Gambia, The

## 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 Gambia, The 1996 0.559 moderately stable   
## 2 Gambia, The 1998 0.676 moderately stable   
## 3 Gambia, The 2000 0.533 moderately stable   
## 4 Gambia, The 2002 0.826 moderately stable   
## 5 Gambia, The 2003 0.324 moderately stable   
## 6 Gambia, The 2004 0.166 moderately stable   
## 7 Gambia, The 2005 0.202 moderately stable   
## 8 Gambia, The 2006 -0.0343 moderately unstable  
## 9 Gambia, The 2007 0.0478 moderately stable   
## 10 Gambia, The 2008 0.0651 moderately stable   
## 11 Gambia, The 2009 0.124 moderately stable   
## 12 Gambia, The 2010 0.0654 moderately stable   
## 13 Gambia, The 2011 -0.000271 moderately unstable  
## 14 Gambia, The 2012 -0.000779 moderately unstable  
## 15 Gambia, The 2013 -0.0486 moderately unstable  
## 16 Gambia, The 2014 -0.151 moderately unstable  
## 17 Gambia, The 2015 0.0196 moderately stable   
## 18 Gambia, The 2016 -0.434 moderately unstable  
## 19 Gambia, The 2017 -0.208 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.

