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**PRESS RELEASE**

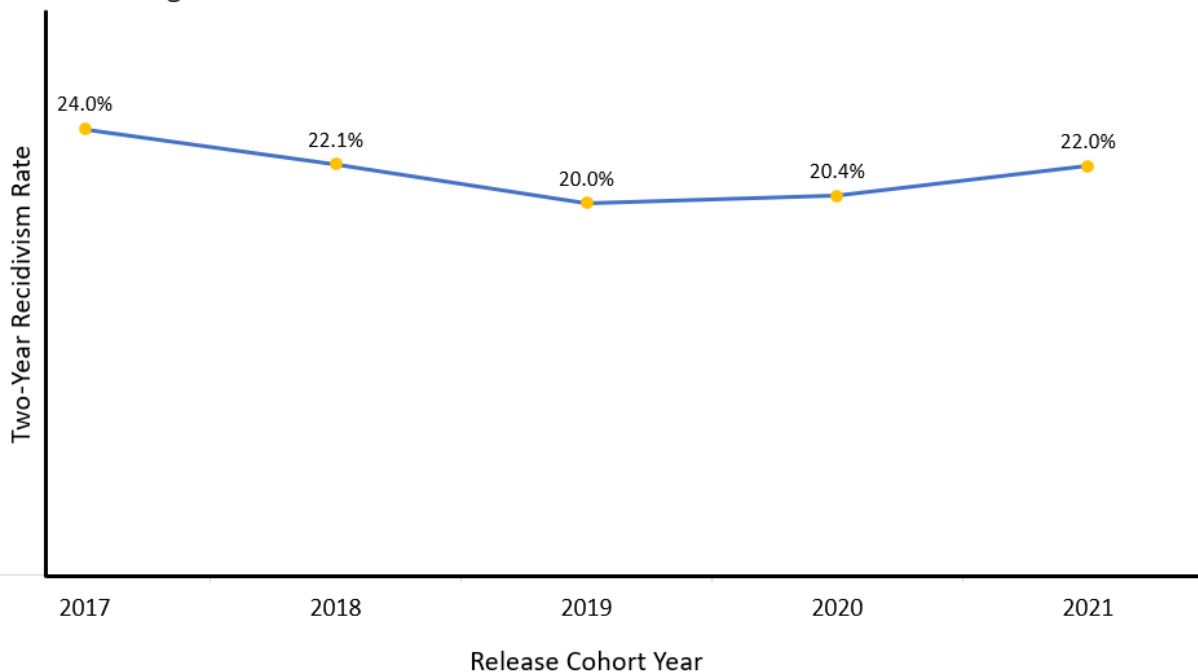
**SPS and YRSG Annual Statistics Release for 2023**

In 2023, the Singapore Prison Service (SPS) continued to ensure a secure prison environment for the safe custody of offenders. Working closely with Yellow Ribbon Singapore (YRSG), community partners and volunteers, including desistors, SPS also focused on the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders, to keep recidivism low and thereby contribute to a safer Singapore.

**Recidivism Remained Low**

2. The two-year recidivism rate for the 2021 release cohort is 22% (see Figure 1a).<sup>1</sup> This rate remains amongst the lowest internationally (see Figure 1b), though it has increased by 1.6 percentage points from the previous year. This is largely due to the increase in the recidivism rate of repeat drug abusers.

Figure 1a: Two-Year Recidivism Rates for 2017-2021 Release Cohorts



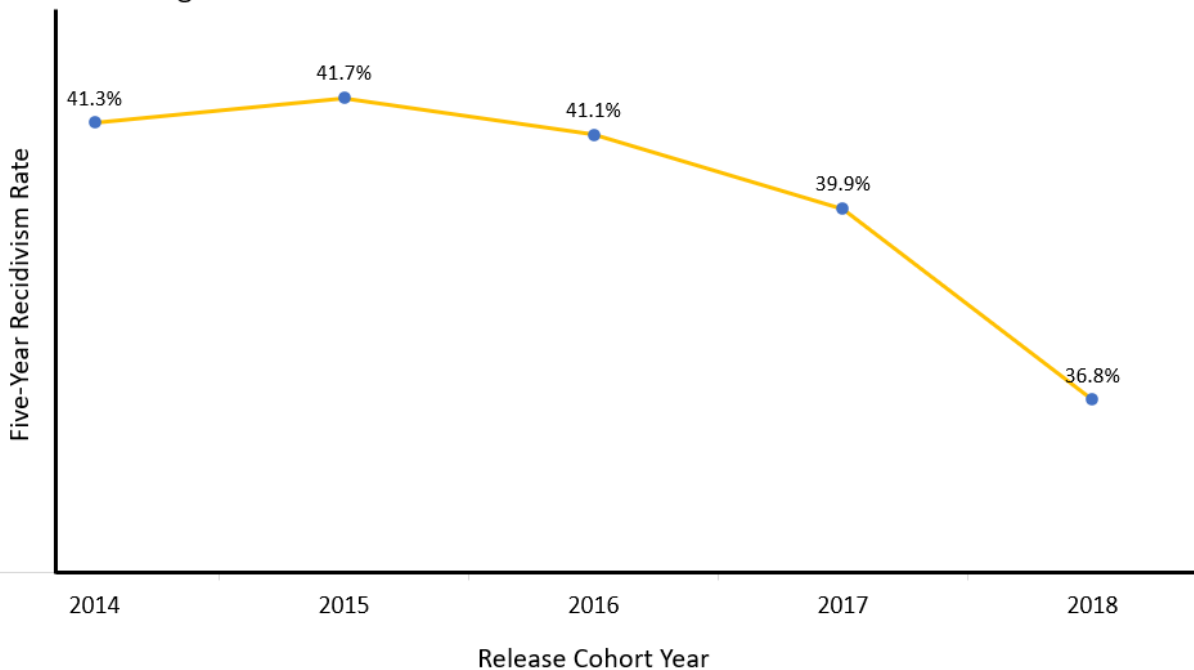
<sup>1</sup> Recidivism rate is defined as the percentage of local offenders under the custody of the Singapore Prison Service, who were subsequently detained or sentenced to imprisonment or day reporting order within two years of release into the community.

Figure 1b: International Comparison of Two-Year Recidivism Rate

Country/Jurisdiction	Year of Release Cohort	Two-Year Recidivism Rate
Japan	2021	14.1%
Singapore	2021	22.0%
Hong Kong	2020	23.3%
Denmark	2019	31.4%
New Zealand	2020	35.2%
Ireland	2020	41.0%
Australia	2020	42.5%

- The five-year recidivism rate is the lowest across past five-year release cohorts (see Figure 1c). It has been above or at about 40% but fell to 36.8% for the 2018 release cohort. This improvement in the longer term desistance of ex-offenders is likely due to the stronger pro-social support they are receiving when they are back in the community.

Figure 1c: Five-Year Recidivism Rates for 2014-2018 Release Cohorts



## Enhancing Rehabilitation and Strengthening Community Corrections for Drug Abusers, to Reduce Drug Abuse Recidivism

4. Inmates with drug antecedents are about three times more likely to re-offend than those without.<sup>2</sup> It is therefore important to continue focusing our efforts on the rehabilitation and reintegration of drug abusers.
5. At the Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC), drug abusers undergo a range of rehabilitation programmes such as psychology-based correctional programmes that target their attitudes and beliefs towards drug abuse, family programmes, vocational and employability skills training, work programmes, and religious services. SPS will continue to review and enhance the treatment and rehabilitation approach for drug abusers, to better mitigate their risk of relapse.
6. The most difficult challenge in desisting from drugs arises when abusers complete their detention at the DRC and return to society, and there is no longer a structure and enforced discipline to their daily lives. Therefore, upon release, we make it mandatory for drug abusers to undergo community corrections. After their release from the DRC, they are emplaced on community-based programmes either at home, a work release centre, or a halfway house, and are subjected to electronic monitoring with curfew hours and mandatory urine-testing. To further deter drug relapse, drug abusers have to undergo mandatory urine and/or hair analysis and supervision by the Central Narcotics Bureau for up to five years after their release from the DRC or prison.
7. DRC releasees, especially those with multiple antecedents, face complex reintegration challenges. Having a strong network of support in the community is important for their successful reintegration. Over the years, SPS and YRSG have been working closely with other Government agencies, volunteers and community partners, employers, and families to strengthen the ecosystem of support for ex-offenders. SPS will continue to enhance the capabilities of our community partners as well as provide more support for abusers' families and involve them in the rehabilitation process.
8. SPS has also implemented the following initiatives to better monitor and assist supervisees, including drug abusers, who are undergoing community corrections:
  - **Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) 2.0** provides SPS officers with remote real-time tracking of the whereabouts of supervisees, allowing for timely intervention when necessary.
  - **Prison Automated Screening System (PASS)** automates the urine procurement and screening process. It improves the detection of drug abuse and enhances the efficiency of the process.
  - **Self-Help & Rehabilitation E-Application (SHARE)** is a mobile application allowing supervisees to take greater ownership of their reintegration by giving them access to electronic rehabilitation resources, a centralised job database and reintegration progress tracking, amongst other features.
  - **Volunteer Case Officers (VCOs)** help coach and guide supervisees towards a more pro-social lifestyle, even after their supervision period ends, and provide an extended network

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<sup>2</sup> Based on two-year recidivism.

of support to the supervisees. As of 31 December 2023, there were 80 VCOs supporting 140 supervisees.

- **Desistor Network (DN)** is a network of like-minded community partners working together to help desistors stay crime-free. As of 31 December 2023, there were 74 member organisations on board.

### **Career Facilitation and Retention Support**

9. YRSG prepares inmates and ex-offenders for their career through skills training, career placement and career retention. In 2023, more than 4,000 inmates were trained, with an average of 80 training hours per inmate. Prior to release or community programme emplacement, YRSG career specialists initiate career conversations to assess their interests and aspirations, evaluate job requirements and match them with suitable opportunities. Ex-offenders who secure jobs through YRSG will receive up to 12 months of career retention support from its career coaches, including regular engagements at their workplace to set behavioural goals and to monitor their progress at work. YRSG career coaches also work closely with employers and supervisors to understand and address the challenges ex-offenders face at work. The number of employers who support hiring of ex-offenders has increased from 6,265 in 2022 to 6,516 in 2023.

### **Conclusion**

10. SPS and YRSG will continue to work with volunteers and community partners, employers, families, and other Government agencies to strengthen the eco-system of support in the community to tackle drug recidivism.

**- END -**

### **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 inmates and rehabilitates them for a safer Singapore. SPS's team of *Captains of Lives* – comprising uniformed officers and civilian staff – works closely with inmates, their family, aftercare agencies, community partners and volunteers. The Captains of Lives inspire and steer inmates to take ownership of their rehabilitation and be responsible and contributing citizens.

SPS was awarded the Singapore Quality Award with Special Commendation in 2012 and 2019 – a recognition of its dedication to the secure custody and effective rehabilitation of inmates.

### **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 <http://www.yellowribbon.gov.sg>.

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### Singapore Prison Service Annual Statistics for 2023

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

Offender Population	2021	2022	2023
Incare	8,160	7,660	8,009
Community Corrections	3,402	2,920	2,694
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,562</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>10,703</b>

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

Recidivism	Release Cohort 2019	Release Cohort 2020	Release Cohort 2021
<b>Overall</b>	20.0%	20.4%	22.0%
<b>Penal<sup>5</sup></b>	19.1%	18.5%	19.7%
<b>Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC)<sup>6</sup></b>	24.5%	26.1%	27.7%
<b>With drug antecedents<sup>7</sup></b>	27.4%	26.9%	29.2%
<b>Without drug antecedents<sup>8</sup></b>	9.8%	9.4%	9.4%

<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 offenders 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> 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>7</sup> This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates with at least one prior drug conviction (drug offences include trafficking, consumption, possession, others).

<sup>8</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>9</sup>

Recidivism	Release Cohort 2016	Release Cohort 2017	Release Cohort 2018
<b>Overall</b>	41.1%	39.9%	36.8%
<b>Penal<sup>10</sup></b>	40.3%	38.8%	35.4%
<b>Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC)<sup>11</sup></b>	44.3%	45.2%	43.6%

### Major Incidents<sup>12</sup>

Major Incidents	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023 (up to Dec 2023) <sup>13</sup>
<b>Escape Rate Per 10,000 Inmate Population</b>	0	0	0
<b>Assault Rate Per 10,000 Inmate Population<sup>14</sup></b>	48.0	62.6	41.4

<sup>9</sup> Five-year recidivism rate is defined as the percentage of local offenders 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>10</sup> This refers to the recidivism rates for inmates in SPS's custody who have been sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts.

<sup>11</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>12</sup> Major incidents are measured per fiscal year (FY) as published in the annual Budget Book.

<sup>13</sup> The actual figure as at the end of the fiscal year (FY) will be published in the 2024 statistics release.

<sup>14</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>15</sup>**

Category		2021	2022	2023
<b>Total Convicted Penal Population</b>		5,945	5,038	4,545
<b>Gender</b>	Male	5,374	4,574	4,159
	Female	571	464	386
<b>Age Group<sup>16</sup></b>				
	19 & below	138	107	98
	20-29	1,015	872	820
	30-39	1,343	1,168	1,114
	40-49	1,298	1,064	965
	50-59	1,364	1,155	959
	60-64	478	370	322
	65-69	223	223	177
	70-74	65	55	70
	75 & Above	21	24	20
<b>Education Level<sup>17</sup></b>				
	No Education	92	64	62
	Primary	1,656	1,326	1,026
	Secondary	2,938	2,471	2,242
	Pre – U	251	265	291
	Vocational	650	575	546
	Tertiary and Above	358	337	378
<b>Main Offence Group<sup>18</sup></b>				
	Crimes Against Person	702	726	735
	Property Crimes	639	579	481
	Commercial Crimes	343	336	450
	Drug Offences	3,682	2,867	2,299
	Immigration Offences	24	41	26
	Crime Against Public Order	171	174	146
	Customs Offences	160	159	176
	Traffic Offences	88	65	105
	Other Offences <sup>19</sup>	136	91	127

<sup>15</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>16</sup> Refreshed age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

<sup>17</sup> Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

<sup>18</sup> Inmates are grouped according to their aggravated (i.e., most serious) offence.

<sup>19</sup> Examples of "Other Offences" include National Registration offences, National Service-related offences and telecommunication & computer-related offences.



**Convicted Penal Admissions<sup>20</sup>**

Category		2021	2022	2023
<b>Total Convicted Penal Admissions</b>		5,858	5,965	5,759
<b>Gender</b>	Male	5,192	5,294	5,140
	Female	666	671	619
<b>Admission Age Group<sup>21</sup></b>				
	19 & below	91	82	97
	20-29	1,419	1,420	1,496
	30-39	1,701	1,767	1,717
	40-49	1,154	1,228	1,141
	50-59	964	939	849
	60-64	289	302	261
	65 -69	156	155	124
	70-74	59	54	60
	75 & Above	25	18	14
<b>Education Level<sup>22</sup></b>				
	No Education	84	55	65
	Primary	1,123	1,126	911
	Secondary	2,750	2,719	2,669
	Pre – U	370	527	543
	Vocational	806	736	801
	Tertiary and Above	725	802	770
<b>Main Offence Group<sup>23</sup></b>				
	Crimes Against Person	1,105	1,152	990
	Property Crimes	840	846	792
	Commercial Crimes	538	639	687
	Drug Offences	805	703	639
	Immigration Offences	205	262	250
	Crime Against Public Order	531	588	428
	Customs Offences	358	389	420
	Traffic Offences	819	984	1,034
	Other Offences <sup>24</sup>	657	402	519

<sup>20</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>21</sup> Age as at admission. Refreshed age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

<sup>22</sup> Education level as declared by inmates upon admission.

<sup>23</sup> Inmates are grouped according to their aggravated (i.e., most serious) offence.

<sup>24</sup> Examples of “Other Offences” include National Registration offences, National Service-related offences and telecommunication & computer-related offences.

**Remand Population<sup>25</sup>**

Category		2021	2022	2023
<b>Total Remand Population</b>		1,109	1,081	1,227
<b>Gender</b>	Male	1,021	1,006	1,130
	Female	88	75	97
<b>Age Group<sup>26</sup></b>				
<b>Age Group<sup>26</sup></b>	19 & below	24	25	33
	20-29	294	280	294
	30-39	300	308	376
	40-49	223	205	241
	50-59	181	178	198
	60-64	53	51	57
	65-69	25	23	18
	70-74	8	8	7
75 & Above	1	3	3	
<b>Education Level<sup>27</sup></b>				
<b>Education Level<sup>27</sup></b>	No Education	13	9	13
	Primary	249	206	255
	Secondary	561	574	622
	Pre - U	88	64	83
	Vocational	124	152	158
	Tertiary and Above	74	76	96
<b>Main Offence Group<sup>28</sup></b>				
<b>Main Offence Group<sup>28</sup></b>	Crimes Against Person	242	231	259
	Property Crimes	151	168	169
	Commercial Crimes	71	88	121
	Drug Offences	497	429	471
	Immigration Offences	6	9	11
	Crime Against Public Order	43	57	65
	Customs Offences	42	43	45
	Traffic Offences	23	28	42
	Other Offences <sup>29</sup>	34	28	44

<sup>25</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>26</sup> Refreshed age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics

<sup>27</sup> Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

<sup>28</sup> Inmates are grouped according to their aggravated (i.e., most serious) offence.

<sup>29</sup> Examples of "Other Offences" include National Registration offences, National Service-related offences and telecommunication & computer-related offences.

**DRC Inmate Population<sup>30</sup>**

Category		2021	2022	2023
<b>Total DRC Population</b>		3,120	3,337	3,981
<b>Gender</b>	Male	2,666	2,908	3,457
	Female	454	429	524
<b>Age Group<sup>31</sup></b>				
	19 & below	59	38	30
	20-29	500	407	478
	30-39	642	692	799
	40-49	700	732	840
	50-59	752	876	1,049
	60-64	301	333	419
	65-69	126	189	268
	70-74	33	60	80
	75 & Above	7	10	18
<b>Education Level<sup>32</sup></b>				
	No Education	48	51	60
	Primary	939	1,018	1,185
	Secondary	1,432	1,573	1,834
	Pre – U	119	136	211
	Vocational	378	373	445
	Tertiary and Above	204	186	246

<sup>30</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>31</sup> Refreshed age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

<sup>32</sup> Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

**DRC Inmate Admissions<sup>33</sup>**

Category		2021	2022	2023
<b>Total DRC Admissions</b>		1,714	1,995	2,191
<b>Gender</b>	Male	1,434	1,731	1,855
	Female	280	264	336
<b>Admission Age Group<sup>34</sup></b>	19 & below	62	41	33
	20-29	387	342	409
	30-39	393	475	492
	40-49	352	396	440
	50-59	333	443	490
	60-64	127	171	189
	65-69	45	93	105
	70-74	13	30	24
	75 & Above	2	4	9
<b>Education Level<sup>35</sup></b>	No Education	18	30	28
	Primary	448	536	543
	Secondary	794	921	984
	Pre - U	78	103	164
	Vocational	225	256	263
	Tertiary and Above	151	149	209

<sup>33</sup> The figures refer to the number of persons admitted to DRC in the respective calendar years.

<sup>34</sup> Age as at admission. Refreshed age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

<sup>35</sup> Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

**Criminal Law Detainee (CLD) Population<sup>36</sup>**

Category		2021	2022	2023
<b>Total CLD Population</b>		88	80	80
<b>Gender</b>	Male	88	80	80
	Female	0	0	0
<b>Age Group<sup>37</sup></b>				
	19 & below	2	4	2
	20-29	49	41	44
	30-39	28	24	22
	40-49	8	10	11
	50-59	1	1	1
	60-64	0	0	0
	65-69	0	0	0
	70-74	0	0	0
	75 & Above	0	0	0
<b>Education Level<sup>38</sup></b>				
	No Education	0	0	1
	Primary	12	16	16
	Secondary	62	50	48
	Pre - U	5	3	1
	Vocational	8	10	13
	Tertiary and Above	1	1	1
<b>Type of Criminal Activity</b>				
	Secret Societies	86	78	78
	Unlicensed Moneylending	2	2	2
	Drug Trafficking	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0

<sup>36</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>37</sup> Refreshed age groups are based on recommendations on definition and classification of age from Department of Statistics.

<sup>38</sup> Educational level as declared by inmates upon admission.

**Releases – Convicted Penal Releases**

Category		2021	2022	2023
Total Convicted Penal		6,776	6,352	6,094
Gender	Male	6,008	5,644	5,396
	Female	768	708	698

**Releases – DRC Releases**

Category		2021	2022	2023
Total DRC Releases		1,534	1,787	1,538
Gender	Male	1,235	1,497	1,298
	Female	299	290	240

**Number of Judicial Executions**

Executions	2021	2022	2023
Murder	0	0	0
Firearms	0	0	0
Drug	0	11	5
Total	0	11	5

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

Emplacement Number	2021	2022	2023
CBP for Penal Inmates	1,403	1,648	1,333
CBP for DRC Inmates	1,834	1,564	1,771

Completion Rates	2021	2022	2023
CBP for Penal inmates	94.0%	94.4%	95.8%
CBP for DRC inmates	85.4%	73.6%	71.0%

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

Day Reporting Order (DRO) <sup>39</sup>	2021	2022	2023
Number of Offenders Sentenced	30	14	5
Completion Rates	94.4%	100%	100%

Short Detention Order (SDO) <sup>40</sup>	2021	2022	2023
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<sup>39</sup> A Day Reporting Order is a Community-Based Sentencing option whereby an offender reports to a day reporting centre for counselling and rehabilitation programmes, instead of serving a sentence in prison.

<sup>40</sup> A Short Detention Order is a Community-Based Sentencing option whereby an offender is detained in prison for a period not exceeding 14 days.

<b>Number of Offenders Sentenced</b>	14	26	27
<b>Completion Rates</b>	100%	100%	100%

**Emplacement and Completion Rates for Mandatory Aftercare Scheme (MAS)<sup>41</sup>**

<b>Mandatory Aftercare Scheme</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Number of Inmates Emplaced</b>	1,459	1,231	1,025
<b>Completion Rates</b>	94.4%	97.2%	95.4%

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<sup>41</sup> Selected ex-offenders 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-offenders in staying crime- and drug-free and prevent them from re-offending.

### Upskilling of Inmates

<b>Skills Training<sup>42</sup></b>			
<b>Yearly Enrolment</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Average Number of Training Hours per Inmate Trained per Year<sup>43</sup></b>	60	64	80
<b>Number of Inmates Trained<sup>44</sup></b>	4,748	3,740	4,046

<b>Work Programmes<sup>45</sup></b>			
<b>Engaged in Work Programmes</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Average Number of Inmates</b>	2,615	2,308	2,279

### Employment Assistance

<b>Number of Employers That Support Hiring Ex-offenders</b>		
<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
5,634	6,265	6,516

<b>Percentage of Inmates Referred to YRSG and Secured a Job Prior to Release</b>		
<b>2021</b>	<b>2022<sup>46</sup></b>	<b>2023</b>
94%	93%	94%

<sup>42</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>43</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>44</sup> Number of inmates trained refers to the number of unique inmates trained; an inmate may attend more than one training course.

<sup>45</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>46</sup> Figure is as at 31st December of the respective years. As YRSG is still assisting a small group of ex-offenders who were released in 2023 with employment assistance, the final figure for 2023 is subject to change.



### Academic Programmes

Yearly Enrolment	2021	2022	2023
Other Courses <sup>47</sup>	70	40	32
GCE 'NA' Level	106	57	58
GCE 'NT' Level	92	64	65
GCE 'O' Level	80	73	66
GCE 'A' Level	57	37	21
NITEC (Business Services)	0	13	14
Diploma	29	16	38
Degree	4	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>300</b>

### Academic Results

GCE 'NA' Level Results of Prison Candidates (At least 1 'NA' Pass)		
2021	2022	2023
100%	97.7%	92.9%
GCE 'NA' Level Results of Prison Candidates (19 points or less in ELMAB3 - English, Mathematics and Best 3)		
2021	2022	2023
41.1%	46.5%	35.7%
GCE 'NA' Level Results of Prison Candidates (5 'NA' Passes)		
2021	2022	2023
53.6%	58.1%	57.1%
GCE 'NT' Level Results of Prison Candidates (At least 1 'NT' Pass)		
2021	2022	2023
94.9%	100%	97.0%
GCE 'NT' Level Results of Prison Candidates (3 'NT' Passes)		
2021	2022	2023
61.5%	85.5%	78.8%
GCE 'O' Level Results of Prison Candidates (At least 1 'O' Level Pass)		
2021	2022	2023
96.6%	86.8%	86.2%
GCE 'O' Level Results of Prison Candidates (At least 3 'O' Level Passes)		
2021	2022	2023
62.1%	57.9%	51.7%
GCE 'O' Level Results of Prison Candidates (5 or more 'O' Level Passes)		
2021	2022	2023
21.6%	16.7%	26.9%

<sup>47</sup> Other courses include literacy and numeracy courses conducted by the Prison School.