

French and Venezuelan People's Conceptualization of Human Rights: Indivisibility and Universality Issues*

Conceptualización de franceses y venezolanos de los derechos humanos: Problemas de indivisibilidad y universalidad

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to examine French unpaid participants' ($N = 50$) perceptions about Human Rights (HR). The material was a series of scenarios depicting a socio-political situation of a fictitious state and a response scale. Four critical items of information were provided: (a) the degree in which the State offers social protection to the citizens (not at all, intermediate or complete); (b) the level of respect for Civil Liberties in the country (no respect, intermediate, full respect); (c) the level of Equality between citizens (inequality of rights vs. equality of right); and (d) the level of Respect for the private life of the citizens (no respect for private life vs. full respect for private life). The 36 stories were obtained by the orthogonal crossing of the four factors: $3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 = 36$. Results from the French sample were compared with previous results from a Venezuelan sample (Guédez & Mullet, 2014). Results showed no difference in the importance given to Social Protection between French and Venezuelan participants. Also, the crucial four-way interaction was significant at a very stringent level, and the five-way interaction involving Country was not. Thus, it can be safely considered that the way HR are conceptualized is correctly expressed by the equation: Judged Respect for HR = Privacy x Civil Liberties x Equality x Social Protection.

Keywords

human rights; France; indivisibility; universality.

RESUMEN

El objetivo del presente estudio fue examinar las percepciones acerca de los derechos humanos de participantes franceses no pagados ($N = 50$). Los materiales fueron una serie de escenarios que representaban la situación sociopolítica de un estado ficticio, y una escala de respuesta. Se proporcionaron cuatro ítems críticos de información: a) el grado en el que el estado ofrece protección social a los ciudadanos (ninguno, intermedio, o completo); b) el nivel de respeto por las libertades civiles en el país (no hay respeto, intermedio, o respeto total); c) el nivel de equidad entre ciudadanos (inequidad de derechos vs. equidad de derechos); y d) el nivel de respeto por la vida privada de los ciudadanos (no hay

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respeto por la vida privada vs. respeto total por la vida privada). Las 36 historias fueron obtenidas por el cruce ortogonal de los 4 factores: $3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 = 36$. Los resultados de la muestra francesa fueron comparados con resultados previos de una muestra venezolana (Guédez & Mullet, 2014). Los resultados no mostraron diferencias en la importancia dada a la protección social entre los participantes franceses y venezolanos. Además, la interacción crucial de cuatro formas fue significativa en un nivel muy riguroso, mientras que la interacción de cinco formas, incluyendo país, no lo fue. Entonces, se puede considerar con seguridad que la manera en que los derechos humanos son conceptualizados es correctamente expresada por la ecuación: Respeto por los derechos humanos juzgado = Privacidad x Libertades civiles x Equidad x Protección Social.

Palabras clave

derechos humanos; Francia; indivisibilidad; universalidad.

French and Venezuelan People's Conceptualization of Human Rights: Indivisibility and Universality Issues

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the international community on December 1948. At the time, the Chair of the Commission on Human Rights, Eleanor Roosevelt, stated that the Declaration “is not and does not purport to be a statement of law or legal obligation,” but it means “to serve as a common standard of achievement for all nations” (United Nations General Assembly, 1948).

By stating that the UDHR was a common standard of achievement for all nations, the United Nations (UN) clearly posited that it was universally valid, irrespective of local customs and traditions (Cerna, 1994). In the second UN World Conference on Human Rights, which took place in Vienna in 1993, the UN expressed concern with dissident views regarding the universality of HR. The conference rejected the idea that HR can be conceptualized differently from one country to another; that is, as a function of historical traditions and religious beliefs.

How do People Conceptualize HR?

The way people in the US conceptualize HR has been examined by Diaz-Veizades, Widaman,

Little, and Gibbs (1995). They created a 116-item Human Rights Questionnaire based on the 30 articles of the UDHR, and, by using factor analysis, examined the level of endorsement to these items expressed by US College students. They found four separable factors: Social security (e.g., “Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living”), Civilian constraint (e.g., “Detention of individuals for political reasons is wrong”), Equality (e.g., “Women and men should have equal rights in divorce”), and Privacy (e.g., “A person’s home is his castle and should not be interfered with by others”). In addition, participants tended to strongly endorse the Social Security, Equality and Privacy items ($M > 6$ out of 7), but were ambivalent regarding the Civilian constraint items ($M = 4$).

Similar studies, conducted on other US samples (Crowson, 2004) and in Cameroon (Pirttilä-Backman, Kassea, & Sakki, 2009) supported, with some variations, the four-factor model. Other studies have shown that support to HR depended on authoritarian attitudes (Swami et al., 2012), and on civic education (Stellmacher & Sommer, 2008).

Building on these works, Guédez and Mullet (2014) examined an aspect of Human Rights that has been left practically untouched in previous studies: the indivisibility of human rights. According to UNDRH, HR are indivisible; that is, they cannot successfully exist but in combination with one another: “The ideal of free human beings enjoying civil and political freedom and freedom from fear and want can only be achieved if conditions are created whereby everyone may enjoy his civil and political rights, as well as his social, economic and cultural rights” (Preamble of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 1966). Guédez and Mullet (2014) worked on a Venezuelan sample of adults; their research question was: Do people perceive Human Rights as a simple collection of more or less independent rights or as a bundle of interdependent and related rights?

If people perceive HR as a collection of independent rights, then the model of perception

could be written as follows: Judged Respect for HR = Privacy + Civil Liberties + Equality + Social Protection. In this equation the “+” signs express the independence of the four factors. In the judgment process, they simply add their effects. Alternatively, if people perceive HR as a bundle of interdependent and related rights, then the model of perception could be written: Judged Respect for HR = Privacy x Civil Liberties x Equality x Social Protection. In this equation the “x” signs express the interdependence of the four factors. In this case, a high level of judged respect for HR can be only observed if all factors have a high level.

Guédez and Mullet (2014) presented their participants with short reports about fictitious countries. These reports included four kinds of information: a) the level to which citizens in the country were offered social protection; b) the level of respect for Civil Liberties in the country; c) whether equality between citizens in the country was the norm; and d) whether citizen's private life was respected. Participants were asked to judge the extent to which Human Rights were, from their personal perspective, respected in each case.

Guédez and Mullet (2014) found support for the view that Venezuelan people perceive Human Rights as a bundle of interdependent and related rights; that is, they found support for the indivisibility model of HR perception. There were, however, two limitations to this view. Firstly, the impact of the Social Protection factor was clearly weaker than the impact of the other factors. It accounted for about 10% of the explained variance whereas the other factor accounted for each about 30%. Secondly, the three-way and four-way interactions involving this factor were not always significant at the chosen $p = 0.001$ level. There was thus the possibility that the model of perception of HR among Venezuelan people is a mixed, additive-multiplicative model: Judged Respect for HR = (Privacy x Civil Liberties x Equality) + Social Protection.

The Present Study

The present study addressed two concerns. The first one was: Is the weak impact of the Social Protection factor Venezuela-specific? Guédez and Mullet (2014) argued that the seemingly lower impact of social protection as compared with other basic rights may be explained by the fact that some rights are easier to “implement” than others. Even in poor nations, a) equality can be instituted by law, even if not easily realized, and b) the government and its police can respect privacy, at least to some extent. In contrast, building a system of social protection supposes adequate funding that some states such as Venezuela, cannot always fully afford. There is, however, an alternative, more direct explanation: Social protection is considered as less important than other rights by people in general and not just by Venezuelans. The second one was: Is the non-significance of the three- and four-way interactions involving this factor simply due to lack of statistical power?

To answer both concerns, we turned to a sample of participants from France. France is a richer country than Venezuela; it has, a long time ago, a system of social protection that is costly but efficient (Sorum, 2005). If the importance given to this factor depends on the wealth of the participants' country, then its impact would be stronger in the French sample than in the Venezuelan sample. Also, France has a long tradition of concern for HR. *La Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen* was a crucial document issued in 1789, at the outset of first French Revolution. More recently, René Cassin, a French jurist, played an important role in the creation of the UDHR adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948 (Glendon, 2004). Therefore, it may be assumed that, for historical reasons, French people are sensitized to the issue of HR. If the structure of ratings observed in the Venezuelan and the French samples are, in the present study, similar, and if the interdependence model hold *de facto* for both samples, then, the lack of significance of some interactions reported in the study by Guédez

and Mullet (2014) could, as suggested by the authors, be attributed to the lack of statistical power. If, in the present study, both sets of ratings significantly differ, then the assumption that HR are conceptualized in an interdependent way everywhere would no longer be tenable (Dahre, 2017).

In summary, if the importance attributed to each kind of rights varied as a function of the level of development of a country, and if the level of interdependence of these rights varied as a function of some other factor(s), then the universality of HR would be severely questioned, at least regarding the way people from different countries conceptualize them.

Method

Participants

Fifty unpaid French participants (26 females and 24 males) participated in the present study. Their mean age was 33 years ($SD = 12.72$, range = 18-63). Twenty two participants (44%) had a high school degree, 20 (40%) had a higher education diploma, and eight (16%) had a graduate degree. Thirty (60%) participants were single, 12 (24%) were cohabitating, 7 (14%) were married, and 1 (2%) was divorced. Nine participants (18%) declared themselves as believers in God and 41 (82%) declared themselves as non-believers in God. All participants lived in the area of Toulouse, in the Southwest of France. Data were gathered in 2016 using snowball sampling, whereby the author personally knows the first round of participants (from her circle of friends or acquaintances), who after participating help her to find more people to participate, and so on.

Material

The material was the same as the one used in Guédez and Mullet (2014) study. It consisted of 36 cards showing a story of a few lines depicting the current situation as regards Human Rights

in a particular country. Four critical items of information were provided: a) the degree in which the State offers Social Protection to the citizens (not at all, intermediate or complete); b) the level of respect for Civil Liberties in the country (no respect, intermediate, full respect); c) the level of Equality between citizens (inequality of rights vs. equality of right); and d) the level of respect for the Private Life of the citizens (no respect for private life vs. full respect for private life). The 36 stories were obtained through the orthogonal crossing of the four factors: $3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 2 = 36$.

A sample story is the following: "The republic of Biranie guarantees the social protection of the citizens. The State ensures that all citizens have enough incomes to enjoy a decent way of life and the means to maintain themselves in good health. Working conditions are protected. People with handicaps receive adequate support. Civil Liberties are guaranteed. All the people have the right to freely express their opinions in any circumstance. The media are free. The citizens cannot be arrested without a good reason, and those arrested are entitled to legal aid. Equality between citizens is formally guaranteed. Men and women have the same rights. Social minorities are not a target of any particular discrimination. Religion liberty is guaranteed. All citizens, according to their means, are entitled to own a property. In business the rule is to pay all workers in an equally way. Finally, private life is fully respected. There is no wiretapping. The mail is not spied. A person's home cannot be violated without a good reason. Nobody has the right to intrude on people's sexual life. To what extent do you think that, in this country, human rights are respected?"

The response scale was an 11 point scale with "Not at all" at the left extreme and "Completely" at the right extreme. Each country was attributed a different (fictitious) name.

Procedure

Each participant was tested individually in a calm environment (his/her own house, a

friend's house, or at their lunch break at work). The procedure followed Anderson's recommendations for this kind of study (Anderson, 2008, 2016, 2018; see also Mullet et al., 2016). They took 35 to 50 minutes to complete the whole task.

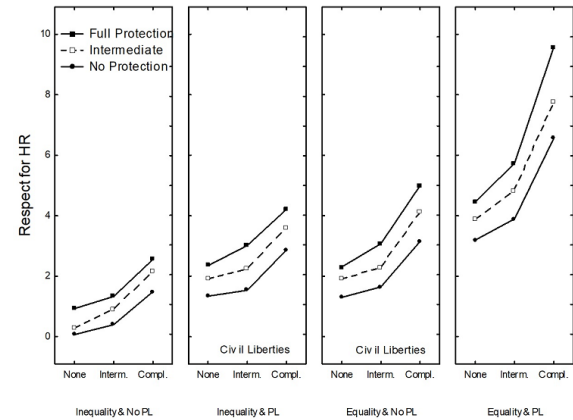
Results

The mean and standard deviation for each vignette are shown in Appendix A. An ANOVA was conducted on the raw data from the French sample and on the data taken from the study by Guédez and Mullet (2014). The ANOVA design was, therefore, Country x Respect for Private Life x Equality x Civil Liberties x Social Protection, 2 x 2 x 2 x 3 x 3. The results are shown in Appendix B.

The four main effects were significant. Respect for Human Rights was considered higher a) when Private Life was respected in the country ($M = 4.05$) than when it was not ($M = 1.94$), b) when Equality of rights between citizens was instituted ($M = 4.15$) than when it was not ($M = 1.84$). Also, the overall level of respect for Human Rights was considered higher when Civil Liberties were present ($M = 4.43$) than when they were absent ($M = 1.98$). Post-hoc analyses using the Tukey honestly significant difference test showed that the mean value observed when Civil Liberties were not fully present ($M = 2.57$) differed significantly from both other means, $p < 0.001$. Finally, the overall level of respect for Human Rights was considered higher when Social Protection of the population was instituted ($M = 3.71$) than when it was not ($M = 2.29$). Post-hoc analyses showed that the mean value observed when Social Protection was intermediate ($M = 2.99$) differed significantly from both other means, $p < 0.001$.

Figure 1

Patterns of results observed on the whole sample. In each panel, a) the mean respect for Human Rights judgments are on the y-axis, b) the three levels of respect for Civil Liberties are on the x-axis, and c) the three curves correspond to the three levels of social protection. Each panel corresponds to a combination of Equality and Respect for Private life



No two-way interaction involving Country was significant at the chosen threshold. The only interaction that was significant at the 0.005 threshold was Country x Equality. The impact of equality was slightly stronger in the French ($4.17 - 1.66 = 2.51$) than in the Venezuelan sample ($4.12 - 2.02 = 2.1$). All other two-way interactions were significant, and their bilinear component was also significant whereas other components were not.

No three-way interaction involving Country was significant at the chosen threshold, except Country x Civil Liberties x Social Protection. The Civil Liberties x Social Protection interaction was stronger in the Venezuelan than in the French sample. In both samples, the effect of social protection was higher when civil liberties were present than when it was absent, but the difference of effects was higher in the Venezuelan sample ($5.56 - 3.58 = 1.98$ as compared with $2.59 - 1.43 = 1.16$) than in the French sample ($5.1 - 3.55 = 1.55$ as compared with $2.43 - 1.43 = 1$). The difference of differences was 0.82 in the Venezuelan sample and 0.55 in the French sample. All other three-way interactions were significant, except for Respect for Private

Life x Equality x Social Protection that was only significant at the 0.02 level although its trilinear component was significant at the 0.01 level. Also, the trilinear component of Respect for Private Life x Civil Liberty x Social Protection was significant at the 0.005 threshold only. The other components of all these interactions were never significant.

No four-way interaction involving Country was significant at the chosen threshold. The Respect for Private Life x Equality x Civil Liberties x Social Protection interaction, and its quadri-linear component, were significant. This interaction is shown in Figure 1. In the two right-hand panels, curves are gradually more ascending, more separated, and more diverging on the right than in the two left hand panels. Finally, the five-way interaction was not significant. The ratings given by French and Venezuelan participants formed a similar pattern. The linear correlation computed over both sets of means was 0.98.

Discussion

As stated earlier, the present study addressed two concerns. The first one was: “Is the weak impact of the Social Protection factor Venezuela-specific?” The response is unambiguously: “No”. There was no difference in the importance given to Social Protection between French and Venezuelan participants. It must therefore be considered that although Social Protection was considered as part of HR among all participants, the importance given to this factor was not viewed as crucial, at least compared to the one attributed to respect for Private Life, Equality among citizens, and Civil Liberties. As early as 1948, the Chair of the Commission on Human Rights -- Eleanor Roosevelt -- stated that the Declaration should not try to stipulate the methods for guaranteeing the realization of those rights. Methods of implementation “would necessarily vary from one country to another and such variations should be considered not only inevitable but salutary” (Glendon, 2004, p. 7). The implementation of social protection heavily

depends on the level of economic development. It is interesting to observe that participants were seemingly aware of it: Even the French participants did not insist too much on the importance to be given to this factor.

The second concern was: “Is the non-significance of the three- and four-way interactions involving the Social Protection factor simply due to lack of statistical power?” The response was: “Probably yes.” In the present study, the crucial four-way interaction was significant at a very stringent level, and the five-way interaction involving Country was not. Even if some lower level interactions were not significant at this level, they were significant at the conventional 0.05 level, and their multi-linear components were always significant at the 0.01 level. It can thus be safely considered that the way HR are conceptualized is correctly expressed by the equation: Judged Respect for HR = Privacy x Civil Liberties x Equality x Social Protection.

From French people’s viewpoint as well as from Venezuelan people’s viewpoint: (a) enjoying one basic right (e.g., enjoying free press) is better than enjoying no right at all, and that enjoying two basic rights is better than enjoying just one, and so on; (b) enjoying any right at an intermediate level (e.g., enjoying some level of a Civil Liberty) is not very different than not enjoying this right, although it is better than not enjoying this right at all, and, as already stated before; c) only the complete enjoyment of all basic rights can be considered as enjoyment of Human Rights. These findings support the view that HR are conceived in a way that is possibly universal (Dahre, 2017). It is, of course, too early to firmly state such a view but the similarity between mean ratings (see Table 1) observed in two different nations: a) France, a predominantly atheist country, with a long tradition of democracy, with a quite stable political life, and with a level of development that is comparable to that of the United Kingdom; and b) Venezuela, a predominantly religious country, where democracy has frequently been endangered, with a chaotic political life (Amnesty International, 2016), and with a

level of development that has recently tended to decrease rather than increase (Dreier & Goodman, 2017).

Future studies, using samples of participants from other parts of the world (e.g., Sub-Saharan Africa, India or China) should examine further the issue of universality of perception of HR. Do people from “collectivistic” countries differ from people from “individualistic” countries regarding the weight they give to privacy or to equality or regarding the perceived level of rights' interdependence? Future studies should also examine, using additional measurements, the effect on people's judgments of various classical variables in political psychology (e.g., left-wing and right-wing authoritarianism, Cohrs, Maes, Kielmann, & Moschner, 2007), or in cultural psychology (e.g., survivalism versus self-expression, Inglehart & Norris, 2003).

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Appendix A

Means and Standard Deviations Observed for Each Vignette. F = France,

V = Venezuela (data from the 2014 study)

Factors				M (F)	SD (F)	M (V)
Private Life	Equality	Civil Liberties	Social Protection			
No respect	No	No respect	No	0.04	0.2	0.1
No respect	No	No respect	Intermediate	0.26	0.53	0.33
No respect	No	No respect	Complete	0.82	0.77	1.04
No respect	No	Intermediate	No	0.26	0.53	0.54
No respect	No	Intermediate	Intermediate	0.58	0.84	1.19
No respect	No	Intermediate	Complete	1	0.97	1.66
No respect	No	Full respect	No	1.26	1.37	1.71
No respect	No	Full respect	Intermediate	1.78	1.69	2.51
No respect	No	Full respect	Complete	2.12	1.88	2.99
No respect	Yes	No respect	No	1.3	1.2	1.3
No respect	Yes	No respect	Intermediate	1.92	1.52	1.9
No respect	Yes	No respect	Complete	2.16	1.57	2.45
No respect	Yes	Intermediate	No	1.66	1.26	1.64
No respect	Yes	Intermediate	Intermediate	2.2	1.44	2.38
No respect	Yes	Intermediate	Complete	3.08	1.85	3.08
No respect	Yes	Full respect	No	2.94	1.81	3.36
No respect	Yes	Full respect	Intermediate	3.76	1.89	4.45
No respect	Yes	Full respect	Complete	4.64	2.33	5.35
Full respect	No	No respect	No	0.88	0.8	1.4
Full respect	No	No respect	Intermediate	1.72	1.29	2.1
Full respect	No	No respect	Complete	2.1	1.5	2.6
Full respect	No	Intermediate	No	1.46	0.95	1.61
Full respect	No	Intermediate	Intermediate	1.98	1.3	2.53
Full respect	No	Intermediate	Complete	3.02	1.8	3.01
Full respect	No	Full respect	No	3.24	1.66	2.9
Full respect	No	Full respect	Intermediate	3.4	1.67	3.8
Full respect	No	Full respect	Complete	4	1.94	4.43
Full respect	Yes	No respect	No	3.48	1.82	2.91
Full respect	Yes	No respect	Intermediate	4.12	2.05	3.66
Full respect	Yes	No respect	Complete	4.64	2.27	4.28
Full respect	Yes	Intermediate	No	4.18	1.84	3.61
Full respect	Yes	Intermediate	Intermediate	4.84	1.89	4.78
Full respect	Yes	Intermediate	Complete	5.92	1.95	5.55
Full respect	Yes	Full respect	No	6.76	1.81	6.35
Full respect	Yes	Full respect	Intermediate	7.8	1.76	7.69
Full respect	Yes	Full respect	Complete	9.66	0.66	9.48

Appendix B

Results of the ANOVAs

	<i>df</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Eta</i> ²
Country (C)	1	27.36	0.69	0.41	0.01
Private Life (P)	1	4 953.98	551.61	0.001	0.81
Equality (E)	1	5 874.21	1 116.66	0.001	0.9
Civil Liberty (L)	2	2 418.93	865.33	0.001	0.87
Social Protection (S)	2	748.21	374.64	0.001	0.75
C x P	1	38.45	4.28	0.04	0.03
C x E	1	46.52	8.84	0.004	0.06
C x L	2	6.37	2.28	0.1	0.02
C x S	2	7.03	3.52	0.03	0.03
P x E	1	498.38	122.59	0.001	0.49
P x L	2	106.54	46.08	0.001	0.26
Bilinear	1	195.38	60.05	0.001	
E x L	2	217.65	77.05	0.001	0.38
Bilinear	1	386.37	83.49	0.001	
P x S	2	20.32	29.64	0.001	0.19
Bilinear	1	40.46	44.05	0.001	
E x S	2	35.27	64.56	0.001	0.34
Bilinear	1	70.16	112.02	0.001	
L x S	4	14.64	27.77	0.001	0.18
Bilinear	1	57.38	74.59	0.001	
C x P x E	1	13.49	3.32	0.07	0.03
C x P x L	2	7.93	3.43	0.03	0.03
Trilinear	1	15.66	4.81	0.03	
C x E x L	2	2.1	0.74	0.48	0.01
C x P x S	2	0.95	1.39	0.25	0.01
C x E x S	2	0.07	0.14	0.87	0
C x L x S	4	2.53	4.8	0.001	0.04
Trilinear	1	2.17	2.82	0.1	
P x E x L	2	68.85	32.85	0.001	0.2
Trilinear	1	128.08	45.2	0.001	
P x E x S	2	2.71	3.91	0.02	0.03
Trilinear	1	5.44	5.93	0.01	
P x L x S	4	2.66	4.56	0.001	0.03
Trilinear	1	6.22	6.39	0.005	
E x L x S	4	13.23	23.99	0.001	0.16
Trilinear	1	46.13	57.79	0.001	
C x P x E x L	2	4.02	1.92	0.15	0.01
C x P x E x S	2	0.11	0.17	0.85	0
C x P x L x S	4	0.36	0.61	0.65	0
C x E x L x S	4	0.53	0.97	0.42	0.01
P x E x L x S	4	4.47	7.84	0.001	0.06
Quadrilinear	1	10.87	14.28	0.001	
C x P x E x L x S	4	0.77	1.35	0.25	0.01
Quintilinear	1	0.49	0.64	0.43	

Notes

* Research article.