SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE DEVOLVED SOCIAL WORKERS IN CAGAYAN VALLEY REGION

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ABSTRACT: *Socio-demographic surveys are limited to characterizing a certain population utilizing attributes which relate to various traits of age, sex, place of residence, religion, educational attainment, and marital status. The different socio-demographic factors or attributes are quantifiable elements which are used to identify who the members of the group. It is significant to note that the socio-demographic factors or attributes provides a clear idea of the source of the data and the categories of the population under survey. Differences in demography are one of the considerations that affect work performance (Palakurthi and Parks, 2000). Amid demographic variables that had been explored were gender, age, organizational tenure, job position and ethnicity. This study endeavored to ascertain the socio-demographic profile of the devolved Social Workers in Cagayan Valley Region. The respondents of the study were composed of 52 devolved Social Workers in Cagayan Valley Region who are connected with the city, first and second-class municipalities. This study made used of the descriptive-normative method of research employing the questionnaire as main data-gathering instrument. The researcher made used of a modified structured questionnaire to gather the needed data which were given to the respondents. The data gathered were tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted using the descriptive statistics of frequency counts and percentage. Results of this study have revealed that the majority of the respondents are of middle age, stable and full of rich experiences, mostly female and are college degree holders with quite long years as permanent public servants and have attended a quite number of trainings and seminars to better equip them and to ensure an outstanding and quality service to their clientele. In the light of the findings of this undertaking, the researcher recommends that similar studies should be conducted to determine other variables and make use of more respondents to strengthen the results and the devolved Social Workers who are generally at the young adult stage, should be encouraged to pursue higher studies to professionally enrich themselves.*

INTRODUCTION

Socio-demographic surveys are limited to characterizing a certain population utilizing attributes which relate to various traits of age, sex, place of residence, religion, educational attainment, and marital status. The different socio-demographic factors or attributes are quantifiable elements which are used to identify who the members of the group. It is significant to note that the socio-demographic factors or attributes provides a clear idea of the source of the data and the categories of the population under survey. Armed with the understanding of the socio-demographic characteristics of the population provides the researcher the opportunity to determine the best action of dealing with the more objective data, such as membership in organizations, household status, interests, values, and social groups and other important attributes that divide people into groups by education, relative income, ethnicity, and gender are considered socio demographic studies.

The socio-economic status encompasses the quality-of-life characteristics as well as the chances and benefits afforded to people within society. It does not only involve income but also the educational accomplishment, financial status and various perceptions of social class and social status. It is a reliable and steady predictor of an enormous variety of results throughout the life span and it is important to all spheres of behavioral and social science which includes education. According to Ovute (2009), socioeconomic status incorporates family monthly income, the occupation of parents, family size and parent's educational attainment. Gouc (2007), also acknowledged that the socioeconomic status is the standing of a family in a specific society which is based on its background, income, power, and prestige. This is significantly believed in the increasing cost of living which makes the life of every Filipino difficult. The complexities faced in life somehow affects education. According to Battle and Lewis, a person's education is directly correlated to their life chances, income, and well-being; therefore, it is crucial to have a clear appreciation of what benefits or impedes educational attainment. According to Safaya, education is essential to normal living, without education the individual would be untrained for group life. Academic attainment presupposes key significance in the context of an education system which

focuses the academic development of the student. Academic achievement is the center of educational growth. Education is a lasting process. The socio-economic status' role cannot be refuted as it has an enormous effect on behaviour, personality, learning, growth, and development of the person and his educational or academic achievement.

Differences in demography are one of the considerations that affect work performance (Palakurthi and Parks, 2000). In Malaysia, there are only a few of studies that looked into the effect of demographic factors on work performance. Amid demographic variables that had been explored were gender, age, organizational tenure, job position and ethnicity. In terms of association between gender and work performance, previous studies (Igbaria and Shayo, 2007., Crawford and Nonis, 1996 and Shaiful Anuar, et al, 2009) reported that gender did not have an enormous impact on work performance. However, a study done by Benggtson et al. (1978) noted that girls were found to possess better work performance compared to their counterpart. There are some contradictions found where study done by Lynn et al. (1996) found that men's performance increased with career stage measured as professional tenure, but they didn't find a corresponding effect among women. Similarly, Larwood and Guket (1989) argued that theories of the career development of men do not fit women's career development. They stated that the model of men's career is simple and should be seen as continuous development whereas the career development of women is characterized as disjointed. A study by Yearta (1995) showed that age does not affect work performance, thus it contradicts with what are revealed by Smedley and Whitten (2006), who suggested that difference aged could be also a possible factor for work performance. this is often in tandem with a study by Shultz and Adam (2007) which indicated that there are significant differences between age groups concerning work performance. Kujala et al. (2005) emphasized that younger people are poor on work performance, but this is often often opposed by a study by Birren and Schaie (2001). Level of education was also found to not influence work performance (Linz, 2002). Alongside McBey and Karakowsky (2001) discovered that there is possibility of an underlying relationship between education level and work performance. Ariss and Timmins (1989) revealed that education slightly influence work performance. The lower the education level, the less likely people would have better work performance. Income is certainly an essential motivator for work performance. A study done by Dieleman et al. (2003) showed that employment performance is influenced

by both financial and non-financial incentives. the foremost motivating factors for workers were appreciation by managers, colleagues and thus the community, a stable job and income and training. the foremost discouraging factors were related to low salaries and difficult working conditions. Study done by Dieleman et al. (2003) was then backed by a study completed by Azman et al. (2009) where money acts as a moderating variable within the connection between income distribution and pay satisfaction within the studied organization thus it will drive to raised work performance. Job position is another variable that has been studied alongside gender, age, income, and education level. Lee et al. (2009) observed that there is difference between top managers and middle managers in work performance. this suggests that job position has significant impact on work performance. In contrary, a study by Roebuck et al. (1995) noted that there is no difference in term of labor performance between different positions during a corporation.

Ethnic upbringing has been recognized together of the results that influence health and mortality. sort of studies has shown the influence of ethnic and cultural background on health and have pointed to the facts that disease and mortality are functions of social culture also as of sophistication, which different diseases prevail in several cultures (Cruickshank and Beevers, 1989; Nazroo, 1997). Education has been widely perceived together of the foremost important socioeconomic determinants of health and mortality. there's considerable evidence that low educational attainment is strongly correlated with diseases, health risks and mortality (Winkleby et al., 1992). it has been suggested that education affects health and mortality through sort of pathways, like lifestyle, health behaviour, problem-solving abilities, social relations, self-esteem and stress-management, also as through income or occupation (Elo and Preston, 1996; Pappas et al., 1993). Research from sort of nations has shown that this effect is present even at older ages (Martelin, Koskinen and Valkonen, 1998; Silventoinen and Lahelma, 2002). class is typically utilized in sociology as a central theoretical concept indicating the individual's location within the stratification system and access to material resources, influence, and knowledge. class is assumed to affect health and mortality in many ways: by influencing attitudes, beliefs and values people use to make life-course choices and by influencing life course opportunities. The literature depicts a remarkably strong relationship between an individual's place within the social organisation of the society and his/her health status and mortality. Different

studies have demonstrated clearly that even small class differences can strongly affect health and mortality (Marmot, Shipley and Rose, 1984; Pamuk, 1985; Wilkinson, 1996; Marmot and Wilkinson, 1999). Researchers have also concluded that socio-economic circumstances, nutrition and infections early in life have major effects on adult mortality (Notkola et al., 1985; Elo and Preston, 1992; Nystrom, 1992; Lundberg, 1993).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study endeavored to ascertain the socio-demographic profile of the devolved Social Workers in Cagayan Valley Region. Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions:

1. What is the profile of the devolved Social Workers of Cagayan Valley Region per income classification and as a whole in terms of the following variables:

    1.1 Age

    1.2 Sex

    1.3 Civil Status

    1.4 Highest educational attainment

    1.5 Length of service

    1.6 Ethnic grouping

    1.7 Religion

    1.8 Status of Appointment

    1.9   Position

2. What level of trainings/seminars do the devolved Social Workers in Cagayan Valley Region have attended?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The respondents of the study were composed of 52 devolved Social Workers in Cagayan Valley Region who are connected with the city, first and second-class municipalities. This study made used of the descriptive-normative method of research employing the questionnaire as main data-gathering instrument. The researcher made used of a modified structured questionnaire to gather the needed data which were given to the respondents. The data gathered were tabulated, analyzed, and interpreted using the descriptive statistics

of frequency counts and percentage. To compute the personal profile of the respondents, frequency count and frequency were used by applying the formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} * 100$$

Where:

P= percentage

F= frequency

N= number of cases

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Table 1a: Summary of Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Devolved Social Workers in the Cagayan Valley According to Age

Age	City		First Class		Second Class		As a Whole	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
21-25		0.00			1	5.00	1	1.92
26-30	6	35.30	1	6.67	2	10.00	9	17.31
31-35	3	17.65	2	13.33	2	10.00	7	13.46
36-40	1	5.88	3	20.00	4	20.00	8	15.38
41-45	4	23.53	9	60.00	11	55.00	24	46.16
46-50	1	5.88					1	1.92
51-55	1	5.88					1	1.92
56-60	1	5.88					1	1.92
Total	17	100	15	100.00	20	100.00	52	100.00

Mean age 38.48

Table 1a above shows the summary of age profile of the Social Worker respondents in the Cagayan Valley Region. As seen from the table, most of the respondents in the cities (6 or 35.29 percent) belong to 31. 35 years of age, while 4 or 23.52 percent are aged 46-50 years old; 3 or 17.65 percent are 36-40 years of age and 1 or 5.88 percent each fall within 26-30, 41-45, 51-55 and 56-60 age ranges, respectively. The mean age is 35. 35 which indicates that

most of the Social Workers in the cities of Cagayan Valley Region are relatively young. This further implies that they are full of energy and dynamism in doing their tasks. On the other hand, most of the respondents (9 or 60.00 percent) in the First-Class Municipalities of Cagayan Valley Region as seen from the table belong to 41-45 age range; for 36-40 age range, there are 3 or 20 percent; two (2) or 13.33 percent in the 31-35 age range and one (1) or 6.67 percent in the 26. 30 age range. The mean age of 39. 67 of the Social Worker respondents indicates that social workers are in their Middle Adulthood Stage of development and at the peak of their career. In the Second-Class Municipalities of the Cagayan Valley Region, as seen from the table, most (11 or 55 percent) belong to the 41-45 age range; there are 4 or 20 percent at the 36-40 age range, 2 or 10 percent at the 31-35 and 26-30 age range and 1 or 5 percent at the 56-60 age range. With respect to the age profile of the Social Worker respondents in the Cagayan Valley Region as a whole, as shown by the table, 24 or 46.15 percent fall within the 41-45 age range; 9 or 17.30 percent at the 26-30 age range; 8 or 15.38 percent at the 36-40 range; 7 or 13.46 percent at the 31-35 age range and 1 or 1.92 percent each in the 21-25, 46-50, 51-55 and 56-60 age brackets, respectively. The mean age of 38.48 of the respondents means that Social Worker respondents are relatively young and active to carry out their responsibilities as Social Welfare Officers in their respective localities.

Table 1b: Summary of Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Devolved Social Workers in the Cagayan Valley According to Sex

Sex	City		First Class		Second Class		As a Whole	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Male	1	5.88					1	1.92
Female	16	94.12	15	100	20	100.00	51	98.08
Total	**17**	**100**	**15**	**100**	**20**	**100.00**	**52**	**100.00**

Table 1b shows the frequency and percentage distribution of social workers in Cagayan Valley Region as a whole according to their sex profile. The table reveals that as a whole, social work profession in Cagayan Valley Region is female dominated as evidenced by the table above where the ratio is 51:1 or in terms of percentage, 98.08:1.92 percent. The finding proves that in Cagayan Valley Region as a whole, Social Profession is viewed as an extension of domestic activities of women outside the home like teaching and care giving. This is also an indicator that there are few male takers of BS-Social Work program.

Table 1c: Summary of Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Devolved Social Workers in the Cagayan Valley Region According to Civil Status

Civil Status	City		First Class		Second Class		As a Whole	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Single	3	17.65	1	6.67	4	20.00	8	15.38
Married	13	76.47	14	93.33	15	75.00	42	80.77
Widow	1	5.88			1	5.00	2	3.85
Separated								
Total	17	100	15	100	20	100.00	52	100.00

Table 1c shows the summary of frequency and percentage distribution of social worker respondents in Cagayan Valley Region according to Civil Status. As shown vividly by the table, most respondents in the cities are married with 42 heads or 80.77 percent; 2 or 15.38 percent are single and 2 or 3.85 percent are widowed. None among the respondents are separated. It is in the first-Class municipalities where almost all are married with only 1 single while ln the cities and second-class municipalities, there are 3 or 4 or 17.65 and 20 percent, respectively. It is also in these classifications where the widows are found. The entire picture of the respondents' civil status shows that the respondents have families to support. As such, their job is of great importance to them.

Table 1d: Summary of Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Devolved Social Workers in the Cagayan Valley According to Civil Status

Highest Educational Attainment	City		First Class		Second Class		As a Whole	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
College	14	82.35	11	73.33	16	80.00	41	78.85
Graduate	3	17.65	4	26.67	4	20.00	11	21.15
Units in Masters								
Finished Masters								
Doctoral								
Total	17	100	15	100	20	100.00	2	100.00

Table 1d shows the summary of frequency and percentage distribution of social workers' respondents in Cagayan Valley Region according to highest educational attainment. The table points out that all the Social Workers met the minimum qualification called in by their positions since all of them are college graduates and registered social workers. However, there are only few who went up to graduate studies. As shown by the table, only 11 or

21.15 percent have units in master's degree. It implies that the social workers have yet to realize that further education is also needed among other thangs in the renewal of their licenses.

Table 1e: Summary of Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Devolved Social Workers in the Cagayan Valley According to Length of Service

Length of Service	City		First Class		Second Class		As a Whole	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
0-4	8	47.06	1	6.67	4	20.00	13	25.00
5-9	3	17.65			2	10.00	5	9.62
10-14	3	17.65	8	53.33	4	20.00	15	28.85
15-19	2	11.77	6	40.00	10	50.00	18	34.62
20-24	1	5.88					1	1.92
Total	17	100	15	100	20	100.00	2	100.00

Table 1e shows the summary or frequency and percentage distribution of social workers' respondents in Cagayan Valley Region in their length of service. The table shows that the "relatively new" social workers in the job are found in the cities and second-class municipalities as there are 8 or 47.06 percent and 4 or 20 percent of them, respectively. There are only 4 of them in the first-Class municipalities. The "oldest" in the profession is also found in the city with only 1 in the 20-28 length of service bracket. Findings imply that the reason why there are relatively new Social Workers in the cities could be due to the creation of positions when these cities were created.

Table 1f: Summary of Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Devolved Social Workers in the Cagayan Valley According to Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	City		First Class		Second Class		As a Whole	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Ibanag	6	35.30	3	20.00	4	20.00	13	25.00
Itawes	1	5.88	2	13.33	1	5.00	4	7.70
Ilocano	6	35.30	9	60.00	15	75.00	30	57.70
Tagalog	3	17.65					3	5.77
Mandarya			1	6.67			1	1.92
Gaddang	1	5.88					1	1.92
Total	17	100	15	100	20	100.00	2	100.00

Table 1f shows the summary of frequency and percentage distribution of Social Workers respondents in Cagayan Valley Region according to ethnic group. Table above shows that there are more Ilocano speaking respondents with 57.70 percent or 33 of the 52 respondents. The rest are distributed in the different ethnic origins with the Ibanag being the next biggest group to Ilocano with 25 percent or 13 respondents. Majority of the Ibanag speakers are found in the cities, followed by Itawes, Tagalogs and others. There is one respondent who belongs to a Mandarya group which originated in Mindanao. The above findings confirm that Cagayan Valley Region is an Ilocano speaking region.

Table 1g: Summary of Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Devolved Social Workers in Cagayan Valley Region as a Whole According to Religion

Religion	City		First Class		Second Class		As a Whole	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Roman	16	94.12	15	100	15	75.00	46	88.46
Catholic								
INC								
UMC					3	15.00	3	5.77
Baptist					1	5.00	1	1.92
JHW	1	5.88			1	5.00	2	3.85
Total	17	100	15	100	20	100.00	52	100.00

Table 1g shows the summary of frequency and percentage distribution of social worker respondents in the Cagayan Valley Region according to religion. The table above confirms that the country is predominantly a Roman Catholic country for all the respondents in the first-class municipalities are Roman Catholics. There is only 1 non-Catholic in the cities and 5 non-Catholics in the second-class municipalities. It means that almost all the respondents are Catholics as there are 88.46 percent or 46 of them. They share the same beliefs and convictions and practices.

Table 1h: Summary of Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Devolved Social Workers Respondents in the Cagayan Valley Region According to Status of Appointment

Status of Appointment	City		First Class		Second Class		As a Whole	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Permanent Contractual								
Project Based Contractual								
Casual	3	17.65			2	10	5	9.62
Permanent	14	82.35	15	100	18	90	47	90.38
Total	**17**	**100**	**15**	**100**	**20**	**100**	**52**	**100**

Table 1h shows the summary of frequency and percentage of distribution of Social Workers respondents in Cagayan Valley Region according to status of appointment. It is revealed on the table that 47 or 90.38 percent have permanent appointment and 5 or 9. 62 percent are casual employees. It is worthy to point out that in the first-class municipalities, all of the respondents are permanent while in the cities and Second-Class Municipalities, there are 3 or 2 casual employees, respectively. It implies that most of the respondents enjoy the security of tenure as compared to the casual employees who are uncertain of their job as they can be removed anytime when funds cannot support them.

Table 1i: Summary of Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Devolved Social Worker Respondents in the Cagayan Valley According to Position

POSITION	City		First Class		Second Class		As a Whole	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
MSWDO/CSWDO	3	17.65	7	46.67	10	50.00	20	38.46
SWOIII	2	11.76					2	3.85
SWOII	2	11.76	1	6.66			3	5.77
SWOI	4	23.53	7	46.67	8	40.00	19	36.54
SOCIAL WELFARE ASSISTANT	3	17.65			1	5.00	4	7.69
OFFICE AIDE	3	17.65			1	5.00	4	7.69
TOTAL	**17**	**100**	**15**	**100**	**20**	**100.00**	**52**	**100.00**

Table 1i shows the summary of frequency and percentage distribution of social worker respondents in Cagayan Valley Region according to position. The table reveals that all the local government units have supervisory positions. It is important to note that SWIIII position is only found in the cities; SWO II only in the cities and first-class municipalities and SWOI in all income classifications. However, it is saddening to find out that there are

registered Social Workers occupying the SWA and Office Aide positions which are clerical in nature that are being occupied by Social Workers. It implies that these respondents are underemployed and just accepted the job due to the difficulty of getting an employment.

Table 1j: Overall Summary of Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Social Worker Respondents Profile in Cagayan Valley Region

Age	City		First Class		Second Class		As a Whole	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
21-25		0.00			1	5.00	1	1.92
26-30	6	35.30	1	6.67	2	10.00	9	17.31
31-35	3	17.65	2	13.33	2	10.00	7	13.46
36-40	1	5.88	3	20.00	4	20.00	8	15.38
41-45	4	23.53	9	60.00	11	55.00	24	46.16
46-50	1	5.88					1	1.92
51-55	1	5.88					1	1.92
56-60	1	5.88					1	1.92
Total	17	100	15	100.00	20	100.00	52	100.00
Sex								
Male	1	5.88					1	1.92
Female	16	94.12	15	100	20	100.00	51	98.08
Total	17	100	15	100	20	100.00	52	100.00
Civil Status								
Single	3	17.65	1	6.67	4	20.00	8	15.38
Married	13	76.47	14	93.33	15	75.00	42	80.77
Widow	1	5.88			1	5.00	2	3.85
Separated								
Highest Educational Attainment								
College	14	82.35	11	73.33	16	80.00	41	78.85
Graduate	3	17.65	4	26.67	4	20.00	11	21.15
Units in Masters								
Finished Masters								
Doctoral								
Length of Service								
0-4	8	47.06	1	6.67	4	20.00	13	25.00
5-9	3	17.65			2	10.00	5	9.62
10-14	3	17.65	8	53.33	4	20.00	15	28.85

15-19	2	11.77	6	40.00	10	50.00	18	34.62
20-24	1	5.88					1	1.92
Ethnic Group								
Ibanag	6	35.30	3	20.00	4	20.00	13	25.00
Itawes	1	5.88	2	13.33	1	5.00	4	7.70
Ilocano	6	35.30	9	60.00	15	75.00	30	57.70
Tagalog	3	17.65					3	5.77
Mandarya			1	6.67			1	1.92
Gaddang	1	5.88					1	1.92
Religion								
Roman	16	94.12	15	100	15	75.00	46	88.46
Catholic								
INC								
UMC					3	15.00	3	5.77
Baptist					1	5.00	1	1.92
JHW	1	5.88			1	5.00	2	3.85
Status of Appointment								
Permanent Contractual								
Project Based Contractual								
Casual	3	17.65			2	10	5	9.62
Permanent	14	82.35	15	100	18	90	47	90.38
Position								
MSWDO/CSWDO	3	17.65	7	46.67	10	50.00	20	38.46
SWOIII	2	11.76					2	3.85
SWOII	2	11.76	1	6.66			3	5.77
SWOI	4	23.53	7	46.67	8	40.00	19	36.54
SOCIAL WELFARE ASSISTANT	3	17.65			1	5.00	4	7.69
OFFICE AIDE	3	17.65			1	5.00	4	7.69

Age

The age profile of the Social Worker respondents in the Cagayan Valley Region as seen from the table shows that the mean age is 35.35 which indicates that most of the Social Workers in the Cities of Cagayan Valley Region are relatively young. While respondents in the first-Class Municipalities Mean age of the Social Worker respondent s is 39.67 which indicates that Social Workers are at the Middle Adulthood Stage of development and at the peak of their career.In the Second-Class Municipalities mean age is 40.25 which shows that they are

quite older than their counterparts in the city and 1st class municipalities. With respect to the age profile of the Social Worker respondents in the Cagayan Valley Region as a whole, mean age of respondents is 38.48 which means that Social Worker respondents are relatively young and active to carry out their responsibilities as Social Welfare Officers in their respective localities.

Sex

As a whole, social work profession in Cagayan Valley Region is female dominated as evidenced by the table above where the ratio is 51:1 or in terms of percentage, 98.08: 1.92 percent. The finding proves that it is safe to say that in Cagayan Valley Region as a whole, Social Work Profession is viewed as an extension of domestic activities of women outside the home like teaching and care giving. This is also an indicator that there are few male takers of Bachelor of Science in Social Work Program.

Civil Status

The entire picture of the respondents' civil status shows that the respondents have families to support who are depending on them. As such, their job is of great importance to them.

Highest Educational Attainment

The table points out that all the Social Workers met the minimum qualification called in their positions since all of them are college graduates and Registered Social Workers. However, there are only few who went up to graduate studies. As shown, only 11 or 12.15 percent. There are only 3 in the cities, 4 in the first class and other 4 in the second class. It implies that while continuing professional education certificates are required upon renewal of license, these could easier be produced via seminars or trainings and formal attendance in school is delegate to it.

Length of Service

The table shows that the "relatively new" social workers in the job are found in the cities and second- class municipalities as there are 8 or 47.06 percent and 4 or 20 percent, respectively. There is 4 in the first-class municipalities. The "oldest" in the profession is also found in the city with only 1 in the 20-28 length of service bracket.

Ethnic Group

Table above shows that there are more Ilocano speaking respondents with 57.70 percent or 33 out of 52 respondents. The rest are distributed in the different ethnic, origins with Ibanag next biggest group to Ilocano with 25 percent or 13 respondents. Majority of the Ibanag speakers are found in the cities, followed by Itawes, Tagalogs and others. There is one respondent who belongs to a Mandarya group which originated in Mindanao. The above finding confirms that Cagayan Valley Region is an Ilocano speaking region.

Religion

Table shows the summary of frequency and percentage distribution of social worker respondents in the Cagayan Valley Region according to religion. The table above confirms that the country is predominantly Roman Catholic. As evidenced, all the respondents in the first-class municipalities are Roman Catholic. There is only 1 non- Catholic in the cities and 5 non-Catholics in the second-class municipalities. It means that almost all the respondents are Catholic as there are 88.46 percent or 46 out of 52 of them. They share the same beliefs and convictions and practices.

Table 2: Summary of Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Devolved Social Workers Respondents in the Cagayan Valley According to Level of Training

Level of Training	City		First Class		Second Class		As a Whole	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
Municipal	1	5.88			1	5.00	2	3.85
Provincial	4	23.53	2	13.33	4	20.00	10	19.23
Regional	12	70.59	13	86.67	15	75.00	40	76.92
National								
International								
Total	17	100	15	100	20		52	100

Table 1h shows the summary frequency and percentage distribution Social Workers respondents in Cagayan Valley Region according to level of training. The table shows that most of the social workers have reached the national level of trainings/ seminars with 40 or 76.92 percent. Only 2 respondents reached only the provincial level and they are in the city and in second class municipalities. No one among the respondents had reached international level. The data on the respondents' attendance and trainings seminars are indicators that the social workers continuously develop themselves for a better service.

CONCLUSION

Results of this study have revealed that the majority of the respondents are young, dynamic, and full of life and on their marriageable ages, mostly female and are college degree holders with quite long years as permanent public servants and have attended a quite number of trainings and seminars to better equip them and to ensure an outstanding and quality service to their clientele.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the findings of this undertaking, the following recommendations are hereby offered:

1. Similar studies should be conducted to determine other variables and make use of more respondents to strengthen the results

2. Since the devolved Social Workers are generally at the young adult stage, they should be encouraged to pursue higher studies to professionally enrich themselves.

3. A provision of a well-planned Career Development and Training program must be in place to better equip the workers with the necessary skills needed to maximize their work potentials.

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