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DIVERSITY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION IN TERMS OF INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract: The aim of the paper is to examine the diversity among the EU countries in the context of inclusive development. The hypothesis states that there is a significant disparity between old and new member states. The paper contains a brief look at the key definitions connected with inclusive development, a review of its measures, and the results of the research based on the Inclusive Development Index (IDI) provided by the World Economic Forum. The research was conducted for 29 countries (the EU without Cyprus and Malta, and additionally Norway, Iceland, and Switzerland), on the basis of data published in 2018, and with the usage of cluster analysis. The main conclusion is that there is a significant difference on the minus side between new entrants and Western and Northern Europe, and on plus as regards Southern Europe.

Keywords: inclusive growth, inclusive development, social exclusion, the European Union.

1. Introduction

One of the priorities of the European Union is to eliminate social and economic inequalities in the member countries, and to create inclusive conditions where all citizens are able to participate in the benefits of development. The aim of the paper is to examine how much the European Union is diverse in terms of inclusiveness of its member states' economies. Due to the fact that since 2004 the EU enlargement has concerned the countries with a weaker economic condition, it is especially interesting whether new entrants have a long way to catch up with the older EU members, or whether the difference is not that large. In this context, the main hypothesis states that there is a significant disparity between the old and new member

states (where significant means that during dividing countries according to criteria related to inclusive development, old and new EU members form separate groups). In order to answer the question of whether it is true and how much the EU countries differ, the concepts and measures connected with the inclusiveness were briefly reviewed, and the empirical research was conducted. The study covers 29 countries: 26 members of the European Union (Cyprus and Malta are not included because of data unavailability), and three countries from outside the EU, i.e. Iceland, Norway, and Switzerland. These three countries were included in the study due to their similarity to Western and Northern EU members. All the calculations were carried out on the basis of the World Economic Forum's Inclusive Development Index (IDI) published in 2018. The methods and tools used in the paper include a comparative analysis, statistical description, cluster analysis, and analysis synthesis.

2. Evolution of the concept and measurement of socio-economic progress

2.1. From economic growth to the concept of inclusive development

For a long time economists were mainly focused on production growth. However models and research based on GDP play an important role in economics, but over time, the national (or domestic) product has been criticized for taking the progress too narrowly, and other approaches have emerged. This century has especially witnessed the flourishing of ideas such as well-being, sustainability, green growth, and inclusiveness, but the idea of 'going beyond GDP' is not that new. In theoretical economics it was present in utilitarian concepts of welfare (Wronowska, 2015), and more empirical attempts to measure it, based not only on the level of income/product per capita appeared already in the 1970s in the form of the Measure of Economic Welfare (MEW) developed by Nordhaus and Tobin (in 1972), and the Net Economic Welfare (NEW, 1973). The new thing in these measures was including in the indicator such elements as the value of housework, leisure time, and externalities. The 1980s contributed the Index of the Economic Aspects of Welfare (EAW) by Zolotas who included in his indicator the resource depletion. In the late 1980s another important indicator appeared: the Index for Sustainable Economic Welfare (ISEW) introduced by Daly and Cobb, later developed as the Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI). Here the new issue was the measuring of inequalities. Since then the number of the 'beyond-GDP' indicators has been growing dynamically (Fleurbaey and Blanchet, 2013; Redclift, 2006, pp. 40-45, Kubiczek, 2014). The main difference between them lies in the emphasis they put to the particular attributions of social or economic progress. Some of them are focused on the individual perception of the quality of life, happiness, and well-being (Kryk, 2012), while others are more oriented on more macroeconomic social welfare, but with emphasizing inequalities, knowledge-based

economy, quality of institutions, environmental issues, etc. Often the terms ‘sustainability’ and ‘inclusiveness’ appear in this context, sometimes treated as synonyms, which is misleading; the terms ‘growth’ and ‘development’ are also frequently used and need to be clarified because here the difference goes beyond ‘quantitative changes only’ versus ‘quantitative and qualitative changes’.

The core of what sustainability means was defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development, known also as the Brundtland Commission, founded on the United Nations initiative in 1983. The report of the Brundtland Commission provides the most widespread understanding of sustainable development: “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Keeble, 1988). This means that each generation should pass on to the next generations “a base” at least as large as they received from their ancestors. The attention here is focused on three dimensions (Figure 1): economic (reducing poverty and income inequalities), social (other inequities, like exclusion due to age, gender, health; access to education, healthcare, technology), and environmental (pollution and other externalities connected with human activities) (Managi and Kumar, 2018; The World Bank, 2012).

Social inclusion means bringing marginalized groups of people back to participation in the life of society (Murzyn, 2018), so inclusive growth/development shifts the focus more to participation in the benefits of economic progress by all human beings. Inclusive growth refers to creating new economic opportunities ensuring equal access to them. The main issue here is supporting high and sustainable growth (as a tool to create employment opportunities), and providing conditions of equal access to it, regardless of the social group. In inclusive development attention is focused rather on the distribution of amenities (healthcare, education, infrastructure)

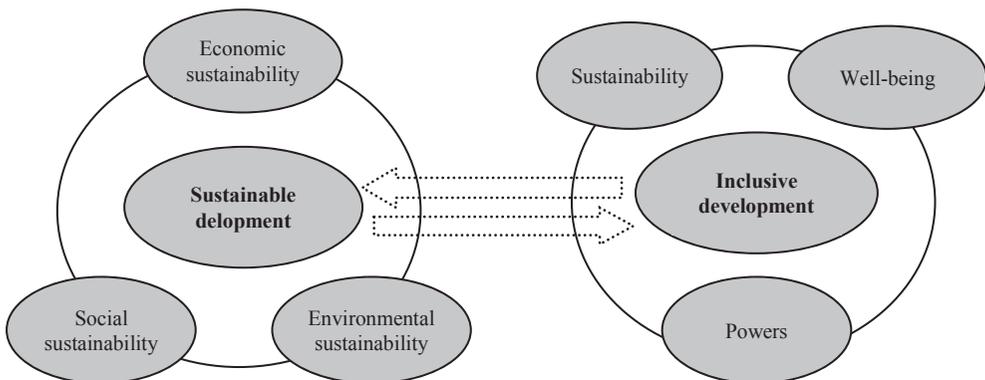


Fig. 1. Sustainable versus inclusive development

Source: (The World Bank, 2012; Gupta, Pouw, and Ros-Tonen, 2015).

and rights (including political participation), and on the reproducible stocks in society (Sachs, 2004; Gupta and Ros-Tonen, 2015). This can be defined as “development that includes marginalized people, sectors and countries in social, political and economic processes for increased human well-being, social and environmental sustainability, and empowerment. Inclusive development is an adaptive learning process, which responds to change and new risks of exclusion and marginalization.” (Gupta, Pouw, and Ros-Tonen, 2015). In this case three main dimensions can be indicated (Figure 1): well-being (material, physical, psychological); sustainability (social, economic, environmental); powers (civic rights, representation, accountability, etc.).

It may be thus concluded that from the sustainability perspective inclusion is a part of the development led by a vision of intergenerational solidarity, while from the inclusiveness perspective sustainability is a condition that supports creating a world of equal opportunities.

2.2. Measuring the degree of inclusiveness

Since inclusiveness is a quite new idea in regard to economies and their development, measurement methods are only just emerging, and there are different propositions as to what should be captured as elements of evaluating the degree of inclusiveness. Each international organization that explores the topic of inclusiveness has its own concept of its measurement. The main propositions come from the European Commission, the OECD, and the World Economic Forum.

Supporting social inclusion is part of the cohesion policy in the European Union. The European Commission promotes the so-called active inclusion, i.e. “enabling every citizen, notably the most disadvantaged, to fully participate in society, including having a job”, and the tools for that are: adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality services (Commission Recommendation C (2008) 5737). Social inclusion is also part of the European Pillar of Social Rights proclaimed in 2017 and divided into three chapters: 1) Equal opportunities and access to the labour market, 2) Fair working conditions, 3) Social protection and inclusion (EC website, 2020). The indicators proposed for measuring all three spheres are included in following areas: 1) Education, skills and lifelong learning, Gender equality in the labour market, Inequality and upward mobility, Living conditions and poverty, Youth (NEET – Young people neither in employment nor in education and training); 2) Labour force structure, Labour market dynamics, Income, including employment-related; 3) Impact of public policies on reducing poverty, Childcare, Healthcare, Digital access (Eurostat, n.d.). The EC approach does not include environmental elements.

The OECD has a broader vision of what inclusive development means, and calls their approach a “people-centred growth model”, where it is well-being that matters (OECD, 2018). One of well-known indicators designed in 2011 by the OECD is

a Better Life Index, but for measuring inclusive development the OECD has a different set of indicators whose history started in 2012 at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (MCM), dedicated to such problems as slow growth, rising inequalities and high unemployment (OECD, 2015). The OECD defines inclusive growth as “economic growth that is distributed fairly across society and creates opportunities for all” (OECD website, n.d.). Data for measuring inclusiveness cover 24 indicators, that are divided into four groups: 1) Growth and ensuring equitable sharing of benefits from growth; 2) Inclusive and well-functioning markets; 3) Equal opportunities and foundations of future prosperity; 4) Governance (OECD, 2018). There are two weak points, however, that impede research with the usage of the OECD’s set of indicators – there are too many sub-indices for making reasonable models on their basis, and data for some of them are available only for a very few countries.

The World Economic Forum’s attitude is to “reflect more closely the criteria by which people evaluate their countries’ economic progress” (WEF, 2018). The Inclusive Development Index (IDI) was introduced by the World Economic Forum in 2017, and it consists of three main pillars: 1) Growth & Development; 2) Inclusion; 3) Intergenerational Equity & Sustainability. The IDI has a few levels of aggregation – the top ones are shown in Table 1. The aggregated data are converted to a [1;7] scale, where 7 is the best. The index is calculated for 109 countries from different regions. Three positions need additional explanations. For measuring the Poverty Rate (2.2) the WEF uses: a) in the case of advanced countries: the percentage of people with “less than half of the respective median national income (after taxes and transfers, and adjusted for size of household)”; b) for emerging economies: “the percentage of the population living on less than \$3.20 a day at 2011 international prices” (WEF, 2018). Adjusted Net Savings (3.1) shows the share in Gross National Income of net national savings extended by expenditure on education, and reduced by depletion of energy, minerals, forests, and damage caused by particulate emissions (but carbon damage was calculated separately). Dependency Ratio (3.4) is the proportion between people younger than 15 or older than 64 (dependents) per 100 working-age people (15-64 years old) (WEF, 2018).

Table 1. Construction of the Inclusive Development Index

Inclusive Development Index (IDI)		
1. Growth & Development	2. Inclusion	3. Intergenerational Equity & Sustainability
1.1 GDP per capita 1.2 Labour Productivity 1.3 Healthy Life Expectancy 1.4 Employment	2.1 Net Income Gini 2.2 Poverty Rate 2.3 Wealth Gini 2.4 Median Income	3.1 Adjusted Net Savings 3.2 Carbon Intensity 3.3 Public Debt 3.4 Dependency Ratio

Source: (WEF, 2018).

The Inclusive Development Index by the WEF was chosen for the empirical study due to its complexity, reasonable number of sub-indices, and availability for many countries.

3. Diversity of the Inclusive Development Index in the European Union

3.1. Research concept

The study presented in the paper is based on data published in 2018 and was conducted for 29 countries: the European Union without Cyprus and Malta (no data available), and outside the EU – Iceland, Norway, Switzerland (due to their similarity to the highly developed EU countries). The aim of the research was to check the dispersion and similarity in the EU with the usage of the Inclusive Development Index. The results are structured as follows:

- rankings and dispersion measures for IDI and its main components,
- data normalization,
- cluster analysis,
- cluster groups description.

For the countries' description certain markings were applied: EU28 (29), EU15 (18), EU13 (11). EUxx refers to commonly used markings for respectively: the whole European Union, the old member states (before 2004), and the new member states (since 2004 or later). The numbers in parentheses refer to how many countries were studied (three countries from outside the EU were put together with the EU15 and the EU28).

3.2. Statistical dispersion

Table 2 presents the values of general IDI, and the positions in rankings: for 104 countries with complete data, and for 29 countries studied. The following table shows IDI dispersion among the EU countries (symbols of countries with minimum and maximum value are given in brackets).

The aggregated IDI and rank position shows that not all the 'Old Union' is more inclusive than new entrants – the old members from Southern Europe are behind the new members. The top of the rankings is for the Nordic countries and small rich states (Luxembourg and Switzerland). The variation among the EU countries is at the level of 12%, and the weakest country (Greece) has a score lower than the best country (Norway) by 2.4 points (out of 7 possible). Percentage dispersion is a bit higher for the EU15.

Most aggregated level do not show what are the most differentiating areas, hence Tables 4 to 6 present the dispersion measures for the next two levels of aggregation.

Table 2. The Inclusive Development Index – scores and rankings

Country	IDI score	Rank position		Country	IDI score	Rank position	
		29 cou.	104 cou.			29 cou.	104 cou.
Norway	6.08	1	1	Slovak Rep.	4.9	16	20
Iceland	6.07	2	2	United Kingdom	4.89	17	21
Luxembourg	6.07	3	3	Lithuania	4.86	18	22
Switzerland	6.05	4	4	Estonia	4.74	19	23
Denmark	5.81	5	5	Hungary	4.74	20	24
Sweden	5.76	6	6	Latvia	4.67	21	26
Netherlands	5.61	7	7	Poland	4.61	22	27
Ireland	5.44	8	8	Croatia	4.48	23	32
Austria	5.35	9	10	Romania	4.43	24	35
Finland	5.33	10	11	Bulgaria	4.41	25	36
Germany	5.27	11	12	Spain	4.4	26	37
Belgium	5.14	12	14	Italy	4.31	27	39
Czech Rep.	5.09	13	15	Portugal	3.97	28	62
France	5.05	14	18	Greece	3.7	29	71
Slovenia	4.93	15	19				

Key: grey – new EU members.

Source: own study.

Table 3. The Inclusive Development Index – diversity of scores in the European Union

Group of countries	Inclusive Development Index IDI					
	Average Value	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Minimum Value	Maximum Value	Range
EU28 (29)	5.0	0.6	12.0%	3.7 (GR)	6.1 (NO)	2.4
EU15 (18)	5.2	0.7	13.5%	3.7 (GR)	6.1 (NO)	2.4
EU13 (11)	4.7	0.2	4.3%	4.4 (BG)	5.1 (CZ)	0.7

Source: own study.

The results for IDI components in the first pillar (Growth & Development, Table 4) vary widely. There is no significant difference among the EU countries in terms of Healthy Life (coefficient of variation equals 3%), while the values for GDP per capita deviate from the mean by 64.4% on average (the largest gap is between Luxembourg and Bulgaria). Only in the case of Healthy Life is the EU15 less diverse than the EU13. For all the other indicators the average levels are higher for the EU15 than for the EU13.

Table 4. Growth & Development – diversity of scores in the European Union

Measure	Index Group of countries	Growth & Development			
		GDP pc, \$	Labour Productivity, \$	Healthy Life Expectancy, yrs	Employment, %
Average Value	EU28 (29)	38460.8	83016.2	70.5	54.2
	EU15 (18)	52186.1	99491.1	71.9	55.1
	EU13 (11)	16001.3	56057.2	68.1	52.7
Standard Deviation	EU28 (29)	24759.2	33004.5	2.1	6.4
	EU15 (18)	21877.0	31793.2	0.6	7.6
	EU13 (11)	4503.2	6840.4	1.5	3.3
Coefficient of Variation	EU28 (29)	64.4%	39.8%	3.0%	11.8%
	EU15 (18)	41.9%	32.0%	0.8%	13.8%
	EU13 (11)	28.1%	12.2%	2.2%	6.3%
Minimum Value	EU28 (29)	7929.0 (BG)	41347.0 (BG)	66.1 (LT)	39.4 (GR)
	EU15 (18)	22347.0 (PT)	60610.0 (PT)	71.0 (FI)	39.4 (GR)
	EU13 (11)	7929.0 (BG)	41347.0 (BG)	66.1 (LT)	45.1 (HR)
Maximum Value	EU28 (29)	111001.0 (LU)	206734.0 (LU)	73.1 (CH)	71.1 (IS)
	EU15 (18)	111001.0 (LU)	206734.0 (LU)	73.1 (CH)	71.1 (IS)
	EU13 (11)	24357.0 (SI)	66089.0 (SI)	71.1 (SI)	57.6 (EE)
Range (max-min)	EU28 (29)	103072.0	165387.0	7.0	31.7
	EU15 (18)	88654.0	146124.0	2.1	31.7
	EU13 (11)	16428.0	24742.0	5.0	12.5

Source: own study.

Table 5. Inclusion – diversity of scores in the European Union

Measure	Index Group of countries	Inclusion			
		Net Income Gini	Poverty Rate, %	Wealth Gini	Median Income, \$
Average Value	EU28 (29)	29.7	7.7	65.7	33.7
	EU15 (18)	29.0	9.5	71.9	42.7
	EU13 (11)	30.9	4.7	55.4	18.9
Standard Deviation	EU28 (29)	3.6	4.0	11.5	15.2
	EU15 (18)	3.4	2.9	8.6	11.5
	EU13 (11)	3.7	3.8	7.6	6.4
Coefficient of Variation	EU28 (29)	12.1%	51.9%	17.5%	45.1%
	EU15 (18)	11.7%	30.5%	12.0%	26.9%
	EU13 (11)	12.0%	80.9%	13.7%	33.9%
Minimum Value	EU28 (29)	24.4 (IS)	0.3 (PL)	45.3 (HU)	8.7 (SK)
	EU15 (18)	24.4 (IS)	5.5 (DK)	46.7 (IS)	18.4 (GR)
	EU13 (11)	25.6 (CZ)	0.3 (PL)	45.3 (HU)	8.7 (SK)
Maximum Value	EU28 (29)	36.3 (LV)	15.3 (ES)	83.4 (SE)	63.8 (NO)
	EU15 (18)	34.8 (PT)	15.3 (ES)	83.4 (SE)	63.8 (NO)
	EU13 (11)	36.3 (LV)	12.5 (EE)	71.7 (PL)	30.9 (SI)
Range (max-min)	EU28 (29)	11.9	15	38.1	55.1
	EU15 (18)	10.4	9.8	36.7	45.4
	EU13 (11)	10.7	12.2	26.4	22.2

Source: own study.

In the case of the second pillar (Inclusion, Table 5) there are two components with a relatively high variation: Poverty Rate (51.9%), and Median Income (45.1%). An interesting case in this pillar is Poland that has the lowest Poverty Rate and, at the same time, the highest Wealth Gini. Only Net Income Gini is higher in the EU13 (higher score means larger inequalities). In the case of Poverty Rate there is an issue connected with a different way of calculating it for advanced and emerging economies. Wealth disproportions and Median income are higher (on average) in the EU15.

Table 6. Intergenerational Equity & Sustainability – diversity of scores in the European Union

Measure	Index Group of countries	Intergenerational Equity & Sustainability			
		Adjusted Net Savings, %	Carbon Intensity kg per \$ of GDP	Public Debt, %	Dependency Ratio, %
Average Value	EU28 (29)	10.9	43.4	67.5	52.3
	EU15 (18)	11.8	27.5	79.2	53.8
	EU13 (11)	9.4	69.3	48.4	49.8
Standard Deviation	EU28 (29)	7.0	30.1	37.1	4.2
	EU15 (18)	8.1	12.0	39.6	3.9
	EU13 (11)	4.4	32.5	22.0	3.5
Coefficient of Variation	EU28 (29)	64.2%	69.4%	55.0%	8.0%
	EU15 (18)	68.6%	43.6%	50.0%	7.2%
	EU13 (11)	46.8%	46.9%	45.5%	7.0%
Minimum Value	EU28 (29)	-7.4 (GR)	11.8 (CH)	9.5 (EE)	42.5 (SK)
	EU15 (18)	-7.4 (GR)	11.8 (CH)	22.6 (LU)	44.0 (LU)
	EU13 (11)	1.9 (LV)	48.3 (HU)	9.5 (EE)	42.5 (SK)
Maximum Value	EU28 (29)	26.2 (IE)	164.3 (BG)	181.3 (GR)	60.1 (FR)
	EU15 (18)	26.2 (IE)	58.9 (DE)	181.3 (GR)	60.1 (FR)
	EU13 (11)	18.8 (LT)	164.3 (BG)	84.4 (HR)	54.7 (EE)
Range (max-min)	EU28 (29)	33.6	152.5	171.8	17.6
	EU15 (18)	33.6	47.1	158.7	16.1
	EU13 (11)	16.9	116	74.9	12.2

Source: own study.

The last pillar (Intergenerational Equity and Sustainability, Table 6) carries the largest differences among the EU countries – for Carbon Intensity it is even roughly 70%. For 3.1 to 3.3 sub-indices, low scores are desirable. Carbon Intensity is far higher in the EU13, but it is the EU15 that has slightly higher Adjusted Net Savings, and significantly higher Public Debt. In the case of Dependency Ratio the European Union is not very diverse (coefficient of variation 8%, difference in averages values between the EU15 and the EU13 – 4 percentage points).

3.3. Cluster analysis

The characteristics included in the IDI are in different units and scales, so to make comparison possible the data were normalized. Normalization was conducted on the basis of the min-max formula:

$$f(x) = \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \cdot (new_max - new_min) + new_min,$$

where [min, max] is the range of the original data, and [new_min, new_max] is the new range, in this case – [0,100], which means the formula can be reduced to:

$$f(x) = \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)} \cdot 100.$$

Sub-indices were rescaled to 100 not to 7 in order to avoid too much rounding. For components 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 – the lower the score, the better.

Cluster analysis was conducted for the 3rd level of IDI (twelve sub-indices: 1.1.-3.4) with the usage of two hierarchic methods:

- the Weighted pair-group method using arithmetic averages (WPGMA),
- the Ward method, based on the minimum variance between countries.

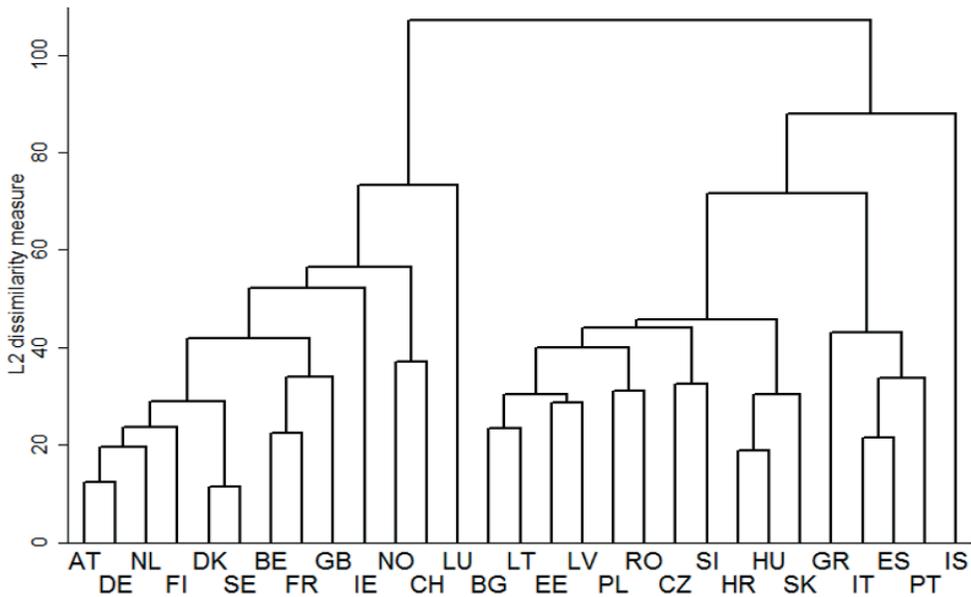


Fig. 2. Dendrogram for the EU (the WPGMA method)

Source: own study.

The results in the form of dendrograms are shown in Figures 2 and 3. In both cases there are two main clusters: for Western and Northern Europe, and for Eastern and Southern Europe. An exception is Iceland as an outstanding observation, but only in the WPGMA method. The lower levels of clustering are more clear in the Ward method version. There are four groups presented in Table 7. What can be seen as a result of the cluster analysis, is that even with taking into account the diversity of sub-indices, the Southern countries create a separate group with the lowest average result. The new member states are also a quite homogenous group, with the average score higher than the worst, but lower than the two other groups. Western and Northern Europe countries are rather mixed up with each other, but remain in the top two groups.

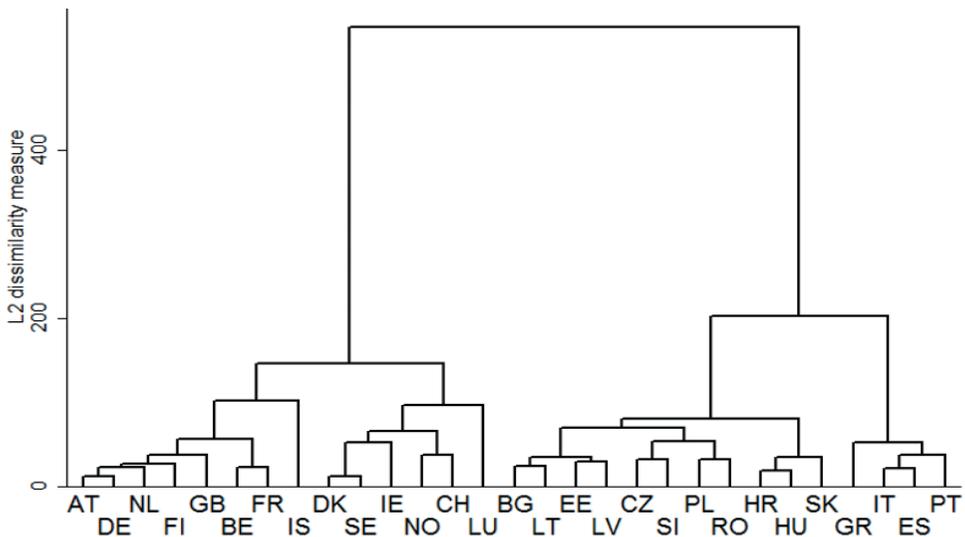


Fig. 3. Dendrogram for the EU (the Ward method)

Source: own study.

Table 7. Construction of the Inclusive Development Index

Cluster Group	Average IDI	Countries
Group I	5.33	Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom
Group II	5.86	Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland
Group III	4.71	Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia
Group IV	4.09	Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain

Source: own study.

The characteristics of each group (in terms of sub-indices of IDI) are visible in Figure 4. All the groups have relatively high scores at Healthy Life (1.3). What is unique for Group IV is a very high public debt. The rest of the sub-indices are usually near to Group I or III. Group II can be treated as a benchmark of social and economic inclusiveness, but there are two exceptions: high Wealth Gini (2.3) and Adjusted Net Savings (3.1) are a negative phenomenon in terms of inclusiveness, and they both are the highest in Group II. All new entrants belong to Group III with relatively low scores. The largest areas to catch up between Group III and II are connected with income (1.1 – GDP pc, 2.4 – Median Income), and productivity (1.2 – Labour Productivity).

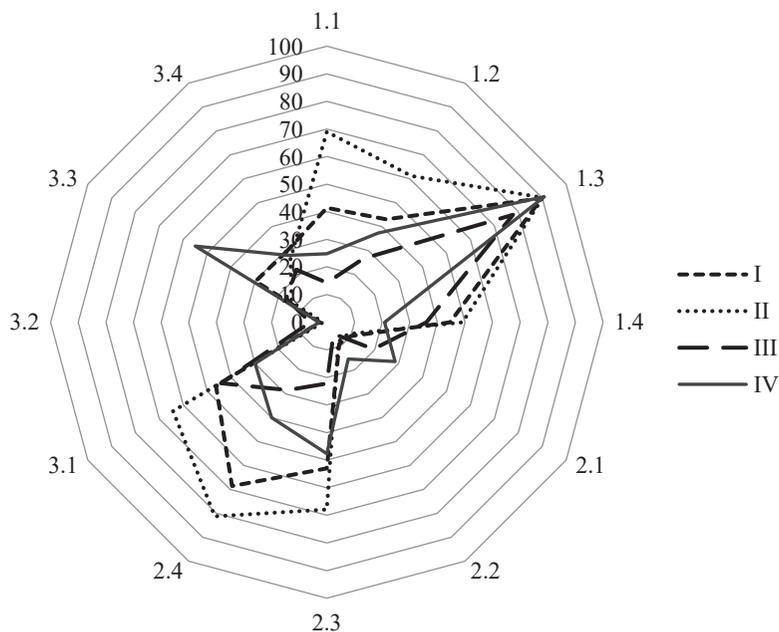


Fig. 4. Diversity of IDI's components among cluster groups

Source: own study.

To sum up, it can not be said that the demarcation line in terms of inclusiveness lies between the ‘old’ and ‘new’ EU. New member states have their own specifics and otherness as a group, but the same is not true for the EU15 which is far more diverse.

4. Conclusion

The inclusiveness of economies is a phenomenon that attracts more and more attention from both researchers and politicians. A common understanding of what inclusive development and the related terms mean is sometimes still varied, but in

the literature specific and particular clarifications are made. Recent years have also provided new possibilities of measuring inclusiveness from different perspectives, due to better and more detailed data collected by international organizations. In the context of the Inclusive Development Index, most of the EU countries are above a median score, although inside the EU there is a significant differentiation. The difference, however, is not as simple as ‘old versus new’ member states. There is a significant disparity on the minus side (new entrants cope worse) between new member states and Western and Northern Europe, while between the EU13 and Southern Europe the difference is on average on the plus side (new members cope better). Yet after a more detailed look at the sub-indices, it transpires that it is true only for some areas. In conclusion, new entrants have a long way to catch up with the most inclusive countries, but also within the EU15 there is a lot to do, because this group is very diverse in terms of inclusive development. Since measures proposed in the literature differ, it is also worth checking the diversity of the EU with the usage of other indicators to obtain a broader view.

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ZRÓŻNICOWANIE UNII EUROPEJSKIEJ POD WZGLĘDEM ROZWOJU INKLUZYWNEGO

Streszczenie: Celem artykułu jest sprawdzenie zróżnicowania pomiędzy krajami Unii Europejskiej pod względem rozwoju inkluzywnego. Za hipotezę przyjęto stwierdzenie, że istnieje znaczna różnica pomiędzy starą i nową UE. Artykuł zawiera przegląd pojęć związanych z rozwojem inkluzywnym, propozycje pomiaru oraz wyniki badania z wykorzystaniem Indeksu Rozwoju Inkluzywnego opracowanego przez Światowe Forum Ekonomiczne. Badanie zostało przeprowadzone dla 29 krajów (UE bez Cypru i Malty oraz dodatkowo Norwegia, Islandia i Szwajcaria) z użyciem analizy skupień dla danych opublikowanych w 2018 r. Z badania wynika, że dla nowych krajów członkowskich istnieje różnica na minus w stosunku do Europy Zachodniej i Północnej oraz na plus w stosunku do Europy Południowej.

Słowa kluczowe: wzrost inkluzywny, rozwój inkluzywny, wykluczenie społeczne, Unia Europejska.