

Appendix A: Situational Themes

Category	Young Adults: Supporting Quotes	Industry Professionals: Supporting Quotes
Time of Day	<i>“I do feel safer when it is daylight. When it's dark, people can't see you so things can happen....when it's light, you have more chance of people coming out and interrupting [a crime] happening...”</i> (Maggie, mixed group).	Violence against strangers <i>“doesn't necessarily have to be at night anymore.... which it used to be”</i> (Participant 3, detective).
Lighting	<i>“I park my car near light posts if I know that I am going to be late so that I know that I am near a light... because that way you are not walking to a car that is dark and you can see your surroundings, or at least within a few meters of your car”</i> (Lisa, mixed group).	<i>“Well it reduces obviously detection. So the person is less likely to I guess face the consequences of their actions if no one's there to see it”</i> (Participant 9, forensic psychologist).
Concealment	-	Environments should be taken into consideration <i>“so no trees and things like that...So people can't hide in a certain area, to you know then, to attack people”</i> (Participant 2, victimologist).
CCTV	-	<i>“For people who are methodical. Like people who are planned in terms of you know they are wanting to do something for a particular purpose, I think CCTV definitely comes into their mind. Because they are scoping that kind of area, they are really doing their research on it. But I think for the majority of the offenders this kind of stuff is opportunistic.. according to my experience, not a lot would be looking around for CCTV”</i> (Participant 8, forensic psychologist).
Theme: Location		
S.E.S	<i>“The perception of the reputation of the area is really important. So I would feel safe in somewhere that I knew was more of, I suppose more upper-class kind of suburb than if you're in a lower socio-economic kind of surrounding”</i> (Kate, mixed group).	Higher-risk areas are <i>“lower socio-economic, high density”</i> areas (Participant 6, police analyst).
Familiarity	<i>“If I go to an unknown or an unfamiliar location or area or whatever, I tend to feel a lot unsafer”</i> (Tanya, female exclusive group).	Offenders are generally <i>“familiar with the area”</i> (Participant 3, detective).
Public Transport	-	<i>“In my particular career I had two events where a girl got off a train, walked out to get to her car, parked next to her car was a car with a sliding door on a van, and as she went to get in [they grabbed her].”</i> (Participant 3, detective).
Make-up of the Area	<i>“I would feel safe like 98% of the time, um walking around during the day in around my neighbourhood all that kind of thing, but when you have the city, at night and under certain conditions, you are always aware, that you have got to be sort of aware that something can happen”</i> (Ricky, male exclusive group).	<i>“The make-up of the area- whether it is a residential area, commercial or industrial...an industrial or a commercial area will be more populated during the day, whereas you take away those people at night, and that's when you are looking at an area that I suppose would be quite a good are to target if people aren't around there”</i> (Participant 1, detective).
Theme: Support		
People to assist	<i>“If anything was to happen and I was by myself, I am not a very big person...there not much I could do to get myself out of trouble”</i> (Blair, mixed group).	Offenders <i>“are obviously going to weigh up, are they going to be caught in doing something, at that moment. So is there a lot of people around? If there is not... [they will commit the crime]”</i> (Participant 8, forensic psychologist).
People to witness	<i>“[Offenders would be] less likely to do something if there were a lot of people around. Someone would see something or someone would do something...”</i> (Alan, mixed group).	<i>“The less passing traffic, the more comfortable they feel because they don't feel that they are exposed”</i> (Participant 5, prison officer).
Lack of intervention	-	<i>“People aren't afraid to film things nowadays or take photos on their phone. They are happy to use their phone, they are comfortable using it and they will. But they won't necessarily get involved. So, there is always good evidence and things to investigate the matter, but it doesn't always help the person at hand, at the time. So that would rely on them obviously calling 000 or something and having the response down there”</i> (Participant 1, detective).

* - Indicates that participants did not identify the specified category

Appendix B: Individual Themes

Category	Young Adults- Supporting Quotes	Industry Professionals- Supporting Quotes
Intoxication	<p>A person <i>“that is not a violent or aggressive normally but just takes a different situation or cue while being intoxicated [can become violent]”</i> (Sean, mixed group).</p> <p><i>“[Intoxicated people are] not really thinking as clearly and not making the same judgements they would normally”</i> (Sean, mixed group).</p> <p>Drunk women are <i>“more vulnerable and a drunk man...seen as more dangerous”</i> (Harvey, male exclusive group).</p>	<p><i>“As soon as you start to become intoxicated, that puts you into a bracket of danger, extreme danger, extreme vulnerability”. decreases individuals’ “sense of awareness”. “One of the problems there is maybe they are effect by alcohol.... they don’t realise the violence that some people just have in them. And...it is staggering of when you see it first-hand of what one human being can do to another one. For no apparent reason. It is scary actually”</i> (Participant 3, police officer).</p> <p><i>“If you took alcohol and drugs away...our assaults, theft, things like that, they’d probably drop by about 90%”</i> (Participant 4, police officer).</p>
Ice	-	<i>“I think mainly it is just impulsive, especially if they’re substance affected. And most of the guys that I have worked with have been substance affected. Either intoxicated at the time or withdrawing and wanting to get money...to buy substances.”</i> (participant 10, forensic psychologist).
Theme: Ease of Target		
Assertiveness	<p><i>“Sharing information about my location... I tell them where I am, what level I am on, like that way if anything goes wrong or if something happens, mum knows exactly where I was last”</i> (Lisa, mixed group).</p> <p><i>“When I am walking to my car I always have my keys and my phone in my hand”</i> (Lisa, mixed group).</p>	<p><i>“People don’t look around their surroundings, they don’t look if they’re going to walk down a dark alley who’s going to be in the vicinity of when you are going to walk down like to see if there is someone behind you”</i> (Participant 5, corrections officer).</p> <p><i>“Traditionally it’s been people who umm have either been um insecure or kind of not assertive in the way they have presented themselves or overly assertive so it has caused conflict and then they have kind of becomes victims”</i> (Participant 8, forensic psychologist).</p>
Drawing Attention	<p><i>“Anything that draws attention to yourself [increases vulnerability] (James, male exclusive group).</i></p> <p><i>“If a girl is in a really short skirt it might attract some attention that she doesn’t necessarily want”</i> (Blaire, mixed group).</p>	-
Defending themselves	<p><i>“A guy could probably handle himself like, whereas like if a guy came up to a girl it would be hard for her to sort of fight with him”</i> (Ross, mixed group).</p> <p><i>“The worry for females and males are different. Males...have to stand their ground and be confident because if something is going to happen they are going to have to fight off but with women I think they kinda see whether they are going to fight it out or run”</i> (Maggie, mixed group).</p>	-
Perceived Confidence	<p><i>“confidence [makes people less vulnerable]”</i> (Serena, mixed group).</p> <p><i>“Acting or being perceived as weak is kind of umm a factor for both genders. I’d also worry that being perceived as too confident as a woman might also be a factor for victimisation... if someone were the kind of person that were to attack a woman, I feel like if they saw confidence it might be like ‘oh I’ll show you’ kind of situation”</i> (Alan, mixed group).</p>	<p><i>“Probably somebody that looks physically vulnerable...somebody who walks around and doesn’t...lacks confidence in the way that they walk or in the way that they present.”</i> (Participant 10, forensic psychologist).</p> <p>Offenders are <i>“very cunning. They just have to look at you and...they’ll know straight away. If a person walks aggressively or looks strong, most of the time they won’t go near them. But it’s the ones that... when they see them coming they avert their eyes or look the other way. They straight away know that you are vulnerable”</i> (Participant 4, police officer).</p>
Theme: Stereotypes		

Appendix B: Individual Themes

Clothing	<p><i>“The more skin they are showing, the more vulnerable I think they would be”</i> (Brittany, female exclusive group).</p> <p><i>“I see someone in high heels and a dress to be more vulnerable than someone in jeans there and might be women but one might be in high heels and wearing a dress and the other one might be carrying a backpack, jeans, long shoes or boots but I would say the one that is dressed for going out is more vulnerable. Obviously can’t run as fast”</i> (Harvey, exclusively male group).</p>	<p><i>“What sort of socio-economic background [an individual] would have in terms of...are they a gang of kids that have likely grown up in a rough area that can defend themselves or are they sort of well-dressed, smart kids that are well educated and probably haven’t had that sort of experience on the street?”</i> (Participant 1, detective).</p> <p><i>“If you’ve got high heels on... you can’t get away”</i> (Participant 4, police officer).</p>
Theme: In versus Out Groups		
Race	-	<p><i>“A factor it is a cultural factor, you have certain cultures which are, are, seen as soft targets”</i> (participant 6, police analyst).</p> <p><i>“Unfamiliarity with the surroundings and with the whole society so they don’t connect as well or... they’re probably not as comfortable in their surroundings ...and they wouldn’t have that confidence”</i> (Participant 1, detective).</p>
Cultural Norms	-	<p><i>“Certain cultures where violence is a more acceptable way of life than it is in other cultures”</i> (Participant 6, police analyst).</p> <p><i>“Some of these cultures have so little value for women....and this is particularly sexual assault this one..... woman are subservient and they can do what they want with them”</i> (Participant 3, police officer).</p>
Media Reporting	-	<p><i>“But it is one they will trend very lightly on because they won’t want to flare up the. There is a lot of politics get played and ah so they have to play it fairly close A lot of the behavioural patterns or offending behavioural patterns from culturally other areas is an importation of what is culturally accepted within their, within their culture”</i> (Participant 6, police analyst).</p> <p><i>“There is a lot of things happen that don’t get reported”</i> (Participant 3, police officer).</p>
Theme: Distractions		
Mobile Phone use	-	<i>“You aren’t aware of your surroundings because you are obviously too busy in a conversation. It makes you an easier target in terms of um targeting... and approaching you”</i> (Participant 4, police officer).
Headphones	-	<i>“Often times they have buds in their ear, you’re distracted”</i> (Participant 3, detective).
Theme: Personality		
Naivety	-	
Gullible	-	<i>“Nice [i]s gullible. And if they can um pick up on someone that is gullible that’s what they want. That’s their ideal um pass to do what they want. And if they can intimidate you, which comes very naturally to them, that’s part of their psyche, it’s just yeah hand in glove. They’ve got what they want”</i> (Participant 5, prison officer).

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