

Country: Costa Rica

Years: 1945-1947

Head of Government: Teodoro Picado Michalski

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Picado Michalski's party as Partido Republicano Nacional (PRN). Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PRN but identifies the party as centrist. Lentz (1994: 196) writes, "Picado allowed Communists to serve in his government and established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PRN and identifies the party as "liberal" and "Christian socialist".

Years: 1948

Head of Government: José Figueres Ferrer

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Figueres Ferrer's party as Partido Social Democrático (PSD). Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PSD and identifies the party as center-left. Lentz (1994: 197-198) writes that later on, "[Figueres] supported the rebellion against Fulgencio Batista's government in Cuba, but later broke with rebel leader Fidel Castro over his communist leanings." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PSD and identifies the party as "social-democratic". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PSD as center-left.

Years: 1949-1952

Head of Government: Luis Rafael de la Trinidad Otilio Ulate Blanco

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies Ulate Blanco's party as Partido Unión Nacional (PUN). Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUN but identifies the party as center-left. Lentz (1994: 198) writes, "Ulate was the candidate of the opposition in the presidential elections in February of 1948... He succeeded Figueres's ruling junta on November 8, 1949. Ulate led a conservative government and was considered a competent administrator." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUN and identifies the party as "conservative". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PUN as center-right.

Years: 1953-1957

Head of Government: José Figueres Ferrer

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Figueres Ferrer's party as Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies the party as leftist, writing, "Founded by former president José Figueres Ferrer in the aftermath of the 1948 revolution, the PLN has traditionally been the largest and best-organized of the Costa Rican parties and is a classic example of the democratic Left in Latin America. Affiliated with the Socialist International, it has consistently favored progressive programs." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as center-left. Lentz (1994: 197-198) writes, "[Figueres] supported the rebellion against Fulgencio Batista's government in Cuba, but later broke with rebel leader Fidel Castro over his communist leanings." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as "social-democratic". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PLN as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PLN's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.738) in 1970.

Years: 1958-1961

Head of Government: Mario José Echandi Jiménez

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies Echandi Jiménez's party as Partido Unión Nacional (PUN). Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUN but identifies the party as centrist. Lentz (1994: 198) writes, "Echandi served as a leader of the opposition in the National Assembly during the presidency of José Figueres Ferrer from 1953. Echandi was the conservative National Union party's presidential candidate in the elections of 1958." Later on, after a defeat in the presidential election of 1970, he "subsequently founded the conservative National Movement." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUN and identifies the party as "conservative". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PUN as center-right.

Years: 1962-1965

Head of Government: Francisco José Orlich Bolmarcich

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Orlich's party as Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies the party as leftist, writing, "Founded by former president José Figueres Ferrer in the aftermath of the 1948 revolution, the PLN has traditionally been the largest and best-organized of the Costa Rican parties and is a classic example of the democratic Left in Latin America. Affiliated with the Socialist

International, it has consistently favored progressive programs.” Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as center-left. Lentz (1994: 199) writes, “[Orlich] took part in the revolt in 1948 against the attempt by the government of Teodoro Picado Michalski to thwart the results of the presidential election of that year. Orlich became closely associated with José Figueres Ferrer, a leader of the revolt.” World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as “social-democratic”. Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PLN as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PLN’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.738) in 1970.

Years: 1966-1969

Head of Government: José Joaquín Trejos Fernández

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies Trejos’ party as Partido Unión Nacional (PUN). Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUN but identifies the party as centrist. Lentz (1994: 199) writes, “Trejos was chosen by a coalition of opposition parties to be the presidential candidate of the National Unification Coalition party in 1966.” World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUN and identifies the party as “conservative”. Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PUN as center-right.

Years: 1970-1973

Head of Government: José Figueres Ferrer

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Figueres Ferrer’s party as Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies the party as leftist, writing, “Founded by former president José Figueres Ferrer in the aftermath of the 1948 revolution, the PLN has traditionally been the largest and best-organized of the Costa Rican parties and is a classic example of the democratic Left in Latin America. Affiliated with the Socialist International, it has consistently favored progressive programs.” Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as center-left. Lentz (1994: 197-198) writes, “[Figueres] supported the rebellion against Fulgencio Batista’s government in Cuba, but later broke with rebel leader Fidel Castro over his communist leanings.” World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as “social-democratic”. Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PLN as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PLN’s ideology as “Center-left” (-0.738) in 1970.

Years: 1974-1977

Head of Government: Daniel Oduber Quirós

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Oduber Quirós' party as Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies the party as leftist, writing, "Founded by former president José Figueres Ferrer in the aftermath of the 1948 revolution, the PLN has traditionally been the largest and best-organized of the Costa Rican parties and is a classic example of the democratic Left in Latin America. Affiliated with the Socialist International, it has consistently favored progressive programs." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as center-left. Lentz (1994: 199) writes, "Oduber supported the rebellion against the government led by José Figueres Ferrer in 1948." During his presidency, "Oduber's government granted legal status to the Communist party in 1975, and Costa Rica restored diplomatic relations with Cuba in 1977." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as "social-democratic". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PLN as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PLN's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.738) in 1974.

Years: 1978-1981

Head of Government: Rodrigo Carazo Odio

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies Carazo Odio's party as Partido Radical Democrático (PRD). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies Carazo Odio as the leader of the Social Christian Unity Party (*Partido Unidad Social Cristiana*—PUSC) at the time, which it describes as "a loose alliance of the essentially conservative parties." However, Political Handbook also describes PRD as "previously PUSC-affiliated" by 1985, so it is possible that PRD was part of this alliance. Perspective monde (2019) identifies Carazo Odio's party affiliation as Coalición Unidad and identifies the party as rightist. Lentz (1994: 199-200) writes, "Carazo resigned from the PLN to join the opposition in 1969. He was the candidate of a coalition of opposition parties in the presidential elections in 1978." World Statesmen (2019) identifies party affiliation as "center-right" UN (Partido Unión Nacional) and UC (Coalición Unidad), which is described as an anti-PLN coalition that included UN and PRD, among others. Political Handbook of the World (2018-2019) suggests that UN was part of the PUSC, writing, "The party is a loose alliance of the essentially conservative parties, including... the former Democratic Renovation Party."

Years: 1982-1985

Head of Government: Luis Alberto Monge Álvarez

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Monge Álvarez's party as Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies the party as leftist, writing, "Founded by former president José Figueres Ferrer in the aftermath of the 1948 revolution, the PLN has traditionally been the largest and best-organized of the Costa Rican parties and is a classic example of the democratic Left in Latin America. Affiliated with the Socialist International, it has consistently favored progressive programs." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as center-left. Lentz (1994: 200) writes, "[Monge Álvarez] became active with the labor movement and served with the International Labor Organization as a consultant on Latin American affairs from 1950 until 1952." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as "social-democratic". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PLN as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PLN's ideology as "Center-left" (-0.738) in 1982.

Years: 1986-1989

Head of Government: Óscar Arias Sánchez

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Arias' party as Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies the party as leftist, writing, "Founded by former president José Figueres Ferrer in the aftermath of the 1948 revolution, the PLN has traditionally been the largest and best-organized of the Costa Rican parties and is a classic example of the democratic Left in Latin America. Affiliated with the Socialist International, it has consistently favored progressive programs." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as center-left. Lentz (1994: 200) writes, "Arias became active in the National Liberation party and supported Daniel Oduber Quiros in his unsuccessful presidential campaign in 1966." Later on, "He was a leading critic of conservative President Rodrigo Carazo Odio... He left the National Assembly to assist Luis Alberto Monge in his campaign for the presidency in 1981." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as "social-democratic". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PLN as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PLN's ideology as "Center-right" (0.62) in 1986. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify "virtually no visible disagreement" in PLN in 1986.

Years: 1990-1993

Head of Government: Rafael Ángel Calderón Fournier

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies Calderón Fournier's party as Partido Unidad Social Cristiano (PUSC). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) describes the PUSC as "a loose alliance of the essentially conservative parties." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUSC and identifies the party as center-right. Lentz (1994: 201) writes, "[Calderón] was active in the Social Christian Unity party and served in the cabinet of Rodrigo Carazo Odio as minister of foreign affairs." World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUSC and describes the party as "Christian-democratic". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PUSC as center-right. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PUSC's ideology as "Center-right" (1.52) in 1990.

Years: 1994-1997

Head of Government: José María Figueres Olsen

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Figueres Olsen's party as Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies the party as leftist, writing, "Founded by former president José Figueres Ferrer in the aftermath of the 1948 revolution, the PLN has traditionally been the largest and best-organized of the Costa Rican parties and is a classic example of the democratic Left in Latin America. Affiliated with the Socialist International, it has consistently favored progressive programs." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as center-left. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as "social-democratic". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PLN as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PLN's ideology as "Center-right" (0.954) in 1994. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify "negligible visible disagreement" in PLN in 1994.

Years: 1998-2001

Head of Government: Miguel Ángel Rodríguez Echeverría

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies Rodríguez Echeverría's party as Partido Unidad Social Cristiano (PUSC). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) describes the PUSC as "a loose alliance of the essentially conservative parties." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUSC and identifies the party as center-right. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUSC and describes the party as "Christian-democratic". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PUSC as center-right. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PUSC's ideology as "Center-right" (1.533) in 1998.

Years: 2002-2005

Head of Government: Abel Pacheco de la Espriella

Ideology: rightist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies Pacheco's party as Partido Unidad Social Cristiano (PUSC). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) describes the PUSC as "a loose alliance of the essentially conservative parties." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUSC and identifies the party as center-right. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PUSC and describes the party as "Christian-democratic". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PUSC as center-right. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PUSC's ideology as "Center-right" (1.533) in 2002.

Years: 2006-2009

Head of Government: Óscar Arias Sánchez

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS identifies Arias' party as Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN). Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies the party as leftist, writing, "Founded by former president José Figueres Ferrer in the aftermath of the 1948 revolution, the PLN has traditionally been the largest and best-organized of the Costa Rican parties and is a classic example of the democratic Left in Latin America. Affiliated with the Socialist International, it has consistently favored progressive programs." Perspective monde (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as center-left. World Statesmen (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as "social-democratic". Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PLN as center-left. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PLN's ideology as "Center-right" (1.392) in 2006. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify "a high level of visible disagreement" in PLN in 2006.

Years: 2010-2013

Head of Government: Laura Chinchilla Miranda

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS does not identify party. Lansford (2015) identifies Chinchilla Miranda's party as Partido Liberación Nacional (PLN), writing "Former Vice President Laura CHINCHILLA of the PLN won the election on February 7, 2010, becoming the country's first female chief executive." Political Handbook of the World (2005-2006) identifies the party as leftist, writing, "Founded by former president José Figueres Ferrer in the aftermath of the 1948 revolution, the PLN has traditionally been the largest and best-organized of the Costa Rican parties and is a classic example of the democratic Left in Latin

America. Affiliated with the Socialist International, it has consistently favored progressive programs.” *Perspective monde* (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as center-left. *World Statesmen* (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PLN and identifies the party as “social-democratic”. Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PLN as center-left. In *V-Party* (2020), 3 experts identify PLN’s ideology as “Center” (0.307) in 2010. In *V-Party* (2020), 2 experts identify “some visible disagreement” in PLN in 2010.

Years: 2014-2017

Head of Government: Luis Guillermo Solís Rivera

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Lansford (2015) identifies Solís Rivera’s party as Partido Acción Ciudadana (PAC), writing “[...] in the lead up to the 2014 general elections, which saw the election of the PAC’s Luis Guillermo SOLÍS as president”. DPI identifies PAC’s ideology as leftist. *Political Handbook of the World* (2015) elaborates, writing, “Launched in early 2001 by PLN defector Ottón Solís Fallas and others, the PAC ran in the 2002 election on a populist platform promising to combat corruption and help farmers and traditional industries that had been weakened by recent market reforms.” *Political Handbook* also writes that José María Villalta “refused to endorse Solís for the runoff election [in 2014], complaining that the PAC had abandoned its leftist roots.” Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PAC’s ideology as center-left since 2002. *Perspective monde* (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PAC and identifies the party as center-left. *World Statesmen* (2019) corroborates party affiliation as PAC and identifies the party as center-left. In the *Global Party Survey* 2019, 9 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of PAC as 4.0, the salience (0-10) of the economic dimension as 7.8, and the cohesion (0-10) of the party as 6.0. Diaz-Arias et al. (2018: 8) write, “Solís had left the PLN in 1998 along with other PLN members, founding the Partido Acción Ciudadana (PAC; Citizens’ Action Party) as a way to keep social-democracy alive. Therefore, for many scholars and intellectuals, Solís represented the legacy of the center-left tradition that would stop the neoliberal reform... Solís won the [2014] election promising a moral state that would address corruption and secure public finances by means of adequate tax collection.” In *V-Party* (2020), 3 experts identify PAC’s ideology as “Center” (-0.001) in 2014. In *V-Party* (2020), 2 experts identify “almost complete” disagreement in PAC in 2014.

Years: 2018-2020

Head of Government: Carlos Alvarado Quesada

Ideology: leftist

Description: HoG identifies ideology as leftist. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2021) and World Statesmen (2021) identify Alvarado Quesada's party as Partido Acción Ciudadana (PAC) and identify the party as center-left. DPI identifies PAC's ideology as leftist. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing, "Launched in early 2001 by PLN defector Ottón Solís Fallas and others, the PAC ran in the 2002 election on a populist platform promising to combat corruption and help farmers and traditional industries that had been weakened by recent market reforms." Political Handbook also writes that José María Villalta "refused to endorse [Luís Guillermo Solís Rivera] for the runoff election, complaining that the PAC had abandoned its leftist roots." Huber and Stephens (2016: 13) identify PAC's ideology as center-left since 2002. In V-Party (2020), 3 experts identify PAC's ideology as "Center" (-0.001) in 2018. In V-Party (2020), 2 experts identify "almost complete" disagreement in PAC in 2018.

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