



Actual Strikes/Lockouts: 2000 - 2006

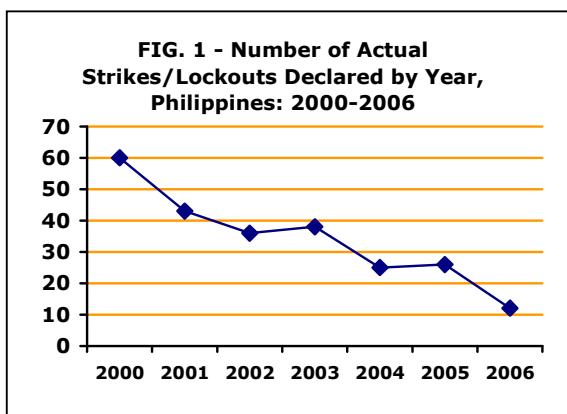
One of the program areas of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) is the maintenance of industrial peace and harmony. As such, it is the concern of the DOLE specifically of the National Conciliation and Mediation Board (NCMB) to look into the incidence of strikes and lockouts and its immediate resolution. The reduction of work stoppages due to strikes is highly important to encourage investment and enhance the country's economic growth.

This issue of the LABSTAT Updates presents the trend in actual strikes/lockouts from 2000-2006 based on the data gathered from the NCMB. It also discusses the number of workers involved and mandays lost as a result of strikes/lockouts declared.

STRIKES DECLARED

Actual strike is defined as any temporary stoppage of work by the concerted action of the employees as a result of an industrial or labor dispute. A **lockout** on the other hand, is the temporary refusal of an employer to furnish work as a result of a labor or industrial dispute.

The number of strikes/lockouts staged from 2000 to 2006 had remarkably dropped by 80.0%. Data showed that from 60 strikes in 2000, a steady decline was noted in 2001 and 2002 with 43 and 36 cases, respectively. However in 2003, the number rose to 38 but it went down again to 25 cases in 2004 and 26 cases in 2005. Strike incidence was at its lowest in 2006 with only 12 cases. (FIG. 1)



Source of data: National Conciliation and Mediation Board.

By Sector

The manufacturing sector, having the heaviest concentration of workers and being the most volatile sector, recorded the highest number of strikes or more than half of the total strike incidences. The number ranged from 34 cases in 2000 to 7 cases in 2006. (Table 1)

For the whole period establishments engaged in mining and quarrying; and real estate, renting and business activities declared two (2) strikes, each. Noticeably, the

construction industry had only one (1) strike.

By Region

The National Capital Region (NCR), the premiere industrial center recorded the most number of strikes with a combined total of 110 strikes during the period. Other regions with high incidence of strikes were Regions III and IV-A, which accounted for a total of 37 and 61 strikes declared, respectively. (Table 1)

Low incidence of strikes was noted in Regions VI and X with only one (1) strike each. Only Regions II, IV-B and V were strike-free during the period.

By Issues Involved

The primary causes of strikes revolved on two major issues, namely: unfair labor practice and bargaining deadlock. About 24.0% to 83.3% of the strikes cases in 2000 to 2006 were due to unfair labor practice e.g. illegal dismissal of union officers, discrimination against/ harassment of union members, violation/non-implementation of CBA, etc.

Year	Actual Strikes	Major Issues		
		Unfair Labor Practice	Bargaining Deadlock	Unfair Labor Practice/ Bargaining Deadlock
2000	60	65.1	23.8	6.3
2001	43	81.4	14.0	4.7
2002	36	75.0	19.4	5.6
2003	38	63.2	21.1	15.8
2004	25	24.0	64.0	12.0
2005	26	73.1	23.1	3.8
2006	12	83.3	6.7	0.0

Source of data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics. National Conciliation and Mediation Board

Bargaining deadlock specifically on economic provisions of the CBAs was reported in 14.0% to 64% of the total cases. Less than 16% of the strike cases identified both unfair labor

practice and bargaining deadlock as issues.

WORKERS INVOLVED

The number of workers involved in strikes/lockouts considerably declined by 95.2% from about 21,000 in 2000 to only 1,000 in 2006. (Table 1)

By Industry

As expected, workers in the manufacturing sector had the highest number of workers involved in strikes. About 11,000 workers were recorded in 2000; 5,000 in 2001; 8,000 in 2002; 5,000 in 2003; 9,000 in 2004; 6,000 in 2005 and 1,000 in 2006. (Table 1)

In real estate, renting and business activities; and agriculture, hunting and forestry, about 1,000 workers each were involved. The construction industry reported an involvement of less than 500 workers.

By Region

Evidently, majority of workers involved came from the NCR: 16,000 in 2000; 4,000 in 2001; 13,000 in 2002; 4,000 in 2003, 2,000 in 2004; 3,000 in 2005 and 1,000 in 2006. (Table 1)

Other regions with relatively large number of workers involved were Regions III and IV-A with a combined total of 15,000 and 11,000 workers, respectively, for the 7-year period. Less than 500 workers each participated in strikes in Regions VI, X, XI and XII.

MANDAYS LOST

Mandays lost is the productive time lost due to occurrence of a work stoppage. It is computed by multiplying number of workers involved and days duration of strikes.

During the seven-year period, there was a substantial decrease of 86.2% in mandays lost due to strikes from 2000 to 2006; i.e. from 319,000 to only 44,000. The highest number of mandays lost was recorded in 2002 at 358,000. (Table 2)

By Industry

The manufacturing sector sliced the biggest share of productive time lost due to strikes approximated at 258,000 mandays in 2000; 150,000 in 2001; 271,000 in 2002; 76,000 in 2003; 42,000 in 2004; 58,000 in 2005 and 37,000 in 2006. (Table 2)

The lowest productive time lost was recorded in health and social work industry (1,000 mandays) and construction industry (2,000 mandays) in 2001.

By Region

Region VI posted the lowest mandays lost at about 1,000 in 2005. As expected, the NCR took the highest share of mandays lost (78.4% in 2000; 44.7% in 2001; 43.0% in 2002; 49.3% in 2003; and 65.0% in 2005). Noticeably, Regions III and IV-A recorded a considerably high mandays lost in 2004 (62.3%) and 2006 (77.3%), respectively.

WORKDAYS NOT WORKED DUE TO STRIKES/LOCKOUTS PER WORKER

It is the *ratio of total mandays lost due to strikes/lockouts to total employment of establishments involved in strikes*. It reflects loss in productivity due to work stoppage. It is a component indicator of Philippine Labor Index (PLI), a summary measure of the collective efforts to achieve the goals of decent work. (See LABSTAT Updates Vol. 10 Nos. 32-33).

Workdays not worked due to strikes per worker reached 17 workdays in 2001 to only 4 workdays in 2004.

Year	Total Mandays Lost (000)	Total Employment (000)	Workdays Not Worked Due to Strikes/ Lockouts Per Worker
2000	319	15	10
2001	206	26	17
2002	358	20	15
2003	150	15	5
2004	53	5	4
2005	123	15	11
2006	26	44	14

Source of data: Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics.
National Conciliation and Mediation Board.

FOR INQUIRIES:

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TABLE 1 – Number of Actual Strikes/Lockouts Declared and Workers Involved by Major Industry Group and Region, Philippines: 2000–2006

Industry/Region	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved (000)	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved (000)	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved (000)	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved (000)	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved (000)	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved (000)	Actual Strikes	Workers Involved (000)
All Industries	60	21	43	8	36	18	38	10	25	11	26	8	12	1
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	a	1	a	1	a	1	a
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
Manufacturing	34	11	28	5	21	8	22	5	16	9	20	6	7	1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	2	3	3	a	1	a	2	a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	1	a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal and Household Goods	2	1	2	a	1	a	2	1	1	a	1	a	-	-
Hotels and Restaurants	5	1	4	1	2	1	-	-	1	a	1	a	-	-
Transport, Storage and Communications	8	4	2	1	7	8	4	1	4	2	2	1	4	a
Financial Intermediation	3	a	-	-	-	-	1	a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	1	a	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	2	1	2	a	1	a	2	a	-	-	-	-
Health and Social Work	3	a	-	-	-	-	1	a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	-	-	1	a	1	a	1	a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region														
National Capital Region	39	16	19	4	18	13	12	4	9	2	7	3	6	1
Cordillera Administrative Region	-	-	1	a	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-
Region I - Ilocos Region	1	1	1	a	1	1	1	a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region III - Central Luzon	3	1	7	1	3	1	10	2	7	8	6	2	1	a
Region IV-A - CALABARZON	12	2	12	2	8	2	12	2	5	1	7	1	5	1
Region IV-B - MIMAROPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	a	-	-
Region VII - Central Visayas	2	a	2	a	3	1	-	-	2	a	2	a	-	-
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	1	a	1	a	1	a	1	a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	a	-	-	-	-
Region X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	a	-	-
Region XI - Davao Region	-	-	-	-	1	a	-	-	1	a	-	-	-	-
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1	a	-	-	-	-	1	a	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraga	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

a Less than 500.

Source of data: National Conciliation and Mediation Board.

TABLE 2 – Number and Percent Distribution of Mandays Lost in Actual Strikes/Lockouts Declared by Major Industry Group and Region, Philippines: 2000 – 2006
(In thousands except percent)

Industry/Region	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All Industries	319	100.0	206	100.0	358	100.0	150	100.0	53	100.0	123	100.0	44	100.0
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	10	3.1	-	-	-	-	2	1.3	2	3.8	1	0.8	a	*
Mining and Quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.0	-	-	10	8.1	-	-
Manufacturing	258	80.9	150	72.8	271	75.7	76	50.7	42	79.2	58	47.2	37	84.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4	1.3	8	3.9	1	0.3	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	2	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal and Household Goods	12	3.8	1	0.5	5	1.4	14	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and Restaurants	15	4.7	37	18.0	7	2.0	-	-	a	*	a	*	-	-
Transport, Storage and Communications	12	3.8	4	1.9	64	17.9	44	29.3	8	15.1	54	43.9	6	13.6
Financial Intermediation	7	2.2	-	-	-	-	a	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	2	0.6	-	-	10	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Administration and Defense, Compulsory Social Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	3	1.5	a	*	3	2.0	2	3.8	-	-	-	-
Health and Social Work	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	a	*	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.3	7	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region														
National Capital Region	250	78.4	92	44.7	154	43.0	74	49.3	11	20.8	80	65.0	9	20.5
Cordillera Administrative Region	-	-	2	1.0	-	-	3	2.0	-	-	10	8.1	-	-
Region I - Ilocos Region	2	0.6	1	0.5	10	2.8	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region II - Cagayan Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region III - Central Luzon	10	3.1	50	24.3	33	9.2	27	18.0	33	62.3	15	12.2	a	*
Region IV-A - CALABARZON	45	14.1	59	28.6	152	42.5	44	29.3	5	9.4	6	4.9	34	77.3
Region IV-B - MIMAROPA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region V - Bicol Region	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region VI - Western Visayas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
Region VII - Central Visayas	1	0.3	2	1.0	4	1.1	-	-	3	5.7	1	0.8	-	-
Region VIII - Eastern Visayas	1	0.3	a	*	1	0.3	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Region IX - Zamboanga Peninsula	-	-	-	-	4	1.1	-	-	a	*	-	-	-	-
Region X - Northern Mindanao	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	a	*	-	-
Region XI - Davao Region	-	-	-	-	a	*	-	-	1	1.9	-	-	-	-
Region XII - SOCCSKSARGEN	1	0.3	-	-	-	-	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraga	10	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	7.2	-	-

Note: Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

a Less than 500.

* Less than 0.05 percent.

Source of data: National Conciliation and Mediation Board.