SINGAPORE PRISON SERVICE

PRESS RELEASE

SPS and YRSG Annual Statistics Release for 2025

In 2025, the Singapore Prison Service (SPS) has continued to keep our prisons safe and secure. There were no escapes from custody. While assault rate has increased, they remained low compared to other correctional jurisdictions. SPS will continue to adopt multi-pronged measures to prevent, deter, detect and respond to institutional violence committed by inmates.

2.   The overall two-year recidivism rate for the release cohort 2023 has remained low, and the two-year recidivism rate for Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC) inmates has decreased i.e. fewer drug abusers re-offending within two years of their release. SPS will continue to work closely with our community partners to strengthen the eco-system of support for inmates and ex-offenders, facilitating their rehabilitation and reintegration, for a safer Singapore.

Prisons Remained Safe and Secure

3.   There were no escapes from SPS's custody in 2025. The assault rate has gone up from 54.4 in calendar year (CY) 2024 to 76.7 assaults per 10,000 inmates for CY2025, but remains low compared to other correctional jurisdictions.[1]

4.   There has been an increase in the population and proportion of young inmates and remand prisoners in the prisons. The population of young inmates and remand prisoners increased by 36.2% (from 307 in 2024 to 418 in 2025) and 21.4% (from 1,350 in 2024 to 1,639 in 2025), respectively. These categories of inmates tend to face more adjustment issues upon admission, are more impulsive and resort to violence when involved in disputes with fellow inmates. This led to an increase in assault incidences committed by young inmates and remand prisoners.

5.   SPS takes any incident of assault seriously, and we will continue to adopt the following measures to prevent, deter, detect and respond to institutional violence committed by inmates:

      a. <u>Maintaining staff vigilance and inmate reporting</u>. Prison officers are trained to look out for signs of conflicts between inmates. Inmates are also informed that they can approach the officers if they encounter any issues or fear of their safety.

      b. <u>Promoting the use of restorative practice</u>. SPS has been expanding the use of Restorative Practice to pre-empt assaults by proactively building relationships and a sense of community between inmates, addressing issues that give rise to tension and reducing the likelihood of conflicts escalating into violence.

      c. <u>Implementing targeted anti-violence interventions for inmates who present higher violence risks</u>. An example of such anti-violence intervention programmes is the Honour, Empathy, Resilience, Ownership (HERO) psychology-based correctional programme that

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[1] Assaults include any attack by inmates on prison officers, or assaults by inmates on fellow inmates. Assault rates are reported by calendar year to facilitate international comparison.

uses cognitive-behavioural therapy, targeting specific cognitions associated with violent behaviour and equipping inmates with relevant skills and behavioural strategies.

d. <u>Leveraging technology to detect incidents and intervene swiftly</u>. SPS introduced 100% Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) surveillance coverage of inmate areas within prisons to enhance surveillance and has piloted the use of advanced video analytics in two of our institutions to detect abnormal or aggressive behaviours of inmates. With these capabilities, prison officers can be alerted and respond to suspected fights or medical emergencies more quickly. SPS will expand the use of CCTV surveillance coverage and advanced video analytics in cells and common areas across all institutions in SPS from 2028.

Recidivism Rate Remained Low and Stable

6. The two-year overall recidivism rate remained low and stable, with a slight increase of 0.6 percentage point from 21.3% for the 2022 release cohort to 21.9% for the 2023 release cohort (see Figure 1). [2] This continues to be one of the lowest two-year recidivism rates internationally (see Figure 2). The two-year recidivism rate for women continued to be lower than for men.

**Figure 1: Two-Year Recidivism Rates for 2019 – 2023 Release Cohorts**
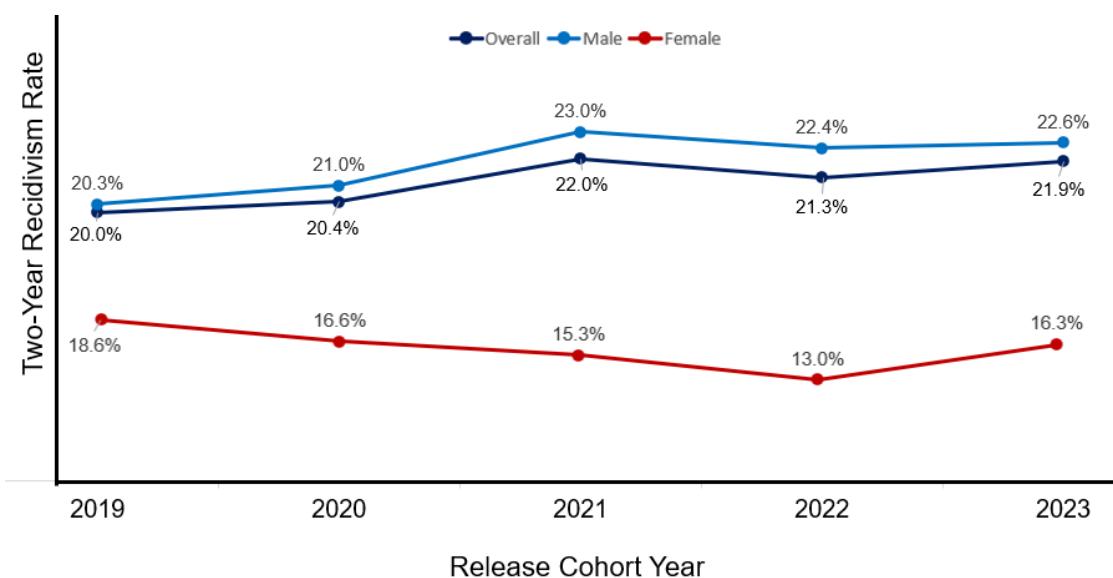
Figure 2: Comparison Table of International Recidivism Rates

| Country/Jurisdiction	Release Cohort Year	Two-Year Recidivism Rate
Hong Kong	2022	21.8%
Singapore	2023	21.9%
Denmark	2020	31.0%
Australia	2021-2022[3]	43.0%

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[2] Recidivism rate is defined as the percentage of local inmates under SPS's custody, who were subsequently detained or sentenced to imprisonment or day reporting order within two years of release into the community.
[3] Data represent recidivism rates across two release cohorts (2021-2022).

New Zealand	2022	43.2%

7.   The five-year overall recidivism rate remained stable, with an increase of 2.7 percentage points from 36.6% for the 2019 release cohort to 39.3% for the 2020 release cohort (see Figure 3). Preventing re-offending in the long term requires a sustainable ecosystem of community and family support for ex-offenders.

Figure 3: Five-Year Overall Recidivism Rates for 2016 – 2020 Release Cohorts
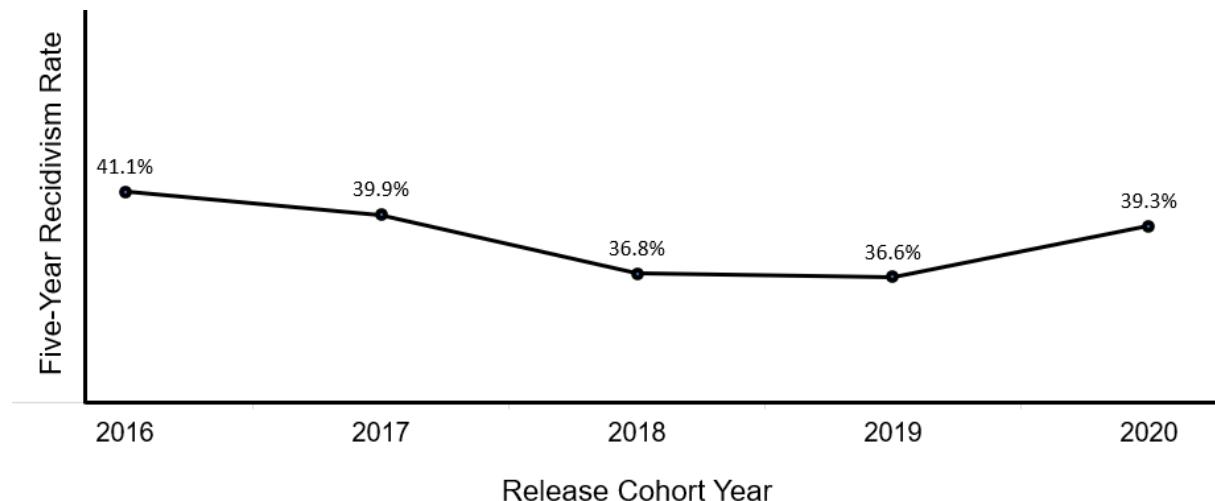
Decrease in Recidivism Rate for Drug Abusers

8.   Fewer drug abusers re-offended within two years of their release. The two-year recidivism rate for DRC inmates decreased by 4.7 percentage points, from 30.8% for the 2022 release cohort to 26.1% for the 2023 release cohort (see Figure 4). This improvement in the two-year recidivism rate could be attributed to the evidence-informed throughcare drug rehabilitation regime, with strong community support from SPS and YRSG partners.

Figure 4: Two-Year Recidivism Rates for 2019 – 2023 DRC Release Cohorts
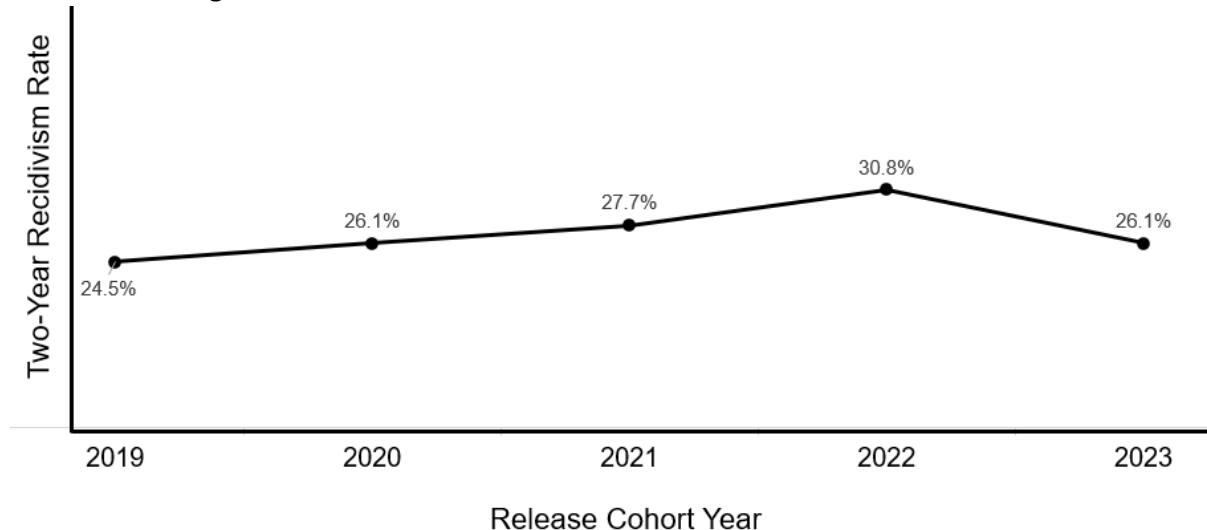
9.   SPS continues to collaborate closely with community partners to enhance rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for drug abusers through several key initiatives:

   a. Strengthened Throughcare Support for Drug Abusers – To increase drug abusers' social capital for successful reintegration, SPS partners about 4,400 volunteers and over 170 community partners, including ex-offenders from the Desistor Network to support inmates, supervisees and their families from incare to aftercare.

   b. Gradual Transition and Continued Support through Community-Based Programmes (CBP) – Drug abusers are emplaced on CBP at the tail-end of their detention, after completing their incare rehabilitation regime. As part of their CBP, drug abusers may be emplaced at home, at a work release camp, or at a halfway house, where they are subject to supervision conditions such as electronic monitoring and urine testing as well as case management and counselling. CBP facilitates the reintegration of the DRC inmates back into society, with the support of their family members and the community.

   c. Differentiated Drug Rehabilitation Regime – Drug abusers who are admitted to the DRC undergo differentiated drug rehabilitation regimes, where the programming pathways are customised based on their assessed risk of re-offending and severity of drug use. The higher-risk drug abusers undergo more intensive psychology-based correctional programmes conducted by SPS's Correctional Rehabilitation Specialists. Apart from these correctional programmes, drug abusers also undergo family programmes, vocational and employability skills training, work programmes, and religious services, which help to build their economic, social, and community capital.

Maximising Employability and Career Progression Opportunities for Inmates

10.   Employment is key to the successful reintegration of ex-offenders. In 2025, 94% of the inmates that were referred to the Yellow Ribbon Singapore (YRSG) secured a job prior to their release. One of the ways YRSG prepares inmates for their release is through providing career facilitation services

under YRSG's enhanced Career Facilitation Model. This is done by adopting a throughcare approach that builds on existing efforts to ensure the continuity of career conversations and job retention support even after the completion of the inmate's sentence. This also empowers inmates and ex-offenders to make informed learning and career choices in support of their rehabilitation and reintegration.

11.   As part of the enhanced model, YRSG's Career Coaches facilitate Career Circles involving inmates to support them in early career planning and employment readiness. This includes career conversations held at least six months before release or CBP. Inmates are guided to identify workplace challenges, build positive attitudes towards employment, and set incremental goals for sustained employment. Complementing this, the Career Resource Centre provides access to career resources and job market information, and opportunities to engage with YRSG staff, volunteers, partner employers and desistors, supporting informed career choices to prepare inmates for employment. Together, these initiatives strengthen employment readiness and support smoother reintegration into the community.

Conclusion

12.   SPS and YRSG will continue to work with the Community Action for the Rehabilitation of Ex-Offenders (CARE) Network[4], volunteers, community partners, employers, families, desistors, and other Government agencies to strengthen the ecosystem of support for inmates and ex-offenders, promoting longer term desistance from crime and drugs, for a safer Singapore.

-**End-**

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[4] The CARE Network now comprises 10 core members including the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore Prison Service, Yellow Ribbon Singapore, National Council of Social Services, Industrial & Services Co-Operative Society Limited (ISCOS), Singapore After-Care Association, Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association, Yellow Ribbon Fund (YRF), and NeuGen Fund, and more than 170 community partners from different segments of the community. ISCOS, NeuGen Fund, and YRF have been merged to form new charity Yellow Ribbon Cares (YR Cares), which will be fully operational by 1 April 2026, after which ISCOS, NeuGen and YRF should be collectively referred to as YR Cares.

About the Singapore Prison Service (SPS)

As an agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs and a member of the Home Team, SPS enforces the secure custody of offenders and rehabilitates them for a safer Singapore. SPS's team of *Captains of Lives* – comprising uniformed officers and civilian staff – works closely with offenders, their family, aftercare agencies, community partners and volunteers. The Captains of Lives inspire and steer offenders to take ownership of their rehabilitation and be responsible and contributing citizens.

For more information, refer to SPS's website at www.sps.gov.sg.

About Yellow Ribbon Singapore (YRSG)

YRSG is a statutory board under the Ministry of Home Affairs. It was established on 1 April 1976 as the Singapore Corporation of Rehabilitative Enterprises (SCORE) and rebranded as YRSG on 1 May 2020.

YRSG adopts a multi-faceted approach to prepare inmates and ex-offenders for reintegration into the national workforce, which includes initiatives to help them develop skills and long-term careers through partnerships with industry, as well as initiatives to garner community support and acceptance of ex-offenders.

YRSG works with more than 7,000 like-minded partners. Our collective efforts have contributed to the low and stable recidivism rate in Singapore. YRSG will continue to advocate for ex-offenders, raise awareness of the challenges they face, and bring the private, public and people sectors together to help them.

For more information, refer to YRSG's website at www.yellowribbon.gov.sg.

For media queries, please contact:

Desrene Teo (Ms)
Singapore Prison Service
Mobile: 9776 6747
Email: Desrene_TEO@pris.gov.sg

Rosanne Teo (Ms)
Yellow Ribbon Singapore
Mobile: 9660 3428
Email: Rosanne_Teo@yellowribbon.gov.sg

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Singapore Prison Service Annual Statistics for 2025

Total Inmate Population in Prisons and in the Community[5]

Inmate Population	2023	2024	2025
Incare	8,009	8,336	8,886
Community Corrections	2,694	2,498	2,541
Total	10,703	10,834	11,427

Two-Year Recidivism Rates[6]

Recidivism	Release Cohort 2021	Release Cohort 2022	Release Cohort 2023
Overall	22.0%	21.3%	21.9%
Penal[7]	19.9%[8]	18.2%	19.9%
Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC)[9]	27.7%	30.8%	26.1%
With drug antecedents[10]	29.2%	29.7%	29.6%
Without drug antecedents[11]	9.4%	9.8%	11.0%
Male	23.0%	22.4%	22.6%
Female	15.3%	13.0%	16.3%

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[5] The figures are as at 31st December of the respective years.

[6] Two-year recidivism rate is defined as the percentage of local inmates under SPS's custody, who were subsequently detained or sentenced to imprisonment or day reporting order within two years of release into the community.

[7] This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates in SPS's custody who have been sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts.

[8] The two-year recidivism rate for the 2021 Penal Release Cohort was erroneously indicated as 19.7% in the SPS Annual Statistics Release 2023. The correct figure is 19.9%.

[9] This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates in SPS's custody who have been admitted to the Drug Rehabilitation Centre to undergo treatment and rehabilitation.

[10] This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates with at least one prior drug conviction (drug offences include trafficking, consumption, possession, others).

[11] This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates with no prior drug conviction (drug offences include trafficking, consumption, possession, others).

Five-Year Recidivism Rates[12]

Recidivism	Release Cohort 2018	Release Cohort 2019	Release Cohort 2020
Overall	36.8%	36.6%	39.3%
Penal[13]	35.4%	35.2%	36.0%
Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC)[14]	43.6%	43.0%	49.3%

Major Incidents

Major Incidents	2023	2024	2025[15]
Escape Rate Per 10,000 Inmate Population	0	0	0
Assault Rate Per 10,000 Inmate Population[16]	66.9	54.4	76.7

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[12] Five-year recidivism rate is defined as the percentage of local inmates under SPS's custody, who were subsequently detained or sentenced to imprisonment or day reporting order within five years of release into the community.

[13] This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates in SPS's custody who have been sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts.

[14] This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates in SPS's custody who have been admitted to the Drug Rehabilitation Centre to undergo treatment and rehabilitation.

[15] Escape and assault rates are reported by CY to facilitate international comparison.

[16] This covers assault cases perpetrated by inmates who are charged under aggravated prison offences. Such cases would include any attack by inmates on prison officers, or assaults by inmates on fellow inmates.

Convicted Penal Inmate Population[17]

Category		2023	2024	2025
Total Convicted Penal Population		4,545	4,448	4,887
Gender	Male	4,159	4,071	4,453
	Female	386	377	434
Age Group[18]	19 & below	98	124	150
	20-29	820	841	1,099
	30-39	1,114	1,101	1,205
	40-49	965	925	944
	50-59	959	886	899
	60-64	322	276	281
	65-69	177	182	198
	70-74	70	85	86
	75 & Above	20	28	25
Education Level[19]	No Education	62	58	61
	Primary	1,026	943	950
	Secondary	2,242	2,180	2,398
	Pre – U	291	311	323
	Vocational	546	511	611
	Tertiary and Above	378	445	544
Main Offence Group[20]	Crimes Against Person	735	795	819
	Property Crimes	481	471	432
	Commercial Crimes	450	453	703
	Drug Offences	2,299	2,072	2,151
	Immigration Offences	26	37	46
	Crime Against Public Order	146	142	153
	Customs Offences	176	191	214
	Traffic Offences	105	125	127
	Other Offences[21]	127	162	242

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[17] Convicted penal inmate population refers to the number of sentenced inmates who were in SPS's custody on 31st December of the respective years.

[18] Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

[19] Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

[20] Inmates are grouped according to their aggravated (i.e., most serious) offence.

[21] Examples of "Other Offences" include National Registration offences, National Service-related offences and telecommunication & computer-related offences.

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Convicted Penal Admissions[22]

Category		2023	2024	2025
Total Convicted Penal Admissions		5,759	6,602	7,106
Gender	Male	5,140	5,873	6,264
	Female	619	729	842
Admission Age Group[23]	19 & below	97	75	192
	20-29	1,496	1,860	1,997
	30-39	1,717	1,978	2,118
	40-49	1,141	1,270	1,242
	50-59	849	902	977
	60-64	261	283	307
	65-69	124	140	169
	70-74	60	71	82
	75 & Above	14	23	22
Education Level[24]	No Education	65	86	82
	Primary	911	1,014	925
	Secondary	2,669	3,054	3,366
	Pre – U	543	655	599
	Vocational	801	848	937
	Tertiary and Above	770	945	1,197
Main Offence Group[25]	Crimes Against Person	990	1,158	1,078
	Property Crimes	792	859	884
	Commercial Crimes	687	886	1,190
	Drug Offences	639	709	855
	Immigration Offences	250	198	196
	Crime Against Public Order	428	413	388
	Customs Offences	420	396	434
	Traffic Offences	1,034	1,369	1,312
	Other Offences[26]	519	614	769

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[22] Convicted penal admission figures refer to the number of persons admitted to prison to serve an imprisonment sentence in the respective calendar years.

[23] Age as at admission. Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

[24] Education level as declared by inmates upon admission.

[25] Inmates are grouped according to their aggravated (i.e., most serious) offence.

[26] Examples of "Other Offences" include National Registration offences, National Service-related offences and telecommunication & computer-related offences.

Remand Population[27]

Category		2023	2024	2025
Total Remand Population		1,227	1,350	1,639
Gender	Male	1,130	1,238	1,484
	Female	97	112	155
Age Group[28]	19 & below	33	33	25
	20-29	294	365	404
	30-39	376	417	580
	40-49	241	239	312
	50-59	198	193	192
	60-64	57	54	68
	65-69	18	33	32
	70-74	7	13	20
	75 & Above	3	3	6
Education Level[29]	No Education	13	17	35
	Primary	255	225	268
	Secondary	622	713	848
	Pre - U	83	119	128
	Vocational	158	170	200
	Tertiary and Above	96	106	160
Main Offence Group[30]	Crimes Against Person	259	268	321
	Property Crimes	169	147	150
	Commercial Crimes	121	172	235
	Drug Offences	471	558	643
	Immigration Offences	11	13	24
	Crime Against Public Order	65	53	89
	Customs Offences	45	49	57
	Traffic Offences	42	42	64
	Other Offences[31]	44	48	56

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[27] Remand population figures refer to the number of remand inmates who were in SPS's custody on 31st December of the respective years.

[28] Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics

[29] Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

[30] Inmates are grouped according to their aggravated (i.e., most serious) offence.

[31] Examples of "Other Offences" include National Registration offences, National Service-related offences and telecommunication & computer-related offences.

DRC Inmate Population[32]

Category		2023	2024	2025
Total DRC Population		3,981	4,349	4,332
Gender	Male	3,457	3,804	3,733
	Female	524	545	599
Age Group[33]	19 & below	30	33	52
	20-29	478	487	492
	30-39	799	895	935
	40-49	840	881	839
	50-59	1,049	1,124	1,055
	60-64	419	462	470
	65-69	268	350	368
	70-74	80	90	93
	75 & Above	18	27	28
Education Level[34]	No Education	60	57	50
	Primary	1,185	1,278	1,265
	Secondary	1,834	1,957	1,938
	Pre – U	211	224	242
	Vocational	445	565	544
	Tertiary and Above	246	268	293

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[32] The DRC regime is meant for local inmates only. The figures refer to the number of DRC inmates who were in SPS's custody on 31st December of the respective years.

[33] Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

[34] Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

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DRC Inmate Admissions[35]

Category		2023	2024	2025
Total DRC Admissions		2,191	2,231	2,179
Gender	Male	1,855	1,916	1,802
	Female	336	315	377
Admission Age Group[36]	19 & below	33	33	64
	20-29	409	432	428
	30-39	492	553	592
	40-49	440	437	396
	50-59	490	440	399
	60-64	189	185	143
	65-69	105	120	114
	70-74	24	21	33
	75 & Above	9	10	10
Education Level[37]	No Education	28	21	20
	Primary	543	546	512
	Secondary	984	950	953
	Pre - U	164	142	159
	Vocational	263	348	302
	Tertiary and Above	209	224	233

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[35] The figures refer to the number of persons admitted to DRC in the respective calendar years.
[36] Age as at admission. Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.
[37] Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

Criminal Law Detainee (CLD) Population[38]

Category		2023	2024	2025
Total CLD Population		80	100	128
Gender	Male	80	100	128
	Female	0	0	0
Age Group[39]	19 & below	2	8	3
	20-29	44	57	68
	30-39	22	21	32
	40-49	11	12	19
	50-59	1	2	5
	60-64	0	0	0
	65-69	0	0	1
	70-74	0	0	0
	75 & Above	0	0	0
Education Level[40]	No Education	1	1	2
	Primary	16	17	20
	Secondary	48	58	69
	Pre - U	1	2	6
	Vocational	13	22	29
	Tertiary and Above	1	0	2
Type of Criminal Activity	Secret Societies	78	99	126
	Unlicensed Moneylending	2	1	1
	Drug Trafficking	0	0	1
	Others	0	0	0

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[38] The CLD population refers to the number of persons detained under the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act and were in SPS's custody on 31st December of the respective years.

[39] Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

[40] Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

Releases – Convicted Penal Releases

Category		2023	2024	2025
Total Convicted Penal		6,094	6,656	6,683
Gender	Male	5,396	5,924	5,894
	Female	698	732	789

Releases – DRC Releases

Category		2023	2024	2025
Total DRC Releases		1,538	1,830	2,179
Gender	Male	1,298	1,537	1,859
	Female	240	293	320

Number of Judicial Executions

Executions	2023	2024	2025
Murder	0	1	2
Firearms	0	0	0
Drug	5	8	15
Total	5	9	17

Emplacement and Completion Rates for Community-Based Programmes (CBP)

Emplacement Number	2023	2024	2025
CBP for Penal Inmates	1,333	1,355	1,477
CBP for DRC Inmates	1,771	2,129	2,183

Completion Rates	2023	2024	2025
CBP for Penal inmates	95.8%	97.4%	96.3%
CBP for DRC inmates	71.0%	68.1%	64.5%

Sentencing Numbers and Completion Rates for Community-Based Sentences (CBS)

Day Reporting Order (DRO)[41]	2023	2024	2025
Number of Inmates Sentenced	5	4	28
Completion Rates	100%	100%	100%

Short Detention Order (SDO)[42]	2023	2024	2025
Number of Inmates Sentenced	27	41	33
Completion Rates	100%	100%	100%

Emplacement and Completion Rates for Mandatory Aftercare Scheme (MAS)[43]

Mandatory Aftercare Scheme	2023	2024	2025
Number of Inmates Emplaced	1,025	680	503
Completion Rates	95.4%	96.2%	95.5%

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[41] A Day Reporting Order is a Community-Based Sentencing option whereby an inmate reports to a day reporting centre for counselling and rehabilitation programmes, instead of serving a sentence in prison.

[42] A Short Detention Order is a Community-Based Sentencing option whereby an inmate is detained in prison for a period not exceeding 14 days.

[43] Selected ex-inmates who are at higher risk of re-offending or who need more support in their reintegration will be placed on the Mandatory Aftercare Scheme (MAS). The MAS is a structured aftercare regime that gradually reintegrates selected ex-offenders into society through progressive arrangements. It aims to support ex-inmates in staying crime- and drug-free and prevent them from re-offending.

Upskilling of Inmates

Skills Training[44]			
Yearly Enrolment	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Average Number of Training Hours per Inmate Trained per Year[45]	80	102	92
Number of Inmates Trained[46]	4,046	3,973	4,061

Work Programmes[47]			
Engaged in Work Programmes	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Average Number of Inmates	2,279	2,141	2,136

Employment Assistance

Number of Employers That Support Hiring Ex-offenders[48]		
2023	**2024**	**2025**
6,516	6,712	6,486

Percentage of Inmates Referred to YRSG and Secured a Job Prior to Release		
2023	**2024**	**2025**[49]
94%	94%	94%

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[44] Skills Training Programmes are administered by YRSG to equip inmates with nationally accredited skills. The training offered is aligned to Singapore's Skills Framework, and consists of a mix of literacy skills, critical core skills, and technical skills and competencies.

[45] Average number of training hours per inmate trained per year is calculated by taking the total number of training hours spent by inmates on training in a year divided by the total number of unique inmates trained in the same year.

[46] Number of inmates trained refers to the number of unique inmates trained; an inmate may attend more than one training course.

[47] Work programmes aim to impart vocational and employability skills through on-the-job training. Discipline, positive work ethics and values are inculcated by immersing inmates in a real work environment within prisons.

[48] This refers to employers who are registered with YRSG and still in operation. As part of periodic data maintenance, records of employers who had ceased operations would be removed to ensure the accuracy of YRSG's employer network.

[49] Figure is as at 31 December 2025. As YRSG is still assisting a small group of ex-inmates who were released in 2025 with employment assistance, the final figure for 2025 is subject to change.

Academic Programmes

Yearly Enrolment	2023	2024	2025
Other Courses[50]	32	26	17
GCE 'NA' Level	58	40	151
GCE 'NT' Level	65	77	-
GCE 'O' Level	66	41	49
GCE 'A' Level	21	25	30
NITEC (Business Services)	14	23	-
Diploma	38	36	30
Degree	6	8	8
Total	300	276	285

Academic Results

GCE 'NA' Level Results of Prison Candidates (At least 1 'NA' Pass)		
2023	2024	2025
92.9%	100%	96.2%
GCE 'NA' Level Results of Prison Candidates (19 points or less in ELMAB3 - English, Mathematics and Best 3)		
2023	2024	2025
35.7%	54.2%	36.4%
GCE 'NA' Level Results of Prison Candidates (5 'NA' Passes)		
2023	2024	2025
57.1%	66.7%	45.5%
GCE 'O' Level Results of Prison Candidates (At least 1 'O' Level Pass)		
2023	2024	2025
86.2%	90.5%	96.4%
GCE 'O' Level Results of Prison Candidates (At least 3 'O' Level Passes)		
2023	2024	2025
51.7%	66.7%	92.9%
GCE 'O' Level Results of Prison Candidates (5 or more 'O' Level Passes)		
2023	2024	2025
26.9%	38.9%	28.6%

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[50] Other courses include literacy and numeracy courses conducted by the Prison School.