Crime Pattern Theory can explain micro level dynamics of crime in the urban domain. 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 adjacently zoned 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 to determine temporal variations in the edge. The results show very little variation between day and night patterns for crime in general. There is a slight increase for night crime at the 30-meter mark that could be explained through further analysis of domestic-related crimes as people are more likely to be home during the evening.

### Crime Decay from the Edge: Day – Night Comparison

![Graph showing crime decay from the edge: Day – Night Comparison](image)

**Source:** BC PIRS data 2001 to 2006

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