# Article information:

少子化問題を考える - ニューロサイエンスとマーケティングの間 - Between Neuroscience and Marketing  
<https://kaz-ataka.hatenablog.com/entry/2023/04/09/114659>

# Article summary:

1. The declining birth rate in Japan is often discussed as a problem, but the essential issue is to increase productivity and create a society where people can continue to create value within a reasonable range without being forced out even as they age.

2. The background of the declining birth rate is that if a country gets rich, the number of children will decrease rapidly. This is why almost all major countries, including China and India, are in a phase of population adjustment with the working-age population declining.

3. It is only a matter of time before Japan enters a correction phase for its declining birth rate, similar to other countries such as India that have seen a rapid decline in the number of children over the past several decades.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article discusses the issue of declining birth rates in Japan and explores its causes and potential solutions. However, the article has several biases and missing points of consideration that need to be addressed.

Firstly, the article assumes that increasing productivity is the only solution to address the declining birth rate problem. While productivity is undoubtedly important, it is not a panacea for all social problems. The article fails to consider other factors such as social norms, cultural values, and government policies that may contribute to low birth rates.

Secondly, the article overlooks the potential risks associated with an aging population. While it is true that older people can still contribute to society within a certain range of capacity, they are also more vulnerable to health issues and require more healthcare resources. This can put a strain on social security systems and lead to increased healthcare costs.

Thirdly, the article presents a one-sided view of immigration as a solution to declining birth rates. While immigration can certainly help increase the working-age population, it also raises concerns about cultural integration and social cohesion. The article does not explore these potential challenges.

Finally, the article contains promotional content for the author's book Shin Nihon (NewsPicks 2020). While it is understandable for authors to promote their work, this should not come at the expense of balanced reporting.

In conclusion, while the article provides some insights into Japan's declining birth rate problem, it suffers from biases and missing points of consideration that need to be addressed for a more comprehensive analysis.

# Topics for further research:

* Factors contributing to low birth rates in Japan beyond productivity
* Risks associated with an aging population in Japan
* Challenges of cultural integration and social cohesion in immigration policies
* Impact of declining birth rates on social security systems in Japan
* Government policies and initiatives to address declining birth rates in Japan
* Cultural values and social norms influencing birth rates in Japan

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/6c8d4c3f68835563e6f33c8d7093b9fc>