JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
Printed ISSN: 2720-9938
Electronic ISSN: 2721-5202
jsss.co.id

Assertiveness Measurement Tools Development in Assessing Assertive Behavior in Eviction Victims in Jakarta

Hasyim Asy'ari[1] Zakiyus Shadicky[2] Grista Ananda Damanik[3] Irena Nova Wijaya[4]
Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia[1,2,3]
Universitas Tarumanegara[4]
Email: hasyim.a@ui.ac.id, zakiyus.shadicky@gmail.com, nandy.damanik@gmail.com
irenanovaw@gmail.com

Abstract
Evictions, as a social phenomenon, have wide-ranging negative impacts, including the loss of homes, livelihoods, access to education, and long-standing social networks, while also causing psychological trauma and potential violations of citizens' basic rights. In DKI Jakarta, large-scale evictions accompanied by inadequate relocation programs often result in economic and socio-cultural impoverishment. Addressing this issue requires psychological assessment tools that can measure the assertive behavior of eviction victims, which plays a crucial role in their capacity to adapt, advocate, and rebuild social resilience. This study aims to develop and validate a psychological measurement instrument for assessing assertiveness among eviction victims in Jakarta. The instrument was designed based on Jakubowski and Lange's assertiveness construct and was subjected to a series of validity and reliability tests. Results show that the assertiveness scale demonstrated a high reliability coefficient and strong construct validity, with only a small number of statement items found invalid and subsequently removed due to t-values below 1.96 and insufficient loading factors. The retained dimensions consistently reflected core aspects of assertiveness, indicating the robustness of the instrument. The findings suggest that this assertiveness measurement tool can serve as a reliable instrument for practitioners, policymakers, and researchers to better understand the psychological dynamics of eviction victims. Its application can support the design of more targeted interventions, empower affected communities, and contribute to the development of policies that respect human rights while promoting social resilience in urban development.
Keywords: Assertiveness; Psychological Measurement Tool Construction; Forced Eviction.

INTRODUCTION

Humans, as living beings, have various life needs that can affect psychological factors, such as the need to live safely and securely, socialize with their environment, and live properly (Abidin S., 2023). The Right to a Decent Work and Livelihood, defined as every person's right to choose their own work that provides a good livelihood for themselves and their families, is a protected right in Indonesia based on the 1945 Constitution and Law No. 39/1999 on Human Rights. This means that all citizens in Indonesia should have the opportunity to earn a decent living through the fulfillment of their basic rights by the state. UN General Comment No. 4 of 1991 on the Right to Adequate Housing explains that adequate housing must fulfill several principles: (1) security of tenure; (2) availability of adequate facilities, public services, and infrastructure; (3) affordability; (4) habitability; (5) accessibility; (6) location; and (7) cultural adequacy (LBH Jakarta, 2016). However, in various cases observed in the field, these provisions are often not fully met.

Joel Audefroy, in *Eviction Trends Worldwide and the Role of Local Authorities in the Right to Housing*, states that development has long been one of the most common reasons for forced evictions in developing countries (Jakubowski A., 2017; Nugrahani W., 2021; Rathus, 2016; Saputra R., 2022; UN-Habitat, 2019). The study also highlighted that the primary cause of forced evictions in Indonesia until 1991 was development and urban planning (Audefroy, in LBH Jakarta, 2016). According to UN Human Rights Commission Resolution No. 2004/28, evictions constitute a violation of human rights, particularly the right to housing and shelter. UN General Comment No. 7/1997 explains that eviction is the last resort when no other alternative is reached through genuine consultation. Furthermore, referring to UN General Comment No. 7 of 1997 on Forced Evictions, there are eight conditions that must be fulfilled by the government if it wishes to relocate its citizens: (1) conducting sincere deliberations with affected residents; (2) providing proper and reasonable notice about when the eviction will take place; (3) ensuring complete and transparent information for affected residents about the post-eviction use of the land; (4) ensuring the presence of government representatives during the eviction; (5) providing information about the executors and victims of the eviction; (6) prohibiting eviction during the night or rain, except if agreed upon by those affected; (7) guaranteeing access to legal remedies; and (8) providing legal aid for those pursuing compensation through judicial institutions.

The General Comment of the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR) No. 7 of 1997 states that evictions may affect the right to life, the right to security, the right to privacy and family, and the right to secure property. In fact, the UN Human Rights Commission categorized forced evictions as gross human rights violations through Resolution No. 2008/24. As the capital city and administrative center of Indonesia, DKI Jakarta carries the responsibility of representing the state. To maintain order and facilitate development, in 2007 the Jakarta Provincial Government issued Regional Regulation (Perda) No. 8/2007 on Public Order, which introduced the "Five Orders of DKI Jakarta." Among these were "Orderly Street Vendors" and "Orderly Residential," which mandated the demolition of illegal stalls and buildings (Cabrera M., 2020; Firdaus A., 2019; Gibson S., 2018; Hammarberg, 2016; Maryati, 2021; Novitasari I., 2020).

Since the regulation was enacted, evictions in the name of order and development have repeatedly occurred, leaving unresolved consequences that merit review. A dilemma arises for residents who believe they have already established livelihoods in eviction-prone areas, which conflicts with the government's urban development agenda (Audefroy, 2018; Feist G. J.; Roberts T.-A., 2013; Ma Alfred M., 2010; Pratiwi, 2015). Officials frequently justify evictions on the grounds that residents lack land ownership certificates and have erected private buildings on government-owned land (kompas.com, 2016). Research by LBH Jakarta found that up to December 2015 there were at least 113 cases of forced evictions in DKI Jakarta, displacing 8,145 families and 6,283 business units. The purposes for eviction included reservoir construction (10 cases), river normalization (37 cases), city park creation (4 cases), private/SOE property projects (3 cases), TNI projects (3 cases), RTH development (4 cases), public order enforcement (43 cases), police projects (1 case), MRT projects (1

case), government asset recovery (2 cases), a World Bank water body normalization project (JEDI) (1 case), and other public facilities (9 cases) (LBH Jakarta, 2016).

Among these 113 cases, 84% of evictions occurred without proper deliberations and were often carried out with excessive violence, involving police in 67 cases and the TNI in 65 cases. Furthermore, 64% (72 cases) of forced evictions in Jakarta left residents without a solution, while 28% (32 cases) involved relocation and 8% (9 cases) involved compensation. Of the 32 cases involving relocation, only 18 met feasibility criteria, while 5 were deemed unfeasible, and 9 were partial relocations. Of the 9 compensation cases, only 5 adequately fulfilled residents' rights (LBH Jakarta, 2016).

In 2016, research by LBH Jakarta based on the city's budget and spatial planning identified 325 planned eviction sites, including street vendors, houses, normalization areas, and green spaces spread across Central Jakarta (57), East Jakarta (82), South Jakarta (77), North Jakarta (54), and West Jakarta (55) (LBH Jakarta, 2016). These figures show a threefold increase from 2015, suggesting a growing potential for human rights violations. The absence of deliberation and compensation agreements leaves no guarantee of decent housing or livelihoods for affected residents. This is particularly prevalent in rural and suburban areas, where communities often lack the voice or resources to advocate for themselves (Bisht, 2014).

As a social competency, assertiveness is crucial because it positively influences outcomes. This research seeks to develop a psychological measurement tool to assess the level of assertiveness among citizens facing eviction, who are entitled to basic rights guaranteed by the state. By measuring assertiveness, interventions can be designed to enhance residents' social competence in defending their rights.

The first measurement tool considered is Jakubowski's assertiveness scale, developed around eleven aspects. According to Jakubowski, assertiveness is behavior characterized by defending personal rights and expressing thoughts, feelings, and beliefs directly, honestly, and appropriately without infringing upon others' rights. Individuals who can assert themselves while respecting others' boundaries are considered to possess assertiveness. This framework was chosen because it aligns with the conditions experienced by eviction victims and can appropriately guide the identification of measurable assertive behaviors.

The second tool is the Rathus Assertiveness Schedule (RAS), which consists of 30 items rated on a 6-point Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly describes me) to 6 (strongly does not describe me). The total score is the sum of all items, with higher scores reflecting stronger assertiveness levels. However, instruments such as the Assertiveness Inventory lack standardization, and many have not been validated or proven reliable as psychological tests. Additionally, while the Rathus scale measures general assertiveness, it does not address situational contexts specific to eviction victims. For this reason, this study seeks to develop a measurement tool tailored to eviction cases using Jakubowski's framework.

Although assertiveness is well-studied in psychology, most tools lack contextual adjustment for vulnerable groups such as eviction victims. For example, a recent validation of the RAS confirmed its reliability for general populations but noted its limited applicability in marginalized communities facing eviction-related stressors (Pazouki et al., 2020). Similarly, Chen et al. (2021) emphasized that assertiveness is

culturally and situationally sensitive, meaning measurement tools derived from Western contexts may not fully capture assertive behaviors in Asian societies with different socio-legal realities. These studies underscore the need for assertiveness assessments specifically developed for marginalized urban populations subject to forced evictions.

This research addresses this gap by designing and validating a psychological measurement tool for eviction victims in Jakarta, grounded in Jakubowski's conceptual framework. The expected contributions include theoretical enrichment of literature on context-specific behavioral assessments and practical uses for policymakers, NGOs, and community organizers as evidence-based tools for empowering citizens in defending their fundamental rights during eviction processes.

RESEARCH METHOD

Respondents in this study totaled 167 people who live in locations that are potentially affected by eviction projects by the DKI Jakarta Government. The characteristics of the subjects used in this study are individuals who live in the outskirts of Jakarta, illegal settlements, and areas prone to eviction. Male and female gender with an age limit between 18 - 56 years. There were 89 male respondents or 53.3% and 78 female respondents or 46.7%.

Based on data from LBH Jakarta, 57 diverse potential eviction areas were obtained, either explicitly mentioning residential locations, street vendors, illegal transportation control, waterways, and drainage, and so on. To adjust to the aims and objectives of this research, the author uses the Purposive Sampling method by selecting areas filled with residences as residences of residents who are potentially affected by eviction. Some of the potential eviction locations are RW 10 Kelurahan Tanah Tinggi, Johar Baru Subdistrict, Jl. Supiori, Kel. Cideng Gambir, Grogol Petamburan Subdistrict, Jl. Matraman Dalam II RT 009 and 016 RW 08 Kel Pegangsaan, Jl. Kenanga RT 006 RW 02 Kelurahan Kramat, Senen Subdistrict, and Kebon Kosong area.

The construct used in this study uses the definition presented by Jakubowski and Lange. In their book, Jakubowski and Lange describe assertiveness in eleven rights in acting that fall into the category of assertive traits. The eleven aspects are used as indicators in this construct which are then derived in question items that will be used as material in the questionnaire. The aspects are presented in the following table:

Table 1. Assertiveness Aspect

Construct	Indicator	Target Item	Number of Items
Assertiveness (Jakubowski & Lange)	Act in a way that advances one's ownself-esteem, as long as one does not violate the rights of others through one's actions.	2	3
	Be treated with respect.	2	3
	Dare to say "No" without guilt.	2	3
	The right to feel and express one'sown feelings.	2	3
	Take the necessary time to calmdown and think.	2	3

Construct	Indicator	Target Item	Number of Items
	The right to change your mind.	2	3
	The right to ask for whatever hewants	2	3
	The right to perform below one's maximum ability when one has givenall of one's resources.	2	3
	Right to request information	2	3
	The right to make mistakes	2	3
	The right to feel good about oneself.	2	3

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Reliability Test

Reliability test is conducted to measure the consistency and reliability of the questions in the questionnaire on a variable. Questions in the questionnaire are considered reliable, consistent, and relevant to the variable if the Cronbach's alpha value limit is equal to or greater than 0.6. According to Hair, reliability is the degree to which a variable from a set of variables is consistent in measuring what is desired. The level of reliability of a statement in one variable is measured by looking at the Cronbach's alpha coefficient. If Cronbach's alpha is greater than 0.6, the statements in the variable can be said to be reliable. Reliability testing in this study used IBM SPSS Statistics 20 for Windows software. The following are the results of the reliability test for the variables tested in the final questionnaire distributed in this study:

Table 2. Model Reliability Results

Construct	Cronbach's Alpha
Assertiveness	0,551

Source: SPSS output

From the reliability test results, the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.551. This value based on statistical values does not meet the minimum limit of 0.6. For this reason, it can be achieved by deleting some items to increase the Cronbach's Alpha value.

Validity Test

The validity test is an approach taken to measure how well the research concept is defined by the measurement variables used. The level of validity will be seen from the factor loadings value obtained from factor analysis using varimax rotation. A question will be considered valid if the factor loadings of the questions are equal to or greater than 0.5.

Test Using Exploratory Factor Analysis (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure and Bartletts's Test)

The validity level of a question in one variable is measured by looking at the adequacy number of the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure (KMO Measure) and the Bartletts's Test number from the existing sample. A construct is said to be valid if its KMO value shows a number equal to or greater than 0.5 and a Bartlett's Test value equal to or smaller than 0.05. In the validity test, the Component Matrix value is also

seen to see how an item or indicator is able to explain the intended construct or variable. The limit value of the Component Matrix of the item to be able to continue is greater than 0.5. The following are the output results from SPSS to measure KMO Measure and Bartletts's Test:

Table 3. KMO and Bartlett's Test Results

KMO and Bartlett's Test			
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin		Measure of SamplingAdequacy.	.641
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity		Approx. Chi-Square	1737.135
		df	528
		Sig.	.000

Source: SPSS output

From the table above, we can see that the KMO Measure is recorded at 0.641. This figure is above the standard value of 0.5, so for this indicator, it can be said to be valid. Likewise, the Bartlett's Test shows a significant value, smaller than 0.05. So it can be concluded that for these two indicators, the assertiveness construct measuring instrument used in this study can be said to be valid. Item analysis of the measured variables can be further analyzed.

Confirmatory Factor Analysis Testing

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) is useful for ensuring whether dimensions/factors are built by dimensions/factors in accordance with the

established theory. There are several stages in Confirmatory Factor Analysis, namely:

a. Analysis of the validity of the model, by checking the t-value of the standardized loading factor of the observed variable, whether there is a value <1.96. As well as checking the standardized loading factor of the observed variables in the model> 0.50
b. Reliability analysis of the measurement model, by calculating the construct value (CR) and variance extracted (VE) from the values of standardized loading factors and error variance.
c. Overall Model Fit Test

Similar to the model fit test on the measurement model, the analysis is also conducted to test the fit between the data and the structural model. In this test, there are several indicators that will be considered and measured. The goodness of fit calculations used in this study are as follows:

a. Root Mean Square Error Approximation (RMSEA)
   The level of fit can be said to be good (good fit) if it has an RMSEA value of 0.05 < RMSEA value ≤ 0.08 while the RMSEA value < 0.05 is said to be close fit.
b. Expected Cross-Validation (AIC)
   The model can be said to be a good fit if the ECVI value of the model is closer to the ECVI value of the model closer to the ECVI satured model (best fit) than the ECVI value of the independence model (worst fit).
c. Akaike Information Criterion (AIC)

Similar to ECVI, an AIC value that is closer to the satured AIC value indicates a good fit.

d. Consistent Akaike Information Criterion (CAIC)
   Similar to the analysis above, the model is declared a good fit if it is close to the satured CAIC value.
e. Normed Fit Index (NFI)
   The value for this measure ranges from 0-1 with higher values being better. The model is said to be a good fit when it has an NFI ≥ 0.90, while 0.80 ≤ NFI ≤ 0.90 is said to be a marginal fit.
f. Non-Normed Fit Index (NFFI)
   Similar to the previous measurement, the value of the NFFI measurement ranges from 0-1 with higher values being better. The model is said to be a good fit when it has an NFFI ≥ 0.90, while 0.80 ≤ NFFI ≤ is said to be a marginal fit.
g. Comparative Fit Index (CFI)
   Similar to the measurement above, the model is said to be a good fit when it has a CFI ≥ 0.90, while 0.80 ≤ CFI ≤ 0.90 is said to be a marginal fit.
h. Incremental Fit Index (IFI)
   Similar to the previous measurement, a model is said to be a good fit when it has an IFI ≥ 0.90, while 0.80 ≤ IFI ≤ 0.90 is said to be a marginal fit.
i. Relative Fit Index (RFI)
   Still the same as the previous measurement, the model is said to be a good fit if it has an RFI ≥ 0.90, while 0.80 ≤ RFI ≤ 0.90 is said to be a marginal fit.
j. Root Mean Square Residual (RMR)
   Using the RMR measurement, the model can be said to be a good fit if it has a PMR value ≤ 0.05.
k. Goodness of fit Index (GFI)
   Similar to the index measurement above. Measurement values range from 0-1 with higher values being better. The model is said to be a good fit when it has a GSI ≥ 0.90, while 0.80 ≤ GFI ≤ 0.90 is said to be a marginal fit.
l. Adjusted Goodness of fit Index (AGFI)
   Similar to the GFI measurement above, a model is said to be a good fit when it has an AGFI value ≥ 0.90, while 0.80 ≤ AGFI ≤ 0.90 is said to be a marginal fit.
m. Critical N (CN)
   According to Hoelter, critical N is the largest sample size that can be used to accept the hypothesis that the model is correct, where CN ≥ 200 is an indication of a good and satisfactory fit.

Model Validity Analysis

At this stage, the validity of the measurement model is analyzed by checking whether the t-value of the standardized loading factor (λ) of the observed variables in the model ≥ 1.96 because the author uses a significance level of 5%. In addition, an examination of the standardized loading factor (λ) was also carried out, whether it met the specified standard ≥ 0.50 (based on Igbaria et. al., in Wijanto). The following is the t-value of the standardized loading factor of items that do not meet the standard

Table 4. Item t-value Standardized Loading Factor

Item	t-value	Standardized

	Loading Factor
ASR1	1,49
ASR3	-1,38
ASR8	-1,33
ASR19	0,00
ASR21	-1,47
ASR26	-1,91
ASR29	-0,87
ASR33	0,09

Source: Lisrel Output

Similarly, the standardized loading factor value also has a value below the cut off value taken in this study, which is 0.5. Only 3 (three) items have a standardized loading factor greater than 0.50, namely ASR5 of 0.59, ASR14 of 0.64, and ASR27 of 0.50. The items that do not meet the cut off standard are:

Table 5. Item Standardized Loading Factor

Item	Standardized Loading Factor
ASR1	0,13
ASR2	0,32
ASR3	-0,12
ASR4	0,45
ASR6	0,36
ASR7	0,39
ASR8	-0,11
ASR9	-0,24
ASR10	-0,32
ASR11	-0,30
ASR12	-0,43
ASR13	-0,32
ASR15	0,45
ASR16	0,28
ASR17	0,31
ASR18	-0,40
ASR19	0,00
ASR20	-0,25
ASR21	-0,13
ASR22	-0,18
ASR23	0,35
ASR24	0,31
ASR25	0,49
ASR26	-0,16
ASR28	-0,35
ASR29	-0,07
ASR30	-0,20
ASR31	-0,20
ASR32	-0,24
ASR33	0,01

Source: Lisrel Output

In Wijanto, if there is a standardized loading factor value that is below 0.05 but still above 0.03, then the item does not need to be deleted. Only items that have a standardized loading factor below 0.03 will be removed. These items are ASR1,

ASR3, ASR8, ASR9, ASR16, ASR19, ASR20, ASR21, ASR22, ASR26, ASR29, ASR30, ASR31, ASR32, and ASR33.

To assess the differential test of each item, the approach used in evaluating existing items is to look at the Corrected Item-Total Correlation score obtained from analysis using SPSS. By looking at this score, internal consistency between items and the total score can be seen. Of the 33 items in the assertiveness construct that were created initially, not all of them met the standard Corrected Item-Total Correlation value of 0.2. There were at least 20 items whose Corrected Item-Total Correlation scores were below 0.2, so these items were considered for removal from the model. The following Corrected Item-Total Correlation value is below 0.2:

Table 6. Corrected Item-Total Correlation Score

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation
ASR2	.065
ASR7	.135
ASR8	-.081
ASR9	-.134
ASR11	.077
ASR12	-.018
ASR14	.195
ASR15	.167
ASR16	.038
ASR17	.150
ASR18	-.146
ASR20	.075
ASR23	.161
ASR24	.077
ASR25	.104
ASR27	.195
ASR28	.058
ASR29	.144
ASR30	.087
ASR31	-.070

Source: SPSS output

So that the output results of the t-value and standardized loading factor of each item are as follows:

Table 7. Overall Evaluation of Items Based on Indicators

Item	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted	t-value	Standardized Loading Factor	Decision
ASR1	.248	.530	1,49	0,13	Deleted
ASR2	.065	.553	3,79	0,32	Considered
ASR3	.240	.530	-1,38	-0,12	Deleted
ASR4	.255	.528	5,58	0,45	Retained
ASR5	.222	.533	7,59	0,59	Retained
ASR6	.359	.513	4,35	0,36	Retained
ASR7	.135	.544	4,72	0,39	Considered
ASR8	-.081	.569	-1,33	-0,11	Deleted

ASR9	-.134	.571	-2,90	-0,24	Deleted
ASR10	.205	.536	-3,84	-0,32	Deleted
ASR11	.077	.551	-3,61	-0,30	Deleted
ASR12	-.018	.565	-5,32	-0,43	Deleted
ASR13	.216	.534	-3,85	-0,32	Deleted
ASR14	.195	.537	8,43	0,64	Considered
ASR15	.167	.540	5,54	0,45	Considered
ASR16	.038	.555	3,28	0,28	Deleted
ASR17	.150	.542	3,67	0,31	Deleted
ASR18	-.146	.576	-4,92	-0,40	Deleted
ASR19	.356	.520	0,00	0,00	Deleted
ASR20	.075	.550	-3,01	-0,25	Deleted
ASR21	.232	.535	-1,47	-0,13	Deleted
ASR22	.298	.526	-2,09	-0,18	Deleted
ASR23	.161	.541	4,26	0,35	Deleted
ASR24	.077	.550	3,66	0,31	Deleted
ASR25	.104	.548	6,14	0,49	Deleted
ASR26	.216	.537	-1,91	-0,16	Deleted
ASR27	.195	.537	6,32	0,50	Deleted
ASR28	.058	.553	-4,20	-0,35	Deleted
ASR29	.144	.543	-0,87	-0,07	Deleted
ASR30	.087	.548	-2,39	-0,20	Deleted
ASR31	-.070	.565	-2,34	-0,20	Deleted
ASR32	.376	.516	-2,80	-0,24	Deleted
ASR33	.210	.535	0,09	0,01	Deleted

Source: Author's Preparation

Apart from the t-value and factor loading on the standardized solution above, several Goodness of Fit Indices measurement indicators were also analyzed from the existing SIMPLIS output. The following are the results of the Goodness of Fit Indices Measurement Model:

Table 8. Goodness of Fit Indices Measurement Model

Model Fit Test	Description
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) = 0.12	**Bad fit**
90 Percent Confidence Interval for RMSEA = (0.12; 0.13)	
P-Value for Test of Close Fit (RMSEA < 0.05) = 0.00	
Expected Cross-Validation Index (ECVI) = 11.08	**Bad fit**
90 Percent Confidence Interval for ECVI = (10.35; 11.86)	
ECVI for Saturated Model = 6.76	
ECVI for Independence Model = 14.70	
Independence AIC = 2439.86	**Bad fit**
Model AIC = 1839.86	
Saturated AIC = 1122.00	
Independence CAIC = 2575.75	**Bad fit**
Model CAIC = 2111.65	
Saturated CAIC = 3432.19	
Normed Fit Index (NFI) = 0.37	**Bad fit**
Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI) = 0.43	**Bad fit**
Parsimony Normed Fit Index (PNFI) = 0.35	**Bad fit**
Comparative Fit Index (CFI) = 0.46	**Bad fit**

Model Fit Test	Description
Incremental Fit Index (IFI) = 0.47	**Bad fit**
Relative Fit Index (RFI) = 0.33	**Bad fit**
Critical N (CN) = 64.68	**Bad fit**
Root Mean Square Residual (RMR) = 0.099	**Bad fit**
Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) = 0.62	**Bad fit**
Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) = 0.56	**Bad fit**
Parsimony Goodness of Fit Index (PGFI) = 0.54	**Bad fit**

Source: Lisrel Output

Respesification

To produce good construct validity, it is necessary to respecify the model so that it can fit and meet good measurement rules. In accordance with the results of the calculation indicators from Confirmatory Factor Analysis, 27 items were obtained that did not meet the requirements of a good indicator. So that by removing these 27 indicators, the measurement model after respesification is as follows

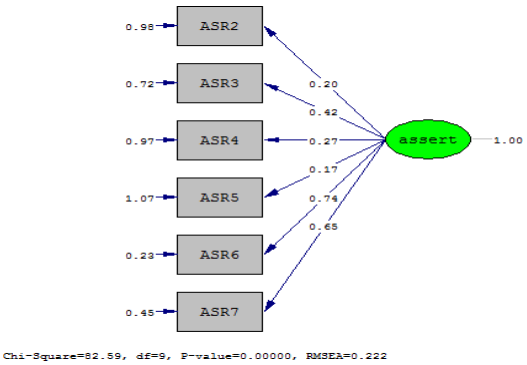

Figure 1. Path Diagram of Measurement Model after Respesification

Source: Lisrel Output

After refining the model by removing items that are deemedinsufficient, it can be seen that the P-value and RMSEA value are still far from the desired standard. By paying attention to the recommendations from the Lisrel Output on several other modifications, such as Error Covariance and Theta Deltavalues, better indicator value results can be obtained. Some of the recommendations applied up to the modification of the model are asfollows:

1. Set the value to Free for Error Covariance in items ASR4 and ASR2
2. Set the value to Free for Error Covariance in items ASR7 and ASR6
3. Set the value to Free for Error Covariance in items ASR7 and ASR4
4. Set the value to Free for Theta-Delta in items ASR7 and ASR6
5. Set the value to Free for Theta-Delta in items ASR4 and ASR3

With the respecification and modification of the model, the new results for the expected model are as follows:

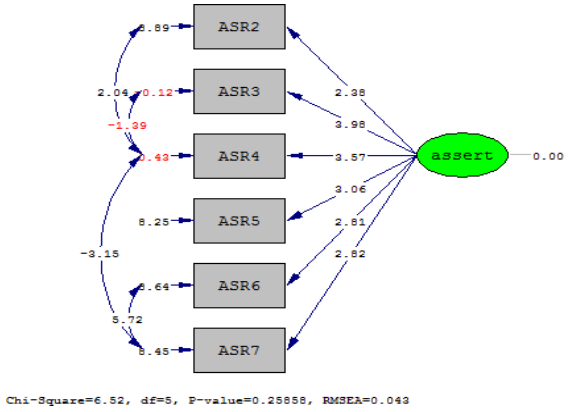

Figure 2. Path Diagram of Measurement Model with t-value after Re-specification
Source: Lisrel Output

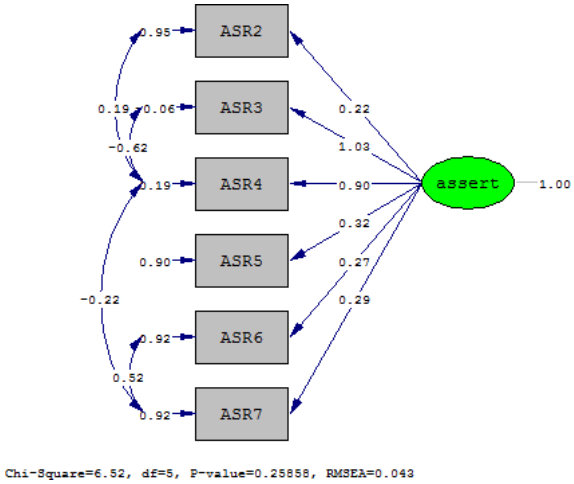

Figure 3. Path Diagram of Measurement Model with Standardized Solution ModelAfter Re-specification
Source: Lisrel Output

Based on the re-specification and modification, the P-value was 0.26 and the RMSEA was 0.04. At least these two indicators can be said to have reached a satisfactory number. From the Lisrel Output, the results of the Goodness of Fit Indices of the Measurement Model are obtained, as follows:

Table 9. Goodness of Fit Indices of Measurement Model After Re-specification

Model Fit Test	Description
Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) = 0.043	**Close fit**
90 Percent Confidence Interval for RMSEA = (0.0; 0.12)	
P-Value for Test of Close Fit (RMSEA < 0.05) = 0.47	
Expected Cross-Validation Index (ECVI) = 0.23	

Model Fit Test	Description
90 Percent Confidence Interval for ECVI = (0.22; 0.30)	**Good fit**
ECVI for Saturated Model = 0.25	
ECVI for Independence Model = 1.26	
Independence AIC = 208.75	
Model AIC = 38.52	**Good fit**
Saturated AIC = 42.00	
Independence CAIC = 233.46	
Model CAIC = 104.41	**Good fit**
Saturated CAIC = 128.48	
Normed Fit Index (NFI) = 0.97	**Good fit**
Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI) = 0.97	**Good fit**
Comparative Fit Index (CFI) = 0.99	**Good fit**
Incremental Fit Index (IFI) = 0.99	**Good fit**
Relative Fit Index (RFI) = 0.90	**Good fit**
Critical N (CN) = 374.54	**Good fit**

Source: Lisrel Output

With the new model, we then re-tested the reliability of the remaining items using SPSS. The Cronbach's Alpha value obtained for this new model is 0.635. This value meets the reliability standard and can be used accordingly.

Table 10. Cronbach's Alpha Value Model after Re-specification

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach'sAlpha	**N of Items**
.635	6

Source: SPSS output

NORMA

The ASSERTIVENESS measuring instrument ultimately consists of 6 items, with Likert 1-4. Based on this scale, the ASSERTIVENESS measuring instrument has a minimum raw score (RS) of 6 and a maximum RS of 24. Norming was done using a 10-90 scale (Mean = 50 and SD = 10) as a reference standard score (SS).

Table 11. Assertiveness Scale Norms

RS	SS
-	90
-	86
-	83
-	80
-	77
-	74
24	71
23	68
22	65
21	63
20	60

RS	SS
19	57
18	54
17	51
16	48
15	45
14	42
13	39
12	37
11	34
10	31
9	28
8	25
7	22
6	19
-	16
-	13
-	10

Source: Author's Preparation

Thus, the norms of the ASSERTIVENESS measuring instrument have been compiled using Standard Score, where Mean = 50 and SD = 10. Based on the norms that have been compiled, an example of participant interpretation can be given as follows:

Table 12. Example of Participant Interpretation

Respondent Number	Age	Gender	RS	SS
24	33	L	9	28
36	33	L	23	68

Source: Author's Preparation

To determine the respondent's distance from the mean, the formula (SS - mean)/SD can be used. In the table above, respondent number 24 has a raw score of 9 and a standard score of 28. This means that respondent number 24's score is 2.2 SD below the mean in the ASSERTIVENESS measuring instrument. Meanwhile, respondent number 36 has an RS of 23 and an SS of 68. This means that respondent number 36's score is 1.8 SD above the mean. Thus, based on the results obtained, it can be concluded that respondent number 36 has a higher level of assertiveness when compared to respondent number 24

CONCLUSION

This study developed and validated a psychological measurement tool to assess assertiveness among eviction victims, grounded in Jakubowski and Lange's construct. The initial eleven-point framework was refined into 33 items, which, after validity and reliability testing, resulted in a final six-item instrument capturing key dimensions of assertiveness, such as the right to act within one's limits, uphold self-esteem without infringing on others, request information, be treated with respect, and reflect before responding. The tool demonstrated high reliability and strong construct validity, confirming its effectiveness in measuring assertiveness in the specific context of eviction victims. For future research, it is recommended to expand the item pool for

each dimension and refine item wording to match respondents' language and cultural context, ensuring greater clarity, minimizing item loss, and enhancing the instrument's applicability across diverse eviction-affected populations.

REFERENCES

Abidin S., Z. ; W. (2023). Community resilience and assertiveness among populations facing eviction threats. *Asian Social Science Journal*, *19*(1), 98–110.

Audefroy, J. (2018). Evictions, informal settlements, and housing rights in developing countries: The case of Latin America and Asia. *Habitat International*, *73*, 51–58.

Bisht, T. C. (2014). Negotiating Impoverishment Risks through Informal Social Structures and Practices. In J. Perera, Lose to Gain: Is Involuntary Resettlement a Development Opportunity? (pp. 15-35). Mandaluyong City: Asian Development Bank.

Cabrera M., J. ; A. (2020). Forced evictions and the right to housing in Southeast Asia: Policy gaps and human rights challenges. *Asian Journal of Comparative Law*, *15*(2), 345–362.

Feist G. J.; Roberts T.-A., J. ; F. (2013). *Theories of Personality. Eight Edition*. McGraw Hill Education, New York.

Firdaus A., F. ; H. (2019). Urban displacement and the politics of eviction in Jakarta. *Cities*, *88*, 227–235.

Gibson S., K. ; W. (2018). The ethics of urban renewal: Eviction, justice, and resistance. *Urban Studies*, *55*(6), 1209–1227.

Hammarberg, T. (2016). Human rights and the right to adequate housing: Implementation challenges. *International Journal of Human Rights*, *20*(8), 1232–1248.

Jakubowski A., P. ; L. (2017). Assertiveness in stress situations: Updating the Jakubowski scale for contextual validity. *Personality and Individual Differences*, *109*, 43–49.

Kompas.com. (2016, Agustus 31). Megapolitan. Retrieved from kompas.com: http://megapolitan.kompas.com/read/2016/08/31/15195861/ini.alasan.permukiman.warga.rawajati.akan.digusur

LBH Jakarta. (2016). Atas Nama Pembangunan: Laporan Penggusuran Paksa di Wilayah DKI akarta Tahun 2015. Jakarta: Penerbit Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Jakarta.

LBH Jakarta. (2016). Retrieved from www.bantuanhukum.or.id: http://www.bantuanhukum.or.id/web/atas-nama-pembangunan-laporan-penggusuran-paksa-di-jakarta-tahun-2015/

Ma Alfred M., Z. J. (2010). A Comparative Study of the Influence of Assertiveness on Negotiation Outcomes in Canada and China. *Cross Cultural Management: An International Journal*, *17*(4), 333–346.

Maryati, S. ; et al. (2021). Socio-psychological impacts of forced relocation on urban poor communities in Indonesia. *Community Psychology in Global Perspective*, *7*(2), 123–140.

Novitasari I., D. ; S. (2020). Hak atas tempat tinggal layak dan tantangan implementasi pasca penggusuran di Jakarta. *Jurnal HAM*, *11*(1), 45–62.

Nugrahani W., R. ; R. (2021). Measuring assertiveness in vulnerable populations: Psychometric adaptation and implications for empowerment. *Psychological Research and Intervention*, *4*(1), 67–80.

Pratiwi, W. E. (2015). Pengaruh Budaya Jawa dan Harga Diri terhadap Assertiveness pada Remaja Siswa Kelas XI SMA Negeri 3 Ponogoro. *EJournal Psikologi*, *3*(1), 348–357.

Rathus, S. A. (2016). Reassessing the Rathus Assertiveness Schedule: Cross-cultural reliability and new contexts of application. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, *98*(4), 385–396.

Saputra R., N. ; Y. (2022). Developing culturally sensitive psychological instruments: A case of assertiveness in Indonesian communities. *Indonesian Journal of Psychology*, *59*(3), 210–226.

UN-Habitat. (2019). Right to adequate housing and sustainable urban development: Global review and policy frameworks. *Habitat International*, *85*, 102–111.