

eAppendix 1: Parameters choice for the gamma hyper prior distributions – a sensivity analysis

A sensitivity analysis was realized on the choice of the hyper prior parameters of the gamma distributions. Three couple of parameters usually used in the literature were tested: $Ga(0.01; 0.01)$, $Ga(0.5; 0.0005)$ and $Ga(0.001; 0.001)$ proposed by Wakefield et al¹ and Lawson et al².

Hyper Prior Parameters												
Deprivation categories ^b	(0.01; 0.01)				(0.001; 0.001)				(0.5; 0.0005)			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	RR	(95% CI)	RR	(95% CI)	RR	(95% CI)	RR	(95% CI)	RR	(95% CI)	RR	(95% CI)
C1	ref	-	ref	-	ref	-	ref	-	ref	-	ref	-
C2	1.01	(0.79-1.28)	1	(0.65-1.54)	1	(0.79-1.27)	0.99	(0.65-1.53)	1.01	(0.79-1.27)	1	(0.66-1.53)
C3	1.09	(0.84-1.40)	1.23	(0.80-1.88)	1.08	(0.83-1.39)	1.22	(0.79-1.88)	1.09	(0.84-1.39)	1.22	(0.80-1.87)
C4	1.18	(0.91-1.51)	1.6	(1.07-2.42)	1.17	(0.91-1.50)	1.59	(1.05-2.40)	1.17	(0.91-1.49)	1.59	(1.06-2.38)
C5	1.24	(0.95-1.62)	2.49	(1.65-3.76)	1.24	(0.95-1.61)	2.47	(1.65-3.74)	1.24	(0.95-1.60)	2.48	(1.66-3.74)
DIC ^a	1342.570				1344.510				1346.140			

^aDIC, Deviance Information Criterion

^bC₁ is the least deprived category, C₅ is the most.

References

- 1 - Wakefield J, Best N, Waller L. Bayesian approaches to disease mapping. In: Elliott P, Wakefield J, Best N, Briggs D, eds. *Spatial Epidemiology. Methods and Applications*. Oxford: Oxford University Press; 2000:104-127.
- 2 - Lawson A, Browne W, Vidal Rodeiro C. *Disease Mapping with WinBUGS and MLWin*. Chichester: John Wiley & Sons; 2003.

eAppendix 2: Winbugs code

```
model
{
ind1<-ind[1]
for (i in 1:N)                                # Block subscript, 1 to N=174
{
  for (j in 1:2)                               # Gender subscript (1: male ; 2 : female)
  {
#####
# First level : Poisson distribution                                #
# O[i,j] is the number of MI events in the block i for the gender j      #
# mu[i,j]=E[i,j]*theta[i,j]                                              #
#   where E[i,j] is the expected number of MI events and                #
#   theta[i,j] the age-adjusted relative rate                            #
#   in the block i for the gender j                                      #
#####

      O[i,j]~dpois(mu[i,j])

#####
# Second level : Covariates, spatial and non spatial components      #
# classe2, classe3, classe4 and classe5 are the covariates, the deprivation #
# level                                                                    #
# U[i] is the spatial component for the block i                          #
# V[i] is the non spatial component for the block i                      #
#####

      log(mu[i,j])<-log(E[i,j])+ alpha[j]+
      beta2[j]*classe2[i]+beta3[j]*classe3[i]+
      beta4[j]*classe4[i]+beta5[j]*classe5[i]+ V[i]+U[i]

#####
# Posterior estimates of RR                                              #
#####

      RR[i,j]<-exp(alpha[j]+ beta2[j]*classe2[i]+
      beta3[j]*classe3[i]+ beta4[j]*classe4[i]+
      beta5[j]*classe5[i]+V[i]+U[i])

#####
# Posterior estimates of residual RR                                    #
#####

      Res_RR[i,j]<-exp(alpha[j]+V[i]+U[i])

#####
# Posterior probability of RR>1                                         #
#####

      PP[i,j]<-step(RR[i,j]-1)

#####
# Residual posterior probability of RR>1                                #
#####

      Res_PP[i,j]<-step(Res_RR[i,j]-1)

#####
# Estimation of the age standardized event rates                      #
#####

      lambda[i,j]<- RR[i,j]*omega[j]
  }
}
```

```
#####
#Normal Prior distribution for the Non-spatial component,v
#####

V[i]~dnorm(0,tau.v)
}

#####
#Normal CAR prior distribution for the spatial component
#####

U[1:N]~car.normal(adj[], weight[], num[], tau.u)
for (i in 1:sumNumNeigh)
{
weight[i]<-1
}

#####
# Third level: hyper prior distributions
#####

for (j in 1:2)
{
#####
# vague prior distribution for the alpha and betas
# normal distribution for the crude gender age adjusted rate for the less deprived
# census blocks
#####

alpha[j]~dnorm(0.0,0.0001)
beta2[j]~dnorm(0.0,0.0001)
beta3[j]~dnorm(0.0,0.0001)
beta4[j]~dnorm(0.0,0.0001)
beta5[j]~dnorm(0.0,0.0001)

omega[j]~dlnorm(moy[j],prec[j])

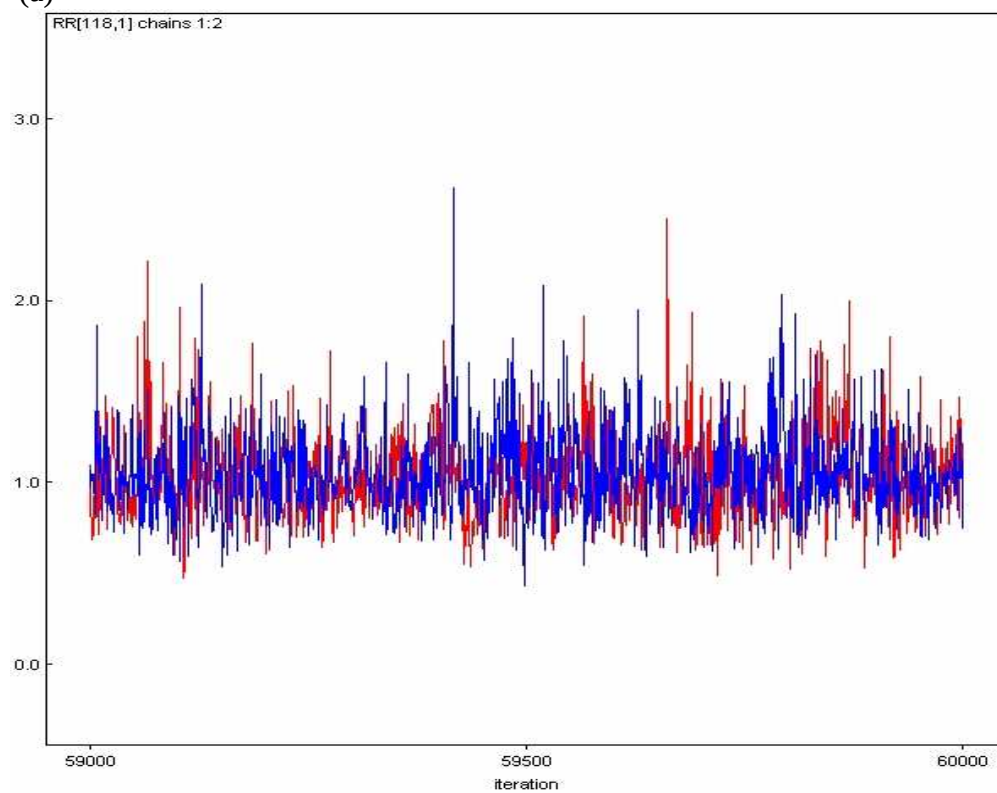
}

#####
# Hyper prior Gamma distributions on inverse variance parameters u and v
#####

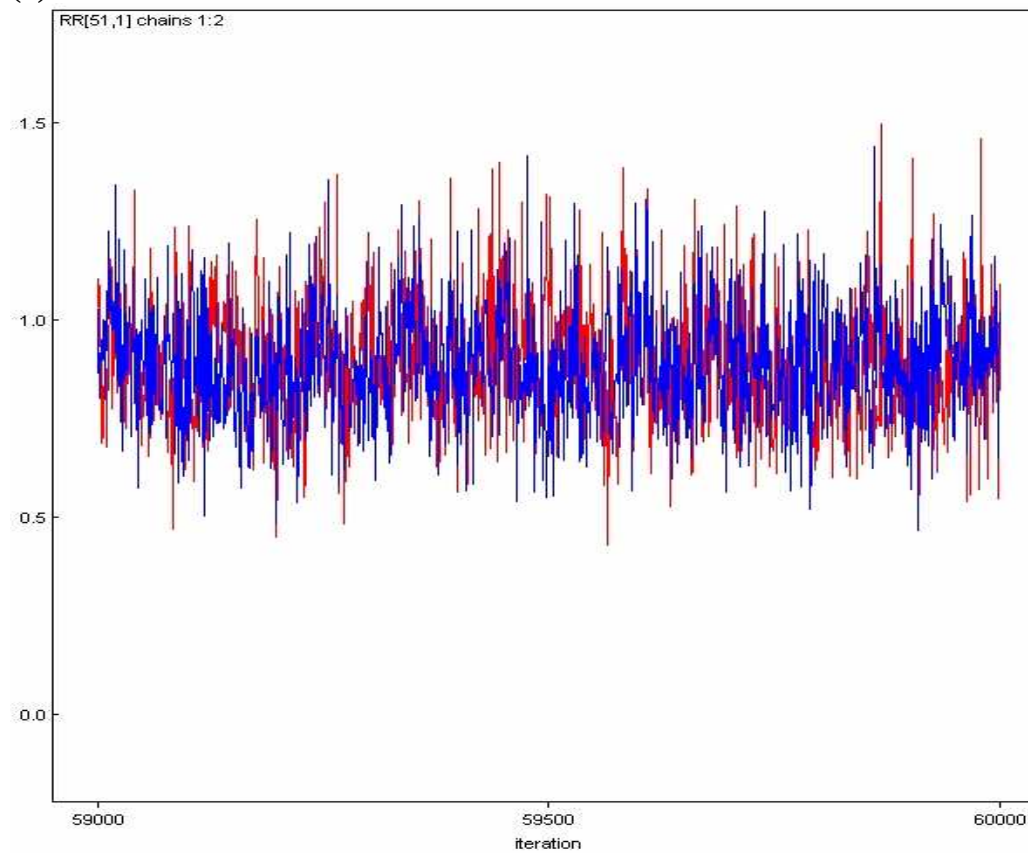
tau.v~dgamma(0.01,0.01)
tau.u~dgamma(0.01,0.01)
varv<-1/tau.v      #Variance of the non spatial component V
varu<-1/tau.u      #Variance of the spatial component U
}
```

eAppendix 3: Trace plot for the smallest block (a) and the largest block (b)

(a)



(b)



eAppendix 4: Posterior estimates of all model parameters and their 95% credibility interval (95% CI)

Parameters	Male		Female	
	Coefficient	(95% CI)	Coefficient	(95% CI)
α	-0.1175	(-0.299-0.0632)	-0.3487	(-0.6731 - -0.04148)
β_2	0.009117	(-0.2339-0.2471)	7.8710^{-04}	(-0.4262 - 0.4342)
β_3	0.08474	(-0.1774 - 0.3399)	0.2046	(-0.227 - 0.6339)
β_4	0.1652	(-0.09048 - 0.4152)	0.4726	(0.06375 - 0.8853)
β_5	0.2154	(-0.05578 - 0.481)	0.9109	(0.4991 - 1.324)
	Coefficient		95% CI	
σ_u^2	0.06783		(0.009877 - 0.1838)	
σ_v^2	0.02969		(0.004818 - 0.07449)	