Table S1. Recorded sex, X-chromosome score-based sex classification, inbreeding coefficients, and genotype call quality for the 40 discordant pigs identified using the pooled-reference 2,385-SNP panel and the all-animal cutoff

Case	Breed	Recorded sex	Classified sex	F_X	X calls	X hets	X call rate	Array call rate
D01	DD	F	M	0.996	2,378	4	0.997	0.977
D02	DD	F	M	0.998	2,357	2	0.988	0.964
D03	DD	F	M	0.996	2,380	4	0.998	0.978
D04	DD	F	M	0.998	2,377	2	0.997	0.976
D05	DD	F	M	0.994	2,375	5	0.996	0.978
D06	DD	F	M	0.997	2,249	3	0.943	0.946
D07	DD	F	M	0.997	2,366	3	0.992	0.969
D08	DD	F	M	0.997	2,378	3	0.997	0.978
D09	DD	F	M	0.996	2,375	4	0.996	0.976
D10	DD	F	M	0.993	2,376	6	0.996	0.970
D11	DD	F	M	0.996	2,378	4	0.997	0.978
D12	DD	F	M	0.998	2,377	2	0.997	0.978
D13	DD	M	F	0.288	2,381	647	0.998	0.976
D14	DD	M	F	0.526	2,381	431	0.998	0.978
D15	DD	M	F	0.313	2,368	621	0.993	0.968
D16	DD	M	F	0.471	2,377	480	0.997	0.973
D17	DD	M	F	0.455	2,379	495	0.997	0.977
D18	DD	M	F	0.359	2,380	582	0.998	0.979
D19	DD	M	F	0.067	2,384	849	1.000	0.977
D20	DD	M	F	0.493	2,381	461	0.998	0.974
D21	DD	M	F	0.430	2,383	518	0.999	0.980
D22	DD	M	F	0.640	2,037	280	0.854	0.902
D23	DD	M	F	0.184	2,385	743	1.000	0.982
D24	DD	M	F	0.384	2,384	560	1.000	0.980
D25	DD	M	F	0.750	1,823	174	0.764	0.815
D26	DD	M	F	0.397	2,374	546	0.995	0.839
D27	LL	F	M	0.998	2,376	2	0.996	0.975
D28	LL	F	M	0.994	2,377	5	0.997	0.970
D29	LL	F	M	0.993	2,379	6	0.997	0.973
D30	LL	M	F	0.836	1,923	120	0.806	0.800
D31	LL	M	F	0.437	2,359	507	0.989	0.958
D32	LL	M	F	0.846	2,209	130	0.926	0.869
D33	YY	F	M	0.997	2,381	3	0.998	0.970
D34	YY	M	F	0.845	1,896	112	0.795	0.882
D35	YY	M	F	0.805	1,870	139	0.784	0.883
D36	YY	M	F	0.706	1,543	173	0.647	0.847
D37	YY	M	F	0.047	2,158	785	0.905	0.854
D38	YY	M	F	0.500	2,039	389	0.855	0.757
D39	YY	M	F	0.196	2,384	731	1.000	0.969
D40	YY	M	F	0.221	2,382	708	0.999	0.974

Table S1 describes 40 pigs whose score-based classifications differed from recorded sex among 10,368 animals analyzed using 2,385 non-PAR X-chromosome SNPs. Allele frequencies were estimated from pooled recorded females, and animals with $F_X \geq 0.883$ were classified as male and those below this cutoff as female. These are full-cohort classifications, not out-of-fold predictions. Case codes replace animal identifiers; DD, LL, and YY denote Duroc, Landrace, and Yorkshire, and F and M denote female and male. $F_X = 1 - H_O / H_E$, where H_O is the proportion of heterozygous calls among nonmissing calls and H_E is the panel mean of $2p(1 - p)$ estimated from reference females. X calls and X hets denote nonmissing and heterozygous X-panel calls, respectively. X and array call rates are the proportions of nonmissing calls among 2,385 and 75,202 markers; the array rate uses the retained record with the most called genotypes for each animal.

The discordant cases comprised 26 Duroc, 6 Landrace, and 8 Yorkshire pigs, including 16 recorded females and 24 recorded males. The Yorkshire count differs from the 6 in Table 3 because that table applies a breed-specific cutoff of 0.706. One case had an X call rate below 0.75. Because independent sex confirmation, re-sampling, raw intensity data, and chromosome evidence were unavailable, the causes of discordance and biological sex could not be established; heterozygous X calls in recorded males may include technical artifacts.