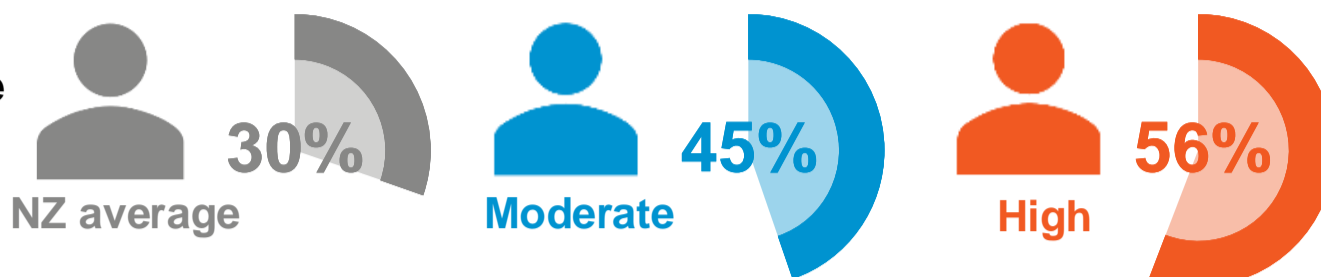


Victimisation of adults with psychological distress¹

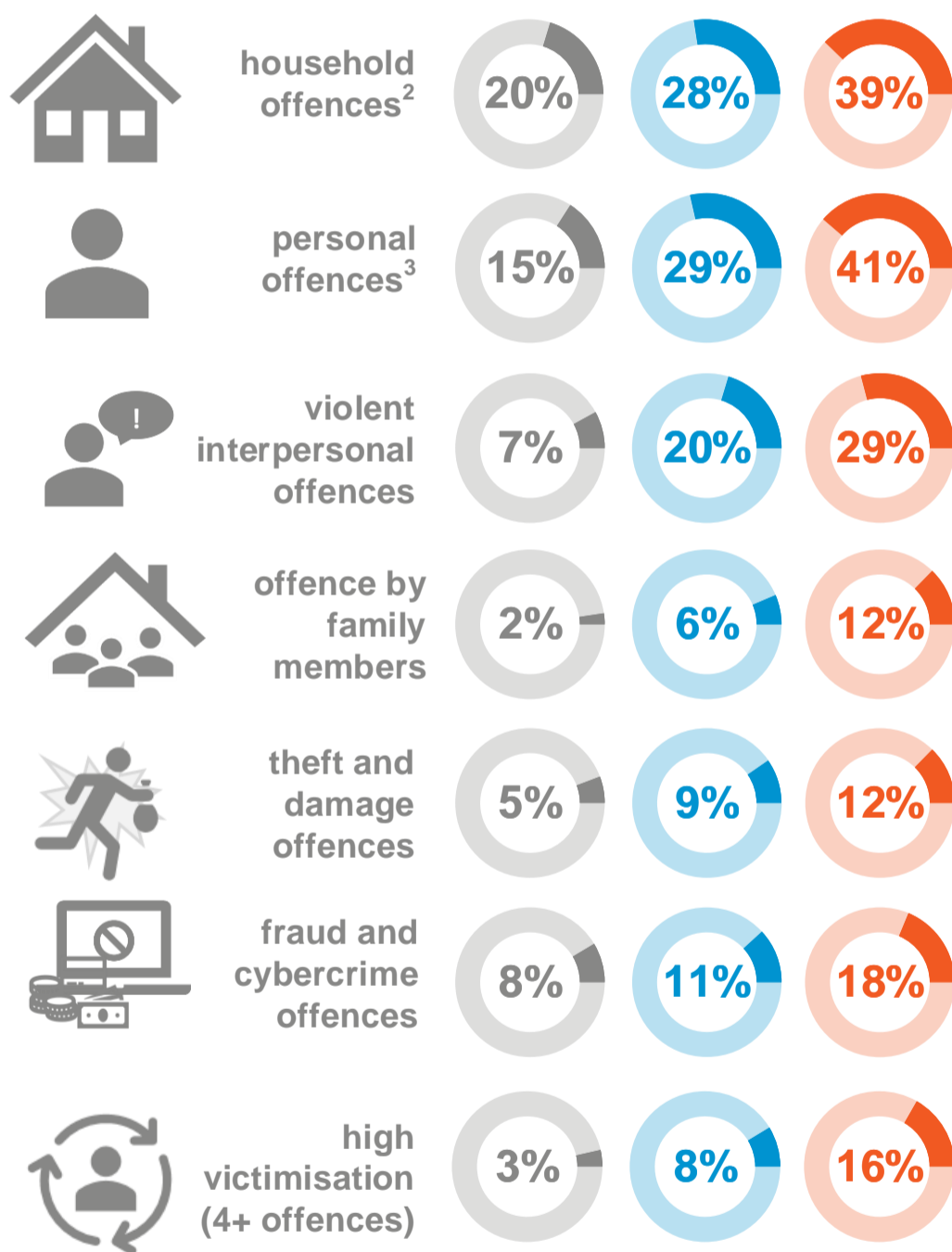
Adults with **moderate** or **high** psychological distress are **more likely** to experience offences in a 12-month period than the NZ average



COMPARED WITH THE NZ AVERAGE

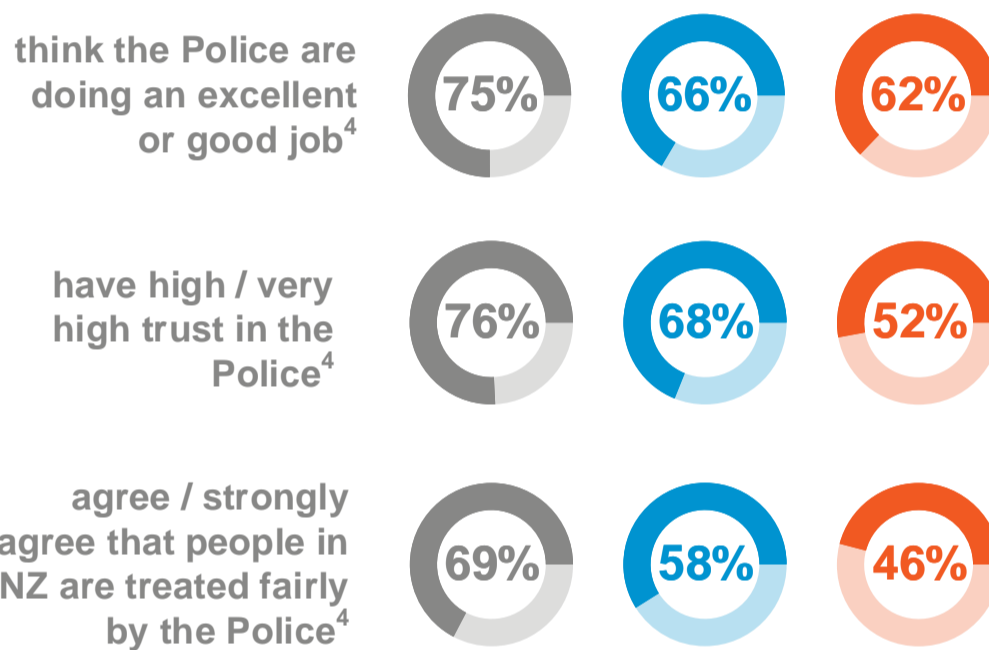
Adults with **moderate** or **high** psychological distress are **more likely** to experience...

NZ average Moderate High



Adults with **moderate** or **high** psychological distress are **less likely** to...

NZ average Moderate High



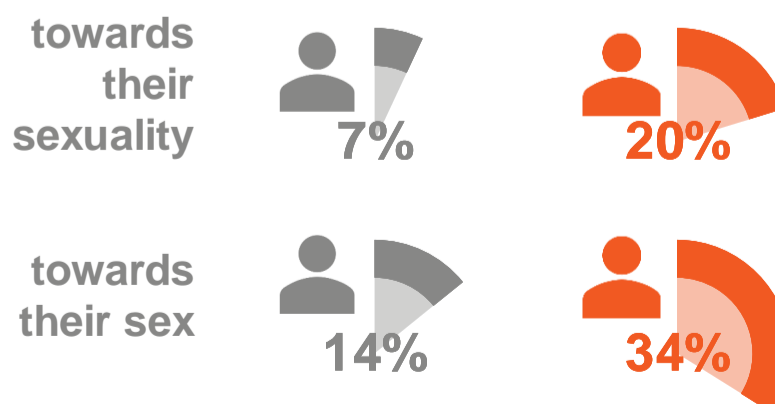
However, adults with **moderate** (22%) or **high** (22%) psychological distress report incidents to the Police at a similar rate to the NZ average (25%)



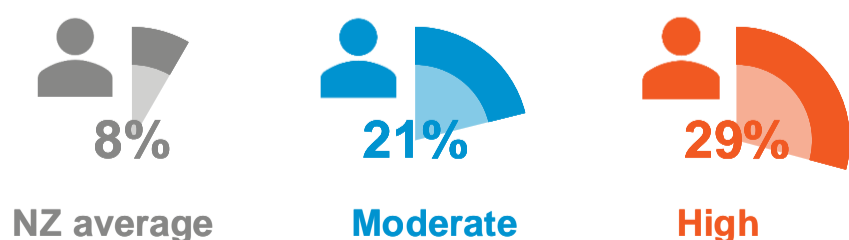
PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

Victims with **high** psychological distress are **more likely** to perceive the incidents they experienced as driven by discrimination...

NZ average High



Adults with **moderate** or **high** psychological distress are **more likely** to worry all or most of the time about being the victim of a crime⁴



1. The results are about the experiences of adults (15+) with moderate or high psychological distress in New Zealand in a 12-month period. Psychological distress is measured by the Kessler-6 (K6) scale. This short six-item self-reported scale screens for non-specific psychological distress in the general population. Ratings of moderate or high indicate the probability of experiencing mild to moderate or serious mental illness respectively, in the last 4 weeks.
 2. Household offences include burglary; vehicle offences; unlawful takes/converts/interferes with bicycle; theft and property damage (household); and trespass.
 3. Personal offences include theft and property damage (personal); robbery, assault (except sexual assault); fraud and deception; cybercrime; sexual assault; and harassment and threatening behaviour.
 4. The results are based on responses collected in the NZCVS Cycle 2, while all other results are based on pooled data from Cycle 1 and Cycle 2.