Edges are physical, social, temporal and economical transition spaces where crime is more likely to occur. In this study, single-family residential neighbourhoods from three Metro Vancouver jurisdictions are constructed by joining adjacent areas and the crime in these edges analysed. The results show that crime is more likely to occur in a 30-meter edge that exists between these single-family residential zones and other zoned areas. A further analysis is conducted on crime variations in the edge. The results show that certain types of crime decline more sharply in the edge. For example, disturbing the peace has a much more marked decline than break and enter. This could be explained by further comparing crime occurring on the street and those occurring in residences. High pedestrian areas such as commercial strips are more likely to experience street level disturbances.

Source: BC PIRS data 2001 to 2006