Guinea

## 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 Guinea 1996 -1.15 highly unstable   
## 2 Guinea 1998 -0.586 moderately unstable  
## 3 Guinea 2000 -1.91 highly unstable   
## 4 Guinea 2002 -1.42 highly unstable   
## 5 Guinea 2003 -0.789 moderately unstable  
## 6 Guinea 2004 -1.03 highly unstable   
## 7 Guinea 2005 -1.16 highly unstable   
## 8 Guinea 2006 -1.91 highly unstable   
## 9 Guinea 2007 -2.40 highly unstable   
## 10 Guinea 2008 -2.10 highly unstable   
## 11 Guinea 2009 -2.12 highly unstable   
## 12 Guinea 2010 -1.69 highly unstable   
## 13 Guinea 2011 -1.39 highly unstable   
## 14 Guinea 2012 -1.29 highly unstable   
## 15 Guinea 2013 -1.23 highly unstable   
## 16 Guinea 2014 -0.955 moderately unstable  
## 17 Guinea 2015 -0.387 moderately unstable  
## 18 Guinea 2016 -0.394 moderately unstable  
## 19 Guinea 2017 -0.606 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.

