During simulations the frequency of alleles benefitting males or females may increase or decrease. For simplicity we report an average sex biasing statistic (**sbs**) that ranges from negative one when all simulations fix the male benefiting allele to positive one when all simulations fix the female benefitting allele and takes on a value of zero when there is no sex bias in allele frequency. This is calculated as:

Where is the frequency of the male benefit allele in simulation and is the number of simulations. For simulations that focus on autosomes we describe results in terms of a common sex and a rare sex since results for rare females or rare males are symmetrical. For sex chromosomes we discuss simulations with rare males and simulations with rare females since these have different dynamics.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | Ratio (rare:common) | | | | | | | |
|  |  | | **1** | **0.8** | **0.6** | **0.4** | **0.2** | **0.1** | **0.05** |
| Number of  common sex | **1000** | | 2000 | 1778 | 1500 | 1143 | 667 | 364 | 190 |
| **500** | | 1000 | 889 | 750 | 571 | 333 | 182 | 95 |
| **100** | | 200 | 178 | 150 | 114 | 67 | 36 | 19 |
| **50** | | 100 | 89 | 75 | 57 | 33 | 18 | 10 |

Table 2 Variance effective population size for autosomal loci. E