

Supplementary material to *Bayesian graphical models for regression on multiple datasets with different variables* (C. H. Jackson ¹, N. G. Best and S. Richardson ²).

Table 2: Associations of birth outcomes (posterior mean and 95% credible interval) with NO₂ and SO₂ exposure. Units of exposure defined by the interquartile range of background pollution concentrations concentrations across England and Wales: 14.5 µg/m³ for NO₂ and 1.9 µg/m³ for SO₂. All models adjusted for ethnicity and smoking unless stated otherwise.

	Odds ratio (NO ₂)	Odds ratio (SO ₂)
Low birth weight		
Register (unadjusted for ethnicity and smoking)	1.15 (1.07, 1.23)	1.00 (0.97, 1.04)
MCS	0.94 (0.79, 1.13)	1.03 (0.94, 1.12)
Combined	0.98 (0.91, 1.04)	1.02 (0.98, 1.05)
Register	0.97 (0.90, 1.03)	1.01 (0.98, 1.05)
Combined (ignoring selection)	1.00 (0.94, 1.06)	1.02 (0.98, 1.06)
MCS (unadjusted for ethnicity and smoking)	1.08 (0.92, 1.29)	1.04 (0.95, 1.13)
Combined (no ecological data in imputation)	1.03 (0.96, 1.10)	1.01 (0.97, 1.04)
Combined (no ecological data or NO ₂ in imputation)	1.12 (1.05, 1.19)	1.00 (0.97, 1.04)
Combined (confounders imputed in MCS)	0.98 (0.91, 1.04)	1.02 (0.99, 1.06)
Combined (no cut)	0.82 (0.76, 0.88)	1.04 (1.00, 1.08)
Combined (adjusting for season of birth)	0.97 (0.91, 1.04)	1.02 (0.99, 1.05)
Low full term birth weight		
MCS	0.92 (0.72, 1.16)	1.04 (0.92, 1.18)
Preterm birth		
MCS	0.97 (0.82, 1.14)	1.01 (0.93, 1.09)
Continuous birth weight (g)		
NO ₂		SO ₂
Combined	-31.2 (-39.6, -22.8)	1.1 (-3.6, 5.8)

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Table 3: Odds ratios of low birth weight or preterm birth, or change in continuous birth weight, associated with ethnicity and smoking (posterior mean and 95% credible interval)

	Smoking	Ethnicity (baseline: White)		
		South Asian	Black	Other
Low birth weight				
MCS	1.97 (1.68, 2.30)	2.76 (2.12, 3.58)	1.78 (1.26, 2.48)	1.63 (1.14, 2.29)
Combined	1.93 (1.79, 2.09)	2.60 (2.30, 2.91)	1.78 (1.50, 2.10)	1.55 (1.28, 1.84)
Register	1.94 (1.77, 2.12)	2.94 (2.58, 3.35)	1.99 (1.63, 2.42)	1.61 (1.29, 1.97)
Combined (ignoring selection)	1.93 (1.79, 2.10)	2.69 (2.40, 3.00)	1.81 (1.52, 2.12)	1.57 (1.30, 1.87)
MCS (unadjusted for ethnicity and smoking)				
Combined (no ecological data in imputation)	1.83 (1.69, 1.97)	2.21 (1.93, 2.52)	1.57 (1.30, 1.90)	1.49 (1.25, 1.75)
Combined (no ecological data or NO ₂ in imputation)	1.21 (1.12, 1.30)	1.25 (1.13, 1.39)	1.05 (0.94, 1.16)	1.10 (0.96, 1.25)
Combined (confounders imputed in MCS)	1.92 (1.78, 2.08)	2.58 (2.29, 2.91)	1.77 (1.48, 2.11)	1.54 (1.26, 1.85)
Combined (no cut)	8.98 (7.93, 10.27)	11.68 (10.01, 13.65)	3.38 (2.63, 4.35)	2.22 (1.60, 2.97)
Combined (adjusting for season of birth)	1.93 (1.79, 2.09)	2.60 (2.32, 2.92)	1.79 (1.50, 2.10)	1.56 (1.28, 1.86)
Low full term birth weight				
MCS	2.78 (2.16, 3.54)	6.27 (4.48, 8.79)	2.90 (1.79, 4.52)	2.40 (1.39, 3.85)
Preterm birth				
MCS	1.28 (1.11, 1.48)	1.21 (0.92, 1.58)	1.32 (0.93, 1.81)	1.08 (0.74, 1.55)
Continuous birth weight (g)				
Combined	-72.0 (-83.8, -60.1)	-167.8 (-187.8, -148.5)	-81.5 (-106.6, -56.7)	-70.8 (-96.5, -45.1)

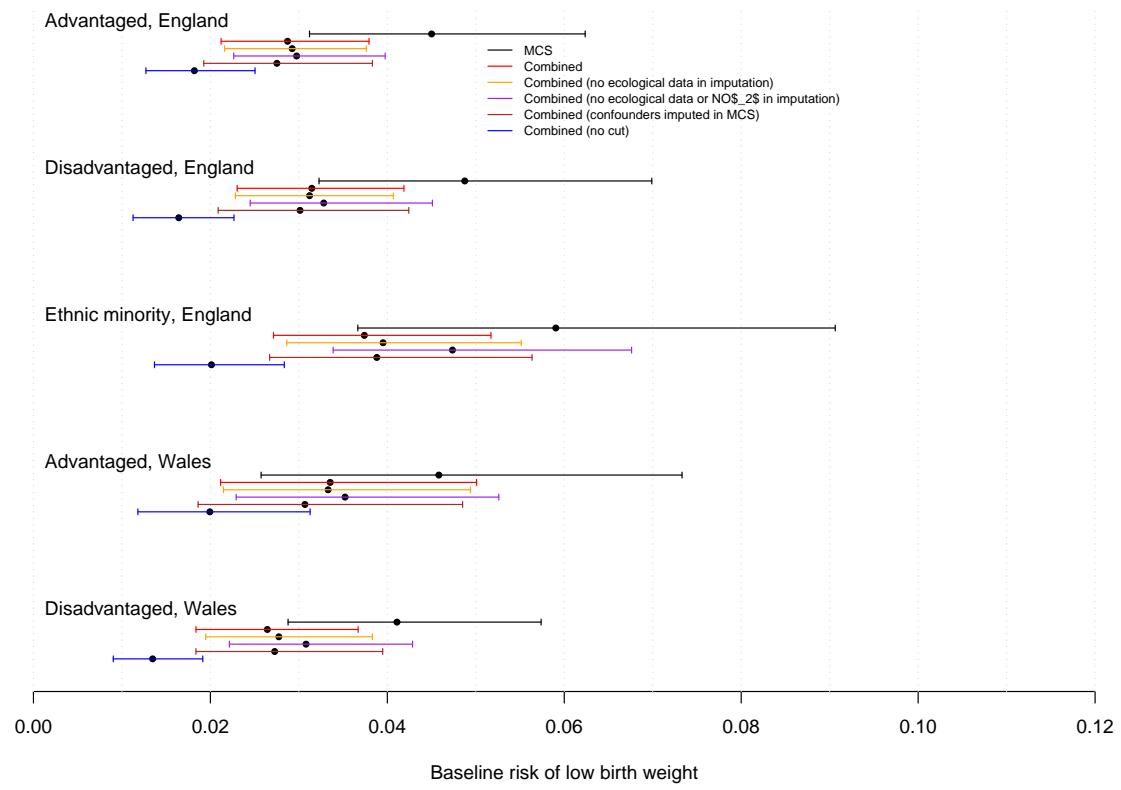


Figure 5: Baseline probability $\text{expit}(\mu_s)$ of low birth weight within each MCS sampling stratum $s = 1, \dots, 5$.

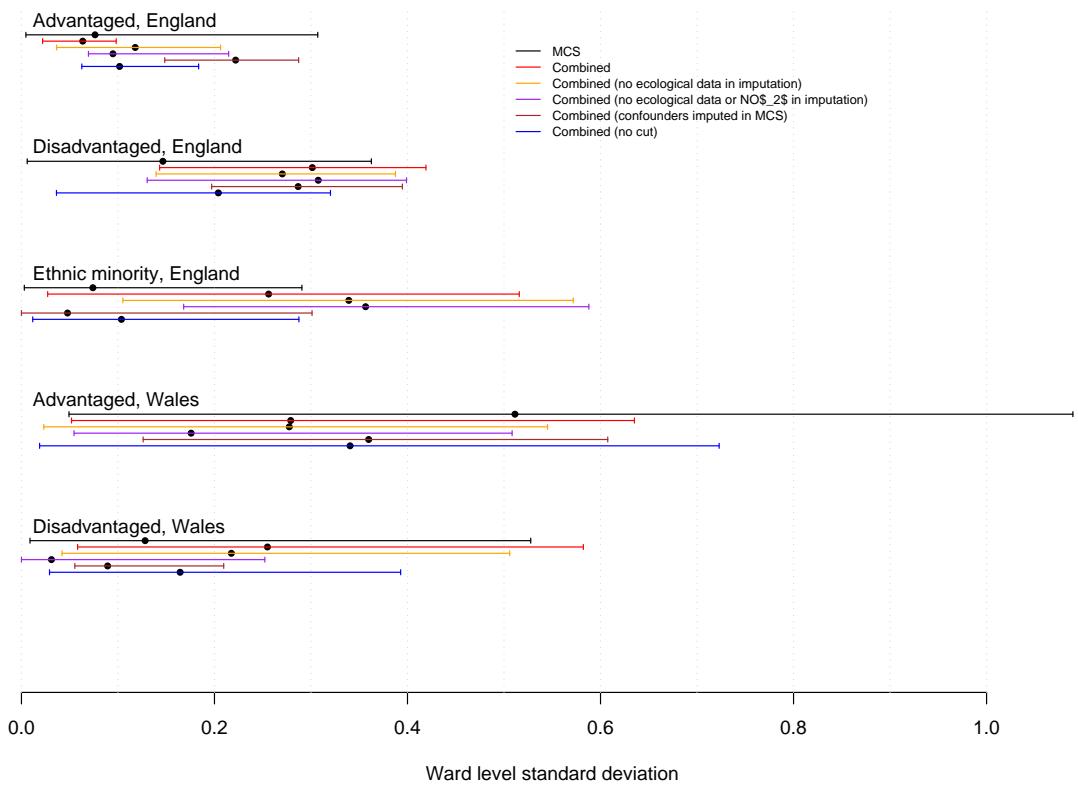


Figure 6: Ward-level standard deviation σ_s of logit baseline risk of low birth weight, representing the extend of ward-level clustering within each MCS sampling stratum $s = 1, \dots, 5$.