

Prevalence of Primary and Secondary Traumatization among Pakistani Media Professionals

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Introduction

Trauma: An event which is emotionally or physically harmful or life threatening.

Primary Traumatization: May occur from having direct contact with a traumatic event.

Secondary Traumatization: Via indirect, may develop from seeing or hearing about a traumatic event or caring for someone who has experienced such an even.

(Kleiger, 2000)

Rationale

1. Pakistani media is in a competition to show apprehensive situations in creating suspense.
2. Media professional face day to day exposure to traumatic event as media owner are more interested in showing the tragedy rather focusing on the remedial measures taken in any traumatic event.
3. Statistics of prevalence of primary and secondary traumatization help us to work on remedial measures.

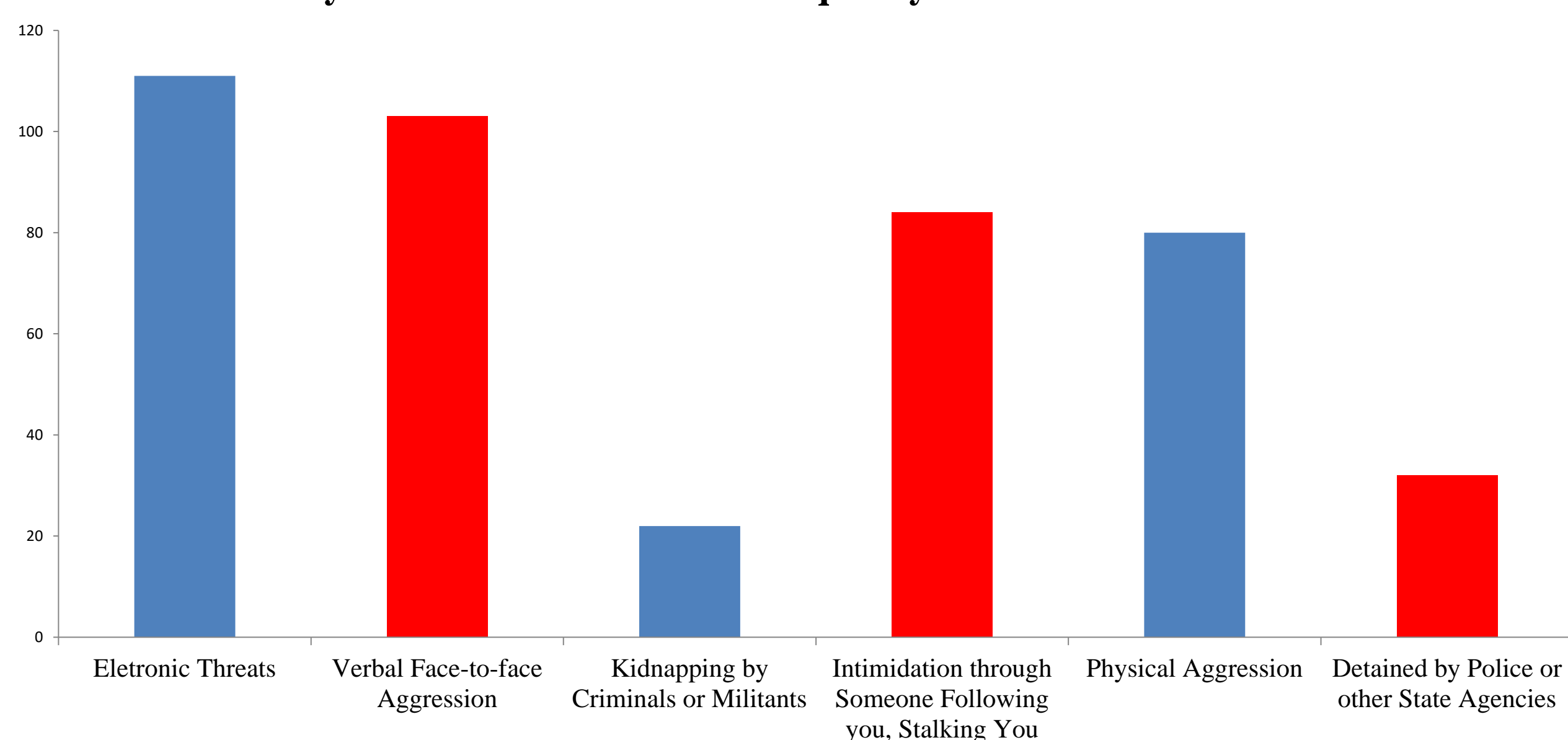
Procedure

Manager HR, secretaries of press clubs were approached to facilitate in data collection.

The researcher conducted the fieldwork only in media houses where permission was granted.

The researcher assured right of withdrawal, confidentiality, and informed consent.

Primary Trauma: Victimization Frequency in Last Three Months



Conclusions

Exposure of common events includes assault, street crimes, and road accidents. Further, journalists may face more direct form of victimization including verbal aggression and intimidation as compared to indirect form of victimization (i.e., detention, kidnapping).

Media Professionals: At Risk Population

Exposure to Primary Trauma

Media professionals experience traumatic events directly through intimidation, violence, detention, and harassment due to job's nature.

Exposure to Secondary Trauma

Media professionals are at risk to exposure trauma as:

- They report traumatic events either having a **direct exposure** with trauma (reporting in field)
- An **indirect exposure** (reporting in newsroom or writing about it).

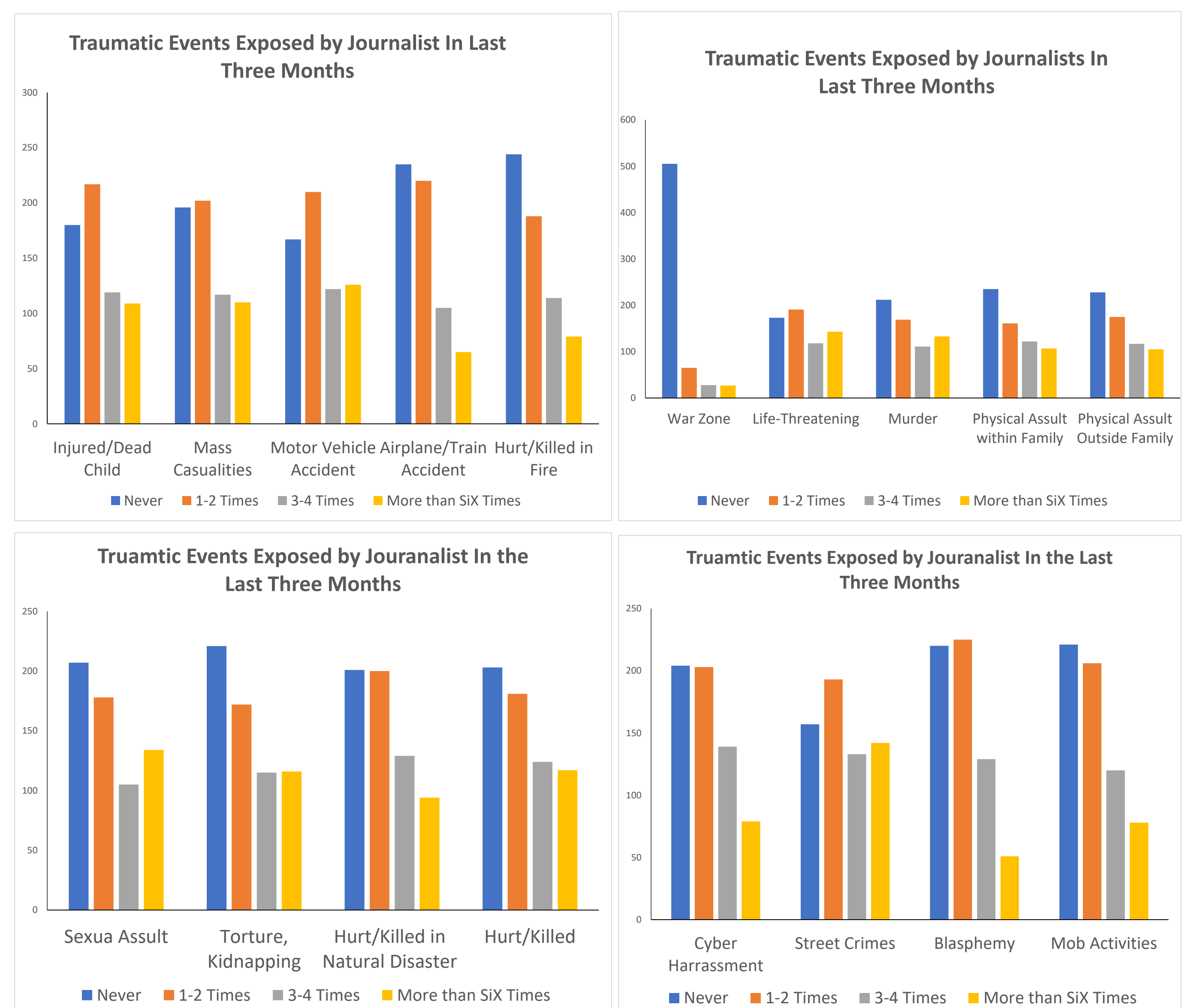
Method

Sample: Sample comprised of 625 (Male=440 and Female= 185) journalists with age ranging from 20-60 years ($M \pm SD = 34.21 \pm 8.21$).

Exclusion Criteria: Media professionals working with the fashion industry were not included in the study.

Study Measures: Journalist Traumatic Exposure Scale (JTES) ($\alpha = .84$), and a comprehensive demographic profile included victimization faced by journalists in the last three months was used to collect data.

Results



Implication & Limitation

1. Study may have been non-response bias due to self-report measures.
2. Sample is not representative as majority of sample was from metropolitan areas of Pakistan.
3. Finding of present study will help to develop modules of training program for remedial measures.

Reference

Peebles-Kleiger, M. J. (2000). Pediatric and neonatal intensive care hospitalization as traumatic stressor: implications for intervention. *Bulletin of the Menninger Clinic*, 64(2), 257.