



International Journal of Conflict Management

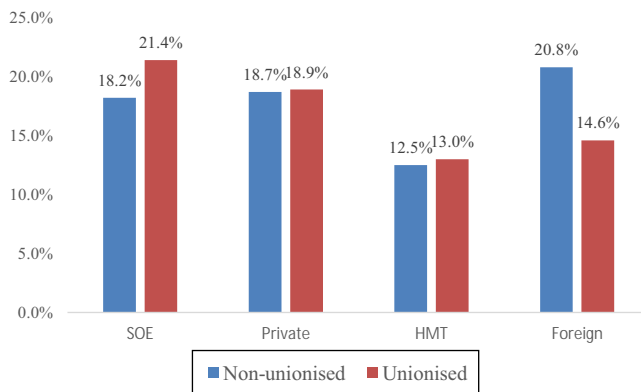
Do labour unions mitigate labour conflicts in China's manufacturing firms?:

... *et al.* ...

Table I.

	Non-unionised	Unionised	N
SOE	18.2%	21.4%	1,000
Private	18.7%	18.9%	1,000
HMT	12.5%	13.0%	1,000
Foreign	20.8%	14.6%	1,000

Figure 1.



$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Union_{ijk} + \beta_2 X_{ijk} + \beta_3 D_j + \beta_4 D_k + \epsilon_{ijk}$$

Regression model

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Union_{ijk} + \beta_2 X_{ijk} + \beta_3 D_j + \beta_4 D_k + \epsilon_{ijk}$$

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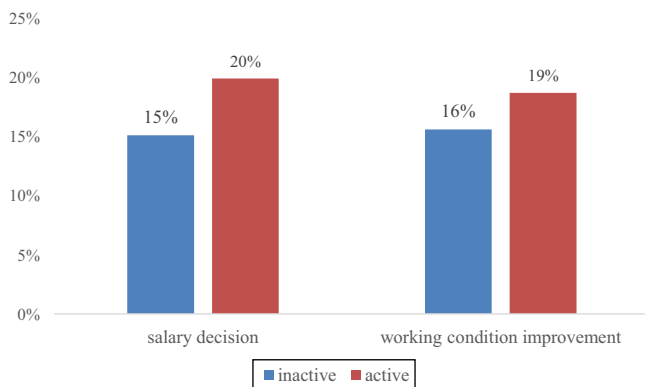


Figure 2.

T II.

N :

Practical implications

Our findings have several practical implications. First, we have shown that the presence of a social network can significantly reduce the risk of infection. This is particularly important in the context of a highly contagious virus like COVID-19. Second, we have shown that the strength of the social network is also important. Stronger networks are more effective at reducing the risk of infection. Third, we have shown that the size of the social network is also important. Larger networks are more effective at reducing the risk of infection. Fourth, we have shown that the structure of the social network is also important. Networks with a high degree of connectivity are more effective at reducing the risk of infection. Finally, we have shown that the presence of a social network can also reduce the severity of the disease. This is particularly important in the context of a highly contagious virus like COVID-19. Our findings have several practical implications. First, we have shown that the presence of a social network can significantly reduce the risk of infection. This is particularly important in the context of a highly contagious virus like COVID-19. Second, we have shown that the strength of the social network is also important. Stronger networks are more effective at reducing the risk of infection. Third, we have shown that the size of the social network is also important. Larger networks are more effective at reducing the risk of infection. Fourth, we have shown that the structure of the social network is also important. Networks with a high degree of connectivity are more effective at reducing the risk of infection. Finally, we have shown that the presence of a social network can also reduce the severity of the disease. This is particularly important in the context of a highly contagious virus like COVID-19.

Limitations and future research

There are several limitations to our study. First, we used a cross-sectional design, which means that we cannot establish a causal relationship between the variables. Second, we used a self-reported measure of social network strength, which may be subject to bias. Third, we did not measure the actual size of the social network, only the perceived size. Fourth, we did not measure the actual structure of the social network, only the perceived structure. Finally, we did not measure the actual severity of the disease, only the perceived severity. Our findings have several practical implications. First, we have shown that the presence of a social network can significantly reduce the risk of infection. This is particularly important in the context of a highly contagious virus like COVID-19. Second, we have shown that the strength of the social network is also important. Stronger networks are more effective at reducing the risk of infection. Third, we have shown that the size of the social network is also important. Larger networks are more effective at reducing the risk of infection. Fourth, we have shown that the structure of the social network is also important. Networks with a high degree of connectivity are more effective at reducing the risk of infection. Finally, we have shown that the presence of a social network can also reduce the severity of the disease. This is particularly important in the context of a highly contagious virus like COVID-19.

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