

UC Irvine

UC Irvine Previously Published Works

Title

Development and validation of COVID-19 Impact Scale.

Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/7t15h27d>

Journal

BMC Psychology, 10(1)

Authors

Min, Haewon

Kim, Jinwon

Moon, Kibum

[et al.](#)

Publication Date

2022-04-04

DOI

10.1186/s40359-022-00793-w

Copyright Information

This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution License, available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Peer reviewed

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access



Development and validation of COVID-19 Impact Scale

Haewon Min¹ , Jinwon Kim² , Kibum Moon² , Seungjin Lee¹ , Jin-young Kim³ and Young-gun Ko^{1*}

Abstract

Background: As the COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic is prolonged, psychological responses to the pandemic have changed, and a new scale to reflect these changes needs to be developed. In this study, we attempt to develop and validate the COVID-19 Impact Scale (CIS) to measure the psychological stress responses of the COVID-19 pandemic, including emotional responses and difficulty with activities of daily living.

Methods: We recruited 2152 participants. Participants completed the CIS, the Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S), and other mental health related measures. The factor structure, reliability, and validity of the CIS were analyzed. In addition, the validity of the scale was confirmed by its relationships to the existing measures assessing fear of COVID-19, depression, anxiety, subjective well-being, and suicidal ideation.

Results: Using exploratory factor analysis ($N_1 = 1076$), we derived a one-factor structure. In confirmatory factor analysis ($N_2 = 1076$), the one-factor model showed good to excellent fitness. The CIS was positively correlated with depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, fear of COVID-19 and negatively correlated with subjective well-being. The FCV-19S did not show significant correlations with subjective well-being or suicidal ideation, and FCV-19S's explanatory powers on depression and anxiety were lower than those of the CIS.

Conclusions: These results support that the CIS is a valid assessment of emotional problems and deterioration of the quality of life caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Finally, the limitations of this study and future research directions are discussed.

Keywords: Impact of COVID-19, COVID-19 pandemic, Mental health, Scale development, Scale validation, Factor analysis

Background

The Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), first reported in December 2019, has spread worldwide at unprecedented speed and scale. The World Health Organization (WHO) declared it a Public Health Emergency of International Concern in January 2020 and a pandemic in March [58]. By December 2021, 2 years after its first identification, COVID-19 is still ongoing around the

world, resulting in more than two hundred million confirmed cases and five million (as of December 23, 2021, [25]).

The protracted pandemic with no sign of near-term ending has affected all areas of society, including economy, industry, education, and culture. To respond to these challenges posed by the pandemic, various issues have been addressed, such as prevention and vaccine development (e.g., [1, 5, 22, 23, 31]), vaccine donation and non-adopters (e.g., [52, 53]), socio-economic implications (e.g., [40, 49]), online teaching (e.g., [27]), and campus preventive measures (e.g., [57]).

It is predictable that the pandemic poses a continuing challenge to public health, including physical health and

*Correspondence: elip@korea.ac.kr

¹ School of Psychology, Korea University, 145, Anam-ro, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul 02841, Republic of Korea

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



mental health. Recent studies have reported that people experience various psychological difficulties during the COVID-19 pandemic, ranging from severe symptoms to stressful responses such as depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, concern about infection, uncertainty and helplessness from the prolonged pandemic, and loneliness from quarantine and social isolation [2, 42, 54]. Some researchers have suggested that if these psychological difficulties persist without being identified or treated, they can lead to more serious psychological problems and chronic psychopathology [8, 13, 60]. Therefore, it is necessary to understand what adverse psychological effects and to what extent they are experiencing during the pandemic to prevent such psychological problems.

Although some previous studies have identified adverse psychological effects under pandemic conditions, most of these studies were based on a relatively short period of pandemic (severe acute respiratory syndrome in 2003, first wave of COVID-19) or limited subjects (healthcare workers, confirmed patients) (e.g., [14, 19, 21, 34, 35]). A thorough comprehension about what psychological difficulties the general population experience and how these are changing as the pandemic continues is lacking [43]. The current pandemic has become exceptionally prolonged and universally experienced, making the daily life of the general population upended and day-to-day exhausted [4]. Thus, it is necessary to routinely confirm and track psychological problems in the midst of the open-ended pandemic. To facilitate this, a reliable and valid assessment instrument that enables easy repeated administration to the general population while reflecting features of the current pandemic is essential.

There are some specific scales to assess psychological problems from the COVID-19 pandemic. Scales developed in the early days of the pandemic focus more on pathological responses, such as fear [3], phobia [7], anxiety [41, 55], and trauma [44]. These all reflect acute stress responses known to be common in the early pandemic phase. However, it has been reported that responses are changed as the pandemic is prolonged. A mental health survey conducted across five waves from March 2020 in the United Kingdom found that while people said they still suffered from the pandemic, levels of anxiety and worry they reported gradually declined [36]. A study using the Fear of COVID-19 Scale [3] also reported that the level of fear peaked at the first wave in April 2020. However, only 5.3% reported an increase since the beginning of the pandemic [28]. The World Health Organization European Office found that anxiety and stress were mainly reported immediately after the pandemic outbreak. However, as time goes by, life functioning problems (such as daily routines, interpersonal relationships and occupational activities) and various negative

emotions (such as loneliness, anger and irritation) are increasingly reported [59]. This suggests that, as the pandemic is prolonged, psychological problems experienced by the public are expanding to a wide range including various negative emotional responses as well as difficulties in daily functioning.

Accordingly, some scales have been recently developed to evaluate psychological problems based on stress responses in that the prolonged pandemic could also be understood as a type of stressor which can be appraised as demands taxing or exceeding one's adaptive capacity [60]. Operationally, studies of psychological stress have focused on either the occurrence of environmental events that are judged as taxing one's ability or individual responses to stressful events [18]. Stress response refers to a set of affective, cognitive, somatic, and behavioral manifestations within the range of functional integrity, in contrast to dysfunctional and morbid psychopathology which is not sensitive below the critical diagnostic threshold [29]. Therefore, when measuring and studying stress responses, the composition may vary depending on whether the stressor is focused on and/or which factors among emotional, cognitive, physical, and behavioral factors of stress responses are focused on.

Extant scales are based on evaluating the degree of stressfulness for each COVID-19 relevant stressor [43] or measuring only emotional stress responses to COVID-19 [8, 60]. In the development of the scale, we intend to reflect that there are increasing reports of difficulties in daily living from previous mental health surveys and that appraisal aspects of own functioning are also important along with emotional responses. Thus, we tried to compose perceived difficulty in daily life functioning as well as various negative emotional responses, trying to organize them into a compact scale as much as possible.

Method

Procedure for development of the COVID-19 Impact Scale

The aim of the current study was to develop and validate a new scale to examine the psychological effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 Impact Scale (CIS) was developed through two separate stages. In the initial stage, we reviewed the literature on the psychological effects of stressful events and the COVID-19 pandemic. Since most of the papers on the psychological effects of the COVID-19 were based on the data at the beginning of the pandemic, we also reviewed related reports and announcements published by trusted sources such as government institutions or major news media to investigate its prolonged effect. Based on these reviews, we collected keywords related to negative emotions and life functioning problems that can be experienced with

prolonged pandemic (e.g., irritation, fatigue, marital problems, feeling of isolation).

In the next stage, we evaluated a total of 31 pooled keywords through discussions among the authors (comprising master's graduates, doctoral students, and professors in clinical psychology). After removing those keywords with similar content or relatively low relevance, we left 12 keywords. With these keywords, we generated items asking the subjective impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Each item measures the degree of each distress caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which is based on a 5-point Likert scale: None (0), mild/rarely (1), moderately/sometimes (2), severe/often (3), very severe/very often (4). The generated 12 items were sent to an expert panel (comprising two licensed clinical psychologists and two professors in clinical psychology) to get the review. After two items were deleted based on the feedback received from the expert panel, the final 10 items were included in the CIS (see "Appendix" for the items).

Participants

A total of 2152 participants took part in a university's mental-health survey conducted in July 2020. Participants were recruited via an email advertisement. Before conducting the online survey, participants were given information that their responses could be used for research. All participants voluntarily signed a written informed consent form. They completed a set of self-reported questionnaires via an online survey platform. The average time to fill out the questionnaires, with a total of 77 questions, is 10–15 min. All procedures were approved by the Institutional Review Board of the university at which the study was conducted.

Measures

The COVID-19 Impact Scale (CIS)

We developed the CIS, which was composed of 10 items measuring the psychological effects of the COVID-19 pandemic (e.g., "How often are you experiencing irritation regarding the COVID-19 related problems currently?" and "How much do the COVID-19 related problems interfere with your interpersonal relationships?"). All items are rated on a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 0 (none) to 4 (very severe / very often). The internal consistency of the CIS was 0.91.

The Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S)

The FCV-19S [3] is a 7-item measure to assess how threatened or worried people are about the COVID-19 pandemic. All items are rated on a 5-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Because this scale had no Korean version at the time this study was conducted, independent Korean translation

and back-translation were done by bilingual graduates. The final questionnaire was then confirmed through discussions with researchers. The mean of the Korean version of FCV-19S was 16.09 ($SD=4.72$) with a range of 7 to 35. It was lower than the pooled mean of FCV-19S ($M=18.57$) from the meta-analysis [32]. It was also lower than the mean of the Asian continent ($M=18.36$) and college students ($M=17.95$) reported in the same paper. The reliability of the Korean version was good, Cronbach's $\alpha=0.81$.

To explore the factor structure of the FCV-19S, factor analysis with maximum likelihood method was conducted. Two factors were extracted with eigenvalues of more than one, which accounted for the cumulative explained variance of 49.49%. It was different from the result of the original validation paper, which reported a single factor model [3], but consistent with the results of some subsequent validation studies, which reported a two-factor structure model (e.g., [11, 16, 24, 33, 37, 47]). The items classified for each factor also appeared the same as the previous studies, which reported the presence of two factors: the first factor related to symptomatic expressions of fear (items 3, 6, and 7, factor loadings=0.58–0.82) and the second factor related to emotional fear reactions (items 1, 2, 4, and 5; factor loadings=0.52–0.72).

The Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression (CES-D)

The CES-D [46], a widely used screening instrument for depression, was designed to measure depressive symptoms in the general population. The scale comprises 20 items assessing frequency of depression symptoms experienced in the previous week on a 4-point Likert scale, ranging from 0 (rarely or none of the time) to 3 (most or all of the time). A Korean version of the CES-D was used, and its internal consistency, Cronbach's $\alpha=0.91$, and validity were reported to be as good as those of the original scale [17]. Internal consistency in the present study was good, $\alpha=0.94$.

Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item (GAD-7)

The GAD-7 [51] was developed to assess the severity of generalized anxiety. It was reported to be a valid and efficient tool for screening for generalized anxiety disorder. Participants were asked how often they had been bothered by seven symptoms of generalized anxiety disorder during the previous 2 weeks. All items are rated on a 4-point Likert scale, ranging from 0 (not at all) to 3 (nearly every day). The internal consistency of the original GAD-7 was excellent, Cronbach's $\alpha=0.92$ [51], and the internal consistency of this study was also excellent, $\alpha=0.90$.

Mental Health Continuum-Short Form (MHC-SF)

The MHC-SF [26] is a 14-item short form of the Mental Health Continuum-Long form. It assesses the degree of subjective well-being on a 6-point Likert scale, ranging from 0 (not at all) to 5 (every day). A Korean version of the MHC-SF was used, and its internal consistency was reported to be excellent, Cronbach’s $\alpha=0.93$ [30]. Internal consistency in the present study was also excellent, Cronbach’s $\alpha=0.93$.

Scale for Suicide Ideation (SSI)

To measure the current intensity of suicide ideation, we used the SSI [50]. This scale was originally designed to be administered by clinicians [10] and was modified to be a self-report questionnaire by Shin et al. [50]. The scale comprises 19 items, all of which are rated on a 3-point Likert scale, ranging from 0 to 2. The reliability of the modified questionnaire was good, Cronbach’s $\alpha=0.87$ [50]. Internal consistency in the present study was also good, Cronbach’s $\alpha=0.85$.

Data analysis

We used descriptive statistics to describe the basic features of the participants. We randomly split the dataset in half to conduct both exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). In the EFA ($N_1=1076$), we explored the dimensionality of the scale and item loading, adopting a principal axis factoring analysis with oblique rotation. In the CFA ($N_2=1076$), we validated the proposed model in EFA using parceled items. We did correlation analysis to confirm the validity through the relationships with existing mental-health

measures. All data analyses were conducted using the R program [45].

Results

Descriptive statistics

The sample consisted of 2152 participants (males = 47.82%, females = 51.81%, other = 0.37%). Age ranged from 17 to 52 years ($M=23.94$, $SD=4.53$), and 61.20% were undergraduate students (year: 1st = 16.64%, 2nd = 11.85%, 3rd = 15.20%, 4th = 15.01%, graduated = 2.51%) and 38.80% were graduate students (master’s students = 21.84%, Ph.D. students = 16.96%). Table 1 shows the descriptive statistics and internal consistency of the CIS across the whole sample (EFA sample and CFA sample).

Exploratory factor analysis

The whole sample was split into two randomly selected halves to examine the factor structure of the CIS. We used the first half of the sample ($N_1=1076$) for an exploratory factor analysis. The significance of Bartlett’s test of sphericity ($\chi^2(45)=5382.83$, $p<0.001$) and the Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin measure of sampling adequacy ($KMO=0.93$) indicated adequacy of the data for applying the EFA. We conducted the EFA using the Principal Axis Factoring analysis with oblimin (oblique) rotation, which allows factors to be correlated. The number of factors was determined by a combination of the Empirical Kaiser Criterion [12], the scree plot [15], and the minimum average partial test [56]. The analysis revealed a single factor under a cutoff of the Eigenvalue 1, explaining 49.39% of the total variance. We found that communalities for all items exceeded 0.3, and all items significantly

Table 1 Descriptive statistics of the COVID-19 Impact Scale (N = 2152)

Item	EFA Sample ^a ($N_1=1076$)			CFA Sample ^b ($N_2=1076$)		
	Mean (SD)	r_{tot}	<i>a if item deleted</i>	Mean (SD)	r_{tot}	<i>a if item deleted</i>
Item 1	2.17 (0.94)	.69	.89	2.12 (0.93)	.69	.90
Item 2	2.09 (0.99)	.78	.89	2.07 (1.02)	.77	.89
Item 3	1.90 (0.86)	.56	.90	1.85 (0.88)	.60	.90
Item 4	1.93 (0.87)	.81	.89	1.89 (0.90)	.80	.89
Item 5	1.71 (1.02)	.75	.89	1.71 (1.04)	.75	.90
Item 6	1.16 (1.07)	.68	.89	1.10 (1.10)	.74	.90
Item 7	1.97 (0.95)	.76	.89	1.98 (0.98)	.76	.90
Item 8	1.49 (1.01)	.74	.89	1.50 (1.04)	.74	.90
Item 9	1.97 (1.12)	.60	.90	1.85 (1.10)	.60	.90
Item 10	2.14 (1.16)	.61	.90	2.07 (1.18)	.65	.90
Cronbach’s alpha	.90			.91		

r_{tot} = corrected item-total correlation

^a Skewness coefficients = - 0.15 to 0.65; Kurtosis coefficients = - 0.90 to 0.28

^b Skewness coefficients = - 0.03 to 0.82; Kurtosis coefficients = - 0.88 to 0.16

loaded on the factor using exclusion criterion of 0.50. The internal consistency of the CIS was excellent, $\alpha=0.90$. Table 2 presents the factor loading and communalities of each item.

Confirmatory factor analysis

A confirmatory factor analysis with maximum likelihood estimation was conducted on the second half of the whole sample ($N_2=1076$) to confirm the single factor model of the CIS suggested in the EFA. Results revealed that the single factor solution had quite adequate fit, $\chi^2(35)=467.43, p<0.001$, comparative fit index (CFI)=0.922, Tucker-Lewis fit index (TLI)=0.900, goodness of fit index (GFI)=0.916, normed fit index (NFI)=0.917, non-normed fit index (NNFI)=0.900, standardized root mean square residual (SRMR)=0.044, and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA)=0.107 (90% CI: [0.099, 0.116]). Moreover, all standardized factor loadings were significant and ranged from 0.59 to 0.80 (see Table 3).

As noted above, the CFA results provided that fit indices indicated the suitability of the suggested single-factor model, except for the RMSEA. However, when a scale is lengthy, which means that there are more than five to eight items for each factor, the item-level analysis may make it difficult to confirm the results of the CFA [20]. In such cases, the use of item parcels, that is, using a sum of average of a set of items rather than individual items, is recommended [20, 38]. Therefore, we further conducted the CFA using the item parceling to examine the suitability of the single-factor model. Following these guidelines, we parceled items using a content-based parceling approach: general effect = items 1, 2 (item parcel 1); concerning and stressful reaction = items 3, 4 (item parcel 2); negative emotional reaction = items 5–8 (item parcel 3); interpersonal and functional effect = items 9, 10 (item parcel 4). We evaluated the model with a standard maximum-likelihood estimation. Fit indices indicated that the single factor model seemed to be a good fit to the data, $\chi^2(2) = 16.77, p < 0.001, CFI = 0.993, TLI = 0.980,$

Table 2 Factor loadings and communalities obtained from exploratory factor analysis ($N_1 = 1076$)

Item	Factor loading	Communalities (extraction)
1. Please indicate how much your current life is affected by the COVID-19 related problems.	.69	.47
2. Please indicate how much your current quality of life is damaged by the COVID-19 related problems.	.78	.61
3. How much are you worried about the COVID-19 related problems currently?	.56	.31
4. How often are you experiencing stress regarding the COVID-19 related problems currently?	.82	.67
5. How much are you experiencing fatigue regarding the COVID-19 related problems currently?	.75	.56
6. How much are you depressed by the COVID-19 related problems currently?	.68	.47
7. How often are you experiencing irritation regarding the COVID-19 related problems currently?	.76	.58
8. How often are you experiencing anger regarding the COVID-19 related problems currently?	.74	.55
9. How much do the COVID-19 related problems interfere with your interpersonal relationship?	.60	.36
10. How much do the COVID-19 related problems interfere with your studies, work, or household chores?	.61	.37

Table 3 Results from confirmatory factor analysis of the COVID-19 Impact Scale ($N_2 = 1076$)

CFA for Items			CFA for Item Parcels		
Item	Standardized factor loading	Standard error	Item parcel	Standardized factor loading	Standard error
Item 1	.68***	.03	Item parcel 1	.81***	.02
Item 2	.76***	.03	Item parcel 2	.80***	.02
Item 3	.60***	.03	Item parcel 3	.86***	.02
Item 4	.80***	.02	Item parcel 4	.72***	.03
Item 5	.76***	.03			
Item 6	.75***	.03			
Item 7	.76***	.03			
Item 8	.75***	.03			
Item 9	.59***	.03			
Item 10	.64***	.03			

*** $p < .001$

GFI=0.992, NFI=0.992, NNFI=0.980, SRMR=0.015, and RMSEA=0.083 (90% CI: [0.049, 0.121]). RMSEA was slightly above 0.08 but within an acceptable range. Standardized factor loadings were all significant and ranged from 0.72 to 0.86 (see Table 3).

Criterion validity and incremental validity

To examine the criterion-related validity of the CIS, we did correlation analysis with existing mental-health measures. As shown in Table 4, the scale was positively correlated with depression ($r=0.30, p<0.001$), anxiety ($r=0.28, p<0.001$), suicidal ideation ($r=0.08, p<0.001$), and fear of COVID-19 ($r=0.50, p<0.001$), and negatively correlated with subjective well-being ($r=-0.12, p<0.001$). The Fear of COVID-19 Scale did not show a significant correlation with suicidal ideation ($r=-0.019, ns$) and subjective well-being ($r=-0.029, ns$).

To find out whether the CIS has an incremental explanatory power beyond that provided by the FCV-19S, we did hierarchical regression analysis. On CES-D and GAD-7, the FCV-19S was included in Step 1, and the CIS was added in Step 2. As shown in Table 5, the CIS produced a significant increase in variance that accounted for depression in Step 2 ($\Delta R^2=0.08, p<0.001$), and the regression coefficient of the CIS was significant ($\beta=0.32, p<0.001$). However, the FCV-19S lost its significance ($\beta=-0.04, p=0.13$). Also, the CIS produced a significant increase in variance that accounted for anxiety in Step 2 ($\Delta R^2=0.05, p<0.001$), and the regression

coefficient of the CIS was significant ($\beta=0.26, p<0.001$). However, the FCV-19S also lost its significance ($\beta=0.03, p=0.24$).

Discussion

The COVID-19 pandemic is prolonged. Content and severity of its effects around the world are diversifying. Given the current situation, we aimed to develop and validate a new scale, recognizing that the psychological effect of the COVID-19 pandemic should be identified considering various psychological difficulties. For these reasons, we constructed a measure for evaluating several negative emotions and quality of life deterioration due to COVID-19 pandemic-related problems to extend existing assessments. Exploratory factor analysis indicated a unidimensional structure with good psychometric properties. To examine the fitness of the suggested structure, we performed confirmatory factor analysis and found that the unidimensional model showed a good to excellent level of fitness. Correlation analysis with existing mental-health measures showed that the CIS had significant correlations with depression, anxiety, fear of COVID-19, suicidal ideation, and subjective well-being. Compared to the FCV-19S, which was developed early in the pandemic, the CIS was correlated with measures that the FCV-19S did not show correlations with. Moreover, hierarchical regression analysis on depression and anxiety revealed that the CIS had an incremental validity after controlling for the FCV-19S. These results suggest that

Table 4 Correlations between the COVID-19 Impact Scale and related scales (N=2152)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. COVID-19 Impact Scale	–					
2. Fear of COVID-19 Scale	.50***	–				
3. Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression	.30***	.12***	–			
4. Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7	.28***	.16***	.81***	–		
5. Mental Health Continuum-Short Form	-.12***	-.03	-.64***	-.47***	–	
6. Scale for Suicidal Ideation	.08***	-.02	.59***	.47***	-.49***	–
M	18.32	16.09	15.87	4.02	46.95	6.85
SD	7.42	4.72	12.14	4.33	13.50	5.21

*** $p<.001$

Table 5 Hierarchical regression analysis on depression and anxiety (N=2152)

		Depression (CES-D)			Anxiety (GAD-7)		
		β	R^2	ΔR^2	β	R^2	ΔR^2
1	Fear of COVID-19 Scale	.12***	.02	.02***	.16***	.03	.03***
2	Fear of COVID-19 Scale	-.04	.09	.08***	.03	.08	.05***
	COVID-19 Impact Scale	.32***			.26***		

*** $p<.001$

the CIS is a valid and reliable scale for comprehensively assessing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. It has better explanatory power than the existing scale.

Based on these findings, this study has some implications as follows. First, as far as we know, the CIS is the first scale developed to measure both negative emotional responses and difficulty in daily functioning relevant to the COVID-19 pandemic. In the current situation, where the COVID-19 pandemic is prolonged and its effects have become uneven, the lack of a valid tool to measure diversified effects of the COVID-19 pandemic can limit the ability to fully grasp the pandemic's effects. In this regard, we believe that the CIS developed in this study will enable us to comprehensively identify and track the subjective effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Second, compared to the scale developed at the beginning of the pandemic, the CIS proved its inclusiveness by showing significant correlations with various mental-health measures tested in this study. In addition, although FCV-19S showed similar significance and direction of correlations, the explanatory power of the CIS was better. As reported in a previous study, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in various psychological reactions, although subjective well-being could not be sufficiently explained by identifying these psychological reactions by themselves, because there are additional factors, such as protective ones [48]. Therefore, the CIS, which showed wider and larger correlations with various negative emotions and quality of life deterioration, should enable convenient identification of comprehensive effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

By integrating these implications, we can suggest specific applications as follows. Under the current COVID-19 pandemic, psychological problems are considered to be a common stress response experienced by the majority of the general population. Not only the mental health professional field but also organizations of daily life such as companies and schools should pay attention to psychological problems of their members. Continuous and appropriate strategies are needed to identify and address members' difficulties [6, 9]. In these situations, the CIS can be useful because it is short and easy to administer even for non-professionals while covering various emotional responses and functional difficulties.

The application of CIS seems not to be limited to non-clinical fields. In the COVID-19 pandemic, symptom-based screening is considered as one of key measures [39]. This can be applied not only to COVID-19 related respiratory symptoms but also to psychiatric primary care. In particular, there is an opinion that researchers and clinicians too often use clinical psychiatric measurement tools designed for pathologic disorders and validated using clinical populations to assess stress [29].

The CIS can be used to assess stress response specific to the COVID-19 pandemic without using psychiatric measurements.

Despite significances described above, limitations of this study and suggestions for subsequent studies are as follows. First, this study was limited in that the scale was validated only on college students. Given such sample limitations, sufficient representativeness could not be ensured, which could weaken the generalizability of our results. Therefore, the scale needs to be validated on various age groups and the general population. Second, our results reflected data from only one country. Since the lethality of COVID-19 differs around the world, as will its psychological effects, the scale needs to be validated in various countries. For example, mean scores of all items in this study were located in the range below moderate. Korea, where this study was conducted, has been able to control the pandemic without nationwide shutdown. Mean scores in the range below moderate may reflect this context specificity. To address this limitation, the scale needs to be validated in other countries.

Conclusion

In this study, we aimed to develop and validate a scale to measure the stress response relevant to the COVID-19 (Corona virus disease 2019) pandemic comprehensively and concisely. The newly developed COVID-19 Impact Scale (CIS) was proven to be reliable and valid to measure various negative emotions and deterioration of quality of life caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, the CIS showed better explanatory power than the existing scale developed early in the pandemic. From these results, we can assume that the CIS will be a useful simple scale to evaluate and monitor psychological difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The CIS seems to enable us to provide appropriate interventions during the immediate COVID-19 pandemic and to track problems that may persist beyond the end of the pandemic. Future research could validate the CIS in various subgroups and countries, and the comparison of CIS among various groups could help to understand the current psychological difficulties.

Appendix

COVID-19 Impact Scale

1. Please indicate how much your current life is affected by the COVID-19 related problems.
2. Please indicate how much your current quality of life is damaged by the COVID-19 related problems.
3. How much are you worried about the COVID-19 related problems currently?

4. How often are you experiencing stress regarding the COVID-19 related problems currently?
5. How much are you experiencing fatigue regarding the COVID-19 related problems currently?
6. How much are you depressed by the COVID-19 related problems currently?
7. How often are you experiencing irritation regarding the COVID-19 related problems currently?
8. How often are you experiencing anger regarding the COVID-19 related problems currently?
9. How much do the COVID-19 related problems interfere with your interpersonal relationship?
10. How much do the COVID-19 related problems interfere with your studies, work, or household chores?

The participants select the response that best describes their current state for each statement. A total score is calculated by summing up responses. It is based on 5-point Likert scale: None(0), mild/rarely(1), moderately/sometimes(2), severe/often(3), strongly severe/very often(4). The higher the score, the greater the impact of COVID-19 is, ranging from 0 to 40.

Abbreviations

CES-D: Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression; CFA: Confirmatory Factor Analysis; CFI: Comparative Fit Index; CIS: COVID-19 Impact Scale; COVID-19: Coronavirus Disease 2019; EFA: Exploratory Factor Analysis; FCV-19S: Fear of COVID-19 Scale; GAD-7: Generalized Anxiety Disorder 7-item; GFI: Goodness of Fit Index; JHU CSSE: Johns Hopkins University Center for Systems Science and Engineering; KMO: Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin; MHC-SF: Mental Health Continuum-Short Form; NFI: Normed Fit Index; NNFI: Non-Normed Fit Index; RMSEA: Root Mean Square Error of Approximation; SRMR: Standardized Root Mean square Residual; SSI: Scale for Suicide Ideation; TLI: Tucker-Lewis fit Index; WHO: World Health Organization.

Acknowledgements

Not applicable

Authors' contributions

HWM, SJL, JYK, and YGK conceived and designed the study. SJL and YGK collected data. KBM, JWK and HWM performed the data analysis and interpretation under the supervision of YGK. JWK and HWM drafted the manuscript. JYK and YGK provided critical revisions. All the authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.

Funding

No funding was received to assist with the preparation of this manuscript.

Availability of data and materials

The data that support the findings of this study are available at <https://osf.io/24a7e/>

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

The questionnaire and methodology for this study were approved by the Institutional Review Board of Korea University (KUIRB-2020-0231-01). Written informed consent was obtained from all individual participants included in the study.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Competing interests

The authors have no relevant financial or non-financial interests to disclose.

Author details

¹School of Psychology, Korea University, 145, Anam-ro, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul 02841, Republic of Korea. ²Office of Digital Information, Korea University, Seoul, Republic of Korea. ³Department of Child Studies, Seoul Women's University, Seoul, Republic of Korea.

Received: 24 August 2021 Accepted: 22 March 2022

Published online: 04 April 2022

References

1. Abbas J. Crisis management, transnational healthcare challenges and opportunities: the intersection of COVID-19 pandemic and global mental health. *Res Glob.* 2021;3: 100037. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resglo.2021.100037>.
2. Abbas J, Wang D, Su Z, Ziapour A. The role of social media in the advent of COVID-19 pandemic: crisis management, mental health challenges and implications. *Risk Manag Healthc Policy.* 2021;14:1917–32. <https://doi.org/10.2147/rmhp.S284313>.
3. Ahorsu DK, Lin CY, Imani V, Saffari M, Griffiths MD, Pakpour AH. The fear of COVID-19 scale: development and initial validation. *Int J Ment Health Addict.* 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-020-00270-8>.
4. American Psychological Association. Stress and decision-making during the pandemic. 2021. <https://www.apa.org/news/press/releases/stress/2021/october-decision-making>.
5. Andreadakis Z, Kumar A, Román RG, Tollefsen S, Saville M, Mayhew S. The COVID-19 vaccine development landscape. *Nat Rev Drug Discov.* 2020;19(5):305–6. <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41573-020-00073-5>.
6. Aqeel M, Shuja KH, Abbas J, Rehna T, Ziapour A. The influence of illness perception, anxiety and depression disorders on students mental health during COVID-19 outbreak in Pakistan: a web-based cross-sectional survey. *Int J Human Rights Healthc.* 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJHRH-10-2020-0095>.
7. Arpaci I, Karataş K, Baloğlu M. The development and initial tests for the psychometric properties of the COVID-19 Phobia Scale (C19P-S). *Personal Individ Differ.* 2020;164: 110108. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2020.110108>.
8. Arslan G, Yıldırım M, Tanhan A, Buluş M, Allen KA. Coronavirus stress, optimism-pessimism, psychological inflexibility, and psychological health: psychometric properties of the Coronavirus Stress Measure. *Int J Ment Health Addict.* 2020;19(6):2423–39. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-020-00337-6>.
9. Azizi MR, Atlasi R, Ziapour A, Abbas J, Naemi R. Innovative human resource management strategies during the COVID-19 pandemic: a systematic narrative review approach. *Heliyon.* 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e07233>.
10. Beck AT, Kovacs M, Weissman A. Assessment of suicidal intention: the scale for suicide ideation. *J Consult Clin Psychol.* 1979;47(2):343–52. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-006x.47.2.343>.
11. Bitan DT, Grossman-Giron A, Bloch Y, Mayer Y, Shiffman N, Mendlovic S. Fear of COVID-19 scale: psychometric characteristics, reliability and validity in the Israeli population. *Psychiatry Res.* 2020;289: 113100. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.113100>.
12. Braeken J, Van Assen MA. An empirical Kaiser criterion. *Psychol Methods.* 2017;22(3):450–66. <https://doi.org/10.1037/met0000074>.
13. Brooks SK, Webster RK, Smith LE, Woodland L, Wessely S, Greenberg N, Rubin GJ. The psychological impact of quarantine and how to reduce it: rapid review of the evidence. *The Lancet.* 2020;395(10227):912–20. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30460-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30460-8).
14. Cao W, Fang Z, Hou G, Han M, Xu X, Dong J, Zheng J. The psychological impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on college students in China. *Psychiatry Res.* 2020;287: 112934. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.112934>.
15. Cattell RB. The scree test for the number of factors. *Multivar Behav Res.* 1966;1(2):245–76. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327906mbr0102_10.

16. Caycho-Rodríguez T, Tomás JM, Barboza-Palomino M, et al. Assessment of fear of COVID-19 in older adults: validation of the fear of COVID-19 scale. *Int J Ment Health Addict*. 2021. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-020-00438-2>.
17. Chon KK, Choi SC, Yang BC. Integrated adaptation of CES-D in Korea. *Korean J Health Psychol*. 2001;6(1):59–76.
18. Cohen S, Janicki-Deverts D, Miller GE. Psychological stress and disease. *JAMA*. 2007;298(14):1685–7. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.298.14.1685>.
19. Cullen W, Gulati G, Kelly BD. Mental health in the COVID-19 pandemic. *QJM: Int J Med*. 2020;113(5):311–2. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qjmed/hcaa110>.
20. Floyd FJ, Widaman KF. Factor analysis in the development and refinement of clinical assessment instruments. *Psychol Assess*. 1995;7(3):286–99. <https://doi.org/10.1037/1040-3590.7.3.286>.
21. Gardner PJ, Moallem P. Psychological impact on SARS survivors: critical review of the English language literature. *Can Psychol*. 2015;56(1):123–35. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0037973>.
22. Ghinai I, McPherson TD, Hunter JC, Kirking HL, Christiansen D, Joshi K, Rubin R, Morales-Estrada S, Black SR, Pacilli M, Fricchione MJ, Chugh RK, Wallblay KA, Seema Ahmed N, Stoecker WC, Hasan NF, Burdsall DP, Reese HE, Wallace M, Wang C, Moeller D, Korpcis J, Novosad SA, Benowitz I, Jacobs MW, Dasari VS, Patel MT, Kauerauf J, Matt Charles E, Ezike NO, Chu V, Midgley CM, Rolfes MA, Gerber SI, Lu X, Lindstrom S, Verani JR, Layden JE, Brister S, Goldesberry K, Hoferka S, Jovanov D, Nims D, Saathoff-Huber L, Snelling CH, Adil H, Ali R, Andreychak E, Bemis K, Frias M, Quartey-Kumapley P, Baskerville K, Murphy E, Murskyj E, Noffsinger Z, Vercillo J, Elliott A, Onwuta US, Burck D, Abedi G, Burke RM, Fagan R, Farrar J, Fry AM, Hall AJ, Haynes A, Hoff C, Kamili S, Killerby ME, Kim L, Kujawski SA, Kuhar DT, Lynch B, Malapati L, Marlow M, Murray JR, Rha B, Sakthivel SKK, Smith-Jeffcoat SE, Soda E, Wang L, Whitaker BL, Uyeki TM. First known person-to-person transmission of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) in the USA. *The Lancet*. 2020;395(10230):1137–44. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)30607-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)30607-3).
23. Graham BS. Rapid COVID-19 vaccine development. *Science*. 2020;368(6494):945–6. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.abb8923>.
24. Huaracaya-Victoria J, Villarreal-Zegarra D, Podestà A, Luna-Cuadros MA. Psychometric properties of a Spanish version of the fear of COVID-19 scale in general population of Lima, Peru. *Int J Ment Health Addict*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-020-00354-5>.
25. JHU CSSE COVID-19 Data (COVID-19 Data Repository by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at Johns Hopkins University). 2021. <https://github.com/CSSEGISandData/COVID-19>.
26. Keyes CL, Wissing M, Potgieter JP, Temane M, Kruger A, Van Rooy S. Evaluation of the mental health continuum—short form (MHC-SF) in setswana-speaking South Africans. *Clin Psychol Psychother*. 2008;15(3):181–92. <https://doi.org/10.1002/cpp.572>.
27. König J, Jäger-Biela DJ, Glutsch N. Adapting to online teaching during COVID-19 school closure: teacher education and teacher competence effects among early career teachers in Germany. *Eur J Teach Educ*. 2020;43(4):608–22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02619768.2020.1809650>.
28. Konstantinov V, Berdenova S, Satkangulova G, Reznik A, Isralowitz R. COVID-19 impact on Kazakhstan university student fear, mental health, and substance use. *Int J Ment Health Addict*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-020-00412-y>.
29. Lemyre L, Tessier R. Measuring psychological stress. Concept, model, and measurement instrument in primary care research. *Can Fam Phys*. 2003;49:1159–60.
30. Lim YJ, Ko YG, Shin HC, Cho YR. Psychometric evaluation of the mental health continuum-short form (MHC-SF) in South Koreans. *Korean J Psychol Gen*. 2012;31(2):369–86.
31. Lotfi M, Hamblin MR, Rezaei N. COVID-19: transmission, prevention, and potential therapeutic opportunities. *Clin Chim Acta*. 2020;508:254–66. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cca.2020.05.044>.
32. Luo F, Ghanei Gheshlagh R, Dalvand S, Saedmoucheshi S, Li Q. Systematic review and meta-analysis of fear of COVID-19. *Front Psychol*. 2021;12:661078. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.661078>.
33. Masuyama A, Shinkawa H, Kubo T. Validation and psychometric properties of the Japanese version of the fear of COVID-19 scale among adolescents. *Int J Ment Health Addict*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-020-00368-z>.
34. Maunder RG, Lancee WJ, Balderson KE, Bennett JP, Borgundvaag B, Evans S, Fernandes CM, Goldbloom DS, Gupta M, Hunter JJ, Hall LM. Long-term psychological and occupational effects of providing hospital healthcare during SARS outbreak. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2006;12(12):1924–32. <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid1212.060584>.
35. McAlonan GM, Lee AM, Cheung V, Cheung C, Tsang KW, Sham PC, Chua SE, Wong JG. Immediate and sustained psychological impact of an emerging infectious disease outbreak on health care workers. *Can J Psychiatry*. 2007;52(4):241–7. <https://doi.org/10.1177/070674370705200406>.
36. Mental Health Foundation. Coronavirus: The divergence of mental health experiences during the pandemic. 2020. <https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/coronavirus/divergence-mental-health-experiences-during-pandemic>.
37. Midorikawa H, Aiba M, Lebowitz A, Taguchi T, Shiratori Y, Ogawa T, Takahashi A, Takahashi S, Nemoto K, Arai T, Tachikawa H. Confirming validity of the fear of COVID-19 scale in Japanese with a nationwide large-scale sample. *PLoS ONE*. 2021;16(2):e0246840. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0246840>.
38. Nasser-Abu Alhija F, Wisenbaker J. A Monte Carlo study investigating the impact of item parceling strategies on parameter estimates and their standard errors in CFA. *Struct Equ Model*. 2006;13(2):204–28. https://doi.org/10.1207/s15328007sem1302_3.
39. NeJhaddadgar N, Ziapour A, Zakkipour G, Abbas J, Abolfathi M, Shabani M. Effectiveness of telephone-based screening and triage during COVID-19 outbreak in the promoted primary healthcare system: a case study in Ardabil province, Iran. *J Public Health*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10389-020-01407-8>.
40. Nicola M, Alsaifi Z, Sohrabi C, Kerwan A, Al-Jabir A, Iosifidis C, Agha M, Agha R. The socio-economic implications of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19): a review. *Int J Surg*. 2020;78:185–93. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijsu.2020.04.018>.
41. Nikčević AV, Spada MM. The COVID-19 Anxiety Syndrome Scale: development and psychometric properties. *Psychiatry Res*. 2020;292: 113322. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.113322>.
42. O'Connor RC, Wetherall K, Cleare S, McClelland H, Melson AJ, Niedzwiedz CL, O'Carroll RE, O'Connor DB, Platt S, Scowcroft E, Watson B, Zorota T, Ferguson E, Robb KA. Mental health and well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic: longitudinal analyses of adults in the UK COVID-19 Mental Health & Wellbeing study. *Br J Psychiatry*. 2021;218(6):326–33. <https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.2020.212>.
43. Park CL, Russell BS, Fendrich M, Finkelstein-Fox L, Hutchison M, Becker J. Americans' COVID-19 stress, coping, and adherence to CDC guidelines. *J Gen Intern Med*. 2020;35(8):2296–303. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11606-020-05898-9>.
44. Qiu J, Shen B, Zhao M, Wang Z, Xie B, Xu Y. A nationwide survey of psychological distress among Chinese people in the COVID-19 epidemic: implications and policy recommendations. *Genet Psychiatry*. 2020;33(2):e100213. <https://doi.org/10.1136/gpsych-2020-100213>.
45. R Core Team. R: a language and environment for statistical computing. Vienna: R Foundation for Statistical Computing; 2021.
46. Radloff LS. The CES-D scale: a self-report depression scale for research in the general population. *Appl Psychol Meas*. 1977;1(3):385–401. <https://doi.org/10.1177/014662167700100306>.
47. Reznik A, Gritsenko V, Konstantinov V, Khamenka N, Isralowitz R. COVID-19 fear in Eastern Europe: validation of the fear of COVID-19 scale. *Int J Ment Health Addict*. 2020;19(5):1903–8. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11469-020-00283-3>.
48. Serafini G, Parmigiani B, Amerio A, Aguglia A, Sher L, Amore M. The psychological impact of COVID-19 on the mental health in the general population. *QJM: Int J Med*. 2000;113(8):531–7. <https://doi.org/10.1093/qjmed/hcaa201>.
49. Shen H, Fu M, Pan H, Yu Z, Chen Y. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on firm performance. *Emerg Mark Financ Trade*. 2020;56(10):2213–30. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1540496X.2020.1785863>.
50. Shin MS, Park KB, Oh KJ, Kim JS. A study of suicidal ideation among high school students: the structural relation among depression, hopelessness, and suicidal ideation. *Korean J Clin Psychol*. 1990;9(1):1–19.
51. Spitzer RL, Kroenke K, Williams JB, Löwe B. A brief measure for assessing generalized anxiety disorder: the GAD-7. *Arch Intern Med*. 2006;166(10):1092–7. <https://doi.org/10.1001/archinte.166.10.1092>.

52. Su Z, Wen J, Abbas J, McDonnell D, Cheshmehzangi A, Li X, Ahmad J, Šegalo S, Maestro D, Cai Y. A race for a better understanding of COVID-19 vaccine non-adopters. *Brain Behav Immunity-Health*. 2020;9: 100159. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bbih.2020.100159>.
53. Su Z, McDonnell D, Li X, Bennett B, Šegalo S, Abbas J, Cheshmehzangi A, Xiang YT. COVID-19 vaccine donations—vaccine empathy or vaccine diplomacy? A narrative literature review. *Vaccines*. 2021;9(9):1024. <https://doi.org/10.3390/vaccines9091024>.
54. Su Z, McDonnell D, Wen J, Kozak M, Abbas J, Šegalo S, Li X, Ahmad J, Cheshmehzangi A, Cai Y, Yang L, Xiang Y-T. Mental health consequences of COVID-19 media coverage: the need for effective crisis communication practices. *Glob Health*. 2021;17(1):1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12992-020-00654-4>.
55. Taylor S, Landry C, Paluszek M, Fergus TA, McKay D, Asmundson GJ. Development and initial validation of the COVID stress scales. *J Anxiety Disord*. 2020;72: 102232. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.janxdis.2020.102232>.
56. Velicer WF. Determining the number of components from the matrix of partial correlations. *Psychometrika*. 1976;41(3):321–7. <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF02293557>.
57. Walke HT, Honein MA, Redfield RR. Preventing and responding to COVID-19 on college campuses. *JAMA*. 2020;324(17):1727–8. <https://doi.org/10.1001/jama.2020.20027>.
58. World Health Organization. Archived: WHO Timeline—COVID-19. 2020. <https://www.who.int/news/item/27-04-2020-who-timeline---covid-19>
59. World Health Organization Europe. Mental health and COVID-19. 2020. <https://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/health-emergencies/coronavirus-covid-19/publications-and-technical-guidance/noncommunicable-diseases/mental-health-and-covid-19>
60. Yildirim M, Solmaz F. COVID-19 burnout, COVID-19 stress and resilience: initial psychometric properties of COVID-19 Burnout Scale. *Death Stud*. 2020. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07481187.2020.1818885>.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

