Chad

## 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 Chad 1996 -0.997 moderately unstable  
## 2 Chad 1998 -1.30 highly unstable   
## 3 Chad 2000 -1.14 highly unstable   
## 4 Chad 2002 -1.56 highly unstable   
## 5 Chad 2003 -1.37 highly unstable   
## 6 Chad 2004 -1.54 highly unstable   
## 7 Chad 2005 -1.44 highly unstable   
## 8 Chad 2006 -1.83 highly unstable   
## 9 Chad 2007 -1.87 highly unstable   
## 10 Chad 2008 -1.97 highly unstable   
## 11 Chad 2009 -1.73 highly unstable   
## 12 Chad 2010 -1.52 highly unstable   
## 13 Chad 2011 -1.32 highly unstable   
## 14 Chad 2012 -1.04 highly unstable   
## 15 Chad 2013 -1.09 highly unstable   
## 16 Chad 2014 -1.57 highly unstable   
## 17 Chad 2015 -0.975 moderately unstable  
## 18 Chad 2016 -1.30 highly unstable   
## 19 Chad 2017 -1.34 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.

