Supplemental Table 1: Summary of findings ordered alphabetically by first author last name for sweet taste preferences

Author	Children	Adolescents	Adults
Beauchamp and Moran, 1982[16]	Water with 0.2 or 0.6 M sucrose was used for testing. There was a decreased intake of sucrose relative to water, compared to intake at birth, in 6-month-old infants who were not regularly fed sugar water. There was an increased intake of sucrose (0.2 and 0.6 M) relative to water in 6-month olds who were regularly fed sugar water.		
Beauchamp and Moran, 1984[17]	Water with 0.2 or 0.6 M sucrose, and either unsweetened or 0.6 M sucrose cherry Kool-Aid were tested. 2-year olds who were regularly fed sugar water had an increased intake of sucrose relative to water. Sweetened Kool-Aid was preferred to unsweetened regardless of whether the child had been regularly fed sugar water.		
Coldwell et al., 2009[54]		Sucrose (0.056 M to 1.000 M in 0.25 log steps) was tested for liking. Among adolescents (11-15 years old), there was a divide between high preferring and low preferring subjects, with hormonal and biological changes likely factors.	
Conner et al., 1988[55]	Based on a food choice questionnaire, in a sample of subjects aged 6 to 65 years old, younger subjects showed on average greater preferences for sweet vegetables and fruits (carrots and orange juice), over other alternatives (celery and tomato juice); however, preference for sweet snacks was unrelated to age. Participants tasted lime drinks (1.71, 2.55, 3.8, 8.55, 12.9 or 28.9 g sugar/100 ml) and completed a food choice questionnaire.		
Cooke et al., 2005[15]	This food preference questionnaire showed age-related differences in food preferences for fatty/sugary, fruits, fish, and dairy products among schoolchildren (4-16 years old). Children 8-11 years old liked fruits and fatty and sugary foods more than older or younger children, while 4-7-year old children liked fish and dairy foods more than older children..		
Copeland et al., 2007[28]		Although the presence of alcohol was not completely masked, this study of blind and labeled acceptability testing found an increased preference and higher acceptability rating for sweetened alcoholic beverages and milk-based premixed alcoholic beverages among adolescents (12-17 years old), young adults (18-23 years old) and adults (24-30 years old).	
Deglaire et al., 2015[30]			Among adults, divided into three age groups (18-34, 35-54, and 55 years old and older), who answered a questionnaire, liking scores for

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			sweet decreased with age.
De Graaf et al., 1994[34]			Older subjects (age range 72-82 years old) who tasted five different concentrations of tastants and odorants, preferred higher concentrations for food flavors in food items than younger subjects (age range 20-25 years old), particularly for bouillon in water, tomato juice in water, orange juice in water, and strawberry in yogurt.
De Graaf et al., 1999[18]	Stimuli were 0.03,0.14,0.20,0.29 0.42,0.61 and 0.88 mol/L of water+orangeade (orange lemonade) for intensity/pleasantness rating and 0.22,0.25,0.29,0.34,0.39 mol/L in water+orangeade (orange lemonade) for discrimination, consumption, intensity and pleasantness rating. Preferences for higher concentrations of sugar in water and orangeade (orange lemonade) significantly decreased with age. The mean optimal sugar concentrations in water were: 4.5% w/v for children (9-10 years old), 3.8% w/v for adolescents (14-16 years old), and 3.0% w/v for young adults (20-25 years old).		
Desor et al., 1975[39]	Stimuli were 0.075, 0.15, 0.30 and 0.60 M sucrose, 0.10, 0.20, 0.30, and 0.40 M lactose, and 0.05, 0.10, 0.20, and 0.40 sodium chloride, Younger subjects (9-15 years old) who tasted samples without swallowing them preferred greater concentrations for lactose and sucrose than adults. Younger African American participants selected significantly stronger concentrations of sucrose.		
Desor et al., 1987[23]		Stimuli were sucrose solutions in concentrations of 0.075, 0.15, 0.30, and.0.60 M. In a 10-year follow up study, the level of sucrose selected as most preferred decreased among more than half of participants between adolescence (age 11-15 years old) and young adults (age 19-25 years old).	
Engen, 1974[12]	Stimuli were fondant candies flavored with cherry, cinnamon, peppermint or horehound. Using fondant candies as taste stimuli among children between ages 4 and 6 years old, the “sweet” taste of cherry was preferred over the “hot” taste of pepper, the “bitter” taste of horehound, and the “spicy” taste of cinnamon. Peppermint was the least preferred.		
Enns, 1979[36]	No differences in preferred concentration by age were observed when comparing six suprathreshold concentrations of sucrose (0.056, 0.1, 0.18, 0.32, 0.56 and 1.0 M) in distilled water.		
Knaapila et al., 2012[33]			Among pairs of twins (21-82 years old) who tasted solutions and odorants the liking of sweet

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			taste and the smell of cinnamon was higher in younger subjects than older subjects.
Lanfer et al., 2012[13]	Stimuli were apple juice with 0.53% or 3.11% sucrose. Among children 6-9 years old from 8 European countries, a significantly higher proportion (61.6%) in the group 8-9 years old preferred the sweeter sample of apple juice compared to younger children.		
Lanfer et al., 2013[14]	Apple juice containing one of five concentrations of sucrose were used. Sensory testing was performed among children 6-9 years old from 8 European countries; increasing age was significantly associated with an increase in preference for sweet.		
Liem et al., 2004[19]	Orangeade with 0.22, 0.25, 0.29, 0.34, and 0.39 M sucrose was used to assess discriminability. Orangeade with 0.14, 0.20, 0.29 and 0.42, and 0.61 M sucrose was used to assess preference. Children between 4 and 5 years old preferred higher concentrations of sugar in orangeade compared to young adults (mean age 22.6 years old).		
Liem and de Graaf, 2004[27]	Orangeade with 0.0, 0.009. 0.012, 0.020, 0.029, 0.043, and 0.065 M citric acid (sour) were tested. Children (8-11 years old) preferred the sweetest tasting orangeade compared to young adults (mean age 22.0 years old). After an 8-day intervention, children increased their preference for the sweet orangeade and yogurt, while taste preferences among young adults did not change.		
Logue et al., 1986[32]		Among subjects 14-68 years old who answered a questionnaire, preferences for candy, sweet alcoholic beverages, sodas, hot dogs, and Italian food were associated with younger age while preferences for coffee, black pepper, chili pepper, fish, non-citrus fruits, vegetables, and organ meat were associated with older age.	
Mennella et al., 2011[24]	Sucrose solutions at 3, 6, 12 and 36% w/v were used as test stimuli. Children (5-9 years old) preferred a higher concentration of sucrose in solutions and higher sugar content in cereals than adolescents (10-19 years old). Adults (20-55 years old) preferred less concentrated sucrose in solution and cereals with lower sugar content.		
Mennella et al., 2012[21]	Test stimuli were solutions that differed in sucrose content (3, 6, 12, 24 and 36% wt/vol) and three vanilla pudding samples that differed in sucrose content (13.4, 24.1 and 36.2% wt/wt). Compared to their mothers, children (5-10 years old) preferred higher concentrations of sucrose in water and pudding. Level of sweetness preferred in water and pudding were correlated.		
Mennella et al., 2014[20]	Five sucrose solutions (3–36% wt/vol) and five grape jellies (30–70% wt/wt sucrose) were used as stimuli. Compared to their mothers, children (5-10 years old) preferred higher concentrations of sucrose in water. The most preferred level of sweetness in water and jellies were correlated.		
Monneuse et al., 1991[26]		Dessert-type soft white cheese with varying fat percentages (0, 20, 40%) and heavy cream, which were sweetened with added sucrose at 1, 5, 10, 20 and 40% wt./wt, served as taste stimuli. Among three groups of adolescents (10-13, 14-15, and 16-19 years old) and adults 20 years and older, taste samples were presented. The ratings of sugar/fat mixtures by age group	

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		were examined and pleasantness ratings increased with age; however, adults enjoyed moderate sweetness. The preferred level of sucrose was 45% among young adolescents, between 10%-20% among adult males, and 10% and lower among adult women (10%).	
Murphy et al., 1986[29]			Different concentrations of sucrose (sweet; 0.75, 0.15, 0.6 M), sodium chloride (salty; 0.05, 0.10, 0.20, 0.40 M), and citric acid (sour; 0.0006, 0.0012, 0.0024, 0.0048 M) were presented in both aqueous and beverage bases (vegetable juice with sodium chloride; lemon flavored beverage for sucrose and citric acid) to young adults (18-24 years old), middle-age adults (32-45 years old), and adults over 65 years old. All preferred sucrose to sodium chloride or citric acid. There was a preference for higher sucrose concentrations among older adults.
Nu et al., 1996[22]		As determined with a questionnaire of foods habits and preferences, sweet taste was the most preferred taste among adolescents 10-20 years old. Sweet taste decreased around 15-16 years old. Preference for sweet was not significantly different from preference for salt.	
Schiffman et al., 2000[31]			30 samples of nine sweet-tasting foods and beverages (two candy bars, three beverages, two gelatin desserts, one enteral nutrition drink, and one pudding) were tested. Across four groups of subjects: young African Americans (AA) (mean age 27.8 years old), young White (mean age 25.2 years old), older AA (mean age 73.1 years old), and older White (mean age 74.8 years old), young AA showed no habituation for the sweetest item sampled (i.e., Cherry Flavored Jell-O Gelatin with NutraSweet).
Schwartz et al., 2009[11]	Taste stimuli included sweet (0.20 M lactose), salty (0.085 M sodium chloride), bitter (0.18 M urea), sour (0.006 M citric acid), and umami (0.009 M monosodium glutamate) tastants. Among infants at 3, 6,		

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	and 12 months old who tasted solutions from mineral water and from food-grade or pharmacological-grade tastants, sweet was preferred over water, although acceptance of sweet taste (lactose) slightly decreased by the end of the first year.		
Thompson et al., 2007[25]		There was a higher sweetness intensity preference among Hispanic adolescents compared to both Hispanic and Caucasian adults. Chocolate milk with high cocoa flavor, aroma, and color was preferred by Hispanic adolescents (10-14 years old). This study included focus groups and consumer tasting.	
Zandstra et al., 1998[35]	25 orange beverages with varying concentrations of sucrose (sweet; 8.24-23.53% w/w),citric acid (sour; 0.180-0.911% w/w), and orange flavor (40-320 ppm) were used as test stimuli. In a sample of children (6-12 years old), adolescents (13-18 years old), young adults (19-34 years old), adults (35-49 years old), middle aged adults (50-65 years old), and older adults (65+ years) the older subjects preferred a beverage with higher concentrations of sucrose and children had higher average pleasantness responses for sucrose than participants in other age groups.		