

Country: Italy

Years: 1945 - 1952

Head of government: Prime Minister Alcide De Gasperi

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1972. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic."

Year: 1953

Head of government: Prime Minister Giuseppe Pella

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the

Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left.” Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC.” Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party’s internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi’s most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party’s left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party’s center of gravity thereafter.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as “Christian democratic.” Rulers (2020c) identifies Pella’s ideology as rightist, writing “Pella, Giuseppe... A strict conservative in his financial views, he was the dogged defender of the lira in the financial confusion of Europe after the war. In the De Gasperi government, whenever Pella's policies came under attack as too conservative, De Gasperi would change his title, but his work remained the same.”

Year: 1954

Head of government: Prime Minister Mario Scelba

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party’s (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC’s ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC’s ideology as rightist, writing “For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left.” Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC.” Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party’s internal ideological

divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic."

Years: 1955 - 1956

Head of government: Prime Minister Antonio Segni

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC) ideology as centrist. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1972. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic." Rulers.org (2020d) identifies Segni's ideology as rightist, writing "When the Christian Democrats overthrew Premier Amintore Fanfani in 1959 because of his pro-Socialist leanings, the party's right wing picked Segni as premier again."

Year: 1957

Head of government: Prime Minister Adone Zoli

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic."

Year: 1958

Head of government: Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies

the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic." Rulers.org (2020d) writes "When the Christian Democrats overthrew Premier Amintore Fanfani in 1959 because of his pro-Socialist leanings, the party's right wing picked Segni as premier again."

Year: 1959

Head of government: Prime Minister Antonio Segni

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group

became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic." Rulers.org (2020d) identifies Segni's ideology as rightist, writing "When the Christian Democrats overthrew Premier Amintore Fanfani in 1959 because of his pro-Socialist leanings, the party's right wing picked Segni as premier again."

Years: 1960 - 1962

Head of government: Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies Fanfani's ideology as centrist, writing "Fanfani shifted adroitly to the political center during the war [World War II]." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic." Rulers.org (2020d) writes "When the Christian Democrats overthrew Premier Amintore Fanfani in 1959 because of his pro-Socialist leanings, the party's right wing picked Segni as premier again."

Years: 1963 - 1967

Head of government: Prime Minister Aldo Moro

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic." Rulers.org (2020b) identifies Moro's ideology as centrist, writing "Although he was the leader of the Dorothean (centrist) faction, he favoured forming a coalition with the Socialists. He helped bring about the resignation of the conservative Christian Democrat prime minister Fernando Tambroni".

Years: 1968 - 1969

Head of government: Prime Minister Mariano Rumor

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right

and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left.” Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC.” Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party’s internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi’s most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party’s left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party’s center of gravity thereafter.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as “Christian democratic.”

Years: 1970 - 1971

Head of government: Prime Minister Emilio Colombo

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party’s (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC’s ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC’s ideology as rightist, writing “For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left.” Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC.” Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party’s internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi’s most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party’s left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group



became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic."

Year: 1972

Head of government: Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic."

Year: 1973

Head of government: Prime Minister Mariano Rumor

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian

political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left.” Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC.” Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party’s internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi’s most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party’s left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party’s center of gravity thereafter.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as “Christian democratic.”

Years: 1974 - 1975

Head of government: Prime Minister Aldo Moro

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party’s (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (.453) in 1972. DPI identifies DC’s ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC’s ideology as rightist, writing “For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left.” Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC.” Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party’s internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi’s most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party’s left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and

subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic." Rulers.org (2020b) identifies Moro's ideology as centrist, writing "Although he was the leader of the Dorothean (centrist) faction, he favoured forming a coalition with the Socialists. He helped bring about the resignation of the conservative Christian Democrat prime minister Fernando Tambroni".

Years: 1976 - 1978

Head of government: Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1976. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic."

Year: 1979

Head of government: Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019)

identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1979. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic."

Year: 1980

Head of government: Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani

Ideology: center

Description: HoG does not identify ideology CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC). DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1979. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De

Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic."

Year: 1981

Head of government: Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Italian Republican Party (*Partito Repubblicano Italiano*—PRI). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Republican Party (*Partito Repubblicano Italiano*—PRI) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.42) in 1983. DPI identifies the PRI's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PRI's ideology as leftist, writing "Italian Republican Party (Partito Repubblicano Italiano—PRI). The oldest Italian political party still in existence under its original name, the PRI was founded in 1897, espousing Giuseppe MAZZINI's moderate leftist principles of social justice in a modern free society." The Historical Dictionary of Modern Italy (2007) writes "Partito Repubblicano Italiano/Italian Republican Party (PRI)... the PRI acted as the critical conscience of the center-left during the 1960s and 1970s... Giovanni Spadolini argued that the PRI was capable of providing political leadership, not just moral tone, to Italian government." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) write that "in April 1994 he [Spadolini] was the center-left's candidate for the presidency of the Senate." Jones et al. (2015b) identify the PRI's ideology as leftist, writing "The Italian Socialist Party (PSI), the Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI), the Italian Republican Party (PRI), and the Radical Party (PR)... all leaned toward left of center... the PSDI and the PRI were closer to center", "the republicans [PRI] started to take part in the elections only from the 1880s when, together with the socialists, they started to occupy the extreme left of the political spectrum. However, their ideology was not Marxist, but left liberal, and over the years their stance became even more distinctive from the rest of the Italian left, as the republicans quickly became anti-communist and Atlanticists", and "Since then [1946], they [the PRI] have occupied a tiny space in the political spectrum to the right of the PCI [Italian Communist Party] and PSI and to the left of the DC." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the PRI as "Liberal".

Year: 1982

Head of government: Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1979. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic." Rulers.org (2020d) writes "When the Christian Democrats overthrew Premier Amintore Fanfani in 1959 because of his pro-Socialist leanings, the party's right wing picked Segni as premier again."

Years: 1983 - 1986

Head of government: Prime Minister Bettino Craxi

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Socialist Party (*Partito Socialista Italiano—PSI*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party's (*Partito Socialista Italiano—PSI*) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.478) in 1983. Political Handbook of the World (2009) identifies the PSI's ideology as leftist,

writing “the PSI... survived the suppression of the left during the fascist era... the PSI participated in the so-called “opening to the left” from 1962.” Jones et al. (2015b) identify the PSI’s ideology as leftist, writing “The Italian Socialist Party (PSI), the Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI), the Italian Republican Party (PRI), and the Radical Party (PR)... all leaned toward left of center: the PSI more to the left, particularly until the 1960s, when it started a process of realignment that, by the 1980s, led the socialists to more centrist positions” and “As a consequence of its internal ideological diversity... the broad position of the PSI was always a matter of power balance among its internal factions. Until the 1950s, under the leadership of Nenni, the leftists prevailed and the party aligned with the communists. After the late 1950s... it was again Nenni who led the PSI toward more moderate stances, and acceptance of Atlanticism, the Common Market, and capitalism... when Bettino Craxi was appointed new party secretary in the same year, a convinced ideological shift was introduced, with total rejection of Marxism and a consequent embracement of liberalism (although mitigated by some elements of social market economy), by the PSI... After the crisis of the PSI and PSDI [in the early 1990s]... the parties’ ideological shift had been so ample that the idea that they belonged to the left of the political spectrum was not so evident anymore; in particular, this sense of belonging would not be shared by the new party elite recruited under Craxi.” Further describing Craxi, Jones et al. (2015c) write “Craxi, having become leader of the PSI in 1976, had spent the first few years repositioning and changing the party... out went Marxist ideology (replaced with Western social democracy... The party was then repositioned as a “third party” aimed at securing votes from both the left and right and therefore redefining the center (left) as a fulcrum of opposition to the bipolarism between the PCI and DC.” Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the PSI’s ideology as leftist after 1981, writing “At the PSI’s congress in April 1981, Craxi pragmatically transformed its platform along centrist, social democratic lines”.

Year: 1987

Head of government: Prime Minister Giovanni Gorla

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party’s (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (.453) in 1987. DPI identifies DC’s ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC’s ideology as rightist, writing “For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right

and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left.” Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC.” Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party’s internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi’s most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party’s left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party’s center of gravity thereafter.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as “Christian democratic.”

Year: 1988

Head of government: Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party’s (*Democrazia Cristiana* – DC) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (.453) in 1987. DPI identifies DC’s ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC’s ideology as rightist, writing “For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left.” Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC.” Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC’s ideology as centrist, writing “in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party’s internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi’s most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party’s left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group



became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic."

Years: 1989 - 1991

Head of government: Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Party (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Party's (*Democrazia Cristiana – DC*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.453) in 1987. DPI identifies DC's ideology as centrist. However, Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DC's ideology as rightist, writing "For more than four decades after World War II, the Italian political scene was dominated by the Christian Democrats (DC) on the center-right and the Italian Communist Party (PCI) on the left." Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "coalitions incontestably favored those parties that were closest to the centrist DC." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the DC's ideology as centrist, writing "in the immediate postwar period the party [the DC ...] was forcefully anticommunist, and proposed the wider diffusion of private property through land reform and measures to strengthen small owners of all kinds... Once the De Gasperi era was over, the party's internal ideological divisions (the party encompassed all creeds from Christian socialists to extreme conservatives) burst out as De Gasperi's most dynamic successor, Amintore Fanfani, tried to shift the party to the left... By the end of the 1950s, the party was broadly divided into three main factional blocks, representing the party's left, right, and center... No one faction rode roughshod over the others; every faction (and subfaction, and cabal) was consulted on policy questions... The center group became the majority in 1958 and remained the party's center of gravity thereafter." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the DC as "Christian democratic."

Year: 1992

Head of government: Prime Minister Giuliano Amato

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Socialist Party (*Partito Socialista Italiano—PSI*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party's (*Partito Socialista Italiano—PSI*) ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (-.193) in 1992. DPI identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2009) identifies the PSI's ideology as leftist, writing "the PSI... survived the suppression of the left during the fascist era... the

PSI participated in the so-called “opening to the left” from 1962.” Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the PSI’s ideology as leftist, writing “The Italian Socialist Party (PSI), the Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI), the Italian Republican Party (PRI), and the Radical Party (PR)... all leaned toward left of center: the PSI more to the left, particularly until the 1960s, when it started a process of realignment that, by the 1980s, led the socialists to more centrist positions” and “As a consequence of its internal ideological diversity... the broad position of the PSI was always a matter of power balance among its internal factions. Until the 1950s, under the leadership of Nenni, the leftists prevailed and the party aligned with the communists. After the late 1950s... it was again Nenni who led the PSI toward more moderate stances, and acceptance of Atlanticism, the Common Market, and capitalism... when Bettino Craxi was appointed new party secretary in the same year, a convinced ideological shift was introduced, with total rejection of Marxism and a consequent embracement of liberalism (although mitigated by some elements of social market economy), by the PSI... After the crisis of the PSI and PSDI [in the early 1990s]... the parties’ ideological shift had been so ample that the idea that they belonged to the left of the political spectrum was not so evident anymore; in particular, this sense of belonging would not be shared by the new party elite recruited under Craxi.” Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the PSI’s ideology as leftist after 1981, writing “At the PSI’s congress in April 1981, Craxi pragmatically transformed its platform along centrist, social democratic lines”.

Year: 1993

Head of government: Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as non-party.

Year: 1994

Head of government: Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as Forward Italy (*Forza Italia*—FI). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Forza Italia (FI) ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Right” (1.852) in 1994. DPI identifies FI’s ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the FI’s ideology as rightist, writing “a radically transformed Parliament [was] dominated by the right-wing Freedom Alliance (Polo della Libertà—PL), headed by the new Forza Italia—FI formation of media tycoon Silvio BERLUSCONI” and “On the

center-right, Silvio Berlusconi asserted that the string of corruption charges against him was attributable more to overzealous prosecutors than to actual illegalities.”

Year: 1995

Head of government: Prime Minister Lamberto Dini

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as non-party.

Years: 1996 - 1997

Head of government: Prime Minister Romano Prodi

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Olive Tree (*L'Ulivo – OT*). In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as “Center-left” (-1.073) in 2006. DPI identifies OT's ideology as centrist. Political Handbook of the World (2015), however, identifies the OT's ideology as leftist, writing “the emergence of a broad “Olive Tree” (Ulivo) alliance of center-left parties that was headed by Romano PRODI (a former left-wing DC minister)” and “the center-left Olive Tree”. Jones et al. (2015a) identifies the Olive Tree's ideology as leftist, writing “the center-left Olive Tree coalition led by Romano Prodi”. Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the Olive Tree's ideology as leftist, writing “OLIVE TREE COALITION/Ulivo. This name was chosen by the broad coalition of center-left parties assembled, under the leadership of Romano Prodi, in the spring of 1995... The Ulivo has been somewhat revived since 2004 by the Italian center-left's decision to choose Prodi as their prime ministerial candidate in the elections of 2006.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the OT as “Social democratic”. Rulers.org (2020a) identify the Olive Tree as leftist, writing “D'Alema... was instrumental in creating the centre-left Ulivo (Olive Tree) alliance in February 1995 which was led by Romano Prodi.”

Years: 1998 - 1999

Head of government: Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Democrats of the Left (*Democratici di Sinistra—DS*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Party of the Democratic Left's (Democratici di Sinistra) ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as “Center-left” (-1.146) in 2001. DPI identifies DS' ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies the DS' ideology as leftist, writing

“Democrats of the Left (Democratici di Sinistra—DS). Delegates to a March 1990 extraordinary congress of the Italian Communist Party (Partito Comunista Italiano—PCI) voted to abandon the traditional name of the organization, which was commonly referenced thereafter as La Cosa (“The Thing”) until announcement in October of a new name, the Democratic Party of the Left (Partito Democratico della Sinistra—PDS)... The party adopted the current shorter form for its name in February 1998... Formerly a staunch advocate of far-reaching nationalization, land redistribution, and labor and social reforms... a somewhat vaguely defined “new course” of party renewal... in 1990–1991 led to abandonment of much of the traditional party line and the formation of the PDS with a democratic socialist orientation... Massimo D'Alema became the first ex-communist to head a Western European nation.” Rulers.org (2020a) identify the Olive Tree as leftist, writing “D'Alema... was instrumental in creating the centre-left Ulivo (Olive Tree) alliance in February 1995 which was led by Romano Prodi.”

Year: 2000

Head of government: Prime Minister Giuliano Amato

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center, but earlier as left. CHISOLS identifies party as non-party. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes “D'Alema's second administration proved short-lived... the prime minister resigned on April 17, 2000. President Ciampi then turned to former prime minister Amato, D'Alema's minister of treasury and budget, who succeeded in forming an eight-party Olive Tree government”. CHISOLS earlier identifies party as the Socialist Party (*Partito Socialista Italiano—PSI*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Socialist Party's (*Partito Socialista Italiano—PSI*) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the Socialist Party's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2009) identifies the PSI's ideology as leftist, writing “the PSI... survived the suppression of the left during the fascist era... the PSI participated in the so-called “opening to the left” from 1962.” Jones et al. (2015b) identifies the PSI's ideology as leftist, writing “The Italian Socialist Party (PSI), the Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI), the Italian Republican Party (PRI), and the Radical Party (PR)... all leaned toward left of center: the PSI more to the left, particularly until the 1960s, when it started a process of realignment that, by the 1980s, led the socialists to more centrist positions” and “As a consequence of its internal ideological diversity... the broad position of the PSI was always a matter of power balance among its internal factions. Until the 1950s, under the leadership of Nenni, the leftists prevailed and the party aligned with the communists. After the late 1950s... it was again Nenni who led the PSI toward more moderate stances, and

acceptance of Atlanticism, the Common Market, and capitalism... when Bettino Craxi was appointed new party secretary in the same year, a convinced ideological shift was introduced, with total rejection of Marxism and a consequent embracement of liberalism (although mitigated by some elements of social market economy), by the PSI... After the crisis of the PSI and PSDI [in the early 1990s]... the parties' ideological shift had been so ample that the idea that they belonged to the left of the political spectrum was not so evident anymore; in particular, this sense of belonging would not be shared by the new party elite recruited under Craxi." Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the PSI's ideology as leftist after 1981, writing "At the PSI's congress in April 1981, Craxi pragmatically transformed its platform along centrist, social democratic lines".

Years: 2001 - 2005

Head of government: Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as Forward Italy (*Forza Italia*—FI). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Forza Italia (FI) ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.581) in 2001. DPI identifies FI's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the FI's ideology as rightist, writing "a radically transformed Parliament [was] dominated by the right-wing Freedom Alliance (Polo della Libertà—PL), headed by the new Forza Italia—FI formation of media tycoon Silvio BERLUSCONI" and "On the center-right, Silvio Berlusconi asserted that the string of corruption charges against him was attributable more to overzealous prosecutors than to actual illegalities."

Years: 2006 - 2007

Head of government: Prime Minister Romano Prodi

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party affiliation as the Olive Tree (*L'Ulivo* – OT). In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.073) in 2006. DPI identifies OT's ideology as centrist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the OT's ideology as leftist, writing "the emergence of a broad "Olive Tree" (Ulivo) alliance of center-left parties that was headed by Romano PRODI (a former left-wing DC minister)" and "the center-left Olive Tree". Jones et al. (2015a) identifies the Olive Tree's ideology as leftist, writing "the center-left Olive Tree coalition led by Romano Prodi". Gilbert and Nilsson (2007) identifies the Olive Tree's ideology as leftist, writing "OLIVE TREE COALITION/Ulivo. This name was chosen by the broad coalition of center-left parties assembled, under the

leadership of Romano Prodi, in the spring of 1995... The Ulivo has been somewhat revived since 2004 by the Italian center-left's decision to choose Prodi as their prime ministerial candidate in the elections of 2006." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the OT as "Social democratic". Rulers.org (2020a) identify the Olive Tree as leftist, writing "D'Alema... was instrumental in creating the centre-left Ulivo (Olive Tree) alliance in February 1995 which was led by Romano Prodi."

Years: 2008 - 2010

Head of government: Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as Forward Italy (*Forza Italia*—FI). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Forza Italia (FI) ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.581) in 2006. DPI identifies FI's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the FI's ideology as rightist, writing "a radically transformed Parliament [was] dominated by the right-wing Freedom Alliance (Polo della Libertà—PL), headed by the new Forza Italia—FI formation of media tycoon Silvio BERLUSCONI" and "On the center-right, Silvio Berlusconi asserted that the string of corruption charges against him was attributable more to overzealous prosecutors than to actual illegalities."

Years: 2011 - 2012

Head of government: Prime Minister Mario Monti

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. CHISOLS identifies party as none. World Statesmen (2019) identifies party as non-party.

Year: 2013

Head of government: Prime Minister Enrico Letta

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as Partito Democratico (PD). *Political Handbook of the World* (2018: 722) identifies party as Partito Democratico (Democratic Party). The *Al Riyadh* (2018) identifies ideology of Partito Democratico as left: "In an interview with Sunday's *Corriere della Sera*, Pier Carlo Padoan said he expected that none of the three main parties - the left-wing Partito Democratico (PD), right-wing Forza Italia (FI) and the anti-establishment 5-Star Movement - would be able to govern alone." Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Democratic Party's (Partito Democratico, PD) ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology

as “Center-left” (-.859) in 2013. DPI identifies PD’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PD’s ideology as leftist, writing “Democratic Party (Partito Democratico—PD). Founded on October 14, 2007, during the presidency of Romano Prodi, the center-left PD”.

Years: 2014 - 2015

Head of government: Prime Minister Matteo Renzi

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as Partito Democratico (PD). *Political Handbook of the World* (2018: 722) identifies party as Partito Democratico (Democratic Party). The *Al Riyadh* (2018) identifies ideology of Partito Democratico as left: “In an interview with Sunday's Corriere della Sera, Pier Carlo Padoan said he expected that none of the three main parties - the left-wing Partito Democratico (PD), right-wing Forza Italia (FI) and the anti-establishment 5-Star Movement - would be able to govern alone.” Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Democratic Party’s (Partito Democratico, PD) ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-.859) in 2013. DPI identifies PD’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PD’s ideology as leftist, writing “Democratic Party (Partito Democratico—PD). Founded on October 14, 2007, during the presidency of Romano Prodi, the center-left PD”.

Years: 2016 - 2017

Head of government: Prime Minister Paolo Gentiloni Silveri

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as Partito Democratico (PD). Encyclopedia Britannica (2018) identifies party as Partito Democratico (Democratic Party). The *Al Riyadh* (2018) identifies ideology of Partito Democratico as left: “In an interview with Sunday's Corriere della Sera, Pier Carlo Padoan said he expected that none of the three main parties - the left-wing Partito Democratico (PD), right-wing Forza Italia (FI) and the anti-establishment 5-Star Movement - would be able to govern alone.” Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Democratic Party’s (Partito Democratico, PD) ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-.859) in 2013. DPI identifies the PD’s ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PD’s ideology as leftist, writing “Democratic Party (Partito Democratico—PD). Founded on October 14, 2007, during the presidency of Romano Prodi, the center-left PD”.

Years: 2018-2020

Head of government: Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as none. Political Handbook of the World (2018-2019) identifies Conte as an independent but states that he was supported by an electoral coalition, writing, “Negotiations between the various parties resulted in a proposed coalition between M5S [Five Star Movement] and the League [Northern League], without its electoral alliance partners... The two parties put forward independent Giuseppe Conte as prime minister.” Political Handbook also writes, “In [the 2018] election, the LN was part of the center-right coalition... The party subsequently formed a coalition government with M5S.” In the Global Party Survey 2019, 42 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of the Centre-Right Coalition (Lega Nord, Forza Italia, Brothers of Italy, Us with Italy) (CD) as 7.7 and the score of the Five Star Movement (M5S) as 3.7. However, the New York Times reported in August 2019: “A week after the collapse of his last government, a nationalist-populist alliance between the anti-migrant League party and the anti-establishment Five Star Movement, Mr. Conte will preside over a populist/anti-populist coalition between Five Star and the center-left Democratic Party.” The New York Times also writes, “[Conte’s] greatest concerns seemed to be about the political damage Mr. Salvini wrought on the Five Star Movement, with which he was clearly aligned.” The Washington Post (2019) writes, “But as that nationalist-populist coalition broke apart this summer... Conte engineered a bid to stay on as prime minister and lead a new government that better fits his moderate political views—this time while gaining broader power for himself.” The Washington Post continues, “Italian newspapers have noted another aspect of Conte’s political transformation: Initially the nominal head of a government dominated by the far right, he’ll now lead a coalition—between the Five Star Movement and the Democratic Party—that is likely to skew more to the left... Cristina Fasone, a member of the political science department at Luiss Guido Carli University in Rome [said,] ‘The personality of Conte is seen as one of a person who is moderate, who tries to reach compromise.’”

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