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The Ethics of Using AI in News Coverage

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ABSTRACT

AI in news media can make journalism easier for overburdened resources without replacing journalists' unique skills. Additionally, AI can enhance new forms of participation and leverage new products that could increase news media consumption. The objective of this study was to analyze the ethical concerns of participants associated with AI in news reporting and their impact on trust, accuracy, and credibility. This cross-sectional study surveyed 100 journalists from Youm7 News, Cairo 24 News, and the Emirates News Agency using a structured questionnaire to assess their attitudes towards AI in news coverage. Data were collected both online and via paper forms, analyzed using SPSS for descriptive statistics, cross-tabulation, and significance testing. Stratified sampling ensured diverse representation across demographic and professional groups. The study analyzed data from 100 participants, revealing a mean age category of 25-34 years. A significant relationship was found between perception of AI and trust in AI news (Pearson Chi-Square = 18.447, $p = 0.018$). Additionally, AI was perceived to significantly improve accuracy ($t = 3.342$, $p = 0.001$) and benefits ($F = 3.756$, $p = 0.027$). The regression model explained 27.5% of the variance in trust in AI news ($R^2 = 0.275$, $p = 0.001$). AI in news coverage presents both efficiency and challenges, necessitating ethical guidelines and effective training to ensure transparency and enhance journalist integrity.

Keywords— Artificial Intelligence, Journalism, Ethics, Research, Trust, Accuracy, Media Credibility

1. Introduction

In today's world, technology and data play a significant role in our lives, and the news industry is no exception. Technologically driven approaches have disrupted the creation, production, and distribution of news products and services, leading to novel news products and practices such as data journalism, immersive and drone journalism, analytics, and automation [1].

Artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities are evolving every year, making it cost less and offering more affordable computing power. The development of AI can be viewed as one of the key areas of technological evolution during the past decade [3]. AI in news media can make journalism easier for overburdened resources without replacing journalists' unique skills [4]. Journalists, particularly in Western countries, are increasingly studying the impact of AI on the news media industry and journalistic practice [5]. Most research in AI has been conducted in large economies like the United States, European Union, Scandinavia, and China. However, a recent study by the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA 2017) suggests that little is known about the potential impact of new technologies and AI on low-income countries in different sectors [6].

The Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) is a unified theory that combines the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). It identifies four key constructs: perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, subjective norms, and perceived control. These factors influence an individual's belief in the technology's potential to enhance their work performance, influenced by official structures and systems [26].

This study of AI in news coverage using UTAUT suggested that AI can either enhance work output and precision or decrease transparency. The effort expectancy also influences the ease of incorporating AI tools. Organizational

influence is crucial for journalists to adopt AI, as they may see colleagues and leaders using it. Supporting factors like training and technical support are necessary for AI adoption. Studying these factors can help media organizations create measures to promote or discourage AI use.

The study examines the increasing prominence of AI in daily life, highlighting ethical issues and challenges in media coverage. It aims to enhance understanding of AI use and deliver ethical coverage, highlighting the importance of research in shaping public opinion on this crucial technology. This study examines the ethical implications of AI in news reporting, focusing on its impact on trust, accuracy, and credibility. As AI has become a prevalent tool in journalism, it is crucial to handle ethical questions appropriately to prevent negative consequences of AI usage in news media. The following research questions have been generated by the problem statement of the study.

Q1) What are the attitudes of journalists towards the implementation of AI in their work, and what advantages do they perceive, such as accuracy, speed, and data analysis in news reporting?

Q2) What are the perceived risks among journalists related to AI, including concerns about bias, transparency, and job loss?

1.1 Significance of the Study

This study explores journalists' perceptions of AI in news reporting, its impact on media, and potential ethical standards. It helps understand the opportunities and risks of AI in journalism, aiming to improve accuracy and efficiency while addressing perceived bias and lack of transparency. The findings provide policymakers and industry leaders with knowledge to guide AI use and avoid misuse. The study also emphasizes the need for more conscious AI application to enhance news presentation standards.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Study Design

This study employed a quantitative cross-sectional approach to investigate the attitudes of journalists working for prominent news organizations in Egypt towards the use of AI in news coverage. The quantitative method suitable for this study as it enables the collection and analysis of numerical data, offering a structured and empirical examination of attitudes and perceptions. By utilizing a structured questionnaire, the study ensured consistency in data collection, facilitating statistical analysis and comparison of responses across various demographic and professional groups.

2.2 Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

The inclusion criteria for participants are as follows:

- Participants must be employed as journalists at Youm7 News, Cairo 24 News, or the Emirates News Agency (WAM).
- Participants must be at least 18 years old.
- Participants must be actively engaged in news reporting or editorial work.
- Participants must have a minimum of one year of professional experience in journalism.

The exclusion criteria are participants include:

- Participants who are not employed as journalists at the specified news organizations.
- Participants under the age of 18.
- Participants who are not actively involved in news reporting or editorial work.
- Participants with less than one year of professional experience in journalism.

2.3 Sample

The study involved 100 journalists from Youm7 News, Cairo 24 News, and the Emirates News Agency in Egypt, who were actively involved in news production and had direct experience with AI technologies. The sample was stratified to accurately represent different subgroups within the journalistic community, including news organizations, age, and gender, ensuring the sample accurately represents the broader journalistic population in specified organizations.

2.4 Data Collection Instrument

The primary data collection instrument for this study was a structured questionnaire designed to capture detailed information on journalists' attitudes towards the use of AI in news coverage. The questionnaire is organized into several sections, each addressing different facets pertinent to the study objectives.

The questionnaire collected personal and professional data including gender, age, educational level, and news organization affiliation. It uses a Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly Agree) to measure participants' levels of agreement with various statements about AI in news reporting. These statements encompassed areas such as perceived benefits of AI, concerns about biases, transparency, and the potential impact of AI on journalism practices.

The independent variable section included items related to journalists' familiarity with AI, frequency of encountering AI-generated content, perceived benefits of AI (e.g., accuracy, speed, data analysis), and attitudes towards AI's role in news delivery. The dependent variable section assesses perceptions of AI-induced biases, concerns about job displacement, views on the transparency of AI processes, and opinions on ethical guidelines for AI in journalism.

2.5 Data Collection Procedure

The study focused on the reliability and validity of AI in journalism through a rigorous data collection process. A questionnaire was developed based on the study objectives and theoretical framework, and a pilot test was conducted with a small group of journalists. The questionnaire was distributed to 100 journalists from Youm7 News, Cairo 24 News, and the Emirates News Agency (WAM) in both online and paper formats. The data was analyzed using statistical software (SPSS) to ensure accuracy and consistency. The questionnaire was reviewed by experts in journalism and media studies, and the pilot test refined the questions.

2.6 Data Analysis

The data analysis involved the use of statistical methods to examine the responses to each question. The data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software, version 26, which is widely used for quantitative data analysis.

This study analyzed journalists' perceptions of AI in news coverage using various statistical methods. Demographic attributes such as age, gender, education, and organizational affiliation were obtained. Chi-square tests showed a positive correlation between perception of AI and trust in AI-generated news. Independent sample t-tests revealed differences in perceived benefits related to AI, with varying degrees of accuracy change. ANOVA was used to examine variance in perceptions of AI and its impacts. Regression analysis assessed the role of variables in trust in AI news, with transparency and accuracy being crucial factors. Correlation analysis explored the relationships between concerns, transparency, and benefits with AI inclusion in journalism. These analyses provided a holistic view of respondents' perceptions of journalists and factors determining their trust and perception of AI in news.

2.7 Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications

The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Frequency Analysis

The descriptive statistics in Table 1 for the variables age, gender, education level, and organization from a sample of 100 participants show a diverse spread. The mean age category is 3.00, indicating most respondents are aged 25-34, with a standard deviation of 1.4. Gender has a mean of 1.63, indicating a slight skew towards more males than females (1 = Male, 2 = Female), with a standard deviation of 0.706. Education level has a mean of 3.08, reflecting an average of respondents having a Bachelor's degree, with a standard deviation of 0.961. The organization variable has a mean of 1.99, suggesting an equal distribution between two main categories. The skewness values for age (0.812) and gender (1.372) indicate positive skewness, meaning there are more respondents in the lower categories, while education level (0.605) and organization (0.016) show a slight positive skew or near symmetry, respectively. The standard error of skewness is consistent across variables at 0.241, confirming the sample's distribution characteristics. The demographics results of the study participants has been

represented in Figure 1

TABLE 1: FREQUENCY ANALYSIS STATISTICS

		Age	Gender	Education Level	Organization
N	Valid	100	100	100	100
	Missing	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.00	1.63	3.08	1.9900
Median		3.00	2.00	3.00	2.0000
Std. Deviation		1.400	.706	.961	.74529
Skewness		.812	1.372	.605	.016
Std. Error of Skewness		.241	.241	.241	.241
Minimum		1	1	1	1.00

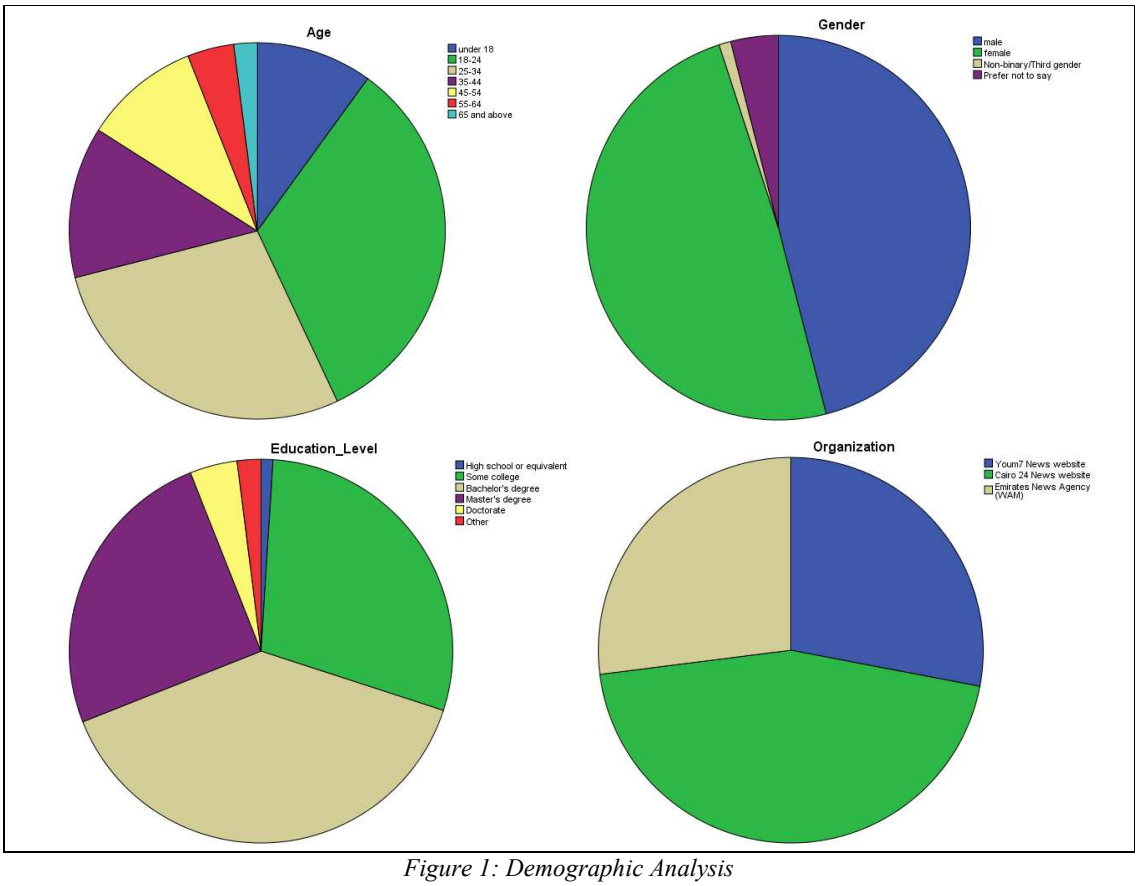

Figure 1: Demographic Analysis

3.2 Crosstabs

The cross tabulation results in Table 2 for "Perception of AI" and "Trust in AI News" showed that most respondents with a positive perception of AI somewhat trust AI news (68 out of 86). A chi-square test was conducted to examine the relationship between these variables. The Pearson Chi-Square value was 18.447 with a degree of freedom (df) of 8 and a significance level (p-value) of 0.018, indicating a statistically significant relationship between perception of AI and trust in AI news. However, the Likelihood Ratio (15.443, p = 0.051) was marginally non-significant. The Linear-by-Linear Association test is not significant (p = 0.283), suggesting no linear trend.

TABLE 2: CHI-SQUARE TESTS

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.447[a]	8	.018
Likelihood Ratio	15.443	8	.051
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.153	1	.283
N of Valid Cases	100		
a. 12 cells (80.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .09.			

The bar chart in Figure 2 showed the perception of a news source called "Trustin_AI_News" by users. The vast majority of users (the tallest green bar) completely trusted the news source, indicating a very high level of confidence and credibility. A small portion are neutral, while an even smaller number have slight distrust. Overall, the chart suggested that this news source was viewed overwhelmingly positively by the majority of its audience, reflecting a strong level of trust and reliability in the information it provides.

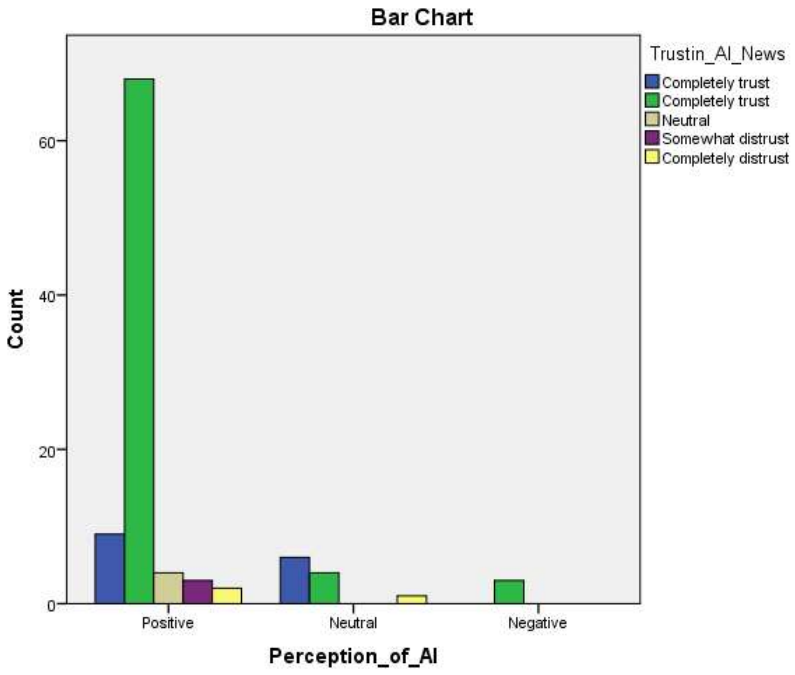

Figure 2: Perception of Trust in AI

3.3 Independent Sample T-test

The independent samples test results in Tbale 3 assessed differences between two groups on various AI-related benefits. For "AI Benefits," Levene's Test suggested equal variances, but the t-test showed no significant difference between groups ($t = 0.723$, $p = 0.471$). Similarly, "AI Enhances Speed" showed no significant difference ($t = 0.110$, $p = 0.913$). For "AI Improves Accuracy," although Levene's test indicated unequal variances, the t-test revealed a significant difference ($t = 3.342$, $p = 0.001$), suggesting that perceptions of AI's accuracy improvement

differ significantly between groups. "AI Personalized Content" also shows no significant difference (t = 1.594, p = 0.114), with Levene's test indicating unequal variances.

TABLE 3: INDEPENDENT SAMPLES TEST

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
AI_Benifits	Equal variances assumed	3.733	.056	.723	98	.471	.106	.147	-.185	.397
	Equal variances not assumed			.740	16.060	.470	.106	.143	-.198	.410
AI_Enhances_Speed	Equal variances assumed	.100	.752	.110	98	.913	.026	.233	-.436	.488
	Equal variances not assumed			.081	13.577	.937	.026	.317	-.657	.708
AI_Improves_Accuracy	Equal variances assumed	8.741	.004	1.286	98	.201	.115	.089	-.062	.292
	Equal variances not assumed			3.342	86.000	.001	.115	.034	.047	.183
AI_Personalized_Content	Equal variances assumed	24.504	.000	1.594	98	.114	.225	.141	-.055	.506
	Equal variances not			1.934	18.655	.068	.225	.117	-.019	.470

	assume d									

3.4 ANOVA

The ANOVA results in Table 4 revealed varying impacts of AI-related variables on perceptions. For AI Improves Accuracy, there is a significant difference between groups ($F = 10.196$, $p < 0.001$), indicating that perceptions of accuracy improvement differ across groups. In contrast, AI Enhances Speed showed no significant differences ($F = 0.579$, $p = 0.563$), suggesting that opinions on speed enhancement are uniform across groups. AI Benifits also demonstrated a significant group difference ($F = 3.756$, $p = 0.027$), implying varied views on overall AI benefits. However, Trust in AI News did not show significant differences between groups ($F = 1.052$, $p = 0.353$), indicating that trust levels in AI news coverage were consistent across different groups.

TABLE 4:ANOVA ANALYSIS FOR TRUST CERTAINTY

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AI_Improves_Accuracy	Between Groups	1.563	2	.782	10.196	.000
	Within Groups	7.437	97	.077		
	Total	9.000	99			
AI_Enhances_Speed	Between Groups	.709	2	.354	.579	.563
	Within Groups	59.401	97	.612		
	Total	60.110	99			
AI_Benifits	Between Groups	1.725	2	.863	3.756	.027
	Within Groups	22.275	97	.230		
	Total	24.000	99			
Trust_AI_News	Between Groups	1.228	2	.614	1.052	.353
	Within Groups	56.612	97	.584		
	Total	57.840	99			

The ANOVA results in Table 5 highlighted how people perceive various AI-related concerns. There was a significant difference in views on AI Personalized Content ($F = 4.072$, $p = 0.020$) and AI Transparency ($F = 4.859$, $p = 0.010$), indicating that opinions on AI's role in personalizing content and its transparency vary among individuals. However, perceptions of AI Replacing Journalists ($F = 0.345$, $p = 0.709$), AI Introduces Biases ($F = 0.004$, $p = 0.996$), and AI Human Touch ($F = 0.440$, $p = 0.645$) did not significantly differ, suggesting a more uniform opinion about AI's impact on job displacement, bias, and human interaction.

TABLE 5: ANOVA ANALYSIS FOR AI-RELATED CONCERNS

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
AI_Personalized_Content	Between Groups	1.762	2	.881	4.072	.020
	Within Groups	20.988	97	.216		
	Total	22.750	99			
AI_Replacing_Journalists	Between Groups	.424	2	.212	.345	.709
	Within	59.576	97	.614		

	Groups					
	Total	60.000	99			
AI_Introduces_Biases	Between Groups	.003	2	.001	.004	.996
	Within Groups	32.747	97	.338		
	Total	32.750	99			
AI_Transparency	Between Groups	4.229	2	2.114	4.859	.010
	Within Groups	42.211	97	.435		
	Total	46.440	99			
AI_Human_Touch	Between Groups	.366	2	.183	.440	.645
	Within Groups	40.384	97	.416		
	Total	40.750	99			

3.5 Regression Analysis

The regression model analysis results in Table 6 revealed that 27.5% of the variance in trust in AI news was explained by the predictors included ($R^2 = 0.275$). The model's change in R^2 was statistically significant (F Change = 3.384, df1 = 10, df2 = 89, p = 0.001), indicating that the predictors significantly contribute to the variance in trust levels. The predictors were essential in understanding trust in AI-generated news. This suggested that these factors collectively impact individuals' trust, highlighting that improvements in AI's transparency and perceived accuracy, alongside addressing concerns about bias and human touch, were crucial for increasing trust in AI news coverage. Thus, addressing these predictors can enhance the credibility and acceptance of AI in journalism.

TABLE 6: REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Model Summary[b]					
Model	Change Statistics				
	R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.275[a]	3.384	10	89	.001
a. Predictors: (Constant), AI_Transparency, AI_Human_Touch, AI_Introduces_Biases, Familiarity_with_AI, AI_Enhances_Speed, AI_Benifits, Overall_Knowledge, AI_Concerns, AI_Improves_Accuracy, AI_Personalized_Content					
b. Dependent Variable: Trustin_AI_News					

3.6 Correlation

The correlation matrix in Table 7 revealed several significant relationships among variables related to AI in news coverage. AI Concerns were positively correlated with AI Transparency ($r = 0.290$, $p < 0.01$) and negatively correlated with AI Human Touch ($r = -0.079$, $p > 0.05$). AI Transparency was positively correlated with both AI_Benifits ($r = 0.252$, $p < 0.05$) and AI Personalized Content ($r = 0.249$, $p < 0.05$). Additionally, AI_Benifits had a significant positive correlation with AI Personalized Content ($r = 0.257$, $p < 0.01$). The remaining correlations are not significant, suggesting that AI Concerns, AI Transparency, and AI Benefits played a more crucial role in shaping perceptions of AI in news.

TABLE 7: CORRELATION ANALYSIS

Correlations									
		Ethical_Guidelines	Perception_of_AI	Trustin_AI_News	AI_Concerns	AI_Human_Touch	AI_Transparency	AI_Benifits	AI_Personalized_Content
Ethical_Guidelines	Pearson Correlation	1	.141	-.098	-.079	-.148	-.010	.018	.162
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.161	.330	.433	.143	.920	.857	.106
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Perception_of_AI	Pearson Correlation	.141	1	-.108	.066	-.089	.138	.055	.189
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.161		.285	.513	.378	.171	.589	.059
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Trustin_AI_News	Pearson Correlation	-.098	-.108	1	-.167	.132	-.161	-.070	-.121
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.330	.285		.097	.191	.109	.490	.229
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AI_Concerns	Pearson Correlation	-.079	.066	-.167	1	.030	.290**	.105	-.071
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.433	.513	.097		.766	.003	.300	.481
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AI_Human_Touch	Pearson Correlation	-.148	-.089	.132	.030	1	.067	.000	.057
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.143	.378	.191	.766		.510	1.000	.570
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AI_Transparency	Pearson	-.010	.138	-.161	.290**	.067	1	.252*	.249*

	Correlation								
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.920	.171	.109	.003	.510		.012	.012
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AI_Benifits	Pearson Correlation	.018	.055	-.070	.105	.000	.252*	1	.257**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.857	.589	.490	.300	1.000	.012		.010
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
AI_Personalized_Content	Pearson Correlation	.162	.189	-.121	-.071	.057	.249*	.257**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.106	.059	.229	.481	.570	.012	.010	
	N	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).									
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).									

3.7 Reliability Analysis

The Cronbach's Alpha of 0.953 for the 18 items indicated excellent internal consistency, as shown in Table 8. This high value suggested that the items on the scale were highly correlated and consistently measure the same underlying construct. Typically, a Cronbach's Alpha above 0.90 was considered excellent, reflecting a strong degree of reliability in the scale. This means the items were well-aligned in their measurement, providing a reliable assessment of the concept being studied. Such a high level of reliability supported the scale's effectiveness in capturing the intended construct and suggested that the items are cohesively contributing to the overall measurement.

TABLE 8: RELIABILITY OF THE STUDY

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.953	18

4. DISCUSSION

The study investigated the perception of AI in the news coverage of the Journalists working for Youm7 News website, Cairo 24 News website, and the Emirates News Agency (WAM). The study investigated perceived ethical issues regarding the use of AI in journalism, alongside its mediating effects on trust in news, accuracy, and credibility. The impression towards AI news was found to have a significant correlation with the trust in AI, but the analysis showed potential reliability problems owing to two low expected counts. According to Kaplan et al, (2023) trust in AI is significantly influenced by factors such as trust reliability of humans, AI trustee reliability, and shared context, allowing designers to build systems that reflects higher or lower levels of trust [27].

Cross-tabulation and chi-square analysis revealed a positive yet moderate correlation between the perception of AI and trust in AI news (Pearson's r = 0.34, p = 0.018) The chi-square test statistical results showed a statically significant difference between the perception of AI and trust in AI news (Chi-square = 4.97, p = 0.018). Trust significantly affects the intention to use AI technologies, through perceived usefulness and participants' attitude

toward voice assistants [28]. Moreover, Srinivasan & de Boer, (2020) suggested that if we want to build and strengthen trust in AI, technology creators should ensure accurate, reliable, consistent, relevant, bias-free, and complete data and algorithms [29].

The independent samples t-test identified a significant difference in perceptions of AI's accuracy improvement ($p = 0.001$), while other AI-related benefits showed no significant differences. AI in news curation and distribution can potentially increase efficiency and reach more people, but raises concerns about bias, inaccuracies, and diminishing human editors' role [30]. The ANOVA analysis showed significant differences in perceptions of AI's accuracy and benefits across groups, with trust levels in AI news remaining consistent. The results of the study aligns positively with Noain-Sánchez, (2022) that AI in newsrooms can enhance journalists' capabilities by saving time and increasing efficiency, but requires a change in mind-set and training on its use, as well as continuous supervision for ethical issues [31].

The study found that predictors like AI Transparency, Human Touch, and Accuracy significantly impacted trust in AI news, accounting for 27.5% of the variance. This supports the literature on technology acceptance, as transparency and perceived accuracy contribute to trust with new technologies [32]. Transparent information in automated systems improves trust by minimizing uncertainty levels. Perceived accuracy perceptions also positively impact trust in AI systems [33]..

Correlation analysis revealed significant relationships among AI-related variables, particularly between AI Transparency and AI Benefits and between AI Benefits and AI Personalized Content. For example, the study by Schelenz et al, (2024) established that perceived benefits of AI are personalization positively relate with transparency which, in turn, has a direct impact on user trust [34]. Reliability analysis showed excellent internal consistency with a Cronbach's Alpha of 0.953, affirming the scale's effectiveness in capturing constructs related to AI's role in news coverage. These findings emphasize the importance of transparency and accuracy in trust in AI-driven journalism.

As the media industry is increasingly utilizing AI to curate and distribute news, raising concerns about its impact on news coverage, diversity, accuracy, distribution, and ethical and regulatory issues. AI has the potential to make the news industry more efficient and reach more people, but it also raises issues like bias, inaccuracies, and diminished role of human editors. Concerns also include filter bubbles and echo chambers when AI is used to spread news [30].

However, managing the positives of AI integration with the requirements for accountably, accuracy, and ethical consideration will be essential in addressing the future of news reporting and preservation of trust. Further study regarding the application of AI in journalism will enable the enhancement of the mentioned technologies and guarantee that would provide significant benefits to the media field and audiences.

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the study underscores the dual nature of AI in journalism, presenting both opportunities for increased efficiency and challenges related to bias and transparency. The perception of journalists highlighted the need for ethical guidelines and effective training for the efficient utilization of AI in news coverage. Addressing these concerns are crucial for integrating AI responsibly into news media, ensuring that technological advancements enhance rather than decreasing the integrity of journalist.

6. Limitations and Future Research

The study's limitations include the relatively small sample size and the potential reliability issues with the chi-square test results. Future research should consider larger and more diverse samples to validate the findings and explore additional dimensions of AI's impact on journalism.

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Appendix

6.1 Questionnaire Table

Question	Options
Section 1: Demographics	
1. Age	- Under 25
	- 25-34
	- 35-44
	- 45-54
	- 55 and above
2. Gender	- Male
	- Female
	- Non-binary/Third gender
	- Prefer not to say
3. Education Level	- High school or equivalent
	- Bachelor's degree
	- Master's degree
	- Doctorate
	- Other (please specify): _____
5. Which news organization do you work for?	- Youm7 News website
	- Cairo 24

	News website
	- Emirates News Agency (WAM)
Section 2: Familiarity with AI in News Coverage	
6. How familiar are you with the concept of AI in news coverage?	- Very familiar
	- Somewhat familiar
	- Neutral
	- Somewhat unfamiliar
	- Very unfamiliar
7. How often do you encounter news articles or reports that mention the use of AI in their production?	- Very often
	- Often
	- Sometimes
	- Rarely
	- Never
8. Have you ever read a news article or watched a news report generated or curated by AI?	- Yes
	- No
	- Not sure
9. How would you rate your overall knowledge about AI's role in news coverage?	- Very high
	- High
	- Moderate

	- Low
	- Very low
10. Do you actively seek out information on AI in news coverage?	- Yes
	- No
Section 3: Perceived Benefits of AI in News Coverage	
11. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "AI can improve the accuracy of news reporting"?	- Strongly agree
	- Agree
	- Neutral
	- Disagree
	- Strongly disagree
12. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "AI can enhance the speed at which news is delivered"?	- Strongly agree
	- Agree
	- Neutral
	- Disagree
	- Strongly disagree
13. Do you believe that AI can help in uncovering complex data patterns that might be missed by human journalists?	- Yes
	- No

	- Not sure
14. What specific benefits do you think AI can bring to news coverage? (Select all that apply)	- Improved accuracy
	- Faster news delivery
	- Better data analysis
	- Reduced human bias
	- Personalized news content
	- Other (please specify): _____
15. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "AI can provide personalized news content based on individual preferences"?	- Strongly agree
	- Agree
	- Neutral
	- Disagree
	- Strongly disagree
Section 4: Concerns about AI in News Coverage	
16. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "AI can introduce biases in news coverage"?	- Strongly agree
	- Agree

	- Neutral
	- Disagree
	- Strongly disagree
17. How concerned are you about the potential for AI to replace human journalists?	- Very concerned
	- Concerned
	- Neutral
	- Slightly concerned
	- Not concerned
18. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "AI in news coverage should be more transparent about how it curates content"?	- Strongly agree
	- Agree
	- Neutral
	- Disagree
	- Strongly disagree
19. What are your primary concerns about the use of AI in news coverage? (Select all that apply)	- Bias and fairness
	- Job displacement for journalists
	- Lack of transparency
	- Ethical considerations
	- Reliability and accuracy

	- Other (please specify): _____
20. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "AI-generated news lacks the human touch and empathy often necessary in reporting"?	- Strongly agree
	- Agree
	- Neutral
	- Disagree
	- Strongly disagree
Section 5: General Perception and Ethical Considerations	
21. Do you think the integration of AI in news coverage is generally positive, negative, or neutral?	- Positive
	- Neutral
	- Negative
22. To what extent do you trust news that you know has been generated or curated by AI?	- Completely trust
	- Somewhat trust
	- Neutral
	- Somewhat distrust
	- Completely distrust

23. In your opinion, what ethical guidelines should be in place for the use of AI in news coverage? (Select all that apply)	- Transparency about AI use
	- Regular bias audits
	- Clear accountability
	- Protection of journalist jobs
	- Ethical training for AI systems
	- Other (please specify): _____
24. To what extent do you agree with the following statement: "There should be clear accountability for errors or biases in AI-generated news"?	- Strongly agree
	- Agree
	- Neutral
	- Disagree
	- Strongly disagree
25. Please provide any additional comments or thoughts on the use of AI in news coverage:	(Open-ended response)

Scale Table for SPSS

Question	Variable Name	Value	Label
1. Age	Age	1	Under 18
		2	18-24
		3	25-34
		4	35-44
		5	45-54
		6	55-64
		7	65 and above
2. Gender	Gender	1	Male
		2	Female
		3	Non-binary/Third gender
		4	Prefer not to say
3. Education Level	Education_Level	1	High school or equivalent
		2	Some college
		3	Bachelor's degree
		4	Master's degree
		5	Doctorate
		6	Other
5. Media Professional	Media_Professional	1	Yes
		2	No
6. Familiarity with AI	Familiarity_AI	1	Very familiar
		2	Somewhat familiar
		3	Neutral
		4	Somewhat unfamiliar
		5	Very unfamiliar
8. Exposure to AI News	Exposure_AI_News	1	Yes
		2	No
		3	Very often
9. Knowledge about AI	Knowledge_AI_Role	1	Very high
		2	High
		3	Moderate
		4	Low
		5	Very low
10. Active Search for AI	Active_Search_AI	1	Yes

Information			
		2	No
11. AI Accuracy	AI_Accuracy	1	Strongly agree
		2	Agree
		3	Neutral
		4	Disagree
		5	Strongly disagree
12. AI Speed	AI_Speed	1	Strongly agree
		2	Agree
		3	Neutral
		4	Disagree
		5	Strongly disagree
		3	Not sure
14. AI Benefits	AI_Benefits	1	Improved accuracy
		2	Faster news delivery
		3	Better data analysis
		4	Reduced human bias
		5	Personalized news content
		6	Other
15. AI Personalized Content	AI_Personalized_Content	1	Strongly agree
		2	Agree
		3	Neutral
		4	Disagree
		5	Strongly disagree
16. AI Bias	AI_Bias	1	Strongly agree
		2	Agree
		3	Neutral
		4	Disagree
		5	Strongly disagree
17. Concern about AI Replacing Journalists	Concern_Replacement	1	Very concerned
		2	Concerned
		3	Neutral
		4	Slightly concerned

		5	Not concerned
18. AI Transparency	AI_Transparency	1	Strongly agree
		2	Agree
		3	Neutral
		4	Disagree
		5	Strongly disagree
19. AI Concerns	AI_Concerns	1	Bias and fairness
		2	Job displacement for journalists
		3	Lack of transparency
		4	Ethical considerations
		5	Reliability and accuracy
		6	Other
20. AI Human Touch	AI_Human_Touch	1	Strongly agree
		2	Agree
		3	Neutral
		4	Disagree
		5	Strongly disagree
21. Overall Perception of AI	Overall_Perception	1	Positive
		2	Neutral
		3	Negative
22. Trust in AI News	Trust_AI_News	1	Completely trust
		2	Somewhat trust
		3	Neutral
		4	Somewhat distrust
		5	Completely distrust
23. Ethical Guidelines for AI	Ethical_Guidelines	1	Transparency about AI use
		2	Regular bias audits
		3	Clear accountability
		4	Protection of journalist jobs

		5	Ethical training for AI systems
		6	Other
24. Accountability for AI Errors	Accountability_AI	1	Strongly agree
		2	Agree
		3	Neutral
		4	Disagree
		5	Strongly disagree
25. Additional Comments	Additional_Comments	-	Open-ended response