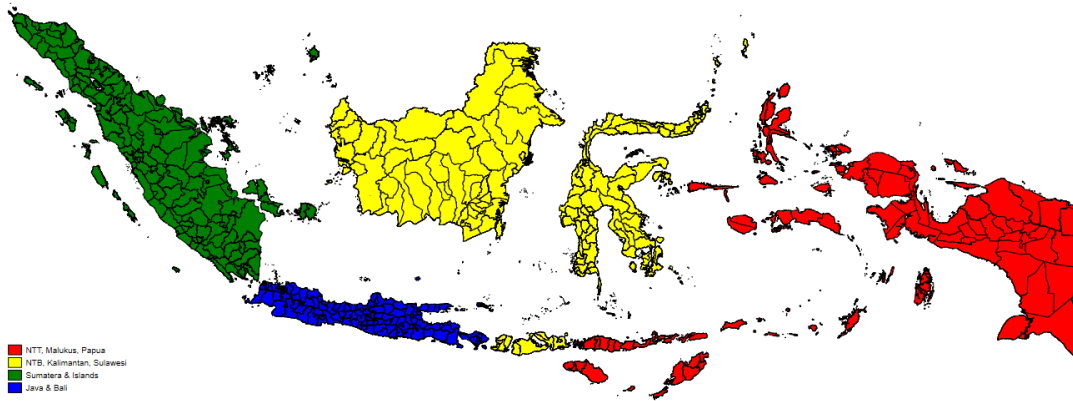
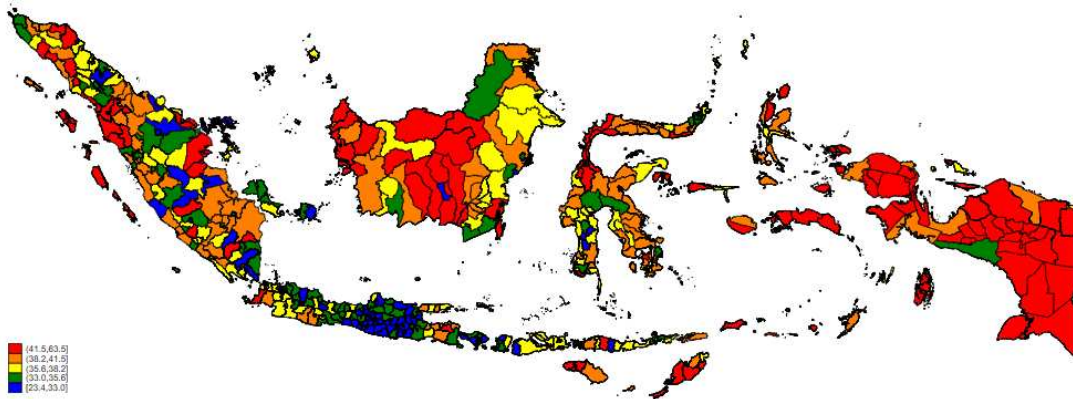


Supplementary material to Pratiwi et al.

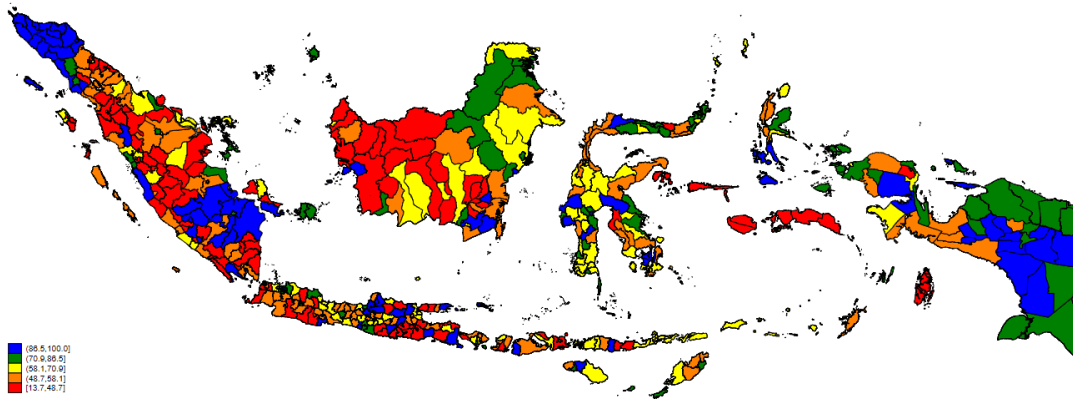
Supplementary file 3: Maps Key Indicators



3a: Regional groupings



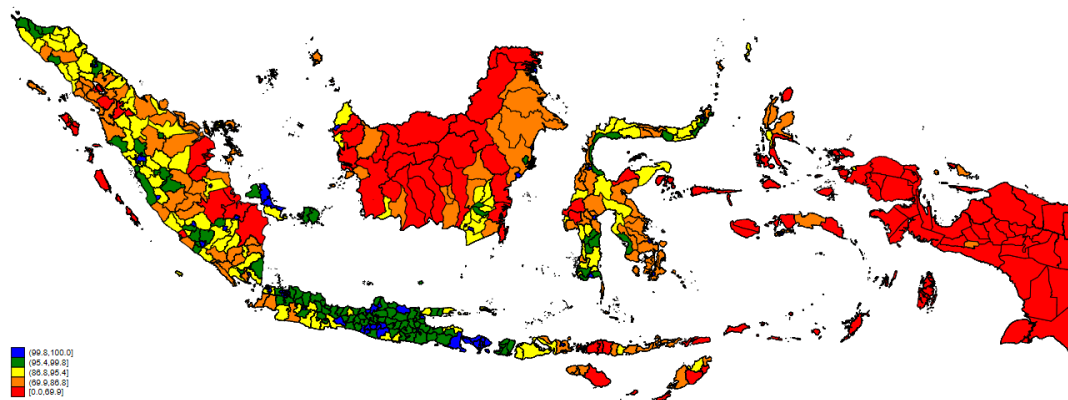
3b: Index of health need, Riskesdas, 2018. Red and orange areas have higher health needs



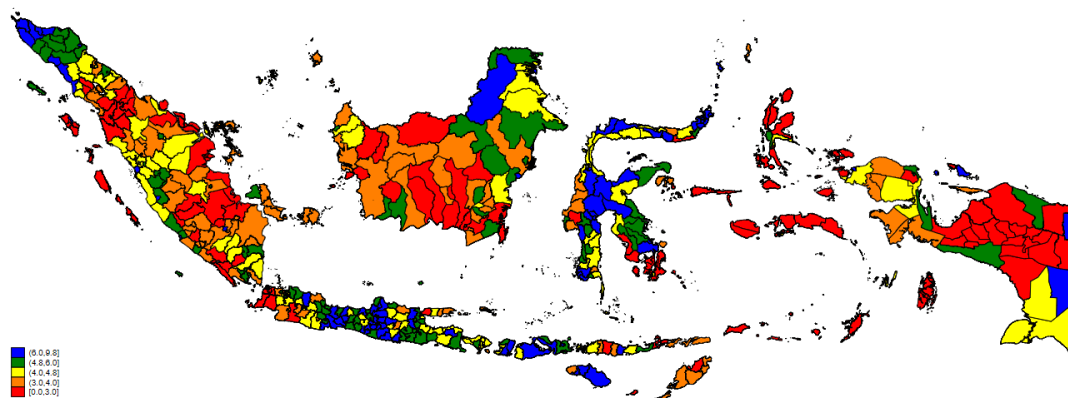
3c: Self-reported insurance status, Susenas, 2018. Red and orange areas have lower self-reported insurance status

Supplementary material to Pratiwi et al.

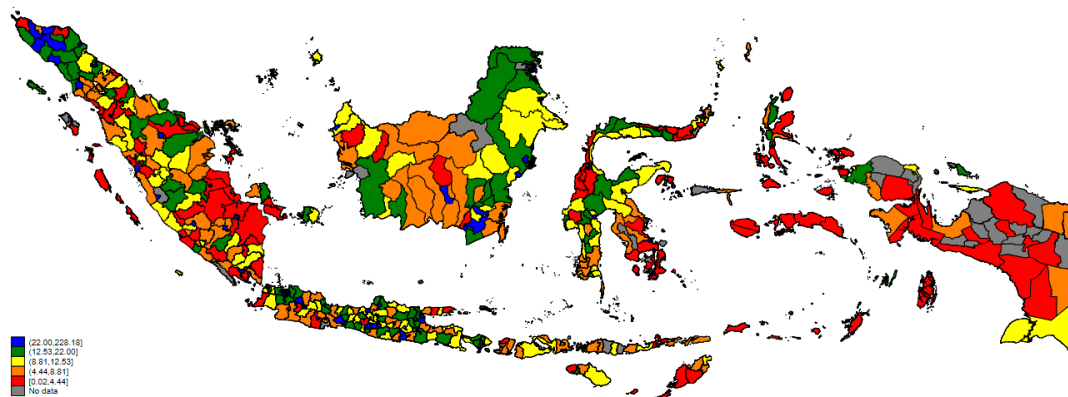
Supplementary file 3: Maps Key Indicators



3d: Percentage of villages with easy access to inpatient services, PoDes, 2018. Red and orange areas have more difficult access



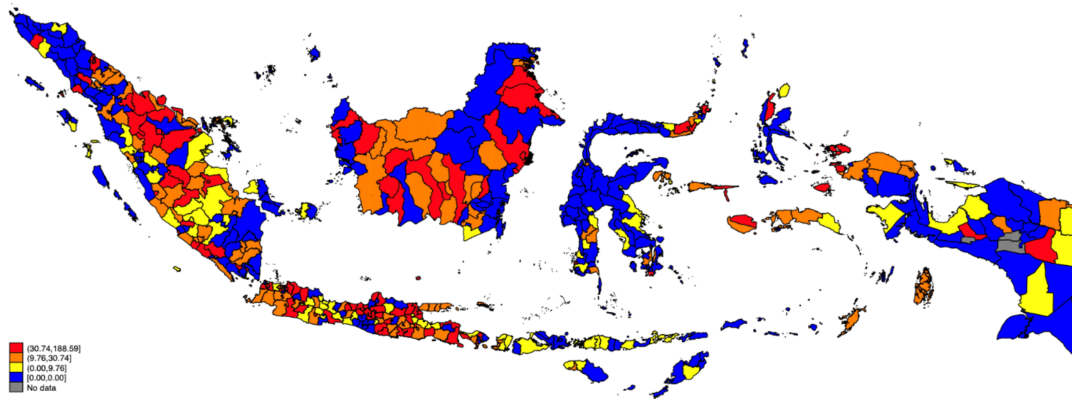
3e: Percentage of population reporting use of inpatient services in last 12 months. Susenas, 2018. Red and orange areas report less use of inpatient services



3f: Average annual claim to public insurer for inpatient services, per registered JKN-insured person, in US\$. Year to December 2017: Red and orange areas have the lowest claims.

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Supplementary file 3: Maps Key Indicators



3g: Of those households with inpatients in last 12 months, average household spending on inpatient care, per patient. Susenas 2018. In both the first and second quintiles, spending was zero; these districts are all shown in blue. Red and orange districts have higher household spending on inpatient care.

Figure 3: Key indicators, shown at the district level. Maps 3b-3g shows data by quintiles; the legends gives range of the indicator value for each quintile. Figure 3a provides a graphic illustration of the four regional groupings for which data are shown in Tables 1-3, and in Supplementary file 7.