

1. ****Fear****: Believing that the stigmatized person poses a threat, either physically, socially, or morally, leading to avoidance or defensive behaviors.
2. ****Pity****: Seeing the stigmatized individual as an object of pity or sorrow, which, while seemingly sympathetic, actually reinforces a power imbalance and the person's perceived inferiority.
3. ****Disgust****: Feeling a strong sense of revulsion or uncleanness towards the stigmatized individual, often based on physical, behavioral, or lifestyle characteristics.
4. ****Mistrust****: Doubting the character, intentions, or abilities of the stigmatized person, often leading to suspicion or paranoia in interactions.
5. ****Inferiority****: Believing that the stigmatized individual is inherently less valuable, intelligent, capable, or moral than others.
6. ****Dangerousness****: Perceiving the stigmatized individual as dangerous or unpredictable, often leading to exclusion and discrimination.
7. ****Moral Judgment****: Holding the belief that the stigmatized condition or identity is the result of moral failings or poor choices, leading to condemnation and blame.
8. ****Skepticism****: Questioning the legitimacy or severity of the individual's stigmatized condition or experiences, often minimizing their struggles.
9. ****Indifference****: Showing a lack of concern or interest in the challenges and injustices faced by the stigmatized individual, often stemming from a lack of empathy or understanding.
10. ****Entitlement****: Feeling that one has the right to judge, exclude, or impose on the stigmatized individual, often accompanied by a sense of superiority.
11. ****Incredulity****: Exhibiting disbelief that the person's stigmatized identity or experiences are real or valid, often leading to questioning and invalidation.

12. ****Resentment****: Feeling anger or resentment towards the stigmatized individual, possibly due to perceived special treatment, attention, or resources they receive.
13. ****Paternalism****: Adopting an attitude of superiority that leads to treating the stigmatized individual as if they are incapable of making their own decisions or managing their own life.
14. ****Ambivalence****: Having mixed feelings or contradictory attitudes towards stigmatized individuals, leading to unpredictable or inconsistent behaviors.
15. ****Denial****: Refusing to acknowledge the existence of stigma or discrimination, often to maintain one's belief in a just and fair world.
16. ****Overgeneralization****: Believing that all members of a stigmatized group share the same negative traits or behaviors, failing to recognize the individuality of each person.
17. ****Apathy****: Showing a lack of interest in understanding or addressing the challenges and issues faced by stigmatized individuals.
18. ****Helplessness****: Feeling that the situation is beyond one's ability to help or change, leading to inaction or disengagement from the issue.
19. ****Frustration****: Feeling annoyance or irritation towards stigmatized individuals, often because their needs or issues are seen as a burden.
20. ****Defensiveness****: Reacting defensively when issues of stigma or discrimination are brought up, often to protect one's self-image or avoid confronting personal biases.
21. ****Romanticizing****: Idealizing or romanticizing certain aspects of a stigmatized group's experience, which can trivialize their actual struggles and challenges.
22. ****Minimization****: Believing that the effects of stigmatization are minor or insignificant, or that people are too easily offended.

23. **Avoidance**: Deliberately avoiding interaction or thought about stigmatized individuals to maintain one's comfort zone.
24. **Envy**: In some cases, perceiving stigmatized individuals as receiving undeserved attention or resources, leading to resentment.
25. **Dismissal of Identity**: Refusing to acknowledge or respect the chosen identity or lived experience of stigmatized individuals.
26. **Exaggeration of Difference**: Focusing on and exaggerating differences between oneself and stigmatized individuals to otherize or alienate them.
27. **Impatience**: Showing irritability or annoyance when stigmatized individuals discuss their experiences or assert their needs.
28. **Fatalism**: Believing that stigmatization is an unchangeable part of society and there's no point in trying to combat it.
29. **Selective Empathy**: Only showing empathy or concern for stigmatized individuals who fit certain criteria or whom one personally knows.
30. **Need for Control**: Exhibiting a desire to control or change stigmatized individuals according to one's own values or standards.
31. **Moral Superiority**: Believing that one's own lifestyle, choices, or characteristics are morally superior to those of the stigmatized individual, leading to judgment and condescension.
32. **Curiosity as Othering**: Exhibiting an invasive, often dehumanizing curiosity about the lives of stigmatized individuals, treating them as subjects to be studied rather than people with their own agency.

33. ****Normalization of Injustice****: Accepting discrimination or poor treatment of stigmatized individuals as a normal or inevitable part of society.
34. ****Selective Acknowledgment****: Recognizing the struggles of stigmatized individuals only when it's convenient or beneficial, often ignoring systemic issues that continually affect them.
35. ****Exasperation****: Feeling a sense of frustration or annoyance when stigmatized individuals express their grievances or demand equal treatment, often accompanied by beliefs that they are asking for too much.
36. ****Desensitization****: Becoming desensitized to the plight of stigmatized individuals due to frequent exposure without meaningful engagement or understanding.
37. ****Cynicism****: Holding a generally negative, distrustful, or skeptical view of efforts to support stigmatized individuals, often believing that such efforts are insincere or ineffective.
38. ****Presumption of Guilt****: Automatically assuming that a stigmatized individual is at fault in contentious or ambiguous situations.
39. ****Perceived Ingratitude****: Believing that stigmatized individuals are ungrateful for the efforts or accommodations made on their behalf, regardless of their adequacy or sincerity.
40. ****Resignation****: Feeling that change is too difficult or impossible, leading to a passive acceptance of the status quo.
41. ****Over-Simplification****: Oversimplifying the causes and solutions to the complex issues faced by stigmatized groups, often suggesting that they could 'fix' their situation if they really wanted to.
42. ****Mock Sympathy****: Offering sympathy in a way that is mocking or insincere, often used to belittle the individual's experiences or struggles.

43. ****Impersonal Rationalization****: Detaching from the human aspect and using 'rational' arguments to justify or ignore the mistreatment and challenges faced by stigmatized individuals.
44. ****Victim-Blaming Reinforcement****: Reinforcing the idea that stigmatized individuals are responsible for their predicament or for solving systemic issues that affect them.
45. ****Reluctance to Change****: Being unwilling to change one's behavior, attitudes, or beliefs, even when confronted with the negative impact they have on stigmatized individuals.
46. ****Inevitability Belief****: The attitude that stigmatization is an inevitable part of human nature or society, and therefore unchangeable or not worth attempting to change.
47. ****Superficial Tolerance****: Expressing tolerance or acceptance in a superficial manner, but not engaging in any substantive action to change one's own behavior or challenge societal stigma.
48. ****Compartmentalization****: Acknowledging the person's abilities or positive traits in certain areas while still holding stigmatizing beliefs about them in other contexts.
49. ****Deflective Comparing****: Deflecting attention from the stigmatization by comparing it to more extreme cases or different situations, implying that the stigmatized individual should feel fortunate by comparison.
50. ****Historical Justification****: Rationalizing stigma and discrimination as being part of the historical or cultural context, using tradition as a justification for current attitudes.
51. ****Reductive Attribution****: Reducing the entirety of an individual's identity or experience to the stigmatized trait, ignoring all other aspects of their personality and life.
52. ****Tokenistic Inclusion****: Including a stigmatized individual in a group or activity as a token gesture, without genuinely valuing their participation or seeking to understand their perspective.

53. ****Conditional Acceptance****: Accepting stigmatized individuals only under certain conditions, such as if they don't 'make a fuss' about their stigmatization or if they assimilate to the dominant group's norms and values.
54. ****Disbelief in Change****: Holding the attitude that stigmatized individuals can't or won't change, even in the face of evidence to the contrary.
55. ****Meritocratic Myopia****: Believing that society is fundamentally fair and meritocratic, and therefore any failure to succeed is solely the fault of the stigmatized individual, not systemic biases.
56. ****Protectionist Paternalism****: Believing that stigmatized individuals need to be protected or guided because they are not capable of managing their own lives effectively.
57. ****Reluctance to Advocate****: Being unwilling to advocate for the rights or needs of stigmatized individuals, often due to fear of social repercussions or out of a desire to maintain one's own comfortable status quo.
58. ****Assumption of Homogeneity****: Assuming all members of a stigmatized group are the same and share the same beliefs, behaviors, and experiences.
59. ****Desire for Conformity****: Preferring that stigmatized individuals conform to the mainstream culture or norms to 'fit in' rather than expressing their unique identity or culture.
60. ****Intellectualization****: Discussing stigmatization in a detached, intellectual manner without acknowledging the emotional and personal impact it has on individuals.
61. ****Exoticization or Fetishization****: Treating stigmatized individuals as exotic or intriguing solely because of their stigmatized trait, rather than as whole, complex individuals.
62. ****Resigned Acceptance****: Accepting the presence of stigmatized individuals but with a sense of resignation or tolerance rather than genuine acceptance or inclusion.

63. ****Patronizing Benevolence****: Displaying a patronizing form of kindness that assumes superiority over the stigmatized individual and often reinforces their marginalized status.
64. ****Dismissive Skepticism****: Expressing skepticism about the actual experiences and reported difficulties of stigmatized individuals, often implying that they are exaggerated or self-inflicted.
65. ****Nostalgic Bigotry****: Longing for or romanticizing a past time when stigmatized individuals were more marginalized and less visible or vocal in society.
66. ****Perceived Burden****: Viewing stigmatized individuals as a burden on society, whether it's in terms of resources, attention, or otherwise.
67. ****Righteous Alienation****: Feeling justified in alienating or excluding stigmatized individuals based on a belief that their stigmatized trait is morally or socially wrong.
68. ****Savior Complex****: Believing it's one's role to 'save' or 'fix' stigmatized individuals, often without understanding their actual needs or desires.
69. ****Depersonalization****: Interacting with stigmatized individuals in a manner that strips them of personal identity and treats them as mere representatives of their stigmatized trait.
70. ****Selective Blindness****: Choosing to ignore the stigmatization and discrimination that occurs, often under the guise of treating everyone 'equally' without regard to their unique circumstances.
71. ****Moral Panic****: Reacting to the visibility or rights of stigmatized individuals with exaggerated fear, thinking that it threatens the moral fabric of society.
72. ****Entitled Intrusion****: Feeling entitled to ask invasive questions or make unsolicited comments about the stigmatized trait or identity.
73. ****Doomed Pessimism****: Believing that stigmatized individuals are doomed to a lesser quality of life and using that belief to justify unequal treatment or lower expectations.

74. ****Imposed Shame****: Imposing a sense of shame onto stigmatized individuals, suggesting that they should be embarrassed or regretful about their identity or condition.
75. ****Hedged Legitimacy****: Acknowledging the challenges faced by stigmatized individuals but hedging this recognition with "but" statements that undermine or question their legitimacy.
76. ****Relativistic Justification****: Believing that stigmatization is acceptable or less severe because it's perceived as worse in other cultures or societies.
77. ****Minimizing Individuality****: Viewing stigmatized individuals primarily through the lens of their stigma, rather than as unique individuals with their own identities and experiences.
78. ****Impatient Dismissal****: Showing a lack of patience or outright dismissal when stigmatized individuals discuss their challenges or seek accommodations, reflecting an attitude of inconvenience.
79. ****Begrudging Tolerance****: Tolerating stigmatized individuals, but with a sense of resentment or as if doing them a favor, rather than offering genuine acceptance.
80. ****Cautious Skepticism****: Approaching interactions with stigmatized individuals with unwarranted caution or suspicion, as if expecting negative behavior or outcomes.
81. ****Defensive Justification****: Defending one's own potentially stigmatizing attitudes or behaviors as being reasonable or justified, often in response to being called out or questioned.
82. ****Overcorrection****: Reacting to awareness of stigma by overcompensating in interactions, which can come off as insincere or patronizing.
83. ****Idealization of Resilience****: Romanticizing the idea of the 'resilient' stigmatized individual who overcomes adversity, while ignoring the systemic barriers that necessitate such resilience.
84. ****False Equivalence****: Equating minor inconveniences or experiences with the deep and systemic stigmatization faced by marginalized groups.

85. ****Ambiguous Support****: Offering support in words but not in actions, or only offering support when it's convenient or low-effort.
86. ****Denial of Autonomy****: Believing that stigmatized individuals are incapable of making their own decisions or understanding their own needs, leading to paternalistic attitudes.
87. ****Mystification****: Treating the stigmatized trait or identity as something mysterious, otherworldly, or difficult to understand, rather than trying to gain a genuine understanding.
88. ****Conditional Visibility****: Acknowledging stigmatized individuals only when their presence serves a specific purpose or fits a particular narrative.
89. ****Compartmentalized Empathy****: Showing empathy only towards certain stigmatized groups while ignoring or dismissing the struggles of others.
90. ****Reactive Discomfort****: Feeling uncomfortable or defensive when confronted with the reality of stigmatization, leading to avoidance or rejection rather than engagement or support.