

Country: Netherlands

Year: 1945

Head of government: Prime Minister Willem Schermerhorn

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Free Democratic League (*Vrijzinnig Democratische Bond – VDB*).

Years: 1946 - 1947

Head of government: Prime Minister Louis J. M. Beel

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Catholic People's Party (*Katholieke Volkspartij—KVP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Catholic People's Party's (KVP) ideology as centrist. DPI identifies the Catholic People's Party's ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.407) in 1971. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the KVP's ideology as centrist, writing "The KVP was founded in 1945 as a centrist party... It endorsed many social welfare programs while favoring close cooperation between spiritual and secular forces in the community."

Years: 1948 - 1957

Head of government: Prime Minister Willem Drees

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Labor Party (*Partij van de Arbeid—PvdA*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party's (Partij van der Arbeid, PvdA) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the PvdA as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Left" (-2.074) in 1971. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PvdA's ideology as leftist, writing "Labor Party (Partij van de Arbeid—PvdA). The Labor Party... favored democratic socialism and was a strong supporter of the UN and European integration. The party program stressed the importance of equality of economic benefits, greater consultation in decision making, and reduced defense spending... Subsequent policy considerations focused on employment; strengthening social security, health care, and education; transport infrastructure; and debt reduction."

Year: 1958

Head of government: Prime Minister Louis J. M. Beel

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Catholic People's Party (*Katholieke Volkspartij—KVP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Catholic People's Party's (KVP) ideology as centrist. DPI identifies the Catholic People's Party's ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify of government party's ideology as "Center" (.407) in 1971. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the KVP's ideology as centrist, writing "The KVP was founded in 1945 as a centrist party... It endorsed many social welfare programs while favoring close cooperation between spiritual and secular forces in the community."

Years: 1959 - 1962

Head of government: Prime Minister Jan Eduard de Quay

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Catholic People's Party (*Katholieke Volkspartij—KVP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Catholic People's Party's (KVP) ideology as centrist. DPI identifies the Catholic People's Party's ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.407) in 1971. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the KVP's ideology as centrist, writing "The KVP was founded in 1945 as a centrist party... It endorsed many social welfare programs while favoring close cooperation between spiritual and secular forces in the community."

Years: 1963 - 1964

Head of government: Prime Minister Victor Marijnen

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Catholic People's Party (*Katholieke Volkspartij—KVP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identify the Catholic People's Party's (KVP) ideology as centrist. DPI identifies the Catholic People's Party's ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.407) in 1971. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the KVP's ideology as centrist, writing "The KVP was founded in 1945 as a centrist party... It endorsed many social welfare programs while favoring close cooperation between spiritual and secular forces in the community."

Year: 1965

Head of government: Prime Minister Joseph Cals

Ideology: center

Description: Contrary to V-Dem, World Statesmen (2019) and Rulers (2019) identify Jelle Zijlstra instead of Joseph Cals as head of government on December 31, 1965. HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Catholic People's Party (*Katholieke Volkspartij*—KVP). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Catholic People's Party's (KVP) ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.407) in 1971. DPI identifies the Catholic People's Party's ideology as centrist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the KVP's ideology as centrist, writing "The KVP was founded in 1945 as a centrist party... It endorsed many social welfare programs while favoring close cooperation between spiritual and secular forces in the community."

Year: 1966

Head of government: Prime Minister Jelle Zijlstra

Ideology: right

Description: Contrary to V-Dem, World Statesmen (2019) and Rulers (2019) identify Jelle Zijlstra instead of Joseph Cals as head of government on December 31, 1965. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies party as Anti-Revolutionary Party (*Anti-Revolutionaire Partij*—ARP). DPI identifies ARP's ideology later as right. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.096) in 1971. In V-Party (2020), 1 expert identified head of government party's cohesion as "Negligible visible disagreement" in 1971. Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Anti Revolutionary Party's (ARP) ideology as rightist. The Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "The ARP, founded in 1879, was the nation's oldest political organization... The CHU was formed in 1908 by a dissident faction of the ARP. Traditionally more centrist than the parent party, it shared the ARP's Calvinist outlook." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the ARP as "Christian democratic".

Years: 1967 - 1970

Head of government: Prime Minister Petrus de Jong

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Catholic People's Party (*Katholieke Volkspartij*—KVP). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Catholic People's Party's (KVP) ideology as centrist. DPI identifies the Catholic People's Party's ideology as centrist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.407) in 1971. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the KVP's ideology as centrist, writing "The KVP was founded in 1945 as a centrist party... It endorsed many social

welfare programs while favoring close cooperation between spiritual and secular forces in the community.”

Years: 1971 - 1972

Head of government: Prime Minister Barend Willem Biesheuvel

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Anti-Revolutionary Party (*Anti-Revolutionaire Partij—ARP*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Anti Revolutionary Party’s (ARP) ideology as rightist. DPI identifies the Anti-Revolutionary Party’s ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center” (.096) in 1971 and 1972. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes “an expanded center-right government [was] formed under Barend W. BIESHEUVEL in 1971” and “The ARP, founded in 1879, was the nation’s oldest political organization... The CHU was formed in 1908 by a dissident faction of the ARP. Traditionally more centrist than the parent party, it shared the ARP’s Calvinist outlook.” Döring and Manow (2019) identify the ARP as “Christian democratic”. Rulers.org (2020) writes “Barend Biesheuvel's right-of-centre cabinet”.

Years: 1973 - 1976

Head of government: Prime Minister Johannes den Uyl

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Labor Party (*Partij van de Arbeid—PvdA*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party’s (Partij van der Arbeid, PvdA) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the PvdA’s ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Left” (-2.074) in 1972. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PvdA’s ideology as leftist, writing “Labor Party (Partij van de Arbeid—PvdA). The Labor Party... favored democratic socialism and was a strong supporter of the UN and European integration. The party program stressed the importance of equality of economic benefits, greater consultation in decision making, and reduced defense spending... Subsequent policy considerations focused on employment; strengthening social security, health care, and education; transport infrastructure; and debt reduction.”

Years: 1977 - 1981

Head of government: Prime Minister Andreas van Agt

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Appeal (*Christen-Democratisch Appèl—CDA*). Armingeon

et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Appeal's (CDA) ideology as centrist. However, DPI identifies the CDA's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.479) in 1977 and 1981. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic Appeal (Christen-Democratisch Appèl—CDA)... A period of "uncertainty and wrangling" developed within the CDA in the wake of the 1994 electoral decline, the right wing appearing to gain ascendancy in 1997 with selection of Jaap de HOOP SCHEFFER as new party leader... Positioning itself as a "reasoned choice" between the radically conservative LPF (below) and the social-democratic PvdA, the CDA led all parties by securing 43 seats in the May 2002 election to the Tweede Kamer." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CDA as "Christian democratic". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 25 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) as 6.5.

Years: 1982 - 1993

Head of government: Prime Minister Rudolphus Lubbers

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Appeal (*Christen-Democratisch Appèl—CDA*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Appeal's (CDA) ideology as centrist. However, DPI identifies the CDA's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.479) in 1982, 1986, 1989 and 1991. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic Appeal (Christen-Democratisch Appèl—CDA)... A period of "uncertainty and wrangling" developed within the CDA in the wake of the 1994 electoral decline, the right wing appearing to gain ascendancy in 1997 with selection of Jaap de HOOP SCHEFFER as new party leader... Positioning itself as a "reasoned choice" between the radically conservative LPF (below) and the social-democratic PvdA, the CDA led all parties by securing 43 seats in the May 2002 election to the Tweede Kamer." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CDA as "Christian democratic". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 25 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) as 6.5.

Years: 1994 - 2001

Head of government: Prime Minister Willem Kok

Ideology: left

Description: HoG identifies ideology as left. CHISOLS identifies party as the Labor Party (*Partij van de Arbeid—PvdA*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Labour Party's (Partij van der Arbeid, PvdA) ideology as leftist. DPI identifies the PvdA's ideology as leftist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of

government party's ideology as "Center-left" (-.702) in 1994 and 1998. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the PvdA's ideology as leftist, writing "Labor Party (Partij van de Arbeid—PvdA). The Labor Party... favored democratic socialism and was a strong supporter of the UN and European integration. The party program stressed the importance of equality of economic benefits, greater consultation in decision making, and reduced defense spending... Subsequent policy considerations focused on employment; strengthening social security, health care, and education; transport infrastructure; and debt reduction."

Years: 2002 - 2009

Head of government: Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende

Ideology: center

Description: HoG identifies ideology as center. CHISOLS identifies party as the Christian Democratic Appeal (*Christen-Democratisch Appèl—CDA*). Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the Christian Democratic Appeal's (CDA) ideology as centrist. However, DPI identifies the CDA's ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify head of government party's ideology as "Center" (.479) in 2002, 2003 and 3 experts identify the same in 2006. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes "Christian Democratic Appeal (Christen-Democratisch Appèl—CDA)... A period of "uncertainty and wrangling" developed within the CDA in the wake of the 1994 electoral decline, the right wing appearing to gain ascendancy in 1997 with selection of Jaap de HOOP SCHEFFER as new party leader... Positioning itself as a "reasoned choice" between the radically conservative LPF (below) and the social-democratic PvdA, the CDA led all parties by securing 43 seats in the May 2002 election to the Tweede Kamer." Döring and Manow (2019) identify the CDA as "Christian democratic". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 25 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) as 6.5.

Years: 2010 - 2020

Head of government: Prime Minister Mark Rutte

Ideology: right

Description: HoG identifies ideology as right. Varieties of Democracy identifies party as the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (*Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie—VVD*). Political Handbook (2015: 1043) identifies party as the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (*Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie—VVD*), writing that "under the continuing leadership of Mark Rutte, the VVD entered into a minority government coalition with the CDA". Armingeon et al. (2019) identifies the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy's (VVD) ideology as rightist. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify head of government

party's ideology as "Center-right" (1.524) in 2010, 2012 and 2017. DPI identifies the VVD's ideology as rightist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) identifies the VVD's ideology as rightist, writing "People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie—VVD)... Although it accepted social welfare measures, the VVD was conservative in outlook and strongly favored free enterprise and separation of church and state." World Statesmen (2021) and Perspective Monde (2021) corroborate party affiliation as VVD and identify the party as center-right.

References:

- Armington, Klaus, Virginia Wenger, Fiona Wiedemeier, Christian Isler, Laura Knöpfel, David Weisstanner and Sarah Engler. 2019. Supplement to the Comparative Political Data Set – Government Composition 1960-2017. Bern: Institute of Political Science, University of Berne.
- Döring, Holger, and Philip Manow. 2019. Parliaments and governments database (ParlGov): Information on parties, elections and cabinets in modern democracies. Development version.
- Norris, Pippa. 2020. Global Party Survey dataset.
<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataverse/GlobalPartySurvey>
- Political Handbook of the World Online Edition. 2015. "Netherlands". CQ Press.
- Rulers.org. "Index Aa-Ag." Accessed May 14, 2020.
<http://rulers.org/indexa1.html#agt>.