



Citizen Security – Bogota

Secretary of Security, Coexistence and Justice



ALCALDÍA MAYOR
DE BOGOTÁ D.C.

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Evolution of High Impact Crimes 2015 – 2016



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VIOLENT CRIME

2015 vs. 2016, Total.



Homicides

↓ 6%
**Reduction in
homicides**

From 1344 cases in 2015
to 1265 in 2016.

There were 79 less
homicides cases compared
to the previous year.



Personal Injuries

↓ 16%
**Reduction in
Injuries**

From 13336 cases in 2015
to 11168 in 2016, thus
2,168 less affected
compared to the previous
year.

Homicidios y Lesiones Fuente: Cálculos propios con información de SIEDCO de la DIJIN - POLICÍA NACIONAL. Información extraída el día 10/01/2017 a las 12:00 p.m. Elaborado por la Oficina de Análisis de Información y Estudios Estratégicos. Secretaría Distrital de Seguridad, Convivencia y Justicia. Información sujeta a cambios. Para riñas, Fuente: Cálculos propios con información de Sistema de Información PROCAD de NUSE. Información extraída el día 10/01/2017 a las 12:00 p.m. Elaborado por la Oficina de Análisis de Información y Estudios Estratégicos. Secretaría Distrital de Seguridad, Convivencia y Justicia. Información sujeta a cambios

VIOLENT CRIME, DOWNTOWN AREA

2015 vs. 2016, Bogota's Downtown

REDUCTION IN HOMICIDES, PERSONAL INJURIES AND FIGHTS IN BOGOTA'S DOWNTOWN.



Personal Injuries

Zone	Injuries 2015	Injuries 2016	Abs. Variation	% change
CANDELARIA	124	72	-52	-41.9%
LOS MARTIRES	483	346	-137	-28.4%
SANTA FE	641	408	-233	-36.3%

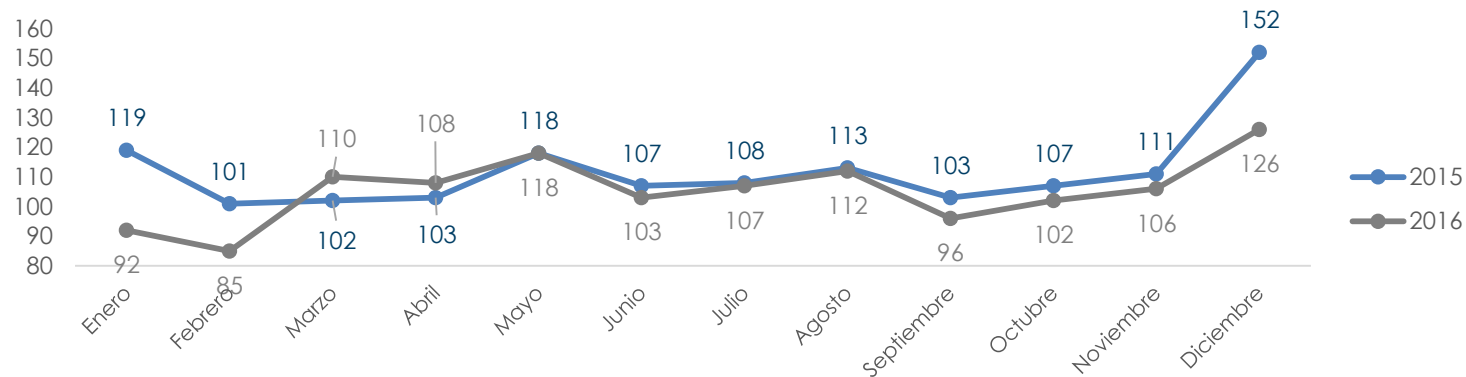


Homicides

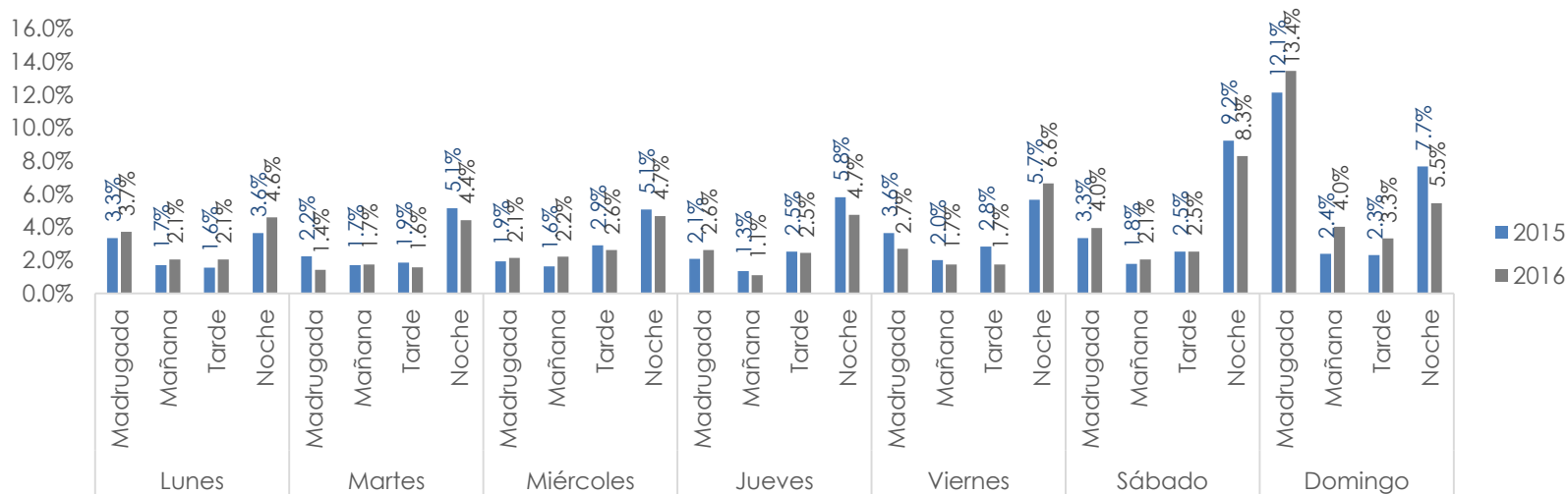
Zone	Homicides 2015	Homicides 2016	Abs. variation	% change
CANDELARIA	4	3	-1	-25%
LOS MARTIRES	79	51	-28	-32.9%
SANTA FE	59	58	-1	-1.7%

Homicidios y Lesiones Fuente: Cálculos propios con información de SIEDCO de la DIJIN - POLICÍA NACIONAL. Información extraída el día 10/01/2017 a las 12:00 p.m. Elaborado por la Oficina de Análisis de Información y Estudios Estratégicos. Secretaría Distrital de Seguridad, Convivencia y Justicia. Información sujeta a cambios. Para riñas, Fuente: Cálculos propios con información de Sistema de Información PROCAD de NUSE. Información extraída el día 10/01/2017 a las 12:00 p.m. Elaborado por la Oficina de Análisis de Información y Estudios Estratégicos. Secretaría Distrital de Seguridad, Convivencia y Justicia. Información sujeta a cambios

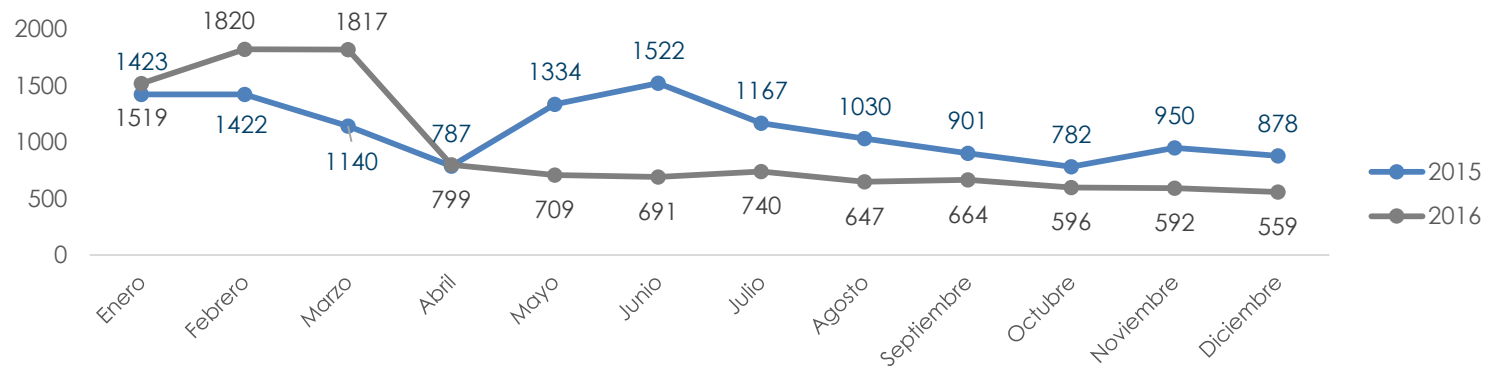
HOMICIDES



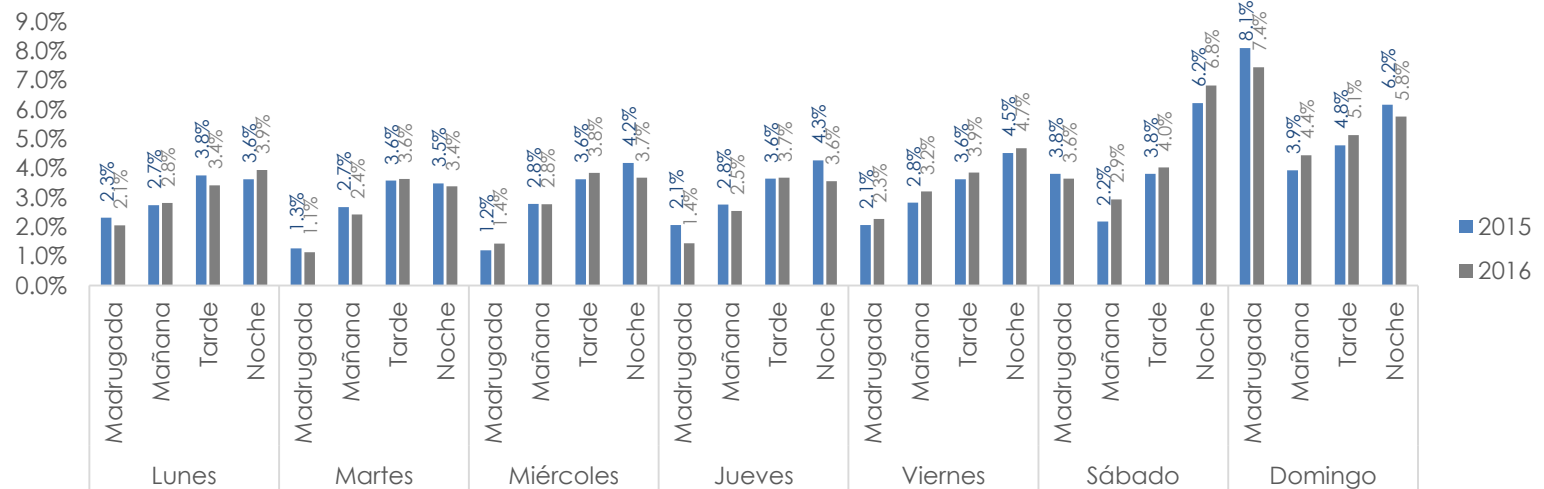
Homicides per hour and day of the week, 2015-2016.



PERSONAL INJURIES



Personal Injuries according to hour and day range of the week, 2015-2016.



PROPERTY CRIME

2015 vs. 2016



Personal theft

↓ **2 %**

From 27555 cases in 2015 to 27000 in 2016.
555 theft cases less than the previous year.



Home Burglary

↓ **5,9 %**

From 3631 cases in 2015 to 3415 in 2016.
216 residence burglary cases less than the previous year.



Motorcycle theft

↓ **6,2 %**

From 3272 cases in 2015 to 3068 in 2016.
204 motorcycle robbery cases less than the previous year..



Car theft

↑ **14,7 %**

From 2296 cases in 2015 to 2634 during 2016.



Cell phone theft

↓ **19,6%**

From 11180 cases in 2015 to 8989 in 2016.
2191 less cases of cell phone theft than the previous year.

Fuente: Cálculos propios con información de SIEDCO de la DIJIN - POLICÍA NACIONAL. Información extraída el día 01/01/2017 a las 11:00 horas. Elaborado por Oficina de análisis de Información y Estudios Estratégicos, Secretaría de Seguridad, Convivencia y Justicia . Información sujeta a cambios



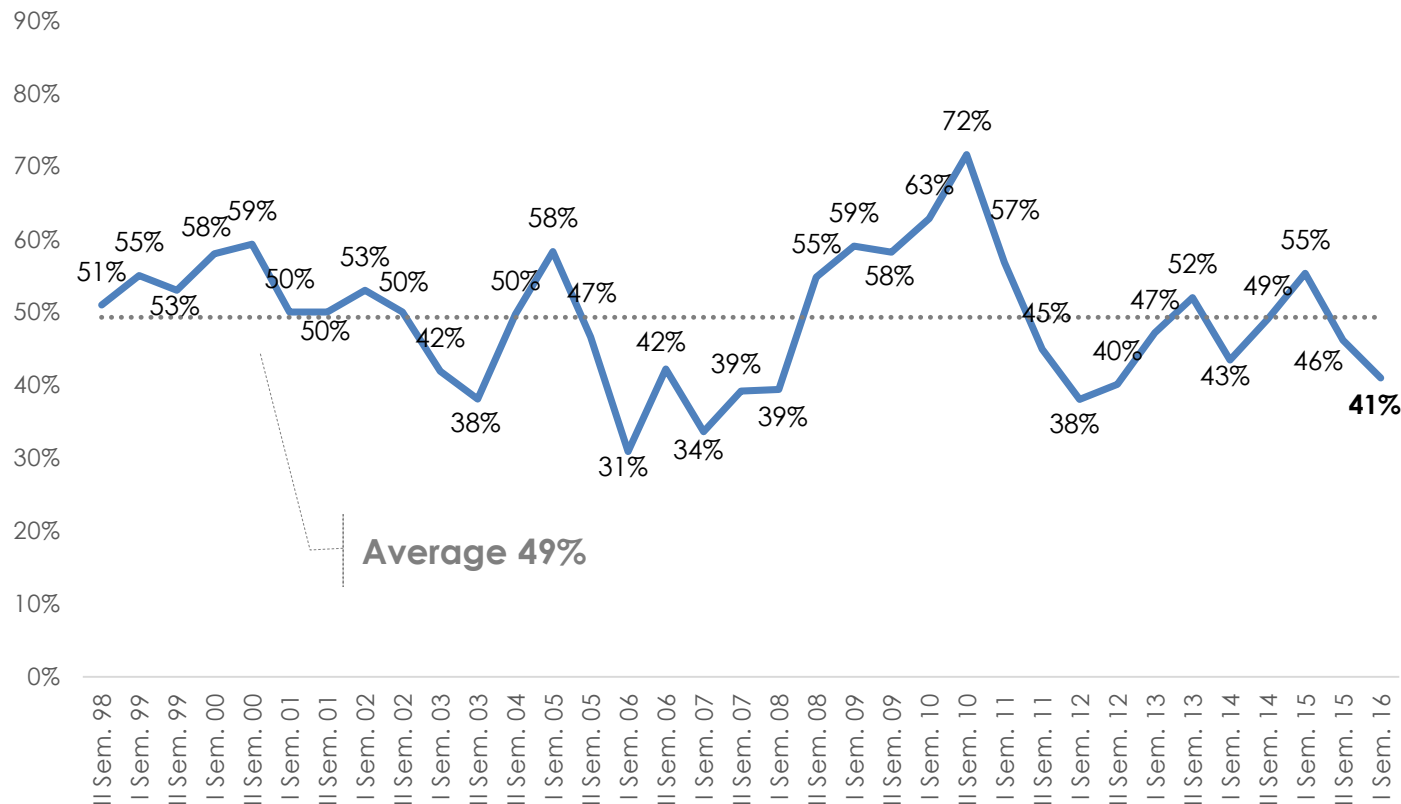
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PERCEPTION OF INSECURITY IN BOGOTÁ

% that considers that insecurity in the city has increased



14 pp.

The perception of insecurity was 14 points below to the measurement of the first half of 2015

Fuente: Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá. Encuesta de Percepción y Victimización Primer semestre 2016.



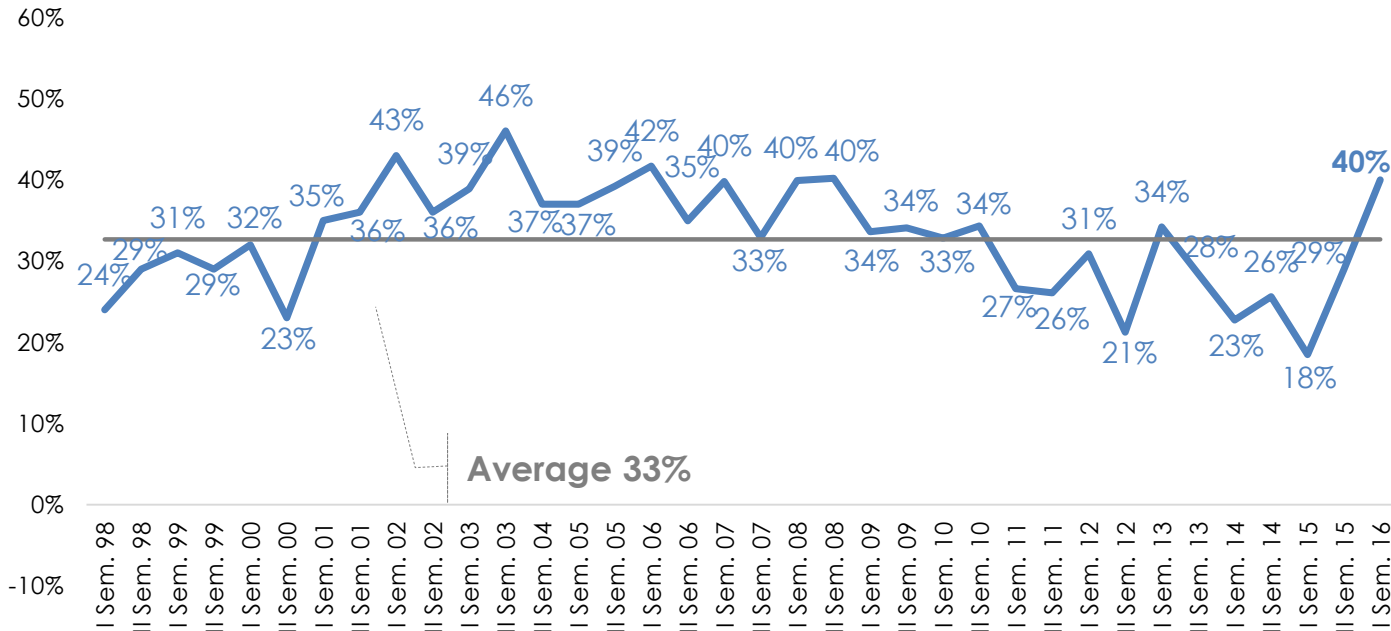
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CRIME REPORTING

% of people who were victims of crimes and reported it.



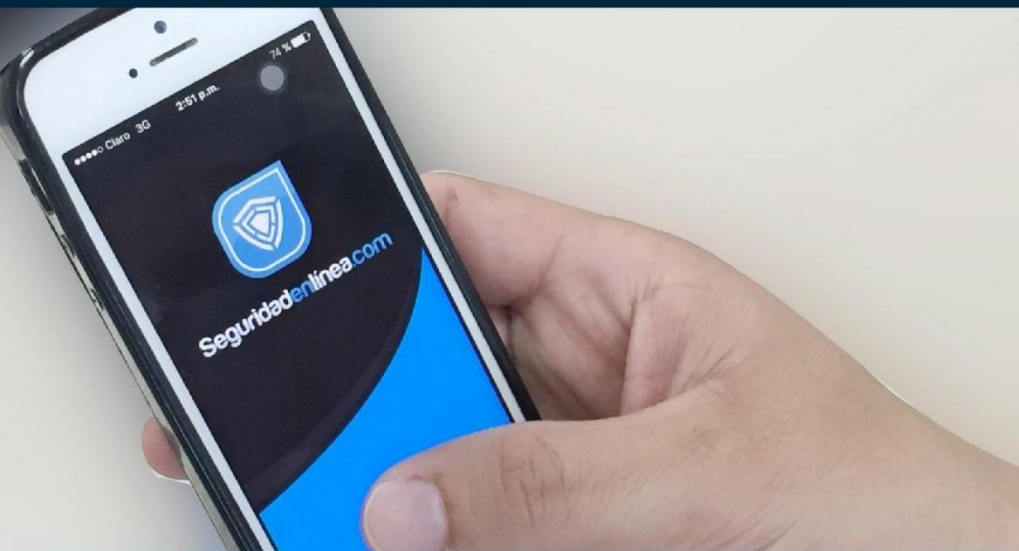
↑ 22 pp

The crime report indicator increased by 22 percentage points compared to the first half of 2015

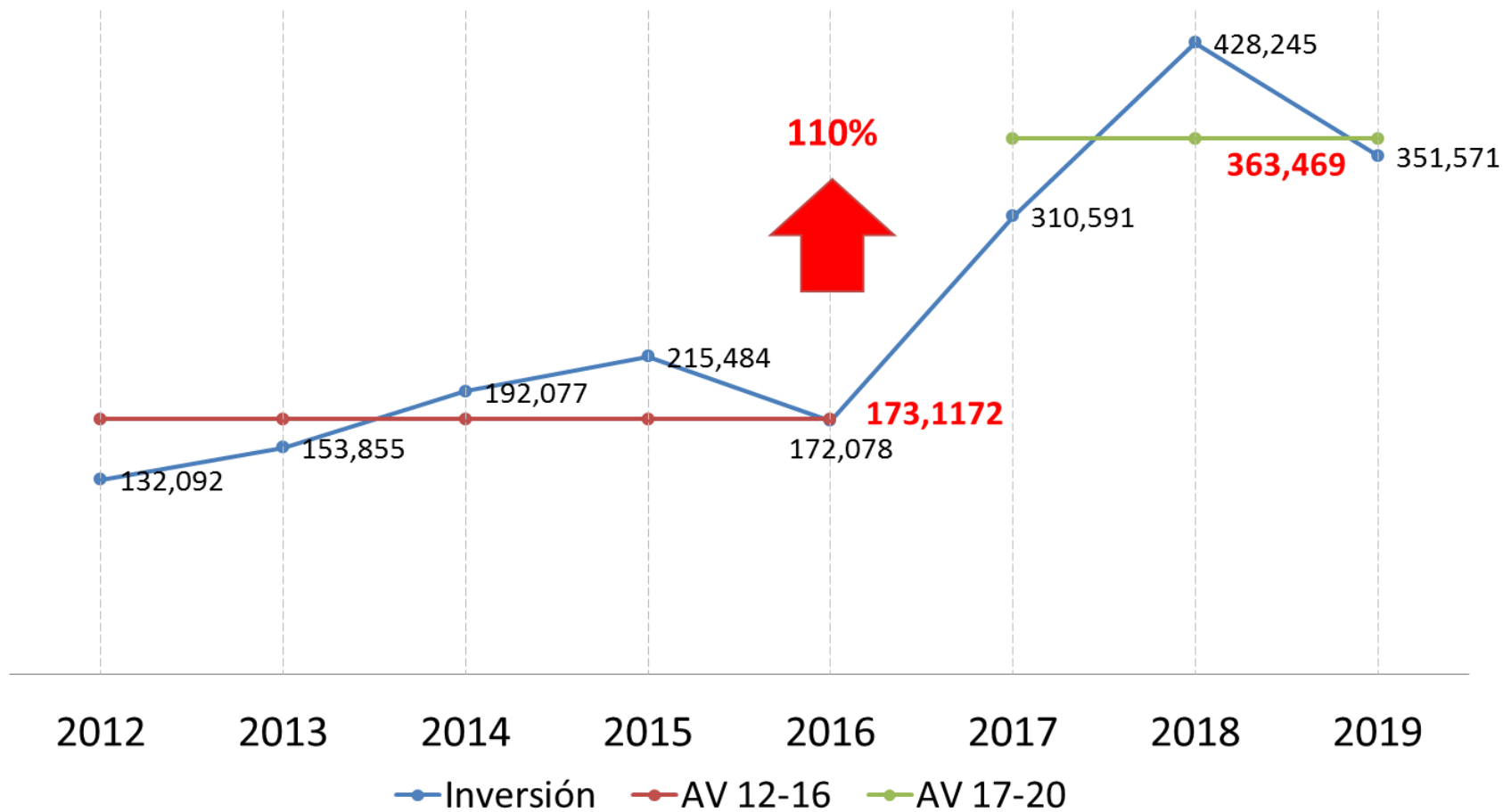
Fuente: Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá. Encuesta de Percepción y Victimización Primer semestre 2016.



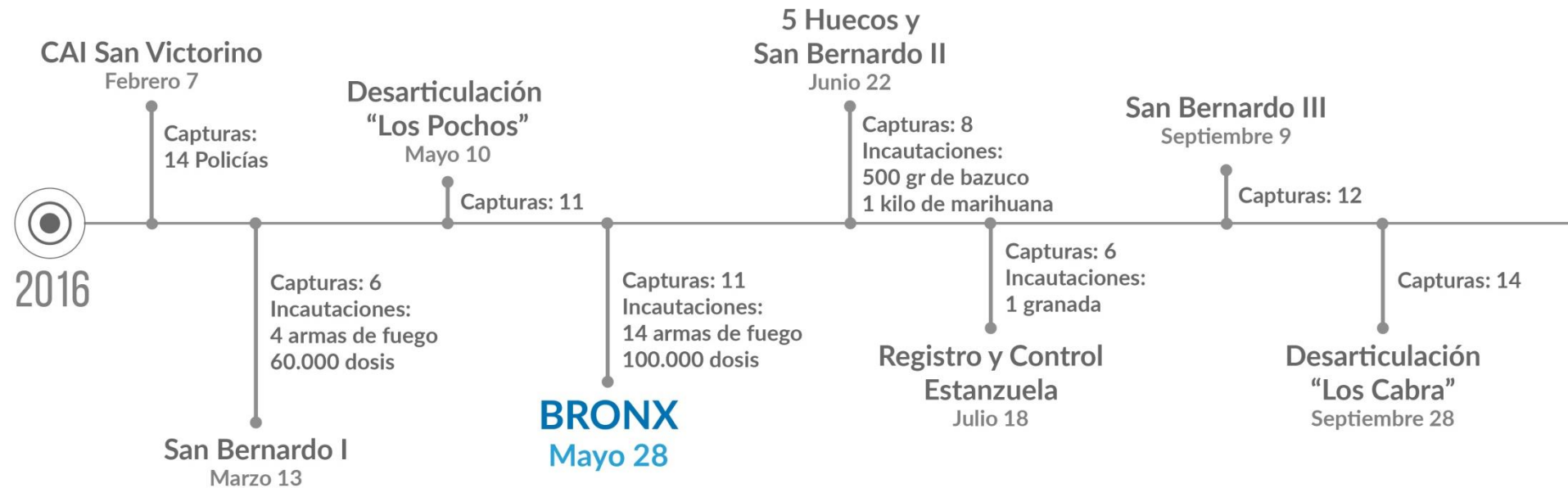
2016 MILESTONES



Increase in security investment resources



Interagency integral interventions



Interagency Integral - Interventions

**Operativo
Las Cruces**
Octubre 6

Desmantelamiento:
Laboratorio 2CB

**Operativo
Estanzuela**
Octubre 6

Capturas: 4

**Toma Barrio
Santa Fe**
Noviembre 4

Capturas: 6
Incautaciones:
2 granadas
1,100 dosis
3 kilos de marihuana

2017

Rescate:
9 Menores
Incautaciones:
4 armas de fuego

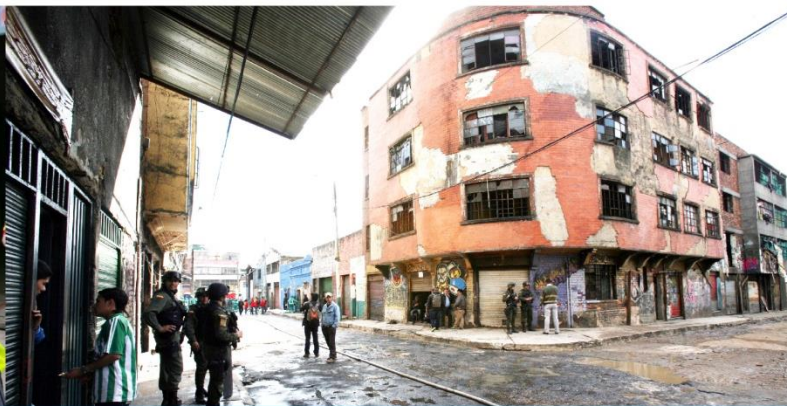
San Bernardo IV
Octubre 6

**Registro y Control
Las Cruces**
Octubre 17

Capturas: 1
Incautaciones:
5,500 dosis bazuco

**Operativo
Las Cruces**
Noviembre 10

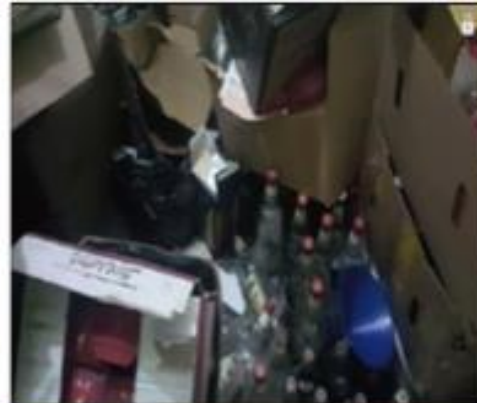
Capturas: 4
Incautaciones:
500 dosis y munición





● INTERAGENCY INTERVENTION “BRONX”





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Hotspot policing intervention (+ municipal services): Experimental Evidence from Bogota

- ▶ The high concentration of crime led to the design of a patrolling strategy focused on areas that were identified as crime hotspots. Crime is highly concentrated.
- ▶ Only 2% of the 137,000 street segments in the city accounted for more than 50% of all homicides committed between 2012 and 2016 in Bogota.
- ▶ These crime hotspots received, on average, a lower percentages of police patrolling time compared to the level of crime they concentrated.
- ▶ The hotspot policing intervention:
 - Significantly increase the dosage of patrolling and police presence from about 55 minutes per day to about 105 minutes.
 - 7 entries of 15 min each during the day. Entries were distributed according to the temporary concentration of crime.
 - Activities during patrolling: document / background checks, door- to- door visits, searches, seizures, arrests, people search, recoveries, others.
 - 1916 crime hotspots were identified. 754 were randomly selected to be intervened.

To analyze the levels of spatial concentration of crime, we focused on the smallest geographic unit possible: the street segment (“*cuadra*”).

Concentrated crime per segment Bogota (Jan 2012- Sept. 2015)
Total street segments : 136.975

Crime	# de crimes	% of segments w/out crimes	% of segments with the 25% of crime	% of segments with the 50% of the crime	% de segmentos with the 75% of the crime	% de segmentos with the 100% of the crime
Homicide	4272	97.83%	0.13%	0.63%	1.41%	2.17%
Injuries	111964	86.06%	0.11%	0.79%	3.79%	13.94%
People Theft	235294	87.42%	0.02%	0.11%	0.67%	12.58%
Car Theft	11386	96.80%	0.03%	0.18%	1.25%	3.20%
Motorcycle Theft	8604	96.09%	0.16%	0.83%	2.40%	3.91%
Aggregated crime index	45533	74.08%	0.03%	0.27%	2.06%	25.92%
Violent crime index	20909	84.88%	0.06%	0.57%	2.66%	15.12%
Property crime index	94270	83.07%	0.02%	0.14%	0.91%	16.93%

Crime is highly concentrated in relatively few street segments. On average, **50% of all crimes occurred in about 1% - 3% of the street segments.**

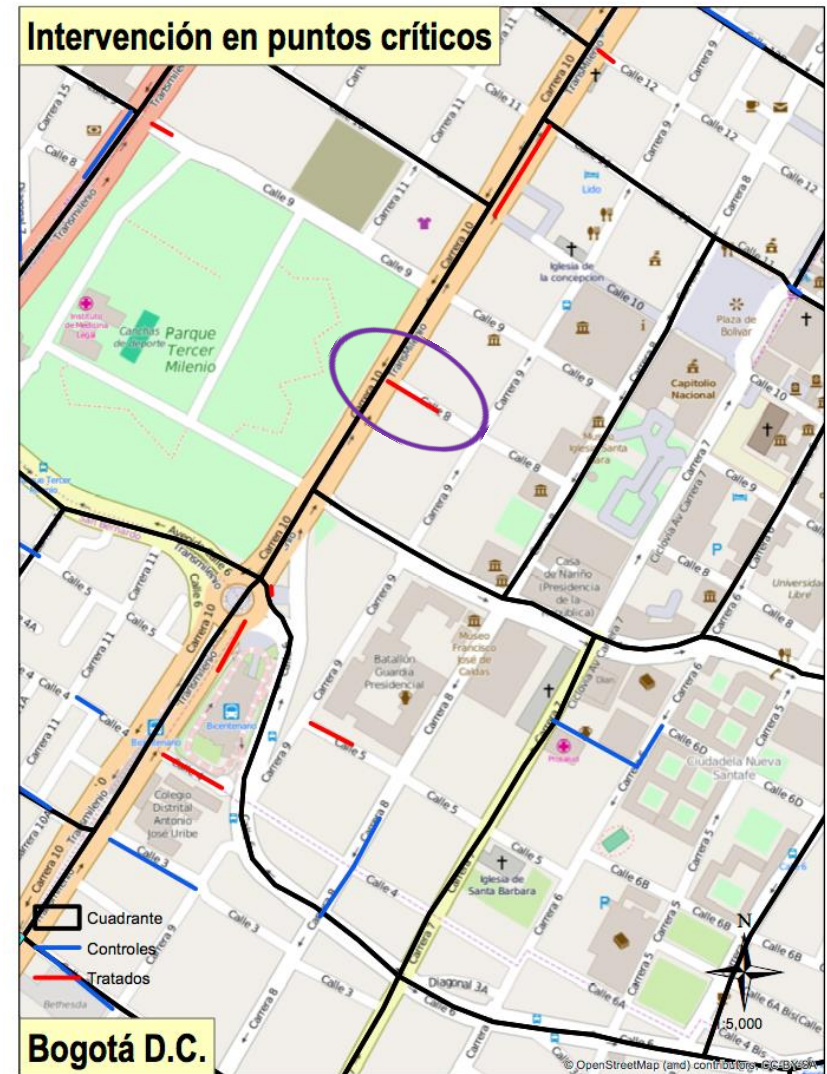
In particular, 370 street segments concentrate half of our aggregate crime index.

Hotspots identification and randomization

1. Identification of the top 2% segments with the highest aggregate crime index and validated with police stations and police quadrants: 1,916 critical points.
2. Random selection of 754 hotspots to be intervened.

Measurement of Patrolling time

- The Colombian patrolling police use PDAs that send their geographic location every 30 seconds..
- With this information, we construct a geo-fence of about 40 meters around each hotspot and take patrolling time assigned to each hotspot if the signal was received from its geo-fence.



RESULTS: Increased police patrolling reduced insecurity by 10% - 20%.

When we intervene with greater police patrolling:

- On average, insecurity conditions decrease by about 10%
- The "hottest" hot spots had a 20% of insecurity
- There is no evidence of displacement effects to close-by segments.

When we intervene with greater police patrolling and public services:

- On average, the conditions of insecurity decreases by about 20%
- There is no evidence of displacement (statistically), this result is very precisely identified.

Both interventions together reduced insecurity by about 20%

Impact evaluation done by reserachers from the U. of Chicago, CAF and U. of Los Andes

Crime reporting APP

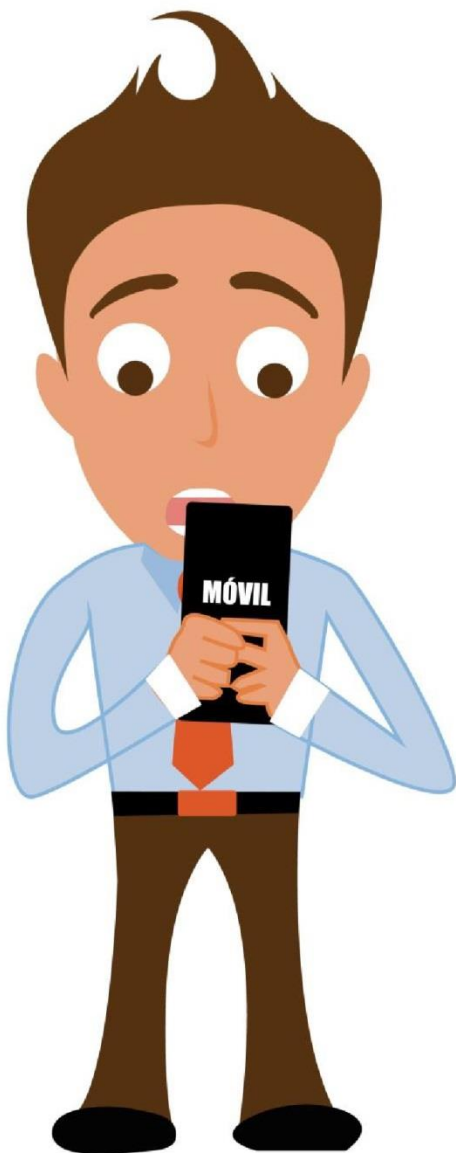
Criminal reports: Crimes against property

- Theft – (*Fleteo*)
- Theft - Residency
- Theft – Cars
- Personal theft
- Credit card fraud
- Extortion

Citizens complains related to:

- Drug Trafficking
- Corruption
- Problems with roads
- Public lighting malfunction
- Invasion of public spaces
- Trash collection or trash in public spaces
- Others





Seguridad**en**línea

BALANCE

(August – December)

CRIMINAL REPORTS: 2.748

REPORTS : 4.039

TOTAL **6.787**

DOWNLOADED

(August – December)

APPLE: 7.813

ANDROID: 14.450

TOTAL **22,323**

WEB PAGE LOG INS

(August – December)

TOTAL
573,570

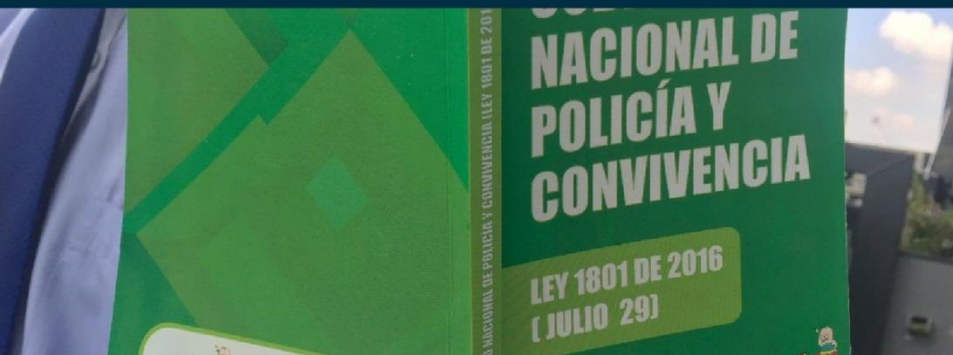


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2017 GOALS



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More equipment and technology for the police and the General Attorney's Office in Bogota: More Security



More security and coexistence

- **Disruption of criminal structures**
- **Interagency integral interventions** (*Kennedy, Ciudad Bolívar, San Cristobal*)
- Strategy for **reduction of victimization** in Public transport system, schools, parks and corridors
- Strategy for the **reduction of fights and injuries**
- Improve the **perception of security** through the promotion of citizen co-responsibility and citizens' culture
- Downtown recovery and security in the city center (Inter-agency)
- More security for bicycle users and cycles routes

Goals 2016 – 2020

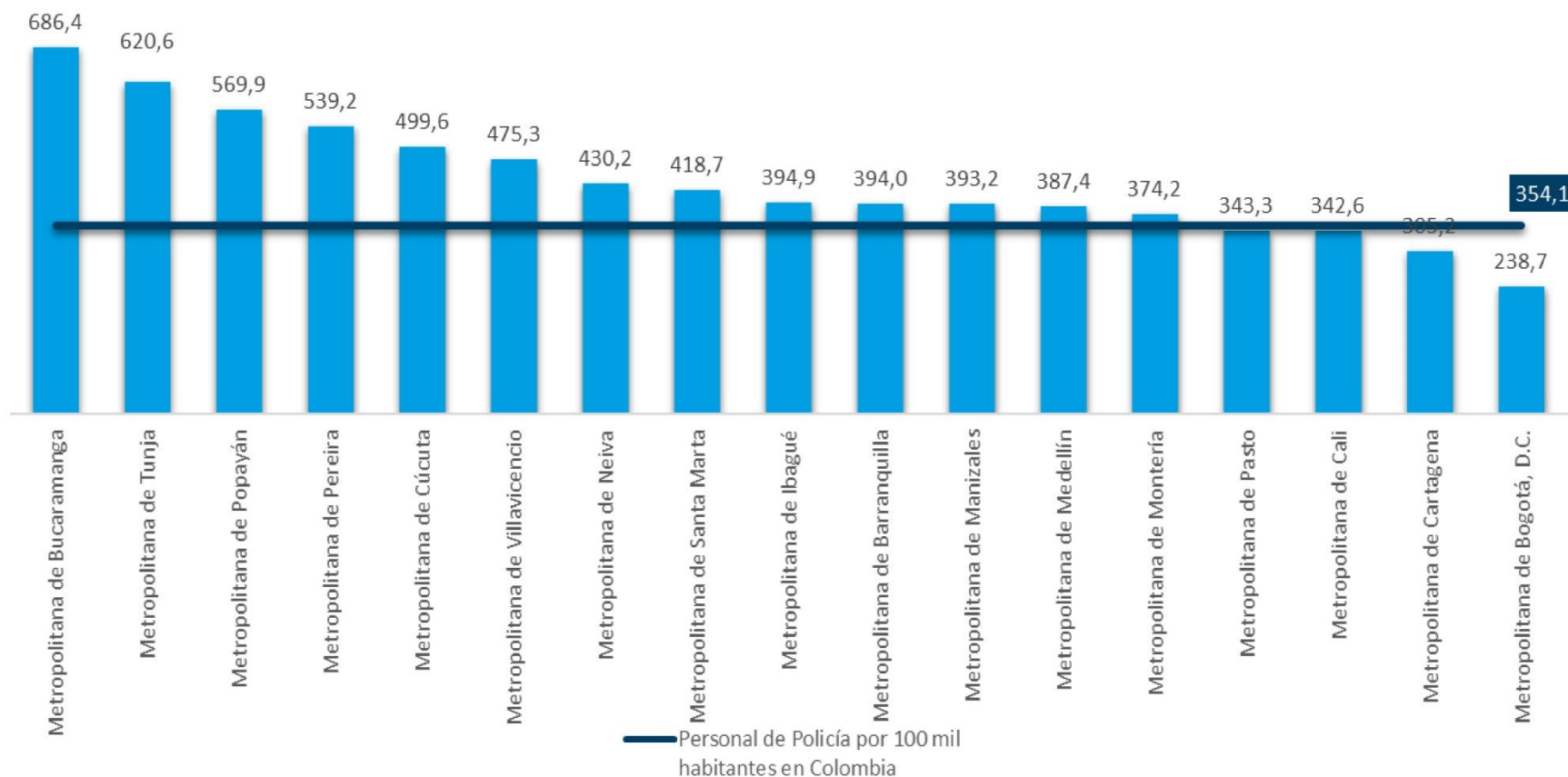
Homicide reduction: Decrease the homicide rate from 17 to 12

Reduction of injuries and quarrel: Decrease rate from 169,2 - 143,86

Improve perception of insecurity: decrease from 55% to 45%



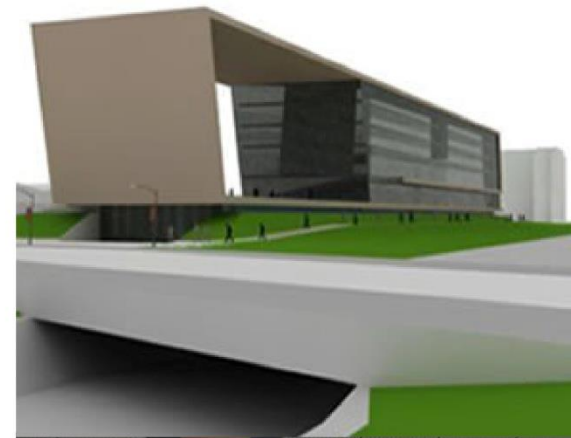
Increase number of policemen in Bogota



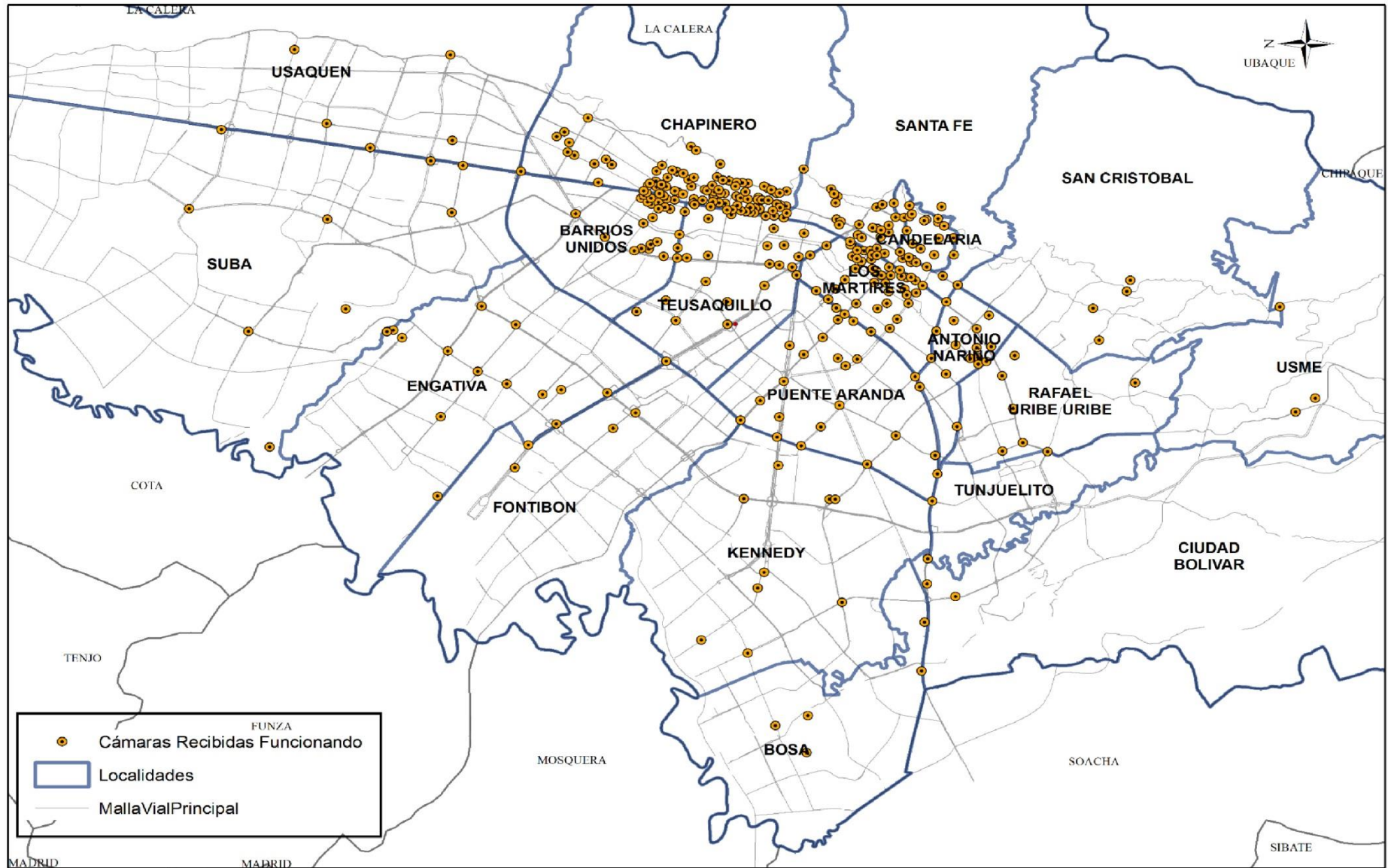
Fuente: Cálculos propios con información de Dirección de Talento Humano – Policía Nacional de Colombia. Información extraída el día 25/07/2016 a las 11:00 horas. Elaborado por la Oficina de Análisis de Información y Estudios Estratégicos, Secretaría Distrital de Seguridad, Convivencia y Justicia. Información sujeta a cambios.

More Security Assets in 2017

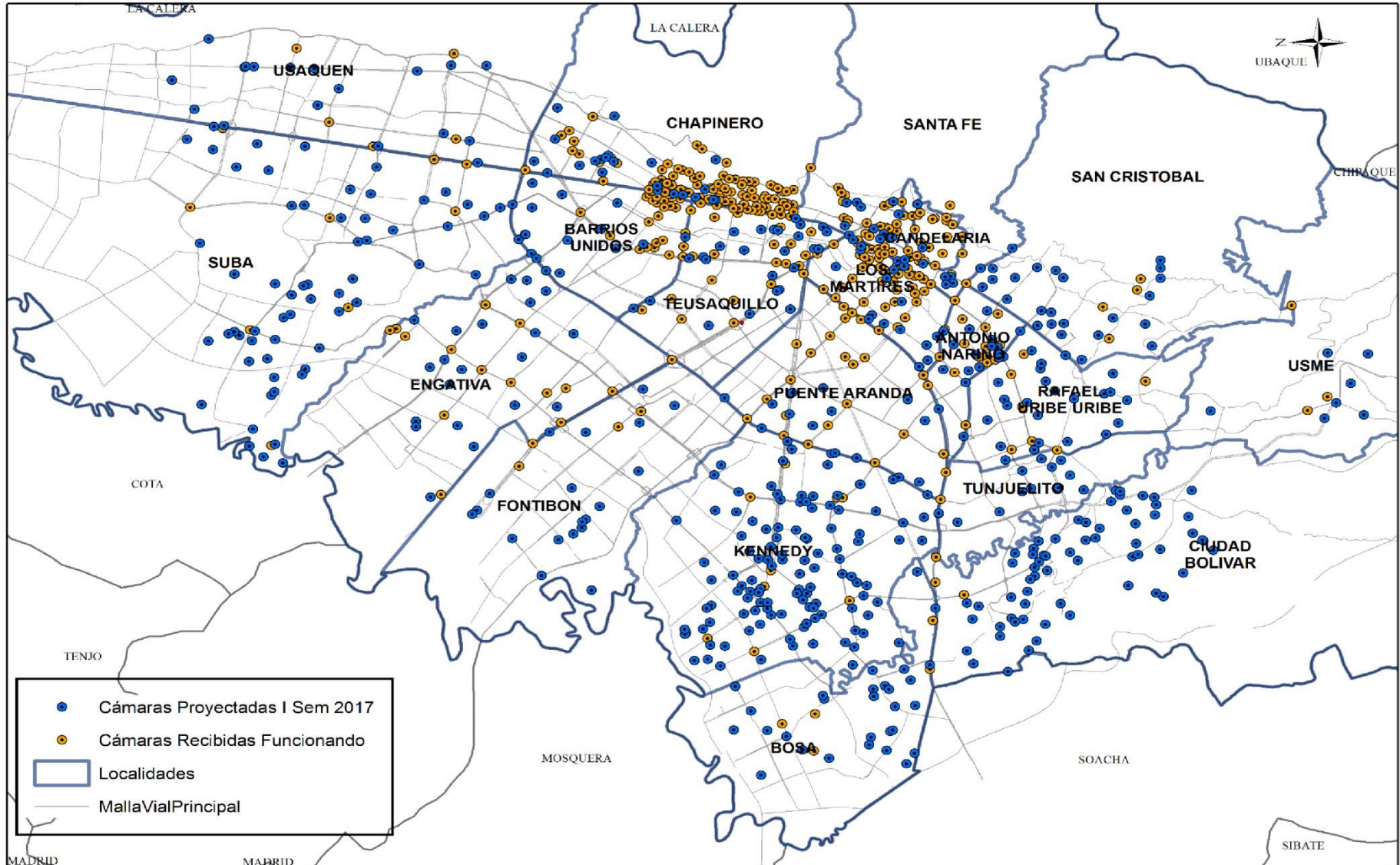
- Bogota's Police Headquarters Building
- II phase of *Usaquen* 's Police Station
- More capabilities for Police specialties (Intel, Criminal Investigation and Unit against extortion and kidnapping) and for Bogota 's Attorney
- New Platform for the C4 – Command, Control and Communications Center
- Surveillance Drones (regulation and law)
- Installation of security cameras



Security Cameras received in January 2016



Security Cameras to be install - 1st Semester 2017





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