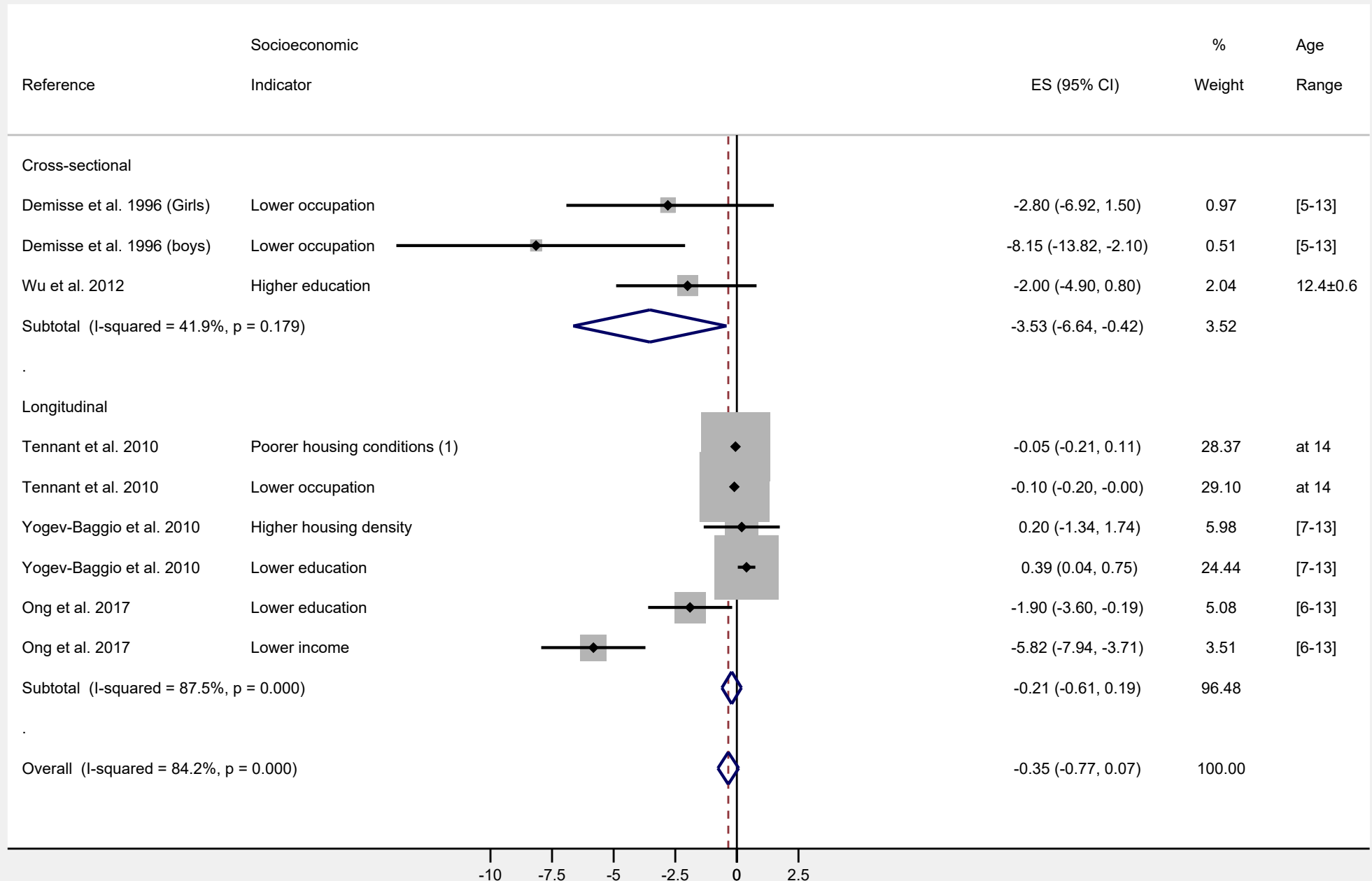


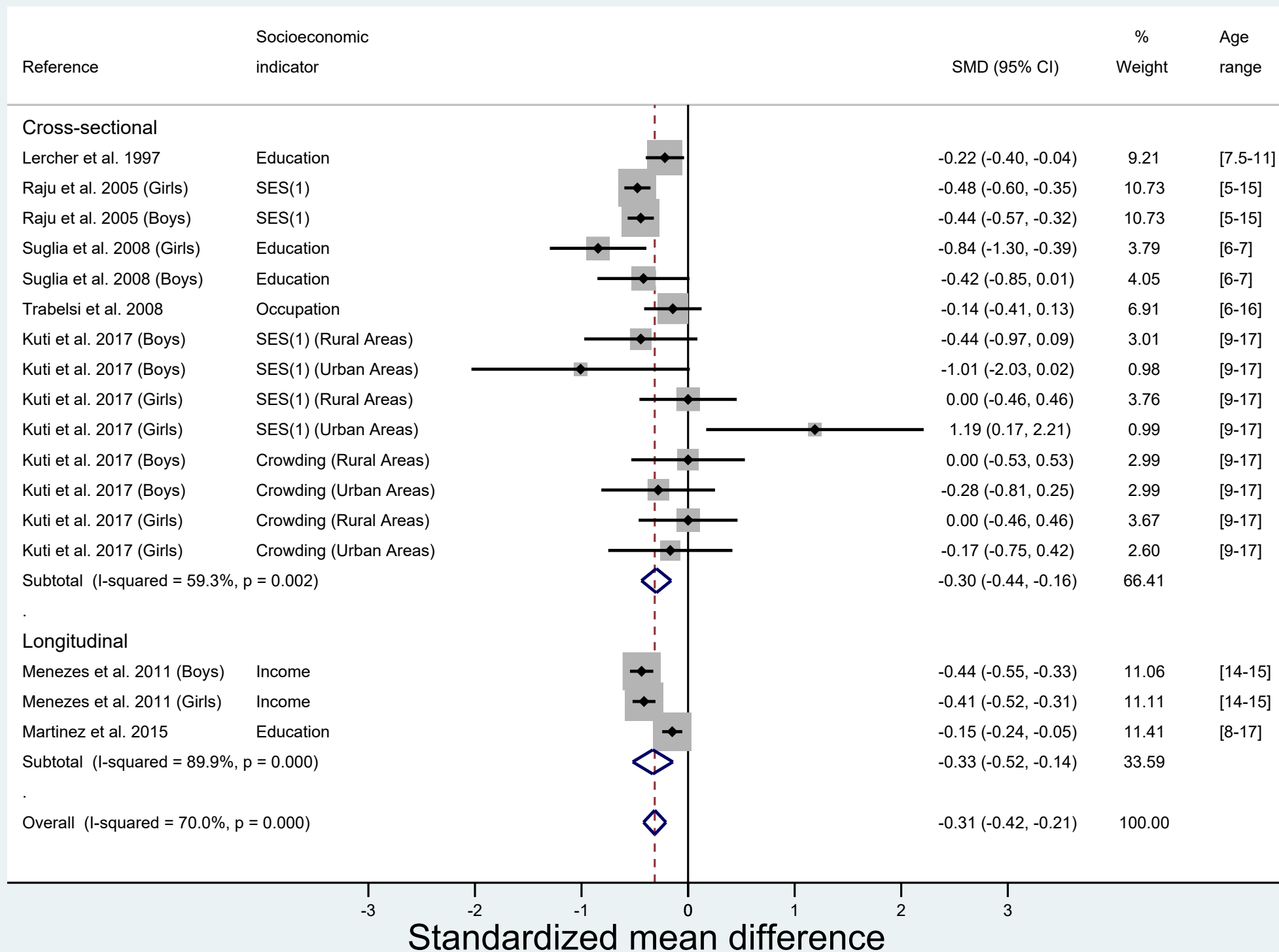
Note: Weights are from fixed effects analysis; SES(1): socioeconomic status classified using more than one socioeconomic indicator as education, occupation or/and income.

**Figure S1:** Forest plot from fixed effects model meta-analysis, showing the standardized mean difference in FEV1 (l) between disadvantaged and advantaged socioeconomic groups, by sex.



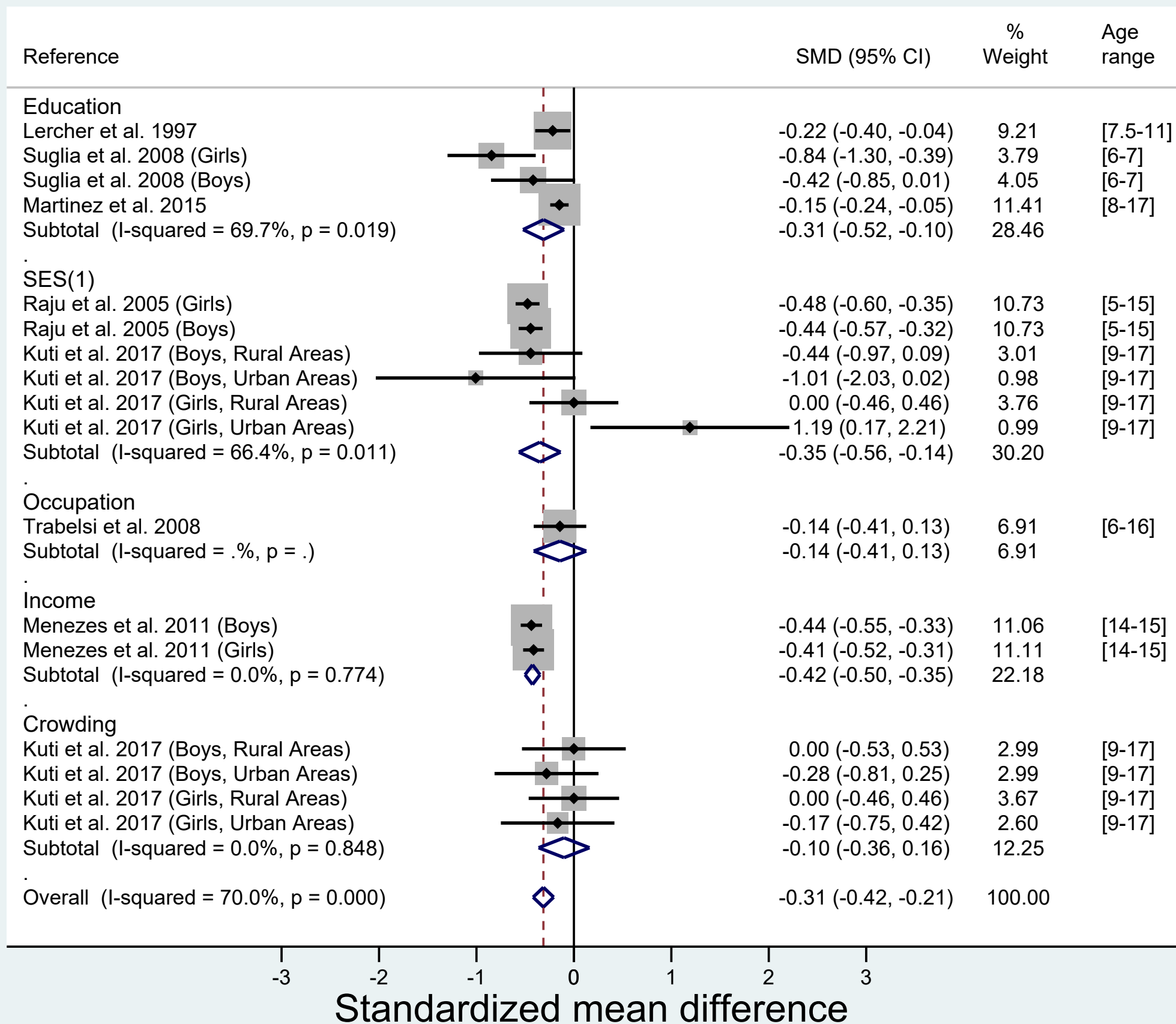
Note: Weights are from random effects analysis; <sup>1</sup>housing conditions classified with overcrowding, lack of hot water, shared toilet, and dampness or poor repair.

**Figure S2:** Forest plot of the meta-analysis including the beta-coefficients of the association between FEV<sub>1</sub> and socioeconomic circumstances.



Note: Weights are from random effects analysis; SES(1): socioeconomic status classified using more than one socioeconomic indicator as education, occupation or/and income.

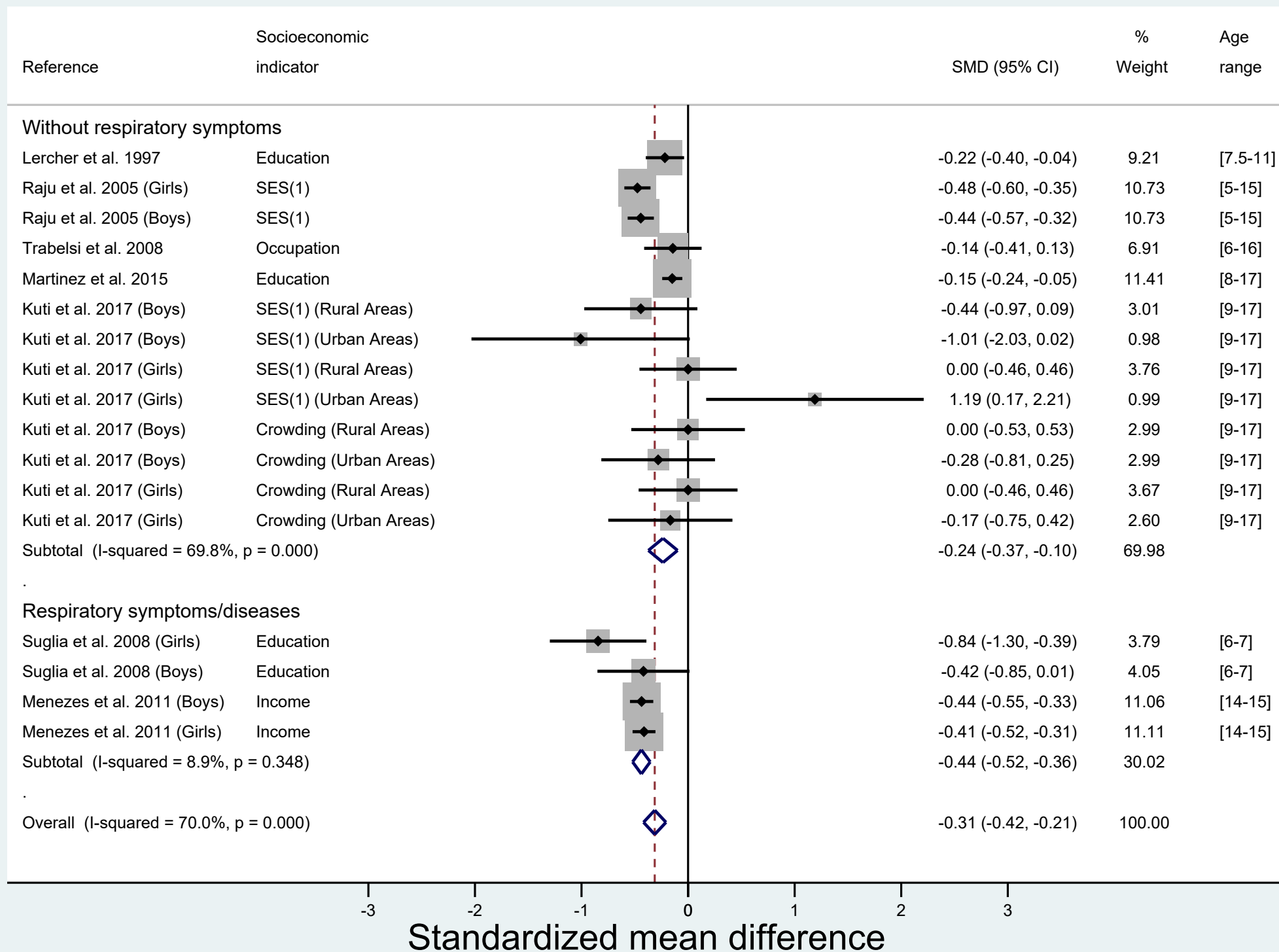
**Figure S3:** Forest plot from random effects model meta-analysis, showing the standardized mean difference in FEV1 (l) between disadvantaged and advantaged socioeconomic groups, by type of study.



Note: Weights are from random effects analysis; SES(1): socioeconomic status classified using more than one socioeconomic indicator as education, occupation or/and income.

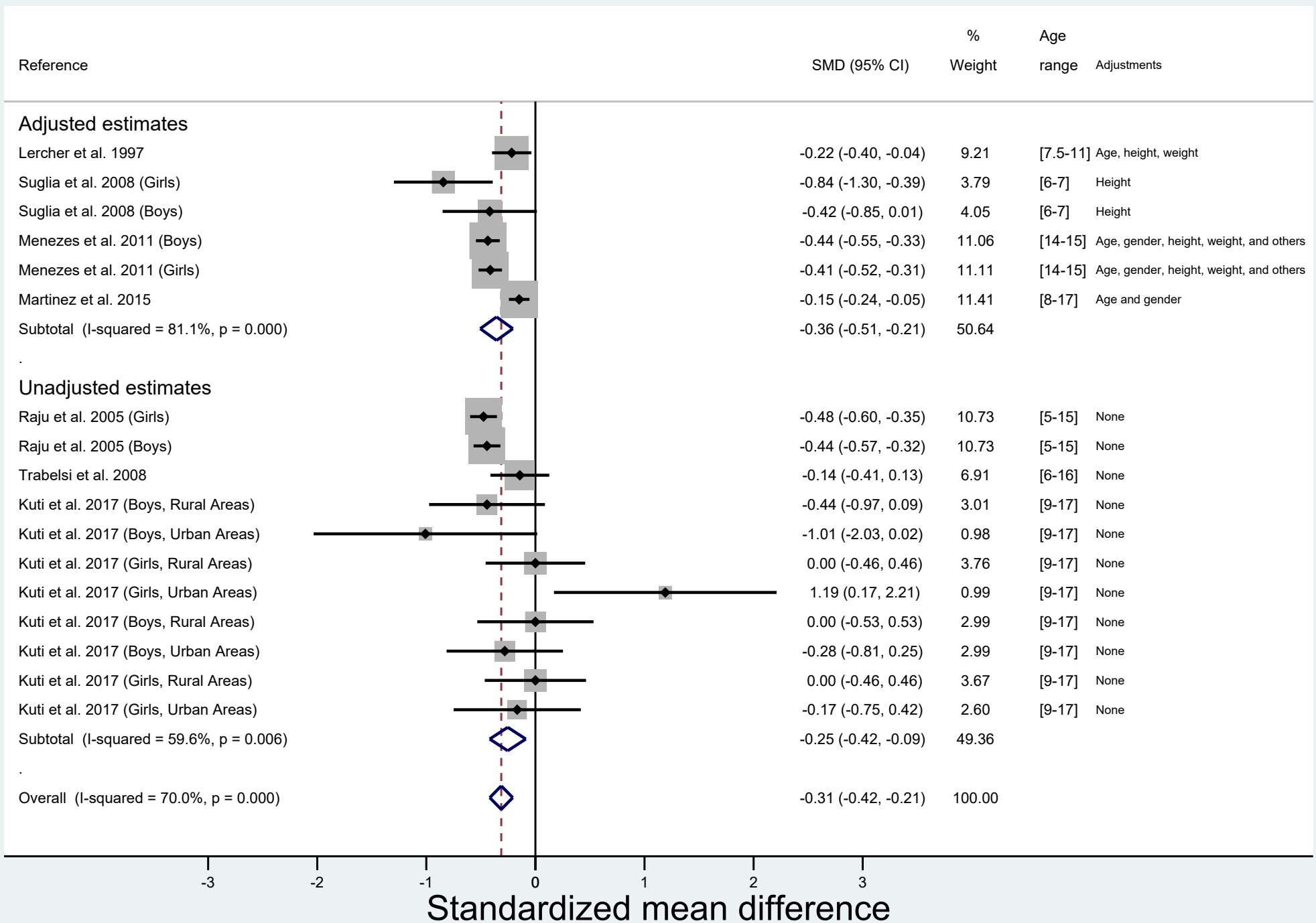
**Figure S4:** Forest plot from random effects model meta-analysis, showing the standardized mean difference in FEV1 (l) between disadvantaged and advantaged socioeconomic groups, by socioeconomic indicator.





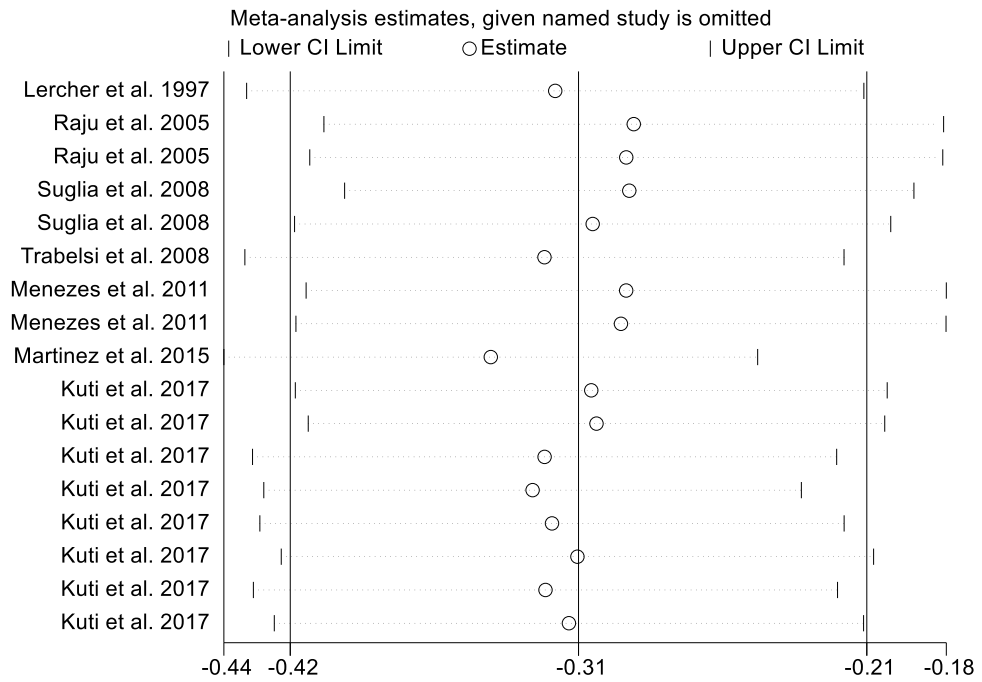
Note: Weights are from random effects analysis; SES(1): socioeconomic status classified using more than one socioeconomic indicator as education, occupation or/and income.

**Figure S5:** Forest plot from random effects model meta-analysis, showing the standardized mean difference in FEV1 (l) between disadvantaged and advantaged socioeconomic groups, by absence or presence of respiratory symptoms/diseases.



Note: Weights are from random effects analysis; SES<sup>1</sup>: socioeconomic status classified using more than one socioeconomic indicator as education, occupation or/and income.

**Figure S6:** Forest plot from random effects model meta-analysis, showing the standardized mean difference in FEV1 (l) between disadvantaged and advantaged socioeconomic groups, comparing studies with and without adjustment variables.



**Figure S7:** graph illustration of the influence of each individual study on the overall meta-analysis.