

Latin America Version 2023.0,
Last Updated: Nov 6, 2025

README for *cbc_indices_version_2023.0_la_web_download.csv* and for *cbc_trends_version_2023.0_la_web_download.csv*

All use of CBC relative abundance trends should adhere to our [Terms of Use for Christmas Bird Count® Data Assets, including Data & Derived Products](#).

Data Fields Dictionary for Relative Abundance Indices

| Field Name | Description |
|--------------------|---|
| scientific_name | Scientific name using eBird taxonomy. Genus and species. In some cases multiple species are pooled during analysis and multiple species names are given. |
| region | Name of survey region, which includes the entire survey region and individual country. |
| region_type | The region category. |
| count_number | The official number of the CBC, where the first count started in December of 1900. |
| year_start | The year corresponding with December counts. |
| year_end | The year corresponding with January counts. |
| annual_index | The relative abundance index for a given species, region, and year. This index roughly represents the expected count given a global mean count effort quantified as party hours. This effort-corrected relative abundance index cannot be converted to true abundance or density. |
| index_lcl | A lower 95% credible limit for the annual index estimate. |
| index_ucl | An upper 95% credible limit for the annual index estimate. |
| survey_suitability | A subjective ranking of the CBC as a sampling protocol for a given species. Rankings of high, medium, and low come from expert opinion. For species that are |

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| | large, easily seen, attracted to humans, and are active and vocal all day, survey suitability is high. For species that are small, avoid humans, are cryptic, and are active only at night, survey suitability is low. |
| range_proportion | The proportion of a species' winter geographic range that falls within the borders of all regions included in this analysis. |

Data Fields Dictionary for Relative Abundance Trends

| Field Name | Description |
|-----------------------|--|
| scientific_name | Scientific name using eBird taxonomy. Genus and species. In some cases multiple species are pooled during analysis and multiple species names are given. |
| region | Name of survey region, which includes the entire survey region and individual country. |
| region_type | The region category. |
| trend_type | The category describing the duration of the trend, defined by start and end years. |
| year_start | The year corresponding with December counts during the first count in the series. |
| year_end | The year corresponding with January counts during the last count in the series. |
| annual_percent_change | The change in a smoothed version of relative abundance indices over the trend period, expressed as percent change <i>per year</i> between the first and last year of the trend period. |
| annual_change_lcl | A lower 95% credible limit for the annual percent change estimate. |
| annual_change_ucl | An upper 95% credible limit for the annual percent change estimate. |
| total_percent_change | The change in a smoothed version of relative abundance indices over the trend period, expressed as percent change <i>across years</i> between the first and last year of the trend period. |
| total_change_lcl | A lower 95% credible limit for the total percent change estimate. |

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| total_change_ucl | An upper 95% credible limit for the total percent change estimate. |
| prob_change_gt0p | The probability that there was a decrease in relative abundance over the trend period. |
| prob_change_gt30p | The probability that there was a $\geq 30\%$ decrease in relative abundance over the trend period. |
| prob_change_gt50p | The probability that there was a $\geq 50\%$ decrease in relative abundance over the trend period. |
| prob_change_gt70p | The probability that there was a $\geq 70\%$ decrease in relative abundance over the trend period. |
| survey_suitability | A subjective ranking of the CBC as a sampling protocol for a given species. Rankings of high, medium, and low come from expert opinion. For species that are large, easily seen, attracted to humans, and are active and vocal all day, survey suitability is high. For species that are small, avoid humans, are cryptic, and are active only at night, survey suitability is low. |
| range_proportion | The proportion of a species' winter geographic range that falls within the borders of all regions included in this analysis. |

Preferred Citation for CBC Analysis Methods

Smith, A.C., D. Binley, A., Daly, L., Edwards, B.P., Ethier, D., Frei, B., Iles, D., Meehan, T.D., Michel, N.L. and Smith, P.A., 2024. Spatially explicit Bayesian hierarchical models improve estimates of avian population status and trends. *Ornithological Applications*, 126(1), p.duad056.

Preferred Citation for Most Recent Results

Meehan, T.D., Smith, A.C., Farr, C., Wilsey, C.B. 2022. Trends in relative abundance for birds wintering in the continental USA and Canada: Audubon Christmas Bird Counts, 1966-2023, version 2023.0. National Audubon Society, New York, New York, USA.