Table S2: Estimated coefficients describing the effect of changing population sample size, as described in the text (methods, “Differential sample sizes”). Stars denote statistical significance: ** corresponds to $p < .05$ and *** corresponds to $p < .01$. The coefficients are from a binomial GLM with a logit link function, applied to the number of IBD segments detected in the same set of individuals run with and without an additional 812 individuals. For instance, the top three entries in the left column tell us that if $F$ is the number of segments less than 1cM found between Albanian and Austrian individuals in analysis with the full dataset, and $S$ is the corresponding number in the analysis with only the subset, that the model predicts that $S/(S+F) \approx 1 + \exp(-0.08313 + 0.00097 - 0.36424) = 0.61$ (plus binomial sampling noise). Note that coefficients producing effect sizes larger than 4% (e.g. Austria for 0–1cM) all correspond to populations with small sample sizes, and are not significant.