



SAAB

CIVIL SECURITY REPORT

PERCEIVED SAFETY



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The Civil Security survey was initiated by Saab and performed by United Minds, a business intelligence consulting firm. Data was collected in August 2008 through Cint Panel eXchange (CPX), an open marketplace for accessing individuals through online panels.

SECURITY IN A **NEW ERA**



The terror attacks in New York and Washington on 11 September 2001 marked the start of a new era.

The threat scenario changed in an instant. The focus moved from protecting borders to protecting flows – of goods, energy and people. It is of the utmost importance for us to have an understanding of how modern threats are perceived by people all around the world. That is why Saab have commissioned this survey and compiled this report.

Our modern way of living involves travelling all over the world, making business transactions on the internet and relying on critical infrastructure to

maintain our lifestyle. The global society in which we live brings substantial benefits, such as the exchange of ideas and economic growth. However, along with positive effects, our contemporary lifestyle has also provided new threat scenarios – risks of transportation accidents, environmental catastrophes, computer viruses and long-term power outages to name just a few. The shift of threats is reflected in the responses and is clearly visible in this report.

Saab is committed to designing security solutions that are tailored for modern society. With this in mind, we have commissioned the Saab Civil Security Report.



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SAAB CIVIL SECURITY REPORT – A METHOD TO MEASURE PERCEIVED RISK AND THREATS

The report covers the following areas:

- Global security: personal perception of global threats such as climate change, international crime, global economic downturn or pandemic
- National security: individual awareness of risks to one's own nation, such as the threat of military or terrorist attack
- Personal security: personal daily concern about physical attacks and threats such as assault and robbery
- Energy safety: individual concern about power interruption, long-term power outage and fuel shortage
- Transportation security and safety: personal perception of the risk of accidents using various types of transportation and concern for delays
- IT security: individual perception of internet safety, the risk of credit card fraud, violation of personal integrity, etc.

The ten countries that responded to the survey are Australia, Brazil, Finland, Germany, India, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, the UK and the US. Countries were selected for their ability to provide an interesting range and to cover the variety of Saab's market. Six of the seven continents are represented; Antarctica is the only continent not included in the survey.

PERCEIVED SECURITY – NOT ACTUAL SECURITY

Individually perceived security is naturally not the same as actual security. However, the results show that many people are reasonably aware of the risks associated with each area. For example, there is a clear correlation between the number of

fatal traffic accidents and the perceived risk of driving an automobile: residents in countries with more fatal accidents judge driving as more dangerous.

Determining perceived security risks is an important piece of the puzzle needed to map real security risks.

ABOUT THE REPORT

Approximately 1,000 people were surveyed in each country to achieve a nationally representative distribution between men and women and between the various age categories. In total, the survey compiled answers from 11,497 respondents. Quotas were used to obtain nationally representative results for age and gender.

HOW TO READ THE RESULTS

Most questions are designed so that respondents answered using a scale of 1 to 7, where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means a very high risk. Results shown in the diagrams are the mean average values for each country. For example, the risk of a bicycle accident is estimated to be 5.1 by South Africans and 3.5 by Finns. So, South Africans believe there is a higher risk of bicycle accidents in their country compared to Finns.

The running text reports the proportion of respondents in South Africa who believe that cycling is associated with a major accident risk. The percentage reported (in this case 66 %) is a summary of all South African respondents who answered 5, 6, or 7 on the scale.

Occasionally, the running text reports the proportion of respondents who believe that the mentioned phenomenon is associated

with a low risk. In those cases the percentage reported is the total of all respondents who answered 1, 2 or 3 on the scale.

The respondents could answer 4 on the scale or 'don't know' for any question. No one was forced to take a position.

PERCEIVED RISK OF ACTS OF TERROR GREATER THAN MILITARY ATTACKS

The shift in the threat scenarios is clearly reflected in the survey responses. The risk of one's own country being a target of a terrorist attack is judged to be 4.1 on a scale of 1-7. This is the mean average answer for all survey respondents. The risk of one's own country being attacked by a foreign military power is considered to be 3 on the same scale. Naturally, responses vary by country, but the overall picture is still interesting.

In general, global threats are considered to be a higher risk than other potential threats. The global threat to receive the highest value, 4.9, is the risk of a global economic crisis affecting the respondent's country. Increased international criminal activity ranks second (4.8) in global threats, followed by climate change (4.6).

Modern communication technology is another risk area to receive high values. 'Having files on your computer damaged by a computer virus' received 4.7 on the scale and 'dependency on technology making society more vulnerable' received 4.6. As a comparison figure, the risk of being exposed to radioactive emissions from a nuclear power plant averages 3.2.

The following sections individually address each risk area.

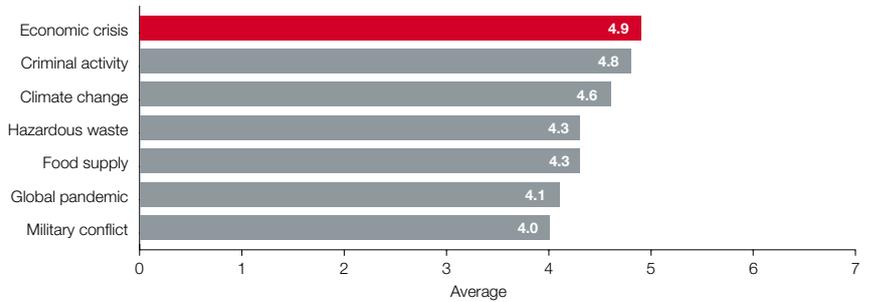
Questions:

How great is the risk of:

1. A global economic crisis? _____
2. Increased international criminal activity? _____
3. Climate change? _____
4. Hazardous waste from other countries? _____
5. Problems with international food supply? _____
6. Global pandemic, such as bird flu? _____
7. International military conflict affecting your country? _____

Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

Global security



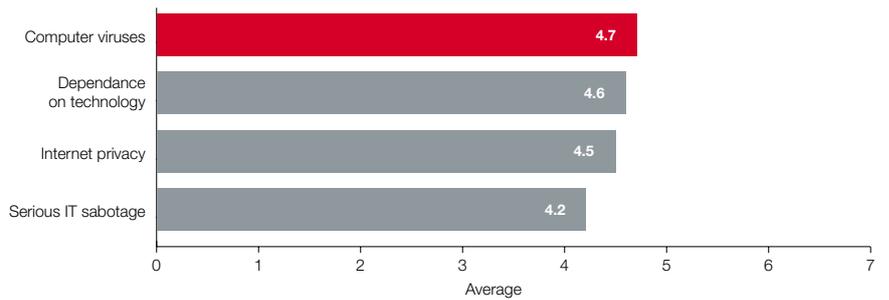
Questions:

How great is the risk of:

1. Having your files on your computer damaged by a computer virus? _____
2. Dependence on technology making society more vulnerable? _____
3. Someone finding out without your knowledge what websites you visit? _____
4. Some act of IT sabotage that has serious consequences for your society? _____

Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

IT Security



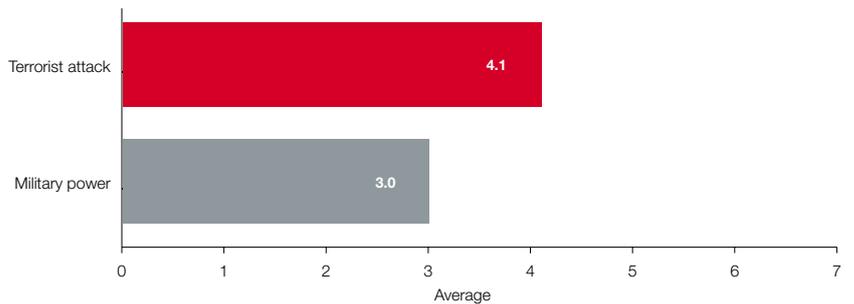
Questions:

How great is the risk of:

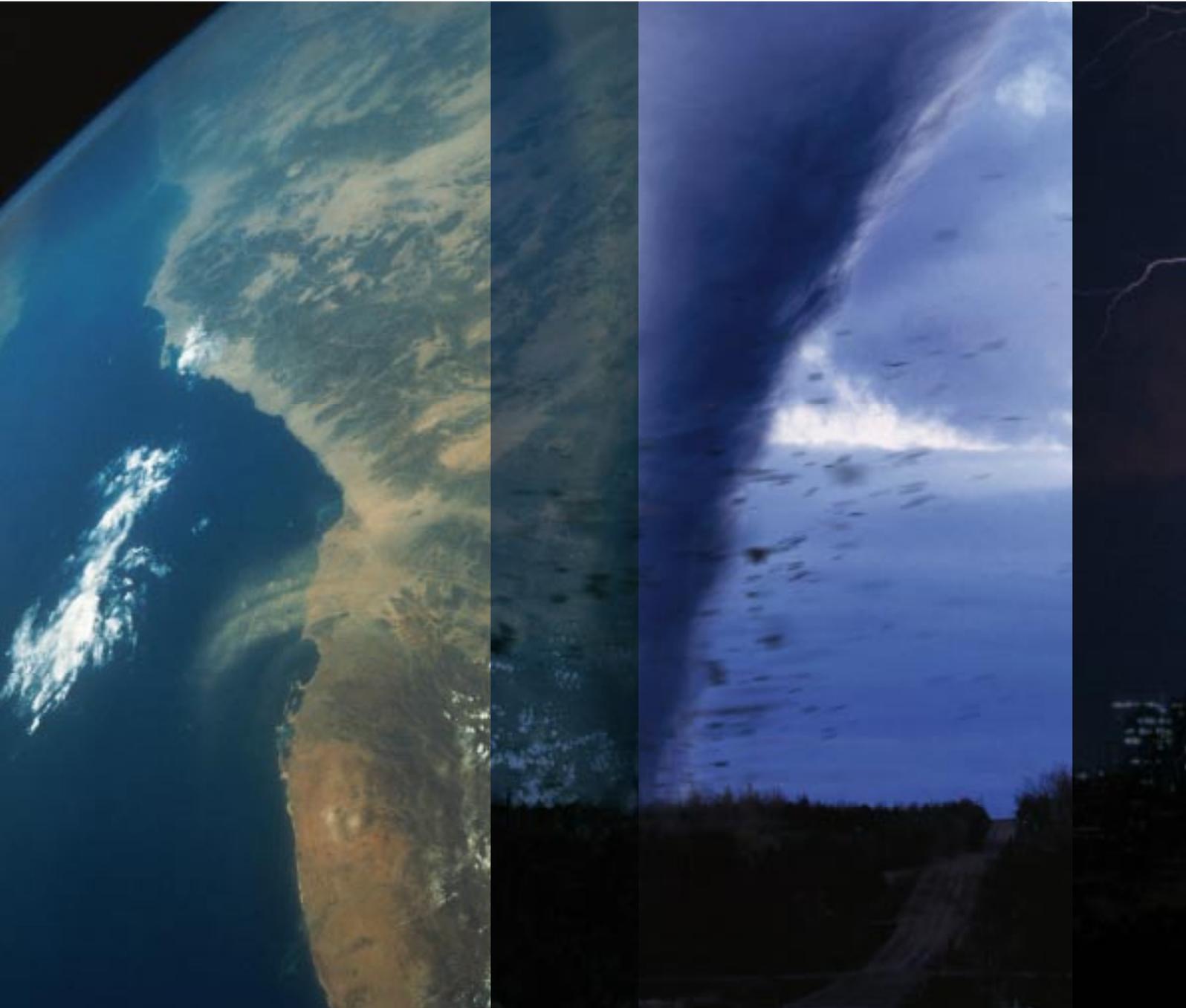
1. Your country being the target of a terrorist attack? _____
2. Your country being attacked by a foreign military power? _____

Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

Terrorist attack versus attack by a foreign military power



GLOBAL SECURITY



With global threats ranging from the risk of a large-scale pandemic to the economic crisis high on the agenda for many governments, we found out how people around the world perceive these threats.



How do people in different parts of the world feel about global security? The US and UK feel most exposed to global threats in terms of a military conflict. We asked respondents in various countries several questions about global security and how it is perceived where they live.

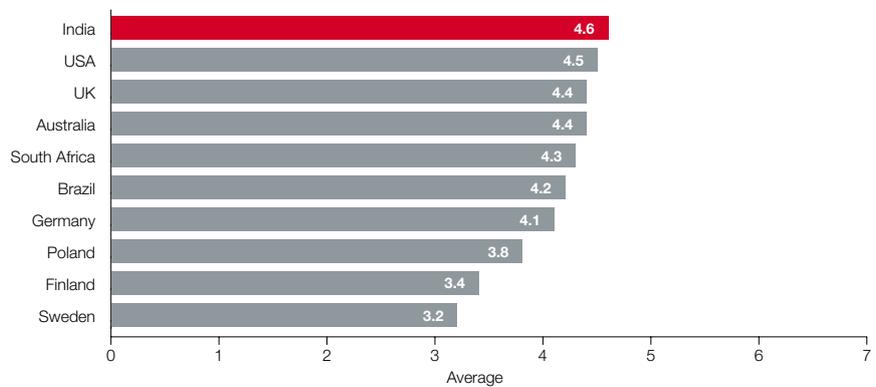
**FINLAND AND SWEDEN:
LOW RISK OF PANDEMIC**

In recent years, global safety and security issues have featured in the news for various reasons. Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) is one example of this and avian flu (H5N1 virus) is another. When several cases of SARS were identified in Southeast Asia, experts feared that a pandemic would rapidly spread worldwide. This report was compiled before the recent swine flu outbreak.

Survey respondents in Sweden and Finland are the least worried about the risk of being afflicted by a pandemic. Fewer than 25% of those questioned in Sweden and Finland believe that the risk of a pandemic is high.

Respondents in India (55%) however, believe that the risk is high – in the US, the UK, Australia, South Africa and Brazil more than 40% agree.

The risk of becoming affected by a global pandemic



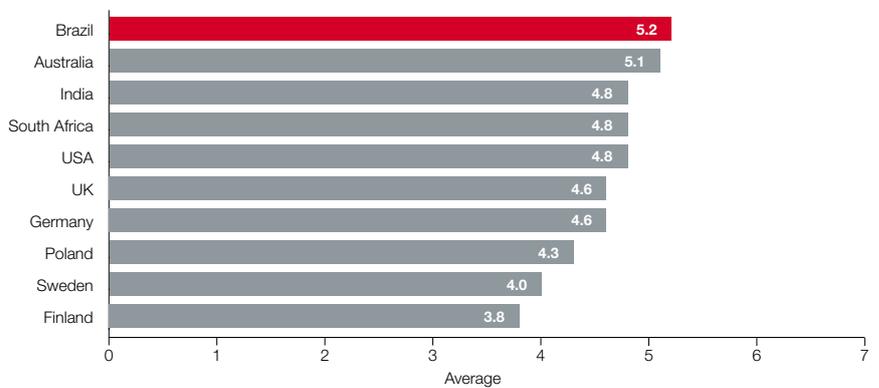
Question: How great is the risk of your country being affected by a global pandemic such as bird flu? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

AMERICANS BELIEVE CLIMATE CHANGE CAN AFFLICT THEM

Of those questioned, respondents in Sweden and Finland are the least worried about the negative environmental effects of global climate change in their countries: only 34% of those questioned in Finland said they felt the risk is high, while 35% in Sweden said the same.

Those who perceive the highest risk of negative environmental impact due to climate change reside in Brazil and Australia. In the US, 58% of those questioned believed the risk to be high. The high percentage in the US could be connected with the recent natural catastrophes that have afflicted the country, e.g. Hurricane Katrina.

The risk of global climate change significantly worsening the environment



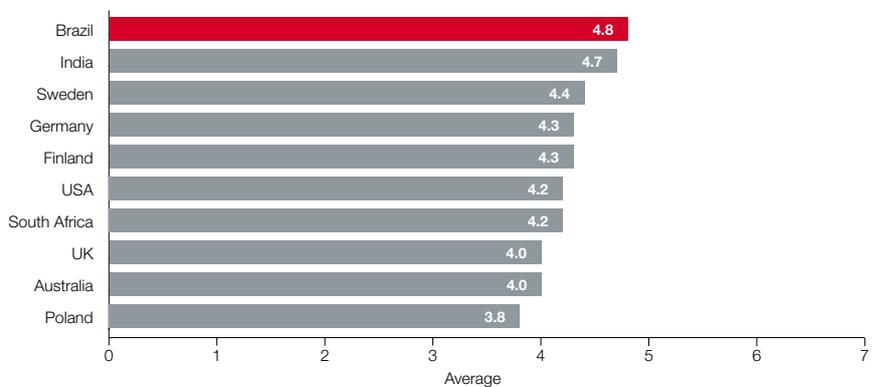
Question: How great is the risk of global climate change significantly worsening the environment in your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

HAZARDOUS WASTE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES

In Brazil, 58% of the respondents believe there is a high risk that their country will be affected by hazardous waste from other countries. Respondents in India, Sweden, Germany, and Finland are also concerned.

Respondents in Poland (30%), Australia (34%) and the UK (36%) are the least concerned about other countries' hazardous waste.

The risk of hazardous waste from other countries affecting my country

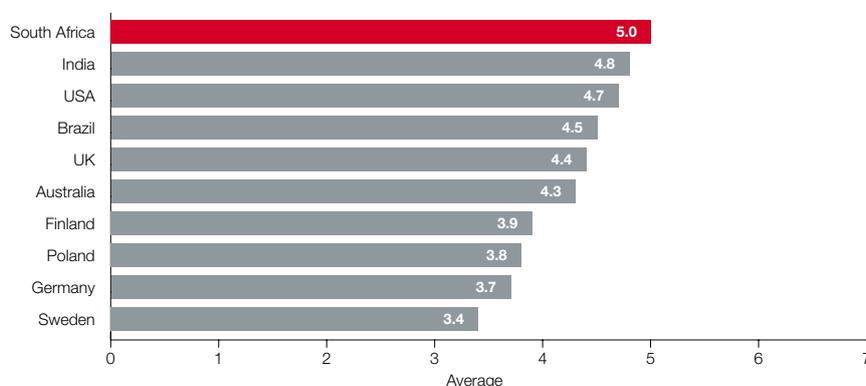


Question: How great is the risk of hazardous waste from other countries affecting your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

PROBLEMS WITH INTERNATIONAL FOODSTUFF SUPPLY CHAIN

Those questioned in South Africa (64%) and India (63%) are the most worried about their countries being affected by food shortages due to international supply chain problems. The majority of the respondents in the US and Brazil also judge it to be a major risk. Survey respondents in Sweden and Germany were the least worried about food shortage risks due to international supply chain problems.

Problems with international food supply



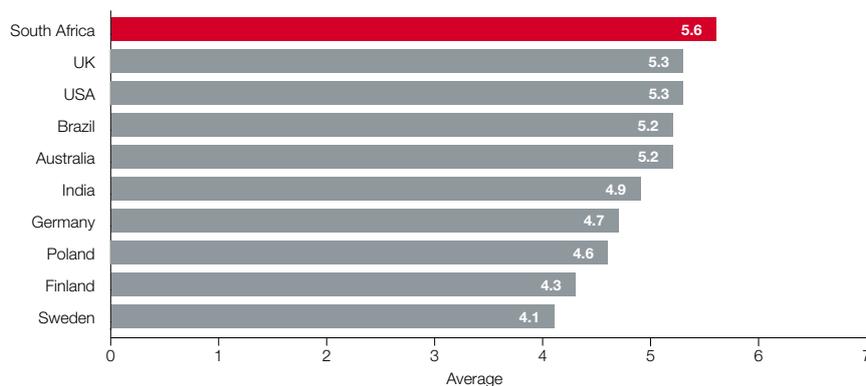
Question: How great is the risk of problems with international food supply affecting your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

SOUTH AFRICA AND UK BEST PREPARED FOR GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS

The survey was carried out prior to the autumn 2008 financial crisis. Before the crisis, the highest percentage of respondents who perceived a risk of a global economic crisis resided in South Africa (79%). Comparable figures for other countries are the UK (72%) and the US (68%).

Considerably fewer respondents in Finland and Sweden believed that a global economic crisis would afflict them; 38% of those interviewed in Sweden and 42% in Finland felt the same.

The risk of a global economic crisis affecting my country



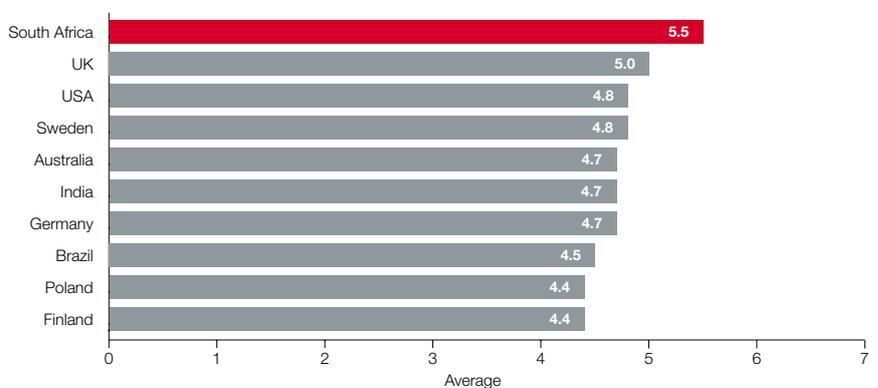
Question: How great is the risk of a global economic crisis affecting your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

CONCERN ABOUT INCREASED INTERNATIONAL CRIME

Increased international crime is an issue causing substantial concern in all of the surveyed countries. Respondents in South Africa top the list with 76% of those questioned feeling that risk of this is high. In the UK, the US, Sweden, Australia, India, Germany and Brazil, more than 50% think there is a great risk that increased international criminal activity will affect their country.

Those least concerned with international crime reside in Poland and Finland.

The risk of increased international criminal activity affecting my country



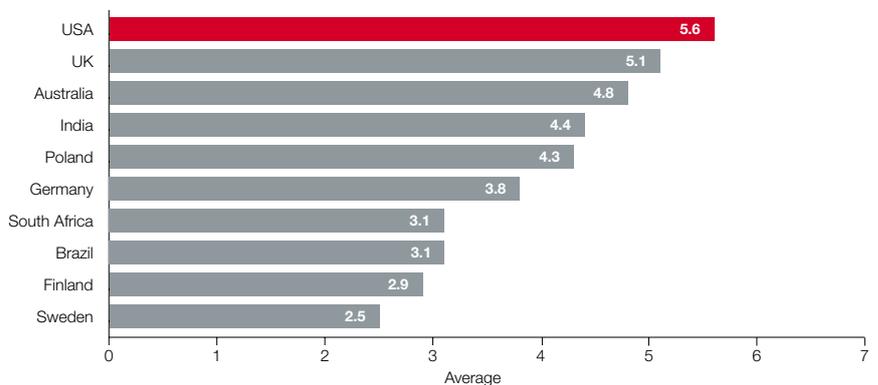
Question: How great is the risk of increased international criminal activity affecting your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

RISK OF BEING PULLED INTO INTERNATIONAL MILITARY CONFLICT

According to respondents, the US is the most likely country to become involved in an international military conflict, with 78% of those questioned in the country believing that the risk is high. Comparable figures for other countries were collected in the UK (64%), Australia (59%) and India (53%).

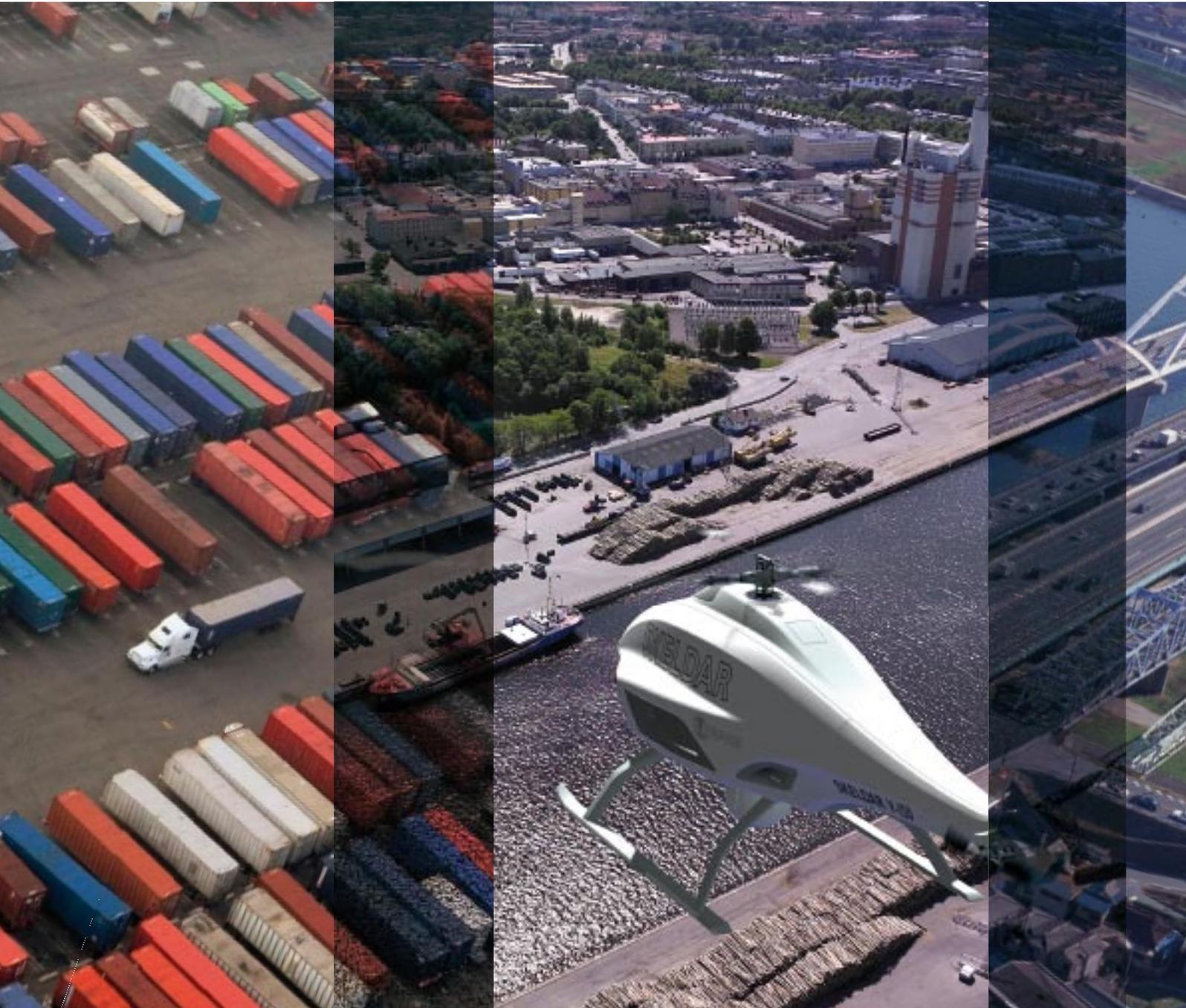
Respondents in Sweden, Finland, Brazil and South Africa judge the risk of being pulled into an international conflict to be low.

The risk of becoming involved in an international military conflict



Question: How great is the risk of your country becoming involved in an international military conflict? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

NATIONAL SECURITY



The perceived vulnerability of society in the surveyed countries was assessed with questions about the risk of terrorist and military attack. The majority of respondents felt that the overall level of threat was rising but many also felt the threat remained unchanged.

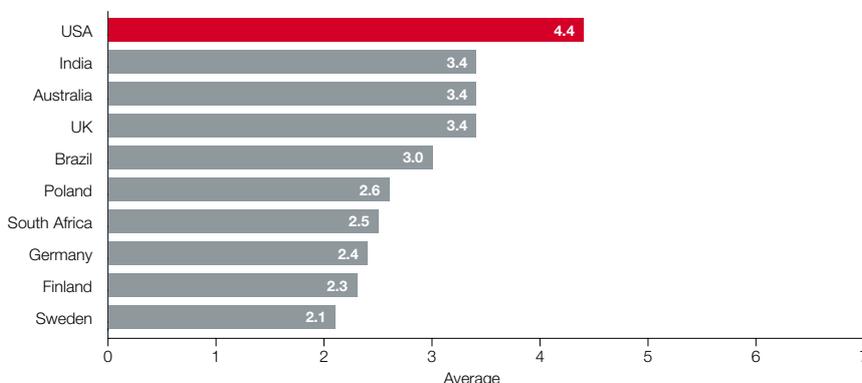


How do people in different parts of the world feel in terms of national security? Those questioned in the UK and the US believe their countries are at the highest risk of terrorist attacks. We asked respondents in various countries several questions about national security and how it is perceived where they live.

EXPANDED THREAT SCENARIO

Public opinion in the surveyed countries indicates that the perceived threat to national security has increased in recent years. Of those questioned, 51% believe that the risk of their country becoming a terrorist target is rising. At the same time 30% believe that the risk of attack from foreign military powers is rising and 18% believe that this risk is falling, while 41% believe that the risk of such an attack remains unchanged.

The risk of your country being attacked by a foreign military power



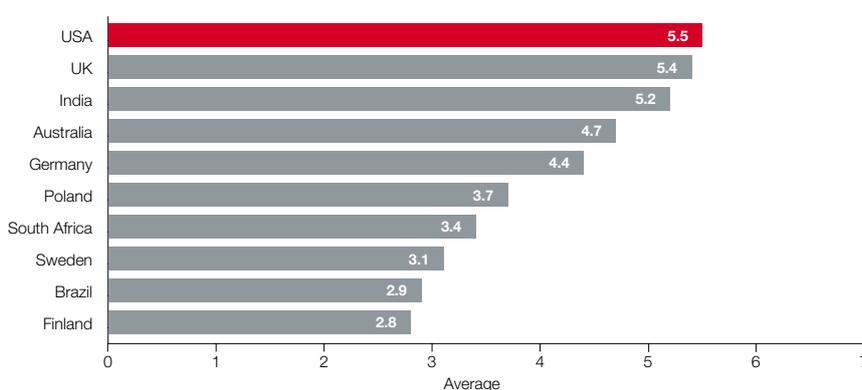
Question: How great is the risk of the following your country being attacked by a foreign military power? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

RISK OF TERRORIST ATTACK

Those questioned in the US, the UK and India believe their countries are at the highest risk of terrorist attacks. The respondents in Australia and Germany also believed that the risk of terrorist attacks was fairly high. Those questioned in the other countries believed that this risk was rather low.

Residents of the UK, Australia and India indicated that the risk of a terrorist attack had risen in recent years. In the US, 62% said that the risk of terrorist attack had increased. South Africa was the only country where more respondents said that the terrorist attack risk had decreased as opposed to increased, which is logical considering that South Africa has improved its security measures considerably in recent years.

The risk of your country being the target of a terrorist attack



Question: How great is the risk of the following your country being the target of a terrorist attack? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

RISK OF MILITARY ATTACK

In the US, 48% said that they believed there is a high risk their country may be attacked by a foreign military power. Respondents in India, Australia and the UK also stated that the risk of such an attack is high. Those questioned in Sweden, Finland, Germany, South Africa, and Poland indicated that they perceived the risk of their country being attacked by a foreign military power to be low.

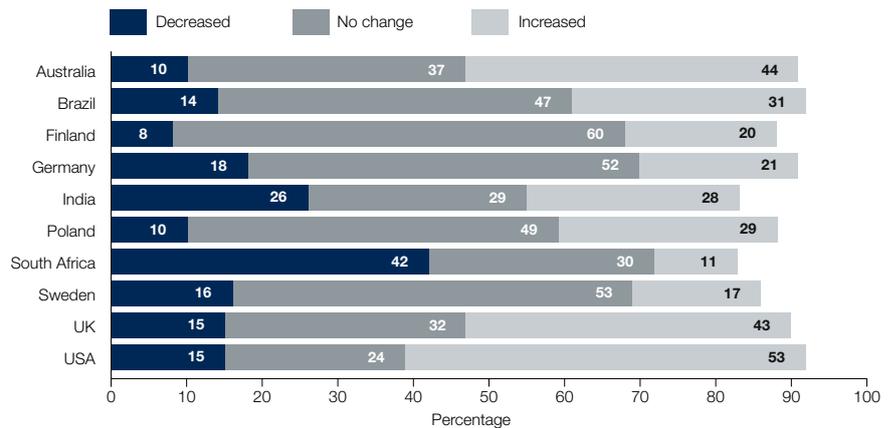
Overall, the perceived risk of a military attack has risen rather than declined in recent years. Of the respondents questioned in the US, 53% indicated that the risk of their country being attacked by a foreign military force had risen. In India, Germany and Sweden, responses were evenly distributed between those who indicated that they felt there to be an increased risk and those who indicated that they felt a decreased risk. In South Africa, considerably more respondents indicated that the risk of a military attack had decreased rather than increased.

SAFE BUT VULNERABLE SOCIETIES

Most respondents believe their countries enable a secure society in which to live. Those questioned in South Africa and Poland said that they lived in the most dangerous society. Those questioned in Finland, Sweden and Australia believed their countries to be relatively safe.

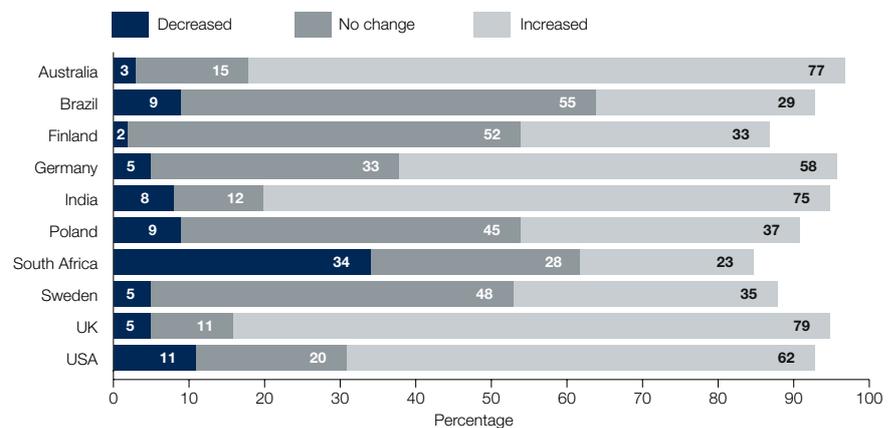
Most respondents also perceive their societies to be vulnerable. People in Finland indicated that their country is least vulnerable while those questioned in Brazil, South Africa, and the US indicated that their societies were the most vulnerable.

The risk of your country being attacked by a foreign military power in recent years



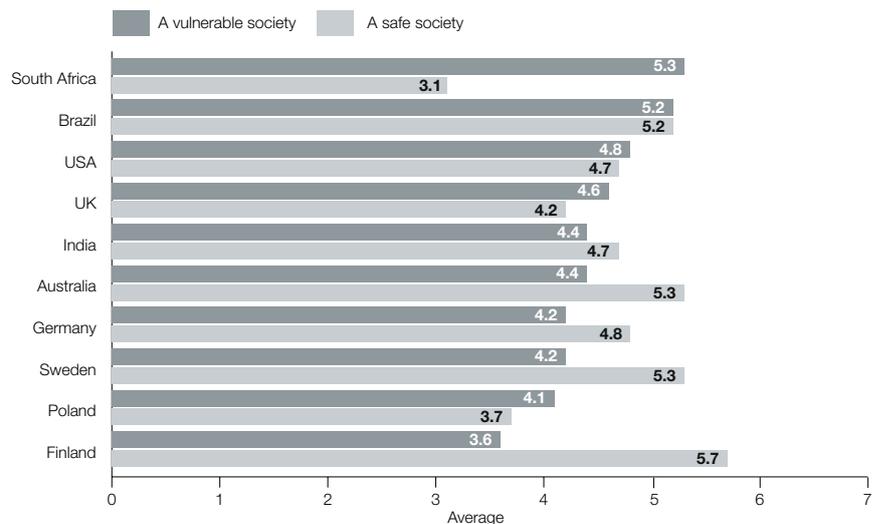
Question: Has the risk of your country being attacked by a foreign military power increased or decreased in recent years?

The risk of your country being the target of a terrorist attack in recent years



Question: Has the risk of your country being the target of a terrorist attack increased or decreased in recent years?

A safe and vulnerable society to live in



Question: To what extent is your society vulnerable? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means not at all vulnerable and 7 means very vulnerable.

Question: For people in general, to what extent is your country a safe society to live in? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means not at all safe and 7 means very safe.

PERSONAL SECURITY



Respondents' attitudes to personal safety varied widely from country to country. Fear of attack in public, the perceived risk of burglary and anxiety over public demonstration is generally seen to be much higher outside Europe.



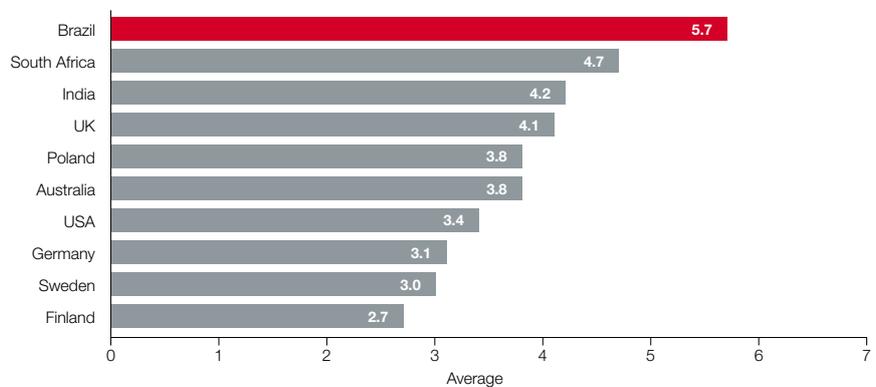
How do people in different parts of the world perceive the effect that personal security has on their lives? Of those questioned, Brazil and South Africa rate highest for personal safety concerns. We asked respondents in various countries questions about personal security and how it is perceived where they live.

BRAZIL: THREE OUT OF FOUR ENVISION A HIGH RISK OF BEING ATTACKED IN PUBLIC

Brazil ranks highest in perceived risk for personal assault in a public place: 76% of those questioned in Brazil said there is a high risk of this. In South Africa, 58% said the risk for personal assault in public is high. In other countries a substantially smaller proportion believes that this risk is high (US 26%, Germany 23%, and Sweden 20%).

Respondents in Finland are least worried; only 14% said there is high risk of being attacked in a public place.

Worried about being attacked in a public place



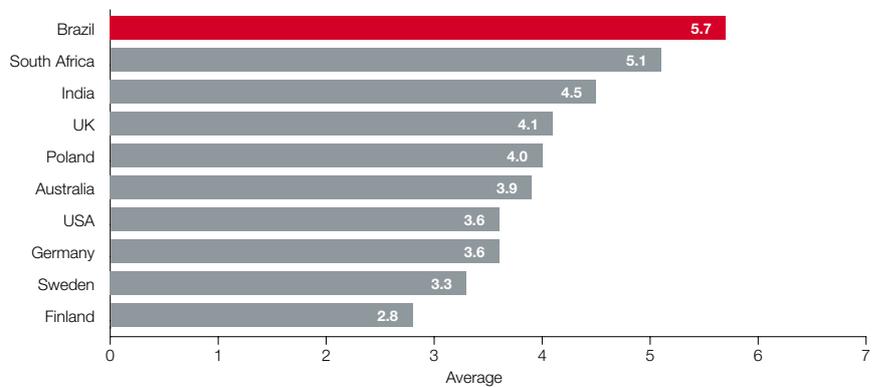
Question: How worried are you about being attacked in a public place? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means not at all worried and 7 means extremely worried.

BRAZIL: BEING ROBBED IN A PUBLIC PLACE

Brazil also led the field regarding perceived risk for being robbed in public: 76% of those questioned said the risk was high. Comparable figures for other countries are South Africa (68%) and India (65%).

In Europe, UK respondents were most concerned about their personal safety: 43% said that they perceived the risk of being robbed in public as high. Figures obtained for the same question in other countries are Poland (35%), Germany (30%), Sweden (24%), and Finland (16%).

Worried about being robbed in a public place



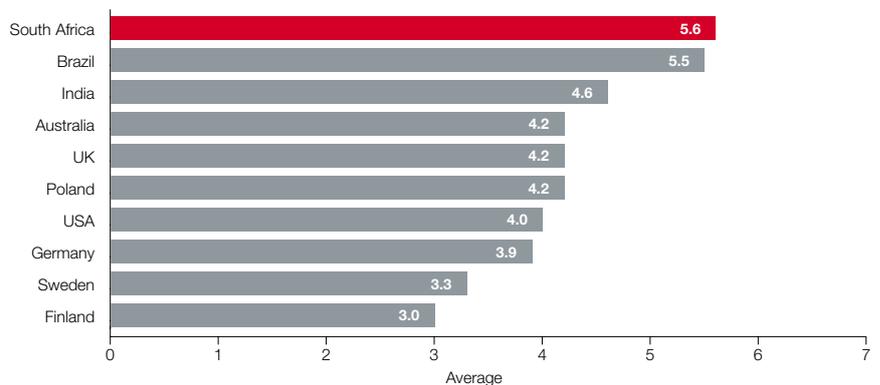
Question: How worried are you about being robbed in a public place? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means not at all worried and 7 means extremely worried.

SOUTH AFRICA: WORRY ABOUT HOME BURGLARIES

Home burglaries are a significant concern in South Africa: 77% perceive this as a high risk. The corresponding figure for Brazil is 70%.

In the other countries, the risk of home burglary was perceived to be lower: in Australia 40% and the US 38%. The UK, Poland, and Germany were on a comparable level.

Worried about being burgled at home



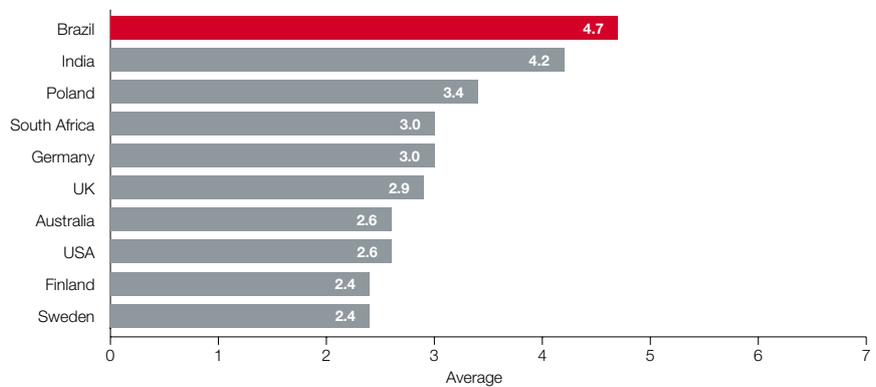
Question: How worried are you about being burgled at home? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means not at all worried and 7 means extremely worried.

BRAZIL: THREATS AND BLACKMAIL RISKS

Regarding the risk of threats and blackmail, 55% of the respondents in Brazil indicated that risk was high. Other countries with comparable figures are India (46%) and Poland (29%).

The perceived risk of threats and blackmail was lowest in Sweden, Finland, the US and Australia.

Worried about being the target of threats and blackmail

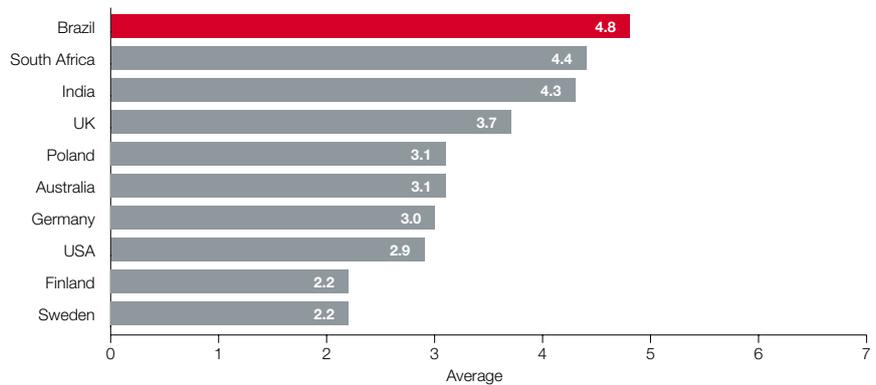


Question: How worried are you about being the target of threats and blackmail? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means not at all worried and 7 means extremely worried.

RISK OF BEING EXPOSED TO PUBLIC DISORDER RELATED VIOLENCE

In most countries, the perceived risk of exposure to public disorder related violence is not particularly high. Brazil, South Africa and India stand out: Brazil (58%), South Africa (49%), and India (48%). Percentages are lower for the other countries.

Worried about being the target of violence and public disorder



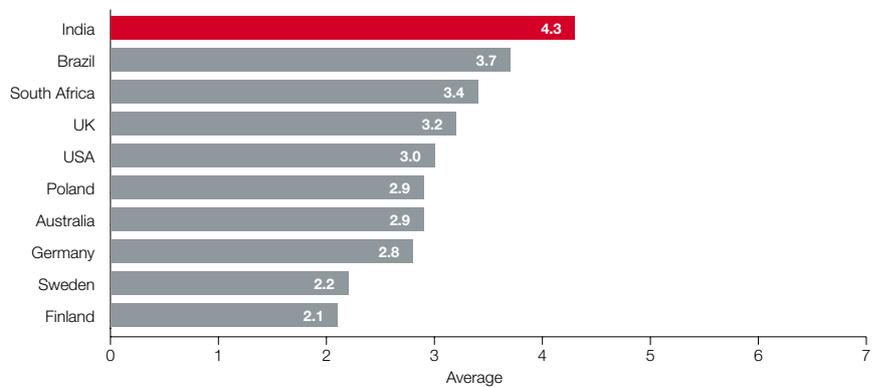
Question: How worried are you about being the target of violence or public disorder. Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means not at all worried and 7 means extremely worried.

INDIA: CONCERN ABOUT LARGE PUBLIC GATHERINGS OR EVENTS

Respondents in India have the most concern about their participation in large public events; 47% of the respondents indicated such fears. Respondents in Brazil and South Africa were not far behind in their concern.

In Europe, concern about participation in such gatherings is substantially lower.

Worried about attending large public gatherings or events



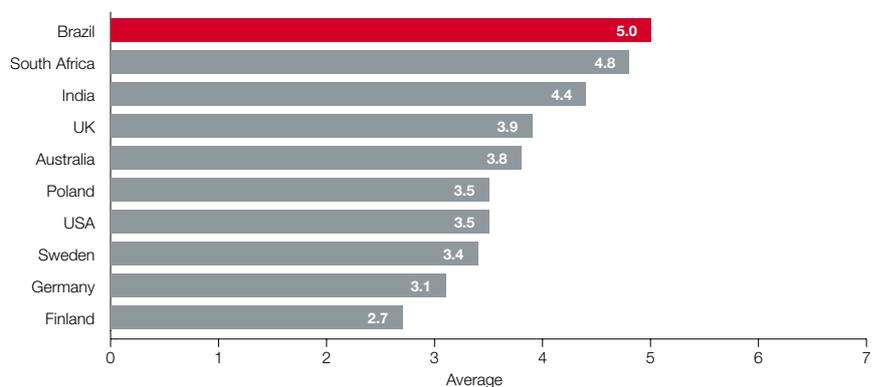
Question: How worried are you about attending large public gatherings or events? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means not at all worried and 7 means extremely worried.

UK: AFRAID TO GO OUT AFTER DARK

Brazil topped the list regarding respondents who are afraid to go out after dark; of those questioned 63% expressed concern about this. Other countries with comparable figures are South Africa (60%) and India (57%).

Among European countries, the UK stands out: 43% of the UK respondents are worried about going out at night. Other countries with comparable figures are Australia (38%) and the US (32%).

Worried about going out after dark



Question: How worried are you about going out after dark? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means not at all worried and 7 means extremely worried.

ENERGY SECURITY



Respondents were asked a number of questions relating to the depletion of energy supplies. The replies show a variety of attitudes toward the likelihood of a countrywide fuel shortage affecting daily life.



How do people in different parts of the world perceive the effect that the security of energy supplies has on their lives? The risk of a fuel shortage doesn't worry Europeans, however it is perceived as a threat in the US. We asked respondents in various countries several questions about energy security and how it is perceived where they live.

FUEL SHORTAGE – A PERCEIVED THREAT IN THE UNITED STATES

Of all the surveyed countries, US residents consider themselves to be the most at risk of a fuel shortage. Nearly 50% of the respondents in the US indicated that they perceived a major risk of a fuel shortage that would prevent them from driving. This large percentage is particularly interesting in light of the purported threat during the 2008 presidential election campaign: that countries in the Middle East might use their oil to blackmail the US.

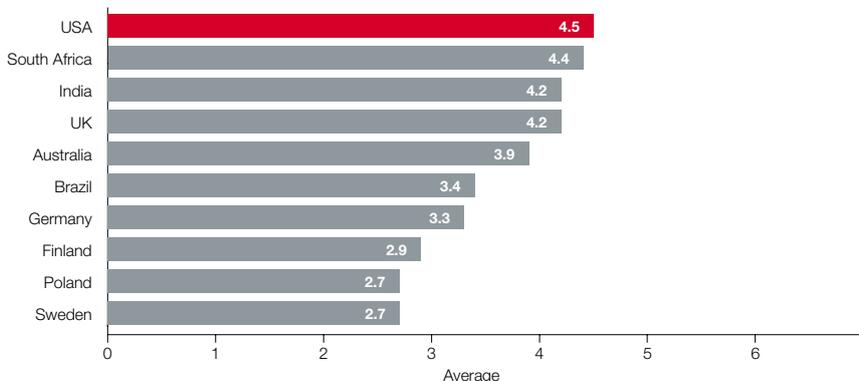
Many residents of South Africa, India and the UK also perceive a major risk of being forced to stop driving their cars due to a fuel shortage. In comparison, relatively few people in Brazil, Germany, Finland, Poland or Sweden perceive a high risk of a fuel shortage.

RISK OF A POWER INTERRUPTION

European countries have the most confidence in their power supplies: 76% of Finnish respondents said that they believe there is little risk of their power supply being interrupted. Sweden (73%) and Poland (62%) also have comparably high confidence figures.

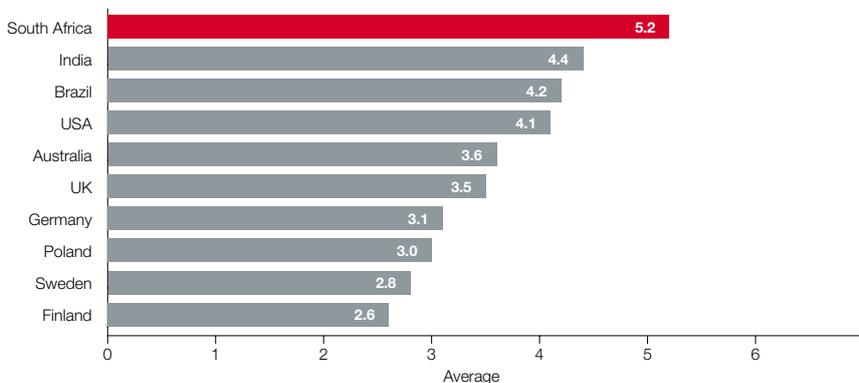
South Africa reflects the lowest confidence in its power grid; of those questioned 68% believe there is a major risk of an interruption in power supplies. India (51%), Brazil (44%) and the US (40%) also have comparably low confidence figures.

The risk of a fuel shortage making it impossible for you to use your car



Question: How great is the risk of a fuel shortage making it impossible for you to use your car? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

The risk of power interruption



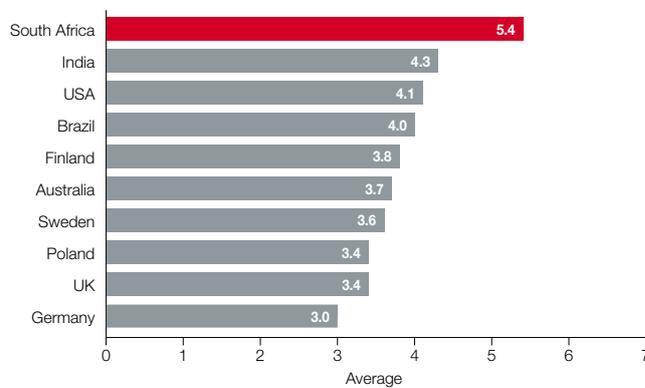
Question: How great is the risk of the power supply in your country being knocked out? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

RISK FOR LONG-TERM POWER OUTAGE

Of those questioned in South Africa, 75% believe that they are at a major risk of being hit by a long-term power interruption. In comparison to this, many of the respondents in India (51%) and the US (41%) also consider a long-term power outage to be a major risk.

Residents of Germany, the UK, and Poland indicated the lowest perceived risk.

The risk of being affected by a long-term power outage



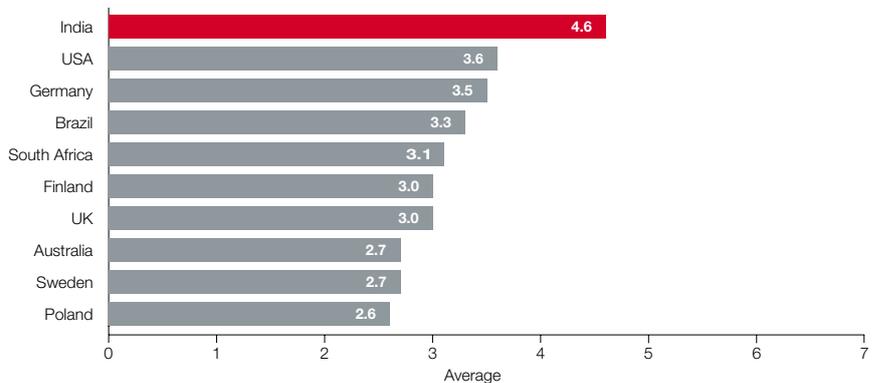
Question: How great is the risk of being affected by a long-term power outage in your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

RADIOACTIVE EMISSIONS FROM NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

The respondents in most of the countries surveyed deemed the risk of radioactive emissions from nuclear power plants as minor. However, 68% of those questioned in India judged the risk of being affected by radioactive emissions to be major. According to the International Atomic Energy Agency, India is building nuclear power plants at a rapid pace; this could explain some of the concerns reflected in these figures.

A relatively high percentage (31%) of US residents indicated that they believed radioactive emissions from nuclear power plants pose a major risk. President Barack Obama has indicated that the expansion of nuclear power in the US might be a possibility; this figure provides something to think about. In Finland, a new nuclear power plant is under construction; 18% of Finns believe there is a major risk of radioactive emissions from nuclear power plants.

The risk of being affected by radioactive emissions from a nuclear power plant



Question: How great is the risk of being affected by radioactive emissions from a nuclear power station? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

TRANSPORT SECURITY



Under the umbrella of safety and risk on public and private transport, respondents were questioned on issues ranging from the possibility of accidents or delays on public transport, to the risk of violence in public areas.



How do people in different parts of the world feel in terms of transport security? Safety and the reliability of public transport split the opinion of those questioned. We asked respondents in various countries several questions about transport security and how it is perceived where they live.

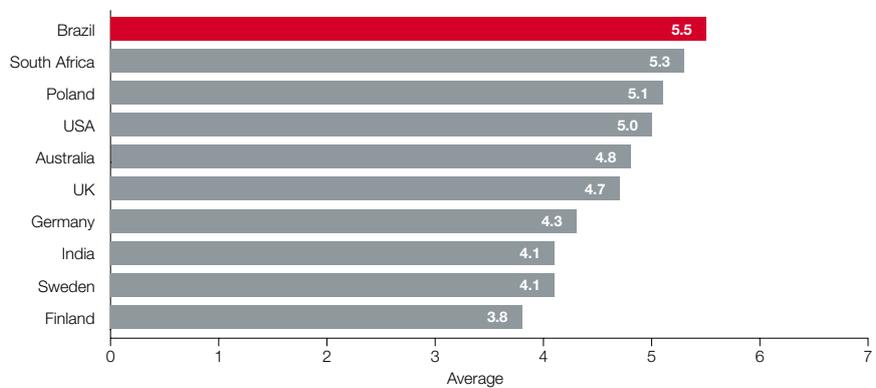
BRAZIL AND SOUTH AFRICA: PERCEIVED AS THE MOST DANGEROUS PLACES TO DRIVE

After illness, road traffic accidents are the most common cause of death¹. The highest percentage of survey respondents who consider road traffic as dangerous reside in Brazil. Of those questioned in Brazil, 78% responded that the risk of a road accident is high. South Africa isn't far behind with 75% in agreement.

The US and Poland have more than twice as many road accidents than Australia, the UK, Germany, Finland, or Sweden². This is reflected in the responses from the various countries surveyed: 68% of respondents in Poland believe that there is a high risk of road accidents compared with 65% in the US. Comparable figures for other countries are Australia (60%), the UK (50%), Germany (44%), Sweden (38%) and Finland (31%).

¹ According to the World Health Organization, (WHO) www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs310_2008.Pdf
² Irtad 2006

The risk of a car accident



Question: How great is the risk of a car accident in your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk of accident at all and 7 means very high risk.

In some countries, there is additional risk of being assaulted and robbed while riding in cars: 75% of respondents in South Africa, 62% in Brazil and 56% in India said that

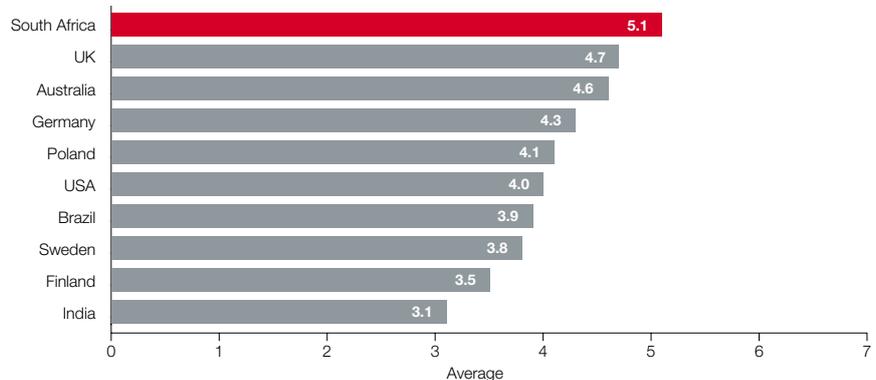
this is a major risk. The risk of road-related assault and robbery is perceived as almost non-existent in Finland, Sweden, Germany, Poland, the UK and Australia.

INDIA: PERCEIVED LOWEST RISK OF CYCLING ACCIDENTS

Bicycles are generally considered to be a safer means of transport than cars but the risk of cycling accidents is still perceived to be high in some countries: South Africa (66%), the UK (57%) and Australia (56%).

India has the lowest perceived risk: just 24% of respondents in India believe the risk of a bicycle accident is high.

The risk of a bicycle accident



Question: How great is the risk of a bicycle accident in your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk of accident at all and 7 means very high risk.

INDIA: HIGHEST LEVEL OF CONCERN OVER TRAIN CRASHES AND DERAILMENT

The perceived risk of being involved in a train accident is highest in India: 40% of the respondents stated that they felt the risk of a train accident was high. This perception could be linked to higher passenger volumes and more careless operation than in other countries (e.g. passengers riding on the roof). The perceived risk of train accidents is lower in other countries: in South Africa 31%, the US 26% and the UK 23%.

Rail transport is perceived to be safest in Sweden where only 4% of those surveyed believe that the risk of a train accident is high.

In South Africa and Brazil, respondents perceive a high risk of being assaulted and robbed in train stations, as do those questioned in Poland and Australia.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION – LOW ACCIDENT RISK

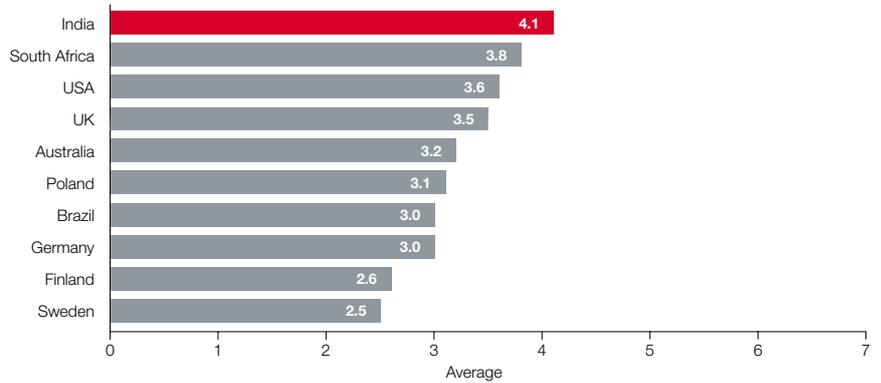
In most countries, the risk of a subway or underground accident is viewed as low. However, there is a concern about being assaulted and robbed in subways: 62% of respondents in Brazil, 47% in the US and 45% in the UK hold concerns about this.

The perceived risk of assault and robbery in subways is lowest in Finland and Poland. Australia does not have subways. In Sydney there is a train system that occasionally goes underground, but is predominantly overground.

Respondents in Brazil and South Africa consider that the likelihood of an accident on a bus or tram is high. Risk of bus or tram accidents in other countries is perceived to be lower.

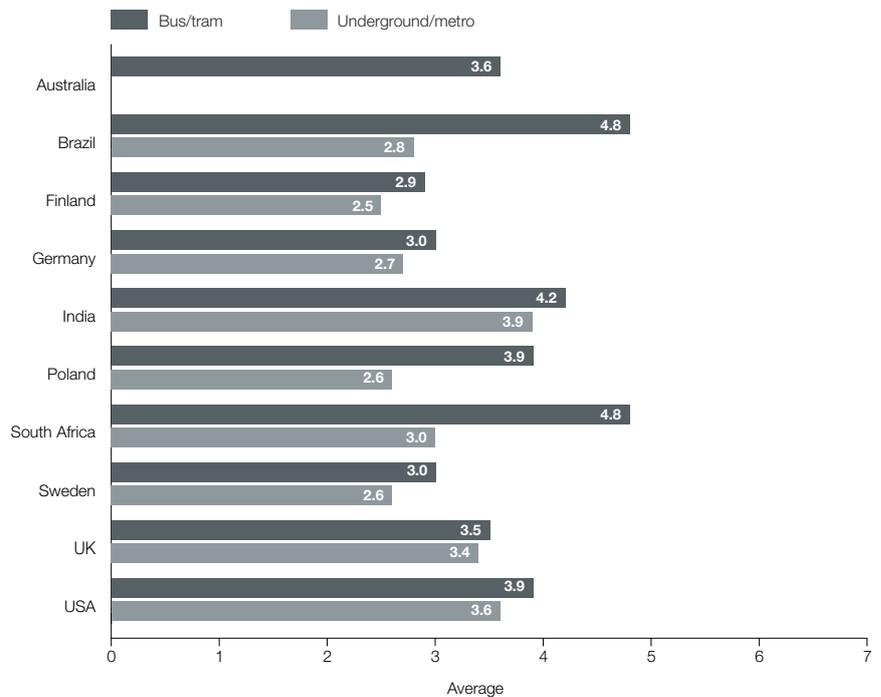
Brazil also tops the list for the risk of being assaulted and robbed at a bus stop: 87% of those questioned believe this is a major risk. Respondents in South Africa, India, Poland and the US also believe there is a high risk for assault and robbery at bus stops.

The risk of accidents on the train



Question: How great is the risk of a train accident in your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk of accident at all and 7 means very high risk.

The risk of an accident on urban public transport



Question: How great is the risk of an accident on [transport types above] in your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7, where 1 means no risk of accident at all and 7 means very high risk.

AIR TRANSPORT CONSIDERED SAFE

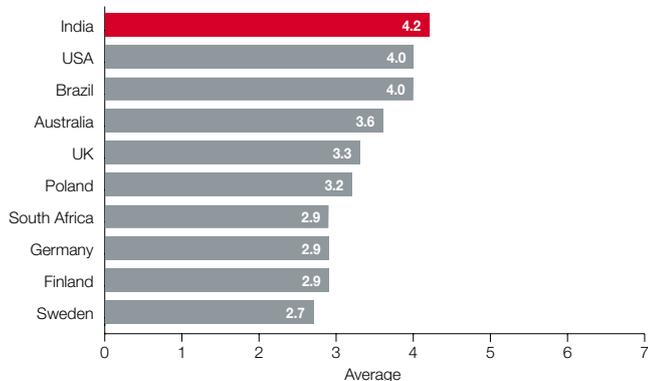
The risk for air travel accidents is regarded as highest in India, the US and Brazil. Of those questioned in India, 42% believe that there is high risk of an accident when flying. In the US, 38% said that air travel is associated with a high accident risk.

Respondents in other countries perceive air travel as safe: 75% in Sweden, while 71% in Finland, Germany and South Africa believe that the risk of air travel accidents is low or non-existent.

The risk of falling victim to violence while at an airport was rated highest in India; 37% of the respondents questioned said that they consider the risk in their own country to be high. Comparable figures were obtained in the US and South Africa (28%).

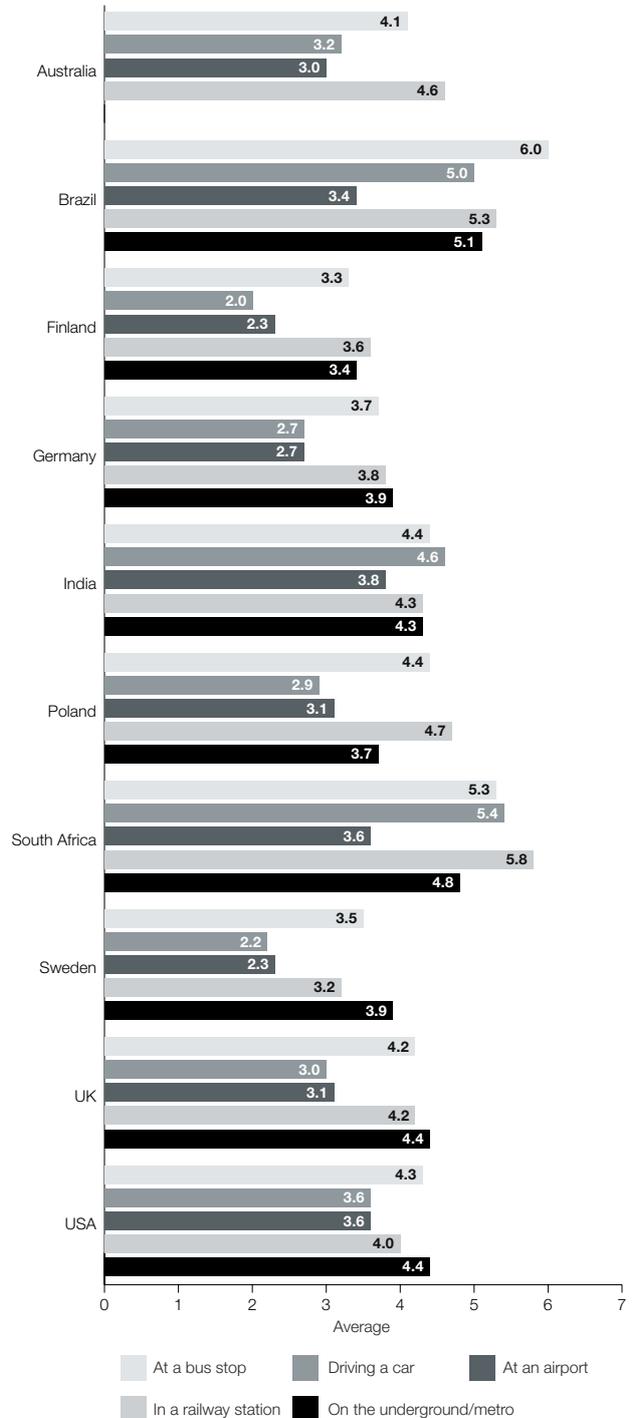
Respondents in other countries indicated that perceived risk for airport attacks in their countries were lower.

The risk of a plane accident



Question: How great is the risk of a plane accident in your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk of accident at all and 7 means very high risk.

Transport personal safety



Question: How great is the risk of being attacked or robbed when [in the situations above] in your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very high risk.

TRAINS MOST ASSOCIATED WITH DELAYS

Transportation delays irritate respondents worldwide. The following forms of transportation are most associated with delays (in order of frequency): trains, airplanes, buses or trams, subways and cars.

Regarding trains, European countries are perceived as the most plagued by delays: 62% of respondents in Germany and Poland associated trains with serious delays. Comparable figures in other countries are the UK (56%) and Sweden (53%).

Respondents in Brazil and the US were least likely to associate train travel with delays.

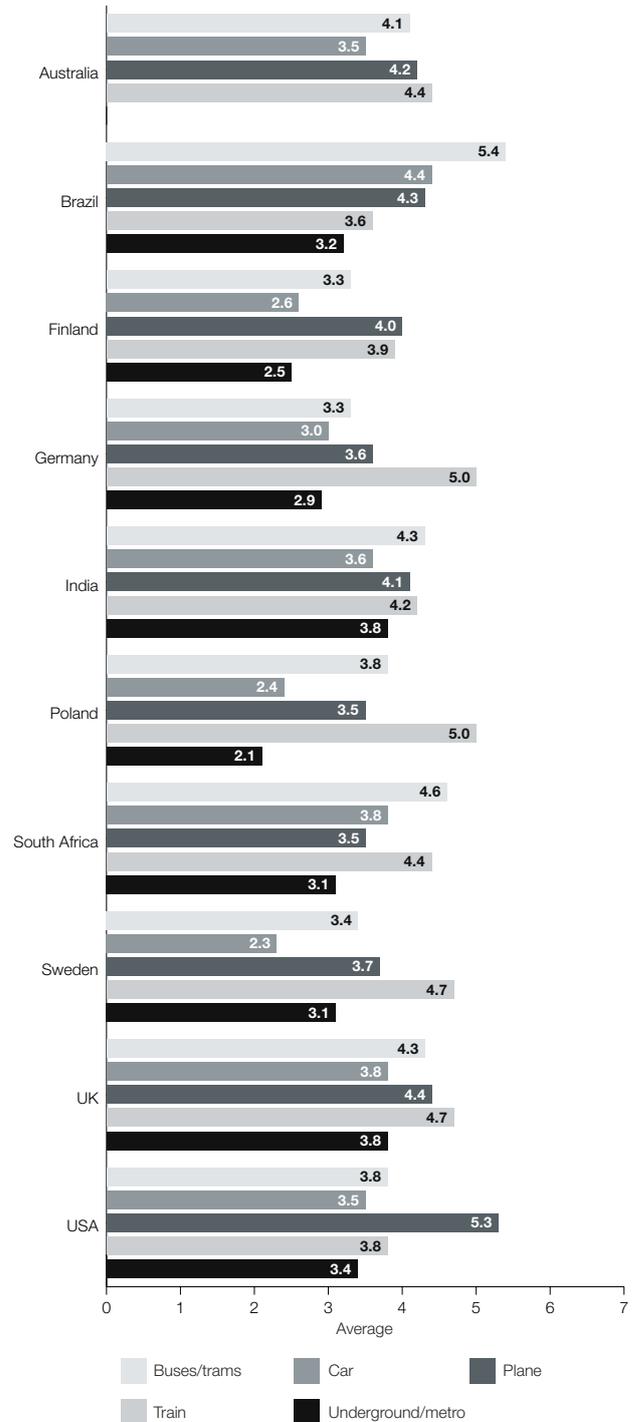
In the US, air travel is more closely associated with delays than train travel: of those questioned, 68% said that they associate air travel with serious delays. Most likely, the delays are linked to the comprehensive security measures implemented in the aftermath of 9/11. In other countries, air travel is not as closely associated with delays.

Bus and tram transportation are closely associated with delays in Brazil. Respondents in Germany, Finland and Sweden associated these forms of transportation with short delays.

In most countries subway transport is not associated with delays, except for the UK and India where many of those questioned do make that association.

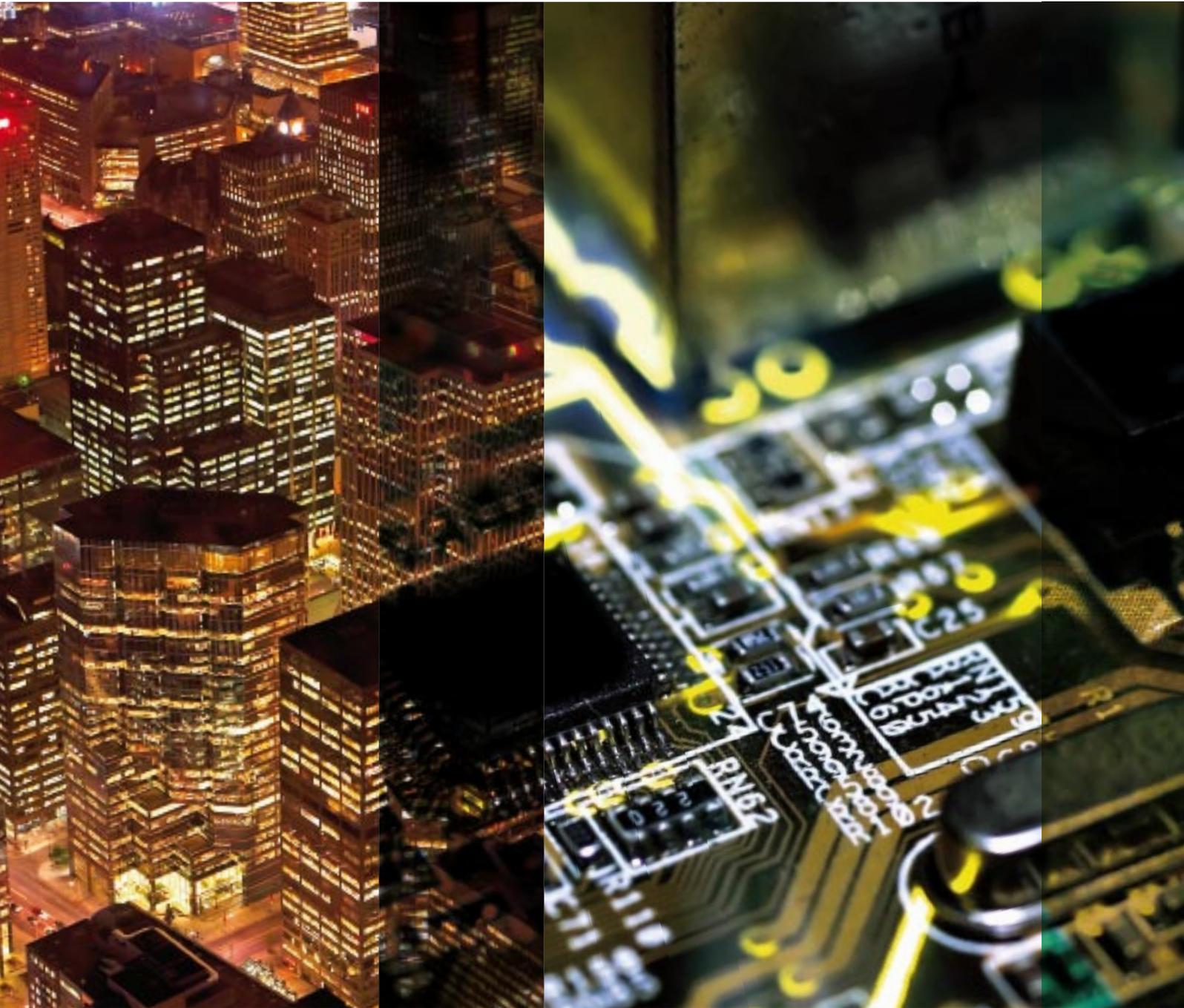
Road traffic in Brazil, India, and South Africa is highly associated with delays, but in other countries, road transportation had the least association with delays.

Transport delays and problems



Question: To what extent do you associate [transport types above] with delays and problems with arriving on time? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no delays at all and 7 means very serious delays.

IT SECURITY



In a world where we are increasingly reliant on technology, IT has transformed society. We gauged respondents attitudes to the risks associated with this way of life by asking questions about credit card fraud, IT sabotage and issues of privacy.



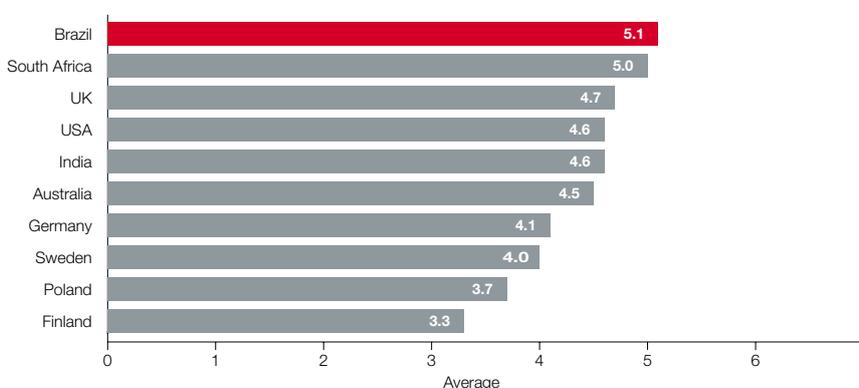
How do people in different parts of the world perceive the effect that IT security has on their lives? Those questioned in Brazil and India felt themselves to be at the greatest risk from IT sabotage that would have serious consequences for society. We asked respondents in various countries several questions about IT security and how it is perceived where they live.

CREDIT CARD FRAUD RISK

Respondents in Brazil believe they have the highest risk for credit card fraud: 64% of Brazil’s inhabitants said there is a high risk of this. Survey respondents in South Africa, the UK, the US and India also perceive there to be a high risk of exposure to credit card fraud.

Inhabitants of Finland, Poland, and Sweden feel more secure when they use their credit cards: 22% of those questioned in Finland said that the risk is high, comparable figures are 33% for Poland and 36% for Sweden.

The risk of being the victim of credit/debit card fraud



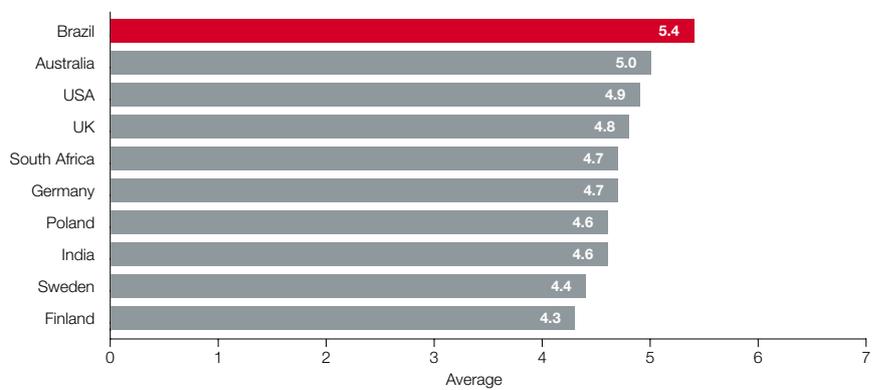
Question: How great is the risk of you being the victim of credit/debit card fraud (such as an unauthorised person taking money from your card)? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

COMPUTER VIRUSES DESTROY FILES

Brazil also topped the list regarding risk for computer viruses that destroy files; 71% of those surveyed in Brazil said that the risk is high. Comparable figures for other countries are Australia (66%), the US (62%) and the UK (60%).

Survey respondents in Finland and Sweden were the least worried about viruses destroying computer files.

Having files on your computer damaged by a computer virus



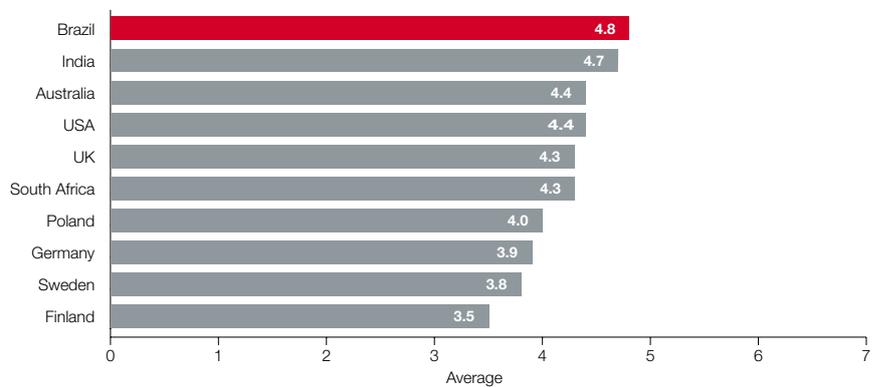
Question: How great is the risk of having files on your computer damaged by a computer virus? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

IT SABOTAGE – SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES FOR SOCIETY

The response pattern is similar for IT sabotage; 58% of survey respondents in Brazil and almost equally as many in India said that risk of IT sabotage that seriously affects society is high. Similarly, respondents in Australia, the US, the UK and South Africa also perceive a high risk of this happening.

Fewer respondents in Finland, Sweden and Germany perceived a high risk of IT sabotage that would have serious consequences for society.

The risk of some act of IT sabotage that has serious consequences for your society



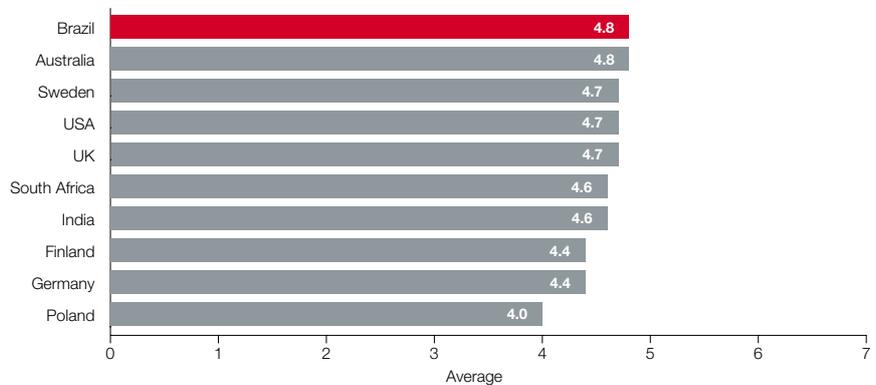
Question: How great is the risk of an act of IT sabotage having serious consequences for your society? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

SOCIETY MORE VULNERABLE DUE TO TECHNOLOGY DEPENDENCY

In Brazil, 60% of the respondents believe that dependency on technology makes society vulnerable; nearly as many (59%) of those questioned in Australia and Sweden hold the same belief.

When questioned about society's vulnerability due to an excessive dependency on technology it was found that respondents in Poland had the least concern.

The risk of dependency on technology making society more vulnerable



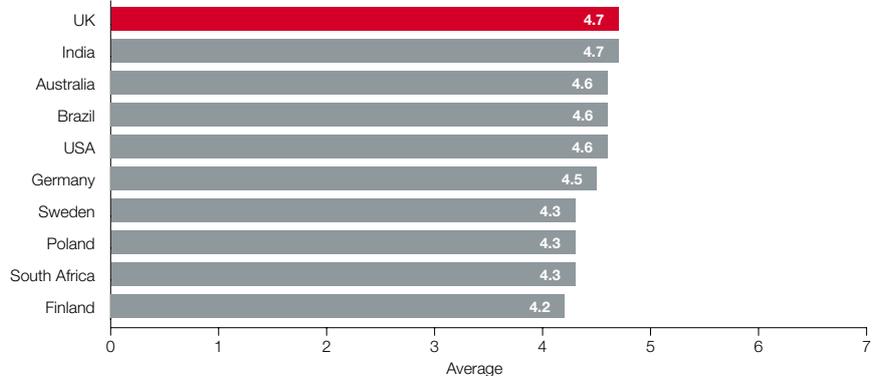
Question: How great is the risk of dependency on technology making your society more vulnerable? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

STRANGERS KNOW WHAT WEBSITES YOU VISIT

The UK respondents rate the highest for perceived risk of external parties detecting visited websites; 55% of survey respondents in the UK believe that the risk of this is high. A similar number of those questioned in India, Australia, Brazil and the US felt a similar way.

Respondents in Finland were least concerned: 38% believe the risk of strangers finding out which websites they visit is high.

The risk of someone finding out what websites you visit without your knowledge



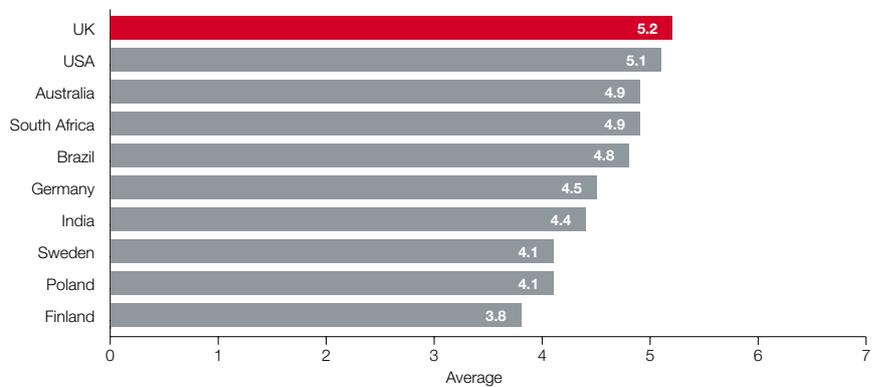
Question: How great is the risk of someone finding out what websites you visit without your knowledge? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means no risk at all and 7 means very great risk.

UK RESPONDENTS MOST WORRIED ABOUT PRIVACY

The highest proportion of respondents who feel that their privacy is threatened reside in the UK; 71% of those questioned indicated that they felt the risk is high due to technology trends that facilitate monitoring and checking on people. Many UK respondents believe this to be the case due to extensive public discussions about privacy in recent years. Monitoring devices and other intelligence equipment, for example, are perceived to be intrusive.

Fewer respondents in Sweden, Poland, and Finland are worried about privacy: 43% in Sweden, 38% in Poland and 32% in Finland think that their privacy is threatened due to technologies that make it easy to check on and monitor people.

Threats to personal identity and privacy



Question: To what extent do you think that personal identity and privacy are under threat in your country? Rate on a scale from 1 to 7 where 1 means not at all under threat and 7 means very seriously under threat.



“Saab is committed to designing security solutions that are tailored for modern society.”

Gunilla Fransson
President, Saab Security

Saab continues to build upon its existing knowledge and innovation to develop and evolve highly effective civil security solutions. Saab is a technology leader, producing cutting-edge security systems, developed with the changing nature of the threat in mind.



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