

neighborhood and what they should do with respect to the pollution.

Educational purpose

We believe that harnessing educational aspect is another way of fostering the system if we want to raise awareness and let users be more knowledgeable. Most of our participants were not aware of air pollution, and were not familiar with any knowledge of air quality. We investigated that they rarely navigated to information pages such as, air pollution scale, air pollutants, or index page. It is worth questioning how to allow users gain some knowledge of air pollution as they use the application. Some of the participants suggested that using push notification to give them a piece of "did you know that" type of information, while others thought that could be too obtrusive to them and they might dismiss the notification without reading it.

Conclusion and Future work

We built a mobile air quality monitoring application for an exploratory user study in Zurich, Switzerland. One of the main features of the application is that it allows users to monitor air quality on a granular, neighborhood level, in Zurich. We then discussed preliminary results and implications of mobile air quality monitoring application which might contribute to further research related to air quality evaluation.

As the next step we are interested in conducting larger scale of user study with a revised application running on various mobile platforms. According to the users' feedback, we are planning to focus on supporting additional features, such as recommendation and educational tips in our system. Moreover, it would be interesting to explore how to incorporate both public

human interfaces and mobile applications so as to improve citizen engagements.

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	Mean	SD	Days
P1	1.13	1.062	12
P2	1.5	1.366	16
P3	1.75	1.39	16
P4	1.92	1.379	12
P5	0.62	1.044	13
P6	1.38	1.895	13
P7	0.69	1.109	13
P8	0.62	1.044	13
P9	1.38	1.502	13

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of each participant's daily usage, and duration of their participation.