

Table 2.1. Predictions of four hypotheses for the dispersal of breeding females. Bold type in the second column indicates predictions unique to that hypothesis. The last column indicates whether significant evidence was found in support of the prediction (S) or no significant evidence was found in support of the prediction (NS).

Hypothesis		Prediction	Result
Inbreeding avoidance	<b>1a.</b>	Females disperse more frequently if sons attain breeding status.	S
Mate choice:			
- females whose mates die	<b>2a.</b>	New mates are of higher quality than replacement males.	S
	<b>2b.</b>	Females disperse more frequently if replacement males are of low quality.	S
- females whose mates survive	<b>2c.</b>	New mates are of higher quality than mates left behind.	NS
	<b>2d.</b>	Females disperse more frequently if their mates are of low quality.	S
	2e.	Females disperse more frequently after reproductive failure.	S
	2f.	Females disperse more frequently after poor reproduction.	NS
Site choice			
	<b>3a.</b>	For dispersing females, new sites are of higher quality than old sites.	NS
	<b>3b.</b>	Females disperse less frequently if helpers are present.	S
	3c.	Females disperse more frequently after reproductive failure.	S
	3d.	Females disperse more frequently after poor reproduction.	NS
Social constraints:			
- female-female competition	<b>4a.</b>	Replacement females are older than dispersing females.	NS
- competition for resources	<b>4b.</b>	Females disperse more frequently if helpers are present.	NS
- reproductive competition	<b>4c.</b>	Females disperse more frequently if helper sons are present.	NS