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 Pres. Ryan Guttmacher
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Table 1. Examples of Proposed Measures to Reduce U.S. Fertility, by Universality or Selectivity of Impact

Universal Impact	Selective Impact Depending on Socio-Economic Status		Measures Predicated on Existing Motivation to Prevent Unwanted Pregnancy
	Economic Deterrents/Incentives	Social Controls	
Social Constraints			
Restructure family: a) Postpone or avoid marriage b) Alter image of ideal family size	Modify tax policies: a) Substantial marriage tax b) Child tax c) Tax married more than single d) Remove parents' tax exemption e) Additional taxes on parents with more than 1 or 2 children in school	Compulsory abortion of out-of-wedlock pregnancies Compulsory sterilization of all who have two children except for a few who would be allowed three	Payments to encourage sterilization Payments to encourage contraception Payments to encourage abortion Abortion and sterilization on demand
Compulsory education of children	Reduce/eliminate paid maternity leave or benefits	Confine childbearing to only a limited number of adults	Allow certain contraceptives to be distributed non-medically
Encourage increased homosexuality	Reduce/eliminate children's or family allowances	Stock certificate-type permits for children	Improve contraceptive technology
Educate for family limitation	Bonuses for delayed marriage and greater child-spacing	<i>Housing Policies:</i> a) Discouragement of private home ownership b) Stop awarding public housing based on family size	Make contraception truly available and accessible to all
Fertility control agents in water supply	Pensions for women of 45 with less than N children		Improve maternal health care, with family planning as a core element
Encourage women to work	Eliminate Welfare payments after first 2 children Chronic Depression Require women to work and provide few child care facilities Limit/eliminate public-financed medical care, scholarships, housing, loans and subsidies to families with more than N children		

Source: Frederick S. Jaffe, "Activities Relevant to the Study of Population Policy for the U.S.," Memorandum to Bernard Berelson, March 11, 1969.

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to further knowledge of the biological and socio-cultural forces affecting human populations

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