**Manuscript Title:** Ornamented dragonflies are less imperiled by human-modified habitats than non-ornamented dragonflies

**Year:** 2022

**File Name:** pop.ext.csv

**Description:** Trends in population occupancy from 1900-2013 for 19 dragonfly species across >600 sites in the American West. Estimated occurrence trends are from Bayesian occupancy models fit by Rapacciuolo *et al.* (2017, *Biodivers Conserv*). The associated phylogeny is entitled ‘pop.ext.tre’ and the associated R scripts for the analyses of this dataset are entitled “population-level extinction risk scripts.”

**Rows:** 19, not including header

**Columns:** 8. *binom; m.wing.color; temporal.change; lower; upper; SEM; z.size; z.MAT*

*binom:* Name of the dragonfly species

*m.wing.color;* Binomial variable for whether a species does (y) or does not (n) possess at least some wing pigmentation in the cells of its wings in males

*temporal.change; Estimated temporal change over the 100+ year time series in the probability of a species occurring at a given site*

*lower; Lower bound of the 95% credible intervals for the temporal change over the 100+ year time series in the probability of a species occurring at a given site*

*upper; Upper bound of the 95% credible intervals for the temporal change over the 100+ year time series in the probability of a species occurring at a given site*

*SEM; Estimated standard error about the temporal change over the 100+ year time series in the probability of a species occurring at a given site. See methods.*

*z.size: z-transformed* adult body length. Body length values were taken as the mid-point of the total length (mm) listed in Paulson’s comprehensive field guides of North American odonates (2009, 2012) and were ln-transformed prior to z-transformation

*z.MAT.* z-transformation of the average Mean Annual Temperature (ºC) across the species’ range.