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Sexology research and targeted social stigma in Southeast Nigeria: Implications to social justice and social policy in developing nations

This study explored the impact of social stigma on the involvement of social researchers in sexology studies in southeast Nigeria. The study, which applied survey design, involved 656 faculty members in the areas of the social sciences, education, humanities and public health research in 24 federal and state institutions of higher learning in southeast Nigeria. Data were collected with a modified Kite and Deaux (1986) homosexual attitude scale (HAS) questionnaire, and analyzed with regression statistics. According to the findings, targeted stigma against sexual minorities, scholars associated with sexology studies, and the willingness to be involved in sexology studies among the respondents were predicted by such critical factors as education, exposure to local and international media, participation in an international academic program, or an encounter with a sexual minority.

Keywords: sexual minorities; sexual orientation; social justice; social policy; social stigma.

Introduction

Despite humanity's advancement in terms of knowledge and civilization, there are still some fault lines in contemporary societies in the context of human relationships and interactions, which present social policy and social justice implications. One of these fault lines is social stigma, which fluidly interferes with numerous phenomena in contemporary society in different parts of the globe (Stangl et al., 2019). Social stigma, which can readily metamorphose into hate, segregation, exclusion, targeted violence and other negativities, is discretely and covertly practiced in a variety of contexts and societies, one of which is in academic communities (Pingani et al., 2016;

Schueth, 2022). While social stigma in the academic community in most cases is veiled by competitive argument in discourse among scholars, the chain reaction nature of the problem may trigger other unseen crises, which constantly affect the smooth running of the academic community.

Social stigma on campus has assumed different dimensions, but as it fluidly interferes with other factors, scholars and students on campus face challenges in addressing its influence. In some academic communities, for instance, the stigma against the sexual minorities is expressed through covert intimidations, bullying, discrete attacks and social exclusions against scholars interested in sexuality studies and sexual minorities. Among the developed and developing nations, social stigma has characterized human relationships at different degrees with implications such as a discretely divided society (Dhakal, 2017; Jensen et al., 2020), citizens dealing with the veil of social discrimination (Bhattacharya et al., 2020; Friedman et al., 2022; Okafor et al., 2023), a stratified society in terms of social stigma and prejudice (Liamputtong & Rice, 2021; Tyler & Slater, 2018), and the crisis in social justice (Krendl & Pescosolido, 2020; Sori et al., 2022).

Social stigma involving sexual orientation is one of the most complicated due to the discrete manner in which it is expressed in different contexts in developing societies. For instance, in recent times many academics specifically avoid involvement in sexuality studies citing the latent social stigma attached to such an area of interest in most developing nations. In southeast Nigeria, scholars in the social sciences, education, health and the humanities have often skewed the issue of sexuality studies and even covertly prevented their undergraduate and graduate students from pursuing research interests in these areas often because of the seen and unseen targeted social stigma.

Recently, a number of scholars have been covertly targeted for bullying and attacks in conferences following their involvement in sexuality studies, with this action justified on the grounds of morality and religion. Many in the area of Humanities Studies in this region have carefully avoided involvement with research on sexual orientation, in particular sexual minorities, as they are increasingly targeted for bullying, with some scholars perceived to be associated with a sexual minority orientation being excluded from certain institutional activities. However, in the face of social stigma against sexual minorities and sexuality studies among scholars in southeast Nigeria, there is a dedicated community of scholars enduring the stigma against sexuality studies who continue to struggle with this prejudice aimed at the academic community. Given the continued complexities of the stigma against sexual minorities and technical isolation of sexology studies in developing nations such as Nigeria, there has been an understandable scarcity of literature

explaining the factors associated with sexual minority stigma and targeted stigma against sexology scholars in the developing region – including south-east Nigeria. This reality prompted the present study, which was guided by the following research questions:

- a) What are the predictive factors to targeted stigma against sexual minorities among the scholars in southeast Nigeria institutions of higher learning?
- b) What are the predictive factors to targeted stigma against scholars associated with sexology studies and sexual minorities among the scholars in institutions of higher learning in that region?
- c) What are the factors affecting a person's willingness to be involved in sexology studies among researchers in institutions of higher learning in the region?

1. Review of related studies

The diverse manifestations of social stigma, and the impact thereof, have been documented by many scholars from a variety of disciplines across the globe (Ahmedani, 2011; Hofstraat & van Brakel, 2016; Juniarti et al., 2023; Quinn et al., 2017; Subu et al., 2021; van Brakel et al., 2019), showing the wide ranging tentacles of social stigma. Moreso, the issue of social stigma, in its dimensions and manifestations, is seriously affecting humanity across the globe (Al-Ghuraibi & Aldossry, 2022; Doyle & Barreto, 2023; Gamarel et al., 2023; Suleman et al., 2023). Although social stigma seems to be traditionally or previously confined to public health issues such as mental health and HIV/AIDS (Di Gennaro et al., 2024; Nutor et al., 2024; Travaglini et al., 2018; Turan et al., 2017), the more recent turn of events has shown the deep-rooted nature of social stigma tied to prejudice beyond the issues of public health (Stangl et al., 2019). For instance, recent research on social stigma has included such conditions as dementia and Alzheimer's disease, chronic fatigue syndrome, multiple birth, tuberculosis, borderline personality disorder, Parkinson's disease, autism, and celiac disease (Stangl et al., 2019). Also included in the widening research on social stigma is the theme of sexual orientation, which has invariably gained popularity as a core focus of social stigma in recent years (Earnshaw et al., 2024; Meyer, 2003; Ndione et al., 2022; Tan et al., 2022).

The popularization of studies on social stigma can be attributed to the monumental work by Ervin Goffman (1963) entitled "Stigma: Notes on the management of a spoiled identity". As documented by Brenda Major and Laurie O'Brien (2005), there was a dramatic increase in the number of articles addressing social stigma from different dimensions and disciplines

following Goffman's seminal work. For instance, in the period following Goffman's publication (1965 to 1989), there were about 603 articles on this issue, while the articles on the issue increased up to 2321 between the period 1990 and 2004. Of course, these have continued to expand owing to the emerging dimensions of social stigma as research continues on the phenomenon across a variety of disciplines and from different parts of the globe. With the growing research on social stigma, more and more areas of life affected by the phenomenon of social stigma are emerging for further examination. As a matter of fact, social stigma has been associated with religion (Jacob et al., 2023; Moksony & Hegedűs, 2021), gender issues (Celeste-Villalvir et al., 2023; Murvartian et al., 2023), occupation (Shi et al., 2023; Solaru & Mendonca, 2023), political affiliation (Bolin et al., 2023; Pyra et al., 2022), poverty issues (Inglis et al., 2023; Reppond, 2024), race differences (Eylem et al., 2020; Kapadia, 2023), ethnicity (Kapadia, 2023; Wong et al., 2021), marital status and more (Girme et al., 2022; Munsch & Davis, 2021; Sori et al., 2022).

In terms of global and regional differences, social stigma has been found to be wide spread among developed nations, including those in Europe, North America, etc. (Krendl & Pescosolido, 2020; McKenzie et al., 2022), while in developing nations such as those in Africa, Latin America, etc., there is relatively little research or documentation on social stigma (Gavan et al., 2022; Simo Fotso et al., 2023; Yuan et al., 2022). However, the differences across the developed and developing regions are found in the greater prevalence of research on social stigma in developed nations compared to the relative dearth of research and publications on social stigma from developing nations (Gronholm et al., 2023; Hartog et al., 2023). For instance, sexual orientation as one of the predominant factors of social stigma among developing nations has been a controversial issue in contemporary society with unexplored research potential in the study of social stigma. This can be observed in the overt and covert resistance against sexual minorities (Govan et al., 2022; Rahman et al., 2020; Simonelli et al., 2023). The unseen stigma against sexual minorities is unconsciously reinforced by religion and culture and fluidly in interaction with other socioeconomic engagements such as research among academics.

In a quest to understand to what extent social stigma interferes in the academic community, a number of researchers have explored the presence and experience of social stigma among researchers studying sexual minorities. Such studies have presented provocative findings pointing to the wide-reaching tentacles of social stigma with multiple targets such as sexual minorities and sexology studies (Hsieh & Shuster, 2021; Muller & Hughes, 2016;

Pampati et al., 2022; Perry & LeBlanc, 2021; Suen et al., 2020). Stigma and targeted violence has been documented in a series of studies involving the stigmatized and the sympathizers (Shahwan et al., 2022; Stuart, 2016), structural stigmatization through policy (Hatzenbuehler, 2016; Klein et al., 2022), orientation stigmatization through socialization (Liamputtong & Rice, 2021; Yeo et al., 2022), etc.; however, targeted stigma in academia, in which scholars with outlying and contradictory opinion and interests are targeted with some level of stigmatization, is yet to be empirically explored, which warrants the need for deeper questioning on the matter. Equally, while most of the available studies were carried out in developed nations where social stigma and sexual orientation are widely reported in the literature, in developing nations, such as those in sub-Saharan Africa and Nigeria, there is a scarcity of data on social stigma and sexual orientation, which causes a global concern owing to the nature of sub-Saharan African nations as blind spot in the global documentation of sexuality-based violence.

There are relatively few studies on sexual orientation-related social stigma in developing nations, such as those in Africa. The studies by Justin Knox et al. (2023) and Ikekhwa Ikhile (2024) in South Africa pointed to the unseen sexual minority-related stigma with elements of violence. In Ethiopia, Nipher Malika et al. (2025) and Adedotun Ogunbajo et al. (2022) studied social stigma in relation to sexual orientation, and the studies showed the presence of social stigma, which was attributed to sexual orientation. A study by Erica Hamilton et al. (2025) equally demonstrated that social stigma was unconsciously promoted against perceived deviating sexual orientation in Kenya, whereas a study in Zimbabwe by Patrick Nyamaruze et al. (2025) revealed the latent presence of social stigma also attributed to sexual orientation.

In Nigeria, and southeast Nigeria in particular, there is a scarcity of empirical reporting on social stigma in connection with sexual orientation. One of the related studies on social stigma – by Oluwatobi Alabi and Tunde Adebisi (2025) – point to the unseen manifestations of social stigma, which unconsciously follow religious and cultural fault lines. The study of Olubunmi Amoo et al. (2024) showed that cultural and religious domination created a latent force of stigma directed toward perceived sexual deviance. Equally, that study demonstrated the presence of social stigma against deviant sexual orientation, which is dictated by religion and culture and has already been technically blocked as unacceptable, creating a spiral of rejections and targeted stigma. In view of the observed gap in literature, the present study explored the issues associated

with targeted stigma and the involvement of scholars in sexology studies in southeast Nigeria.

2. Research method

The study was carried out in southeast Nigeria, which is the home to about 22 million people belonging to the Igbo ethnic group, one of the major ethnic groups located in the region. The ethnic group is known for their renowned culture and traditions, which uniquely distinguish them from others in the region. For its part, the region is known for rich cultural diversities, which cut across all areas of their existence. More importantly, the region is dominated by Christianity and African traditional religion, which invariably have some implications to sexual orientation related social stigma. The study took place between March and April 2025 among institutions of higher learning in the region. The study applied survey design, which involved 656 faculty members in the areas of the social sciences, education, humanities and public health research in 24 federal and state institutions of higher learning.

A probability sampling technique was adopted to select 24 institutions of higher learning among the 52 located in the region. The Taro Yamane statistical formula was adopted to calculate the possible sample size for the study, which determined the sample size to be 656 from the sampling frame of 9860 faculty members specializing in human behavioral studies in the areas previously mentioned. This was done using the sampling frame and the available population figure from the selected institutions of higher learning. The study applied multi stage sampling strategy involving a primary sampling unit (PSU), a secondary sampling unit (SSU) and a tertiary sampling unit (TSU) in the selection of institutions and the respondents. At the PSU, the study randomly selected three administrative states at the regional level for the selection of the institutions located in these states. At the state level, which is the SSU, the study randomly selected eight institutions of higher learning from each of the selected states, while at the institutional level, which is the TSU, the study applied purposive sampling technique in selecting the respondents from the designated faculty/college/schools, and departments and areas of specialization.

At the institutional level, the study specifically selected at least 27 respondents from each of the institutions. In each of the faculty/college/school and departments, the study discretely selected available faculty members whose research interest and area of specialization fall within the focus of this study.

The study adopted Mary Kite and Day Deaux (1986) homosexual attitude scale (HAS). Developed by Kite and Deaux in 1986, the HAS comprises

21 questions with five response options: “strongly agree”, “agree”, “neutral”, “disagree”, and “strongly disagree”. This is a scale with excellent internal consistency ($\alpha > 0.92$). The measure contains a one-dimensional factor representing a favorable or unfavorable evaluation of sexual minorities. The scale was adjusted to capture the diversities of the environment of the study as well as academic specialization peculiarities in relationship with gender, sexual and cultural orientation studies. This was in line with other studies that have examined social stigma in connection with sexual orientation (Herek, 2007; Hughes, 1962; Irvine, 2015; McDonald, 1987).

The adopted scale was subjected to test and re-test for validation and reliability through pilot study. The result showed the reliability and validity of the instrument: ($\alpha > .90$) and ($r = .81$). Marital status in the study was measured with the questions that asked the respondents if they were married, single, divorced or separated. Religion was measured on a nominal scale, which asked the respondents if they were Christian, Muslim, observers of African traditional religion or free thinkers. Education was measured on an ordinal scale, which categorized the respondents into first degree holders (HND, BSc, BA), second degree holders (MSc, MA, MPhil) and third/advanced degree holders (PhD, Postdoc). Exposure to local and international media was measured on an ordinal scale with the frequency of sourcing and utilizing public local and international media platforms for information related to academic and other daily engagements, while perception of sexual minorities was measured on a Likert scale to determine how the respondents perceived sexual minorities in their circle.

The instrument for data collection was shared among the respondents with the help of the research assistants. The researchers engaged 11 research assistants who helped in the collection of the field data, with the latter going into the field to collect the data under the supervision of the researchers in order to maintain a systematic data collection procedure devoid of delay and interference. The data collection was done during official hours when the respondents were met at their places of duty. The collected data were analyzed using inferential statistics.

3. Findings of the study

Table 1 shows the coefficients of targeted social stigma against sexual minorities among the faculty members. According to the findings of the table, several factors predicted targeted stigma against sexual minorities among the faculty members including gender, age, religion, education, exposure to local and international media, participating in international academic programs, years in employment, and perception about sexual minorities as well

as encounters with professed sexual minorities. Gender, age, religion and perception about sexual minorities were positively correlated with targeted stigma against the sexual minority, while education, exposure to local and international media, participation in international academic programs and years at their teaching appointment were negatively correlated to targeted stigma against the sexual minorities among the faculty members.

TABLE 1 – Coefficients of targeted stigma against sexual minorities among the faculty members

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	3.279	.391		8.393	.000
Gender	.188**	.056	.176	3.377	.001
Age	.010**	.061	.011	.169	.011
Marital status	.708	.084	.662	8.396	.576
Religion	.655***	.078	.684	8.415	.000
Education	-.770***	.095	-.649	-8.110	.000
Exposure to local and international media	-.683***	.069	-.683	-9.950	.000
Participating in international academic programs	-.350***	.063	-.366	-5.590	.000
Years at teaching appointment	-.062***	.070	-.065	-.883	.001
Perception about sexual minorities	.260**	.104	.186	2.497	.013
Encounter with professed sexual minority	.130	.061	.196	2.131	.134

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .000$, $R^2 = (.69.2)$, $F (28.210)$

Source: Field survey by the authors, 2025.

The sexual minority was measured with sexual orientation scale, targeted stigma was measured with HAS, exposure to local and international media was measured with the frequency of sourcing and utilizing public local and international media platform for information related to academic and other daily engagements, while perception of sexual minorities was measured on a Likert scale to determine how the respondents perceived sexual minorities in their circle.

TABLE 2 – Coefficients of targeted stigma against faculty members associated with sexology studies

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	6.422	.737		8.713	.000
Gender	-.669***	.105	-.277	-6.352	.000
Age	-1.133***	.116	-.542	-9.802	.000
Marital status	1.006***	.159	.417	6.321	.000
Religion	2.798***	.147	1.298	19.045	.000
Education	-3.199***	.179	-1.196	-17.853	.000
Exposure to local and international media	-1.398***	.130	-.621	-10.787	.000
Participation in international academic programs	-2.922***	.118	-1.355	-24.718	.000
Years at teaching appointment	1.795***	.132	.832	13.558	.000
Perception about sexual minorities	-.117	.197	-.037	-.597	.001
Encounter with identified sexual minority	.702***	.115	.468	6.081	.000

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .000$, $R^2 = (70.4)$, $F (22.311)$

Source: Field survey by the authors, 2025.

Table 2 shows the predicting factors to targeted stigma against scholars associated with sexology studies and sexual minorities among the faculty members in the institutions of higher learning in southeast Nigeria. All the included factors in the regression were significantly correlated to targeted stigma against scholars associated with sexology studies and sexual minorities among the faculty members. Factors positively correlated to targeted stigma included marital status (being married, divorced, separated or single), religion (such as Christianity, Islam, traditional African religion or no religion), years at their teaching appointment and any encounter with the identified sexual minority. Factors negatively correlated to targeted stigma included gender, age, education, exposure to local and international media, participation in international academic programs and perception about sexual minorities measured on a Likert scale to determine how the respondents perceived sexual minorities in their circle.

TABLE 3 – Coefficients of willingness to engage in sexology studies among faculty members

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	5.511	.600		9.181	.000
Gender	.404***	.086	.222	4.717	.000
Age	-.981***	.094	-.622	-10.425	.000
Marital status	-.785***	.130	-.431	-6.055	.000
Religion	-1.493***	.120	-.917	-12.477	.000
Education	2.329***	.146	1.153	15.958	.000
Exposure to local and international media	1.086***	.106	.639	10.292	.000
Participation in international academic programs	2.225***	.096	1.367	23.116	.000
Years at teaching appointment	.886***	.108	.545	8.219	.000
Encounter with identified sexual minority	.364***	.094	.321	3.873	.000

* $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .000$, $R^2 = (65.5)$, $F (27.211)$

Source: Field survey by the authors, 2025.

Table 3 shows the coefficient to willingness to be involved in sexology studies among the faculty members. From the table, different factors were negatively correlated with that willingness including age (from 20 years and above using class boundary of 5), marital status and religion. Factors positively correlated with that willingness include education, exposure to local and international media (measured with the frequency of sourcing and utilizing public local and international media platform for information related to academic and other daily engagements), participation in international academic program, years at their teaching appointment and any encounter with individuals of the identified sexual minority orientation.

4. Discussion

The problem of social stigma in developing nations is still rife with impending contention among the scholars. Although there are surface indicators of enlightenment on the topic of human rights and global development among scholars as a class in itself – where new ideas, visions, and discoveries are cultivated and thus reach out to society –, the banes of socio-cultural

identities seem to be affecting this class in relation to contemporary social realities. Following the major thrusts of the study, some critical factors such as gender, age, religion, and perception of sexual minorities were positively correlated to targeted stigma against the sexual minorities. Sex has been found as a factor to social stigma, especially with regard to sexual orientation by other scholars (Celeste-Villalvir et al., 2023; Mcinnis, 2013). However, the present study pushed the boundary to include scholars and the academic class, who invariably provide the evidence or testament of civilization in developing societies. As for the issue of age, other scholars have discovered its impact on social stigma (Quinn et al., 2017; Perry & LeBlanc, 2021); this study, however, revealed a generational dynamic in attitude with respect to sexual orientation, viewed as an emerging phenomenon among developing nations. Meanwhile, education, exposure to local and international media, participation in international academic programs, and years at the teaching appointment were negatively correlated to targeted stigma against sexual minorities, thus showing the power of enlightened worldly experiences on tolerance toward emerging issues. Although other scholars have found a relationship between education, exposure to public media and the social stigma against sexual minorities (Bränström et al., 2023; Cascalheira et al., 2022; Layland et al., 2020; Rosen et al., 2020; Sallabank et al., 2022), the present study added to the available literature the notion of the unseen presence of targeted social stigma related to sexual orientation and research interest among the social researchers in sub-Saharan African nations such as Nigeria, and the likely factors responsible for such.

Marital status in relationship with sexology studies is such a complex factor demonstrating at the same time cultural and religious background, with overlapping impacts on professional engagement and one's societal value system. This is evidence of a growing hostility to emerging issues in the society resulting from globalization (Girme et al., 2022; Munsch & Davis, 2021; Okafor, 2023; Sori et al., 2022). Education, exposure to local and international media, along with participation in international academic programs, indicate the relevance of multicultural interactions anchored in globalization, to unforeseen circumstances of social change as it involves sexual orientation (Ndione et al., 2022; Pampati et al., 2021; Suen et al., 2020; Tan et al., 2022).

Targeted social stigma is often founded upon the socio-cultural framework, such as the value system or religious practices as well as norms guiding the thinking and understanding of the social realities and the potential for change obtainable in the society. This can be observed in the way the scholarly community is quite under the sway of these socio-cultural factors, to the detriment of the empirical and pragmatic essence of global intercultural

relationships. While the situation is appalling in terms of the contradiction in the expected behavior among the group, the more challenging issue is that of social justice and its impediments. The situation, as it appears, carries multiple dimensions of social injustice, such as restraining scholars from engaging in their desired intellectual pursuits or career or eventually excluding the topic of a sexual minority as a legitimate field of research.

Conclusion

Targeted social stigma among academics is a potential setback to scholarship, social justice and inclusive social policy among developing nations, such as Nigeria and others in sub-Saharan Africa. This is in view of the perceived threats faced by the sexual minority and sexology researchers in the academic community. As the present study has demonstrated, sexual minorities are already vulnerable to targeted social stigma within the academic community, where civilization and globalization ought to have removed the tension occurring among the cultures, religions and value systems in developing nations. By extension, sexology studies, which are expected to empirically demonstrate the conditions and circumstances surrounding sexual minorities as a way to ensure social justice and inclusive social policy, is threatened by targeted social stigma in the academic community. However, given the observed impacts of the multicultural milieu on the attitude to targeted stigma against sexual minorities, the present study suggests extending the boundaries of globalization and awareness in the academic communities of developing nations to promote inclusive social policy and to achieve social justice for both the sexual minorities and sexology scholars in developing nations.

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Conflicts of Interest Statement

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Statement of Ethics

All respondents participated in this study voluntarily, and were informed of the data collection procedures.

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Investigação em sexologia e estigma social direcionado no sudeste da Nigéria: implicações para a justiça social e a política social em países em desenvolvimento

Este estudo analisou o impacto do estigma social na participação de investigadores sociais em estudos de sexologia no sudeste da Nigéria. Foi aplicado um inquérito envolvendo 656 docentes nas áreas das ciências sociais, educação, humanidades e saúde pública pertencentes a 24 instituições de ensino superior federais e estaduais da região. A recolha de dados foi realizada através de uma versão adaptada do questionário *homosexual attitude scale* (HAS) de Kite e Deaux (1986), tendo a análise sido efetuada com recurso a estatísticas de regressão. Os resultados indicam que o estigma direcionado contra as minorias sexuais e os académicos associados a estudos em sexologia, bem como a predisposição para participar em investigações de sexologia entre os inquiridos, foram preditos por fatores críticos como o nível de escolaridade, a exposição aos *media* locais e internacionais, a participação em programas académicos internacionais e o contacto com minorias sexuais.

Palavras-chave: estigma social; justiça social; minorias sexuais; orientação sexual; política social.

Recherche en sexologie et stigmatisation sociale ciblée dans le sud-est du Nigéria : implications pour la justice sociale et la politique sociale dans les pays en développement

Cette étude a analysé l'impact de la stigmatisation sociale sur la participation des chercheurs sociaux aux études en sexologie dans le sud-est du Nigéria. Elle est basée sur une enquête par sondage qui a impliqué 656 enseignants dans les domaines des sciences sociales, de l'éducation, des sciences humaines et de la santé publique, issus de 24 institutions d'enseignement supérieur fédérales et étatiques de cette région. Les données ont été recueillies à l'aide d'une version adaptée du questionnaire *homosexual attitude scale* (HAS) de Kite et Deaux (1986) et analysées par régressions statistiques. Selon les résultats, la stigmatisation ciblée à l'encontre des minorités sexuelles, des chercheurs associés aux études sexologiques et la volonté de participer à ces études parmi les personnes interrogées ont été prédits par des facteurs clés tels que le niveau d'éducation, l'exposition aux médias locaux et internationaux, la participation à des programmes académiques internationaux et le contact avec des minorités sexuelles.

Mots-clés: justice sociale; minorités sexuelles; orientation sexuelle; politique sociale; stigmaté social.