

Unlimited Power of Anime?

Measuring the Impact of
'Cool Japan' through Anime's
Media Presence
*A Semi-Supervised Topic
Modelling approach*

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Presentation Outline



THEORETICAL
FOUNDATION



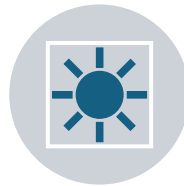
WHAT EVEN IS SEMI-
SUPERVISED TOPIC
MODELLING?



SHINY PLOTS AND
TABLES



DISCUSSING MY
RESULTS



IMPLICATIONS FOR
COOL JAPAN





Research Agenda

- One of the guiding principles behind Cool Japan is the idea that interest in one aspect of Japanese culture leads to a more broad interest in other aspects of Japan and Japanese culture (METI 2013)
- Anime is one of the key cultural exports of Japan and a central theme in the marketing efforts of the "Cool Japan" initiative (Frondosa 2023)
- If the idea behind Cool Japan works, then we should witness an increase in connections between Anime and other topics.
- Let's call this idea the "**Anime spillover effect.**"
- How does the amount of topics covered alongside anime develop with the broader increase in interest in Anime?

Expectations



Anime started out as niche topic and is reported on just as this.



Due to the spillover effect, alongside increased interest in anime, we should witness a broader range of topics in media coverage associated with Anime over time



Hypothesis
With increased interest in anime, anime becomes associated with an increasing amount of other topics of interest.



How to test this idea?



Analysing Media coverage!

Dataset

Objective: To explore the representation and themes associated with the term "anime" in The New York Times.

Data Source: Articles from The New York Times mentioning the word "anime".

Why The New York Times?

Data Availability: Extensive archive available through ProQuest

Relevance and Influence: The New York Times is known for its comprehensive coverage and influence in shaping public discourse.

Data Collection



Source: Query on the ProQuest archive of NYT articles



Results: 1267 available articles featuring the word „anime“ from 1981 until 2023



Manually removed articles without text and without reference to Japan (e.g. „Jardin anime - 3rd act of Le Corsaire“ ballet)



Further removed editorial notes and links towards NYT social media accounts

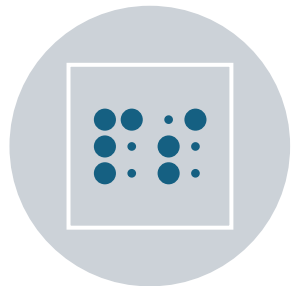
Data Cleaning and Preprocessing



Stopword Removal: Applied an English language stopwords dictionary to remove common words without semantic meaning (e.g. the, she, that, one,...)



Symbol and Time Mention Removal: Cleansed the text of symbols and specific time references.



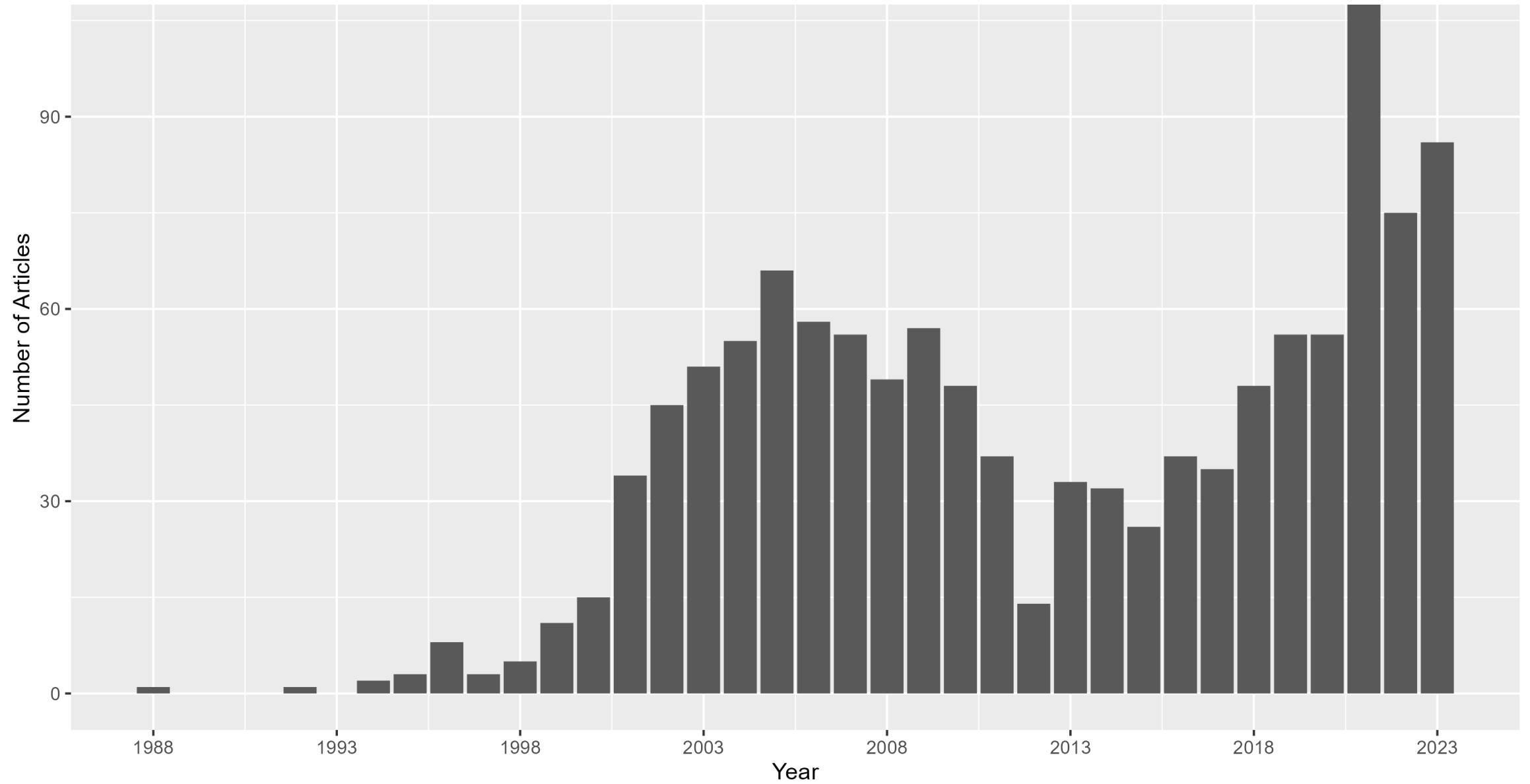
Word Stemming: Standardized words to their root forms to ensure consistency in analysis.



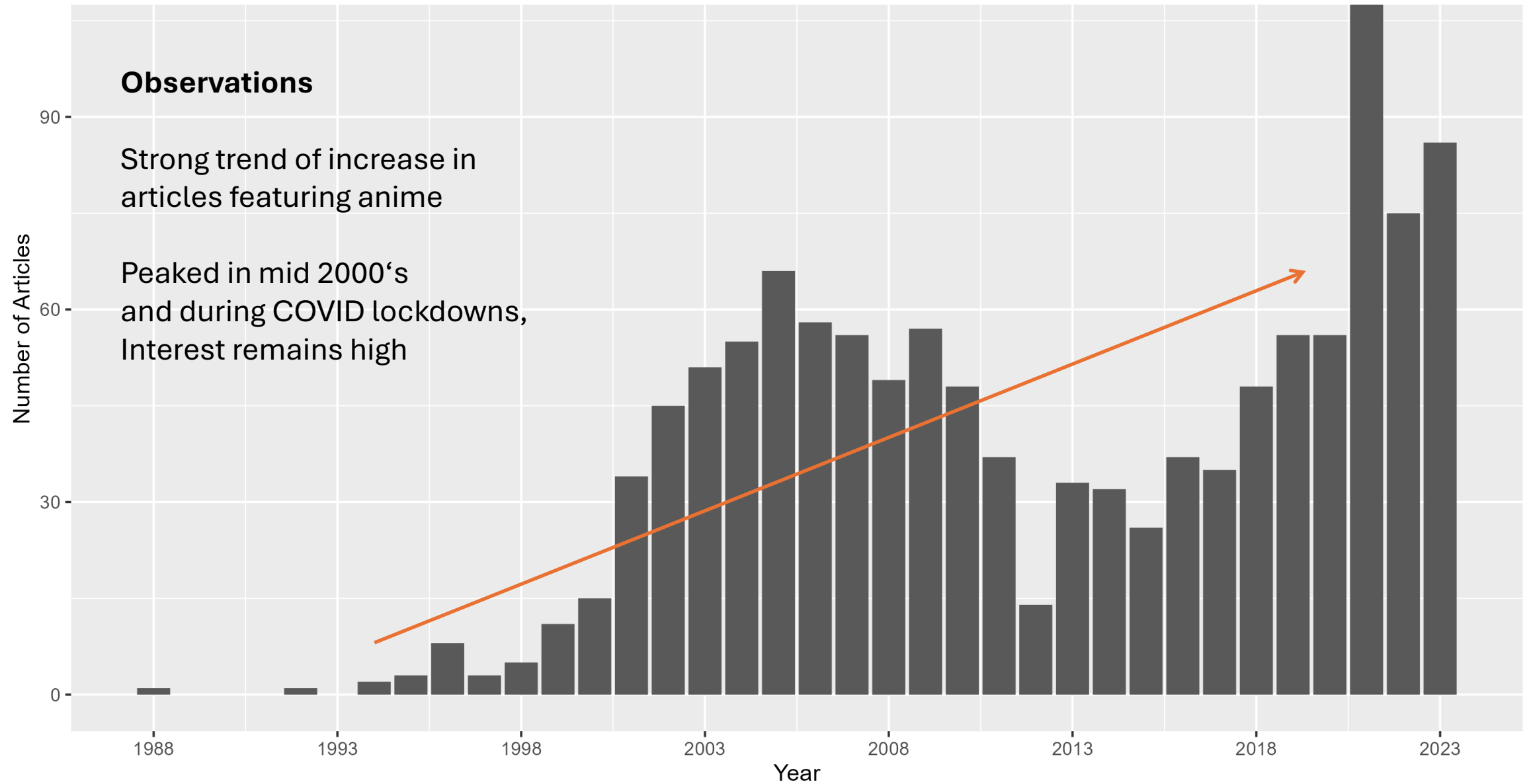
Feature Selection: Excluded features (words) appearing in fewer than 10 articles to focus on prevalent themes.




1219 articles survived 😊



1219 articles survived 😊



A high-angle, wide shot of a massive crowd of people gathered in an outdoor public space, possibly a park or plaza. The crowd is dense and diverse, with many individuals wearing colorful clothing. In the background, there are modern buildings with large windows and some greenery. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing the text "Is this only a New York Times phenomenon or a broader trend?".

Is this only a
New York Times
phenomenon or
a broader trend?

Matches data of search prevalences (Google Trends 2024)

Interest over time 

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Semi-Supervised Topic Modeling (STM)



Latent Topics: STM (Roberts et al. 2019) can uncover latent topics in text document corpora.



Co-occurrence & Exclusivity: Words within topics co-occur and are exclusive and can be grouped by the model in training



Supervised Component: Covariates can be added to the model that are expected to influence topic proportions (Time!)



Main challenge: User needs to define number of topics prior to modelling.

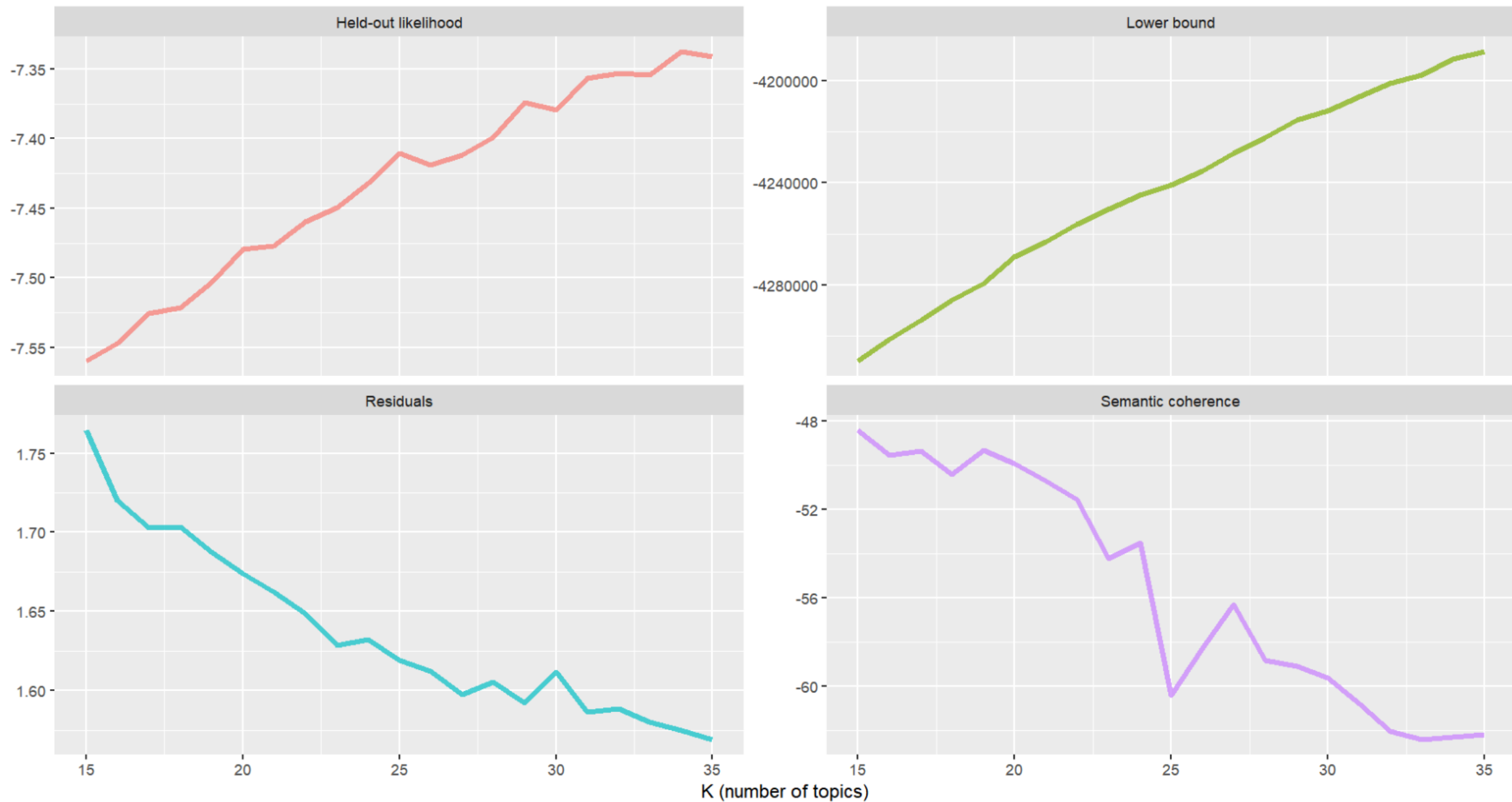


Estimating topic numbers: Several statistics can be used for finding the optimal number of topics (Sigl 2018)

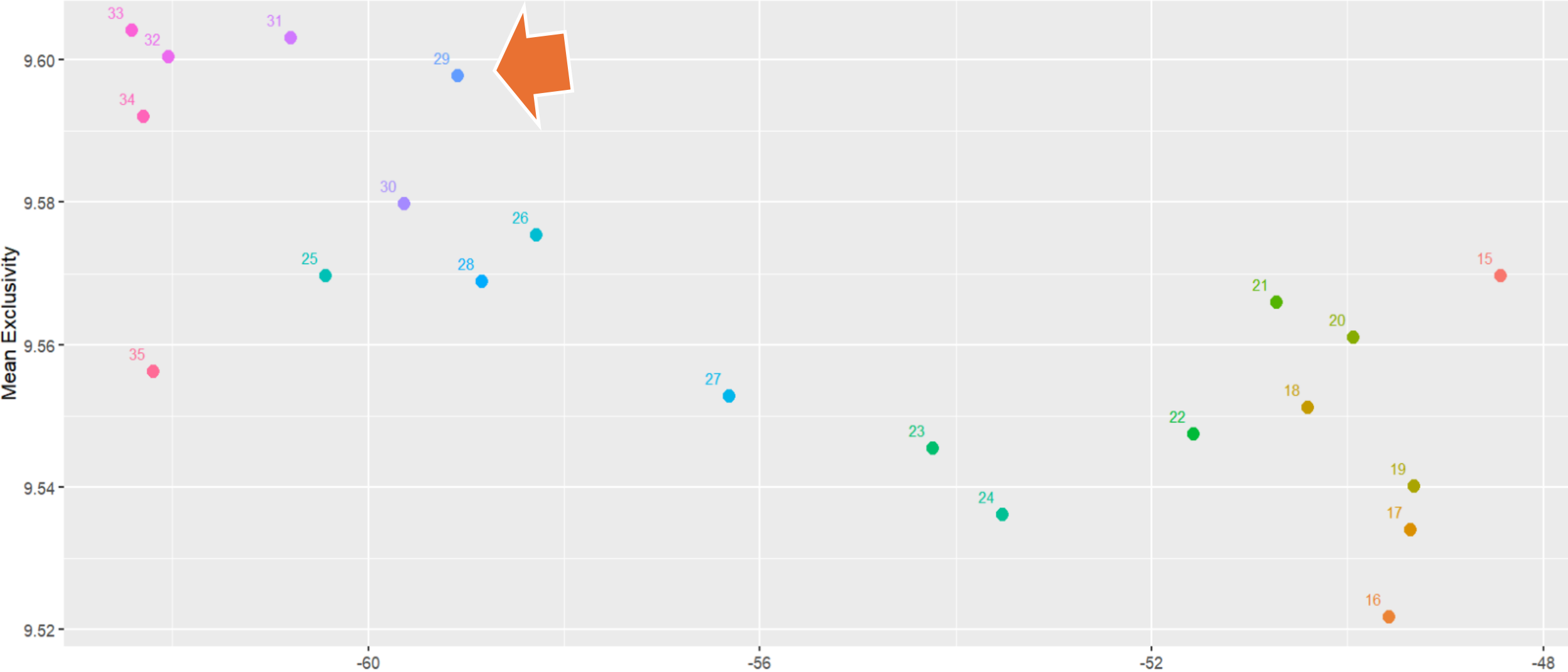
Words are as exclusive as possible to a topic as they are frequent

Model diagnostics by number of topics

Diagnostics indicate the optimal number of topics



Mean of Exclusivity and Semantic Coherence
Across Different Numbers of Topics (K)



Example Output

Topic 1 Top Words:

- Highest Prob: film, movi, anim, rate, time, stori, director, pg-13, direct, scott
- FREX: pg-13, dargi, kon, rate, tarantino, scott, holden, sequenc, minut, blu-ray
- Lift: singer-songwrit, pg-13, kino, holden, oshii, kon, tarantino, paprika, mamoru, dargi
- Score: pg-13, dargi, kon, singer-songwrit, film, blu-ray, tarantino, holden, oshii, scott

Topic 2 Top Words:

- Highest Prob: anim, cartoon, televis, network, seri, charact, episod, time, program, childre
- FREX: network, cartoon, nickelodeon, cabl, televis, episod, broadcast, viewer, boondock, simpson
- Lift: mate, powerpuff, boondock, nickelodeon, clone, rerun, squarep, network, naruto, spongebob
- Score: mate, nickelodeon, network, boondock, powerpuff, cabl, cartoon, episod, fox, dvd

Topic Labelling

Entertainment & Media (Topics): Cinema & Ratings, Animation & TV, Gaming & Fantasy, Streaming & Drama, Hollywood Cinema

Arts & Culture (Topics): Art Exhibitions, Performing Arts, Cultural Events, Dance & Festivals, Cultural Heritage

Fashion & Lifestyle (Topics): Fashion Trends, Culinary Trends, Asian Beauty

Technology & Digital Media (Topics): Digital Media, Social Media Discourse

Business & Industry (Topics): Retail & Entertainment, Auto Design & Racing, Music Industry

Sociopolitical Issues (Topics): Urban Housing, Governance & Funding, Political Dynamics

Japanese Culture & Anime (Topics): Anime & Manga, Studio Ghibli Films

Creative Arts (Topics): Comic Culture, Modern Art, Film Directing

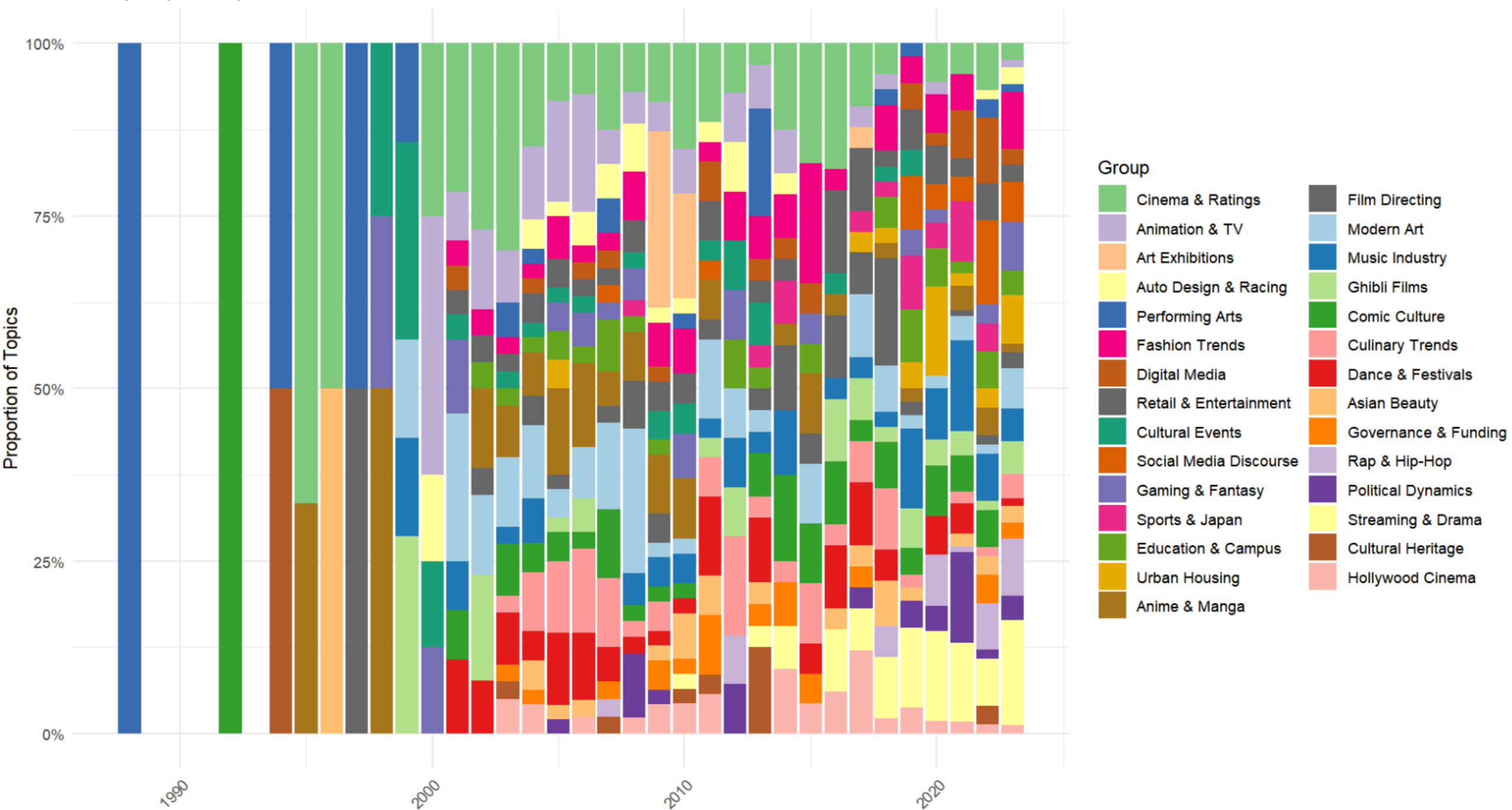
Sports (Topics): Sports & Japan

Topics by prevalence

With the top words that contribute to each topic



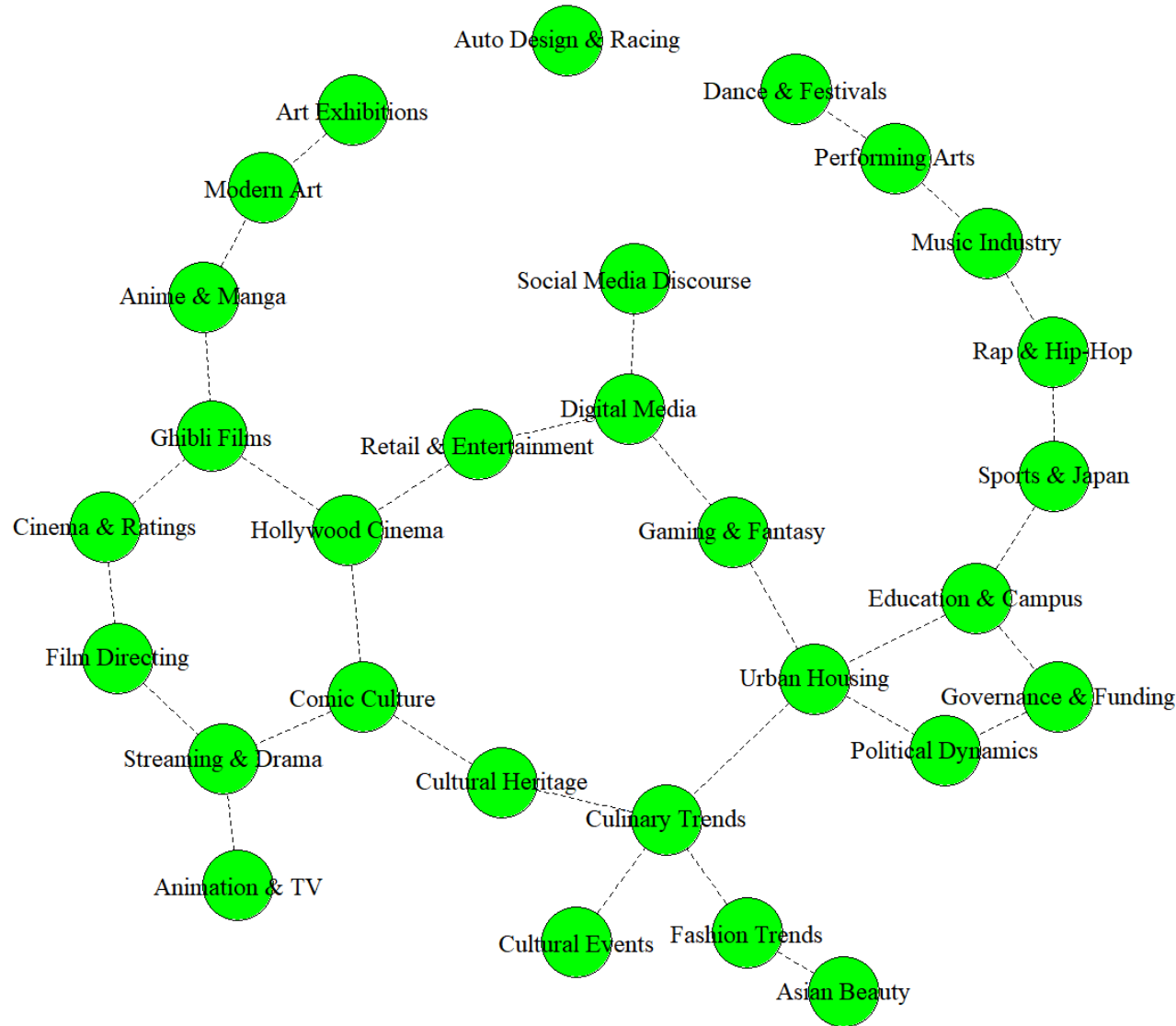
Yearly Topic Proportions

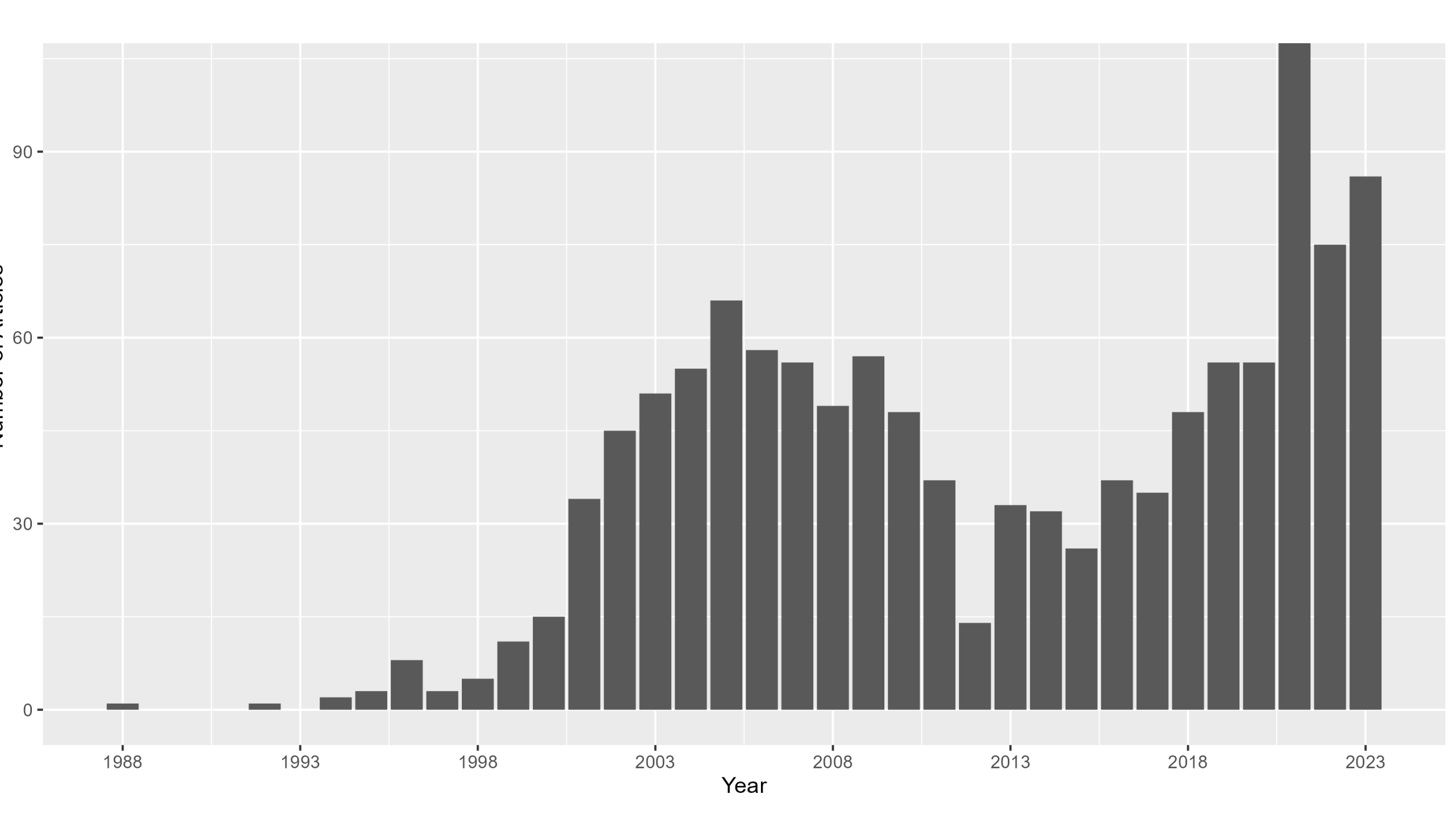


Topic Correlations

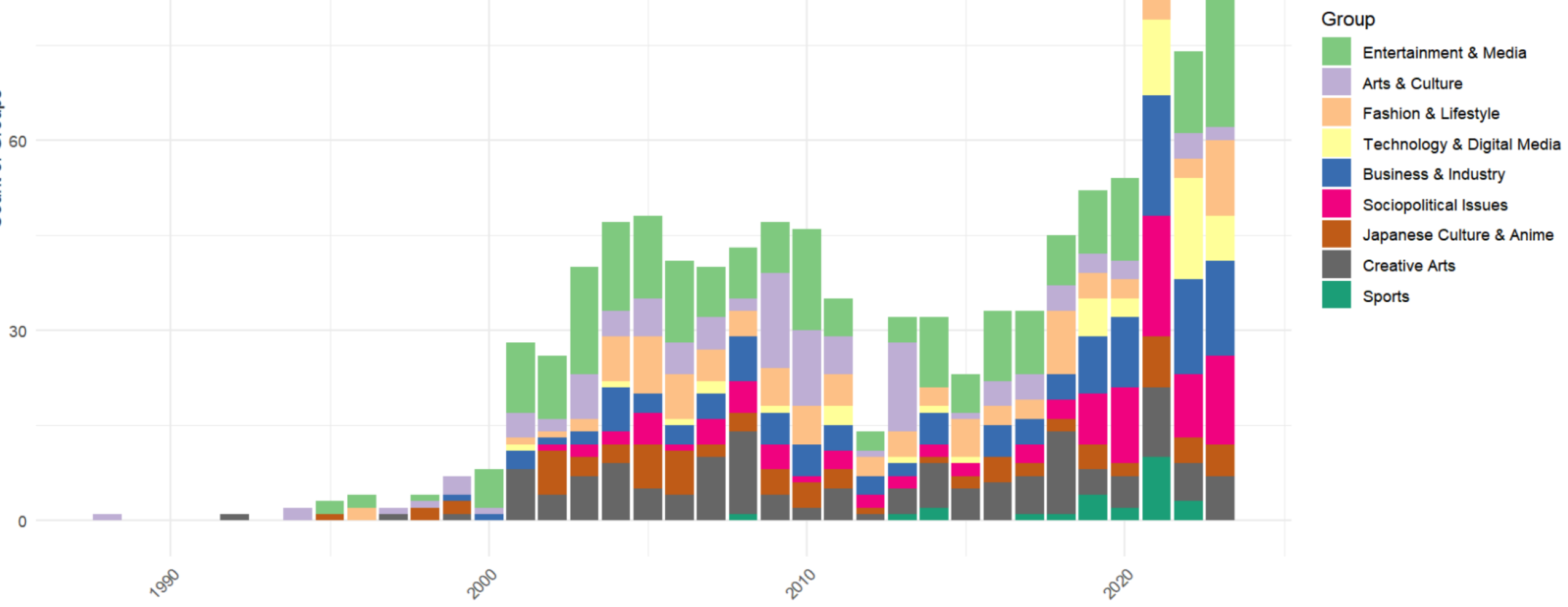
•Entertainment Cluster: Articles discussing *Hollywood Cinema* often detail *Film Directing* techniques, while those on *Anime & Manga* frequently reference *Ghibli Films*.

- Digital Media Correlation:** Discourse around *Social Media* intersects with *Digital Media* impacts, just as *Gaming & Fantasy* connects with *Comic Culture* in digital entertainment.





Yearly Group Counts



Analysis



Data shows clear diversification of topics alongside the increase in number of articles per year



Suggest that the idea behind Cool Japan has merit
I find evidence that alongside the increased coverage of anime, the number of topics it relates to increases.



People with interest in Anime are possibly more likely to find out about these topics

Limitations

- I found correlational evidence but no causal evidence.
- How does the relationship between increased interest and amount of topics connected behave for other aspects of Japanese culture?
 - Food: Ramen, Sushi, Sukiyaki (likely less broad range of topics)
 - History and Heritage: Samurai, Ninja, Traditional Clothing
 - Music: J-Pop, City-Pop
- Would the results differ with the inclusion of more data sources?



Bibliography

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