

**Supplementary Figure S1:** Distribution of chromosome X F estimates for CLSA genotyped participants (y-axis truncated). Individuals with chromosome X F estimates within the range of 0.4 to 0.8 (red) are considered to have undefined chromosomal sex.







Supplementary Figure S3: Pairwise plot of allele frequency of SNPs from genotype batch 1 to 5.





(A) Inference using IBD segments. (B) Inference using proportion IBD and kinship coefficient.
Relationships in legend are abbreviated as: MZ=Monozygotic twin, PO=Parent/offspring, FS=Full sibling, 2nd=Second-degree relative, 3rd=Third-degree relative, Distant=Greater than 3rd degree relative, UN=Unrelated. Limits for inferring relationship type are indicated by dashed lines that are color-coded to match those listed in the legend.



**Supplementary Figure S5:** Sample-wise heterozygosity versus genotype missingness. Points are color coded according to self-reported ancestry category. Outliers are marked with a red plus sign.



**Supplementary Figure S6:** Eigenvalues for PCA analysis of the entire cohort (grey) and the European ancestry subset (cluster 4, Robin egg blue), demonstrating a reduction in genetic variance within the European ancestry subset.



**Supplementary Figure S7**: BAF (TOP) and log2 ratio (BOTTOM) of chromosomes X (A) and Y (B) are shown for sample with low heterozygosity on chromosome X compared to sample with 46,XX (C-D).



**Supplementary Figure S8:** BAF (TOP) and log2 ratio (BOTTOM) of chromosome 17 are shown for sample with duplication (A) or deletion (B) at *PMP22* locus.



**Supplementary Figure S9:** Imputation quality of the CLSA cohort using the TOPMed versus Haplotype Reference Consortium (HRC) reference panel stratified by minor allele frequency (MAF) bins (data shown is from chromosome 22).