Uganda

## 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 Uganda 1996 -1.53 highly unstable   
## 2 Uganda 1998 -1.10 highly unstable   
## 3 Uganda 2000 -1.25 highly unstable   
## 4 Uganda 2002 -1.42 highly unstable   
## 5 Uganda 2003 -1.56 highly unstable   
## 6 Uganda 2004 -1.31 highly unstable   
## 7 Uganda 2005 -1.42 highly unstable   
## 8 Uganda 2006 -1.14 highly unstable   
## 9 Uganda 2007 -0.915 moderately unstable  
## 10 Uganda 2008 -0.876 moderately unstable  
## 11 Uganda 2009 -0.992 moderately unstable  
## 12 Uganda 2010 -1.00 highly unstable   
## 13 Uganda 2011 -0.976 moderately unstable  
## 14 Uganda 2012 -0.869 moderately unstable  
## 15 Uganda 2013 -0.839 moderately unstable  
## 16 Uganda 2014 -0.941 moderately unstable  
## 17 Uganda 2015 -0.805 moderately unstable  
## 18 Uganda 2016 -0.715 moderately unstable  
## 19 Uganda 2017 -0.557 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.

