BER: Performance of Key Economic Variables across Seven Regions in the Country

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This quarterly publication analyzes the evolution of key economic variables and indicators in seven regions of the country.:

Bogotá

During the third quarter of 2025, the main economic activities in the **Bogotá-Cundinamarca** region showed a positive year-over-year performance. Domestic demand continued to exhibit strong dynamism, reflecting the increase in retail sales and imports of consumer goods. Manufacturing registered a slight increase, while in the construction sector, civil works in the city continued to progress; however, the areas under construction within building projects continue to contract. In Bogotá, inflation showed a slight increase, marking a pause in the downward trend observed in previous months. Unemployment also rose slightly, although it remained lower than a year ago (+info)

Caribbean Coast

During the third quarter of 2025, the **Caribbean** region’s economy showed a positive balance, although some sectors continued to decline. Commerce, tourism, agriculture, new housing sales, freight transportation, and imports of durable goods all grew amid the greater dynamism in private consumption, driven by rising employment and steady remittance inflows. Meanwhile, coal and gas output, as well as construction, continued to record negative results. Inflation showed a slight increase compared to the previous quarter due to an increase in food prices. (+info)

Central Coffee Region

The economy of the **Central Coffee Region** continued to grow during the third quarter of 2025. On the demand side, the driven momentum came primarily from consumption, supported by increased employment rates, income from coffee-related activities, and inflows from remittances. Both Imports and exports reached record highs: the former reflected the resilience of domestic demand, while the latter stimulated local production. On the supply side, notable increases were observed in sectors such as manufacturing, construction, commerce, and agricultural and livestock output. Meanwhile, inflation paused its downward trajectory and, in several regional

cities, exceeded the national average (+info)

Northeast

The **northeast** region's economy continued to grow, driven by dynamism in consumption. Rising remittances, increased consumer confidence, and high employment levels supported demand. Trade sales recorded the greatest recent year-over-year changes in Santander, while the region reached record levels in the supply of perishable goods, alongside increased cattle and pork slaughter. Manufacturing recovered, supported by the positive performance in the department of Santander. Construction indicators remained negative. Inflation declined in Bucaramanga and Cúcuta, while rising in Tunja due to the higher food prices (+info)

Northwest

Economic indicators in the **northwest** region showed overall growth, driven by improved household financial conditions, higher consumer confidence, historically low unemployment levels, and increasing remittances. These factors supported both demand and output, reflected in higher retail sales and imports of consumer goods in Antioquia. Manufacturing expanded, stimulated by external demand. The agricultural and transport sectors also recorded progress. In construction, the constructed area decreased, but new housing sales increased. Exports were driven by coffee and banana shipments. However, higher domestic consumption contributed to a rebound in inflation (+info)

Southeast

The **southeast** region's economy showed mixed results. Oil production declined due to low international prices, labor hiring difficulties, and blockades related to security issues. The agricultural segment contracted, influenced by a reduction in planted areas and excessive rainfall, while livestock activity expanded thanks to higher consumption and animal availability. Domestic trade showed a slight recovery, driven by an increase in household spending, and construction improved in both the effectively constructed area and approved area. In Villavicencio, inflation increased due to the rise in the prices of perishable foods, while the unemployment rate declined (+info)

Southwest

During the third quarter of 2025, the **southwest** region's economy grew, driven by retail consumption supported by remittance inflows and increased access to credit. Manufacturing showed progress associated with inventory

adjustments and higher exports, which in turn stimulated the import of inputs in a context of appreciation of the peso. Agriculture expanded due to favorable weather conditions and increased financing, while the livestock sector responded to strong demand. In contrast, a decrease was observed in residential construction and new housing sales. Inflation rebounded amid higher food and goods prices, partially offset by reductions in regulated prices (+info)

Fuente: https://www.banrep.gov.co/en/news/ber-third-quarter-2025