

The Coronavirus Disability Survey (COV-DIS)

The Coronavirus Disability Survey (COV-DIS) was developed by the **University of Michigan Center for Disability Health and Wellness** in order to learn about the experiences of persons with disabilities (PWD) during the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The psychometric properties of the COV-DIS have not yet been established, but will be disseminated publically in the future.

The objective of the COV-DIS is to provide critical data on the experiences of PWDs during the COVID-19 pandemic. The risk of many adverse health and disability outcomes is elevated in PWDs. The COV-DIS specifically measures: general and psychological well-being; social isolation; performance of instrumental activities of daily living; food and housing security; employment and financial challenges; and access to medical care, transportation, and information. The COVID-19 pandemic and legally mandated social distancing measures have the potential to exacerbate challenges in each of these domains for the population at large, but particularly for PWDs. Data that are acquired using the COV-DIS may be helpful for attending to the needs and challenges faced by PWDs during the current pandemic, as well as for planning for responses to future waves of COVID-19 and other high-impact societal stressors.

All materials associated with the COV-DIS are made freely and publically available at no cost. While not required, we encourage COV-DIS users to register using the following web address or QR code:

https://umich.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_38Wbm81ILp4VzOB



Suggested citation: Ehrlich JR, Bernard A, Weiss S, Stein JD, Ulin S, D'Souza C, Riddering A, Edwards P, Meade M, McKee M. The Coronavirus Disability Survey (COV-DIS) [Internet]. OSF; 2020. Available from: osf.io/q4jnu

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1. How much has your life been disrupted by the coronavirus outbreak?
 1. A lot
 2. A fair amount
 3. Just a little
 4. Not at all
 5. Don't know
 99. Refused/missing

2. Before the coronavirus outbreak, how did you usually take care of day-to-day activities (e.g. grocery shopping, going to the bank, and picking up medicines)?
 1. By myself with no help
 2. With some help from another person
 3. Someone else did it for me
 4. Don't Know
 99. Refused/Missing

3. Since becoming aware of the coronavirus outbreak, how much difficulty have you had obtaining the food you need?
 1. No difficulty
 2. Some difficulty
 3. A lot of difficulty
 4. Unable or very difficult
 99. Refused/missing

4. Since becoming aware of the coronavirus outbreak, have you had more trouble taking care of day-to-day activities (e.g. grocery shopping, going to the bank, picking up medicines) for any of the following reasons? Please check all that apply.
 1. I have not had more trouble taking care of my day-to-day activities
 2. I am worried about being exposed to coronavirus
 3. I have been sick
 4. Person who usually assists me is worried about being exposed to coronavirus
 5. Person who usually assists me is sick
 6. I am struggling financially
 7. Decreased public transportation availability
 8. Decreased ride sharing / ride hailing (e.g. Uber and Lyft) availability
 9. ADA/para-transit or medical/social-service transportation not available
 10. Other _____ (fill in)
 11. Don't know
 99. Refused/missing

5. What changes have you made in your daily routine since you became aware of the coronavirus outbreak? Please check all that apply.
 1. Not leaving my house as much as I used do
 2. Not interacting with friends and family as much as I used do
 3. Not getting as much exercise as I used do
 4. Started using grocery delivery
 5. Started having more food delivered from restaurants
 6. Started having medicines delivered
 7. Started connecting with family and friends more by computer, tablet, or phone
 8. Started relying more on family and friends to do things for me
 9. Other _____ (fill in)
 - 10 I have not made any changes
 11. Don't know
 99. Refused/missing

END SURVEY

Contains questions 8-10, & 13-14 from full survey

Several items on the COV-DIS were adapted from survey items from the Understanding America Study (UAS), the Osteoporotic Fractures in Men (MrOS) Study, and the Study of Muscle, Mobility, and Aging (SOMMA) with permission from study investigators, as well as from the RAND 36-item Short Form Survey, and the Patient Health Questionnaire-2.