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](https://umich.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_38Wbm81ILp4VzOB)

The Coronavirus Disability Survey (COV-DIS)

1. Do you think you have been infected with the coronavirus (COVID-19)?
   1. Yes (if Q1=1, skip Q2)
   2. No
   3. Don’t know
   99. Refused/missing

2. Do you think you have been exposed to the coronavirus?
   1. Yes
   2. No
   3. Don’t know
   99. Refused/missing

END SURVEY

Contains questions 6-7 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.