

In his lecture, Prof. Vanhuyse will focus on the intergenerational resource transfer contributions of parents and non-parents in Europe. Using National Transfer Accounts and National Time Transfer Accounts for twelve countries around 2010, he will go beyond public transfers (net taxes) to also value two statistically much less visible transfers in the family realm: of market goods and of unpaid household labour (time). Non-parents contribute almost exclusively to public transfers. But parents additionally provide still larger private transfers: mothers mainly time, fathers mainly market goods. Estimating transfer stocks over the working life, the average parental/non-parental contribution ratio in Europe flips from 0.73 (public transfers alone) to 2.66 (all three transfers combined). Unveiling the sheer magnitude of these invisible transfer asymmetries carries multiple implications for societal and policy debates. Societies implicitly adhere to a 'stork theory' of child-rearing when they do not account for all resources required to produce the next generations of workers and taxpayers. Better accounting could lead to another 'green moment,' as it shifts perspectives on demographic renewal and fiscal sustainability. Despite below-replacement fertility levels and rising intentional childlessness, aging societies unwittingly tax rather than subsidize their own reproduction.

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Zoom link:

[IOS Regensburg Do Aging European Societies Tax Their Own Reproduction? \(leibniz-ios.de\)](https://www.leibniz-ios.de/en/ios-regensburg-do-aging-european-societies-tax-their-own-reproduction/)