



**FAMILY SOCIALIZATION STYLES AND SELF-CONCEPT IN PREGNANT ADOLESCENTS, TOMASINA VALDEZ HOSPITAL, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, 2021-2022**

**Estilos DE SOCIALIZACIÓN familiar y autoconcepto en adolescentes embarazadas, Hospital Tomasina Valdez, REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA, 2021-2022**

**Altagracia Romero-Ramírez**

Universidad Internacional Iberoamericana, Mexico

[[Romero.altagracia@gmail.com](mailto:Romero.altagracia@gmail.com)] [<https://orcid.org/0009-0005-4902-2862>]

**Javier Diz Casal**

Universidad de Vigo, Spain

[[javierdizcasal@gmail.com](mailto:javierdizcasal@gmail.com)] [<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1332-8905>]

---

**Manuscript information:**

**Recibido/Received:** 13/04/2025

**Revisado/Reviewed:** 21/09/2025

**Aceptado/Accepted:** 05/12/2025

---

**ABSTRACT**

**Keywords:** family socialization, self-concept, and parental socialization.

This article presents a study focused on family relationships and self-concept. Its objective was to analyze family socialization styles and self-concept in pregnant adolescents attending outpatient clinics at the Tomasina Valdez Hospital in the Dominican Republic during the period 2021-2022. A mixed-methods, observational, descriptive, correlational, and cross-sectional approach was implemented. The sample consisted of 30 adolescents aged 12 to 19 years. This sample size was calculated using non-probability convenience sampling. The instruments used were an interview protocol, the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale, and the Parental Socialization Scale in Adolescence (ESPA 29). Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and the chi-square test were used to analyze the relationship between the variables. The results indicate that there is no relationship between family socialization styles and self-concept in pregnant adolescents attending outpatient clinics at the Tomasina Valdez Hospital. Most of the participants were in late adolescence with an incomplete secondary education and had entered into early unions. The mothers' parenting style was indulgent, while the fathers' was neglectful. The participants came from single-parent families and had a low level of self-concept. It is concluded that a family parenting style characterized by high levels of affection, supervision, and clearly established rules and boundaries from both parents promotes the emotional well-being of adolescents and, while not determining their level of self-concept, can help them perceive themselves more positively.

---

**RESUMEN**

**Palabras clave:**

El presente artículo es una investigación centrada en las relaciones familiares y el autoconcepto. Su objetivo fue analizar los estilos de socialización familiar y el autoconcepto en adolescentes embarazadas atendidas en consultas en el Hospital Tomasina

---

Socialización familiar, autoconcepto, socialización parental.

Valdez, República Dominicana en el período 2021-2022. Se implementó un enfoque mixto, observacional, descriptivo, correlacional y transversal. La muestra estuvo compuesta por 30 adolescentes de entre 12 a 19 años. Dicha muestra se calculó mediante un muestreo no probabilístico por conveniencia. Los instrumentos utilizados fueron un protocolo de entrevista, la Escala de Autoestima de Rossemberg y la Escala de Socialización Parental en la Adolescencia (ESPA 29). Para analizar la relación entre las variables se usó el Coeficiente de Correlación de Spearman y el Chi cuadrado. Los resultados indican que no existe relación entre los estilos de socialización familiar y autoconcepto en adolescentes embarazadas atendidas en consultas en el Hospital Tomasina Valdez. La mayoría de las participantes se encuentran en la adolescencia tardía con un nivel educativo de educación secundaria incompleta, con uniones tempranas. El estilo de socialización en las madres fue el indulgente y en el padre fue el negligente. Las participantes pertenecen a familia monoparental y con un nivel de autoconcepto bajo. Se concluye que un estilo de socialización familiar caracterizado por altos niveles de afecto, supervisión, normas y límites, claramente establecidos en ambos progenitores, favorece el bienestar emocional de las adolescentes y, aunque no determina el nivel de autoconcepto, puede ayudar a que las adolescentes se autoperciban de una manera más positiva.

---

## **Introduction**

Adolescence is an important period in human development. It begins at the end of childhood and continues into the second decade of life (Oron, 2019). According to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, 2021), it is divided into three periods: Early adolescence (ages 10 to 13), middle adolescence (ages 14 to 16), and late adolescence (starting at age 17 and extending up to age 21). During this stage, physical, psychological, and social changes take place. On a psychological level, personality develops over time. Physically, changes in height and physical transformations of the body can be observed. On a social level, young people interact less with their families and form stronger bonds with their peers (Papalia and Martorell, 2021).

Although young people tend to spend more time with friends, the family system does not lose its influence on the lives of adolescents, as it is the most important environment for their development. Through the social interactions that take place at home, human beings learn how to relate to others. These interactions serve as the foundation for forming bonds, adapting to other contexts, and developing self-concept. Through their daily interactions, parents convey values, express affection, and provide positive or negative feedback on their children's qualities (Papalia and Martorell, 2021).

According to Palacios-Garay and Coveñas-Lalupú (2019), self-concept is the mental image that people form of themselves. In this regard, Papalia and Martorell (2021) explain that, in forming their own views, individuals use the opinions of others as a reference point and, based on that, develop their own personal assessments. On the other hand, Ingles et al. (2019) add that the concept of self is shaped through young people's socialization with significant others. Based on the authors' argument, it can be understood that self-perception is multifactorial, since family and social processes play a role in how adolescents construct a mental representation of their own worth, taking into account the views of significant others.

Papalia and Martorell (2021) explain that the family plays a fundamental role in self-concept, since adolescents who have positive relationships with their parents develop higher levels of self-esteem. According to the authors, it is through self-esteem that young people can recognize the value of their own qualities. Along these lines, Espinosa-García and Cuesta Izquierdo (2023), in a study on self-concept and parental socialization styles among adolescents aged 11 to 18, found that there is a significant relationship between socialization styles and levels of self-concept.

Musitu and García (2015) define parental socialization as an educational process through which parents pass on cultural knowledge and establish the boundaries and norms that guide individuals' behavior. According to the authors, there are four styles: the authoritative style, characterized by high levels of acceptance and involvement. Parents who follow this model strike a balance between love and control when raising their children. High expectations for children are managed through open communication, in which parents convey what they expect from them. That style of socialization allows people to better internalize the rules. On the other hand, the lenient style, characterized by high levels of acceptance and involvement and low levels of coercion and imposition. In this approach, communication is frequent; however, when rules are broken, no punishments are imposed—instead, they talk with their children as if they were mature enough to correct their own behavior. In contrast to this approach to parenting is the authoritarian style, which is characterized by low levels of acceptance and involvement and high levels of coercion and imposition—that is, low levels of affection and high

expectations. They are very demanding parents and pay little attention to their children's needs. The way to educate is through orders that must be obeyed. When behaviors conform to the rules, positive reinforcement is not used. Finally, there is the neglectful style, characterized by low levels of acceptance and involvement and low levels of coercion and imposition. Affection and boundaries are scarce. When we talk about a lack of boundaries, it means that there is no supervision or care; therefore, the children themselves are responsible for their own protection (Musitu and García, 2015).

In studies on socialization styles, Jiménez et al. (2020) found a permissive parenting style, as well as an extended family structure. Llantop (2020) found a higher percentage of participants from single-parent families and a neglectful parenting style. On the other hand, Malca-Romero and Rivera (2019) conclude that the family social climate and self-concept are significantly related; they explain that if young people perceive a positive structure in their home, their level of self-concept improves. Similarly, Espinosa-García and Cuesta Izquierdo (2023) found a relationship between parental socialization styles and self-concept. While Gómez (2022) and Cortés et al. (2020) found different results. These authors found that a common characteristic of the sample was a lack of parental involvement and supervision, a factor that could contribute to teenage pregnancy. Parents with these qualities have a lenient parenting style.

Otivo (2020) found that the largest percentage of the sample consisted of adolescents in middle and late adolescence who had not completed high school, were unmarried, and had low self-esteem; similarly, Gómez (2022) found low and moderate levels of self-concept. On the other hand, Rivera (2022) concludes that communicative socialization styles are associated with high levels of self-esteem, while neglectful and hostile styles are associated with low levels of self-esteem. The home environment influences not only self-concept but also risky behaviors, including teenage pregnancies. In this regard, Camarena (2023), based on a sample of adolescents aged 15 to 19, concludes that families experiencing difficulties in their functioning significantly increase the likelihood of teen pregnancies, since many of the young women interviewed explained that they did not receive support from their parents and faced financial difficulties, and for that reason, becoming sexually active at an early age and becoming a mother were seen as a way to leave home and improve their living conditions.

Teenage pregnancy is a social problem found in various countries around the world. They affect public health because they jeopardize the physical, psychological, and sexual and reproductive well-being of young women aged 10 to 19 (Ministry of Public Health, 2019), and they have consequences for pregnant women and their children, who are at risk of death (Góngora-Ávila and Mejía Arencibia, 2021). According to the National Bureau of Statistics (ONE, 2022a). Teenage mothers also face mental health risks. Bravo et al. (2020), in a sample of 60 pregnant adolescents aged 14 to 16, found, among other results, low levels of self-esteem, forced relationships that did not last, and physical violence.

Global rates of teen pregnancy are high. According to the World Health Organization (WHO, 2024), 21 million cases were reported in various parts of the world in 2019. The Dominican Republic stands out among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean for its high rates of teenage pregnancy. According to the World Bank (2021), the country's statistics are 50% higher than the regional averages. In this regard, Caireta Serra (2024) explains that 19.03% of all births in the country occur among adolescents. UNICEF (2024) presents an even more alarming statistic, stating that 77 out of every 1,000 children born are to mothers between the ages of 15 and 19. To put it more clearly, it states that 1 in 5 young people in the country is pregnant or has had a child.

These percentages place the country in first place among Latin American and Caribbean nations with high rates of teenage pregnancy. National Statistics Office (ONE, 2020; World Bank, 2023). The provinces in the country with the highest rates of teenage pregnancies are Elías Piña, María Trinidad Sánchez, Dajabón, Montecristi, Pedernales, San Pedro de Macorís, Peravia, and San Cristóbal. In 2023, the latter reported a total of 1,507 cases of teenage pregnancy, representing 22.05% (Caireta Serra, 2024).

At the Tomasina Valdez Hospital, located in the Valdesia Region—specifically in the municipality of Sabana Grande de Palenque, which comprises both rural and coastal areas—a high percentage of pregnant adolescents has been observed, and these patients are referred to the psychology department. Upon evaluation, they have sparked interest in analyzing socialization styles within families and self-concept, since a better understanding of this issue requires exploring various factors.

This research is timely and important, first and foremost, because it is the first study of its kind to be conducted in this context and among this population. The data collected made it possible to identify the young women's perceptions of their parents' parenting styles and, at the same time, to analyze how these perceptions relate to their self-concept. Second, because teenage pregnancy is a social problem that affects the lives of hundreds of Dominican teenage girls. By researching this topic in the selected sample, the Tomasina Valdez Hospital can strengthen its comprehensive adolescent care program by incorporating guidance for families to foster positive relationships, and the Department of Psychology can carry out psychological interventions to strengthen self-concept and the family system and reduce the risk of future teenage pregnancies among the young women receiving care.

In this regard, the purpose of the study was to analyze family socialization styles and self-concept among pregnant adolescents receiving care at outpatient clinics at Tomasina Valdez Hospital in the Dominican Republic during the 2021–2022 period. In accordance with the stated objective, the general hypothesis was to identify the relationship between the two variables: family socialization styles and self-concept.

## **Method**

A sequential mixed-methods approach was used. Arispe et al. (2020) explains that, by integrating qualitative and quantitative models, the study is mixed-methods. An observational study design was implemented; based on the number of measurements, it was a cross-sectional study, as the data were collected during a single period spanning 2021–2022. The chosen research design was descriptive, and ultimately, the study analyzed the correlation between the variables of family socialization styles and self-concept; in that sense, the study was correlational.

### ***Population and Sample***

The study population consisted of 30 pregnant adolescents aged 12 to 19. The entire group was used as the sample. Selected using non-probability convenience sampling. The selection criteria included being pregnant, being in good physical, emotional, and cognitive health, being between 12 and 19 years of age, being Dominican or a foreign national with oral or written proficiency in Spanish, residing in the Sabana Grande de Palenque municipality, being referred to and attending psychological counseling sessions at the Tomasina Valdez Hospital, and having obtained informed

consent from the parents, legal guardian, or romantic partner if the participant was in an early romantic relationship. Young women who did not meet all the criteria were excluded from the study.

### ***Instruments***

Instruments were selected to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. For the qualitative data, an in-depth interview was conducted using a 14-question protocol and the Rossemberg Self-Esteem Scale, through which the participants' characteristics were collected. To collect quantitative data, the Parental Socialization Styles Scale (ESPA 29) was selected to identify socialization styles within the family, and the Rossenberg Self-Esteem Scale was used to assess levels of self-esteem—high, medium, and low—and to organize the participants into each group.

The Self-Esteem Scale was developed by Rossemberg. It consists of 10 Likert-scale items that measure an individual's acceptance of and respect for themselves. It was validated by Martínez and Alfaro (2019). The findings indicate that it is useful in the adolescent population, given its validity and reliability in assessing self-esteem.

The Parental Socialization Styles Scale (ESPA 29) was developed by Musitu and García to assess parents' socialization styles. It consists of 29 items (Musito and García, 2015). The psychometric properties were confirmed by Celi (2015), as cited in Romero (2021). The author concludes that it is a valid and reliable tool for assessing parenting styles in the 11- to 18-year-old population.

The Rossenberg Self-Esteem Scale and the Adolescent Parental Socialization Scale (ESPA 29) have been used in various studies in the Dominican Republic, including Lara-Caba (2019)'s study on self-esteem among women who are victims of intimate partner violence, in which the Rossenberg Self-Esteem Scale was used, while the Parental Socialization Scale for Adolescents (ESPA 29) is notably featured in Romero (2021), in a study on the family social climate among sixth-grade students with low performance in Spanish.

A six-phase process was designed to collect the data. In the first phase, the researcher visited the hospital to request permission, where she met with the director and other staff members who coordinate care for pregnant adolescents. In the second study, the sample—consisting of the entire population—was selected. In the third phase, the selection process, instrument review, and ethical principles were carried out. Once the instruments were selected, the ethical principles were evaluated; these included, among other things, the confidentiality of the data provided by each participant and the protection of their identity. Subsequently, both the instruments and the ethical considerations were submitted to and reviewed by the ethics committee of the Universidad Iberoamericana Internacional (UNINI). Subsequently, the committee issued a favorable report. During the fourth session, the informed consent form was signed. The researcher met with the selected participants, their parents, legal guardians, or romantic partners if the participants had entered into a relationship at an early age. At the meeting, they were asked to collaborate on the study. The participant was given an explanation of what the research entailed, its general and specific objectives, the benefits of participating, and the ethical principles involved. Once that process was completed, two informed consent forms were signed. In the fifth phase, the instruments were administered to the selected sample in the privacy of a private consultation room. In the sixth and final phase, the information that had been collected was analyzed. They were coded and classified according to the corresponding data type.

Atlas Ti Software was used to analyze the qualitative data, and the information was organized into categories and codes. Content analysis, co-occurrence analysis, and sentiment analysis were conducted. Networks, co-occurrence tables, and word clouds were then created to represent the findings. The quantitative data were organized using Excel and the trial version of IBM SPSS Statistics 28, which was downloaded in 2024. A normality test was performed using the Shapiro-Wilk test. Subsequently, a descriptive and inferential analysis of the data was conducted; the latter was performed using Spearman's correlation coefficient and the chi-square test to determine the relationship between the variables. Finally, frequency tables and bar charts were created in accordance with the study's objectives.

## Results

The overall objective of the study was to analyze family socialization styles and self-concept among pregnant adolescents receiving outpatient care at Tomasina Valdez Hospital in the Dominican Republic during the 2021–2022 period. To achieve this, the following specific objectives were established: to identify family socialization styles and determine the predominant style; to examine levels of self-concept; to classify family types; to detail the sociodemographic characteristics of the participants; and to determine the relationship between the variables of family socialization styles and self-concept.

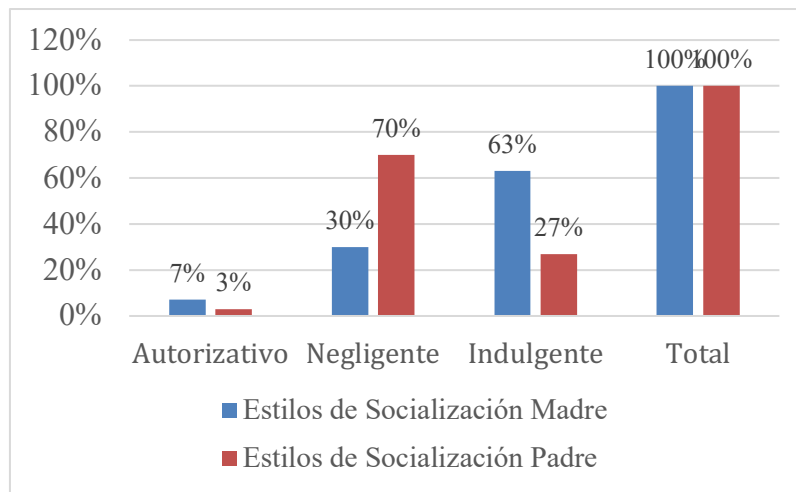
When analyzing the qualitative and quantitative results. With regard to family socialization styles among mothers, the study found that 7% of the participants perceived an authoritative socialization style, 30% a neglectful style, and 63% a permissive style. Among parents, 3% exhibited an authoritative parenting style, 70% a neglectful style, and 27% a permissive style. Among the characteristics observed in family relationships, it was found that mothers are primarily the ones who provide guidance, support, and affection. Among siblings, there is support, guidance, and kindness. Table 1 below shows the frequencies and percentages of the socialization styles of both parents.

**Table 1**  
*Styles of Family Socialization*

Styles Socialization	Mothers		Parents	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Authorizing	2	7%	1	3%
Careless	9	30%	21	70%
Forgiving	19	63%	8	27%
Total	30	100%	30	30

The following graph shows the percentages of the parents' family socialization styles. It can be seen that, among midwives, the largest proportion is in the permissive parenting style, at 63%, while among parents, the highest percentage is in the neglectful style, at 70%; this latter style shows a steeper slope on the graph. With lower percentages—and therefore lower rankings—are the authoritative and neglectful parenting styles, at 7% and 30%, respectively. Among fathers, the authoritative and permissive styles accounted for 3% and 27%, respectively (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1**  
Family socialization styles in both parents



With regard to self-concept level, a low level was identified most frequently (43%), while a high level was found in a smaller proportion of participants (27%). It can be seen that the majority scored low. Characterized by feelings of inferiority and low self-esteem.

The following table breaks down the levels of self-concept by frequency and percentage. The data shows that 8 of the participants were classified at the high level, representing 27%. In the middle group, 9 adolescents were identified, representing 30%. Finally, in the low category, 13 of the young women interviewed were identified, representing 43% of the sample. (See Table 2).

**Table 2**  
Level of Self-Concept

Level of Self-Concept	Frequency	Percentage
High	8	27%
Medium	9	30%
Low	13	43%
Total	30	100%

**Correlation Analysis Between Variables Using Spearman's Rho**

The variables were analyzed using Spearman's correlation coefficient and the chi-square test, performed using IBM SPSS Statistics 28, which was downloaded as a trial version in 2024.

H1: There is a correlation between family socialization styles and self-concept among pregnant adolescents receiving outpatient care at Tomasina Valdez Hospital in the Dominican Republic during the 2021–2022 period.

H0: There is no correlation between family socialization styles and self-concept among pregnant adolescents treated at outpatient clinics at Tomasina Valdez Hospital in the Dominican Republic during the 2021–2022 period.

**Significance Level**

Mr.  $< 0.05$  indicates a relationship between the variables.

Mr.  $> 0.05$ : There is no relationship between the variables.

The following table presents an analysis of the variables “family socialization styles” and “self-concept.” It can be seen that there is no significant correlation between family socialization styles and the participants' self-concept. For the mother,  $r = 0.046$ ,  $p = 0.811$ . For parents,  $r = -0.057$ ;  $p = 0.763$ . The results indicate that  $p > 0.05$ ; therefore, the alternative hypothesis is rejected and the null hypothesis is accepted. However, a weak positive correlation can be observed between the mother's socialization styles and the father's socialization style,  $r = 0.387^*$ ;  $p = 0.035$ . The results indicate that  $p < 0.05$ . (See Table 3).

**Table 3**

*Inferential Analysis of the Variables “Family Socialization Styles” and “Self-Concept”*

		Self-Concept	Mother's Socialization Style	Father's Socialization Style
Spearman's Rho	Correlation coefficient	1,000	0.046	-0.057
	Two-tailed significance	0	0.811	0.763
Mother's Socialization Style	Correlation coefficient	0.046	1,000	0.387 *
	Two-tailed significance	0.811	0	0.035
N		30	30	30

**Analysis of Variables Using the Chi-Square Test**

The table below shows the results of the chi-square analysis conducted to examine the relationship between the variables “family socialization styles of both parents” and “self-concept.” It can be seen that the significance level for the mother is 0.443, and for the father it is 0.270. The results indicate that  $p > 0.05$ . Therefore, there is sufficient scientific evidence to reject the alternative hypothesis and accept the null hypothesis. There is no significant association between family socialization styles and self-concept among pregnant adolescents seen in outpatient clinics at Tomasina Valdez Hospital in the Dominican Republic during the 2021–2022 period (see Table 4).

**Table 4**  
*Chi-Square Test*

	Value	Mother		Father		
		d f	Asymptoti c Significance Bilateral	Value	d f	Asymptoti c Significance Bilateral
Pearson's Chi-Square	3.337	4	0.443	5.175	4	0.270
Probabilit y Ratio	4,673	4	0.323	4,999	4	0.287
Linear association	0.172	1	0.678	0.005	1	0.941
Valid Cases	30					

On the other hand, regarding family types, it was found that the largest percentage of participants—67%—grew up in single-parent households. In those systems, one of the parents was responsible for the care, protection, and upbringing of the children. A smaller proportion consisted of reconstituted households, comprising the mother, a stepfather, and children from a previous relationship, accounting for 3%.

Among the sociodemographic characteristics, it was found that the participants' ages ranged from 14 to 19 years, but the majority of the sample fell within the 17- to 19-year-old age range, corresponding to late adolescence. The results show that 80% of the adolescent girls interviewed were Dominican nationals, and only 20% were Haitian. About 60% were in early-stage relationships. Of that group, 33% got married because they became pregnant, and 27% had already entered into early relationships by the time they became pregnant. Finally, 90% of the participants were first-time mothers, and only 10% had had previous pregnancies.

## Discussion and Conclusions

### *Discussion*

In this study, the overall objective was to analyze family socialization styles and self-concept among pregnant adolescents receiving care at Tomasina Valdez Hospital in the Dominican Republic during the 2021–2022 period. Upon examining the results, it was found that the predominant socialization style among the participants' mothers was the indulgent style. The results of this study are consistent with those reported by Jiménez et al. (2020), Cortés et al. (2020), Romero (2021), and Zorrilla et al. (2021), as those authors found that mothers tended to be lenient.

Among parents, the largest percentage of the sample perceived a neglectful parenting style. A comparison of the results of this study shows that they are consistent with those found by Olivera and Arccosupa (2024). Among other findings, these authors identified that participants who did not live with their parents perceived a neglectful parenting style. Similarly, Llantop (2020) and Quispe Lazaro and Quispe Palomino (2022) partly agree, as they conclude that the predominant parenting style in the family was neglectful, whereas in this study, that style was found only among the parents. With

regard to neglectful parenting styles, Rivera (2023) found that they are associated with low levels of self-esteem.

On the other hand, the findings are fully consistent with those of Ríos (2024), who found that mothers were perceived as having an indulgent socialization style and fathers as having a neglectful style, but they are only partially consistent with those of Rudas (2023), who identified the indulgent and authoritarian styles as the predominant socialization styles. There are clear differences from the authoritarian style, as none of the participants perceived that style in their parents. Similarly, these findings contrast with those of Rodríguez (2024), who found that the most common parenting style among mothers was authoritarian, while among fathers it was indulgent.

Regarding the data on self-concept, it was found that 27% of the sample had a high level, 30% had a medium level, and the low level was the most common, present in 43% of the interviewees. Most pregnant teenage girls reported feelings of inferiority and low self-esteem. The findings of this study are consistent with those of Otivo (2020) and Bravo (2020), but contradict those of Salinas (2023), who found that most participants scored at a moderate level on self-concept. When analyzing self-concept by age, the author found that adolescents aged 13 to 15 had a low level of self-concept. The findings of this study also contrast with those reported by Guimaray (2020), who found a high level of self-concept among the participants.

With regard to family types, it was found that the largest percentage of the participants grew up in single-parent households. These results are consistent with those of La Rosa (2022), but when compared with those of Barzallo and Pauta (2022), differences were found, as those authors identified nuclear families as the predominant family type, whereas Peñaloza (2023) identified extended families as the predominant family type, as did Primo and Ramírez (2022).

Among the sociodemographic characteristics of pregnant adolescents, it was found that the participants' ages ranged from 14 to 19 years, but the majority of the sample was between 17 and 19 years old—corresponding to late adolescence—and had not completed secondary school. These results are consistent with those found by Otivo (2020); Acosta and Madera (2022), meanwhile, found that their participants were in the same age group.

The results show that 80% of the adolescent girls interviewed were Dominican nationals and only 20% were Haitian. These figures are consistent with statistics from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF, 2024), which show that the Dominican Republic has the highest rate of teenage pregnancies in the Latin American and Caribbean region. In this country, 1 in 5 adolescents is either pregnant or has had a child.

Another important finding in the sample was that 60% were in early-stage relationships. Of that group, 33% got married because they became pregnant, and 27% had already entered into early unions by the time they became pregnant. The results of this study corroborate the findings reported in ONE (2022b). The results showed that, in 2019, 11.3% of the participants had entered into a union or married before the age of 15, and 35% before the age of 18. The statistics mentioned above indicate high rates of early marriage in the country. When comparing the results found in this study, they are consistent with those of Morán (2021) and Acosta and Madera (2022). The authors conclude that most of the participants were in early-stage relationships. Finally, 90% of the participants were first-time mothers. In agreement with Lozano (2024) and Caminos (2022).

Upon analyzing the relationship between the variables using Spearman's correlation coefficient and the chi-square test, no associations were observed; therefore,

the alternative hypothesis is rejected and the null hypothesis is accepted: There is no relationship between family socialization styles and the participants' self-concept. This suggests that pregnant adolescents may have high or low self-concept, regardless of their parents' parenting style.

A comparison of the results of this study shows that they are fully consistent with the findings of Llanca-Sánchez and Armas-Zambrano (2020), although those authors also emphasize that when parents fulfill their responsibilities, they promote adolescent girls' self-concept. Similarly, they are similar to Cortés et al. (2020), who found no relationship between the socialization styles of both parents; however, conflicting findings are highlighted in the conclusions of Malca-Romero and Rivera Jiménez (2019), Espinosa-García and Cuesta Izquierdo (2023), as these authors identified sufficient scientific evidence to confirm the relationship between self-concept and parental socialization styles.

### **Conclusion**

Taking into account everything discussed in the previous sections, the results of this study indicate that there is sufficient statistical evidence to confirm that there is no relationship between family socialization styles and self-concept among pregnant adolescents treated at outpatient clinics at Tomasina Valdez Hospital in the Dominican Republic during the 2021–2022 period, suggesting that a particular parental socialization style does not influence high or low self-concept. On the other hand, most parents do not get involved in the participants' lives to raise them, set limits, teach rules, talk with them, and show them affection; only mothers do that. It is clear that an appropriate parenting style on the part of both parents—one that involves assertive communication, positive discipline, emotional support, and a balance between expressions of affection and behavioral supervision—can promote the emotional well-being of adolescent girls, although it does not determine their level of self-concept.

### **Limitations**

Among the main limitations of the study, it was found that, because the population was small, it was necessary to include the entire group in the sample, since the participants selected were pregnant young women referred to a psychologist who attended appointments; however, not all of them went to see the psychologist, so the group that did not attend was not included. Because the results were obtained from such a small group, the findings were not generalized to the national population.

On the other hand, only pregnant adolescents participated; parents were not included in order to gather information on family socialization styles and obtain more specific information about socialization at home.

In future research, it would be important not only to include parents but also to conduct a comparative study that includes adolescents who are not pregnant, in order to examine socialization styles and self-concept in both groups and identify any differences. Finally, include other provinces and a larger population.

## **References**

Acosta, P., and Madera, M. (2022) *Factores que predisponen el embarazo subsecuente de adolescentes que acuden al Hospital de la Mujer Dominicana diciembre, 2021-*

- noviembre, 2022. [Master's thesis, Pedro Henríquez Ureña National University]. <https://repositorio.unphu.edu.do/handle/123456789/5136>
- Arispe, C., Yangali, J., Guerrero, M., Rivera, O., Acuña, L., and Arellano, C. (2020) *La investigación científica: una aproximación para los estudios de postgrado*. [https://repositorio.uide.edu.ec/bitstream/37000/4310/1/LAINVESTIGACIÓN\\_CIENTÍFICA.pdf](https://repositorio.uide.edu.ec/bitstream/37000/4310/1/LAINVESTIGACIÓN_CIENTÍFICA.pdf)
- Banco Mundial (November 28, 2023) *República Dominicana tiene la tasa más alta de uniones tempranas y embarazo adolescente*. [Infographic]. <https://www.bancomundial.org/es/news/infographic/2023/11/21/republica-dominicana-tiene-tasa-mas-alta-union-es-tempranas-embarazo-adolescente>
- Banco Mundial (January 2021) *Embarazos en la adolescencia en la República Dominicana. Nota de política del Banco Mundial*. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/672091624002802658/pdf/Adolescent-Pregnancy-in-the-Dominican-Republic.pdf>
- Barzallo, K., and Pauta, E. (2022) *Tipos de familias y su influencia en los estilos de crianza de los niños y niñas de 10 años de la Unidad Educativa Profesos Polivio Saquicela, periodo 2021-2022*. [Bachelor's thesis, Universidad Politécnica Salesiana Ecuador]. <https://dspace.ups.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/22651/1/UPS-CT009801.pdf>
- Bravo Saquicela, D.M., Bravo Saquicela, H.L., & Bravo Loo, S. (2020) Embarazo en adolescentes y alteraciones psicosociales, *RECIMUNDO*, 4(4), 337-345. [https://doi.org/10.26820/recimundo/4.\(4\).noviembre.2020.337-345](https://doi.org/10.26820/recimundo/4.(4).noviembre.2020.337-345)
- Caireta Serra, M. (April 22, 2024) Los embarazos adolescentes, un problema latente en la República Dominicana. *Diario Libre*. <https://www.diariolibre.com/actualidad/fondo/2024/04/21/el-embarazo-adolescente-es-un-problema-en-republica-dominicana/2675641>
- Camarena, P. (2023) *Family Functioning Among Adolescents Aged 15–19 at the Zone 3 General Hospital, Aguascalientes*. [Master's Thesis, Autonomous University of Aguascalientes]. <http://bdigital.dgse.uaa.mx:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11317/2421/462757.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Caminos, I. (2022) *Ciclos no aperturados transgeneracionales de embarazadas: estudio centrado en el modelo ecléctico*. [Doctoral dissertation, Universidad Técnica de Ambato]. <https://repositorio.uta.edu.ec/items/e4dd88b3-c700-4984-9c9c-05b1d45af132>
- Cortés, S.L., Chacón Pizano, W.L., Kanán Cedeño, E.G., Gómez Alonso, C., Beltrán Zamarrón, I., & Beltrán Berlanga, I. (2020) Estilos de socialización parental y autoestima en el embarazo adolescente. *Revista Electrocrómica de Psicología Iztacala*, 23(3), 1121-1130. [https://cathi.uacj.mx/bitstream/handle/20.500.11961/18795/ArticuloUNAMES\\_tilosdesocializaciónParental.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://cathi.uacj.mx/bitstream/handle/20.500.11961/18795/ArticuloUNAMES_tilosdesocializaciónParental.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
- Espinosa-García, A. and Cuesta Izquierdo, M. (2023) Autoconcepto y estilos de socialización parental según grupos socioeconómicos en adolescentes chileno. *Suma Psicológica* 30 (2), 64-72. <https://doi.org/10.14349/sumapsi.2023.v30.n2.7>
- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia ( July 2021) *Adolescentes. Características. ¿Qué cambios y características son esperables en la adolescencia?* <https://www.unicef.org/uruguay/media/5416/file/Ficha120Característicasdelaadolescencia.pdf>
- Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia (October 10, 2024) *Unicef advierte que 1 de cada 5 adolescentes en la República Dominicana ya es madre o están embarazadas:*

- Un desafío crítico en el día internacional de la niña.*  
<https://www.unicef.org/dominicanrepublic/comunicados-prensa/unicef-advierte-que-1-de-cada-5-adolescentes-en-republica-dominicana>
- Gómez, R. M. (2022) *Autoconcepto y clima social familiar en adolescentes gestantes del instituto nacional materno perinatal, 2021* [Bachelor's thesis, Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal] <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.13084/6447>
- Góngora-Ávila, C. R. & Mejía Arencibia, R. A. (2021) Embarazo en la adolescencia un problema de salud pública. *Revista peruana de investigación materno perinatal*, 10(4), 9-10. <https://doi.org/10.33421/inmp.2021240>
- Guimaray, L. (2020) *Niveles de autoconcepto en adolescentes de 12 a 14 años de una institución educativa pública de Lima, 2020.* [Thesis, Universidad Peruana Los Andes] <https://repositorio.upla.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12848/1834?locale-attribute=es>
- Inglés, C., Ruíz-Esteban, C. and Torregrosa, M.S. (2019) *Manual para psicólogos educativos.* Pirámides
- Jiménez, J., Martínez, Sh., Repreza, G., and Valencia K. (2020) *Características de los estilos de crianza en las familias de origen de las adolescentes en estado de embarazo primerizas de 12 a 18 años de edad que asisten a la unidad de atención al adolescente del hospital San Juan de Dios de la ciudad de Santa Ana.* [Bachelor's Thesis, Universidad de el Salvador]. <https://repositorio.ues.edu.sv/server/api/core/bitstreams/f10aed96-9617-4737-b3b5-16303bb74582/content>
- La Rosa, F. (2022) *Características culturales y socioeconómicas de las adolescentes embarazadas que acuden al C.S. Villa Belén Iquitos. August–December 2022.* [Bachelor's thesis, Universidad Privada del Norte]. <https://hdl.handle.net/11537/36616>
- Lozano, S. (2024) *Conductas de riesgo y factores sociodemográficos relacionados al embarazo adolescente, Hospital de Apoyo Huanta Daniel Alcides Carrión, enero a diciembre, 2022.* [Bachelor's Thesis, Universidad Continental, Huanta, Peru] <https://repositorio.continental.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12394/14775>
- Llanca-Sánchez, B.B., and Armas-Zambrano, N. (2020) Clima social familiar y autoconcepto en adolescentes de una institución educativa de Lima Norte. *CASUS* 5(1) 26-33. <https://doi.org/10.35626/casus.1.2020.245>
- Llantop, D. (2020) *Factores familiares que condicionan al embarazo en adolescentes de 14 a 19 años en el puesto de salud Chocas -Carabayllo, Lima -2020* [Undergraduate thesis, Universidad César Vallejos]. <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12692/75807>
- Malca-Romero, A. y Rivera-Jiménez, L. (2019) Clima social familiar. ¿Qué relación tiene con el autoconcepto en adolescentes del Callao? *CASUS*. 4(2) 120-129. <https://doi.org/10.35626/casus.2.2019.208>
- Martínez G. & Alfaro, A. (2019) Validación de la escala de autoestima de Rosenberg en estudiantes paceño. *Revista de Difusión Cultural y Científica de la Universidad La Salle en Bolivia.* [http://www.scielo.org.bo/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S2071-081X2019000100006](http://www.scielo.org.bo/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S2071-081X2019000100006).
- Ministerio de Salud Pública (2019) *Guía de atención integrar en la salud de personas adolescentes en la República Dominicana.*
- Morán, E. (2021) *Embarazos en la adolescencia y disfuncionalidad familiar en los cuatro centros consultorios de medicina familiar del centro de salud Los Vergeles, 2021*

- [Master's thesis, Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil]. <http://repositorio.ucsg.edu.ec/handle/3317/18717>
- Musitu, G. and García, F. (2015) *Manual de la escala de los estilos de socialización parental en la adolescencia*. Tea
- Olivera, C., and Orccosupa, Z. (2024) *Estilos de socialización parental y rendimiento académico en estudiante del tercero de secundaria de la institución educativa Agustín Gamarra Anta 2022*. [Bachelor's thesis, Universidad Nacional de San Antonio Abad del Cusco]. [https://repositorio.unsaac.edu.pe/bitstream/handle/20.500.12918/8452/253T20240075\\_TC.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y](https://repositorio.unsaac.edu.pe/bitstream/handle/20.500.12918/8452/253T20240075_TC.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y)
- Orón, J.V. (2019) *Neuropsicología de las Emociones*. Pyramids.
- Otovo, G. (2020) *Niveles de autoestima en madres adolescentes asistidas en el Centro de Salud de Paucará -Huancavelica, 2019*. [Bachelor's thesis, Universidad Continental]. [https://repositorio.continental.edu.pe/bitstream/20.500.12394/8069/2/IV\\_FH\\_U\\_501\\_TE\\_Otovo\\_Arotoma\\_2020.pdf](https://repositorio.continental.edu.pe/bitstream/20.500.12394/8069/2/IV_FH_U_501_TE_Otovo_Arotoma_2020.pdf)
- Organización Mundial de la Salud ([OMS] April 10, 2024) *Embarazos en la Adolescencia*. <https://www.who.int/es/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/adolescent-pregnancy>
- Oficina Nacional de Estadística ([ONE] (2022a) *Embarazos en adolescentes en República Dominicana. Infografía*. <https://www.one.gob.do/media/c5bjcyde/infografia-embarazo-en-adolescentes.pdf>
- Oficina Nacional de Estadística ([ONE] 2022b) *Panorama estadístico 114, matrimonios y uniones a temprana edad en República Dominicana ENHOGAR-MICS 2014 y 2019*. <https://www.one.gob.do/publicaciones/2022/panorama-estadistico-114-matrimonios-y-uniones-a-temprana-edad-en-republica-dominicana-enhogar-mics-2014-y-2019/?altTemplate=publicacionOnline>
- Palacios -Garay, J. & Coveñas -Lalupú, J. (2019) Predominancia del autoconcepto en estudiantes con conductas antisociales del Callao. *Propósitos y recuperaciones*, 7(2) 325-352. <http://dx.doi.org/10.20511/pyr2019.v7n2.278>
- Peñaloza, J. (2023) *Tipo de familia y el rendimiento escolar de los estudiantes de décimo grado de educación general básica superior de la escuela de educación Jerusalén de la ciudad de Ambato*. [Bachelor's thesis, Universidad Técnica de Ambato] <https://repositorio.uta.edu.ec/server/api/core/bitstreams/76298863-03a7-4c6d-af51-9f11d77ffea4/content>
- Papalia, D. and Martorell, G. (2021) *Desarrollo Humano*. MCGRAW-HIL Interamericana Editores, S. A. De C.V.
- Primo, Y., and Ramírez, D. (2022) *Características de adolescentes embarazadas que asisten al C.S. San Alejandro, 2021*. [Master's thesis, Universidad Nacional de Ucayali]. <https://apirepositorio.unu.edu.pe/server/api/core/bitstreams/16b6e3f1-6086-4485-a35f-44f4bfff8bbe/content>
- Quispe Lazaro, Y. and Quispe Palomino O. (2022) *Estilos de crianza y actitudes sexuales de riesgo en adolescentes de una institución educativa del distrito de Acoria - Huancavelica, 2022*. [Bachelor's thesis, Universidad Peruana los Andes]. [https://alicia.concytec.gob.pe/vufind/Record/UPLA\\_124e768fb7ad1e45ce1ff95063576806](https://alicia.concytec.gob.pe/vufind/Record/UPLA_124e768fb7ad1e45ce1ff95063576806)
- Ríos, M. (2024) *Estilos de socialización parental y su relación con las dificultades emocionales -conductuales de los adolescentes*. [Bachelor's thesis, Universidad Católica de Ecuador, Ambato Campus].

<https://repositorio.puce.edu.ec/items/03e8ae0e-5328-44d6-9cf6-ab455c86c31b>

- Rivera, N.E. (2023) *Estilos parentales percibidos y su relación con el desarrollo de la autoestima en adolescentes de la unidad educativa Víctor Mideros de Ibarra - Ecuador*. [Master's thesis, Universidad Técnica del Norte]. Repertorio Universidad Técnica del Norte. <https://repositorio.utn.edu.ec/handle/123456789/13554>
- Rodríguez, R. (2024) *Estilos de socialización parental post ruptura de pareja entre progenitores de la UJFMNA de cuenta, periodo 2024*. [Bachelor's Thesis, Universidad Politécnica Salesiana] <https://dspace.ups.edu.ec/handle/123456789/29029>
- Romero, A. (2021) *Clima social familiar en estudiantes de sexto grado con bajo rendimiento en lengua española*. [Bachelor's thesis, Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo].
- Rudas, G. (2023) *Estilos de crianza y apego en estudiantes de una institución educativa de Cajamarca, 2022*. [Bachelor's Thesis, Universidad Privada del Norte]. <https://repositorioslatinoamericanos.uchile.cl/handle/2250/9280607>
- Salinas, G. (2023) *Influencia del autoconcepto en el desajuste del comportamiento psicosocial en alumnos de primero de secundaria de una institución educativa estatal en la ciudad de Arequipa*. [Master's thesis, Universidad Católica de Santa María]. <https://repositorio.ucsm.edu.pe/server/api/core/bitstreams/47bad61c-226c-4cdd-9af2-3d0419d5763f/content>.
- Zorrilla, L., Flores, A., Trejo, P., and Araujo, R. (2021) Estilos parentales en adolescentes embarazadas de una institución de salud pública. *Enfermería, Innovación y Ciencia*. 3 (1). <https://doi.org/10.60568/eic.v2i1.841>

