

Midterm Part2 & Part3

Ziqi Wei

a. Link to the GitHub repository containing all associated files used to create the webpage.

<https://github.com/ZiqiWei217/PA-446-Midterm-Exam>

b. Code and results/answers for Part II

Part II: Web scraping [20 points]

Go to the website <https://www.scrapethissite.com/pages/simple/> and scrape the data to create a table with four variables: Country, Capital, Population, and Area. The table will have a total of 250 observations.

```
library(rvest)
library(tidyverse)

# Read the HTML
html <- read_html("https://www.scrapethissite.com/pages/simple/")

# Select the main container blocks for each country
country_blocks <- html |>
  html_elements("div.col-md-4.country")

# Extract the country name
country <- country_blocks |>
  html_element("h3.country-name") |>
  html_text2() # Use html_text2() for clean text extraction

# Extract the capital city
```

```

capital <- country_blocks |>
  html_element("span.country-capital") |>
  html_text2()

# Extract the population
population <- country_blocks |>
  html_element("span.country-population") |>
  html_text2() |>
  as.numeric() # Convert the text to a numeric type

# Extract the area
area <- country_blocks |>
  html_element("span.country-area") |>
  html_text2() |>
  as.numeric() # Convert the text to a numeric type

# Combine the extracted data into a tibble (a modern data frame)
country_data <- tibble(
  Country = country,
  Capital = capital,
  Population = population,
  "Area(km2)" = area
)

head(country_data)

```

```

# A tibble: 6 x 4
  Country          Capital      Population `Area(km2)`
  <chr>            <chr>          <dbl>      <dbl>
1 Andorra         Andorra la Vella  84000      468
2 United Arab Emirates Abu Dhabi      4975593    82880
3 Afghanistan     Kabul          29121286   647500
4 Antigua and Barbuda St. John's      86754      443
5 Anguilla         The Valley      13254      102
6 Albania         Tirana          2986952    28748

```

```

# Verify the count.
print(paste("Total observations scraped:", nrow(country_data)))

```

```

[1] "Total observations scraped: 250"

```

```
# Save this data to a file
write_csv(country_data, "scraped_countries.csv")
```

c. Code and results/answers for Part III

PART III: API Access [62 points]

Public administrators often use Census data to understand how civic resources - such as income, broadband, and education - vary across regions. The American Community Survey (ACS) provides detailed demographic and socioeconomic data accessible through the tidy census package, which connects directly to the Census API.

You will use tidy census and tidyverse tools to explore income inequality and the digital divide across Illinois counties.

Step 1: Identify Relevant Variables [6 points]

Go to the ACS 5-Year Data Dictionary and find the variables that represent the following.

```
library(tidyverse)
library(tidycensus)
# 2023 5-year American Community Survey (ACS).
v23 <- load_variables(2023, "acs5", cache = TRUE)

# Find the variable for Median Household Income
income_variable <- v23 %>%
  filter(name == "B19013_001")

print(income_variable, width = Inf)
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 4
  name
  <chr>
1 B19013_001
  label
  <chr>
1 Estimate!!Median household income in the past 12 months (in 2023 inflation-ad~
  concept
  <chr>
1 Median Household Income in the Past 12 Months (in 2023 Inflation-Adjusted Dol~
```

```
geography
<chr>
1 block group
```

```
# Find variables for Broadband Internet Access
internet_variables <- v23 %>%
  filter(str_detect(name, "B28002_00"), # Look in the correct table
         str_detect(label, "Broadband|Total$")) # Find labels containing "Broadband" or ending in "$"
print(internet_variables %>% select(name, label), width = Inf)
```

```
# A tibble: 3 x 2
  name
  <chr>
1 B28002_004
2 B28002_007
3 B28002_008
  label
  <chr>
1 Estimate!!Total:!!With an Internet subscription!!Broadband of any type
2 Estimate!!Total:!!With an Internet subscription!!Broadband such as cable, fiber, or DSL
3 Estimate!!Total:!!With an Internet subscription!!Broadband such as cable, fiber, or DSL
```

- Median household income (in the past 12 months): B19013_001E
- Households with broadband Internet: B28002_004E
- Total households with any type of internet access: B28002_001E

Step 2: Retrieve Data [8 points]

Use `get_acs()` to retrieve the following variables for all counties in Illinois:

- Median household income (in the past 12 months)
- Households with broadband Internet
- Total households with any type of internet access

```
# Define a named vector of the variables
vars_to_get <- c(
  income = "B19013_001E",
  broadband = "B28002_004E",
  total_households = "B28002_001E"
)

# Use the get_acs() function to retrieve the data for all counties in Illinois.
il_acs_data <- get_acs(
  geography = "county",
  variables = vars_to_get,
  state = "IL",
  year = 2023,
  survey = "acs5"
)

head(il_acs_data)
```

A tibble: 6 x 5

	GEOID	NAME	variable	estimate	moe
	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	17001	Adams County, Illinois	B19013_001	64962	2634
2	17001	Adams County, Illinois	B28002_001	27770	374
3	17001	Adams County, Illinois	B28002_004	23400	619
4	17003	Alexander County, Illinois	B19013_001	43523	10035
5	17003	Alexander County, Illinois	B28002_001	1826	109
6	17003	Alexander County, Illinois	B28002_004	1068	117

Step 3: Clean and Transform Data [14 + 4 points]

- Use `pivot_wider()` to create one row per county (with income and broadband side-by-side). [6 points]
 - BONUS: Split “County, Illinois” into County and State [4 points]
- Calculate a new variable: `broadband_rate = broadband/total_households * 100` [4 points]
- Arrange counties from highest to lowest broadband access. [4 points]

```

il_data_clean <- il_acs_data %>%
  select(NAME, variable, estimate) %>%
  pivot_wider(
    names_from = variable,
    values_from = estimate
  ) %>% # a)
  glimpse() %>%
  # Rename the columns from Census codes to human-readable names
  rename(
    income = "B19013_001",
    broadband = "B28002_004",
    total_households = "B28002_001"
  ) %>%
  separate(NAME, into = c("county", "state"), sep = ", ", remove = TRUE) %>% # bonus
  mutate(broadband_rate = (broadband / total_households) * 100) %>% # b)
  arrange(desc(broadband_rate)) # c)

```

Rows: 102

Columns: 4

```

$ NAME      <chr> "Adams County, Illinois", "Alexander County, Illinois", "Bo~
$ B19013_001 <dbl> 64962, 43523, 61603, 81638, 72288, 65894, 92095, 60871, 649~
$ B28002_001 <dbl> 27770, 1826, 6256, 19155, 2021, 14011, 1222, 6478, 5135, 83~
$ B28002_004 <dbl> 23400, 1068, 5325, 17051, 1660, 11702, 1052, 5523, 4359, 74~

```

```
head(il_data_clean,12)
```

A tibble: 12 x 6

	county	state	income	total_households	broadband	broadband_rate
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	Kendall County	Illinois	110474	44526	42382	95.2
2	McHenry County	Illinois	102836	116329	110646	95.1
3	DuPage County	Illinois	110502	349497	329798	94.4
4	Lake County	Illinois	108917	256660	240027	93.5
5	Will County	Illinois	107799	241310	224935	93.2
6	DeKalb County	Illinois	69022	39314	36455	92.7
7	Kane County	Illinois	100678	183196	169377	92.5
8	Monroe County	Illinois	101635	13830	12654	91.5
9	Grundy County	Illinois	93060	20518	18549	90.4
10	Madison County	Illinois	74800	109385	98374	89.9
11	Effingham County	Illinois	75380	14030	12595	89.8
12	Clinton County	Illinois	82314	14463	12972	89.7

Step 4: Analyze patterns [8 points]

- a) Compute the mean and median broadband rate across all Illinois counties. [4 points]

```
summary_stats <- il_data_clean %>%
  summarise(
    mean_broadband_rate = mean(broadband_rate, na.rm = TRUE),
    median_broadband_rate = median(broadband_rate, na.rm = TRUE)
  )

summary_stats
```

```
# A tibble: 1 x 2
  mean_broadband_rate median_broadband_rate
          <dbl>             <dbl>
1             84.8             85.4
```

- b) Identify the top 5 counties with the highest broadband access and the bottom 5 counties with the lowest. [4 points]

```
#Since we have already arranged the sequence in step3 c)
top_5_counties <- il_data_clean %>%
  slice_head(n = 5)

top_5_counties
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 6
  county      state  income total_households broadband broadband_rate
  <chr>      <chr>   <dbl>         <dbl>      <dbl>         <dbl>
1 Kendall County Illinois 110474         44526      42382          95.2
2 McHenry County Illinois 102836         116329     110646          95.1
3 DuPage County Illinois 110502         349497     329798          94.4
4 Lake County  Illinois 108917         256660     240027          93.5
5 Will County  Illinois 107799         241310     224935          93.2
```

```
bottom_5_counties <- il_data_clean %>%
  slice_tail(n = 5)

bottom_5_counties
```

```
# A tibble: 5 x 6
```

	county	state	income	total_households	broadband	broadband_rate
	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
1	Saline County	Illinois	54945	10032	7614	75.9
2	Pope County	Illinois	62500	1364	996	73.0
3	Union County	Illinois	56420	6914	4911	71.0
4	Alexander County	Illinois	43523	1826	1068	58.5
5	Pulaski County	Illinois	43227	1862	1057	56.8

Step 5: Visualize the results [14 + 8 points]

1. Scatterplot: Income (x-axis) vs Broadband Rate (y-axis). [8 points]
 - a. Add a regression line using `geom_smooth(method = "lm")`.
 - b. Label axes and add an informative title.

```
library(scales)
ggplot(il_data_clean, aes(x = income, y = broadband_rate)) +
  geom_point(alpha = 0.7, color = "midnightblue") +
  geom_smooth(method = "lm", se = FALSE, color = "red") +      # a)
  scale_x_continuous(labels = dollar_format()) +
  labs(
    title = "Relationship Between Household Income and Broadband Rate in Illinois Counties",
    subtitle = "Data from 2023 ACS 5-Year Survey",
    x = "Median Household Income ($)",
    y = "Broadband Access Rate (%)",
    caption = "Source: U.S. Census Bureau"
  ) +      # b)
  theme_minimal()
```


Relationship Between Household Income and Broadband Rate

Data from 2023 ACS 5-Year Survey



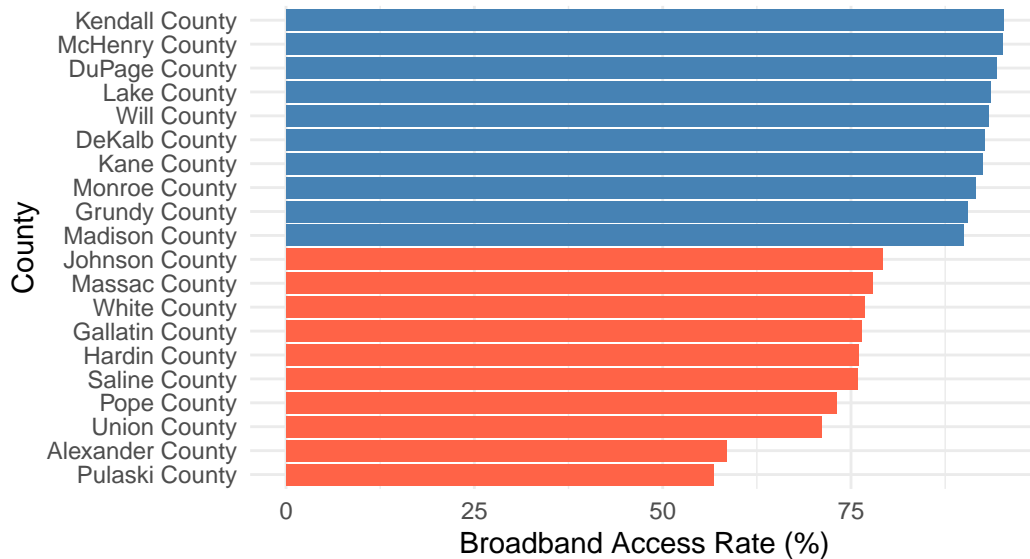
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

2. Bar chart: Show the top 10 and bottom 10 counties by broadband access. HINT: Use the reorder function to order bars. [6 points]

```
top_10 <- slice_head(il_data_clean, n = 10)
bottom_10 <- slice_tail(il_data_clean, n = 10)
top_bottom_10 <- bind_rows(top_10, bottom_10)

ggplot(top_bottom_10, aes(y = broadband_rate, x = fct_reorder(county, broadband_rate))) +
  geom_col(aes(fill = broadband_rate > 85)) +
  coord_flip() +
  scale_fill_manual(values = c("tomato", "steelblue"), guide = "none") +
  labs(
    title = "Top 10 and Bottom 10 Illinois Counties by Broadband Access Rate",
    subtitle = "Comparing the highest and lowest access rates in the state",
    x = "County",
    y = "Broadband Access Rate (%)"
  ) +
  theme_minimal()
```

Top 10 and Bottom 10 Illinois Counties by Broadband Comparing the highest and lowest access rates in the state

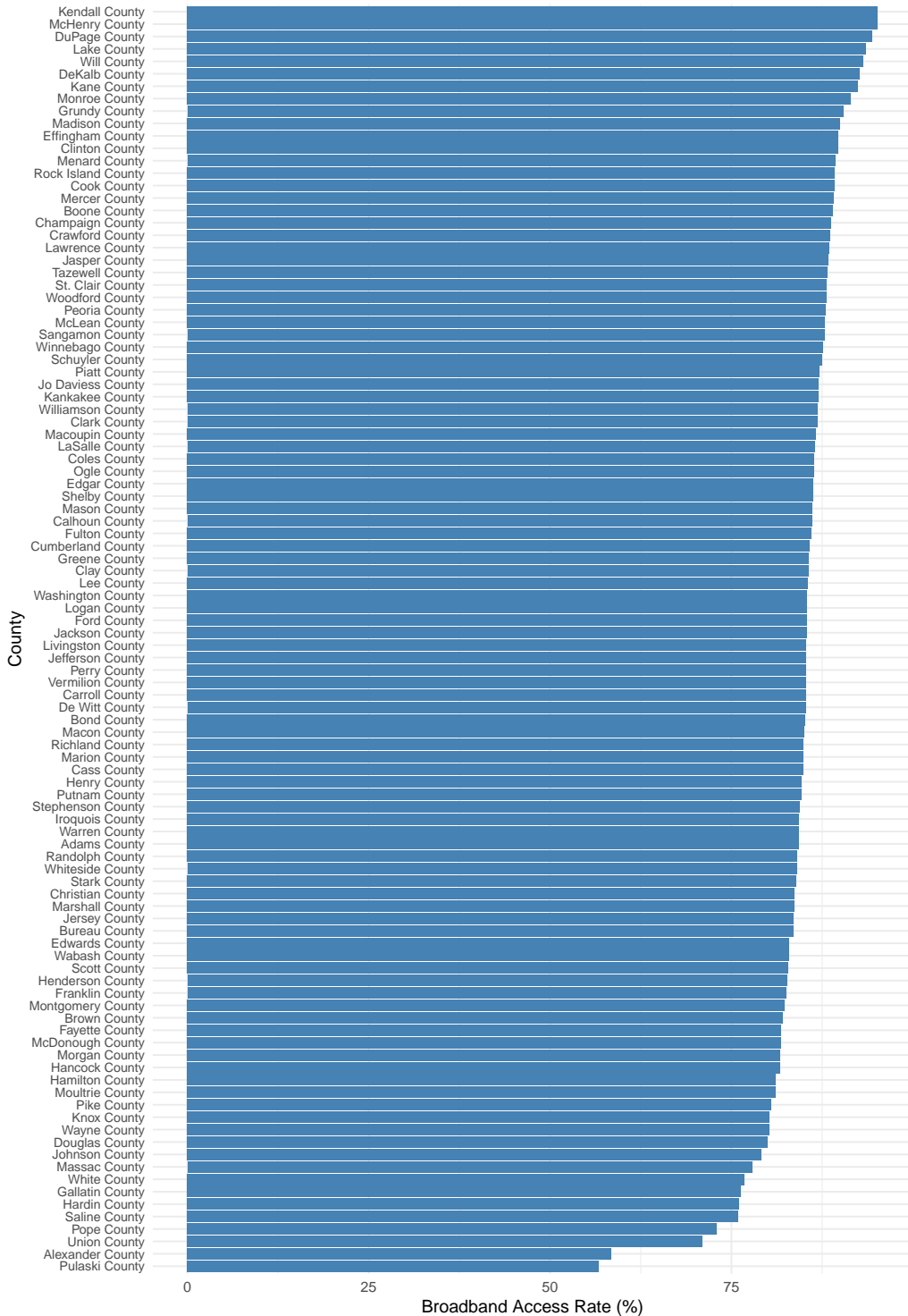


3. BONUS: Create a single ordered bar chart of ALL counties by broadband [8 points]

```
ggplot(il_data_clean, aes(y = broadband_rate, x = fct_reorder(county, broadband_rate))) +
  geom_col(fill = "steelblue") +
  coord_flip() +
  labs(
    title = "Broadband Access Rate Across All Illinois Counties (2023)",
    subtitle = "Ordered from lowest to highest access rate",
    x = "County",
    y = "Broadband Access Rate (%)"
  ) +
  theme_minimal() +
  theme(axis.text.y = element_text(size = 8))
```

Broadband Access Rate Across All Illinois Counties (2023)

Ordered from lowest to highest access rate



Step 6: Reflection [16 points]

Write 3-4 sentences per question:

1. What patterns do you observe between income and broadband access? [4 points]

Based on the scatterplot, there is a clear and strong positive correlation between median household income and broadband access rates across Illinois counties. As a county's median household income increases, its broadband access rate tends to increase as well, which is confirmed by the upward-sloping regression line. The data points cluster more tightly at the higher end of the income and access spectrum, while counties with the lowest incomes, such as Alexander and Pulaski, also exhibit the lowest broadband access rates. This pattern suggests that economic prosperity is a significant factor associated with digital connectivity at the county level.

2. What might explain the variation in broadband access across counties? [4 points]

The variation in broadband access is likely driven by a combination of economic and geographic factors. Higher-income counties, which are often more densely populated suburban areas like DuPage and Lake County, represent a more profitable market for internet service providers, encouraging investment in modern infrastructure. Conversely, lower-income counties are often more rural and less populated, leading to higher per-household costs for infrastructure deployment and lower expected returns, which deters private investment. This creates a cycle where wealthier areas receive better service, while poorer, rural areas like Pope and Saline County are left with insufficient access and limited provider choice.

3. How could public administrators use this data to inform digital inclusion policies? [4 points]

Public administrators can use this analysis as a powerful tool for targeted intervention and policy-making. The data clearly identifies which counties are most in need, allowing administrators to direct state and federal grants for infrastructure projects to the areas with the lowest access rates, such as Pulaski and Alexander counties. Furthermore, the strong correlation between income and access provides evidence to support policies that go beyond infrastructure, such as creating subsidy programs to make internet services more affordable for low-income households. This data provides an empirical baseline for setting policy goals and measuring the effectiveness of digital equity initiatives over time.

4. What are some limitations of using ACS data for local decision-making? [4 points]

While invaluable, the ACS data has several limitations for local decision-making. First, as it is based on a survey, the data consists of estimates that come with a margin of error (moe), which can be particularly large for counties with smaller populations, making the figures less precise. Second, the 5-year estimates (2019-2023) may not reflect the most recent infrastructure changes, potentially lagging behind real-time conditions. Finally, county-level data can mask significant disparities within a county, where an affluent town and an underserved rural area might exist side-by-side, a nuance lost in the aggregated data.