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| **S. No** | **Title of the study** | **Citation** |  | **Size of the unit** | **Unit** | **No of units** | **No of incidents** | **Name of the unit** |
| 1 | Go where the money is: Modeling street robbers' location choices | (Bernasco et al., 2013) |  | 19680 | m | 24.594 | 12.938 | Census block |
| 2 | Do Street Robbery Location Choices Vary Over Time of Day or Day of Week? A Test in Chicago | (Bernasco et al., 2017) |  | 19680 | m | 24.594 | 12.938 | Census block |
| 3 | Formal evaluation of the impact of barriers and connectors on residential burglars' macro-level offending location choices | (Clare et al., 2009) |  | 6.7 | km | 291 | 1.761 | Residential suburb |
| 4 | Burglar Target Selection: A Cross-national Comparison (statistical local areas - AU) | (Townsley et al., 2015) |  | 8.48 | km | 158 | 889 | Other administrative unit |
| 5 | Target Selection Models with Preference Variation Between Offenders | (Townsley et al., 2016) |  | 8.48 | km | 158 | 2.844 | statistical local areas |
| 6 | Biting Once Twice: the Influence of Prior on Subsequent Crime Location Choice | (Lammers et al., 2015) |  | 2.96 | km | 142 | 12.639 | Postal code area |
| 7 | Co-offenders' crime location choice: Do co-offending groups commit crimes in their shared awareness space? | (Lammers, 2017) |  | 2.96 | km | 142 | 3.037 | Postal code area |
| 8 | Family Matters: Effects of Family Members’ Residential Areas on Crime Location Choice\* | (Menting et al., 2016) |  | 2.96 | km | 142 | 19.42 | Postal code area |
| 9 | A Time for a Crime: Temporal Aspects of Repeat Offenders’ Crime Location Choices | (S. E. M. van Sleeuwen et al., 2018) |  | 2.96 | km | 142 | 12.639 | Postal code area |
| 10 | Burglars blocked by barriers The impact of physical and social barriers on residential burglars target location choices in China | (Xiao et al., 2021) |  | 2.74 | km | 2.643 | 3.86 | Community |
| 11 | Location Choice of Snatching Offenders in Chennai City (Wards) | (Kuralarasan & Bernasco, 2022) |  | 2.18 | km | 201 | 1.573 | Other administrative unit |
| 12 | Burglar Target Selection: A Cross-national Comparison (Super Output Areas - UK) | (Townsley et al., 2015) |  | 2.04 | km | 131 | 398 | Other administrative unit |
| 13 | Awareness×Opportunity: Testing Interactions Between Activity Nodes and Criminal Opportunity in Predicting Crime Location Choice | (Menting, 2018) |  | 1.68 | km | 76 | 13.088 | Postal code area |
| 14 | Crime Feeds on Legal Activities: Daily Mobility Flows Help to Explain Thieves’ Target Location Choices | (Song et al., 2019) |  | 1.62 | km | 1.616 | 3.436 | Census unit |
| 15 | Assessing the influence of prior on subsequent street robbery location choices: A case study in ZG City China | (Long et al., 2018) |  | 1.62 | km | 1.973 | 527 | Community |
| 16 | Ambient population and surveillance cameras: The guardianship role in street robbers' crime location choice | (Long et al., 2021) |  | 1.62 | km | 1.971 | 4.358 | Community |
| 17 | Do Migrant and Native Robbers Target Different Places? | (Long & Liu, 2021) |  | 1.62 | km | 1.971 | 4.358 | Neighborhood |
| 18 | Do juvenile, young adult, and adult offenders target different places in the Chinese context? | (Long & Liu, 2022) |  | 1.62 | km | 1.971 | 4.358 | Neighborhood |
| 19 | Relationships Between Offenders’ Crime Locations and Different Prior Activity Locations as Recorded in Police Data | (Curtis-Ham et al., 2022a) |  | 1.2 | km | 2.153 | 38.57 | Census unit statistical area |
| 20 | Location Location Location”: Effects of Neighborhood and House Attributes on Burglars’ Target Selection' | (Vandeviver & Bernasco, 2020) |  | 0.79 | km | 193 | 679 | Neighborhood |
| 21 | The Influence of Activity Space and Visiting Frequency on Crime Location Choice: Findings from an Online Self-Report Survey | (Menting et al., 2020) |  | 0.68 | km | 12.821 | 140 | Neighborhood |
| 22 | Right place right time? Making crime pattern theory time-specific | (S. van Sleeuwen et al., 2021) |  | 0.66 | km | 71 | 13.305 | Neighborhood |
| 23 | How do residential burglars select target areas? : A new approach to the analysis of criminal location choice | (Bernasco & Nieuwbeerta, 2005) |  | 0.65 | km | 89 | 548 | Neighborhood |
| 24 | Co-offending and the Choice of Target Areas in Burglary | (Bernasco, 2006) |  | 0.65 | km | 89 | 1.174 | Neighborhood |
| 25 | Burglar Target Selection: A Cross-national Comparison (NL) | (Townsley et al., 2015) |  | 0.65 | km | 89 | 1.835 | Neighborhood |
| 26 | Effect Attractiveness Opportunity And Accessibility To Burglars On Residential Burglary Rates Of Urban Neighborhoods | (Bernasco & Luykx, 2003) |  | 0.65 | km | 89 | 26 | Neighborhood |
| 27 | Learning where to offend: Effects of past on future burglary locations (UK Census Lower Level Super Output Area (LSOA) | (Bernasco et al., 2015) |  | 0.51 | km | 1.687 | 3.337 | LSOA |
| 28 | Modelling taste heterogeneity regarding offence location choices (Census output area) | (Frith, 2019) |  | 0.44 | km | 616 | 1.105 | Other administrative unit |
| 29 | The usefulness of past crime data as an attractiveness index for residential burglars | (Hanayama et al., 2018) |  | 500 | m | 1.134 | 369 | Grid cell |
| 30 | Adolescent offenders' current whereabouts predict locations of their future crime | (Bernasco, 2019) |  | 200 | m | 4.558 | 5.092 | Grid cell |
| 31 | Where Do Dealers Solicit Customers and Sell Them Drugs | (Bernasco & Jacques, 2015) |  | 103 | m | 262 | 50 | Street segment |
| 32 | Where offenders choose to attack: A discrete choice model of robberies in Chicago | (Bernasco & Block, 2009) |  |  |  | 844 | 12.872 | Census tract |
| 33 | Relative Difference and Burglary Location: Can Ecological Characteristics of a Burglar’s Home Neighborhood Predict Offense Location? | (A. W. Chamberlain & Boggess, 2016) |  |  |  | 334 | 5.182 | Neighborhood |
| 34 | A Sentimental Journey To Crime : Effects of Residential History on Crime Location Choice | (Bernasco, 2010a) |  |  |  | 4 | 7.179 | Postal code area |
| 35 | Modeling micro-level crime location choice: Application of the discrete choice framework to crime at places | (Bernasco, 2010b) |  |  |  | 23.984 | 1.311 | Postal code area |
| 36 | Effects of Residential history on Commercial Robbers' Crime Location Choices | (Bernasco & Kooistra, 2010) |  |  |  | 4.006 | 1.539 | Postal code area |
| 37 | Role of the Street Network in Burglars' Spatial Decision-Making | (Frith et al., 2017) |  |  |  | 5.286 | 459 | Street segment |
| 38 | Target Choice During Extreme Events: A Discrete Spatial Choice Model of the 2011 London Riots (LSOA) | (Baudains et al., 2013) |  |  |  | 4.765 | 2.299 | LSOA |
| 39 | Testing Ecological Theories of Offender Spatial Decision Making Using a Discrete Choice Model (LSOA) | (Johnson & Summers, 2015) |  |  |  | 198 | 721 | LSOA |
| 40 | A discrete spatial choice model of burglary target selection at the house-level | (Vandeviver et al., 2015) |  |  |  | 503.589 | 4.308 | Residential property |
| 41 | Residential burglary target selection: An analysis at the property-level using Google Street View | (Langton & Steenbeek, 2017) |  |  |  | 51.378 | 2.911 | Residential property |
| 42 | Modelling the spatial decision making of terrorists: The discrete choice approach | (Marchment & Gill, 2019) |  |  |  | 890 | 150 | Small areas |
| 43 | Traveling Alone or Together? Neighborhood Context on Individual and Group Juvenile and Adult Burglary Decisions | (A. Chamberlain et al., 2022) |  |  |  | 304 | 4.92 | Neighborhood |
| 44 | The Importance of Importance Sampling: Exploring Methods of Sampling from Alternatives in Discrete Choice Models of Crime Location Choice | (Curtis-Ham et al., 2022b) |  |  |  | 2153 | 4.5 million | Census Statistical Area |
| 45 | Investigating the effect of people on the street and streetscape physical environment on the location choice of street theft crime offenders using street view images and a discrete spatial choice model | (Yue et al., 2023) | 2023 | 1,558 | km | 1.558 | 2643 |  |