Morocco

## 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 Morocco 1996 -0.207 moderately unstable  
## 2 Morocco 1998 0.309 moderately stable   
## 3 Morocco 2000 -0.0656 moderately unstable  
## 4 Morocco 2002 -0.264 moderately unstable  
## 5 Morocco 2003 -0.405 moderately unstable  
## 6 Morocco 2004 -0.312 moderately unstable  
## 7 Morocco 2005 -0.556 moderately unstable  
## 8 Morocco 2006 -0.461 moderately unstable  
## 9 Morocco 2007 -0.500 moderately unstable  
## 10 Morocco 2008 -0.571 moderately unstable  
## 11 Morocco 2009 -0.398 moderately unstable  
## 12 Morocco 2010 -0.383 moderately unstable  
## 13 Morocco 2011 -0.392 moderately unstable  
## 14 Morocco 2012 -0.470 moderately unstable  
## 15 Morocco 2013 -0.493 moderately unstable  
## 16 Morocco 2014 -0.446 moderately unstable  
## 17 Morocco 2015 -0.341 moderately unstable  
## 18 Morocco 2016 -0.313 moderately unstable  
## 19 Morocco 2017 -0.410 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.

