**Table S1.** The summary of the variables, operationalization of the indicators, and data sources

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Operationalizaiton of indicators | Data Sources |
| Sugar-sweetened beverage (SSB) consumption | SSB consumption for different population groups (g/day)  Continuous variables | The Global Dietary Database  https://www.globaldietarydatabase.org |
| Women’s parliamentary representation (WPR) | The percentage of parliamentary seats held by women in a single or lower chamber (%)  Continuous variables | The Inter-Parliamentary Union  https://data.ipu.org/historical-women |
| Age group | 20 age groups (0-5, 6-10, 11-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80-84, 85-89, 90-94, 95+ years)  Categorical variables | The Global Dietary Database  https://www.globaldietarydatabase.org |
| Import tariffs on SSBs | The average of both tariff lines: 2202 (mineral water and aerated water, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavored) and 2009 (fruit drinks) (%)  Continuous variables | The WTO tariffs database  http://tariffdata.wto.org |
| Democracy | The chief executive is chosen in a regularised process of selection within the political elite and, once in office, the executive exercises power with few institutional constraints (-10: the least democratic–10)  Binary variables (0: regimes with scores lower than 6, 1: otherwise) | The Polity IV  https://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm |
| Media freedom | The degree to which a country allows the free flow of news and information  Continuous variables (0: the least free–100) | Freedom of the Press, Freedom House  https://freedomhouse.org/report-types/freedom-press |
| GDP per capita | Log GDP, per capita (US dollars)  Continuous variables | The World Bank  https://data.worldbank.org |
| GDP per capita growth | Percentage of GDP growth (%)  Continuous variables |
| Armed conflict | Binary variables (1: major episodes of international, civil, and ethnic warfare involving the state, 0: no episodes) | Major Episodes of Political Violence, 1946–2017  http://www.systemicpeace.org/warlist.htm |
| Gender groups | Binary variables (0: female, 1: male) | The Global Dietary Database  https://www.globaldietarydatabase.org |
| Residential area | Binary variables (0: rural, 1: urban) | The Global Dietary Database  https://www.globaldietarydatabase.org |
| WPR(T-1) | The percentage of parliamentary seats held by women in a single or lower chamber (%) lagged one year  Continuous variables | The Inter-Parliamentary Union  https://data.ipu.org/historical-women |
| WPR(T-2) | The percentage of parliamentary seats held by women in a single or lower chamber (%) lagged two years  Continuous variables |
| WPR(T-3) | The percentage of parliamentary seats held by women in a single or lower chamber (%) lagged three years  Continuous variables |
| Democracy (robust) | Cheibub et al.’s (2010) definition  Binary variables (0: dictatorships, 1: democracies) | Bjørnskov-Rode regime data  http://www.christianbjoernskov.com/bjoernskovrodedata |
| The ideology of the party of the chief executive | Binary variables (0: non-left, 1: left) | Database of Political Institutions  https://publications.iadb.org/en/database-political-institutions-2017-dpi2017 |
| A government’s majority status | Binary variables (0: minority government, 1: majority government) | Database of Political Institutions  https://publications.iadb.org/en/database-political-institutions-2017-dpi2017 |
| Gender quotas | Binary variables (0: otherwise, 1: a country has implemented a gender quota, including reserved seats, candidate quota or hybrid quotas that use a mix of both types, in an election) | QAROT (Quota Adoption and Reform Over Time) |
| Electoral system | Binary variables (0: otherwise, 1: party-list proportional representation and single transferable vote) | The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance  https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design |
| Fruit consumption | Fruit consumption for different population groups (g/day)  Continuous variables | The Global Dietary Database  https://www.globaldietarydatabase.org |
| Vegetable consumption | Vegetable consumption for different population groups (g/day)  Continuous variables | The Global Dietary Database  https://www.globaldietarydatabase.org |
| Coffee consumption | Coffee consumption for different population groups (cups/day)  Continuous variables | The Global Dietary Database  https://www.globaldietarydatabase.org |
| Tea consumption | Tea consumption for different population groups (cups/day)  Continuous variables | The Global Dietary Database  https://www.globaldietarydatabase.org |

**Table S2.** Descriptive Statistics

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| VARIABLES | N | mean | Sd. | min | max |
| SSB consumption | 11100 | 200.74 | 192.22 | 0.56 | 1788.29 |
| WPR | 10680 | 18.10 | 11.24 | 0 | 63.75 |
| Age group | 11100 | 49.5 | 28.83 | 2 | 97 |
| Import tariffs on SSBs | 8220 | 18.67 | 10.77 | 0 | 75.8 |
| Democracy | 11100 | 0.58 | 0.49 | 0 | 1 |
| Media freedom | 10960 | 51.90 | 23.62 | 4 | 91 |
| GDP per capita | 10900 | 8.48 | 1.46 | 5.40 | 11.59 |
| GDP per capita growth | 10920 | 2.76 | 4.49 | -22.31 | 32.71 |
| Armed conflict | 11100 | 0.16 | 0.37 | 0 | 1 |
| WPR(T-1) | 10580 | 17.66 | 11.23 | 0 | 63.75 |
| WPR(T-2) | 10420 | 17.13 | 11.03 | 0 | 63.75 |
| WPR(T-3) | 10260 | 16.75 | 10.57 | 0 | 56.25 |
| Democracy (robust) | 11100 | 0.60 | 0.49 | 0 | 1 |
| The ideology of the party of the chief executive | 10900 | 0.28 | 0.45 | 0 | 1 |
| A government’s majority status | 10840 | 0.44 | 0.50 | 0 | 1 |
| Gender quotas | 10260 | 0.29 | 0.45 | 0 | 1 |
| Electoral system | 10440 | 0.41 | 0.49 | 0 | 1 |
| Fruit consumption | 11100 | 105.89 | 43.17 | 19.15 | 316.18 |
| Vegetable consumption | 11100 | 127.94 | 51.44 | 11.93 | 380.16 |
| Coffee consumption | 11097 | 0.64 | 0.72 | 0.001 | 3.9 |
| Tea consumption | 11097 | 0.73 | 0.34 | 0.17 | 3.24 |

**Table S3.** The correlation matrix between covariates

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | mf | GDPpc | GDPpcg | ac |
| mf | 1.0000 |  |  |  |
| GDPpc | 0.4790 | 1.0000 |  |  |
| GDPpcg | -0.0402 | -0.0670 | 1.0000 |  |
| ac | -0.2675 | -0.2154 | -0.0005 | 1.0000 |

*Note*: Media freedom (mf), GDP per capita (GDPpc), GDP per capita growth (GDPpcg), armed conflict (ac).

**Table S4.** The effects of women’s parliamentary representation on SSB consumption in different age groups, 2005–2015

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Model 1a | | | | Model 2a | | | | Model 3a | | | |
|  | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | |
|  | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | |
| Age groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | 73.28 | (56.95 | , | 89.61)\*\*\*b | 179.23 | (162.90 | , | 195.57)\*\*\* | 227.60 | (211.27 | , | 243.93)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | 171.62 | (155.29 | , | 187.95)\*\*\* | 277.57 | (261.24 | , | 293.91)\*\*\* | 325.94 | (309.61 | , | 342.27)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | 160.49 | (144.16 | , | 176.83)\*\*\* | 266.45 | (250.11 | , | 282.78)\*\*\* | 314.81 | (298.48 | , | 331.15)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | REF |  |  |  | 105.95 | (89.62 | , | 122.29)\*\*\* | 154.32 | (137.99 | , | 170.65)\*\*\* |
| 50-54 years | -105.95 | (-122.29 | , | -89.62)\*\*\* | REF |  |  |  | 48.37 | (32.03 | , | 64.70)\*\*\* |
| 80-84 years | -154.32 | (-170.65 | , | -137.99)\*\*\* | -48.37 | (-64.70 | , | -32.03)\*\*\* | REF |  |  |  |
| Women’s parliamentary representation (WPR) | -0.76 | (-1.40 | , | -0.12)\* | 0.08 | (-0.56 | , | 0.72) | -0.05 | (-0.69 | , | 0.58) |
| Age groups × WPR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | -1.62 | (-2.38 | , | -0.85)\*\*\* | -2.46 | (-3.22 | , | -1.70)\*\*\* | -2.32 | (-3.09 | , | -1.56)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | -2.74 | (-3.50 | , | -1.97)\*\*\* | -3.58 | (-4.35 | , | -2.82)\*\*\* | -3.44 | (-4.21 | , | -2.68)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | -2.36 | (-3.13 | , | -1.60)\*\*\* | -3.21 | (-3.97 | , | -2.44)\*\*\* | -3.07 | (-3.83 | , | -2.31)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | REF |  |  |  | -0.84 | (-1.61 | , | -0.08)\* | -0.71 | (-1.47 | , | 0.06) |
| 50-54 years | 0.84 | (0.08 | , | 1.61)\* | REF |  |  |  | 0.14 | (-0.63 | , | 0.90) |
| 80-84 years | 0.71 | (-0.06 | , | 1.47) | -0.14 | (-0.90 | , | 0.63) | REF |  |  |  |

*Note*: CI, confidence interval; REF, reference groups. Other country-level characteristics were set as control variables. These included regime types, media freedom, GDP per capita, GDP per capita growth, and armed conflict. The table presents the coefficients of interest. a Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. b \*P <0.05, \*\*P <0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001.

**Table S5.** The effects of women’s parliamentary representation and regime types on SSB consumption in different age groups, 2005–2015

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Model 1a | | | | Model 2a | | | | Model 3a | | | |
|  | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | |
|  | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | |
| Age groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | 131.29 | (107.31 | , | 155.27)\*\*\*b | 242.89 | (218.91 | , | 266.87)\*\*\* | 285.39 | (261.41 | , | 309.37)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | 217.81 | (193.83 | , | 241.79)\*\*\* | 329.41 | (305.42 | , | 353.39)\*\*\* | 371.91 | (347.92 | , | 395.89)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | 189.40 | (165.42 | , | 213.38)\*\*\* | 301.00 | (277.02 | , | 324.98)\*\*\* | 343.50 | (319.52 | , | 367.48)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | REF |  |  |  | 111.60 | (87.62 | , | 135.58)\*\*\* | 154.10 | (130.12 | , | 178.08)\*\*\* |
| 50-54 years | -111.60 | (-135.58 | , | -87.62)\*\*\* | REF |  |  |  | 42.50 | (18.52 | , | 66.48)\*\*\* |
| 80-84 years | -154.10 | (-178.08 | , | -130.12)\*\*\* | -42.50 | (-66.48 | , | -18.52)\*\*\* | REF |  |  |  |
| Women’s parliamentary representation (WPR) | -1.59 | (-2.53 | , | -0.65)\*\*\* | -0.08 | (-1.02 | , | 0.87) | 0.27 | (-0.68 | , | 1.21) |
| Age groups × WPR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | -3.63 | (-4.82 | , | -2.44)\*\*\* | -5.14 | (-6.33 | , | -3.95)\*\*\* | -5.49 | (-6.68 | , | -4.30)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | -4.33 | (-5.52 | , | -3.13)\*\*\* | -5.84 | (-7.03 | , | -4.65)\*\*\* | -6.18 | (-7.38 | , | -4.99)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | -3.36 | (-4.55 | , | -2.17)\*\*\* | -4.87 | (-6.06 | , | -3.68)\*\*\* | -5.22 | (-6.41 | , | -4.02)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | REF |  |  |  | -1.51 | (-2.70 | , | -0.32)\* | -1.86 | (-3.05 | , | -0.67)\*\* |
| 50-54 years | 1.51 | (0.32 | , | 2.70)\* | REF |  |  |  | -0.35 | (-1.54 | , | 0.85) |
| 80-84 years | 1.86 | (0.67 | , | 3.05)\*\* | 0.35 | (-0.85 | , | 1.54) | REF |  |  |  |
| Democracy | -12.14 | (-38.86 | , | 14.59) | 16.26 | (-10.47 | , | 42.99) | 18.23 | (-8.49 | , | 44.96) |
| Age groups × Democracy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | -85.96 | (-120.49 | , | -51.43)\*\*\* | -114.36 | (-148.88 | , | -79.83)\*\*\* | -116.33 | (-150.86 | , | -81.80)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | -91.84 | (-126.37 | , | -57.31)\*\*\* | -120.24 | (-154.76 | , | -85.71)\*\*\* | -122.21 | (-156.74 | , | -87.68)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | -69.02 | (-103.55 | , | -34.49)\*\*\* | -97.41 | (-131.94 | , | -62.89)\*\*\* | -99.39 | (-133.92 | , | -64.86)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | REF |  |  |  | -28.39 | (-62.92 | , | 6.13) | -30.37 | (-64.90 | , | 4.16) |
| 50-54 years | 28.39 | (-6.13 | , | 62.92) | REF |  |  |  | -1.98 | (-36.50 | , | 32.55) |
| 80-84 years | 30.37 | (-4.16 | , | 64.90) | 1.98 | (-32.55 | , | 36.50) | REF |  |  |  |
| Democracy × WPR | 1.42 | (0.18 | , | 2.66)\* | -0.02 | (-1.26 | , | 1.22) | -0.85 | (-2.09 | , | 0.40) |
| Age groups × WPR × Democracy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | 3.00 | (1.39 | , | 4.60)\*\*\* | 4.44 | (2.83 | , | 6.04)\*\*\* | 5.26 | (2.83 | , | 6.04)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | 3.08 | (1.47 | , | 4.69)\*\*\* | 4.52 | (2.91 | , | 6.13)\*\*\* | 5.35 | (2.91 | , | 6.13)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | 2.28 | (0.68 | , | 3.89)\*\* | 3.72 | (2.11 | , | 5.33)\*\*\* | 4.55 | (2.11 | , | 5.33)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | REF |  |  |  | 1.44 | (-0.17 | , | 3.05) | 2.27 | (0.66 | , | 3.87)\*\* |
| 50-54 years | -1.44 | (-3.05 | , | 0.17) | REF |  |  |  | 0.83 | (-0.78 | , | 2.43) |
| 80-84 years | -2.27 | (-3.87 | , | -0.66)\*\* | -0.83 | (-2.43 | , | 0.78) | REF |  |  |  |

*Note*: CI, confidence interval; REF, reference groups. Other country-level characteristics were set as control variables. These included media freedom, GDP per capita, GDP per capita growth, and armed conflict. The table presents the coefficients of interest. a Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. b \*P <0.05, \*\*P <0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001.

**Table S6.** The effects of import tariffs on SSBs on SSB consumption in different age groups, 2005–2015

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Model 1a | | | | Model 2a | | | | Model 3a | | | |
|  | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | |
|  | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | |
| Age groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | 62.63 | (42.82 | , | 82.44)\*\*\*b | 160.96 | (141.15 | , | 180.78)\*\*\* | 218.71 | (198.89 | , | 238.52)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | 141.55 | (121.74 | , | 161.37)\*\*\* | 239.89 | (220.08 | , | 259.70)\*\*\* | 297.63 | (277.82 | , | 317.44)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | 131.80 | (111.98 | , | 151.61)\*\*\* | 230.13 | (210.32 | , | 249.94)\*\*\* | 287.87 | (268.06 | , | 307.69)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | REF |  |  |  | 98.34 | (78.52 | , | 118.15)\*\*\* | 156.08 | (136.26 | , | 175.89)\*\*\* |
| 50-54 years | -98.34 | (-118.15 | , | -78.52)\*\*\* | REF |  |  |  | 57.74 | (37.93 | , | 77.55)\*\*\* |
| 80-84 years | -156.08 | (-175.89 | , | -136.26)\*\*\* | -57.74 | (-77.55 | , | -37.93)\*\*\* | REF |  |  |  |
| Import tariffs on SSBs | -0.75 | (-1.49 | , | -0.01)\* | -0.31 | (-1.04 | , | 0.43) | -0.02 | (-0.75 | , | 0.72) |
| Age groups × Import tariffs on SSBs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | -1.24 | (-2.16 | , | -0.32)\*\* | -1.68 | (-2.60 | , | -0.76)\*\*\* | -1.97 | (-2.90 | , | -1.05)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | -1.38 | (-2.30 | , | -0.46)\*\* | -1.82 | (-2.74 | , | -0.90)\*\*\* | -2.11 | (-3.04 | , | -1.19)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | -1.02 | (-1.94 | , | -0.09)\* | -1.46 | (-2.38 | , | -0.54)\*\* | -1.75 | (-2.67 | , | -0.83)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | REF |  |  |  | -0.44 | (-1.36 | , | 0.48) | -0.73 | (-1.65 | , | 0.19) |
| 50-54 years | 0.44 | (-0.48 | , | 1.36) | REF |  |  |  | -0.29 | (-1.21 | , | 0.63) |
| 80-84 years | 0.73 | (-0.19 | , | 1.65) | 0.29 | (-0.63 | , | 1.21) | REF |  |  |  |

*Note*: CI, confidence interval; REF, reference groups. Other country-level characteristics were set as control variables. These included media freedom, GDP per capita, GDP per capita growth, and armed conflict. The table presents the coefficients of interest. a Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. b \*P <0.05, \*\*P <0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001.

**Table S7.** The effects of women’s parliamentary representation, regime types, and import tariffs on SSBs on SSB consumption in different age groups, 2005–2015

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Model 1a | | | | Model 2b | | | | Model 3c | | | |
|  | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | |
|  | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | |
| Age groups × WPR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | -3.83 | (-5.18 | , | -2.48)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | -3.49 | (-4.86 | , | -2.12)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | -4.66 | (-6.00 | , | -3.31)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | -4.20 | (-5.57 | , | -2.83)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | -3.63 | (-4.98 | , | -2.29)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | -3.27 | (-4.64 | , | -1.90)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | REF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  |
| 50-54 years | 1.59 | (0.24 | , | 2.94)\* |  |  |  |  | 1.39 | (0.02 | , | 2.76)\* |
| 80-84 years | 1.92 | (0.57 | , | 3.27)\*\* |  |  |  |  | 1.58 | (0.21 | , | 2.95)\* |
| Age groups × Import tariffs on SSBs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years |  |  |  |  | -1.24 | (-2.16 | , | -0.32)\*\* | -1.11 | (-2.07 | , | -0.16)\* |
| 11-14 years |  |  |  |  | -1.38 | (-2.30 | , | -0.46)\*\* | -1.50 | (-2.46 | , | -0.54)\*\* |
| 15-19 years |  |  |  |  | -1.02 | (-1.94 | , | -0.09)\* | -1.21 | (-2.17 | , | -0.25)\* |
| 30-34 years |  |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  |
| 50-54 years |  |  |  |  | 0.44 | (-0.48 | , | 1.36) | 0.67 | (-0.29 | , | 1.63) |
| 80-84 years |  |  |  |  | 0.73 | (-0.19 | , | 1.65) | 1.13 | (0.17 | , | 2.09)\* |
| Age groups × WPR × Democracy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | 3.41 | (1.63 | , | 5.20)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | 2.98 | (1.16 | , | 4.79)\*\* |
| 11-14 years | 3.58 | (1.80 | , | 5.37)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | 3.00 | (1.19 | , | 4.81)\*\* |
| 15-19 years | 2.68 | (0.90 | , | 4.47)\*\* |  |  |  |  | 2.21 | (0.40 | , | 4.02)\* |
| 30-34 years | REF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  |
| 50-54 years | -1.58 | (-3.36 | , | 0.21) |  |  |  |  | -1.32 | (-3.13 | , | 0.49) |
| 80-84 years | -2.37 | (-4.16 | , | -0.59)\*\* |  |  |  |  | -1.93 | (-3.74 | , | -0.12)\* |

*Note*: CI, confidence interval; REF, reference groups. Other country-level characteristics were set as control variables. These included media freedom, GDP per capita, GDP per capita growth, and armed conflict. The table presents the coefficients of interest.

a Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. Investigating the effect of *women’s parliamentary representation* and *regime types* on SSB consumption in different age groups: The impact of female representation in reducing SSB consumption for children and adolescents, compared to middle-aged adults, was more prevalent in non-democracies than in democracies.

b Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. Investigating the effect of *import tariffs on SSBs* on SSB consumption in different age groups: The impact of import tariffs on SSBs in reducing SSB consumption was more prevalent for children and adolescents than young adults (6-10 years: -1.24, CI = -2.16–-0.32; 11-14 years: -1.38, CI = -2.30–-0.46; 15-19 years: -1.02, CI = -1.94–-0.09).

c Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. The three variables, *women’s parliamentary representation*, *regime types* and *import tariffs on SSBs*, were included in the regression analyses. Compared to model 1, the gap has narrowed between democracies and non-democracies in terms of the impact of female representation on SSB consumption for children and adolescents, compared to young adults (6-10 years: 2.98, CI = 1.16–4.79; 11-14 years: 3.00, CI = 1.19–4.81; 15-19 years: 2.21, CI = 0.40–4.02), indicating that *import tariffs on SSBs* may have a partial mediating effect.

d \*P <0.05, \*\*P <0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001.

**Table S8.** The effects of women’s parliamentary representation, regime types, and import tariffs on SSBs on SSB consumption in different age groups, 2005–2015

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Model 1a | | | | Model 2b | | | | Model 3c | | | |
|  | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | |
|  | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | |
| Age groups × WPR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | -5.42 | (-6.77 | , | -4.07)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | -4.88 | (-6.25 | , | -3.51)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | -6.25 | (-7.60 | , | -4.90)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | -5.59 | (-6.96 | , | -4.22)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | -5.23 | (-6.57 | , | -3.88)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | -4.66 | (-6.03 | , | -3.29)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | -1.59 | (-2.94 | , | -0.24)\* |  |  |  |  | -1.39 | (-2.76 | , | -0.02)\* |
| 50-54 years | REF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  |
| 80-84 years | 0.33 | (-1.02 | , | 1.67) |  |  |  |  | 0.19 | (-1.18 | , | 1.56) |
| Age groups × Import tariffs on SSBs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years |  |  |  |  | -1.68 | (-2.60 | , | -0.76)\*\*\* | -1.78 | (-2.74 | , | -0.83)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years |  |  |  |  | -1.82 | (-2.74 | , | -0.90)\*\*\* | -2.17 | (-3.13 | , | -1.21)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years |  |  |  |  | -1.46 | (-2.38 | , | -0.54)\*\* | -1.88 | (-2.84 | , | -0.92)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years |  |  |  |  | -0.44 | (-1.36 | , | 0.48) | -0.67 | (-1.63 | , | 0.29) |
| 50-54 years |  |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  |
| 80-84 years |  |  |  |  | 0.29 | (-0.63 | , | 1.21) | 0.46 | (-0.50 | , | 1.42) |
| Age groups × WPR × Democracy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | 4.99 | (3.20 | , | 6.77)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | 4.29 | (2.48 | , | 6.10)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | 5.16 | (3.38 | , | 6.95)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | 4.31 | (2.50 | , | 6.12)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | 4.26 | (2.48 | , | 6.05)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | 3.53 | (1.72 | , | 5.34)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | 1.58 | (-0.21 | , | 3.36) |  |  |  |  | 1.32 | (-0.49 | , | 3.13) |
| 50-54 years | REF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  |
| 80-84 years | -0.80 | (-2.58 | , | 0.99) |  |  |  |  | -0.62 | (-2.43 | , | 1.19) |

*Note*: CI, confidence interval; REF, reference groups. Other country-level characteristics were set as control variables. These included media freedom, GDP per capita, GDP per capita growth, and armed conflict. The table presents the coefficients of interest.

a Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. Investigating the effect of *women’s parliamentary representation* and *regime types* on SSB consumption in different age groups: The impact of female representation in reducing SSB consumption for children and adolescents, compared to middle-aged adults, was more prevalent in non-democracies than in democracies.

b Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. Investigating the effect of *import tariffs on SSBs* on SSB consumption in different age groups: The impact of import tariffs on SSBs in reducing SSB consumption was more prevalent for children and adolescents than middle-aged adults (6-10 years: -1.68, CI = -2.60–-0.76; 11-14 years: -1.82, CI = -2.74–-0.90; 15-19 years: -1.46, CI = -2.38–-0.54).

c Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. The three variables, *women’s parliamentary representation*, *regime types* and *import tariffs on SSBs*, were included in the regression analyses. Compared to model 1, the gap has narrowed between democracies and non-democracies in terms of the impact of female representation on SSB consumption for children and adolescents, compared to middle-aged adults (6-10 years: 4.29, CI = 2.48–6.10; 11-14 years: 4.31, CI = 2.50–6.12; 15-19 years: 3.53, CI = 1.72–5.34), indicating that *import tariffs on SSBs* may have a partial mediating effect.

d \*P <0.05, \*\*P <0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001.

**Table S9.** The effects of women’s parliamentary representation, regime types, and import tariffs on SSBs on SSB consumption in different age groups, 2005–2015

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Model 1a | | | | Model 2b | | | | Model 3c | | | |
|  | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | | SSB consumption (g/day) | | | |
|  | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | | Coefficient (95% CI) | | | |
| Age groups × WPR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | -5.74 | (-7.09 | , | -4.40)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | -5.07 | (-6.44 | , | -3.70)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | -6.57 | (-7.92 | , | -5.22)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | -5.78 | (-7.15 | , | -4.41)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | -5.55 | (-6.90 | , | -4.20)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | -4.84 | (-6.21 | , | -3.47)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | -1.92 | (-3.27 | , | -0.57)\*\* |  |  |  |  | -1.58 | (-2.95 | , | -0.21)\* |
| 50-54 years | -0.33 | (-1.67 | , | 1.02) |  |  |  |  | -0.19 | (-1.56 | , | 1.18) |
| 80-84 years | REF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  |
| Age groups × Import tariffs on SSBs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years |  |  |  |  | -1.97 | (-2.90 | , | -1.05)\*\*\* | -2.24 | (-3.20 | , | -1.29)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years |  |  |  |  | -2.11 | (-3.04 | , | -1.19)\*\*\* | -2.63 | (-3.59 | , | -1.67)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years |  |  |  |  | -1.75 | (-2.67 | , | -0.83)\*\*\* | -2.34 | (-3.30 | , | -1.38)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years |  |  |  |  | -0.73 | (-1.65 | , | 0.19) | -1.13 | (-2.09 | , | -0.17)\* |
| 50-54 years |  |  |  |  | -0.29 | (-1.21 | , | 0.63) | -0.46 | (-1.42 | , | 0.50) |
| 80-84 years |  |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  |
| Age groups × WPR × Democracy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6-10 years | 5.79 | (4.00 | , | 7.57)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | 4.91 | (3.10 | , | 6.72)\*\*\* |
| 11-14 years | 5.96 | (4.17 | , | 7.74)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | 4.93 | (3.12 | , | 6.74)\*\*\* |
| 15-19 years | 5.06 | (3.27 | , | 6.84)\*\*\* |  |  |  |  | 4.14 | (2.33 | , | 5.95)\*\*\* |
| 30-34 years | 2.37 | (0.59 | , | 4.16)\*\* |  |  |  |  | 1.93 | (0.12 | , | 3.74)\* |
| 50-54 years | 0.80 | (-0.99 | , | 2.58) |  |  |  |  | 0.62 | (-1.19 | , | 2.43) |
| 80-84 years | REF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | REF |  |  |  |

*Note*: CI, confidence interval; REF, reference groups. Other country-level characteristics were set as control variables. These included media freedom, GDP per capita, GDP per capita growth, and armed conflict. The table presents the coefficients of interest.

a Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. Investigating the effect of *women’s parliamentary representation* and *regime types* on SSB consumption in different age groups: The impact of female representation in reducing SSB consumption for children and adolescents, compared to older adults, was more prevalent in non-democracies than in democracies.

b Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. Investigating the effect of *import tariffs on SSBs* on SSB consumption in different age groups: The impact of import tariffs on SSBs in reducing SSB consumption was more prevalent for children and adolescents than older adults (6-10 years: -1.97, CI = -2.90–-1.05; 11-14 years: -2.11, CI = -3.04–-1.19; 15-19 years: -1.75, CI = -2.67–-0.83).

c Country-and time-fixed-effects regression models. The three variables, *women’s parliamentary representation*, *regime types* and *import tariffs on SSBs*, were included in the regression analyses. Compared to model 1, the gap has narrowed between democracies and non-democracies in terms of the impact of female representation on SSB consumption for children and adolescents, compared to older adults (6-10 years: 4.91, CI = 3.10–6.72; 11-14 years: 4.93, CI = 3.12–6.74; 15-19 years: 4.14, CI = 2.33–5.95), indicating that *import tariffs on SSBs* may have a partial mediating effect.

d \*P <0.05, \*\*P <0.01, \*\*\*P<0.001.