

**An association between air pollution and daily most frequently visits of eighteen outpatient diseases in an industrial city:
Supporting information S3 Appendix**

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Abstract. In this S3 Appendix, we present detailed distribution of association
coefficients β ($P < 0.05$) per air pollutant.

1 PM10

2 PM2.5

3 O3

4 CO

5 NO

6 NO2

7 SO2

8 T

9 P

10 WD

11 WS

12 RH

Figure 1.

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

Figure 4.

Figure 5.

Figure 6.

Figure 7.

Figure 8.

Figure 9.

Figure 10.

Figure 11.

Figure 12.

Figures

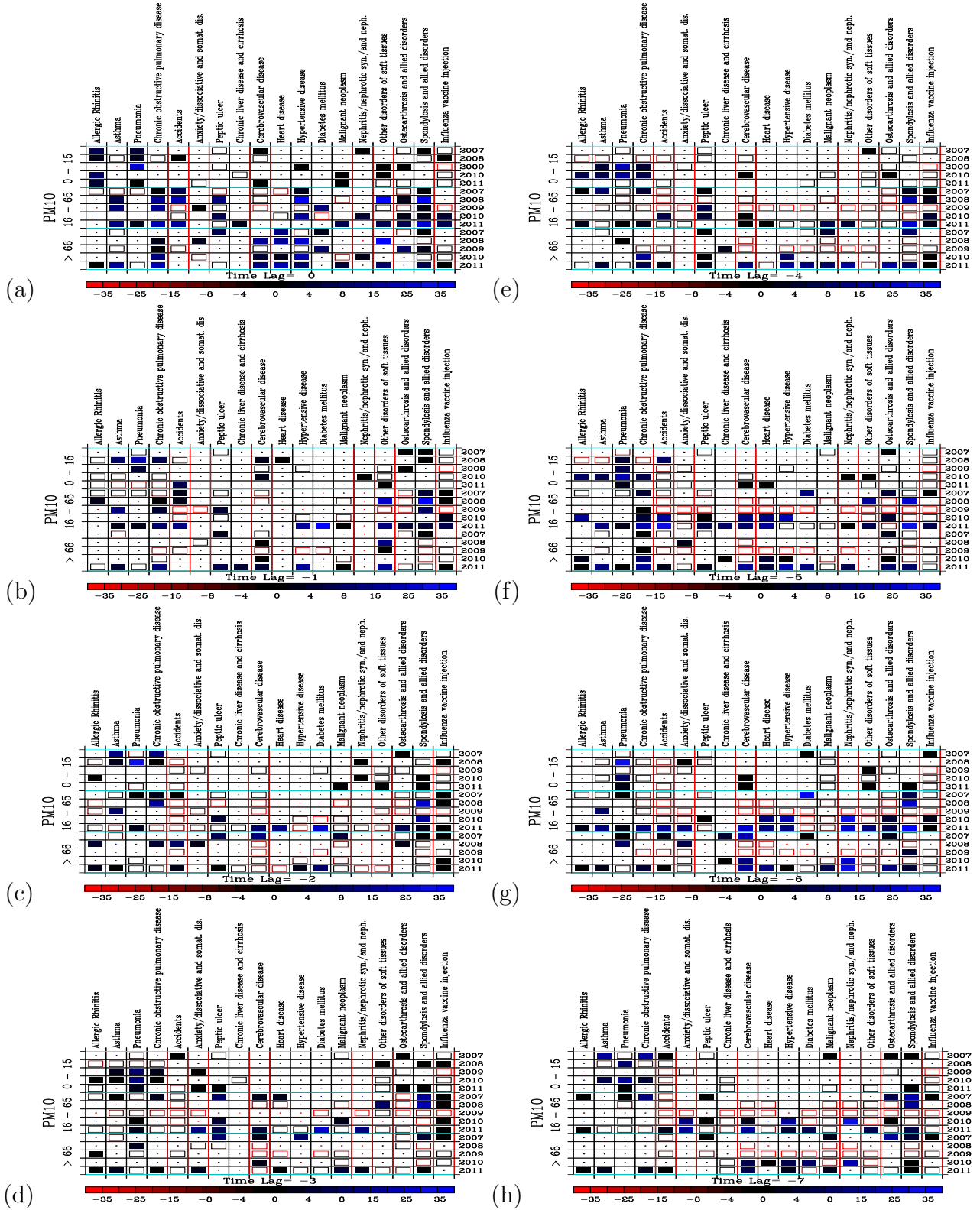


Figure 1. Distribution of association coefficients β_{ij} calculated for PM10 and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.

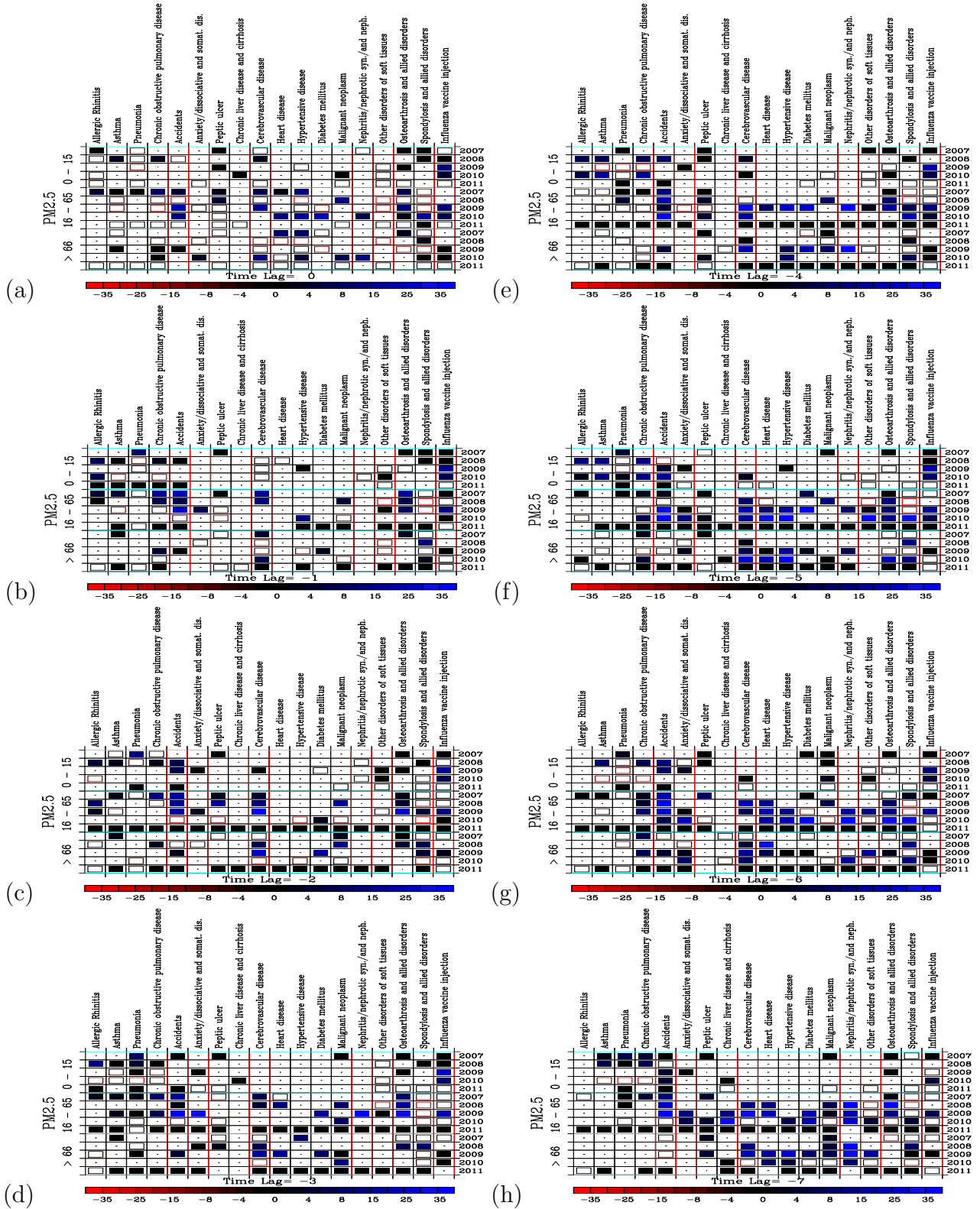


Figure 2. Distribution of association coefficients $\beta_{i,j}$ calculated for PM2.5 and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.

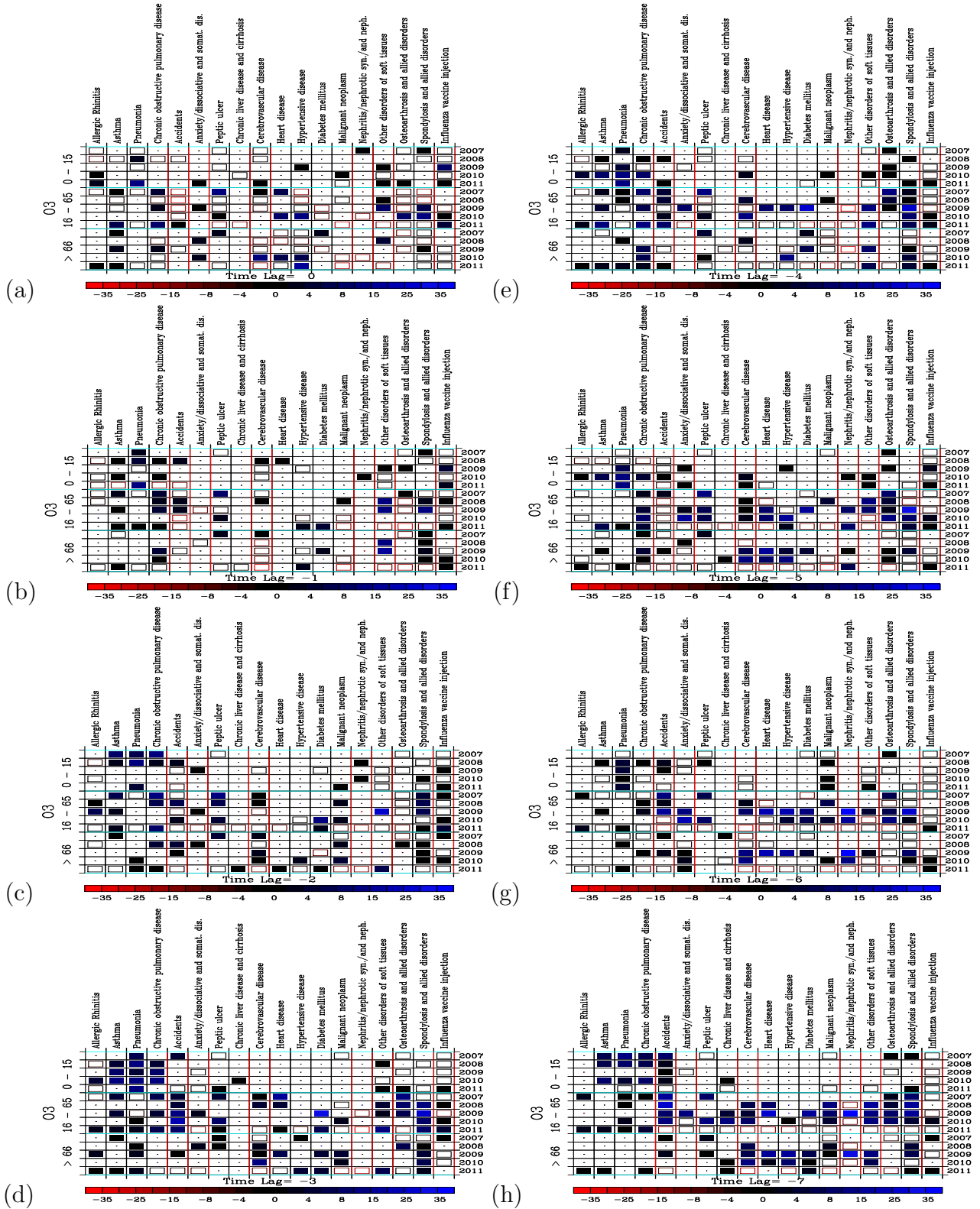


Figure 3. Distributrion of association coefficients β_{ij} calculated for O3 and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.

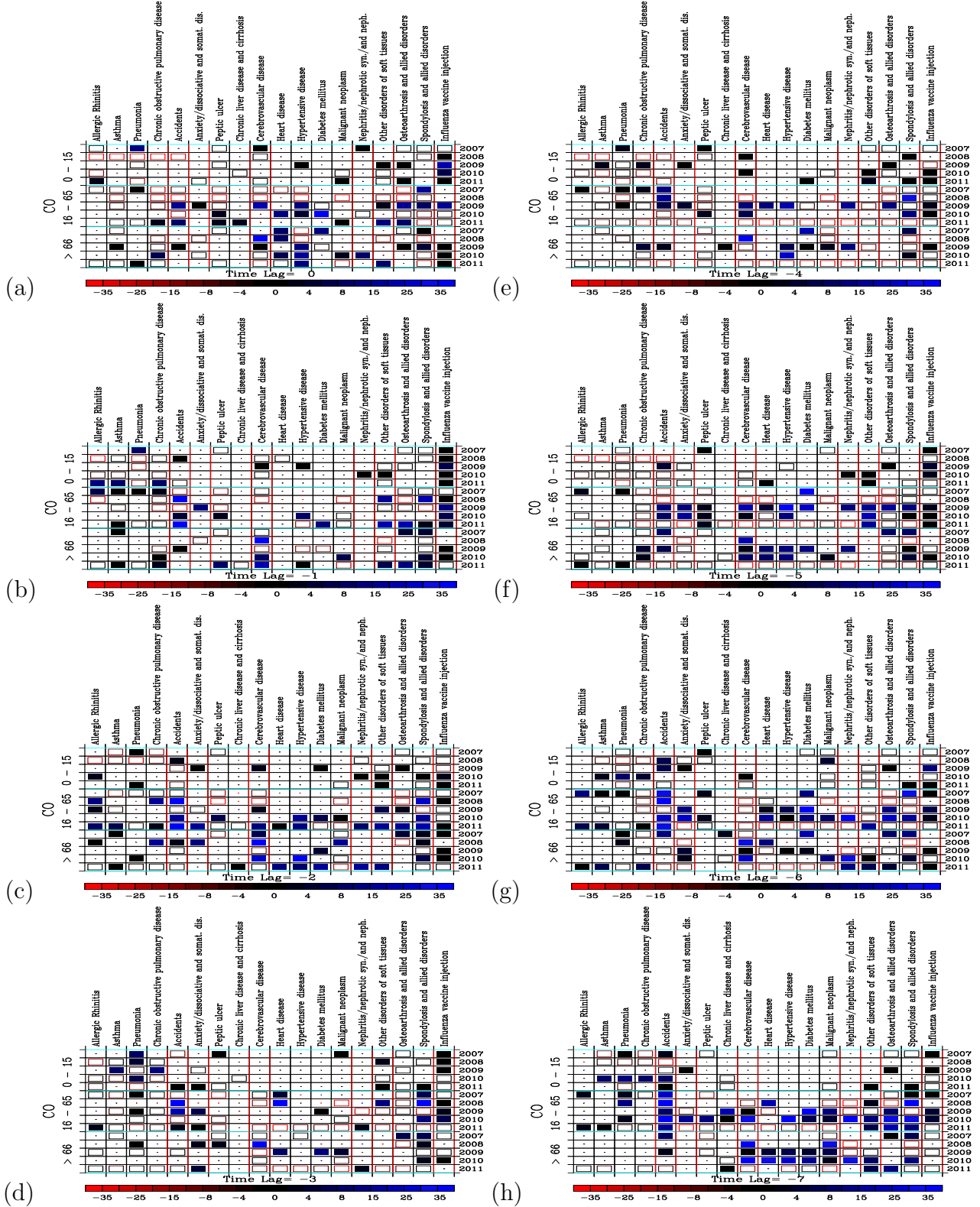


Figure 4. Distributrion of association coefficients β_{ij} calculated for CO and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.

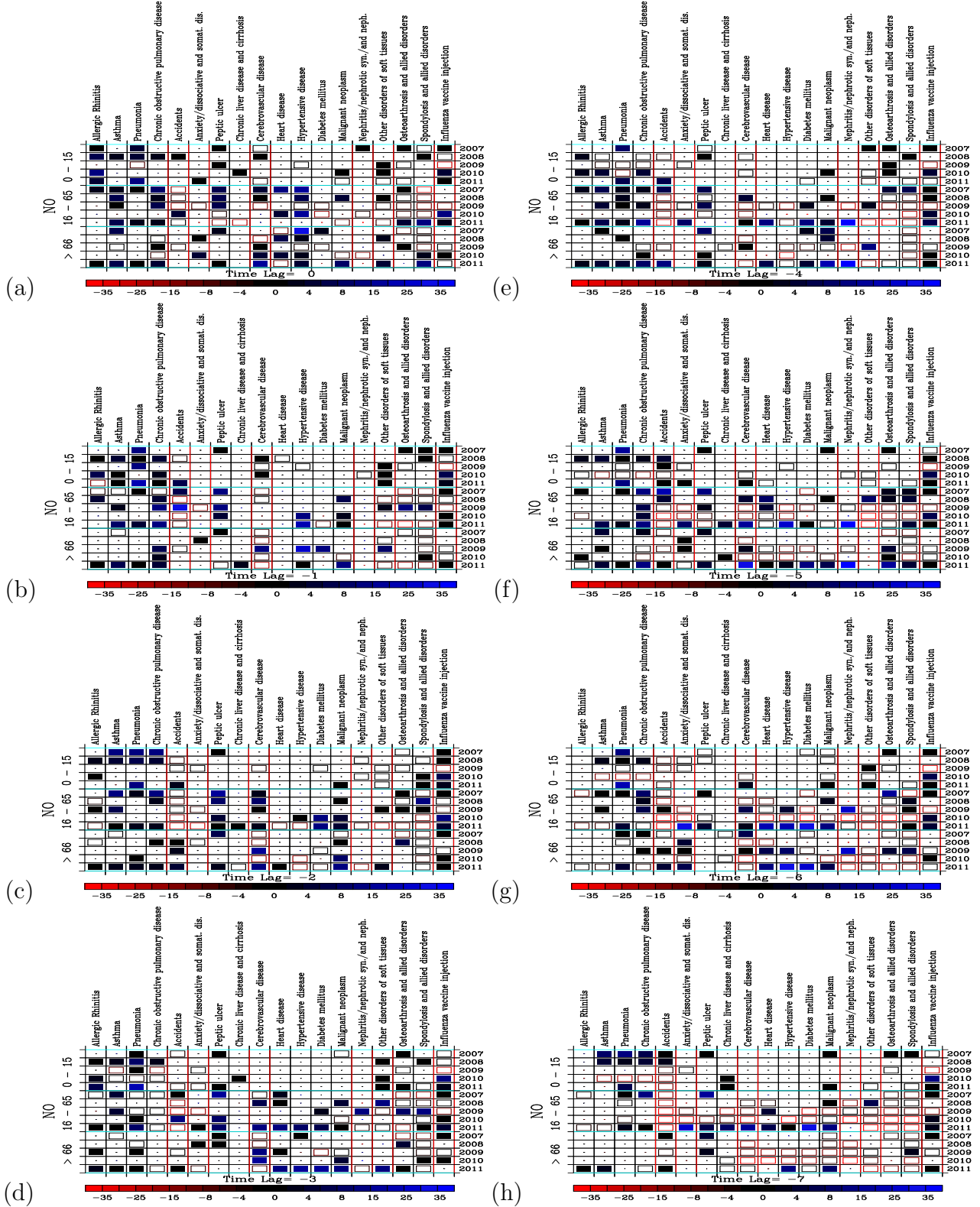


Figure 5. Distributrion of association coefficients $\beta_{i,j}$ calculated for NO and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.

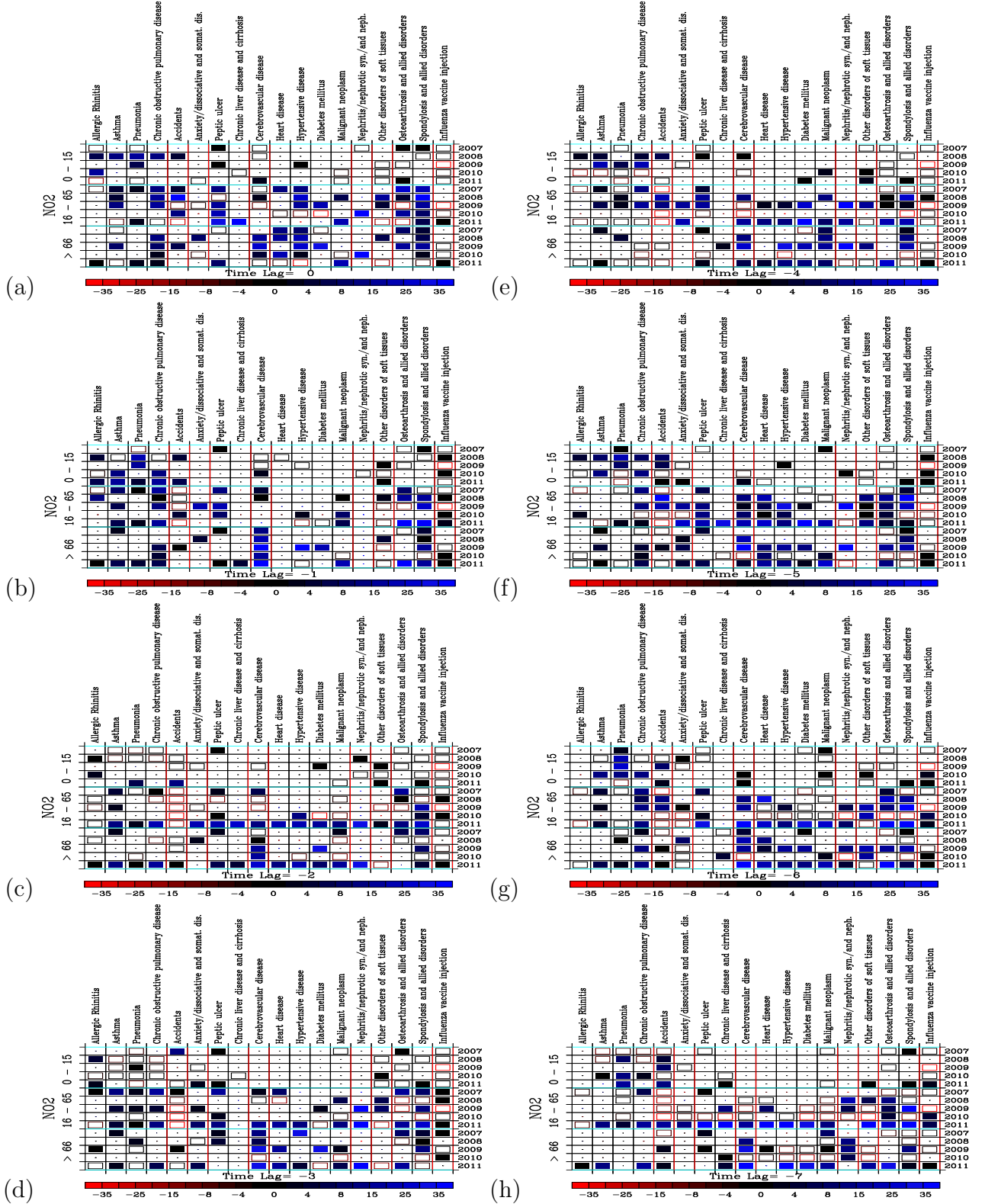


Figure 6. Distribution of association coefficients β_{ij} calculated for NO2 and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.

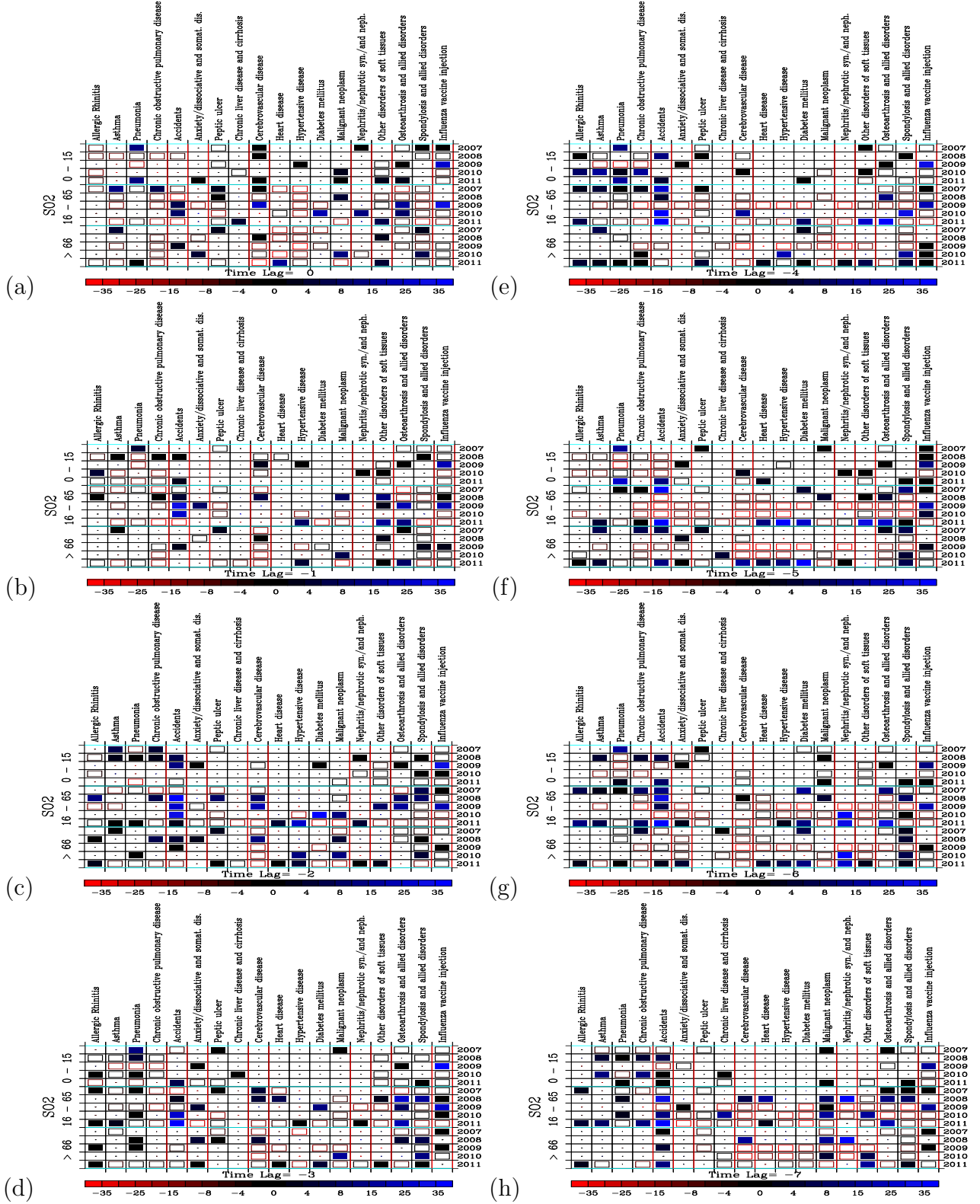


Figure 7. Distribution of association coefficients $\beta_{i,j}$ calculated for SO2 and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.

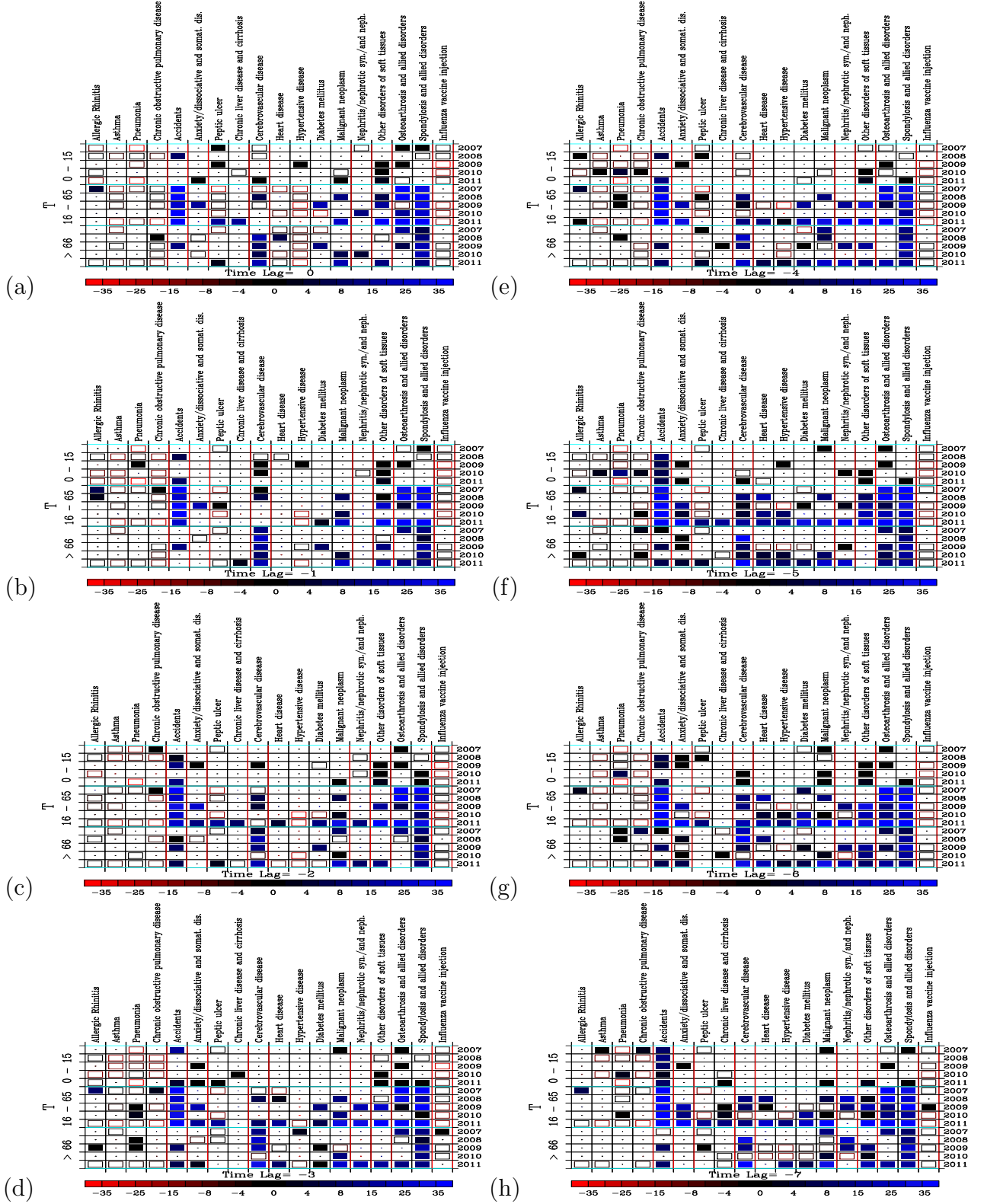


Figure 8. Distribution of association coefficients $\beta_{i,j}$ calculated for T and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.

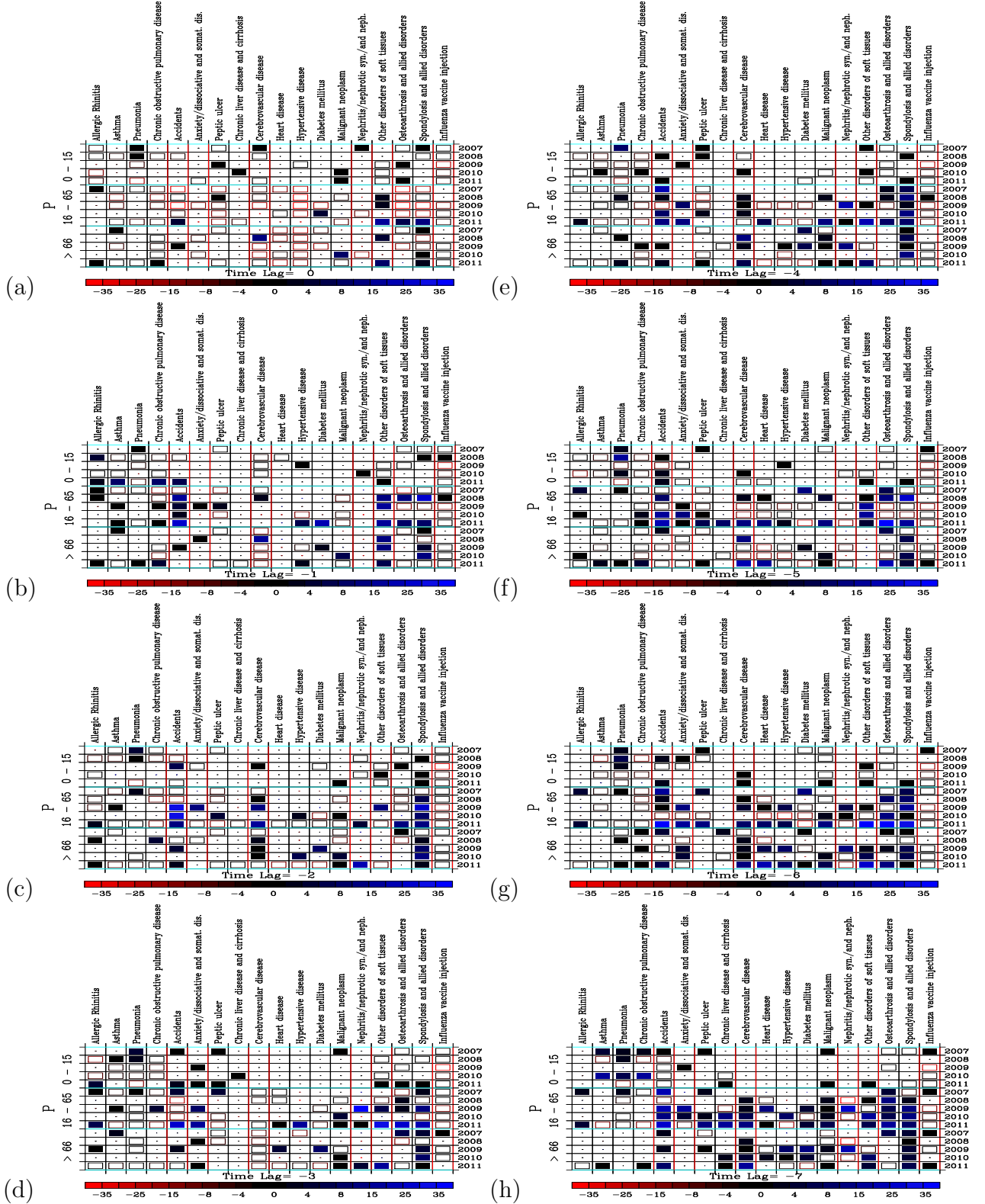


Figure 9. Distribution of association coefficients $\beta_{i,j}$ calculated for P and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.

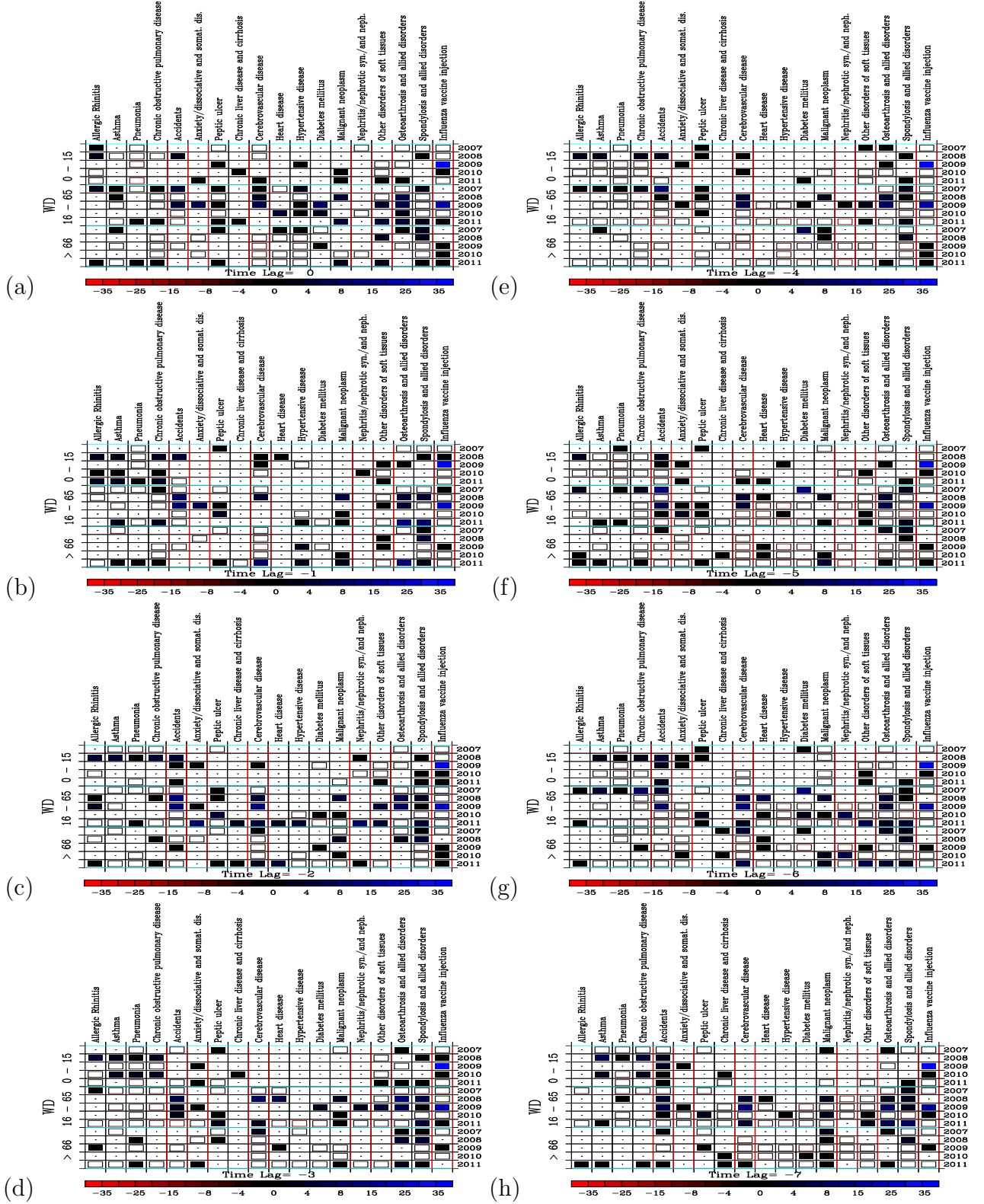


Figure 10. Distributrion of association coefficients $\beta_{i,j}$ calculated for WD and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.

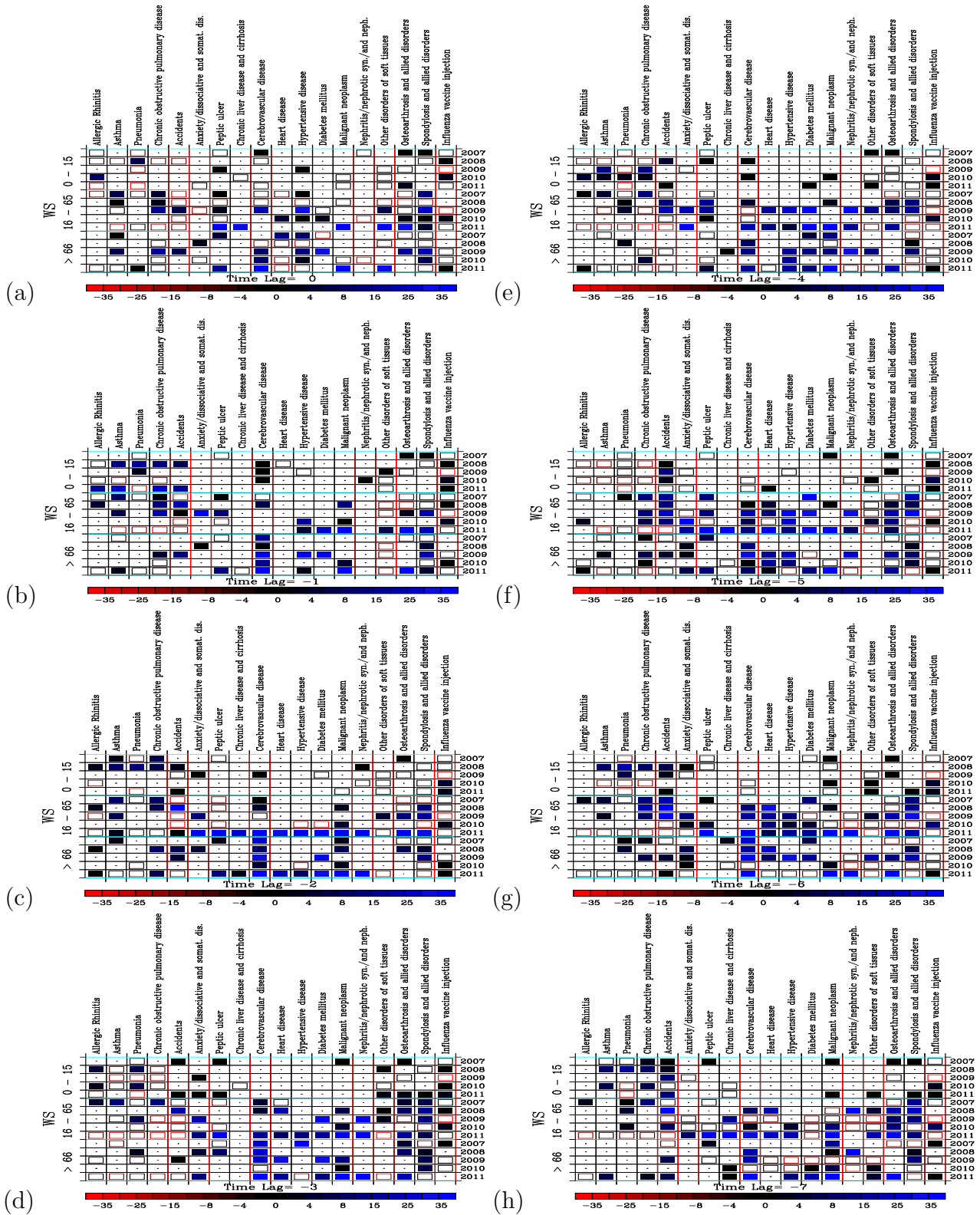


Figure 11. Distribution of association coefficients $\beta_{i,j}$ calculated for WS and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.

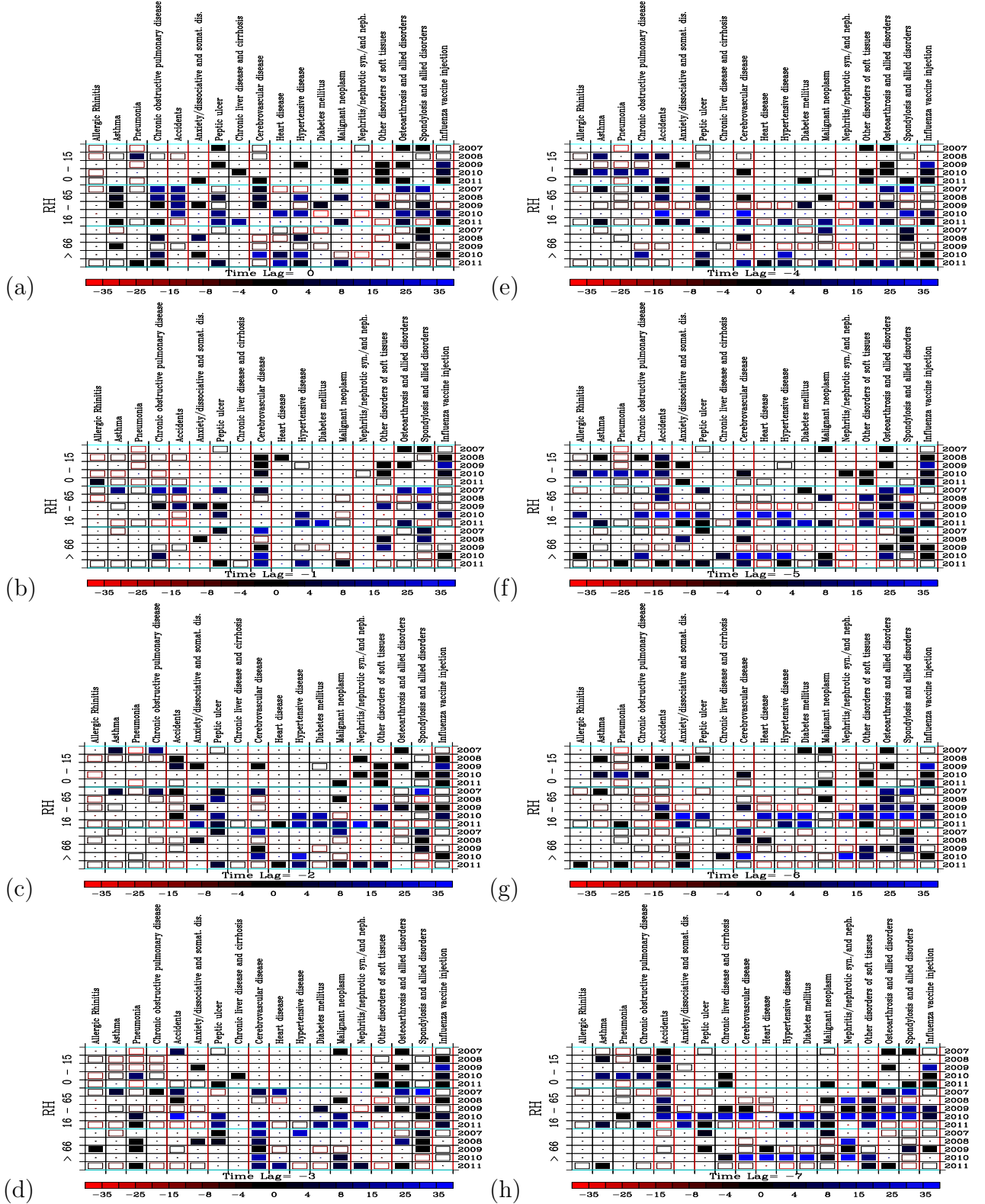


Figure 12. Distribution of association coefficients $\beta_{i,j}$ calculated for RH and 3 ages group of outpatients with respect to the 12 variables: (a) 0-, (b) 1-, (c) 2-, (d) 3-, (e) 4-, (f) 5-, (g) 6-, and (h) 7-day of time lags. Positive association coefficients are shown as blue colored filled squares, while negative association coefficients are shown as red colored open squares.