Algeria

## Political Stability Estimate Data

The data set shows the political stability estimate of the country for a given year and its classification in four categories (unstable, moderately unstable, moderately stable, stable).

## # A tibble: 19 x 4  
## country date stability stabilityCategory4   
## <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>   
## 1 Algeria 1996 -1.78 highly unstable   
## 2 Algeria 1998 -1.88 highly unstable   
## 3 Algeria 2000 -1.43 highly unstable   
## 4 Algeria 2002 -1.63 highly unstable   
## 5 Algeria 2003 -1.75 highly unstable   
## 6 Algeria 2004 -1.36 highly unstable   
## 7 Algeria 2005 -0.915 moderately unstable  
## 8 Algeria 2006 -1.13 highly unstable   
## 9 Algeria 2007 -1.15 highly unstable   
## 10 Algeria 2008 -1.09 highly unstable   
## 11 Algeria 2009 -1.20 highly unstable   
## 12 Algeria 2010 -1.26 highly unstable   
## 13 Algeria 2011 -1.36 highly unstable   
## 14 Algeria 2012 -1.33 highly unstable   
## 15 Algeria 2013 -1.20 highly unstable   
## 16 Algeria 2014 -1.19 highly unstable   
## 17 Algeria 2015 -1.09 highly unstable   
## 18 Algeria 2016 -1.10 highly unstable   
## 19 Algeria 2017 -0.960 moderately unstable

## Political Stability Estimate Plot

The plot shows the trends of stabilization and destabilization for the each country.

A stabilization trend can be classified as absolute, if the stability scores move from unstable or moderately unstable to moderately stable or stable (that is, crossing up the red line). The trend can be considered relative, if the scores remain in the same positive or negative areas. Similarly, a destabilization trend can be classified as absolute, if the stability scores move from stable or moderately stable to moderately unstable or unstable (that is, crossing down the red line). The trend is considered relative, if the scores remain in the same positive or negative areas.

