

Table 1) Demographic characteristics of the subjects

Group	No.	%
Age (year)		
18-24	76	19.7
25-30	107	27.7
30-40	130	33.7
40-55	65	16.8
55<	8	2.1
Number of children		
None	213	55.2
1	69	17.9
2	84	21.8
3	13	3.4
4	5	1.3
4<	2	0.5
Education		
Below diploma	11	2.8
Diploma	58	15
Associate degree	15	3.9
Bachelor's degree	192	49.7
Master's degree	83	21.5
PhD	27	7
Occupation		
Unemployed	77	19.9
Governmental job	138	35.8
Non-governmental job	102	26.4
Retired	6	1.6
Student	63	16.3
Marital status		
Single	184	47.6
Married	178	46.1
Widow (living with family)	3	0.7
Widow (living alone)	10	2.7
Divorced (living with family)	10	2.7
Divorced (living alone)	1	0.2
Are you at home or at work during the pandemic?		
Being at home	263	68.1
Going to work	123	31.9
Is there at least one family member or first-degree relative who developed COVID-19 during the pandemic?		
Yes	198	51.3
No	188	48.7
Is there at least one family member or close friend who died of COVID-19?		
Yes	26	6.7
No	360	93.3

Are you or at least one of your family members at high risk for COVID-19?		
Yes	130	33.7
No	256	66.3
Was your city at one of the high-risk areas during the last month		
Yes	250	64.8
No	136	35.2

Table 2) Descriptive indices of the research variables

Variable	Mean	Skewness	Kurtosis
COVID-19-related obsession	3.61±3.56	1.32	1.68
Fear of COVID-19	18.61±6.30	0.20	-0.39

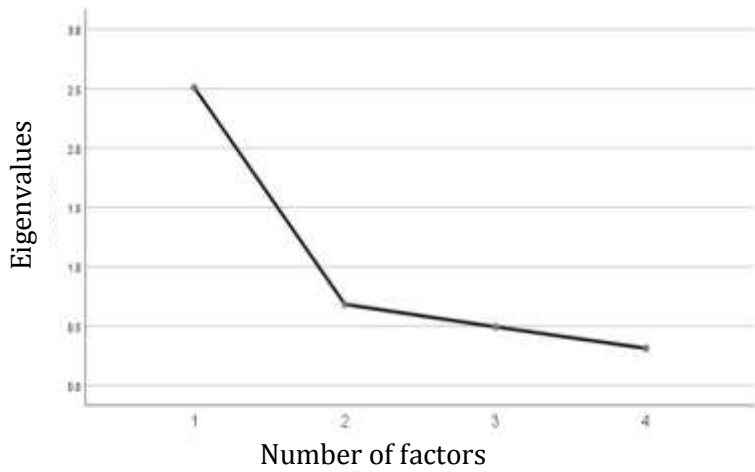


Figure 1) Scree plot results

Table 3) The factors and loading of items of the Obsession with the COVID-19 Scale

Items	Factor load	t-value
1. I had anxious thoughts to develop COVID-19.	0.823	18.5
2. I had anxious thoughts that I had probably met people who were carriers of the coronavirus.	0.857	21.12
3. I could not stop thinking of COVID-19.	0.803	15.56
4. I dreamed about COVID-19.	0.672	13.4

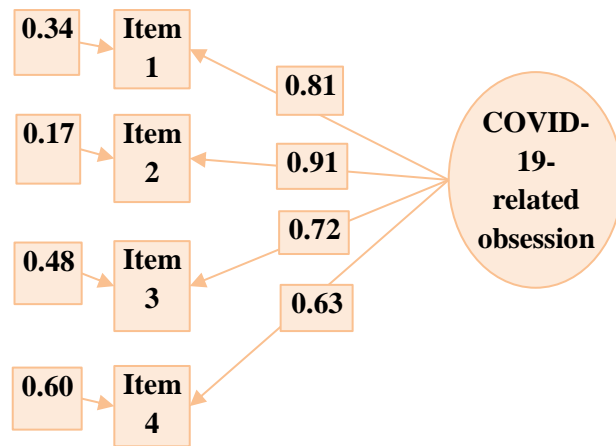


Figure 2) One-factor model of the Obsession with the COVID-19 Scale to determine standardized coefficients (Chi-Square=2.04; df = 1; p-value=0.00059; RMSEA=0.062)