Tanzania

## 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 Tanzania 1996 -0.624 moderately unstable  
## 2 Tanzania 1998 -0.406 moderately unstable  
## 3 Tanzania 2000 -0.702 moderately unstable  
## 4 Tanzania 2002 -0.252 moderately unstable  
## 5 Tanzania 2003 -0.854 moderately unstable  
## 6 Tanzania 2004 -0.671 moderately unstable  
## 7 Tanzania 2005 -0.583 moderately unstable  
## 8 Tanzania 2006 -0.356 moderately unstable  
## 9 Tanzania 2007 -0.386 moderately unstable  
## 10 Tanzania 2008 -0.228 moderately unstable  
## 11 Tanzania 2009 0.0891 moderately stable   
## 12 Tanzania 2010 0.0145 moderately stable   
## 13 Tanzania 2011 -0.0241 moderately unstable  
## 14 Tanzania 2012 0.0515 moderately stable   
## 15 Tanzania 2013 -0.162 moderately unstable  
## 16 Tanzania 2014 -0.597 moderately unstable  
## 17 Tanzania 2015 -0.416 moderately unstable  
## 18 Tanzania 2016 -0.441 moderately unstable  
## 19 Tanzania 2017 -0.583 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.

