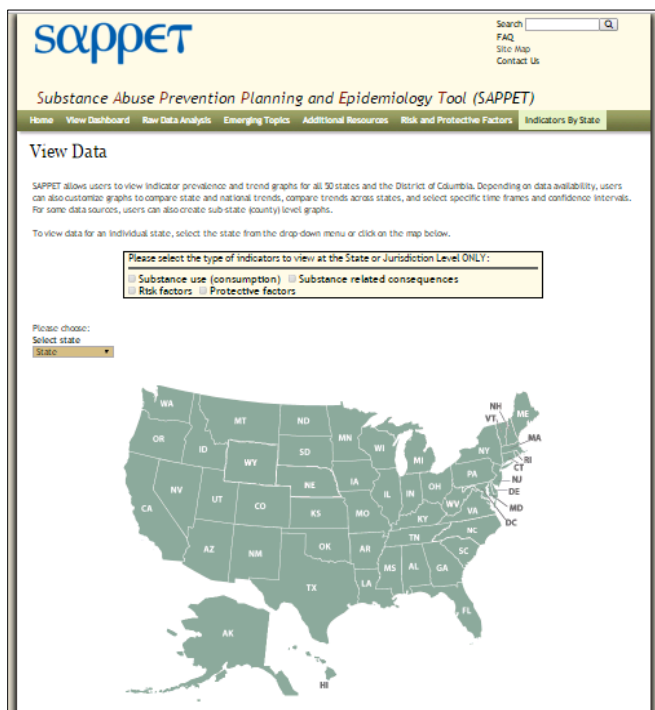


# Overview of SAMHSA's CAPT Substance Abuse Prevention Planning and Epidemiology Tool

## Introduction

The Substance Abuse Prevention Planning and Epidemiology Tool (SAPPET) is an interactive, web-based tool designed to help SAMHSA-funded substance misuse prevention grantees use behavioral health data in their prevention planning efforts. SAPPET has two overarching goals:

1. To provide data practitioners can use to conduct needs assessment, inform strategic plans, and create data-guided products like fact sheets and epidemiological profiles.
2. To assist grantees in collecting, analyzing, and reporting data on key substance-misuse and associated behavioral health problem indicators at the state, jurisdiction, and tribal levels.



SAMHSA defines behavioral health as a “state of mental/emotional being and/or choices and actions that affect wellness<sup>1</sup>.” Behavioral health problems include substance misuse or abuse, alcohol and drug addiction, serious psychological distress, suicide, and mental and substance use disorders<sup>1</sup>. SAPPET focuses on a *subset* of these problems, specifically substance-related outcomes and their associated risk and protective factors. Some of these risk and protective factors are also associated with mental health outcomes.

SAPPET is a work in progress, with new data added regularly and outdated data removed. Also, the selection of data and indicators included in the tool are subject to change, depending on source data availability and SAMHSA’s prevention priorities.

<sup>1</sup>*Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Leading Change: A Plan for SAMHSA’s Roles and Actions 2011-2014. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11-4629. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2011.*

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## Data Sources and Indicators\*

SAPPET collects and aggregates data from 11 publicly available national sources sponsored by various federal agencies. It contains 151 indicators, categorized by substance-related consequences, consumption patterns, and risk and protective factors. Currently, the majority of SAPPET indicator data are available for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The CAPT will continue to add jurisdiction- and tribal-level indicators to the system, depending on the availability of these data. Figures 1.1 and 1.2 provide a summary of SAPPET indicators available as of May 2014. Appendix A includes the list of SAPPET data sources and their sponsoring agencies.

Figure 1.1 - SAPPET Indicators by Category (n = 151)

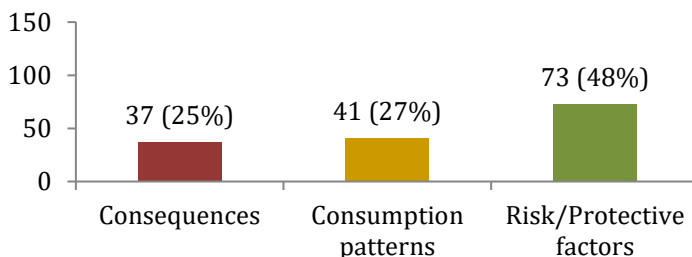
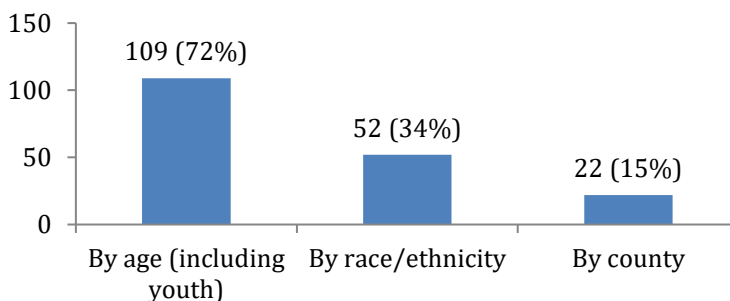


Figure 1.2 - SAPPET Indicators by Subgroups (n = 151)

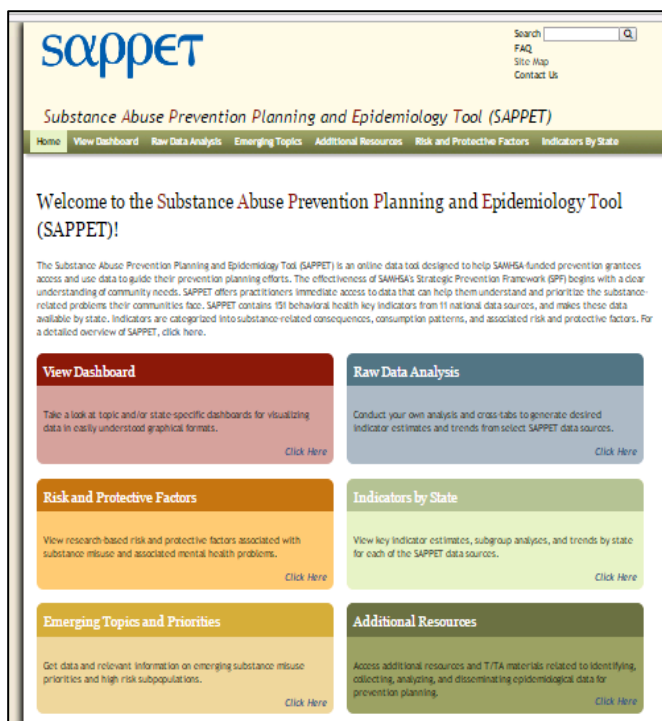


## Key Features

SAPPET offers a variety of unique features:

- Ability to view and customize dashboard for key indicators (*View Dashboard* tab)
- Ability to conduct customized crosstabs (*Raw Data Analysis* tab)
- Risk and protective factors identified by systematic review (*Risk and Protective Factors* tab)
- Easy access to indicator graphs and trends by state (*Indicators by State* tab)
- Direct access to data on emerging priorities (*Emerging Topics and Priorities* tab)

Figure 2 – SAPPET Key Features



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- Additional resources and information available on key substance-related topics (*Additional Resources* tab).

For each indicator, users can see data for their desired state or specific subgroup; compare these data to national or other state estimates, or across specific timeframes to generate trends. Users can also print or copy selected indicator graphs into a Word document to generate a report by clicking on the printer-friendly version.

To access SAPPET, go to <https://www.SAPPET-epi.com/> (password: SAPPET)

**For optimal viewing of the SAPPET, turn off pop-up blocker and view the SAPPET in the most up-to-date version of your web browser. (FireFox and Chrome provide the best browsing experience.)**

### Using SAPPET

SAPPET is a unique, first-of-its-kind, one-stop tool that provides easy access to more than 150 substance-related indicators from various national sources. SAMHSA-funded prevention grantees can use the system's interactive graphs, customizable dashboard, and raw data to conduct their needs assessments, identify health disparities and prevention priorities, and create data-guided products such as epidemiological profiles. Grantees can also use SAPPET to identify emerging priorities and subpopulations. Once grantees have selected their priorities, they can use the SAPPET to evaluate their progress, depending on data availability from the original source. Additionally, grantees can use SAPPET as a tool for disseminating key indicator data to their communities, and/or use the SAPPET framework to build their own state, jurisdiction, or tribal data and planning system.

### Questions and Comments

Please contact Sandeep Kasat, Associate Director of Epidemiology ([SandeepKasat@Westat.com](mailto:SandeepKasat@Westat.com)) for more questions and comments regarding SAPPET.

\* Please note that the SAPPET is updated periodically to include indicators that are reflective of SAMHSA priorities.

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### Appendix A: SAPPET Data Sources\*

Source Dataset	Sponsoring Agency	Related SAPPET Indicators
Multiple Causes of Death Records (Mortality)	National Center for Health Statistics	Substance-related mortality
Fatality Analysis Reporting System	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	Alcohol-related traffic crashes and fatalities
Uniform Crime Reports	Federal Bureau of Investigation	Police-reported violent and property crimes
Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Alcohol and cigarette use during pregnancy
Per Capita Sales of Alcoholic Beverages (Alcohol Sales)	National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	Sales of alcoholic beverages
Per Capita Sales of Packs of Cigarettes (Tobacco Sales)	Privately sponsored**	Sales of cigarette packs
Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs use; risk and protective factors
Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	Alcohol and cigarette consumption
National Survey of Drug Use and Health	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, and illicit drug use; risk and protective factors
National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect	Administration for Children and Families (Children's Bureau)	Risk and protective factors
Treatment Episode Data Set	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	Alcohol and other drug related treatment admissions

\*Data and indicators available from SAPPET are subject to change depending on source data availability and SAMHSA's prevention priorities.

\*\* Orzechowski & Walker. (2012); *The tax burden on tobacco. Historical Compilation, Vol. 42*, 2012. Arlington, VA: Orzechowski & Walker.