

## Reimagining Children's Rights in the US

Elizabeth Barnert, MD, MPH, MS; Joseph Wright, MPH, MS; Charlene Choi, JD; Jonathan Todres, JD; Neal Halfon, MD, MPH; for the Reimagining Children's Rights Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, and Project Team

### + Supplemental content

**IMPORTANCE** The US faces a pivotal moment of opportunity and risk regarding issues affecting children (aged 0-17 years). Although the US remains the only United Nations member state to not have ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), a child rights framework is essential for child health professionals seeking to advance many issues affecting children in the US. The Reimagining Children's Rights project (2020-2021) conducted an in-depth environmental scan of relevant literature and policy analysis using the Three Horizons design process to assess strategies that could advance the rights and well-being of children in the US. The project was overseen by a steering committee and informed by an advisory committee composed of youth leaders and experts in children's rights, advocacy, health, law, and a range of child-specific issues (eg, youth justice, early childhood development), who provided expert input on strategic considerations for advancing children's rights.

**OBSERVATIONS** Seven findings about advancing children's rights in the US are notable, all reflecting current gaps and opportunities for using a whole-child rights framework in the US, even without formal adoption of the CRC. Actionable strategies, tactics, and tools to leverage sustainable change in the multitude of issue areas can advance the current state of children's rights. High-potential strategies for catalyzing advancement of children's rights include youth activism, innovations in governance and accountability, legislative action, impact litigation, place-based initiatives, education and public awareness, alignment with other children's movements, and research. The child rights framework is unifying and adaptive to future unforeseen challenges.

**CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE** Children's rights provide a powerful, synergistic framework for child health professionals—in partnership with youth and other leaders—to increase equity and protect the rights and well-being of all children in the US.

JAMA Pediatr. doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2022.3822  
Published online October 24, 2022.

**Author Affiliations:** Author affiliations are listed at the end of this article.

**Group Information:** The members of the Reimagining Children's Rights Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, and Project Team appear in the Supplement.

**Corresponding Author:** Elizabeth Barnert, MD, MPH, MS, Department of Pediatrics, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, University of California, Los Angeles, 10833 Le Conte Ave, 12-467 Marion Davies Children's Center, Los Angeles, CA 90095 (ebarnert@mednet.ucla.edu).

The US remains the only country without a national framework for securing the rights and well-being of all children ages 0 to 17 years.<sup>1</sup> Every other United Nations (UN) member state has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the most recognized and respected framework for children's rights globally.<sup>2</sup> The CRC has been a foundation of children's rights application and is anchored by 4 core principles for ensuring the rights of children: (1) nondiscrimination, (2) the best interests of the child, (3) survival and development, and (4) participation and inclusion.<sup>2</sup> These principles affirm that every child matters, that the best interests of the child must be at the forefront of decision makers' minds, that government must support children so they can develop to their full potential, and that children should have the opportunity to participate in the decisions that shape their lives.<sup>3</sup> Without a formal framework like the CRC, the US does not currently guarantee these rights for children and lacks a fundamental, common understanding of children as human beings and rights holders.<sup>1</sup>

In the absence of an overarching and coherent framework and system of accountability to ensure every child achieves their optimal health

and well-being, children in the US face increasing inequalities and worsening health outcomes.<sup>4</sup> Although possible to do so, the current US policy context does not provide guarantees that all actors, institutions, programs, and policies will value children's input or act in children's best interests.<sup>5</sup> Without such guarantees, children in the US are routinely limited in their inclusion and participation in the decisions that most affect them.<sup>6</sup> They are subject to piecemeal and inadequate policies along with ad hoc protectionary regulations that lack coherent goals and fail to provide appropriate social scaffolding to assure their optimal development.<sup>5,7</sup> Decision makers then implement policy changes into a patchwork of private and public systems that often prioritize, by default, the systems' survival rather than child and family needs.<sup>8</sup> This further strains the environments in which children live, play, and obtain basic services, such as education, health care, and food. It is one in which political jockeying by different interest groups and the pursuit of profit are repeatedly favored over the rights and healthy development of children. In short, without an affirmative rights-based approach in the US, we knowingly remove a powerful tool that can be used to support developmental ecosystems most conducive to children thriving.<sup>1,4,5,9,10</sup>

After 30 years of global progress on children's rights using a CRC framework,<sup>11</sup> the current social and political headwinds make US ratification of the CRC unlikely in the short term.<sup>10,12</sup> However, thanks to the work of child advocates, including those who helped draft the CRC more than 30 years ago, the US does provide some CRC protections, albeit in an inconsistent, disconnected patchwork that is highly dependent on context.<sup>7,10</sup> Our nation's shortcomings in protecting children's rights pose significant risk to the future well-being of US society and the economy because many children are systematically deprived of the conditions for thriving. As a result, inequalities continue to grow.<sup>4,9</sup>

CRC ratification remains an important and useful goal in the US, yet even without ratification, a children's rights framework can be used in ways to protect and promote children's health, development, and well-being.<sup>5</sup> The commitment, expertise, and reputational assets of child health professionals who recognize not only the patient in front of them but the local, national, and global community that surrounds the child, place the field at an optimal juncture to use children's rights tools as an essential component of our work. As many nations move beyond ratification to incorporation of the CRC's principles and effectively shifting the trajectories of child well-being in their nations,<sup>10,12,13</sup> how can the US adopt a children's rights framework and begin implementing a children's rights approach to benefit and protect children's health and well-being irrespective of CRC ratification?

### Reimagining Children's Rights Project Approach

To consider how a children's rights agenda could be operationalized and advanced in the US, we conducted an environmental scan, relevant literature review, and policy analysis to better understand the strategic considerations that must be attended to, along with specific strategies that could be advanced. We used a Three Horizons transformation framework that has proven useful in other multistakeholder initiatives to focus attention on the difference between incremental, disruptive, and transformational strategies that could be applied to advance children's rights in the US.<sup>14</sup> We convened a steering committee that met monthly over our year-long process (September 2020-June 2021) and a 45-member advisory committee that met quarterly. The steering and broader advisory committees were composed of experts in children's rights, children's advocacy, children's health, children's law, and a range of high priority child-specific issues. The steering and advisory committees included a diverse group of young changemakers (aged 16-24 years) who were active in national and local organizations. The analyses that project staff conducted under the steering committee's guidance were presented and discussed in three, 3-hour advisory committee meetings that focused on the following questions: (1) Why should we be advancing children's rights in a new way? (2) What considerations and strategies should guide this process? (3) How can we organize this effort in an effective, enduring, and sustainable way? This year-long process yielded a set of core findings for advancing children's rights. Project activities were approved by the University of California, Los Angeles, institutional review board.

### 7 Core Findings About Advancing Children's Rights Today

The current context for how a children's rights framework can be strategically advanced in the US condenses into 7 core concepts:

1. A wide range of cross-sector stakeholders are passionate about and eager to promote children's rights, but they are not connected or organized in a strategic way.

A wide range of people are showing keen interest in being involved with a new approach for advancing children's rights in the US. There appears to be an untapped and willing constituency of individuals and organizations ready to advance children's rights, as either a primary goal or where children's rights can serve as the organizing framework for action.

2. Children's rights provide a coherent, adaptable, and actionable whole-child framework focused on equity that is often missing from the current sociopolitical discourse.

The international children's rights framework embeds the need to confront crucial issues, such as race, sex, gender, ability, and socioeconomic discrimination in a rights-affirming framework. Children's rights provide a coherent whole-child approach to developing and implementing child-focused policies, potentially counteracting typically siloed, disconnected, and often ineffective approaches for addressing challenges and advancing policy and practice reforms. We define children's rights to include, as a baseline, the rights enshrined in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the most widely accepted human rights treaty in history. The core principles of the CRC are described previously. From the right to play to the right to development, the US can reach beyond protections aimed at guaranteeing children's basic survival to focus on meaningful participation, voice, best-interest standards, and other mechanisms for the promotion of child well-being.

3. Young people are emerging as active agents capable of realizing their rights and eager to use their voices and power for good.

An essential part of promoting positive youth development is to provide young people with opportunities to contribute to the well-being of their communities.<sup>15</sup> Although children and youth can be persuasive advocates, they often lack spaces for meaningful participation, where civic decision-making truly considers their opinions and experiences. This has dramatically begun to change over the last decade.<sup>16</sup> Young people, mobilized through the internet and social media, are emerging as active agents of their rights via activism around issues such as climate justice, racial equity, economic justice, and the prevention of gun violence. Children and youth are adding valuable input and are being heard on a larger scale than ever before.

4. Children are stakeholders in social institutions and in any shared future, but they are not currently acknowledged, engaged, and respected as such.

Children's rights can elevate and advance the stakeholder role of children, and the responsibility of public and private institutions to recognize children's present role and future standing and to respond appropriately. When a shift to stakeholder view is undertaken, children receive representation not only on the issues that matter most to them and their future but also the future of their community and nation.<sup>17-20</sup> Given the numerous known and unknown challenges facing US children, achieving crucial future-oriented goals will be greatly enhanced by engaging and involving children, especially on issues producing profound intergenerational inequities.<sup>21</sup>

5. The US is in a unique position to sustain newfound momentum and change that has arisen during the COVID-19 pandemic and racial-equity reckoning.

Converging events and social movements, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, youth activism against gun violence, and Black Lives Matter marches for social justice have created equity-focused momentum and new resolve for social innovation in the US. The events set in motion interrelated social, economic, political, and cultural changes, triggering a call for new investments in the essential resources children and families require that would have been unthinkable a few years before. Many of the investments pivot on children's needs, equity, and well-being, and a more integrative children's rights framework could provide a stronger rationale to ensure that the investments and social protections put in place during the pandemic are advanced and endure.

6. Rights by Design is a core approach that enables every child space and policy to become one focused on whole-child equity as a matter of principle, intention, and practice.

Although we cannot predict everything children in the US will face in the coming years (eg, technological advancement, climate change), we can ensure that children's rights are a foundational principle, especially for all government and private entities. To achieve child-responsive developmental ecosystems and social structures, all stakeholders need to use by-design principles, centering the needs, interests, and rights of children. The ascendance and demonstrable utility of design thinking and human-centered design processes increasingly used in business arenas provide a growing expertise that can be transferred to child-serving sectors.<sup>22</sup>

7. While working toward CRC ratification, other strategies should be used to advance implementation of children's rights in the US at all levels of a child's developmental ecosystem.

The process of designing and implementing children's rights-inspired policies and initiatives using the tools and strategies discussed can incorporate the principles of the CRC into our social and political fabric so that ratification becomes increasingly likely. The various strategies, tools, and approaches can be used across levels of governance with cities, counties, and states being leaders in implementing children's rights into their legislation and work to support and strengthen all levels of the social structures that children interact with throughout their developmental ecosystems.

In summary, the findings indicate that children's rights can be used as both a catalyst and accelerator for advancing the primacy and importance of children's issues in the US, even without formal CRC ratification. Each of these strategic considerations are important in their own right; however, taken together, they illuminate a new path forward for considering a range of strategies for systematically advancing children's rights in the US. Ensuring meaningful participation of youth and using a rights-by-design approach as a matter of principle and intention in all decisions affecting children presents invaluable opportunities to acknowledge and advance children's rights and well-being at all levels of a child's developmental ecosystem, from the interpersonal level to the international policy level.

Figure. Actionable Strategies for Advancing Children's Rights in the US



### Strategies, Tools, and Issue Areas

Several immediate, actionable strategies can be used to begin implementing a cohesive, accountable approach to children's rights in the short term. Successes and barriers in international and domestic social movements indicate that the following strategies are likely to be both feasible and impactful for advancing children's rights in the US: youth activism, innovations in governance and accountability, legislative action, impact litigation, place-based initiatives, education and public awareness, alignment, and research (Figure, Table 1). Although the 8 strategies should be seen as highly promising, the list is not exhaustive. Furthermore, although each strategy is conceived as having inherent capacity to advance children's rights, the portfolio of synergistic strategies can provide the disruptive nudge necessary to usher in a new era of child equity in which all children thrive and realize their full potential. This portfolio of strategies would also serve to enable different sectors (eg, health, education, child welfare, youth justice) with complementary interests and overlapping concerns often affecting the same children, to find common ground, and more effective and integrated approaches to achieving desired results.

The proposed strategies can be used in a wide range of settings to develop innovative approaches that could be disruptively transformative in advancing children's rights in the US. Table 2 highlights some tactics and potentially high-yield tools that can be leveraged to activate these strategies. This includes "low-hanging fruit" where these strategies, tactics, and tools can be activated in a timely and tactical way to confront challenges children face in areas such as youth justice, climate change, early childhood, economic justice, and the digital environment. Forming cross-disciplinary, cross-sector collaborations can bring together teams of individuals and organizations that want to pursue the further development of tactics and tools to move these and other issues forward.

### So, What Now?

The US faces a critical junction for advancing the rights of children. Given the strong interconnections between children's rights and the

**Table 1. Strategies for Advancing Children's Rights in the US**

Strategies	
Youth activism	<p><i>Definition:</i> Providing trainings and resources that support young people in organizing and advocating for their rights, equity, and the building of youth-friendly places</p> <p><i>Approach:</i> Youth leadership development, public speaking, community organizing, strategic planning, professional development, and creative action planning. Adult allies are critical in shifting the levers of power</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Youth Voting, Youth for Climate Action, DREAMers for Immigration Rights, LGBTQIA+ Movement, Youth Justice, March for Our Lives, the Sunrise Movement</p>
Governance and accountability	<p><i>Definition:</i> Engaging public and private entities to incorporate child rights into their actions and to be held accountable when they fail to do so</p> <p><i>Approach:</i> Use a variety of tactics and tools to hold various entities accountable for how they engage with children, reimagine consistent financing and investment strategies for children, advance the explicit statement such as bills of rights or the CRC, utilize Children's Budgets and Child Impact Assessments to guide planning, policy making, outcomes management. Includes corporations, philanthropy, government, community-based organizations.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Children's budgets, Children's Impact Statements, Kids Progress Administration, White House Office of the Child, Advancing the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child</p>
Legislative action	<p><i>Definition:</i> Incorporating child rights language and concepts into laws (eg, education, health) at all levels of governance</p> <p><i>Approach:</i> Use CRC language when possible but adjust to context. Assess and analyze gaps between US laws and CRC standards. Operationalize through a dedicated process of drafting model legislation that could be used at the local, state, and national levels, and target everything from youth justice to early childhood development</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Child Tax Credit, Foster Youth Bill of Rights (CA, NY, NJ), Minimum Age of Prosecution</p>
Impact litigation	<p><i>Definition:</i> Establishing child rights precedents within the court system</p> <p><i>Approach:</i> Strategic road mapping, filing, and defending of lawsuits to actualize sustainable systems reform in partnership with advocates. Potential starting points are the front end of the foster care and juvenile legal systems</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> <i>E.F. v. New York City Department of Education</i> (equal education for students with disabilities)</p>

(continued)

health of all children, child health professionals can and should be at the forefront of a movement to advance children's rights.<sup>4</sup> The delineated approach roadmaps how children's rights can be advanced and realized within our current economic, social, and politi-

**Table 1. Strategies for Advancing Children's Rights in the US (continued)**

Strategies	
Place-based initiatives	<p><i>Definition:</i> Incorporating children's rights at the local level.</p> <p><i>Approach:</i> Operationalized through (1) multisectoral collective learning and action, (2) community and civic engagement, (3) child-centered leadership, (4) child-centered community-level data collection and power-building, and (5) mechanisms for accountability and remedy</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Child Friendly Cities Initiative (global), All Children Thrive (CA), Building Healthy Communities (CA), Kids in Common (Santa Clara, CA), Communities of Opportunity (King County, WA), and Growing up Boulder (Boulder, CO)</p>
Education and public awareness	<p><i>Definition:</i> Educating children on their rights and guaranteed protections and the rights of other children, and educating children and adults through public awareness campaigns on child rights</p> <p><i>Approach:</i> Formal and informal learning opportunities for children in and out of the classroom. Media and other public relations efforts can raise awareness and normalize child rights language and principles</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Rights Respecting Schools Resources, World Children's Day</p>
Synergistic alignment	<p><i>Definition:</i> Finding synergies with other child-focused organizations and working to advance child rights principles and language within their work</p> <p><i>Approach:</i> Cultivate synergies by building coalitions and partnerships with groups and help them adopt and implement child rights language</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Climate change, gun violence, immigration movements</p>
Research	<p><i>Definition:</i> Increase the number of US-centric researchers who use and adopt children's rights as a framework in their research, publishing, and other work</p> <p><i>Approach:</i> Create a training network and supporting structure around researchers interested in this work</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> Children's rights scholars' programs, children's rights research centers, children's rights moot courts, US journal on children's rights</p>

Abbreviations: CA, California; CO, Colorado; CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child; DREAM, Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act; LGBTQIA+, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer (or questioning), asexual (or allied), intersex, and more; NJ, New Jersey; NY, New York; UN, United Nations; WA, Washington.

cal moment. Even if the CRC is not ratified in the short term, many opportunities exist to achieve significant progress in advancing the rights and well-being of children in the US. The presented set of strategies, tactics, and tools advance the realization of children rights in multiple actionable areas. This approach would move toward the implementation of many elements of the CRC and the adoption of strategies, processes, and policies that other nations use—tailored to the US setting—to assure that children's rights are prioritized. In so doing, we can achieve the mutually reinforcing goals of child rights, equity, and well-being<sup>4</sup> across several areas that impact children.

**Table 2. High-Potential Tactics and Tools for Advancing Children's Rights in the US**

Strategy	Tactics	Tools
Youth activism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support existing youth movements that adhere to CRC principles</li> <li>Facilitate strategic alignment around crosscutting youth initiatives to expand reach and scale</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National training program for youth</li> <li>Annual youth policy survey to capture the priorities of US youth</li> <li>Funding to youth activism groups</li> </ul>
Governance and accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create governance systems to monitor and protect children, and ensure youth participation</li> <li>Develop new financing tools to ensure investments in children</li> <li>Work with corporations, foundations, and other entities to mainstream best practices</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children's budgets</li> <li>Child Impact Statements</li> <li>Children's Commissioners</li> <li>Tool kits for governments to implement children's rights</li> <li>Federal Children's Administration to organize and align fiscal investments</li> </ul>
Legislative action	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct legislative environmental scan to identify "low hanging fruit" targets for children's rights bills</li> <li>Draft specific bills or model legislation that advance child rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation analysis tool kits that youth can use to identify laws and practices that need to change</li> <li>Model legislation that can be tested, adopted, and spread widely</li> </ul>
Impact litigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convene leading child rights lawyers and legal groups to develop a list of "low hanging fruit" and a more refined strategy to advance children's rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Litigation surveillance tool to prioritize strategic areas of intervention</li> </ul>
Place-based initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build children's rights into place-based initiatives via policy, activism, communications, and scorecards</li> <li>Cultivate youth engagement as way of making young people champions for this effort</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local child rights policy packets</li> <li>Local-level model legislation</li> <li>Advocacy and communications tools</li> <li>Community policy scorecards</li> <li>Children's rights fairs</li> </ul>
Education and public awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide child rights education programs and train scholars</li> <li>Promote youth-led rights training</li> <li>Train policy makers and advocates on children's rights framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child rights primer for schools</li> <li>Youth engagement training course</li> <li>Child rights college curriculum</li> <li>Child rights/child equity score card</li> <li>Policy maker course and primer</li> <li>Child rights social media tool kit</li> </ul>
Synergistic alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assess strategic alignment options on crosscutting issues</li> <li>Build capacity for intersectional organizing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child rights alignment guide (eg, on child welfare, youth justice) for parents, youth, educators, policy makers, other actors</li> </ul>
Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand the use of children's rights frameworks among US researchers</li> <li>Develop data systems to track the protection of children's rights in US</li> <li>Develop new methods to measure the impact of children's rights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children's rights national network and research centers</li> <li>Children's rights graduate programs</li> <li>Children's rights US research network, conference, and US journal</li> </ul>

Abbreviation: CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Overall, we conclude that a comprehensive children's rights approach can become an essential and much needed framework capable of catalyzing collaborative rights-affirming initiatives across various sectors in the US, including the health sector. This can also provide the design scaffolding necessary for assuring that policies, programs, and practices affecting children are optimally adaptive to our rapidly changing world and the ever-new challenges that children and youth are facing.<sup>5</sup>

### Meaningful Child Participation is Key

Meaningful child engagement and youth leadership is central to any effective, enduring movement to advance children's rights.<sup>6</sup> There are already large groups of young people activated by social challenges, inequity, and discrimination. The formidable challenges facing youth have been accentuated by the COVID-19 pandemic as well as persistent violations of the rights of people from racial and ethnic minority groups in the US and the destruction of the environment in which young people live.<sup>5</sup> The project highlighted that a wide range of stakeholders from across sectors, such as child welfare, education, youth justice, and digital rights, are keen about working together to promote children's rights but often lack the collective creative space and organizational capacity to do so. Any strategy for advancing children's rights in the US should be inclusive and encouraging of youth leadership.<sup>6,23</sup> Critical to achieving success is ensuring that children know that (1) they have rights and (2) organizing tools are available that have been used globally (and, to some extent, in the US) with implementation carried out in settings such as rights-respecting schools, cities, and legislative bodies. As we discovered through our own design process, genuinely engaging young people as changemakers in this burgeoning movement is not only a key to success but an essential way of advancing this effort.<sup>6</sup> Youth are not only key stakeholders in our shared future but have a vital and meaningful role in shaping today.

### Harnessing the Power of Collective Action

Enabling and encouraging collective action is one of many benefits of using a children's rights approach. There are potential early adopters already working on children's rights issues and strategies in the US that can be linked and galvanized into a much more collaborative learning system in ways that include and benefit child health professionals. For example, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) USA, Leading for Kids, First Focus, and Human Rights for Kids are all using children's rights as a lever to advance a proactive and well-being producing children's agenda. Rather than continue to proceed in a disconnected way, the next phase of US children's rights advocacy would greatly benefit from strategic investments in a collaborative innovation and learning platform for coordinating, designing, prototyping, and testing children's rights efforts. To launch the next wave and next generation of scholars and activists, we recommend the establishment of a national learning network with active youth leadership and a coordinating center that can organize, support, and sustain a national children's rights platform that would catalyze the development of projects and innovations sparked within the strategies and children's rights issue areas. Child health professionals are essential partners in this endeavor. Many child health professionals have experience with learning network models, and children's rights provide them a tool to move beyond identifying seemingly discon-

nected problems to strategically implementing interconnected rights-by-design solutions.

## Conclusions

Nations across the globe are implementing a strategic and comprehensive children's rights framework to protect and promote the well-being of their children. The principles, standards, and

norms of a child rights-based approach to child health and well-being can provide conceptual cohesion across issue areas and alignment of advocacy efforts across different child-serving sectors. US child health professionals are in a unique position to advance children's rights in service of improving child health, development, and well-being. The US has significantly lagged in this arena, and it is time to step forward and be a global leader in advancing issues and crosscutting strategies that protect and promote children's rights.

### ARTICLE INFORMATION

**Accepted for Publication:** July 20, 2022.

**Published Online:** October 24, 2022.

doi:10.1001/jamapediatrics.2022.3822

**Author Affiliations:** Department of Pediatrics, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, University of California, Los Angeles (Barnert, Choi, Halfon); UCLA Center for Healthier Children, Families, and Communities, University of California, Los Angeles (Barnert, Wright, Choi, Halfon); Children's Discovery & Innovation Institute, Mattel Children's Hospital, University of California, Los Angeles (Barnert); Department of Education, School of Education and Information Sciences, University of California, Los Angeles (Wright); Department of Community Health Sciences, Fielding School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles (Wright); Department of Medicine, David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA, University of California, Los Angeles (Choi); Georgia State University College of Law, Atlanta (Todres); Department of Health Policy and Management, Fielding School of Public Health, University of California, Los Angeles (Halfon); Department of Public Policy, Luskin School of Public Affairs, University of California, Los Angeles (Halfon).

**Author Contributions:** Dr Barnert had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

**Concept and design:** All authors.

**Acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data:** Barnert, Wright, Choi, Halfon.

**Drafting of the manuscript:** Barnert, Wright, Choi, Halfon.

**Critical revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content:** All authors.

**Obtained funding:** Choi, Halfon.

**Administrative, technical, or material support:** Barnert, Wright, Choi, Halfon.

**Supervision:** Barnert, Wright, Halfon.

**Conflict of Interest Disclosures:** None reported.

**Funding/Support:** This work was supported by award 77281 from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

**Role of the Funder/Sponsor:** The funder played an advisory role in the design and conduct of the study, collection, management, analysis, and interpretation of the data. The funder had no role in the preparation, review, and approval of the manuscript; nor the decision to submit the manuscript for publication.

**Group Information:** The members of the Reimagining Children's Rights Steering Committee, Advisory Committee, and Project Team appear in the Supplement.

**Additional Contributions:** We thank Kathryn Wehr, MPH, and Jeanette Elstein, MPH, (Robert Wood Johnson Foundation) for their participation and conceptual contributions to the project; Emily Hotez, PhD, and Mary Berghaus, MPH, for assistance in conceptualizing the project, and Efrén Aguilar for sharing artistic talent in graphic design, (UCLA Center for Healthier Children, Families, and Communities); and the advocates and scholars who work tirelessly to advance children's rights, especially youth leaders. No one was financially compensated for their contribution.

### REFERENCES

- Woodhouse B. *Hidden in Plain Sight: The Tragedy of Children's Rights from Ben Franklin to Lionel Tate*. Princeton University Press; 2010.
- United Nations General Assembly. *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*. United Nations; 1989.
- Todres J, Fink DV. The trauma of Trump's family separation and child detention actions: a children's rights perspective. *Wash Law Rev*. 2020;95(1):377-427.
- Goldhagen JL, Shenoda S, Oberg C, et al. Rights, justice, and equity: a global agenda for child health and well-being. *Lancet Child Adolesc Health*. 2020;4(1):80-90.
- Woodhouse B. *The Ecology of Childhood: How Our Changing World Threatens Children's Rights*. New York University Press; 2020.
- Lundy L. 'Voice' is not enough: conceptualising Article 12 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. *Br Educ Res J*. 2007;33(6):927-942. doi:10.1080/01411920701657033
- United Nations Development Program. *Marginalised Minorities in Development Programming: A UNDP Resource Guide and Toolkit*. United Nations Development Program Democratic Governance Group. Bureau for Development Policy; 2010.
- L'Hôte E, Volmert A. *Why Aren't Kids a Policy Priority? The Cultural Mindsets and Attitudes That Keep Kids Off the Public Agenda*. Frameworks Institute; 2021.
- Esping-Andersen G, Gallie D, Hemerijck A, Myles J. *Why We Need A New Welfare State*. Oxford University Press; 2002.
- Todres J, King SM. *The Oxford Handbook of Children's Rights Law*. Oxford University Press; 2020.
- Goldhagen J, Clarke A, Dixon P, Guerreiro AI, Lansdown G, Vaghri Z. Thirtieth anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. *BMJ Paediatr Open*. 2020;4(1):e000589.
- Woodhouse B. From property to personhood. *Georgetown J Poverty Law Policy*. 1998;5(2):313-320. <https://heinonline.org/HOL/LandingPage?handle=hein.journals/geojpovlp5&div=41&id=&page=>
- Kilkelly U, Lundy L, Byrne B. *Incorporating the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child into National Law*. Cambridge University Press; 2021.
- Sharpe B, Hodgson A, Leicester G, Lyon A, Fazey I. Three horizons: a pathways practice for transformation. *Ecol Soc*. 2016;21(2):47. doi:10.5751/ES-08388-210247
- Lerner RM, Brindis CD, Batanova M, Blum RW. Adolescent health development: a relational developmental systems perspective. In: Halfon N, Forrest CB, Lerner RM, Faustman EM, eds. *Handbook of Life Course Health Development*. Springer; 2018:109-121.
- Taft J. *The Kids Are In Charge: Activism and Power in Peru's Movement of Working Children*. NYU Press; 2019.
- Lombard A, Viviers A. Inclusion of children as stakeholders in social, economic and environmental development. In: Hesse S, ed. *Environmental Change and Sustainable Social Development*. Ashgate; 2014:80-85.
- Hinton R. Children's participation and good governance. *Int J Child Rights*. 2008;16(3):285-300. doi:10.1163/157181808X311141
- Tobin J. Justifying children's rights. *Int J Child Rights*. 2013;21(3):395-441. doi:10.1163/15718182-02103004
- Goodwin-De Faria C, Bendo D, Mitchell R. "Post-COVID" childhoods. *Int J Child Rights*. 2021;29(2):371-399. doi:10.1163/15718182-29020007
- Thiery W, Lange S, Rogelj J, et al. Intergenerational inequities in exposure to climate extremes. *Science*. 2021;374(6564):158-160.
- Brown TD, Wyatt J. Design thinking for social innovation. *Developmental Outreach*. 2010;12(1):29-43. doi:10.1596/1020-797X\_12\_1\_29
- Anyon Y, Bender K, Kennedy H, Dechants J. A Systematic review of youth participatory action research (YPAR) in the US. *Health Educ Behav*. 2018;45(6):865-878.