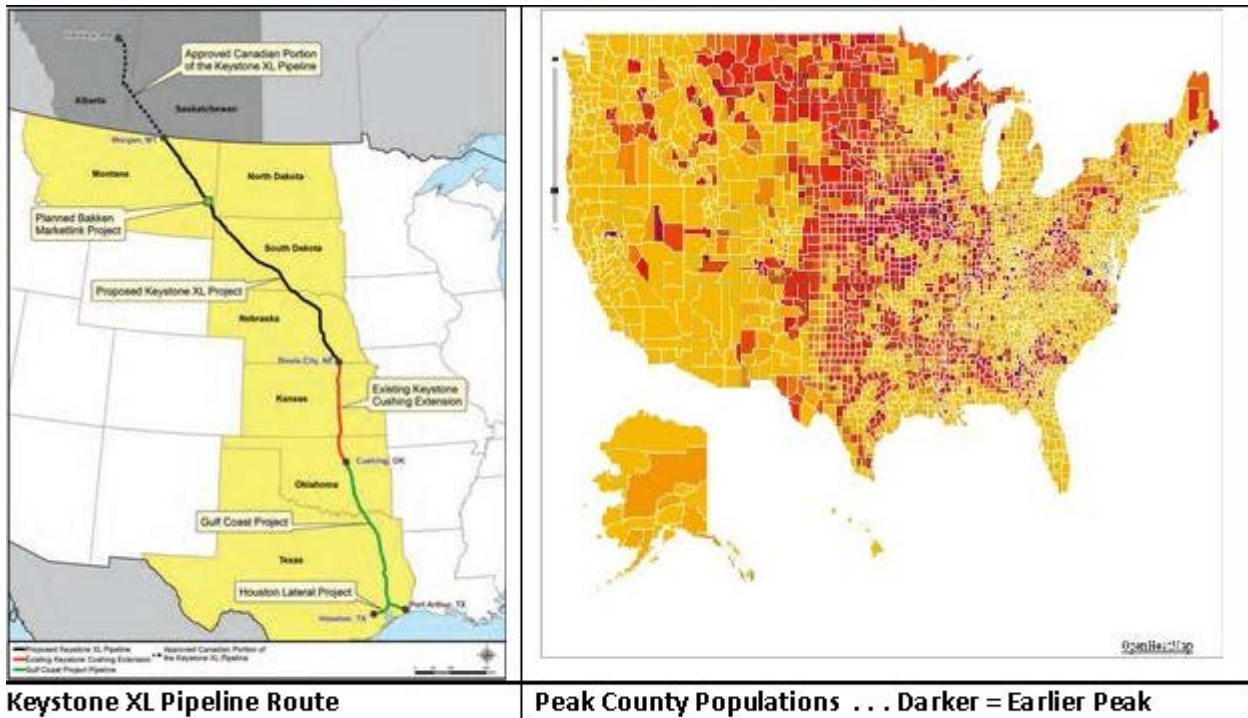


Looking at three maps sheds some interesting light on the the politics of the Keystone XL pipeline. The pipeline’s geography resonates in an interesting way with political and demographic geography. We can start with two maps that show the proposed route (on the left) and the dates in which counties reached their peak populations.



You can immediately see that the pipeline runs through areas that have been losing population for an extended period of time. Now compare that to one more map, this time showing the familiar Red/Blue spectrum among states:



Average Margins in the Past Five Presidential Elections

Again, we see the same column of states running through the middle of the country. And with the exception of Montana, which is turning a bit maroon, all are staunch Republican strongholds.

Of course, Republicans have many reasons to support Keystone XL, including their closeness to the fossil fuel industry, and their disbelief in climate change. But it’s also

noteworthy that the direct and indirect construction jobs from the project are going to end up in red states. In addition, the hollowing out of much of this part of the country (with the notable exception of Texas) doesn't matter in terms of the U.S. Senate. So issues like Keystone that play well in these states make political sense for the party, as well as fitting its ideological predilections. (Correspondingly, you can also see why the pipeline poses a problem for Democrats who are trying to maintain control of the Senate). The map of peak county populations also indicates, however, why the same GOP strategies don't work as well in Presidential elections — the population is shifting away from those same areas.