

Country: Belize

Years: 1961-1983

Leader: Price

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify leader. Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies Price's party as the People's United Party (PUP). Political Handbook describes the party as being mainly leftist, containing a right-wing faction but a more powerful left-wing faction: "At a January 1986 'Unity Congress,' the leader of the left-wing faction, Said Musa, was elected party chairman, while the leader of the rump right-wing faction, Florencio Marin, was elected deputy chairman." Political Handbook also describes the party's platform later on in 1989 as "promising a liberalized media policy and an expanded state role in the economy." Political Handbook describes Price's averseness to the economic policies of the UDP: "The UDP's loss was linked, in part, to popular disenchantment with its economic policies, which Price had castigated as 'savage economic liberalism.'" World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUP and identifies the party as "social-democratic, Christian democratic, [and] nationalist." Huber and Stephens (2016: 9) identify PUP as centrist.

Years: 1984-1988

Leader: Esquivel

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify leader. Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies Esquivel's party as the United Democratic Party (UDP). Political Handbook discusses the reasons behind UDP's loss in 1989: "The UDP's loss was linked, in part, to popular disenchantment with its economic policies, which Price had castigated as 'savage economic liberalism.'" The UDP is also called "more conservative" compared to Price's People's United Party (PUP). World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as UDP and identifies the party as conservative and center-right. Huber and Stephens (2016: 9) identify UDP as center-right.

Years: 1989-1992

Leader: Price

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify leader. Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies Price's party as the People's United Party (PUP). Political Handbook describes the party as being mainly leftist,

containing a right-wing faction but a more powerful left-wing faction: “At a January 1986 ‘Unity Congress,’ the leader of the left-wing faction, Said Musa, was elected party chairman, while the leader of the rump right-wing faction, Florencio Marin, was elected deputy chairman.” Political Handbook also describes the party’s platform in 1989 as “promising a liberalized media policy and an expanded state role in the economy.” Political Handbook describes Price’s averseness to the economic policies of the UDP: “The UDP’s loss was linked, in part, to popular disenchantment with its economic policies, which Price had castigated as ‘savage economic liberalism.’” World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUP and identifies the party as “social-democratic, Christian democratic, [and] nationalist.” Huber and Stephens (2016: 9) identify PUP as centrist.

Years: 1993-1997

Leader: Esquivel

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify leader. Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies Esquivel’s party as the United Democratic Party (UDP). Political Handbook discusses the reasons behind UDP’s loss in 1989: “The UDP’s loss was linked, in part, to popular disenchantment with its economic policies, which Price had castigated as ‘savage economic liberalism.’” The UDP is also called “more conservative” compared to Price’s People’s United Party (PUP). World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as UDP and identifies the party as conservative and center-right. Huber and Stephens (2016: 9) identify UDP as center-right.

Years: 1998-2007

Leader: Musa

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify leader. Political Handbook of the World (2011) identifies Musa as the leader of the left-wing faction of the People’s United Party (PUP) and the newly elected party chair in 1986, writing, “At a January 1986 ‘Unity Congress,’ the leader of the left-wing faction, Said Musa, was elected party chair, while the leader of the rump right-wing faction, Florencio Marín, was elected deputy chair.” Political Handbook also writes, “Musa resigned his position as PUP party leader on February 13, 2008.” World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUP and identifies the party as “social-democratic, Christian democratic, [and] nationalist.” Huber and Stephens (2016: 9) identify PUP as centrist.

Years: 2008-2019

Leader: D.Barrow

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify leader. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies Barrow's party as the United Democratic Party (UDP) and points to a leftist economic agenda: "Barrow promised in his inaugural address to combat the corruption of the previous administration, reduce the cost of living and unemployment, distribute land to the poor, and expand free public education." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as UDP and identifies the party as conservative and center-right. Huber and Stephens (2016: 9) identify UDP as center-right. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 4 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of UDP as 7.3. Encyclopedia Britannica (2020) identifies Dean Barrow as the leader of the UDP, writing, "The UDP, now led by Dean Barrow..." DPI identifies UDP's ideology as rightist.

Years: 2020

Leader: Juan Antonio Briceno

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify leader. World Statesmen (2021) identifies Briceno's party affiliation as PUP (People's United Party) and describes the party as "social-democratic, Christian democratic, nationalist." Political Handbook describes the party as being mainly leftist, containing a right-wing faction but a more powerful left-wing faction: "At a January 1986 'Unity Congress,' the leader of the left-wing faction, Said Musa, was elected party chairman, while the leader of the rump right-wing faction, Florencio Marin, was elected deputy chairman." Huber and Stephens (2016: 9) identify PUP as centrist. Sanchez (2020) writes, "Belize voters overwhelmingly elected center-left opposition leader Johnny Briceno to succeed longtime Prime Minister Dean Barrow... Briceno's People's United Party (PUP) won 26 of 31 parliamentary seats, compared with five for the UDP..." DPI identifies PUP's ideology as rightist.

References:

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Sanchez, Jose. "Belize elects opposition leader to succeed retiring prime minister."

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