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UNREALIZED LABOUR POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT OF THE UKRAINIAN REGIONS

Region's labour potential is one of the most important economic indicator, for it is impossible to create social, economic and other benefits without a man. Quality is the using of labour potential provides sustainable economic development of the region and fosters the growth of social stability.

The quality of the management decisions made by local authorities depends on the availability to promptly detecting labour resources reserves by assessing the level of the regional labour potential.

The actuality of the research is because despite significant number of methods for labour potential assessment there is no generally accepted method that would allow determining reserves of the growth in labour productivity. The use of this will increase production output and, therefore, foster the growth of gross regional product and national income, and eventually improve the quality of life in the regions.

The main idea, which lies at the basis of the method of labour potential assessment, is as follows: the available labour forces and hidden or unrealized opportunities determine the labour potential. Thus, available

resources are characterized by working population, and non-working population characterizes unrealized opportunities.

The implementation of the proposed assessment method involves five stages:

development of information database of initial parameters for analysis; standardization of indicators; calculation of the weighted coefficients of indicators; definition of the integral index of the labour potential level by the region; interpretation of the results received.

The labour potential assessment method can be used to define the level of unrealized labour potential. Thus, the region's unrealized labour potential is defined as the difference between the labour potential and realized labour potential.

The proposed approach to the labour potential assessment allows, firstly, to minimize the costs of index calculation, both monetary and time costs, secondly, to consider the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of the labour potential, thirdly, to determine unrealized labour potential, which in fact, is the region reserve of labour resources.