

Youth Violence and Disorder in the City's Center

June 2025 – Herman Goldstein Award Submission

Project submitted by:

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Title: Youth Violence and Disorder in the City's Center

SCANNING

In 2023, youth involved crime and disorder surged in Cincinnati. Juvenile involved¹ violent crime (+26%), property crime (+30%), calls for service (+26%), and arrests (+20%) increased. Amid a flurry of local news stories displaying “viral” videos of youth violence downtown, police and community responders redoubled their efforts. Residents raised concerns about personal safety and fear of crime, and there was concern for youths prematurely entering the criminal justice system. Public expectations were clear. They wanted police to address these recurring events (CHEERS).

ANALYSIS

Temporal and spatial trends revealed concentrations of youth disorder and crime. Youth involvement concentrated in middle and late afternoon hours, especially after school release. “Hot spots” closely matched those predicted by crime pattern and opportunity theories. Seven places disproportionately produced youth involved police calls (10%), crime (9%), and arrests (19%). The problem appeared exacerbated by student transportation changes, which forced students into the city bus system. Government Square, the primary public transportation hub in Cincinnati, was of greatest concern. Hundreds of unsupervised students concentrated each afternoon, and officers managed these crowds - sometimes confronting violent or armed teens.

RESPONSES

The City responded with a multidisciplinary and tiered approach. For immediate relief, the Cincinnati Police Department's (CPD's) Civil Disturbance Response Team (CDRT) mobilized to monitor Government Square daily. Police and citizens shared concern that a large police presence could result in high-risk interactions and over-reliance on arrest, and strain police-community relations. A community outreach team was quickly formed to serve as a “buffer” between groups. CPD then redoubled analytic efforts, identifying a handful of youth disproportionately involved in crime downtown. Local leaders were invited to identify system gaps, including those from Cincinnati Public Schools, the juvenile court and the Cincinnati Metro bus system. Next, opportunities were identified to alter transportation routes, reducing idle time and improving guardianship, relying less heavily on police resources. Youth support and recreation opportunities were improved citywide.

ASSESSMENT

Youth involved crime declined citywide. Crimes involving juveniles decreased (-5% violent, -11% property). At Government Square, youth-involved calls and crime decreased. Arrest patterns suggest harm reduction, but spatial and offense displacement likely also occurred. This project required engaging major systems – transportation, education, and justice – and understanding how these systems influence crime. This project also highlighted the critical impact of guardianship in public spaces.

(399 words/400 limit)

¹ Juvenile-involvement refers to any incident where there was at least one witness, victim, or suspect below the age of 18.

SCANNING

The City of Cincinnati, School and Transportation Context

Cincinnati is a mid-sized American city located in the southwestern corner of Ohio. It is about 77 square miles, and it serves approximately 311,000 residents (according to 2023 U.S. Census population estimates). Cincinnati's population is estimated to be 49% white (alone), 39% black (alone), and 12% other races or two or more races.² Cincinnati is the third largest city in Ohio and is situated in the most populous Ohio metropolitan service area, with about 2.25 million residents.³

Cincinnati young people can attend school through public, private, or community schools which are independently managed but publicly available to Cincinnati students. Families can take advantage of school-of-choice and choose any public school regardless of proximity to their home. After the reopening of school post-pandemic, yellow school bus transportation was no longer provided to middle and high-school students; instead, youth were provided free city bus passes.

Public transportation is managed by Cincinnati Metro, which provides bus routes throughout Hamilton County. About 75% of fixed bus routes travel through the main transportation hub, called Government Square, in downtown Cincinnati. After learning their routes would now host nearly 6,000 public and 2,000 community school students, Metro created more directed routes from schools throughout the city, but they were ultimately blocked by State law. Families were left piecing together multiple routes to get to/from school, mainly using Government Square or other transportation hubs to facilitate transfers. Between 2023 and 2024,

² <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/time-series/demo/popest/2020s-total-metro-and-micro-statistical-areas.html>

³ <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/cincinnati/cincinnati/ST045223>

there was an approximate 23% increase in student trips on the Metro system (peaking around 13,000 student trips daily). In addition to Government Square, transportation hubs exist in the West (Glenway Crossing), North-Central (Northside Transit Center), and East (Oakley Station). All hubs increased in ridership after student transportation was shifted to Cincinnati Metro.

Cincinnati Police Department's History of Problem Solving and Evidence-Based Policing

The Cincinnati Police Department (CPD) currently employs 961 sworn personnel and 127 civilian staff. Like many cities following the various challenges of 2020 and subsequent years, CPD is operating under the authorized complement by about ten percent, with robust recruitment efforts underway to fill vacancies.

In 2001, following a series of high-profile controversial police involved shootings, Cincinnati faced civil unrest. In the aftermath and while facing federal scrutiny and litigation, a historic document was created, known as "The Collaborative Agreement".⁴ This agreement laid the foundation for policing style and public accountability in Cincinnati: Community Problem-Oriented Policing (problem-solving). In the years that followed, City and police leaders have continued to claim problem-solving as the primary strategy to address crime and disorder. More than twenty years after the Collaborative Agreement was first ratified, it remains the foundational document outlining policing strategy in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati's prioritization of problem-solving has generated unique opportunities, including investment in evidence-based leadership and practice, and problem-oriented skill development. From 2009-2017, CPD partnered with the University of Cincinnati (UC), creating "The Chief's Scholar's Program". This allowed "up and coming" department leaders to earn

⁴ <https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/police/collaborative-agreement-refresh/>

master's degrees from a renowned Criminal Justice research institution. Seventeen members earned degrees through this program. Former Chief's Scholars have become: Executive Assistant Chiefs (2), Assistant Chiefs (2), and Captains (4).

CPD continues to institutionalize problem-solving through investment in a Crime Analysis and Problem-Solving (CAPS) team, through recurring problem-solving meetings and presentations, and SARA training, both internally and publicly. In 2025, CPD plans to release its first annual Problem-Solving Report, a summary of the 25 problem-solving projects CPD participated in during 2024.

Youth Violence and Disorder Surges in Cincinnati

In 2020, shootings spiked in Cincinnati by 37%. While grappling with this critical threat to public safety, a theme emerged. Youth involvement in violence and in crime and disorder surged. By 2023, juvenile shooting victimization increased by 70%, followed by an increase in youth involvement in other crime types (as a victim, witness, reportee, or suspect). Juvenile involved violent crime increased 26%, property crime increased 30%, and general disorder/concern⁵ increased by 26%. In addition to increases in volume, several high-profile events in the City's downtown core were captured on camera and caught the attention of local media and the public. **This problem of increasing involvement of youths in crime, disorder, and violence, specifically near Government Square, captured the community's attention.** Leaders asked: "Is this a police problem?"

⁵ Disorder/concern is measured by calls for service that mention youth and other similar keywords (juvenile, student, kid, child, etc). Calls related to crashes, child abuse, directed patrols or district meetings, abandoned children, welfare checks, and other call types indicating the abuse or victimization of children by adults.

Eck and Clark's (2003) **CHEERS** (Community, Harm, Expectation, Events, Recurring, Similarity) tool affirmed the validity of this as a police problem. From the **Community's** perspective, incidents of violence and youth disorder negatively impacted crime victims and local businesses. The public nature of local news reports sharing "viral" videos threatened the reputation of the city, specifically threatening Cincinnati's downtown economic center. **Harm** resulting from these events was obvious for crime victims, as was fear of crime from the community at large. The public's **expectation** that the police address these issues reverberated through the City's administration, elected leaders, media and the public.

The risky nature of enforcement activities involving juveniles concerned police leaders and collaborative partners. These **events** could be sorted into two sub-categories: (1) acts of predatory violence and (2) acts of general disorder and low-level crime. Often, large groups of juveniles converged in an area. Some simply congregated. Of those who misbehaved, most engaged in low-level disorderly behaviors. A few, however, were armed and intent on violence within crowds. This problem was severe and complex, straining police resources. Not only did these incidents **recur**, but they continued to increase in frequency through 2023. In 2023, by every measure (calls, reported crime, and arrests), volume and severity of youth involved disorder and crime increased (see Appendix Item 1).

ANALYSIS

CPD's Crime Analysis and Problem-Solving (CAPS) team dug deep into this problem. The team found spatial and temporal concentrations of youth disorder and crime, near youth nodes and during afternoon hours after school release (See Appendix Items 2 & 3). Counter to popular belief, youth crime and disorder spiked during school months, rather than summer months where youth are described as having idle time. Consistent with opportunity and crime

pattern theories, a few places in Cincinnati stood out which produced ten percent of youth involved calls to police, nine percent of reported juvenile crime, and nineteen percent of juvenile arrests. These places were school and transportation hubs – travel nodes for youth between school and home (see Appendix Items 4 & 5).

Further analyses showed these hotspots and hot times facilitated different types of offenses. While deep-rooted social issues clearly contributed to lack of conflict resolution, there were ample opportunities specifically at the transit hubs. Below are three examples of different types of fighting incidents, all connected to transit hubs.

- A youth cut in a bus line at a transportation hub, causing a dispute between an older woman and a young student. The conflict continued throughout the bus ride. At the destination in a different neighborhood, the adult arranged to have her kid meet them at the bus stop. A fight between youths started, resulting in a shooting between the two.
- Shortly after school let out, hundreds of students exited, and multiple verbal arguments began with a single CPD school resource officer (SRO) present. The SRO managed the crowd, getting as many students on the bus as possible, to reduce crowd size and separate groups. About fifteen minutes later, the approximate bus ride time to downtown, a fight between students from the same school erupted at Government Square, ending in a student being pepper sprayed.
- Disputes that originated at school aren't resolved until after school when those in conflict converge at a transportation hub. Sometimes these are prearranged and recorded by onlookers. Other times, verbal arguments and insults more easily turn into fights because of the lack of guardianship that typically occurs inside a school's building, and/or the anonymity city streets provide.

CPD's CAPS team created several new analytic products in support of this project, including consolidating incidents and intelligence and reporting cross-district patterns. As patterns shifted, at times weekly, revisions and new iterations allowed leaders to focus on the right places, at the right times, and in the most effective ways. Following a comprehensive analysis of youth involvement citywide, the CAPS team focused more narrowly on the most critical locations.

These patterns evolved quickly, making analysis critical for response actions, and for ongoing assessment. Teams shifted limited resources to locations with greatest need. The CAPS team created a new version of CPD's COMPSTAT report, known as STARS.⁶ Innovating on this traditional work product, analysts built a "Youth-Involved" version of the same report. This helped decision makers to better see the impact of youth at a granular level, on specific criminal activities (see Appendix Item 6).

Recognizing that timely intelligence sharing can also be effective, CAPS began producing a Daily Juvenile Arrest Report. This originated as a means for sharing information to CPD's School Resource Officers and subsequently school administration, to stay abreast of activity of the students they serve. Other units and CPD leaders were slowly added to the list to inform the extent of spikes, types, and details of youth arrests.

Traditional work products were adapted to focus on juvenile violence and shootings. Focusing on the greatest harms and most severe problem types further informed the work of this problem-solving team and the ongoing work of CPD and the City (see Appendix Item 7). For

⁶ The traditional STARS report is Cincinnati's "CompStat" report, counting crimes by type citywide and by patrol districts, comparing 28-day windows, year-to-date counts, and 3-year averages.

instance, these products were shared with community groups, who shifted outreach geographically to saturate hot spot areas.

Finally, juvenile arrest data was carefully analyzed by CAPS. Arrest data has obvious informative value to understand volume and geography where offending and arrests are taking place. There was also significant concern of overreliance on the police to “solve” these problems through arrest. Some were concerned that the relationship between the police and the public would deteriorate if juvenile arrests soared. Police were concerned they would find themselves in repeated high-risk encounters with armed juveniles. There was a shared fear that “it was only a matter of time” before an encounter led to tragedy.

From the very beginning, Mrs. Iris Roley, a trusted Consultant to the City of Cincinnati, led an outreach effort with deep compassion and intention. She launched what became known as the “Collaborative Agreement Community Care Initiative Team,” a group focused on connecting with youth at key transportation hubs across the city. At times working alone, Mrs. Roley took the time to build genuine relationships—conducting informal, thoughtful interviews to earn trust and gather insights that couldn’t be found in police data. Her questions weren’t just about what happened, but why it happened—seeking to understand the root causes of youth behavior. She then gave young people a platform to share their experiences publicly, ensuring their voices weren’t just heard but felt. These rich, qualitative stories helped shape the analysis in the SARA process, bringing a human face to the data and deepening the city’s understanding of its youth.⁷

⁷ See link here for one of Mrs. Roley’s interview series: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=URrbVmhRthw>

RESPONSES

City leaders and the problem-solving team responded to this problem with a multidisciplinary and tiered approach. Multiple partners with various skillsets worked to address immediate public safety needs and underlying issues that were believed to be root causes of youth disorder, crime and violence. Consistent with Scott's (2001) *Disorderly Youth in Public Places* POP guide, the team worked to rely not only on adding police to the area and strictly enforce the law, but also to create positive structured activities, modify places, and add guardians with the authority to enforce rules of conduct.

Immediate Relief (Phase One)

The primary areas of focus in this initiative were near schools and public transit areas. Historically, CPD has staffed Cincinnati Public Schools (CPS) with School Resource Officers (SROs). CPD has collaborated with Cincinnati's Metro to provide off-duty uniformed police services at the City's primary transit center, Government Square. As conditions deteriorated, additional resources were needed.

First, the Government Square police detail⁸ was expanded, and proactive patrols were also initiated by the Central Business Section (CBS) Commander, Captain Adam Hennie. Next, CPD's Civil Disturbance Response Team (CDRT) was deployed each afternoon to the Government Square area. This team of officers are highly trained in crowd risk mitigation and management activities. CDRT, Metro police detail, and CBS directed patrols concentrated for

⁸ Metro/SORTA funds approximately \$1,000,000 of CPD details each year, these primarily focused on downtown transit center and throughout the nearby community.

the four hours following school dismissal. Unsurprisingly, as the number of officers patrolling these areas increased, so did arrests (see Appendix Item 8).

Mrs. Iris Roley swiftly activated her community response team with clarity and care. In close communication with police, she worked to de-escalate tensions and prevent unnecessary conflicts between officers and teens. But her vision extended beyond law enforcement—she recognized that safety also means connection, understanding, and trust. While remaining present and ready to intervene if conflict arose, she and her team focused on engaging youth directly. They listened without judgment, seeking to understand not just what teens were doing, but what they were going through. Their work helped shift the City’s response from enforcement to support—centering young people’s needs and voices in a way that built safer, more supportive public spaces (see Appendix Items 9 & 10).

Mrs. Roley’s team identified three primary needs among this population of young people. First and most simply, juveniles were hungry. Second, they needed basic self-care personal items. Third, they desired safe spaces to gather – and sometimes home was not a safe space. She and her team worked to meet these needs. Food donations were contributed and delivered by the community response team. Eventually, personal items and care packs were also gathered and dispersed, along with lists of resources and organizations within students’ neighborhoods. Mrs. Roley championed the conversation around safe spaces and advocated for youth among City leadership and community members who simply didn’t understand these kids.

CPD Problem-Solving (Phase Two)

After adding police to triage immediate public safety needs, Captain Hennie assembled a problem-solving framework. He asked that CPD’s CAPS team study connections between youth

gathering downtown, to understand the social network and to identify opportunities to engage the small percentage of teens who were most frequently committing criminal acts nearby (See Appendix Item 11). In addition, Captain Hennie assembled a working group and invited local partners to the table, including Cincinnati Public Schools (CPS), Hamilton County Juvenile Court, Cincinnati Metro, and Hamilton County's Job and Family Services (JFS). The primary purpose of this group was to improve all aspects of all systems that prevent youth offending and promote desistance.

Other City Responses (Phase Three)

The working group spurred conversations about the public transit system's downtown hub, most changes occurring in 2024. Cincinnati Metro analyzed their transportation system. While they concluded that moving the Government Square hub was not feasible, they implemented a variety of changes which reduced some traffic to the main station. First, Metro adjusted travel options for students using their free bus passes. Metro and CPS limited evening cutoffs of bus passes, while providing special bus cards for student athletes or those participating in extracurricular activities. Metro monitored and shared student pass usage to communicate with families when unnecessary trips were suspected. They also added two new crosstown routes to facilitate students who travel cross-city for school, and increased service to high-use locations.

In addition to the outreach team led by Mrs. Roley, which was largely composed of community volunteers, City administrators tasked Cincinnati's "Community Responders" to assist. Community Responders are a part of the City's Alternative Response Program. They may respond in-lieu of police in some non-dangerous situations. They are distinguishable from

police, but they are uniformed City of Cincinnati employees.⁹ They are trained in de-escalation techniques, mental health awareness, and community resource connections. Both Metro and CPS were involved in the onboarding and training. As the project scale grew, Cincinnati’s police chief, city manager, and mayor all personally visited the Government Square site, received regular updates, and were actively involved in high-level project decision making.

In the spring of 2025, Cincinnati Public Schools agreed to provide some school security staff at off campus problem locations. These school officials supplemented additional patrols and community responders’ efforts, but they offered a different type of guardianship. Stakeholders believed school staff would remove anonymity in public spaces, and they would be able to invoke school administrative rules appropriately.

The Larger Picture (Phase Four)

This problem-solving project’s scope, severity, and type has served as a mechanism to push for meaningful change at the system level in Cincinnati. Recall, Mrs. Roley revealed the youths’ desire for safe spaces after school, and their need for food and personal care items. This sentiment was shared among other leaders and organizations, and it led to a push to create system level changes related to safe spaces for youth, food security, and teen violence.

In 2024, Cincinnati’s City Manager Sheryl Long launched the “Rec @ Nite” program to increase safe, healthy, and positive spaces for teens. The Cincinnati Recreation Commission’s Director, Daniel Betts, had this to say about the program:

“At it’s core, Rec @ Nite is more than just another teen program – it’s a commitment to creating safe, inclusive spaces where youth and young adults can flourish. By

⁹ <https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/ecc/arc/cr-faq/>

offering engaging and secure recreational activities, we are actively reducing youth violence and isolation.”

This program received the Governor’s Management Innovation Award in 2024. It operated at two recreation centers recommended by CPD’s analysts. These centers operated in the evening and early night, with a variety of programs intended to attract teens, including nail nights, haircuts, and other popular offerings. It was the program’s goal to serve hundreds of teens in 2024. Instead, thousands attended. It should be noted that one center was closest to Government Square, and the other was nearest the largest hotspot of teen shootings.

In 2025, this commitment to teen programming and safe spaces continues. City Administration announced that “Rec @ Nite” will return. This time all staff are trained in trauma-informed care, and new activities have been added. Additionally, the City’s Park Commission is also expanding teen programming at a riverfront park and Fountain Square, which has previously been the site of teen disorder and crime.¹⁰

As with many cities, efforts to improve food security in Cincinnati’s neighborhoods of greatest need are ongoing. A coalition of public health agencies are working to improve the regional approach to providing healthy food options. Specific efforts are underway to add a legitimate grocery option in the West End neighborhood, which has the potential to directly affect youth identified in this problem-solving project. Mrs. Roley’s efforts to increase direct delivery of food to teens via her outreach team remains a priority. This response is brilliant in its simplicity. Rather than relying solely on making food available to a neighborhood, then trying to understand transportation, financial, or parental obstacles, Mrs. Roley’s boots on the ground

¹⁰ <https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/summerincincy/>

strategy delivers on the most important data point of all: “Are you hungry?” If the answer is yes, they are prepared to provide food on the spot.

While working through this large-scale problem-solving project, Cincinnati also rearticulated its violence reduction framework. Called “Achieving Change Together” or “ACT for Cincy”, gun violence prevention efforts are organized under five pillars. While the ACT framework is intended to address all violence, the focus on youth is clear. The pillars include: reduced accessibility of firearms to youth and improved youth support (see Appendix Item 12; also see Item 15 for a summary of response activities).¹¹

ASSESSMENT

This project continues today. Assessment is ongoing. Youth involved violent crime decreased by five percent, and property crime involving youth decreased by eleven percent in 2024. Citywide trends are a component of ongoing assessment (see Appendix Item 13). While we do not yet fully understand the displacing effect of this project, we did not see full displacement in Cincinnati.

At the project’s center, Government Square, there are notable improvements. Appendix Item 14 shows monthly counts of youth-related calls for service (CFS), youth-involved crime, and youth arrests that occurred within 1 block of Government Square. On the visual, three school years are identified. Except for late adoption of summer activities, most responses occurred during school years. This problem-solving team has drawn three major conclusions:

1. Youth involved calls decreased from a monthly average of 17.1 in the 2022-23 academic year, to 15.1 and 12.4 respectively, in the following years. Youth involved crime also

¹¹ <https://www.cincinnati-oh.gov/manager/act/>

decreased, from an average of 2.6 per month, to 2.0, then 1.3 in subsequent academic years.

2. Within each school year, there was variation in involvement and arrest. Multiple feuds across schools corresponded at the same time in October - November 2024 (mid-2025 school year). Around this time, multiple police districts were often Code Zero (no available cars) following school release.
3. While calls and crime decreased, arrests also decreased, from an average of 5.1 in 2022-23, to 3.5 in 2024-25 (noting the lowest arrest count was in 2023-2024, averaging 2.6 per month). Paired with the reduction of youth CFS and crime, this suggests added guardianship likely resulted in more detection of crime rather than more offending alone.

Spatial Displacement

The larger context of the city and other transportation hubs is not captured in this assessment. Government Square received the most attention; however, activity at the other transportation hubs and schools peaked, albeit later. Each of the other three transit hubs saw increased youth activity in the 2024 and 2025 school year. The Oakley Station (east) transportation hub, near a shopping center, movie theater, and fast-food restaurants saw steady increases in youth involved calls each year. In 2023, this area averaged 3.9 youth CFS per month but saw 12.7 per month by 2025. Project participants frequently shared intelligence regarding displacement of juvenile activities, and adjusted resources accordingly.

Arrest Charge Displacement

Lastly, the types of charges that youth were arrested for changed dramatically. City-wide, curfew and runaway were in the Top 5 most frequent charges for youth in 2022. That charge

dropped dramatically starting in 2023. Around the same time, youth involvement in auto crimes (theft from auto and auto theft) increased, as did related charges.

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

This project required engaging major systems – transportation, education, and justice – and to think big about how these systems influence crime. This project also highlighted the critical impact of guardianship. Without a problem-oriented approach, one could imagine exponential increases in youth arrests in Cincinnati and the potential for many collateral consequences – for youth, for the police, and for the community. By working deliberately to engage all systems, we believe that public safety was improved, and we also largely avoided the consequences of over-reliance on police. This project reflects the institutionalized perspective in Cincinnati, that we should aspire to the fairest and most effective public safety model we can imagine, and that these two principles are not at odds with one another.

During this project, participants learned many lessons. Of greatest note:

1. Problems of this scale demand more resources than are available. The team continues to work to marshal additional resources, both human and financial, to improve problem handling.
2. Convincing others to act when critical decisions are within their control, can be extraordinarily difficult. This team continues to attempt to convince system partners to take additional steps aimed at improved public safety.
3. Mission-creep can be a powerful force. This project led to larger, system-level conversations that exceeded the scope of the problem-solving project. The team

needed to be careful to not being drawn away from the original scope, which was teen violence and disorder near Government Square.

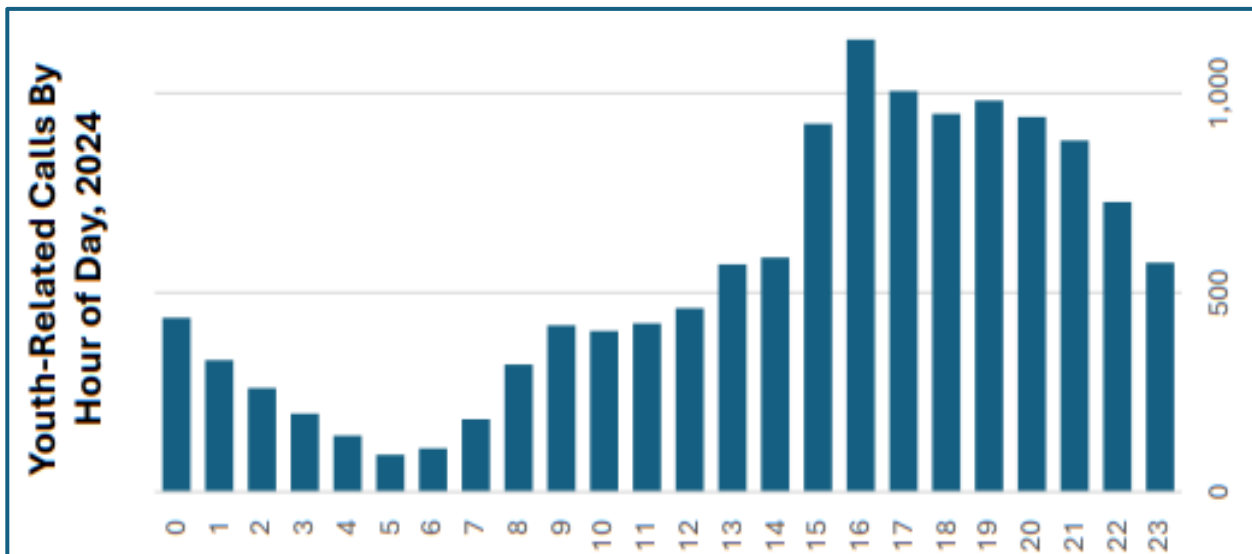
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APPENDIX

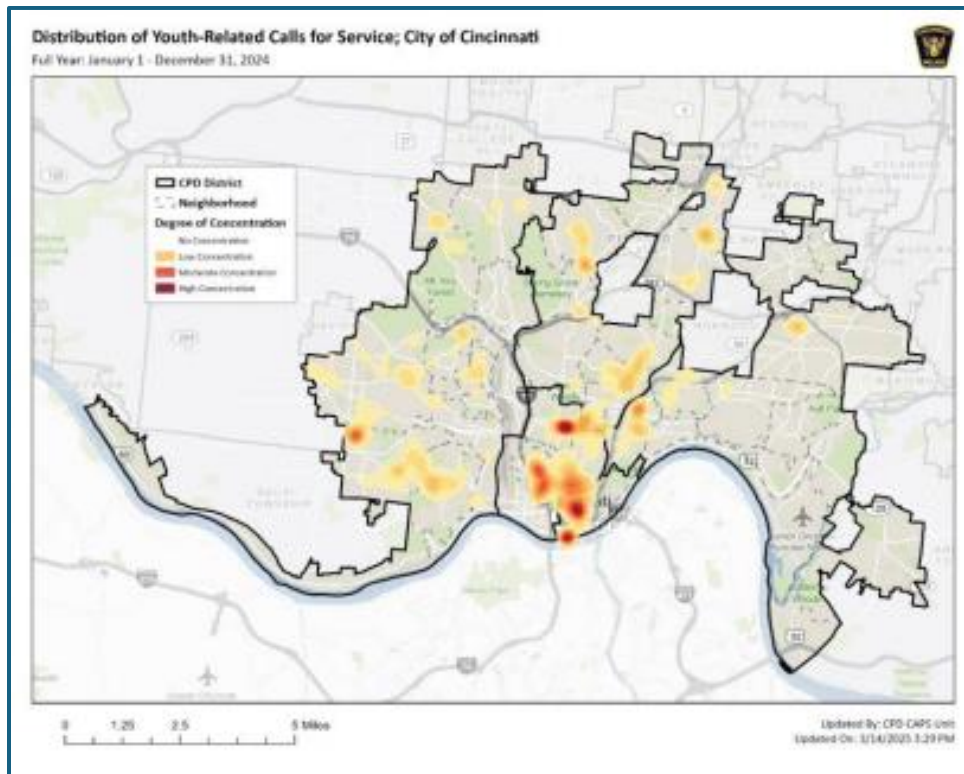
Item 1: City-Wide Trends for Youth-Related Disorder, Crime, and Arrests:

	2022	2023	2024	% Chng from Prior Year	% Chng from 2022
Calls for Service	10,408	13,151	14,925	13.5%	43.4%
Violent Crime	349	418	384	-8.1%	10.0%
Property Crime	626	805	718	-10.8%	14.7%
Part 2 (Minor) Crime	1,287	1,390	1,407	1.2%	9.3%
Arrests	991	1,187	1,381	16.3%	39.4%

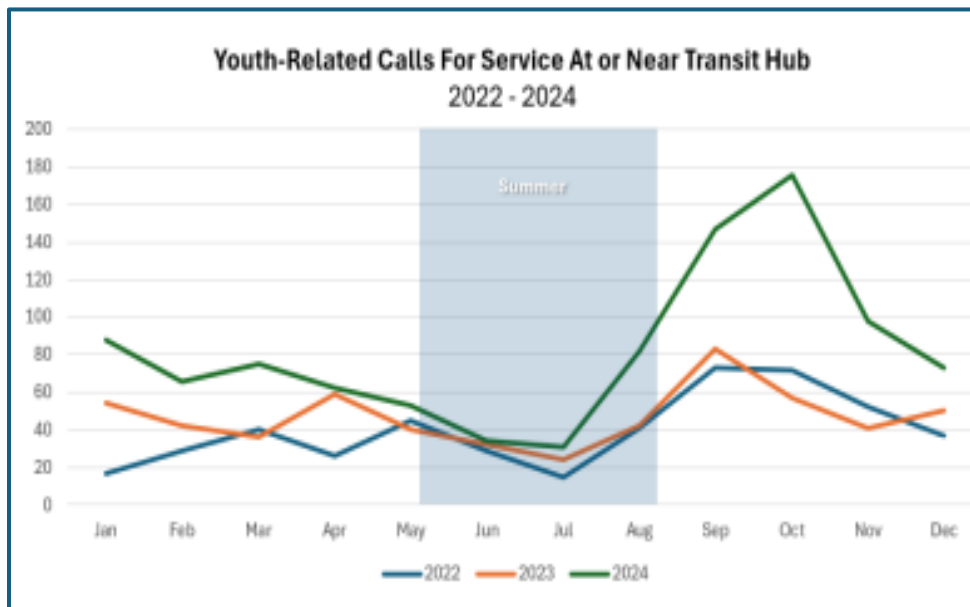
Item 2: Youth-Related Calls by Hour of Day, 2024:



Item 3: Youth Involved Calls for Service, City-Wide:



Item 4: Youth-Related Calls for Service Near Transit Hubs, 2022-2024:



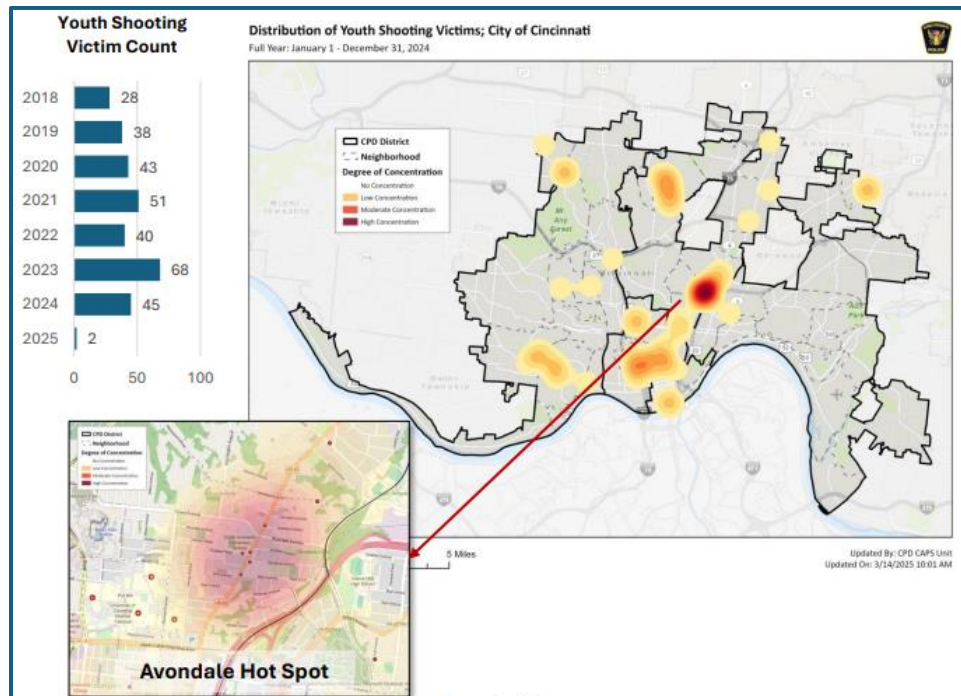
Item 5: Top Youth Hot Spots, Cincinnati

Youth-Related Calls for Service in Major Hot Spot and Top Activity Spaces				
		2023	2024	% Change
At/ Near Transit Centers	Glenway Crossing	17	15	-12%
	Govt Square	37	69	86%
	Northside Station	7	7	0%
	Oakley Station	36	50	39%
Top 5 School Areas	Taft/George Hays	142	208	46%
	Western Hills High	134	172	28%
	Priority	58	117	102%
	Woodward/Summit	87	73	-16%
	Hughes STEM	68	77	13%
	All Other School Areas	1,623	1,723	6%

Item 6: Youth Involved Crime, Cincinnati:

Period Ending in 12/31/2024					
Year To Date					
	2024	2023	3 Yr Avg	Change: 2023-2024	Change: 3 Yr Avg-2024
Violent Crime (Youth-Involved)					
Homicide*	8	9	11.00	▼ -11.1% (-1)	▼ -27.3% (-3)
Rape	51	83	72.00	▼ -38.6% (-32)	▼ -29.2% (-21)
Robbery	186	170	148.33	▲ 9.4% (+16)	▲ 25.4% (+37.7)
Aggravated Assault	139	156	150.67	▼ -10.9% (-17)	▼ -7.7% (-11.7)
Total	384	418	382.00	▼ -8.1% (-34)	▲ 0.5% (+2)
Year To Date					
	2024	2023	3 Yr Avg	Change: 2023-2024	Change: 3 Yr Avg-2024
Property Crime (Youth-Involved)					
Burglary/BE	80	78	90.00	▲ 2.6% (+2)	▼ -11.1% (-10)
Auto Theft	202	271	190.67	▼ -25.5% (-69)	▲ 5.9% (+11.3)
Theft from Auto	109	142	92.67	▼ -23.2% (-33)	▲ 17.6% (+16.3)
Personal/Other Theft***	327	314	260.67	▲ 4.1% (+13)	▲ 25.4% (+66.3)
Total	718	805	634.00	▼ -10.8% (-87)	▲ 13.2% (+84)
Total Part One Crime	1,102	1,223	1,016.00	▼ -9.9% (-121)	▲ 8.5% (+86)

Item 7: Distribution of Youth Shooting Victims, Cincinnati



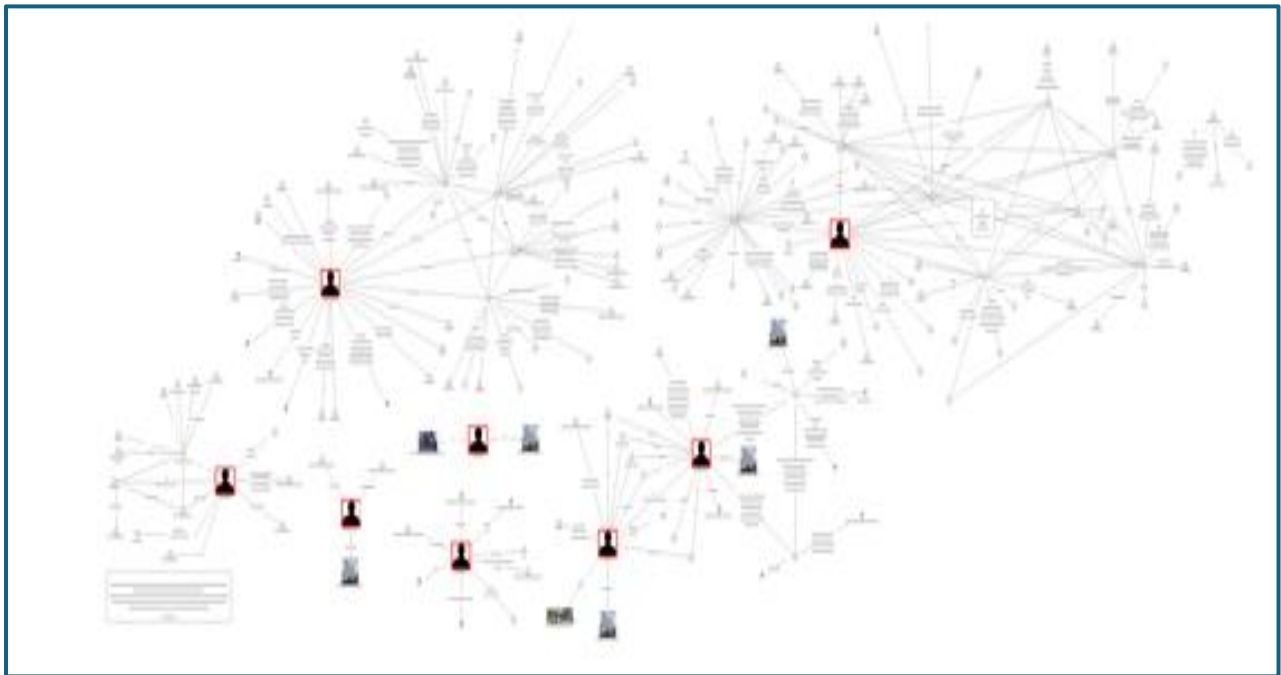
Item 8: Downtown Juvenile Arrest Hotspot Locations



Items 9 & 10: Community Outreach Team and CPD's Patrol Enhancements



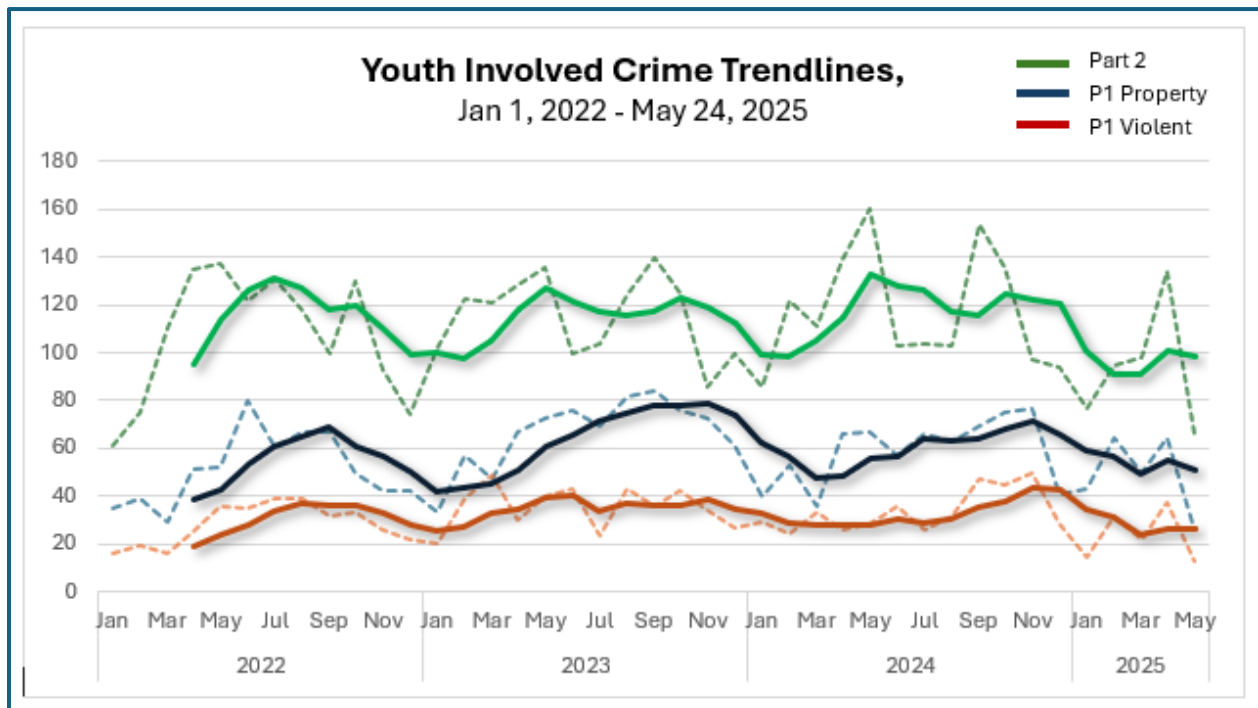
Item 11: Network Analysis of Key Individuals



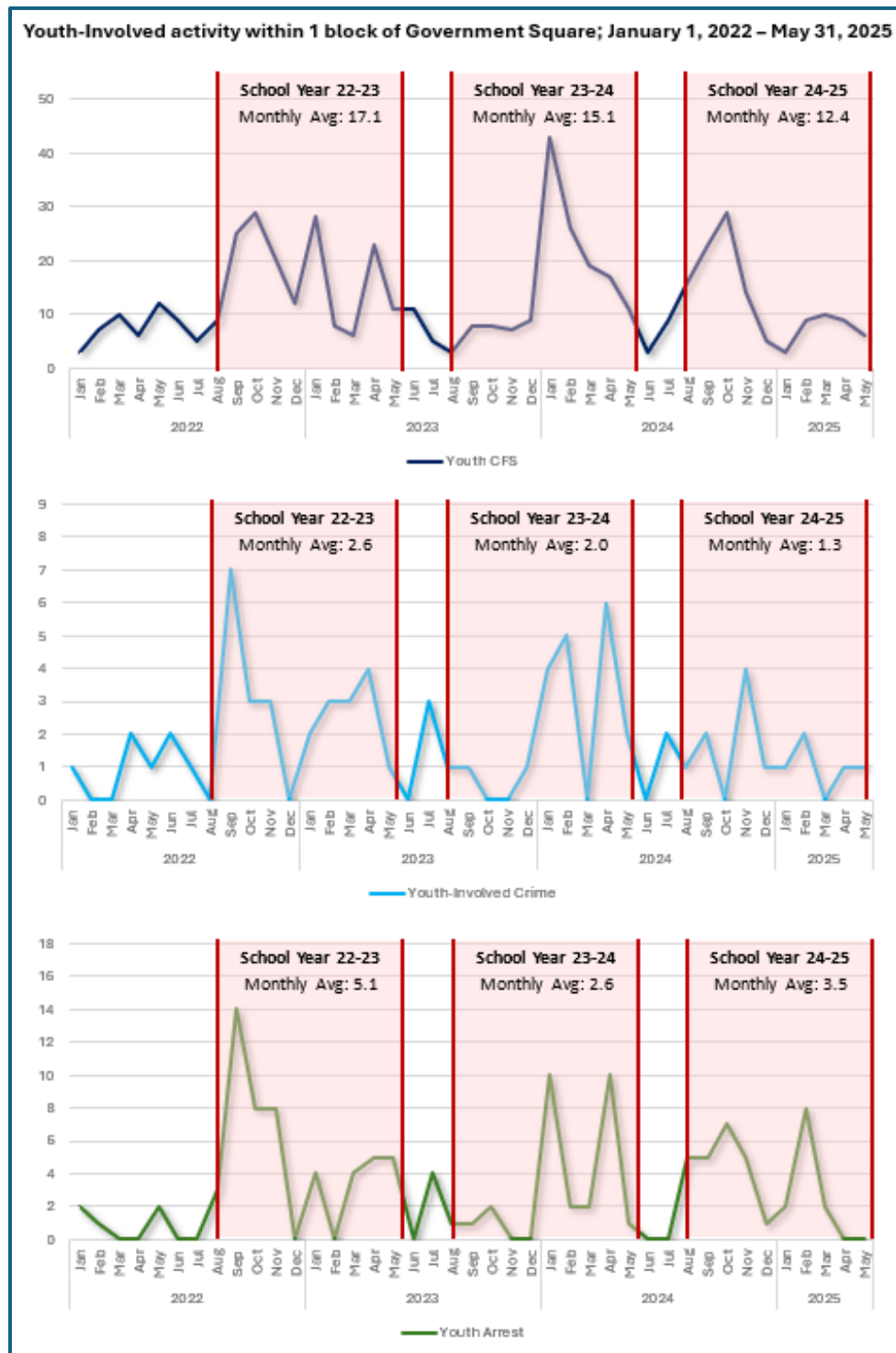
Item 12: Achieving Change Together (“ACT for Cincy”) Violence Prevention Strategy



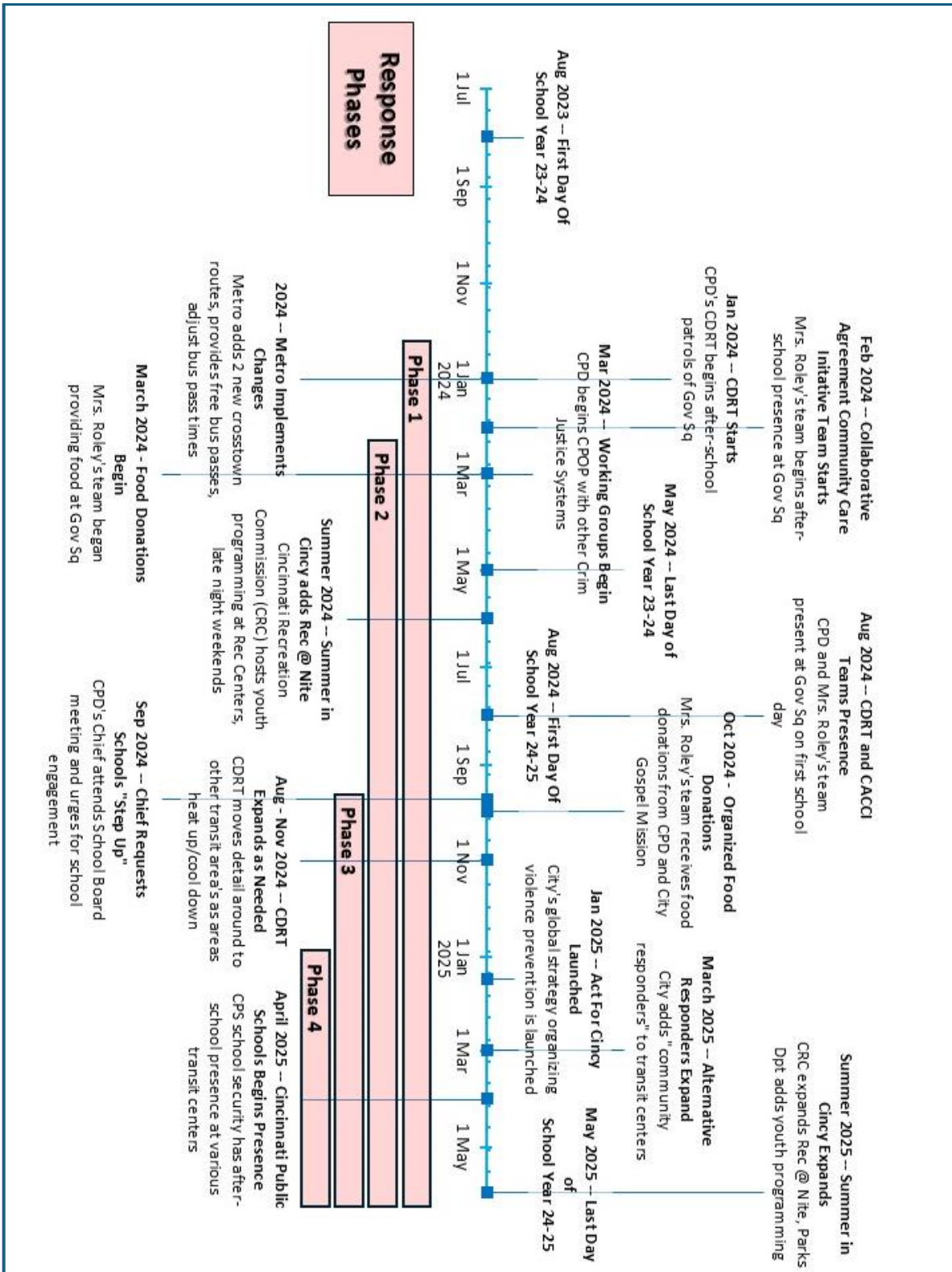
Item 13: Youth Involved Crime Trendlines, 2022-May 2025



Item 14: Assessment of Youth Involved Calls, Crime, and Arrests near Government Square



Item 15: Summary of Project Responses



Item 16: The Project Team

City of Cincinnati – City Manager’s Office

1. City Manager Sheryl M. M. Long
2. Violence Reduction Manager Gabriel Fletcher
3. Assistant City Manager John Brazina
4. Place-Based Initiatives Manager Brooke Lipscomb
5. Former Assistant City Manager Virginia Tallent

CPD

1. Captain Adam Hennie, Central Business Section Commander, CDRT Commander, & CPD Team Lead
2. Dr. Jillian Desmond, Senior Crime Analyst
3. CPD Central Business Section Officers
4. CPD’s Civil Disturbance Response Team (CDRT)
5. CPD Crime Analysis and Problem-Solving Team

Collaborative Agreement Community Care Initiative Team

1. Mrs. Iris Roley, Team Lead
2. Mr. J.R. Roley
3. Mr. Andrew Williams
4. Mr. Dwight Williams
5. Mr. Z Monfort

Cincinnati Metro

1. Mr. Andrew Aiello, Deputy General Manager

Cincinnati Public Schools

Hamilton County Juvenile Court

1. Judge Kari L. Bloom

City of Cincinnati Community Responders

1. Mr. Bill Vedra, Director of Emergency Communications Center

Cincinnati Recreation Commission

1. Mr. Daniel Betts, Director

Donors to the Collaborative Agreement Care Initiative

Cincinnati Metro, Leadership Cincinnati, City Works, Hamilton County Public Defenders, Councilmembers Albi, Parks, Jeffreys, and Owens, Dohn Community School, UMDOP, Exclusive Services, Cincinnati Parks, CRC, FC Cincinnati, GHP, City Gospel Mission, Corinthian Baptist Church, 5/3 Bank, City of Cincinnati, Health Department, Interact for Health, CPD, Community Responders, RoSho LLC, Cincinnati Reds, Urban League, CPD, Skate Cincinnati, NAACP Cincinnati Chapter, Children’s Law Center, 3CDC

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