Mozambique

## 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 Mozambique 1996 -0.0496 moderately unstable  
## 2 Mozambique 1998 0.113 moderately stable   
## 3 Mozambique 2000 -0.125 moderately unstable  
## 4 Mozambique 2002 0.186 moderately stable   
## 5 Mozambique 2003 0.246 moderately stable   
## 6 Mozambique 2004 0.00237 moderately stable   
## 7 Mozambique 2005 0.125 moderately stable   
## 8 Mozambique 2006 0.520 moderately stable   
## 9 Mozambique 2007 0.358 moderately stable   
## 10 Mozambique 2008 0.382 moderately stable   
## 11 Mozambique 2009 0.626 moderately stable   
## 12 Mozambique 2010 0.394 moderately stable   
## 13 Mozambique 2011 0.332 moderately stable   
## 14 Mozambique 2012 0.390 moderately stable   
## 15 Mozambique 2013 -0.227 moderately unstable  
## 16 Mozambique 2014 -0.336 moderately unstable  
## 17 Mozambique 2015 -0.514 moderately unstable  
## 18 Mozambique 2016 -1.09 highly unstable   
## 19 Mozambique 2017 -0.976 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.

