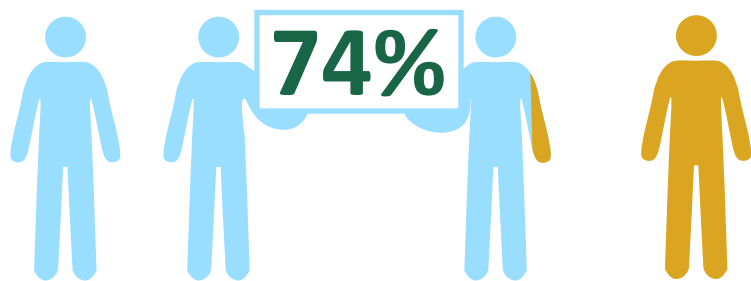


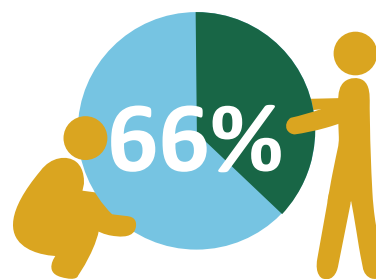
# Community-based Sentencing



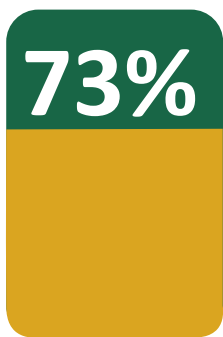
*This infographic presents data collected via the 2016 and 2017 National Justice Survey (NJS) which explored community-based sentencing<sup>1</sup> (NJS 2016 N = 1,863 and NJS 2017 N=2,019).*



supported community-based sentences for offenders found guilty of non-violent crimes.



thought that community-based responses to crime would result in greater efficiency in the criminal justice system.



believed that greater focus on community-based responses would reduce crime.

**Six in ten** thought that community-based responses would lower levels of reoffending, increase safety and result in lasting protection for the public.

When presented with 3 scenarios depicting various offences<sup>2</sup>, most Canadians **(77%-86%)<sup>3</sup>** believed that offenders should receive a sentence other than incarceration (probation, fines, house arrest).



<sup>1</sup> For example, probation, conditional sentences, restorative justice and community service. Probation orders and conditional sentences allow the offender to live and work in the community under certain conditions. Offenders on probation are required to follow a number of conditions which could include having to attend some type of rehabilitative programming, restrictions on certain activities, being required to report to a probation officer at specified times. Conditional Sentences, also called House arrest, do not permit the offender to leave his/her home except under certain conditions (e.g., to go to work, participate in rehabilitative program)

<sup>2</sup> Sexual assault against a minor, discharging a firearm with recklessness, trafficking in opioids while in possession of a weapon.

<sup>3</sup> The range of percentages reflects responses to the three scenarios.