

The Media Coverage of Cybercrime in the Algerian Police Magazine: A Descriptive and Analytical Study (2023-2024)

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Received: 20/06/2024

Published: 05/03/2025

Abstract:

The present study aims to explore the media coverage of cybercrime by the Algerian Police Magazine in light of the increasing risks and implications of cyber offenses in the era of technological advancement. As an official digital platform affiliated with the National Security Directorate, the Algerian Police Magazine plays a crucial role in raising public awareness and fostering digital literacy through its coverage of cybercrime-related issues.

This study employs a media survey methodology and content analysis tools to examine a selected sample of the magazine's publications from 2023 to 2024, with issues analyzed quarterly. Through a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative assessment of content categories and structural features, the study yielded the following key findings:

- The Algerian Police Magazine primarily focuses on topics related to the national strategy for combating cyber threats and the mechanisms of both national and international cooperation.
- Its coverage of cybercrime aims to enhance security and societal awareness while providing extensive media reporting on efforts and measures undertaken to address this challenge.

- The study highlights a predominant supportive stance toward media coverage aimed at combating cybercrime, aligning with the Algerian government's policies to reinforce national digital sovereignty and raise public awareness.
- The results indicate that police officers and law enforcement personnel are the primary actors in media coverage related to cybercrime.

Keywords: Media Coverage, Cybercrime, Algerian Police Magazine.

Introduction

Media, in all its forms, plays a fundamental role in raising awareness about the dangers of cybercrime and the means of prevention. Through the dissemination of information, statistics, and analyses, media outlets fulfill their social and ethical responsibility toward individuals and institutions. Their primary objective is to inform and educate the public about the risks and threats posed by cybercrime to societal digital security. Additionally, security-focused media serves as a platform for highlighting governmental and law enforcement efforts in combating cybercrime through in-depth coverage and investigative reporting.

By shedding light on the various types and forms of cybercrime, media outlets enable audiences to take preventive measures to safeguard their digital security. In this context, the *Algerian Police Magazine* has significantly contributed to strengthening security and societal awareness by covering cybercrime-related topics. It has also provided comprehensive media coverage of the measures and efforts undertaken to address cybercrime. Furthermore, the magazine has emphasized the importance of legal and legislative frameworks, outlining the penalties related to cybersecurity violations.

The study findings indicate that the *Algerian Police Magazine* has dedicated substantial space to media coverage of cybercrime, taking into account the national and international transformations that shape its evolution. This approach aligns with Algeria's national strategy to combat cybercrime and implement e-governance as part

of its efforts to enhance digital sovereignty and promote a responsible digital culture centered on awareness and strategic vigilance.

1. Methodological Framework of the Study

1.1 Research Problem and Questions

Cybercrime is one of the most serious security challenges facing societies worldwide in the era of information and communication technology. These crimes impact both public and private sector institutions, as well as individuals. Cybercrimes can be categorized into two main types:

1. Crimes targeting computer systems, information technology infrastructure, and communication networks.
2. Crimes in which computers serve as tools for offenses such as fraud, identity theft, credit card fraud, financial embezzlement, counterfeiting, extortion, intellectual property theft, deviant behavior, child exploitation, and the promotion of extremist ideologies and terrorism financing (*Research and Studies Center, 2015, p. 8*).

Given the transnational nature of cybercrime, its ability to be committed from any location, the speed and ease of concealing digital evidence, and the complexities associated with investigating and prosecuting cybercriminals, combating these offenses requires extensive efforts and mechanisms.

Algeria has taken significant steps in this regard, reinforcing legislative and legal measures and employing advanced technologies, including artificial intelligence, to counter cybercrime effectively. Security-focused media plays a crucial and influential role in this endeavor by enhancing the capabilities of security agencies, showcasing their achievements, and mobilizing public opinion in support of national security efforts. Public awareness and cooperation with law enforcement in cyberspace have become essential components in confronting these crimes (*Basel Saud Al-Anzi & Fayed Abdel Qader Majali, 2020, p. 31*).

Strengthening digital sovereignty has become a strategic priority for nations amid the growing challenges posed by the digital revolution and its far-reaching implications. From this perspective, Algeria is striving to build a comprehensive digital ecosystem that ensures the protection of national data and electronic infrastructure from escalating cyber threats. This strategy includes adopting advanced technologies, encouraging local innovation in the tech sector, and developing legislation that guarantees data privacy and control over information flow. Strengthening digital sovereignty is not limited to security dimensions alone; it also extends to achieving technological and economic independence, enabling the country to establish a sustainable digital future in line with global advancements.

Based on the above, this study focuses on the media coverage of cybercrime in the *Algerian Police Magazine*, a specialized security media platform published by the General Directorate of National Security in Algeria. The magazine addresses various security and social issues, providing media content that highlights efforts to combat different forms of crime. These include traditional crimes such as corruption, money laundering, and drug trafficking, as well as cybercrimes like online fraud, cyberattacks, blackmail, and offenses related to illegal digital content.

In addition, the magazine plays a vital role in raising public awareness about security laws and procedures in response to technological and digital advancements. Through its media coverage, the *Algerian Police Magazine* examines cybercrime-related issues, reflecting the challenges and threats facing Algerian society in the era of digital transformation and artificial intelligence.

Given the above context, this study seeks to answer the following central question:

What is the nature of the media coverage of cybercrime in the *Algerian Police Magazine*, in terms of both content and format?

1.2. Research Sub-questions

To address this core question, the study explores the following sub-questions:

- How significant is the issue of cybercrime in the media agenda of the *Algerian Police Magazine*?
- What are the key cybercrime-related topics covered by the magazine during the 2023/2024 period?
- What types of media formats and journalistic approaches does the magazine use to report on cybercrime?
- What are the intended objectives of the magazine's media coverage of cybercrime?
- What are the primary sources used by the *Algerian Police Magazine* in its coverage of cybercrime issues?
- What types of media messages does the magazine aim to convey in its coverage of cybercrime?

1.3. Research Objectives

This study aims to achieve the following objectives:

The primary objective of this study is to highlight the *Algerian Police Magazine's* approach to addressing cybercrime in its publications during the years 2023 and 2024.

This main objective is further divided into the following specific goals:

- Identifying the key topics that the *Algerian Police Magazine* has emphasized in its media coverage of cybercrime.
- Understanding the magazine's media agenda and priorities in addressing cybercrime.
- Examining the journalistic formats and techniques used by the magazine in its reporting on cybercrime.
- Analyzing the nature of media messages conveyed by the magazine regarding cybercrime.
- Investigating the intended objectives of the magazine's media coverage of cybercrime.

- Exploring the various sources utilized in the magazine's media treatment of cybercrime.

1.4. Research Methodology and Tools

1.4.1. Research Methodology

This study falls under **descriptive research**, which aims to describe a phenomenon, its components, and its relationship to the current context. To achieve this, we employed the **survey method** in both its **descriptive** and **analytical** aspects.

We conducted a survey of selected issues of the *Algerian Police Magazine* focusing on cybercrime coverage during 2023 and 2024. A full analysis of all issues was not feasible, and upon surveying the issues, we observed that **cybercrime received significantly more coverage in 2024 than in 2023**. Several factors contributed to this shift, which will be discussed later in the analysis.

Additionally, we utilized **content analysis methodology** to assess the extent of the magazine's focus on cybercrime within the framework of security media. This allowed us to identify the main themes and perspectives reflected in the magazine's approach to cybercrime and its implications.

1.4.2. Research Tools

Content analysis is a widely used technique in **survey studies**, aiming to describe and analyze media content to understand the nature and extent of the information presented. It helps determine how media outlets address specific issues and the messages they intend to convey to their audiences (Ahmed Ben Mersli, 2013, p. 101).

In this study, content analysis was employed to examine media materials related to cybercrime, considering the following elements:

- **The identity of the media outlet:** The *Algerian Police Magazine*, which serves as the official voice of the General Directorate of National Security.
- **Focus on digital content:** Only materials related to cybercrime were included in the study.

- **Content analysis framework:** The study assessed how cybercrimes were addressed in the magazine's media coverage and the different journalistic techniques used.

1.5. Study Population and Sample

1.5.1. Study Population

Maurice Angers defines a research population as "a set of elements that share one or more common characteristics, distinguishing them from other elements and forming the basis of the study or investigation" (Maurice Angers, 2004, p. 298).

In the context of this study, the research population consists of **all issues of the Algerian Police Magazine**, which is published every three months. A total of **seven (07) issues** were selected for analysis. The choice of *Algerian Police Magazine* was based on its status as the official media outlet of the National Security Institution, making it a relevant source for examining its treatment of cybercrime and its approach to covering this topic.

The study population includes all available **digital** issues of *Algerian Police Magazine* from **2011 to 2024**, provided they are downloadable. However, due to time and resource constraints, a **purposive sample** was selected, covering **all issues from January 2023 to July 2024**, in line with the magazine's quarterly publication cycle.

1.5.2. Study Sample

The sample includes **all issues of the Algerian Police Magazine** published from **January 2023 to July 2024**. A **purposive sampling method** was used, with issues selected quarterly to ensure coverage of the magazine's **cybercrime-related content**.

The final sample comprises **seven (07) issues**, as detailed in **Table 1**:

Table 1: Study Sample – Issues of Algerian Police Magazine

No.	Issue No.	Month	Publication Date	Year
01	153	January	08/02/2023	2023
02	154	June	25/06/2023	2023

03	155	July	27/07/2023	2023
04	156	October	26/10/2023	2023
05	157	February	08/02/2024	2024
06	158	May	06/06/2024	2024
07	159	July	25/07/2024	2024

1.6. Defining Analysis Categories

Analysis categories are essential in content analysis, as they break down media content into **thematic units** that align with the research problem and objectives. These categories depend on both **the nature of the content** and **the type of study**.

Content analysis is divided into **two main categories**:

1. **Content-based categories**: Answer the question: *What was said?*
2. **Form-based categories**: Answer the question: *How was it said?*

Based on this framework, we selected categories that align with the objectives of this study:

A. Content-Based Categories – What Was Said?

- **Topic Category**:

This category involves analyzing the **main themes** presented in *Algerian Police Magazine* related to **cybercrime**. It allows us to determine **how cybercrime topics are framed**, their importance, and the **key subtopics** covered under the broader theme of cybercrime.

Although cybercrime is the **primary topic**, it encompasses **various subtopics**, including:

- Online fraud
- Cyberattacks
- Electronicblackmail
- Digital identitytheft
- Illegal content-related crimes

By analyzing these **subtopics**, we can evaluate the magazine's **focus areas** and assess **the level of importance given to cybercrime reporting**.

Category of Topics Related to Cybercrime and Mechanisms for Combating and Addressing It

This category includes the following subcategories:

- **Key Prominent Ideas in the Topic**
- **Positive or Negative Description of the Topic**

Category of Orientation

Through this category, we aim to determine the stance of the communicator in *Algerian Police Magazine* on the issue of cybercrime—whether they support, oppose, or remain neutral.

Category of Objectives

The purpose of using this category is to identify the various objectives that the communicator in *Algerian Police Magazine* aims to achieve concerning the media coverage of cybercrime.

Category of Actors (Interviewed or Participating Figures) and Their Prominent Positions

This category is further divided into the following subcategories:

- **Security Figures:** Representing individuals related to security agencies (*National Security, National Cybersecurity Authority, other security bodies such as the National Gendarmerie and the National Army*).
- **Public Figures:** Including ministers, university researchers, experts in cybercrime, and strategic analysts.

B. Category of Form: How Was It Presented?

Category of Typographical Elements

This refers to how the media content is presented. It can be divided into several subcategories, the most important being:

- Titles

- Artistic layout
- Colors
- Images and illustrations

In analyzing this category, we explore the various highlighting and influencing techniques used by *Algerian Police Magazine* in its media coverage of cybercrime.

Category of Language Used

Since language is one of the tools of persuasion and influence, this category is used to determine the nature of the language adopted by the communicator in *Algerian Police Magazine* in discussing and analyzing cybercrime.

Determining Units of Analysis

The most commonly used units in content analysis include:

- **Word Unit**
- **Idea Unit**
- **Topic Unit**

In this study, we adopted **the Idea Unit** as the primary unit of analysis, as it is one of the most frequently used units in media research based on content analysis. The Idea Unit provides a stronger indication of the direction of the content and helps in understanding its embedded meanings.

1.7. Validity and Reliability Testing

Reliability Validity

The reliability of the analysis form was tested by analyzing a number of cybercrime-related topics after a period of one month. The reliability coefficient reached **86%**, confirming the validity of the form for application.

1.7.1. Study Concepts

Media Coverage

Refers to the way media outlets address an issue, topic, or event based on a specific editorial policy, which is determined by the ownership and direction of the media outlet. Media coverage includes:

- Content and techniques of influence, whether it emphasizes news or opinion.
- Editorial styles, determining whether the coverage is predominantly news-oriented or opinion-based.
- Media presentation, which is influenced by whether the media outlet is conservative, populist, or moderate.

Media coverage primarily revolves around the question: **How did the media handle that information and data?** It also examines how the media addressed the effects, consequences, and details of the topic. This approach extends beyond news and reports to include other journalistic forms such as articles, interviews, investigations, caricatures, images, and illustrations. It focuses on how ideas and issues are presented, which ones were highlighted, and which ones were neglected. (*Fathi Hussein Amer, 2010, p. 28*)

Operational Definition of Media Coverage

In the context of this study, media coverage refers to the way *Algerian Police Magazine* addressed the issue of cybercrime through the artistic forms used to present media content, as well as the magazine's stance on the topic, in accordance with its editorial policy.

Cybercrime

Scholars in criminal law have differed in defining cybercrime. Some view it from a **technical and technological perspective**, referring to it as *high-tech crimes* or *technology-based crimes*, given their strong connection to modern technology, including computers and emerging digital devices.

Cybercrime has been defined as:

- **Any act or omission that violates tangible or intangible property and directly or indirectly involves electronic technology.**
- **A deliberate criminal act punishable by law, carried out using computers, the internet, or any other digital medium to attack computer data or networks.** The act may cause loss of ownership, financial damage, or

unauthorized access, whether benefiting the perpetrator or others. (*Mirvat Mohammed Hababia, 2022, p. 37*)

Operational Definition of Cybercrime

In this study, the operational definition of cybercrime includes all topics, issues, and events covered by *Algerian Police Magazine* in its issues published during **2023 and 2024**.

2. Presentation and Interpretation of Study Results

2.1 Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Content Categories: What Was Said?

2.1.1 Introduction to Algerian Police Magazine

Algerian Police Magazine is a **quarterly publication** issued by the **General Directorate of National Security (DGSN)** in **Arabic**. It covers various topics related to police activities in Algeria, aiming to highlight the role of law enforcement in maintaining security and public order. The magazine also reflects the directorate's strategy in **enhancing security awareness and public engagement**.
(Source: <https://www.algeriepolice.dz/>)

Objectives of the Magazine

- 1. Informing the Public:** Providing news and reports about police operations and programs.
- 2. Security Awareness:** Publishing articles and research to educate citizens about security-related issues.
- 3. Strengthening Police-Community Relations:** Highlighting community initiatives led by the police.
- 4. Knowledge Exchange:** Covering modern developments in security on both national and international levels.
- 5. Honoring Police Efforts:** Showcasing the achievements and sacrifices of police officers in serving the nation.

Content of *Algerian Police Magazine*

- **Editorial:** Highlights the issue's central theme, providing an overview of key topics such as security technology, cybercrime, corruption, and the police's role in community development.
- **Feature Report:** Covers a major security challenge or recent developments in policing.
- **Operational Achievements:** Reviews significant accomplishments, technological advancements, and training updates in law enforcement.
- **Articles & Analyses:** Contributions from experts and police officers on security and legal topics.
- **Awareness & Prevention:** Campaigns on issues like drug abuse, domestic violence, and different types of crime.
- **Historical Memory:** Focuses on Algerian revolutionary history and key events related to law enforcement.
- **Photo Reports:** Visual coverage of police activities and events.
- **Investigative Reports:** In-depth coverage of significant security-related topics and police interventions.

Target Audience

- Citizens interested in security issues.
- Police officers and security personnel.
- Researchers and security professionals.

2.3. Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Content Categories: What Was Said?

This section analyzes the content to understand how *Algerian Police Magazine* covers cybercrime, including:

- **Types of cybercrime** featured in the magazine.

- **Sources of cybercrime-related content.**
- **Objectives and perspectives** conveyed in the magazine’s articles.

Table (02): Main Cybercrime Topics in Algerian Police Magazine

Topics	Frequenc y	Percentage (%)
Fourth-generation warfare: Its dimensions and impact on public opinion	02	4.34%
Digital citizenship and cybersecurity awareness	03	6.52%
Cybersecurity, AI, and social engineering	05	10.86%
Protecting children from cybercrime and digital blackmail	03	5.52%
Cyberattacks	03	5.32%
National strategy to counter cyber threats	06	13.04%
Awareness campaigns for cybersecurity	05	10.86%
E-governance to enhance digital sovereignty	03	6.52%
Technical readiness as a foundation for cybercrime prevention	04	8.69%
Forensic evidence in combating crime in the AI era	02	4.34%
National and international cooperation in fighting cybercrime	05	10.86%
Cybercrime under Algerian law	04	8.69%

Cybersecurity in aviation	01	2.17%
Total	46	100%

Analysis of Results

The highest percentage (13.04%) of content in *Algerian Police Magazine* focuses on **the national strategy to counter cyber threats**, making it the magazine’s **top priority in addressing cybercrime**.

The second most frequent topics (10.86%) include **cybersecurity, artificial intelligence, and social engineering**, as well as **national and international cooperation in combating cybercrime**.

Topics such as **cybercrime under Algerian law and technical readiness for cybersecurity** ranked third (8.69%).

Digital citizenship awareness and e-governance for digital sovereignty were covered in 6.52% of articles, while the **lowest percentage (2.17%) was dedicated to cybersecurity in aviation**.

Key Observations

- The magazine **emphasizes** Algeria’s **national cybersecurity strategy**, which is built on:
 - **Implementing advanced security systems** to detect and counter cyber threats.
 - **Raising awareness** and promoting cybersecurity culture in society.
 - **Training national security professionals** in cyber defense.
- **International cooperation** and **public awareness campaigns** also receive significant attention in media coverage.

Table (03): Media Treatment of Cybercrime in *Algerian Police Magazine*

Media Stance	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Neutral Stance	11	42.30%

Supportive Stance	18	69.23%
Opposing Stance	00	0.00%
Total	26	100%

Analysis of Results

- The **dominant stance** in *Algerian Police Magazine* is **supportive (69.23%)**, meaning the magazine **aligns with government strategies** in fighting cybercrime.
- The **neutral stance (42.30%)** indicates that some articles provide **objective coverage** by presenting factual information without bias.
- There is **no opposing stance (0%)**, which means the magazine does not critique or challenge the government's cybersecurity policies.

This strong **supportive stance** reflects the **magazine's role as an extension of state policy**, endorsing national cybersecurity strategies and highlighting Algeria's digital security efforts. The magazine focuses on:

- **Promoting awareness** about cyber threats.
- **Highlighting law enforcement efforts** to combat cybercrime.
- **Providing expert analysis** on security and digital sovereignty.
- **Encouraging public cooperation** with authorities in enhancing cybersecurity.

The **neutral stance** ensures that while the magazine supports government policies, it also presents **data-driven reports and expert insights** on cybercrime, making coverage more balanced.

Table (04): Objectives of Cybercrime Coverage in *Algerian Police Magazine*

Objectives	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Raising public awareness about cybercrime risks	26	26.80%
Proposing solutions and strategies to counter cybercrime	15	15.46%
Showcasing police efforts in fighting cybercrime	22	22.68%
Explaining the legal and legislative framework for cybercrime	08	8.24%
Highlighting shared responsibility between citizens and police in digital security	26	26.80%
Total	97	100%

Analysis of Results

The top two objectives of *Algerian Police Magazine* in covering cybercrime are:

- 1. Raising public awareness (26.80%):** Educating citizens on the dangers of cybercrime and promoting cybersecurity.
- 2. Emphasizing shared responsibility (26.80%):** Encouraging collaboration between the police and the public in strengthening Algeria’s digital security.

Other key objectives include:

- **Showcasing police efforts (22.68%):** Demonstrating law enforcement’s role in combating cybercrime.
- **Proposing solutions (15.46%):** Offering technical and legal strategies to prevent digital crimes.

- **Explaining the legal framework (8.24%):** Informing the public about cybercrime laws and penalties.

These findings show that *Algerian Police Magazine* plays an **educational and promotional role**, reinforcing government cybersecurity initiatives while engaging the public in digital safety.

om these figures, we can conclude that the Algerian Police Magazine adopts an approach of influence and awareness in its media treatment of the topic of cybercrime. This approach utilizes all forms of communication, persuasion, and influence to convey information and facts, addressing both the mind and emotions of the audience. Meanwhile, the goal of highlighting shared responsibility between the police and all actors in the field to enhance digital sovereignty is evident. This is achieved through the adoption of principles to strengthen national digital sovereignty and the implementation of e-governance in line with government efforts, considering that digitization plays a significant role in combating corruption and cybercrimes, thereby supporting operational structures with various digital applications and modern technical tools to facilitate the police's response to cybercrime."

Table No. (04) represents the category of sources for obtaining information related to cybercrime.

Sources	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Internal sources (Security reports)	24	43.63
Official sources	11	20.00
Informed and reliable sources	15	27.27
Other sources	05	09.09
Total	55	100

Table No. (04) represents the sources used in the media treatment of cybercrime by the Algerian Police Magazine. We observed that the Police Magazine relies on internal sources (security reports) for 43.63% of the information. The second most frequent source is informed and reliable sources at 27.27%, followed by official sources at 20.00%, and other sources at 09.09%. From these numbers, we can deduce the following:

- The Algerian Police Magazine primarily relies on informed and reliable sources (security reports) as the first source of information, as these are crucial and classified sources for the security institution. The human sources, represented by inspectors, officers, and police chiefs, as well as security specialists or parties involved in the case, are central to the media work in the field of cybercrime prevention. This reflects the seriousness and importance of the topic for the police.
- We can say that the nature of the report-style treatment, which includes data, statistics, and details covering logistical aspects such as technical infrastructure, specialized tools and software (e.g., digital forensic analysis tools), preventive measures, and emergency plans, highlights how the growing reliance on digital systems and technological advancements increases complexities and threats, placing a significant responsibility on the police and making cybercrime prevention a priority.
- The source is of great importance in determining the value of the information the magazine conveys and publishes, distinguishing it from news with unknown sources. Official sources enhance the magazine's credibility and build trust with readers, as these are the institutions or individuals who contribute to the creation of the magazine's media material. Therefore, the source is crucial in ensuring the credibility of the magazine.

Table No. (05) represents the category of actors.

Category of Actors	Frequency	Percentage
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		(%)
Strategic actors (high authorities, government officials)	12	26.08
Police officers and security personnel	25	54.34
University professors, specialized researchers, and experts	09	19.56
Total	46	100

The results of this table show that the highest targeted category in the media coverage of cybercrime is the general public at 32.09%. The second category is police officers and security personnel at 28.39%, followed by researchers and experts in cybercrime at 20.98%, while decision-makers represent 18.51%.

This can be explained by the fact that the Algerian Police Magazine's approach to cybercrime media coverage primarily targets the general public, which includes citizens and victims of cybercrime. These results align with those in Table No. (03), where 26.80% of the coverage focuses on raising awareness and informing the public about the dangers of cybercrime. This indicates that the magazine aims, through its media role, to enlighten and educate the public about the risks of cybercrime, particularly for children and teenagers.

The second target group consists of police officers across the country, to inform them about the various laws, procedures, and security measures adopted by the police in combating cybercrime. Researchers and experts in cybercrime, especially in cybersecurity, are also a key target audience. The aim is to foster cooperation between these experts and the police to identify cybercriminals, legally pursue them, develop real-time cyberattack detection programs, mitigate their impact, and benefit from

expert opinions on international regulations, particularly in the field of transnational cybercrime.

3.2 Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Media Formats: How Was It Presented?

In the section on quantitative and qualitative analysis, we examine the media formats, which are essential for effectively disseminating cybercrime-related content. The Algerian Police Magazine selects specific formats based on its editorial policy, aiming to use appropriate highlighting techniques. There is a functional connection between form and content, requiring communication specialists to employ various journalistic writing techniques for cybercrime topics. This section includes:

- The placement of cybercrime-related content in the Algerian Police Magazine.
- The artistic format of cybercrime-related content in the magazine.
- The elements used to highlight cybercrime-related content (titles and colors).

Table No. (07) – Language Used in Cybercrime Media Coverage

LanguageUsed	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Arabic	46	83.63%
ForeignLanguage	09	16.36%
Total	55	100%

The results of this table show that Arabic dominates cybercrime media coverage at 83.63%, while the use of a foreign language (French) appears at 16.36%. This reflects the policy of the Algerian Police Magazine, which relies on Arabic for presenting and delivering its media content. Language serves as the medium for conveying messages and media content, and Arabic—through its structure and linguistic features—greatly influences readers.

This can be explained by the fact that Arabic is the national language and a fundamental component of cultural identity. Moreover, cybercrime issues require clear and simple Arabic to ensure the message reaches all audiences. Algeria has pursued an Arabic-language policy for governmental institutions, education, and media for decades as part of its national strategy. Cybercrime is a global issue, but media coverage in Algeria must address the public in a language they understand. However, some analytical articles were published in French.

Table No. (08) – Media Format Used in Cybercrime Coverage

Media Format	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Editorial	02	5.12%
Analytical Article	08	20.51%
Investigative Reports	11	28.20%
News Article	02	5.12%
Interview	06	15.38%
Feature Report	06	15.38%
Press Campaign	04	10.38%
Total	39	100%

The results of this table show that investigative reports are the most used format in the Algerian Police Magazine’s cybercrime coverage, at 28.20%, followed by analytical articles at 20.51%. Feature reports and interviews rank next at 15.38% each. News articles and editorials represent 5.12% each, while press campaigns account for 10.38%.

From our analysis of these results, it appears that the predominance of investigative reports over other journalistic formats is due to the nature of the Algerian Police Magazine, which requires in-depth coverage of cybercrime topics. The magazine's

approach focuses on raising awareness and enhancing cybersecurity. Investigative reports, in general, are distinguished by their ability to provide detailed and reliable information, combining factual accuracy with in-depth analysis of events. This enables the audience to understand the dimensions of cybercrime and its impact on society. Additionally, investigative reports help clarify the evolving methods and techniques used by "cybercriminals" or "hackers." This type of media coverage contributes to increasing and deepening public awareness, strengthening understanding of the importance of cybersecurity, and emphasizing the necessity of preventing cyber threats.

Analytical articles ranked second among the journalistic formats used in cybercrime media coverage, reflecting the editorial policy of the Algerian Police Magazine in the security field. Analytical articles play an effective role in addressing cybercrime issues by providing the audience with an in-depth understanding of the complexities of such crimes. They focus on the causes and consequences of cybercrime, as well as reviewing the efforts and mechanisms used to combat this type of crime. Our survey of the Police Magazine revealed that both investigative reports and analytical articles occupied a significant digital space in the study sample. Since the magazine is available online in its digital format, communicators can take advantage of the digital space to accommodate journalistic formats that require more extensive content.

Feature reports and interviews ranked third, each at 15.38%. This reflects the nature of cybercrime, which demands extensive explanation, analysis, factual reporting, and data presentation. Journalistic interviews provide the audience with an opportunity to explore different perspectives. Several security officials, experts, academics, and university professors participated in these interviews. Through such discussions, readers gain insight into real-life experiences and understand the challenges faced by security agencies in combating cybercrime.

On the other hand, feature reports shed light on the experiences of cybercrime victims and the efforts made by security agencies to combat these crimes. These reports

highlighted the role of central departments such as the SCLC (Specialized Cybercrime Law Center) in investigating and combating cybercrime.

Table No. (09) – Headlines Used in Cybercrime Media Coverage

Type of Headline	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Banner Headline	01	2.56%
Main Headline	02	5.12%
Standard Headline	36	92.30%
Total	39	100%

The results of this table show that standard headlines account for 92.30%, while main headlines represent 5.12%, and banner headlines appear at 2.56%. This indicates that most headlines related to cybercrime content in the magazine are standard, in line with the dominant journalistic formats—investigative reports (28.20%) and analytical articles (20.51%).

A banner headline was used only once, in issue No. 158, under the title "**Promoting a Digital Culture Based on Strategic Vigilance.**" This was featured as the editorial of the Algerian Prime Minister. The Police Magazine structures its media content presentation on cybercrime based on the significance of the topic and its placement within the magazine's pages.

Headlines in the **Algerian Police Magazine** are one of the key elements that play a significant role in capturing the reader's attention. The magazine's headlines aim to achieve multiple objectives, including drawing interest to the topic of cybercrime through clear and appropriate titles. It is evident that the magazine primarily relies on **standard headlines** when addressing cybercrime. This is due to the magazine's

reliance on journalistic forms such as **news reports and analytical articles**, which do not necessarily require sensationalism.

Additionally, the magazine is published every three months, meaning that cybercrime topics are not treated as breaking news or exclusive reports. Instead, they are presented as **detailed articles and reports** that discuss the activities of security institutions and their role in combating cybercrime in Algeria. The use of **a standard headline instead of a bold "manchette"** may stem from various factors, primarily related to the **nature of the magazine, its editorial policy, and its target audience**. The magazine mainly addresses **police officers, specialists, and experts**, which is why it prioritizes **objectivity and clarity over sensationalism**. The primary goal is to provide **accurate and direct information**, steering away from exaggerated journalistic techniques. Furthermore, as an official publication, the **Algerian Police Magazine** adheres to a specific style in presenting topics while maintaining the **credibility and reputation** of the security institution.

Table No. (10): Typographic Elements Used in the Media Coverage of Cybercrime

Category of Images and Graphics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Photographic Images	24	20.00%
Feature Photos (Symbolic or Expressive)	15	31.25%
Infographic Images	06	12.50%
Charts, Tables, and Diagrams	02	4.16%
Cartoons	00	0.00%
Illustrations	01	2.08%
Total	48	100%

Analysis of Image and Graphic Usage in the Algerian Police Magazine

From this table, it is clear that the **Algerian Police Magazine** predominantly uses **symbolic or expressive images** in its coverage of cybercrime, with a frequency of **31.25%**. **Photographic images** account for **20%**, while **infographic images** make up **12.5%**. Meanwhile, **charts, tables, and diagrams** represent **4.16%**, and **illustrations** constitute only **2.08%**.

Upon reviewing the magazine, it is evident that **symbolic and expressive images** are used in large sections of media content. These images play a crucial role in conveying cybercrime issues, as they serve as **an essential visual element that supports the text, enhances message delivery, and captures the reader's attention**. The **media producer** employs symbolic or expressive images to visually represent ideas.

On the other hand, **photographic images** are typically **portrait photos** used to feature **article and report authors, such as university professors, judges, psychologists, and police officers**. Some images are also sourced from **archives**, depicting **national security officers in the field**.

The magazine also makes use of **infographic images**, which help simplify and clarify complex information and concepts related to cybercrime. These images are frequently used in **news reports and articles** to provide a **visual explanation of cybersecurity topics** that may be difficult to grasp through text alone. Given that cybercrime often involves **technical details**, **infographics aid in breaking down these complexities**, ensuring that messages are conveyed more effectively. These visuals are typically presented in **graphical formats, such as infographics and charts**.

Since cybercrime is **not always a tangible subject with observable real-life events**, **symbolic images** are used to visually represent **concepts and ideas** in a clear and comprehensible manner.

Table No. (11): Illustrates the Publication Location of Cybercrime Topics in the Algerian Police Magazine

Title Placement	Frequency	Percentage%
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Front Page	02	5.12%
Inner Pages	33	84.61%
Last Pages	04	10.25%
Total	39	100%

The results of this table indicate that the placement of media content on cybercrime is predominantly found in the inner pages at a rate of 84.61%, whereas its publication in the last pages accounts for 10.25%. Meanwhile, its presence on the front page is at 5.12%. It is important to note that the front page refers to the cover page and pages 01-04, while the inner pages range from pages 05-65. The findings reveal that media material is mainly placed on inner pages such as 15-16-17-18, 30-31-22-33, and last pages 50-51-52-53-54-55. This suggests that the journalistic treatment of cybercrime is more concentrated within the inner pages rather than the first pages. This is because the media coverage consists of long journalistic reports or analytical articles that span more than two to three pages.

By analyzing these results, it appears that the communication officer deliberately selects the inner pages to address cybercrime topics. This preference is based on the need to provide ample space for detailing incidents, explaining efforts made, and incorporating expert opinions from cybersecurity specialists. Such an approach enhances the magazine’s credibility and attracts readers’ interest.

Table No. (12): Represents the Unit of Thought and Its Indicators

Unit of Thought and Its Indicators	Frequency	Percentage%
Strengthening Partnerships, Agreements, and International Cooperation in Combating Cybercrime	13	13.40%
Achieving National Cybersecurity	18	18.55%
Establishing a National System for	16	16.49%

Proactiveness and Strategic Vigilance for Cyber Threat Prevention and Protection		
Protecting Children from Cybercrime Threats	10	10.30%
Enhancing the Legal and Legislative System to Combat Cybercrime	11	11.34%
National Structures and Agencies Responsible for Addressing Security Threats	08	8.24%
Raising Awareness and Educating the Public on the Dangers and Impacts of Cybercrime	12	12.37%
Emerging Cybercrimes in the Era of Artificial Intelligence	04	4.12%
Forensic Investigation Techniques in Cybercrime	05	5.15%
Total	97	100%

The table demonstrates that the unit of thought serves as the foundation for deconstructing and understanding the messages conveyed in the texts or content covered by the Algerian Police Magazine in its treatment of cybercrime. Among the most prevalent and widely discussed ideas in the content is achieving national cybersecurity, which constitutes 18.55%. This is followed by the idea of establishing a national system for proactiveness and strategic vigilance for cyber threat prevention and protection at 16.49%, and strengthening partnerships and international cooperation in combating cyber threats at 13.40%. Additionally, raising public awareness and sensitization to cybercrime risks stands at 12.37%, while enhancing the legal system accounts for 11.34%, and protecting children from cybercrime threats comprises 10.30%.

By analyzing these results, it is evident that the most frequently addressed ideas in the Algerian Police Magazine reflect the security institution's (i.e., the communication officer's) commitment to combating and confronting cybercrime. These ideas outline

the broad lines of the media strategy in addressing this issue. The communication officer's media coverage of cybercrime focuses on achieving national cybersecurity, which requires a comprehensive approach that includes the development of effective strategies and the establishment of secure digital infrastructures to protect Algeria from cyber threats, especially with technological advancements.

This approach relies on enhancing the readiness of critical systems and facilities, updating legislation, and improving expertise in digital forensics and cyber investigations. The media treatment of cybercrime is also reflected in the indicator of establishing a national system for cyber threat prevention and protection. This highlights the security institution's direction in adopting proactive strategies and strategic vigilance. These strategies consist of a set of integrated measures, including continuous assessment and monitoring of potential cyber threats, enabling the prioritization of preventive interventions through the deployment of the latest cybersecurity tools and techniques, such as firewalls, intrusion detection software, and continuous network monitoring systems.

General Study Results

- The Algerian Police Magazine primarily focuses on topics related to the national strategy for addressing cyber threats, as well as national and international cooperation mechanisms to combat cybercrime and raise awareness to achieve cybersecurity.
- The study results indicate a dominant supportive stance towards media coverage aimed at combating cybercrime.
- The findings reveal that the purpose of media coverage is to highlight the shared responsibility between citizens and the police in reinforcing national digital sovereignty and raising public awareness.
- The results show that the Algerian Police Magazine relies on credible internal sources (security sources) and well-informed, trustworthy sources.

- The study indicates that the main actors in media coverage of cybercrime are police officers and personnel, who are the key figures in reporting on cybercrime.
- The findings reveal that the primary target audience of cybercrime media coverage includes the general Algerian public, police officers, and security agencies.
- The results demonstrate the predominance of the Arabic language in cybercrime coverage.
- The study shows that reports and analytical articles are the dominant formats used in media coverage of cybercrime.
- The findings indicate that the Algerian Police Magazine employs typographic elements, including symbolic and photographic images.
- The study results show that cybercrime-related media content is primarily published in inner and last pages of the magazine.
- The results highlight that achieving national cybersecurity is the most frequently addressed theme in media content, followed by the establishment of a national system for proactive strategies and strategic vigilance to prevent and protect against cyber threats.

Conclusion

After conducting a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the study results concerning media coverage of cybercrime in the Algerian Police Magazine between 2023 and 2024, it was found that cybercrime received significant attention in issues (157-158-159). This reflects the communication officer's increased focus on cybercrime-related issues during this period compared to 2023.

This trend indicates that the magazine aligns with Algeria's governmental agenda, which seeks to adapt to technological advancements in media and communication. This is achieved by updating and enacting legislative texts that strengthen digital sovereignty, including the Cybercrime Law, and by enhancing various digital

mechanisms and modern technologies—such as artificial intelligence—to combat cyber threats that endanger individuals and institutions.

Consequently, the media coverage of cybercrime in the Algerian Police Magazine is characterized by a strong emphasis on raising awareness and providing in-depth analysis of this complex and evolving phenomenon. The magazine also offers professional coverage of the efforts made by Algerian security agencies to combat these crimes, including the use of advanced technological tools and international partnerships to enhance cybersecurity. Additionally, this media coverage aims to educate readers about the latest digital threats and provide them with advice and guidelines to protect themselves and their information from cyber risks.

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