Demystifying A Possible Relationship between COVID-19, Air Quality and Meteorological Factors: Evidence from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Nur Faseeha Suhaimi[1], Juliana Jalaludin[1]*, Mohd Talib Latif[2]

[1] Department of Environmental and Occupational Health, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia.
[2] Department of Earth Sciences and Environment, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, 43600 Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

*Correspondence to: juliana@upm.edu.my

Table S1. Distribution of Deaths among COVID-19 cases in Kuala Lumpur as of 21 April 2020

Variables	Number of Cases (%)
Gender	
Male	17 (81%)
Female	4 (19%)
Age	
30 – 59	2 (19%)
60 – 69	7 (32%)
70 – 79	5 (24%)
80 – 89	5 (24%)
90 – 99	2 (10%)

Table S2. Classification of COVID-19 zones according to the number of active cases

Zone	Number of Active Cases
Green	0
Yellow	1 – 40
Red	≥ 41

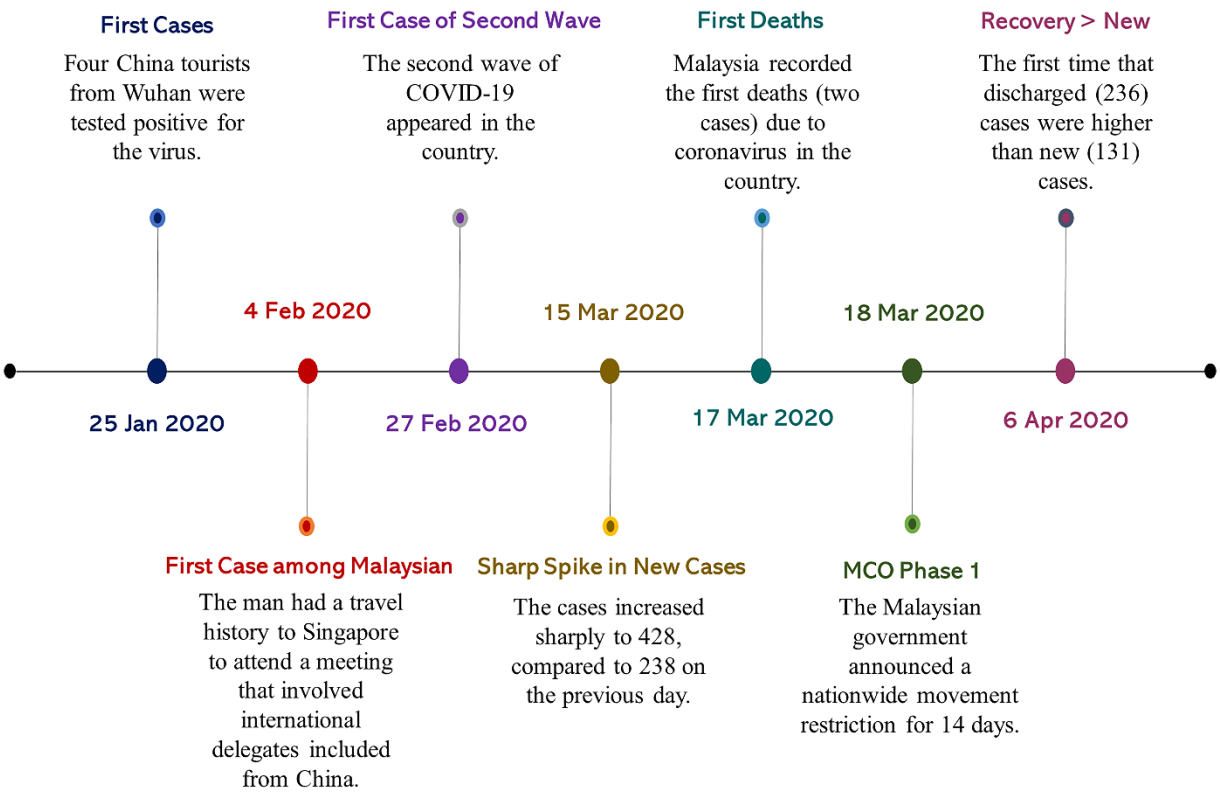

Fig. S1. A brief chronology of COVID-19 cases in Malaysia

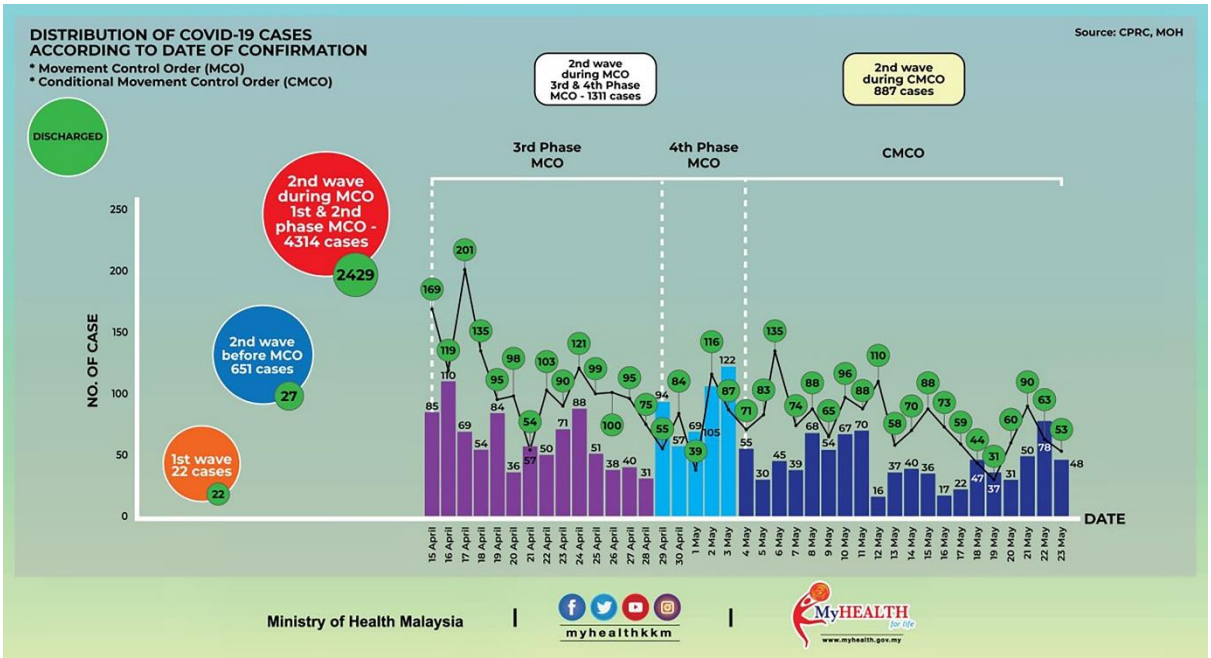

Fig. S2. Malaysia is entering recovery phase as of 23 May 2020 (Ministry of Health Malaysia, 2020)

REFERENCE

Ministry of Health Malaysia (2020, May 29). *DG of Health Press Statement 23 May 2020 – Current Situation of Coronavirus Infection 2019 (COVID-19) in Malaysia.* https://kpkesihatan.com/2020/05/23/kenyataan-akhbar-kpk-23-mei-2020-situasi-semasa-jangkitan-penyakit-coronavirus-2019-covid-19-di-malaysia/