

Story - 1 : Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Funding Allocation

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President Joe Biden signed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) on November 12, 2021. This Act invests \$1 trillion to fix our nation's infrastructure like roads, bridges, and public transit, and also helps to create over 2 million jobs over the next decade. However, several important questions remain:

- Is the allocation equitable based on the population of each of the States and Territories, or is bias apparent?
- Does the allocation favor the political interests of the Biden administration?

First: We need to prepare for the data:

1.IIJA Funding as of March 2023 2.State Population in 2023 3.Election 2022

```
# load the library
library(tidyverse)
```

```
## Warning: package 'ggplot2' was built under R version 4.4.2
```

```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 4.4.2
```

```
## -- Attaching core tidyverse packages ----- tidyverse 2.0.0 --
## v dplyr      1.1.4      v readr      2.1.5
## v forcats    1.0.0      v stringr   1.5.1
## v ggplot2    3.5.1      v tibble    3.2.1
## v lubridate  1.9.4      v tidyr     1.3.1
## v purrr      1.0.2
```

```
## -- Conflicts ----- tidyverse_conflicts() --
```

```
## x dplyr::filter() masks stats::filter()
```

```
## x dplyr::lag()     masks stats::lag()
```

```
## i Use the conflicted package (<http://conflicted.r-lib.org/>) to force all conflicts to become errors
```

```
# Read IIJA FUNDING AS OF MARCH 2023 CSV file
```

```
funding <- read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Jennyjxxzz/Data-608_Story_1/refs/heads/main/IIJA_Funding.csv")
head(funding)
```

```
## State..Territory.or.Tribal.Nation Total..Billions.
```

```
## 1 ALABAMA 3.0000
```

```
## 2                ALASKA                3.7000
## 3            AMERICAN SAMOA            0.0686
## 4                ARIZONA                3.5000
## 5                ARKANSAS                2.8000
## 6            CALIFORNIA            18.4000
```

```
# Rename the columns
colnames(funding) <- c("State", "Total_Billions")
head(funding)
```

```
##           State Total_Billions
## 1      ALABAMA      3.0000
## 2      ALASKA      3.7000
## 3 AMERICAN SAMOA      0.0686
## 4      ARIZONA      3.5000
## 5      ARKANSAS      2.8000
## 6    CALIFORNIA     18.4000
```

```
# Read Population by State 2023 CSV file
population <- read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Jennyjxxzz/Data-608_Story_1/refs/heads/main/1")
head(population)
```

```
##                                     table.with.row.headers.in.column.A.and.column.headers.in.column.B
## 1 Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for the United States, Regions, States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico
## 2
## 3
## 4
## 5
## 6
##           X                X.1                X.2
## 1
## 2 April 1, 2020 Estimates Base Population Estimate (as of July 1)
## 3                2020                2021
## 4      331,464,948      331,526,933 332,048,977
## 5      57,614,141      57,430,477 57,243,423
## 6      68,987,296      68,969,794 68,850,246
##           X.3                X.4
## 1
## 2
## 3      2022      2023
## 4 333,271,411 334,914,895
## 5 57,026,847 56,983,517
## 6 68,783,028 68,909,283
```

```
colnames(population) <- c("State", "April_2020_Estimates_Base", "2020", "2021", "2022", "2023")

# Keep only "State" and "2023" population columns
population_cleaned <- population %>%
  select(State, `2023`) %>%
  drop_na(State)

print(population_cleaned)
```


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```

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## 63 Note: The estimates are developed from a base that integrates the 2020 Census, Vintage 2020 estim
## 64
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##           2023
## 1
## 2
## 3           2023
## 4 334,914,895
## 5 56,983,517
## 6 68,909,283
## 7 130,125,290
## 8 78,896,805
## 9 5,108,468
## 10 733,406
## 11 7,431,344
## 12 3,067,732
## 13 38,965,193
## 14 5,877,610
## 15 3,617,176
## 16 1,031,890
## 17 678,972
## 18 22,610,726
## 19 11,029,227
## 20 1,435,138
## 21 1,964,726
## 22 12,549,689
## 23 6,862,199
## 24 3,207,004
## 25 2,940,546
## 26 4,526,154
## 27 4,573,749
## 28 1,395,722
## 29 6,180,253
## 30 7,001,399
## 31 10,037,261
## 32 5,737,915
## 33 2,939,690
## 34 6,196,156
## 35 1,132,812
## 36 1,978,379
## 37 3,194,176
## 38 1,402,054
## 39 9,290,841

```

```
## 40 2,114,371
## 41 19,571,216
## 42 10,835,491
## 43 783,926
## 44 11,785,935
## 45 4,053,824
## 46 4,233,358
## 47 12,961,683
## 48 1,095,962
## 49 5,373,555
## 50 919,318
## 51 7,126,489
## 52 30,503,301
## 53 3,417,734
## 54 647,464
## 55 8,715,698
## 56 7,812,880
## 57 1,770,071
## 58 5,910,955
## 59 584,057
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## 61 3,205,691
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```

```
# Remove the not necessary rows
```

```
population_cleaned <- population_cleaned [-c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,60,62,63,64,65,66,67),]
population_cleaned$State <- gsub("^\\.\\.", "", population_cleaned$State)
```

```
print(population_cleaned)
```

```
##           State      2023
## 9      Alabama 5,108,468
## 10     Alaska  733,406
## 11     Arizona 7,431,344
## 12     Arkansas 3,067,732
## 13     California 38,965,193
## 14     Colorado 5,877,610
## 15     Connecticut 3,617,176
## 16     Delaware 1,031,890
## 17 District of Columbia 678,972
## 18     Florida 22,610,726
## 19     Georgia 11,029,227
## 20     Hawaii  1,435,138
## 21     Idaho   1,964,726
## 22     Illinois 12,549,689
## 23     Indiana  6,862,199
## 24     Iowa    3,207,004
## 25     Kansas  2,940,546
```

```
## 26      Kentucky 4,526,154
## 27      Louisiana 4,573,749
## 28      Maine 1,395,722
## 29      Maryland 6,180,253
## 30      Massachusetts 7,001,399
## 31      Michigan 10,037,261
## 32      Minnesota 5,737,915
## 33      Mississippi 2,939,690
## 34      Missouri 6,196,156
## 35      Montana 1,132,812
## 36      Nebraska 1,978,379
## 37      Nevada 3,194,176
## 38      New Hampshire 1,402,054
## 39      New Jersey 9,290,841
## 40      New Mexico 2,114,371
## 41      New York 19,571,216
## 42      North Carolina 10,835,491
## 43      North Dakota 783,926
## 44      Ohio 11,785,935
## 45      Oklahoma 4,053,824
## 46      Oregon 4,233,358
## 47      Pennsylvania 12,961,683
## 48      Rhode Island 1,095,962
## 49      South Carolina 5,373,555
## 50      South Dakota 919,318
## 51      Tennessee 7,126,489
## 52      Texas 30,503,301
## 53      Utah 3,417,734
## 54      Vermont 647,464
## 55      Virginia 8,715,698
## 56      Washington 7,812,880
## 57      West Virginia 1,770,071
## 58      Wisconsin 5,910,955
## 59      Wyoming 584,057
## 61      Puerto Rico 3,205,691
```

```
# Read Elections2020 CSV file
```

```
elections <- read.csv("https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Jennyjjxzz/Data-608_Story_1/refs/heads/main/Elections2020.csv")
head(elections)
```

```
##      state state_abr trump_pct biden_pct trump_vote biden_vote trump_win
## 1  Alaska      AK      53.1      43.0      189543      153502          1
## 2  Hawaii      HI      34.3      63.7      196864      366130          0
## 3 Washington    WA      39.0      58.4     1584651     2369612          0
## 4  Oregon      OR      40.7      56.9      958448     1340383          0
## 5 California    CA      34.3      63.5     5982194     11082293          0
## 6   Idaho      ID      63.9      33.1      554128      287031          1
##      biden_win
## 1            0
## 2            1
## 3            1
## 4            1
## 5            1
## 6            0
```

```
# Select the necessary columns
elections_result <- elections %>% select(state, trump_win, biden_win)
colnames(elections_result) <- c("State", "Trump_Win", "Biden_Win")
print(elections_result)
```

##	State	Trump_Win	Biden_Win
## 1	Alaska	1	0
## 2	Hawaii	0	1
## 3	Washington	0	1
## 4	Oregon	0	1
## 5	California	0	1
## 6	Idaho	1	0
## 7	Montana	1	0
## 8	Nevada	0	1
## 9	Wyoming	1	0
## 10	Utah	1	0
## 11	Arizona	0	1
## 12	Colorado	0	1
## 13	New Mexico	0	1
## 14	North Dakota	1	0
## 15	South Dakota	1	0
## 16	Nebraska	1	0
## 17	Kansas	1	0
## 18	Oklahoma	1	0
## 19	Texas	1	0
## 20	Minnesota	0	1
## 21	Iowa	1	0
## 22	Missouri	1	0
## 23	Arkansas	1	0
## 24	Louisiana	1	0
## 25	Wisconsin	0	1
## 26	Illinois	0	1
## 27	Mississippi	1	0
## 28	Michigan	0	1
## 29	Indiana	1	0
## 30	Kentucky	1	0
## 31	Tennessee	1	0
## 32	Alabama	1	0
## 33	Ohio	1	0
## 34	West Virginia	1	0
## 35	Georgia	0	1
## 36	Florida	1	0
## 37	Maine	0	1
## 38	New Hampshire	0	1
## 39	Vermont	0	1
## 40	Massachusetts	0	1
## 41	Rhode Island	0	1
## 42	Connecticut	0	1
## 43	New York	0	1
## 44	Pennsylvania	0	1
## 45	Virginia	0	1
## 46	New Jersey	0	1
## 47	Delaware	0	1

```
## 48          Maryland      0      1
## 49    North Carolina      1      0
## 50    South Carolina      1      0
## 51 District of Columbia  0      1
```

```
# Fix known mismatches, and fix the misspelled
population_cleaned$State[population_cleaned$State == "DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA"] <- "WASHINGTON D.C."
funding$State[funding$State == "DELEWARE"] <- "DELAWARE"
```

```
# Standardize states in all data
funding_cleaned <- funding %>%
  mutate(State = toupper(trimws(State)))

population_cleaned <- population_cleaned %>%
  mutate(State = toupper(trimws(State)))

elections_cleaned <- elections_result %>%
  mutate(State = toupper(trimws(State)))
```

```
# Merge all three data in to one data
merged_data <- funding_cleaned %>%
  left_join(population_cleaned, by = "State") %>%
  left_join(elections_cleaned, by = "State")

head(merged_data)
```

```
##          State Total_Billions      2023 Trump_Win Biden_Win
## 1      ALABAMA      3.0000 5,108,468          1          0
## 2      ALASKA      3.7000  733,406          1          0
## 3 AMERICAN SAMOA      0.0686      <NA>          NA          NA
## 4      ARIZONA      3.5000 7,431,344          0          1
## 5      ARKANSAS      2.8000 3,067,732          1          0
## 6    CALIFORNIA     18.4000 38,965,193          0          1
```

```
# Remove the NA
final_df <- merged_data %>%
  drop_na()

print(final_df)
```

```
##          State Total_Billions      2023 Trump_Win Biden_Win
## 1      ALABAMA      3.0000 5,108,468          1          0
## 2      ALASKA      3.7000  733,406          1          0
## 3      ARIZONA      3.5000 7,431,344          0          1
## 4      ARKANSAS      2.8000 3,067,732          1          0
## 5    CALIFORNIA     18.4000 38,965,193          0          1
## 6     COLORADO      3.2000 5,877,610          0          1
## 7    CONNECTICUT      2.5000 3,617,176          0          1
## 8     DELAWARE      0.7920 1,031,890          0          1
## 9 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA      1.1000   678,972          0          1
## 10      FLORIDA      8.2000 22,610,726          1          0
## 11      GEORGIA      5.0000 11,029,227          0          1
```


## 12	HAWAII	1.0000	1,435,138	0	1
## 13	IDAHO	1.2000	1,964,726	1	0
## 14	ILLINOIS	8.4000	12,549,689	0	1
## 15	INDIANA	3.4000	6,862,199	1	0
## 16	IOWA	2.4000	3,207,004	1	0
## 17	KANSAS	1.5000	2,940,546	1	0
## 18	KENTUCKY	3.9000	4,526,154	1	0
## 19	LOUISIANA	4.3000	4,573,749	1	0
## 20	MAINE	1.1000	1,395,722	0	1
## 21	MARYLAND	2.7000	6,180,253	0	1
## 22	MASSACHUSETTS	3.6000	7,001,399	0	1
## 23	MICHIGAN	5.2000	10,037,261	0	1
## 24	MINNESOTA	2.7000	5,737,915	0	1
## 25	MISSISSIPPI	2.3000	2,939,690	1	0
## 26	MISSOURI	3.8000	6,196,156	1	0
## 27	MONTANA	3.3000	1,132,812	1	0
## 28	NEBRASKA	1.3000	1,978,379	1	0
## 29	NEVADA	1.7000	3,194,176	0	1
## 30	NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.7518	1,402,054	0	1
## 31	NEW JERSEY	5.1000	9,290,841	0	1
## 32	NEW MEXICO	2.6000	2,114,371	0	1
## 33	NEW YORK	10.1000	19,571,216	0	1
## 34	NORTH CAROLINA	4.5000	10,835,491	1	0
## 35	NORTH DAKOTA	1.8000	783,926	1	0
## 36	OHIO	6.6000	11,785,935	1	0
## 37	OKLAHOMA	2.9000	4,053,824	1	0
## 38	OREGON	2.3000	4,233,358	0	1
## 39	PENNSYLVANIA	8.1000	12,961,683	0	1
## 40	RHODE ISLAND	1.1000	1,095,962	0	1
## 41	SOUTH CAROLINA	2.3000	5,373,555	1	0
## 42	SOUTH DAKOTA	1.3000	919,318	1	0
## 43	TENNESSEE	3.7000	7,126,489	1	0
## 44	TEXAS	14.2000	30,503,301	1	0
## 45	UTAH	1.8000	3,417,734	1	0
## 46	VERMONT	0.8521	647,464	0	1
## 47	VIRGINIA	4.5000	8,715,698	0	1
## 48	WASHINGTON	4.0000	7,812,880	0	1
## 49	WEST VIRGINIA	2.0000	1,770,071	1	0
## 50	WISCONSIN	2.8000	5,910,955	0	1
## 51	WYOMING	2.3000	584,057	1	0

```
# Rename the columns
final_df <- final_df %>%
  rename(Population = `2023`)

print(final_df)
```

##	State	Total_Billions	Population	Trump_Win	Biden_Win
## 1	ALABAMA	3.0000	5,108,468	1	0
## 2	ALASKA	3.7000	733,406	1	0
## 3	ARIZONA	3.5000	7,431,344	0	1
## 4	ARKANSAS	2.8000	3,067,732	1	0
## 5	CALIFORNIA	18.4000	38,965,193	0	1
## 6	COLORADO	3.2000	5,877,610	0	1

## 7	CONNECTICUT	2.5000	3,617,176	0	1
## 8	DELAWARE	0.7920	1,031,890	0	1
## 9	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1.1000	678,972	0	1
## 10	FLORIDA	8.2000	22,610,726	1	0
## 11	GEORGIA	5.0000	11,029,227	0	1
## 12	HAWAII	1.0000	1,435,138	0	1
## 13	IDAHO	1.2000	1,964,726	1	0
## 14	ILLINOIS	8.4000	12,549,689	0	1
## 15	INDIANA	3.4000	6,862,199	1	0
## 16	IOWA	2.4000	3,207,004	1	0
## 17	KANSAS	1.5000	2,940,546	1	0
## 18	KENTUCKY	3.9000	4,526,154	1	0
## 19	LOUISIANA	4.3000	4,573,749	1	0
## 20	MAINE	1.1000	1,395,722	0	1
## 21	MARYLAND	2.7000	6,180,253	0	1
## 22	MASSACHUSETTS	3.6000	7,001,399	0	1
## 23	MICHIGAN	5.2000	10,037,261	0	1
## 24	MINNESOTA	2.7000	5,737,915	0	1
## 25	MISSISSIPPI	2.3000	2,939,690	1	0
## 26	MISSOURI	3.8000	6,196,156	1	0
## 27	MONTANA	3.3000	1,132,812	1	0
## 28	NEBRASKA	1.3000	1,978,379	1	0
## 29	NEVADA	1.7000	3,194,176	0	1
## 30	NEW HAMPSHIRE	0.7518	1,402,054	0	1
## 31	NEW JERSEY	5.1000	9,290,841	0	1
## 32	NEW MEXICO	2.6000	2,114,371	0	1
## 33	NEW YORK	10.1000	19,571,216	0	1
## 34	NORTH CAROLINA	4.5000	10,835,491	1	0
## 35	NORTH DAKOTA	1.8000	783,926	1	0
## 36	OHIO	6.6000	11,785,935	1	0
## 37	OKLAHOMA	2.9000	4,053,824	1	0
## 38	OREGON	2.3000	4,233,358	0	1
## 39	PENNSYLVANIA	8.1000	12,961,683	0	1
## 40	RHODE ISLAND	1.1000	1,095,962	0	1
## 41	SOUTH CAROLINA	2.3000	5,373,555	1	0
## 42	SOUTH DAKOTA	1.3000	919,318	1	0
## 43	TENNESSEE	3.7000	7,126,489	1	0
## 44	TEXAS	14.2000	30,503,301	1	0
## 45	UTAH	1.8000	3,417,734	1	0
## 46	VERMONT	0.8521	647,464	0	1
## 47	VIRGINIA	4.5000	8,715,698	0	1
## 48	WASHINGTON	4.0000	7,812,880	0	1
## 49	WEST VIRGINIA	2.0000	1,770,071	1	0
## 50	WISCONSIN	2.8000	5,910,955	0	1
## 51	WYOMING	2.3000	584,057	1	0

```

# Convert Population column to numeric
final_df$Population <- as.numeric(gsub(",", "", final_df$Population))

# Calculate per capita funding
final_df <- final_df %>%
  mutate(Per_Capita_Funding = (Total_Billions * 1e9) / Population)

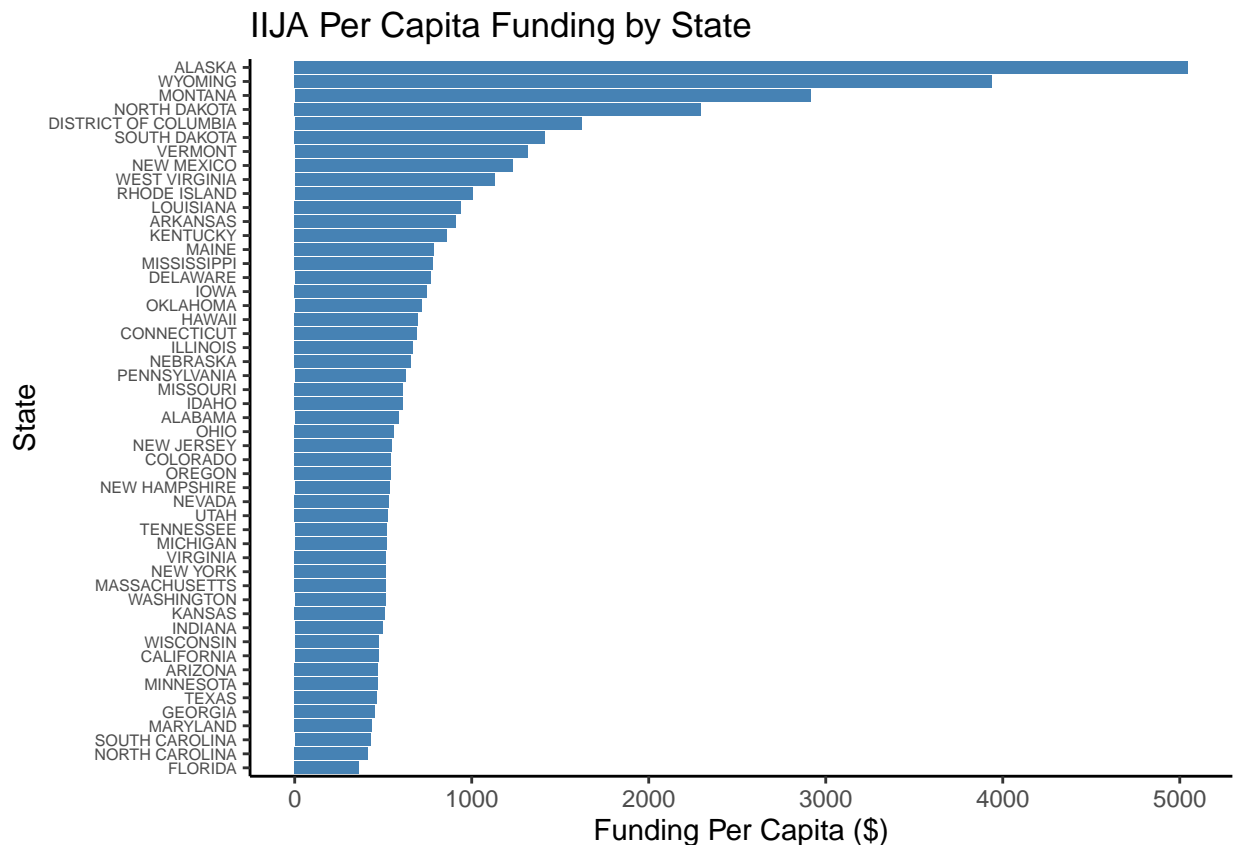
head(final_df)

```

##	State	Total_Billions	Population	Trump_Win	Biden_Win	Per_Capita_Funding
## 1	ALABAMA	3.0	5108468	1	0	587.2602
## 2	ALASKA	3.7	733406	1	0	5044.9546
## 3	ARIZONA	3.5	7431344	0	1	470.9781
## 4	ARKANSAS	2.8	3067732	1	0	912.7264
## 5	CALIFORNIA	18.4	38965193	0	1	472.2163
## 6	COLORADO	3.2	5877610	0	1	544.4390

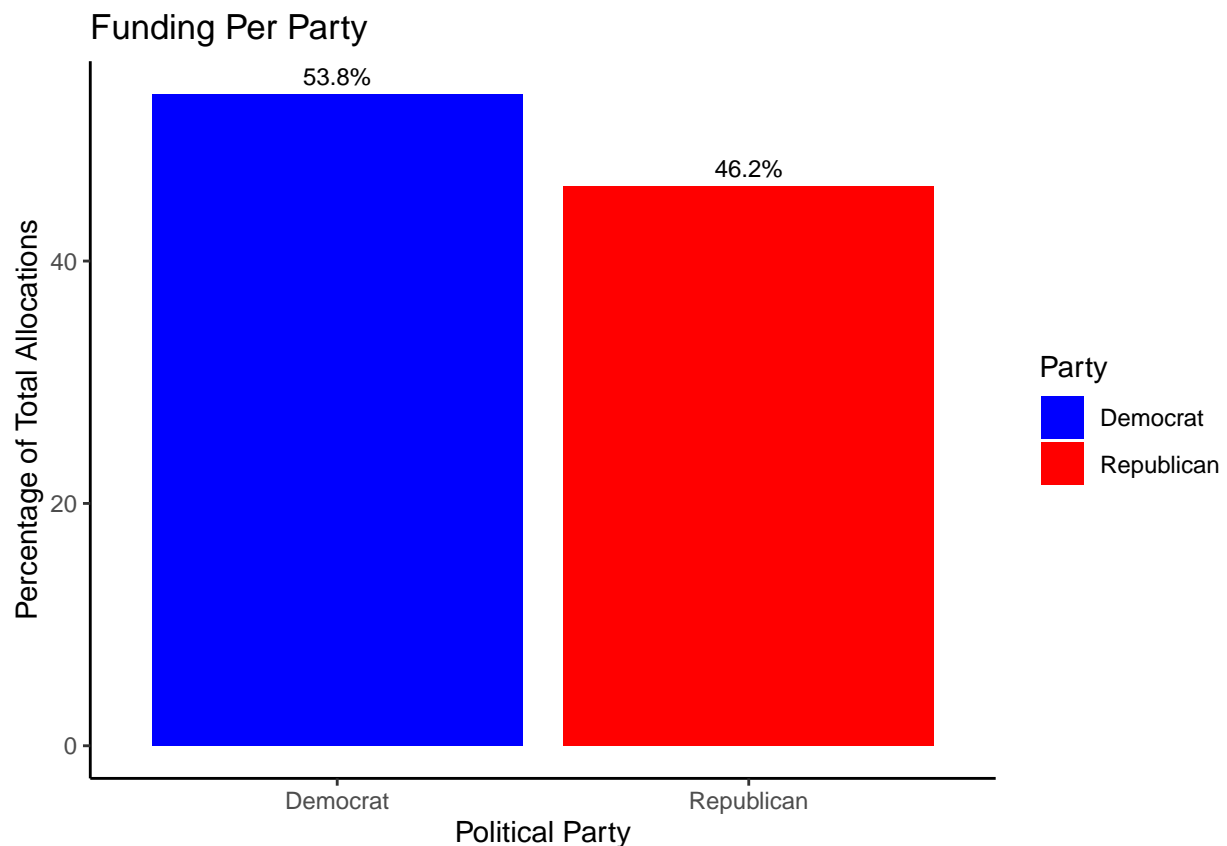
First, I calculate the per capita funding for each state. Alaska, Wyoming, and Montana are the top three states that have the most funding.

```
ggplot(final_df, aes(y = reorder(State, Per_Capita_Funding),
                        x = Per_Capita_Funding)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity", fill = "steelblue") +
  labs(title = "IIJA Per Capita Funding by State",
       x = "Funding Per Capita ($)",
       y = "State") +
  theme_classic() +
  theme(axis.text.y = element_text(size = 6)) # Reduce font size of state names
```



Next, I calculated the funding by party, there are 53.8% funding goes to Democrat, and 46.2% funding goes to Republican. It seems biased that Democrat got more funding than Republican.

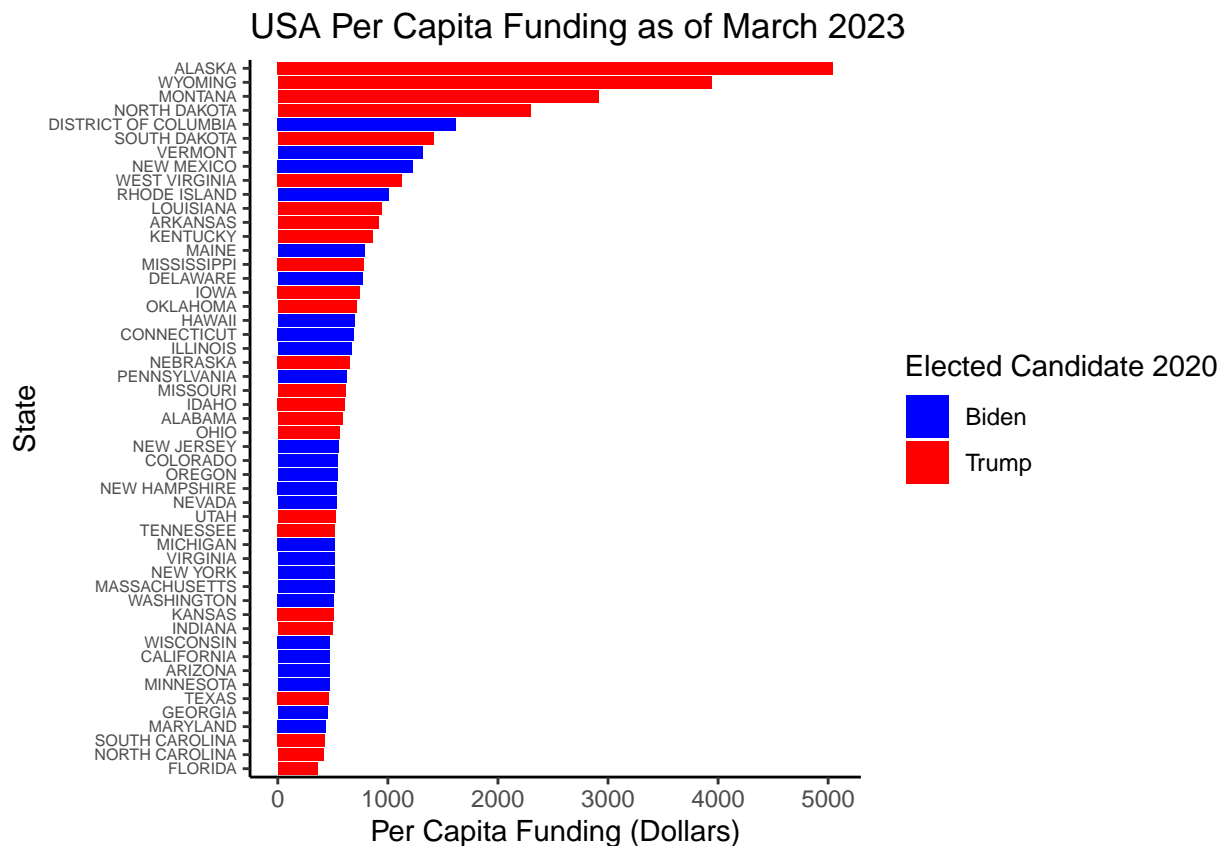
```
final_df$Party <- ifelse(final_df$Biden_Win == 1, "Democrat",  
                        ifelse(final_df$Trump_Win == 1, "Republican", "NA"))  
  
party_funding <- final_df %>%  
  group_by(Party) %>%  
  summarise(Total_Funding = sum(Total_Billions)) %>%  
  mutate(Percentage = round((Total_Funding / sum(Total_Funding)) * 100, 1)) # Convert to percentage  
  
ggplot(party_funding, aes(x = Party, y = Percentage, fill = Party)) +  
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +  
  geom_text(aes(label = paste0(Percentage, "%")), vjust = -0.5, size = 3) + # Add percentage labels  
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("Democrat" = "blue", "Republican" = "red", "NA" = "gray")) +  
  labs(title = "Funding Per Party",  
       x = "Political Party",  
       y = "Percentage of Total Allocations",  
       fill = "Party") +  
  theme_classic()
```



Last, I plot the bar chart showing what party each state is below and how much funding they got. The top three states are all Republican.

```
final_df$Election_Result <- ifelse(final_df$Biden_Win == 1, "Biden", "Trump")
```

```
ggplot(final_df, aes(y = reorder(State, Per_Capita_Funding),
                      x = Per_Capita_Funding,
                      fill = Election_Result)) +
  geom_bar(stat = "identity") +
  labs(title = "USA Per Capita Funding as of March 2023",
       x = "Per Capita Funding (Dollars)",
       y = "State",
       fill = "Elected Candidate 2020") +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("Biden" = "blue", "Trump" = "red")) +
  theme_classic() +
  theme(axis.text.y = element_text(size = 6))
```



Conclusions: Based on the graphs, it does not seem like there is an equitable distribution of funds for each state. While there are disparities exist, but our analysis suggests that the IIJA funding is driven more by state size, small and less populated states received higher funding. There is no clear partisan bias.