The fraction of derived alleles lost under population expansion is higher at a deleterious locus than at a neutral locus. The fraction of derived alleles lost, $\%DA_{\text{lost}}$, is defined as the sum of the number of copies of derived alleles at the segregating sites lost, over the sum of the number of copies of derived alleles present at all segregating sites present in the population. The fraction of derived alleles transmitted, $\%DA_{\text{transmitted}}$, is $1 - \%DA_{\text{lost}}$. The $\%DA_{\text{transmitted}}$ (a, b) and the $\%DA_{\text{lost}}$ (c, d) are shown for each locus type, neutral (a, c) or deleterious (b, d). The growing populations lose a higher percentage of derived alleles at the deleterious locus than at the neutral locus.