Supplement Figure 2. The association between sodium intake and all-cause mortality with normal sodium intake compared to low sodium intake in each subgroups.

subgroup			HR (95% CI)	P for interaction
Sex		!		0.58
Male	⊢−−−	1	0.72 (0.56 to 0.93)	
Female	·	1	0.95 (0.75 to 1.21)	
Age		 		0.97
[40,60]	I		0.71 (0.47 to 1.07)	
[60,80]	·	+	0.84 (0.69 to 1.02)	
Race		 		0.97
Mexican			1.39 (0.87 to 2.21)	
Hispanic	H		0.79 (0.36 to 1.77)	
White	⊢	, , ,	0.78 (0.63 to 0.96)	
Black	⊢		0.78 (0.56 to 1.08)	
Other	H	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	0.80 (0.36 to 1.76)	
Education		1 1 1		0.91
below	⊢	1	0.74 (0.60 to 0.93)	
above	⊢ ■	<u> </u>	0.87 (0.63 to 1.18)	
Diabetes		1		0.83
No	F	+	0.80 (0.63 to 1.03)	
Yes	H	· · · · · ·	0.80 (0.62 to 1.30)	
HTN		1		0.76
No	⊢ ⊟	1	0.91 (0.67 to 1.24)	
Yes		1 1 1	0.74 (0.59 to 0.94)	
CVD		1		0.21
No	·	1	0.84 (0.67 to 1.06)	
Yes	⊢	1 1 1	0.67 (0.52 to 0.86)	
PIR		1		0.82
Lower	F		0.86 (0.69 to 1.08)	
Higher	H	1 1 1	0.77 (0.60 to 0.99)	
BMI		I I		0.92
Normal	► _		0.77 (0.53 to 1.11)	
Overweight	F		0.96 (0.67 to 1.37)	
Obesity	·		0.76 (0.59 to 0.98)	
CKD		1 1 1		0.82
No	⊢	1	0.81 (0.65 to 1.00)	
Yes	⊢ i	1	0.67 (0.48 to 0.93)	
Summary		1	0.79 (0.66 to 0.95)	
	0 0.5	1 1.	5	
	Normal sodium intake benefit	Low sodium intak	e benefit	

Forest plots of stratified analyses of sodium intake and all-cause mortality. all covariates except for the factor defining the subgroup were adjusted. The multicollinearity test was conducted for all variables in the models. There is a certain degree of multicollinearity (VIF>10) present in the populations of Mexico, Spain, and others, which may hinder the extrapolation of this conclusion to these populations.