


Ricetta Italia, parte ultima

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Introduzione

Oggi fanno tredici mesi dal referendum del 4 dicembre 2016 e a partire da oggi, fra tre mesi, ci saranno le elezioni, il 4 marzo 2018.

Facciamo il punto della situazione

La lega è pignorata, il Berlusconi è impiccato, il Movimento Cinque Stelle è isolato e condotto da un giovanotto napoletano con padre militante nella destra storica che evita i confronti e un giorno vuole allearsi con la lega e il giorno dopo con quelli di, liberi e uguali che hanno adottato la Boldrini ovvero la fautrice delle nuove risorse provenienti dall'Africa, i Radicali sono stati salvati e inglobati da Tabacci ovvero un ex-democristiano, il Partito Democratico si è frantumato in svariate correnti, il giglio magico ci ha regalato tasse e rincari a profusione, Gentiloni l'unico che ha provato a fare qualcosa di buono e si era guadagnato credibilità lo hanno tagliato fuori dai giochi, Mattarella ha quella pacatezza tipica dei bradipi in letargo.

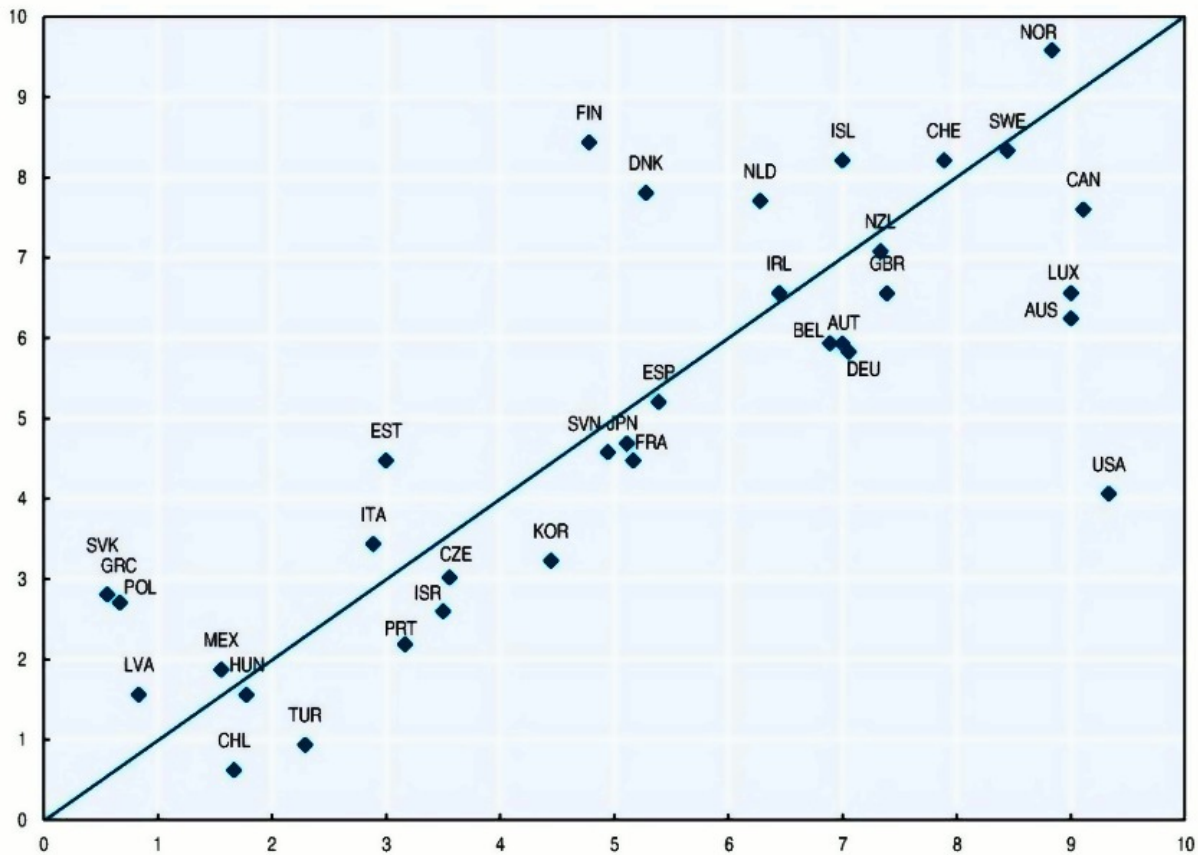
Nessuno ha un programma di governo valido e Francia e Germania si stanno alleando per condurre l'Europa mentre l'Italia rimane impaludata nelle solite, vecchie logiche.

Ho dimenticato qualcosa? I tags...

#banana #repubblic, #macedonia #italia, #generazione #regresso

Siamo alla frutta: ballare sul Titanic

Figure 1.3. **Comparative performance on material conditions (x-axis) and quality of life (y-axis)**
OECD countries, latest available data



Note: Material conditions encompasses 10 indicators across 3 dimensions: income and wealth, jobs and earnings, and housing. Quality of life is measured through 15 indicators spanning 8 dimensions: work-life balance, health status, education and skills, social connections, civic engagement and governance, environmental quality, personal safety and subjective well-being. For each indicator, countries are "scored" according to their comparative performance (0 = bottom third of the OECD, 5 = middle third of the OECD, 10 = top third of the OECD). Scores are then averaged within dimensions (applying equal weights to each indicator), before then being averaged across dimensions (applying equal weights to each dimension in the material conditions and quality-of-life categories). Missing data points are excluded from each country's score, and thus scores may be heavily under- or over-estimated in the case of large data gaps. The blue diagonal line indicates where countries would fall if there were perfect correspondence in their performance on material conditions and quality of life.

The plot shows two composite indexes in relation between them: wealth on x-axis and quality of life on y-axis.

Please note these following facts:

- at the same wealth of Italy, the Estonia beats Italy in the quality of life;
- one of the best country for both quality of life and wealth is the Sweden which is placed at the 2nd place;
- Norway is even richer, has a better quality of life than Sweden and wins the first place;
- Great Britain almost doubles Italy in wealth and quality of life, both; It stays above Germany in both, less wealthy than Austria and Luxembourg, they fully competes with both for quality of life;
- France, Spain and even Slovenia beat Italy on both degrees and they are grouped nearby Japan;
- among 35 countries, Italy stays in the 23th position or less because only 11 others countries scored lesser in one of the two degrees.

Finally, considering the wealth index multiplied the quality of life index and its squared root.

Then we have that Italy scored {10, 3.3} while France {23, 4.7} Spain {27, 5.2}, England {48, 6.9} and Sweden {70, 8.3}.

This also clearly explain the crab attitude of Italians: everyone could not leave nor succeed envies everyone who can or could. Simple and straightforward.

La ricetta per l'Italia

Mi hanno chiesto la ricetta per salvare l'Italia e io ho risposto che basta la diagnosi, la ricetta non serve più.

