Denburg AE et al.Political priority and pathways to scale-up of childhood cancer care in five nations

**Supporting Information**

**S1 Table.** Conceptual framework for analyzing factors determining the political priority of health issues

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| Domain | Description | Key factors |
| Political context | The environments in which actors operate | * Policy windows: political moments when conditions align favorably for an issue, presenting opportunities for advocates to influence decision-makers
* Economic environment: the nature of resource generation and distribution for health initiatives in system context; the role of, and interactions between, public and private spheres of health care financing
* Governance structure: the degree to which norms and institutions operating in a sector provide a platform for effective collective action
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| Actor power | The strength of individuals and institutions concerned with the issue | * Policy community cohesion: the degree of coalescence among the network of individuals and organizations centrally involved with the issue
* Leadership: the presence of individuals capable of uniting the policy community and acknowledged as strong champions for the cause
* Guiding institutions: the effectiveness of organizations or coordinating mechanisms with a mandate to lead the initiative
* Civil society mobilization: the extent to which grassroots organizations have mobilized to press national and international political authorities to address the issue
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| Ideas | The ways in which those involved with the issue understand and portray it | * Internal frame: the degree to which the policy community agrees on the definition of, causes of, and solutions to the problem
* External frame: public portrayals of the issue in ways that resonate with external audiences, especially the political leaders who control resources
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| Issue characteristics | Features of the problem | * Credible indicators: clear measures that show the severity of the problem and that can be used to monitor progress
* Severity: the size of the burden relative to other problems, as indicated by objective measures such as mortality levels
* Effective interventions: the extent to which proposed means of addressing the problem are clearly explained, cost-effective, backed by scientific evidence, simple to implement, and affordable
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Modified from Shiffman and Shah (2007)15