Zimbabwe

## 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 Zimbabwe 1996 -0.464 moderately unstable  
## 2 Zimbabwe 1998 -0.740 moderately unstable  
## 3 Zimbabwe 2000 -1.32 highly unstable   
## 4 Zimbabwe 2002 -1.52 highly unstable   
## 5 Zimbabwe 2003 -1.09 highly unstable   
## 6 Zimbabwe 2004 -1.21 highly unstable   
## 7 Zimbabwe 2005 -1.27 highly unstable   
## 8 Zimbabwe 2006 -0.933 moderately unstable  
## 9 Zimbabwe 2007 -1.11 highly unstable   
## 10 Zimbabwe 2008 -1.21 highly unstable   
## 11 Zimbabwe 2009 -1.17 highly unstable   
## 12 Zimbabwe 2010 -1.10 highly unstable   
## 13 Zimbabwe 2011 -0.945 moderately unstable  
## 14 Zimbabwe 2012 -0.779 moderately unstable  
## 15 Zimbabwe 2013 -0.666 moderately unstable  
## 16 Zimbabwe 2014 -0.714 moderately unstable  
## 17 Zimbabwe 2015 -0.618 moderately unstable  
## 18 Zimbabwe 2016 -0.620 moderately unstable  
## 19 Zimbabwe 2017 -0.774 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.

