Ethiopia

## 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 Ethiopia 1996 -1.05 highly unstable   
## 2 Ethiopia 1998 -0.630 moderately unstable  
## 3 Ethiopia 2000 -0.944 moderately unstable  
## 4 Ethiopia 2002 -1.22 highly unstable   
## 5 Ethiopia 2003 -1.41 highly unstable   
## 6 Ethiopia 2004 -1.31 highly unstable   
## 7 Ethiopia 2005 -1.69 highly unstable   
## 8 Ethiopia 2006 -1.74 highly unstable   
## 9 Ethiopia 2007 -1.80 highly unstable   
## 10 Ethiopia 2008 -1.73 highly unstable   
## 11 Ethiopia 2009 -1.64 highly unstable   
## 12 Ethiopia 2010 -1.64 highly unstable   
## 13 Ethiopia 2011 -1.51 highly unstable   
## 14 Ethiopia 2012 -1.56 highly unstable   
## 15 Ethiopia 2013 -1.41 highly unstable   
## 16 Ethiopia 2014 -1.34 highly unstable   
## 17 Ethiopia 2015 -1.50 highly unstable   
## 18 Ethiopia 2016 -1.62 highly unstable   
## 19 Ethiopia 2017 -1.69 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.

