

The histogram above displays the distribution of confidence scores assigned to primary super narratives. It appears that certain scores are more commonly assigned than others, indicating trends in how confident annotators feel about their narrative choices.

annotations\_supernarrative\_1

No narrative or supernarrative provided

Political hate and polarisation

Distrust in institutions

Anti-EU

Distrust in democratic system

Geopolitics

Anti-Elites

Ethnicity-related

Gender-related

Migration-related

Religion-related

Not Applicable

0

100

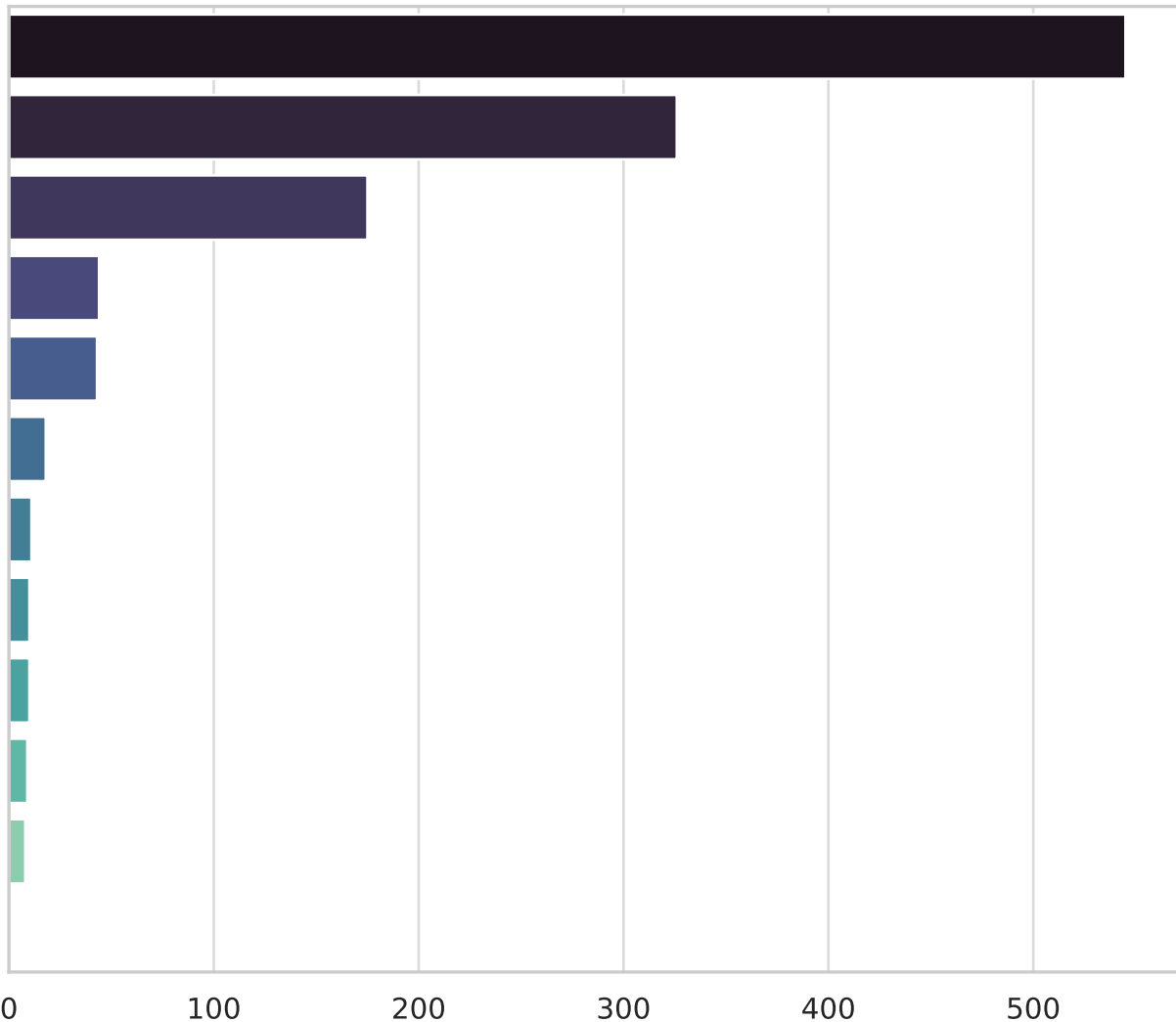
200

300

400

500

count



This bar chart shows the most common super narratives assigned to tweets. 'No narrative or supernarrative provided' appears frequently, suggesting many tweets may not fit clearly into the predefined narratives, or annotators frequently chose not to assign a narrative.

annotations\_supernarrative\_1

Political hate and polarisation

Anti-EU

Distrust in institutions

No narrative or supernarrative provided

Religion-related

Distrust in democratic system

Ethnicity-related

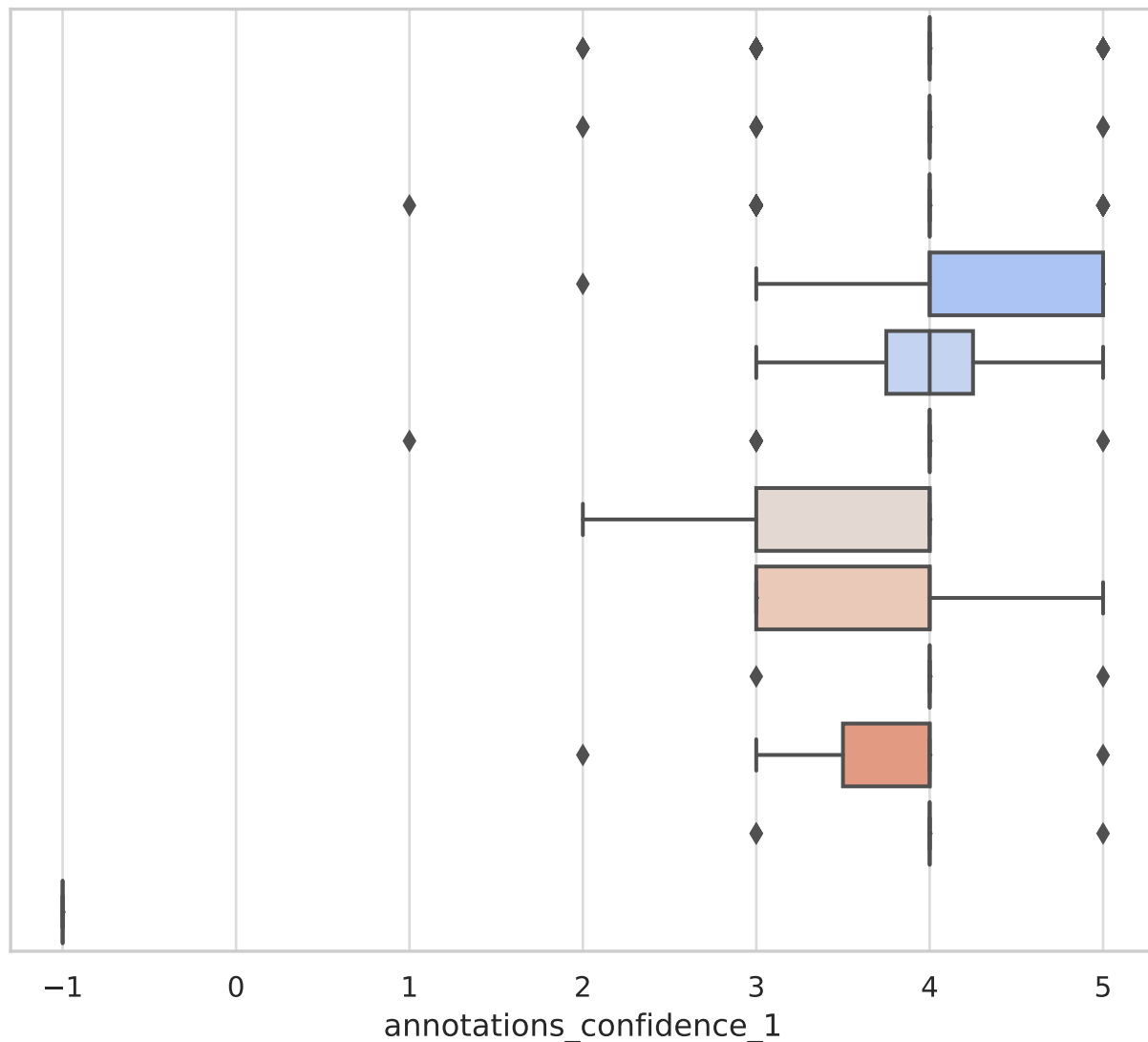
Migration-related

Geopolitics

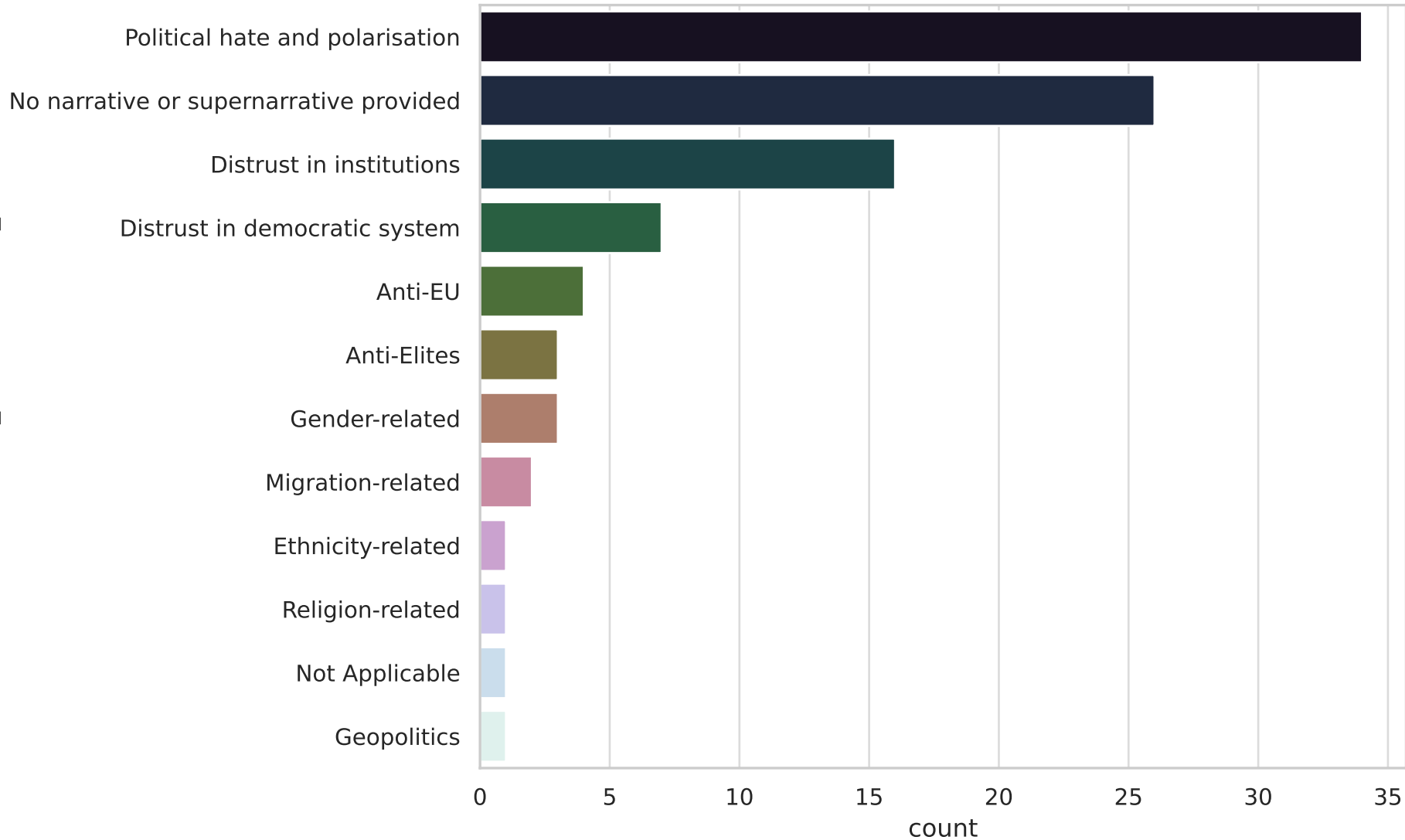
Anti-Elites

Gender-related

Not Applicable

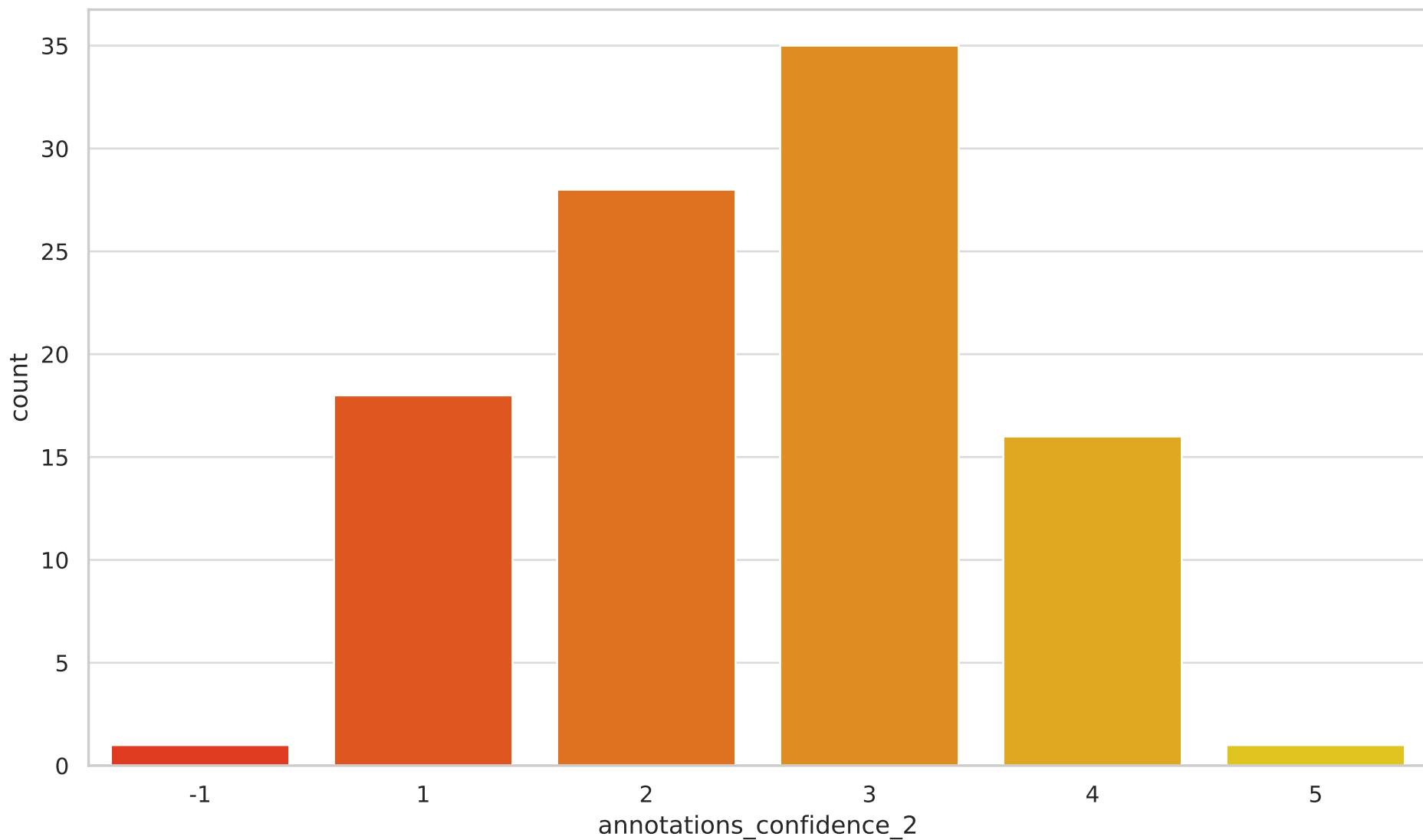


The box plot provides insights into how confidence scores vary across different super narratives. Some narratives seem to garner higher confidence scores consistently, while others have a wider range of scores, indicating varying levels of certainty among annotators.

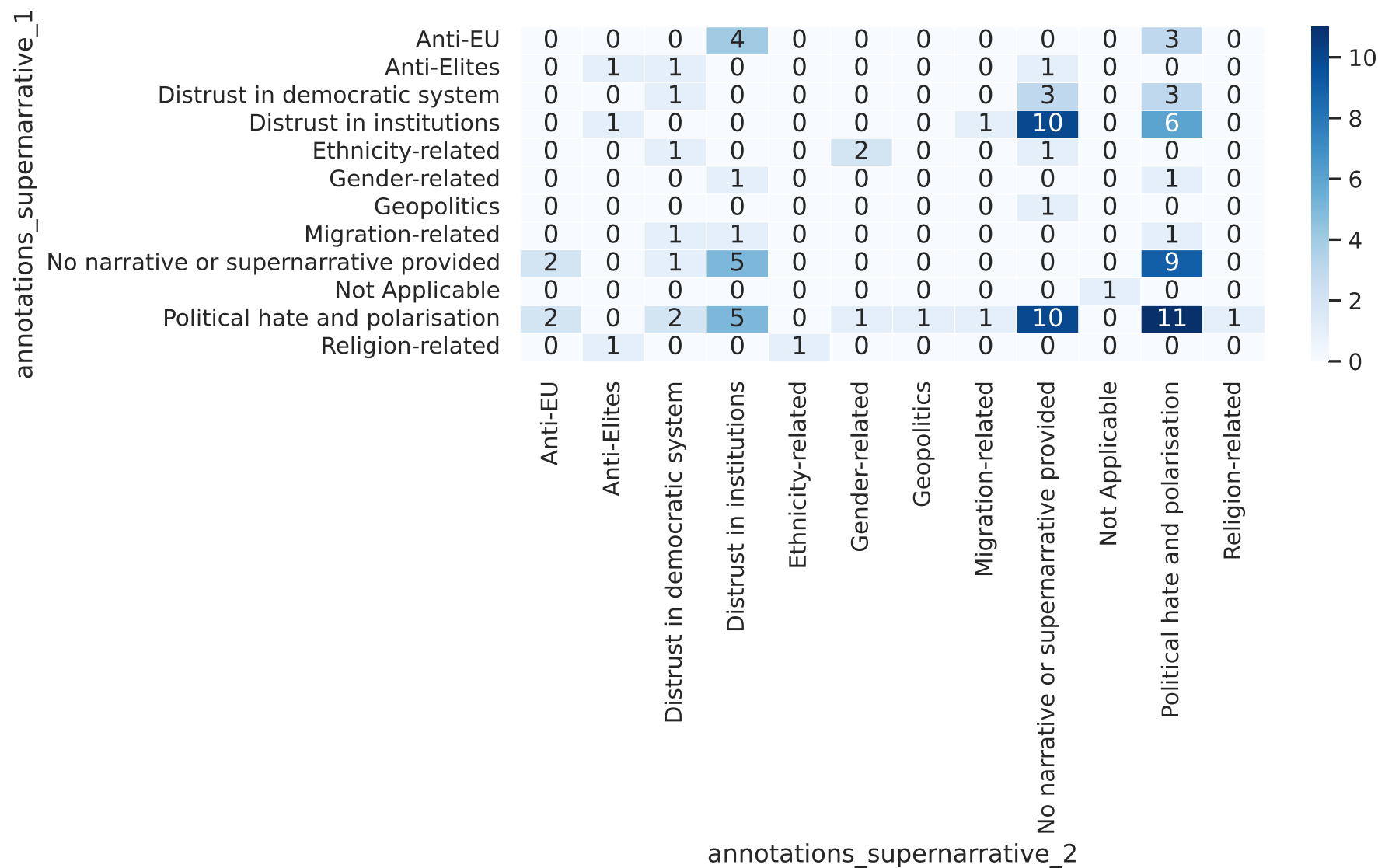


This bar chart illustrates how frequently alternative super narratives are used when the primary confidence score is 3 or less. The category 'Not Applicable' appears prominently, which might indicate cases where no suitable alternative narrative was found or needed despite low confidence in the primary narrative.





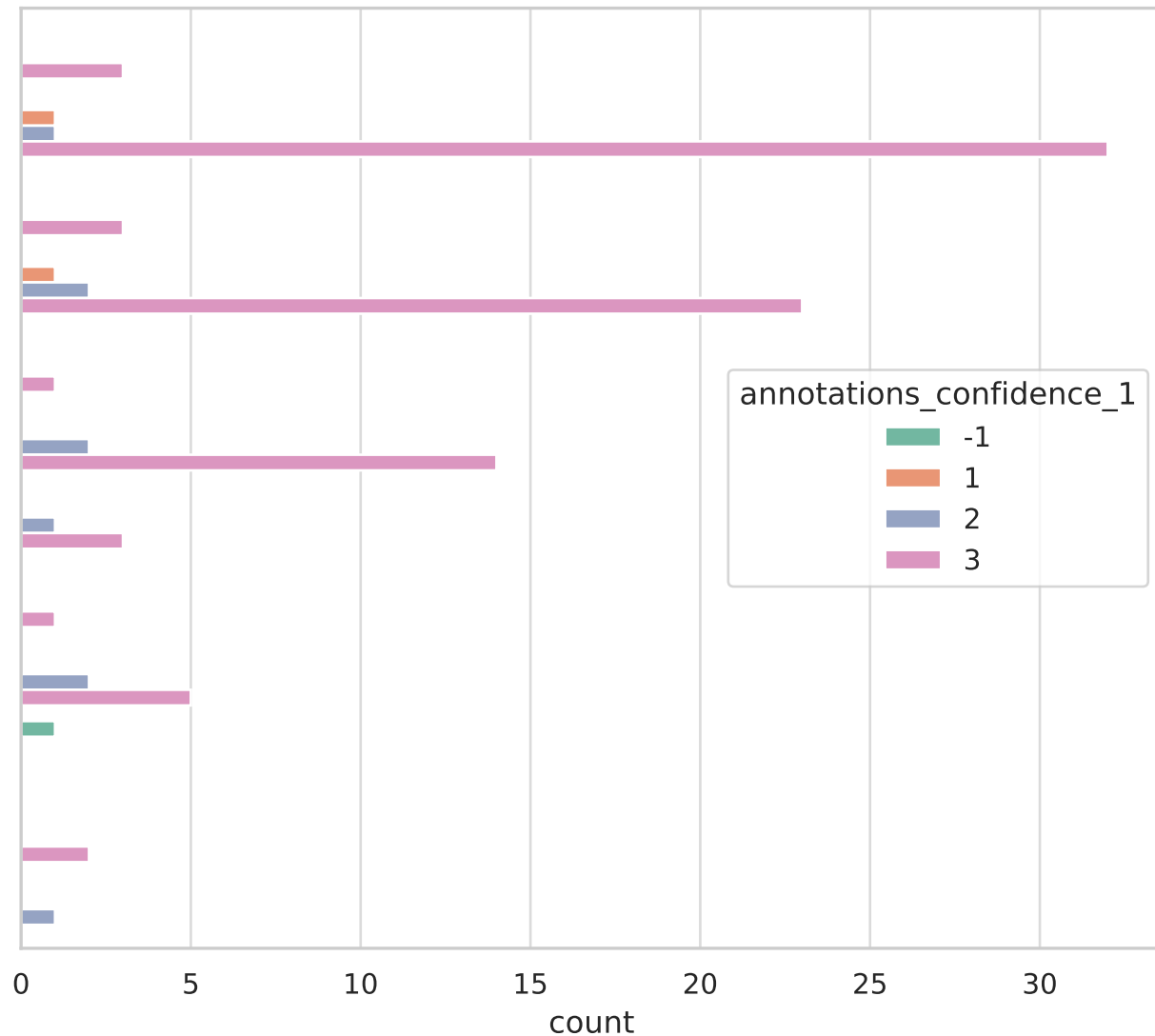
This histogram displays the distribution of confidence scores for alternative super narratives. It shows that when alternatives are given, they often have higher confidence scores, suggesting that the alternatives are generally considered more appropriate or fitting than the initially assigned narratives.



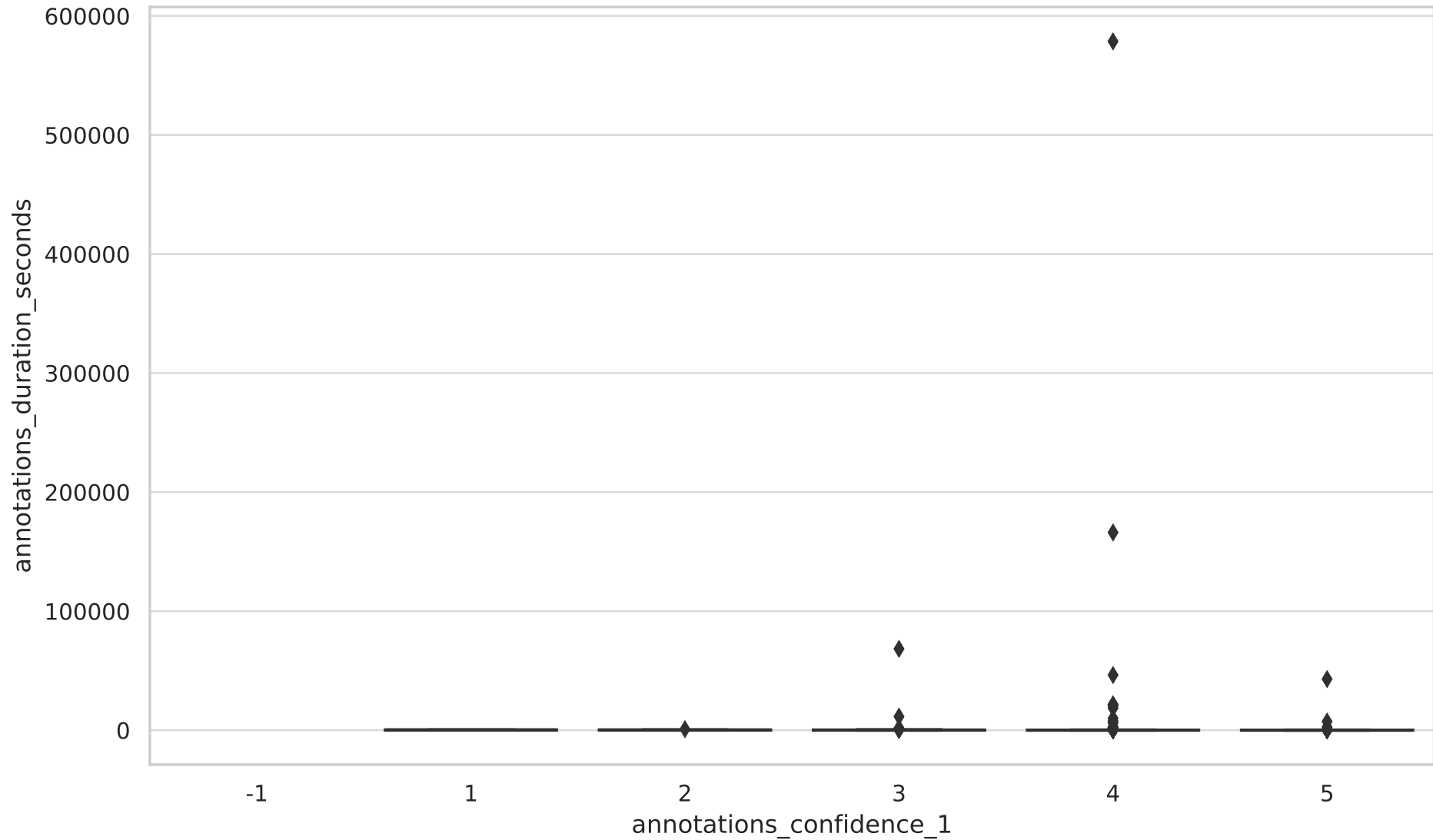
The heatmap shows the common pairs of primary and alternative super narratives for cases where the primary confidence score was low. This visualization helps in understanding the typical shifts or alternatives chosen by annotators when the initial narrative does not instill sufficient confidence.

annotations\_supernarrative\_2

Anti-Elites  
Political hate and polarisation  
Gender-related  
No narrative or supernarrative provided  
Ethnicity-related  
Distrust in institutions  
Anti-EU  
Religion-related  
Distrust in democratic system  
Not Applicable  
Migration-related  
Geopolitics



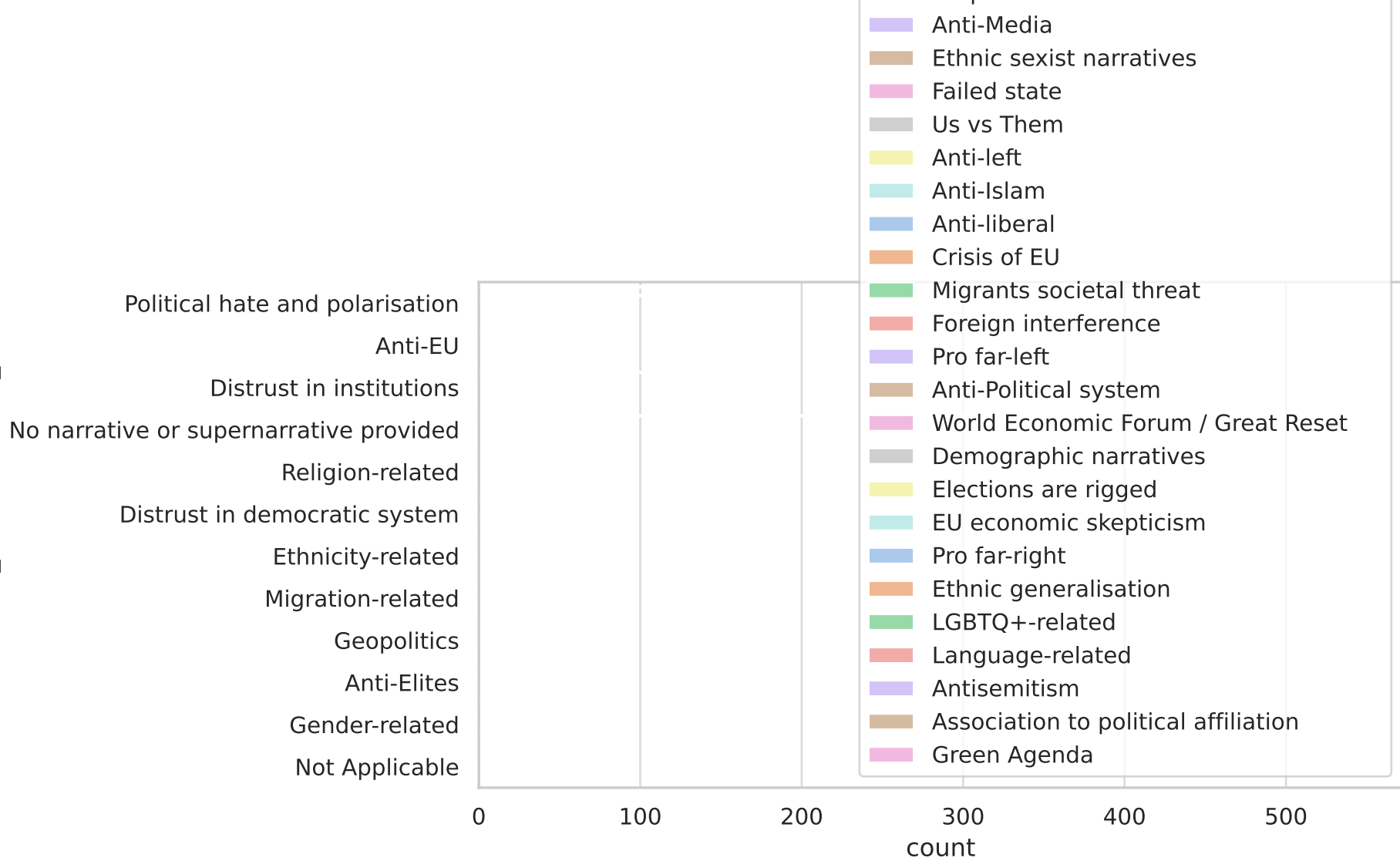
This bar chart provides a breakdown of tweets with low confidence scores and the alternative super narratives assigned to them, color-coded by the primary confidence score. This visualization aids in seeing not just the volume of alternatives used, but also how confidence levels in the primary narratives are distributed among these alternatives.



The box plot above uses a logarithmic scale to show the duration of annotations versus the confidence score. This plot helps visualize whether there is a correlation between the time taken to annotate and the confidence scores assigned, suggesting that certain confidence levels might be associated with quicker or more prolonged decision-making processes.



annotations\_supernarrative\_1



This grouped bar chart shows how sub-narratives are distributed under each super narrative, providing insights into the specificity and variety in narrative assignments. The chart reveals a diverse range of sub-narratives that annotators use to describe the tweets under different super narratives.