SURVEY QUESTIONS

Question 1) Which of these statements best describes your situation?

   a) I do not have a driver’s licence.
   b) I have a driver’s licence but I do not consider it essential for myself.
   c) My driver’s licence is essential for my employment.
   d) My driver’s licence is essential for reasons other than employment.
   e) My driver’s licence is essential for both my employment and other reasons.
   f) Don’t know
   g) Refused

Question 2) In South Australia there is a legal requirement for all drivers to report to the Department of Planning Transport and Infrastructure (DPTI) any permanent or long-term injury or illness that may affect their ability to drive safely. Failure to do so may leave the driver uninsured should they be involved in an accident caused by that injury or illness.

Were you aware of both this legal requirement and its effect on insurance coverage?

   a) Yes – both
   b) Aware of legal requirement only
   c) Aware of effect on insurance only
   d) No – neither
   e) Don’t know
   f) Refused

Question 3) Imagine you have a driver’s licence even if you do not currently have one.

If you thought you did have a “permanent or long-term injury or illness that might affect your ability to drive safely” (for example sleep apnea), what would make you likely to report yourself to the DPTI? (Answer as many as are appropriate)

   a) Knowledge of the legal requirement to do so?
   b) The knowledge that if you don’t you may be uninsured?
   c) Concern for your own / others safety?
   d) Being encouraged to do so by your family?
e) Being encouraged to do so by your doctor?

f) Nothing would make me likely to report myself to Transport SA – my licence is too important to me.

g) Don't know

h) Refused

**Question 4)** Doctors in SA are legally required to report to the DPTI any patient of theirs who they believe is likely to endanger the public while driving. This usually leads to the patient losing their driver’s licence.

Some doctors follow this obligation strictly while others are less likely to disclose information about their patients.

*Imagine the following scenario.*

You have a driver’s licence (even if you do not currently have one) and you suspect you have a condition that might affect your driving (e.g., sleep apnea). Treatment may be available which will remove any affect that this condition might have on your driving.

Knowing all of this what would you be most likely to do?

a) Avoid going to any doctor in order to make sure you kept your licence?

b) Try and search for a doctor who you know won’t report you to Transport SA even if you choose not to follow a prescribed treatment?

c) Go to a doctor but modify what you tell them about any problems you might have with the prescribed treatment and whether you were using it appropriately and consistently?

d) Go to a doctor and, if prescribed a treatment, comply strictly with it despite any unpleasant side effects in order to prevent the loss of your licence?

e) Go to a doctor and accept whatever consequences might occur, including the loss of your licence if you don’t follow the prescribed treatment?

f) Don’t know

g) Refused

**Question 5)** People with untreated sleep apnoea sometimes lose their drivers’ licences as a consequence of their doctor reporting them to the DPTI. When this occurs, some patients become threatening and abusive towards their doctor.
Do you think that doctors should be legally required to report to the DPTI every patient who they believe is likely to endanger the public while driving, thus breaking doctor-patient confidentiality?

a) Yes. Doctors should be legally required to break doctor-patient confidentiality and report all such patients to Transport SA.

b) No. It should be left up to the doctor’s discretion if and when to break doctor-patient confidentiality and report them to Transport SA.

c) No. Doctors should never break doctor-patient confidentiality and consequently never report their patients to Transport SA.

d) Don’t know

e) Refused