



*"Año de la Unidad la Paz y el Desarrollo"*

**MEMORANDO DE APROBACIÓN DE EXPEDIENTE N° 0075-2023-OASG-DIGA-UNFV**

A : Bach. Manuel Jesús Ortiz Chávez  
Jefe de la Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos

**ASUNTO : APROBACIÓN DE EXPEDIENTE CONTRATACIÓN INTERNACIONAL N° 011-2023-UNFV PARA EL SERVICIO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS.**

Ref. : Oficio N° 5942-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV

Fecha : 18 de Diciembre del 2023

Mediante documento en referencia, se solicita la Aprobación del Expediente de Contratación del Procedimiento **CONTRATACIÓN INTERNACIONAL N° 011-2023-UNFV PARA EL SERVICIO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS**, solicitado por el **VICERRECTORADO DE INVESTIGACION**.

El monto estimado es de S/8,900.00 (Ocho mil novecientos con 00/100 soles), financiado con Recursos Directamente Recaudados.

El expediente está sustentado por:

**1.- Requerimiento del Usuario y Especificaciones Técnicas:**

Mediante **PROVEIDO N° 1311-2023-VRIN-UNFV**, la **VICERRECTORADO DE INVESTIGACION**, remite las Especificaciones Técnicas, **SERVICIO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS**.

**2.- Estudio de Mercado:**

Informe de Indagación de Mercado N° 077-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV, **Valor Estimado Actualizado es de S/ 8,900.00 Soles**.

**3.- Certificación Presupuestal:**

OFICIO N° 3280-2023-OCPL-UNFV, en el cual adjunta la Certificación Presupuestal por el importe de **S/ 8,900.00** soles.

...///



*"Año de la Unidad la Paz y el Desarrollo"*

///...Continúa MEMORANDO DE APROBACIÓN DE EXPEDIENTE N° 0075-2023-OASG-DIGA-UNFV

Por lo indicado, de conformidad con el D.L. N° 30225, Ley de Contrataciones del Estado y el D.S. N° 0344-2018-EF, Reglamento de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado; asimismo, la Resolución Rectoral N° 2724-2018-UNFV que aprueba la Directiva que norma la Organización Interna y Desarrollo de los Procesos de Adquisiciones y Contrataciones del Estado en la Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal, que en el numeral 4.1 delega la facultad de aprobar los expedientes de Contratación a la Jefatura de la Oficina de Abastecimiento y Servicios Generales; se Aprueba el Expediente de Contratación del Procedimiento de Selección: **CONTRATACIÓN INTERNACIONAL N° 011-2023-UNFV PARA EL SERVICIO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS**; con el valor estimado de **S/ 8,900.00 soles**.

Atentamente,



**Lic. JULIO GREGORIO TALLA RAMOS**  
JEFE  
OFICINA DE ABASTECIMIENTO Y SERVICIOS GENERALES

**NT: 80588**  
JGTR/jmpm

**FORMATO N° 10**  
**APROBACIÓN DE EXPEDIENTE DE CONTRATACIÓN**

<b>1</b>	<b>DATOS DE LA APROBACIÓN</b>	Número	<b>N° 075-2023-OASG-DIGA-UNFV</b>
		Fecha	<b>19 de diciembre de 2023</b>

<b>2</b>	<b>BASE LEGAL</b>
	<p><u>Numeral 42.1 del Artículo 42° del Reglamento de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado:</u> "El órgano encargado de las contrataciones lleva un expediente del proceso de contratación, en el que se ordena, archiva y preserva la información que respalda las actuaciones realizadas desde la formulación del requerimiento del área usuaria hasta el cumplimiento total de las obligaciones derivadas del contrato (...).;</p> <p><u>Numeral 42.3 del Artículo 42 del Reglamento de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado:</u> "(...) Para su aprobación, el expediente de contratación contiene: a) El requerimiento, indicando si este se encuentra definido en una ficha de homologación, en el listado de bienes y servicios comunes, o en el Catálogo Electrónico de Acuerdo Marco; b) La fórmula de reajuste, de ser el caso; c) La declaratoria de viabilidad en el caso contrataciones que forman parte de un proyecto de inversión o la aprobación de las inversiones de optimización, ampliación marginal, reposición y rehabilitación reguladas en la normativa aplicable; d) En el caso de obras contratadas bajo la modalidad llave en mano que cuenten con equipamiento, las especificaciones técnicas de los equipos requeridos; e) En el caso de ejecución de obras, el sustento de que procede efectuar la entrega parcial del terreno, de ser el caso; f) El informe técnico de evaluación de software, conforme a la normativa de la materia, cuando corresponda; g) El documento que aprueba el proceso de estandarización, cuando corresponda; h) La indagación de mercado realizada, y su actualización cuando corresponda; i) El valor referencial o valor estimado, según corresponda; j) La opción de realizar la contratación por paquete, lote y tramo, cuando corresponda; k) La certificación de crédito presupuestario y/o la previsión presupuestal, de acuerdo a la normativa vigente; l) La determinación del procedimiento de selección, el sistema de contratación y, cuando corresponda, la modalidad de contratación con el sustento correspondiente; m) El resumen ejecutivo, cuando corresponda; y, n) Otra documentación necesaria conforme a la normativa que regula el objeto de la contratación.</p>

<b>3</b>	<b>OBSERVACIONES</b>
	<p><i>Ref. Oficio N°5942-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV - Aprobación de Expediente CONTRATACIÓN INTERNACIONAL N° 011-2023-UNFV para el SERVICIO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS.</i></p>

<b>4</b>	<b>DECISIÓN QUE SE ADOPTA</b>
	<p>Teniendo a la vista el expediente de contratación, por el presente documento el funcionario que suscribe aprueba dicho expediente, considerando que la información consignada en la solicitud se ajusta a las disposiciones de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado, su T.U.O., su Reglamento y modificatorias.</p>

<b>5</b>	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>LIC. JULIO GREGORIO TALLA RAMOS</b> <b>Jefe</b> Oficina de Abastecimiento y Servicios Generales</p>
	<b>NOMBRE, FIRMA Y SELLO DEL FUNCIONARIO QUE APRUEBA EL EXPEDIENTE DE CONTRATACIÓN</b>





**UNIDAD DE CONTRATACIONES Y SERVICIOS BASICOS**

*"Año de la unión, la paz y el desarrollo"*

Pueblo Libre, 18 de diciembre de 2023

**OFICIO N° 5942-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV**

Señor Lic

**JULIO GREGORIO TALLA RAMOS**

Jefe de la Oficina Abastecimiento y Servicios Generales

Presente. -

**Asunto:** Aprobación de Expediente CONTRATACIÓN INTERNACIONAL N° 011-2023-UNFV para el SERVICIO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS.

**Referencia:** Proveído N° 1311-2023-VRIN-UNFV

Es grato dirigirme a usted para saludarlo muy cordialmente y a la vez remitir para su aprobación el expediente de contratación para el servicio materia del asunto, para el presente procedimiento de selección se cuenta con la siguiente información:

<b>Objeto de la Convocatoria</b>	<b>Contratación Internacional</b>
<b>Valor Estimado</b>	<b>S/8,900.00 (Ocho mil novecientos con 00/100 soles)</b>
<b>Certificación Presupuestal</b>	<b>OFICIO N°3280-2023-OCPL-UNFV</b>
<b>Tipo de procedimiento de selección</b>	<b>Contratación Internacional</b>
<b>Modalidad de Selección</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Sistema de Contratación</b>	<b>Suma Alzada</b>
<b>Finalidad publica según usuario (s)</b>	<b>El instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación tiene como parte de sus funciones promover la investigación, producción científica, innovación y emprendimiento de los docentes y estudiantes de la Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal, estableciendo estrategias que coadyuven a cumplir con las metas propuestas.</b>

Atentamente,



*Manuel Ortiz Chavez*

**Bach. MANUEL ORTIZ CHAVEZ**  
**Jefe Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos**

MOCH//nbch  
NT: 80588-2023



**UNIDAD DE CONTRATACIONES Y SERVICIOS BASICOS**

*"Año de la unión, la paz y el desarrollo"*

**INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL PROCEDIMIENTO DE SELECCIÓN**

<b>Descripción:</b> SERVICIO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS	<b>Denominación:</b> Contratación Internacional N° 011-2023-UNFV
<b>S/8,900.00 (Ocho mil novecientos con 00/100 soles)</b>	<b>Indagación de Mercado:</b> Resumen Ejecutivo N° 078-2023-UCSB-OCSA-UNFV

**RESPALDO PRESUPUESTAL**

<b>PROCEDIMIENTO PROGRAMADO:</b>	<b>SI( ) NO( x)</b>
<b>Monto Estimado:</b> S/8,900.00 (Ocho mil novecientos con 00/100 soles)	<b>Documentación que autoriza:</b> —
<b>Fuente de Financiamiento:</b> Recursos Directamente Recaudados	
<b>Observaciones:</b> ----	<b>Certificación Presupuestal:</b> OFICIO N°3280-2023-OCPL-UNFV Certificado N° 1980

Atentamente,



**Bach. MANUEL JESUS ORTIZ CHÁVEZ**  
Jefe  
Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos

**FORMATO N° 08**  
**FORMATO PARA SOLICITAR APROBACIÓN DEL EXPEDIENTE DE CONTRATACIÓN**

**SOLICITUD DE APROBACIÓN DEL EXPEDIENTE DE CONTRATACIÓN**


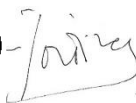
(PARA SER LLENADO POR EL ÓRGANO ENCARGADO DE LAS CONTRATACIONES DE LA ENTIDAD)

<b>1 NÚMERO Y FECHA DEL DOCUMENTO</b>	Número	OFICIO N° 5942-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV	
	Fecha	18/12/2023	
<b>2 DEPENDENCIA QUE APROBARÁ EL EXPEDIENTE</b>	Oficina de Abastecimiento y Servicios Generales		
<b>3 OBJETO DE LA SOLICITUD</b>	Por medio de la presente, el órgano encargado de las contrataciones de la Entidad, solicita la aprobación del expediente contratación del procedimiento que se detalla en el presente documento.		
<b>4 DATOS DEL REQUERIMIENTO</b>			
<b>4.1 DEPENDENCIA USUARIA</b>	VICERRECTORADO DE INVESTIGACIÓN		
<b>4.2 REQUERIMIENTO</b>	Número	Proveído N° 1311-2023-VRIN-UNFV	
	Fecha	1/12/2023	
<b>5 VINCULACIÓN DEL REQUERIMIENTO CON EL POI Y EL PAC</b>			
<b>5.1 POI</b>	Actividad del POI	-	
<b>5.2 PAC</b>	N° de referencia del PAC	NO APLICA	
<b>6 PROYECTO DE INVERSIÓN PÚBLICA</b>	Código del proyecto	-	
	Fecha del formato de Declaratoria de Viabilidad	-	
	Fecha del formato de Verificación de Viabilidad	-	
<b>7 DATOS DEL VALOR REFERENCIAL</b>			
<b>7.1 VALOR REFERENCIAL</b>	Número del informe	Cuadro Comparativo N° 077-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV	
	Fecha de emisión del informe	11 DE DICIEMBRE 2023	
	Monto del valor referencial	S/8,900.00 (Ocho mil novecientos con 00/100 soles)	
	Se actualizó el valor referencial	SI	
		NO	X
<b>7.2 ANTIGÜEDAD DEL VALOR REFERENCIAL</b>	1 mes		
<b>8 DATOS DE LA CERTIFICACIÓN DE CRÉDITO PRESUPUESTARIO (CCP) Y/O PREVISIÓN PRESUPUESTAL</b>			
<b>8.1 CERTIFICACIÓN DE CRÉDITO PRESUPUESTARIO (CCP) Y/O PREVISIÓN PRESUPUESTAL</b>	Número de la CCP	1980	
	Fecha de la CCP	14 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2023	
	Número del documento de Previsión Presupuestal	-	
	Fecha del documento	-	
	Fuente(s) de Financiamiento	RECURSOS DIRECTAMENTE RECAUDADOS	
<b>8.2 DEVENGADO DE LAS OBLIGACIONES CONTRACTUALES:</b>			
	Las obligaciones contractuales devengarán totalmente en el presente ejercicio fiscal	X	
	Las obligaciones contractuales devengarán totalmente en posteriores ejercicios fiscales		

**FORMATO N° 08****FORMATO PARA SOLICITAR APROBACIÓN DEL EXPEDIENTE DE CONTRATACIÓN**


		Las obligaciones contractuales devengarán parte en el presente ejercicio fiscal y parte en el(los) próximo(s) ejercicio(s) fiscal(es)	
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FORMATO Nº 08					
FORMATO PARA SOLICITAR APROBACIÓN DEL EXPEDIENTE DE CONTRATACIÓN					
<b>9</b>	<b>DATOS DEL PROCEDIMIENTO DE SELECCIÓN</b>				
	<b>9.1 DENOMINACIÓN DE LA CONVOCATORIA</b>	SERVICIO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS			
	<b>9.2 TIPO DE PROCEDIMIENTO DE SELECCIÓN:</b>				
	Licitación Pública		Adjudicación Simplificada		Subasta Inversa Electrónica
	Concurso Público		Selección de Consultores Individuales		Comparación de Precios
	Contratación Internacional	X			
	EN CASO CORRESPONDA A UNA CONTRATACIÓN DIRECTA, DEBE INDICARSE EL SUPUESTO SEGÚN LO PREVISTO EN EL ARTÍCULO 27 DE LA LEY:				
	Contratación Directa		Supuesto		
	<b>9.3 LA CONTRATACIÓN INCLUYE:</b>				
		Item(s)	X	Paquete(s)	
<b>9.4</b>	<b>SISTEMA DE CONTRATACIÓN:</b>				
	A Suma Alzada	X	A Precios Unitarios		
	Esquema Mixto de Suma Alzada y Precios Unitarios		Tarifas		
	En base a Porcentajes		En base a un Honorario Fijo y una Comisión de Éxito		
<b>9.5</b>	<b>MODALIDAD DE EJECUCIÓN:</b>				
	Llave en mano	SI			
		NO	X		
	Concurso oferta	SI			
		NO	X		
Nº Res					
<b>9.6</b>	<b>FÓRMULA DE REAJUSTE</b>				
		SI			
		NO	X		
<b>10</b>	<b>BASE LEGAL</b>				
Numeral 42.1 del Artículo 42° del Reglamento de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado: "El órgano encargado de las contrataciones lleva un expediente del proceso de contratación, en el que se ordena, archiva y preserva la información que respalda las actuaciones realizadas desde la formulación del requerimiento del área usuaria hasta el cumplimiento total de las obligaciones derivadas del contrato (...).					
<b>11</b>	<b>OBSERVACIONES</b>				
Dada la naturaleza de la prestación, se realizará una Contratación Internacional, considerandose la única cotización válida recibida que cumple con los Términos de Referencia, la misma que ha sido validada por el área usuaria de forma previa					
<b>12</b>	<b>SOLICITUD</b>				
Por el presente, se solicita la aprobación del expediente de contratación de la Contratación Internacional Nº 011-2023-UNFV-1, mencionado en el presente documento					
<b>13</b>	<div style="position: absolute; bottom: 10px; left: 50%; transform: translate(-50%, -50%);">  <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">  </div> </div>				
<b>NOMBRE, FIRMA Y SELLO DEL FUNCIONARIO COMPETENTE DEL ÓRGANO ENCARGADO DE LAS CONTRATACIONES</b>					

FORMATO								
RESUMEN EJECUTIVO DE LAS ACTUACIONES PREPARATORIAS N° 077-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV (BIENES)								
1. DATOS GENERALES								
1.1	FECHA DE EMISIÓN DEL FORMATO	18-Dic						
1.2	ÁREA USUARIA	VICERRECTORADO DE INVESTIGACIÓN						
1.3	DENOMINACIÓN DE LA CONTRATACIÓN	SERVICIO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS						
1.4	ACTIVIDAD DEL POI VINCULADA A LA CONTRATACIÓN	-						
1.5	N° DE REFERENCIA DEL PAC	NO APLICA						
1.6	PROYECTO DE INVERSIÓN PÚBLICA	Código						
		Documento que declaró la viabilidad						
2. INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL REQUERIMIENTO								
2.1	DATOS DEL REQUERIMIENTO	Documento de requerimiento	Proveído N° 1311-2023-VRIN-UNFV		Fecha de recepción	1-Dic		
2.2	MODIFICACIONES EFECTUADAS AL REQUERIMIENTO POR PARTE DEL ÁREA USUARIA	Fecha de la segunda versión		De oficio		Con motivo de observaciones		
		Fecha de la tercera versión		De oficio		Con motivo de observaciones		
		Fecha de la cuarta versión		De oficio		Con motivo de observaciones		
		Fecha de la quinta versión		De oficio		Con motivo de observaciones		
2.3	SEÑALAR SI LA CONTRATACIÓN INCLUIRÁ PAQUETE(S)	SI		NO		X		
		De ser afirmativa la respuesta, detallar el sustento técnico del área usuaria o el órgano encargado de las contrataciones, según el caso.						
2.4	SEÑALAR SI LA CONTRATACIÓN SE EFECTUARÁ POR ITEMS	SI		NO		X		
2.5	SEÑALAR SI SE HA LLEVADO A CABO UN PROCESO DE ESTANDARIZACIÓN	SI		NO		X		
		Documento de aprobación de la estandarización				Fecha de aprobación		
2.6	SEÑALAR SI EL SERVICIO OBJETO DE LA CONTRATACIÓN HA SIDO HOMOLOGADO	SI		NO		X		
		N° de Resolución que aprobó la Ficha de Homologación				Fecha de inicio de vigencia		
2.7	REQUERIMIENTO	Lo indicado se visualiza en el Capítulo III de la Sección Específica de las Bases.						
2.8	OBSERVACIONES AL REQUERIMIENTO							
	N° Item	Cantidad total de observaciones	Cantidad de observaciones formuladas por el OEC	Comunicación con la cual se remitió al área usuaria las observaciones al requerimiento	Fecha de remisión de la comunicación	Cantidad de observaciones formuladas por los proveedores	Comunicación con la cual se remitió al área usuaria las observaciones al requerimiento	Fecha de remisión de la comunicación
	Consignar una síntesis de las observaciones							

FORMATO							
RESUMEN EJECUTIVO DE LAS ACTUACIONES PREPARATORIAS N° 077-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV (BIENES)							
	Consignar una síntesis de las observaciones						
	Consignar una síntesis de las observaciones						
2.9	RESPUESTA DEL ÁREA USUARIA						
	N° Item	Cantidad total de respuestas a las observaciones	Cantidad de respuestas a las observaciones formuladas por el OEC	Comunicación de respuesta del área usuaria	Fecha de remisión de la comunicación	Cantidad de respuestas a las observaciones formuladas por los proveedores	Comunicación de respuesta del área usuaria
	Consignar una síntesis de las respuestas a las observaciones						
	Consignar una síntesis de las respuestas a las observaciones						
	Consignar una síntesis de las respuestas a las observaciones						
2.10	AJUSTES QUE SE REALIZARON AL REQUERIMIENTO						
	N° Item	Ajustes realizados al requerimiento					
3.	INFORMACIÓN SOBRE LA DETERMINACIÓN DEL VALOR REFERENCIAL						
3.1	SOBRE EL VALOR REFERENCIAL EN CASO DE CONSULTORÍA DE OBRAS						
3.1.1	ESTRUCTURA DE COMPONENTES O RUBROS						
	DEL PROVEEDOR						
	N° Item	Detalle de la Estructura de Componentes o Rubros					
	DE LA ENTIDAD						
	N° Item	Detalle de la Estructura de Componentes o Rubros					
3.1.2	VALOR REFERENCIAL DE LA CONSULTORÍA DE OBRA	MONEDA	Nuevos Soles		Dólares		Otro: Señalar otra moneda
		MONTO					
	En el caso de consultoría de obras, además, detallar los costos directos, los gastos generales, fijos y variables, y la utilidad de acuerdo a las características, plazos y demás condiciones definidas en el requerimiento.						
4.	INFORMACIÓN RELEVANTE ADICIONAL COMO RESULTADO DE LAS INDAGACIONES DE MERCADO						
4.1	FECHA DE INICIO DE LAS INDAGACIONES EN EL MERCADO	22-Nov			FECHA DE CULMINACIÓN DE LAS INDAGACIONES EN EL MERCADO	22/11/2023	

FORMATO				
RESUMEN EJECUTIVO DE LAS ACTUACIONES PREPARATORIAS N° 077-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV (BIENES)				
4.2	PLURALIDAD DE PROVEEDORES QUE CUMPLEN CON EL REQUERIMIENTO	SI		NO X
<p>La presente contratación de acuerdo a la documentación remitida por el área usuaria, se está realizando con un proveedor no domiciliado en el país, en concordancia con las consideraciones establecidas en el literal f) del numeral 5.1 del artículo 5 del T.U.O. de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado, como supuesto excluido del ámbito de aplicación de la Ley, pero sujetos a supervisión por el Organismo Supervisor de las Contrataciones del Estado (OSCE), y deberá tramitarse de acuerdo a lo establecido en la Directiva "Lineamientos y procedimientos para el acceso al financiamiento del servicio de las publicaciones en revistas indizadas", aprobada mediante Resolución R. N° 236-2022-UNFV.</p>				
4.3	POSIBILIDAD DE DISTRIBUIR LA BUENA PRO (EN CASO DE SERVICIOS EN GENERAL, DE CORRESPONDER)	SI		NO X
<p>De ser afirmativa la respuesta, sustentar la posibilidad de distribuir la buena pro.</p>				
4.4	SOBRE LA INFORMACIÓN QUE PUEDA UTILIZARSE PARA LA DETERMINACIÓN DE LOS FACTORES DE EVALUACIÓN	SI		NO X
<p>De ser afirmativa la respuesta, detallar la información que pueda utilizarse para la determinación de los factores de evaluación.</p>				
4.5	SOBRE OTROS ASPECTOS NECESARIOS QUE TENGAN INCIDENCIA EN LA EFICIENCIA DE LA CONTRATACIÓN	SI		NO X
<p>De ser afirmativa la respuesta, detallar.</p>				
5.	<div style="text-align: center;">  </div>			
NOMBRE, FIRMA Y SELLO DEL FUNCIONARIO COMPETENTE DEL ÓRGANO ENCARGADO DE LAS CONTRATACIONES				
<p><b>NOTA:</b> El presente formato se utilizará en servicios en general, servicios de consultoría en general y en consultoría de obras.</p>				



**Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos**

*"Año de la unidad, la paz y el desarrollo"*

**FORMATO N° 07**

**INFORME DE INDAGACIÓN EN EL MERCADO N° 0077-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV**

1	ÁREA USUARIA	
	VICERRECTORADO DE INVESTIGACION	

	DOCUMENTO CON EL QUE SE REMITE EL REQUERIMIENTO	FECHA	N° PEDIDO SIGA
	PROVEIDO N° 1311-2023-VRIN-UNFV	01.12.2023	2873

3	FUENTE DE FINANCIAMIENTO	MONTO PRESUPUESTADO (S/)
	RDR	S/ 8,900.00

4	RELACIÓN DE PROVEEDORES DEL RUBRO INVITADOS Y COTIZACIONES OBTENIDAS		
	NOMBRE O RAZON SOCIAL		FECHA DE OBTENCIÓN
	a)	SOCIAL SCIENCES	22/11/2023
5	DETERMINACIÓN DEL PROVEEDOR SELECCIONADO Y JUSTIFICACIÓN		
	Para el requerimiento se considera la única cotización validada por el área usuaria, adicionando el costo promedio del impuesto aplicable, porcentaje de retención y otros gastos que afectan al costo final de la contratación, en cumplimiento con los Términos de Referencia.		
	La presente contratación de acuerdo a la documentación remitida por el área usuaria, se está realizando con un proveedor no domiciliado en el país, en concordancia con las consideraciones establecidas en el literal f) del numeral 5.1 del artículo 5 del T.U.O. de la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado, como supuesto excluido del ámbito de aplicación de la Ley, pero sujetos a supervisión por el Organismo Supervisor de las Contrataciones del Estado (OSCE), y deberá tramitarse de acuerdo a lo establecido en la Directiva "Lineamientos y procedimientos para el acceso al financiamiento del servicio de las publicaciones en revistas indizadas", aprobada mediante Resolución R. N° 236-2022- UNFV.		
	Al haberse verificado que se realizará una Contratación Internacional, se deberán aplicar las normas tributarias y tratados internacionales correspondientes y vigentes a la fecha de la presentación del expediente de contratación.		
	Sin perjuicio de aplicación de los principios generales de derecho público, para la contratación de servicios del exterior, rigen los principios establecidos en la Ley de Contrataciones del Estado en lo que sea aplicable.		


6	VALOR DE LA CONTRATACIÓN (S/) (Incluye impuestos y todo tipo de costos)
	S/ 8,900.00 soles



**Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos**

*"Año de la unidad, la paz y el desarrollo"*

JUSTIFICACIÓN DE CANTIDAD MENOR DE COTIZACIONES (marcar solo si aplica)	
7	Al haberse verificado que se realizará una Contratación Internacional, dada la naturaleza de la prestación, se considerará la única cotización válida recibida que cumple con los Términos de Referencia, la misma que ha sido validada por el área usuaria de forma previa.

FECHA DE ELABORACIÓN DEL INFORME	11 de diciembre de 2023
 <b>NELSON BONIFACIO CHAVEZ</b>	



*Manuel*

º Bº Manuel Jesús Chávez Ortiz

Jefe de la Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Básicos

CUADRO COMPARATIVO Nº 0077-2023-UCSB-OASG-UNFV

SERVICIO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS

ITEM Nº	DESCRIPCIÓN	UNIDAD DE MEDIDA	CANTIDAD	COTIZACIONES RECIBIDA		FUENTE: PRECIOS DEL SEACE		VALOR ESTIMADO (V.E.)			
				SOCIAL SCIENCES		ENTIDAD CONVOCANTE:	UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL FEDERICO VILLARREAL	PROCEDIMIENTO Y/O METODOLOGIA UTILIZADO PARA DETERMINAR EL V.E.	VALOR ESTIMADO DEL ITEM	TIPO DE CAMBIO (07.09.2023)	VALOR ESTIMADO DEL ITEM EN MONEDA NACIONAL INCLUYENDO EL 18% DE IGV, EL 30% DE RENTA Y LOS GASTOS OPERATIVOS Y COMISIONES. Según formato N° 03
				RUC:	PROVEEDOR DEL EXTRANJERO	TIPO Y N° PROCESO DE SELECCIÓN:	INTER-PROC-6-2023-UNFV-1				
				CONTACTO:	NIEGEL PARTON	FECHA DE CONSENTIMIENTO DE LA BUENA PRO:	28/08/2023				
				TELÉFONO:	41 61 683 77 34	NOMBRE O RAZÓN SOCIAL DEL ADJUDICATARIO:	RESEARCH GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH				
				E-MAIL:	<a href="mailto:billing@mdpi.com">billing@mdpi.com</a>						
PRECIO UNITARIO (Consignar moneda del valor estimado)	PRECIO TOTAL (Consignar moneda del valor estimado)	PRECIO UNITARIO	PRECIO TOTAL ADJUDICADO								
1	SERVICIO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS	SERVICIO	1.00	1579.58	1579.58	4,000.00	4,000.00	Se considera la única cotización validada por el Funcionario responsable del área usuaria, adicionando el costo promedio del impuesto aplicable, porcentaje de retención y otros gastos que afecten el costo final de la contratación en cumplimiento a los términos de referencia.	1579.58	3.74	S/8,900.00
		INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL DE LA FUENTE	PLAZO DE ENTREGA	SEGÚN TDR		NO APLICA					
			GARANTÍA	SEGÚN TDR		NO APLICA					
			FORMA DE PAGO	SEGÚN TDR		NO APLICA					
			MONEDA DE LA FUENTE	DOLARES		NO APLICA					
			PRECIO UNITARIO EN LA MONEDA CONSIGNADA EN LA FUENTE	1579.58		NO APLICA					
			TIPO DE CAMBIO QUE SE USA	3.741		NO APLICA					
		ACCIONES ADMINISTRATIVAS REALIZADAS	FECHA DE SOLICITUD	5/12/2023		NO APLICA					
			CANTIDAD DE VECES QUE SE REITERO LA SOLICITUD	1		NO APLICA					
			FECHA DE RECEPCIÓN	8/12/2023		NO APLICA					
			PROVEEDOR SE DEDICA AL OBJETO DE LA CONTRATACIÓN	SI		NO APLICA					
			LA DEPENDENCIA USUARIA PARTICIPÓ EN LA VERIFICACIÓN DEL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LOS TDR	SI, SEGÚN VALIDACIÓN REALIZADA POR LA OFICINA DE PROYECTOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y LA DIRECCIÓN DEL INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTION DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN. Formato N° 2		NO APLICA					
			CUMPLE CON LOS TDR O LA CONTRATACIÓN ES IGUAL O SIMILAR AL REQUERIMIENTO	SI, SEGÚN VALIDACIÓN REALIZADA POR LA OFICINA DE PROYECTOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN Y LA DIRECCIÓN DEL INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTION DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN. Formato N° 2		NO APLICA					
			SE TOMO EN CUENTA PARA LA DETERMINACIÓN DEL VALOR ESTIMADO	SI		NO					

Cuadro elaborado por: NELSON BONIFACIO CHAVEZ  
Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Basicos

Vº Bº Manuel Ortiz Chavez  
Jefe Unidad de Contrataciones y Servicios Basicos

FECHA DE ELABORACION: 11 de diciembre de 2023





(1 of 1) 

1

10

Opciones del procedimiento

Ver documentos del procedimiento	Ver listado de ítem	Ver acciones generales al procedimiento	Ver contratos	Ver oficios de supervisión	Ver historial de contrataciones	Ver listado de acciones de supervisión	Ver Notificaciones de Supervisión	Ver integrantes y encargado
Visualizar listado de participantes								

Regresar

Central de Consultas: 6143636 | Horario de Atención: 08:30 A 17:30. Sede Central: Av. Gregorio Escobedo cdra. 7 s/n Jesús  
visualizar correctamente el portal deberá usar el navegador Internet Explorer 11.0, Mozilla Firefox 39, Google Chrome 47, Safari  
mínima de pantalla de 1280x600.  
Términos y Condiciones de Uso

**"Año de la unidad, la paz y el desarrollo"**

**PROVEIDO N° 13747-2023-DIGA-UNFV**

**RECURRENTE** DR. PEDRO MANUEL AMAYA PINGO  
VICE- RECTORADO DE INVESTIGACION - VRIN  
PROVEIDO N° 1311-2023-VRIN-UNFV

**NT** 080588 - 2023

**ASUNTO** SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA  
REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE  
WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A  
MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS

**FECHA** 05 DE DICIEMBRE DEL 2023

**DESTINATARIO** LIC. JULIO GREGORIO TALLA RAMOS  
OFICINA DE ABASTECIMIENTO Y SERVICIOS GENERALES - OASG

**PARA** SU ATENCION Y TRAMITE DE LO SOLICITADO POR EL ICGI-VRIN; SOBRE  
FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIONA ARTICULO CIENTIFICO, DEL DR,  
DENNIS LOPEZ -FAPS: DE ACUERDO A LINEAMIENTOS SEGUN RR  
N°. 236-2022-UNFV; PREVIA REVISION Y SEGUN NORMATIVIDAD.

ATENTAMENTE



**ECON. JOSÉ GUALBERTO CONDORI QUÍSPE**  
JEFE

JGCQ / wats

**FOLIOS: 47**



**VICERRECTORADO DE INVESTIGACIÓN**

"Año de la unidad, la paz y el desarrollo"

**PROVEIDO N° 1311-2023-VRIN-UNFV**

RECURRENTE : DRA. GRACIELA MONROY CORREA  
OFICINA DE PROYECTOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN (E)

REFERENCIA : OFICIO N° 746-2023-OPI-ICGI-VRIN-UNFV

NT. : 080588

ASUNTO : SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES)  
EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCIES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF  
SUBJECTIVE WELL - BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE  
GOVERNMENT - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS

FECHA : SAN MIGUEL, 01 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2023

---

PASE A : ECON. JOSÉ GUALBERTO CONDORI QUISPE  
DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE ADMINISTRACIÓN

PARA : QUE CONTINÚE CON EL TRÁMITE CORRESPONDIENTE.

ATENTAMENTE,



PMAP/bjlp  
C. C.: Archivo

PRIORIDAD: NORMAL  
FOLIO: 45



Lima Cercado, 30 de noviembre, 2023

Oficio N° 746-2023-OPI-ICGINV-VRIN-UNFV

Doctor  
Pedro Manuel Amaya Pingo  
Vicerrector de Investigación  
Presente. –

Asunto:                   Financiamiento para publicación de  
                                  artículo revista Social Sciencies  
                                  Dr. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS


Referencia:            Proveído 1295-2023-VRIN-UNFV  
                                  Proveído 113-2023-ICGI-VRIN-UNFV

NT:                        080588-2023

Tengo el agrado de saludarlo y en atención al proveído de la referencia, informarle que el expediente presentado por el Dr. Dennis López Odar (FAPS), para financiamiento de publicación de *artículo "The role of subjective well – being in cuban civil protest against the goverment"* en revista Social Sciencies; cumple los requisitos establecidos en el reglamento aprobado por Res. R. 236-2022-UNFV; por lo tanto debe continuar el trámite hasta su culminación.

Sin otro particular, es propicia la ocasión para expresarle los sentimientos de mi consideración.

Muy Atentamente

  
*[Firma manuscrita]*  
Dra. Graciela Monroy Correa  
Jefa ( e )  
Oficina de Proyectos de Investigación

Adj. expediente  
MCCR/Cecilia Arrué



Universidad Nacional  
**Federico Villarreal**

## INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN

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PROVEIDO N° 1113-2023-ICGI-VRIN-UNFV

RECURRENTE: Dr. PEDRO MANUEL AMAYA PINGO  
VICERRECTOR DE INVESTIGACIÓN

ASUNTO: SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN  
(DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL/SCIENCES POR  
ARTICULO DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR-FAPS

REFERENCIA: PROVEIDO N° 1295-2023-VRIN-UNFV

NT: 80588-2023

FECHA : Lima, 29 de noviembre del 2023

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PASE A : **Dra. Graciela M. Monroy Correa**  
Jefa (e) de la Oficina de Proyectos de investigación.

PARA : Su atención y fines correspondiente.

  
**Dr. JOSÉ H. LIVIA SEGOVIA**  
Director  
Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación

Adj.: 43 folios



**VICERRECTORADO DE INVESTIGACIÓN**

"Año de la unidad, la paz y el desarrollo"

**PROVEIDO N° 1295-2023-VRIN-UNFV**

RECURRENTE : DR. JOSÉ HÉCTOR LIVIA SEGOVIA  
INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN

REFERENCIA : OFICIO N° 732-2023-OPI-ICGI-VRIN-UNFV

NT. : 080588

ASUNTO : SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN  
(DOCENTES) EN LA REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL  
ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN CUBAN  
CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A MODERATED  
MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS

FECHA : SAN MIGUEL, 28 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2023

---

PASE A : DR. JOSÉ HÉCTOR LIVIA SEGOVIA  
INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN

PARA : SU DEVOLUCIÓN.

ATENTAMENTE,



PMAP/bjlp  
C. C.: Archivo

PRIORIDAD: NORMAL  
FOLIO: 42



Lima Cercado, 24 de noviembre 2023

OFICIO N° 732-2023-OPI-ICGI-VRIN-UNFV

Señor Doctor

**PEDRO M. AMAYA PINGO**

Vicerrector de Investigación

Presente.

**Asunto:** Solicito financiamiento para publicación de artículo  
DR: DENNIS LOPEZ MARIN.

**Referencia:** PROVEIDO N° 1091-2023-ICGI-VRIN-UNFV  
PROVEIDO N° 1272-2023-VRIN-UNFV

NT. 080588

Tengo el agrado de dirigirme a su Despacho para saludarlo cordialmente e informar respecto a la solicitud que presenta el Dr: DENNIS LOPEZ ODAR, docente permanente de la Facultad de Psicología; para que a mérito a la Resolución R. N° 236-2022-UNFV que aprueba la Directiva Lineamientos y Procedimientos para el acceso al financiamiento del servicio de publicaciones en revistas indizadas, se autorice el financiamiento del artículo "The Role of Subjective Well-Being in Cuban Civil Protest Against the Government: A Moderated Mediation Model", aceptado para su publicación; toda vez que cumple con los requisitos:

2.1.1 Filiación Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal

2.1.2 a) Solicitud firmada por el autor o coautor de la UNFV

b) Es docente Asociado Tiempo Completo.

c) Es coautor del artículo "The Role of Subjective Well-Being in Cuban Civil Protest Against the Government: A Moderated Mediation Model"..

d) Adjunta copia del manuscrito a publicar

Asimismo, se adjunta los siguientes formatos:

- Validación de los términos de referencia
- Conversión de moneda y cálculo de obligaciones tributarias
- Autorización para realizar el pago previo a la publicación por derecho a la revista indexada
- Ficha técnica de la revista
- Formato SIGA 002873, por el monto de S/ 8,900.00 soles.



Universidad Nacional  
**Federico Villarreal**

Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación  
Oficina de Proyectos de Investigación - OPI

Asimismo, debemos manifestar que mediante el portal web Scimago Journal & Country Rank se ha verificado que a la fecha la revista se encuentra registrada en Scopus, la misma que permite que el artículo a publicar cumpla con lo establecido en la directiva "Lineamientos y procedimientos para el acceso al financiamiento del servicio de las publicaciones en revistas indizadas".

Se adjunta link para consulta y verificación de la misma.

<https://www.scimagojr.com/journalsearch.php?q=21100810500&tip=sid&clean=0>

Por lo manifestado, se solicita su aprobación correspondiente a fin de continuar el trámite hasta su atención.

Sin otro particular, hacemos propicia la ocasión para reiterarle nuestra especial consideración.

Atentamente,



**Dra. Graciela Martina Monroy Correa**  
Jefa(e) Oficina de Proyectos de Investigación



**Dr. JOSÉ HECTOR LIVIA SEGOVIA**  
Director del Instituto Central  
de Gestión de la Investigación



# Social Sciences

<div>COUNTRY</div> <div>Switzerland</div> <div><div><div>Universities and research institutions in Switzerland</div><div>Media Ranking in Switzerland</div></div></div>	<div>SUBJECT AREA AND CATEGORY</div> <div>Social Sciences</div> <div>↳ Social Sciences (miscellaneous)</div>	<div>PUBLISHER</div> <div>Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI)</div>
<div>H-INDEX</div> <div>35</div>	<div>PUBLICATION TYPE</div> <div>Journals</div>	<div>ISSN</div> <div>20760760</div>

PEDIDO DE SERVICIO Nº

002873

UNIDAD EJECUTORA : 001 UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL FEDERICO VILLARREAL  
NRO. IDENTIFICACIÓN : 000102

Tipo Uso : Consumo

Dirección Solicitante : VICE RECTORADO DE INVESTIGACIÓN.  
Entregar a Sr(a) : AMAYA PINGO PEDRO MANUEL  
Fecha : 24/11/2023  
Actividad Operativa : C0420 APROBAR Y SUPERVISAR LAS PUBLICACIONES DEL VRIN  
Motivo : PUBLICACIONES DE ARTÍCULOS CIENTÍFICOS EN REVISTA INTERNACIONAL, "The Role of Subjective Well-Being in Cuban Civil Protest  
Against the Government:  
A Moderated Mediation Model", Dr. Dennis López Odar

FF/Rb	META / MNEMONICO	Función	División Func.	Grupo Func	Programa	Prod/Pry	Act/Al/Obr
2-09	0019	22	006	0007	9001	3999999	5000002

Código	Descripción / Términos de Referencia	Valor S/.	Unidad Medida
150100020007	PUBLICACIONES DE ARTÍCULOS CIENTÍFICOS EN REVISTA INTERNACIONAL	8,900.00	SERVICIO

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL FEDERICO VILLARREAL  
OFICINA DE PROYECTOS DE INVESTIGACIÓN  
INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN  
Firma del Solicitante

UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL FEDERICO VILLARREAL  
INSTITUTO CENTRAL DE GESTIÓN DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN  
LIMA - PERÚ  
Autorizada



## **ANEXO 1**

### **SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES)**

Lima de 21 de Noviembre de 2023

Señor Vicerrector de la Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal  
Dr. Pedro Amaya Pingo

Yo, Dennis López Odar , Docente de la UNFV, adscrito a la Facultad de Psicología, Nombrado, en la Categoría: Asociado TC. Con domicilio en Av. Pablo Ramírez Taboada 142 - Dpto. 401- San Miguel, Identificado con código UNFV N° 97119, DNI N° 10195553, e-mail dlopezo@unfv.edu.pe, en calidad de coautor del artículo.

“The Role of Subjective Well-Being in Cuban Civil Protest Against the Government: A Moderated Mediation Model”.

Solicito financiamiento para su publicación en la revista Social Sciences  
Teniendo como autores y coautores:

Arístides Vara-Horna (autor)  
Zaida Asencios-Gonzalez (coautor)  
Dennis López-Odar (coautor)  
Marivel Aguirre-Morales(coautor)  
Ingrid Cirilo-Acero (coautor)

Para lo cual adjunto el artículo en físico, la aceptación y el costo para su publicación en la revista.

Atentamente

Dr. Dennis López Odar  
Docente Responsable



## FORMATO N° 01

### TÉRMINOS DE REFERENCIA PARA SERVICIOS

#### 1. ÁREA USUARIA

Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación

#### 2. DENOMINACIÓN DE LA CONTRATACIÓN

Servicio de publicación de artículo científico en revista indizada internacional

#### 3. FINALIDAD PÚBLICA

El Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación tiene como parte de sus funciones, promover la investigación, producción científica, innovación y emprendimiento de los docentes y estudiantes de la Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal, estableciendo estrategias que coadyuven a cumplir con las metas propuestas.

Debiendo contar para ello con la evidencia necesaria de las múltiples investigaciones que realizan los docentes y estudiantes de la comunidad villarrealina, a través de la publicación de los artículos en revistas indexadas de alto impacto a nivel internacional.

#### 4. ANTECEDENTES

En el marco de las estrategias establecidas nuestra casa de estudios ha a través de sus recursos directamente recaudados otorgara financiamiento por servicio de publicación de artículos científicos en revistas especializadas e indexadas a nivel internacional. R. R. N° 236-2022-UNFV San Miguel, 28 abril de 2022. Directiva LINEAMIENTOS Y PROCEDIMIENTOS PARA EL ACCESO AL FINANCIAMIENTO DEL SERVICIO DE LAS PUBLICACIONES EN REVISTAS INDIZADAS, (web of science, scopus, scielo).

#### 5. OBJETIVO DE LA CONTRATACIÓN

Financiar el servicio de publicación de artículos científicos en una revista indexada a nivel Internacional.

#### 6. REQUERIMIENTO, CARACTERÍSTICAS Y CONDICIONES

##### 6.1. REQUERIMIENTO

N° Ítem	Código Siga	Descripción del servicio	Unidad de Medida	Cantidad
01	02873	Publicación de Artículo en Revista Científica	Servicio	01

##### 6.2. CARACTERÍSTICAS DE LA REVISTA

Deberá ser una revista científica de investigación a nivel internacional.

Deberá tener publicaciones mensuales y acceso libre e inmediato a su contenido a través de las páginas web.

La revista deberá figurar en las bases de datos especializadas en revistas científicas indexadas, como: scopus, web of science, scielo.

##### 6.3. RESPONSABILIDAD DEL CONTRATISTA

###### 6.3.1. Plazo de reposición

En caso de detectarse errores ortográficos y/o gramaticales, luego de la publicación del artículo en la revista indizada, el área usuaria dentro de los dos (02) días hábiles siguientes

de realizada la publicación, solicitará a través de la Oficina de Abastecimiento y Servicios Generales, se notifique al proveedor el sentido de las observaciones y el plazo para su reposición (nueva publicación).





### 6.3.2. Garantía comercial

El proveedor otorgará una garantía comercial para avalar que el servicio prestado cumple con todas las características y condiciones establecidas en los términos de referencia, el cual no podrá ser menor a un (01) año, computados a partir de la entrega de la Constancia del artículo publicado.

Para lo cual una vez identificado el servicio que presenta defectos, se notificará al proveedor para su reposición inmediata en un plazo máximo de tres (03) días calendarios computados luego de la notificación de la carta por parte de la Oficina de Abastecimiento.

### 6.3.3. Responsabilidad por vicios ocultos

El plazo máximo de responsabilidad del contratista es de un (01) año, contado a partir de la conformidad otorgada por la Entidad.

## 6.4. LUGAR DONDE SE EJECUTARÁ LA PRESTACIÓN

No aplica

## 6.5. CONDICIONES DE LA PRESTACIÓN

La publicación se realizará a través de una plataforma especializada de forma virtual, de acuerdo a las condiciones establecidas por el proveedor.

## 6.6. PLAZO DE EJECUCIÓN DE LA PRESTACIÓN

Entregable	Plazo
Constancia del artículo publicado	Hasta cien (100) días calendario siguientes, computados a partir del día siguiente de recibido el pago correspondiente.

## 6.7. FORMA DE PAGO

La Entidad debe pagar las contraprestaciones pactadas a favor del contratista de forma previa en pago único, a la publicación de artículo por derecho a la revista indexada, siempre que se verifiquen las condiciones establecidas en los términos de referencia y previa presentación del Formato N° 04 - Autorización para realizar el pago previo a la publicación por derecho a la revista indexada, por parte del área usuaria

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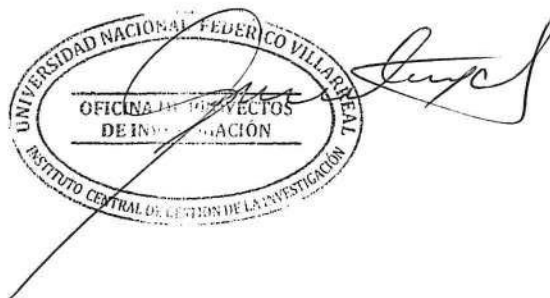


## 6.12. NORMATIVA ESPECÍFICA

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## 6.13. ANEXOS U OTROS DOCUMENTOS EN RELACIÓN CON LA CONTRATACIÓN.

- Carta de aceptación remitida por el proveedor.
- invoice remitida por el proveedor.
- Formato de Validación de los Términos de Referencia.
- Formato de Conversión de moneda y Cálculo de obligaciones tributarias.
- Formato de Autorización para realizar el pago previo a la publicación por derecho a la revista indexada, de ser caso.
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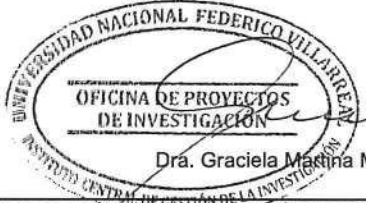
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Revisión y/o verificación del cumplimiento de los Términos de Referencia					
1	DENOMINACIÓN DE LA CONTRATACIÓN			"Publicación de artículo en revista científica"	
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ÍTEM N°	DESCRIPCIÓN DEL ÍTEM			PROVEEDOR	
	Descripción clara y precisa del objeto de la contratación	Cantidad	Cumple	Razón Social	SOCIAL SCIENCES
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	La revista debe figurar en las bases de datos especializadas en revistas científicas indexadas como: Scopus, Web of Sciences, Scielo		SI	Fecha del documento remitido	21/11/2023
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	Moneda y monto del importe según conversión			S/ 5,909.21	
	Cálculo de pago IGV no domiciliado (18%)			S/ 1,063.66	
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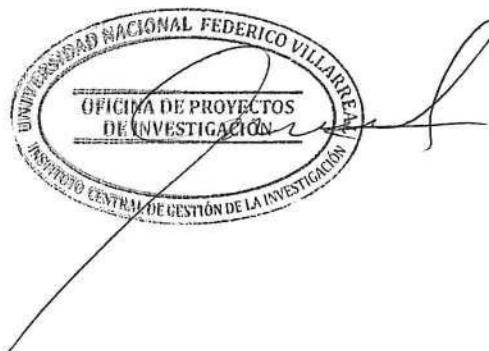
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ISSN	ISSN: 2076-0760
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Cuartil de la revista	Q1
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Authored by:

Arístides Vara-Horna; Zaida Asencios-Gonzalez; Dennis López-Odar; Marivel Aguirre-Morales; Ingrid Cirilo-Acero

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ASUNTO: SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN  
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ARTICULO DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR-FAPS

REFERENCIA: PROVEIDO N° 1272-2023-VRIN-UNFV

NT: 80588-2023

FECHA : Lima, 23 de noviembre del 2023

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PASE A : **Dra. Graciela M. Monroy Correa**  
Jefa (e) de la Oficina de Proyectos de investigación.

PARA : Su informe y fines correspondiente.

  
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Director

Instituto Central de Gestión de la Investigación

C.c CARLOS DOMINGUEZ HERRERA

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ASUNTO : SOLICITUD DE FINANCIAMIENTO PARA PUBLICACIÓN (DOCENTES) EN LA  
REVISTA SOCIAL SCIENCES POR EL ARTÍCULO: THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE  
WELL-BEING IN CUBAN CIVIL PROTEST AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT: A  
MODERATED MEDIATION MODEL - DR. DENNIS LÓPEZ ODAR - FAPS


FECHA : SAN MIGUEL, 22 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2023

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PASE A : DR. JOSÉ HÉCTOR LIVIA SEGOVIA  
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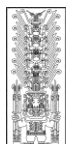
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<p>Que a la fecha me encuentro en calidad de coautor del manuscrito "The Role of Subjective Well-Being in Cuban Civil Protest Against the Government: A Moderated Mediation Model" elaborado con dos investigadores afiliados a la Universidad de San Martín de Porres, reconocidos por su trayectoria y producción científica.</p> <p>El manuscrito fue aceptado en la revista Social Sciences, la cual se encuentra en una clasificación JCR – Q1. Ante lo expuesto solicito a su despacho tenga a bien favorecer al artículo indicado con los recursos económicos para el Financiamiento para la Publicación.</p>

<b>Documentos que se adjunta:</b>	<b>Total folios:</b>
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# The Role of Subjective Well-Being in Cuban Civil Protest Against the Government: A Moderated Mediation Model

**Abstract:** This empirical study sought to understand the drivers behind civil protest participation in authoritarian contexts, explicitly focusing on Cuba. The data was sourced from 658 respondents via online surveys facilitated by CubaData, an independent social research agency specializing in Cuban studies, employing a secure panel system that guarantees the confidentiality and anonymity of participants. Our research primarily investigated the role of satisfaction with government policies on the intention to participate in civil protests, introducing subjective well-being as a moderating variable. Utilizing the Process module of SMART-PLS 4 to emulate Process Model 58 for moderated mediation analysis, we accounted for measurement errors to ensure robust findings. Further controls were incorporated for age and political self-efficacy. The results revealed that subjective well-being significantly moderates the link between satisfaction with government policies and actual participation in civil protests. These findings suggest that the happiness level can change resistance dynamics within authoritarian settings. This research has implications for academic understandings of political behavior in autocratic regimes and practical applications in policymaking and activism in Cuba.

**Keywords:** civil protest; Cuba; policy satisfaction; well-being; moderate mediation

## 1. Introduction

The relationship between satisfaction with government policies and participation in civil protests has long captivated the field of political science. Nevertheless, most existing studies have predominantly concentrated on consolidated democracies or contexts undergoing democratic transition, leaving a knowledge gap about this relationship in authoritarian or semi-authoritarian regimes. This absence is especially glaring in the case of Cuba, a country with its own unique political, social, and cultural fabric that is marked by considerable limitations on human rights, economic volatility, and a rising wave of social and political discontent (Human Rights Watch 2022; CNN 2022; Vara-Horna 2021). This expression of civil protests was more prominent on July 11, 2021 by the consequences to its protesters, where 297 were sentenced to prison (BBC 2022).

The present study addresses this void by exploring how Cuban citizens' satisfaction with governmental policies impacts their intent and participation in civil protests. Crucially, we introduce a significant variable: subjective well-being. While political psychology has started recognizing the role of emotions in political behaviors (Marcus, Neuman, and MacKuen 2000), the function of subjective well-being as a potential moderating factor in this setting still needs to be explored. This study gains additional relevance as it captures honest input from hundreds of Cubans, a notable achievement given the severe restrictions on conducting independent political research in Cuba, owing to governmental censorship and the risks to participants' freedom in speaking freely. This includes the characteristics of authoritarian regimes, aside from the permanence of government for an extended time and the absence of elections (Skrypniuk et al. 2022).

Employing a moderated mediation model, we examine how subjective well-being influences the correlation between satisfaction with government policies and participation in civil protests. By doing so, the study contributes multidisciplinary insights that enrich political science and political psychology. In the intricate and bidirectional

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relationship between well-being and political participation, subjective well-being has traditionally been regarded as a dependent variable, wherein the political and social context determines individuals' levels of well-being. However, recent studies have begun considering subjective well-being as an independent variable, influencing political behaviors, but with mixed results. Against this backdrop, this study introduces a novel perspective by exploring subjective well-being as a moderating variable, potentially offering a more nuanced and detailed understanding of how well-being and political participation interact, especially in authoritarian or semi-authoritarian contexts like Cuba.

This approach allows for a deeper understanding of how citizens' levels of satisfaction and well-being can impact, intensify, or mitigate their willingness to participate in civil protests, particularly when they are dissatisfied with government policies. By analyzing subjective well-being as a moderating variable, we are assigning it a new role and reshaping its relationship with political participation in a way that could have significant implications for understanding political behaviors and protest dynamics in restrictive settings.

Therefore, this study not only sheds light on the impact of satisfaction with government policies on the intention to participate in civil protests in Cuba but also pioneers in understanding how subjective well-being interplays in this relationship. In doing so, it makes significant contributions that extend beyond the conventional boundaries of political science and political psychology, offering new insights and analytical tools for researchers, policymakers, and civil society organizations interested in fostering change in authoritarian regimes (Martinez 2022). The exploration of these dynamics in the Cuban context lays a valuable precedent for future research in similar environments, enriching the existing theoretical corpus and providing new avenues for analyzing and interpreting civil resistance in oppressive regimes.

## 2. Literature review

The political science literature has extensively addressed the relationship between satisfaction with government policies and participation in political activities such as protests (Dalton 2008; Klandermans 1997). However, most of these studies have focused on democratic contexts, largely overlooking authoritarian and semi-authoritarian regimes, as with Cuba.

The Cuban context offers a natural laboratory for this type of research. With its unique political history, authoritarian system of government, and limitations on civil liberties, Cuba represents a crucial case study for understanding how these dynamics work in a non-democratic context. The situation in Cuba is a complex amalgamation of inter-linked challenges, ranging from human rights restrictions to economic instability. According to Human Rights Watch, the country continues to face severe limitations on freedom of speech and press, within an environment of political repression characterized by arbitrary detentions and state surveillance (Human Rights Watch 2022). The Communist Party of Cuba's (PCC) monopoly on political power inhibits pluralism and democratic participation. Economically, internal economic management has led to high unemployment rates and low wages. Food insecurity, exacerbated by scarcity and dependency on imports, adds another layer of vulnerability (Vara-Horna 2023). This volatile situation has manifested in a wave of civil protests, which have become a barometer of rising social and political discontent (CNN 2022). The overall landscape presents a set of critical indicators that require ongoing monitoring to understand the nation's future trajectory.

### 2.1. Political protest and governments with authoritarian regimes

Political protest in countries with authoritarian governments is marked by a high level of dissatisfaction, stemming from factors such as economic crises, restrictions on political freedoms, governmental repression, state inefficiency and corruption, widening socio-economic disparities, lack of employment opportunities, and in some cases, limited

access to basic services like health and education (Edelman 2019). These protests often arise and intensify in response to human rights violations or specific events that act as catalysts for either organized or spontaneous protest actions. However, in more repressive authoritarian regimes, where censorship and control are extreme, fear, hopelessness, and a perceived ineffectiveness in political participation can inhibit protests (Sohl 2014; van Zomeren et al., 2008; Sandoval & Da Silva, 2016).

Integrating this understanding with theories of Collective Action and Identity, reveals a deeper layer of analysis. Tilly's exploration of the dynamics of collective action in contentious politics and Tarrow's insights on the power of movement offer a framework for understanding how collective identities are formed and become mobilized in authoritarian contexts (Tilly 1978; Tarrow 1994). These collective identities, often shaped by shared emotions and perceptions of well-being or injustice, are crucial in driving groups towards protest. This perspective is further enriched by the contributions of Doug McAdam and Sidney Tarrow, who highlight the unique strategies and challenges faced by protestors in constrained political environments (McAdam 1982; Tarrow 1994).

The affective aspects of protest, particularly emotions and subjective well-being, play a pivotal role in this context. Theories focusing on the emotional drivers of protest, as discussed by James M. Jasper and others, link emotions not only to individual actions but also to the collective dynamics of protest (Jasper 2011). Emotions such as indignation, fear, and hope, influenced by subjective well-being, can act as catalysts for collective action, shaping the nature and intensity of protests. This intersection of individual emotional states and collective identities provides a comprehensive understanding of the motivations behind political protest in authoritarian regimes, highlighting the complex interplay between personal experiences of well-being, emotional responses, and the collective mobilization of protest actions.

## 2.2. Well-being, happiness, and life satisfaction

The concept of "subjective well-being" has been extensively articulated and examined across psychological, sociological, and economic literature (Cooper, Fabián, & Krekel 2023; Frey & Gallus 2013). Its conceptualization is grounded in a hedonistic philosophical viewpoint and, as a theoretical construct, it has been attributed to a multidimensional nature (Cobo-Rendón et al. 2020). According to Diener, Suh, Lucas, and Smith (1999), subjective well-being refers to how individuals evaluate their own lives, which can be through cognitive judgments such as life satisfaction or through emotional affects that include positive and negative emotional states. Lyubomirsky, King, and Diener (2005) expand on this definition by arguing that subjective well-being is a quality-of-life measure based on an individual's experience and evaluation, encompassing both emotional states and broader life evaluations. In this regard, the construct has two dimensions, cognitive and affective, wherein the prevalence of positive valuations and emotions would lead to better subjective well-being (Diener 2009).

A comprehensive review of existing literature reveals that subjective well-being has been thoroughly clarified and explored from theoretical and empirical standpoints. Research has illuminated the predictive nature of subjective well-being by fulfilling universal needs (Tay & Diener 2011). Concurrently, innovative approaches in conceptualization and measurement are developed to analyze well-being, considering its economic dimension (Cooper, Fabián, & Krekel 2023).

The term "happiness" is a state of pleasure that individuals can cognitively represent and feel in response to various life events (Diener, Lucas, Schimmack & Helliwell 2009; Bojanowska & Zalewska 2015). In scientific literature, it has been frequently used as a synonym for subjective well-being (Flores-Kanter, Muñoz-Navarro & Medrano 2018). From this perspective, subjective well-being is interpreted as the manifestation of happiness at specific moments, capable of being quantified in terms of degrees of satisfaction (Castilla, Caycho, & Ventura-León 2016). Thus, subjective well-being captures happiness,

contentment, and other emotional states and cognitive judgments that comprehensively assess an individual's "well-being" (Kahneman and Deaton, 2010).

While emotions and psychology have increasingly been incorporated into the study of political behavior (Marcus et al., 2000), subjective well-being has received less attention as a potential moderating variable. Subjective well-being encompasses life satisfaction, positive and negative emotions, and a sense of belonging. It is suggested that subjective well-being could play a role in modulating the relationship between satisfaction with government policies and protest participation.

### 2.3. Subjective Well-being and Political Participation

In the realm of social sciences, political participation is a phenomenon that has garnered considerable attention from many scholars. Political participation is commonly defined as behavior that seeks to influence government action by affecting public policy-making and can take different forms (Cheng, Chung, and Cheng 2023). Political participation includes electoral participation (voting), consumer participation (engaging in boycotts, signing petitions), party activity (membership in a political party, doing work for or donating money to a political party), protest activity (joining in strikes, protests, and demonstrations), and contact activity including contacting elected officials (Teorell, Torcal, & Montero 2007; Ekman & Amnå 2012).

Evidence indicates that individuals engaged in political participatory actions, including protests, develop an enhanced sense of personal trust and commitment to collective goals (Putnam 2000). Stemming from these findings, potential links between political participation and subjective well-being have been proposed. Beyond its direct outcomes, benefits, or adverse consequences, it is posited that political participation can impact the quality of life, well-being, and personal satisfaction as it presents opportunities for learning, skills development, and social bonding. In essence, involvement in political actions fosters self-realization and personal development (Teorell 2006).

Additionally, it is pivotal to consider the social dimension of political participation to comprehend its impact on subjective well-being. Political or civic participation is a collective decision-making process and pursuit of the common good. Therefore, it fosters the transformation of dependent individuals into free and empowered citizens (Barber 1998; Giddens 2000). This transformation is solidified during the political participation process and is not solely reliant on its outcomes, reflecting what Lane (1988) refers to as procedural utility. By participating politically, individuals exercise their rights, act according to their values, and contribute to society, enhancing the likelihood of experiencing well-being and personal satisfaction (Flavin & Keane 2012; Weitz & Winters 2011; Klar & Kasser 2009; Šarkutė 2017; Shi et al. 2022).

Political participation should be analyzed in the context of the system of government, as it may vary according to its level of democratic exercise. While the predominant narrative within existing research posits a positive impact of democracy on happiness, facilitated by democratic participation and freedom of choice, a segment of research proposes the absence of a direct causal impact of democracy on happiness (Dorn et al. 2007; Inglehart 2009; Liu et al. 2022), or that the relationship between democracy and subjective well-being is nonlinear (Prati 2022). The prevalent understanding within these studies is that the democracy–happiness relationship is contingent and can be diverse, influenced by various factors such as the level of economic development of a country and the quality of governance and service delivery (Helliwell et al. 2018; Ott 2011; Altman et al. 2017). For instance, research by Dorn et al. (2006) or Temkin & Flores-Ivich (2017) implies that the influence is more substantial for nations with a longstanding democratic tradition, or like that of Chen et al. (2014) in China, illustrates that enhanced local democracy can significantly amplify happiness for non-poor households. Along the same line, Temkin & Flores-Ivich (2017) research finds that, when controlling for the democratic or undemocratic

character of political institutions, conventional political participation is positively and significantly associated with life satisfaction, while unconventional conflictive political activities (protests) show the opposite relationship to well-being. Viewed as a dependent variable, subjective well-being is positively affected by trust in political institutions (Hudson 2006; Piosang & Grimes 2022) or by the quality or performance of government institutions (Bjørnskov et al. 2010; Dong & Kübler 2021) or welfare state (Pacek & Radcliff 2008; Pacek et al. 2018).

The literature has focused mainly on studying subjective well-being as a dependent variable. However, a sparse but growing literature now argues that subjective well-being could be an independent variable (Sulemana & Agyapong 2019; Weitz-Shapiro & Winters 2011; Flavin & Keane 2012; Lorenzini 2015; Lindholm, 2020; Ng, J. et al. 2022). Indeed, adopting another perspective and directionality, it has been posited that well-being influences political participation. The level of satisfaction and well-being shapes the willingness to participate politically and dictates how we engage. It is assumed that individuals with high levels of perceived well-being are less motivated to participate politically or to protest, having satisfied their needs and reached a state of complacency that distances them from social objectives and aligns them with personal goals (Inglehart 1990; Veenhoven 1988). Indeed, Seventh-wave data from the World Values Survey in Hong Kong indicate that individuals more dissatisfied with their lives are more likely to engage in radicalized actions such as strikes and boycotts (Cheng, Chung, and Cheng 2023), data coincident with studies by Lorenzini (2015), Lindholm (2020) and Temkin & Flores-Ivich (2017).

It's important to highlight that emotions, a key component of subjective well-being, act as dispositional or motivational factors in various behaviors, including political participation and protest (Jasper 2011). Drawing from the emotional mobilization theory, Jasper (2014) suggests that emotions (such as anger, indignation, joy, fear, optimism, etc.) are affective processes intertwined with varying degrees of cognitive processing, predisposing individuals or groups towards behaviors with diverse aims and expressions. For instance, the emotional experience of indignation is associated with a high level of cognitive information processing and a distinct pattern of protest (Jasper 2018). Conversely, fear (a reflex emotion) involves a lower degree of cognitive processing and leads to more reactive or spontaneous protest behavior.

In light of theoretical propositions about how and why emotions relate to social mobilizations (Jasper 2010, 2012, 2018), there has been a growing interest in the literature on the role of emotions as "accelerators" in the process of joining protest movements and as "amplifiers" of motivations to protest. This interest is due to emotions' influence on social perceptions and information processing (Van Troost et al. 2013; Van Stekelenburg & Klandermans, 2013; Bodenhausen et al. 1994; Clark 2014). People protest to express frustration and a perception of injustice (Lind & Tyler 1988; Dalton et al. 2010; Van Stekelenburg & Klandermans 2013). Thus, it is expected that Subjective Well-Being, linked to positive emotional experiences, would decrease the intentions to protest. However, other studies have not found that subjective well-being impacts political participation, such as voting or protesting (Sulemana & Agyapong 2019; Pirralha 2017; Pirralha 2018). In this context, subjective well-being could take on different explanatory roles, such as a moderating effect, which still requires further evaluation.

A moderating variable affects the direction and/or strength of the relationship between an independent and dependent variable. It influences the degree to which the dependent variable changes in response to any change in the independent variable. In the context of the relationship between satisfaction or trust in government policies and intention to protest, one could postulate that Subjective Well-Being (SWB) acts as a moderating variable, rather than an independent variable. This suggests that SWB could alter the strength or direction of the relationship between trust or satisfaction in government policies and the intention to protest. For example, if subjective well-being is high,



dissatisfaction or distrust in government policies might impact the intention to protest less. Individuals with high levels of subjective well-being might be less likely to protest despite their dissatisfaction or distrust with government policies, as their perceived happiness or contentment might mitigate their motivation to protest. In contrast, when subjective well-being is low, dissatisfaction or distrust in government policies could increase the likelihood of protesting. People with low levels of subjective well-being may be more susceptible to dissatisfaction or distrust in government policies and, therefore, more inclined to protest. In this sense, subjective well-being would not directly affect the intention to protest as an independent variable, but rather modulate how satisfaction or trust in government policies is related to the intention to protest. However, it is crucial to stress that this conceptualization of subjective well-being as a moderating variable still requires robust empirical evidence to support it conclusively. Future studies should thoroughly explore and test this possible moderator to confirm or refute the proposed hypothesis and better understand the underlying dynamics between these variables in different contexts.

The causal mechanism by which subjective well-being impacts the intention to protest and serves as a moderating factor in the proposed model can be grounded under the postulates of the feelings-as-information theory (Schwarz 2011). This theory holds that feelings function as a source of information and modulate the decision-making process. Therefore, if an individual experiences a high level of subjective well-being, his or her protest intention and behavior are likely to decrease. This relational pattern has been observed in electoral processes when analyzing reasons for voting against the incumbent ruler and participation in protests (Ward 2019; Sulemana and Agyapong 2019). When voters report lower subjective well-being, their electoral decision is against the ruling party candidate (Ward et al. 2021; Bravo 2016). Similarly, Lorenzini (2015) found that satisfied young people who perceive higher well-being tend to be willing to participate in electoral processes and have lower intention to protest. In contrast, young people with lower well-being and satisfaction due to exposure to adverse social and political conditions show more significant participation in protest actions.

### 3. Conceptual model

This study offers a nuanced framework for understanding the complex interplay between political and psychological dimensions within the singular context of Cuba. Employing a moderated mediation model, the research probes how subjective well-being could moderate the relationship between satisfaction with governmental policies and participation in civil protests.

The foundational model postulates that satisfaction and trust in government policies negatively influence the intention to engage in civil protests. This fundamental assumption is grounded in extant political science literature. Once activated, the intention likely manifests in behavior civil protests. Thus, intention is an essential mediating variable linking government policy satisfaction to civil protest behavior. This base model draws from studies on institutional trust and social justice theories, explicating why satisfaction with government policies could reduce the intent to protest (Hutter & Braun 2013).

Various variables could alter the intention-behavior relationship. According to the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), the stronger the intention to perform a behavior, the more likely the behavior will be performed (Conner & Norman 2022). However, intervening events can attenuate the intention-behavior relation. Other factors that may influence one's beliefs include perceived risk, moods and emotions, culture, knowledge, attitudes toward objects or institutions, types of social influence, and motivation to comply with normative beliefs (Ajzen & Fishbein 1974; Van Stekelenburg & Klandermans 2013). In the context of protests, not all dissatisfied citizens necessarily intend to protest; other factors, such as patriotism, could intervene. Similarly, transitioning from intention to action is not automatic; other variables could rupture or accelerate this relationship. Intention and action represent distinct phases in the protest process, with different factors potentially

influencing each. For instance, fear of governmental repression might deter the transition from intention to action.

We aim to evaluate whether subjective well-being serves a moderating role in this mediated relationship. Social psychology research supports our hypothesis that subjective well-being either mitigates or amplifies the impact between satisfaction and intention (Lindholm 2020; Burger & Eiselt 2023). Happier individuals are less likely to engage in protests as they generally are more content with the status quo. On the flip side, we argue that the moderating effect of well-being is less pronounced in transitioning from protest intention to actual protest.

Political dissatisfaction is plausible given Cuba's authoritarian regime, marked by restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly. The moderating role of subjective well-being in Cuba could be attributed to various factors, such as resource scarcity, government distrust, personal experiences, and hope for change. 1. Less happy people may face difficult living conditions like poverty or lack of access to essential services. This could make them more inclined to protest. 2. Less happy people may be more critical or distrustful of government policies and, therefore, more likely to protest. 3. Lower happiness levels could be related to negative personal experiences with the system, such as arbitrary arrests or discrimination, which could influence the intention to protest. 4. Less happy people may see protests to improve their situation, while happier people may not see the need for change or may have more to lose.

Interestingly, the substantial moderating effect of happiness on protest intention may be limited in its influence on protest behavior. Several factors can explain this:

1. **Threshold for Action:** The gap between intention and action is a critical juncture in protest behavior. While happiness may influence the desire or intention to protest, acting requires overcoming additional barriers. Fear of government repression is a significant factor here. In authoritarian regimes like Cuba, the risk of retribution for protesting can be high, potentially outweighing the influence of happiness on protest behavior. This discrepancy between intention and action underscores the complexity of the decision-making process in protest participation.

2. **Cost of Participation:** The perceived risks and costs of engaging in protest, such as legal consequences, social stigma, or physical danger, often play a pivotal role in the decision-making process. These costs can be prohibitive, deterring individuals from participating in protests, irrespective of their happiness levels. This aspect highlights the rational calculation involved in protest behavior, where individuals weigh the potential benefits against the risks.

3. **Influence of Social Support and Information:** Access to supportive social networks and accurate information can significantly influence the likelihood of transitioning from protest intention to action. In many cases, these factors might be more influential than individual happiness. Social support can provide the necessary encouragement and resources, while access to information can help individuals assess the risks and benefits more accurately.

4. **Temporal Timing:** The impact of happiness on protest behavior may vary depending on the timing. While happiness might influence the initial consideration or intention phase, other immediate factors may become more relevant as the protest event approaches. These could include changing political circumstances, immediate threats, or opportunities that arise, making happiness a less significant factor in the final decision to protest.

5. **Dis-inhibition in Survey Responses:** Survey responses might not always translate into actual behavior. Less happy individuals might express a stronger intention to protest in a survey setting, possibly as a form of emotional expression or dis-inhibition. However, when it comes to actual participation, various practical considerations or constraints may prevent them from following through with their intentions.

6. **Cultural or Social Aspects:** In a context like Cuba's, where there are strong cultural and social sanctions against protesting, factors such as age, social identity, and self-

efficacy in protesting abilities may significantly influence one's decision to engage in protest actions, potentially more than their level of happiness. These factors can dictate how individuals perceive the feasibility and effectiveness of protesting, as well as their role within the protest movement.

Thus, our overarching hypothesis posits that "Happiness moderates the relationship between satisfaction with government policies and both the intention and participation in civil protests in Cuba, such that levels of happiness influence the strength and direction of these relationships." From this central hypothesis stem four specific hypotheses: H1. "Satisfaction with government policies is inversely related to the intention to participate in civil protests." H2. "The intention to engage in civil protests is directly related to effective participation." H3. "Subjective well-being is a moderating variable in the relationship between satisfaction with government policies and the intention to protest." H4. "Subjective well-being also moderates the relationship between the intention to protest and effective participation in protests."

Figure 1 is a path diagram that outlines the constructs and their relationships, visually representing each hypothesis in the moderated mediation model. The diagram illustrates how "Satisfaction with Government Policies" negatively influences "Intention to Engage in Civil Protests," which in turn positively affects "Actual Participation in Protests." "Subjective Well-Being" is a moderating variable affecting these relationships. Each of these constructs is represented with its respective observable indicators.

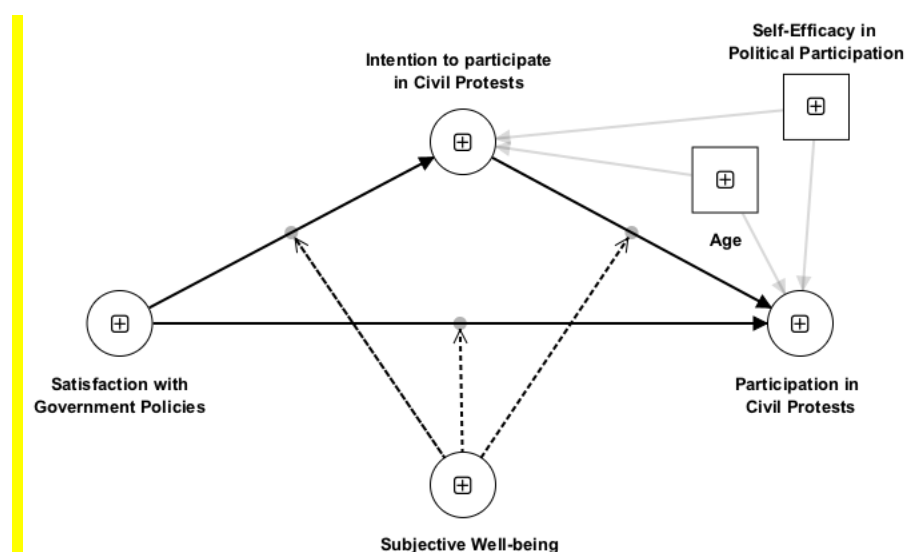


Figure 1. Conceptual model.

Additionally, two control variables, "Age" and "Self-Efficacy in Protest Capabilities," are included in the diagram to account for their potential influence on the primary constructs. These control variables allow for a more nuanced understanding of the transition from intention to action in civil protests and the initial formation of the intention to protest.

Age is a control variable that can moderate the impact between satisfaction and intention in political participation, including protest behavior. Previous research has shown that political participation can vary significantly by age group (Crittenden 1963; Trachtman 2023). In the specific case of Cuba, older adults are generally expected to have a more significant historical adherence to the revolution, thereby showing more commitment to government policies.

Self-efficacy in political participation, including protest behavior, is another factor that can affect the impact between satisfaction and intention in political participation. Self-efficacy refers to an individual's belief in their ability to perform a specific task or behavior. Studies have found that self-efficacy is positively associated with political



participation, including voting behavior and direct and indirect forms of political participation (Condon & Holleque 2013; Mead 2018).

## 4. Materials and Methods

### 4.1. Participants

The data for this study was collected through online surveys conducted by CubaData (www.cubadata.com), an independent social research agency specializing in studies within Cuba. CubaData employs various digital mediums, such as mobile applications and internet-based platforms, to facilitate survey participation. CubaData has developed a secure panel system comprising thousands of Cuban residents. This system ensures the confidentiality and anonymity of the respondents by employing encrypted information. This measure allows panelists to express their opinions without fear of government censure or reprisals.

It is noteworthy that CubaData has built a long-term relationship of trust with its panelists, which contributes to the reliability and authenticity of the responses collected. The online format and secure methodology ensure a broad geographical reach across all provinces of Cuba and provide a safe space for participants, enhancing the quality and depth of the data collected for this study.

To ensure the accuracy of our participant data, we utilized CubaData's GPS tracking feature to confirm that all respondents were current residents of Cuba. Anyone residing outside of Cuba at the time of the survey was excluded from the study. This precise approach, facilitated by CubaData, was key in maintaining the validity of our research focused on the Cuban population.

The sample for this study consisted of 658 Cuban residents, representing a diverse cross-section of the population in terms of age, gender, ethnicity, and educational background. Below are the detailed characteristics of the study participants.

Of the sample, 70.5% identified as male, and 29.5% identified as female. The ages of the participants ranged from 18 to 80 years, with a mean age of 41.93 (SD = 12.29). Age distribution was as follows: 8.2% were under 24 years of age, 26.7% were between 25 and 34, 24.5% were between 35 and 44, 29.2% were between 45 and 59, and 11.4% were above 59.

Participants hailed from all provinces of Cuba. Specifically, 31.7% resided in Havana, 12.4% were from the northern region, 26.7% from the central region, and 29.1% from the southern region of Cuba.

Regarding education, 50.2% of the respondents had attained a higher education level, 38.3% had technical education, 6.4% had primary education, and 5.2% classified themselves under 'others.'

Regarding ethnic self-identification, most of the sample (65.5%) identified as White, followed by 26.7% who identified as Mixed Race, 6.8% as Afro-descendant, and a minor proportion (0.9%) identified as 'Others.'

More than half of the participants (56.7%) reported being in a relationship. The participants' marital status varied: 35.1% were married, 2.9% were divorced, 43.2% were single, 0.2% were widowed, and 18.7% were cohabiting.

Occupationally, the participants spanned different sectors: 11.2% were homemakers, 4.1% were unemployed, 46.4% were employed in the state sector, 7% were privately employed, 5.9% were students, 21.3% were self-employed, and 4.1% were retirees.

### 4.2. Measures

The variables utilized in this research are derived from the database of the "First Panel on Quality of Life and Exercise of Rights in Cuba," conducted by CubaData in 2022 (Vara-Horna 2023). In addition to demographic variables, the study incorporates various constructs measured through observable indicators. These constructs aim to shed light on

multiple dimensions of the research questions, thereby enhancing the comprehensiveness and depth of the analysis.

These variables and demographic information serve as critical inputs for the moderated mediation model employed in the study. They offer multidimensional insights into the roles that satisfaction with governmental policies and subjective well-being play in civil protest behavior. By extracting these variables from a robust and trusted database, the research achieves a higher level of validity and reliability, thereby adding substantial value to the scholarly understanding of civil protests in the unique context of Cuba.

**Independent Variable: Satisfaction with Government Policies.** The independent variable of this study is "Satisfaction with Government Policies," which assesses the perception and trust citizens have regarding their government's actions and decisions. This variable was measured using a 10-point Likert scale based on nine specific statements about government policies. The statements included questions: Do you trust that the laws enacted in the country are fair? Do you trust the administration of justice in the country? Do you trust the honest and/or integral performance of the police? Do you trust the President to respond to the needs of the people? Do you trust the Communist Party to respond to the needs of the people? How satisfied are you with how Cuba is governed? How satisfied are you with the government's response to the country's economic crisis? How satisfied are you with the existing mechanisms for receiving remittances in the country? How satisfied are you with the government's respect for the population's human rights?

**Mediating Variable: Intention to Participate in Civil Protests.** The mediating variable, "Intention to Participate in Civil Protests," captures the willingness of individuals to engage in demonstrations or acts of civil disobedience. This was measured using a 10-point scale with questions about the respondent's likelihood of participating in protests. Questions included: How likely will you eventually participate in any of these civil demonstrations? How likely will you participate in these non-governmental or civil society independent groups? How likely can you share your genuine political opinions using social media or the internet? How likely are you to share your genuine political opinions in your neighborhood?

**Dependent Variable: Participation in Civil Protests.** The dependent variable, "Participation in Civil Protests," is an outcome variable that measures actual involvement in demonstrations or acts of civil resistance. This was quantified by counting the number of times an individual has participated in protests or demonstrations over a specified period. Questions included: "How often do you participate in public marches or demonstrations related to government protests?" and "How often do you participate in online or social media protests related to government protests?"

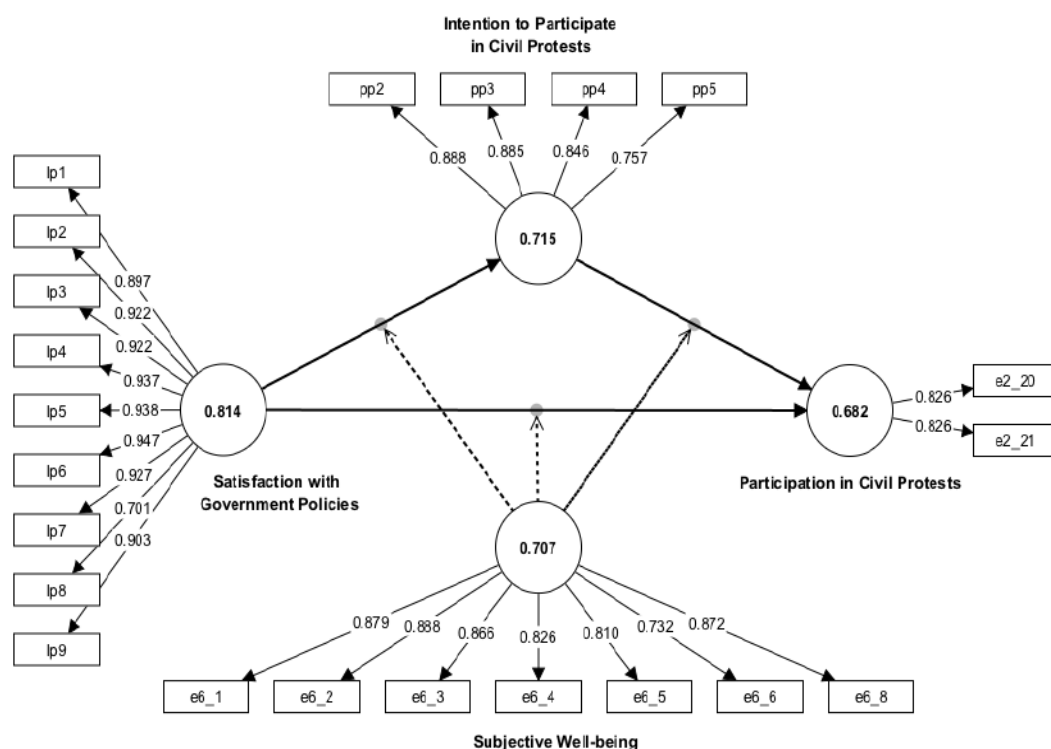
**Moderating Variable: Subjective Well-being (Happiness).** The moderating variable, "Subjective Well-being," is a multidimensional construct capturing individuals' general emotional and cognitive state. This included components like satisfaction with various aspects of life and was measured using a 10-point rating scale. The following items were used: How satisfied are you with your life? To what extent do you consider yourself a happy person? How happy do you feel with your current living conditions? How happy do you feel with your work or studies? How happy do you feel with your social life (with friendships and group gatherings)? How happy do you feel with your family life? How happy do you feel with your love life? How happy do you feel with the achievement of your personal goals?

**Control Variable 1: Age.** Measured as a numeric variable. The question is, "How old are you?"

**Control Variable 2: Self-Efficacy in Political Participation.** This captures the extent to which individuals feel capable of participating in political acts effectively. Including this variable is crucial as confidence in one's ability to effect change could influence the intention and action of participating in protests. The question is, "How much do you trust your ability to participate in politics?"

We thoroughly evaluated the psychometric properties of the measurement models for each construct. Two reliability indicators were utilized to gauge the internal consistency of the items measuring each construct: 1. Cronbach's Alpha. This coefficient assesses the internal consistency of the items within each construct. A value of 0.7 or higher is generally considered acceptable. 2. Composite Reliability (CR): Serving a purpose like Cronbach's alpha, CR goes a step further by considering the different loadings of individual items on the construct. CR value above 0.7 indicates good reliability. On the other side, the validity of the constructs was assessed through two key metrics. The Convergent Validity is evaluated through the Average Variance Extracted (AVE). An AVE value of 0.5 or higher confirms that more than half of the variance of the indicators is accounted for, establishing convergent validity. Additionally, two methods were employed to confirm discriminant validity: Fornell-Larcker Criterion states that a construct should share more variance with its indicators than any other construct in the model, and the Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT), where values less than 0.85, suggests that the constructs are distinct.

Figure 2 shows that convergent validity was universally strong across constructs, evident from the AVE values (in circles), which comfortably exceeded the conventional .50 benchmark. The AVE within each construct also aligns with the factor loadings (between arrows) surpassed the .7 threshold, further corroborating the constructs' convergent validity.



**Figure 2.** Measurement model of constructs.

Note. In circles, the Average Variance Extracted (AVE). In arrows, factor loadings.

Concerning Reliability, Cronbach's alpha for "Intention to Participate in Civil Protests" was particularly strong (.866), and its composite reliabilities ( $\rho_a = .872$ ,  $\rho_c = .909$ ) further supported its internal consistency. "Satisfaction with Government Policies" and "Subjective Well-being" also showed exemplary reliability with Cronbach's alphas of .971 and .930, respectively. In contrast, "Participation in Civil Protests" had a notably low Cronbach's alpha (.534). However, it's important to note that this construct consisted of only two items, which often results in underestimating reliability when using Cronbach's

alpha. Despite the low alpha value, the composite reliability was satisfactory ( $\rho_c = .811$ ), implying the construct may still be reliable.

The HTMT ratios strongly corroborate the discriminant validity of the constructs under consideration. All pairs of constructs returned HTMT ratios substantially below the threshold of .85, solidifying the evidence that each construct measures a distinct phenomenon. In the pairing between "Participation in Civil Protests" and "Intention to Participate in Civil Protests," the HTMT ratio was .638, well below the conservative threshold of .85. This indicates a good level of discriminant validity between the two constructs. For the construct pairs involving "Satisfaction with Government Policies," the HTMT ratios were considerably low — .222 with "Intention to Participate in Civil Protests" and .365 with "Participation in Civil Protests." These ratios confirm that these constructs are, in fact, distinct from one another. The constructs "Subjective Well-being" and "Intention to Participate in Civil Protests" (.186), as well as "Subjective Well-being" and "Participation in Civil Protests" (.173), further exhibited low HTMT ratios, substantiating their discriminant validity. When comparing "Subjective Well-being" with "Satisfaction with Government Policies," the HTMT ratio was .419, confirming the constructs as separate entities.

The findings from the Fornell-Larcker criterion confirm the discriminant validity of all constructs under investigation. Each construct's AVE square root exceeded its highest correlation with any other construct, indicating that every construct captures a unique aspect distinct from the others. With this, the constructs' discriminant validity within the measurement model stands substantiated, further consolidating the quality of the measurement models. For the construct "Intention to Participate in Civil Protests", the square root of the AVE is 0.846, which is larger than its correlations with "Participation in Civil Protests" (0.436), "Satisfaction with Government Policies" (-0.209), and "Subjective Well-being" (-0.170). Similarly, "Participation in Civil Protests" has an AVE square root of 0.826, which surpasses its correlations with the other constructs: "Intention to Participate in Civil Protests" (0.436), "Satisfaction with Government Policies" (-0.074), and "Subjective Well-being" (-0.077). The construct "Satisfaction with Government Policies" presents an AVE square root of 0.902, outperforming its correlations with "Intention to Participate in Civil Protests" (-0.209), "Participation in Civil Protests" (-0.074), and "Subjective Well-being" (0.399). Lastly, "Subjective Well-being" boasts an AVE square root of 0.841, which is superior to its correlations with "Intention to Participate in Civil Protests" (-0.170), "Participation in Civil Protests" (-0.077), and "Satisfaction with Government Policies" (0.399).

#### 4.3. Data Analysis Procedure

To analyze the relationships among the variables—Satisfaction with Government Policies (Independent Variable), Intention to Participate in Civil Protests (Mediator), Participation in Civil Protests (Dependent Variable), and Subjective Well-being (Moderator)—we employed the SmartPLS version 4 software (Ringle, Wende & Becker 2022), which includes the Process module to emulate and improve upon the capabilities of Process 4.2 for SPSS. This tool supports path analysis and is particularly suitable for moderated mediation analysis.

##### 4.3.1. Statistical Models Employed

The SmartPLS Process module operates on a one-step approach using equally weighted indicators for constructs with multiple measures and operates on unstandardized data. It effectively mimics the results produced by the PROCESS macro in SPSS. Our model was configured to test both the mediating effects of "Intention to Participate in Civil Protests" and the moderating effects of "Subjective Well-being."

Leveraging the path analysis capabilities in SmartPLS, we estimated a system of equations with multiple dependent and independent variables. This approach allows for the structural relationships between observed variables, or equally weighted constructs, to be modeled with control variables.

#### 4.3.2. Model Estimation and Evaluation

In SmartPLS, variables of a path model can be incorporated as single-item constructs or, when based on multiple indicators, are assigned equal weights to obtain construct scores. SmartPLS automatically generates the construct scores. Bootstrapping techniques were applied to assess the significance of the relationships, utilizing 5,000 resamples to provide a robust estimate of confidence intervals (Bias-corrected and accelerated bootstrap).

To further assess the model fit, we employ various indicators that SmartPLS provides: R-squared ( $R^2$ ) represents the amount of variance in the dependent variable explained by the independent variables. A higher value is indicative of a better model fit. Most paths (beta) between constructs should be statistically significant (sig. < 0.05) in a well-fitted model. Additionally, residuals are examined to ensure they do not violate assumptions such as normality and homoscedasticity.

#### 4.3.3. Interpretation of Results

The SmartPLS Process analysis provides conditional direct and indirect effects among the variables. Following the theoretical framework and statistical guidelines proposed by Hayes (2022), these effects are interpreted as follows:

**Conditional Direct Effects.** Conditional direct effects pertain to how the relationship between the independent and dependent variables changes at different levels of the moderator. In this study this would involve examining how the direct effect of "Satisfaction with Government Policies" on "Participation in Civil Protests" varies across different levels of "Subjective Well-being."

Hayes (2022) provides a detailed roadmap for interpreting these conditional effects.

1. **Significance of the Interaction Term.** A statistically significant interaction term between the independent variable and the moderator would indicate that the direct effect is indeed conditional on the level of the moderator.
2. **Probing the Interaction.** The interaction is typically probed at different values of the moderator variable, often at one standard deviation below the mean, the mean, and one above the mean. This can offer a nuanced understanding of the conditional nature of the direct effect.
3. **Region of Significance.** The region of significance for the conditional direct effect identifies ranges within the moderator for which the direct effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable is statistically significant.
4. **Visualizing the Effects.** A plot of the direct effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable across the range of the moderator is often generated to aid interpretation. This gives a graphical representation of the conditional nature of the direct effect.

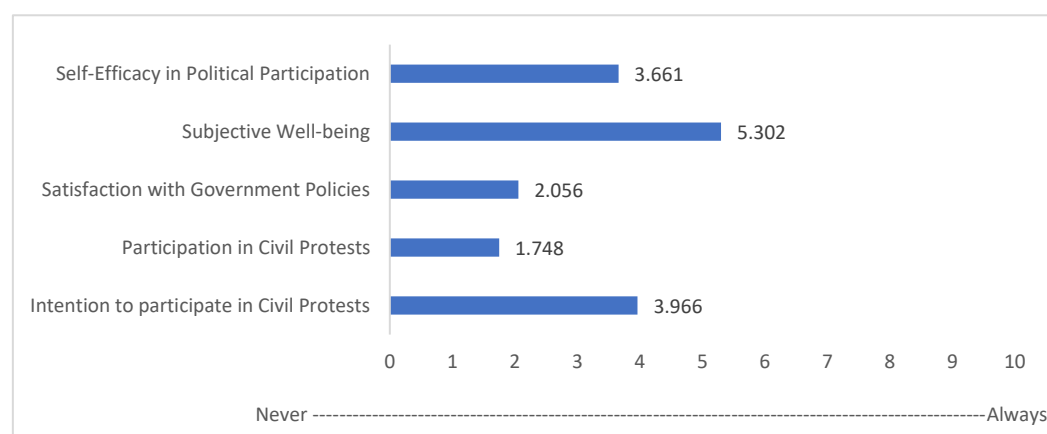
**Conditional Indirect Effects (Moderated Mediation).** The role of Subjective Well-being is crucial here. Hayes (2018) posits that in moderated mediation, the indirect effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable through the mediator can be conditioned by the levels of another variable—the moderator.

1. **Interactions.** We look for interaction terms between the mediator and the moderator. A significant interaction term would imply that the effect of the intention to participate in protests on actual participation is influenced by the individual's level of subjective well-being.
2. **Probing and Region of Significance.** Following Hayes, conditional indirect effects are often probed at different levels of the moderator (e.g., mean, one standard deviation above/below the mean) to interpret their impact. The region of significance is identified to determine the ranges of the moderator where the indirect effects are significant.
3. **Given moderated mediation's complexity,** plotting the conditional process models to interpret the effects visually is often recommended.

## 5. Results

### 5.1. Descriptive Results

Figure 3 shows the average of each construct in a range of values between 0 (never) and 10 (always). The mean intention to participate in civil protests is significantly higher (3.966) than actual participation (1.748). This discrepancy may suggest that while the intent to engage in civil action is relatively high, the translation of this intent into action could be much higher. On the other hand, the average level of Satisfaction with government policies is low, standing at 2.056. This seems to align with the higher intention to participate in protests. The dissatisfaction with government policies could be a driving force for the intent for civil engagement. Subjective Well-being has the highest mean (5.302), around the mid-point on the scale. This suggests that subjective well-being is relatively moderate among the respondents despite low satisfaction with government policies and low participation in protests. The high level of well-being, relative to other variables, could either indicate resilience or suggest that government policy is not a significant factor influencing well-being for this sample. Finally, Self-efficacy in Political Participation has a mean reasonably close to the mean of the intention to participate in civil protests. This could imply that people who believe they can make a difference politically are more likely to consider participating in civil protests.



**Figure 3.** Average of the variables (as constructs).

Table 1 presents the descriptive statistics and the Pearson correlation matrix among the study variables. The observed correlations and mean scores offer a nuanced understanding of the dynamics involved in civil protests. A moderate positive correlation was observed between Intention to Participate in Civil Protests and Participation in Civil Protests ( $r = 0.468$ ,  $p < .001$ ). This supports the hypothesis that individuals with a higher intention to protest are likelier to engage in civil protests. However, the data suggests that other factors also play a significant role.

**Table 1.** Descriptive (means and Pearson correlations).

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Intention to participate in Civil Protests						
2. Participation in Civil Protests	0.468					
3. Satisfaction with Government Policies	-0.205	-0.131				
4. Subjective Well-being	-0.157	-0.091	0.379			
5. Age	-0.052	-0.122	-0.011	-0.010		
6. Self-Efficacy in Political Participation	0.281	0.325	-0.102	-0.098	0.040	
Mean	3.966	1.748	2.056	5.302	41.933	3.661
Standard Deviation	2.798	2.245	2.302	2.157	13.283	3.280
Kurtosis	-0.991	1.084	0.364	-0.503	-0.840	-1.310
Skewness	0.225	1.292	1.108	-0.087	0.302	0.296

Negative but weak correlations were found between Satisfaction with Government Policies and both Intentions to Participate in Civil Protests ( $r = -0.205$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and Participation in Civil Protests ( $r = -0.131$ ,  $p < .001$ ). This evidence that dissatisfaction with government policies may drive both the intention and the act of protesting, although the correlation is not strong.

A positive correlation of Subjective Well-being with Satisfaction with Government Policies ( $r = 0.379$ ,  $p < .001$ ) suggests that individuals more content with life may also be more satisfied with government policies. Positive correlations were observed in Self-Efficacy in Political Participation with Intention to Participate in Civil Protests ( $r = 0.281$ ,  $p < .001$ ) and Participation in Civil Protests ( $r = 0.325$ ,  $p < .001$ ). This implies that the belief in one's ability to engage in political activities effectively is associated with both the intention and the act of participating in protests. Finally, a negative correlation was observed between Age and Participation in Civil Protests ( $r = -0.122$ ,  $p < .05$ ), indicating that younger individuals may be more likely to participate in civil actions, although this relationship is weak.

Table 2 reports the moderated mediation model's conditional direct and indirect effects. It includes standard deviations (STDEV), t-values (T), significance levels (Sig.), and the 95% confidence intervals (C.I.) for each path coefficient.

**Table 2.** Conditional analysis of moderated mediation model.

	Type of effects	Coefficient	STDEV	t	P-value	95% C.I.	
						Lower	Upper
<b>Conditional Direct Effects</b>	<b>High level of Subjective Well-being (+1 SD)</b>						
	SGP -> IPCP	-0.117	0.046	2.564	0.005	-0.190	-0.04
	IPCP -> PCP	0.312	0.059	5.311	<.001	0.209	0.404
	SGP -> PCP	-0.037	0.043	0.860	0.195	-0.105	0.037
	<b>Average level of Subjective Well-being</b>						
	SGP -> IPCP	-0.180	0.040	4.463	<.001	-0.244	-0.112
	IPCP -> PCP	0.384	0.034	11.149	<.001	0.322	0.435
	SGP -> PCP	-0.031	0.042	0.730	0.233	-0.099	0.040
	<b>Low level of Subjective Well-being (-1 SD)</b>						
	SGP -> IPCP	-0.242	0.062	3.875	<.001	-0.340	-0.135
	IPCP -> PCP	0.456	0.042	10.91	<.001	0.384	0.522
	SGP -> PCP	-0.024	0.065	0.377	0.353	-0.129	0.085
	<b>Average level of Subjective Well-being</b>						
	SGP -> IPCP -> PCP	-0.069	0.017	4.029	<.001	-0.097	-0.042
	SWB -> IPCP -> PCP	-0.026	0.016	1.577	0.057	-0.053	0.001
<b>Conditional Indirects Effect</b>	<b>High level of Subjective Well-being (+1 SD)</b>						
	SGP -> IPCP -> PCP	-0.037	0.017	2.209	0.014	-0.068	-0.013
	SWB -> IPCP -> PCP	-0.021	0.014	1.527	0.063	-0.045	0.000
	<b>Low level of Subjective Well-being (-1 SD)</b>						
	SGP -> IPCP -> PCP	-0.110	0.031	3.615	<.001	-0.162	-0.061
	SWB -> IPCP -> PCP	-0.031	0.02	1.562	0.059	-0.064	0.001
<b>Control variables</b>							
	Age <- IPCP	-0.066	0.035	1.859	0.032	-0.125	-0.008
	Age <- PCP	-0.109	0.031	3.479	<.001	-0.161	-0.058
	SEPP <- IPCP	0.257	0.037	6.885	<.001	0.194	0.319



	SEPP <- PCP	0.212	0.036	5.916	<.001	0.153	0.271
<b>R square</b>	IPCP	0.123	0.025	4.836	<.001	0.081	0.161
	PCP	0.278	0.031	9.022	<.001	0.219	0.320

Note. Satisfaction with Government Policies (SGP), Intention to Participate in Civil Protests (IPCP), Participation in Civil Protests (PCP), Subjective Well-being (SBW), and Self-Efficacy in Political Participation (SEPP).

### 5.2. Conditional Direct Effects

At high levels of Subjective Well-being (+1 SD), the path from Satisfaction with Government Policies (SGP) to Intention to Participate in Civil Protests (IPCP) was negative and statistically significant ( $B = -0.117$ ,  $t = 2.564$ ,  $p = 0.005$ ). This suggests that dissatisfaction with government policies significantly influences the intention to protest among individuals with higher levels of well-being. The path from IPCP to Participation in Civil Protests (PCP) was also positive and significant ( $B = 0.312$ ,  $t = 5.311$ ,  $p < .001$ ), suggesting that intentions robustly translate to actions for this group.

At average levels of Subjective Well-being, a similar but stronger negative relationship was observed between SGP and IPCP ( $B = -0.18$ ,  $t = 4.463$ ,  $p < .001$ ). The path from IPCP to PCP remained positive and significant ( $B = 0.384$ ,  $t = 11.149$ ,  $p < .001$ ).

For individuals with low levels of Subjective Well-being (-1 SD), dissatisfaction with government policies exerts an even more substantial negative influence on the intention to protest ( $B = -0.242$ ,  $t = 3.875$ ,  $p < .001$ ). However, the path from IPCP to PCP also showed a significant positive relationship ( $B = 0.456$ ,  $t = 10.91$ ,  $p < .001$ ).

### 5.3. Conditional Indirect Effects

For individuals with average levels of Subjective Well-being, the indirect effect of SGP on PCP via IPCP was negative and significant ( $B = -0.069$ ,  $t = 4.029$ ,  $p < .001$ ). At high and low levels of Subjective Well-being, the indirect effects were also significant and negative, though varying in their magnitudes (High:  $B = -0.037$ ,  $t = 2.209$ ,  $p = 0.014$ ; Low:  $B = -0.11$ ,  $t = 3.615$ ,  $p < .001$ ).

### 5.4. Control variables

Both age and Self-Efficacy in Political Participation (SEPP) emerged as significant predictors in our models, contributing to the explanation of the variance in Intention to Participate in Civil Protests (IPCP) and Participation in Civil Protests (PCP). Regarding control variables, age significantly predicted both IPCP and PCP, suggesting that the individual's age may influence the likelihood of both intending to and participating in protests. Similarly, SEPP showed a strong predictive power, indicating that individuals who possess greater confidence in their abilities to engage in political action are more likely to intend to protest and to do so.

Regarding the model fit, the R-squared values provide an indication of the explanatory power of each model. For the model predicting Intention to Participate in Civil Protests (IPCP), the R-squared value was 0.123, indicating that approximately 12.3% of the variance in IPCP can be accounted for by our model, including the control variables. For the model predicting Participation in Civil Protests (PCP), the R-squared value was substantially higher at 0.278, meaning that about 27.8% of the variance in PCP is explained by the variables in the model. These R-squared values suggest a moderate level of predictive power, particularly for the model focused on actual participation in protests.

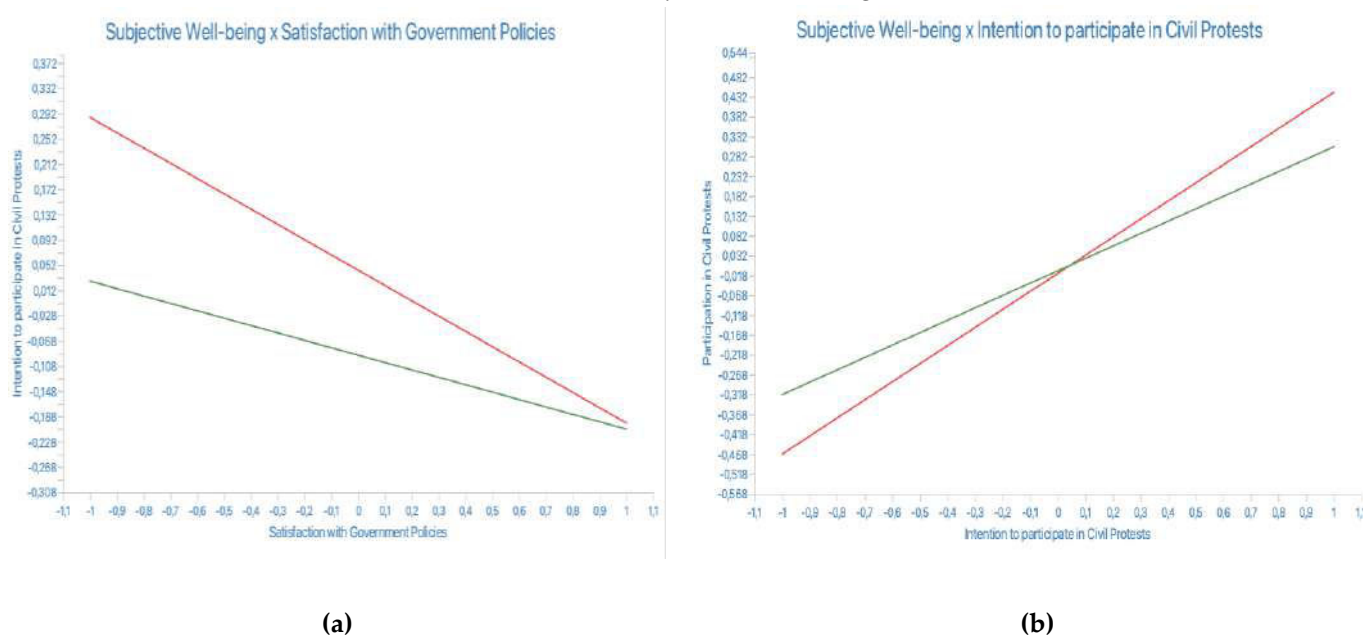
The moderated mediation analysis reveals that the relationship between dissatisfaction with government policies and the intention and actual participation in civil protests is conditional upon individuals' levels of subjective well-being. Higher levels of well-being appear to mitigate the negative impact of dissatisfaction with the government on the



intent and act of protesting. The mediation effects through IPCP further substantiates this finding.

To facilitate a comprehensive understanding of moderated mediation analysis, we present three graphs, each illustrating the conditional effects at high (green line) and low levels (red line) of Subjective Well-being (Figure 4). These graphs show a progressively steeper negative relationship between Satisfaction with Government Policies and the Intention to Participate in Civil Protests as levels of Subjective Well-being decrease.

Indeed, Figure 4a illustrates that dissatisfaction with government policies has a more significant impact on the intention to participate in civil protests when individuals have lower levels of subjective well-being. Interpreting this graph might suggest that people more satisfied with government policies are generally less inclined to participate in civil protests, and levels of subjective well-being moderate this relationship. In other words, the extent to which satisfaction with government policies influences intentions to protest could differ at different subjective well-being levels.



**Figure 4.** Slope Analysis of moderated mediation model.

Note. Red line (-1 SD Subjective Well-being); green line (+1 SD Subjective Well-being). The average line was not included to facilitate comparison.

Figure 4b similarly shows that the influence of the intention to engage in civil protests has a little more substantial impact on actual protest behavior among individuals with lower levels of subjective well-being. So, across all levels of SWB, the relationship between IPPC and PPC is positive. However, it's also noteworthy that the slope of the relationship (i.e., the increase in PPC per unit increase in IPPC) seems somewhat consistent across different levels of SWB, suggesting that SWB does not necessarily moderate the relationship between IPPC and PPC, although it does seem to shift the intercept. Interpreting this would likely suggest that people with higher intentions to participate in political or civil protests are also more likely to engage in such conduct. The extent to which they do so does not appear to be significantly influenced by their levels of subjective well-being.

## 6. Discussion

The primary aim of this study was to examine the relationship between dissatisfaction with government policies and the intention to engage in civic protests in Cuba, and how subjective well-being moderates this relationship. The study contributes novel

insights into restricted freedom countries by analyzing the interplay among political, psychological, and social variables.

The study results reveal low levels of political satisfaction and engagement in protests, which can be interpreted as indicators of severe restrictions on exercising political and social rights in Cuba. This finding is particularly alarming given the significant intention to protest despite these constraints. The data suggests a palpable tension between what citizens desire regarding civic action and what they can or are willing to do, possibly due to fears of reprisals or negative repercussions. These restrictions on rights could be both a cause and an effect of the low levels of protest engagement and satisfaction with governmental policies. However, it is essential to remember that these variables are indicative rather than causal. Nonetheless, they highlight the need to address structural challenges that inhibit the whole exercise of political and social rights.

One striking finding is the significant discrepancy between the intention to engage in civic protests and actual participation. While intention is relatively low (3.9 on a scale of 10), actual participation is considerably lower (1.7 of 10). This notable difference intimates that, within the Cuban socio-political milieu, while there exists a willingness or disposition among individuals to partake in civic actions, there are potent factors or barriers at play that thwart the conversion of this willingness into actual participation. This discrepancy demands a deeper exploration of the myriad potential reasons contributing to such a diversion between intent and action. In the socio-political context of Cuba, characterized by stringent governmental control and limited political freedoms, individuals could face significant external constraints such as fear of governmental retaliation, societal pressure, or lack of conducive environments and supportive networks for civic actions. These could deter individuals from acting on their intentions. Additionally, internal constraints, such as perceived inefficacy of protests or a lack of belief in the potential for change, may also play a pivotal role. Understanding the multifaceted inhibitors in converting the intention to actual participation in civic actions within Cuba could offer profound insights into the intricate dynamics of civic engagement within authoritarian regimes. It emphasizes the need to delve deeper into the psychological, societal, and political mechanisms governing civic behaviors in restrictive settings like Cuba. Investigating these constraining factors is crucial for a more nuanced comprehension of civic participation under oppressive regimes. It can inform strategies to foster and support civic engagements in such contexts.

In this study, the average level of subjective well-being among the sampled Cuban population was observed to be approximately intermediate, at 5.3 on the scale. This could denote an inherent form of resilience or adaptive coping mechanisms embedded within the population, possibly developed as responses to prolonged exposure to authoritative governmental structures and socio-economic adversities. Interestingly, the moderated mediation analysis shows that individuals with different levels of subjective well-being vary in how dissatisfaction with the government affects their intention and participation in protests. Specifically, high levels of subjective well-being appear to mitigate the negative impact of governmental dissatisfaction. In line with our expectations, we found a positive relationship between dissatisfaction with governmental policies and the intention to engage in civic protests. This relationship was strengthened among individuals with low levels of subjective well-being, supporting our hypothesis that less satisfied individuals might be more inclined to express their discontent through civic protest.

The control variables, age, and political self-efficacy surfaced as pivotal predictors, refining, and complicating our understanding of the dynamics steering protest behaviors in this context. Our findings discerned a positive correlation between political self-efficacy and the propensity for contemplation and involvement in civic protests. This correlation implies that within the unique socio-political ecosystem of Cuba, individuals who harbor a belief in their capability to instigate political change exhibit a heightened likelihood to entertain the idea of and to partake in protest activities actively. This inference suggests that fostering a sense of political efficacy amongst the Cuban populace could amplify civic

engagement and political activism. In a society where the political arena is tightly controlled and regulated, the belief in one's ability to effect change can serve as a powerful motivator for political involvement, counteracting the feelings of powerlessness and resignation that can pervade such restrictive environments. This insight could guide the formulation of interventions and strategies to enhance political efficacy and catalyze civic participation and dissent in authoritarian settings like Cuba, contributing to the broader dialogue on democratic transformations within such regimes.

One of the most significant aspects of this study is the use of primary data collected through CUBADATA. This research strategy is particularly important in the Cuban context, where governmental censorship and a lack of access to detailed information can severely hinder social and political research. Using an autonomous, population-focused data source, this study contributes empirical data to the existing literature and paves the way for future high-quality research in a typically restrictive environment. This method could serve as a model for other scholars seeking to understand social and political dynamics in authoritarian or closed regimes.

## 7. Implications

By shedding light on these intricate relationships, this study holds implications for both policymakers and activists aiming to understand and predict public responses to government policies. Future research may focus on identifying other factors that can explain the discrepancy between intention and actual action and examine how these dynamics might vary in different sociopolitical contexts.

### 7.1. Academic Implications

1. New Frontiers in Research. As one of the first studies to employ CUBADATA, this research is a landmark in empirical investigation in Cuba. It underscores the importance of scrutinizing socio-political dynamics in settings where censorship and data inaccessibility have traditionally been the rule rather than the exception.
2. Conceptual Models. The findings bolster and extend existing theories on civic protest participation, satisfaction with government policies, and subjective well-being, particularly in authoritarian or restrictive environments.

### 7.2. Social and Political Implications

1. Political and Social Rights. The study highlights the suppressed exercise of political and social rights in Cuba, as evidenced by low scores in participation and intention to engage in protests and dissatisfaction with governmental policies. This should capture the attention of international human rights organizations and policymakers.
2. Subjective Well-Being. Despite political constraints, the average subjective well-being level appears moderate. This could spark discussions on resilience and adaptability in restrictive environments.
3. Motivations for Protest. Dissatisfaction with governmental policies emerges as a significant driver for protest activity, but its impact appears moderated by varying levels of subjective well-being. This suggests that strategies aimed at improving well-being could have a pacifying effect on protest tendencies.
4. Youth Challenges. Age is a significant predictor, implying that younger individuals may be more willing to challenge the status quo. This could carry implications for policy planning targeted at youth.

### 7.3. Methodological Implications

1. Scientific Rigor. Despite its limitations, this study sets a precedent for conducting rigorous empirical research in restrictive settings, paving the way for future investigations that can replicate or extend these methods and findings.
2. Statistical Models. Applying moderated mediation models provides a robust framework for understanding complex interactions among the variables studied, which could be adopted in similar studies across different contexts.

In summary, our findings paint a nuanced picture of the dynamics surrounding civic protests in Cuba. The results reinforce the notion that political dissatisfaction and subjective well-being play a pivotal role in the intention and the action to protest. Understanding these factors is crucial for policymakers and activists to anticipate and comprehend public responses to governmental policies. Future research could identify additional factors that explain the discrepancy between intention and action and how these dynamics may vary across different socio-political settings.

## 8. Conclusions

This study has unveiled the multifaceted and pivotal role of subjective well-being within the intricate dynamics of political protest in authoritarian contexts, specifically in Cuba. We find that subjective well-being not only emerges from socio-political conditions but also actively shapes responses to these conditions. Our results confirm that lower satisfaction with governmental policies correlates with increased intentions to protest (H1), but the transition from intention to participation is complex and not directly proportional (H2). Subjective well-being significantly moderates how dissatisfaction with government policies translates into protest intentions (H3), but its role in converting these intentions into actions is more intricate and less direct (H4). This study thus broadens our understanding of the interplay between individual psychological states and political actions. By recognizing subjective well-being's role as a moderator, we open new avenues for exploring how personal well-being interplays with political dissent and highlight the importance of considering both external conditions and internal states in empowerment and resistance strategies in oppressive contexts.

**Author Contributions:** [removed due to anonymity]

**Institutional Review Board Statement:** The study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

**Informed Consent Statement:** Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

**Data Availability Statement:** The data presented in this research are available on request from the corresponding authors.

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