**Results**

We reviewed 65 journal articles on the survival estimates of 36 raptor species. Of these 65 references, 11 reported true survival of six raptor species. On average, adult raptors included in the analysis had a 65% survival probability. Moreover, the effect of estimate type was weakly negative (P (β2 < 0) = 0.57). This provides weak evidence that values obtained using methods yielding apparent survival estimates are generally lower.

Among the six families to which the raptor species were assigned, Cathartidae had the highest survival probability (94%). Other families, including Accipitridae (71%), Falconidae (74%), Pandionidae (64%), Strigidae (73%), and Tytonidae (65%) had much lower survival probabilities. Consistently, the top three species with the highest survival probabilities (94-99%) were vulture species including the Andean condor (*Vultur gryphus*)*,* Bearded vulture(*Gypaetus barbatus*), Griffon vulture (*Gyps fulvus*). Two species, including the boreal owl (*Aegolius funerus*)and the prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) exhibited the lowest survival probabilities (<50%), at 46% and 49%, respectively.

Trait-survival relationships

Traits that we explored showed weak positive association with survival. Among the three, body mass exhibited the highest probability of being positively associated with species’ survival (P (β1 > 0) = 0.51). In fact, for species weighing <1.5 kg, the mean survival was around 69%, for species weighing from 1.6 to <6 kg, their mean survival was around 81%, and for larger-bodied species ( >6.1 kg), their mean survival was around 86%. Moreover, ground foraging strategy was only weakly associated with survival patterns (50%). On the other hand, degree of invertebrate diet specialization showed a moderately negative association with survival (P (β1 < 0) = 0.66). In other words, species less dependent on invertebrates as prey items tended to exhibit higher survival probabilities.

**Forecasted survival estimates**