Nigeria

## 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 Nigeria 1996 -1.06 highly unstable   
## 2 Nigeria 1998 -0.586 moderately unstable  
## 3 Nigeria 2000 -1.46 highly unstable   
## 4 Nigeria 2002 -1.63 highly unstable   
## 5 Nigeria 2003 -1.63 highly unstable   
## 6 Nigeria 2004 -1.75 highly unstable   
## 7 Nigeria 2005 -1.67 highly unstable   
## 8 Nigeria 2006 -2.03 highly unstable   
## 9 Nigeria 2007 -2.01 highly unstable   
## 10 Nigeria 2008 -1.86 highly unstable   
## 11 Nigeria 2009 -2.00 highly unstable   
## 12 Nigeria 2010 -2.21 highly unstable   
## 13 Nigeria 2011 -1.96 highly unstable   
## 14 Nigeria 2012 -2.04 highly unstable   
## 15 Nigeria 2013 -2.09 highly unstable   
## 16 Nigeria 2014 -2.13 highly unstable   
## 17 Nigeria 2015 -1.93 highly unstable   
## 18 Nigeria 2016 -1.88 highly unstable   
## 19 Nigeria 2017 -1.94 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.

