Djibouti

## 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 Djibouti 1996 -0.339 moderately unstable  
## 2 Djibouti 1998 -0.963 moderately unstable  
## 3 Djibouti 2000 -0.242 moderately unstable  
## 4 Djibouti 2002 -0.313 moderately unstable  
## 5 Djibouti 2003 -0.913 moderately unstable  
## 6 Djibouti 2004 -0.345 moderately unstable  
## 7 Djibouti 2005 -0.813 moderately unstable  
## 8 Djibouti 2006 -0.260 moderately unstable  
## 9 Djibouti 2007 -0.122 moderately unstable  
## 10 Djibouti 2008 0.270 moderately stable   
## 11 Djibouti 2009 0.494 moderately stable   
## 12 Djibouti 2010 0.253 moderately stable   
## 13 Djibouti 2011 0.178 moderately stable   
## 14 Djibouti 2012 0.161 moderately stable   
## 15 Djibouti 2013 -0.102 moderately unstable  
## 16 Djibouti 2014 -0.770 moderately unstable  
## 17 Djibouti 2015 -0.444 moderately unstable  
## 18 Djibouti 2016 -0.626 moderately unstable  
## 19 Djibouti 2017 -0.708 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.

