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Presentation Link: [Community Notes on X](#)

Website Link: [Community Notes Performance on X](#)

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Abstract

Misinformation on social media is spreading faster than ever, and people rely on these platforms more than they should for credible information (Vosoughi, Roy, & Aral, 2018). During critical events like the Ukraine-Russia war and the Israel-Hamas conflict, the need for accurate information is amplified. This research examines how well the Community Notes system on X (formerly Twitter) combats misinformation by analyzing its timeliness and effectiveness.

Introduced widely after Elon Musk acquired Twitter, Community Notes relies on volunteer contributors to add context to posts, aiming to clarify misleading claims. Using public data from October 2023 to November 2024, this study investigates how quickly and effectively these notes reach visibility. Using data analysis tools, the results show that helpful notes related to the Israel-Hamas conflict took an average of 27 hours to display to the public, while notes about the Russia-Ukraine war took 17 hours. These averages, however, mask a deeper issue: while notes are displayed relatively quickly once rated, the majority remain in 'Needs More Ratings' for extended periods, creating the illusion of efficiency. While visible notes are displayed quickly, this represents only a small subset of submissions. The majority remain in 'Needs More Ratings' indefinitely, with survival analysis revealing a low probability of transitioning to visibility. This bottleneck creates the illusion of efficiency, masking systemic delays. Helpful and publicly displayed notes comprise a very small percentage of the overall notes submitted by contributors. An analysis on the note categories revealed that the majority of submitted notes for both conflicts remained in the “Needs More Ratings” category and therefore hidden from public view. These notes are awaiting ratings from contributors to help them reach the ratings score threshold calculated by the Community Notes algorithm in order to be displayed to the public. A Kaplan-Meier survival analysis found that notes in the "Needs More Ratings" status persist for extended

periods, with median survival times of 384 days for Israel-Hamas posts and 292 days for Russia-Ukraine posts, indicating severe delays in attaining visibility. Furthermore, notes deemed helpful and displayed to the public tended to have less negative sentiment compared to those still awaiting ratings, suggesting that controversial topics may face more challenges in reaching the public. Aligning with Goal 16 of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, this study offers insights and future recommendations to enhance the efficacy of Community Notes in curbing misinformation on one of the world's most influential social media platforms. Future research suggestions include continuing to optimize the Community notes algorithm for faster response times, functionality to address the bottleneck of notes remaining in Needs More Ratings for extended periods of time, and incentivizing the recruitment of Community Notes participants to have a vast network of writers and raters of submitted notes. These findings contribute valuable insights on the current performance as X continues to refine the Community Notes System to mitigate the spread of misinformation on its platform.

Introduction

Social media has become the go-to source for information, often replacing traditional media for millions of users worldwide. While this accessibility has its advantages, it also accelerates the spread of misinformation. This is particularly dangerous during high-stakes events like wars, where public perception can influence international relations and policymaking. Research has shown that false information travels faster and reaches more people than truthful information on social media (Vosoughi, Roy, & Aral, 2018). For conflicts like the Ukraine-Russia war and the Israel-Hamas conflict, misinformation can distort public opinion and escalate tensions.

In response to the challenge of misinformation, platforms typically deploy in-house teams for moderation and fact-checking. However, X has taken a different approach. After acquiring Twitter in 2022, Elon Musk expanded the Birdwatch program, renaming it Community Notes and opening it to the public. This system relies entirely on volunteer contributors to fact-check and contextualize posts. While innovative, the program has faced heavy criticism. Investigations, such as those by the Center for Countering Digital Hate (2023), reveal gaps in its coverage and delays in providing corrections. These shortcomings raise questions about its reliability and impact.

This study focuses on how Community Notes addresses misinformation specifically related to the Ukraine-Russia war and the Israel-Hamas conflict. Using data from October 2023 to November 2024, we examine the timeliness and sentiment of the notes published. Our analysis is limited to English-language notes, though future research could expand to other languages for broader insights. By evaluating Community Notes' performance, this research contributes to the growing discourse on combating misinformation in the digital age and highlights areas for improvement to make fact-checking tools more effective and accessible. Figures 1 and 2 below show the contributor ratings system choices for rating a note helpful or unhelpful, and the general note submission interface.

Is this note helpful? ☒ Yes ☐ Somewhat ☐ No


What was helpful about it?

Cites high-quality sources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Easy to understand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Directly addresses the post's claim	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Provides important context	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Neutral or unbiased language	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Figure 1: Contributor interface for rating a note

×

Add a note




ADAM

@AdameMedia · Nov 12

Jews, Muslims and Christian cowboys marched in unity and solidarity in support of Palestine in Texas

🇺🇸🇵🇸🇩🇪

This is what z'ionists have worked so hard to prevent.



0:20

From Torah Judaism

Is your note about the post or the video?

About this specific post

About the video in this post, and should appear on all posts that include this video

Why do you believe this video may be misleading?

It contains a factual error

It is digitally altered

It contains outdated information that may be misleading

It is a misrepresentation or missing important context

It presents an unverified claim as a fact

It is a joke or satire that might be misinterpreted as a fact

Other

Write a note with context that you believe should be shown with the video to keep others informed.

See examples

Your explanation

Be precise — providing links to outside sources is required.

Are you sure this note will be helpful on all posts with this video, even if those posts say different things?

Yes

No

Did you link to sources you believe most people would consider trustworthy?

Yes

No

Writing as Comical Bamboo Owl

Your note will be published using your Community Notes alias, without connections to your X profile.

Submit

Figure 2: Contributor interface for creating and submitting a Community Note

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Literature Review

The spread of misinformation on social media platforms has significantly impacted public perception during geopolitical conflicts. This literature review examines existing research on misinformation spread during these conflicts and evaluates the effectiveness of social media interventions, with a particular focus on X's (formerly Twitter) Community Notes feature. Research by Vosoughi, Roy, and Aral (2018) found that false information posted to social media platforms spread significantly faster and reached more people than truthful verified information. This contributes to the creation of a dangerous feedback loop during the Russia-Ukraine war and the broader Israel conflict in the middle east, where misinformation can influence global perceptions and influence decision making (Iskoujina, Gnatchenko, & Bernal, 2023).

Misinformation in the Russia-Ukraine Conflict

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has been marked by extensive information warfare, with social media serving as a critical battleground. The study by Iskoujina et al. (2023) highlights the role of social media as an information warfare tool, emphasizing the rapid spread of propaganda and disinformation. Perri et al. (2023) analyzed the spread of propaganda and misinformation on Facebook and Twitter during the earlier stages of the conflict, identifying the significant role of Russian efforts in publishing propaganda on these platforms. The RAND Corporation (2023) noted that Russia's use of social media exploded after the conflict began in 2014, aiming to exploit and influence Western responses to the Ukraine conflict to gain support for their efforts to retake Ukrainian land by annexation.

Misinformation in the Israel-Hamas Conflict

Similarly, the Israel-Hamas conflict has experienced a surge in misinformation after Hamas led rebels attacked Israel on October 7th, 2023. Analysts from the Center for Strategic and International Studies observed that social media platforms have become quite instrumental in spreading both pro-Israel and pro-Palestinian narratives, often confusing the readers by making it incredibly difficult to understand whether they are reading fact-based reporting, or propaganda (Analysts from the Center for Strategic and International Studies [CSIS], 2023). The RAND corporation (2023) emphasized the role of disinformation in amplifying polarization during the conflict, noting that both sides are guilty of using social media to try and garner support and influence public opinion.

Community Notes on X

The Community Notes feature on X utilizes an open-source algorithm to rank notes based on the ratings of contributors. This algorithm helps to identify notes that achieve a consensus across diverse perspectives. While this research project did not look at the algorithm directly, its features and functionality provide important context for understanding how note visibility is managed through this system. The background of this functionality supports the decision made to focus on temporal aspects, including category averages, survival analysis, and sentiment analysis regarding the handling of potential misinformation on X (X, 2024).

Community driven fact-checking systems like X's Community Notes have been created as innovative solutions to combat and slow the spread of misinformation by allowing volunteers who have signed up to participate in writing notes and in rating them with, the goal of helpful notes displaying to the public and adding important context, like links to verified information

and reports. Pröllochs (2021) analyzed an earlier iteration of Community notes, previously named Birdwatch, and identified its potential to utilize crowdsourcing to fact-check posts made by X users. However, Allen, Martel, and Rand (2022) discovered that partisanship significantly influences how well this type of system performs since users are often evaluating content through already biased lenses.

Figures 3 and 4 below illustrate examples of conflicting perspectives within the Community Notes system, where contributors submit notes for context and make choices on whether context is needed or not. These examples underscore the significant challenges that Community Notes faces in gaining consensus amongst contributors and the delays that can be caused by these disagreements, a limitation that was also noted in previous research by Chuai, Tian, and Pröllochs (2023).

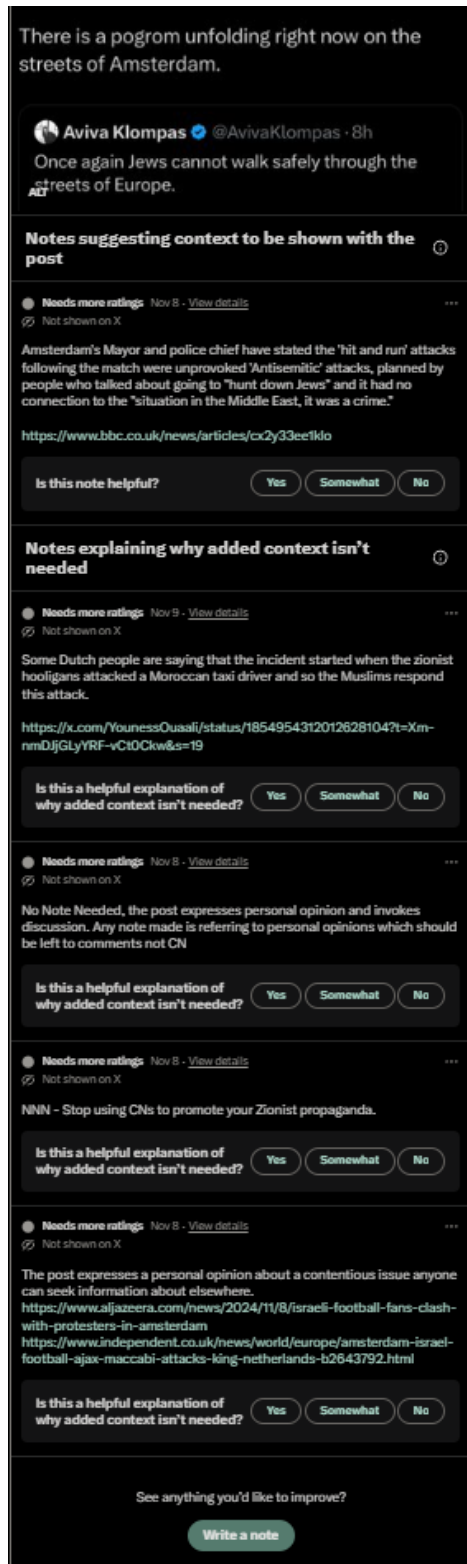


Figure 3: A highly contentious representation of a Community Note on X as seen from a contributor's perspective

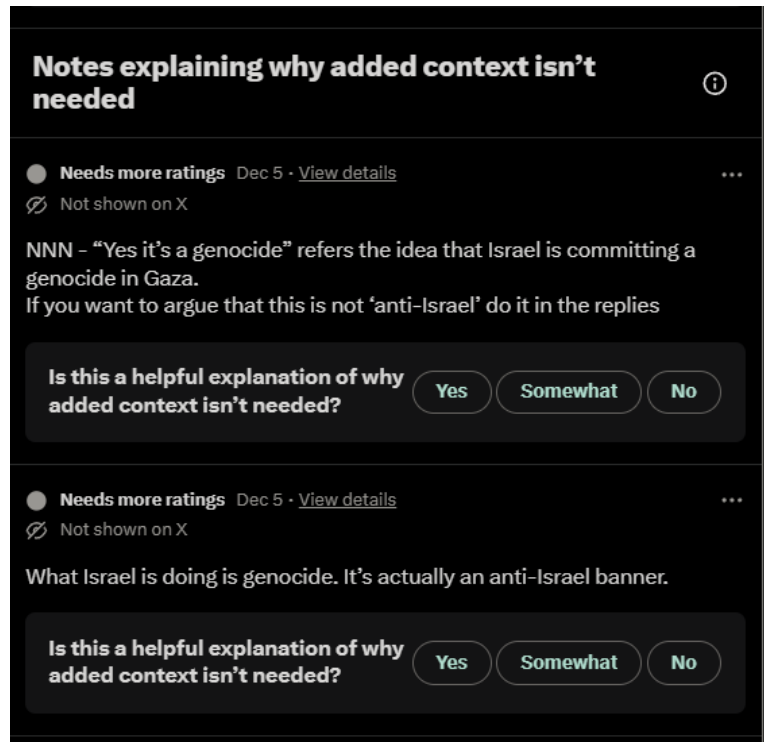


Figure 4: Contributor disagreements on whether context is necessary.

Despite its promise, Community Notes has faced some significant challenges in their goal to combat misinformation on X. Chuai et al. (2023) also found that the introduction of the Community Notes system did not stop other users from engaging in with misleading tweets and suggested that the large delays they discovered in processing and publishing notes adding context to tweets can reduce its effectiveness. Additionally, the timeliness of correction is critical because people scroll through and digest social media posts incredibly fast. Any delays can contribute to a larger and more viral spread of misinformation (Allen et al., 2022).

Overall, while community Notes represents a noted step toward addressing the challenge of fighting misinformation, its current implementation, even after improvements, reveals limitations

and bottlenecks in the system. While many improvements have sped the system up, and attempt to fix some of the identified issues, delays in visibility, and submitted notes remaining stuck needing more ratings for long periods of time remain problem areas. This literature review underscores the need for continued adjustments to the Community Notes algorithm and the overall program.

Methodology

Data Collection and Preprocessing

Data for this study was sourced from X's publicly available datasets, spanning posts and Community Notes from October 6, 2023, to November 6, 2024. The raw datasets can be accessed here: [X - Community Notes Data](#). The dataset was filtered using conflict-specific keywords to focus on content relevant to the Ukraine-Russia war and the Israel-Hamas conflict. This approach of keyword filtering is well-documented in misinformation research for isolating targeted data (Vosoughi, Roy, & Aral, 2018). After filtering, the data was consolidated into a single combined dataset for further analysis. Entries flagged as "No Note Needed" were excluded to ensure the analysis concentrated solely on notes intended for public display. All preprocessing was conducted in Python using libraries such as Pandas and NumPy, which are standard tools for data cleaning and manipulation in academic research (McKinney, 2010).

Sentiment Analysis

Sentiment analysis was performed on the processed Community Notes dataset using the Valance Aware Dictionary and Sentiment Reasoner (VADER) within Python, a rule-based tool that was specifically designed for analyzing sentiment in social media text. VADER is highly effective for short summary and informal text, making this particularly suitable for this study's dataset (Hutto & Gilbert, 2014). Sentiments are categorized on a scale of -1 to +1 with 0 indicating neutral sentiment. Sentiments of the notes were categorized as positive, negative, or neutral and assigned a score to analyze whether emotional tone may contribute to the visibility, or lack of, when looking at notes regarding these two major conflicts.

Data Visualization

Data visualizations were generated to enhance understanding and interpretation of the results and to uncover patterns and trends in the data. Survival curves for notes in the "Needs More Ratings" category was generated by using the Kaplan-Meier analysis method and visualized with Python's Matplotlib library. This method has been extensively utilized in misinformation studies to help explore the temporal dynamics of content visibility (Zhou, Chen, & Zafarani, 2020). The curves were then inverted to enhance user understanding about the probability of a note becoming visible. Tableau was used to create graphics and interactive dashboards that depict key findings including the sentiment analysis scores and note processing efficiency. These data visualization techniques were specifically chosen for the ability to present complex results in an easily understood format that can be used to address a wider audience (Kirk, 2016). Additionally, a word cloud illustrating the frequency of the keywords in the dataset is included in the appendix

and on the website, as word cloud illustrations are widely accepted tools for visualizing text data (Heimerl, Lohmann, Lange, & Ertl, 2014).

Results

The analysis of the Community Notes data for both the Israel-Hamas conflict and the Russia-Ukraine conflict revealed some significant disparities in the distribution of current note statuses (Fig 5, 6, 7). These results highlight patterns in how notes are categorized and processed within the Community Notes system.

Figures 5, 6, and 7 illustrate the distribution of Community Notes categorized as "Helpful," "Not Helpful," and "Needs More Ratings" for the Israel-Hamas and Russia-Ukraine conflicts. For the Israel-Hamas conflict, 6.34% of notes were categorized as "Helpful," 3.83% as "Not Helpful," and 89.83% as "Needs More Ratings." In contrast, the Russia-Ukraine conflict saw 10.12% of notes marked as "Helpful," 3.38% as "Not Helpful," and 86.50% as "Needs More Ratings."

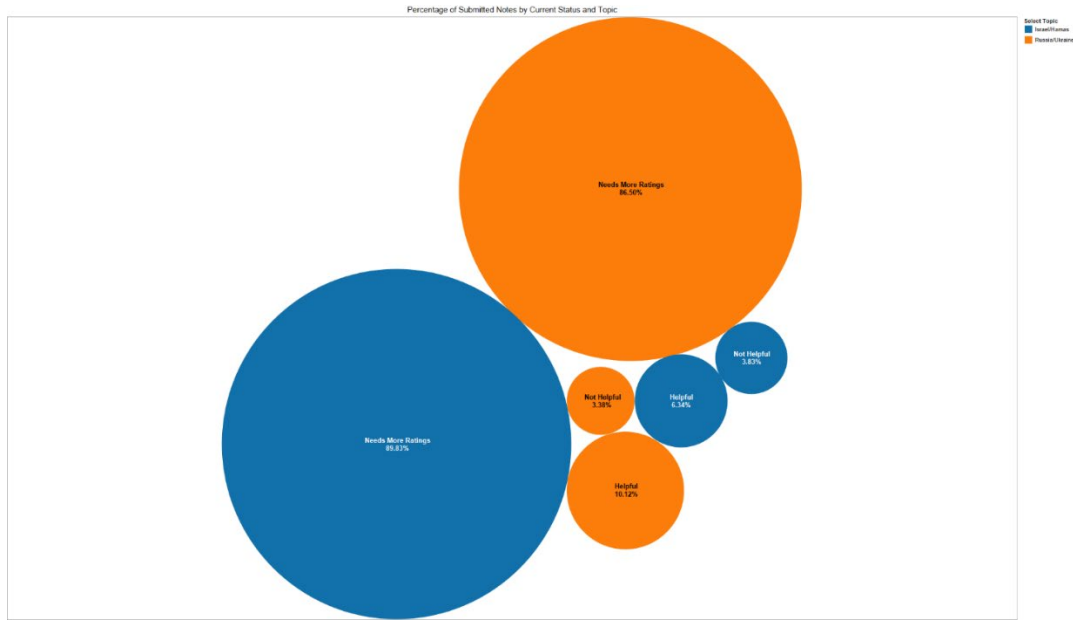


Figure 5: Bubble Chart showing the percentage of notes in each category by Topic.

Figure 6 displays the raw counts of notes submitted for each conflict. For the Israel-Hamas conflict, there were 2,521 notes classified as "Helpful," 1,520 as "Not Helpful," and 35,697 as "Needs More Ratings." In comparison, the Russia-Ukraine conflict had 401 notes classified as "Helpful," 134 as "Not Helpful," and 3,427 as "Needs More Ratings." These raw figures highlight the total volume of notes generated for each conflict across all categories.

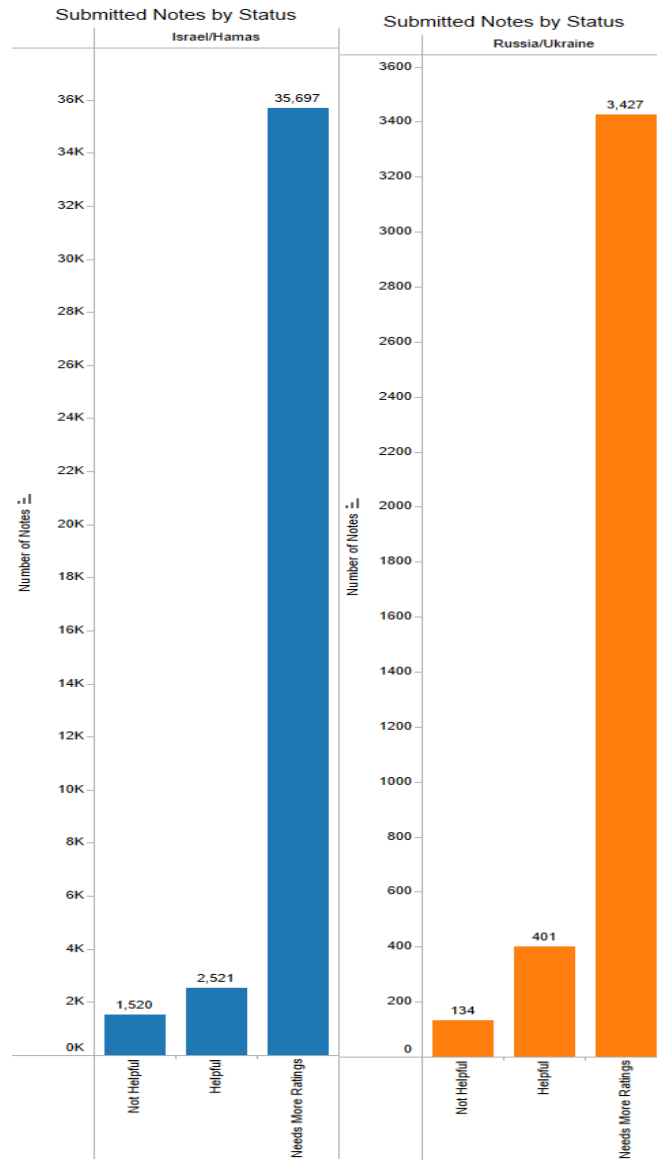


Figure 6: Number of Notes in each category by topic. Notes in the status of “Needs More Ratings” and “Not Helpful” are not displayed to the public.

The median time to visibility across all note categories shows that Israel-Hamas related notes required 195 days to transition, whereas the Russia-Ukraine related notes required 130 days, indicating a 55-day difference between the two conflicts (Fig 7).

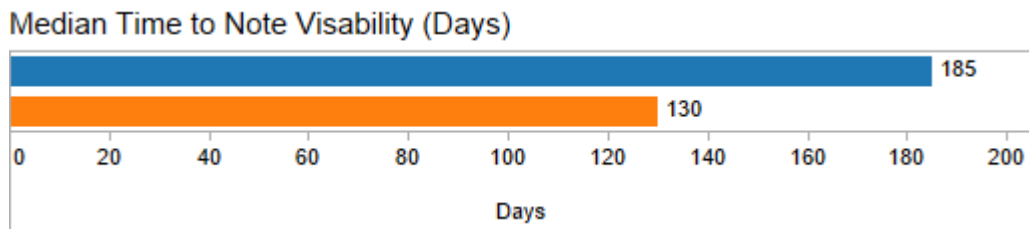


Figure 7: The median time it takes a note to become visible across all note categories

The average time for notes to transition to 'Helpful' and thus visible to the public was 27.36 hours for the Israel-Hamas conflict and 17.28 hours for the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Notably, the average time for notes to transition to 'Not Helpful' showed a significant disparity, with Israel-Hamas notes taking 227.04 hours compared to just 15.36 hours for Russia-Ukraine notes (Fig. 8).

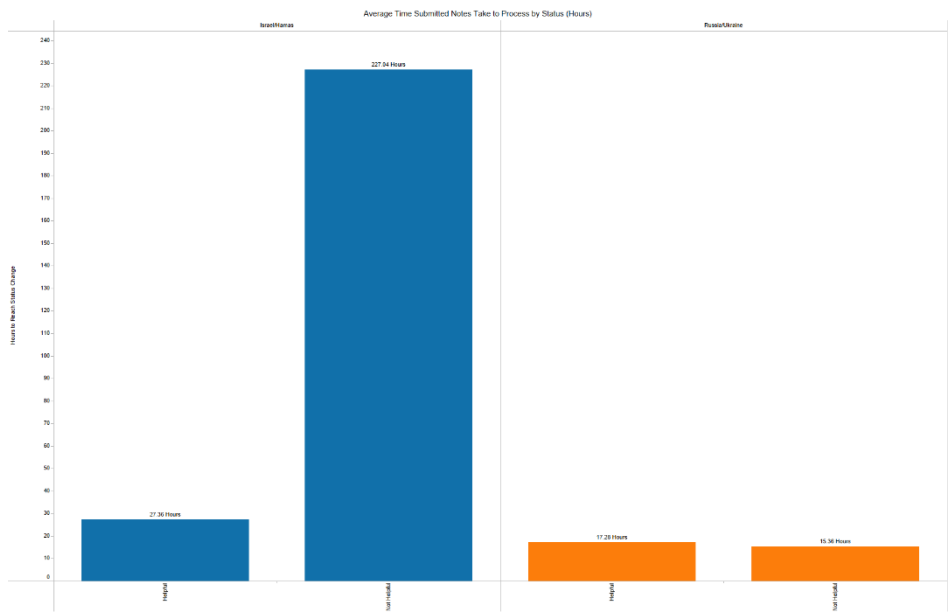


Figure 8: Average time notes take to reach a status other than "Needs More Ratings"

The Kaplan-Meier survival curves display the probability that a note stuck in “Needs More Ratings” will transition to “Helpful” over time and gain visibility to the public. For the Israel-Hamas conflict, the median survival time was 384 days, while the Russia-Ukraine conflict was 292 days. This shows a 92-day difference between the two topics. As an example, at 150 days, the probability of notes transitioning out of “Needs More Ratings” to “Helpful” is just 2% and 7% for the Russia-Ukraine conflict (Fig 9, 10).

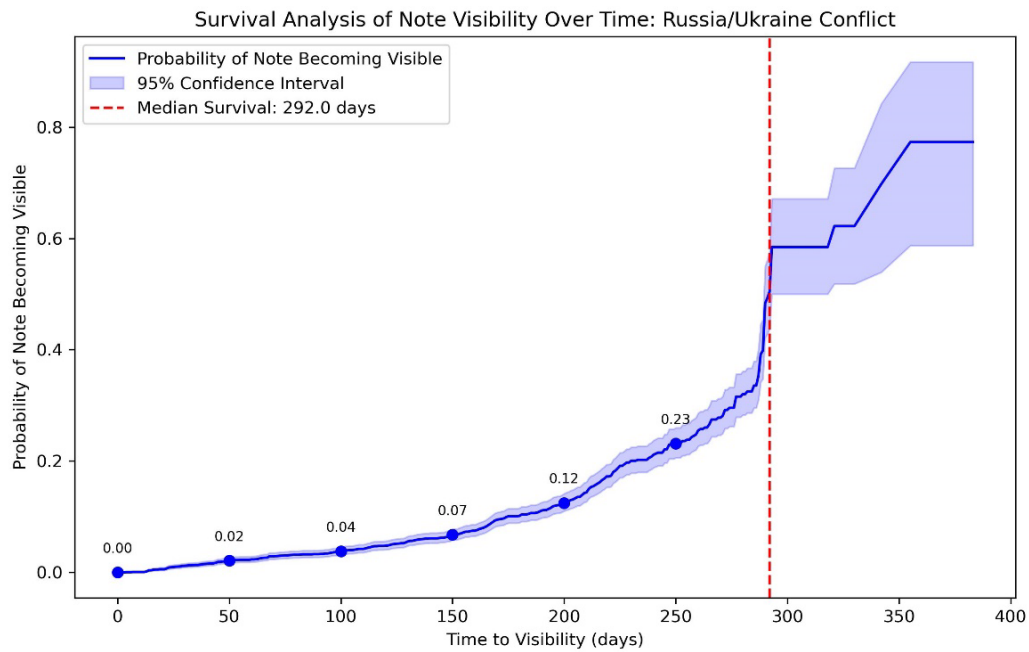
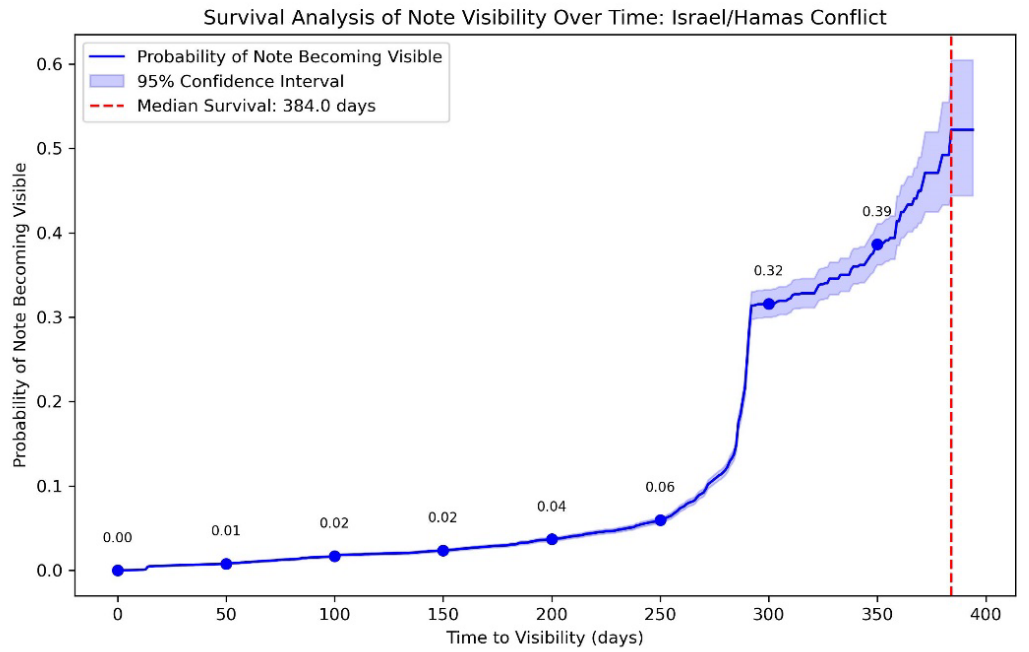


Figure 9 and 10: Kaplan-Meier survival curve showing the probability of notes transitioning from "Needs More Ratings" to visibility (helpful) over time. The median survival times are 384 days for the Israel-Hamas conflict and 292 days for the Russia-Ukraine conflict respectively, indicating that 50% of notes remain in "Needs More Ratings" beyond this point.

Figure 11 illustrates the average sentiment scores of Community Notes categorized as “Helpful”, “Needs More Ratings”, and “Not Helpful” for both conflicts. Sentiment scores are measured on a scale of -1 (most negative) to +1 (most positive), with 0 representing neutral sentiment.

For the Israel-Hamas conflict, notes in the “Helpful” category exhibit a sentiment score of -0.185, whereas notes in the “Needs More Ratings” and “Not Helpful” categories show more negative scores of -0.306 and -.326, respectively. Similarly for the Russia-Ukraine conflict, “Helpful” notes have a score of -0.228, while “Needs More Ratings” and “Not Helpful” notes have sentiment scores of -0.226 and -0.269, respectively (Fig 11).

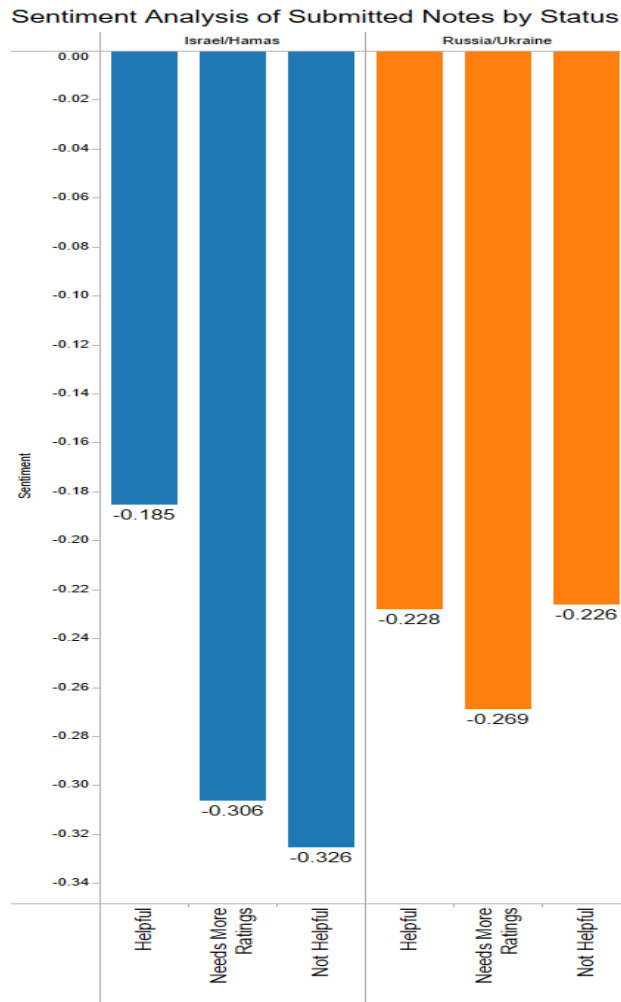


Figure 11: Average sentiment scores of submitted notes by category

Discussion, Future Research, and Limitations (Including SWOT Analysis)

The results of this study reveal significant inefficiencies and disparities in the processing and visibility of Community Notes on X, despite some improvements compared to prior research.

While the system seeks to combat misinformation, the data suggests it struggles to meet this goal effectively.

Temporal Patterns and Systemic Bottlenecks

The temporal analysis highlights significant inefficiencies in the Community Notes system, which are obscured by the rapid transition of a small subset of notes to visibility. For example, the median time for visibility across all note statuses (Needs More Ratings, Not Helpful, and Helpful) was 185 days for Israel-Hamas conflict notes and 130 days for Russia-Ukraine conflict notes. Although this marks an improvement over prior studies (Chuai, Tian, and Pröllochs, 2023), which reported delays of 450 to 650 days, these median times still indicate considerable systemic delays in note visibility.

Interestingly, while the average time for notes to become "Helpful" is relatively quick (27.36 hours for Israel-Hamas and 17.28 hours for Russia-Ukraine), this metric is incredibly misleading. It suggests that the system processes notes efficiently, but it overlooks the fact that a significant portion remains stuck in the "Needs More Ratings" category for long periods. Specifically, 89.93% of Israel-Hamas conflict notes and 86.50% of Russia-Ukraine notes in my dataset remained in "Needs More Ratings," unable to reach public visibility. The small number of notes that transition to "Helpful" within a day create the illusion of efficiency and represent only a fraction of the total submissions.

The Kaplan-Meier survival analysis reveals the severity of this bottleneck: notes in the "Needs More Ratings" category have median survival times of 384 days for Israel-Hamas and 292 days for Russia-Ukraine. After 150 days, only 2% of Israel-Hamas notes and 7% of Russia-Ukraine notes transition to "Helpful," highlighting the stark disparity between the small subset of fast-tracked notes and the majority that stagnate for extended periods.

This discrepancy is significant: the apparent efficiency, driven by a few notes becoming "Helpful" quickly, hides the underlying systemic inefficiency affecting the majority. These delays are likely compounded by the algorithm's processing priorities and potential biases toward controversial topics, such as the Israel-Hamas or Russia-Ukraine conflicts. Additionally, once notes enter the "Needs More Ratings" category, their chances of being visible drop significantly. This reinforces and provides evidence of this illusion of efficiency, where only a few notes are swiftly processed while most languish in the queue. The lack of visibility for these notes, especially for sensitive topics, prevents them from contributing to public discourse and may inadvertently exacerbate misinformation on the platform.

These findings warrant further investigation into how the algorithm handles these notes. Understanding how rating mechanisms and algorithmic priorities contribute to these delays could help improve the flow of notes, particularly for high-priority or controversial topics.

Sentiment and Visibility

The sentiment analysis adds another layer of complexity to these findings. Notes marked as "Helpful" consistently exhibit less negative sentiment than those categorized as "Needs More Ratings" or "Not Helpful." For example, "Helpful" notes for Israel-Hamas had an average sentiment score of -0.185, compared to -0.306 for "Needs More Ratings" and -0.326 for "Not Helpful." Similarly, "Helpful" notes for Russia-Ukraine scored -0.228, while "Needs More Ratings" and "Not Helpful" notes scored -0.226 and -0.269, respectively. These findings suggest that the system may prioritize less polarizing notes, potentially sidelining those addressing contentious issues. While this might reduce conflict on the platform, it risks perpetuating bias by prioritizing "safer" corrections that lack critical impact. Or it could be that notes with a more

neutral tone reach helpful status more often based on the ratings criteria requiring agreement across diverse perspectives. Notes perceived as more negative by contributors, or more controversial, may cause delays in meeting the ratings threshold required by the algorithm.

A Need for Scale and Incentivization

The overwhelming volume of notes in the "Needs More Ratings" category—over 35,000 for Israel-Hamas and more than 3,400 for Russia-Ukraine—highlights the system's lack of scale. Without a larger, more active contributor base, the system cannot process notes efficiently. An incentivization program could address this gap by encouraging broader participation. For instance, contributors could earn "X Credits," redeemable for X merchandise, premium subscriptions, or gifting subscriptions to others. Such incentives could attract a more diverse pool of contributors, strengthening the system's capacity to address misinformation.

Relevance to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

This study aligns with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which seeks to promote peace, justice, and strong institutions (United Nations, 2015). SDG 16 emphasizes the importance of providing access to reliable information and combating misinformation to foster informed decision-making and public trust. While Community Notes embodies this objective, the systemic delays and inefficiencies revealed in this analysis underscore the urgent need for X to refine its algorithms and expand its contributor base. Without these improvements, the system risks undermining its potential as a mechanism for enhancing digital accountability and public trust.

SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis provides a stark but quite necessary critique of the Community Notes system and my research project, capturing the potential and the pitfalls (Figure 12). There are commendable strengths: the research does show improved time-to-visibility metrics for helpful notes compared to earlier research, which is a small but noteworthy step forward. Using rigorous survival analysis methods adds credibility to the findings, while aligning the system's intent with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, promoting peace, justice, and reliable institutions, highlights its noble ambitions. Coupled with comprehensive data collection and analysis, these aspects suggest that the system is at least trying to grapple with the wildfire that is social media misinformation.

That said, the weaknesses are glaring. The fact that notes stuck in the "Needs More Ratings" category remain invisible for extended periods borders on negligence. This is not just a bug in the system; it is effectively unintentional censorship, denying critical context when it is needed most. Limiting the analysis to English-language data further narrows the lens, excluding vital non-English contributions to global discourse. And let us not forget the inherent limitations of a 13-month dataset. It provides a snapshot rather than a complete understanding. The four-week project timeline for this analysis only compounded these issues, forcing major compromises on depth and scope.

Opportunities, while promising, come with challenges. Incentivizing contributors through programs like "X Credits," offering perks like free merchandise or premium subscriptions, could broaden participation and inject much-needed energy into the system. Expanding to multilingual datasets and refining algorithms could address glaring inefficiencies, particularly delays and

prioritization biases. There's also room to foster collaboration with diverse stakeholders, not only to enhance algorithmic transparency but also to restore some semblance of trust in the system's intentions as there has been a lot of people abandoning the X social media platform.

Regarding threats, the elephant in the room is timing: public discourse moves at breakneck speed, and a system that takes months to make notes visible is, frankly, irrelevant in the moment it is most needed. The longer notes languish in obscurity, the greater the risk of perpetuating misinformation through omission. This, coupled with contributor burnout or disengagement, threatens the scalability and sustainability of the program. And the growing scrutiny over algorithmic transparency is not going away. If anything, it is a dark cloud hanging over the system's credibility, growing larger with every delay and questionable decision.

While Community Notes has potential, it is stuck in a cycle of good intentions undermined by continued poor performance. Without significant reform, better incentivization, more robust data inclusion, and faster turnaround times, it risks becoming just another well-meaning but ineffective tool in the uphill battle against misinformation. Figure 12 visualizes these dynamics, serving as both a summary and a warning.

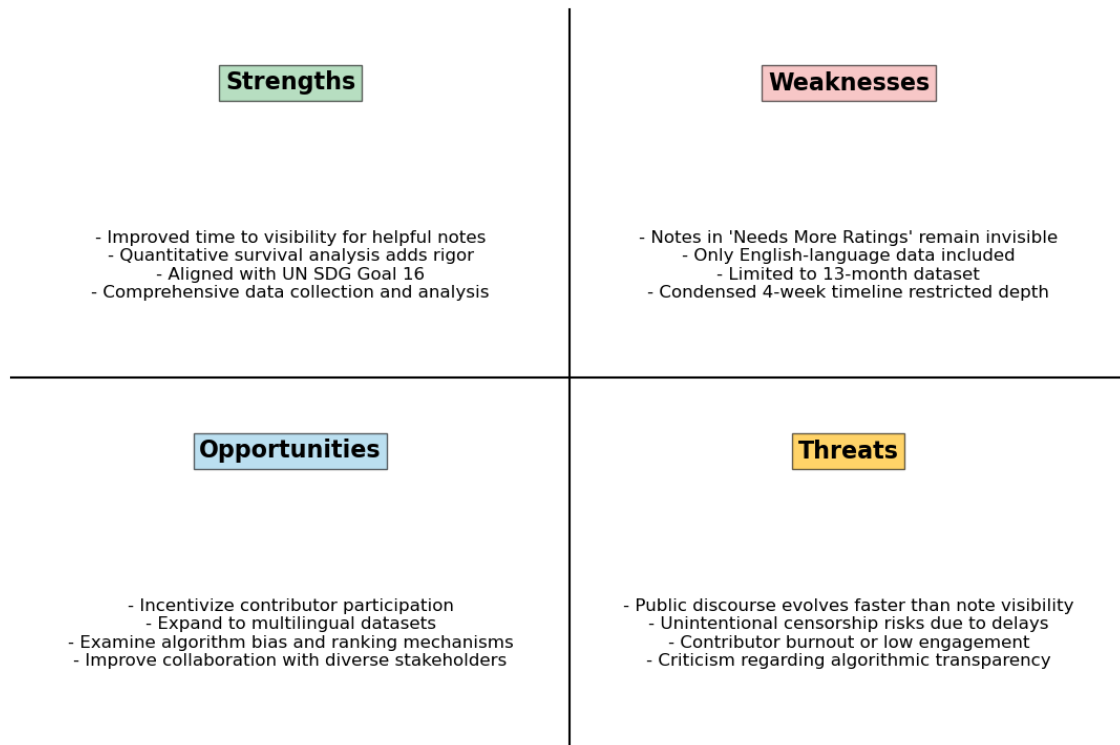


Figure 12: SWOT Analysis on my Community Notes Research Project

Limitations and Future Research

This study has several limitations also mentioned briefly in the SWOT analysis. By analyzing only English-language notes, it excludes a significant portion of global discourse, potentially skewing the results. Additionally, the 13-month timeframe provides only a snapshot of the system's performance, and the highly condensed four-week project timeline limited the depth of analysis possible. There was a disparity in the size of the data for each conflict. This could be due to the relevance and controversy of the Israel-Hamas conflict during the studied time period compared to the Russia-Ukraine conflict which has been ongoing since 2014. It could also be a limitation of including only English language notes. Future research should expand to include

multilingual datasets and examine longer timeframes to capture broader trends. Additionally, exploring the dynamics between algorithmic functionality, sentiment, and contributor dynamics could provide valuable insights into mitigating systemic delays.

Conclusion

Despite incremental improvements, Community Notes remains a deeply flawed system that struggles to keep pace with the rapid spread of misinformation. While the data shows progress in reducing delays compared to earlier studies, these improvements are marginal at best. Without significant reform, particularly in addressing the bottleneck in 'Needs More Ratings,' the Community Notes system risks perpetuating the illusion of efficiency while failing to address the majority of submitted notes. Only by tackling these systemic delays can X achieve its goal of combating misinformation effectively and in real time.

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Appendix

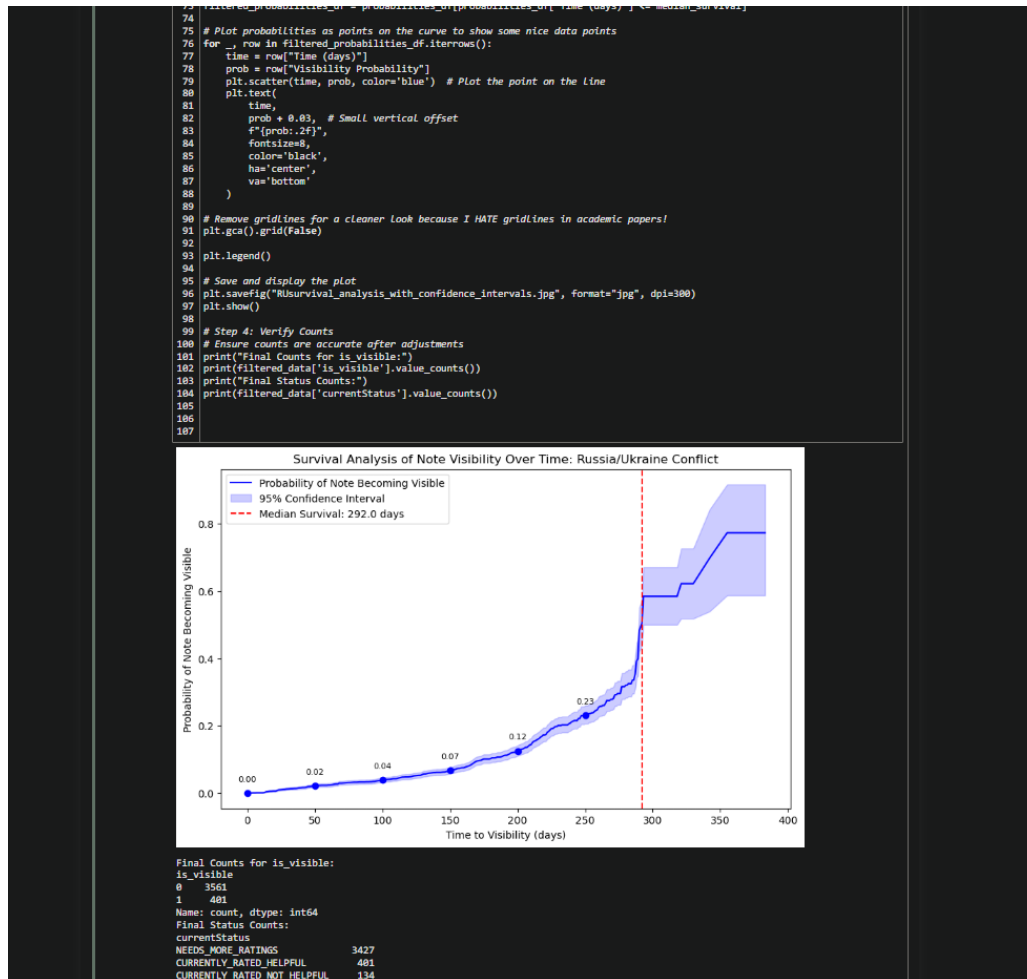
Figure A1: Word Cloud for Topic Israel-Hamas conflict. This word cloud highlights keywords associated with the Israel-Hamas conflict in Community Notes.



Figure A2: Word Cloud for Russia-Ukraine conflict. This word cloud highlights common keywords associated with the Russia-Ukraine conflict in Community Notes.



Figure A2, A3: Sample Python coding for survival analysis, sentiment analysis



```

In [2]: 1 # sentiment analysis of note summary by status
2
3
4
5 import pandas as pd
6 from nltk.sentiment import SentimentIntensityAnalyzer
7 import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
8
9 # Load your dataset
10 file_path = 'IHfinaldatasetforanalysis.tsv'
11 data = pd.read_csv(file_path, sep='\t')
12
13 # Initialize VADER sentiment analyzer
14 sia = SentimentIntensityAnalyzer()
15
16 # Apply VADER sentiment analysis to the `noteSummary` column
17 data['sentiment'] = data['summary'].apply(lambda x: sia.polarity_scores(str(x))['compound'])
18
19 # Group by currentStatus and calculate average sentiment
20 sentiment_summary = data.groupby('currentStatus')['sentiment'].mean()
21
22 # Print the average sentiment for each currentStatus
23 print("Average Sentiment by currentStatus:")
24 print(sentiment_summary)
25

```

```

Average Sentiment by currentStatus:
currentStatus
CURRENTLY_RATED_HELPFUL      -0.185318
CURRENTLY_RATED_NOT_HELPFUL  -0.325526
NEEDS_MORE_RATINGS          -0.306227
Name: sentiment, dtype: float64

```

[illegible]35