

My title: still thinking*

Definitely want a subtitle

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First sentence. Second sentence. Third sentence. Fourth sentence.

1 Introduction (longer)

Anime refers to animation originating from Japan. In 2021, half of Netflix’s 222 million subscribers watched some anime on the platform and viewership saw an increase of 20% in the total hours over the previous year (Brzeski 2022).

MyAnimeList, herein referred to as MAL, is one of the largest and most popular anime database and communities online. Users are able to keep track of anime they have watched or plan to, as well as rate and find similar anime.

The estimand of interest is...

We conduct an analysis on the ratings of anime on MAL. Specifically we contrast

The subsequent sections follow a structured format. Section 2 outlines the source and variables of interest for our analysis. **?@sec-model** details the construction and methodology of the statistical models used. **?@sec-results** presents the key findings of our analysis, while **?@sec-discussion** critically reviews the content, addresses the implications of the results, acknowledges model limitations, and suggests potential research directions.

*Code and data are available at: <https://github.com/varygx/AnimeAnalysis>

2 Data

The data in this paper is sourced from the MAL API (*MyAnimeList API (Beta Ver.)*) (2) 2024) and was gathered on April 12, 2024. The rankings of anime in the database are updated twice a day so the data gathered can be assumed to be up to date. Data analysis is performed in R (R Core Team 2023) with help from the following libraries: `tidyverse` (Wickham et al. 2019), `arrow` (Richardson et al. 2024), `rstanarm` (Goodrich et al. 2022), `modelsummary` (Arel-Bundock 2022), `testthat` (Wickham 2011), `here` (Müller 2020), `knitr` (Xie 2023), `kableExtra` (Zhu 2021), `dotenv` (Csárdi 2021), and `httr2` (Wickham 2023).

2.1 Measurement

In order to rate anime and add them to a list users must register an account on the MAL website. Each account can add an anime to their list once by choosing 1 of 5 statuses: watching, completed, on-hold, dropped, and plan to watch. It is also possible to remove an anime from the list if it was added by mistake. Every user that has an anime on their list is counted as a member of that anime, which is how the popularity rank is calculated. The user can also give a score to an anime, regardless of status, which is an integer from 1 to 10. The score of an anime on MAL is a weighted score calculated via the following:

$$\text{Weighted Score} = \left(\frac{v}{v+m} \right) \cdot S + \left(\frac{m}{v+m} \right) \cdot C$$

where:

Weighted Score is the calculated score for the anime/manga.

v is the number of users who have given a score for the anime/manga.

m is the minimum number of scored users required to get a calculated score.

S is the average score given by users to the anime/manga.

C is the mean score across the entire anime/manga database.

This equation requires a minimum number of scores to ensure a fair sample size, takes into account popularity, and normalizes the score compared to the mean score in the database. Note that for a sufficiently large number of scoring users the weighted score will be close to the actual mean score. In addition, MAL verifies whether the user has viewed 1/5 of the series upon completion and excludes scores by illegitimate accounts that try to sway votes. How this is done is not detailed. Due to the personal nature of these lists we assume that each user and list is associated with exactly one individual.

Table 1: Sample of Anime

id	title	rank	start_date	studio	mean	popularity	num_list_users	num_scoring_users	adventure	drama
52991	Sousou no Frieren	1	2023-09-29	Madhouse	9.39	295	681005	344608	1	1
5114	Fullmetal Alchemist: Brotherhood	2	2009-04-05	Bones	9.09	3	3333671	2113588	1	1
9253	Steins;Gate	3	2011-04-06	White Fox	9.07	13	2555269	1395401	0	1
26017	Backkom Specials	9998	NA	RG Animation Studios	5.90	15675	537	224	0	0
38341	Bai Niao	9999	2017-06-13	RG Animation Studios	5.90	14471	737	233	0	0
31965	Balala Xiao Mo Xian: Qiji Wubu	10000	2013-04-19	Alpha Animation	5.90	12966	1128	291	0	0

2.2 Top 10000 Ranked Anime

The MAL API is capable of fetching up to 500 anime based on ranking at a time for a given offset. Table 1 shows a small subset of the data gathered. Relatively little cleaning was required as the API allows one to specify what fields should be returned. The genre was returned as a list of strings which was turned into a multi-hot encoding for data processing. MAL has 74 listed genres and themes, so only 2 genre columns are displayed here for readability.

(maybe move this to discussion) Three fields of interest were unable to be retrieved without an API call for a specific id, namely related anime, recommendations, and statistics regarding the exact numbers of member status. When attempting to get this data, rate limiting was encountered at roughly 250 calls per 10 minutes, with no clear way to raise the API call limit. Due to this the relationships between anime could not be investigated thoroughly.

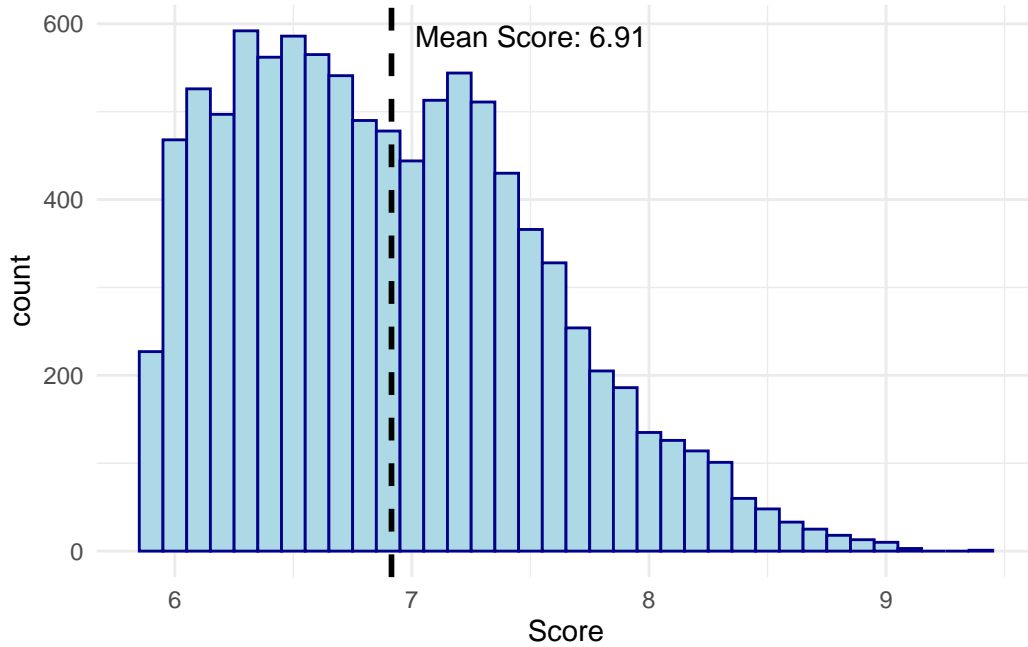


Figure 1: Distribution of Scores of Top 10000 Anime

From the right skewed distribution of Figure 1, we observe that it is difficult for an anime to

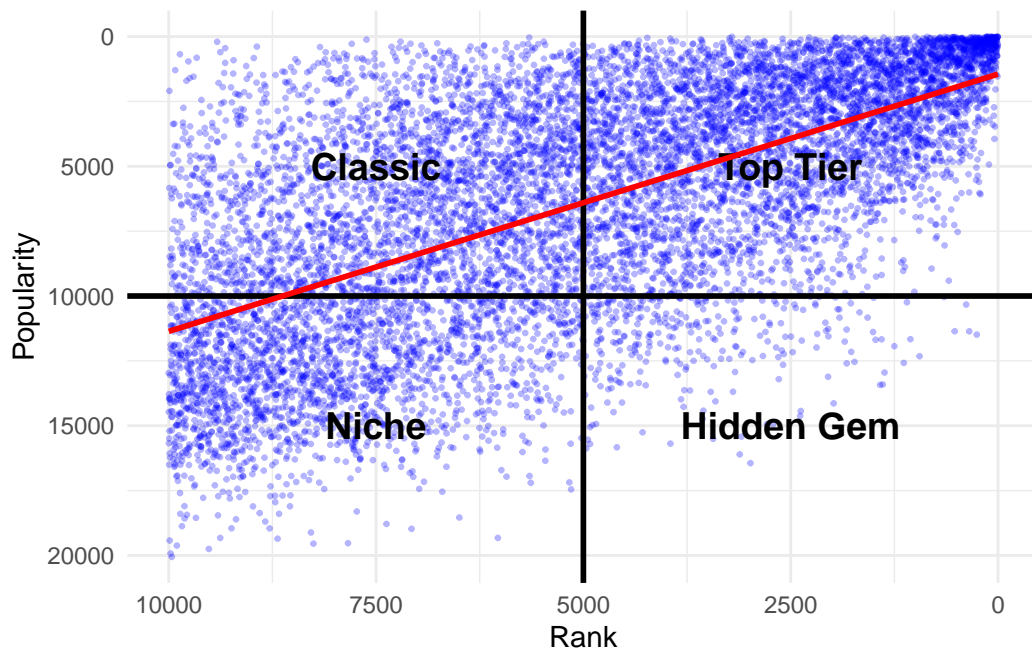


Figure 2: Rank vs Popularity for Top 10000 Anime

become top rated. This makes sense in the context of any subject that is reviewed as it requires a large group of people to consistently find greatness with no glaring flaws. It is also sensible that the mean score of the top 10000 anime is closer to 7 than to 5. Scores are inherently a subjective opinion and may take into account enjoyability, as well as how ‘good’ the piece of work is. Many people could enjoy a bad show even despite having many flaws. This matches the description MAL gives to each score number, where 1 is appalling, 5 is average, 7 is good, and 10 is a masterpiece. Seven is often seen as the borderline of acceptable in many contexts (objective source here maybe?).

If scoring is subjective how much of a relationship is there between rating and popularity? From Figure 2 we see there is a moderately strong positive linear correlation between rank and popularity. This is also a sensible conclusion as a highly rated anime is more likely to attract new viewers.

It may seem like the date an anime airs can be a factor for popularity as older anime could have longer exposure over time or newer anime has more coverage but this does not seem to be the case. Figure 3 shows people are less likely to watch very old anime and Figure 4 suggests date is irrelevant to popularity.

On average, 39% of users end up rating an anime on their list according to Figure 5. There is a strong positive correlation between scoring fraction and popularity, which is sensible as fans of an anime or any media in general are likely express their opinion on that particular media.

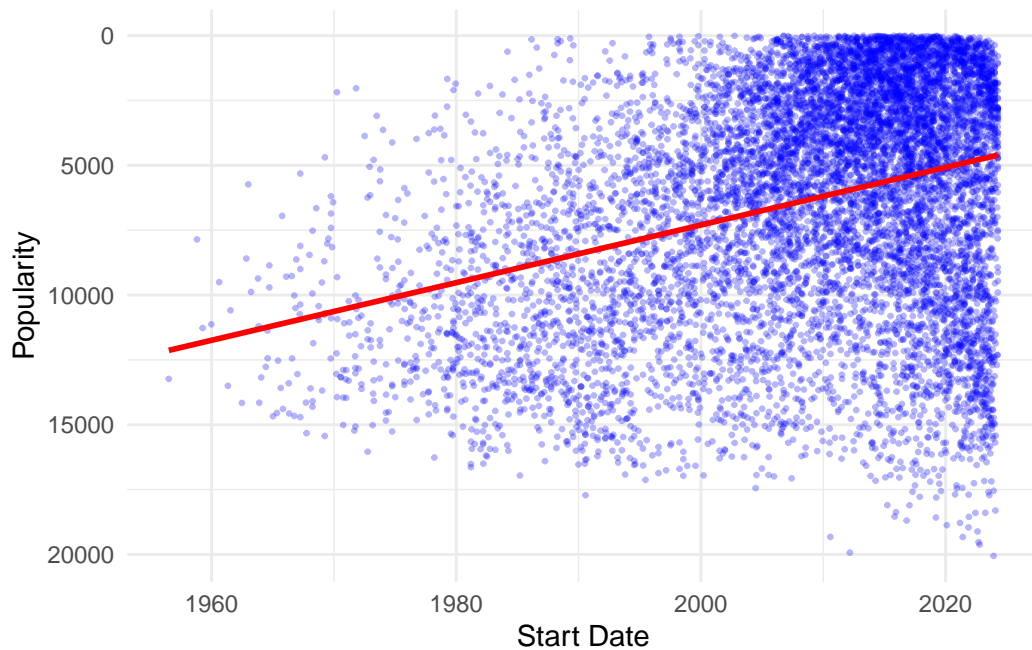


Figure 3: Relationship Between Date and Popularity

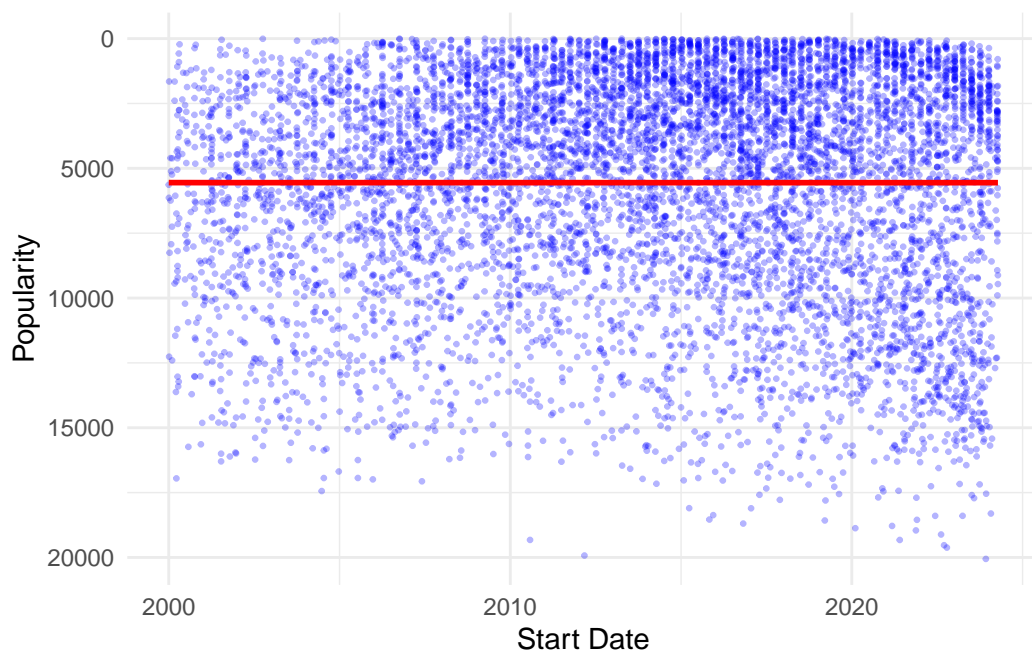


Figure 4: Relationship Between Date and Popularity in Modern Anime

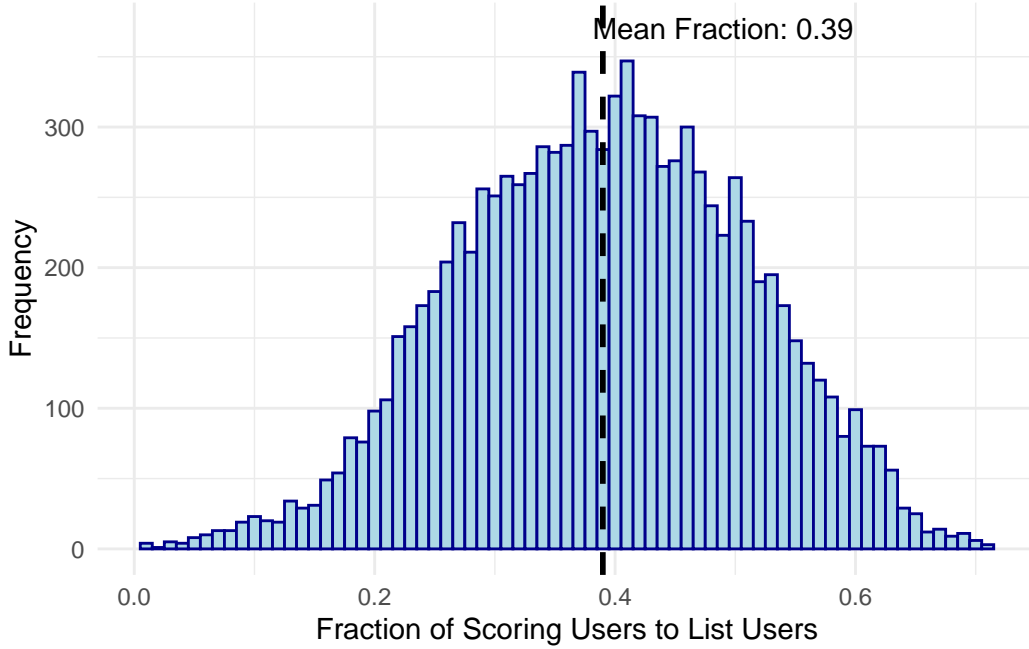


Figure 5: Distribution of Scoring Fraction of Top 10000 Anime

Surprisingly there is a positive correlation between scoring fraction and rank. One might expect a normal distribution as people are more likely to voice their opinion on a particularly good or bad piece of work but not so much for average ones. Instead we see a linear relationship scoring fraction and rank.

3 Model

The goal of our modelling strategy is twofold. Firstly,...

Here we briefly describe the Bayesian analysis model used to investigate... Background details and diagnostics are included in [Appendix B](#).

3.1 Model set-up

Define y_i as the number of seconds that the plane remained aloft. Then β_i is the wing width and γ_i is the wing length, both measured in millimeters.

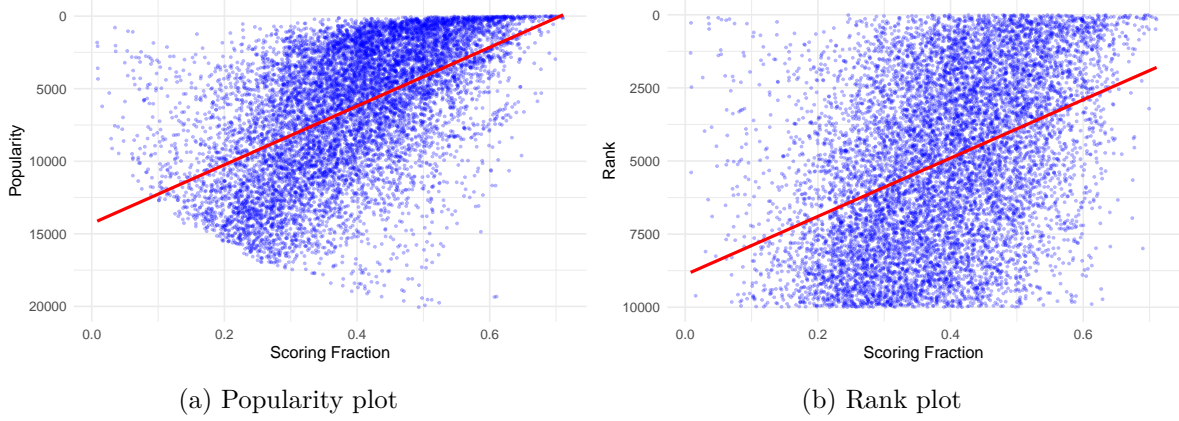


Figure 6: Correlation to Scoring Fraction

$$y_i | \mu_i, \sigma \sim \text{Normal}(\mu_i, \sigma) \quad (1)$$

$$\mu_i = \alpha + \beta_i + \gamma_i \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (3)$$

$$\beta \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (4)$$

$$\gamma \sim \text{Normal}(0, 2.5) \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma \sim \text{Exponential}(1) \quad (6)$$

We run the model in R (R Core Team 2023) using the `rstanarm` package of (`rstanarm?`). We use the default priors from `rstanarm`.

3.1.1 Model justification

We expect a positive relationship between the size of the wings and time spent aloft. In particular...

We can use maths by including latex between dollar signs, for instance θ .

4 Results

Our results are summarized in `?@tbl-modelresults`.

5 Discussion

5.1 First discussion point

If my paper were 10 pages, then should be at least 2.5 pages. The discussion is a chance to show off what you know and what you learnt from all this.

5.2 Second discussion point

5.3 Third discussion point

5.4 Weaknesses and next steps

Weaknesses and next steps should also be included.

Appendix

A Additional data details

B Model details

B.1 Posterior predictive check

In `?@fig-ppcheckandposteriorvsprior-1` we implement a posterior predictive check. This shows...

In `?@fig-ppcheckandposteriorvsprior-2` we compare the posterior with the prior. This shows...

Examining how the model fits, and is affected
by, the data

Figure 7: `?(caption)`

B.2 Diagnostics

`?@fig-stanareyouokay-1` is a trace plot. It shows... This suggests...

`?@fig-stanareyouokay-2` is a Rhat plot. It shows... This suggests...

Checking the convergence of the MCMC
algorithm

Figure 8: `?(caption)`

References

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