Eritrea

## 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 Eritrea 1996 -0.936 moderately unstable  
## 2 Eritrea 1998 -0.969 moderately unstable  
## 3 Eritrea 2000 -0.769 moderately unstable  
## 4 Eritrea 2002 -0.267 moderately unstable  
## 5 Eritrea 2003 -0.719 moderately unstable  
## 6 Eritrea 2004 -0.639 moderately unstable  
## 7 Eritrea 2005 -0.795 moderately unstable  
## 8 Eritrea 2006 -0.900 moderately unstable  
## 9 Eritrea 2007 -1.05 highly unstable   
## 10 Eritrea 2008 -0.711 moderately unstable  
## 11 Eritrea 2009 -0.681 moderately unstable  
## 12 Eritrea 2010 -0.876 moderately unstable  
## 13 Eritrea 2011 -0.766 moderately unstable  
## 14 Eritrea 2012 -0.702 moderately unstable  
## 15 Eritrea 2013 -0.772 moderately unstable  
## 16 Eritrea 2014 -0.806 moderately unstable  
## 17 Eritrea 2015 -0.877 moderately unstable  
## 18 Eritrea 2016 -0.657 moderately unstable  
## 19 Eritrea 2017 -0.656 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.

