Supplement Figure 4.The association between potassium intake and all-cause mortality with T3 potassium intake compared to T1 potassium intake in each subgroups.

subgroup			HR (95% CI)	P for interaction
Sex		1		0.37
Male	<b>—</b>	11	0.77 (0.58 to 1.02)	
Female	<b>—</b>	-	0.75 (0.52 to 1.08)	
Age		1 1		0.84
[40,60]	<b>—</b>	<u>;</u>	0.85 (0.52 to 1.38)	
[60,80]	<b>⊢</b>	4	0.79 (0.61 to 1.01)	
Race		I		0.78
Mexican	<b>⊢</b>	1 1 1	0.47 (0.23 to 0.96)	
Hispanic	<b>⊢</b>	<u>:</u>	0.96 (0.46 to 1.97)	
White	<b>⊢</b>	! !	0.73 (0.56 to 0.96)	
Black	-	-	0.92 (0.61 to 1.39)	
Other	-	<u>;</u>	1.08 (0.43 to 2.74)	
Education		1 1 1		0.15
below	<b>⊢</b>	-	0.85 (0.64 to 1.12)	
above	<b>├</b>	1	0.63 (0.47 to 0.85)	
Diabetes		1 1 1		0.76
No	<b>⊢</b>	I I	0.74 (0.56 to 0.97)	
Yes	<b>⊢</b>	<u>-</u>	0.75 (0.52 to 1.08)	
HTN			,	0.073
No	⊢ →	-	0.96 (0.64 to 1.43)	
Yes	<b>⊢</b>	1	0.65 (0.48 to 0.88)	
CVD		! !	,	0.54
No	<b>⊢</b>	1 1 1	0.74 (0.56 to 0.98)	
Yes	-	-	0.79 (0.55 to 1.14)	
CKD		1 1 1		0.28
No	-	1	0.75 (0.58 to 0.96)	
Yes	-	<u> </u>	0.71 (0.41 to 1.23)	
PIR		 	,	0.09
Lower	<b>—</b>		0.84 (0.60 to 1.17)	
Higher	<b>⊢</b>	1 1 1	0.71 (0.53 to 0.94)	
BMI		1	,	0.98
Normal	<b>—</b>	<u>;</u>	0.76 (0.45 to 1.30)	
Overweight	<b>—</b>	1	0.80 (0.53 to 1.22)	
Obesity	<b>—</b>	!	0.68 (0.50 to 0.94)	
Summary		1 1 1	0.74 (0.59 to 0.93)	
	0 0.5	1 1	1	
	0 0.5 1 1.5			
	T3 potassium intake benefit T1 potassium intake benefit			

Forest plots of stratified analyses of potassium 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.