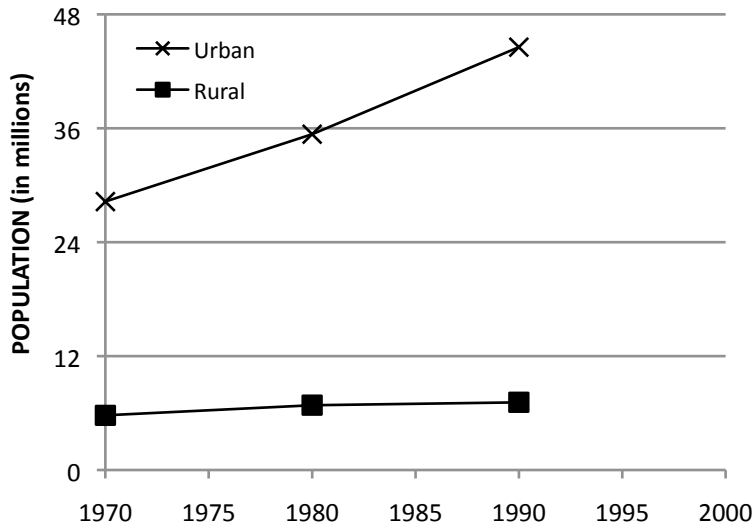
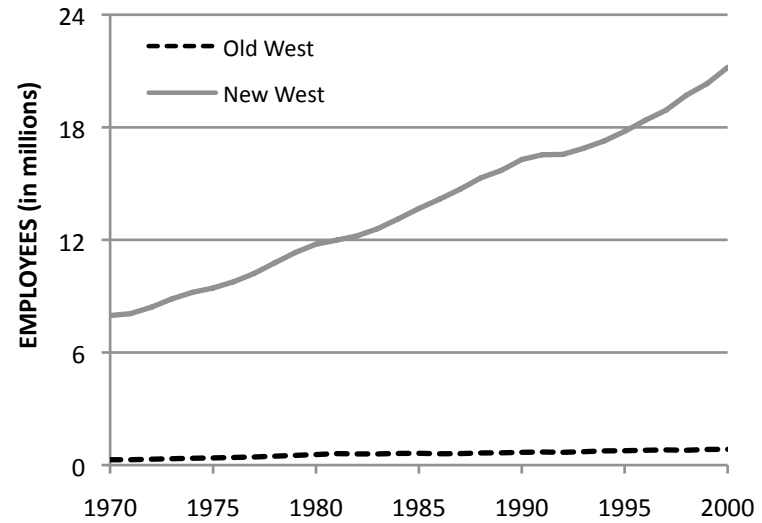


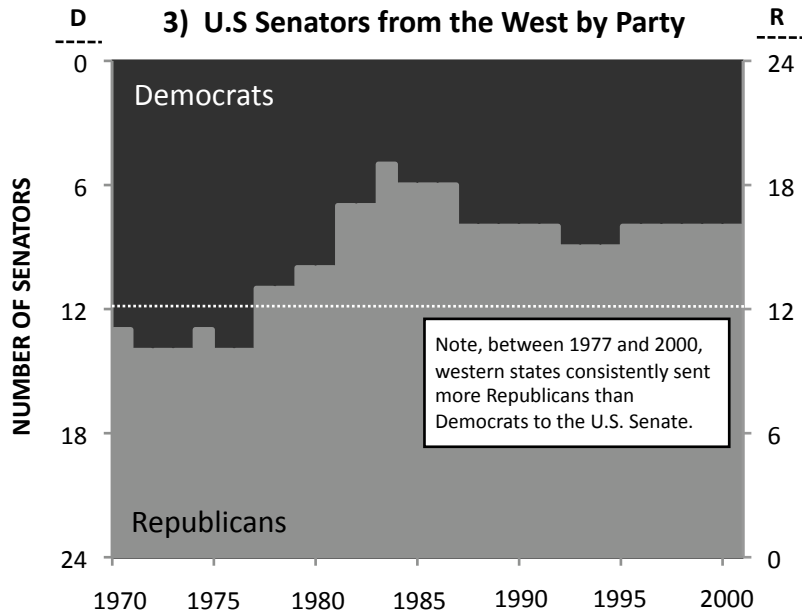
1) Urban versus Rural Population in the West



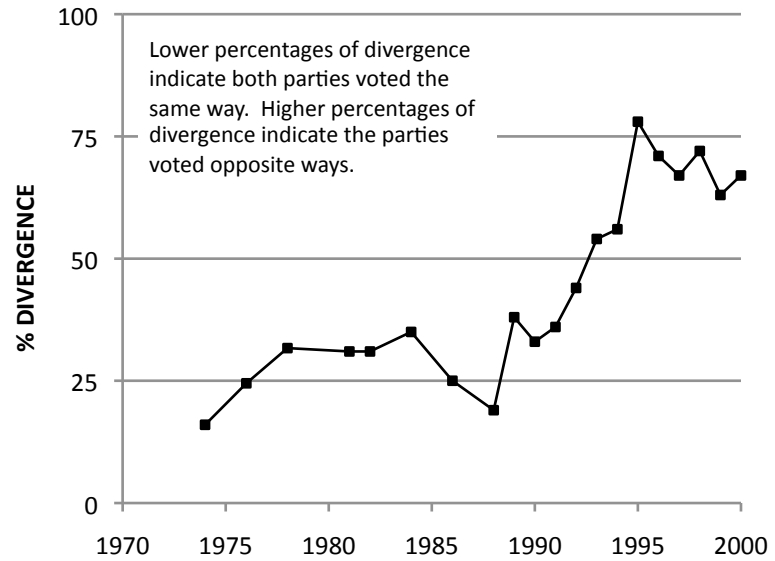
2) Employment in "Old" West versus "New" West Industries



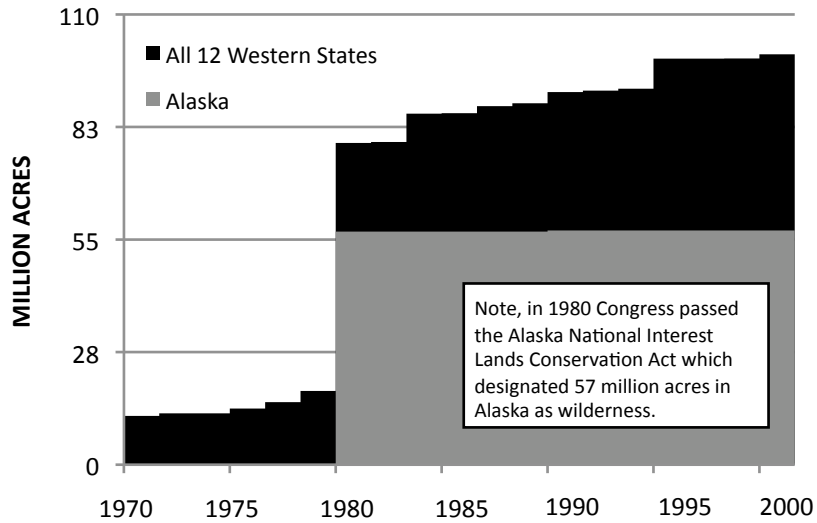
3) U.S. Senators from the West by Party



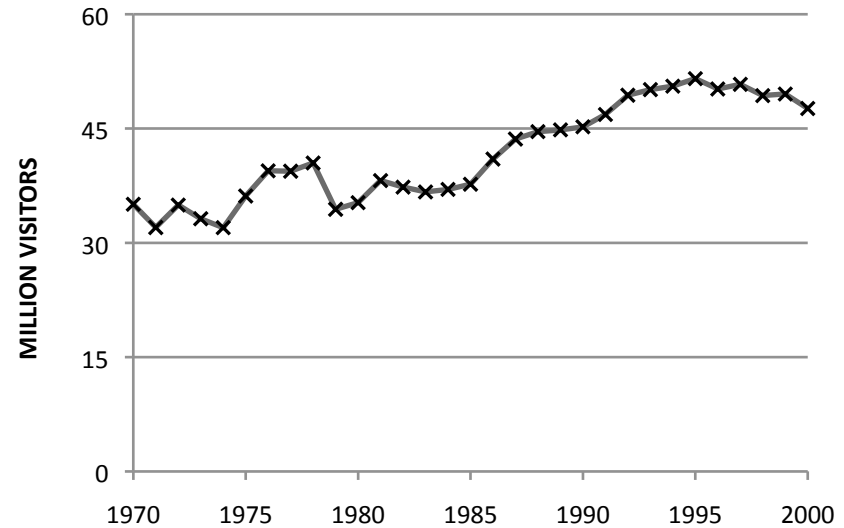
4) Divergence Between Democrats and Republicans on Environmental Votes in U.S. Senate



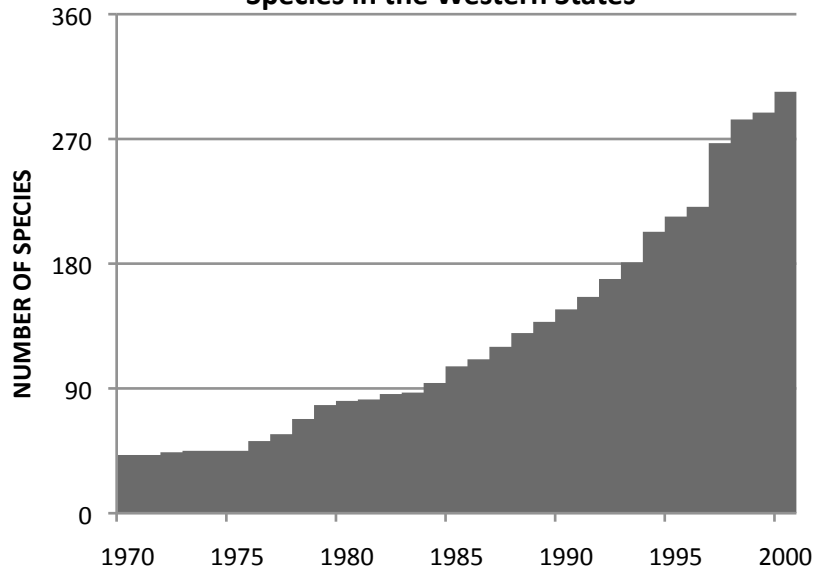
5) Federally Protected Wilderness Areas in the West



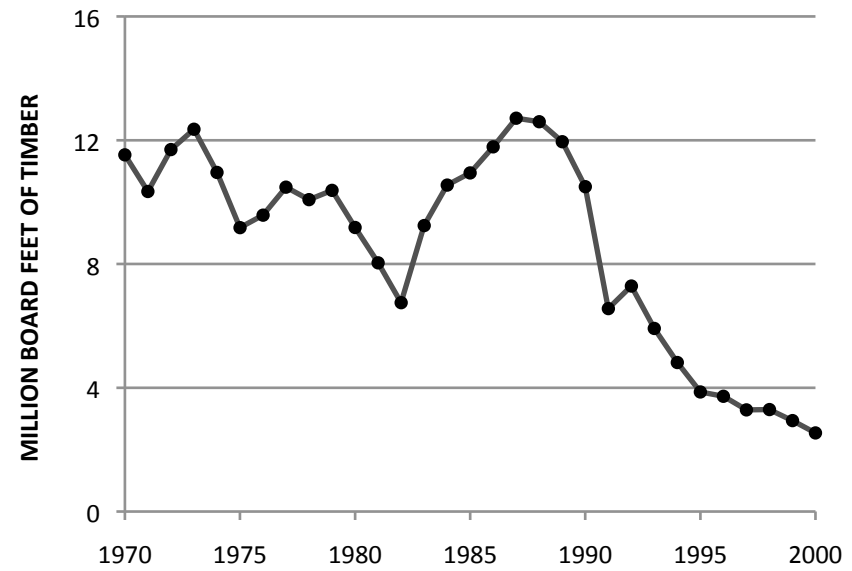
6) National Park Visitation in the West



7) Number of Federally Protected Endangered Species in the Western States



8) Annual Timber Harvest from U.S. National Forests



The charts on this handout were generated using data from the federal government. For all data sets, the West was defined to include Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming (all states in which the federal government owns greater than 25% of the land). All databases were accessed in March 2009.

Figure 1. Urban versus rural population in the West. Source: U.S. Census Bureau <http://www.census.gov/population/censusdata/urpop0090.txt> Notes: Timeframe was 1950-1990. 2000 data was omitted, since the definition of urban changed with the 2000 census.

Figure 2. Employment in the "Old" West versus the "New" West industries. Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Accounts Interactive Chart. http://www.bea.gov/regional/REMDchart/default.cfm#chart_top Notes: The database was queried at follows: state level, personal income and employment, table and series SA25. "Old" West industries included 100 and 200 sectors. "New" West industries included 430, 460, 700, 800, 900 sectors.

Figure 3. United States Senators from the West by party. Source: United States Senate. http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/senators/f_two_sections_with_teasers/states.htm

Figure 4. Divergence between Democrats and Republicans on environmental votes in the U.S. Senate. The data in this graph is used courtesy of Christopher McGrory Klyza and David Sousa. For a full analysis, see their book *American Environmental Policy, 1960-2006: Beyond Gridlock* (Cambridge, 2008). Their analysis builds on the annual work of the League of Conservation Voters, which has been assessing congressional votes on environmental issues as part of their "National Environmental Scorecard" since the 1970s. <http://www.lcv.org/scorecard/> Note: This data is national data and is not limited to western Senators.

Figure 5. Federally protected Wilderness Areas in the West. The best source of data on the federal wilderness system is maintained by the Wilderness Institute, the Arthur Carhart National Wilderness Training Center, and the Aldo Leopold Wilderness Research Institute at Wilderness.net. <http://www.wilderness.net/index.cfm?fuse=NWPS&sec=advSearch>. Data on the 1964 designations was provided by Doug Scott, Campaign for America's Wilderness. Note: Due to inconsistencies in the public data, these figures are close approximations (± 1 percent).

Figure 6. National Park visitation in the West. Annual visitation data was provided by Butch Street, U. S. National Park Service. This graph includes visits to national parks, reserves, and monuments in the western states.

Figure 7. Federally protected endangered species in the West. Source: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/pub/adHocSpeciesCountForm.jsp. The database was queried to return endangered species in the western states.

Figure 8. Annual Timber Harvest from U.S. National Forests. Source: United States Forest Service. <http://www.fs.fed.us/forestmanagement/reports/sold-harvest/index.shtml>.

Jess Hunter, the Environmental Studies Program Coordinator at Wellesley College, was enormously helpful in creating these teaching materials.