

# **The Public Health Implications of Gun Violence in Detroit: Contributing Factors, Racial Inequities, and Evidence-Informed Strategies for Prevention**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Gun violence in the United States is widely recognized as a public health crisis, with more than 40,000 firearm-related deaths annually. Detroit, Michigan, has long been one of the cities most severely affected, with firearm homicide rates several times higher than state and national averages. This narrative review synthesizes existing evidence on the scope of gun violence in Detroit, key structural and social risk factors, and the public health consequences for physical, mental, and community health. It also examines racial and socioeconomic inequities in exposure to violence and proposes a three-pillar, evidence-informed prevention framework focused on (1) community violence intervention, (2) firearm policy and access, and (3) youth-centered mental health supports. By situating Detroit's experience within broader public health and health equity literature, this article argues that addressing gun violence in the city requires sustained, multisector action that targets structural determinants, not just individual behavior.

## **INTRODUCTION**

Gun violence remains a leading cause of premature death and injury in the United States, with firearm injuries now the leading cause of death for children and adolescents.(OJJDP) Beyond deaths, firearm injuries generate enormous burdens for health systems, families, and communities, including long-term disability, chronic disease, and psychological trauma.(American Hospital Association)

Detroit has long symbolized the urban toll of firearm violence. In 2021, the city recorded a homicide rate of 47.9 per 100,000 residents, nearly six times the Michigan rate (8.7 per 100,000) and almost seven times the national rate (6.9 per 100,000) (Nick Jr.). Between 2013 and 2019, Detroit averaged 290 homicides and 938 non-fatal shootings annually; since 2020, the annual average has risen to 316 homicides and 1,117 non-fatal shootings (Nick Jr.). Although homicides have recently declined, falling to 252 in 2023 and 203 in 2024, the lowest counts since the mid-1960s (City of Detroit), the city's firearm burden remains among the highest in the nation.

This article is a narrative public-health review focused specifically on Detroit. Its aims are to:

1. Describe the scope and trends of gun violence in Detroit, including racial and socioeconomic disparities;
2. Synthesize evidence on structural and social risk factors, such as poverty, firearm access, and neighborhood disinvestment, that drive firearm violence;
3. Examine the public health implications, including mental health and health-system impacts; and
4. Propose an evidence-informed, Detroit-specific framework for prevention centered on community violence interventions, firearm policy, and youth mental health.

In doing so, the article frames gun violence not only as a criminal justice issue but as a racial and health equity crisis rooted in historical and ongoing disinvestment in Black communities (Brady United).

## THE SCOPE OF GUN VIOLENCE IN DETROIT

Detroit, a city of roughly 630,000 to 670,000 residents, consistently ranks among the U.S. cities with the highest homicide rates. In 2021, Detroit's homicide rate (47.9 per 100,000) was second only to Memphis among major cities (TIME). While recent years have seen encouraging declines, 252 homicides in 2023 and a further drop to 203 in 2024 (City of Detroit), Detroit's rate still far exceeds the national average (about 6.8 per 100,000 in 2023).

Nonfatal shootings are similarly alarming. A 2023 analysis found that since 2020, Detroit has averaged more than 1,100 non-fatal shootings per year, alongside more than 300 homicides (Nick Jr.). Each shooting represents not only an acute medical emergency but also a potential lifelong physical and psychological burden.

Gun violence in Detroit is deeply unequal. Nearly half of all gun homicides in Michigan in 2023 occurred in Wayne County, home to Detroit, despite the county comprising only 17% of the state's population (Johns Hopkins Public Health). Black Detroiters are disproportionately impacted, reflecting long histories of racial segregation, redlining, and disinvestment (Brady United). Youth and young adults of color bear a particularly heavy burden, mirroring national patterns in which firearm violence concentrates in economically marginalized urban neighborhoods.

Even as Detroit has made progress in reducing shootings since 2022, these disparities underscore the need for sustained, structural interventions rather than short-term crisis responses.

## STRUCTURAL AND SOCIAL RISK FACTORS FOR GUN VIOLENCE IN DETROIT

Gun violence in Detroit does not arise in a vacuum. It reflects layered structural conditions, economic marginalization, unequal firearm access, neighborhood disinvestment, and exposure to organized violence, that interact over time.

## POVERTY, ECONOMIC INEQUALITY, AND RACIALIZED DISINVESTMENT

Detroit's poverty rate is among the highest of major U.S. cities, with roughly 30% of residents living below the federal poverty line in recent years.

Research on urban poverty and crime consistently finds that concentrated disadvantage, high poverty, unemployment, and housing instability, is strongly associated with higher rates of violent crime (PMC).

Mechanisms linking poverty to violence include:

- Limited economic opportunity, which can push some residents toward underground economies such as drug markets;
- Chronic stress and hopelessness, which increase conflict and reduce the perceived opportunity cost of engaging in violence; and
- Under-resourced institutions, such as schools and clinics, which are less able to buffer youth from exposure to violence.

For Detroit, these dynamics are inseparable from racial inequity. Historically Black neighborhoods have experienced disinvestment, industrial job loss, redlining, and discriminatory lending practices that eroded wealth and destabilized community institutions (Brady United). Such conditions provide fertile ground for cycles of violence to persist across generations.

## FIREARM ACCESS AND MICHIGAN'S POLICY LANDSCAPE

Easy access to firearms is a critical driver of gun violence. Studies at the county and state levels have found that higher firearm prevalence is associated with higher rates of violent crime and homicide (Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice).

Historically, Michigan's gun laws have been more permissive than those of states such as California, New York, or New Jersey, though the state has recently strengthened its policies. In 2023–2024, Michigan enacted a suite of gun safety laws, including universal background checks, safe storage requirements, and an “extreme risk protection order” (red flag) law that allows courts to temporarily remove firearms from individuals deemed at risk of harming themselves or others. Even with these changes, Michigan ranked around the middle of states (20th) in 2024 for the strength of its gun laws.

Within Detroit, firearm access remains unevenly regulated.

Communities already at high risk of violence often have:

- High densities of gun dealers or informal markets;
- Large numbers of unregistered or illegally possessed firearms; and
- Residents who face limited economic and educational opportunities but ready access to weapons.

These factors make it more likely that everyday disputes, intimate partner conflicts, or gang-related disputes escalate into shootings.

## SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION, COLLECTIVE EFFICACY, AND COMMUNITY COHESION

Classic neighborhood research shows that “collective efficacy”, defined as social cohesion combined with a willingness to intervene for the common good, is strongly associated with lower levels of violent crime, even after accounting for poverty and racial composition.

In many Detroit neighborhoods, decades of population loss, housing abandonment, and under-resourced public services have weakened formal and informal community structures. “Breakdown of community cohesion” can look like:

- Vacant lots and blighted properties that become sites for illicit activity;
- High residential turnover, making it difficult for neighbors to know and trust one another; and
- Thin community infrastructure (youth programs, block clubs, faith-based initiatives) that might otherwise mediate conflicts.

When collective efficacy is low, there are fewer informal mechanisms, neighbors stepping in, trusted adults intervening, to stop conflicts before they escalate into gunfire.

## ORGANIZED CRIME, GANGS, AND YOUTH EXPOSURE

Detroit’s role in regional illicit drug markets and gang activity further increases gun violence risk. Studies of firearm violence in economically deprived urban areas show that a relatively small number of individuals and social networks account for a disproportionate share of shootings.

Evaluation of the Detroit Ceasefire focused-deterrence initiative (2013–2019) found modest reductions in shooting victimization among 15–34-year-olds in targeted precincts, although benefits depended heavily on implementation quality and sustained coordination. (Taylor & Francis) These findings highlight both the concentration of risk among specific groups and the potential of carefully designed interventions to reduce violence.

Youth and young adults in Detroit, especially Black boys and young men, are disproportionately exposed to shootings, whether as victims, witnesses, or bereaved family members. Such exposure has cascading impacts on education, employment, and mental health.

## PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF GUN VIOLENCE IN DETROIT

Gun violence directly results in death, disability, and chronic health conditions. Detroit’s pattern of over 300 homicides and more than 1,000 non-fatal shootings annually since 2020 translates into thousands of emergency department visits, surgeries, and long-term rehabilitation episodes (Nick Jr.). National estimates suggest that post-event healthcare and related costs for violent injuries total more than \$14 billion annually, with hospitals bearing a large share of these costs (American Hospital Association).

In Detroit, where many residents are uninsured or underinsured, the financial burden of treating gunshot wounds falls heavily on safety-net hospitals and local governments. These costs divert resources from

prevention and chronic disease management, further straining an already overburdened health system.

## MENTAL HEALTH AND TRAUMA

Survivors of gun violence, as well as witnesses and family members, frequently experience post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, and complicated grief (ScienceDirect). Exposure to shootings in childhood and adolescence is associated with sleep disturbances, impaired concentration, and increased risk of substance use (OJJDP).

In Detroit, where mental health services are limited and unevenly distributed, youth and adults may encounter long waitlists, transportation barriers, stigma, or lack of culturally responsive care (AAMC). These access gaps mean that the psychological wounds of violence often go untreated, perpetuating cycles of trauma and, in some cases, retaliatory violence.

## RACIAL HEALTH EQUITY AND COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

Because firearm violence concentrates in segregated, historically disinvested Black neighborhoods, it reinforces existing racial inequities in health, wealth, and opportunity (Brady United). Chronic exposure to violence shapes everyday behaviors, whether parents allow children to play outside, whether teens feel safe walking to school, whether residents feel comfortable using parks or public transit. Recent research shows that gun violence can significantly reduce neighborhood mobility, with the greatest impacts in non-White communities (PMC).

From a public health perspective, Detroit's gun violence is thus not merely a set of individual crimes; it is a structural determinant of population health that interacts with housing, education, and employment to shape life expectancy and quality of life.

## TOWARD A PUBLIC HEALTH FRAMEWORK FOR PREVENTING GUN VIOLENCE IN DETROIT

Drawing on the literature and existing local initiatives, this section proposes a three-pillar framework for a Detroit-specific public health response:

1. Community violence intervention;
2. Firearm policy and access; and
3. Youth-centered mental health support.

## PILLAR 1: STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY VIOLENCE INTERVENTION (CVI)

Community violence intervention programs, such as focused deterrence, street outreach, and hospital-based violence interruption, target the small number of individuals and groups at highest risk of shooting or being shot (Johns Hopkins Public Health).

Detroit Ceasefire is one such program, using street-level intelligence to identify high-risk individuals, convene multi-agency meetings, and deliver

a clear “carrot and stick” message: support is available, but further violence will trigger swift, coordinated enforcement. Evaluations of Detroit Ceasefire found modest but meaningful reductions in fatal and non-fatal shootings in some precincts, especially when program fidelity was high (Taylor & Francis).

More recently, Detroit’s ShotStoppers initiative, funded through the American Rescue Plan, has supported community groups in implementing violence prevention strategies such as youth programming, blight removal, and in-jail mediation. In some intervention zones, homicides and non-fatal shootings have dropped by more than 80% (BridgeDetroit).

For Detroit, strengthening CVI implies:

- Scaling funding for proven community-based organizations;
- Ensuring sustained coordination between CVI programs and health systems (example: warm handoffs from trauma centers to outreach workers), and
- Using data to target neighborhoods and social networks where shootings are most concentrated.

## PILLAR 2: REDUCE FIREARM AVAILABILITY AND RISK THROUGH POLICY

While no single law can “solve” gun violence, the broader literature shows that states with stronger gun laws tend to have lower gun death rates (GIFFORDS). Policies such as purchaser licensing, comprehensive background checks, safe storage, and risk-based firearm removal have been associated with reduced homicide and suicide (Rockefeller Institute of Government).

Michigan’s recent gun safety package, including universal background checks, secure storage requirements, and an extreme risk protection order law, is an important step. Detroit can build on this state-level progress by:

- Partnering with state agencies to ensure robust implementation and public awareness of new laws, especially in high-risk neighborhoods;
- Advocating for additional measures such as handgun purchaser licensing and stronger violence-misdemeanor prohibitions, which have been linked to lower homicide rates in other contexts; (Rockefeller Institute of Government)
- Supporting safe storage campaigns, particularly for families with children and adolescents, through clinics, schools, and community centers; and
- Ensuring that enforcement strategies avoid exacerbating racialized policing harms, in line with evidence that community trust is critical to effective violence prevention.

Gun buyback programs, often popular with the public, may help remove unwanted firearms and raise awareness, but research suggests they have limited impact on citywide gun crime (RAND Corporation). As such, in Detroit they should be viewed as one small component of a broader strategy rather than a primary solution.

### PILLAR 3: EXPAND YOUTH-CENTERED TRAUMA-INFORMED MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORTS

Given the disproportionate exposure of Detroit youth to gun violence, trauma-informed mental health services are essential to a comprehensive public health response. Youth often encounter multiple barriers to care, including cost, lack of nearby providers, and stigma (MDPI).

In Detroit, a robust youth mental health strategy could include:

- School-based mental health services, including counselors and social workers trained in trauma-informed care, particularly in schools serving neighborhoods with high rates of shootings;
- Clinic-based and community center programs that integrate behavioral health into pediatric and family medicine visits, with screening for trauma exposure and rapid referral pathways;
- Partnerships between CVI programs and mental health providers, ensuring that individuals identified as high risk receive not only social support (housing, employment) but also trauma-focused therapy; and
- Use of tele-mental health where appropriate to expand reach, while addressing digital access gaps.

Such investments recognize that preventing future violence requires healing from past violence.

### DISCUSSION: LIVED EXPERIENCE AND THE URGENCY OF PREVENTION

Although this article is framed as a scholarly narrative review, the public health crisis it describes is not abstract. As a high school student in Michigan, I experienced the Oxford High School shooting not from news headlines, but from within a classroom placed on lockdown. The fear that gripped the room, and the lingering anxiety, avoidance, and grief that followed, mirrored the trauma described in the literature on youth exposure to gun violence (OJJDP).

This lived experience underscores two key points raised throughout the article. First, gun violence's health impacts extend far beyond those physically wounded; entire school communities, neighborhoods, and care systems absorb its psychological and economic costs. Second, the recent gun safety reforms in Michigan, including the red flag law adopted after the Michigan State University and Oxford shootings, are not just policy abstractions but attempts to prevent future families from enduring similar trauma.

Integrating lived experience into scholarly analysis can risk blurring genres. However, when clearly linked to empirical evidence, as here, it can illuminate why public health approaches to gun violence must center both data and dignity.

### CONCLUSION

Detroit's experience with gun violence illustrates how structural inequity, firearm access, and neighborhood disinvestment converge to produce a

persistent public health crisis. Although homicide and non-fatal shooting rates have begun to decline, they remain several times higher than state and national averages, and the burden falls disproportionately on Black communities and economically marginalized neighborhoods.

This narrative review has argued that a public health and health equity approach to gun violence in Detroit should:

- Address root causes such as poverty, segregation, and disinvestment;
- Strengthen community violence intervention programs with demonstrated potential to reduce shootings;
- Leverage firearm policy to reduce high-risk access to guns while avoiding further criminalization of marginalized communities; and
- Invest in trauma-informed mental health services for youth and families most affected.

Ultimately, reducing gun violence in Detroit is not only about lowering crime statistics; it is about enabling children to walk to school without fear, families to gather in parks without scanning for danger, and communities to thrive without the constant shadow of trauma. Public health, in partnership with communities, policymakers, and justice systems, has a critical role to play in making that future possible.



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