Text S2: Definition of the observables

Group size

Once groups are determined, an observable of interest is the mean group sizes n_S and n_A experienced by **S** and **A** particles. It is expected that **S**s experience larger groups on average than **A**s owing to their higher attractiveness.

$$n_{S} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{card}\{j, \sigma(j) = S\}} \sum_{\substack{j=1\\N}}^{N_{pop}} \mathbb{1}_{\{\sigma(j) = S\}} n_{j}$$
(1)

$$n_{A} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{card}\{j, \sigma(j) = A\}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{pop}} \mathbb{1}_{\{\sigma(j) = A\}} n_{j}$$
(2)

Assortment of strategies

As the individual payoffs depend on the proportion of \mathbf{S} particles in a group, we are also interested in computing this average social ratio in groups experienced by \mathbf{S} and \mathbf{A} focal individuals (keeping only those that are in a group):

$$R_{S} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{card}\{j, \sigma(j) = S, n_{j} > 1\}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{pop}} \mathbb{1}_{\{\sigma(j) = S\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{n_{j} > 1\}} \frac{s_{j}}{n_{j}}$$
(3)

$$R_A = \frac{1}{\operatorname{card}\{j, \sigma(j) = A, n_j > 1\}} \sum_{j=1}^{N_{pop}} \mathbb{1}_{\{\sigma(j) = A\}} \mathbb{1}_{\{n_j > 1\}} \frac{s_j}{n_j}$$
(4)

Remark: while we discuss qualitatively the spatial segregation between **S** and **A**s within groups in the main text, R_S and R_A are not measures of such spatial assortment. They only account for the average proportion of **S**s found in groups, seen from the point of view of an **S** (R_S) or an **A** (R_S) particle.

Strategy's volatility

The strategy's volatility is defined as the proportion of particles of this strategy that remain alone after the group formation process:

$$u_S = \frac{\operatorname{card}\{j, \sigma(j) = S, n_j = 1\}}{\operatorname{card}\{j, \sigma(j) = S\}}$$
(5)

$$u_A = \frac{\operatorname{card}\{j, \sigma(j) = A, n_j = 1\}}{\operatorname{card}\{j, \sigma(j) = A\}}$$
(6)