Data Appendix

I. HTML_clean_InmateInfo.csv

The unit of observation for this particular dataset is each inmate that underwent death row. For each inmate, there are several variables included that give identifying information about them:

A. Execution Number
    a. The number identifying the inmate.
B. Name
    a. The last name of the inmate.
C. Date Received
    a. The date the inmate entered prison.
D. Education Level
    a. The grade level completed.
E. Date of Offense
    a. The date the crime was committed.
F. Prior Occupation
    a. The occupation of the inmate prior to being incarcerated.
G. Prior Prison Record
    a. Whether the inmate had a prior sentence in prison.
H. Summary of Incident
    a. A description of the crime the inmate committed.

II. Cleaned_final_statements.csv

The unit of observation of particular interest for this dataset is the last words spoken by each inmate. The variables of this dataset are as follows:

A. Execution Number
    a. The number identifying the inmate.
B. Inmate Name
    a. The first, middle (when applicable), and last name of the inmate.
C. Last Statement
    a. The last words spoken by the inmate before their death.

III. deathRowInitial.csv

This is the csv scraped from the original website's html. The unit of observation for this dataset is each inmate. The variables of this dataset are as follows:

A. Execution#
    a. The number identifying the inmate.
B. Last Name
    a. The last name of the inmate.
C. First Name

a. The first name of the inmate.

D. TDCJ Number
   a. The Texas Department of Criminal Justice identification number of the inmate.

E. Age
   a. The age of the inmate.

F. Date
   a. The date of death of the inmate.

G. Race
   a. The race of the inmate.

H. County
   a. The inmate's county.

I. URL
   a. The URL link to further information about each inmate and the crime they committed, which can be seen in HTML_clean_InmateInfo.csv**.**

IV. deathRow.html

This file is the original data scraped from the website that was then converted into a csv. The variables from this are described in deathRowInitial.csv.

V. inmate_infoInitial.csv

This file is the original further inmate information csv prior to cleaning. The cleaned version, as well as the variables, can be seen in HTML_clean_InmateInfo.csv.

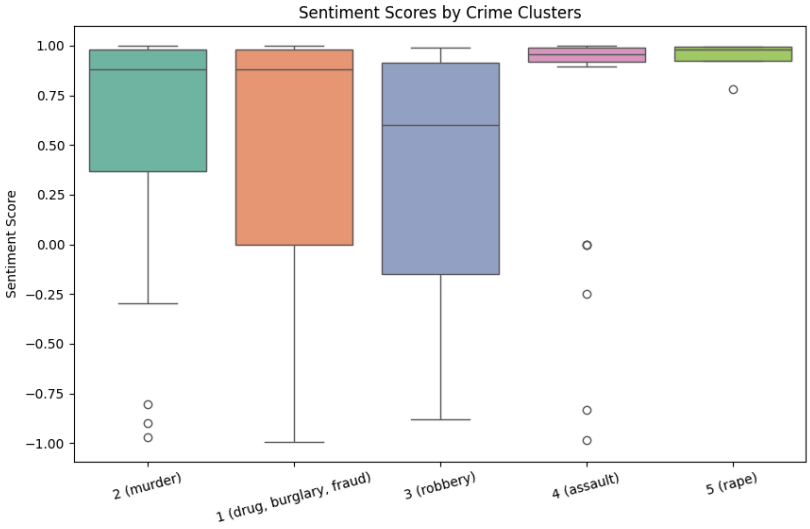
VI. last_statement_links.csv

This file contains the links to the last words spoken by each inmate. The cleaned version, as well as the variables, can be seen in Cleaned_final_statements.csv.

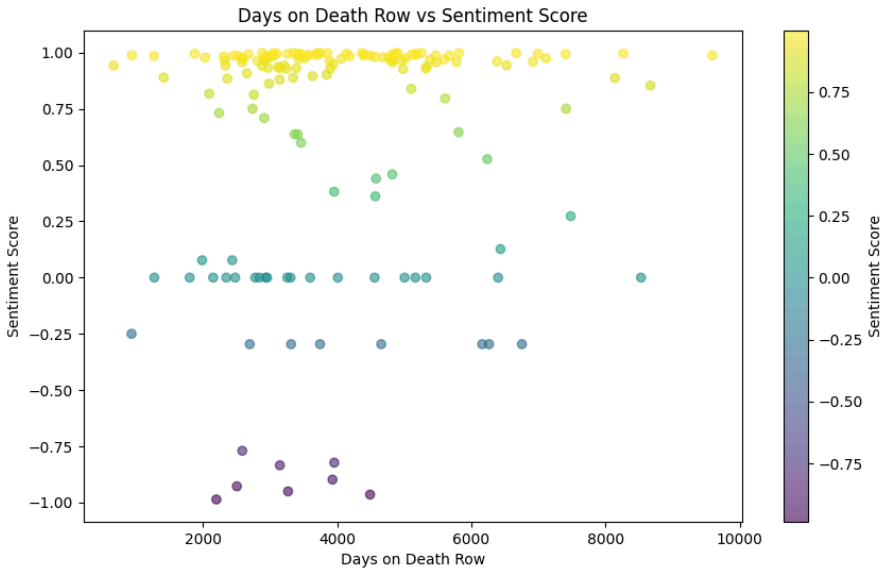
VII. negative-words.txt

Words associated with negativity that are used for sentiment analysis from http://www.cs.uic.edu/~liub/FBS/sentiment-analysis.html.

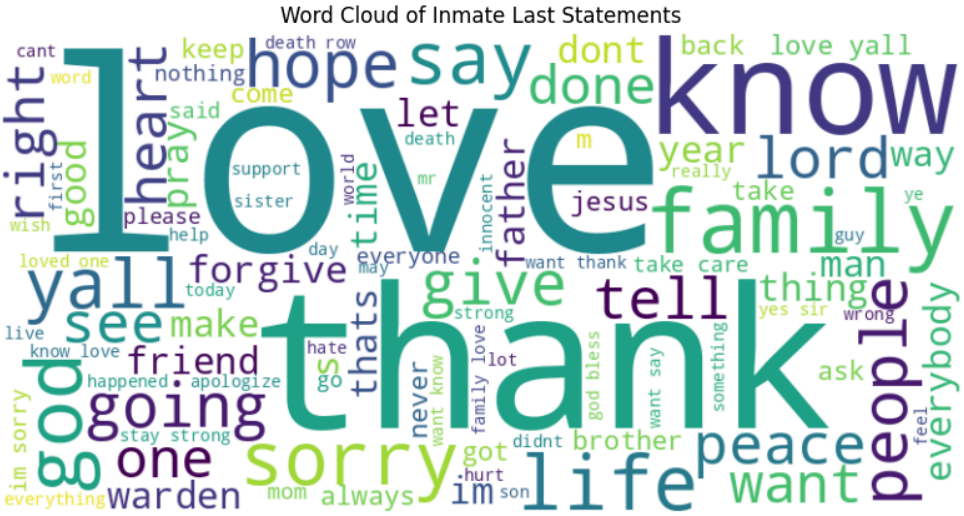
Outputs/Figures & Analysis (see following pages):



This boxplot above demonstrates the variation in Vader sentiment scores of last statements organized by different crime clusters, which are detailed on the x-axis. The y-axis displays Vader sentiment scores, with lower scores being more negative and higher scores being more positive. For the cluster of crimes involving murder, the sentiment scores are mostly clustered from about 0.37 to just under 1.00, indicating more positive sentiments and therefore higher levels of remorse. For the cluster of crimes involving drugs, burglary, or fraud, the scores are mostly clustered in the positive sentiment area, but extend down towards zero, meaning that there were more moderate sentiment scores for this area. For the cluster involving robbery, sentiment scores range from very positive, to moderate, to just under 0, meaning that there were some slightly negative sentiment scores between -0.25 and 0.00. For the crime clusters involving assault and rape, the scores are largely positive.



This scatter plot above demonstrates the correlation between the amount of days inmates spent on Death Row and the sentiment scores of their last statements. Overall, more positive sentiment scores, indicating higher levels of remorse, are located across the entire range of days spent on death row, but are majorly clustered between 2000 and 6000 days. The moderate sentiment scores are majorly clustered between 2000 and 4000 days, and the more negative sentiment scores are located among the lower range of days spent on Death Row, potentially indicating that remorse increases with time spent on Death Row.



This word cloud above demonstrates the aggregation of the most frequently-occurring words in the last statements of inmates on Death Row. The larger the word, the more often they appeared. Some of the largest words in this word cloud include “love,” “thank,” “know,” “family,” “sorry,” “life,” “god,” “hope,” and “peace,” for example. This could be indicative of a tendency of inmates on Death Row to express higher levels of remorse, sorrow, and to talk about meaningful elements in their lives such as family or beliefs.