

# ANALYSIS OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY IN UKRAINE

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Labor productivity is the cost-effectiveness of concrete labor, which is determined by the number of products produced per unit of working time, or the amount of time spent per unit of production.

Growth of labor productivity is possible only in the presence of scientific and technological, technological and socio-economic background.

In Ukraine, increasing productivity is one of the most effective ways of overcoming the economic crisis, raising the standard of living of the population, ensuring a stable and powerful economic growth.

The formation of a market economy in Ukraine, the creation of a competitive environment, helps to create conditions for the growth of labor productivity. However, the changes that have taken place in the domestic economy in the process of globalization over the past 25 years have not brought Ukraine closer to world standards of management.

By analyzing the gross domestic product, the population employed and labor productivity in Ukraine in 2014-2016, it can be said that no significant increase in labor productivity has taken place over a given period of time.

As you know, the main ways to increase productivity are scientific and technological progress, technical, technological and organizational improvement of production, the emergence of new materials, types of energy, etc. In Ukraine today one of the most acute problems are: weak innovation

momentum, lack of fundamental structural changes and technical and technological upgrade of production. As a result, the semi-raw character of the economy, the low level of labor productivity and wages.

Therefore, an increase in the technical level of production on the basis of attracting investment processes is one of the prerequisites for ensuring the growth of labor productivity in the Ukrainian economy.

The development of the country's economy depends of a large extent on the quantity and quality of labor resources, as well as on the level of use of their potential. In recent years, the number of employed people has decreased. Relative deviation from 2016 to 2014 is -9.62%.

The high level of shadow employment, poor quality of education, inefficient system of stimulation of all forms of employment and lack of real social dialogue in the country – these are main socio-economic factors that hamper the increase in labor productivity and cause structural deformations of the socio-economic development of Ukraine as a whole.

Reserves for increasing the productivity of work are endless, as well as scientific and technological progress. Defining the policy and strategy of any enterprise, it is imperative to compare productivity with the level of use of other factors of production. Therefore, creating conditions for productive and creative work is the main task of every employer, because it is a direct path to economic growth.