With the recent signing in Mexico of the «National Agreement for Security, Justice, and Legality» [Acuerdo Nacional por la Seguridad, la Justicia y la Legalidad (2008)], by different social actors, new implications for the security notion, and a new path for the policies against crime and violence have been established, rooted in surveillance technologies, risk management; this for the assumption that the crime and violence is located in "families and communities at whole". This paper analyses the security policies reconfiguration in Mexico in the last decade (1995-2008), from the National System for Public Security Law (1995) [Ley del Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Pública], the Public Security National Plan, [Plan Nacional de Seguridad Pública], within National Crusade Against Crime and Delinquency (1998) [Cruzada Nacional contra el Crimen y la Delincuencia], to the Agreement referred; underlining the role of private security in the national security policies -like technology, logistics, or human resources suppliers. In this way, the interaction between non-public security organizations and States with politic institutions based on patronage and with weak democracy is analyzed.

Keywords
Public security, private security, patronage, surveillance, risk-management.