《中国食品安全管理》

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《中国食品安全管理(英文版)》编辑推荐：针对中国国内频发的食品安全问题，《中国食品安全管理(英文版)》研究农业产业链主体包括农户、合作社、农产品加工企业应用质量安全控制体系的行为机理，在实证研究的基础上提出相关确保中国食品质量安全的政策建议。

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章节摘录

版权页： 插图： They are the driving forces of a firm's incentive to adopt quality/safety standards./3 which is a vector of logistic coefficients.The intercepts vary between categories and satisfy the constraints α1≤α2≤……≤αn-1.It is assumed that the data are categorized independent of each other.Using the ordinal logistic setting,it is possible to estimate the relative odds of being in each category for firms which have a particular characteristic to those which do not after taking into account the effect of all other explanatory variables.The logistic coefficients represent the estimated increase of probabilities in each category of adoption intensity ha the particular characteristics. We estimate the probability of adopting a quality/safety standard.Our model draws upon the methods of Hassan et al.(2006).Firstly,we use a binomial logistic model to identify the factors that differentiate between adopters.A dichotomous variable takes value 0 for standards "less" adopters (zero or one standard) and 1 for "more" adopters (two or more standards).Secondly,it is also important to understand to what extent a firm would implement food safety and quality standards.Ordered logistic analysis was then used to identify the difference between high-degree adopters and low-degree adopters.The adopting magnitude can be measured by a three-category scale ranging from "Low" to "Medium" and "High".Respondents that stated that no standards were implemented were classified as Low degree.Respondents that stated that one or two standards were implemented were classified as Medium degree.Respondents with three or more standards were classified as High degree.Therefore,ordered and binomial logistic models are specified as shown in Table 4.3.

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