Senegal

## 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 Senegal 1996 -0.602 moderately unstable  
## 2 Senegal 1998 -0.986 moderately unstable  
## 3 Senegal 2000 -0.591 moderately unstable  
## 4 Senegal 2002 -0.274 moderately unstable  
## 5 Senegal 2003 -0.250 moderately unstable  
## 6 Senegal 2004 0.0287 moderately stable   
## 7 Senegal 2005 -0.204 moderately unstable  
## 8 Senegal 2006 -0.264 moderately unstable  
## 9 Senegal 2007 -0.244 moderately unstable  
## 10 Senegal 2008 -0.148 moderately unstable  
## 11 Senegal 2009 -0.204 moderately unstable  
## 12 Senegal 2010 -0.418 moderately unstable  
## 13 Senegal 2011 -0.281 moderately unstable  
## 14 Senegal 2012 -0.108 moderately unstable  
## 15 Senegal 2013 -0.0607 moderately unstable  
## 16 Senegal 2014 -0.198 moderately unstable  
## 17 Senegal 2015 -0.117 moderately unstable  
## 18 Senegal 2016 -0.218 moderately unstable  
## 19 Senegal 2017 -0.0447 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.

