



Papakura District

Crime Report

Q2 2026





What is the NSPD?

Neighbourhood Support is a nationwide community-led movement that brings people and neighbourhoods together to create safe, resilient, and connected communities. We believe that a well-connected community helps to improve safety, resilience, and wellbeing for all.

The Neighbourhood Support Papakura District (NSPD) is the primary branch for the Papakura area. To learn more, visit our [website](#) and [Facebook page](#).

This report is made available through funding from the [Papakura Local Board](#).



What is this Report?

The NSPD receives a weekly offences report from Police Headquarters in Wellington, which contains property offences for Counties/Manukau. The report contains information such as time, day, street, and descriptions of offences. We select the non-commercial property offences reported to the Papakura Police Station and present the data in an easy-to-understand format.* Our goal is to achieve three outcomes:

Our Reporting Goals

- 1 To identify crime trends district-wide.** By understanding the rates and types of crime, all District residents can deploy their resources to make their best efforts to bring down crime rates.
- 2 To identify crime trends for specific neighbourhoods.** With accurate information, neighbourhoods can take specific actions to reverse crime trends.
- 3 To combat misinformation.** Social media often exaggerates crime statistics. By publishing accurate crime statistics, we hope to fight against false claims and mischaracterisations around crime and give residents accurate information to help make their own security decisions.

All data within the Wellington report is given under strict protocols and can't be shared whole-sale. Only NSPD personnel who have been police vetted can access the raw data from the report.



Important Note

This Crime Report adds the April to June 2026 quarter to our ongoing look at recorded crime in Papakura. As always, the aim is to give residents a clear, factual picture of how local crime patterns are moving. Please read the notes below first, because a change in how Police record their data has affected what we are able to report this quarter.

Two important notes about this update

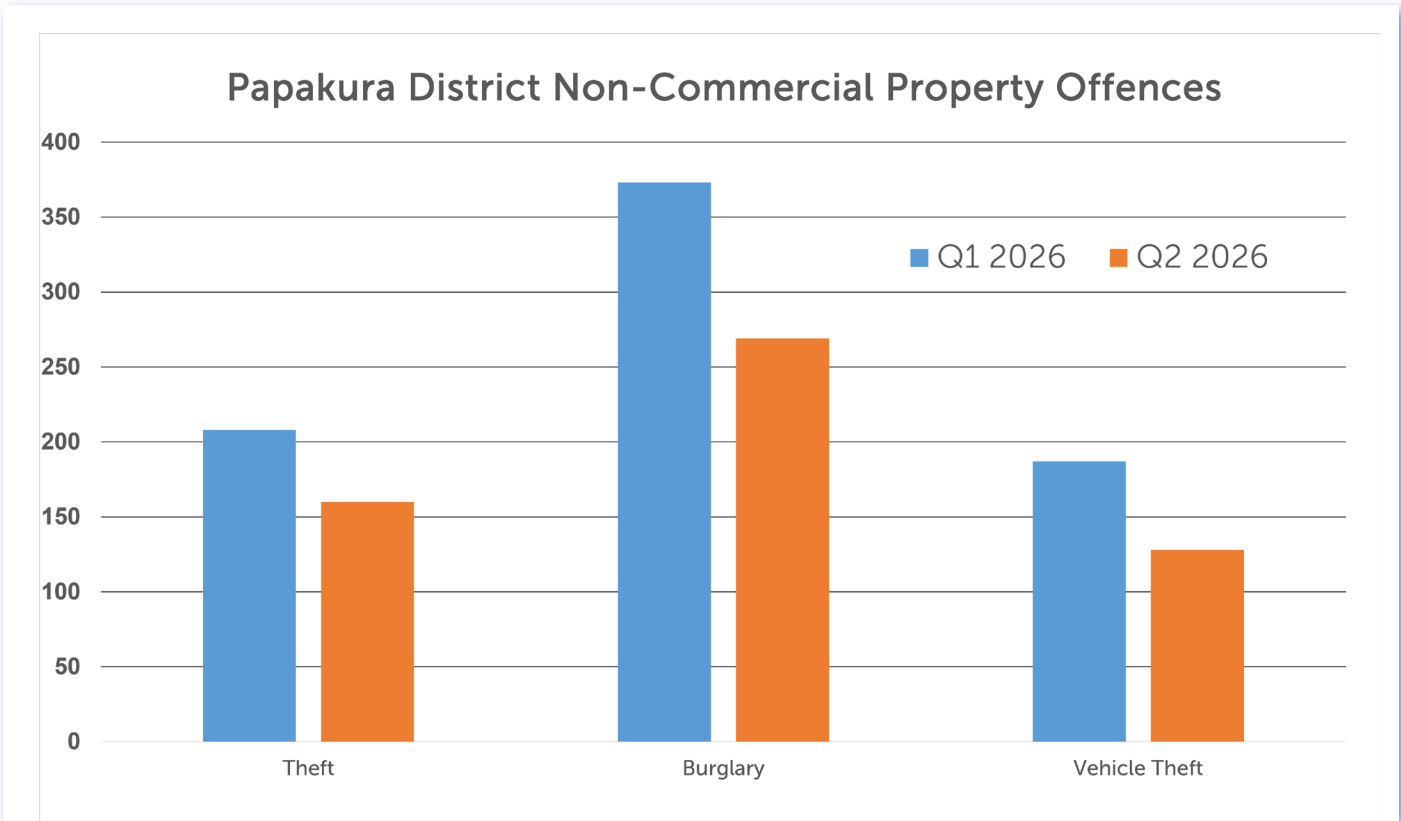
A missing fortnight in April. The New Zealand Police conducted a review & revision of their crime reporting system at the start of April 2026. Because of that changeover, offences from roughly the first two weeks of **April (the 1st to the 11th) were not recorded**. This quarter therefore covers about eleven fewer days than a normal three month period. Where a Q2 figure looks lower than Q1, part of that gap simply reflects the shorter reporting window rather than a real drop in offending, so we also compare the two quarters on a like-for-like weekly basis below.

Four categories are paused. The same change **removed four categories from the data** supplied to us for this quarter: robbery, disorderly behaviour, wilful damage, and manner of driving. Until we can confirm whether this is a permanent change, this update covers only the three categories that are still fully reported: burglary, theft, and vehicle theft. If the paused categories return in future data, we will bring them back into the report.



Q1 2026 vs Q2 2026 Offences

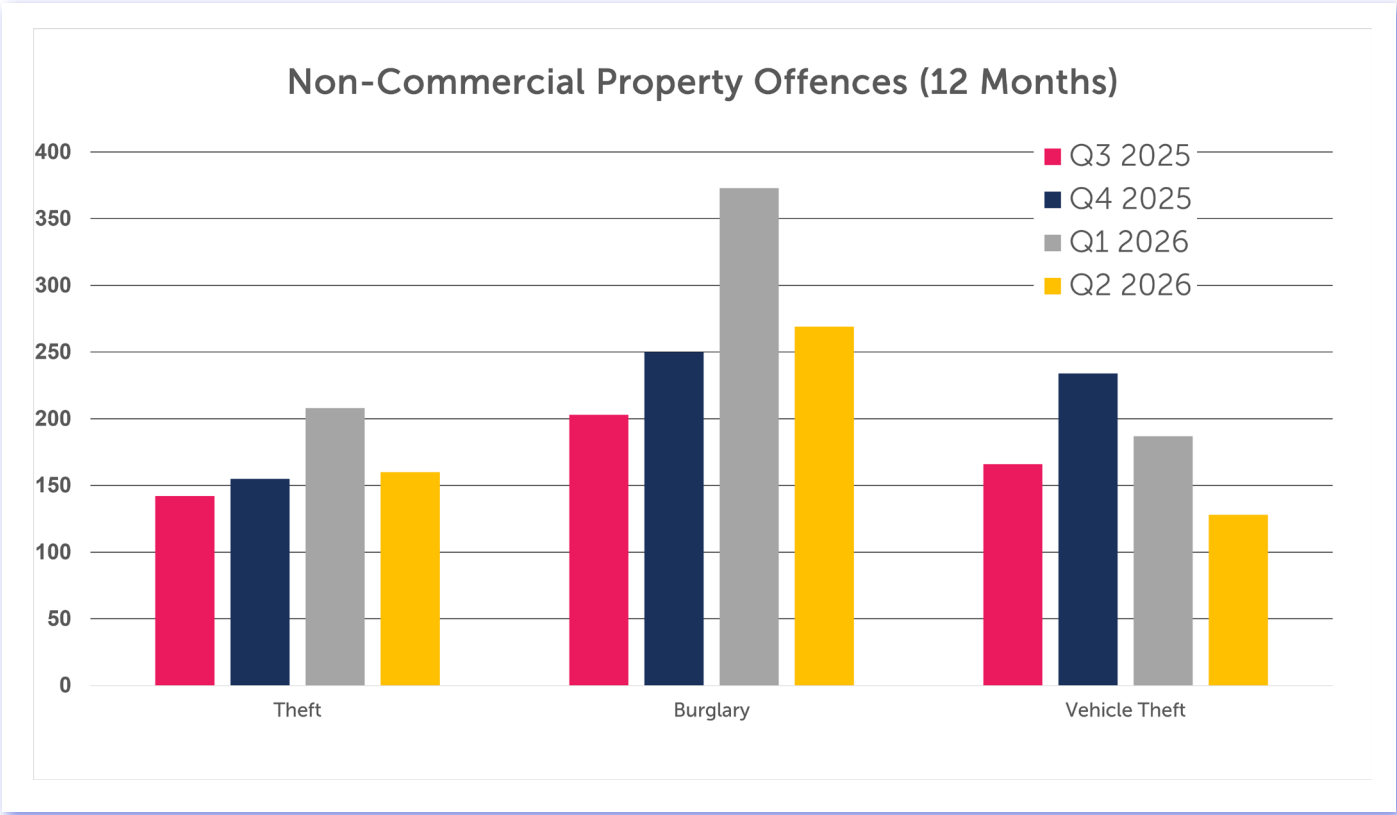
Graph A



Graph A shows total number of non-commercial property offences reported for the Papakura District for Q1 2026 and Q2 of 2026. Does not include “Other” category.

Non Commercial Property Offences (12 mos)

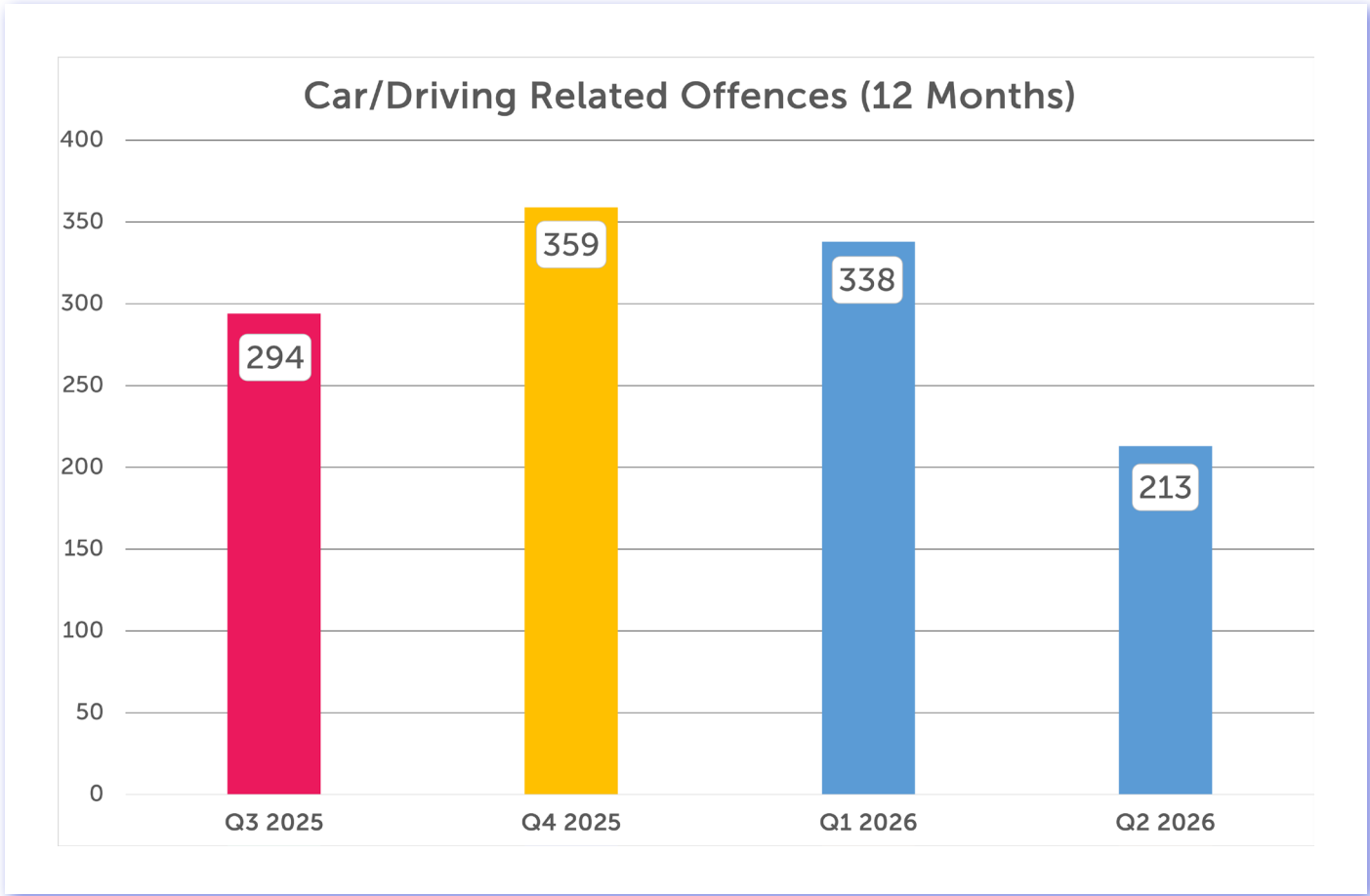
Graph B



Graph B compares total number of non-commercial property offences reported for the Papakura District for the last four quarters (12 months).

Car/Driving Related Offences

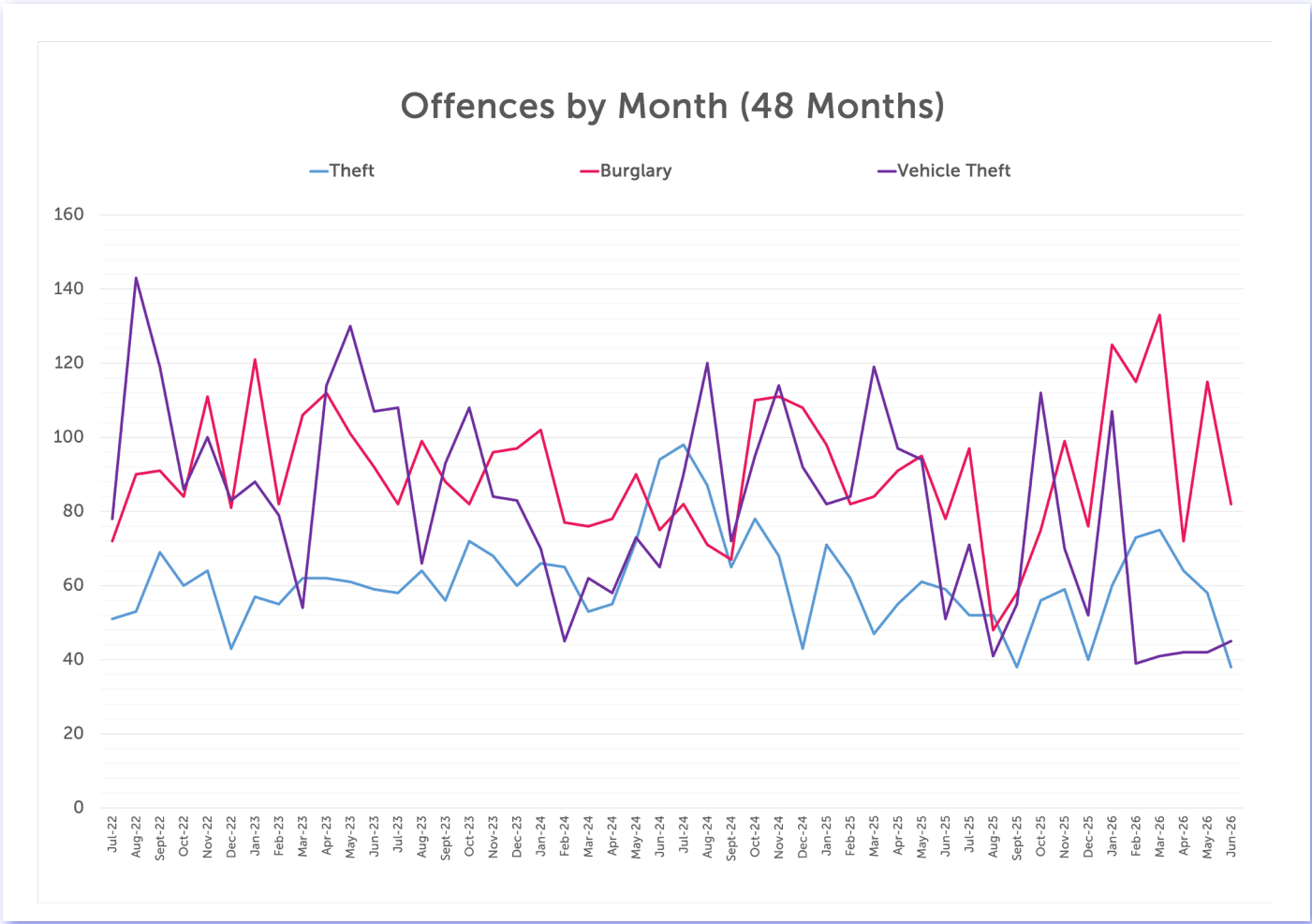
Graph C



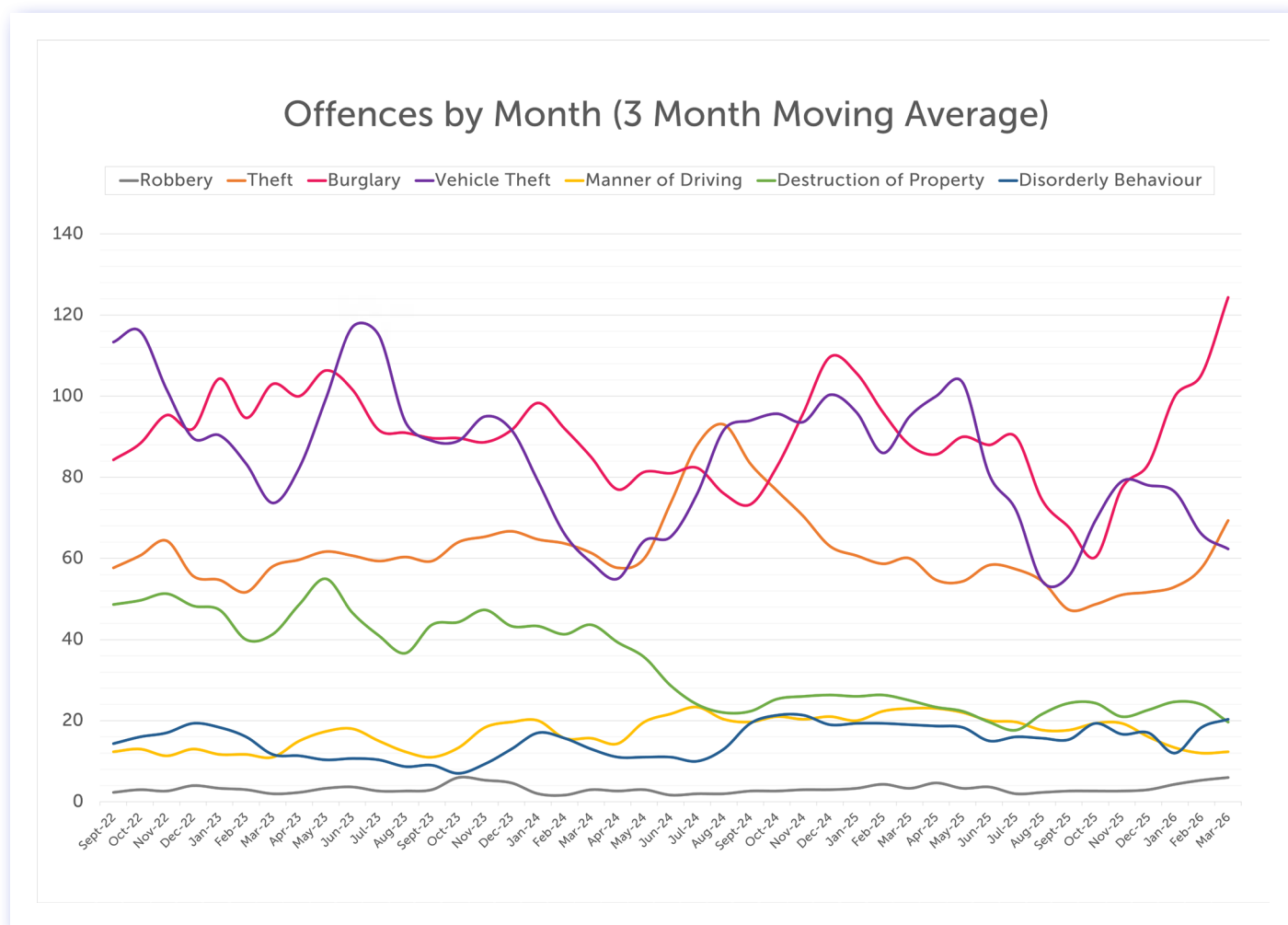
Graph C compares total number of car and driving-related crimes reported for the Papakura District for the last four quarters (12 months). Offences include traffic violations like speeding and car theft/conversion.

Offences by Month (48 Months)

Graph D



Graph D shows monthly totals for all non-commercial property crimes for each category for the last 48 months.

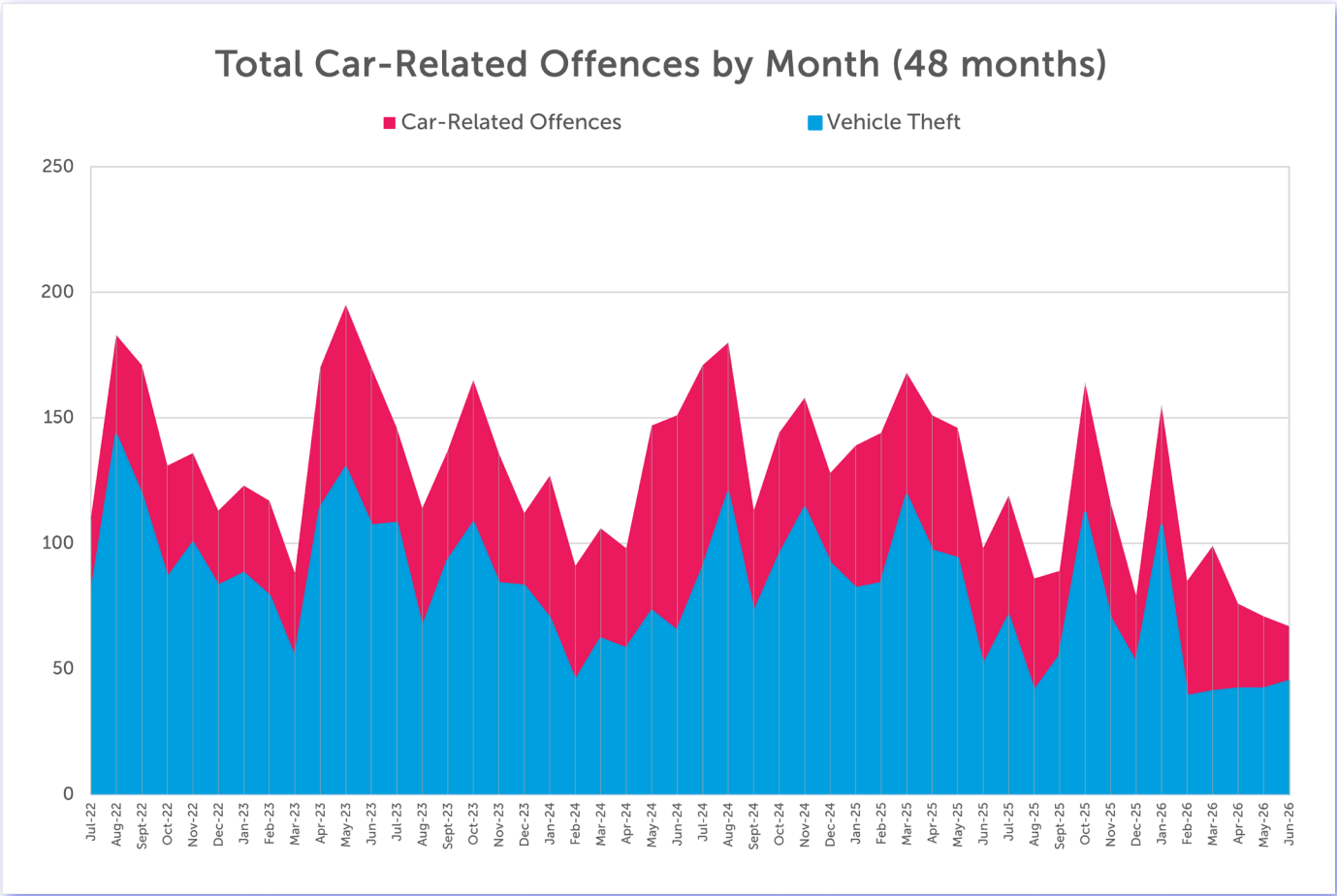


Graph E shows a three month moving average of all non-commercial property crimes for each category beginning with the first full quarter of 2022. The chart smooths out short-term fluctuations and highlights longer-term trends in the data.



Car-Related vs Vehicle Theft (48 Months)

Graph F



Graph F Compares Vehicle Theft rates to the total number of Car-Related offences for the last two years. Vehicle Theft follows a similar trend line to the total and makes up a significant portion of the total car-related offences.



Do your part. Report Crime.

Crimes that aren't reported, don't get counted. To keep crime stats accurate, it's important we all report crimes regardless of the likely outcome. Having the attitude of "The police can't or won't do anything" only ensures your crime isn't part of the database, which police use to identify "hotspots" and curtail overall offences. You never know, your reporting might help prevent a crime from happening to your neighbour.

Reporting a Burglary

Dial 111 if a crime is happening.

Dial 105 if the crime has happened.

Or report online at police.govt.nz/use-105.



Crime Trends Analysis

Data covered: All conclusions in this analysis is based on the last 48 months (July 2022 to June 2026).

Q1 vs Q2 at a glance

Table A shows total number of non-commercial property offences reported for the Papakura District for Q1 2026 and Q2 of 2026.

Remember that Q2 is missing about a fortnight of April data, so its totals cover fewer days than Q1. The comparison is not a clean like-for-like.

Table A

Quarter	Theft	Burglary	Vehicle Theft*	Other	Total
Q1	208	373	187	27	943
Q2	160	269	128	31	557

Reading past the missing days keeps the picture honest. Every category is lower than in Q1, and it stays lower even once you allow for the shorter Q2 window. On a weekly basis burglary came down from about 29 to 23, theft from about 16 to 13, and vehicle theft from about 15 to 11. So while the shorter window exaggerates the raw drops a little, the underlying direction is a genuine easing across all three.

Car-related offences, the combined measure of car crime, eased too. Q1 recorded 339, but 36 of those were dangerous or careless-driving offences of the kind now paused. Setting those aside so both quarters count the same things gives a fair comparison of 303 in Q1 against 213 in Q2, which is roughly 24 a week easing to about 18, a fall of around 22 percent.

In plain terms: burglary, theft, and vehicle theft are all down on the previous quarter, and car crime more broadly is easing with them. The paused categories, robbery, disorderly behaviour, wilful damage, and manner of driving, are not shown here because they were not in this quarter’s data. Their most recent figures remain available in our earlier report.

*Vehicle Theft— Involves an intention or act of taking or borrowing a vehicle without consent. It does not include theft FROM a vehicle. (see “Crime Types, Pg 2). Vehicle Theft also include motorcycles, scooters and bicycles.

Long-Term Trends

Burglary

Burglary remains the largest single category of recorded crime in Papakura. Across the long run it has typically sat between 80 and 100 offences a month. The start of 2026 ran high, with 125 in January, 115 in February and 133 in March. In Q2 it came back down from those peaks: a busier May (115) sat between quieter figures in April and June. April looks softer than it really was, because only the second half of the month was recorded.

Taken across the quarter, burglary eased. Allowing for the shorter reporting window, it ran at about 23 a week in Q2 against roughly 29 a week in Q1. It continues to follow its usual seasonal shape, running higher in the warmer months when homes are more often empty during holidays and daytime hours.

Theft

Theft in this report is mostly theft from parked vehicles rather than shoplifting, which is excluded. For most of the period it has been one of the steadiest categories, generally running between 50 and 75 offences a month, and Q2 sat comfortably within that normal range.

Theft eased over the quarter, easing further as it went, from the mid 60s in April to the high 50s in May and the high 30s in June. On a like-for-like weekly basis it came down from about 16 a week in Q1 to roughly 13 a week in Q2. It remains one of the more stable categories in the report.

Vehicle Theft

Vehicle theft, meaning a vehicle taken without the owner's permission, has been on a clear downward path for several years. After a sharp spike in January 2026 (107) it fell away through February and March (39 and 41) and then held at a low, steady level right through Q2, sitting in the low to mid 40s each month.

Of the three categories we can report this quarter, vehicle theft is the most clearly improving. On a like-for-like weekly basis it eased from about 15 a week in Q1 to around 11 a week in Q2, continuing that positive multi-year story.

Car-Related Offences

This is a combined view of the two ways vehicles show up in local crime: cars being broken into, meaning theft from a parked car, and cars themselves being taken or tampered with. It overlaps the theft and vehicle theft categories above rather than adding to them, but many residents find it a useful single measure of car crime in the area.

In Q2 there were 213 car-related offences, split roughly between the thefts from cars and the vehicles taken or interfered with, plus a small number of dangerous-driving incidents. The level eased across the quarter, in keeping with the fall in both theft and vehicle theft.

What can I do?

You can take actions now that will help lower your (and your neighbour's) risk of being a target of crime. Here are some online resources and tips. You can find many more on the Neighbourhood Support New Zealand [website](#).

[Protecting Your Home](#)

[Vehicle Safety & Security](#)

[Preventing Fraud and Scams](#)

[Improving Your Neighbourhood](#)

[Community Cams FAQs](#)

[Preventing Mail Theft](#)

Join NSPD

Neighbourhood Support is FREE to join and offers lots of benefits:

- Have opportunities to connect with those around you.
- Receive emails with what's happening in your community.
- Get tips to improve the safety of your home and your community.
- Learn how to get prepared for emergencies.
- Be invited to attend community events organised by Neighbourhood Support.



By staying connected and supporting each other, we can make our neighbourhoods safe and welcoming for all. Want to join the NSPD? Visit our [sign up page](#) or email us at nspapakura@gmail.com

Community Connection and Safety (CRN)

Crime data shows that connected neighbourhoods are safer neighbourhoods. Many offences in Papakura—such as burglary and vehicle crime—are influenced by opportunity, particularly during holidays and warmer months when routines change. Streets where neighbours know each other tend to have higher awareness, quicker reporting, and fewer opportunities for crime.

The Community Resilience Network (CRN) supports this through [Street Meets](#)—simple, informal gatherings that help neighbours connect, share local safety information, and look out for one another. Strong community connections don't just build resilience; they actively help reduce crime. Learn more about Street Meets and how to get involved at the [CRN website](#).



Papakura
**COMMUNITY RESILIENCE
NETWORK**

Crime Types

The NSPD Crime Report covers offences from the following eight crime categories. Understanding them and their differences will help you better interpret the data presented in the Crime Report. We've combined and simplified these categories so they are more easily understandable by the public. We also list common examples of offence types we use to define each category.



Robbery— Robbery is the unlawful taking of another person's property with the intent to permanently deprive them of it. Robbery involves the use of force, threats, intimidation, or violence against the owner or another person present. In essence, it is a theft that is committed with force. Examples: Any offence description that contains the term: "ROBBERY", "ROBS", "AGGRAVATED ROBBERY", "OTHER ROBBERY".

Theft— Theft is the unlawful taking of another person's property with the intent to permanently deprive them of it. In theft cases, the perpetrator takes the property without the owner's consent. Note: many of the offences in the Theft category include theft *from* a vehicle, as opposed to taking the vehicle itself. These are covered under "Vehicle Theft" (see below). Any offence description that contains the term: "THEFT".

Burglary— Is committed by anyone who enters any building, or part of a building, without authority and with intent to commit any offence that could lead to imprisonment. Any offence description that contains the terms "BURGLES" or "BURGLARY".

Vehicle theft— Involves an intention or act of taking or borrowing a vehicle without consent. It does not include theft **FROM** a vehicle. (see "Theft" above). Example offences: "UNLAWFUL TAKES MOTOR VEHICLES", "UNLAWFUL INTERFERES MOTOR VEHICLES", "ATTEMPTED UNLAWFUL TAKING OF A MOTOR VEHICLE", "POSSESS INSTRUMENTS FOR CONVERSION".

Manner of driving— Driving a vehicle in a reckless or unsafe manner. Example offences: "SPECIAL VEHICLE LANE", "CARELESS DRIVING", "UNSAFE PASSING", "UNSAFE CHANGING OF LANES", "FOLLOWED TOO CLOSE".

Destruction of property (Wilful Damage)—Intentional or reckless damage to or destruction of property. Example offences: "WILFULLY DAMAGE", "GRAFFITI", "INTENTIONAL DAMAGE" or "ARSON".

Disorderly behaviour—Socially unacceptable behaviour in a public place, or within hearing or view of a public place. Example offences: "DISPLAY GANG INSIGNIA", "FIGHTING", "SET OFF FIREWORKS IN PUBLIC PLACE", "INSULTING LANGUAGE", "RESIST POLICE".

Car—Related Offences—We define this category broadly as any offence that directly or indirectly involves a vehicle, bicycle, boat, etc. Example: "FOLLOWED TOO CLOSE", "UNLAWFUL TAKES MOTOR VEHICLES", "THEFT EX VEHICLE".