Economic Growth of the Region's Territories: Comparative Analysis of the Productivity of the Manufacturing Sector

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Abstract. Labor productivity is one of the main indicators of the effectiveness of the use of resources of territories, determining the level of its economic development. The purpose of the study is to analyze the existing potential for increasing labor productivity in the manufacturing sector of the territories of one of the macro-regions of the region. The comparison is made in terms of absolute and relative values of labor productivity and factors that determine the indicator: capital-labor ratio, average headcount, employed workers, gross added value. The relationship between labor productivity and capital productivity was confirmed, the power of influence was established in the context of the territories of the macro district. The results obtained make it possible to identify differences in the levels of labor productivity and its determining factors in general and manufacturing industries, to make a rating of territories by the values of indicators, to assess the potential for their growth and development. The results of the study are aimed at finding resources for the growth of labor productivity in the region's space while increasing the importance of the manufacturing sector of the economy as a carrier of scientific and technological progress.

1. Introduction
Achievement of high rates of economic growth is one of the primary tasks facing all authorities, the successful solution of which ensures the development of territories and the growth of the well-being of its population.

In this regard, it is important to assess the sources of economic growth and those factors due to which it is achieved: extensive - by expanding the use of resources, or intensive, based on the improvement of technologies and forms of organization of production processes. The intensification of factors of production is comprehensively reflected by the indicator of labor productivity. Its growth makes it possible to transfer extensive economic growth to intensive, to make domestic products competitive and in demand in foreign markets, and as a result, to transform the structure of the region's economic system into a more technological one and more stable in relation to market fluctuations.

2. Relevance of the research
One of the indicators of intensive development is labor productivity. In the economies of all countries, labor productivity is important and is constantly in the field of vision of the authorities. At present, due to it, most of the growth in national income and the output of industries is achieved. The long-term economic growth of the Russian Federation is based on labor productivity, as evidenced by the support of the national project «Labor productivity and employment support». In the theoretical aspect, labor
productivity is an indicator of the efficiency of the use of labor resources, which is measured by the amount of products produced by one person for a certain time [1].

Labor productivity is investigated in different directions using the methodological apparatus of economic theory. Among the classics of political economy are: D. Ricardo, J.B. Say, A. Smith and others. More in-depth results of the study of labor productivity, including interdisciplinary ones, were obtained in the economic schools of the postclassical period, whose representatives were R. Barro, J. M. Keynes, D.B. Clark, R. Lucas [2].

The theory of labor productivity received a special development at the beginning of the 20th century with the emergence of a number of scientific and practical directions, among which the most significant contributions were made: the school of scientific management (F. Taylor), administrative (A. Fayol), human relations (E. Mayo) and others.

Among modern foreign researchers of labor productivity, one can note R. Alvarez, S. Basu, M.N. Bailey, M. Macmillan, J. Jacobsen. Domestic research was carried out by S.A. Aronova, V.A. Bessonov, I.V. Voskoboinikov, T.V. Mirolyubova, A.A. Zaitsev, V.V. Kireev, R.N. Kapelyushnikov and others. The relationship of labor productivity with various factors and their impact on economic growth in general have been established. However, in order to develop directions for improving economic policy within the framework of individual territories of the region, it is necessary to specify the specifics of their manifestation. For example, the economy of a large part of the Krasnoyarsk Region is resource-based, generating significant amounts of added value. At the same time, in the conditions of instability of the commodity markets, the importance of the basic non-commodity industries is increasing, which necessitates the search for factors of economic growth in them.

The relevance of this research is caused by variety of reasons:
- the problem of labor productivity is poorly considered within the framework of the regions of the Russian Federation and especially in the space of the territories of the regions;
- official data on the absolute levels of labor productivity in the regions of the Russian Federation are just beginning to appear in connection with the implementation of the national project «Labor productivity and employment support» (Rosstat calculates and publishes only labor productivity indices);
- no comparative analysis of labor productivity levels across the territories of the Krasnoyarsk Region and in the manufacturing sector of the economy was made;
- assessing their origin and the role of the non-resource sector in its increase as well.

3. Research problem
This study should make it possible to identify differences in the level of labor productivity in the territories of one of the macro districts of the region, determine the leaders in this indicator, make assumptions about the main factors affecting labor productivity in order to find its reserves, and assess the effectiveness.

4. Methodology
When choosing a method for measuring labor productivity, we proceeded from the goal and object of the study, as well as the available statistical data. In this study, we used the methodology for calculating indicators of labor productivity of enterprises, industry, constituent entity of the Russian Federation [3].

According to this methodology, labor productivity is the output for a certain period of time per one average employee employed in this area.

The technique has become widespread in the regions for assessing labor productivity as the ratio of the gross added value produced by the territory with the average annual number of people employed in the economy [4,5,6,7,8,9].

The research algorithm is based on the assessment of factors of formation of labor productivity of the macro district in the context of individual municipalities, their relationship and effectiveness. As
factors, the capital-labor ratio of workers, their ability to create gross added value and ensure labor productivity and its effectiveness in the form of capital productivity are considered.

The information base of this study was formed for the territories of the Krasnoyarsk Region on the basis of Krasstat data [10], the automated information system for monitoring municipalities by the Ministry of Economy and Regional Development of the Krasnoyarsk Region [11], the SPARK-Interfax reference information system [12].

During the analysis, the spatial division of the region into macro districts (MD) was used. The object of the study is the Southern macro district, which includes 8 municipal territories: city of Minusinsk, Yermakovsky, Idrinsky, Karatuzsky, Krasnoturansky, Kuraginsky, Minusinsky and Shushensky districts.

The choice of the object of research is due to the inclusion of the macro-district in the Yenisei Siberia project, which requires its manufacturing sector to know the growth potential to meet the needs of partners in the processing of agricultural products. In addition, manufacturing industries form the manufacturability of the structure of the economy, give it stability by focusing on more stable local markets with the prospect of export supplies.

Below are the results of assessing labor productivity and its determining factors for the territories of the MD.

5. Research result

It should be noted, that the manufacturing sector of MD is mainly provided by the small enterprises. Their main part - 64.7% are registered in Minusinsk, in Kuraginsky and Shushensky districts - about 9%, in the others less. In economy of the manufacturing sector 1907 people or 3.7% of their general quantity are engaged in MD (51094 people). Most of all workers-1348 people (70.7%) are employed in processing industries of Minusinsk, Shushensky district - 271 people (14.2%) and Minusinsky areas - 155 people (8.1%).

In 2018 dynamics of growth of number occupied in processing of MD was only 92.6%, and the average annual growth rate since 2015 is even less – 90.3% (Table 1).

| MO as a part of macro district | Measure value, persons | Growth rate, % | Average annual growth rate, % |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|
| Minusinsk                     | 1289                  | 111.09         | 94.13                       | 101.5                           |
| Idrinsky district             | 11                    | 463.64         | 66.67                       | 145.7                           |
| Karatuzsky district           | 35                    | 100.00         | 25.71                       | 61.1                            |
| Krasnoturansky district       | 20                    | 100.00         | 100.00                      | 115.7                           |
| Kuraginsky district           | 470                   | 88.89          | 155.00                      | 61.1                            |
| Minusinsky y district         | 82                    | 29.32          | 81.28                       | 53.57                           |
| Shushensky district           | 141                   | 94.10          | 217.73                      | 123.6                           |

In general, on MD due to instability of business in Karatuzsky and Kuraginsky districts, average number occupied in the manufacturing sector decreased.

The production capabilities of the manufacturing sector determined by fixed assets considerably have increased only in Kuraginsky district. Since 2015 the cost of fixed assets has increased in Minusinsky (101.2%), Yermakovsk (113.5%) and Shushensky (103.06%) areas (Table 2).
Table 2. The cost of fixed assets of the manufacturing sector of the Southern macro district of Krasnoyarsk Region.

| MO as a part of macro district | Measure value, million rubles | Growth rate, % | Average annual growth rate, % |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
|                               | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  |                       |
| Minusinsk                     | 966   | 1000  | 1000  | 1000  | 104   | 100   | 100   | 101                      |
| Yermakovsky district          | 0.42  | 0.62  | 0.62  | 0.62  | 146   | 100   | 100   | 113                      |
| Idrinsky district             | 4.8   | 4.8   | 4.8   | 4.8   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100                      |
| Karatuzsky district           | 2.1   | 2.1   | 2.1   | 2.1   | 100   | 100   | 100   | 100                      |
| Krasnoturansky district       | 3.0   | 2.5   | 2.5   | 2.5   | 84    | 100   | 100   | 94                       |
| Kuraginsky district           | 2.1   | 207   | 207   | 207   | more than 200 | 100 | 100 | more than 200 |
| Shushensky district           | 399.8 | 437.7 | 437.7 | 437.7 | 109   | 100   | 100   | 103                      |

The average annual growth rate of fixed assets in MD was 115, 9% at the expense of Kuraginsky district. When in 2016 the activity of the extracting industry of the territory has renewed.

In general, for the considered period fixed assets have increased since 2015 by 277 million rubles. If in the total cost of fixed assets of MD in 2015 Minusinsk occupied 70% (1378 million rubles), and Shushensky district – 29% (399.8 million rubles), then in 2018 respectively, only 60% (1000 million rubles) and 26% (437.7 million rubles). The share of Kuraginsky district has increased from 0.1% to 13%.

The prospects for the development of the extractive sector required the expansion and renovation of the processing sector capacities with a subsequent increase in gross added value and labor productivity.

The capital-labor ratio of labor in the MD economy has changed (Table 3).

In general, the capital-labor ratio of MD workers increased from 0.48 million rubles/person to 0.89 million rubles/person or 1.8 times (+0.37 million rubles/person). The average annual growth rate of 115% was ensured by a high rate of growth of fixed assets in Shushensky (139%) and Karatuzsky (117%) districts.

Table 3. The capital-labor ratio of the sectors of the economy of the territories of the Southern macro district of Krasnoyarsk Region.

| MO as a part of macro district | Measure value, million rubles/persons | Growth rate, % | Average annual growth rate, % |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
|                               | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  |                       |
| Minusinsk                     | 0.41  | 0.35  | 0.39  | 0.40  | 85    | 113   | 103   | 100                      |
| Yermakovsky district          | 0.35  | 0.43  | 0.58  | 0.60  | 123   | 136   | 104   | 120                      |
| Idrinsky district             | 0.23  | 0.17  | 0.23  | 0.26  | 77    | 130   | 116   | 105                      |
| Karatuzsky district           | 0.33  | 0.36  | 0.39  | 0.52  | 109   | 107   | 135   | 117                      |
| Krasnoturansky district       | 0.51  | 0.66  | 0.71  | 0.76  | 130   | 108   | 107   | 115                      |
| Kuraginsky district           | 0.45  | 0.55  | 0.61  | 0.70  | 123   | 110   | 116   | 116                      |
The manufacturing sector by this indicator was significantly ahead of other sectors of the economy of MD (Table 4).

**Table 4.** The capital-labor ratio of the manufacturing sector of the Southern macro district of Krasnoyarsk Region.

| MO as a part of macro district | Measure value, million rubles/persons | Growth rate, % | Average annual growth rate, % |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
|                                | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  |
| Minusinsk                      | 0.48  | 0.43  | 2.78  | 0.60  | 90    | more than 200 |
| Shushensky district            | 1.11  | 1.20  | 1.25  | 3.00  | 108   | 104   | 240   | 139   |

So, in 2018, the capital-labor ratio of the manufacturing sector was 1.8 times higher in the city of Minusinsk, 4.9 times in the Kuraginsky district, 2 times in the Shushensky district than in the MD economy as a whole. At the same time, there were problems with the capital-labor ratio in the manufacturing sector of the Idrinsky, Karatuzsky, Krasnoturansky districts, where the indicator was 6,3,2,10,6 less than the average value for MD (0.856 million rubles/person).

In general, the capital-labor ratio of the manufacturing sector increased from 0.71 million rubles per person against 0.48 million rubles per person for MD (+0.22 million rubles / person) to 1.05 million rubles / person versus 0.86 million rubles / person (+0.19 million rubles / person) or 1.48 times. The largest contribution to the formation of capital-labor ratio in 2018 was made by Kuraginsky (3.45 million rubles/person), Shushensky (1.62 million rubles/person) districts and the city of Minusinsk (0.74 million rubles/person).

The dynamics of the capital-labor ratio in the manufacturing sector was unstable, mainly due to the number of people employed in the economy (Table 5).

**Table 5.** Change in the capital-labor ratio of the manufacturing sectors of the Southern macro district of the Krasnoyarsk Region under the influence of the cost of fixed assets and the average number of employees, 2018,%.

| MO as a part of macro district | Growth rate of the value of fixed assets | Growth rate of the number of employees | Capital-labor ratio growth rate |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Minusinsk                      | 100                          | 94                                    | 103                           |
| Idrinsky district              | 100                          | 67                                    | 116                           |
| Karatuzsky district            | 100                          | 89                                    | 135                           |
So, in the city of Minusinsk, with a relatively stable volume of fixed assets (+ 1.1%) and the number of employees (+ 1.5%), the capital-labor ratio remained at 99.7%. In the Kuraginsky district, with a 4-fold increase in the cost of fixed assets (4.6 times) and a decrease in the number of employees (-49.6%), the capital-labor ratio increased 9 times. In the Shushensky region, where fixed assets have increased by 3.06% since 2015, and the number of employees decreased (9.7%), the capital-labor ratio fell by 17.1%.

Thus, the capital-labor ratio of the manufacturing sectors of MD did not provide in most territories, except for the Kuraginsky district, a high-quality technological growth of the economy due to the introduction of new capacities - in most industries it was their modernization based on the previous technological modes.

At the same time, the economy of the territory, due to the capital-labor ratio of workers, was able to provide gross added value in significant volumes (Table 6).

**Table 6.** Gross added value of the manufacturing sector of the Southern macro district of Krasnoyarsk Region.

| MO as a part of macro district | Indicator value, million rubles | Growth rate, % | Average annual growth rate, % |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Minusinsk                     | 790.09                        | 106           | 106                           |
| Yermakovsky district          | 2.17                          | 103           | 101                           |
| Idrinsky district             | 5.64                          | 102           | 97                            |
| Karatuzsky district           | 5.18                          | 101           | 100                           |
| Krasnoturansky district       | 9.92                          | 100           | 98                            |
| Kuraginsky district           | 101.51                        | 93            | 98                            |
| Minusinsky district           | 8.34                          | 93 more than 200 | 145                       |
| Shushensky district           | 287.67                        | 121           | 128                           |

The gross added value in the Minusinsky district has doubled - from 8.34 million rubles in 2015 to 17.63 million rubles in 2018. The gross added value grew up to 10% annually in Minusinsk (106%), Krasnoturansky (111%), Karatuzsky (110%), Shushensky (107%) districts. Despite the sharp increase in the capital-labor ratio in the Kuraginsky district, the value of gross added value has decreased by five times. The relatively high growth in the capital-labor ratio in the Idrinsky district (116%) also did not provide a corresponding growth in the volume of gross added value (growth rate - 66.1%). In general, the study showed that a 1% change in gross added value (growth/decline) was supported by an increase in capital-labor ratio in Shushensky district by 2.2%, Karatuzsky district by 1.2%, Krasnoturansky district and Minusinsk by 0.96%. A 1% decrease in value added in Idrinsky and Kuraginsky districts was also caused by a decrease in the capital-labor ratio by 1.7 and 1.94%, respectively.

The relationship between gross added value and the indicators that form it allows us to characterize the effectiveness of economic growth both at the MD level and to single out the manufacturing sector, which determines its technological potential (Table 7).
Table 7. Labor productivity in the economy of the territories of the Southern macro district of Krasnoyarsk Region.

| MO as a part of macro district | Labor productivity, million rubles/person | Growth rate, % | Average annual growth rate, % |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
|                               | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  |                |
| Minusinsk                     | 0.37  | 0.28  | 0.31  | 0.36  | 73    | 105   | 105   | 93             |
| Yermakovsky district          | 0.24  | 0.27  | 0.27  | 0.33  | 115   | 97    | 102   | 105            |
| Idrinsky district             | 0.37  | 0.31  | 0.34  | 0.39  | 78    | 111   | 113   | 101            |
| Karatuzsky district           | 0.32  | 0.32  | 0.35  | 0.40  | 102   | 109   | 113   | 108            |
| Krasnoturansky district       | 0.23  | 0.19  | 0.27  | 0.28  | 90    | 127   | 90    | 102            |
| Kuraginsky district           | 0.20  | 0.31  | 0.26  | 0.32  | 151   | 78    | 107   | 112            |
| Minusinsk district            | 0.32  | 0.26  | 0.33  | 0.31  | 80    | 118   | 84    | 94             |
| Shushensky district           | 0.27  | 0.32  | 0.35  | 0.44  | 114   | 107   | 108   | 110            |

Labor productivity and capital productivity, calculated on the basis of gross added value, were used as the resulting indicators. So, with the average labor productivity in the macro district in 2015 at the level of 0.29 million rubles/person, it was published in the city of Minusinsk (0.37 million rubles/person), Idrinsky (0.37 million rubles/person), Karatuzsky (0.32 million rubles/person), Minusinsk (0.32 million rubles/person) districts. Increase in labor productivity in 2018 to an average of 0.35 million rubles/person (+6.3 thousand rubles/person) did not change the list of leading territories that exceeded this result. In general, the average annual growth rate in the macro district was 103% and was the highest for the entire study period in Kuraginsky (+12%), Karatuzsky (+8%) and Shushensky (+10%) districts.

Table 8. Labor productivity in the manufacturing sector of the Southern macro district of Krasnoyarsk Region.

| MO as a part of macro district | Indicator value, million rubles/person | Growth rate, % | Average annual growth rate, % |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
|                               | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  |                |
| Minusinsk                     | 0.61  | 0.65  | 0.61  | 0.70  | 106   | 94    | 114   | 104            |
| Yermakovsky district          | 0.20  | 0.20  | 0.04  | 0.07  | 103   | 21    | 155   | 69             |
| Idrinsky district             | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.12  | 0.20  | 102   | 74    | 167   | 108            |
| Karatuzsky district           | 0.26  | 0.28  | 0.14  | 0.22  | 110   | 49    | 161   | 95             |
| Krasnoturansky district       | 0.02  | 0.03  | 0.16  | 0.23  | 123   | 617   | 141   | 220            |
| Kuraginsky district           | 1.24  | 1.16  | 0.27  | 0.14  | 93    | 23    | 52    | 48             |
Comparison labor productivity with the factors forming it, defines sensitivity of their influence on the studied indicator (Table 9).

Table 9. Sensitivity of the influence of GAV and the average number of workers in the processing sector of the macro district on labor productivity in 2018, %.

| MO as a part of macro district | Labor productivity | GAV | Average number of employees | 1% change in productivity of GAV | Average number of employees |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Minusinsk                     | 114.3              | 107.6 | 94.1                       | +1.06                           | +1.21                       |
| Idrinsky district             | 167.1              | 148.5 | 66.7                       | +1.12                           | +2.50                       |
| Karatuzsky district           | 161.0              | 249.6 | 88.9                       | +0.64                           | +1.81                       |
| Krasnoturansky district       | 140.6              | 75.3  | 155.0                      | -1.87                           | -0.91                       |
| Kuraginsky district           | 51.8               | 97.9  | 53.6                       | -0.53                           | +0.97                       |
| Minusinsk district            | 154.5              | 145.4 | 189.0                      | +1.06                           | -0.82                       |

According to the strength of influence, the average number of employees is distinguished, which increases labor productivity in the event of a decrease (Idrinsky, Karatuzsky and Kuraginsky districts) or increases (Krasnoturansky and Minusinsky districts).

Labor productivity as a complex indicator of the effectiveness of the territorial economy has also formed the return on assets of its industries and industries (Table 10).

Table 10. Return on assets of the economy of the territories of the Southern macro district of Krasnoyarsk Region.

| MO as a part of macro district | Indicator value, rub./rub. | Growth rate, % | Average annual growth rate, % |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|
| Minusinsk                     | 0.90                        | 0.79           | 0.80                        | 0.89                         | 88.64 | 100.28 | 111.85 | 99.81 |
| Yermakovskiy District         | 0.69                        | 0.63           | 0.47                        | 0.55                         | 91.26 | 74.54 | 115.98 | 92.40 |
| Idrinsky district             | 1.65                        | 1.75           | 1.50                        | 1.46                         | 106.15 | 85.22 | 97.86 | 96.02 |
| Karatuzsky district           | 0.97                        | 0.90           | 0.92                        | 0.76                         | 92.87 | 101.67 | 83.34 | 92.32 |
| Krasnoturansky district       | 0.45                        | 0.29           | 0.39                        | 0.36                         | 65.33 | 131.97 | 93.99 | 93.23 |
| Kuraginsky district           | 0.44                        | 0.56           | 0.43                        | 0.46                         | 126.98 | 76.07 | 106.72 | 101.02 |
| Minusinsk district            | 0.66                        | 0.60           | 0.12                        | 0.52                         | 90.09 | 19.72 | 439.62 | 92.10 |
| Shushensky district           | 0.24                        | 0.27           | 0.28                        | 0.15                         | 109.80 | 105.99 | 52.14 | 84.66 |

So, in general, in the economy of the micro district, capital productivity in 2015 amounted to 0.75 rubles, and in 2018 only 0.64 rubles. The average annual rate of decline was 93.9% in all territories. At the same time, over the same period, labor productivity increased by 102.9%. The decrease in capital productivity was due to the imbalance of gross value added and the average number of people employed in the economy.

In the manufacturing sector of the macro district territories, a slight increase in capital productivity from 2.28 rubles in 2015 up to 2.42 rubles in 2018 with an average annual growth rate of 86.3% (Table 11). It is explained by a drop in labor productivity and gross value added.
The Krasnoturansky district has the highest return on assets -5.44 rubles, which is 2.2 times higher than the average for the macro district. In Yermakovsky and Karatuzsky districts there is also a high capital productivity of 3.65 rubles and 3.24 rubles respectively.

The capital productivity in the city of Minusinsk (+0.12 rubles), Karatuzsky (+0.80 rubles), Krasnoturansky (+2.09 rubles) and Shushensky (+0.09 rubles) regions grew steadily.

### Table 11. Capital productivity of manufacturing industries of the Southern macro district of Krasnoyarsk Region.

| MO as a part of macro district | Indicator value, rub./rub. | Growth rate, % | Average annual growth rate, % |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
|                               | 2015  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  | 2016  | 2017  | 2018  |
| Minusinsk                     | 0.82  | 0.84  | 0.87  | 0.94  | 102.19 | 104.52 | 107.62 | 104.75 |
| Yermakovsky district          | 5.16  | 3.65  | 3.53  | 3.65  | 70.79  | 96.71  | 103.41 | 89.12  |
| Idrinsky district             | 1.18  | 1.20  | 0.23  | 0.34  | 102.06 | 19.04  | 148.56 | 66.09  |
| Karatuzsky district           | 2.44  | 2.68  | 1.30  | 3.24  | 109.62 | 48.51  | 249.60 | 109.90 |
| Krasnoturansky district       | 3.35  | 3.99  | 7.22  | 5.44  | 119.14 | 180.99 | 75.31  | 117.54 |
| Kuraginsky district           | 49.30 | 0.46  | 0.11  | 0.10  | 0.93   | 23.04  | 97.88  | 12.79  |
| Shushensky district           | 0.72  | 0.80  | 0.64  | 0.81  | 110.75 | 80.04  | 127.53 | 104.17 |

The rating of territories of MD on values of the considered indicators is given in Table 12.

### Table 12. Rating of the territories of the Southern macro district by the potential for economic growth of the manufacturing sector based on labor productivity and its determining factors.

| MO as a part of macro district | Capital-labor ratio | Labor productivity | Capital productivity |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
|                               | 2015    | 2018    | 2015    | 2018    | 2015    | 2018    |
| Minusinsk                     | 2       | 3       | 2       | 1       | 5       | 4       |
| Idrinsky district             | 3       | 5       | 5       | 4       | 4       | 6       |
| Karatuzsky district           | 4       | 6       | 7       | 2       | 2       | 1       |
| Krasnoturansky district       | 6       | 1       | 1       | 5       | -       | -       |
| Shushensky district           | 1       | 2       | -       | -       | 6       | 5       |

Comparative characteristics of the territories, MD should note that:
- the capital-labor ratio and the corresponding labor productivity do not always provide a high return on assets (city of Minusinsk, Shushensky district), which indicates their unused potential;
- there is a group of territories in the middle of the rating for all indicators in their logical interconnection (Idrinsky and Karatuzsky districts), characterized by a stable state of the manufacturing sector;
- not always a low rating in terms of capital-labor ratio leads to a lag in labor productivity and capital productivity, which indicates unused reserves of production growth (Krasnoturansky and Karatuzsky districts).

The obtained hypothesis results require more detailed elaboration in the framework of further research.

6. Conclusion

Thus, the processing sector of the macro-district is characterized by a relatively high level of labor productivity and factors interrelated with it. At the same time, within the territories there is a significant differentiation of indicators of the capital-labor ratio, gross value added, the average number of employees, labor productivity and capital productivity. The leaders are manufacturing
industries in cities (Minusinsk) and urban-type settlements (Shushensky, Kuragino), where agricultural products are processed, as well as work on orders from extractive industries. In other cases, these are repair enterprises that ensure the operation of the agricultural sector, housing and communal services, transport, construction and other sectors of the economy. They constitute the bulk of the basic non-resource industries that require a special approach to finding reserves for growth in labor productivity.

The results obtained make it possible to assess the existing potential for economic growth based on the development of manufacturing industries in the light of the implementation of the «Yenisei Siberia» project as low. In the absence of reserves for the growth of the able-bodied population and low migration growth, a radical re-equipment of manufacturing industries is required on a new high-quality technological basis, which will increase the capital-labor ratio and, accordingly, the labor productivity of workers and transform into gross value added, which creates the basis for stimulating labor, attractiveness of the industry as a business, promotion territories in the space of the region.

The inclusion of the territories of the Southern MD in the cluster of «Yenisei Siberia» will allow the formation of value chains with the inclusion of the potential of all territories, which will lead to an increase in the total gross value added and labor productivity.

7. References
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