Supplemental Table 3: Summary of findings ordered alphabetically by first author last name for smell preferences grouped in three categories of odor

Author	Children	Adolescents	Adults
FRUIT/HERBAL/SPICE			
Aliani et al., 2012[51]			In a consumer test among subjects 16-64 years old, the sweetest smelling and tasting bagel (cinnamon raisin) was the most often eaten (21%) of the flavored bagels. Other often eaten bagels were sesame seed (3%), plain (11%), and blueberry (15%).
Forestell et al., 2005[47]	After exposure to test stimuli that included a variety of odors, most children (3-8 years old) liked the odor of strawberry (84%), bubblegum (78%), cola (68%), and chocolate (67%); in contrast, less than half (41%) liked green tea, tuna (30%), and pyridine (spoiled milk) (23%).		
Kniep et al., 1931[50]	Age did not affect the liking and disliking for odors in children (7 and 13 years old) and young adults (18-24 years old) that were exposed to chemically pure organic substances used as odorant stimuli, indicating that the sense of smell was already mature at a young age. Some examples of chemically pure substances used were: vanillin, geraniol, ethyl cinnamate (cinnamon), methyl salicylate (wintergreen oil), and acetophenone (cherry blossom).		
Laing et al., 1983[49]	Children and teenagers 8-16 years old that were presented with odorant stimuli agreed that they “liked moderately” the odor of chocolate; “liked slightly” the odor of spearmint; and “disliked moderately” the odor of onion.		
Rinck et al., 2011[48]	Children followed from 3-5 years old showed an increase in the liking of “food” odors (e.g., anise, orange, melon, lemon, pineapple, etc.), especially among those with more developed language skills. There was no observed change in relation to “toxic” odors (e.g., moldy orange, moldy, and rancid butter).		
Schmidt et al., 1988[46]	The overall preference patterns were similar for adults (17-33 years old) and children (~ 3 years old) after exposure to odorant solutions of nine chemical stimuli including C-16 aldehyde (strawberry), phenyl ethyl methyl ethyl carbinol (floral), l-carvone (spearmint), methyl salicylate (wintergreen), eugenol (cloves), amyl acetate (banana), butyric acid (strong cheese/vomit), pyridine (spoiled milk), and androstenone (sweaty/sandalwood/no odor). However, L-carvone (spearmint) and eugenol (cloves) elicited significantly fewer positive ratings from children than from adults (64% versus 94% and 50% vs. 82%, respectively).		
TOBACCO AND COFFEE			
Forestell et al., 2005[47]	Among children (3-8 years old), only 22% liked cigarette odor and 35% liked coffee odor. Children were more likely to prefer the cigarette		

	odor to green tea if their parents smoked (71.4% versus 48.7%).		
Laing et al., 1983[49]	Among children and teenagers 8-16 years old that were presented odorant stimuli, the liking of the odor of coffee significantly increased with age (33% of children 8-9 years old, 45% among those 14 years old, and 66% of adolescents 16 years old liked coffee odor).		
Liem et al., 2010[52]	Among children 3–10 years old, coffee was the least preferred of five ice-cream flavors. In children 9-10 years old, mint was the most preferred. The stability of flavor preferences increased with age. The three other flavors were chocolate and two variants of vanilla.		
OTHER ODORS			
Kniep et al., 1931[50]	Age did not affect the liking and disliking for odors in children (7 and 13 years old) and young adults (18-24 years old), indicating that the sense of smell was already mature at a young age. Some examples of other chemically pure substances used were: camphor, phenol, menthol, and c-Caproic acid (goat-like odor).		
Laing et al., 1983[49]	The odor of meat and chicken were disliked more by the 8-9 year old group, while peanut butter was liked more by the 14 year old group. Children and adolescents agreed that they "disliked moderately" the odor of cheese and fish.		
Murphy, 1983[53]			After delivering menthol (0.11, 0.21, 0.42, 0.85, 1.70, 3.39, 6.78, and 13.56 ppm) to the nostrils of young (18-26 years old) and older adults (66-93 years old), the latter had higher thresholds for menthol. A 10-fold increase in menthol concentration produced a four-fold increase in perceived intensity for young adults and a two-fold increase in the older adults.
Schmidt et al., 1988[46]	The overall preference patterns were similar for the adults (17-33 years old) and children (~ 3 years old) after exposure to odorant solutions, including C-16 aldehyde (strawberry), phenyl ethyl methyl ethyl carbinol (floral), l-carvone (spearmint), methyl salicylate (wintergreen), eugenol (cloves), amyl acetate (banana), butyric acid (strong cheese/vomit), pyridine (spoiled milk), and androstenone (sweaty/sandalwood/no odor) . However, the proportion of children who rated androstenone (sweaty) as unpleasant was greater than that among adults (92% versus 59%). An opposite pattern was observed for pyridine (spoiled milk): a smaller proportion of children than adults rated it as unpleasant (71% versus 100%).		