

**TABLE 1. Sex ratio of children born to ever-married women aged 15–49 who had stopped childbearing, by selected indicators of gender discrimination, 1996 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey**

Indicator	Sex ratio†
<b>Children</b>	
All born	116
Last born	146
<b>Children receiving health care</b>	
Tuberculosis vaccine	102
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine (1 dose)	97
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine (2 doses)	109
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine (3 doses)	105
Polio vaccine (1 dose)	104
Polio vaccine (2 doses)	110
Polio vaccine (3 doses)	107
Measles vaccine	105
Oral rehydration treatment	106
<b>Child deaths</b>	
<1 yr.	96
1–4 yrs.	68
<5 yrs.	87

†Expressed as the number of males per 100 females.

**TABLE 2. Percentage distribution of ever-married women aged 15–49 who had stopped childbearing after having had three children, by sex of the last child and birth order of children**

Sex of last child and birth order	% (N=1,322)
<b>Last child male</b>	<b>63.6</b>
Male, male, male	16.8
Male, female, male	19.6
Female, male, male	17.7
Female, female, male	9.5
<b>Last child female</b>	<b>36.4</b>
Female, female, female	3.3
Female, male, female	10.9
Male, female, female	8.6
Male, male, female	13.7
Total	100.0