

**Predispositional Factors in Stigmatization and Discrimination
Against HIV/AIDS Seropositive Persons in the Workplace:
A Case Study of Osun State, Nigeria**

D.A. Adeyemo* and A.A. Oyinloye

Department of Guidance and Counselling, University of Ibadan, Ibadan, Nigeria

**E-mail: Drdaadeyemo@Yahoo.Co.Uk*

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ABSTRACT This study investigated some factors predisposing people to stigmatize and discriminate against HIV seropositive people in the workplace. The study sample was 183 employees randomly drawn from 5 different areas in the Nigerian work sector (secondary and primary schools, state parastatal, local government, private company and a bank). There were 90 males and 93 females. Simple correlation and multiple regression were used to analyze the data. It was discovered that conservativeness of values, HIV knowledge level and fear of contagion all had significant correlations with a stigmatizing attitude while sex and age did not. Conservativeness of values turned out to be the best predictor of stigmatization than the remaining two factors. The implications of these findings towards more effective intervention programmes in reducing HIV/AIDS stigma were discussed.