Papakura District
Crime Report

Q3 2024

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.

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 wholesale. Only NSPD personnel who have been police vetted can access the raw data from the report.

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: "OBSTRUCT/HINDER POLICE", "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".

Q2 vs Q3 Offences

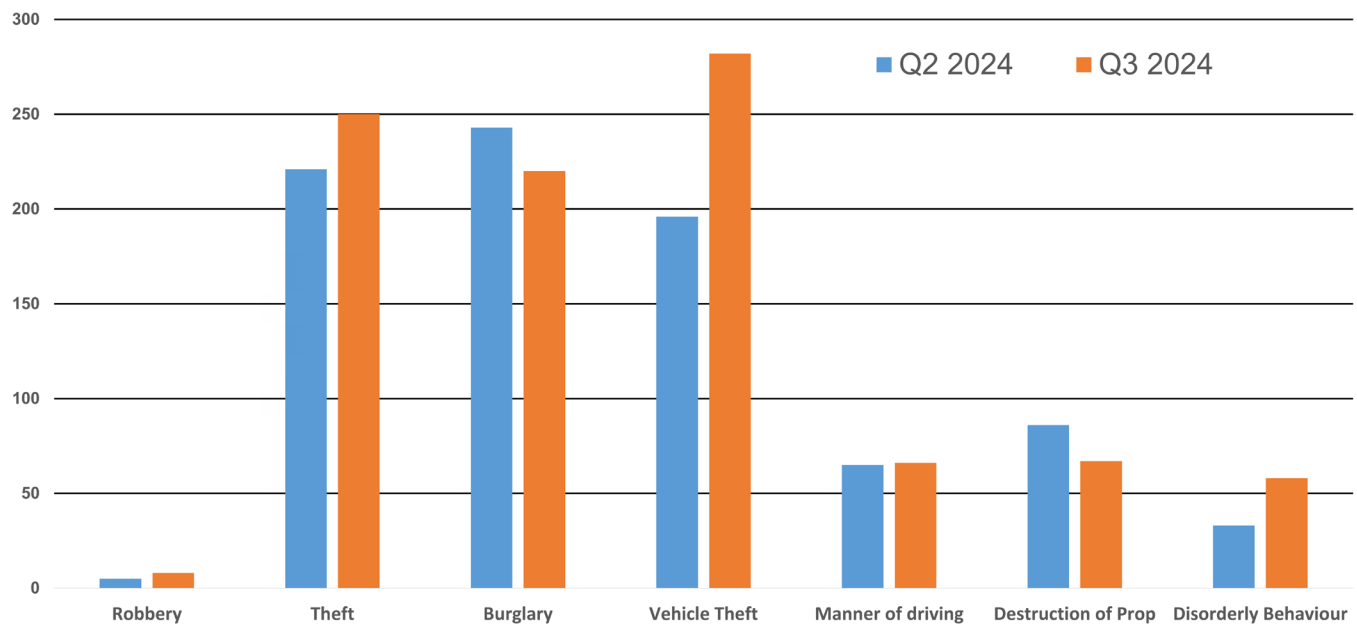**Table A** shows total number of non-commercial property offences reported for the Papakura District for Q2 and Q3 of 2024.

Quarter	Robbery	Theft	Burglary	Vehicle Theft*	Manner of Driving	Wilful Damage	Disorderly Behaviour	Other	Total
Q2	5	221	243	196	65	86	33	82	**931**
Q3	8	250	220	282	66	67	58	125	**944**

*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).

Graph A shows total number of non-commercial property offences reported for the Papakura District for Q2 and Q3 of 2024. Does not include "Other" category.
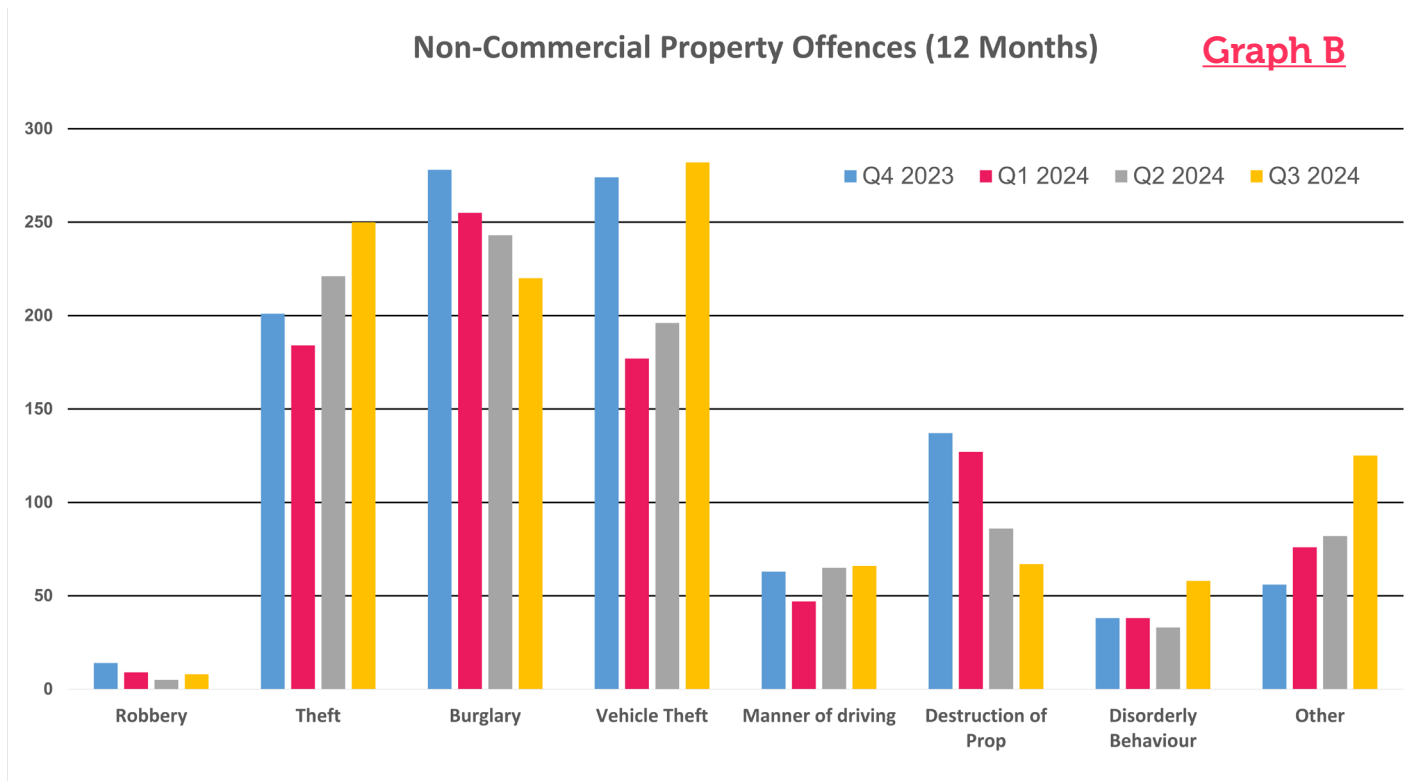
Graph A

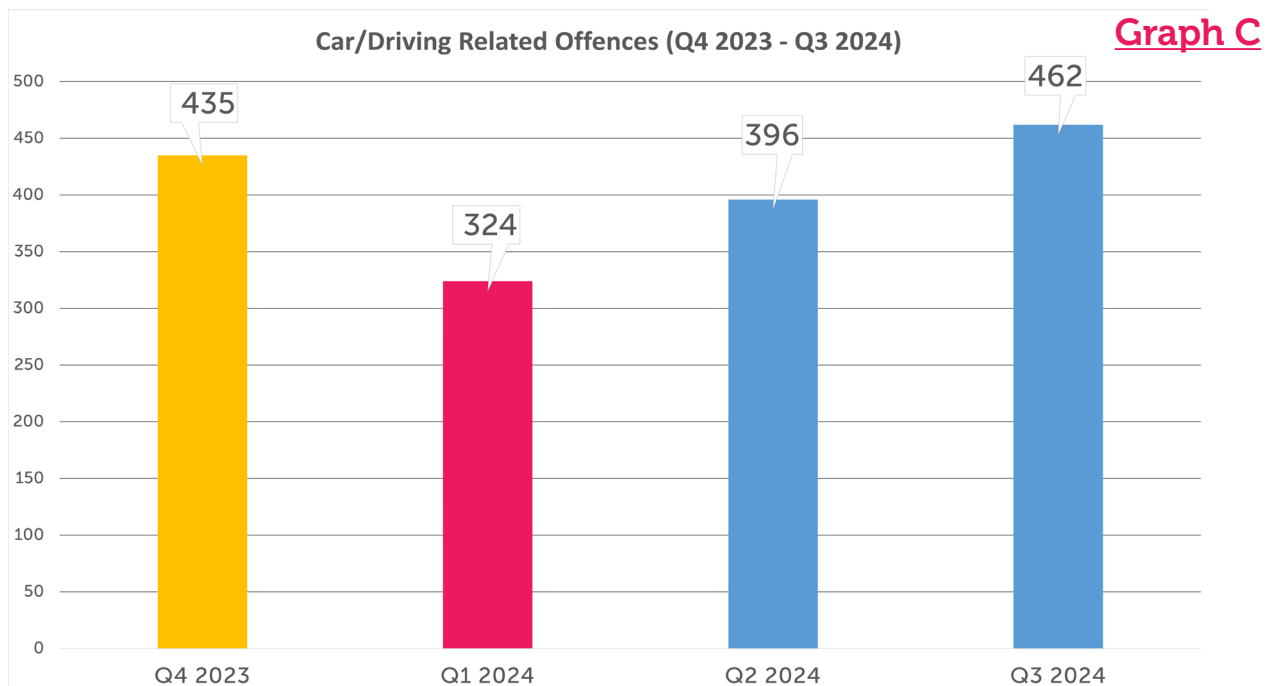Papakura District Non-Commercial Property Offences

Non Commercial Property Offences (12 mos)

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

Non-Commercial Property Offences (12 Months)

Graph B

Legend: ■ Q4 2023 ■ Q1 2024 ■ Q2 2024 ■ Q3 2024

Categories: Robbery, Theft, Burglary, Vehicle Theft, Manner of driving, Destruction of Prop, Disorderly Behaviour, Other

Car/Driving Related Offences

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.
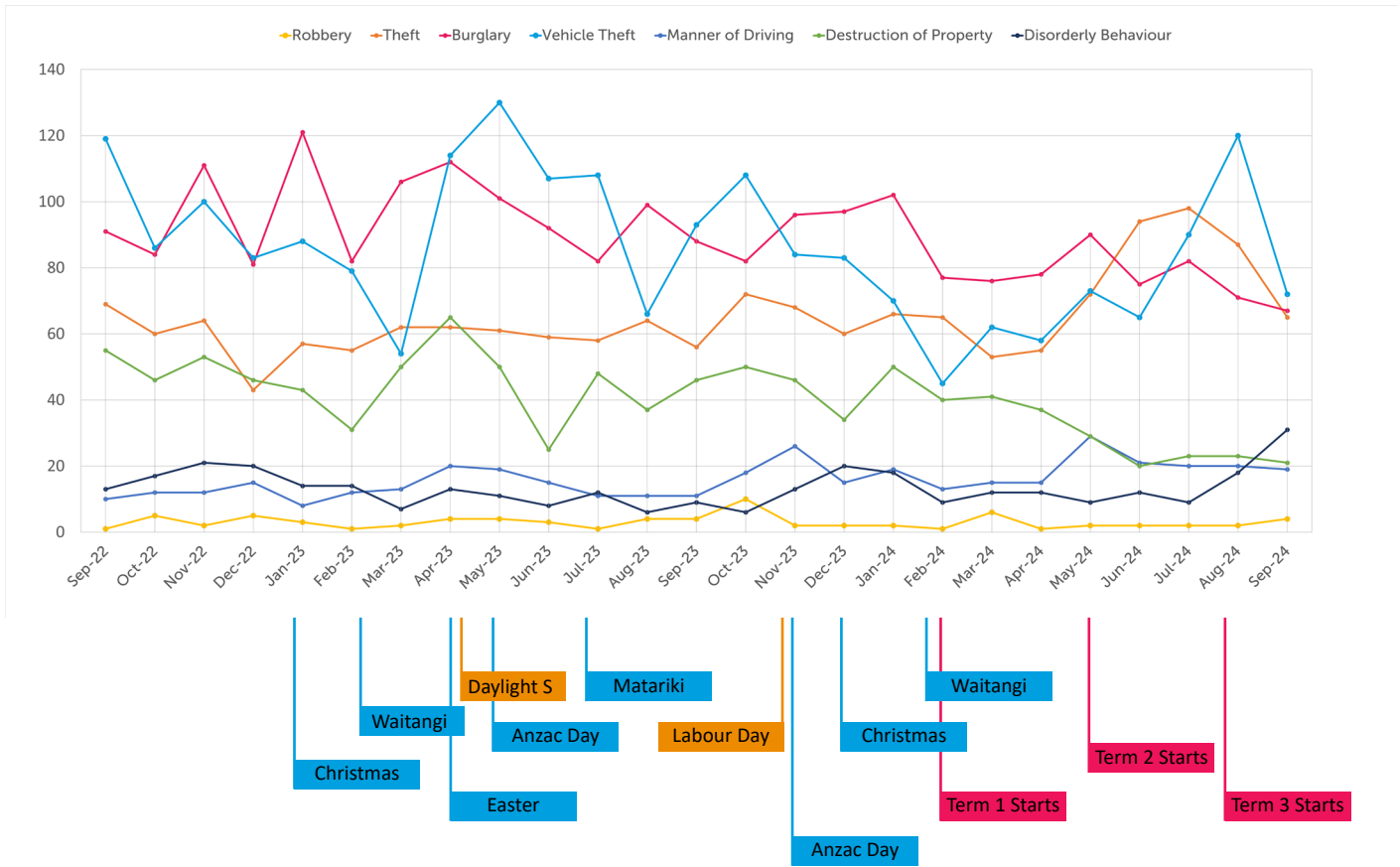
Car/Driving Related Offences (Q4 2023 - Q3 2024)

Graph C

Q4 2023	Q1 2024	Q2 2024	Q3 2024
435	324	396	462

Neighbourhood Support Papakura District

Offences by Month (24 Months)

Graph D shows monthly totals for all non-commercial property crimes for each category for the last 24 months.
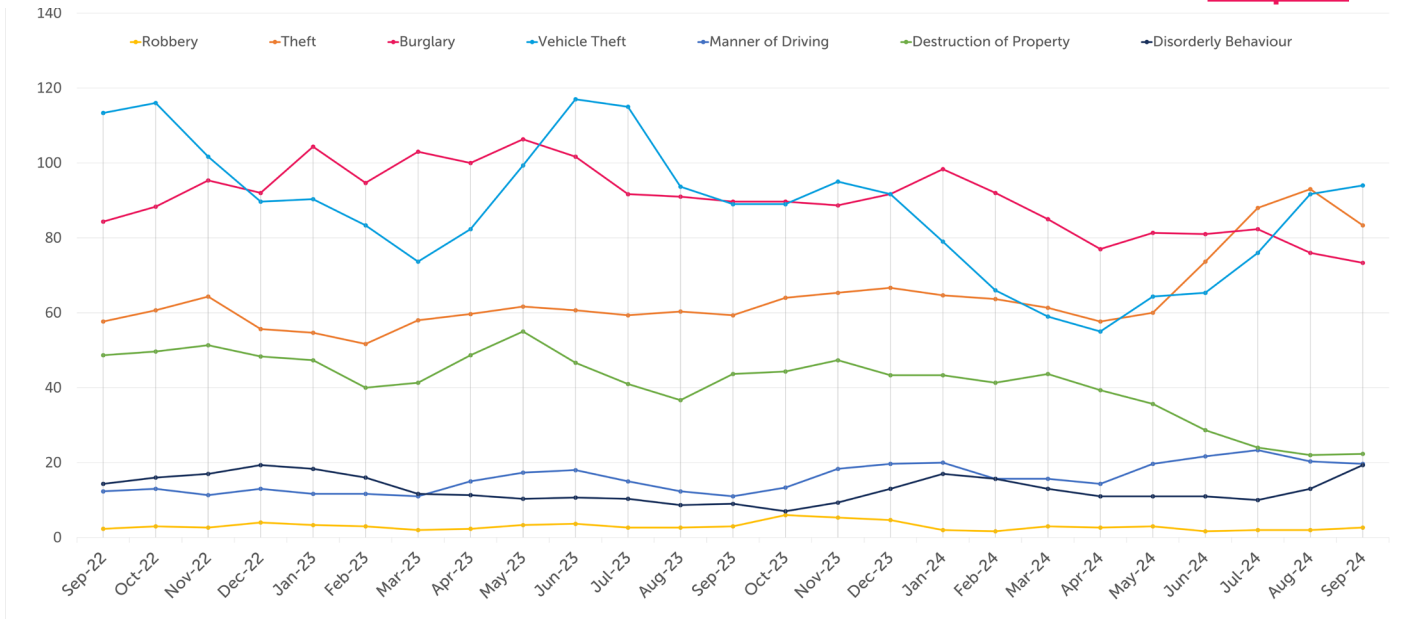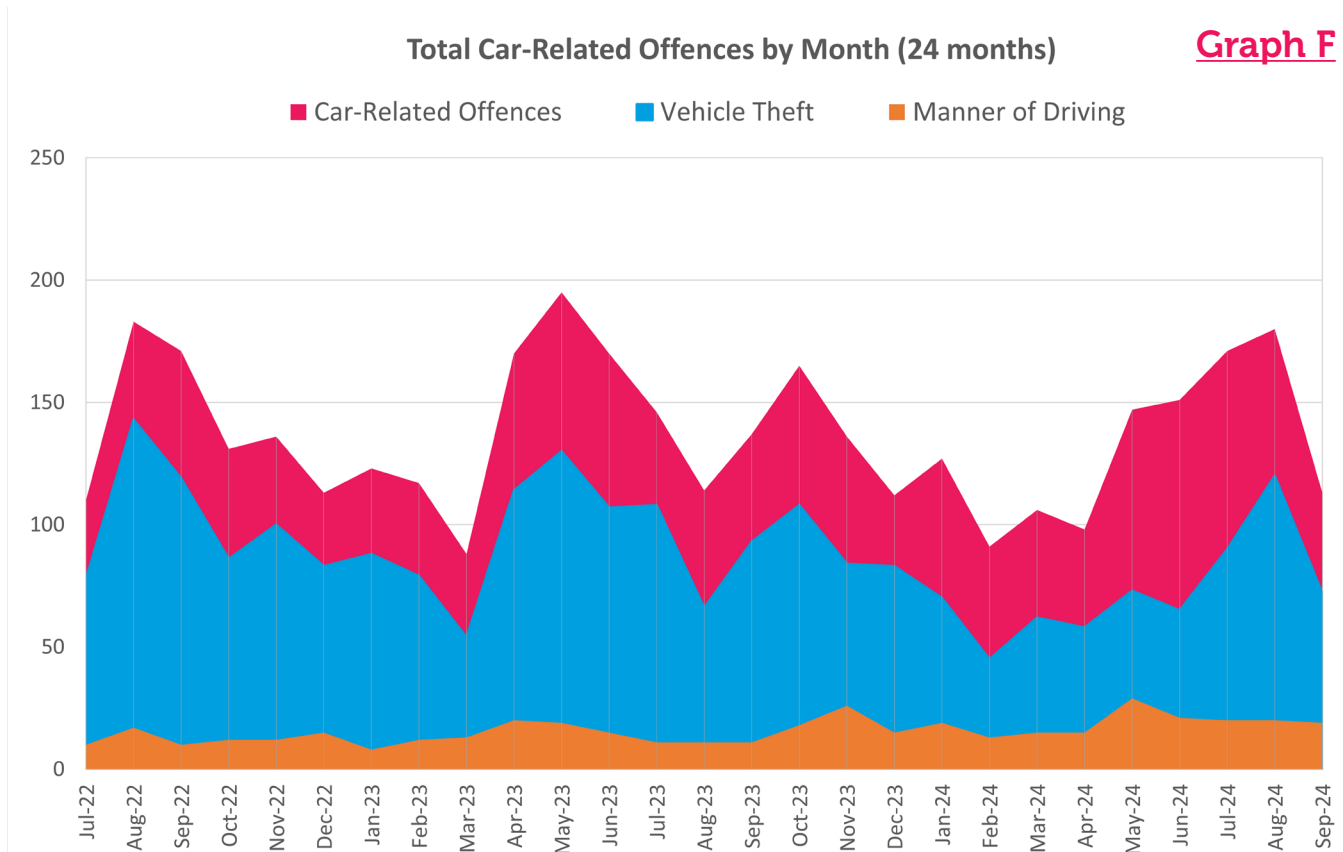
Offences by Month (24 months)

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.

3 Month Moving Avgerage

Graph E

Graph F Compares Vehicle Theft & Manner of Driving 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 offenses.

Total Car-Related Offences by Month (24 months)

■ Car-Related Offences   ■ Vehicle Theft   ■ Manner of Driving

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.

Data Analysis (All Months)

Robbery
There is no distinct monthly pattern, but minor spikes occur in October and December, suggesting that year-end activities could trigger more robberies.

Theft
The summer months (January–March) experience a higher number of thefts, particularly in February. The dip in December could be linked to public holidays when people are away from home.

Burglary
A clear peak in January, which aligns with the holiday period when homes may be left unattended.

Vehicle Theft
Peaks are noted in February and May, possibly due to more frequent vehicle use during these periods.

Manner of Driving
Unsafe driving incidents increase in April and May, possibly related to school breaks and public holidays like Easter.

Destruction of Property (Wilful Damage)
There is an increase in May and December, both periods with public holidays and school breaks, suggesting links to unsupervised youth or social gatherings.

Disorderly Behaviour
This category shows some irregularity, with a spike in November and December, possibly due to festive events.

Car-Related Offences
Monthly peaks in August and December reflect increased vehicle activity and road use during these periods.

Public holidays and school breaks
Both burglary and destruction of property offences tend to increase during months with public holidays and school breaks (January, April, and December), possibly due to homes being left unattended or higher social gatherings.

Daylight Savings
Offences related to driving, such as "Manner of Driving" and "Car-Related Offences," increase in months when daylight savings ends or begins, likely due to road conditions and increased vehicle usage. Daylight Savings can impact drivers due to sleep disruptions, changes in visibility, increased fatigue, and increasing traffic during these times.

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	Improving Your Neighbourhood
Vehicle Safety & Security	Community Cams FAQs
Preventing Fraud and Scams	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 communi
- 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