Libya

## 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 Libya 1996 -0.987 moderately unstable  
## 2 Libya 1998 -0.808 moderately unstable  
## 3 Libya 2000 -0.297 moderately unstable  
## 4 Libya 2002 -0.0975 moderately unstable  
## 5 Libya 2003 0.120 moderately stable   
## 6 Libya 2004 0.355 moderately stable   
## 7 Libya 2005 0.449 moderately stable   
## 8 Libya 2006 0.358 moderately stable   
## 9 Libya 2007 0.747 moderately stable   
## 10 Libya 2008 0.808 moderately stable   
## 11 Libya 2009 0.833 moderately stable   
## 12 Libya 2010 0.0281 moderately stable   
## 13 Libya 2011 -1.29 highly unstable   
## 14 Libya 2012 -1.59 highly unstable   
## 15 Libya 2013 -1.84 highly unstable   
## 16 Libya 2014 -2.35 highly unstable   
## 17 Libya 2015 -2.20 highly unstable   
## 18 Libya 2016 -2.28 highly unstable   
## 19 Libya 2017 -2.33 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.

