Sierra Leone

## 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 Sierra Leone 1996 -1.69 highly unstable   
## 2 Sierra Leone 1998 -2.17 highly unstable   
## 3 Sierra Leone 2000 -1.87 highly unstable   
## 4 Sierra Leone 2002 -0.689 moderately unstable  
## 5 Sierra Leone 2003 -1.08 highly unstable   
## 6 Sierra Leone 2004 -0.513 moderately unstable  
## 7 Sierra Leone 2005 -0.479 moderately unstable  
## 8 Sierra Leone 2006 -0.302 moderately unstable  
## 9 Sierra Leone 2007 -0.0608 moderately unstable  
## 10 Sierra Leone 2008 -0.238 moderately unstable  
## 11 Sierra Leone 2009 -0.289 moderately unstable  
## 12 Sierra Leone 2010 -0.237 moderately unstable  
## 13 Sierra Leone 2011 -0.168 moderately unstable  
## 14 Sierra Leone 2012 -0.280 moderately unstable  
## 15 Sierra Leone 2013 -0.175 moderately unstable  
## 16 Sierra Leone 2014 -0.104 moderately unstable  
## 17 Sierra Leone 2015 -0.103 moderately unstable  
## 18 Sierra Leone 2016 -0.160 moderately unstable  
## 19 Sierra Leone 2017 0.0298 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.

