprehensiveness and effectiveness should be understood as the extension of potential support provided by local government units to all services and bodies performing tasks in the field of security and civil protection. The methods of transferring funds intended to support the activities of services responsible for the security of citizens and public order should be of an inclusive nature and should not lead to exclusions based on formalities.

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Streszczenie. W artykule przedstawiono analizę regionalnej polityki bezpieczeństwa województwa opolskiego w czasie pandemii SARS-CoV-2 na podstawie działań podjętych przez Samorząd Województwa Opolskiego oraz Komendę Wojewódzką Policji w Opolu. W artykule wykorzystano metody analizy danych i dokumentów oraz metodę analizy systemowej, co pozwoliło autorom na wyciągnięcie wniosków na temat realizacji regionalnej polityki bezpieczeństwa w województwie opolskim w okresie pandemii. Artykuł w dużej mierze opiera się na materiałach źródłowych oraz danych ilościowych pochodzących z analiz i statystyk, a także dokumentów wewnętrznych Komendy Wojewódzkiej Policji w Opolu oraz Urzędu Marszałkowskiego Województwa Opolskiego.

Resumen. El artículo constituye un análisis de la política de seguridad regional en el Voivodato de Opole durante la pandemia de SARS-CoV-2 sobre la base de las medidas adoptadas por el Gobierno Local del Voivodato de Opole y la Jefatura Provincial de Policía de Opole. En el artículo se emplean métodos de análisis de datos y documentos y el método de análisis de sistemas, que permitieron a los autores sacar conclusiones sobre la aplicación de la política de seguridad regional en el Voivodato de Opole durante la pandemia. El artículo se basa en gran medida en materiales fuente y datos cuantitativos derivados de análisis y estadísticas, así como en documentos internos de la Jefatura de Policía del Voivodato de Opole y de la Oficina del Mariscal del Voivodato de Opole.

Zusammenfassung. Der Artikel ist eine Analyse der regionalen Sicherheitspolitik der Woiwodschaft Opole während der SARS-CoV-2-Pandemie auf der Grundlage der von der Selbstverwaltung der Woiwodschaft Opole und dem Polizeipräsidium der Woiwodschaft Opole durchgeführten Maßnahmen. Der Artikel verwendet Methoden der Daten- und Dokumentenanalyse sowie die Methode der Systemanalyse, was den Autoren ermöglicht hat, die Schlussfolgerungen über die Umsetzung der
regionalen Sicherheitspolitik in der Woiwodschaft Opole während der Pandemie zu ziehen. Der Artikel stützt sich weitgehend auf Quellenmaterial und quantitative Daten aus Analysen und Statistiken sowie auf interne Dokumente der Polizeidirektion der Woiwodschaft Opole und des Marschallamts der Woiwodschaft Opole.

Резюме. В статье проведен анализ региональной политики безопасности Опольского воеводства в период пандемии SARS-CoV-2 на основе мероприятий, проводимых Местным самоуправлением Опольского воеводства и Управлением полиции Опольского воеводства. В статье использованы методы анализа данных и документов, а также методика системного анализа, что предоставило авторам возможность сформулировать выводы о ходе реализации мер региональной политики безопасности в Опольском воеводстве в период пандемии. Статья в значительной степени основана на источниках и количественных данных, полученных в результате аналитических и статистических исследований, а также на внутренних документах Главного управления полиции Опольского воеводства и Marshalского управления Опольского воеводства.