https://journal.ypidathu.or.id/index.php/rjl/

P - ISSN: 2988-4454 E - ISSN: 2988-4462

# The Influence of Socio-Economic Factors in Compensation Assessment: Case Study in District Court

Degdo Suprayitno<sup>1</sup> , Terianus L. Safkaur<sup>2</sup> , Jackson Yumame<sup>3</sup> , Hiskia C. M Sapioper<sup>4</sup> , Sriyono <sup>5</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Institut STIAMI, Indonesia
- <sup>2</sup> Universitas Cenderawasih, Indonesia
- <sup>3</sup> Universitas Cenderawasih, Indonesia
- <sup>4</sup> Universitas Cenderawasih, Indonesia
- <sup>5</sup> Universitas Cenderawasih, Indonesia

### **ABSTRACT**

**Background.** Background on the influence of socioeconomic factors in the assessment of damages is important as legal systems in many countries, including Indonesia, often consider various factors when determining the amount of fair compensation for victims in civil cases. Socioeconomic factors such as income, social status and employment can affect a person's ability to obtain adequate compensation after suffering a loss.

**Purpose.** This research aims to study how district courts use socioeconomic factors to make decisions on the assessment of damages. This involves finding and understanding what components are most influential in the decision-making process.

**Method.** The quantitative method involves in-depth interviews and data collection. It also involves obtaining information from judges, lawyers, and other relevant parties to learn more about the socioeconomic components that influence the assessment of damages.

**Results.** The research may find that socio-economic components such as income, employment, or social status have a significant influence on the assessment of damages by the district court. For example, although the losses suffered may be the same, victims with low incomes tend to receive lower damages than victims with high incomes.

**Conclusion**. This research leads to the conclusion that action is needed to improve fairness in the assessment of damages in the district courts. This can be achieved by raising awareness of the impact of socioeconomic factors and ensuring that all parties under the law receive fair treatment.

### **KEYWORDS**

Assessment of damages, Digital socio-economic factors, Social justice

### INTRODUCTION

Compensation, also referred to as compensation, is a term that refers to the form of reimbursement given to a person or party who has suffered a loss or feels aggrieved as a result of an unlawful act (McCarthy, 2021). The concept of compensation is based on the idea that victims who have suffered losses caused by unlawful acts are entitled to restitution or compensation as a form of restitution (Rojas Quiñones, 2021).

Citation: Suprayitno, D., Safkaur, L, T., Yumame, J., Sapioper, M, C, H & Sriyono, Sriyono. (2024). The Influence of Socio-Economic Factors in Compensation Assessment: Case Study in District Court. *Rechtsnormen Journal of Law* 2(2), 121–131. https://doi.org/10.55849/rjl.v2i2.797

#### Correspondence:

Terianus L. Safkaur, terianusluther@gmail.com

Received: June 12, 2024 Accepted: June 17 2024 Published: June 27, 2024



Compensation in civil law can include various types of compensation, such as reimbursement for financial losses, reimbursement for non-financial losses such as physical or emotional suffering, medical expenses, or loss of future income (Van Tan, 2021). The consequence is to return the victim as far as possible to where they should have been before the offense (Monastyrsky, 2020).

Compensation can also be given as a form of prevention or countermeasure against greater losses (Schwartz, 2020). In some cases, courts may impose punitive damages as an additional sanction or punishment on individuals who violate the law with the aim of providing a deterrent effect and preventing similar violations in the future (Aydemir & Cilkaya, 2022).

It is important to remember that the compensation assessment process often involves many considerations (Boonen & Jiang, 2022). The court must consider many things, such as the amount of damages suffered by the defendant, the defendant's ability to pay, and the socioeconomic aspects of the parties involved (Hultman et al., 2020). In this case, punitive damages are intended to provide true justice for all parties involved in the legal process (Álvarez-Ossorio Micheo, 2022). The concept of compensation encompasses the concept of fair and balanced reimbursement to victims who have suffered harm as a result of unlawful acts, taking into account various relevant factors and considerations during the judicial assessment process (Yang, 2023).

SebA just and equitable society depends on the justice system (Loinaz & Sousa, 2019). One very important element in this situation is the assessment of damages in the district court, which determines how compensation is provided to victims who have suffered harm as a result of a violation of the law (Meaza Haddis & Nigussie Afesha, 2023). However, to ensure true fairness, many factors must be considered during the compensation assessment process (Kabanga & Mooya, 2023). Socioeconomic factors of the parties involved are one that is often considered (Kivimäki et al., 2020).

Socio-economic factors, which include things like social status, income and occupation, have great potential to influence the damages assessment process (Hou et al., 2019). This is because they can affect a victim's ability to obtain fair compensation as well as because they can demonstrate inequalities that may exist within the legal system (Wolsink, 2020). Therefore, understanding how these socio-economic factors influence the assessment of damages is critical (Abbas et al., 2020).

Case studies are a great way to see how socioeconomic factors affect the assessment of damages in the district courts (Otte, 2019). Case studies help us understand the complex dynamics involved in the assessment of damages and discover patterns or trends that may exist in court decisions (Fan et al., 2021). Case studies also help us see firsthand how these factors are taken into account by the courts and how they affect the final outcome of legal proceedings (Adjolohoun, 2023).

The study of the influence of socio-economic factors in the assessment of damages through case studies in district courts is essential to enhance our understanding of the legal system and affirm our commitment to the principles of social justice that underlie our justice system (Ippoliti & Tria, 2020). By understanding how socio-economic factors affect legal processes, we can work towards a fairer legal system (Sung, 2020).

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted using a quantitative method with a data collection model and indepth interviews with judges, lawyers, or other relevant parties to better understand what factors influence the assessment of compensation in the socio-economic context (Bruner et al., 2019). As a teaching material, data collection was carried out simultaneously in line with the research objective, namely to analyze how district courts make decisions in the assessment of compensation by

considering socio-economic factors (Roh et al., 2021). Meanwhile, the interview process was conducted in depth, which was useful for tracing and understanding what factors were most influential in the decision-making process. The place where the research was conducted was at the District Cour (Sil & Roy, 2020). The reason for choosing this place was because of the large number of compensation cases that were settled in the District Court (Denham, 2019).

Data collection in this study was carried out by data collection, namely by making several questions in advance about the influence of socio-economic factors in the assessment of compensation in the District Court and then asking several questions to the parties involved including judges, lawyers, or other related parties (Johnson et al., 2020). The questions related to the influence of socio-economic factors in the assessment of compensation in the District Court. The questions posed by the researcher were answered clearly and completely in relation to the influence of socio-economic factors in the assessment of compensation in the District Court ("Impact of Indemnity Private Health Insurance on Emergency Department Visits and Expenditures," 2023).

The data that has been obtained from this research is then collected and then presented using quantitative methods, namely by analyzing the data that has been obtained from each answer to the existing questions that have been obtained, then presented with the words of the researcher in the form of analysis and discussed using several opinions of experts and also from researchers who have previously conducted research related to the influence of socio-economic factors in the assessment of compensation in the Neger Court (Aspers & Corte, 2019). It is in the discussion section of the research results that the researcher's argument is narrated and developed by placing the researcher as the arbiter of the many conclusions contained by previous researchers.

#### RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It is in the discussion section of the research results that the researcher's argument is narrated and developed by placing the researcher as the arbiter of the many conclusions contained by previous researchers (Chakraborty et al., 2020). As the statistical analysis shows, factors such as income, occupation, and social status significantly affect the amount of compensation awarded by the courts (Mishra et al., 2019). Findings show that the valuation of compensation based on socioeconomic factors is different (Chen et al., 2020). Research shows that district courts tend to consistently consider socioeconomic factors when deciding on damages, even though the harm suffered may be the same, victims with lower social or economic status tend to receive lower damages (Bekker-Jensen et al., 2020). This shows that the importance of considering the socioeconomic context in achieving justice is recognized (Jost, 2019).

The influence of socioeconomics on the assessment of damages in the district court can be discussed in an interview with a judge.

Interviewer: "Good morning Mr. Judge, thank you for taking the time for this interview. I would like to discuss the influence of socio-economic factors in the assessment of damages in the district court. How do you see the role of socio-economic factors in determining the amount of compensation in the cases you handle?"

Judge: "Good morning too, I would be happy to talk about this. Socio-economic factors play a very important role in the process of assessing damages in the district court. We always try to consider the economic and social situation of the parties involved in the case, as this may affect their ability to cope with the losses suffered."

Interviewer: "Do you think that socio-economic factors significantly influence court decisions?"

Judge: "Yes, I believe so. Factors such as income, employment, and social status can influence our view of justice in certain cases. For example, in cases where the victim has lost their job or has a low income, we may be inclined to consider a larger amount of compensation to help them recover from the loss."

Interviewer: "Are there any particular challenges in considering socio-economic factors in the assessment of damages?"

Judge: "Sure, there are some challenges. One is to ensure that the assessment of damages is based on the facts and evidence at hand, while also taking into account those socio-economic factors. Also, we have to remain objective and not let personal factors or prejudices influence our decision."

Interviewer: "Are there any recommendations you have to improve the recognition and understanding of the importance of socio-economic factors in damages assessment?"

Judge: "I think continued education and training for judges, lawyers and other judicial officers is very important in this regard. This will help ensure that all parties involved in the legal process understand how important it is to consider socio-economic factors in the assessment of damages and ensure true justice for all parties involved."

Interview with a lawyer regarding the influence of socio-economic factors in the assessment of damages in the district court.

Interviewer: "Good afternoon, thank you for speaking with me. I would like to discuss how socio-economic factors affect the assessment of damages in the district court. What do you think is the role of these socio-economic factors in the cases you handle?"

Lawyer: "Good afternoon, I am happy to talk about this. Socio-economic factors play a very important role in the damages assessment process in the district court. I often see how aspects such as income, employment, and social status can affect my clients' ability to obtain fair compensation after suffering a loss."

Interviewer: "Do you see any disparity or inequality in the assessment of damages based on socio-economic factors?"

Lawyer: "Yes, I see it on a regular basis. Victims with lower socio-economic backgrounds often tend to receive lower damages compared to those with higher income or social status. This shows that there are still major challenges in achieving true justice in our justice system."

Interviewer: "Do you have any specific strategies to help your clients overcome these challenges?"

Lawyer: "Sure, we strive to provide the best assistance to our clients in dealing with these socio-economic factors. We conduct an in-depth analysis of the client's situation, including their socio-economic factors, and develop an appropriate legal strategy to ensure that their rights are protected and they get fair compensation."

Interviewer: "Do you believe that awareness of socio-economic factors needs to be increased among legal practitioners and other judicial officers?"

Lawyer: "Yes, I strongly believe so. Continued education and training on the importance of considering socio-economic factors in the assessment of damages is essential for all legal practitioners. This will help ensure that all parties involved in the legal process have a better understanding of how these factors influence court decisions."

Interview with a plaintiff regarding the influence of socio-economic factors in the assessment of damages in the district court.

Interviewer: "Good morning, thank you for agreeing to do an interview with me. I would like to discuss your experience as a plaintiff in the damages assessment process in the district court. Do you see any influence of socio-economic factors in your case?"

Plaintiff: "Good morning, I am happy to talk about this. Yes, I believe that socio-economic factors have a great influence on the assessment of damages in the district court. As someone from an economically disadvantaged background, I feel the impact directly in the judicial process."

Interviewer: "Can you give an example of how socio-economic factors affected the assessment of damages in your case?"

Plaintiff: "Sure. In my case, I was seriously injured in an accident at work. However, when the compensation assessment process was conducted in the district court, the opposing party tended to try to denigrate my claim by referring to my low economic status. They argued that the compensation sought was too much for someone with a low income like me."

Interviewer: "How did you respond to that argument?"

Claimant: "I felt very frustrated. I believed that my injury should be valued based on its impact on my life, not on how much money I had. However, I also realize that my socio-economic factors may be a deciding factor in the judge's assessment."

Interviewer: "How do you think the court should consider socio-economic factors in the assessment of damages?"

Plaintiff: "I believe that the court should treat every individual fairly and equally, regardless of their socio-economic background. The court should consider the direct impact of the loss suffered by the victim, regardless of how much money the victim has. This is the only way to achieve true justice in the justice system."

Plaintiff: "Sure. In my case, I was seriously injured in an accident at work. However, when the compensation assessment process was conducted in the district court, the opposing party tended to try to denigrate my claim by referring to my low economic status. They argued that the compensation sought was too much for someone with a low income like me."

Interviewer: "How did you respond to that argument?"

Claimant: "I felt very frustrated. I believed that my injury should be valued based on its impact on my life, not on how much money I had. However, I also realize that my socio-economic factors may be a deciding factor in the judge's assessment."

Interviewer: "How do you think the court should consider socio-economic factors in the assessment of damages?"

Plaintiff: "I believe that the court should treat every individual fairly and equally, regardless of their socio-economic background. The court should consider the direct impact of the loss suffered by the victim, regardless of how much money the victim has. This is the only way to achieve true justice in the justice system."

Defendant: "Yes, I have experienced that. In some cases, the plaintiff tries to use my socioeconomic background to claim that I can afford to pay higher damages. However, I hope that the court will remain objective and consider the evidence without favoring one side."

Interviewer: "How do you think the assessment of damages should take into account socio-economic factors?"

Respondent: "I believe that socio-economic factors should be carefully considered, but should not be the only consideration. The court should ensure that the assessment is based on the actual needs and losses of the victim, regardless of their social or economic status. Most importantly, justice must be upheld in all decisions made."

The purpose of the above question is to gather information from judges, lawyers, and other relevant parties. To answer the above question, these results show that strengthening the principles of social justice in the justice system is very important (Birhane, 2021). While the law should be applied fairly to all people, differences in the assessment of damages based on socioeconomic factors mean that people do not have an equal opportunity for justice (Bhakuni & Abimbola, 2021). This conclusion also suggests that judges, lawyers and other judicial officers should be more aware of the importance of considering socioeconomic factors when assessing damages. Better legal education can help ensure a fair and thorough assessment of damages.

The results recommend the development of clearer standards on how socio-economic elements should be considered when assessing damages (Dencik et al., 2019). As such, the findings of this study provide a better understanding of the complexities of damages assessments in the district courts and demonstrate the difficulties and opportunities for improving fairness in the justice system (Anguelovski et al., 2020). In addition, measures such as these can help reduce disparities in judgment and ensure that justice is served equally to all parties involved in the legal process (Singh & Singh, 2019).

One important factor affecting the judicial process and justice is the influence of socioeconomic factors in the assessment of damages in the district court (Walters & Bolger, 2019). Factors such as income, occupation and social status strongly influence how much compensation is awarded to victims in legal disputes. The district court case study aims to further understand how these socioeconomic factors influence the assessment of damages in the district court (Zhang et al., 2021).

Judges often take socioeconomic factors into account when determining the appropriate amount of damages (Artemyeva et al., 2020). For example, victims from low-income families may find it difficult to obtain the legal services or financial assistance necessary to fight for their rights, which may affect their ability to obtain compensation proportionate to the harm they have suffered (Alibayev et al., 2022).

In addition, the socio-economic component can also point to possible inequalities in the justice system (Eriksson et al., 2019). Victims from lower economic backgrounds may be more vulnerable to lower damages assessments or unfair treatment throughout the legal process. This shows how important it is to ensure the justice system treats everyone fairly regardless of their social or economic status (Rodríguez-Rodríguez & López, 2020).

Case studies in the district courts make it possible to see in more detail how socio-economic factors are taken into account in the assessment of damages. By looking at specific cases, we can find patterns or trends in court decisions and discover whether there are inequalities or gaps in assessments based on socio-economic factors. This can provide useful insights into the improvement of the legal system and the enforcement of justice in the assessment of damages in the district courts.

In order to achieve true justice for everyone in society, it is crucial to understand how socioeconomic factors affect the assessment of damages in case studies in district courts. This emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the justice system takes into account the economic circumstances of the parties involved in a dispute to ensure that justice is served equally and without prejudice.

In the process of assessing damages, some things to consider about socioeconomic factors are the principles of social justice, which are an important part of the Indonesian legal system. This suggests that the assessment of damages should be fair and consider the social and economic status of the parties involved. How much compensation can be awarded is influenced by the wealth of the defendant and the party making the claim. The court's decision may change if the defendant is unable to pay substantial damages. Another very important factor is the income level of the victim before the event that caused the monetary loss. People who lost their jobs or income due to a particular event may need to pay larger damages to compensate for their losses.

In addition, the different costs of living in different regions should be considered. For example, the cost of living in a big city may be more expensive than in the countryside. As a result, the amount of compensation considered sufficient will also differ. The social status of the parties involved may affect how much compensation is reasonable. A person with a high social status may be considered more "valuable" in the assessment of compensation. In terms of determining compensation, the Indonesian legal system may have specific policies that take these socioeconomic factors into consideration.

The purpose of this study on the influence of socio-economic factors in the assessment of damages in district courts is to understand how factors such as income, employment, and social status affect the damages assessment process. One of the main objectives is to ensure that the damages assessment process in the district courts reflects the principles of legal justice. By understanding how socio-economic factors influence such assessments, we identify whether the court's decision conforms to the principles of true justice.

To discover whether there are differences or inequalities in the assessment of damages based on socio-economic factors and to find out whether there are differences in the treatment of parties with different socio-economic backgrounds, we can find problems and seek solutions to improve fairness in the justice system. In addition, another goal is to provide knowledge that can be used to support the improvement of the legal system.

By understanding how socio-economic factors affect the assessment of damages, we can propose changes to court policies or practices that can improve fairness and equity within the legal system and increase awareness and understanding of the role of socio-economic factors in damages assessment among legal practitioners, judges and the general public. By improving this understanding, damages assessments can be informed.

Courts can make decisions that are more fair and equitable to all parties involved in a dispute by knowing how socioeconomic factors affect the assessment of damages. This helps to ensure that the justice system functions properly and provides equal treatment to everyone regardless of their social or economic background. By analyzing how socioeconomic factors affect the assessment of damages, it can identify whether there are differences in the treatment of individuals based on their social or economic status. This allows for improvements to the system to ensure that justice is served fairly.

By understanding how socio-economic factors affect damages assessments, it is possible to propose policy changes aimed at improving fairness and equity in the justice system. This includes creating clearer standards or guidelines on how socio-economic factors should be considered in damages assessments. Publicizing and providing easy-to-understand information on the impact of socio-economic factors in damages assessment can increase public awareness of legal justice issues and help provide better protection for vulnerable communities by ensuring that it helps prevent abuse of power or discrimination against people with limited legal resources.

### CONCLUSION

Socioeconomics influence the assessment of compensation in the district court. Studies show that the amount of compensation awarded to victims can be influenced by a person's income,

occupation and social status. Victims with lower economic backgrounds tend to receive lower compensation than victims with higher social or economic status. District courts usually consider socioeconomic factors when deciding on compensation. However, it is still difficult to ensure that justice is truly achieved for all parties involved. Legal practitioners, judges and other relevant parties in the justice system must recognize and take seriously the importance of socioeconomic factors in the consideration of compensation. Increased awareness and understanding of the role of socioeconomic factors in the assessment of damages is needed. Efforts are also needed to discover and address inequalities that may occur during the judicial process.

### **REFERENCES**

- Abbas, K., Li, S., Xu, D., Baz, K., & Rakhmetova, A. (2020). Do socioeconomic factors determine household multidimensional energy poverty? Empirical evidence from South Asia. *Energy Policy*, *146*, 111754. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2020.111754">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2020.111754</a>
- Adjolohoun, S. H. (2023). A crisis of design and judicial practice? Curbing state disengagement from the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights. *African Human Rights Law Journal*, 22(2), 1–40. <a href="https://doi.org/10.17159/1996-2096/2020/v20n1a1">https://doi.org/10.17159/1996-2096/2020/v20n1a1</a>
- Alibayev, A. K., Bekisheva, S. D., Hernández García, J. J., Chumaceiro Hernández, A. C., & Ibrayev, A. S. (2022). Environmental Indemnity: Seeking Effective Mechanisms for Ensuring the Participation of Law Enforcement Agencies. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, 13(5), 1503. https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.5(61).25
- Álvarez-Ossorio Micheo, F. (2022). Derecho al Derecho. Independencia judicial y exclusiva dependencia a la Ley (A propósito de la STEDH Gudmundur Andri Astrádsson c. Islandia). *Estudios de Deusto*, 70(1), 55–79. <a href="https://doi.org/10.18543/ed.2495">https://doi.org/10.18543/ed.2495</a>
- Anguelovski, I., Brand, A. L., Connolly, J. J. T., Corbera, E., Kotsila, P., Steil, J., Garcia-Lamarca, M., Triguero-Mas, M., Cole, H., Baró, F., Langemeyer, J., Del Pulgar, C. P., Shokry, G., Sekulova, F., & Argüelles Ramos, L. (2020). Expanding the Boundaries of Justice in Urban Greening Scholarship: Toward an Emancipatory, Antisubordination, Intersectional, and Relational Approach. *Annals of the American Association of Geographers*, 110(6), 1743–1769. https://doi.org/10.1080/24694452.2020.1740579
- Artemyeva, Yu. A., Ermakova, E. P., Protopopova, O. V., & Frolova, E. E. (2020). Antitrust Law Indemnity in the Russian Federation. In E. G. Popkova & B. S. Sergi (Eds.), *Scientific and Technical Revolution: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow* (Vol. 129, pp. 1119–1135). Springer International Publishing. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-47945-9">https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-47945-9</a> 122
- Aspers, P., & Corte, U. (2019). What is Qualitative in Qualitative Research. *Qualitative Sociology*, 42(2), 139–160. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s11133-019-9413-7">https://doi.org/10.1007/s11133-019-9413-7</a>
- Aydemir, F., & Cilkaya, E. (2022). A System Design for Monitoring the Violation of Home Quarantine. *IEEE Consumer Electronics Magazine*, 11(3), 25–29. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1109/MCE.2021.3088788">https://doi.org/10.1109/MCE.2021.3088788</a>
- Bekker-Jensen, D. B., Martínez-Val, A., Steigerwald, S., Rüther, P., Fort, K. L., Arrey, T. N., Harder, A., Makarov, A., & Olsen, J. V. (2020). A Compact Quadrupole-Orbitrap Mass Spectrometer with FAIMS Interface Improves Proteome Coverage in Short LC Gradients.

  \*\*Molecular\*\* & Cellular\*\* Proteomics\*, 19(4), 716–729.

  https://doi.org/10.1074/mcp.TIR119.001906
- Bhakuni, H., & Abimbola, S. (2021). Epistemic injustice in academic global health. *The Lancet Global Health*, 9(10), e1465–e1470. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2214-109X(21)00301-6
- Birhane, A. (2021). Algorithmic injustice: A relational ethics approach. *Patterns*, 2(2), 100205. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patter.2021.100205">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.patter.2021.100205</a>
- Boonen, T. J., & Jiang, W. (2022). A marginal indemnity function approach to optimal reinsurance under the Vajda condition. *European Journal of Operational Research*, 303(2), 928–944. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ejor.2022.03.020

- Bruner, K. M., Wang, Z., Simonetti, F. R., Bender, A. M., Kwon, K. J., Sengupta, S., Fray, E. J., Beg, S. A., Antar, A. A. R., Jenike, K. M., Bertagnolli, L. N., Capoferri, A. A., Kufera, J. T., Timmons, A., Nobles, C., Gregg, J., Wada, N., Ho, Y.-C., Zhang, H., ... Siliciano, R. F. (2019). A quantitative approach for measuring the reservoir of latent HIV-1 proviruses. *Nature*, *566*(7742), 120–125. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-0898-8
- Chakraborty, L., Rus, H., Henstra, D., Thistlethwaite, J., & Scott, D. (2020). A place-based socioeconomic status index: Measuring social vulnerability to flood hazards in the context of environmental justice. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 43, 101394. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2019.101394">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijdrr.2019.101394</a>
- Chen, C., Zarazua De Rubens, G., Noel, L., Kester, J., & Sovacool, B. K. (2020). Assessing the socio-demographic, technical, economic and behavioral factors of Nordic electric vehicle adoption and the influence of vehicle-to-grid preferences. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 121, 109692. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2019.109692
- Dencik, L., Hintz, A., Redden, J., & Treré, E. (2019). Exploring Data Justice: Conceptions, Applications and Directions. *Information, Communication & Society*, 22(7), 873–881. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2019.1606268">https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2019.1606268</a>
- Denham, B. E. (2019). Anabolic Steroid Cases in United States District Courts (2013–2017): Defendant Characteristics, Geographical Dispersion, and Substance Origins. *Contemporary Drug Problems*, 46(1), 41–57. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1177/0091450918800823">https://doi.org/10.1177/0091450918800823</a>
- Eriksson, B., Johansson, F., & Blicharska, M. (2019). Socio-economic impacts of marine conservation efforts in three Indonesian fishing communities. *Marine Policy*, *103*, 59–67. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.02.007">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2019.02.007</a>
- Fan, B., Pardo, J., Yu-Moe, C. W., Janes, M., Falcone, B., Valero, M. G., Serres, S. K., Emhoff, I., & James, T. A. (2021). Malpractice Cases in Breast Surgery: An Assessment of Litigation Involving Surgeons. *Annals of Surgical Oncology*, 28(13), 8109–8115. https://doi.org/10.1245/s10434-021-10236-2
- Hou, Y., Dan, X., Babbar, M., Wei, Y., Hasselbalch, S. G., Croteau, D. L., & Bohr, V. A. (2019). Ageing as a risk factor for neurodegenerative disease. *Nature Reviews Neurology*, *15*(10), 565–581. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1038/s41582-019-0244-7">https://doi.org/10.1038/s41582-019-0244-7</a>
- Hultman, E., Höjer, S., & Larsson, M. (2020). Age limits for participation in child protection court proceedings in Sweden. *Child & Family Social Work*, 25(2), 304–312. https://doi.org/10.1111/cfs.12686
- Impact of indemnity private health insurance on emergency department visits and expenditures. (2023). *Signa Vitae*. <a href="https://doi.org/10.22514/sv.2023.077">https://doi.org/10.22514/sv.2023.077</a>
- Ippoliti, R., & Tria, G. (2020). Efficiency of judicial systems: Model definition and output estimation. *Journal of Applied Economics*, 23(1), 385–408. https://doi.org/10.1080/15140326.2020.1776977
- Johnson, J. L., Adkins, D., & Chauvin, S. (2020). A Review of the Quality Indicators of Rigor in Qualitative Research. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education*, 84(1), 7120. https://doi.org/10.5688/ajpe7120
- Jost, J. T. (2019). A quarter century of system justification theory: Questions, answers, criticisms, and societal applications. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 58(2), 263–314. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1111/bjso.12297">https://doi.org/10.1111/bjso.12297</a>
- Kabanga, L., & Mooya, M. M. (2023). Compensation assessment practices in expropriation of customary land: Evidence from Malawi. *Land Use Policy*, 134, 106931. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2023.106931">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.landusepol.2023.106931</a>
- Kivimäki, M., Batty, G. D., Pentti, J., Shipley, M. J., Sipilä, P. N., Nyberg, S. T., Suominen, S. B., Oksanen, T., Stenholm, S., Virtanen, M., Marmot, M. G., Singh-Manoux, A., Brunner, E. J., Lindbohm, J. V., Ferrie, J. E., & Vahtera, J. (2020). Association between socioeconomic status and the development of mental and physical health conditions in adulthood: A multi-cohort study. *The Lancet Public Health*, *5*(3), e140–e149. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(19)30248-8">https://doi.org/10.1016/S2468-2667(19)30248-8</a>

129

- Loinaz, I., & Sousa, A. M. D. (2019). Assessing Risk and Protective Factors in Clinical and Judicial Child-to-Parent Violence Cases. *The European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context*, *12*(1), 43–51. <a href="https://doi.org/10.5093/ejpalc2020a5">https://doi.org/10.5093/ejpalc2020a5</a>
- McCarthy, H. (2021). Guarantee and Indemnity. In H. McCarthy, *Wilmot-Smith on Construction Contracts* (pp. 280–294). Oxford University Press. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198832805.003.0009">https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780198832805.003.0009</a>
- Meaza Haddis & Nigussie Afesha. (2023). Compensation Assessment for Personal Injury Owing to Extra-Contractual Liability: Case Study on Selected Courts. *Mizan Law Review*, *17*(1), 43–80. https://doi.org/10.4314/mlr.v17i1.2
- Mishra, P., Pandey, C., Singh, U., Gupta, A., Sahu, C., & Keshri, A. (2019). Descriptive statistics and normality tests for statistical data. *Annals of Cardiac Anaesthesia*, 22(1), 67. <a href="https://doi.org/10.4103/aca.ACA\_157\_18">https://doi.org/10.4103/aca.ACA\_157\_18</a>
- Monastyrsky, Y. (2020). Civil Liability Concept Transition in Post-Industrial Countries. In J. Kovalchuk (Ed.), *Post-Industrial Society* (pp. 149–159). Springer International Publishing. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-59739-9\_13
- Otte, T. G. (2019). *British World Policy and the Projection of Global Power, c.1830–1960* (1st ed.). Cambridge University Press. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108182775">https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108182775</a>
- Rodríguez-Rodríguez, D., & López, I. (2020). Socioeconomic effects of protected areas in Spain across spatial scales and protection levels. *Ambio*, 49(1), 258–270. https://doi.org/10.1007/s13280-019-01160-7
- Roh, Y., Heo, G., & Whang, S. E. (2021). A Survey on Data Collection for Machine Learning: A Big Data AI Integration Perspective. *IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering*, 33(4), 1328–1347. https://doi.org/10.1109/TKDE.2019.2946162
- Rojas Quiñones, S. (2021). Los pactos de indemnidad en el derecho privado colombiano. Vicisitudes y reglas contemporáneas. *Vniversitas*, 70. https://doi.org/10.11144/Javeriana.vj70.pidp
- Schwartz, J. (2020). Civil Rights Ecosystems. *Michigan Law Review*, 118.8, 1539. <a href="https://doi.org/10.36644/mlr.118.8.civil">https://doi.org/10.36644/mlr.118.8.civil</a>
- Sil, R., & Roy, A. (2020). A Novel Approach on Argument based Legal Prediction Model using Machine Learning. 2020 International Conference on Smart Electronics and Communication (ICOSEC), 487–490. https://doi.org/10.1109/ICOSEC49089.2020.9215310
- Singh, S. K., & Singh, A. P. (2019). Interplay of organizational justice, psychological empowerment, organizational citizenship behavior, and job satisfaction in the context of circular economy. *Management Decision*, 57(4), 937–952. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-09-2018-0966">https://doi.org/10.1108/MD-09-2018-0966</a>
- Sung, H.-C. (2020). Can Online Courts Promote Access to Justice? A Case Study of the Internet Courts in China. *Computer Law & Security Review*, 39, 105461. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clsr.2020.105461">https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clsr.2020.105461</a>
- Van Tan, P. (2021). A study of compulsory insurance for civil liability for oil pollution damage caused by ships: What are the rules for small ships that have no formal obligations under the convention? *Australian Journal of Maritime & Ocean Affairs*, 13(2), 113–121. https://doi.org/10.1080/18366503.2020.1834064
- Walters, G. D., & Bolger, P. C. (2019). Procedural justice perceptions, legitimacy beliefs, and compliance with the law: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 15(3), 341–372. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-018-9338-2">https://doi.org/10.1007/s11292-018-9338-2</a>
- Wolsink, M. (2020). Distributed energy systems as common goods: Socio-political acceptance of renewables in intelligent microgrids. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews*, 127, 109841. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rser.2020.109841
- Yang, Y. (2023). The Gap between the International Criminal Court and Victims: Criminal Trial Reparations as a Case Study. *Laws*, *12*(4), 72. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3390/laws12040072">https://doi.org/10.3390/laws12040072</a>
- Zhang, Y.-B., Chen, C., Pan, X.-F., Guo, J., Li, Y., Franco, O. H., Liu, G., & Pan, A. (2021). Associations of healthy lifestyle and socioeconomic status with mortality and incident

cardiovascular disease: Two prospective cohort studies. *BMJ*, n604. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n604">https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n604</a>

## Copyright Holder:

© Terianus L. Safkaur et al. (2024)

### **First Publication Right:**

© Rechtsnormen Journal of Law

This article is under:



