

Population	Females		Males		X data	Demographic data	X and demographic data
	Autosomes	X	Autosomes	X			
<i>Ashkenazi</i>	5	5	24	22	✓	✓	✓
<i>Iranian</i>	10	9	2	1	✓	✓	✓
<i>Iraqi</i>	5	5	8	5	✓	✓	✓
<i>Libyan</i>	0	0	6	6		✓	
<i>Moroccan</i>	12	10	6	5	✓	✓	✓
<i>Sephardi</i>	5	5	17	14	✓	✓	✓
<i>Syrian</i>	0	0	2	2		✓	
<i>Tunisian</i>	5	5	1	1	✓	✓	✓
<i>Yemenite</i>	12	11	6	4	✓	✓	✓
<i>Algerian</i>	1	1	4	4	✓		
<i>Azerbaijani</i>	4	1	7	7	✓		
<i>Cochin</i>	2	0	5	4			
<i>Ethiopian</i>	14	12	1	0	✓		
<i>Georgian</i>	2	0	5	4			
<i>Italian</i>	3	3	7	7	✓		
<i>Kurdish</i>	3	3	7	6	✓		
<i>Mumbai</i>	0	0	6	4			
<i>Uzbekistani</i>	2	1	3	1	✓		
Total	85	71	117	97			

Table S1: Numbers of sampled individuals in Jewish populations. Values for autosomes correspond to the 202 samples used by Kang *et al.* (2016), and values for the X chromosome correspond to the 168 individuals examined here. The “Demographic Data” column indicates the presence of rate data for the four types of first-cousin consanguinity in Goldschmidt *et al.* (1960)). As in Kang *et al.* (2016), the population listed as “Sephardi” in the table corresponds to the “Turkey” population in Goldschmidt *et al.* (1960), and the population listed as “Iranian” in the table corresponds to the “Persia” population in Goldschmidt *et al.* (1960). Note that quality control procedures differ on the X relative to the autosomes, so that fewer individuals are often available for the X chromosome.