

Review of: "Could governmental interventions improve subjective well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic? Findings from 750 street vendors in Cali, Colombia"

Rúben Fernandes¹

¹ Universidade Fernando Pessoa

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The manuscript titled "Could Governmental Interventions Improve Subjective Well-Being during the COVID-19 Pandemic? Findings from 750 Street Vendors in Cali, Colombia" presents a significant exploration of how governmental interventions affect the well-being of street vendors in Cali, Colombia, during the COVID-19 pandemic. This research holds promise for informing effective strategies to address the socio-economic impact of the pandemic on vulnerable populations.

The study's focus on a specific group, street vendors, sheds light on the potential positive impact of well-conducted governmental interventions. This research also opens avenues for future investigations into Colombia's public policy implementation challenges and their potential biases.

However, there are areas for refinement. The manuscript's structure and language require improvement to enhance clarity and ease of understanding. The introduction could better unify the narrative and articulate the research context more cohesively. The title should accurately represent the study's sample, clarifying that it pertains specifically to street vendors.

Methodologically, addressing concerns around the measurement of socioeconomic strata and the use of validated questionnaires for assessing subjective well-being would bolster the study's validity. It is also essential to clearly describe the methodology, including the choice of analytical techniques and rationale behind them.

The statistical analyses section requires clarification, particularly in explaining the selection of the change-in-estimate criterion. Additionally, if regression models are utilized, prior mention of their use is necessary, and the presentation of results should be improved.

Furthermore, moderation effects require careful consideration. Employing appropriate regression analyses, such as Hayes' method, would be necessary to support claims of moderation. Authors must refrain from making broad conclusions about the general public based on a specific sample.

In conclusion, this manuscript presents valuable insights into the effects of governmental interventions on street vendors' well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic. While appreciating the research's significance, it is imperative to address the identified concerns, refine the methodology, and ensure greater clarity throughout the manuscript. By doing so, this study has the potential to contribute significantly to understanding the impact of governmental measures on vulnerable populations and guide future policy interventions.

