

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.63332/joph.v5i5.1470>

## Hate Crimes, Their Nature and the Laws Associated with Them from the Point of View of Professors at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Al-Ahliyya Amman University

Khaled Omar Mohammad Al Shyaab<sup>1</sup>

### Abstract

*This research aims to identify the nature of hate crimes and the laws related to them from the point of view of professors of the Faculty of Arts at Al-Ahliyya Amman University, using the descriptive analytical approach. A questionnaire was designed to collect data and was distributed to a sample of (150) university professors. The results of the research revealed that there is a statistical significance between the nature of hate crimes, the laws associated with them, and the variables of gender, academic experience, and marital status.*

**Keywords:** Crimes, Hate Crimes, Nature of Hate Crimes, Hate Crime Laws.

### Introduction

Hatred is a human feeling issued against an individual, a subject, or even specific communities. It is a behavior that carries degrees of violence and inferiority. Its perpetrator may want to commit a group of anti-social acts that are contrary to the law and lead to punishment for the perpetrators. (Al-Shibini, 2023, p. 14)

Behind the feelings of hatred are a group of crimes that emerged because of that aggressive behavior. Hate crimes are a group of crimes that deal with arousing human or societal feelings and violating the identity of the victim. These types of crimes are known as crimes of discrimination, whether the discrimination is from individuals or governments. Legal discrimination is a hate crime. (Erica, 2019, p. 99)

Hate crimes occur around us everywhere, whether at home, in educational or practical environments, or even using technological means through various means of social communication. They are crimes that are not limited in place or time, nor are they limited to one concept, but rather they are considered a branch of different crimes against a group of personal characteristics towards a person or society. (Perry, 2023, p. 89)

The law also classifies hate crimes as bias crimes against race, lineage, or religion. It also includes bias crimes against gender, race, disability, and age. They are criminal crimes that carry a group of hate messages toward the characteristics of a person or the identity of a group. These crimes take various forms, such as speech using insults or incendiary publications. Hatred has biased motives. Every crime with biased motives is considered a hate crime. (Sabah, 2022, p. 50)

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<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Al-Ahliyya Amman Univrsity, Email: [mhdsh9955@gmail.com](mailto:mhdsh9955@gmail.com)



The law has an important role in dealing with hate crimes, as various legal legislations have emerged that deal with hate crimes as a felony whose perpetrator is punished according to a legal text. Omani law considers hate crimes to be hostile crimes that harm societies, through a royal decree, which stipulates that every crime harm society whether the motive is violent or an intentional crime. It is a crime that requires the issuance of the necessary and deterrent penalties to prevent its recurrence.

The law does not consider the psychological motives behind committing the crime. Lawmen see that this is the specialty of psychologists. However, the law looks at the article stipulated in the act to the extent of the damage caused to the crime. The individual who acted here must be to prevent the act from being repeated. The aim of the lawmen is to spread security without Investigating the motives behind committing the crime. (Zamel et al., 2024, p. 234)

Hence, this provides basis for our interest in researching the nature of hate crimes through researching our current topic.

### **First: Research Elements**

#### **Research Problem:**

Hate crimes represent the predominant nature of the various crimes that occur within our societies today, from crimes of insult against a race, ethnicity, or religion, to murders and other crimes that are motivated by hatred. Hate crimes occur from individuals to governments, so the distinction in the legal text is between one group and not others. It is a type of hate crime.

Hate crimes are crimes that have spread among societies, so jurists had to issue different legal texts that deal with such crimes by issuing many legal texts based on the type of crime and the subsequent damage from it. Thus, many studies emerged that dealt with hate crimes and the laws related to them, such as a study by (Jalal, 2023) who talked about hate crimes as a source of neglect by law enforcement and constitutional texts despite the harm they cause to societies.

The study of (Samih, 2024) also recommended the necessity of cooperation between both law makers and psychologists and social scientists to deal with the nature of hate crimes. The study also clarified that the nature of hate crimes is to rely on a different load of motives towards the racism of one group over another, as it is aimed at a group or religion or race, or even one gender or another. The study of (Zamel et al., 2024) clarified a group of samples of hate crimes. We found from the interview with perpetrators of hate crimes that the crime was based on targeting discrimination, such as a case where the crime of theft was committed with the aim of cutting off the rich, and another case committed murder to feel the victim's distinction at work, and a crime to insult a religion that the perpetrator believes represents the interest of the state towards that religion.

The topic of our research is not something recently invented, but rather the result of ongoing research into hate crimes, their nature and the laws associated with them. The problem of our current research lies in the attempt to answer the following main question:

#### **What is the nature of hate crimes and the laws related to them from the point of view of professors at the Faculty of Arts at Al-Ahliyya Amman University?**

This research branches out into a set of the following sub-questions:

- 1) What is the relationship between hate crimes and the laws related to them from the point of view of professors of the Faculty of Arts at Al-Ahliyya Amman University and the gender variable?
- 2) What is the relationship between hate crimes and the laws related to them from the point of view of professors of the Faculty of Arts at Al-Ahliyya Amman University and the marital status variable?
- 3) What is the relationship between hate crimes and the laws related to them from the point of view of professors of the Faculty of Arts at Al-Ahliyya Amman University and the variable of practical experience?

### **Research Objectives**

Our current research attempts to achieve the following set of goals:

- 1) Know what hate crimes are.
- 2) Identify the nature of hate crimes.
- 3) Addressing the laws related to hate crimes.
- 4) Conduct a field study on professors of the Faculty of Arts at Al-Ahliyya Amman University to learn about the nature of hate crimes and the laws related to them.

### **Importance of Research**

The importance of the research lies in the topics it addresses, which are hate crimes: their nature and the laws associated with them. Perhaps this aspect has great importance, both from a theoretical and practical perspective, which is represented in the following points:

#### **First: From a Theoretical Standpoint**

- 1) The study is considered an extension of the studies of some previous researchers who studied hate crimes and the laws related to them.
- 2) There is a correlation between the nature of hate crimes, the laws related to them, and the point of view of professors of the Faculty of Arts at Al-Ahliyya Amman University .
- 3) The importance of this study is that it is considered the first, to the researcher's knowledge, that addressed hate crimes through a field study.
- 4) This research may provide indications about laws related to hate crimes.
- 5) It also gives an indication of the impact of the theoretical and cognitive role of directing the legal text bodies towards hate crimes while activating the societal role with these crimes.
- 6) The results of the study enrich the criminal and social role from a cognitive standpoint.

#### **Second: From the Practical Aspect**

- 1- This study may provide the opportunity to develop effective programs in the field of criminology.
- 2- Directing the role of investigative authorities in providing attention to hate crimes in investigations.

3- Researchers at universities and researchers in the criminal field and the field of sociology in general may benefit from the study.

### **Research Limits**

1- Human limits: (150) male and female university professors from the Faculty of Arts, Al-Ahliyya Amman University.

2- Spatial determinants: Al-Ahliyya Amman University.

3- Time limits: It was implemented in the period between 2023 and 2024 AD.

### **Research Terms**

Our current research relied on a set of terms that we address through the following:

#### **1- Crimes:**

The concepts of crime have varied, but we are keen to present them through what serves our current research, as follows:

Behavior that is inconsistent with the set of societal laws, even though it causes harm to a person or a group of people, is characterized as anti-social behavior. (Hassan, 2020, p. 33)

We can also address the concept of crime as a type of societal violence that is characterized by being immoral, considering it a type of disgraceful and unacceptable actions for both parties to the act. (Muhammad, 2007, p. 45)

We can clarify the crime through our current research as the sum of acts committed due to a set of motives behind the committed act through a field study on professors of the Faculty of Arts at Al-Ahliyya Amman University.

#### **2- Hate crimes:**

There are many concepts that express hate crimes, using the set of motives behind committing the crime. We can address these concepts through the following:

- Hate crimes are a group of criminal crimes that target the victim's property or characteristics and may contain in their content a set of messages carrying hatred for the victim, whether for himself or for his affiliations. (Sabah, 2022, p. 8)

- Hate crimes are based on a set of state laws. They are the commission of an act that contradicts characteristics of race, gender, religion, or physical or mental disability. Hate crimes require the occurrence of a complete crime in order to be classified according to hate crimes. (Attiya, 2022, p. 10)

We can define hate crimes procedurally according to the requirements of our research, as they are a group of crimes committed and motivated by hate, and its nature and the laws associated with it are intended to be identified from the point of view of professors of the Faculty of Arts at Al-Ahliyya Amman University.

#### **3- The nature of hate crimes:**

The nature of hate crimes means a group of traditional crimes committed, but what distinguishes them is the motives of the perpetrator towards the victim. (Al-Shibini, 2023, p. 15)

We know the nature of hate crimes through our current research, which is knowing the purpose of hate crimes from the point of view of professors at the Faculty of Arts, Al-Ahliyya Amman University.

#### **4- Hate crime laws:**

Hate crime laws are known as a set of legislative texts regarding the commission of a criminal act, based on the degree of harm inflicted on the victim. (Ibrahim, 2023, p. 70)

It is known procedurally as a collection of legislative texts from the point of view of professors of the Faculty of Literature at Al-Ahliyya Amman University.

#### **Second: Previous studies:**

The study of (Munjid, 2017) expressed hate crimes through an analytical study of the total number of hate crimes with the aim of studying the various aspects of the crime. The study relied on the inductive approach, using the descriptive and comparative method. It aimed to know what hate crime is, along with the position of comparative legislation on hate crimes, The results of the study concluded that hate crimes are, in their nature, based on the motive of hatred towards the victims, and that Arab countries achieved the issuance of legal legislation with provisions requiring them to deal with hate crimes.

The study of (Sabah, 2020) also aimed to research the legislative texts and constitutional articles of hate crime laws. It used the descriptive and comparative methodology, relying on research into forms of discrimination and incitement to hatred, while identifying the role of the Internet in encouraging hate crimes. The study concluded that there are many legislative texts, both on the Arab and foreign sides, regarding hate crimes, with the availability of many factors that incite hatred, such as the Internet and various media.

The study by Attiya (2022) aimed to identify the key factors contributing to incitement to hate crimes in international law. It employed a descriptive approach and examined various investigations that highlighted obstacles hindering the enforcement of judicial rulings related to hate crimes. Additionally, the study proposed mechanisms to enhance the implementation of legislation on hate crimes. The findings indicated that various legal frameworks prioritize the prohibition of these crimes as part of their commitment to protecting human rights.

The study of (Al-Shibiny, 2023) also expressed hate crimes by addressing the legal structures and regulatory rules for dealing with hate speech in digital media content in Egypt. It used a survey approach to survey the laws and regulations regulating the use of hate speech within digital media, relying on a set of documents. The legal framework that was applied to Egyptian defendants, and the results of the study concluded that the laws related to hate speech are available and efficient.

The study of (Ibrahim, 2023) directed attention to hate crimes by identifying the mechanisms of turning towards hate speech and the effects of hatred on society from committing crimes using the descriptive and analytical approach. The results of the study concluded that hate speech leads to the commission of genocide crimes through advocacy. For wars or advocacy of hatred.

#### **Comment on Previous Studies**

The attention of previous studies has turned towards hate crimes, the subject of our research, which supports our choice of the current research topic. The methods of previous studies were also compatible with our current study, which confirms the importance of the method used. The

previous results provided important support for the results of our current research, especially the study of (Attiya, 2022), which concluded that various legal legislations are keen to prohibit these crimes out of concern for rights. Our research is also the only research that talked about hate crimes through a field study, which confirms the importance of the current research.

### **Third: Literature Review (Theoretical Framework).**

#### **First Element: Hate Crimes**

##### **First: Theories Explaining Hate Crimes**

There have been many theories that address the concept of hate crimes, whether from a negative or legal perspective, and we address this through the following:

##### **Analytical Theory**

This theory views hate crimes as a set of motives behind the criminal act, stemming from personal shortcomings that the perpetrator seeks to compensate for through criminal behavior. These shortcomings are often linked to feelings of discrimination towards a group or particular issues, which generate in the criminal a desire to counteract those feelings of hatred by committing various forms of violence as a way to express rejection of the discrimination. (Jayhawker, 2017, p. 13)

##### **Behavioral Theory**

This theory looks at the perpetrator of hate crimes and not the crime itself. It expresses hate crimes through a group of attempts by the criminal to overcome the set of characteristics of people, groups or religions by embodying a feeling of hatred, which allows the person to commit the crime to the extent of the feeling of hatred. (Valerie, 2020, p. 55)

##### **Marxist Theory of Criminology**

This theory tends to focus on hatred by being a largely political project with the availability of social rules, and those rules are violated from time to time, but with the availability of punishment, these crimes decrease. Hate crimes here include the body of knowledge related to the crime itself as a social phenomenon that includes within its scope the process of making laws. The reaction to breaking laws, and criminology depends on looking at prevailing trends in crime, with research into the issue of how to respond to crime and deal with it, while addressing the boundaries of the formal criminal justice system such as the police, courts, prisons, etc., with the role of those boundaries in achieving social justice. (Newborn, 2017, p. 11).

#### **Second: Characteristics of Hate Crimes**

Hate crimes have a set of characteristics, which are as follows:

- Every crime whose target is personal or racial characteristics of a group or religion.
- They are crimes committed against specific characteristics.
- A group of crimes carrying hate messages towards discriminatory groups.
- They are crimes against societal distinction.
- The crime is not limited to the criminal act alone. It may be a group of words that carry meanings of insult and slander, all of which incite hatred.

- It also carries a set of protected characteristics, such as gender, race, politics, age, disability, religion, and sexual orientation (Greyson, 2016, p. 66).

### **Second element: The nature of hate crimes:**

The nature of hate crimes is represented by a set of pillars related to the commission of the crime, including the following:

#### **1) The Hypothetical Corner:**

It is the pillar concerned with the criminal character of the victim, which is linked to a group of sexual, racial, and religious beliefs and the perpetrator's affiliation to those affiliations, which was a motive for the perpetrator to commit the crime to confront those beliefs.

#### **2) The Physical Pillar:**

It is the pillar related to physical injury through committing the crime, whether by beating using a sharp instrument such as a fire or incendiary device or any other cause of bodily injury. However, in the case of assault without physical injury, the law does not recognize it. Here, it is not considered a crime if the victim cannot prove physical injury.

#### **3) The Moral Pillar:**

It includes the intent and will to commit the crime through the perpetrator's knowledge of the characteristics and inclinations of the victim, and the result of that knowledge creates the motive to commit the crime. (Ibrahim, 2023, p. 77)

### **Third Element: Laws Related to Hate Crimes**

Many international and local frameworks and laws have addressed hate crimes, which we can discuss in the following:

#### **First: International Laws (The United States as a Model):**

The problem of violence has significantly spread within the United States, prompting the enactment of legislation aimed at combating discrimination. The most notable of these laws is the one passed in 1871, which prohibits racial violence against Black individuals. This was followed by a law in 1875 that banned discrimination in public places. American laws addressing hate crimes continued to evolve, culminating in the Civil Rights Act, which prohibits violence based on beliefs, religion, nationality, race, and color.

Establishing laws prohibiting housing based on belonging and discrimination, under the name of the Fair Housing Law, with issuing fines for violations of the legality of housing based on belonging and discrimination, while opening the door to the federal courts towards any act that carries discrimination, as the punishment reached a period not exceeding ten years under the heading of crimes. Intellectual attacks. (Perry, 2023, p. 90)

The Hate Crime Statistics Law was previously passed requiring the Ministry of Justice to publish statistics on hate crimes against race, color, or sex. (Erica, 2019, p. 89)

#### **Second: Arabic Laws:**

Through researching Arabic laws and legislation against hate crimes, the researcher found that there is no specific law that criminalizes hatred. However, there are legal provisions under the term "terrorist acts" that address terrorism as a form of hate crime, especially following the Arab

Spring revolutions. Several Arab countries, led by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Arab Republic of Egypt, launched campaigns to combat terrorism, resulting in the issuance of laws criminalizing the advocacy of terrorism or incitement to hatred and sectarian strife. These laws also punish religious speech that incites hatred and the outbreak of sectarian conflicts. The primary goal of these laws was to promote the structural unity of the social fabric of the nation, rather than addressing hate crimes directly (Al-Shibini, 2023, p. 100).

### **Third: Omani Law Against Hate Crimes:**

A set of royal decrees were issued to work on issuing legislative laws regarding all crimes that work to incite strife, call for class division, and other crimes that provoke strife.

The situation of the Sultanate of Oman here is like the case of various Arab countries that worked to issue laws that harm the national entity, and the goal is not the type of crime itself. (Munged, 2027, p. 34)

### **Fourth: Practical Framework for Research**

#### **Methodology**

The methodology discussed the research design, data collection, population, sample, validation process and ethical considerations, as well as data analysis.

#### **Research Design:**

Cross-sectional quantitative descriptive study design.

#### **Population and sample:**

The population of the research are professors of the Faculty of Arts, Amman Ahliyya University.

A cross-sectional survey using a self-administered questionnaire was constructed in Amman Ahliyya University to assess the nature of hate crimes and the laws associated with them, and the number of participants were 150.

#### **Research Tool:**

Data was collected with a survey questionnaire which comprised many closed ended questions divided into two sections. The first section contained questions on the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The second section consisted of two main elements, which are: the nature of hate crimes, and laws related to hate crimes.

#### **The Validity of Research Tool:**

##### **Face Validity**

After the completion of the preparation of the questionnaire and the formulation of the statements, the initial questionnaire was presented to the supervisor of the research and a group of professors to ascertain the extent to which each statement was related to the factor to which it belongs and to check the clarity and integrity of the formulation of the paragraphs until the questionnaire became in their final form.

##### **The Internal Consistency**

We calculated internal consistency by calculating Pearson correlation coefficient between each phrase and the element that belonged it as shown in the following:



The nature of hate crimes		Laws related to hate crimes	
N	correlation coefficient	N	correlation coefficient
1	.690**	1	.790**
2	.596**	2	.802**
3	.515**	3	.851**
4	.602**	4	.845**
5	.714**	5	.769**
6	.764**		
7	.833**		

Table (1) Internal Correlation Between Phrases and Element

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the above table, we conclude that all Pearson correlation coefficients between each item and the element that belonged it came with high degree and significant (where significant value less than 0.05) which indicates a high degree of validity of the internal consistency of the terms of the questionnaire.

### The Reliability of Tool

The reliability of the study tool means that the tool will give approximately the same results when applied multiple times to the same sample. The reliability of the questionnaire was checked through Cronbach's alpha Coefficient, as shown in the following table.

Element	N of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
<b>The nature of hate crimes</b>	7	.811
<b>Laws related to hate crimes</b>	5	.809
<b>Total degree</b>	12	.827

Table (2) Cronbach's Alpha coefficients

From the above table, we conclude that the reliability coefficients value of all elements of questionnaire were all high scores approaching the correct one and the total degree of reliability was (.827) which is high value and approaching the correct one and it refers to the reality of the questionnaire's application.

### Data Analysis

After the collection of data, the variables were and entered a computer, and statistical analyses were conducted by appropriate methods using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version (24.0). Continuous variables were represented as mean  $\pm$  standard deviation (SD). The frequency will be counted for categorical variables. A P value of  $<0.05$  was considered statistically significant.

## Results & Discussion

### Demographic Characteristics of the Study:

The frequencies and percentages of the sample were calculated according to professors Characteristics as the following:

Variable	Category	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Male	61	40.7%
	Female	89	59.3%
Experience	Less than 5 years	57	38.0%
	From 5 to 10 years	49	32.7%
	More than 10 years	44	29.3%
Marital statues	Single	22	14.7%
	Married	70	46.7%
	Divorced	18	12.0%
	Widowed	40	26.7%

Table (3) Demographic Data

From the above table, we conclude that 59.3% of participants are female, while 40.7% are male. Regarding experience, 38% of participants have less than 5 years of experience, 32.7% have 5 to 10 years of experience, and 29.3% have more than 10 years of experience. In terms of marital status, 46.7% of participants are married, 26.7% are widowed, 14.7% are single, and 12% are divorced.

### Second: answers to the questions of the study

#### The first question: What is the nature of hate crimes from the point of view of the professors of the Faculty of Arts, Amman Ahliyya University?

To study the nature of hate crimes from the point of view of the professors of the Faculty of Arts, Amman Ahliyya University, mean and standard deviation were calculated the statements of the first element as the following.

No	Statement	M	SD	Rank	Degree
1	Hate crimes are traditional crimes committed against persons or property motivated by hatred for the social class to which the victim belongs.	4.16	.793	1	Agree
2	Hate crimes have a negative impact on society and harm security and social peace.	4.05	.899	2	Agree
3	Criminal legislation is enacted to reduce hate crimes due to their seriousness.	3.76	1.075	5	Agree
4	The motive for committing hate crimes is hatred of a particular social group or prejudice against a particular group.	3.75	.970	6	Agree

5	The harm resulting from hate crimes does not stop at the victim alone, but rather extends to include the social group to which he belongs.	3.78	.978	4	Agree
6	Most Western legislation criminalizes hate crimes through special laws.	3.72	.995	7	Agree
7	Islam forbids hate crimes.	4.01	.954	3	Agree
General mean		3.89	0.95	Agree	

Table (4) The Nature of Hate Crimes

From the above table, we conclude that the nature of hate crimes from the point of view of the professors of the Faculty of Arts, Amman Ahliyya University with degree (Agree), mean (3.89) and standard deviation (0.95) low value, indicating the homogeneity opinions of the study sample on the statements of this element.

The standard deviation values ranged between (1.075- 0.793). All values were of low value, indicating homogeneity opinions of the study sample on all items except statement number (3).

(Hate crimes are traditional crimes committed against persons or property motivated by hatred for the social class to which the victim belongs.) ranked first, with mean (4.16), a standard deviation of (0.793) and a degree of (Agree).

(Hate crimes have a negative impact on society and harm security and social peace.) ranked second, with mean (4.05), a standard deviation of (0.899) and a degree of (Agree).

(Islam forbids hate crimes.) ranked third, with mean (4.01), a standard deviation of (0.954) and a degree of (Agree).

(Most Western legislation criminalizes hate crimes through special laws.) came last, with mean of (3.72) and a standard deviation (0.995) with a degree of (Agree)

From the results, we conclude that the nature of hate crimes from the point of view of the professors of the Faculty of Arts, Amman Ahliyya University with high degree where we found that hate crimes are traditional crimes committed against persons or property motivated by hatred for the social class to which the victim belongs, have a negative impact on society and harm security and social peace.

### **The second question: What are the laws associated with hate crimes from the point of view of the professors of the Faculty of Arts, Amman Ahliyya University?**

To study the laws associated with hate crimes from the point of view of the professors of the Faculty of Arts, Amman Ahliyya University, mean and standard deviation were calculated to the statements of the second element as the following.

No	Statement	M	SD	Rank	Degree
1	Hate crime laws fall under the category of laws that define specific acts motivated by bias.	4.14	.861	1	Agree
2	Hate crime laws fall under criminal penalty enhancement laws.	3.91	.969	5	Agree

3	Hate crime laws include laws that create a separate civil case for hate crime action.	4.02	.908	2	Agree
4	Hate crime laws focus on war crimes and genocide.	3.95	.979	4	Agree
5	Hate crime laws focus on crimes against humanity while prohibiting discriminatory action.	3.97	.913	3	Agree
General mean		4.00	0.93	Agree	

Table (5) The Laws Associated with Hate Crimes.

From the above table, we conclude that the laws associated with hate crimes from the point of view of the professors of the Faculty of Arts, Amman Ahliyya University with degree (Agree) , mean (4.00) and standard deviation (0.93) low value, indicating the homogeneity opinions of the study sample on the statements of this element

The standard deviation values ranged between (0.979- 0.861). All values were of low value, indicating homogeneity opinions of the study sample on all items.

(Hate crime laws fall under the category of laws that define specific acts motivated by bias.) came first, with mean (4.14), a standard deviation of (0.861) and a degree of (Agree).

(Hate crime laws include laws that create a separate civil case for hate crime action.) came second, with mean (4.02), a standard deviation of (0.908) and a degree of (Agree).

(Hate crime laws focus on crimes against humanity while prohibiting discriminatory action.) came third, with mean (3.97), a standard deviation of (0.913) and a degree of (Agree).

(Hate crime laws fall under criminal penalty enhancement laws.) came last, with mean of (3.91) and a standard deviation (0.969) with a degree of (Agree)

From the results, we conclude that the laws associated with hate crimes from the point of view of the professors of the Faculty of Arts, Amman Ahliyya University with high degree where we found that hate crime laws fall under the category of laws that define specific acts motivated by bias, include laws that create a separate civil case for hate crime action and focus on crimes against humanity while prohibiting discriminatory action.

### Third: Study Hypotheses

#### First: Normality of Data

To study the normality of data, (Kolmogorov-Smirnova - Shapiro-Wilk) tests was used and the results as the following:

Element	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
The nature of hate crimes	.101	150	.000	.977	150	.000
Laws related to hate crimes	.078	150	.000	.945	150	.000

From the table, we conclude that all elements were significant where (sig = 0.00) less than (0.05) means that the data do not follow the standard normal distribution, so to study the hypotheses, non-parametric tests were used as the following

**The first hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study individuals towards the questionnaire elements according to gender.**

To study statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study individuals towards the questionnaire elements according to gender, Mann-Whitney Test was used as the following.

Element	Gender	N	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks	Z	Sig
The nature of hate crimes	Male	61	224.56	55914.50	-.174	.862
	Female	89	226.67	45560.50		
	Total	150				
Laws related to hate crimes	Male	61	226.29	56345.00	-.144	.885
	Female	89	224.53	45130.00		
	Total	150				

From the table, we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study individuals towards the questionnaire elements according to gender where significant value in order (0.862, 0.885) more than 0.05 means there are no statistically significant differences.

**The second hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study individuals towards the questionnaire elements according to experience.**

To study statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study individuals towards the questionnaire elements according to experience, Kruskal-Wallis Test was used as the following.

Element	Experience	N	Mean Rank	Chi -square	Sig
The nature of hate crimes	Less than 5 years	57	211.45	7.233	.00
	From 5 to 10 years	49	231.24		
	More than 10 years	44	242.36		
	Total	150			
Laws related to hate crimes	Less than 5 years	57	213.86	4.019	.00
	From 5 to 10 years	49	223.30		
	More than 10 years	44	267.54		
	Total	150			

From the table, we conclude that there are statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study individuals towards the questionnaire elements according to experience where significant value = (0.00) less than 0.05 means and these differences were to highest level of experience (More than 10 years) with mean ranks for the elements = (242.36 , 267.54)

**The third hypothesis: There are statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study individuals towards the questionnaire elements according to marital statues.**

To study statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study individuals towards the questionnaire elements according to marital statues Kruskal-Wallis Test was used as the following.

Element	social statues	N	Mean Rank	Chi -square	Sig
<b>The nature of hate crimes</b>	Single	22	218.25	1.860	.602
	Married	70	229.38		
	Divorced	18	250.68		
	Widowed	40	226.14		
	Total	150			
<b>Laws related to hate crimes</b>	Single	22	222.37	2.018	.189
	Married	70	222.01		
	Divorced	18	288.13		
	Widowed	40	205.89		
	Total	150			

From the table, we conclude that there are no statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study individuals towards the questionnaire elements according to marital statues where significant value in order (0.602, 0.189) more than 0.05 means there are no statistically significant differences.

## Conclusion

The nature of hate crimes, from the perspective of the professors at the Faculty of Arts, Amman Ahliyya University, is rated as "Agree," with a mean of 3.89 and a standard deviation of 0.95.

The laws associated with hate crimes, according to the professors at the Faculty of Arts, Amman Ahliyya University, are rated as "Agree," with a mean of 4.00 and a standard deviation of 0.93.

There are no statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study participants toward the questionnaire elements based on gender.

There are statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study participants toward the questionnaire elements based on experience, with the differences favoring those with the highest level of experience (more than 10 years).

There are no statistically significant differences in the attitudes of the study participants toward the questionnaire elements based on social status.

## Recommendations

Raising public awareness about the importance of avoiding hate crimes.

Providing both individual and group support for individuals targeted by hate crimes.

Enacting laws and legislation that prevent hate crimes.

Clarifying the responsibility in civil and administrative law for hate crimes, while respecting the right to freedom of expression and opinion.

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