

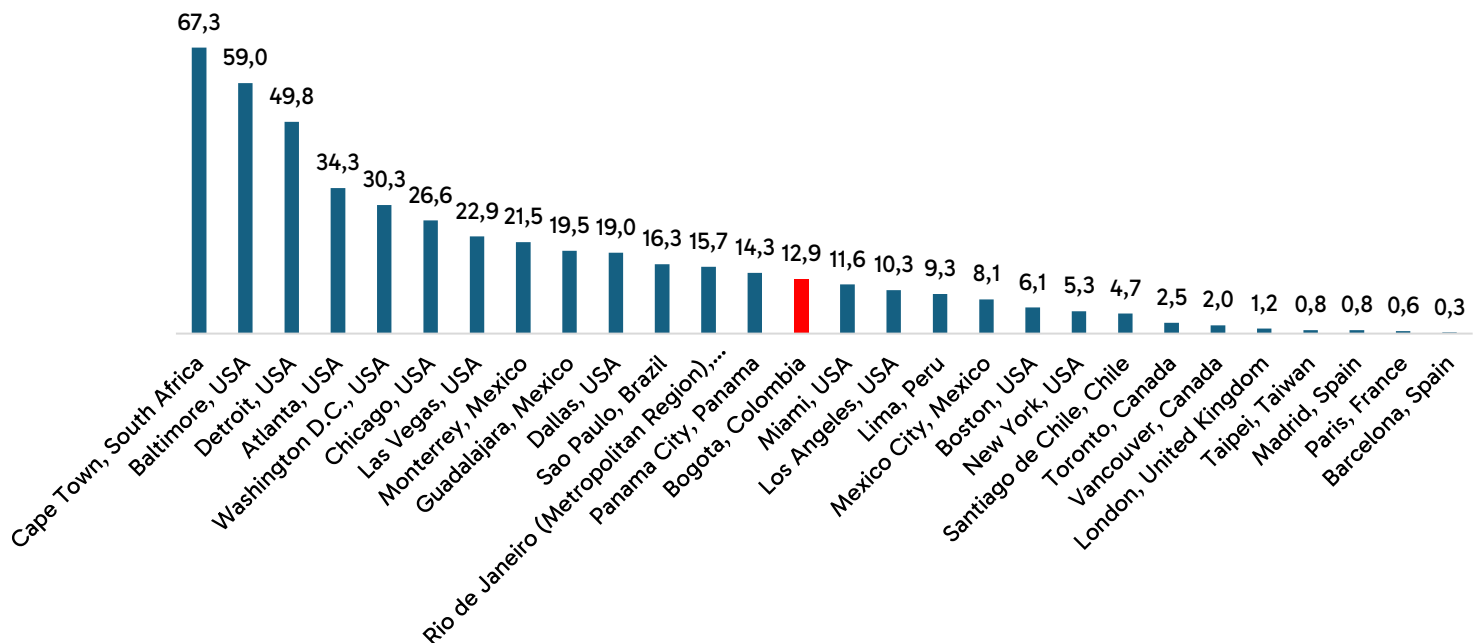
## Security Landscape in Bogotá

According to "Safe Investment in Bogotá," a study supported by Invest in Bogotá, comprehensive research comparing security metrics between Bogotá and cities worldwide reveals that the Colombian capital performs better than its international reputation suggests on several key indicators.

### 1. Bogotá is Safer than Major Global Metropolitan Areas

Looking at 2022 homicide rates, Bogotá shows better performance than several global cities including Washington, Chicago, Dallas, and Atlanta. It also ranks more favorably than other Latin American urban centers such as Panama City, São Paulo, Monterrey, and Rio de Janeiro.

**Graph 1. Homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants 2022 by cities**

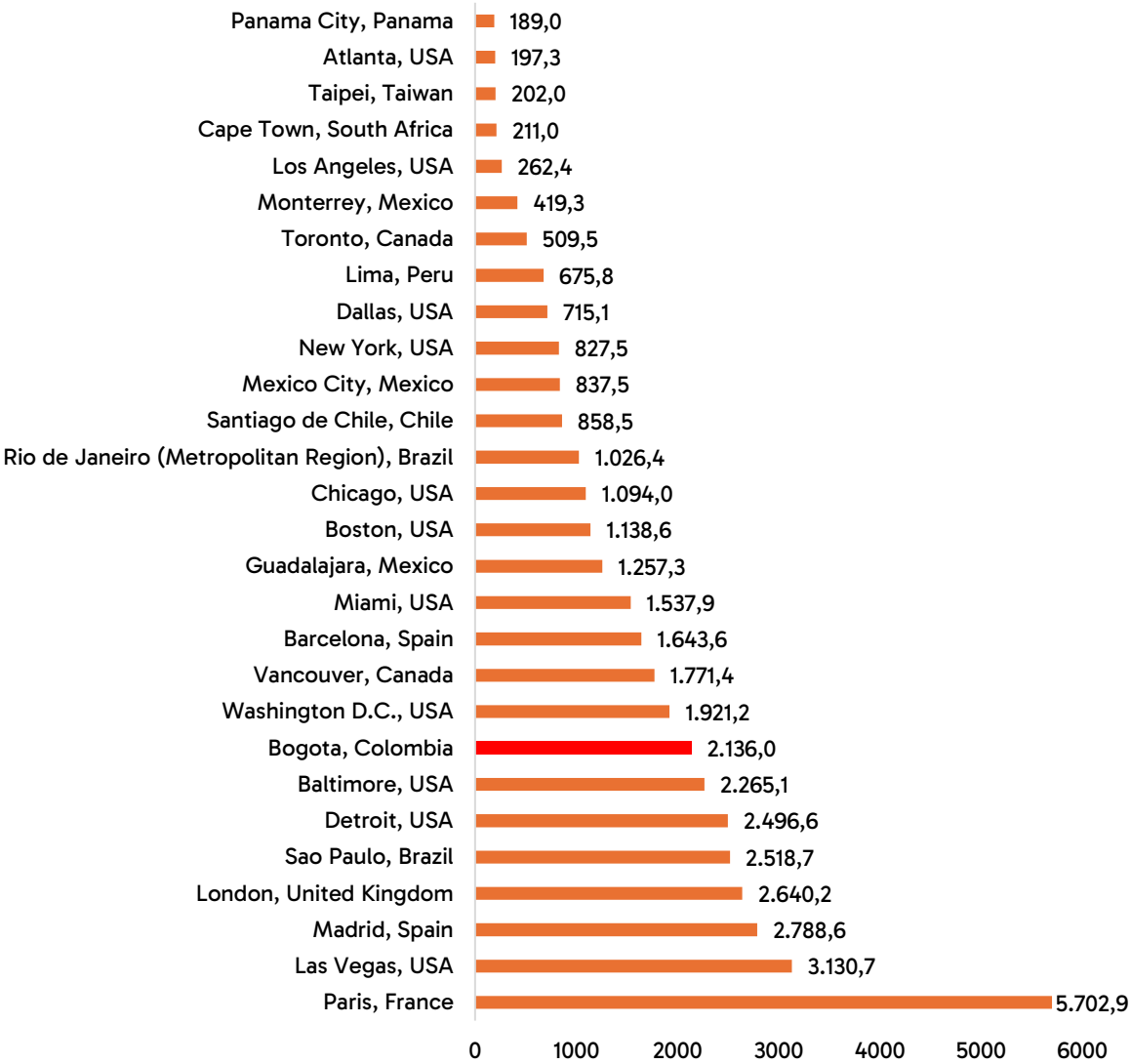


Source: Tello & Villegas (2024). "Safe Investment in Bogotá"

### Other safety indicators

Beyond the previous key fact, the city's performance in other metrics such as theft rates is noteworthy. In this measurement, Bogotá outperforms other major global cities like Paris, London, and Madrid. However, it has not yet reached the safety levels of other competing event cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Mexico City, and Lima.

**Graph 2. Theft rate per 100,000 inhabitants- 2022 by city**

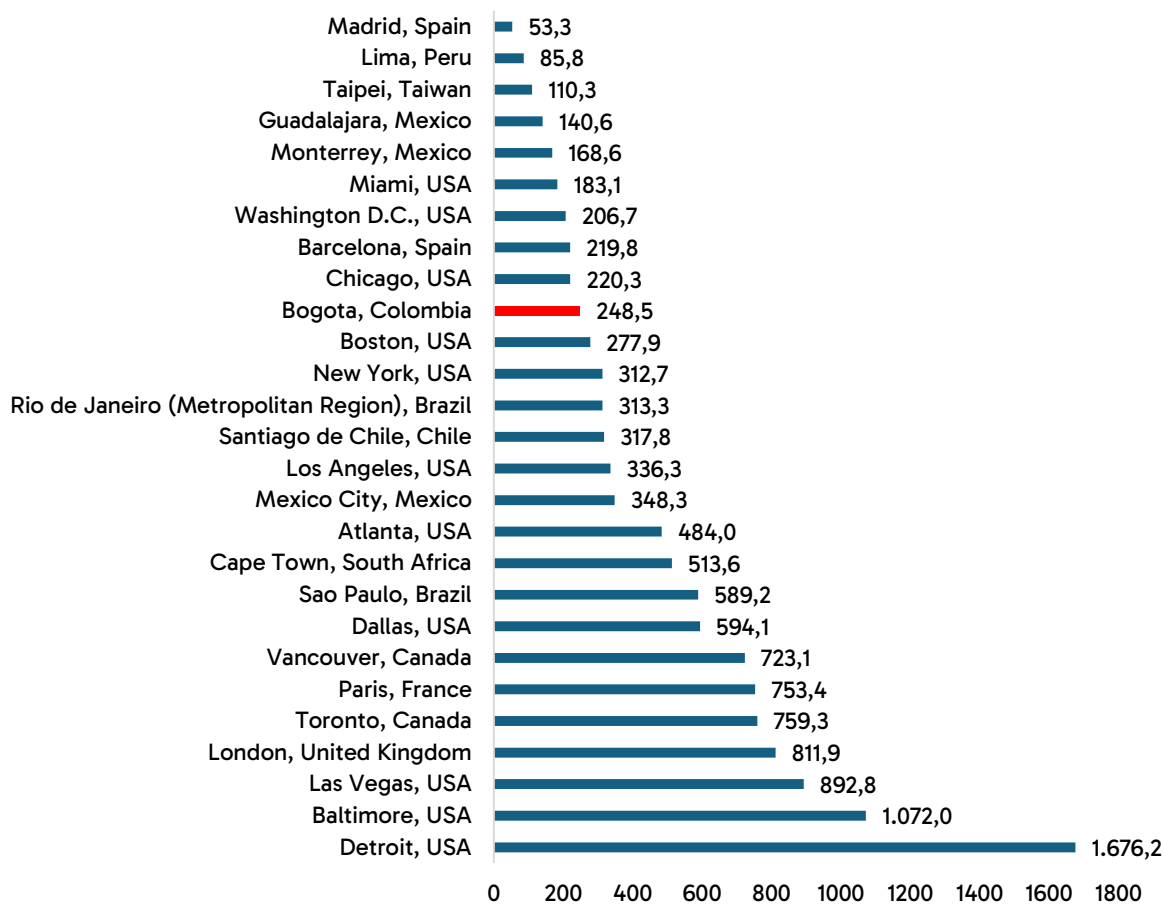


Source: Tello & Villegas (2024). "Safe Investment in Bogotá"

Regarding personal injury rates, Bogotá demonstrates better performance than major global cities including Boston, New York, Toronto, Paris, London, Madrid, Vancouver,

and Los Angeles, as well as Latin American cities like Mexico City, São Paulo, and Panama City.

**Graph 3. Personal injury rate<sup>1</sup> per 100,000 population- 2022 by city**



**2. Bogotá's Tourist Areas are Safer than the Rest of the City**

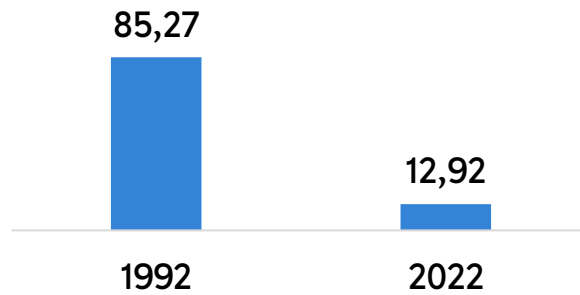
The zones with the highest tourist activity in Bogotá—areas that concentrate restaurants, bars, accommodation, and tourist attractions (La Candelaria, Teusaquillo, Chapinero, and Usaquén)—demonstrate better security metrics than the city average, with 10.31 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants (compared to 12.92 in the rest of the city).

**3. Bogotá has Reduced its Homicide Rate by 6.6 Times in the Last 30 Years**

<sup>1</sup> The personal injury rate measures the number of incidents related to assaults, attacks, or any type of physical violence resulting in bodily harm to a person, during a specific time period and in a given population.

The city has made remarkable progress in security, with a significant decrease in homicide rates over recent decades. In 2022, this figure reached its historic low of 12.92 per 100,000 inhabitants. The city is approaching the World Health Organization's global target (10 per 100,000 inhabitants) set in the SDGs for 2030.

**Graph 4. Evolution of homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants of Bogota 1992- 2022**



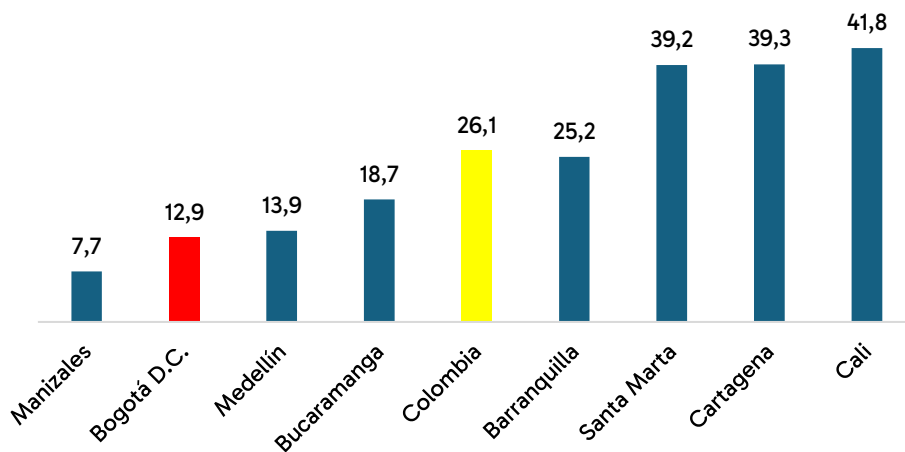
Source: Tello & Villegas (2024). "Safe Investment in Bogotá"

**Additional Key Facts**

**Bogotá's Crime Rates are Among the Lowest of Colombia's Major Cities**

Bogotá is the safest among Colombia's large urban centers. Despite having a larger population, it shows better indicators than Medellín, Cartagena, Barranquilla, Cali, and others. The city's metrics also compare favorably to Colombia's national averages.

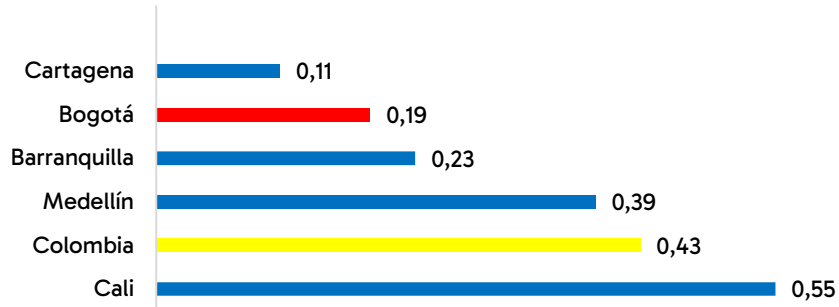
**Graph 5. Homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants Bogota vs Colombia 2022**



Source: SIEDCO- Colombia National Police

The capital also maintains one of the lowest kidnapping rates among Colombia's major cities, well below the national average, as most kidnappings in Colombian territory occur in other regions (mostly far away the metropolitan cities).

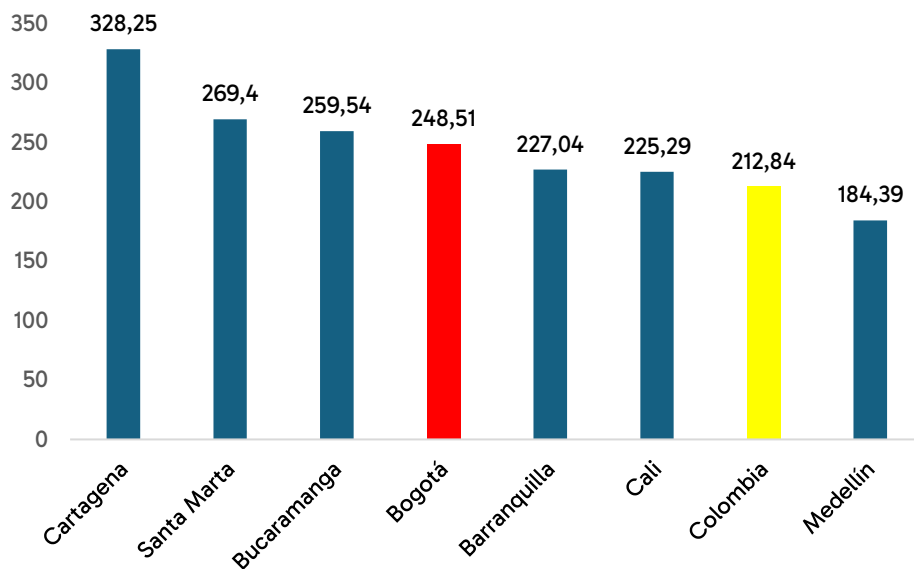
**Graph 6. Kidnapping rate per 100,000 inhabitants Bogota vs Colombia**  
2022



Source: SIEDCO- Colombia National Police

However, regarding personal injury rates, the city's performance lags behind other urban centers in the country, so it's recommended not to highlight this indicator.

**Graph 7. Personal injury rate per 100,000 inhabitants Bogota vs Colombia**  
2022



Source: SIEDCO- Colombia National Police

Finally, the city's theft indicators present a major challenge. Bogota has the highest rate of theft from persons per 100,000 inhabitants of all Colombian capitals, which is why this metric is not included in this report. This rate is also among the highest in Latin America.

## References

- *Tello & Villegas (2024). Bogotá Invierte Segura. Informe final del proyecto de consultoría Capstone. Universidad del Rosario.*
- *SIEDCO-Policía Nacional de Colombia. (2024). Estadística delictiva.* <https://www.policia.gov.co/estadistica-delictiva>
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