Namibia

## 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 Namibia 1996 0.855 moderately stable   
## 2 Namibia 1998 0.506 moderately stable   
## 3 Namibia 2000 -0.254 moderately unstable  
## 4 Namibia 2002 0.145 moderately stable   
## 5 Namibia 2003 0.478 moderately stable   
## 6 Namibia 2004 0.664 moderately stable   
## 7 Namibia 2005 0.625 moderately stable   
## 8 Namibia 2006 0.783 moderately stable   
## 9 Namibia 2007 1.02 highly stable   
## 10 Namibia 2008 1.20 highly stable   
## 11 Namibia 2009 0.928 moderately stable   
## 12 Namibia 2010 0.847 moderately stable   
## 13 Namibia 2011 0.912 moderately stable   
## 14 Namibia 2012 0.978 moderately stable   
## 15 Namibia 2013 0.959 moderately stable   
## 16 Namibia 2014 0.609 moderately stable   
## 17 Namibia 2015 0.733 moderately stable   
## 18 Namibia 2016 0.710 moderately stable   
## 19 Namibia 2017 0.650 moderately stable

## 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.

