

Public Concern on Air Pollution and Related Health Outcomes on Social Media in China: An Analysis of Data from Sina Weibo (Chinese Twitter) and Air Monitoring Stations

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Supplementary Material

Contains 2 pages, 2 figures

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Figure S1. Word clouds of (a) air-pollution-related keywords and (b) health-related keywords in individual messages on Sina Weibo. (b) did not contain all the health-related words in this study because some words are too small to read due to their relatively low frequency of occurrence. Health-related words that showed up more than 1500 times in APR weibos were selected in the word clouds of health-related keywords in individual messages on Sina Weibo

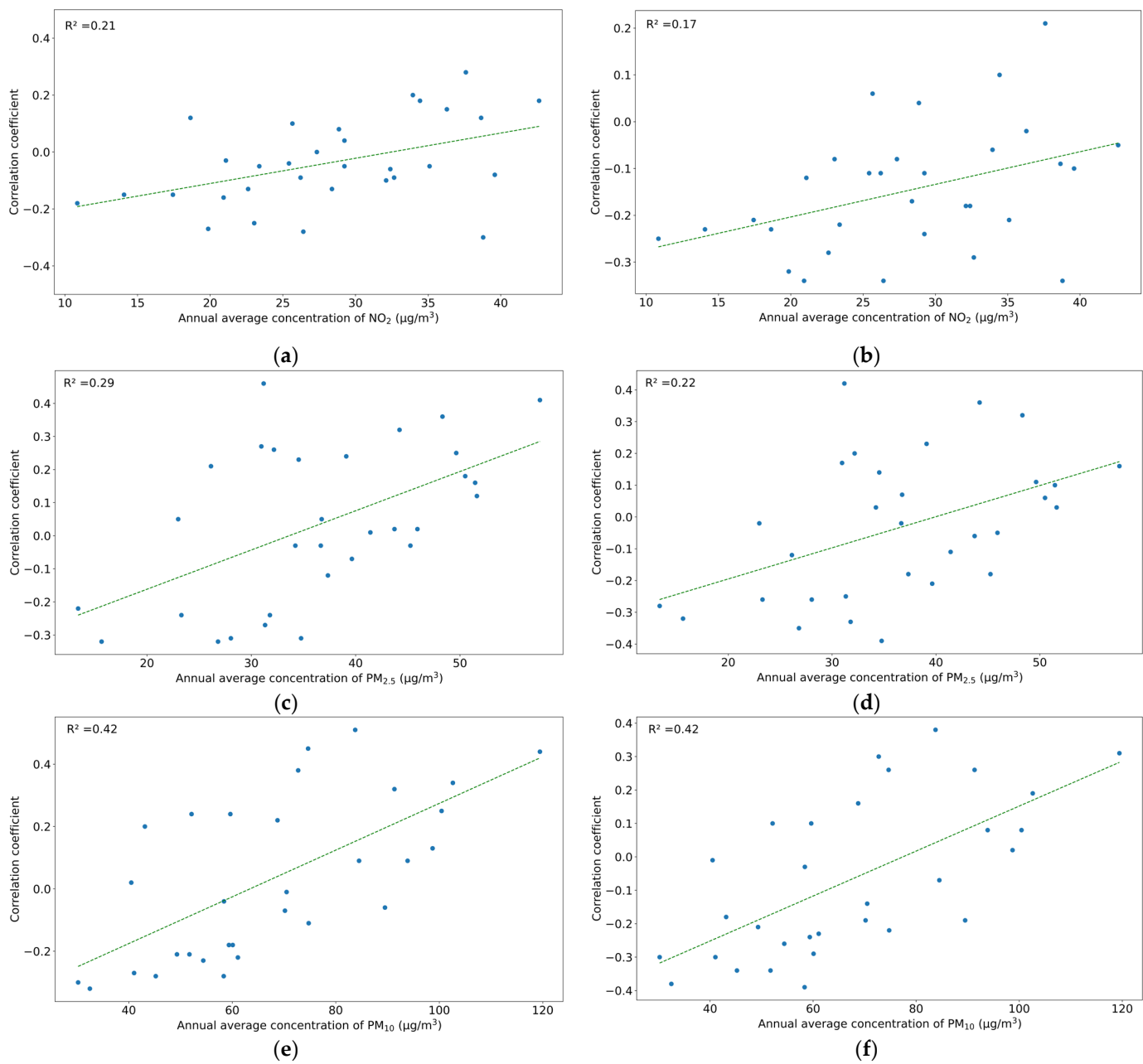


Figure S2. Scatter plots between correlation coefficients and the pollutant annual average concentrations in 2017-2021 for the different air pollutants: (a) NO₂ concentration vs. APR weibos; (b) NO₂ concentration vs. HR weibos; (c) PM_{2.5} concentration vs. APR weibos; (d) PM_{2.5} concentration vs. HR weibos; (e) PM₁₀ concentration vs. APR weibos; (f) PM₁₀ concentration vs. HR weibos.