

Country: Norway

Years: 1945 - 1950

Head of government: Prime Minister Einar Henry Gerhardsen

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS profile identifies party as the Norwegian Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*), writing that “[Einar Gerhardsen] was a leader of the Labor Party. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party’s (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*) ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.094) in 1973. DPI identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist, writing “Norwegian Labor Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA)... Its program of democratic socialism resembles those of other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties.”

Years: 1951 - 1954

Head of government: Prime Minister Oscar Fredrik Torp

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. World Statesmen (2019) and Perspective Monde (2019) identify party as the Norwegian Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party’s (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*) ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.094) in 1973. DPI identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist, writing “Norwegian Labor Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA)... Its program of democratic socialism resembles those of other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties.”

Years: 1955 - 1964

Head of government: Prime Minister Einar Henry Gerhardsen

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS profile identifies party as the Norwegian Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*), writing that “[Einar Gerhardsen] was a leader of the Labor Party. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party’s (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*) ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.094) in 1973. DPI identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist,

writing “Norwegian Labor Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA)... Its program of democratic socialism resembles those of other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties.”

Years: 1965 - 1970

Head of government: Prime Minister Per Borten

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. Political Handbook (2015: 1095) identifies party as the Center Party (*Senterpartiet—Sp*), writing that “a coalition of nonsocialist parties took control under Per Borten, leader of the Center Party”. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Centre Party’s (*Senterpartiet, SP*) ideology as centrist. DPI identifies the SP’s ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (.338) in 1973. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the SP’s ideology as centrist, writing “Center Party (Senterpartiet—Sp)... it... championed the post-1975 government policy of bringing farmers’ incomes up to the level of industrial workers, although it remained conservative on some economic, social, and religious matters... Åslaug HAGA assumed the party’s leadership in 2005 and entered into the red-green alliance with the Labor and Center Parties. By doing so, she further moved the party to a centrist position, supporting, for example, oil production in the Barents Sea (under strict environmental standards) and further participation in the global markets.”

Year: 1971

Head of government: Prime Minister Trygve Martin Bratteli

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. Political Handbook (2015: 1095) identifies party as the Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*), writing that “a Labor government under Trygve Bratteli subsequently came to power”. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party’s (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.094) in 1973. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist, writing “Norwegian Labor Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA)... Its program of democratic socialism resembles those of other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties.”

Year: 1972

Head of government: Prime Minister Lars Korvald

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. Political Handbook (2015: 1095) identifies party as the Christian People's Party (*Kristelig Folkeparti—KrF*), writing that “a coalition government under Lars Korvald of the Christian People's Party failed to win the election”. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes “Christian People's Party (Kristelig Folkeparti—KrF or KFp)... In addition to support for most Conservative policies, the KrF's agenda subsequently centered on introduction of anti-abortion legislation and increased trade with developing countries.” While Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Conservatives' (*Høyre*) ideology as rightist, it identifies the Christian People's Party's (*Kristelig Folkeparti, KRF*) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as “Center” (.319) in 1973. DPI identifies the KRF's ideology as rightist. Döring and Manow (2019) identify the KRF as “Christian democratic”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 11 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian People's Party Appeal (KrF) as 6.0. Sjøvik (2008: 118) identifies Korvald as centrist, writing, “Korvald was Norway's first Christian Democratic prime minister, and his short-lived government proved that the country had available a viable centrist alternative to a Labor Party government.”

Years: 1973 - 1975

Head of government: Prime Minister Trygve Martin Bratteli

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. Political Handbook (2015: 1095) identifies party as the Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*), writing that “a Labor government under Trygve Bratteli subsequently came to power”. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party's (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the DNA's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as “Center-left” (-1.094) in 1973. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DNA's ideology as leftist, writing “Norwegian Labor Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA)... Its program of democratic socialism resembles those of other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties.”

Years: 1976 - 1980

Head of government: Prime Minister Odvar Nordli

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. Political Handbook (2015: 1095) identifies party as the Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*), writing that “Bratteli was succeeded in January 1976 by Labor's Odvar Nordli”. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party's (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the DNA's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020),

4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.094) in 1973 and 1977. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DNA's ideology as leftist, writing "Norwegian Labor Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA)... Its program of democratic socialism resembles those of other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties."

Years: 1981 - 1985

Head of government: Prime Minister Kåre Isaachsen Willoch

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. Political Handbook (2015: 1095) identifies party as the Conservative Party (*Høyre*), writing that "Kare Willoch formed a minority administration led by the Conservative Party". Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Conservatives' (*Høyre*) ideology as rightist. DPI identifies Høyre's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (1.726) in 1981. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the Conservative Party's ideology as rightist, writing "Conservative Party (Høyre—H). The oldest of the contemporary Norwegian parties (founded in 1884), the Høyre (literally "Right") advocates a "modern, progressive conservatism" emphasizing private investment, elimination of government control in the semipublic industries, lower taxes, and a revised tax structure that would benefit business."

Years: 1986 - 1988

Head of government: Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. Political Handbook (2015: 1095) identifies party as the Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*), writing that "the Center Party agreed to support Labor's return to power under Brundtland". Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party's (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the DNA's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-1.105) in 1985. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DNA's ideology as leftist, writing "Norwegian Labor Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA)... Its program of democratic socialism resembles those of other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties."

Year: 1989

Head of government: Prime Minister Jan Peder Syse

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. Political Handbook (2015: 1095) identifies party as the Conservative Party (*Høyre*), writing that “the Conservatives, under Jan P. Syse, formed a new minority administration”. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Conservatives’ (*Hoyre*) ideology as rightist. DPI identifies Høyre’s ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Right” (1.726) in 1989. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the Conservative Party’s ideology as rightist, writing “Conservative Party (Høyre—H). The oldest of the contemporary Norwegian parties (founded in 1884), the Høyre (literally “Right”) advocates a “modern, progressive conservatism” emphasizing private investment, elimination of government control in the semipublic industries, lower taxes, and a revised tax structure that would benefit business.”

Years: 1990 - 1995

Head of government: Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. Political Handbook (2015: 1095) identifies party as the Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*), writing that “the Center Party agreed to support Labor’s return to power under Brundtland”. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party’s (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*) ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.103) in 1989 and “Center-left” (-1.104) in 1993. DPI identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist, writing “Norwegian Labor Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA)... Its program of democratic socialism resembles those of other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties.”

Year: 1996

Head of government: Prime Minister Thorbjørn Jagland

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. Political Handbook (2015: 1096) identifies party as the Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*), writing that “Labor entered the September 1997 election under the leadership of Thorbjørn Jagland”. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party’s (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.104) in 1993. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist, writing “Norwegian Labor Party (Det

Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA)... Its program of democratic socialism resembles those of other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties.”

Years: 1997 - 1999

Head of government: Prime Minister Kjell Magne Bondevik

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. Political Handbook (2015: 1096) identifies party as the Christian People’s Party (*Kristelig Folkeparti—KrF*), writing that “KrF leader Kjell Magne Bondevik subsequently formed a new minority government”. While Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People’s Party’s (*Kristelig Folkeparti, KRF*) ideology as centrist, Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes “Christian People’s Party (*Kristelig Folkeparti—KrF* or *KFp*)... In addition to support for most Conservative policies, the KrF’s agenda subsequently centered on introduction of anti-abortion legislation and increased trade with developing countries.” The Political Handbook elaborates on Bondevik, writing “Bondevik’s insistence on a conservative fiscal policy and tax cuts seemed out of step with the general public, which favored higher levels of public sector spending.” Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Conservatives’ (*Hoyre*) ideology as rightist. DPI identifies the KRF’s ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (.321) in 1997. Döring and Manow (2019) identify the KRF as “Christian democratic”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 11 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian People’s Party Appeal (KrF) as 6.0.

Year: 2000

Head of government: Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. Political Handbook (2015: 1096) identifies party as the Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*), writing that “Labor’s Jen Stoltenberg was subsequently named head of an all-Labor, minority government”. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party’s (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-left” (-1.104) in 1997. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DNA’s ideology as leftist, writing “Norwegian Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*)... Its program of democratic socialism resembles those of other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties.”

Years: 2001 - 2004

Head of government: Prime Minister Kjell Magne Bondevik

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. Political Handbook (2015: 1096) identifies party as the Christian People's Party (*Kristelig Folkeparti—KrF*), writing that “KrF leader Kjell Magne Bondevik subsequently formed a new minority government”. While Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian People's Party's (*Kristelig Folkeparti, KRF*) ideology as centrist, Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes “Christian People's Party (Kristelig Folkeparti—KrF or KFp)... In addition to support for most Conservative policies, the KrF's agenda subsequently centered on introduction of anti-abortion legislation and increased trade with developing countries.” The Political Handbook elaborates on Bondevik, writing “Bondevik's insistence on a conservative fiscal policy and tax cuts seemed out of step with the general public, which favored higher levels of public sector spending.” DPI identifies the KRF's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as “Center” (.321) in 2001. Döring and Manow (2019) identify the KRF as “Christian democratic”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 11 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian People's Party Appeal (KrF) as 6.0.

Years: 2005 - 2012

Head of government: Prime Minister Jens Stoltenberg

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*). Political Handbook (2015: 1096) identifies party as the Labor Party (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*), writing that “Labor's Jen Stoltenberg was subsequently named head of an all-Labor, minority government”. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party's (*Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA*) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the DNA's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as “Center-left” (-1.104) in 2005 and 2009. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the DNA's ideology as leftist, writing “Norwegian Labor Party (Det Norske Arbeiderparti—DNA)... Its program of democratic socialism resembles those of other Scandinavian Social Democratic parties.”

Years: 2013 - 2020

Head of government: Prime Minister Erna Solberg

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. Varieties of Democracy identifies party as the Conservative Party. Political Handbook of the World (2018: 1098) identifies party as the Conservative Party (Høyre). DPI identifies Høyre's ideology

as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 4 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Right" (1.723) in 2013 and 2017. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Conservatives' (*Høyre*) ideology as rightist. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the Conservative Party's ideology as rightist, writing "Conservative Party (Høyre—H). The oldest of the contemporary Norwegian parties (founded in 1884), the Høyre (literally "Right") advocates a "modern, progressive conservatism" emphasizing private investment, elimination of government control in the semipublic industries, lower taxes, and a revised tax structure that would benefit business." World Statesmen (2021) and Perspective Monde (2021) corroborate party affiliation as the Conservative Party and identify the party as rightist.

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