Tunisia

## 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 Tunisia 1996 0.263 moderately stable   
## 2 Tunisia 1998 0.265 moderately stable   
## 3 Tunisia 2000 0.325 moderately stable   
## 4 Tunisia 2002 0.151 moderately stable   
## 5 Tunisia 2003 0.319 moderately stable   
## 6 Tunisia 2004 0.149 moderately stable   
## 7 Tunisia 2005 0.0238 moderately stable   
## 8 Tunisia 2006 0.211 moderately stable   
## 9 Tunisia 2007 0.159 moderately stable   
## 10 Tunisia 2008 0.102 moderately stable   
## 11 Tunisia 2009 0.0618 moderately stable   
## 12 Tunisia 2010 -0.0640 moderately unstable  
## 13 Tunisia 2011 -0.354 moderately unstable  
## 14 Tunisia 2012 -0.721 moderately unstable  
## 15 Tunisia 2013 -0.903 moderately unstable  
## 16 Tunisia 2014 -0.852 moderately unstable  
## 17 Tunisia 2015 -0.960 moderately unstable  
## 18 Tunisia 2016 -1.14 highly unstable   
## 19 Tunisia 2017 -1.05 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.

