# 1) Female competition

### **Explanatory variable**

expected association observed association 89% CI estimate

sample size (number of species)

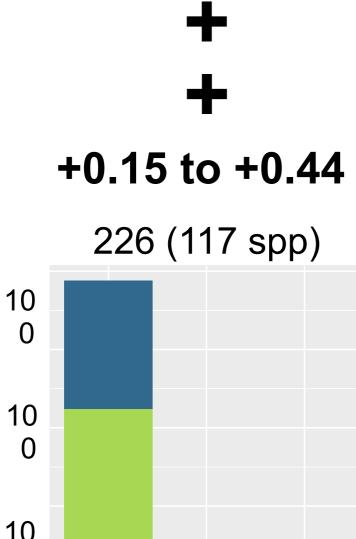
number of studies with: dominance no sex bias

in dominance

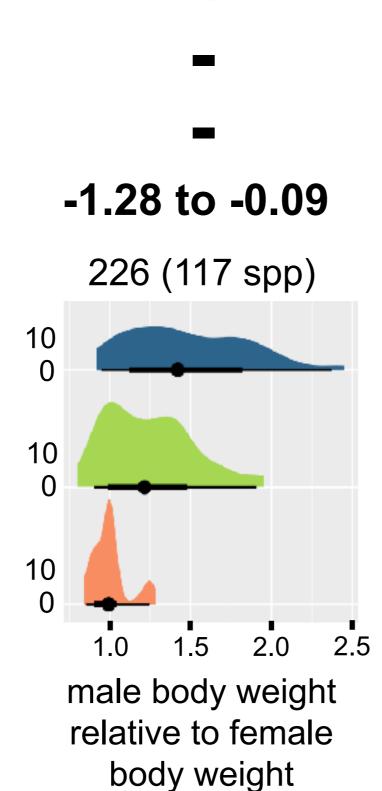
strict male

strict female dominance

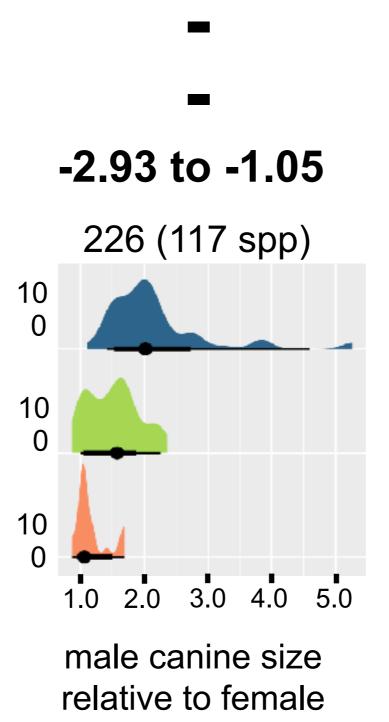




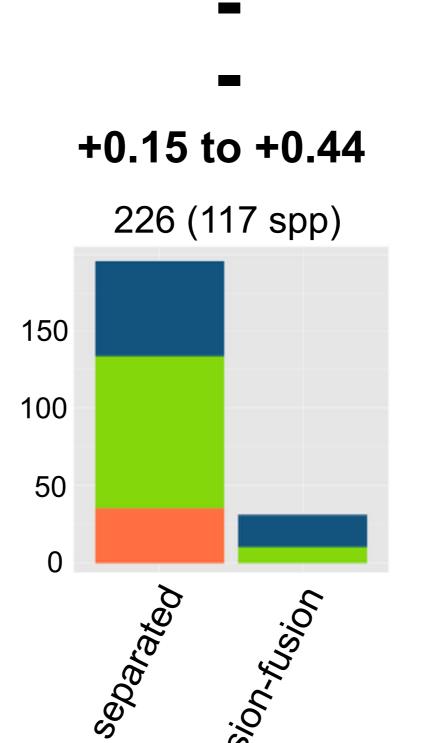
#### b) Sexual size dimorphism



#### c) Canine size dimorphism



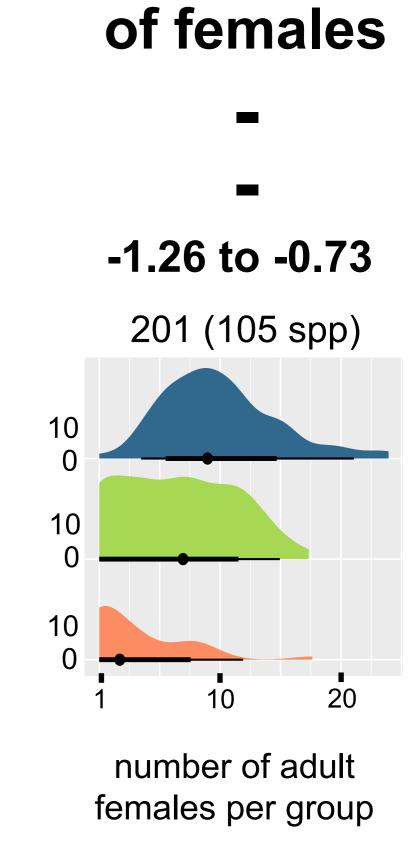
#### d) Fissionfusion



#### e) Homerange overlap

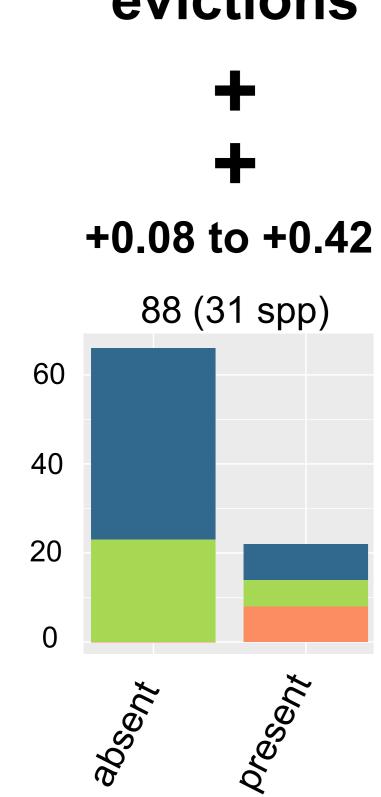
-0.63 to -0.10

138 (62 spp)

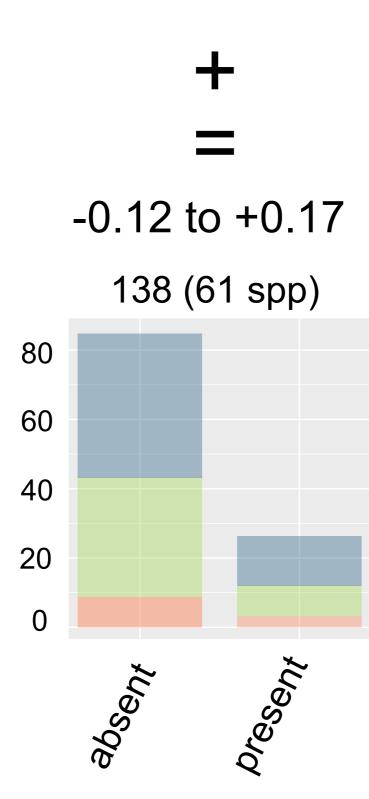


f) Number

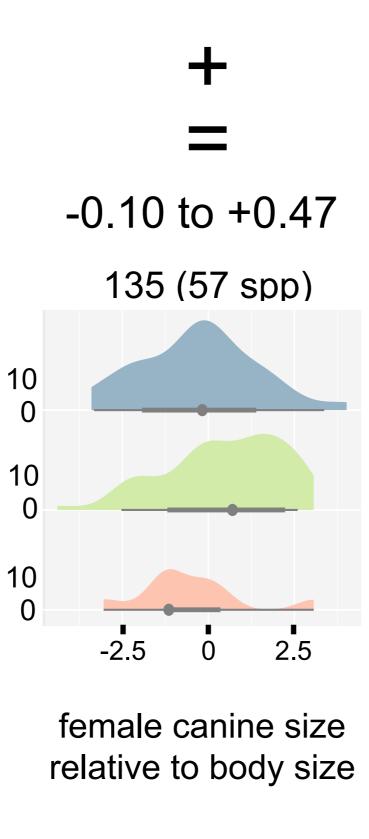
#### g) Female evictions



#### h) Female infanticide

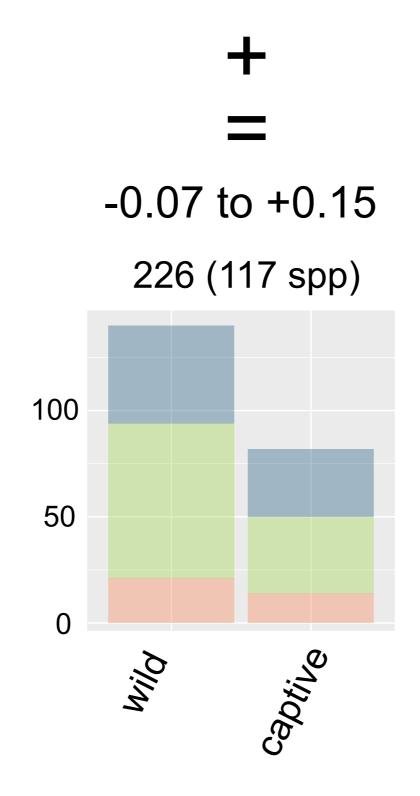


#### i) Relative canine size

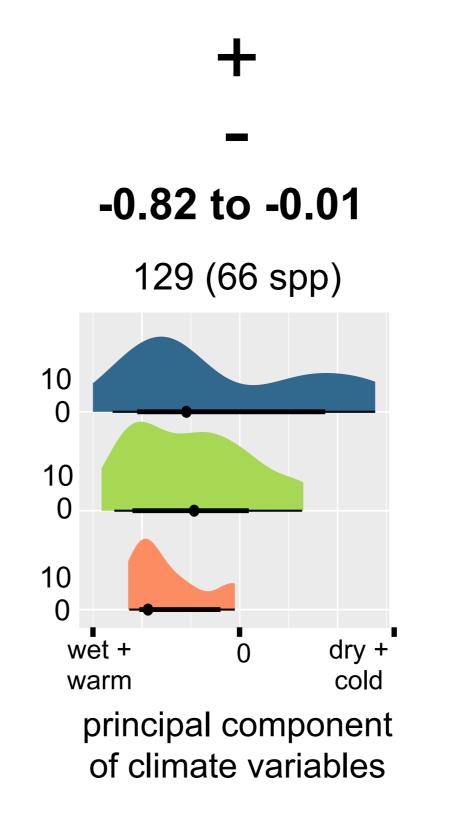


#### j) Population origin

canine size



k) Harshness of environment

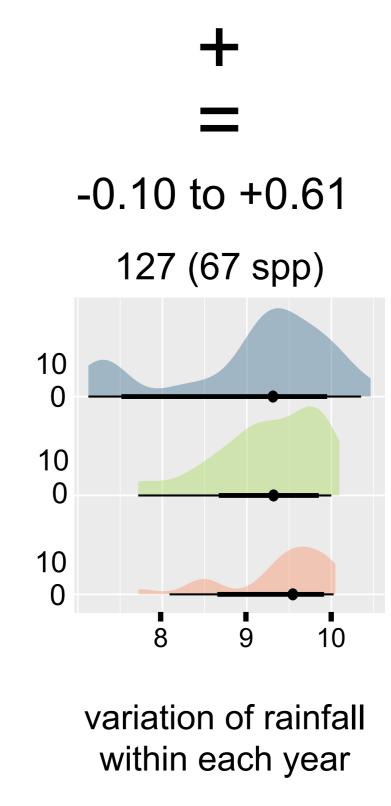


I) Rainfall seasonality

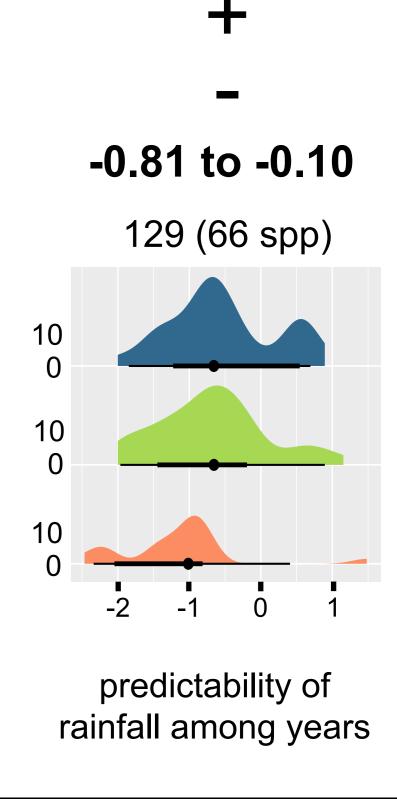
percent of home

range overlapping

neighbouring groups

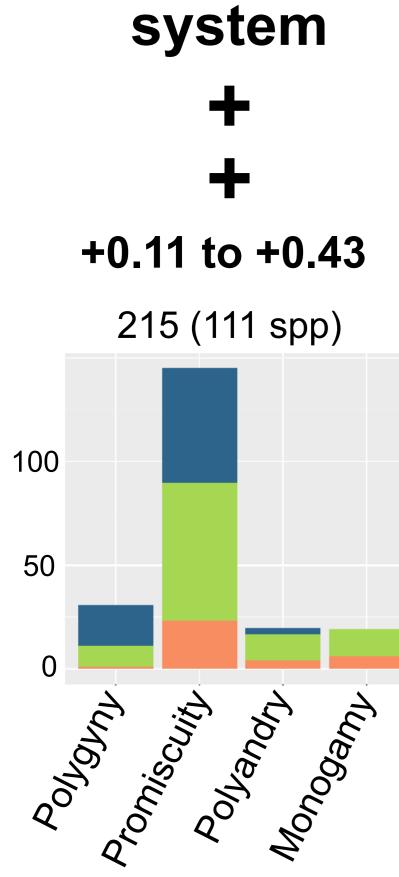


m) Rainfall unpredictability

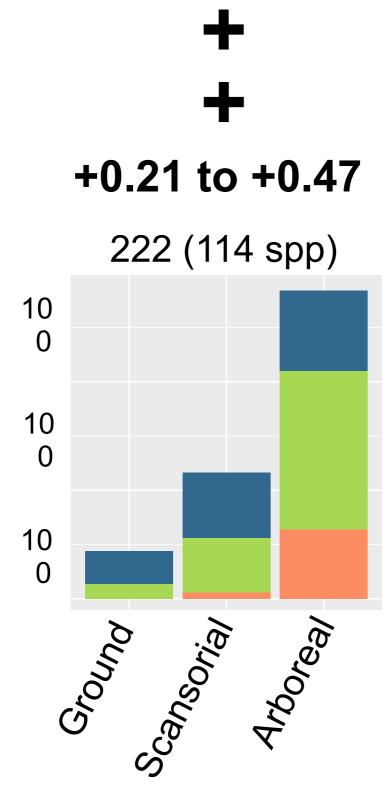


# 2) Reproductive control

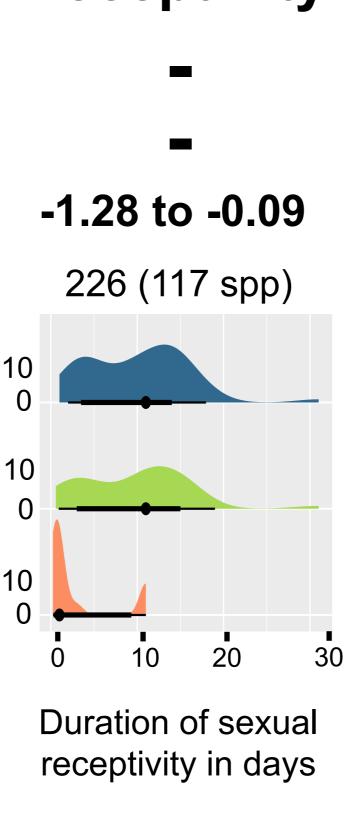
#### a) Mating system



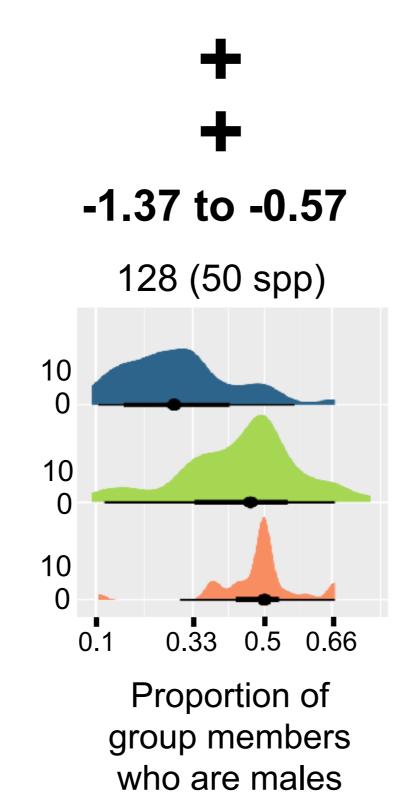
#### b) Foraging location



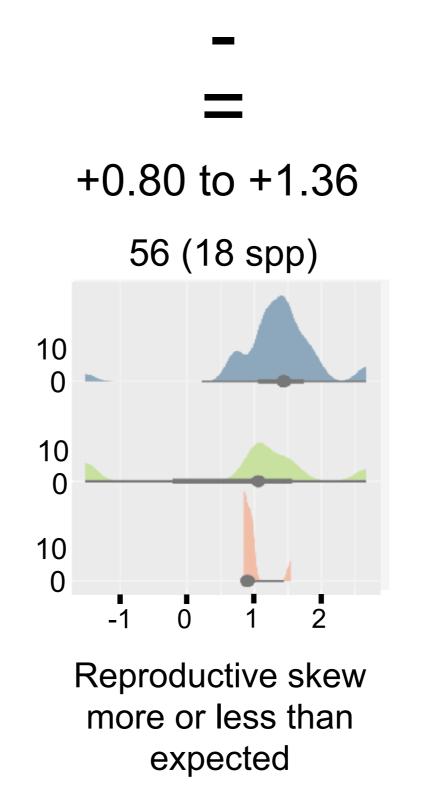
c) Sexual receptivity



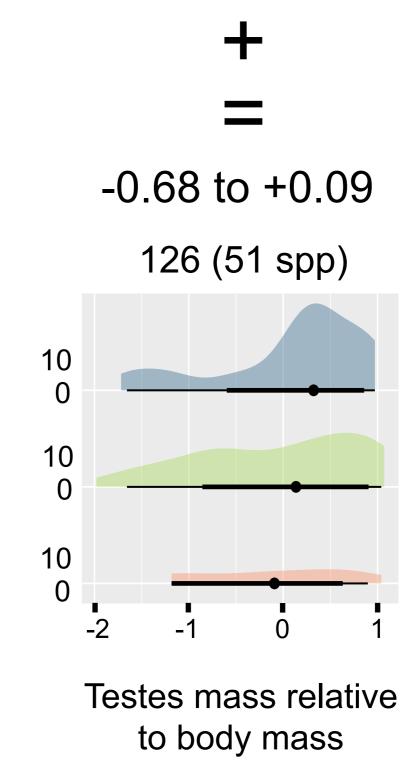
d) Adult sex ratio



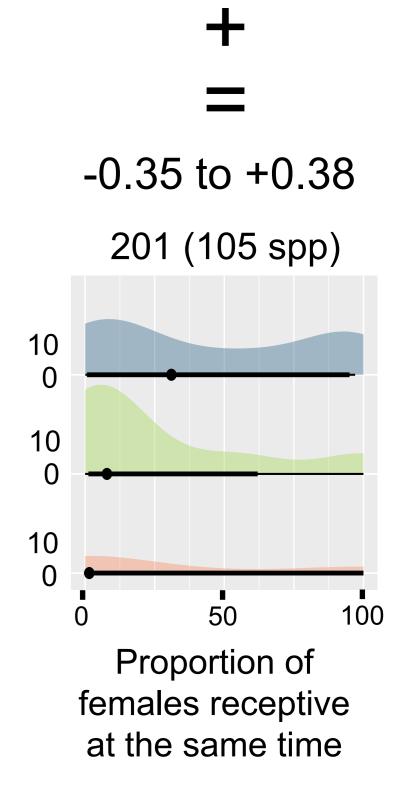
e) Male reproductive skew



f) Relative testes mass

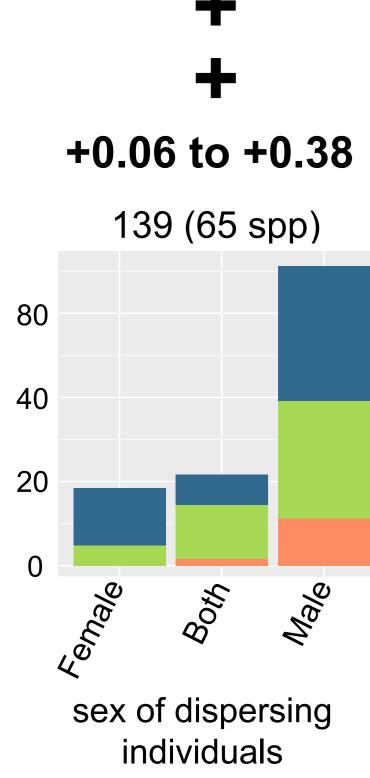


g) Receptive synchrony

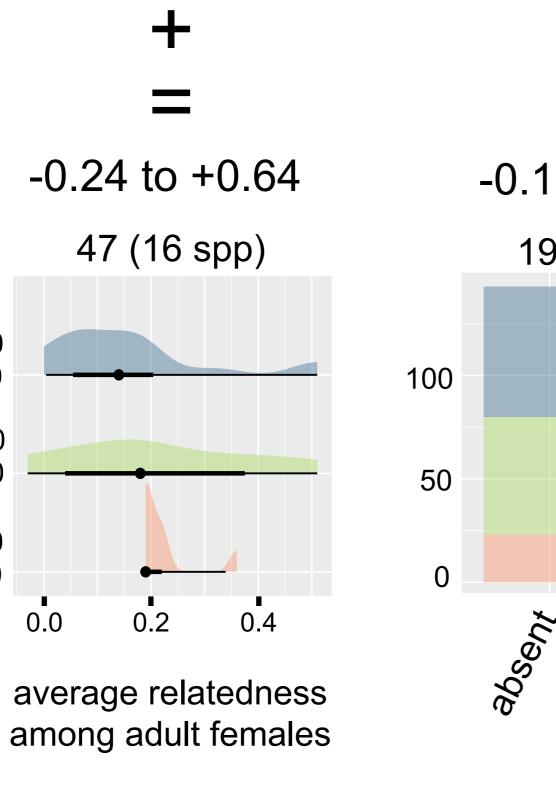


## 3) Female bonds

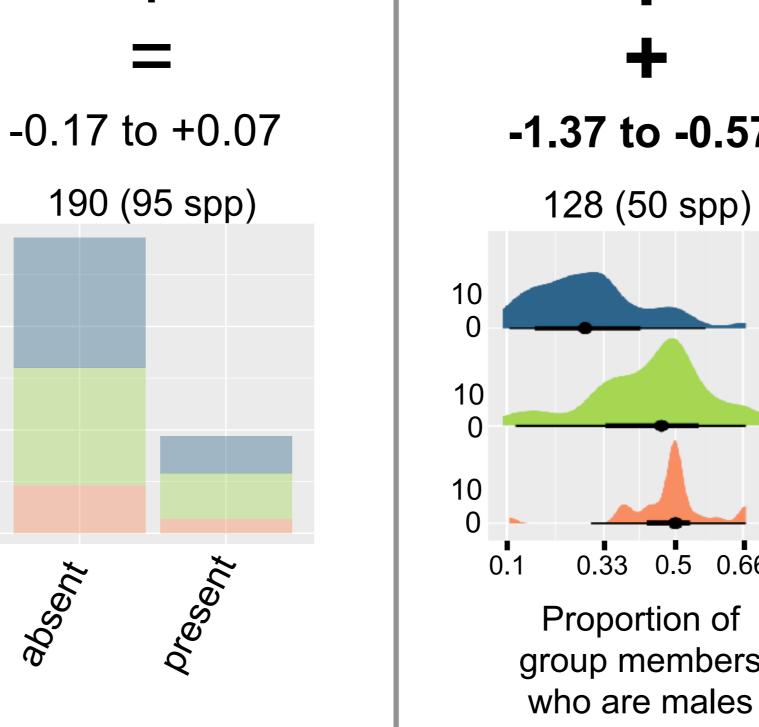
### a) Sex bias in dispersal



b) Female relatedness

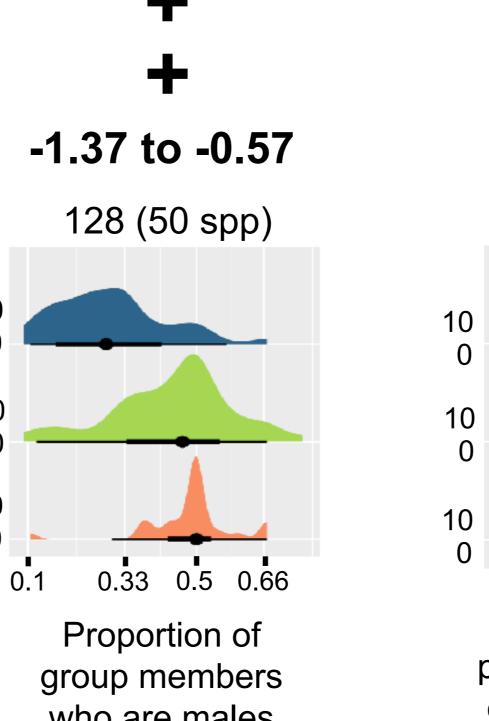


c) Female coalitions

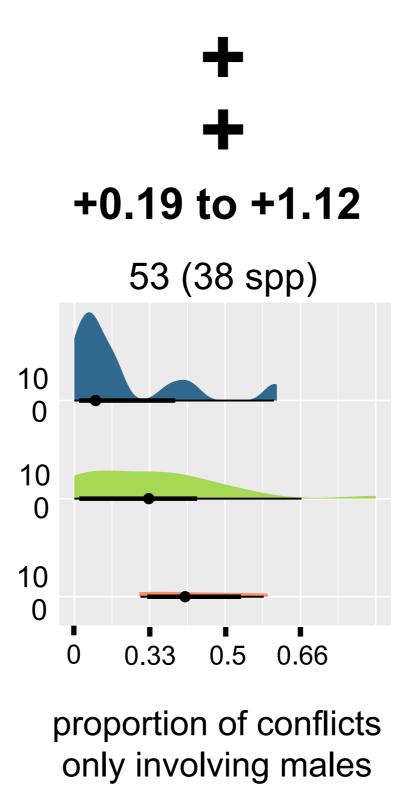


## 4) Self-organisation

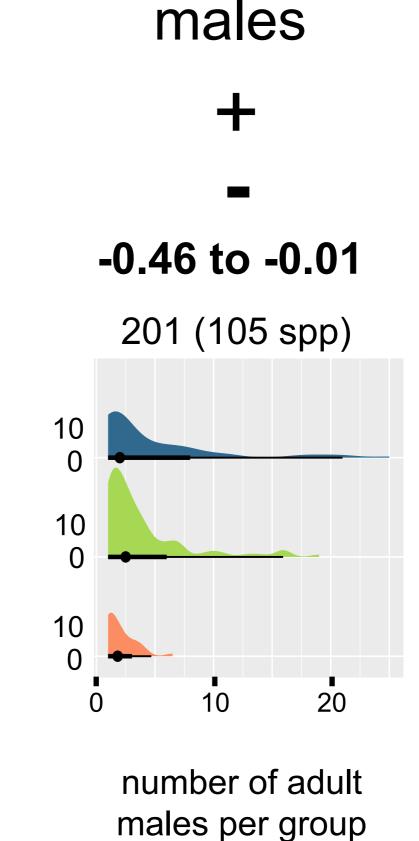
a) Adult sex ratio



b) Male-male conflicts



c) Number of males



## **Explanatory variable**

expected association observed association 89% CI estimate

sample size (number of species) strict male dominance

<u>number of</u>

studies with:

no sex bias in dominance strict female dominance