**Figure 2**. The effect of different population forces across our models are described in the first three panels. The frequency of the allele beneficial to the common sex increases when the dominance relationship between it and the allele beneficial to the rare sex is recessive (h=0) across all of our simulations (**A**). Smaller recombination distance between the sexually antagonistic locus (SAL) and the sex determining region (SDR) drives higher patterns of allele frequency for the common sex and reduces its variance (**B**). As the effective population size decreases the higher the selection coefficient needs to be in order to maintain both sexually antagonistic alleles in the population (**C**). The frequency of sexually antagonistic alleles when the locus is present in an autosome (rd=0.5) shows the same pattern regardless of the identity of the common or the rare sex, and the primary force that drives these allele frequency changes is the operational sex ratio (**D**). When the SAL is on a sex chromosome, the frequency of the allele beneficial to the common increases in a manner that is consistent with the expectation laid out in (**B**). For the X chromosome, we observed that the allele beneficial to females is lost a small number of times when OSR is extreme and *Ne* is small (**E**). This is expected due to males being able to select on X chromosomes. Conversely, when the SAL is on the recombining portion of the Y chromosome, only males can select on it, driving the changes in allele frequency observed in panel (**F**). The absence of a sex determining locus leads to qualitatively similar patterns across our haplodiploidy and environmental sex determination models. The allele frequencies in (**G**) and (**H**) being driven by differences in the level of ploidy and OSR. ESD recapitulates the qualitative pattern observed in panel (**D**) where OSR, selection coefficient and genetic architecture are the main forces driving changes in allele frequency (**I**). A common sex number of 500, selection coefficient of 0.5, and dominance factor of 0.5 were used for the simulations illustrated in panels D through I. Females are the common sex in panels D, E, G, and I. Males are the common sex in panels F and H.