ABSTRACT:

Generally, this study aimed to determine the social impact of PMS among female NCC employees.

The researcher used the descriptive-correlational type of research. Descriptive because it aimed to describe the respondents in terms of the following 1. severity of PMS; 2. duration of PMS; 3. v degree of social impact of PMS on their relationship with fellow employees and students; 5. impact of PMS on their roles inside their homes; and 6. relationship with other members of the household. Correlational type of research was likewise used because it attempted to determine the relationship between the variables involved. The study was conducted from July to December 2005.

The study was conducted at NCC where the researcher is also employed. The College has a total population of 2,175 students and a total teaching and non-teaching personnel of 206. Of this number, 131 are female personnel. Among the female employees, 60 are within the age bracket of 21-45 who within the age bracket 21-45 who were chosen as respondents in the study.

A researcher-made questionnaire was used as the primary data-gathering instrument.

Data were interpreted and analyzed using frequencies, percentages, weighted mean and Pearson r.

It was found out that most of the respondents did not experience severe premenstrual syndrome and majority had PMS for only 1-2 days.

The respondents indicated that PMS did not affect their work in terms of effectiveness in discharging their functions. Likewise, they also indicated that their relationship with fellow employees and students was not affected by premenstrual syndrome.
The study showed that PMS did not affect the roles of the respondents inside their homes, as well as their relationship with other members of their households. The respondents also disagree that there is a significant relationship between the severity and duration of PMS and their effectiveness as employees.

On the other hand, it was found out that there is a significant relationship between severity of PMS and the respondent’s relationship with fellow employees and students. However, the study revealed that there is no significant relationship with the duration of PMS the respondent’s relationship with fellow employees and students.