

Socio-economic Factors Associated with the Reproductive Behaviour in Rural Population of the Granada Province, Spain

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ABSTRACT This study was aimed towards the characterization of the reproductive behaviour of women, living in mid-size populations of the rural context of the Granada province (Andalusia, Spain). The analysis focused on the role of the women's socio-economic status as a modulator of these patterns, as well as their variation according to the age of the woman. A total of 214 residents of Guadix and Motril, within 20 to 82 years of age, were interviewed, getting information regarding several reproductive variables (age at first marriage and first birth, number of pregnancies and children, among others) along with socio-economic related ones (level of education and economic activity). Results showed that, apart from the youngest ones, within the range of age comprised in the study, the reproductive behaviour of these women has not varied noticeably. Besides, compared to available data for the rest of the territory, it could be classified as traditional. For the other aspects included in the research, the level of education, unlike in other populations, happens to have no effect, while economic activity has greater weight as a conduct modifier. Because of this all, it can be inferred that, at least for their reproductive patterns, the women of these two populations maintain deeply-rooted customs.