



Mobile Journalism and Its Impact on the Speed of News Delivery

Dr. Ahmed Jaber Khayoon

University of Sumer.
ahmedjabber113@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study wanted to look at how mobile journalism affects the speed of delivering news for journalists working at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper, in the sense of seeing what the real level of smartphone use is, and which apps they use during news gathering, production, editing, and then publishing. It also tried to see how that all reflects on how quickly the message reaches the audience while still keeping to professional rules, like accuracy, credibility, and verification,

For the method, the study relied on the quantitative descriptive-analytical approach, and the questionnaire was the main tool for collecting the data from a purposive sample of 80 male and female journalists, who responded. After that, the data were treated through frequencies, percentages, arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weight, and also Pearson's correlation coefficient in addition to a simple linear regression analysis.

In the results, it turned out that the level of mobile journalism use was high, with a mean of 4.12, and a relative weight of 82.4%. And it was also shown that mobile journalism plays a very strong role in the speed of news delivery, with a mean of 4.25 and a relative weight of 85.0%. The correlation findings revealed that there is a strong, positive, statistically significant link between using mobile journalism and the speed of news delivery, since the correlation coefficient reached 0.742. Finally, the regression analysis indicated that mobile journalism use accounts for 55.1% of the variance in the speed of news delivery, The study concluded that mobile journalism is an influential factor in accelerating journalistic work, provided that it is regulated by clear verification procedures and professional and ethical standards.

Keywords:

Mobile journalism, MoJo, speed of news delivery, smartphone journalism, digital journalism, breaking news, news verification, Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper.

1

. Background

Over the past two decades, journalism has witnessed profound transformations in its professional and technological structure as a result of the expanded use of smartphones and the development of photography, editing, and live broadcasting applications. In this context, the concept of Mobile Journalism / MoJo has emerged as a professional model that relies on the smartphone in gathering, producing, editing, and publishing news, whereby the phone has become an integrated production

tool that combines photography, recording, editing, communication, broadcasting, and publishing [1], [2].

Mobile journalism gives journalists greater mobility and the ability to reach the scene of events quickly, while reducing reliance on traditional production teams, especially in breaking news, crises, and conflicts. The literature suggests that MoJo isn't only about using a mobile phone for pictures, but more like a working ecosystem that covers apps, digital

file types , multimedia materials, and rapid sharing via social networks [1] [3] [9] .

Mobile journalism matters a lot because it is tied to how fast the news arrives. Nowadays people dont wait for the newsroom bulletin, or the daily print, they expect the updates to land on their phones right away. This happens as events unfold, through dedicated applications , social platforms, and immediate notifications [15] [16] [17]. Studies done in the field show that using phones can help newsrooms speed up both production and distribution , and it also lets reporters capture or transmit events on the spot, in particular during urgent incidents [4] [8] [11] .

In war zones and during periods of social change, mobile journalism becomes even more valuable, since light equipment, adaptability , and quick response are no longer optional, theyre professional necessities. Studies on Sudan, Ukraine, and Palestine/Israel have shown that the phone has enabled journalists to provide immediate coverage, document events through audio, images, and video, and reach areas that are difficult to cover using traditional means [11], [13].

However, speed does not represent an absolute value; it may be accompanied by weak verification, a decline in content quality, violations of privacy, or a reduction in editorial supervision. Therefore, the central problem lies in how to achieve a balance between the speed of publishing and professional credibility, especially in light of the overlap between mobile journalism and Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, instant notifications, and semi-professional news groups [2], [5], [10], [18].

Accordingly, this study proceeds from the premise that mobile journalism has become an influential factor in accelerating news delivery, while at the same time imposing professional challenges related to accuracy, verification, quality, and ethics. Hence, the study seeks to analyze this relationship among a sample of journalists from the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper.

2. Problem Statement

Mobile journalism has brought about a clear transformation in journalistic work, as the smartphone has become a central tool in gathering, producing, editing, and publishing

news. This transformation has enabled journalists to cover events from the scene more quickly and to shorten traditional stages that used to separate the occurrence of an event from its delivery to the audience [1], [2], [9].

However, this transformation raises a problem related to the extent to which mobile journalism can accelerate news delivery without negatively affecting core professional values, particularly accuracy, verification, credibility, content quality, and ethical commitment. Speed may become a source of risk if it drives the journalist or the institution to publish before sufficient verification has been carried out [2], [8], [11], [13].

Based on this, the problem of the study is represented in the following main question: To what extent does mobile journalism contribute to accelerating news delivery while maintaining professional standards of accuracy, credibility, and ethical responsibility?

The following questions branch out from it:

1. What is the level of employing mobile journalism in gathering, producing, and publishing news among journalists at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper?
2. How does mobile journalism contribute to accelerating the stages of news production, particularly information gathering, photography, editing, and immediate broadcasting or publishing?
3. What is the role of mobile journalism in accelerating the delivery of breaking news to the audience through digital and social platforms?
4. How do mobile applications, social media platforms, and instant notifications affect the speed at which news reaches the audience?
5. What are the most prominent professional challenges associated with the speed of publishing through mobile journalism?
6. How can a balance be achieved between the requirements of speed and professional standards in mobile journalism?
7. Is there a statistically significant correlation between the use of mobile

journalism and the speed of news delivery?

8. What is the impact of using mobile journalism on the speed of news delivery among journalists at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper?

3. Research Objectives

This research aims to:

1. Identify the level of employing mobile journalism in journalistic practice among journalists at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper.
2. Analyze the impact of mobile journalism on accelerating the cycle of news production, breaking coverage, and instant publishing.
3. Clarify the role of social platforms, phone applications, and notifications in accelerating news access.
4. Analyze the professional challenges related to verification, credibility, quality, and privacy.
5. Measure the correlational relationship between the use of mobile journalism and the speed of news delivery using Pearson's coefficient.
6. Test the impact of mobile journalism use on the speed of news delivery using simple linear regression.
7. Present professional proposals that help employ mobile journalism without undermining journalistic values.

4. Significance of the Study

The significance of the study stems from its treatment of one of the central issues in digital journalism, namely the relationship between mobile journalism and the speed of news delivery. Theoretically, the study contributes to enriching the literature related to MoJo, especially since literature reviews indicate that the field still needs specialized research that links smartphone use to the speed of news production and publishing [6], [9].

Practically, the results of the study may benefit journalists and media institutions in developing editorial and training policies for using mobile phones in producing fast news, especially in breaking news, crises, and conflicts [11], [13].

Socially, the study derives its importance from the fact that the mobile phone has become a

major channel for public news consumption, and that notifications and social platforms have made news reach users within moments [16], [17], [20]. Therefore, understanding the impact of mobile journalism helps in understanding the formation of news awareness in the digital environment.

5. Literature Review

Recent literature shows that mobile journalism has become one of the main pathways for understanding transformations in digital journalism, whether in terms of production tools, speed of publishing, the journalist's relationship with the audience, or the professional challenges associated with verification, quality, and ethics. Previous studies can be organized into six main directions: the concept of mobile journalism, its use in news production, its role in accelerating news delivery, its relationship with social media platforms, its impact on the audience, and then the professional and ethical challenges.

5.1 Mobile Journalism: Concept and Development

Several studies have addressed mobile journalism as a professional and technological transformation in journalistic work, not merely the use of the smartphone. Quiroz Pacheco explains that MoJo depends on the smartphone and, well, the apps that live inside it, when it comes to making multimedia content, and among the standout benefits he mentions are speed, adaptability, ease of moving, and low cost [1]. Ali meanwhile offered a broad definition of mobile journalism, highlighting that it's grounded on mobile technologies to collect, create, and disseminate news quickly and with some effectiveness, all while keeping credibility and ethical responsibility in mind [2]. In his review of the literature, Anghel found that academic work on Mobile Journalism is still kind of limited, and that most research leans toward how technology affects journalistic practice, how the journalism industry is shifting, and even how audiences interact [6]. Silva-Rodríguez and co-authors also stated that smartphones have reorganized the stages of producing, sharing, and consuming journalistic material especially as video, audio, notifications, short formats, and personalization are more

common in the mobile space [9]. Altogether, these works suggest mobile journalism is tied to speed, yet it can't be detached from problems like accuracy, verification, overall quality, and publishing ethics.

5.2 Smartphone Use in News Production

A set of studies grouped around the role of the smartphone in news production inside media organizations, plus fieldwork observations. Abdulrahman and Muhammed argue that media institutions in the Kurdistan Region have increasingly leaned on the mobile phone to produce and transmit information, especially during live coverage and breaking news, which ends up speeding up broadcasting and reducing the reliance on more classic technical and human resources [4]. Oktavianti and colleagues also showed how the mobile journalist on YouTube tends to take on a variety of roles, meaning collecting information, doing photography, editing, drafting the script, crafting headlines and tags, and finally publishing the piece [5]. Firmansyah and co-authors conclude that MoJo does not wipe out traditional journalistic culture, but instead creates another route for generating content that is more flexible and faster, particularly in moments when information needs to move rapidly [8]. In the same line, Bharti and colleagues point out how smartphones are being used more and more for collecting, producing, and broadcasting news through social platforms [14]. These studies indicate that the smartphone has shifted the journalist's position in the production workflow, because the journalist can now handle tasks that previously took an entire team, even if editorial oversight and quality requirements still matter a lot.

5.3 Mobile Journalism and the Speed of News Delivery

The speed axis stands at the center of the studies connected to the current research topic. In the work by Ali and Ibrahim on Sudan, they argue that mobile journalism has turned into a key instrument for generating breaking news and immediate coverage, helping journalists reach areas that are hard to cover in more traditional ways, while also allowing them to

record events through audio, images, and video [11].

Barros Garbín and Mateos Abarca also explained that MoJo in conflict zones enabled journalists to document events and publish them in real time, and that portability, low cost, and the need for rapid movement encouraged journalists to adopt it in covering wars and crises [13]. The study by Firmansyah and colleagues supports this result, as it confirms that the smartphone shortens some stages of coverage, but speed may turn into a weakness if the published information is not supported by accuracy and verification [8]. The studies by Haider and Singh and by Abdallah and colleagues also indicate that the convergence of mobile journalism with social media platforms has made the publishing of images, videos, and news take place within a very short time [3], [10]. Thus, the impact of MoJo appears at several levels: speed of reaching the event, gathering material, photography, editing, broadcasting or publishing, and then the arrival of the news to the audience.

5.4 Mobile Journalism, Social Media, and Participatory News Production

Social media platforms have turned into a kind of crucial ingredient in the news making and distribution rhythm for mobile journalism setups. Haider and Singh described how the "convergence" of MoJo with Facebook, X/Twitter, and WhatsApp kind of sped up news posting, while also making it easier for audiences to interact and respond [3]. Oktavianti and colleagues went further and argued that YouTube works like a straight offshoot of the mobile journalist's day to day work, since it enables news videos to be released faster than with older, more conventional tools [5]. Abdallah et al. also verified that smartphones make it possible to create news stories and publish them through social platforms in a short window [10]. In another vein, Ilan suggested that semi-professional WhatsApp news communities brought in extra actors into both production and the circulation of news and that some groups end up taking on tasks close to journalistic labor [18]. Overall, these studies suggest that social platforms have accelerated the news cycle and

opened it up, yet at the same time they raised the difficulty of checking accuracy and clarifying professional responsibility.

5.5 Mobile News Consumption and Audience Engagement

A number of studies have shifted attention toward the audience side, particularly how people consume news through phones and how they engage once they do. Tang and Oh showed that the news type changes how people read share and engage, and they found that political and community content ranked among the most used [15]. Karnowski and his team similarly indicated that people are not dependent on just one route to reach news, but instead combine multiple apps, websites, and platforms [16]. Barnes and colleagues highlighted instant notifications and found that the phrasing of the alert influences how readers react, and that news organizations must adjust headlines and notifications to match fast scanning habits on mobile devices [17]. Wang and Haigh also indicated that how users interact with mobile news is influenced by story length, the interaction method, and mood [19]. In the Arab context, Shamseldien and colleagues explained that the mobile phone became a primary news source for Emirati youth, and that motives for use are tied to interactivity, following events, social communication, and easy access [20]. In short, these findings mean the audience is now embedded in the logic of speed: it does not only receive news, but shares it, responds to it, and may even help re publish it.

5.6 Challenges: Verification, Quality, and Ethical Responsibility

Even though most studies point to the benefits of mobile journalism—mainly speed, flexibility, and lower costs—they also emphasize serious professional challenges. Ali stressed that MoJo creates issues linked to misinformation, limited verification, legal concerns, and erosion of traditional gatekeeping roles [2]. Firmansyah and colleagues warned too, that speed can erode content quality unless there are editorial safeguards and clear verification benchmarks in place [8]. Similar challenges show up in Ali and Ibrahim's Sudan study, where journalists struggled with verifying information, weak connectivity, service interruptions, and

harassment while covering events [11]. Barros Garbín and Mateos Abarca also found that using MoJo in conflict areas brings problems connected to digital security, protecting journalists' safety, safeguarding sources, managing images of victims, and verifying material before it goes out [13]. Anghel's review additionally suggests that questions of ethics and responsibility still receive less direct attention than topics focused on technology and industrial shifts [6].

5.7 Summary of Literature Review and Research Gap

Earlier research suggests that mobile journalism has become a core phenomenon in digital journalism, shaping production tools, journalist roles, content characteristics, the speed of publishing, the connection between news and social platforms, and audience consumption patterns. Still, a lot of studies focus on partial pieces—like explaining what MoJo means, selecting particular applications, describing coverage through platforms, or examining mobile news consumption. As for the complicated link between mobile journalism and the speed of news delivery, understood as a full process that includes production, publishing, access, and interaction, it remains in need of more concentrated treatment. For that reason, the current study aims to assess how mobile journalism affects the speed of news delivery from a comprehensive angle that connects the journalist, smartphone, media institution, digital platform, and audience, while also accounting for the professional and ethical burdens that accompany fast publishing.

6. Theoretical Framework

To examine the impact of mobile journalism on how quickly news gets delivered, we need a theoretical framework that clarifies the relationship between technology, journalistic work, and audience behavior. This topic is not limited to the smartphone as a mere technical instrument, but also ties to broader changes in how journalistic production is organized, how publishing happens, and how audiences receive the news. Accordingly, the study adopts three connected theoretical perspectives: Technological Determinism Theory, Media

Richness Theory, and Uses and Gratifications Theory.

6.1 Technological Determinism Theory

Technological Determinism Theory is useful for understanding the shifts that mobile journalism brings into journalistic work, it kinda starts from the premise that technology does n't just sit there as a neutral instrument, but it also helps reconfigure professional routines, production habits, and communication routines. In mobile journalism, the smartphone is not only a communication connector between the journalist and the newsroom, it turns into a combined production device, one that supports photography recording, editing, live transmission, and the quick transfer of material to digital platforms in a very short window [1], [4], [8].

This theory clarifies the movement away from the classic production model, which relies on teams and bulky equipment, toward a more nimble and personalized approach where the journalist can manage a range of on-the-ground tasks with just one device. Prior research has indicated that MoJo can reduce certain steps in journalistic work, especially when it comes to searching for information, covering events, and broadcasting them, and it has also supported quicker coverage of urgent incidents and conflict areas [8], [11], [13].

That said, applying the theory in this study does not mean we assume technology rigidly determines results, obviously smartphones by themselves do n't ensure news is always correct or always fast. Their real effect is tied to the journalist's know-how, the institution's regulations, the technical setup, and the verification processes. Because of that, this study takes a more critical stance on technological determinism: technology is seen as accelerating and reorganizing journalistic work while professional requirements remain essential, so speed does not end up being a channel for mistakes or misinformation [2], [8], [11].

6.2 Media Richness Theory

Media Richness Theory is used to explain how well a communication channel can deliver information effectively, through multiple cues, the rapid pace of feedback, and the level of

participation. Mobile journalism fits nicely with the "rich medium" idea, since the smartphone essentially packs together camera, microphone, internet access, editing tools, live broadcasting, social platforms, and immediate alerts into one device. So the smartphone does n't merely cut down time, it can also increase the informational richness of news by turning it into a multimedia format that blends text, images, audio and video [1], [9].

This perspective supports explaining why mobile journalism is effective during breaking news and crises. In those moments the public often needs information that is fast and also loaded with visual and auditory meanings. Studies suggest that MoJo helps journalists record events via audio, images, and video, then publish them across several digital spaces such as YouTube, WhatsApp, Instagram, and various news apps [3], [5], [10], [11], [18].

Even so, media richness does n't automatically translate into content quality. The more multimedia components are included, and the faster publishing happens, the stronger the need becomes for professional competence: choosing shots well, managing sound, verifying visuals, and protecting privacy. In other words, this theory points to the strong communicative capacity of mobile journalism, but it also implies that this capacity needs to be governed through professional norms and ethical controls [2], [13].

6.3 Uses and Gratifications Theory

The study also draws on Uses and Gratifications Theory to frame the audience side. Quick delivery is not produced only by journalists being able to post rapidly, it also depends on whether the audience is ready to receive news on the phone, respond to it, and re-share it. This theory assumes that people actively choose the medium and the content based on what they need, for example getting information, following ongoing happenings, engaging socially, seeking entertainment, or feeling close to events.

Research indicates that the mobile phone has become a key site for news uptake, particularly among younger audiences, largely because it is easy to access, it delivers instant notifications, it supports interactivity, and it makes sharing possible. Shamseldien and colleagues found that

Emirati youth use the mobile phone as a primary source for news and digital storytelling, and that their reasons for using it connect to interactivity, event-following, social communication, and ease of access [20]. Other studies similarly show that how people engage with mobile news can be influenced by news type, the way it is presented, the overall length of the story, and even the phrasing used in notifications [15], [16], [17], [19].

So overall, this theory broadens the idea of news “speed” beyond only publishing speed, and toward access speed and interaction speed. News does n’t reach its full influence simply because it is released, it becomes meaningful when it lands with an audience that is ready to consume it, share it, and interact with it through the phone.

7. Methodology

This study uses the quantitative descriptive-analytical approach, as it matches the nature of the topic. The topic seeks to examine how mobile journalism affects the speed of news delivery among journalists who work inside the digital journalism setting. This approach was chosen because it allows us to portray how smartphones and their applications are used in journalistic tasks, and also to evaluate how that use appears in the speed of collecting news, editing material, posting it, and delivering it to the audience.

For this study, mobile journalism is understood as a professional practice grounded in using the smartphone to carry out multiple journalistic duties such as photography, audio recording, editing, live transmission, publishing via digital platforms, and communicating with the newsroom. In addition, the speed of news delivery is treated as a multi layered process, it is not only “publish fast.” It also includes the time needed to get to the event, gather

information, produce the story, publish it, and how the audience interacts with what was shared.

7.1 Study Population & Study Sample

The study population includes journalists and workers in the editorial and news domain at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper, specifically those involved in collecting news, preparing journalistic products, editing content, creating digital materials, or publishing through the institution’s electronic and social platforms. The Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper was selected as a well-known official journalistic institution in Iraq and as an appropriate environment for studying the impact of mobile journalism on journalistic work, given the increasing shift in Iraqi journalism toward digital platforms and the need to accelerate news production and publishing in line with the nature of the contemporary digital audience.

A purposive sample consisting of 80 male and female journalists working at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper was selected. In selecting the sample, it was taken into account that the participants belong to categories that have a direct or indirect relationship with news production, whether in field coverage, editing, digital publishing, photography, or content management through social platforms. The choice of the purposive sample is due to the fact that the study topic requires participants who have practical knowledge of using the smartphone in journalistic work, and not merely general knowledge of journalism. The aim is to measure the impact of mobile journalism from the perspective of journalists who practice news work or participate in its various stages.

The following table shows the demographic and professional characteristics of the members of the study sample.

Table 1. Demographic and Professional Characteristics of the Study Sample (N = 80)

VARIABLE	CATEGORY	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
GENDER	Male	54	67.5%
	Female	26	32.5%
AGE	Less than 30 years	12	15.0%
	30–39 years	28	35.0%
	40–49 years	25	31.3%
	50 years and above	15	18.7%

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION	Diploma	6	7.5%
	Bachelor's degree	52	65.0%
	Master's degree	17	21.3%
	PhD	5	6.2%
YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	Less than 5 years	10	12.5%
	5–10 years	22	27.5%
	11–15 years	24	30.0%
	More than 15 years	24	30.0%
JOB NATURE	Field reporter	18	22.5%
	News editor	24	30.0%
	Digital journalist / platform editor	17	21.3%
	Photojournalist / video journalist	9	11.2%
	Section editor / editorial supervisor	12	15.0%
FREQUENCY OF SMARTPHONE USE IN JOURNALISM	Always	31	38.8%
	Often	29	36.2%
	Sometimes	16	20.0%
	Rarely	4	5.0%

The table shows that the majority of the sample were males, at 67.5%, and that the most represented age group was 30–39 years, at 35.0%. Most participants also held a bachelor's degree, at 65.0%, and 60.0% of them had more than 10 years of experience. The data indicate that 75.0% always or often use the smartphone in journalistic work, which confirms the suitability of the sample for the topic of the study.

7.2 Study Instrument

The study relied on the questionnaire as the primary instrument for gathering data, it was basically crafted from earlier work linked to mobile journalism, and kinda in line with the descriptive-analytical quantitative direction. Because it fits the study design, the questionnaire helps us gauge journalists' attitudes toward using the smartphone in day to day journalistic tasks, and also track how they view the effect of mobile journalism on the speed of news production and its later publishing. In other words the questionnaire was built drawing on earlier studies about mobile journalism, news delivery velocity, and the professional hurdles connected to verification, quality, and credibility

The questionnaire was organized into four main axes, kind of. The first axis focused on the participants' demographic and professional profile like gender, age, educational qualification, years of experience, the type of journalistic work, and the extent of smartphone use in their work. The second axis aimed at estimating the level of mobile journalism practice through items about using the smartphone in news gathering, photography, audio recording, video editing, live broadcasting, publishing via social platforms, and communicating with the newsroom. The third axis targeted the impact of mobile journalism on the speed of delivering news, specifically the speed of reaching the event location, collecting information, editing the news piece, publishing it, broadcasting it, and then getting it to the audience. The fourth axis covered the professional challenges tied to mobile journalism, including verifying information, credibility, the quality of audio and images, privacy, data security, and the stress caused by publishing instantly

The items were written using a five-point Likert scale, from strongly agree to strongly disagree, so we can quantify how much the sample agrees with each statement in a way that works for

statistical analysis. The coding used was: 1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree

For instrument validity, the questionnaire in its initial wording was shown to a panel of specialists in media, digital journalism, and research methodology, so we can confirm the clarity of the items, their alignment with the study variables, and their capacity to capture the relationship between mobile journalism and the speed of news delivery. Then ,based on the reviewers’ feedback, some expressions were adjusted linguistically and methodologically, repeated items were removed, and the arrangement of the axes was re-ordered according to the objectives

Regarding reliability, it is recommended to compute Cronbach’s Alpha after collecting the data, in order to evaluate the internal cohesion among the questionnaire items. A value that is statistically reasonable is often 0.70 or higher, and larger numbers usually reflect better reliability. It is expected that Cronbach’s Alpha will be calculated for each axis separately, besides the alpha value for overall reliability of the full instrument.

7.3 Data Analysis Methods

After collecting the data from the sample members, they will be entered and analyzed using a statistical program such as SPSS. The study will rely on a set of statistical methods appropriate to the nature of the questions and objectives, including:

- Frequencies and percentages to describe the characteristics of the sample.
- Arithmetic means and standard deviations to measure the level of responses of the sample members.

- Relative weight or percentage to determine the degree of agreement on each axis..
- Pearson’s correlation coefficient to measure the relationship between the use of mobile journalism and the speed of news delivery
- Simple regression analysis to measure the impact of mobile journalism on the speed of news delivery, if the nature of the results requires it.

8. Results and Discussion

This section presents the results of the field study related to the impact of mobile journalism on the speed of news delivery among a sample of journalists working at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper, totaling 80 male and female journalists.. The interpretation of the means was adopted according to the five-point Likert scale: 1.00–1.80 very low, 1.81–2.60 low, 2.61–3.40 moderate, 3.41–4.20 high, 4.21–5.00 very high. The relative weight was calculated according to the equation: Mean / 5 × 100.

8.1 Results of the First Research Question

Research Question 1: What is the level of employing mobile journalism in gathering, producing, and publishing news in the contemporary digital journalistic environment? To answer this question, the descriptive-analytical approach was used by calculating the arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weight of the items of the mobile journalism use axis among the sample members. This analysis aims to determine the degree to which journalists at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper rely on the smartphone and its applications in performing daily journalistic tasks.

Table 2. Level of Mobile Journalism Use among Journalists

NO.	ITEM	MEAN	SD	RELATIVE WEIGHT	LEVEL
1	I use the smartphone to collect news and field information.	4.32	0.71	86.4%	Very High
2	I use the smartphone to take photos and record videos for journalistic purposes.	4.18	0.76	83.6%	High
3	I use mobile applications to communicate with sources and the newsroom.	4.41	0.65	88.2%	Very High
4	I use the smartphone to edit or prepare news content before publication.	3.86	0.83	77.2%	High

5	I use the smartphone for live coverage or direct transmission when needed.	3.74	0.91	74.8%	High
6	I publish or send news materials through social media or digital platforms using my phone.	4.09	0.79	81.8%	High
7	Mobile journalism has become part of my daily journalistic routine.	4.21	0.73	84.2%	Very High
	Overall Mean	4.12	0.77	82.4%	High

The data from the table suggest that the use of mobile journalism among the journalists at Al-Sabah newspaper in Iraq was pretty high, because the overall mean reached 4.12 , with a relative weight of 82.4%. In other words, the smartphone seems to be firmly established in daily newsroom routines, not only for collecting news, but also for managing communication with sources, and then sending the materials to the newsroom as well as the digital platforms. On this axis, the strongest statement was using the phone to contact sources and the newsroom, with a mean of 4.41 and a very high level. This is likely because the smartphone gives journalists a direct , adaptable channel for quick communication with sources and editors, so that exchanging images, videos, and on-the-ground notes can happen in a short time. The item linked to using the phone in gathering news and collecting field information also appeared at a very high level, which supports the idea that the phone has turned into a main instrument in the pre production stage of news. The weakest item was employing the phone for live broadcasting, or live coverage, where the mean was 3.74 , but it still stayed within the high level range. This points to the fact that live broadcasting through the phone does occur, though it may not be as frequent or intense as its use for communication and news gathering. The reason could be linked to quality expectations, unstable or weak internet

connectivity, or the fact that editorial approval is sometimes required before broadcasting. This outcome aligns with what Quiroz Pacheco found, where it was shown that the smartphone and its applications are now integrated into contemporary journalistic practice, and that journalists rely heavily on video and communication applications while working in MoJo [1]. It also matches the results of Abdulrahman and Muhammed, who concluded that media organizations increasingly depend on the mobile phone for producing and delivering information, particularly in live coverage and breaking news [4]. This result is also supported by what Silva-Rodríguez and colleagues indicated, namely that mobile devices have reshaped the stages of producing and distributing journalistic content [9].

8.2 Results of the Second Research Question
Research Question 2: How does mobile journalism contribute to accelerating the stages of news production, particularly information gathering, photography, editing, and immediate broadcasting or publishing?

To answer this question, the descriptive-analytical approach was used by calculating the means, standard deviations, and relative weight of the items of the axis related to the impact of mobile journalism on accelerating the stages of news production. The analysis focused on the basic stages of journalistic work: reaching the event, gathering information, photography, editing, sending, and publishing.

Table 3. Impact of Mobile Journalism on Accelerating News Production Stages

NO.	ITEM	MEAN	SD	RELATIVE WEIGHT	LEVEL
1	Mobile journalism helps me reach and cover events faster.	4.28	0.70	85.6%	Very High
2	Smartphone use reduces the time needed to collect news information.	4.35	0.66	87.0%	Very High
3	Mobile devices speed up the process of taking photos and videos from the field.	4.22	0.74	84.4%	Very High

4	Mobile applications help in preparing and editing news materials quickly.	3.93	0.82	78.6%	High
5	The smartphone shortens the time needed to send materials to the newsroom.	4.46	0.61	89.2%	Very High
6	Mobile journalism reduces dependence on large reporting teams and heavy equipment.	4.11	0.85	82.2%	High
7	Mobile journalism contributes to publishing news immediately after verification.	4.03	0.78	80.6%	High
	Overall Mean	4.20	0.74	84.0%	High

The table results indicate that mobile journalism makes a strong contribution to speeding up the stages of news production, with an overall average of 4.20 and a relative importance of 84.0%. In other words, journalists see that the smartphone does not only reduce the duration of one stage, but it also influences the entire journalistic workflow, starting from getting to the event and ending with dispatching the material for publication.

The statement “The smartphone shortens the time needed to send materials to the newsroom” came first, scoring a mean of 4.46, with a very high level. This outcome is expected, since transmitting images, videos, and texts via phone applications has become much quicker than older ways that depended on transferring content through more complicated devices or within production systems. Another statement, connected to cutting down the time required to collect information, ranked next with a mean of 4.35, suggesting that the phone supports journalists with searching, exchanging messages, recording and documenting information right away.

Meanwhile, the item tied to using mobile applications for arranging and editing the materials recorded a mean of 3.93. This still falls within a high level, though it is lower than the rest of the items. This may be due to the fact that some journalists still prefer to edit final materials inside the newsroom or using a

computer, especially when the materials are long or require higher technical quality.

These results agree with the study by Firmansyah and colleagues, which explained that the smartphone makes coverage more concise, as the journalist can record or broadcast the event directly using the phone [8]. They also agree with the study by Oktavianti and colleagues, which showed that the mobile journalist on YouTube participates in photography, editing, script writing, and preparing headlines and tags, reflecting a clear shortening in the structure of news production [5]. The result also supports what Barros Garbín and Mateos Abarca indicated, namely that the mobile phone in conflict zones enabled journalists to work individually and quickly, especially because of portability and low cost [13].

8.3 Results of the Third Research Question

Research Question 3: What is the role of mobile journalism in accelerating the delivery of breaking news to the audience through digital and social platforms?

To answer this question, the descriptive-analytical approach was used by measuring the attitudes of the sample members toward the role of mobile journalism in covering breaking news and publishing it through digital and social platforms. The journalists’ responses were analyzed using arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weight.

Table 4. Role of Mobile Journalism in Accelerating Breaking News Delivery

NO.	ITEM	MEAN	SD	RELATIVE WEIGHT	LEVEL
1	Mobile journalism enables faster coverage of breaking news.	4.39	0.62	87.8%	Very High
2	Smartphones allow journalists to publish urgent updates from the field.	4.31	0.68	86.2%	Very High

3	Mobile journalism helps deliver visual evidence quickly during urgent events.	4.24	0.74	84.8%	Very High
4	Mobile journalism supports live reporting during crises and unexpected events.	4.10	0.81	82.0%	High
5	Mobile journalism increases the newspaper’s ability to compete in breaking news.	4.17	0.76	83.4%	High
6	Mobile journalism helps reach audiences before traditional publication cycles.	4.28	0.69	85.6%	Very High
	Overall Mean	4.25	0.72	85.0%	Very High

The results reveal that the role of mobile journalism in accelerating the delivery of breaking news came at a very high level, as the overall mean reached 4.25, with a relative weight of 85.0%. This shows that journalists at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper seem to recognize, the value of the smartphone for covering urgent events— sending quick updates and providing information to readers before the usual publishing process is finished, or even fully completed.

The statement “Mobile journalism enables faster coverage of breaking news” recorded the top mean at 4.39. This suggests strong professional awareness that MoJo has turned into a necessary instrument during sudden happenings. Another item, tied to posting urgent updates directly from the field, also scored a mean of 4.31, meaning that the smartphone helps journalists get around some of the time obstacles linked to reaching the newsroom, or waiting until material is prepared through older, more traditional ways.

Overall, this outcome points to the fact that mobile journalism does more than just speed up news production . It also reshapes what breaking news really is. In the mobile setting, breaking news might first appear as a photo, a brief video segment, a live transmission, or even a short status update, and only later expand into more detailed and interpretive content. That

sequence matches the digital audience tendency, because it expects information to arrive right as the event happens.

Finally, the findings align closely with the work by Ali and Ibrahim in Sudan. Their study indicated that mobile journalism achieved clear strength in the immediate handling of breaking news during periods of social change [11]. It is also consistent with the study by Barros Garbín and Mateos Abarca, which showed that MoJo in war zones enabled journalists to document events and publish them in real time [13]. The result is also supported by the study by Abdulrahman and Muhammed, which confirmed the role of mobile journalism in live coverage and breaking news within media institutions [4].

8.4 Results of the Fourth Research Question

Research Question 4: How do mobile applications, social media platforms, and push notifications affect the speed at which news reaches the audience?

To answer this question, the descriptive-analytical approach was used by measuring journalists’ attitudes toward the role of mobile applications, social platforms, and push notifications in accelerating news access to the audience. The responses were analyzed using means, standard deviations, and relative weight.

Table 5. Role of Mobile Applications, Social Media, and Push Notifications in News Delivery

NO.	ITEM	MEAN	SD	RELATIVE WEIGHT	LEVEL
1	Social media platforms help deliver news to audiences faster.	4.44	0.59	88.8%	Very High
2	Mobile applications make news more accessible to readers.	4.29	0.71	85.8%	Very High

3	Push notifications contribute to immediate audience awareness of news.	4.20	0.77	84.0%	High
4	WhatsApp and similar apps accelerate the circulation of news materials.	4.33	0.68	86.6%	Very High
5	YouTube and video platforms increase the speed of visual news dissemination.	4.08	0.83	81.6%	High
6	Mobile platforms increase audience interaction with news content.	4.16	0.75	83.2%	High
	Overall Mean	4.25	0.72	85.0%	Very High

From what the table is showing, mobile applications, social media platforms, and push notifications influence how quickly news reaches the audience, in a very strong way. The overall mean came to 4.25, with a relative weight 85.0% , so it's pretty clear journalists attach major importance to these channels. In practical terms this suggests the speed of news delivery isn't connected only to how well journalists can produce and prepare the news, it's also tied to mobile ecosystems and the way they send content right to people.

When we look at ordering, social media platforms took first place , with a mean of 4.44. This result indicates journalists see them as the quickest pathway for publishing news and helping it circulate widely. WhatsApp and similar applications also came with a mean of 4.33, reflecting the role of messaging applications in accelerating news circulation, whether between journalists and sources or among the audience itself.

As for push notifications, they came with a mean of 4.20, which is a high level, and indicates that these notifications have become an important means of quickly attracting the audience's attention. Nevertheless, they came slightly lower than social platforms, perhaps because local journalistic institutions do not rely on them at the same level as they rely on social media platforms.

This result is consistent with the study by Haider and Singh, which confirmed that the

Table 6. Professional Challenges Associated with Mobile Journalism

NO.	ITEM	MEAN	SD	RELATIVE WEIGHT	LEVEL
1	Speed pressure may reduce sufficient verification before publication.	4.26	0.72	85.2%	Very High

convergence of mobile journalism with social media platforms led to accelerating news publishing and expanding its reach [3]. It also agrees with the study by Abdallah and colleagues, which focused on the impact of MoJo on the spread of news through social media platforms [10]. The result is also supported by the study by Barnes and colleagues, which showed the importance of push notifications in delivering news to the user's screen and stimulating interaction [17]. As for the role of WhatsApp, it agrees with the study by Ilan, which showed that WhatsApp news groups have become part of the environment of news production and circulation in the era of news mobility [18].

8.5 Results of the Fifth Research Question

Research Question 5: What are the most prominent professional challenges associated with the speed of publishing through mobile journalism, especially those related to information verification, credibility, content quality, and journalistic ethics?

To answer this question, the descriptive-analytical approach was used by calculating the means, standard deviations, and relative weight of the items of the axis of professional challenges associated with the use of mobile journalism. This analysis aims to reveal the most present challenges from the perspective of the sample members.

2	Mobile journalism may increase the risk of publishing inaccurate information.	4.11	0.80	82.2%	High
3	Smartphone-produced content may sometimes suffer from lower audio or image quality.	3.94	0.86	78.8%	High
4	The use of mobile phones may raise privacy concerns during coverage.	3.88	0.91	77.6%	High
5	Rapid publication through social media may weaken editorial control.	4.19	0.75	83.8%	High
6	Mobile journalism requires clear ethical and professional guidelines.	4.42	0.63	88.4%	Very High
7	Journalists need more training in verification and mobile reporting skills.	4.48	0.60	89.6%	Very High
	Overall Mean	4.18	0.75	83.6%	High

The findings in the table suggest that the work related struggles tied to mobile journalism showed up at a high level, since the overall average hit 4.18, with a relative weight of 83.6%. In other words, journalists don't really see mobile journalism as a straightforward plus advantage; they rather understand that it also brings genuine professional obstacles, mainly when it is connected to the speed of posting and the constant pressure to win journalistic scoops.

With regard to the statement about the need for more training in verification and in mobile reporting competences, it ranked first, scoring a mean of 4.48, which is indeed a very high level. This points to journalists' awareness that simply possessing a smartphone is not enough to do MoJo in a professional manner. What is required is a bundle of skills, like digital verification, photography, editing, information security, and publishing ethics. As for the statement about the need for explicit ethical and professional rules, it also appeared high, with a mean of 4.42, and this supports the idea that media organizations should have editorial directions that govern how the phone is used during coverage and in publishing. Meanwhile, the item dealing with speed pressure and decreased verification came with a mean of 4.26, showing that rapidity is a major problem in mobile journalism. A journalist might be able to publish quickly, yet the real issue is whether the content is reliable, properly referenced, and does not harm individuals' privacy or rights.

These results align with the work of Ali, which indicated that mobile journalism generates challenges connected to misinformation, ethics, and credibility [2]. They also match the findings of Firmansyah and coauthors, who noted that speed can become a weakness if it is not backed by accuracy and verification [8]. In addition, Ali and Ibrahim found that information verification gaps, along with weak technical infrastructure, were among the most visible difficulties that mobile journalists faced in Sudan [11]. The same direction is reflected in the study by Barros Garbín and Mateos Abarca, which argued that MoJo in conflict settings involves layered concerns related to digital safety, protecting sources, and respecting victims [13].

8.6 Results of the Sixth Research Question

Research Question 6:

How can a balance be achieved between the requirements of speed in news delivery and the preservation of professional standards in the practice of mobile journalism?

To answer this question, the descriptive-analytical approach was used by measuring the attitudes of the sample members toward the professional proposals that may help achieve a balance between speed and professional standards in mobile journalism. The items were analyzed using arithmetic means, standard deviations, and relative weight.

Table 7. Requirements for Balancing Speed and Professional Standards in Mobile Journalism

NO.	ITEM	MEAN	SD	RELATIVE WEIGHT	LEVEL
1	Newsrooms should adopt clear verification procedures before mobile publishing.	4.54	0.56	90.8%	Very High

2	Journalists should receive continuous training in mobile journalism skills.	4.49	0.61	89.8%	Very High
3	Institutions should develop ethical guidelines for mobile news coverage.	4.46	0.64	89.2%	Very High
4	Mobile journalism should be integrated with editorial supervision systems.	4.33	0.69	86.6%	Very High
5	Journalists should verify user-generated content before using or sharing it.	4.58	0.52	91.6%	Very High
6	Speed should not override accuracy and credibility in news delivery.	4.62	0.50	92.4%	Very High
	Overall Mean	4.50	0.58	90.0%	Very High

The table's outcomes suggest that getting a decent balance between rapidity and professional norms was not just a modest goal, it was treated as a major priority, because the overall mean score came to 4.50, with a relative weight of 90.0%. This points to a rather solid agreement among the sample members that mobile journalism should not be approached on the basis of speed alone, but rather through a clear professional structure that keeps accuracy, credibility, and accountability intact.

For the item "Speed should not override accuracy and credibility in news delivery", it came in first place, with a mean of 4.62. This result matters because it signals a high level of professional consciousness among journalists. Another item, connected to confirming user generated content before using or sharing it, scored almost the same with a mean of 4.58, which reinforces that journalists understand the danger of depending on materials that circulate on platforms, without checking them first.

Overall, the findings also highlight the need to apply explicit verification steps before publishing through the phone. They also stress training journalists on MoJo abilities, setting ethical directions, and making sure mobile publishing is linked to editorial oversight. So, the "answer" is not about restricting mobile journalism, but about arranging it properly, and building the needed capabilities in both journalists and institutions for managing it..

Table 9. Pearson Correlation between Mobile Journalism Use and Speed of News Delivery

This result agrees with the study by Quiroz Pacheco, which confirmed that MoJo skills have become an important requirement in the journalistic labor market [1]. It also agrees with the study by Ali, which emphasized the need to practice mobile journalism in a balanced and ethical manner [2]. It is also consistent with the study by Barros Garbín and Mateos Abarca, which confirmed that MoJo in conflict zones does not represent a direct threat to ethics if practiced professionally, but remains a continuous challenge to professional responsibility [13]. This result also supports what the study by Firmansyah and colleagues concluded regarding the need for clear standards and regulations that prevent confusion between the professional journalist and the content creator [8].

8.8 Pearson Correlation between Mobile Journalism Use and Speed of News Delivery

To test the nature of the relationship between the use of mobile journalism and the speed of news delivery, Pearson Correlation Coefficient was used to measure the strength and direction of the relationship between the independent variable represented by the use of mobile journalism and the dependent variable represented by the speed of news delivery. The overall mean of the mobile journalism use axis was relied upon, along with the overall mean of the axes of news delivery speed represented by accelerating the stages of news production, breaking news, and mobile platforms and notifications.

VARIABLES	N	PEARSON CORRELATION (R)	SIG. (2-TAILED)	RELATIONSHIP DIRECTION	STRENGTH
MOBILE JOURNALISM USE × SPEED OF NEWS DELIVERY	80	0.742	0.000	Positive	Strong

The results of the correlation table show the existence of a strong positive correlation between the use of mobile journalism and the speed of news delivery, as the Pearson correlation coefficient reached $r = 0.742$, which is statistically significant at the 0.01 significance level, since the significance value was $\text{Sig.} = 0.000$.

This result suggests that when journalists make more frequent use of smartphones and related apps for collecting news, taking photos, editing, sending, and broadcasting, then the news tends to be delivered faster to the audience. This means that mobile journalism does not merely represent an assisting tool in journalistic work, but is clearly associated with accelerating the news cycle within the journalistic institution, from the moment of gathering information until it reaches the audience through digital platforms.

This result is consistent with the previous descriptive results, which showed that smartphone use came at a high level, and that its impact on accelerating news production and covering breaking news ranged from high to very high. This result also confirms that the relationship between the two variables is not incidental, but a relationship with clear statistical significance.

This result agrees with the findings of the study by Quiroz Pacheco, which confirmed that the smartphone provides journalists with flexibility and speed in producing journalistic content [1]. It also agrees with the study by Abdulrahman

and Muhammed, which showed that mobile journalism contributed to accelerating production and broadcasting within media institutions [4]. It is also supported by the study by Ali and Ibrahim, which showed the effectiveness of mobile journalism in the immediate coverage of breaking news during social transformations [11]. It is also consistent with the study by Barros Garbín and Mateos Abarca, which confirmed that mobile journalism in conflict zones enhanced journalists' ability to document and publish in real time [13].

8.9 Simple Linear Regression Analysis of the Effect of Mobile Journalism Use on Speed of News Delivery

After verifying the existence of a positive and significant correlation between the use of mobile journalism and the speed of news delivery, Simple Linear Regression analysis was used to measure the size of the effect of mobile journalism use on the speed of news delivery. This test aims to determine the extent to which the independent variable, namely the use of mobile journalism, is able to explain the change in the dependent variable, namely the speed of news delivery.

The statistical hypothesis was formulated as follows:

H1: There is a statistically significant effect of mobile journalism use on the speed of news delivery among journalists at Al-Sabah Iraqi newspaper.

Table 10. Model Summary for the Effect of Mobile Journalism Use on Speed of News Delivery

MODEL	R	R SQUARE	ADJUSTED R SQUARE	STD. ERROR OF THE ESTIMATE
1	0.742	0.551	0.545	0.384

From the model summary table, it looks like the correlation coefficient got to $R = 0.742$, and well, that is fairly high, so it basically supports that there is a solid link between using mobile journalism and how fast news is delivered.

Then we have the coefficient of determination, where R Square reached 0.551. This indicates that mobile journalism use accounts for 55.1% of the variance in news delivery speed across the sample. In media, and social studies, this is

considered good, because it means more than half of the shift in delivery speed can be traced to the level of mobile journalism use. As for the rest, 44.9%, it could come back to factors that were not part of this regression model. Like editorial rules, the efficiency of the

internet network, how quickly editorial approvals happen, the journalist’s personal experience, the type of event, the institution’s technical capacity, or even the way the platform works for publishing.

Table 11. ANOVA Results for the Regression Model

MODEL	SUM OF SQUARES	DF	MEAN SQUARE	F	SIG.
REGRESSION	13.921	1	13.921	95.742	0.000
RESIDUAL	11.342	78	0.145		
TOTAL	25.263	79			

Moving on to the analysis of variance, the regression model appears statistically significant. The F value reached 95.742, while Sig. = 0.000, and that is clearly below 0.01. So, the model we used should be valid for explaining the impact of mobile journalism on news delivery speed.

So, in that sense, we can say that mobile journalism use is a statistically influential variable when it comes to the speed of news delivery among journalists working at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper.

Table 12. Coefficients of Simple Linear Regression

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	UNSTANDARDIZED B	STD. ERROR	STANDARDIZED BETA	T	SIG.
CONSTANT	1.126	0.317	—	3.552	0.001
MOBILE JOURNALISM USE	0.758	0.077	0.742	9.785	0.000

Now, regarding the regression coefficients, the unstandardized regression coefficient for mobile journalism use came out as B = 0.758. This is positive and it is statistically significant, since the t value was 9.785 and the significance level was Sig. = 0.000.

Meaning, every one-unit rise in mobile journalism use is followed by an increase of 0.758 in the speed of news delivery. The standardized Beta coefficient was also Beta = 0.742. This supports that mobile journalism has a strong influence on news delivery speed.

The regression equation can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{Speed of News Delivery} = 1.126 + 0.758 \times \text{Mobile Journalism Use}$$

This equation implies that the speed of news delivery becomes more noticeable whenever journalists increase their reliance on smartphones and the apps they use during journalistic work.

The regression findings, overall, reinforce that mobile journalism has a meaningful effect on the news delivery speed. The outcome is not only showing that there is a relationship, but it also confirms that mobile journalism actually

helps account for a large share of the change in delivery speed.

This result matches the logic of mobile journalism itself. It depends on compressing the stages of journalistic work, where the journalist uses the smartphone to handle several tasks together, like photographing, recording, editing, sending, and broadcasting. This compression cuts down the time needed to prepare news, and it improves both the journalist and the institution ability to respond quickly, especially when the news is breaking.

This finding is also supported by Firmansyah and colleagues, who reported that the smartphone helps streamline coverage and broadcasting, in particular for events that demand speed in transmitting information [8]. It is aligned too with Oktavianti and colleagues, who found that the mobile journalist undertakes multiple roles in producing news through video platforms, which helps accelerate the production cycle [5]. It is also consistent with Ali and Ibrahim, who concluded that mobile journalism showed high effectiveness in immediate coverage of breaking news [11].

Still, this does not mean that the speed produced through mobile journalism is always positive or

automatically good. The earlier descriptive results pointed out that professional concerns—especially those related to verification, content quality, privacy, and editorial supervision—were at a high level. So the effect of mobile journalism on speed should be viewed through a kind of two-sided lens: it improves speed and production efficiency, but it also needs verification steps and professional training, so that speed does not come at the expense of accuracy and credibility.

Based on the correlation and regression results, the hypothesis that there is a statistically significant effect for mobile journalism use on news delivery speed among journalists at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper is accepted.

9. Conclusion

The study concluded that mobile journalism has become an influential tool in accelerating news delivery among journalists working at the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper. The results showed that the level of smartphone use in journalistic work came at a high level, and that journalists rely on it in gathering information, communicating with sources and the newsroom, capturing photos and videos, sending materials, and publishing through digital platforms. This confirms that the smartphone is no longer only an assisting tool, but has become part of the daily structure of modern journalistic work.

The results also showed that mobile journalism contributes to accelerating the stages of news production to a high degree, especially with regard to sending materials to the newsroom, gathering information, reaching the event, and field photography. This means that MoJo has shortened a number of traditional stages that used to separate the occurrence of the event from its arrival to the audience, which is consistent with the nature of digital journalism based on speed, flexibility, and instant interaction [1], [4], [8].

The results also confirmed that the role of mobile journalism in breaking news came at a very high level, as the sample members believe that the smartphone enables journalists to cover emergency events quickly, publish urgent updates from the field, and provide immediate visual evidence to the audience. This result is consistent with studies that confirmed the

effectiveness of mobile journalism in the immediate coverage of events, social transformations, and conflicts [11], [13].

The study also showed that social media platforms, phone applications, WhatsApp, YouTube, and push notifications play an important role in accelerating news access to the audience. This confirms that the speed of news delivery is not linked only to the production stage, but also includes the speed of distribution, notification, sharing, and interaction with the audience through the phone [3], [17], [18], [20].

On the other hand, the results revealed that mobile journalism raises clear professional challenges, as challenges related to verification, credibility, content quality, privacy, and weak editorial supervision came at a high level. This indicates that speed is not a self-sufficient professional value, but must be accompanied by verification procedures, training, and editorial and ethical controls. Journalists confirmed at a very high level that speed should not override accuracy and credibility, and that user-generated content must be verified before being used or published.

The findings of Pearson's correlation coefficient indicate a clear, strong positive and statistically significant relationship between mobile journalism use and the speed of news delivery. Specifically, the correlation coefficient reached 0.742. In addition, the simple regression analysis suggested that mobile journalism use accounts for 55.1% of the variance in the speed of news delivery. So this reinforces the idea that mobile journalism is not only a technical thing. It is actually a professional variable that influences the time needed for producing, publishing, and delivering news to the audience. In other words, it may be argued that mobile journalism stands for a genuine shift in journalistic practice, since it reshapes the journalist's connection with the event, the newsroom, the platform, and also the audience. Yet, the real impact of this shift still depends on how far journalistic organizations can regulate the professional use of the smartphone, train journalists to strengthen verification competences, and balance between speed and professional quality.

10. Recommendations

In light of the results reached Based of study reached, the following recommendations are proposed :

1. Journalistic institutions, including the Iraqi Al-Sabah newspaper, should craft written editorial guidelines that clarify how smartphones are used for news gathering, photography, broadcasting, and publishing. This should ensure that speed is managed through standards for verification and credibility.
2. The study also recommends setting up specialized training programs for journalists, focusing on phone photography, audio recording, video editing, live broadcasting, content management across platforms, and information security. Having a phone alone is not enough to practice professional mobile journalism. Instead, higher-level technical and editorial capabilities are required.
3. Given the high dangers of spreading incorrect information in a fast-publishing atmosphere, the study recommends training journalists on tools used to verify images, videos, and digital sources, particularly when handling content circulated via social media platforms, or content produced by users.
4. Publishing directly from the phone should not remain a fully individual process. Rather, it should be connected to a well-defined editorial system that enables quick review before publishing especially during sensitive events, or breaking news. The aim is not to slow down the news, but to make sure it reaches the audience with accountable speed.
5. The study recommends providing field journalists with stable, high-speed internet access and equipping them with secure applications and tools for transferring materials to the newsroom. Weak infrastructure may reduce the value of mobile journalism and can also harm the overall quality of coverage.

6. This guide should include clear rules on how to handle privacy issues, photographing victims, protecting sources, publishing from crisis areas, using live broadcasting, and sharing content across social media platforms.
7. The study recommends that journalistic institutions adopt a defined plan for distributing news through Facebook, WhatsApp, YouTube, news applications, and push notifications, so that the form, length, and language of the news align with the characteristics of each platform and its audience.
8. Journalistic institutions should not just publish news quickly. They should also follow up with deeper analytical and explanatory coverage, so that mobile journalism does not become only a rapid stream of disconnected information, without context.

11. Future Research

The study suggests a set of future research directions that could help expand knowledge about mobile journalism, along with the speed of news delivery.

First, comparative studies can be conducted between more than one Iraqi or Arab journalistic institution, with the aim of finding out whether the results of this study apply to different media environments.

Second, a mixed study can be carried out that combines the questionnaire with in-depth interviews with journalists and managing editors, in order to gain a deeper understanding of the editorial policies that regulate the use of the smartphone in news production.

Third, the study suggests conducting a content analysis of news published through digital platforms, while measuring the actual time between the occurrence of the event and the publication of the news, in order to determine the impact of mobile journalism more accurately.

References

- [1] Y. R. Quiroz Pacheco, "Uses and Advantages of the Smartphone, Formats, and Apps in Mobile Journalism," *Convergencia Revista de Ciencias Sociales*, vol. 31, Art. no. e23177, 2024, doi: 10.29101/crcs.v31i0.23177.

- [2] M. Ali, "Deciphering Mobile Journalism: An All-Inclusive Definition of Mobile Journalism in the Modern Era," *Global Media Journal*, vol. 21, no. 64, Art. no. 383, 2023, doi: 10.36648/1550-7521.21.64.383.
- [3] T. Haider and D. Singh, "Convergence of Mobile Journalism and Social Media Platforms: A Comprehensive Analysis of News Dissemination in India," *ShodhKosh: Journal of Visual and Performing Arts*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1920–1928, 2024, doi: 10.29121/shodhkosh.v5.i1.2024.4610.
- [4] I. O. Abdulrahman and S. J. Muhammed, "The Role of Mobile Journalism Production in the Media Institutions of Kurdistan Region," *Halabja University Journal*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 291–302, Mar. 2024, doi: 10.32410/huj-10521.
- [5] R. Oktavianti, S. Paramita, and G. G. Sukendro, "Producing News Stories on the YouTube Platform by Mobile Journalists in Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 18–28, Apr. 2024, doi: 10.31315/jik.v22i1.6907.
- [6] G. Anghel, "Mapping Mobile Journalism in Academia: A Scoping Review," *Rhetoric and Communications*, no. 61, pp. 40–56, Oct. 2024, doi: 10.55206/KNPM8540.
- [7] J. Demuyakor and Z. Boye-Doe, "Exploring Journalists' Intentions Towards Digital Mobile Technologies: Extending the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) in the Context of Ghana," *Society & Sustainability*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 39–49, 2024, doi: 10.38157/ss.v5i2.597.
- [8] Firmansyah, A. C. Rangga, S. S. Kurnia, S. S. Othman, and A. Fadhli, "Evaluation of Technological Determinism of Mobile Journalism: Case Study of Television Journalists in Indonesia," *Komunikator*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 235–248, Nov. 2024, doi: 10.18196/jkm.24145.
- [9] A. Silva-Rodríguez, J. Vázquez-Herrero, and M.-C. Negreira-Rey, "Updating the Phases of Journalistic Content for Mobile Devices," *Revista de Comunicación*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 367–387, 2022, doi: 10.26441/RC21.1-2022-A19.
- [10] L. Abdallah, O. Abdallah, H. Awny, and M. Raed, "The Effect of Mobile Journalism (MOJO) on Spreading News through Social Media Platforms," *Misr University Journal of Humanities Studies*, vol. 3, no. 5, pp. 1141–1164, Aug. 2023, doi: 10.21608/mjoms.2023.336920.
- [11] E. A. A. Ali and S. A. A. A. Ibrahim, "The Effectiveness of Mobile Journalism in Producing Breaking News Stories During Social Transformations in Sudan (2018–2022)," *Journal of Faculty of Arts*, no. 53, pp. 285–326, Jul. 2025.
- [12] Ö. Somlyai, "Between Scepticism and Adaptation: Rethinking Mobile Journalism in Hungary's Constrained Media System," *Romanian Journal of Journalism and Communication*, vol. 20, no. 2, pp. 4–32, Dec. 2025, doi: 10.62229/rjic20/2_25/1.
- [13] S. Barros Garbín and J. P. Mateos Abarca, "El impacto del periodismo móvil (MoJo) en las zonas de conflictos bélicos: Ucrania e Israel-Palestina," *Prisma Social*, no. 51, pp. 392–410, 2025, doi: 10.65598/rps.5936.
- [14] S. K. Bharti, N. C. Pathak, and A. Kumar, "The Era of Smartphone Journalism: A Shift in Media Dynamics," *Indian Journal of Mass Communication and Journalism*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 1–3, Jun. 2025, doi: 10.54105/ijmcj.C1115.04040625.
- [15] R. Tang and K. E. Oh, "The Impact of Types of News on Mobile News Consumption Behavior: A Mixed-Method Research," *Libri*, vol. 72, no. 2, pp. 155–169, 2022, doi: 10.1515/libri-2021-0071.
- [16] V. Karnowski, K. Knop-Huelss, and Z. Olbermann, "Mobile News Access, Mobile News Repertoires, and Users' Tendency to Talk about the News: An Experience Sampling Study on Mobile News Consumption," *Online Media and Global Communication*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 213–234, 2024, doi: 10.1515/omgc-2023-0051.
- [17] R. Barnes, R. Mulcahy, and A. Riedel, "Push Notifications and News Snacking: The Impact of Mobile News Alert Framing on Reader Engagement," *New Media & Society*, vol. 27, no. 3, pp. 1486–1506, Mar. 2025, doi: 10.1177/14614448231196580.
- [18] J. Ilan, "News Production and the People of Silence: Pseudo-professional WhatsApp News Groups in the Era of News Mobility," *Journalism Studies*, vol. 25, no. 6, pp. 643–661, 2024, doi: 10.1080/1461670X.2024.2326633.
- [19] R. Wang and M. Haigh, "News Reading on Smartphones: How Do Mood, Modality Interactivity, and News Story Length Influence News Engagement?," *Behaviour & Information*

Technology, vol. 43, no. 16, pp. 4192–4207, 2024, doi: 10.1080/0144929X.2024.2306483.

[20] F. M. Shamseldien, A. N. Y. Abdelkareem, A. H. Okela, and M. A. S. T. Aseda, “Young Emiratis’ Uses and Gratifications of Mobile News and Storytelling,” *Frontiers in Communication*, vol. 10, Art. no. 1541747, Feb. 2025, doi: 10.3389/fcomm.2025.1541747