



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Evaluation of relationships between dogs and owners: the Turkish translation, reliability and validity study of cat/dog owner relationship scale (C/DORS)

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Köpekler ile sahipleri arasındaki ilişkilerin değerlendirilmesi: kedi/köpek sahibi ilişki ölçeğinin Türkçe çevirisi, güvenilirlik ve geçerlik çalışması

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Öz

Amaç: Bu çalışmanın amacı, köpekler ve sahipleri arasındaki ilişkilerin kalitesini değerlendirmek için kullanılacak kedi/köpek sahibi ilişki ölçeğini (C/DORS) Türkçe'ye çevirmek ve Türkiye'de farklı demografik değişkenler arasında ilişki kalitesini değerlendirmektir.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Kedi/köpek sahibi ilişki ölçeği (C/DORS) uzman bir ekip tarafından orijinal dili İngilizce'den Türkçe'ye çevrildi. Çalışmaya katılmaya gönüllü olan köpek sahiplerinden ölçek aracılığıyla bilgi toplanmıştır. Köpek sahiplerinin cinsiyeti, eğitim durumu ve maddi durumu da toplandı. Ölçeğin geçerlik ve güvenilirliği Cronbach's alpha ve faktör analizi kullanılarak değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: İlk istatistiksel analizler ölçekte faktör analizinin kullanılabilirliğini (Bartlett küresellik testi, $p<0,001$) ve örneklem büyüklüğünün yeterli olduğunu (KMO testi=0,619) ortaya koydu. Algılanan duygusal yakınlık, evcil hayvan-sahibi etkileşimi ve algılanan maliyet olarak üç alt boyuta sahip olan ölçeğin toplam açıkladığı varyans %43,90 olarak bulundu. Ölçeğe ait Cronbach alfa katsayısı 0,844 olarak tespit edildi. Ölçek alt boyut skorlarının cinsiyet ($p>0,05$) ve gelir durumu ($p>0,05$) açısından istatistiksel olarak benzer seviyelerde olduğu görüldü. Algılanan maliyet skoru eğitim durumu açısından istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bulundu ($p<0,05$).

Öneri: Türkçe'ye uyarlanan ve geçerlik-güvenirliği belirlenmiş olan bu ölçeğin Türkiye'de köpek-sahibi ilişkilerini ölçebilen ilk ölçek olma niteliği taşıdığı düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca, bu çalışma ölçek geliştirme ve uyarlama çalışmaları aracılığıyla Türkiye'de pet hayvanı-insan ilişkilerinin incelenmesi hususunda faydalı olacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Faktör analizi, geçerlik-güvenirlik, ilişki ölçeği, köpek, sahip

Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study was to translate the cat/dog owner relationship scale (C/DORS), which can be used to assess the quality of relationships between dogs and their owners, into Turkish and to evaluate relationship quality across different demographic variables in Turkey.

Materials and Methods: An expert team translated the cat/dog owner relationship scale (C/DORS) from its original language of English into Turkish. Information was collected from dog owners who volunteered to participate in the study via a scale. The dog owners' gender, educational status, and financial level were also collected. The validity and reliability of the scale were assessed using Cronbach's alpha and factor analysis.

Results: The initial statistical analyses revealed that factor analysis could be used on the scale (Bartlett's sphericity test, $p<0,001$) and that the sample size was adequate (KMO test=0,619). The total variance explained by the scale that has three subscales as perceived emotional closeness, pet-owner interaction and perceived cost was found to be 43,90%. The Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the scale was found to be 0.844. It was observed that the subscale scores of the scale were at similar levels in terms of gender ($p>0,05$) and income status ($p>0,05$). Perceived cost subscale score was statistically significant in terms of educational status ($p<0,05$).

Conclusion: It is thought that this scale, that has been adapted into Turkish and whose validity-reliability has been determined, is the first scale that can measure dog-owner relationships in Turkey. In addition, this study will encourage the examination of pet-human relationships in Turkey through with scale development and adaptation studies.

Keywords: Dog, factor analysis, owner, relationship scale, validity-reliability





Introduction

Dogs, the first domesticated animals, have always lived in close proximity to humans. People love dogs as pets for a variety of reasons, including their ability to communicate, their ease of training, and their utility for hunting and protection (Salgırlı et al 2012, Demir and Uğurlu Koç 2014). Nowadays, it has been reported that people are emotionally attached to their dogs, forming friendships with them and strengthening their bonds of love (Kanat-Maymon et al 2016). According to various studies conducted with families who live with dogs, families who do not live with dogs have a more developed immune system and so have fewer allergic reactions (Hesselmar et al 1999, McNicholas et al 2005). In addition, it has been found that they have reduced stress, blood pressure and cholesterol, and have had a positive effect on child development (Vidovic et al 1999, Allen et al 2002). It has become an important issue to examine the relationships between dogs which contribute to people in many ways and owners.

Different measurement tools are used due to the fact that it is difficult to examine the relationships between dogs and their owners by observation. In recent years, scales have been used to reveal the relationships between dogs and with their owners, as well as to determine the wellbeing level of dogs (Wilson and Netting 2012, Howell et al 2017). In the area of veterinary medicine, there are scale development and survey studies in Turkey, excluding pet-human interaction (Çevrimli et al 2019, Tekindal et al 2019, Mat et al 2020, Isparta et al 2021). Salgırlı et al (2012) evaluated the relationships between dogs and their owners through a questionnaire but did not develop a relevant scale.

In this study, it was aimed to reveal the relationships between dogs and their owners by adapting the Cat/Dog Owner Relationship Scale (C/DORS) to Turkish. In addition, these relationships were also evaluated in different demographic characteristics. With this purpose, a scale that can help examine the relationships between dogs and their owners in Turkey will be gained to the literature. Moreover, it was constituted the motivation of the study that the complex structure of dog-human relationships can be made a little more understandable with this study.

Material and Methods

Data collection

The data was collected from a questionnaire in which 66 dog owners (n=66) were interviewed online or in person. Participants were included voluntarily in the study by random sampling. In addition, demographic variables such as gender, educational and income status were also obtained from the participants.

Translation, validation and reliability

The scale in this study was adapted by Howell et al (2017) to measure the quality of the relationship between cats or dogs with their owners. The scale whose original language is English consists of thirty-three questions. The scores of questions vary between 1-5 points. The highest score represents the most positive relationship (Howell et al 2017).

The translation of the scale was performed by a committee consisting of different disciplines in terms of consistency of the scale content. The committee held meetings for advantages such as discussion of opinions, elimination of confusion and improvement in translation (Epstein et al 2015). First, the original scale was translated into Turkish. Afterwards, Turkish translation version of the scale was translated back into English to be checked. The scale was evaluated by the expert committee after the translation and its final version was created (Appendix-1).

The scale consists of three subscales: pet-owner interaction, perceived emotional closeness, and perceived cost. The pet-owner interaction and perceived emotional closeness sections are reverse scored, with a higher score indicating good relationship quality. For the pet-owner interaction subscale, questions 4, 7, 23, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 are scored inversely and the calculated total score is divided by 9. For the perceived emotional closeness subscale, questions 2, 5, 13, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25 and 33 are scored inversely and the calculated total score is divided by 10. For the perceived cost subscale, question 1, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, 16 and 19 are scored and the calculated total score is divided by 9.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics software Version 22.0. Descriptive statistics for the scale and demographic characteristics were calculated. Measures of central tendency and measures of skewness and kurtosis were used for the sensitivity analysis of the scale items. Values <3 for skewness and value <7 for kurtosis were used as criteria for having sufficient sensitivity (Zucoloto et al 2014).

Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used for each subscale for internal consistency and Pearson correlation coefficient was used for reliability according to the test-retest method in the evaluation of the construct validity of the scale. Explanatory factor analysis was used for validity analysis. Suitability for factor analysis was determined by Bartlett's test of sphericity. The sample size adequacy was examined with the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test and the Varimax technique was used for the rotation of the factor loads. This method was preferred as it rotated the factor variances with less



variables to the maximum (Kaiser 1958). The differences between the scores of the subscales of demographic variables were analyzed with Student's t test and one-way ANOVA. $p < 0,05$ was considered as significant in all analyses.

Results

Demographic information of dog owners was shown in Table 1.

The mean age of dog owners was determined as $32.59 \pm 10,95$. In the study, 66.7% of dog owners were female and 33.3% were male. The study showed that 68.2 percent of the dog owners had bachelor's and postgraduate degree. In terms of income, it was reported that 55.7 percent of respondents earned less than $\text{₺}5,000$.

The sensitivity analysis results of the items of the scale were given in Table 2.

Table 1. Demographic variables

		N	Frequency (%)
Gender	Female	44	66,7%
	Male	22	33,3%
Education	Primary-Middle-High School	10	15,2%
	Associate Degree	11	16,7%
	Bachelor's Degree	33	50,0%
	Postgraduate Degree	12	18,2%
Income Statue	$\leq 2.500 \text{ ₺}$	13	21,3%
	2.501-5.000 ₺	21	34,4%
	5.001-10.000 ₺	16	26,2%
	$> 10.000 \text{ ₺}$	11	18,0%

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of scale items

Questions	Mean	Std. Deviation	Skewness	Kurtosis
Q1	3,03	0,877	-0,201	0,708
Q2	4,21	0,832	-0,916	0,370
Q3	3,32	1,255	-0,296	-0,794
Q4	4,33	1,232	-1,791	2,018
Q5	4,42	0,878	-1,238	0,244
Q6	2,73	1,171	0,437	-0,717
Q7	4,67	0,709	-2,088	3,463
Q8	3,91	1,048	-0,474	-1,022
Q10	3,52	1,07	-0,079	-0,916
Q11	2,98	1,196	0,197	-0,685
Q13	3,33	1,492	-0,454	-1,176
Q14	3,91	1,4	-0,839	-0,788
Q16	3,26	1,45	-0,186	-1,344
Q17	4,11	0,947	-0,554	-0,967
Q18	4,38	0,89	-1,374	1,042
Q19	3,91	1,378	-0,828	-0,829
Q20	4,32	0,844	-1,46	2,792
Q22	4,5	0,809	-1,53	1,479
Q23	4,41	1,136	-2,038	3,222
Q24	4,45	0,748	-1,205	0,732
Q25	4,53	0,684	-1,449	1,973
Q27	2,65	1,534	0,509	-1,262
Q28	3,77	1,093	-0,551	-0,402
Q29	2,56	1,291	0,615	-0,689
Q30	4,65	0,694	-2,28	5,398
Q31	3,5	1,099	-0,036	-1,025
Q32	3,86	0,926	-0,32	-0,806
Q33	4,41	0,911	-1,673	2,622



Table 3. KMO and Bartlett's sphericity test results

KMO		Scale
		0,619
Bartlett's Sphericity Test	Chi-Square	899,528
	Degree of freedom	378
	p	<0,001

For the suitability of the factor analysis and the adequacy of the sample size, the Bartlett sphericity test and Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) test were used. The sample size was found to be sufficient for dog owners according to KMO (Table 3). Bartlett test of sphericity revealed that there was a relationship between scale items, qualifying for factor analysis ($p < 0.001$; Table 3).

As a result of the factor analysis, seven components with an eigenvalue greater than 1 were revealed. However, when the scree plot was examined visually (Figure 1), it was seen that the factors could be expressed in three components.

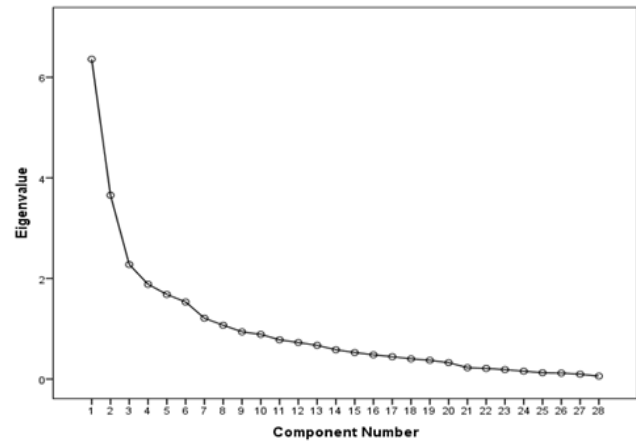


Figure 1. Scree plot of the scale

Table 4. Factor loadings and variance rates of the scale

Items	Subscale			Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient If Item Deleted
	Perceived Emotional Closeness	Pet-owner Interactions	Perceived Costs		
Q 33	0,699				0,776
Q 17	0,667				0,765
Q 31	0,653				0,765
Q 32	0,645				0,785
Q 20	0,643				0,770
Q 24	0,582			0,798	0,776
Q 18	0,548				0,776
Q 28	0,558				0,794
Q 27	0,475				0,816
Q 5	0,441				0,786
Q 13	0,406				0,790
Q 7		0,745			0,437
Q 22		0,726			0,479
Q 30		0,585			0,463
Q 29		0,553			0,725
Q 4		0,539		0,555	0,505
Q 25		0,506			0,514
Q 2		0,502			0,512
Q 23		0,430			0,470
Q 11			0,696		0,753
Q 19			0,664		0,725
Q 14			0,589		0,736
Q 1			0,570		0,767
Q 8			0,568	0,779	0,752
Q 16			0,566		0,759
Q 3			0,564		0,761
Q 10			0,444		0,763
Q 6			0,386		0,794
Eigenvalues	6,361	3,656	2,277		
Variance Rates %	22,717	13,056	8,132		
Total Variance %		43,905			
Total Cronbach's Alpha (α)				0,844	



Factor loadings, explained variance ratios and Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the scale were shown in Table 4. The total explained variance of the scale was found to be 43.90%. Cronbach's alpha coefficients were found to be 0,798, 0,555 and 0,779 in the subscales of perceived emotional closeness, pet-owner interaction, and perceived cost, respectively (Table 4). These results showed that the scale had a high reliability for dog owners, except for the pet-owner interaction subscale. In addition, the reliability of the scale was calculated with the Pearson correlation coefficient according to the test-retest method and it was found above 0,90 for each subscale ($p < 0,001$).

In present study, the differences in the subscale scores of the scale in terms of demographic variables were also examined (Figure 2).

The differences in the perceived emotional closeness, pet-owner interactions and perceived costs scores in terms of education and income statue were evaluated with one-way ANOVA. In addition, the difference of these scores in terms of gender was determined with t test. The scores of perceived emotional closeness ($p=0,983$), pet-owner interactions ($p=0,868$) and perceived costs ($p=0,321$) were found non-significant in terms of income statue (Figure 2). There were no statistically significant differences in the scores of perceived emotional closeness ($p=0,163$), pet-owner interactions ($p=0,613$) and perceived costs ($p=0,989$) in terms of gender (Figure 2). Finally, there were no statistically significant differences in perceived emotional closeness ($p=0,243$) and pet-owner interactions ($p=0,345$) scores in terms of educational status, while a statistically significant difference was found in perceived costs score ($p=0,031$) score (Figure 2).

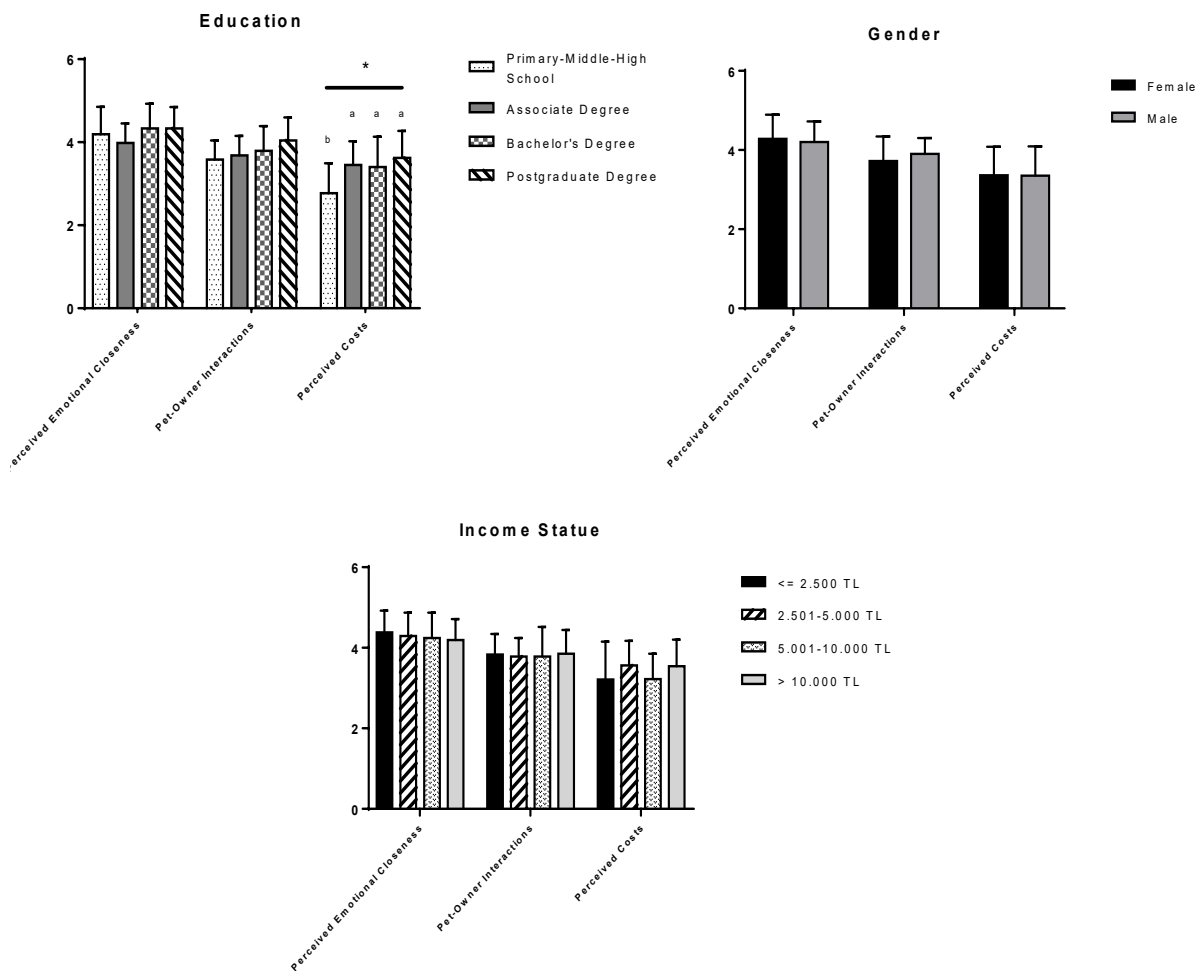


Figure 2. Subscale scores in different demographic variables (mean ± std. deviation)





Discussion

C/DORS is a new developed scale that was modified from Monash Dog-Owner Relationship Scale (MDORS) and combined with Cat-Owner Relationship Scale (CORS) as a result of a scale development study in cats (Howell et al 2017). Although there are some studies that evaluate the relationships between dogs and their owners by adapting MDORS into different languages, there is no study that determines the relationships between dogs and owners with C/DORS (Calvo et al 2016, van Houtert et al 2019). C/DORS was divided into subscales and scored similar to MDORS and CORS. In addition, its Turkish adaptation was prepared by adhering to its original scale (Dwyer et al 2006, Howell et al 2017). Even though it was reported that the relationships between cats/dogs and owners have been evaluated with C/DORS, it was suggested that behavioral measures in cats or dogs should be used together with scales (Howell et al 2017). In addition, since cats and dogs have different needs and care routines, it should not be ignored that their relationships with owners can be evaluated with scales that were specific to cats or dogs.

In the study, the sensitivity analysis of the scale items was performed and it was determined that it had sufficient sensitivity (Zucoloto et al 2014). The suitability of the factor analysis and the adequacy of the sample size were determined by the Bartlett's sphericity test and KMO, respectively (Bartlett and Fowler 1937, Cerny and Kaiser 1977). Studies have reported that a value higher than 0,60 for the KMO test is sufficient (Kaiser 1974, Aslim et al 2020). It was determined that the KMO test results were higher than present study in the scale development and adaptation studies in the field of veterinary medicine (Çevrimli et al 2019, Tekindal et al 2019, Aslim et al 2020, d'Angelo et al 2021, Aslim et al 2021). As a result, while it was found that factor analysis may be used in this study, it was suggested that the sample size might still be a limitation.

In a study conducted in Turkey, the questionnaire was evaluated in two subscales (Salgırlı ve ark., 2012). Dotson and Hyatt (2008) reported in their study that the scale had twelve subscales, but seven subscales were considered meaningful. In a scale adaptation study, only "Owner-Dog Interaction" and "Perceived Costs" subscales were evaluated (d'Angelo et al 2021). Dwyer et al (2006) evaluated the scale in two subscales as "Perceived Emotional Closeness" and "Perceived Costs" in their study, while Calvo et al (2016) identified two different components of the scale with the principal components analysis in their study. In studies on cats and dogs, it was seen that the scales were evaluated in three subscales (Howell et al 2017, van Houtert et al 2019). As a result of factor analysis, although seven subscales with an eigenvalue greater than 1 emerged in this study, it was found acceptable that it could be evaluated in three

subscales: "Pet-Owner Interaction", "Perceived Emotional Closeness" and "Perceived Costs".

The reliability coefficient is expressed as the stability of independent measurements. Cronbach's alpha coefficient is frequently preferred in likert scales to evaluate reliability (Cronbach and Shavelson 2004). Cronbach's alpha coefficients were determined as $>0,90$ (d'Angelo et al 2021), $0,84$ (Dwyer et al 2006) and $>0,70$ (Dotson and Hyatt 2008) in different studies. In contrast to these studies, van Houtert et al (2019) found the Cronbach's alpha coefficients in three subscales of the scale as $0,43$, $0,19$ and $0,19$. In this study, it was determined that "Perceived Emotional Closeness" and "Perceived Costs" subscales had strong internal consistency, and "Pet-Owner Interaction" subscale had low internal consistency. In addition, unlike the original scale, it was seen that the scale items were in different subscales, except for "Perceived Costs" subscale. Possible reasons of these differences were thought to occur because the scale items could evaluate more than one subscale depending on the Turkish translation and meaning of the scale. In addition, when the "if item deleted" Cronbach alpha coefficients were examined (Table 4), it was observed that the Pet/Owner interactions subscale's Cronbach alpha coefficient was increased above 0.70 if item 29 was removed from the scale.

The total scores of each subscale of the scale were calculated and examined in terms of gender, education and income status variables. In different studies, it was reported that women participate in studies voluntarily at a higher rate than men (Dotson et al 2010, Diverio et al 2016). Dotson and Hyatt (2008) found that women's scores were significantly higher than men's in all subscales of the scale. In this study, although the mean scores of the subscales were found to be similar in terms of gender, the scores of female in the subscales of "Perceived Emotional Closeness" and "Perceived Costs" were higher than male. Considering the role of mothers in the parent-child relationship, it was shown that females may be more interested in dog care than males (Prato-Previde et al 2006).

When dog-owner relationships were evaluated in terms of income, it was reported that people with higher incomes might have had higher scores in the relationship, but no significant relationship was found (Dotson and Hyatt 2008, Dotson et al 2010). Non-significant relationship between income status and subscale scores was noted in present study.

It was reported that high education level can have a significant effect on the quality of dog-owner relationships (Calvo et al 2016). In addition, it was thought that the quality of the relationships between parents with high socio-economic status and their children was high and this relationship could be resembled to the dog-owner relationships (Prato-





Previde et al 2006, Garcia et al 2014). Calvo et al (2016) also reported that there could be a negative effect between the education level of the dog owner and the expectations of dog relationships. It was determined that people with higher education levels had higher scores in their relationships with their dogs in present study. Although there is no significant difference in terms of education level in the "Pet-Owner Interaction" and "Perceived Emotional Closeness" subscales, it was determined that the primary-middle-high school level in the "Perceived Costs" subscale had a lower score than the other levels. It was thought that all kinds of services such as feeding and health that required to meet the needs of dogs increased depending on education level and accordingly the "Perceived Costs" score increased.

Conclusion

With this study, the validity and reliability of the cat/dog ownership relationship scale (C/DORS) was determined by adapting to Turkish. To the best of our knowledge, this study is the first scale in Turkish that reveals the relationships between dogs and their owners. Although the sample size seems to be a limitation in terms of dog owners in the study, it is thought that it can be used as a scale that can evaluate dog-owner relationships. It will be possible to contribute to the validity and reliability of the scale by increasing the sample size for dog owners. In addition, it was observed that the Cronbach alpha coefficient of the Pet/Owner interactions subscale would increase by removing item 29 from the scale. It can be considered to appropriate using the scale by removing this item. The study also examined the relationships between subscale scores and demographic variables. Accordingly, it was concluded that females had better relationships with their dogs than males, there was no relationship between the income status of dog owners and their relationship and finally, the "Perceived Costs" subscale score increased as the education level increased. Consequently, this study will encourage the use of scales that are not preferred very often in the field of veterinary medicine in Turkey. Nevertheless, considering animal welfare, it is thought that more studies on animal-human interaction are needed.

Conflict of Interest

The authors did not report any conflict of interest.

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Appendix 1. Turkish translation of the original scale

	Sorular	Cevaplar			
		Çok zor	Zor	Kolay	Çok kolay
1	Evcil hayvanınızın bakımı ne derece zordur?	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
2	Evcil hayvanım sabah kalkmam için bana bir sebep verir.	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
3	Evcil hayvan sahibi olmamın hoşlanmadığım ciddi yönleri var.	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Birkaç günde bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
4	Evcil hayvanınızı ne sıklıkta öpersiniz?	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
5	Keşke evcil hayvanımla hiç ayrılmamız gerekmeseydi.	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
6	Evcil hayvanım etrafı çok dağınık.	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Birkaç günde bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
7	Evcil hayvanınızla ne sıklıkta oyunlar oynarsınız?	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Birkaç günde bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
8	Evcil hayvanım onu sahiplenmeden önce yapmaktan hoşlandığım şeyleri yapmama engel olması beni rahatsız ediyor.	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
9	Ne sıklıkta evcil hayvanınızı izlemenin keyfini sürerek zaman harcarsınız?	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Haftada bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
10	Evcil hayvanımdan dolayı planlarımı değiştirmem gerekmesi bazen rahatsız edici oluyor.	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
11	Evcil hayvanım çok masrafa sebep oluyor.	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
12	Evcil hayvanınıza ne sıklıkta hediye alırsınız?	Haftada bir katılıyorrum	İki haftada bir katılıyorrum	Yılda birkaç kez katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
13	Evcil hayvanınıza ne sıklıkta başkalarına anlatmadığımız şeyleri söylersiniz?	Günde bir katılıyorrum	Haftada bir katılıyorrum	Yılda birkaç kez katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
14	Evcil hayvanınıza bakmanın angarya bir iş olduğunu ne sıklıkta düşünürsünüz?	Günde bir katılıyorrum	Haftada bir katılıyorrum	Yılda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
15	Evcil hayvanınızla ne sıklıkta konuşursunuz?	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Birkaç günde bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
16	Evcil hayvanınız ne sıklıkta sizi yapmak istediğiniz şeylerden alkoyar?	Günde bir katılıyorrum	Haftada bir katılıyorrum	Yılda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
17	Evcil hayvanımın sürekli yanımda olmasını isterim.	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
18	Beni her-kes bırakıp gitse bile evcil hayvanım yine yanımda olurdu.	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
19	Bir evcil hayvan ediminin değığinden daha sıkıntılı olduğunu ne sıklıkta düşünürsünüz?	Günde bir katılıyorrum	Haftada bir katılıyorrum	Yılda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
20	Evcil hayvanım zor zamanları atlattırma yardımcı olur.	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
21	Evcil hayvanınızı ne sıklıkta kucaklırsınız?	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Birkaç günde bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
22	Evcil hayvanım bana sürekli yoldaşlık eder.	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
23	Dimlenir-ken, TV izler-ken, vs evcil hayvanınız ne sıklıkta sizinle kalır?	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Birkaç günde bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
24	Ne zaman teselliye ihtiyacım olsa evcil hayvanım hep yanımdadır.	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
25	Sizce evcil hayvanınızın ölmesi sizin için ne derece travmatik olurdu?	Çok travmatik olur	Travmatik olur	Travmatik olmaz	Hiç travmatik olmaz
26	Evcil hayvanınızı ne sıklıkta seversiniz?	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Birkaç günde bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
27	Evcil hayvanınızla birlikte ne sıklıkta insanları ziyarete gidersiniz?	Haftada bir katılıyorrum	İki haftada bir katılıyorrum	Yılda birkaç kez katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
28	Evcil hayvanınıza ne sıklıkta yemek ödülü verirsiniz?	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Birkaç günde bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
29	Evcil hayvanınızı ne sıklıkta arabaya bindirirsiniz?	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Birkaç günde bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
30	Evcil hayvanınıza ne sıklıkta sarılırsınız?	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Birkaç günde bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
31	Evcil hayvanınıza ne sıklıkta hediye alırsınız?	Haftada bir katılıyorrum	İki haftada bir katılıyorrum	Yılda birkaç kez katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
32	Evcil hayvanınıza ne sıklıkta bakım yaparsınız?	Günde en az bir kez katılıyorrum	Birkaç günde bir katılıyorrum	Ayda bir katılmıyorum	Asla katılmıyorum
33	Evcil hayvanımın dikkati daima üzerimde-dir	Kesinlikle katılıyorrum	Katılıyorrum	Katılmıyorum	Kesinlikle katılmıyorum

