



Editorial Ethics and Good Practice Statement

Revista Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Niñez y Juventud

It is essential that all parties involved in the publication process—namely, the author(s), editor(s), Editorial Committee, Scientific Committee, reviewers, the Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Niñez y Juventud of Cinde, and the Universidad de Manizales (the institution responsible for the publication of the journal's content)—adhere to the same standards of ethical conduct. These standards are grounded, above all, in a commitment to social responsibility toward Latin American children and young people, who, within their diverse contexts, face particular challenges and complex social issues. In response to this situation, we are committed to addressing these challenges through research and dialogue that enable us to respond effectively, meaningfully, and responsibly.

The editorial ethics statement presented below is based primarily on the criteria and recommendations of the Committee on Publication Ethics ([COPE], 2022, 2025, 2026) regarding good editorial practices. These criteria can be consulted at:

<https://publicationethics.org/guidance-and-tools>

General Matters

Decisions Regarding the Publication of Manuscripts

The editor and co-editor, with the support of the Editorial and Scientific Committees, are responsible for deciding which manuscripts submitted to the journal will be accepted for publication. In making these decisions, they are guided by the policies and judgments established by the Editorial and Scientific Committees, while also taking into account the



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various applicable legal provisions governing publishing at both the national and international levels.

Objectivity of the Editor, Co-Editor, and Other Editorial Bodies

The editorial process is conducted with absolute objectivity by all those involved. The journal is committed to ensuring that no decision is made for the benefit of all or any individual member of its editorial bodies.

Impartiality

Throughout the various stages of manuscript evaluation, submissions are assessed solely on the basis of their intellectual content, without regard to the race, gender, sexual orientation, religious beliefs, ethnic origin, political philosophy, or educational level of the authors or research participants.

Furthermore, the journal is committed to publishing manuscripts from any country without preference or bias, with particular attention to regions whose intellectual production does not receive the visibility it deserves.

Confidentiality of Manuscripts

The editor and the entire editorial team shall not disclose any information concerning manuscripts submitted to the journal for review. Information may only be shared with the authors, reviewers, editorial advisors, and members of the Editorial and Scientific Committees, where appropriate.

Anonymity of Participants

Authors shall take particular care to protect the anonymity of participants in their studies, especially when these participants are children or young people. Likewise, when photographs



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of participants are used, their faces must be fully obscured. Authors shall also be meticulous in obtaining all necessary consent, whether from minors themselves or from their parents, guardians, or caregivers, as applicable.

Disclosure of Manuscripts

Unpublished material submitted to the journal by the author(s) shall not be used in the research of the editor, evaluators, reviewers, editorial advisors, or members of the Editorial or Scientific Committees without the express consent of the author(s).

Complaints, Allegations, and Appeals

Any type of complaint, allegation of misconduct, or appeal against decisions made by the journal may be addressed to the following email address: coeditorumanizales@cinde.org.co. The editor and co-editor are responsible for investigating, seeking expert opinions, and making decisions regarding any misconduct related to or arising from manuscripts submitted to or published by the journal.

If an ethical issue is found to exist, the author(s) will first be asked to provide clarification regarding the situation. Their response will then be reviewed either by the Editorial Committee or by a panel of experts appointed to examine the case. These bodies will review the situation and request that the author(s) make the necessary changes or corrections to resolve the issue. These changes or corrections will subsequently be reviewed again and, if the matter is not fully resolved, the article will be rejected or retracted (*see Retraction*).

If the author(s) disagree with the decision, they may appeal it and request an additional review of the case by presenting counterarguments or new evidence. They shall also be free to withdraw their manuscript, except in cases involving a retraction.

If, in the judgment of the Editorial Committee or the panel of experts, it is necessary to inform a third party of the situation (for example, the institution that funded the study or another





journal), the editor shall be responsible for communicating the matter directly. Such communication shall provide details of the issue identified, the review process undertaken, and the decision reached.

Retraction

If it is established beyond doubt that a *published* article contains significant errors (*e.g.*, irregularities in the analysis), ethical violations (*e.g.*, plagiarism), or, more generally, any type of problem that calls into question either the research process or its findings, the article shall be retracted.

The investigation of the issues identified—whether by the editorial team or by an external body—shall be conducted in the same manner as complaints or general allegations (*see* Complaints, Allegations, and Appeals). The only difference is that, in this case, the article shall not be removed from the publication record. Instead, a retraction notice shall be added at both the beginning and the end of the article's main text. The notice shall state objectively and on the basis of evidence the reason for the retraction, the evidence supporting it, who is retracting the article, and, finally, whether the author(s), or which of the authors, agreed with the retraction.

Additionally, wherever the article's title appears—namely, on the journal's website, in the table of contents of the issue, and in bibliographic databases—the word “Retracted” shall precede the title, together with the authors' names and the corresponding DOI. Furthermore, all versions of the article shall bear a watermark stating “Retracted.”

This procedure serves to alert readers that the published document contains problems that prevent its data or conclusions from being considered reliable. Nevertheless, the article remains part of the published record so that the scholarly community can draw its own conclusions or undertake further analysis. This procedure is based on the principle that the purpose of a retraction is to “maintain the integrity of the published record, and not to assign blame or punish authors” (COPE, 2025, p. 11).





Peer Review Matters

Contribution to Editorial Decisions

Through a double-blind peer-review process, the reviewer shall assist the editor in determining whether a manuscript meets the quality standards required for publication. Reviewers may also assist authors in improving the content of their articles or identifying potential ethical issues, such as the inappropriate inclusion of material generated by artificial intelligence. Once the review process has been completed, reviewers shall have the option of deciding whether they wish their names to be publicly disclosed in the article.

Qualifications and Timeliness

Any reviewer who feels unqualified to review a particular article or who is aware that they will be unable to complete the review within the required timeframe shall decline the assignment and notify the editor as soon as possible.

Disclosure and Conflicts of Interest

Reviewers shall maintain absolute confidentiality regarding any information, data, or ideas obtained through the manuscript under review and shall not use them under any circumstances for personal benefit. Reviewers should not agree to review manuscripts that may involve a conflict of interest with their own work, with that of other authors with whom they have a professional or personal connection, or with companies or institutions with which they are in any way affiliated.

Matters Relating to the Editorial Process

Standards of Objectivity in Evaluation



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The various evaluations of a manuscript, whether conducted by the editorial team or by reviewers, shall be carried out objectively. All reviewers shall express their views and assessments with arguments supporting their evaluations.

Selection of Reviewers

Reviewers shall be selected according to high standards of impartiality and professionalism, with the aim of avoiding any potential conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgment of Sources

Reviewers shall identify any relevant work that has not been cited by the authors. Any material that is not the authors' own work must be appropriately cited. Reviewers or the Editorial Committee shall notify the editor if they have reason to believe that a manuscript may contain any form of plagiarism, substantial similarity, or overlap between a manuscript under review and other works that have already been published.

Matters Relating to Authors

Authorship

Authorship shall be limited exclusively to those who have made a significant contribution to the conception, design, execution, interpretation, or writing of the work submitted. Accordingly, all individuals who have made significant contributions must be listed as co-authors.

When others have participated in specific aspects of the project, they should be explicitly acknowledged as contributors. The corresponding author shall ensure that all co-authors and contributors have been properly identified and listed in the manuscript, that all co-authors have approved the final version, and that they agree to its submission for publication.





Accuracy

Authors of original research articles shall justify the scientific and social relevance of their research and provide an accurate account of the work conducted, as well as an objective discussion of its significance. The underlying data must be represented accurately. Manuscripts should contain sufficient detail, references, and citations to enable others to replicate the work or properly assess its validity.

Fraudulent, fabricated, falsified, or deliberately inaccurate statements, data, or results constitute unethical and unacceptable conduct. Articles must not contain any form of discrimination or violate fundamental personal rights, particularly in the case of children and young people.

Open Access to Information, Data Retention, and Reproducibility

Authors may be asked to provide information, data, or documents related to the article under review, all of which should be made publicly accessible whenever possible. In any case, authors should be prepared to retain such information for a reasonable period of time following publication.

Nevertheless, the journal advocates for the open sharing of research processes and findings, as it considers this practice to enhance the reproducibility and transparency of research. For this reason, a special section has been incorporated into the article layout to allow researchers who have chosen to openly share their data or research instruments to make them visible to readers. These cases will also be visually identified through *Open Science Badges* (images indicating to readers how an article has followed one or more open science principles).

Originality, Plagiarism, and the Use of Artificial Intelligence Tools

Authors must ensure that they have produced a completely original work and, when they have used the work of others, that such work is appropriately cited and the necessary permissions have been obtained.





With regard to the use of artificial intelligence language models (more commonly known as LLMs, for *Large Language Models*), and given that the discussion surrounding their incorporation into research processes remains open, the journal follows internationally established guidelines, such as those issued by *Nature* (<https://www.nature.com/nature-portfolio/editorial-policies/ai>) and, in greater detail, by COPE (2026). These guidelines can be summarized into five fundamental ethical violations:

- **Delegating any central academic judgment to a language model**, thereby allowing it to replace the reasoning, evaluation, or decision-making that should be carried out by the researcher, reviewer, or editor.
- **Presenting AI-generated intellectual content as one's own**, including hypotheses, analyses, interpretations, conclusions, or images.
- **Concealing significant use of AI** when it has materially influenced the development or evaluation of the work.
- **Fabricating or falsifying information through AI**, including data, results, citations, or any other content.
- **Compromising the confidentiality of the scientific process** by sharing manuscripts, peer reviews, or sensitive data with public or insecure AI systems.

Multiple, Redundant, or Concurrent Publication

An author should not, as a general rule, publish in more than one journal or publication manuscripts that essentially describe the same data, results, discussion, or conclusions arising from the same research. Likewise, submitting the same manuscript to more than one journal constitutes unethical conduct and is editorially unacceptable.

Acknowledgment of Sources and Permissions for Use

Due acknowledgment must always be given to the work of others. Authors shall cite publications that have influenced the development of their own work. Likewise, they must



provide the journal, without exception, with the necessary permissions for the use of any material or element, whether written or audiovisual, that is protected by *copyright*.

Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

All authors must disclose in their manuscript any conflict of interest that could be significant in the interpretation of their work. All sources of financial support, whether direct or indirect, for the project must also be disclosed.

If an author or group of authors has received any form of financial support from an entity with an interest in the results of their research, and that entity has potential financial interests in those results, this relationship must be disclosed.

Errors in Published Works

When an author discovers a significant error or inaccuracy in their published work, they have an obligation to notify the journal editor as soon as possible and to cooperate in correcting the error or, where necessary, retracting the publication.

Specific Ethical Considerations for the Publication of Research on and with Children and Young People in Latin America and the Caribbean

In addition to the journal's commitment to upholding ethical standards in the publication of academic articles, our guiding perspective is to act as guarantors of the rights of children and young people involved in research articles, whether as participants or co-researchers.

We recognize that national or institutional policies are often lacking to ensure the rights of children and young people when they are central actors in scientific research. For this reason, the *Revista Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales, Niñez y Juventud* is part of a global movement that has reflected on their participation in research, their rights as participants in



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knowledge-production processes, and their responsibilities, as well as those of adult researchers.

Research *on* and *with* Children and Young People

We fully recognize and respect the freedom of authors to choose the methods through which they conduct their studies, as guaranteed by Articles 70 and 71 of the Political Constitution of Colombia. However, we consider it necessary to encourage authors to reflect on the benefits of enabling children and young people to assume a more active role in research. Indeed, an approach centered on listening to and interacting with these populations allows for ethical and thoughtful research practices, as it places value on gathering and embracing the voices and ideas of all those involved (López-Ordosgoitia *et al.*, 2023; Sun *et al.*, 2023). This entails a shift that is not merely prepositional—from *on* to *with* or *for*—but, above all, a rethinking of these populations as active and participatory subjects (Bodén, 2021; Christensen & James, 2017; Kvale *et al.*, 2019; Saracosti & de Toro, 2023).

The relationship traditionally established between adults and these populations is mediated by hierarchical and adult-centric power dynamics, which place them at a disadvantage not only in terms of age and developmental stage, but also in terms of knowledge and perceived capacities. The perspective proposed here, however, is oriented toward recognizing children and young people as rights holders, active social agents, and actors capable of expressing their voices, experiences, needs, and interests—voices that have historically been silenced.

Moreover, since adults are primarily responsible for conducting research with these populations, they often fail to fully understand the worlds of children and young people. Consequently, it is necessary for children and young people themselves to explain the particularities of their contexts, thereby broadening the perspective through their own understandings (Bodén, 2021; Christensen & James, 2017; Pavez-Soto *et al.*, 2023). In this way, they become key subjects in achieving reliable research findings (Rodríguez-Castrillón & Amador-Baquiro, 2023).



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These approaches are grounded in two fundamental milestones: the adoption of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (United Nations, 1989) and the *Ibero-American Convention on the Rights of Youth* (Organización Iberoamericana de Juventud, 2005; Pardo, 2017). The United Nations Convention establishes that States should guarantee children “the right to express [their] views freely in all matters affecting [them], the views of the child being given due weight in accordance with the age and maturity of the child” (1989, Art. 12, p. 6). This at least implies a commitment to their participation in research processes and is also related to their ability to choose whether or not to participate in research, to feel comfortable throughout the process (Saracostti & de Toro, 2023), and, above all, to have their participation recognized.

Rights

In research involving children and young people, the rights to anonymity; to respectful and careful treatment of the information presented; to freedom from discrimination, exclusion, or harassment on the basis of their interpretations and expressions; to be recognized as producers of knowledge and experts on their own lives; and to have their differences valued and respected are of fundamental importance (López-Ordosgoitia *et al.*, 2023; Pavez-Soto *et al.*, 2023).

Accordingly, it is essential that researchers and their teams consistently safeguard the dignity, well-being, individual rights, and benefits that research involving children and young people should provide.

Consent and Assent

Consent and assent should not be understood merely as an initial matter, a formality, or a methodological requirement. Rather, they constitute an ongoing and intersubjective process that recognizes children’s and young people’s right to participate, express themselves, and withdraw from research according to their decisions and autonomy. Even in the case of very young children who may not provide verbal consent, it is possible to observe whether they show interest or willingness to participate, which may be expressed throughout the study. Thus,



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an ethical approach involves not merely a process of obtaining consent or assent, but rather a fundamental orientation that must permeate the entire research process (Breathnach *et al.*, 2017; Frosi & Saballa, 2020; Sun *et al.*, 2023).

This standard also applies to research involving young people. It is not simply a matter of obtaining their signature or verbal agreement, but of ensuring that they genuinely understand, engage with, and approve what participation in a research process entails. Therefore, detailed and sufficient information should be provided in formats that enable a full understanding of the purpose of the research, the interests involved, and the instruments to be used.

The Role of Committees

The responsibility of committees—scientific, ethics, and editorial—is recognized not only throughout the research process (coordination, review, discussion, feedback, and publication), but also in recognizing children and young people as active and constructive subjects who are part of a specific context. This is particularly important because these bodies also adopt and establish conceptions of childhood and youth as ontological formulations and, therefore, determine the research principles and requirements that guide researchers. For this reason, committees must listen to, involve, and take into account the interests and particular circumstances of these populations (López-Ordosgoitia *et al.*, 2023; Pavez-Soto *et al.*, 2023).

The Context of Childhood and Youth in Latin America and the Caribbean

It is important to take into account the contextual framework in which these populations are situated. Since the journal is primarily situated within the Latin American and Caribbean context, it is important to consider what it means to study childhood in the region, particularly in light of the specific social, political, economic, and cultural circumstances involved. According to Voltarelli (2022), consideration must be given to



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“the context of social inequality in which they are immersed (...). Children encounter situations of discrimination, subordination, and social segregation, among other circumstances that shape their participation in society, distancing them from the universal and idealized understanding of childhood associated with schooling and play, which is not always protected within institutional settings that guarantee their full development.” (p. 2)

Nevertheless, these considerations should not be confused with a perspective that focuses exclusively on vulnerability. Although children and young people are rights holders who are entitled to special protection, focusing solely on addressing their needs may likewise undermine their rights to participation. This could lead to the construction of a deficit-oriented perspective centered on deprivation, inability, and helplessness (Liebel & Martínez, 2009; Ospina-Alvarado, 2021).

On the other hand, when considering the tensions between contexts in the geographical Global North and Global South, it is essential to take into account what it means to be situated within a historically colonized South, where political, cultural, social, and even epistemic inequalities have been legitimized. Accordingly, researchers should recognize the importance of other forms of knowledge, together with the sensitivity required for plural dialogues concerning the realities, knowledge, practices, and social representations of children and young people. This allows “diversity to be understood as a source of richness and Latin American identity” (Voltarelli, 2022, p. 10).

Finally, it is necessary to avoid prematurely formulating judgments or explanations that may arise from generalizations about a particular context. Approaching the research process from a position of absolute knowledge or expertise from the outset would therefore hinder meaningful listening to and effective participation by children and young people throughout the research process (Berner, 2021).





Open Science

We must emphasize the importance of the use of and access to open and expanded knowledge for the benefit of children and young people, particularly in a continent marked by inequality and in urgent need of change and transformation (Voltarelli, 2022). Such access should, in turn, be democratic and grounded in the principles of freedom, equity, and equality, seeking to contribute to the well-being and common good of these populations, counteracting existing barriers, and ultimately constituting a critical, ethical, and political endeavor intended to become part of the common heritage of humanity.

Elements to Be Considered in the Ethics Section of Articles

The considerations outlined above are, of course, transversal to the entire research process. Nevertheless, it is recommended that, in the ethics section of their articles (within the Methods section), authors provide a detailed account of how they addressed—and navigated—the various challenges involved in conducting research *on* and *with* children and young people. Among other matters, authors are encouraged to:

1. **Explicitly state that the child's or young person's participation was freely consented to**, in accordance with their age, in addition to obtaining the consent of parents, guardians, or legal representatives. In cases where it is not possible to provide consent verbally or in writing in the same manner as an adult would, it is important to explain what the researcher did to ensure that children in early childhood participated consensually, as well as how the participation of children with disabilities was enabled and recognized as valid.
2. **Explain the role assumed by the children and young people**, including why they assumed that role and how it was established. Authors should also explain how the research findings were discussed and shared with them.
3. **Describe the specific actions implemented to safeguard their rights.**



4. **Use language that recognizes children and young people as rights holders and active agents in society.** In this regard, authors are encouraged to question terms such as “minor” or “student” when these may generate misleading perceptions or reinforce views that diminish or subordinate children and young people.

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