

Table S1. Correlations and p-values between the air pollutants and meteorological variables

	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO ₂	O ₃	Maximum temperature	Relative humidity	Average Annual Rainfall
PM _{2.5}	1							
PM ₁₀	0.809	1						
	0.000							
SO ₂	0.230	0.330	1					
	0.041	0.002						
NO ₂	0.494	0.535	0.332	1				
	0.000	0.000	0.001					
O ₃	0.068	0.049	0.148	-0.067	1			
	0.683	0.747	0.148	0.662				
Maximum temperature	0.119	-0.069	0.172	0.206	-0.091	1		
	0.284	0.530	0.111	0.055	0.548			
Relative humidity	-0.192	-0.236	-0.284	-0.246	-0.314	-0.298	1	
	0.0825	0.0294	0.0077	0.0217	0.0353	0.0043		
Average Annual Rainfall	-0.4049	-0.4787	-0.3280	-0.3079	-0.3580	0.0063	0.4687	1
	0.0002	0.0000	0.0019	0.0037	0.0157	0.9530	0.0000	

Note: Data describes the Correlation matrix for the air pollutants and the meteorological factors. The corresponding p values are reported below each correlation co-efficient values. Significant p values that is $p < 0.05$ are made bold. The variables are continuous represent PM_{2.5}, particulate matter of diameter 2.5µm or less; PM₁₀, particulate matter of diameter 10µm or less; NO₂, nitrogen dioxide; SO₂, sulfur dioxide; and, O₃, ozone measured as µgm/m³; maximum temperature in degree Celsius; Relative Humidity in percentage; Average Annual Rainfall in millimeter.

Table S2. The estimates for asthma prevalence rates and NDVI with each of the air pollutants concentrations for the year 2005, 2011, and 2017.

Asthma Prevalence Rates (95% CI)				
	2005	2011	2017	
NDVI continuous				
Unadjusted	1.44 (1.35, 1.54)	1.95 (1.83, 2.09)	1.05 (0.97, 1.15)	
Particulate matter <2.5µgm (PM _{2.5})	1.45 (1.36, 1.54)	1.92 (1.80, 2.05)	1.17 (1.05, 1.30)	
Particulate matter <10µgm (PM ₁₀)	1.39 (1.30, 1.49)	1.24 (1.15, 1.34)	1.12 (1.02, 1.22)	
Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂)	1.41 (1.31, 1.52)	1.91 (1.79, 2.04)	1.06 (0.97, 1.15)	
Nitrogen dioxide(NO ₂)	1.50 (1.39, 1.61)	1.95 (1.81, 2.10)	1.11 (1.01, 1.20)	
Ozone (O ₃)	2.01 (1.74, 2.33)	1.24 (0.99, 1.55)	0.80 (0.67, 0.94)	

Note: The model estimated the association between continuous NDVI and asthma prevalence rate for 2005, 2011 and 2017, adjusting for each air pollutant PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, NO₂, SO₂ and O₃ concentration. The asthma prevalence rates and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) are shown. NDVI: normalized difference vegetation index. All models are adjusted for maximum temperature, relative humidity, average annual rainfall, social progress index, and population.