Cameroon

## 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 Cameroon 1996 -0.957 moderately unstable  
## 2 Cameroon 1998 -0.782 moderately unstable  
## 3 Cameroon 2000 -0.563 moderately unstable  
## 4 Cameroon 2002 -0.677 moderately unstable  
## 5 Cameroon 2003 -0.430 moderately unstable  
## 6 Cameroon 2004 -0.360 moderately unstable  
## 7 Cameroon 2005 -0.183 moderately unstable  
## 8 Cameroon 2006 -0.245 moderately unstable  
## 9 Cameroon 2007 -0.325 moderately unstable  
## 10 Cameroon 2008 -0.551 moderately unstable  
## 11 Cameroon 2009 -0.474 moderately unstable  
## 12 Cameroon 2010 -0.737 moderately unstable  
## 13 Cameroon 2011 -0.662 moderately unstable  
## 14 Cameroon 2012 -0.589 moderately unstable  
## 15 Cameroon 2013 -0.532 moderately unstable  
## 16 Cameroon 2014 -1.06 highly unstable   
## 17 Cameroon 2015 -0.990 moderately unstable  
## 18 Cameroon 2016 -1.06 highly unstable   
## 19 Cameroon 2017 -1.08 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.

