Table 2. Percentage distribution of sterilized women, by social and demographic characteristics, according to type of service delivery, 1996

Characteristic	Total (N=817)	Hospital (N=445)	Camp (N=372)
Ecological region*			
Mountain/hill	26.0	29.7	21.5
Terai (plain)	74.0	70.3	78.5
Residence†			
Urban	10.5	14.0	6.4
Rural	89.5	86.0	93.6
Education‡			
None	79.2	79.0	79.4
Primary	13.2	13.7	12.5
Secondary and higher	7.6	7.3	8.1
Age at sterilization§			
15–24	24.6	24.9	24.1
25–29	35.9	33.5	38.9
30–34	20.5	24.7	15.5
35–39	14.2	14.2	14.2
40–49	4.8	2.7	7.3
No. of living children at sterilization**			
1	0.4	0.6	0.3
2	11.0	10.8	11.1
3	26.0	25.2	26.9
4	23.2	22.8	23.7
≥5	39.4	40.6	38.0
No. and gender composition of living children at time of survey††			
2 children			
2 sons	10.3	9.2	11.5
1 son/1 daughter	4.4	4.5	4.3
3 children			
3 sons	6.1	5.6	6.6
2 sons/1 daughter	20.5	18.9	22.4
1 son/2 daughters	5.9	6.5	5.1
4 children			
3 sons/1 daughter	9.6	8.1	11.5
2 sons/2 daughters	12.7	14.1	11.1
5 children			
3 sons, 2 daughters	5.0	6.1	3.8
All other combinations	25.5	27.0	23.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Mountain/hill regions were coded as 0 and Terai as 1. The bivariate odds ratio was 1.54 ($p<.05$). †Rural was coded as 0 and urban as 1. The bivariate odds ratio was 0.42 ($p<.001$). ‡No education was coded as 0 and primary or higher education as 1. The bivariate odds ratio was 0.97 (not significant). §Ages 15–29 were coded as 0 and ages 30–49 were coded as 1. The bivariate odds ratio was 0.82 (not significant). **Parity 1 and parity 2 were coded as 0. Parity 3 or higher were coded as 1. The bivariate odds ratio was 1.01 (not significant). ††Two sons, two sons and one daughter, or two sons and two daughters were coded as 1. All others were coded as 0. The bivariate odds ratio was 1.12 (not significant).