

**SPS and YRSG Annual Statistics Release for 2024**

In 2024, the Singapore Prison Service (SPS) continued to fulfil its mission of enforcing the secure custody of inmates and rehabilitating them, for a safer Singapore. There were no escapes from custody and assault rates remained low and stable. The recidivism rates showed a decrease compared to the previous year. By partnering with the community, SPS will continue its efforts to keep recidivism low and stable, promoting long-term desistance from crime and drugs.

**Prisons Remained Safe and Secure**

2. SPS continues to maintain a safe and secure prison. Good order and discipline are also essential for creating a safe prison environment for inmates, prison officers, and volunteers, where the rehabilitation of inmates can take place effectively.

3. At 41.9 assaults per 10,000 inmates for the first three quarters of the fiscal year 2024, the assault rate remains stable and is lower compared to other correctional jurisdictions. Assaults include any attack by inmates on prison officers, or assaults by inmates on fellow inmates in which serious injuries are sustained by the victim(s). To reduce and keep assault rates low, SPS will continue to implement its multi-prong strategies to better prevent and respond to assaults in prisons. These strategies include:

- a. Expanding the use of restorative practice to pre-empt assaults by proactively building relationships and a sense of community between inmates;
- b. Implementing targeted anti-violence interventions for inmates with higher violence risks and intervention needs. An example of such anti-violence interventions is the Honour, Empathy, Resilience, Ownership (HERO) psychology-based correctional programme that follows a cognitive-behavioural therapy modality;
- c. Using video analytics to detect abnormal or aggressive behaviour of inmates; and
- d. Maintaining vigilance and operational readiness to respond to any disturbances swiftly.

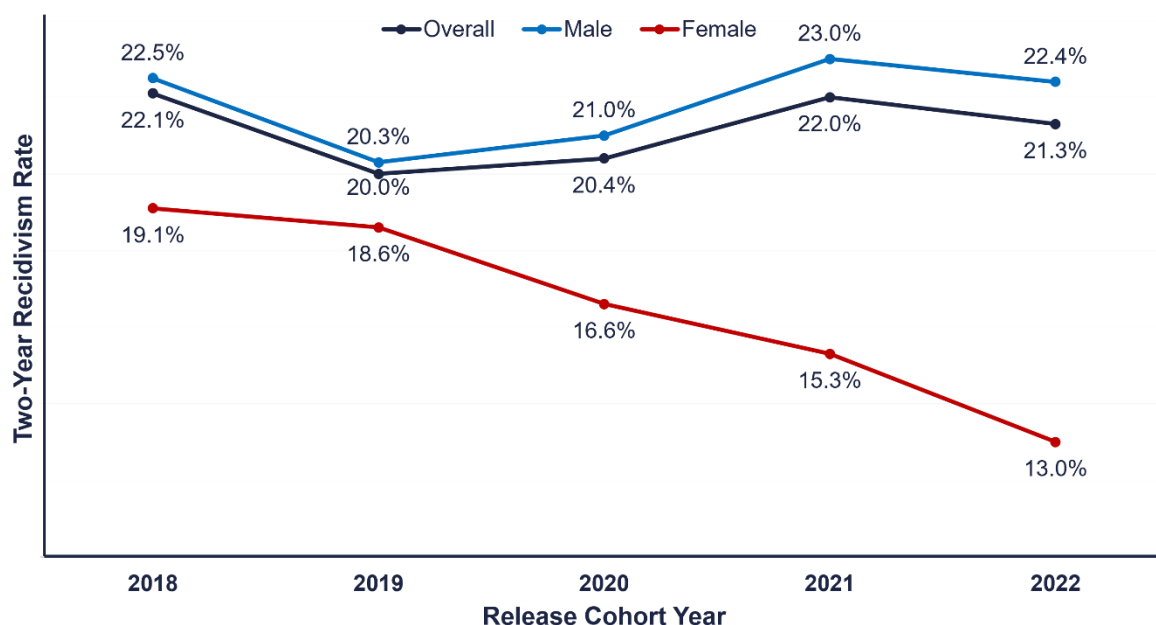
**Two-Year Recidivism Rate Remained Low and Stable**

4. The two-year overall recidivism rate remained low and stable, dropping 0.7 percentage point from 22.0% for the 2021 release cohort to 21.3% for the 2022 release cohort (see [Figure 1](#)).<sup>1</sup> This is one of the lowest two-year recidivism rates globally (see [Figure 2](#)).

**Figure 1: Two-Year Recidivism Rates for 2018 – 2022 Release Cohorts**

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<sup>1</sup> Recidivism rate is defined as the percentage of local inmates under the custody of the Singapore Prison Service, who were subsequently detained or sentenced to imprisonment or day reporting order within two years of release into the community.



**Figure 2: Comparison Table of International Recidivism Rates**

Country/Jurisdiction	Year of Release Cohort	Two-Year Recidivism Rate
Singapore	2022	21.3%
Hong Kong	2021	21.7%
Denmark	2020	30.7%
New Zealand	2020	35.2%
Ireland	2020	41.0%
Australia	2020	42.5%

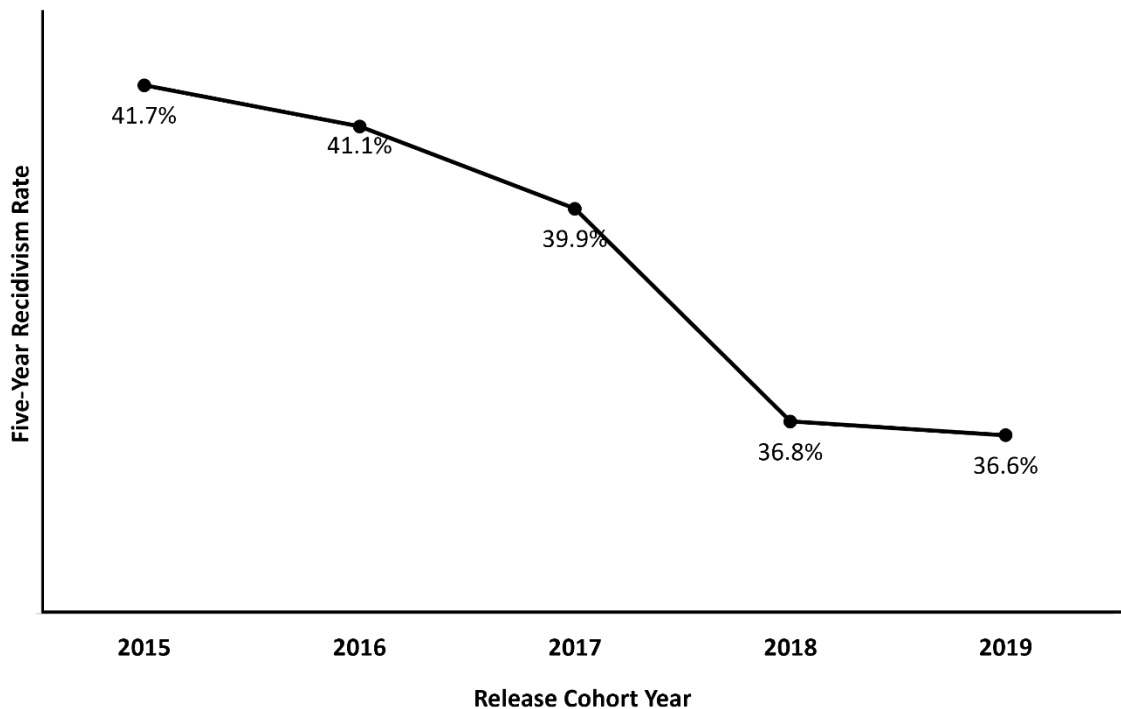
5. The two-year recidivism rates for women have consistently been decreasing over the past five years of release cohorts, from 19.1% for the 2018 release cohort to 13.0% for the 2022 release cohort. SPS's adoption of a gender-responsive (GR) correctional approach with women inmates plays a key role in their successful rehabilitation and reintegration. This involves understanding the offending pathways for women and providing GR rehabilitation programmes to them. The programmes are facilitated by SPS staff who are trained, and in strong partnership with the inmates' families and SPS's community partners. These partnerships helped to provide the women inmates with a more supportive environment for rehabilitation and reintegration.

#### **Five-Year Recidivism Rate on a Downward Trend**

6. Over the past five years of release cohorts, the five-year overall recidivism rate continued to be on a downward trend, from 41.7% for the 2015 release cohort to 36.6% for the 2019 release cohort, dropping below 40.0% for the third consecutive year (see [Figure 3](#)). The five-year recidivism rate for Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC) inmates had also continued to improve from 48.9% for the 2015 release cohort to 43.0% for the 2019 release cohort, albeit higher than the overall recidivism rate.

7. This improvement in the five-year recidivism rates where more ex-offenders are attaining longer term desistance from crime and drugs is testament to the rehabilitation and community reintegration efforts of SPS, YRSG and all our community partners.

**Figure 3: Five-Year Overall Recidivism Rates for 2015 – 2019 Release Cohorts**



### **Enhancing the Drug Rehabilitation Regime**

8. While the five-year recidivism rate for the DRC inmates had dropped, the two-year recidivism rates for DRC inmates rose from 27.7% for the 2021 release cohort to 30.8% for the 2022 release cohort.

9. A study conducted by SPS in 2021 found that repeat drug abusers typically had weak social support and faced challenges in building a strong support network after their discharge from the DRC into the community. The recidivism rate for those with drug antecedents is also about three times higher than those without drug antecedents. Therefore, it is crucial to increase the social and community capital of drug abusers within a throughcare ecosystem to support their successful rehabilitation and reintegration.

10. SPS is working with our community partners to enhance the rehabilitation and reintegration programmes for drug abusers in the following areas:

- a. **Strengthen drug abstinence for repeat drug abusers.** SPS will continue to improve the effectiveness of the psychology-based correctional programme for repeat drug abusers to increase their self-efficacy for drug abstinence and connect them to appropriate community resources. For example, SPS will involve ex-drug abusers to share their strategies for successful recovery as part of the psychology-based correctional

programme. Additionally, SPS will engage community partners such as social service agencies and addiction recovery organisations, including organisations like the Singapore Anti-Narcotics Association (SANA) and the Industrial and Services Co-operative Society Limited (ISCOS), to make their services better known and accessible to repeat drug abusers prior to their release and during the Community-Based Programme (CBP) at the tail-end of their sentence.

- b. **Setting up a Reintegration Hub at Institution S2.** SPS set up a Reintegration Hub at Institution S2 in September 2024, centralising the pre-emplacement regime for suitable inmates, including drug abusers, who will be emplaced on CBPs. As the main dedicated facility to prepare inmates for release, the Reintegration Hub will strengthen SPS's partnerships with volunteer organisations, community partners, and service providers to better triage and support inmates in addressing their re-entry needs and improve the throughcare support provided to them. The Reintegration Hub currently runs a full suite of Re-entry Preparation Programme, career-related initiatives, and other supplementary programmes to prepare the inmates before they are emplaced on CBPs.

#### **Supporting Community Mobilisation through Skills Transformation for Volunteers and Community Partners**

11. As part of its Corrections 2030 framework to reduce re-offending and promote long-term desistance, SPS and Yellow Ribbon Singapore (YRSG) will continue to mobilise the community to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates and ex-offenders, creating a safer Singapore.
12. Over the years, SPS has been actively engaging and increasing the number of volunteers and community partners. The number of volunteers has increased from 2,400 volunteers in 2021 to more than 4,200 volunteers in 2024. There are also currently more than 170 community partners who are partnering SPS to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of inmates.
13. To better support its volunteers and community partners in their roles, SPS has enhanced our training and development for volunteers in 2024, creating IMPACT – Igniting and Maximising Partners' Agility for Correctional Transformation.<sup>2</sup> IMPACT is a tiered competency framework for SPS's volunteers and community partners which offers the following:
  - a. Prison Volunteer Training, where they will gain an understanding of SPS's correctional work;
  - b. Mandatory foundational courses, where they will acquire the basic skills and knowledge to work with inmates, ex-offenders, and their families;
  - c. Developmental courses, where they can enhance their competencies in corrections and;
  - d. Advanced courses such as professional certificates, where they can expand and deepen their correctional competencies.

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<sup>2</sup> In 2015, SPS implemented the Development Framework for Offender Personnel (DORP) framework to provide essential training to equip its volunteers and community partners with the relevant skills, knowledge, and resources to work with inmates, ex-offenders, and their families.

14. In 2024, SPS provided 3,200 training spaces for our volunteers, with expanded trainings to more learning platforms. With the enhanced IMPACT framework, training spaces across all platforms and modalities will be increased to approximately 4,500 spaces, ensuring greater accessibility to continuous development opportunities for all volunteers.

#### **Maximising Employability and Career Progression Opportunities for Inmates**

15. Other than increasing their social and community capital, building economic capital and more resilient career pathways for the inmates is crucial to their successful rehabilitation and reintegration. YRSG prepares inmates and ex-offenders for their career through skills training, career placement and career retention.

16. In 2024, 3,973 inmates were trained, with an average of 102 training hours per inmate. The 28.0% increase in training hours from 2023 was due to the implementation of longer and more comprehensive training programmes from the TAP (Train & Place) & Grow initiative as well as the introduction of new courses in the food services and retail sectors, which have been curated for selected inmate groups. These included female inmates and those in reformatory training. Through YRSG's outreach efforts, 6,712 employers are currently registered with YRSG to support the hiring of ex-offenders.

#### **Promoting Long-Term Desistance**

17. SPS and YRSG will continue to implement Corrections 2030 strategies to be key social enablers that create a safer throughcare ecosystem for inmates and ex-offenders, with high desistance in the short- and long-term. SPS and YRSG will achieve this by working closely with our volunteers, community partners, inmates' families, employers, and other Government agencies.

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**About the Singapore Prison Service (SPS)**

As an agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs and a key 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](http://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](http://www.yellowribbon.gov.sg).

**For media queries, please contact:****Desrene Teo (Ms)**

Singapore Prison Service

Mobile: 9776 6747

Email: [Desrene\\_TEO@pris.gov.sg](mailto:Desrene_TEO@pris.gov.sg)

**Jaz Siaw (Ms)**

Yellow Ribbon Singapore

Mobile: 9856 1884

Email: [Jaz\\_Siaw@yellowribbon.gov.sg](mailto:Jaz_Siaw@yellowribbon.gov.sg)

### Singapore Prison Service Annual Statistics for 2024

#### Total Inmate Population in Prisons and in the Community<sup>3</sup>

Inmate Population	2022	2023	2024
Incare	7,660	8,009	8,336
Community Corrections	2,920	2,694	2,498
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>10,703</b>	<b>10,834</b>

#### Two-Year Recidivism Rates<sup>4</sup>

Recidivism	Release Cohort 2020	Release Cohort 2021	Release Cohort 2022
<b>Overall</b>	20.4%	22.0%	21.3%
<b>Penal<sup>5</sup></b>	18.5%	19.9% <sup>6</sup>	18.2%
<b>Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC)<sup>7</sup></b>	26.1%	27.7%	30.8%
<b>With drug antecedents<sup>8</sup></b>	26.9%	29.2%	29.7%
<b>Without drug antecedents<sup>9</sup></b>	9.4%	9.4%	9.8%
<b>Male</b>	21.0%	23.0%	22.4%
<b>Female</b>	16.6%	15.3%	13.0%

<sup>3</sup> The figures are as at 31<sup>st</sup> December of the respective years.

<sup>4</sup> Two-year recidivism rate is defined as the percentage of local inmates under the custody of the Singapore Prison Service, who were subsequently detained or sentenced to imprisonment or day reporting order within two years of release into the community.

<sup>5</sup> This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates in SPS's custody who have been sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts.

<sup>6</sup> 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%.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates with at least one prior drug conviction (drug offences include trafficking, consumption, possession, others).

<sup>9</sup> This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates with no prior drug conviction (drug offences include trafficking, consumption, possession, others).

### Five-Year Recidivism Rates<sup>10</sup>

Recidivism	Release Cohort 2017	Release Cohort 2018	Release Cohort 2019
<b>Overall</b>	39.9%	36.8%	36.6%
<b>Penal<sup>11</sup></b>	38.8%	35.4%	35.2%
<b>Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC)<sup>12</sup></b>	45.2%	43.6%	43.0%

### Major Incidents<sup>13</sup>

Major Incidents	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024 (up to Dec 2024) <sup>14</sup>
<b>Escape Rate Per 10,000 Inmate Population</b>	0	0	0
<b>Assault Rate Per 10,000 Inmate Population<sup>15</sup></b>	62.6	53.8	41.9

<sup>10</sup> Five-year recidivism rate is defined as the percentage of local inmates under the custody of the Singapore Prison Service, who were subsequently detained or sentenced to imprisonment or day reporting order within five years of release into the community.

<sup>11</sup> This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates in SPS's custody who have been sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> Major incidents are measured per fiscal year (FY) as published in the annual Budget Book.

<sup>14</sup> The actual figure as at the end of the fiscal year (FY) will be published in the 2025 statistics release.

<sup>15</sup> 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 in which serious injuries are sustained by the victim(s).



**Convicted Penal Inmate Population<sup>16</sup>**

Category		2022	2023	2024
<b>Total Convicted Penal Population</b>		5,038	4,545	4,448
<b>Gender</b>	Male	4,574	4,159	4,071
	Female	464	386	377
<b>Age Group<sup>17</sup></b>	19 & below	107	98	124
	20-29	872	820	841
	30-39	1,168	1,114	1,101
	40-49	1,064	965	925
	50-59	1,155	959	886
	60-64	370	322	276
	65-69	223	177	182
	70-74	55	70	85
	75 & Above	24	20	28
<b>Education Level<sup>18</sup></b>	No Education	64	62	58
	Primary	1,326	1,026	943
	Secondary	2,471	2,242	2,180
	Pre – U	265	291	311
	Vocational	575	546	511
	Tertiary and Above	337	378	445
<b>Main Offence Group<sup>19</sup></b>	Crimes Against Person	726	735	795
	Property Crimes	579	481	471
	Commercial Crimes	336	450	453
	Drug Offences	2,867	2,299	2,072
	Immigration Offences	41	26	37
	Crime Against Public Order	174	146	142
	Customs Offences	159	176	191
	Traffic Offences	65	105	125
	Other Offences <sup>20</sup>	91	127	162

<sup>16</sup> Convicted penal inmate population refers to the number of sentenced inmates who were in SPS's custody on 31<sup>st</sup> December of the respective years.

<sup>17</sup> Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

<sup>18</sup> Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

<sup>19</sup> Inmates are grouped according to their aggravated (i.e., most serious) offence.

<sup>20</sup> Examples of "Other Offences" include National Registration offences, National Service-related offences and telecommunication & computer-related offences.

**Convicted Penal Admissions<sup>21</sup>**

Category		2022	2023	2024
<b>Total Convicted Penal Admissions</b>		5,965	5,759	6,602
<b>Gender</b>	Male	5,294	5,140	5,873
	Female	671	619	729
<b>Admission Age Group<sup>22</sup></b>	19 & below	82	97	75
	20-29	1,420	1,496	1,860
	30-39	1,767	1,717	1,978
	40-49	1,228	1,141	1,270
	50-59	939	849	902
	60-64	302	261	283
	65-69	155	124	140
	70-74	54	60	71
	75 & Above	18	14	23
<b>Education Level<sup>23</sup></b>	No Education	55	65	86
	Primary	1,126	911	1,014
	Secondary	2,719	2,669	3,054
	Pre – U	527	543	655
	Vocational	736	801	848
	Tertiary and Above	802	770	945
<b>Main Offence Group<sup>24</sup></b>	Crimes Against Person	1,152	990	1,158
	Property Crimes	846	792	859
	Commercial Crimes	639	687	886
	Drug Offences	703	639	709
	Immigration Offences	262	250	198
	Crime Against Public Order	588	428	413
	Customs Offences	389	420	396
	Traffic Offences	984	1,034	1,369
	Other Offences <sup>25</sup>	402	519	614

<sup>21</sup> Convicted penal admission figures refer to the number of persons admitted to prison to serve an imprisonment sentence in the respective calendar years.

<sup>22</sup> Age as at admission. Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

<sup>23</sup> Education level as declared by inmates upon admission.

<sup>24</sup> Inmates are grouped according to their aggravated (i.e., most serious) offence.

<sup>25</sup> Examples of “Other Offences” include National Registration offences, National Service-related offences and telecommunication & computer-related offences.

**Remand Population<sup>26</sup>**

Category		2022	2023	2024
<b>Total Remand Population</b>		1,081	1,227	1,350
<b>Gender</b>	Male	1,006	1,130	1,238
	Female	75	97	112
<b>Age Group<sup>27</sup></b>	19 & below	25	33	33
	20-29	280	294	365
	30-39	308	376	417
	40-49	205	241	239
	50-59	178	198	193
	60-64	51	57	54
	65-69	23	18	33
	70-74	8	7	13
	75 & Above	3	3	3
<b>Education Level<sup>28</sup></b>	No Education	9	13	17
	Primary	206	255	225
	Secondary	574	622	713
	Pre - U	64	83	119
	Vocational	152	158	170
	Tertiary and Above	76	96	106
<b>Main Offence Group<sup>29</sup></b>	Crimes Against Person	231	259	268
	Property Crimes	168	169	147
	Commercial Crimes	88	121	172
	Drug Offences	429	471	558
	Immigration Offences	9	11	13
	Crime Against Public Order	57	65	53
	Customs Offences	43	45	49
	Traffic Offences	28	42	42
	Other Offences <sup>30</sup>	28	44	48

<sup>26</sup> Remand population figures refer to the number of remand inmates who were in SPS's custody on 31<sup>st</sup> December of the respective years.

<sup>27</sup> Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics

<sup>28</sup> Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

<sup>29</sup> Inmates are grouped according to their aggravated (i.e., most serious) offence.

<sup>30</sup> Examples of "Other Offences" include National Registration offences, National Service-related offences and telecommunication & computer-related offences.

**DRC Inmate Population<sup>31</sup>**

Category		2022	2023	2024
<b>Total DRC Population</b>		3,337	3,981	4,349
<b>Gender</b>	Male	2,908	3,457	3,804
	Female	429	524	545
<b>Age Group<sup>32</sup></b>	19 & below	38	30	33
	20-29	407	478	487
	30-39	692	799	895
	40-49	732	840	881
	50-59	876	1,049	1,124
	60-64	333	419	462
	65-69	189	268	350
	70-74	60	80	90
	75 & Above	10	18	27
<b>Education Level<sup>33</sup></b>	No Education	51	60	57
	Primary	1,018	1,185	1,278
	Secondary	1,573	1,834	1,957
	Pre – U	136	211	224
	Vocational	373	445	565
	Tertiary and Above	186	246	268

<sup>31</sup> 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 31<sup>st</sup> December of the respective years.

<sup>32</sup> Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

<sup>33</sup> Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

**DRC Inmate Admissions<sup>34</sup>**

Category		2022	2023	2024
<b>Total DRC Admissions</b>		1,995	2,191	2,231
<b>Gender</b>	Male	1,731	1,855	1,916
	Female	264	336	315
<b>Admission Age Group<sup>35</sup></b>	19 & below	41	33	33
	20-29	342	409	432
	30-39	475	492	553
	40-49	396	440	437
	50-59	443	490	440
	60-64	171	189	185
	65-69	93	105	120
	70-74	30	24	21
	75 & Above	4	9	10
<b>Education Level<sup>36</sup></b>	No Education	30	28	21
	Primary	536	543	546
	Secondary	921	984	950
	Pre - U	103	164	142
	Vocational	256	263	348
	Tertiary and Above	149	209	224

<sup>34</sup> The figures refer to the number of persons admitted to DRC in the respective calendar years.

<sup>35</sup> Age as at admission. Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

<sup>36</sup> Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

**Criminal Law Detainee (CLD) Population<sup>37</sup>**

Category		2022	2023	2024
<b>Total CLD Population</b>		80	80	100
<b>Gender</b>	Male	80	80	100
	Female	0	0	0
<b>Age Group<sup>38</sup></b>	19 & below	4	2	8
	20-29	41	44	57
	30-39	24	22	21
	40-49	10	11	12
	50-59	1	1	2
	60-64	0	0	0
	65-69	0	0	0
	70-74	0	0	0
	75 & Above	0	0	0
<b>Education Level<sup>39</sup></b>	No Education	0	1	1
	Primary	16	16	17
	Secondary	50	48	58
	Pre - U	3	1	2
	Vocational	10	13	22
	Tertiary and Above	1	1	0
<b>Type of Criminal Activity</b>	Secret Societies	78	78	99
	Unlicensed Moneylending	2	2	1
	Drug Trafficking	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0

<sup>37</sup> The CLD population refers to the number of persons detained under the Criminal Law (Temporary Provisions) Act and were in SPS's custody on 31<sup>st</sup> December of the respective years.

<sup>38</sup> Age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

<sup>39</sup> Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

### Releases – Convicted Penal Releases

Category		2022	2023	2024
Total Convicted Penal		6,352	6,094	6,656
Gender	Male	5,644	5,396	5,924
	Female	708	698	732

### Releases – DRC Releases

Category		2022	2023	2024
Total DRC Releases		1,787	1,538	1,830
Gender	Male	1,497	1,298	1,537
	Female	290	240	293

### Number of Judicial Executions

Executions	2022	2023	2024
Murder	0	0	1
Firearms	0	0	0
Drug	11	5	8
Total	11	5	9

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

Emplacement Number	2022	2023	2024
CBP for Penal Inmates	1,648	1,333	1,355
CBP for DRC Inmates	1,564	1,771	2,129

Completion Rates	2022	2023	2024
CBP for Penal inmates	94.4%	95.8%	97.4%
CBP for DRC inmates	73.6%	71.0%	68.1%

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

Day Reporting Order (DRO) <sup>40</sup>	2022	2023	2024
Number of Inmates Sentenced	14	5	4
Completion Rates	100%	100%	100%

Short Detention Order (SDO) <sup>41</sup>	2022	2023	2024
Number of Inmates Sentenced	26	27	41
Completion Rates	100%	100%	100%

### Emplacement and Completion Rates for Mandatory Aftercare Scheme (MAS)<sup>42</sup>

Mandatory Aftercare Scheme	2022	2023	2024
Number of Inmates Emplaced	1,231	1,025	680
Completion Rates	97.2%	95.4%	96.2%

<sup>40</sup> 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.

<sup>41</sup> A Short Detention Order is a Community-Based Sentencing option whereby an inmate is detained in prison for a period not exceeding 14 days.

<sup>42</sup> 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 <sup>43</sup>			
Yearly Enrolment	2022	2023	2024
Average Number of Training Hours per Inmate Trained per Year <sup>44</sup>	64	80	102
Number of Inmates Trained <sup>45</sup>	3,740	4,046	3,973

Work Programmes <sup>46</sup>			
Engaged in Work Programmes	2022	2023	2024
Average Number of Inmates	2,308	2,279	2,141

### Employment Assistance

Number of Employers That Support Hiring Ex-offenders		
2022	2023	2024
6,265	6,516	6,712

Percentage of Inmates Referred to YRSG and Secured a Job Prior to Release		
2023	2023	2024 <sup>47</sup>
93%	94%	94%

<sup>43</sup> 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.

<sup>44</sup> 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.

<sup>45</sup> Number of inmates trained refers to the number of unique inmates trained; an inmate may attend more than one training course.

<sup>46</sup> 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.

<sup>47</sup> Figure is as at 31 December 2024. As YRSG is still assisting a small group of ex-inmates who were released in 2024 with employment assistance, the final figure for 2024 is subject to change.

### Academic Programmes

Yearly Enrolment	2022	2023	2024
Other Courses <sup>48</sup>	40	32	26
GCE 'NA' Level	57	58	40
GCE 'NT' Level	64	65	77
GCE 'O' Level	73	66	41
GCE 'A' Level	37	21	25
NITEC (Business Services)	13	14	23
Diploma	16	38	36
Degree	3	6	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>276</b>

### Academic Results

GCE 'NA' Level Results of Prison Candidates (At least 1 'NA' Pass)		
2022	2023	2024
97.7%	92.9%	100%
GCE 'NA' Level Results of Prison Candidates (19 points or less in ELMAB3 - English, Mathematics and Best 3)		
2022	2023	2024
46.5%	35.7%	54.2%
GCE 'NA' Level Results of Prison Candidates (5 'NA' Passes)		
2022	2023	2024
58.1%	57.1%	66.7%
GCE 'NT' Level Results of Prison Candidates (At least 1 'NT' Pass)		
2022	2023	2023
100%	97.0%	100%
GCE 'NT' Level Results of Prison Candidates (3 'NT' Passes)		
2022	2023	2023
85.0%	78.8%	68.2%
GCE 'O' Level Results of Prison Candidates (At least 1 'O' Level Pass)		
2022	2023	2024
86.8%	86.2%	90.5%
GCE 'O' Level Results of Prison Candidates (At least 3 'O' Level Passes)		
2022	2023	2024
57.9%	51.7%	66.7%
GCE 'O' Level Results of Prison Candidates (5 or more 'O' Level Passes)		
2022	2023	2024
16.7%	26.9%	38.9%

<sup>48</sup> Other courses include literacy and numeracy courses conducted by the Prison School.