

## ADDITIONAL FILE 2. WinBUGS Code

### MODEL 1

```
#####  
# Bayesian SEM: Effect of traffic on parasympathetic tone #  
#####  
  
model{  
  
#####  
# Data for parasympathetic tone outcome #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    for(h in 1:N.out){  
      outcome[i,h]<-NAS.responses[i,h]  
    }  
  }  
  
#####  
# Data for traffic exposure #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    for(p in 1:P){  
      exp[i,p]<-exposure[i,p]  
    }  
  }  
  
#####  
# Data for confounding factors #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    for(c in 1:C){  
      cov[i,c]<-covariates[i,c]  
    }  
  }  
  
#####  
# Data for predictors #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    for(r in 1:R){  
      pred[i,r]<-predictors[i,r]  
    }  
  }  
}
```

```

#####
# Model for latent parasympathetic tone outcome regression #
#####

for(i in 1:N.resp){
  for(h in 1:N.out){
    outcome[i,h]~dnorm(mean.out[i,h],tau.out[h])
    mean.out[i,h]<-alpha0[h]+alpha1[h]*eta[i]
  }
  eta[i]~dnorm(mean.eta[i],tau.eta)
  mean.eta[i]<-gamma*zeta[i]+inprod(omega[1:C],cov[i,])+
    inprod(nu[1:R],pred[i,])+b.idout[NAS.idd[i]]
}

#####
# Model for latent traffic exposure regression #
#####

for(i in 1:N.resp){
  for(p in 1:P){
    exp[i,p]~dnorm(mean.traf[i,p],tau.exp[p])
    mean.traf[i,p]<-lambda0[p]+lambda1[p]*zeta[i]
  }
  zeta[i]~dnorm(mean.zeta[i],tau.zeta)
  mean.zeta[i]<-inprod(psi[1:C],cov[i,])
}

#####
# priors in the eta (parasympathetic) and zeta (traffic) regression #
#####

gamma~dnorm(0, 0.001)

for(c in 1:C){
  omega[c]~dnorm(0,0.001)
}

for(c in 1:C){
  psi[c]~dnorm(0,0.001)
}

for(r in 1:R){
  nu[r]~dnorm(0, 0.001)
}

for(d in 1:N.id){
  b.idout[d]~dnorm(0,tau.idout)
}

tau.idout~dgamma(0.01, 0.01)
sigsq.idout<-1/tau.idout

tau.eta~dgamma(0.01, 0.01)
sigsq.eta<-1/tau.eta

tau.zeta~dgamma(0.01, 0.01)
sigsq.zeta<-1/tau.zeta

```

```

#####
# Latent model for parasympathetic: alpha0 and alpha1 #
#####

for(h in 1:N.out){
  alpha0[h]~dnorm(0, 0.001)
  tau.out[h]~dgamma(0.01, 0.01)
  sigsq.out[h]<-1/tau.out[h]
}

alpha1[1]<-1

for(h in 2:N.out){
  alpha1[h]<-alpha1.free[h-1]
  alpha1.free[h-1]~dnorm(0, 0.001) I(0,)
}

#####
# Latent model for traffic pollution: lambda0 + lambda1 #
#####

for(p in 1:P){
  lambda0[p]~dnorm(0, 0.001)
  tau.exp[p]~dgamma(0.01, 0.01)
  sigsq.exp[p]<-1/tau.exp[p]
}

lambda1[1]<-1

for(p in 2:P){
  lambda1[p]<-lambda1.free[p-1]
  lambda1.free[p-1]~dnorm(0, 0.001) I(0,)
}
}

```

## MODEL 2

```
#####  
# Bayesian SEM: Effect of traffic on sympathetic tone marker LF/HF #  
#####  
  
model{  
  
#####  
# Data for sympathetic tone outcome LF/HF #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    outcome[i]<-NAS.responses[i]  
  }  
  
#####  
# Data for Traffic Exposure #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    for(p in 1:P){  
      exp[i,p]<-exposure[i,p]  
    }  
  }  
  
#####  
# Data for confounding factors #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    for(c in 1:C){  
      cov[i,c]<-covariates[i,c]  
    }  
  }  
  
#####  
# Data for predictors #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    for(r in 1:R){  
      pred[i,r]<-predictors[i,r]  
    }  
  }  
  
#####  
# model for sympathetic tone outcome LF/HF regression #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    outcome[i]~dnorm(mean.out[i],tau.out)  
    mean.out[i]<-gamma*zeta[i]+inprod(omega[1:C],cov[i,])+  
      inprod(nu[1:R],pred[i,])+b.idout[NAS.idd[i]]  
  }  
}
```

```

#####
# model for latent traffic exposure regression #
#####

for(i in 1:N.resp){
  for(p in 1:P){
    exp[i,p]~dnorm(mean.traf[i,p],tau.exp[p])
    mean.traf[i,p]<-lambda0[p]+lambda1[p]*zeta[i]
  }
  zeta[i]~dnorm(mean.zeta[i],tau.zeta)
  mean.zeta[i]<-inprod(psi[1:C],cov[i,])
}

#####
# priors in the sympathetic tone marker and zeta (traffic) regression #
#####

gamma~dnorm(0, 0.001)

for(c in 1:C){
  omega[c]~dnorm(0,0.001)
}

for(c in 1:C){
  psi[c]~dnorm(0,0.001)
}

for(r in 1:R){
  nu[r]~dnorm(0, 0.001)
}

for(d in 1:N.id){
  b.idout[d]~dnorm(0,tau.idout)
}

tau.idout~dgamma(0.01, 0.01)
sigsq.idout<-1/tau.idout

tau.out~dgamma(0.01, 0.01)
sigsq.out<-1/tau.out

tau.zeta~dgamma(0.01, 0.01)
sigsq.zeta<-1/tau.zeta

#####
# latent model for traffic pollution: lambda0 + lambda1 #
#####

for(p in 1:P){
  lambda0[p]~dnorm(0, 0.001)
  tau.exp[p]~dgamma(0.01, 0.01)
  sigsq.exp[p]<-1/tau.exp[p]
}

lambda1[1]<-1

```

```
for(p in 2:P){  
  lambda1[p]<-lambda1.free[p-1]  
  lambda1.free[p-1]~dnorm(0, 0.001) I(0,)  
}  
}
```

### MODEL 3

```
#####  
# Bayesian LMM: Effect of traffic-related pollution on HRV marker #  
#####  
  
model{  
  
#####  
# Data for HRV marker outcome #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    outcome[i]<-NAS.responses[i]  
  }  
  
#####  
# Data for traffic-related pollution exposure #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    exp[i]<-exposure[i]  
  }  
  
#####  
# Data for confounding factors #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    for(c in 1:C){  
      cov[i,c]<-covariates[i,c]  
    }  
  }  
  
#####  
# model for linear mixed model regression #  
#####  
  
  for(i in 1:N.resp){  
    outcome[i]~dnorm(mean.out[i],tau.out)  
    mean.out[i]<beta0+gamma*exp[i]+  
      inprod(omega[1:C],cov[i,])+b.idout[NAS.idd[i]]  
  }  
  
#####  
# priors in the LMM regression #  
#####  
  
  gamma~dnorm(0, 0.001)  
  
  beta0~dnorm(0, 0.001)  
  
  for(c in 1:C){  
    omega[c]~dnorm(0,0.001)  
  }  
}
```

```
for(d in 1:N.id){  
  b.idout[d]~dnorm(0,tau.idout)  
}  
  
tau.idout~dgamma(0.01, 0.01)  
sigsq.idout<-1/tau.idout  
  
tau.out~dgamma(0.01, 0.01)  
sigsq.out<-1/tau.out  
}
```