

Pesticide Data Program (PDP)

(Used for Indicator E9)

Brief description of the data set	The Pesticide Data Program (PDP), initiated in 1991, focuses on measuring pesticide residues in foods that are important parts of children’s diets, including apples, apple juice, bananas, carrots, grapes, green beans, orange juice, peaches, pears, potatoes, and tomatoes. Samples are collected from food distribution centers in 10 states across the country. Different foods are sampled each year and then analyzed in various state and federal laboratories for the presence of residues of about 300 pesticides and similar chemicals.
Who provides the data set?	U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service.
How are the data gathered?	Food and water samples are collected by the participating states. Food samples are prepared as if for consumption (washed, peeled, etc.). The pesticide residues are measured at state and federal laboratories, and compiled into a database managed by USDA.
What documentation is available describing data collection procedures?	Standard operating procedures, including data collection, are described here: http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?template=TemplateG&topNav=&leftNav=ScienceandLaboratories&page=PDPPProgramSOPs&description=PDP+Standard+Operating+Procedures+(SOPs)&acct=pestcddatapg .
What types of data relevant for children’s environmental health indicators are available from this database?	Relevant data include pesticide residue concentrations measured in samples of fruits, vegetables, grains, and other food and drink products, particularly foods most likely consumed by infants and young children.
What is the spatial representation of the database (national or other)?	National. In 2009, sampling services for food samples were provided by 10 states (California, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Texas, Washington, and Wisconsin). Approximately half of the U.S. population resides in these 10 states.
Are raw data (individual measurements or survey responses) available?	Individual food and drink sample data are available.
How are database files obtained?	Data files are freely available from: http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?template=TemplateG&topNav=&leftNav=ScienceandLaboratories&page=PDPPDownloadData/Reports&description=Download+PDP+Data/Reports&acct=pestcddatapg .
Are there any known data quality or data analysis concerns?	Detection limits vary by pesticide, laboratory, commodity and over time. The list of commodities sampled varies from year to year. The set of pesticides analyzed has generally expanded over time.
What documentation is available describing quality assurance procedures?	http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/ams.fetchTemplateData.do?template=TemplateG&topNav=&leftNav=ScienceandLaboratories&page=PDPPProgramSOPs&description=PDP+Standard+Operating+Procedures+(SOPs)&acct=pestcddatapg includes documentation on quality assurance/quality control.
For what years are data available?	1992 – present.
What is the frequency of data collection?	Annually.

Pesticide Data Program (PDP)

(Used for Indicator E9)

What is the frequency of data release?	Annually.
Are the data comparable across time and space?	Detection limits vary by pesticide, laboratory, commodity and over time. The list of commodities sampled varies considerably from year to year. The set of pesticides analyzed has also varied with time.
Can the data be stratified by race/ethnicity, income, and location (region, state, county or other geographic unit)?	Data can be stratified by state where sample is collected and state or country of origin.