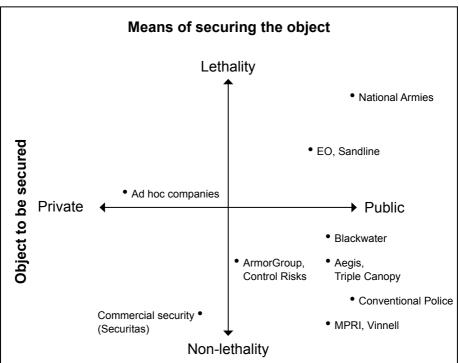
## Errata Sheet

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Figure 3.1. Adaptation of Kinsey's Taxonomy of the Security Industry



**Source:** The figure is an adapted version of Kinsey's (2006: 10) taxonomy.

Comment: The horizontal axis indicates the object to be secured. At the "private" end, this includes private property or a building. The "public" end indicates the defence of the state, as in state territory, state property, representatives of the state or law enforcement. The vertical axis indicates the means used / available to secure the object. At the "non-lethality end" we find, for instance, unarmed security guards in shopping malls. At the other end of the axis, we find the use of lethal force, the maximum representation of which includes the massive use of direct violence used by an army fighting a war (Kinsey 2006: 11). It should be stressed that the positions of companies in the four quadrants are not necessarily stable, nor is it the case that a company should occupy only one place in the figure. Company names in italics represent the tentative location of some companies based on their activities in Iraq.

## Errata Sheet

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Figure 3.2. Theoretical divisions between public and private responsibility in the regulation, financing and production of services or activities

Function	Location of Responsibility							
Regulation	Public				Private			
Financing	Public		Private		Public		Private	
Production	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private

Source: From Lundqvist (1988: 15) and Lundqvist (2001: 257).

**Comment:** The left diagonal indicates an activity/service entirely within public responsibility (monopoly), while the right diagonal indicates an activity/service with only private responsibility. The model generates eight hypothetical divisions of responsibilities or "patterns of privatization" (Lundqvist 1988: 15). It should be stressed that the divisions between public and private are not as straightforward and sharp as the typology indicates – hence the dashed lines.