

Core periphery structure is a meso-scale property of complex networks. A widely accepted definition of core periphery structures defines core as a dense cohesive cluster, surrounded by a sparsely connected periphery. Traditionally, core periphery structures have been successfully used in diverse fields such as world systems, economics, social networks, and organizational studies. In this work, we demonstrate the effectiveness of core-periphery structures to analyse patterns in a large scale spatio-temporal dataset of crimes in the San Francisco city. Such an analysis can prove to be very useful to study the modus operandii of different crime types over time. We compare and contrast the results obtained for two core-periphery structure finding algorithms that we have developed, namely, GMKNN-CP and Clusterone-CP.