Madagascar

## 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 Madagascar 1996 0.217 moderately stable   
## 2 Madagascar 1998 0.197 moderately stable   
## 3 Madagascar 2000 0.161 moderately stable   
## 4 Madagascar 2002 -0.230 moderately unstable  
## 5 Madagascar 2003 0.622 moderately stable   
## 6 Madagascar 2004 0.244 moderately stable   
## 7 Madagascar 2005 -0.0215 moderately unstable  
## 8 Madagascar 2006 0.183 moderately stable   
## 9 Madagascar 2007 0.0897 moderately stable   
## 10 Madagascar 2008 -0.470 moderately unstable  
## 11 Madagascar 2009 -0.733 moderately unstable  
## 12 Madagascar 2010 -0.978 moderately unstable  
## 13 Madagascar 2011 -0.706 moderately unstable  
## 14 Madagascar 2012 -0.536 moderately unstable  
## 15 Madagascar 2013 -0.660 moderately unstable  
## 16 Madagascar 2014 -0.557 moderately unstable  
## 17 Madagascar 2015 -0.427 moderately unstable  
## 18 Madagascar 2016 -0.290 moderately unstable  
## 19 Madagascar 2017 -0.334 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.

