Swaziland

## 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 Swaziland 1996 -0.207 moderately unstable  
## 2 Swaziland 1998 -0.00480 moderately unstable  
## 3 Swaziland 2000 0.0365 moderately stable   
## 4 Swaziland 2002 0.126 moderately stable   
## 5 Swaziland 2003 0.0665 moderately stable   
## 6 Swaziland 2004 -0.00530 moderately unstable  
## 7 Swaziland 2005 -0.396 moderately unstable  
## 8 Swaziland 2006 -0.273 moderately unstable  
## 9 Swaziland 2007 0.0480 moderately stable   
## 10 Swaziland 2008 -0.0793 moderately unstable  
## 11 Swaziland 2009 -0.0145 moderately unstable  
## 12 Swaziland 2010 -0.0761 moderately unstable  
## 13 Swaziland 2011 -0.480 moderately unstable  
## 14 Swaziland 2012 -0.408 moderately unstable  
## 15 Swaziland 2013 -0.432 moderately unstable  
## 16 Swaziland 2014 -0.501 moderately unstable  
## 17 Swaziland 2015 -0.476 moderately unstable  
## 18 Swaziland 2016 -0.489 moderately unstable  
## 19 Swaziland 2017 -0.300 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.

