*Supplementary material to article by J. Schröder et al. et al. "Feasibility and effectiveness of repetitive gait training early after stroke: a systematic review and meta-analysis"*

**Supplemental figures.** Forrest plots of effectiveness. Summary effect sizes (SES) are calculated and illustrated based on immediate post-intervention and follow-up data on gait functions after (comparison 1) repetitive gait training compared with conventional physiotherapy (PT), (comparison 2) RAGT compared with conventional PT, including a sub-analysis between different devices (end-effector vs exoskeleton) and (comparison 3) BWSTT compared with conventional PT. RAGT: robot-assisted gait training; BWSTT: body weight supported treadmill training; FAC: Functional Ambulation Categories; IV: inverse variance; CI: confidence interval; df: degrees of freedom; HM: high motricity group; LM: low motricity group).

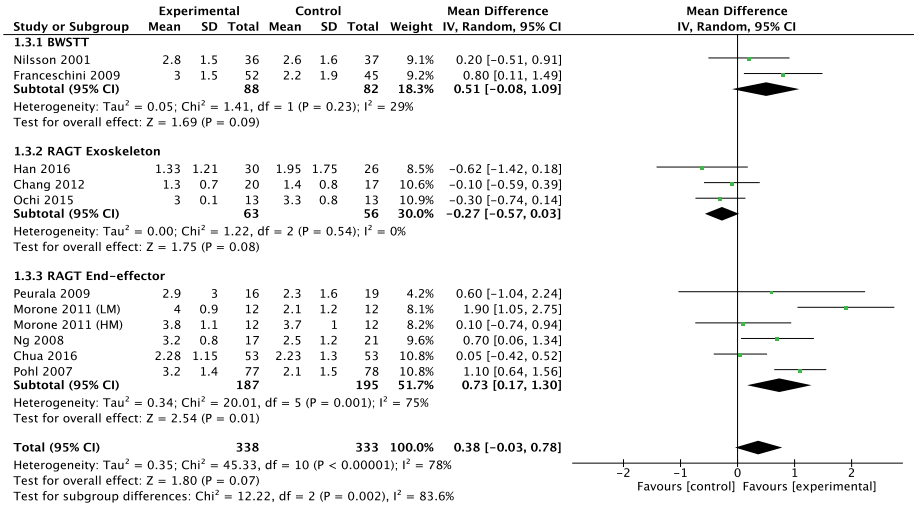


**Fig. S1.** Walking independence (raw Functional Ambulation Categories (FAC) scores) post-intervention.

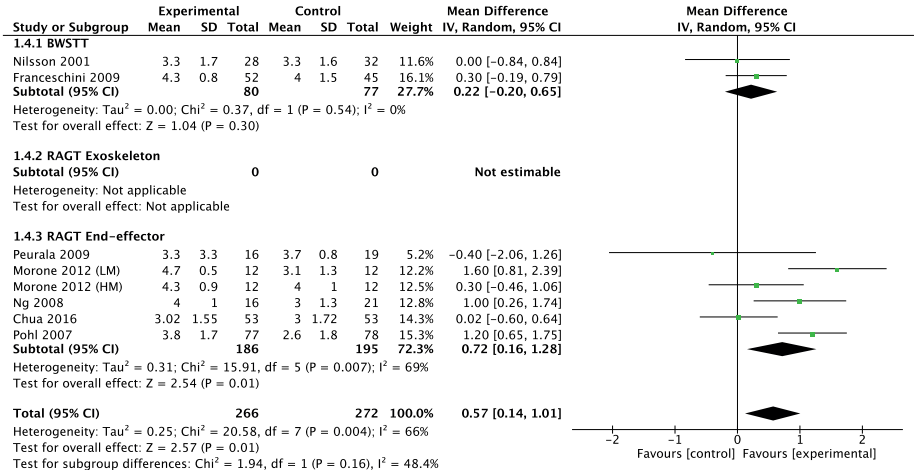


**Fig. S2.** Walking independence (raw Functional Ambulation Categories (FAC) scores) follow-up.

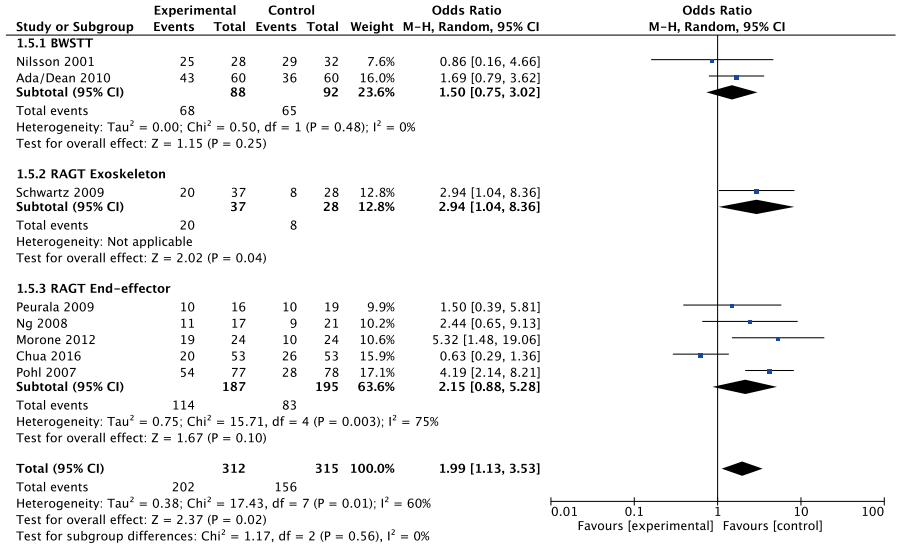


**Fig. S3.** Walking independence (dichotomized scores) post-intervention/follow-up.

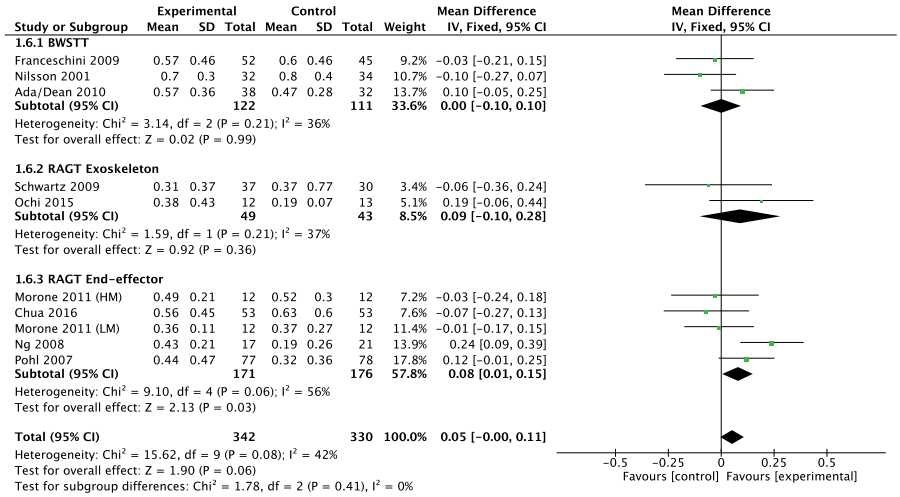


**Fig. S4.** Walking speed (5/10-m walk test, m/s) post-intervention.

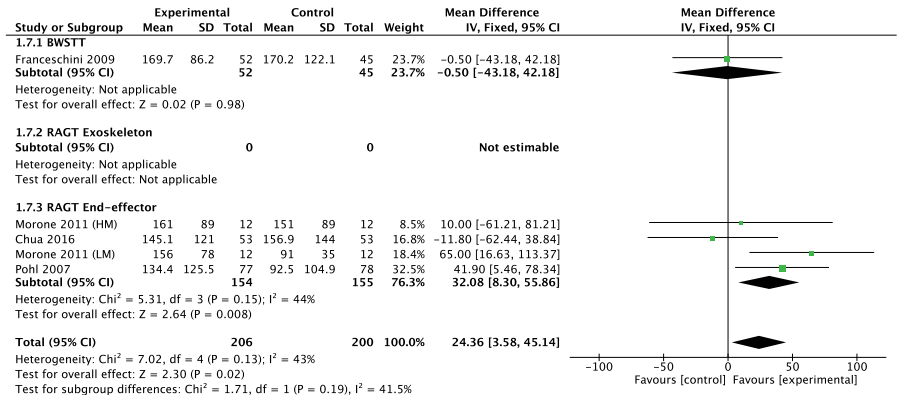


**Fig. S5.** Walking endurance (6-min walk test, m) post-intervention.

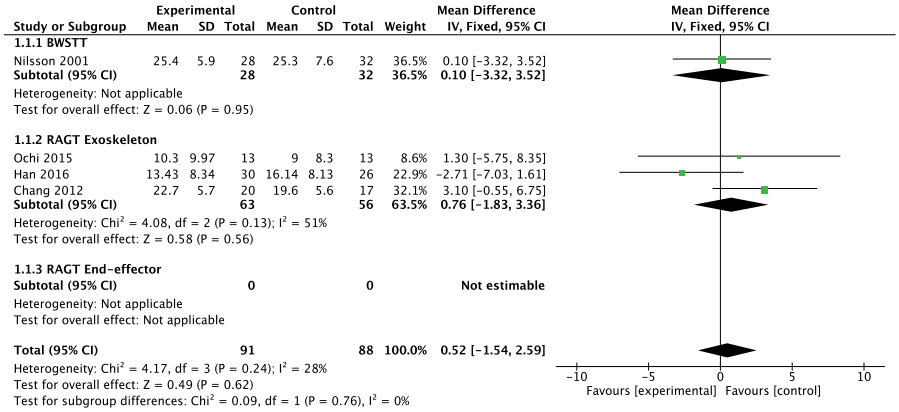


**Fig. S6.** Motor control (Fugl-Meyer Assessment motor subscale for the lower extremity) post-intervention.

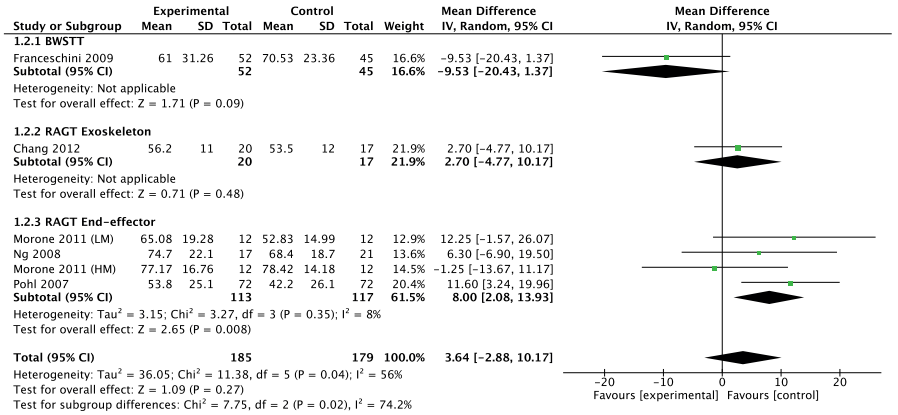


**Fig. S7.** Muscle strength (Motricity Index subscale for the lower extremity) post-intervention.