Congo, Rep.

## 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 Congo, Rep. 1996 -1.22 highly unstable   
## 2 Congo, Rep. 1998 -1.50 highly unstable   
## 3 Congo, Rep. 2000 -0.920 moderately unstable  
## 4 Congo, Rep. 2002 -1.58 highly unstable   
## 5 Congo, Rep. 2003 -1.17 highly unstable   
## 6 Congo, Rep. 2004 -1.19 highly unstable   
## 7 Congo, Rep. 2005 -1.17 highly unstable   
## 8 Congo, Rep. 2006 -0.924 moderately unstable  
## 9 Congo, Rep. 2007 -0.770 moderately unstable  
## 10 Congo, Rep. 2008 -0.720 moderately unstable  
## 11 Congo, Rep. 2009 -0.250 moderately unstable  
## 12 Congo, Rep. 2010 -0.316 moderately unstable  
## 13 Congo, Rep. 2011 -0.354 moderately unstable  
## 14 Congo, Rep. 2012 -0.490 moderately unstable  
## 15 Congo, Rep. 2013 -0.475 moderately unstable  
## 16 Congo, Rep. 2014 -0.359 moderately unstable  
## 17 Congo, Rep. 2015 -0.526 moderately unstable  
## 18 Congo, Rep. 2016 -0.519 moderately unstable  
## 19 Congo, Rep. 2017 -0.527 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.

