

Cross-Organization Insights on Authentic Youth Engagement in Policy

Amy McKlindon, Alyssa Scott, Ja'Chelle Ball, Karlee Naylor, Liv Reyes, and Samantha Holquist

Introduction

Child Trends, in partnership with a Research Group of youth and adult advocates and the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation (Foundation), built on existing research to refine the [Authentic Youth Engagement in Policy Framework](#) (Framework). The Framework was designed to help organizations examine and strengthen their youth engagement efforts and was informed by [five organizations' efforts](#). To generate a deeper understanding of youth engagement across a larger sample of organizations and inform future philanthropic investments and technical assistance, this study applies the Framework to 32 organizations across the United States engaging youth in the policy process to answer the following research questions:

- How are youth involved in policy efforts?
- At what stages of the policy process are youth engaged?
- How do organizations empower and support youth?
- What local factors help or hinder authentic youth engagement?
- What outcomes are achieved through authentic youth engagement?

In answering these questions, we identified several strengths and areas for continued growth in organizations' youth engagement efforts. In addition to informing the Foundation's work, Child Trends is using these findings to (1) provide technical assistance and facilitate peer learning among the participating organizations, and (2) develop and share resources with the broader field to strengthen capacity for authentic youth engagement in the policy process. We share these findings to inform the broader youth-serving field's understanding of youth engagement in the policy process as we collectively seek to continue strengthening partnerships with youth, building organizational capacity and supports, and ultimately improving outcomes.

Definitions

- **Youth:** Organizations had different age ranges for defining "youth," which typically included ages 16 to 24. Some organizations partner with individuals with lived experience in the systems they are seeking to improve (e.g., the child welfare system) without an age limit.
- **Authentic youth engagement:** "Youth are active partners in shaping decisions, policies, and programs; empowered and valued as contributors, co-creators, and decision makers in their communities; and intentionally supported in these roles."ⁱ

Appendix A defines key terminology from the Authentic Youth Engagement in Policy Framework.

For further details on the Framework and definitions for the terms used throughout this brief, please see Appendix A "Definitions," the [Framework](#), and the [Authentic Youth Engagement in Policy: Summary Report](#). For more information on our methodology and a list of participating organizations, please see Appendix B "Methodology."

Authentic Youth Engagement: How Are Youth Involved and at What Stages?

Youth hold decision-making power and serve in various roles (i.e. designing, co-designing, and speaking), both within organizations and in the policy process, contributing their lived expertise to organizations' efforts. Youth also may be engaged in multiple stages of the policy process: policy identification, formulation, advocacy, and/or implementation. See Appendix A for definitions of youth roles and the stages of the policy process.

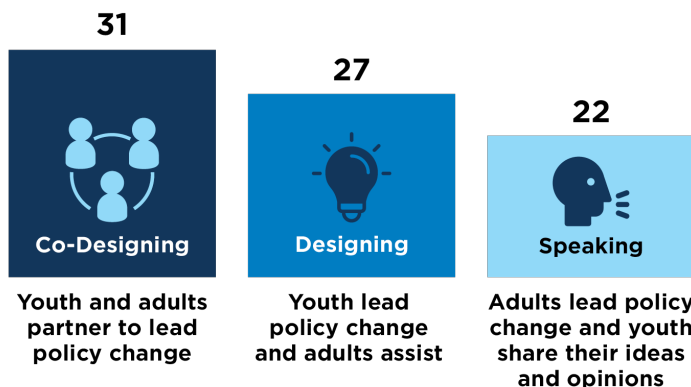
Organizations commonly engage youth in multiple roles and across multiple stages of the policy process. All but one organization reported that youth served in more than one role, reinforcing the idea that "youth roles are dynamic and fluid in nature as organizations engage youth in more than one way and roles may shift over time depending on activities."¹ Simultaneously, organizations engage youth across multiple stages of the policy process.

All organizations engaged youth in three or more stages of the policy process (i.e., policy identification, formulation, advocacy, and implementation) in some capacity. Figure 1 illustrates the number of organizations engaging youth by youth role.

Youth Engagement in Action: Youth Roles and Stages of the Policy Process

Youth Advisory Board members of the [New Orleans Children and Youth Planning Board](#) serve in two capacities: 1) Youth Advisory Board members for the organization and overall decision-making and 2) the overseers of the [Youth Master Plan](#), "a youth-led comprehensive roadmap for creating and sustaining a positive youth development-focused, results-oriented New Orleans." In overseeing the Youth Master Plan, Advisory Board members facilitate the vision, design, and activities that drive the Youth Master Plan's efforts.

Figure 1. Number of organizations engaging youth in the policy process by youth role



Co-designing is the most prominent role youth take on within organizations and policy activities. As illustrated in Figure 1, organizations are most likely to engage youth in co-design roles where youth and adults partner to lead change, compared to speaking and design roles. Many organizations described co-designing as both dynamic and developmental—a potential steppingstone to designing, where youth lead and adults support. However, others shared that pinpointing when this shift from co-design to design happens can be difficult due to factors such as an organization’s approach to youth engagement efforts (e.g., directly engaging youth versus providing resources and technical assistance) or persistent underlying power dynamics between youth and adults that some organizations feel preclude true design opportunities. Organizations also noted barriers to shifting youth into designing roles, such as limited organizational capacity (e.g., time and funding) to provide youth adequate support and scaffolding. To navigate these complexities, organizations called attention to the importance of asking youth about their interests and capacity to contribute in order to create meaningful and relevant roles for youth.

Youth are least likely to be engaged in the policy implementation stage, particularly in co-designing or designing roles. Consistent with prior research,ⁱ youth engagement in policy implementation exists, but opportunities are more limited, compared to the other stages of the policy process (see Figure 2). Barriers include youth voice and input on policy solutions being tokenized or commandeered by decision makers with limited or no opportunities for collaboration and engagement of youth in the implementation of policy solutions. One suggestion offered to address these challenges is to add requirements for youth engagement into public agencies’ Requests for Proposals (RFPs), consultants’ scopes of work, etc. to ensure youth engagement is prioritized throughout all stages of the process from identification and formulation to implementation.

Youth Engagement in Action: Co-Designing

Members of the [Kentucky Student Voice Team](#) collaborate with adult allies to plan advocacy activities related to their education change efforts. This includes coordinating meetings, preparing testimonies, and engaging coalition partners, such as working alongside partner organizations during campaigns like the Teach Truth Rally. Adults support access, scheduling, and preparation, while youth guide the substance and goals of advocacy efforts.

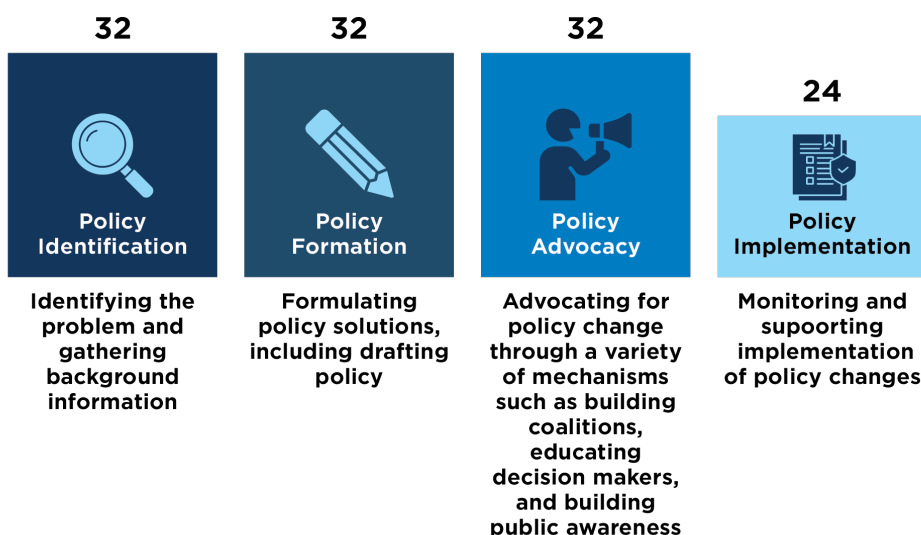
Youth Engagement in Action: Co-Designing

Youth Advocates with the [Fostering Youth Success Alliance](#) (supported by [Children’s Aid Society](#) and other organizations in NY) partner with state Assembly members to increase awareness and advocate for policy solutions for foster youth in post-secondary education. Youth advocates have participated in activities such as co-developing an op-ed with state Assembly members to describe youth experiences in higher education and advocate for increased financial support for foster youth in post-secondary education.

Youth Engagement in Action: Policy Implementation

[Los Angeles Emissary](#) team members oversee the Young Adult Pooled Fund Table, a grant initiative that provides youth and young adults ages 18-30 with decision-making power to allocate public and philanthropic funds. Youth team members design the Request for Proposal (RFPs), set funding priorities and eligibility criteria, create scoring tools, vote on grant recipients, and manage relationships with grantees of the Fund throughout the grant period.

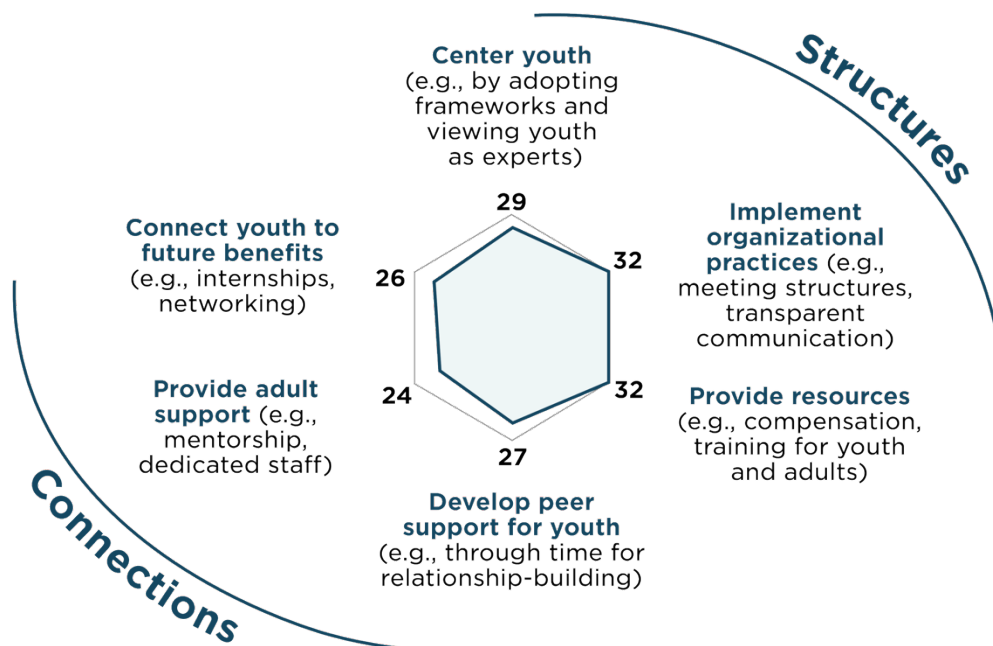
Figure 2. Number of organizations engaging youth in the policy process, by stage of the policy process



How Do Organizations Support and Empower Youth?

Organizations support and empower youth through a variety of structures and connections. Structures include implementing organizational practices, providing resources to youth and/or adults, and centering youth through organizational frameworks and values. Connections include connections to peer support, adult support, and future benefits. Examples of each type of support are included in Figure 3 below, with more detailed definitions provided in Appendix A.

Figure 3. Number of organizations implementing organizational strategies to support and empower youth



Most organizations implement all six organizational strategies. All organizations provide resources, which most commonly include compensation, other supports (e.g., transportation and childcare), and training for youth. All organizations also report standard practices that support authentic youth engagement, which most commonly include established meeting structures, recruitment strategies, and flexible and accessible participation options.

Adult support for youth is the least commonly reported organizational strategy. We identified two factors that may make this artificially low. First, some participating organizations partner with other organizations that build ongoing relationships with and support youth and do not provide that support directly. For example, California Policy Lab does not directly support youth; however, in partnership with young leaders supported by the Housing Justice Collective, California Policy Lab conducted research on youth homelessness and prevention, where youth insights informed policy recommendations. Second, during the data walks, organizations described a number of ways in which they support youth that may have been described in other sections of the [Framework](#) and not fully reflected here (e.g., meeting one-on-one with youth is a common way in which adults support youth which may have been categorized under practices as a meeting structure). Even still, opportunities remain to strengthen adult support. For example, organizations participating in the data walk highlighted staff time as a barrier to providing additional support to youth. Staff members are often balancing multiple responsibilities, and having dedicated staff member(s) to engage and support youth may help to address these challenges.

One in three organizations did not provide training to adults on how to partner with and support youth. Consistent with prior research, we found that organizations were more likely to report training youth than adults.¹ Adult supporters need the skills and capacity to engage youth, and some organizations have developed training for staff and external partners that could be leveraged to fill this gap.

Youth Engagement in Action: Organizational Structures that Support Authentic Youth Engagement

[Lede New Orleans](#) Fellows are selected via an application and interview process during which alumni, staff, and board members assess candidates using a rubric aligned with the organization's values. Weekly group meetings start with a meal, and Fellows schedule individual meetings with staff and use Slack for communication. Fellows receive a stipend and transportation assistance, are connected to external resources as needed, and receive specialized training in their areas of interest.




Youth Engagement in Action: Adult Support and Adult Training

The City of Portland has provided at least one staff person to support the [Multnomah Youth Commission](#) (MYC) since it was established in 2007. In 2020 and 2025, this support was expanded and formalized through the addition of two 50% full time equivalency positions from the City of Portland and Multnomah County, respectively. Staff provide trainings to adults on youth-adult partnership, positive youth development, and authentic youth engagement principles and practices.

What Local Factors Help or Hinder Authentic Youth Engagement?

While we did not systematically ask about the local contextual factors, several examples emerged in discussions with participating organizations. The three factors detailed in Figure 4 had the most variation across organizations, and we provide examples of how each helped or hindered authentic youth engagement. Beyond these three local factors, the [Framework](#) also includes stakeholder and partner engagement, philanthropic/private support, and history of youth engagement in the community, all of which are defined in Appendix A.

Figure 4. Definitions and examples of three local contextual factors that influence authentic youth engagement

 <p>Historical local and systemic inequities</p> <p>Inequitable access to supports and resources, which often underpins other local factors that help or hinder youth engagement and reinforces the need for youth engagement in policy. Two examples of how inequities spark the need for authentic youth engagement are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest in Louisiana shared that almost one in six youth ages 16-24 in Louisiana are opportunity youth (i.e., neither working nor in school). • Progeny shared that African American youth are six times more likely to be incarcerated than White youth in Kansas. 	 <p>Political Landscape</p> <p>The effect of local and/or state politics (e.g., majority political party's policy priorities) on youth engagement and state and local policies. Two examples of how the political landscape has been helpful for authentic youth engagement are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United Way of Greater Atlanta shared that there is statewide momentum on foster youth issues, evidenced by the 2025 State Senate Study Committee. • California Policy Lab shared that the LA Mayor's Office's priorities include tackling youth homelessness. 	 <p>Geography and infrastructure</p> <p>The physical environment and systems that shape young people's daily lives and feelings of safety and connection, including the natural landscape (e.g., climate, disasters), transportation systems, and the overall built environment (e.g., public spaces, parks, schools, community centers). Two examples of how geography and infrastructure can hinder authentic youth engagement are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildfires and ICE raids in LA. • Across geographies, examples included public transportation challenges and high costs of living.
--	---	--

What Outcomes Are Achieved?

Organizations reported on four domains of outcomes achieved through authentic youth engagement: policy, community, organizational, and youth. See Appendix A for detailed definitions. Organizations had the option to select “Not an identified priority,” “Not yet started,” “Making progress toward outcomes,” and/or “Sustained, measurable outcomes.” Organizations could interpret and select the option(s) that felt most accurate in describing their work. In Figure 5 below, we share the number of organizations that reported either making progress toward achieving outcomes; having sustained, measurable outcomes; or both in each domain.

Youth Engagement in Action: Policy Outcomes

Through the [California Reproductive Health Equity Project for Foster Youth](#) (an initiative supported by the [National Center for Youth Law](#) and 11 other partners), Youth Advisory Board members reviewed and shared policy recommendations in the [2023 report to the Legislature about the Healthy Futures for Foster Youth Act \(AB 172\)](#) focused on sexual and reproductive health education for foster youth.

Figure 5. Number of organizations making at least some progress, by domain

# making and/or sustaining progress			
Policy Outcomes	Community Outcomes	Organizational Outcomes	Youth Outcomes
26	31	26	28

The majority of organizations report making progress toward outcomes or achieving sustained outcomes in each outcome domain. When asked about how they interpreted these two options in a data walk, we learned that organizations generally selected making progress when they felt like something was in earlier stages of adoption or implementation, they were not yet seeing consistent results and outcomes, or they had not yet seen the result or success that they wanted. Examples of making progress include raising awareness of youth priorities among policymakers, contributing to early policy discussions, efforts to begin shifting community priorities and mindsets, and building organizational capacity for youth engagement work. These interpretations underscore the iterative nature of engaging young people in the policy process.

Youth Engagement in Action: Organizational Outcomes

Original members of [SCOPE](#)'s youth programs in LA helped develop their Opportunity Youth Curriculum (focused on economic and community justice), influenced how participants were recruited and targeted, and helped the organization address adultism (bias and belief that adults are more capable). The youth programming and involvement of youth members caused SCOPE staff to strategize and meaningfully involve young people in every component of the organization.

Youth Engagement in Action: Community Outcomes

Hawai'i Helping Our People Envision Success Initiative Youth Leadership Board members, supported by [EPIC 'Ohana](#), conducted trainings and presentations on the Foster Youth Bill of Rights to service providers to ensure these rights are well known among systems actors and the youth they engage.

Conclusions and Implications

Strengths in authentic youth engagement

Organizations across the country are engaging youth in the policy process in meaningful and varied ways. Among this sample of organizations, the following strengths emerged:

- **Youth participate in multiple stages of the policy process and in multiple ways.** Co-designing roles were most prominent, demonstrating organizations' commitment to partnering with youth to improve their communities and the systems with which they interact. All of the organizations engage youth across multiple stages of the policy process.
- **Organizations have organizational infrastructure to support and empower youth.** All of the organizations implement organizational practices and provide resources to youth and/or adults that facilitate youth engagement. Beyond their focus on specific policy efforts, many organizations are holistically supporting youth development (e.g., through leadership development and career pathways). While their activities and topics of focus differ, the participating organizations shared common philosophies such as "by us for us" that center youth.
- **Authentic youth engagement has spurred progress at the individual, organizational, community, and policy levels.** Almost all organizations reported making positive progress in individual outcomes, organizational outcomes, community outcomes, and policy outcomes. For example, organizations are addressing adultism in their work, youth are making policy recommendations, and youth are training community partners.

Areas for growth

In this purposeful sample of organizations that have a history of engaging youth and many of which receive funding from the Hilton Foundation specifically for this purpose, organizations were quick to highlight that authentic youth engagement is an ongoing process. It requires continuous reflection and mindful action to shift power and decision-making to youth. Across the organizations, several areas emerged for continued attention and growth, all of which will inform the next stages of this project's technical assistance to organizations:

- **Engaging youth in policy implementation.** Youth were least likely to be engaged in the policy implementation stage. These opportunities may be limited by structural barriers within the agencies responsible for implementing policies (e.g., procurement processes, agency practices). As one organization described, agencies often "take and run" with youth-informed policy solutions without continuing to engage youth in the implementation process. Policy implementation often has a longer time horizon than the other stages, which may also hinder youth engagement.
- **Building staff capacity for authentic youth engagement.** Staff members benefit from having dedicated time and ongoing skill-building to enhance their authentic youth engagement. However, the participating organizations were more likely to train youth than to train adult supporters.
- **Distinguishing co-design and design roles.** Organizations had different interpretations of the line between co-design and design roles. Some organizations indicated that design roles are never truly possible given the inherent power dynamics in youth-serving systems. For organizations seeking to move toward greater youth leadership and decision-making, barriers included having the time and resources to provide the scaffolding needed to support youth in those roles.

- **Navigating external factors that shape what is possible.** Youth engagement does not occur in a vacuum—it is shaped by local context. While the organizations participating in this study represent multiple regions of the United States, they reported that factors like local geography and infrastructure, historical inequities, and political tensions are relevant across jurisdictions.

Implications for philanthropy and technical assistance

Philanthropic partners can support growth in these areas through targeted funding and capacity building. Targeted funding for organizational infrastructure, such as dedicated staff and adult capacity building, may help address identified gaps in adult training and support. Flexible funding can afford organizations the flexibility to support and engage youth in the context of their changing local environments (e.g., following natural disasters). Philanthropic partners can also leverage their influence and share lessons learned with public agency partners to help increase their capacity to engage youth in policy implementation (e.g., through building youth engagement requirements into requests for proposals and contracts). Finally, funders can support ongoing capacity building for grantee organizations, including through peer learning. This scan elevated a number of strengths to leverage, as well as shared challenges organizations are grappling with. Participating organizations will have the opportunity to engage in a community of practice to learn from one another, and those conversations will inform forthcoming tools for the broader field.

Acknowledgements

This project would not have been possible without the insights and support of staff and young people from the participating organizations. We are grateful to former Child Trends colleague Samantha Holquist for her role in co-developing this project and April Wilson for her thoughtful review. This project is funded by the Conrad N. Hilton Foundation, and we value the Foundation's ongoing commitment to authentic youth engagement and continuous learning.

Suggested Citation

McKlindon, A., Scott, A., Ball, J., Naylor, K., Reyes, L., & Holquist, S. (2026). Cross-organization insights on authentic youth engagement in policy. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/835313673i

Appendix A: Definitions

The definitions below are largely verbatim from [Authentic Youth Engagement in Policy: Summary Report](#).

Youth roles in the policy process

- **Speaking:** Adults lead policy change, and youth share their ideas and opinions for policy change
- **Co-designing:** Youth and adults partner to lead policy change
- **Designing:** Youth lead policy change and adults assist

Stages of the policy process

- **Policy Identification:** Identifying the problem and gathering background information
- **Policy Formulation:** Formulating policy solutions, including drafting policy
- **Policy Advocacy:** Advocating for policy change through a variety of mechanisms such as building coalitions, educating decisionmakers, and building public awareness
- **Policy Implementation:** Monitoring and supporting implementation of policy changes

Organizational strategies to support and empower youth

- **Structures:**
 - **Centering Youth:** Adopting specific frameworks (e.g., holistic wellbeing framework) or broader values related to shifting decision-making power and leadership to youth and viewing youth as experts
 - **Practices:** Supporting authentic youth engagement through recruitment strategies, regular meeting structures, mutual respect between adults and youth, safe spaces where youth feel comfortable sharing their ideas and experiences, flexible and accessible participation options, regular debriefing of youth experiences, and transparent communication
 - **Resources:** Providing financial compensation and other resources (e.g., transportation) to facilitate participation, connecting youth with external resources to meet their individual needs, training youth and adults, and equipping youth with data and information
- **Connections:**
 - **Peer Supports:** Youth foster an inclusive community, build relationships, and provide emotional support when needed
 - **Adult Supports:** Adults support youth on a regular basis, develop mentoring relationships with youth, and connect youth with external resources to support their engagement
 - **Future Benefits:** Organizations support youths' professional development beyond a specific policy action (e.g., through internships and networking opportunities)

Local factors that help or hinder authentic youth engagement

- **Stakeholder and Partner Engagement:** Stakeholders' and partners' receptivity to and engagement with youth
- **Political Landscape:** The effect of local and/or state politics (e.g., majority political party's policy priorities) on youth engagement and state and local policies
- **History of Youth Engagement:** Historical and recent examples of youth engagement in the community
- **Philanthropic/Private Support:** Funder investments in youth engagement
- **Historical Local and Systemic Inequities:** Inequitable access to supports and resources, which often underpins other local factors that help or hinder youth engagement and reinforces the need for youth engagement in policy
- **Geography and Infrastructure:** The physical environment and systems that shape young people's daily lives and feelings of safety and connection within a local context, including the natural landscape (e.g., climate, disasters), transportation systems, and the overall built environment (e.g., public spaces, parks, schools, community centers)

Outcomes of authentic youth engagement

- **Policy Outcomes:** Administrative and/or legislative policy changes, and the intermediate steps that lead to these changes (e.g., increased decision maker awareness, new coalitions)
- **Community Outcomes:** Changes within the community (e.g., how youth are engaged by other entities, shifting community narratives of youths' strengths and needs, and more equitable access to services)
- **Organizational Outcomes:** Changes in how the organization engages youth
- **Youth Outcomes:** Changes for individual youth (e.g., increased self-efficacy, skill development, and sense of belonging)

Appendix B: Methodology

Child Trends worked with the Foundation's Foster Youth Initiative, Homelessness Initiative, and Opportunity Youth Initiative to identify and invite 10-12 grantees from each portfolio and 10 external, non-grantee organizations that met two criteria: (1) they engaged young people in some way, and (2) they had some focus on policy at the state or local level in the United States. This brief summarizes findings from 32 organizations included in this project.¹ These include grantees from the Foundation's Foster Youth (10), Opportunity Youth (8), and Homelessness Initiatives' (7) portfolios, as well as seven external organizations that engage youth in policy efforts. Participating organizations represent 10 states nationwide, including Washington, D.C. They span multiple focus areas—such as foster youth, opportunity youth, youth homelessness, education, and juvenile justice—and reflect diverse approaches to youth engagement. These approaches included organizations that are youth-led, directly engage youth in policy activities, partner with youth-serving organizations, and provide resources like data and technical assistance to facilitate youth participation. See Table 1 for a detailed list of participating organizations.

Child Trends developed a review tool based on the Framework to answer the research questions.² We then completed the tool through a document review—with documents selected in consultation with each organization. Organizations had the opportunity to review and provide written and/or interview feedback on the populated tool. Interviews were optional and focused primarily on three themes: (1) youth roles and stages of engagement in the policy process, (2) organizational strategies for supporting and empowering youth, and (3) outcomes of this work. Interview participants were offered a \$50 gift card for their time. Once all reviews were finalized, Child Trends conducted descriptive summary analyses and invited participating organizations to join one of two data walks to make meaning of the data. Representatives from nine organizations participated in the data walks.

Table 1. Participating Organizations

Organization	Location	Hilton Foundation Initiative or Focus Area(s) for External Organizations
California Policy Lab	California	Homelessness Initiative
California Youth Connection	California	Foster Youth Initiative
Children's Aid Society	New York	Foster Youth Initiative
Children's Bureau NOLA	Louisiana	Opportunity Youth Initiative
Children's Law Center of California	California	Foster Youth Initiative
Community Solutions	California	Homelessness Initiative
Corporation for Supportive Housing	California	Homelessness Initiative

¹ Participation was optional, and some organizations declined. Two organizations provided background documents and information but were not included in this brief because one focused on policy work at the federal and international level, and the other faced extenuating circumstances that prevented them from providing feedback.

² We are refining the review tool into a forthcoming self-assessment tool for organizations to use to reflect on their youth engagement efforts.

Organization	Location	Hilton Foundation Initiative or Focus Area(s) for External Organizations
Empower Montana (EmpowerMT)	Montana	External: Education
EPIC 'Ohana	Hawai'i	External: Opportunity youth, foster youth, and youth homelessness
First Star	California	Foster Youth Initiative
Georgia Appleseed	Georgia	Foster Youth Initiative
Hollywood Homeless Youth Partnership	California	Homelessness Initiative
iFoster	California	Foster Youth Initiative
Invest in Louisiana	Louisiana	Opportunity Youth Initiative
John Burton's Advocates for Youth (JBAY)	California	Foster Youth Initiative
Kentucky Student Voice Team (KSVT)	Kentucky	External: Education and opportunity youth
Los Angeles Emissary & Housing Justice Collective	California	Homelessness Initiative
Lede New Orleans	Louisiana	Opportunity Youth Initiative
Long Beach Office of Youth Development	California	Opportunity Youth Initiative
Los Angeles Regional Reentry Partnership (LARRP)	California	Homelessness Initiative
Multnomah Youth Commission	Oregon	External: Opportunity youth
National Alliance to End Homelessness (NAEH)	Washington, D.C.	Homelessness Initiative
National Center on Youth Law (NCYL)	California	Foster Youth Initiative
New Orleans Children & Youth Planning Board	Louisiana	Opportunity Youth Initiative
Progeny	Kansas	External: Juvenile justice and opportunity youth

Organization	Location	Hilton Foundation Initiative or Focus Area(s) for External Organizations
RIDE New Orleans	Louisiana	Opportunity Youth Initiative
Sasha Bruce Youthwork (SBY)	Washington, D.C.	External: Opportunity youth and youth homelessness
SchoolHouse Connection	Washington, D.C.	External: Education
Strategic Concepts in Organizing and Policy Education (SCOPE)	California	Opportunity Youth Initiative
The Los Angeles LGBT Center	California	Opportunity Youth Initiative
United Way of Greater Atlanta	Georgia	Foster Youth Initiative
Voices for Georgia's Children	Georgia	Foster Youth Initiative

References

ⁱMcKlindon, A., Holquist, S., Scott, A., Ball, J., Conway, J., Calderon, I., Clark, J., DeLeon-Alvarado, T., Flores, B., Gutierrez, B., Joo, S., Monroe, N., Robinson, F., Rudy-Johnson, D. Stoute, K., and Turner, T. (2025). Authentic Youth Engagement in Policy: Summary Report. Child Trends. DOI: 10.56417/4167f6834r