Burundi

## 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 Burundi 1996 -2.11 highly unstable   
## 2 Burundi 1998 -2.29 highly unstable   
## 3 Burundi 2000 -2.02 highly unstable   
## 4 Burundi 2002 -2.29 highly unstable   
## 5 Burundi 2003 -2.24 highly unstable   
## 6 Burundi 2004 -2.52 highly unstable   
## 7 Burundi 2005 -1.52 highly unstable   
## 8 Burundi 2006 -1.43 highly unstable   
## 9 Burundi 2007 -1.38 highly unstable   
## 10 Burundi 2008 -1.64 highly unstable   
## 11 Burundi 2009 -1.27 highly unstable   
## 12 Burundi 2010 -1.63 highly unstable   
## 13 Burundi 2011 -1.81 highly unstable   
## 14 Burundi 2012 -1.70 highly unstable   
## 15 Burundi 2013 -1.35 highly unstable   
## 16 Burundi 2014 -0.784 moderately unstable  
## 17 Burundi 2015 -1.94 highly unstable   
## 18 Burundi 2016 -1.97 highly unstable   
## 19 Burundi 2017 -1.97 highly 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.

