OverdoseLifeline

MACRO-B

INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH Bloomington

Multi-Sector and Multi-Level Community-Driven Approaches to Remove Structural Racism and Overdose Deaths in Black Indianapolis Communities

Priority Problems that MACRO-B will tackle in the next 18 months to help reduce structural racism and overdose deaths in the Black communities in our target zip code areas.

[Short-term] Promoting Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution (OEND):

1. **Lack of publicity/social marketing efforts** to increase awareness on overdose issues and community educational outreach and involvement initiatives in our target Black communities.
2. There is lack of **awareness about Good Samaritan Law (Aaron's Law)** in our target Black communities.
3. There is **misinformation or stigma** around overdose and naloxone (e.g., getting infection after using naloxone)
4. **Accessing naloxone** in our target zip code area (46202, 46205, 46208, 46218) is somewhat challenging due to a lack of advertisement/publicity of available information and resources.

[Long-term] Pursuing Amendment of Law and Creating an Environment Conducive to Seeking Help and Support:

5. **Verbiage of legislation regarding fentanyl test strips (drug paraphernalia law) is unclear** and may increase fear about potential repercussions of possessions.
6. Fewer Black opioid users carry and willing to use naloxone than their counterparts due to the **fears of legal consequences** (i.e., to avoid harassment from police). There is **distrust against and fear of mistreatment** by the law enforcement in the Black communities.
7. There **may be more discretionary and/or strict drug law enforcement in the Black communities** than their counterparts that may in part blame for racial discrimination in drug-related arrests.