Cote d’Ivoire

## 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 Cote d'Ivoire 1996 0.0348 moderately stable   
## 2 Cote d'Ivoire 1998 -0.202 moderately unstable  
## 3 Cote d'Ivoire 2000 -1.24 highly unstable   
## 4 Cote d'Ivoire 2002 -1.92 highly unstable   
## 5 Cote d'Ivoire 2003 -1.80 highly unstable   
## 6 Cote d'Ivoire 2004 -2.12 highly unstable   
## 7 Cote d'Ivoire 2005 -2.26 highly unstable   
## 8 Cote d'Ivoire 2006 -1.87 highly unstable   
## 9 Cote d'Ivoire 2007 -1.84 highly unstable   
## 10 Cote d'Ivoire 2008 -1.81 highly unstable   
## 11 Cote d'Ivoire 2009 -1.32 highly unstable   
## 12 Cote d'Ivoire 2010 -1.58 highly unstable   
## 13 Cote d'Ivoire 2011 -1.41 highly unstable   
## 14 Cote d'Ivoire 2012 -1.26 highly unstable   
## 15 Cote d'Ivoire 2013 -1.05 highly unstable   
## 16 Cote d'Ivoire 2014 -1.04 highly unstable   
## 17 Cote d'Ivoire 2015 -0.833 moderately unstable  
## 18 Cote d'Ivoire 2016 -0.908 moderately unstable  
## 19 Cote d'Ivoire 2017 -1.09 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.

