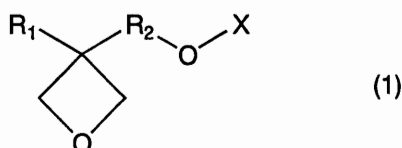


ABSTRACT

A method for producing a water-absorbent resin, characterized by adding an oxetane compound represented by the following general formula (1):



wherein R₁ is an alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; R₂ is an alkanediyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms; and X is an atomic group containing at least one group selected from the group consisting of carbonyl group, phosphoryl group, and sulfonyl group, to a water-absorbent resin precursor obtainable by polymerizing water-soluble ethylenically unsaturated monomers, and subjecting the components to a post-crosslinking reaction while heating; and a water-absorbent resin obtainable by the method as defined above, characterized in that the water-absorbent resin has a water-retention capacity of physiological saline of 30 g/g or more, a water-absorption capacity of physiological saline under load of 2.07 kPa of 28 mL/g or more, and a water-soluble substance of 20% by mass or less. Since the water-absorbent resin obtained by the method of the present invention is excellent in various properties such as water-retention capacity and water-absorption capacity under load and also gives consideration to safety, such as having a reduced water-soluble substance, the water-absorbent resin can be preferably used, for example, in hygienic materials such as disposable diaper, incontinence pad and sanitary napkin, in particular, in disposable diaper.