

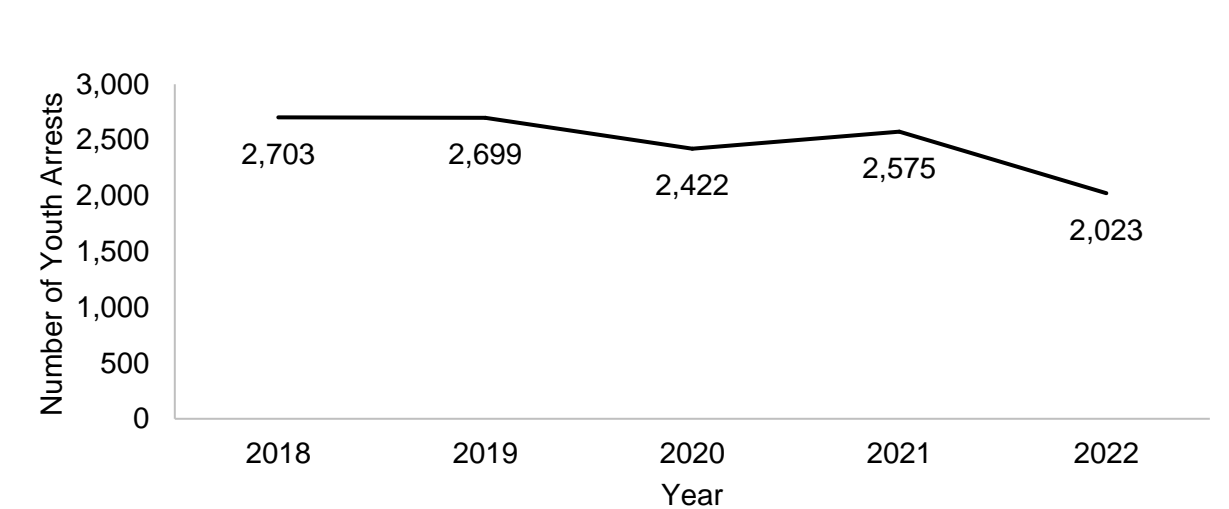
FACTSHEET ON YOUTH DELINQUENCY

Number of Youth Offenders

Over the past five years, average youth offending¹ was around 2,500 youth arrests per year. The number of youths arrested in 2022 was the lowest in the past five years (Figure 1.1). This decrease was likely due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting movement restriction affecting arrests, as well as youths' responsiveness towards preventive and rehabilitative efforts.

In the past five years, male youth offenders had consistently outnumbered female youth offenders by three to four times. This proportion remained largely consistent over the past five years (Figure 1.2).

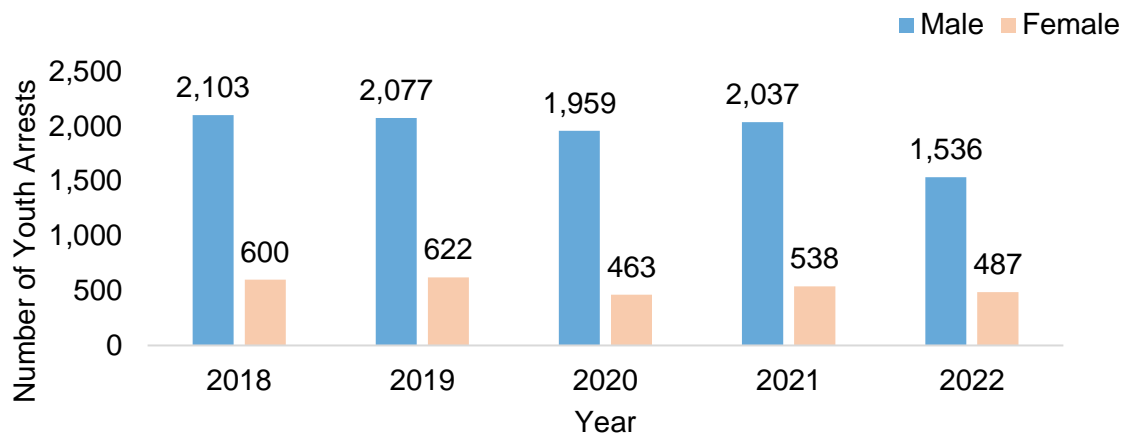
Figure 1.1: Overall number of youths arrested (2018-2022)



(Source: Singapore Police Force)

¹ Youths refer to persons aged 7 to 19 years.

Figure 1.2: Number of youth offenders by sex (2018-2022)



(Source: Singapore Police Force)

Top Three Offences

Shop theft, cheating and related offences, and sexual offence (penetration) were the top three offences committed by youth offenders in the past five years.

Table 1.1: Top three most common offences among youths (2018-2022)

Year	Most Common Offence	Second Most Common Offence	Third Most Common Offence
2018	Shop Theft	Cheating & Related	Sexual Offence (Penetration)
2019	Shop Theft	Sexual Offence (Penetration)	Cheating & Related
2020	Shop Theft	Cheating & Related	Sexual Offence (Penetration)
2021	Cheating & Related	Shop Theft	Sexual Offence (Penetration)
2022	Shop Theft	Cheating & Related	Sexual Offence (Penetration)

(Source: Singapore Police Force)

- Shop theft:** Youths committing shop theft would leave the shop with the items or goods without making any payment. Although it was largely the top offence committed by youths over the past five years, it was on a general decline since 2018, despite registering a slight increase from 2021 to 2022.
- Cheating and related offences:** Perpetrators of this crime had the fraudulent intent to deceive victims for financial gains, which might or might not cause damage or harm to the victim. Cheating by impersonation, criminal breach of trust and illegally obtaining personal information of the victim were considered

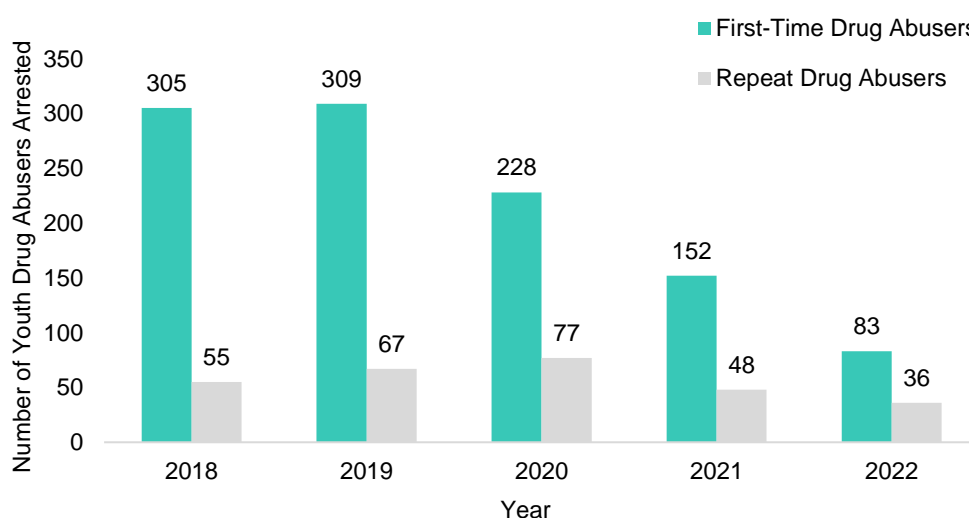
cheating offences. There was a general upward trend in cheating and related offences from 2018 to 2021, but the number of such offences decreased in 2022.

- **Sexual Penetration:** Youth perpetrators of this crime committed sexual penetration of a minor under 16 years of age, and exploitative sexual penetration of a minor of or above 16 but below 18 years of age in the Penal Code. There had been a general upward trend in sexual penetration offences from 2018 to 2021, but it decreased in 2022.

Youth Drug and Inhalant Abusers²

The number of youth drug abusers arrested, and the proportion of first-time youth drug abusers among youth drug abuse arrests have both decreased over the past five years, from approximately 85% to 70% (Figure 1.3). This is likely due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting movement restriction affecting arrests. However, a growing proportion of youths may hold more permissive views on drugs.

Figure 1.3: Overall number of youth drug abusers arrested (2018-2022)

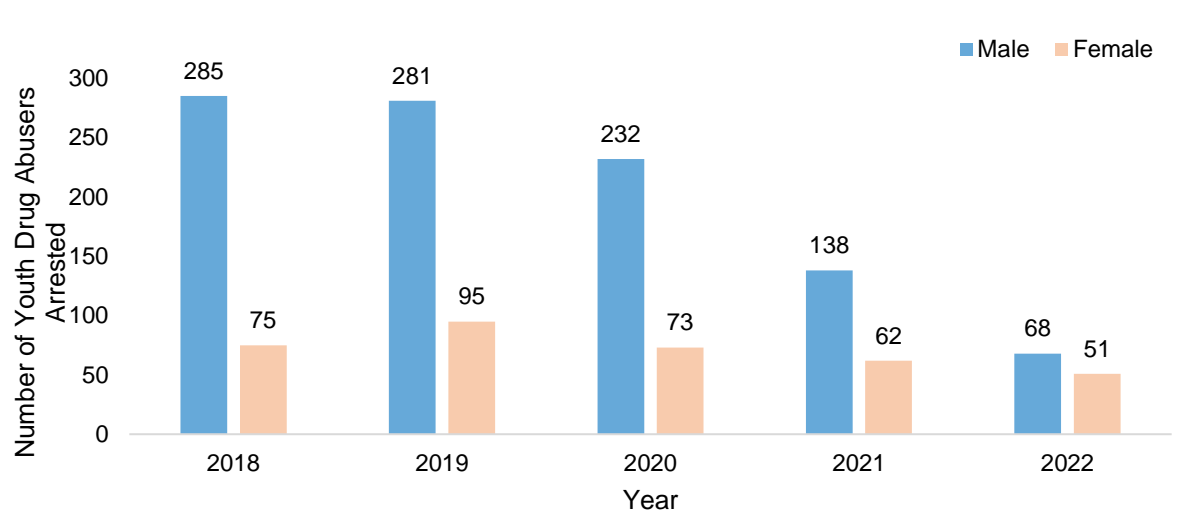


(Source: Central Narcotics Bureau)

The number of male youth drug abusers and female youth drug abusers arrested have generally declined over the past five years, with the decline being more pronounced for male abusers. Between 2018 and 2022, the ratio of male to female youth drug abusers fell from about 3.8 to 1.3 (Figure 1.4).

² Youth drug abusers and youth inhalant abusers refer to those below age 20 years.

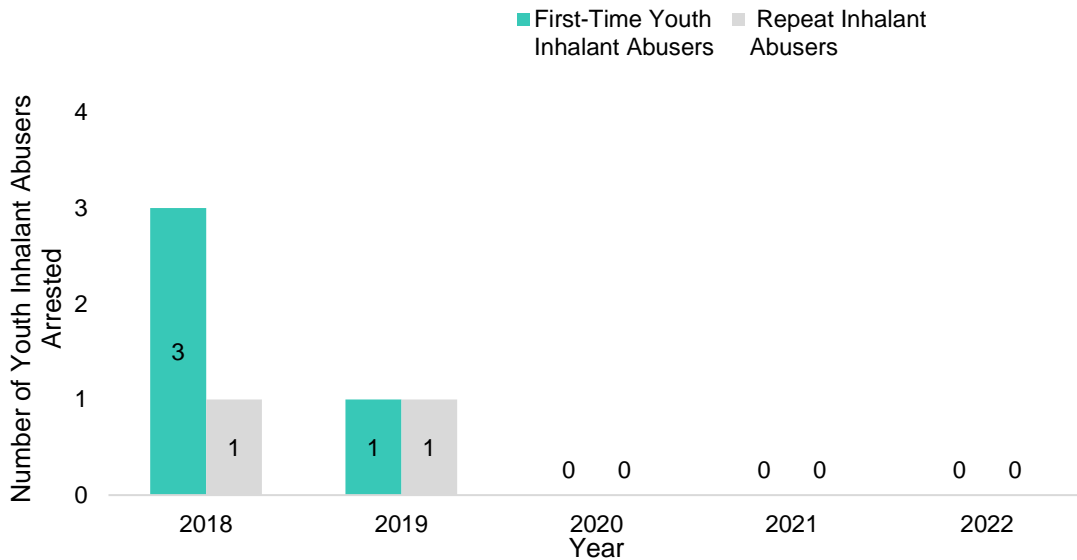
Figure 1.4 Youth drug abusers arrested by sex (2018-2022)



(Source: Central Narcotics Bureau)

The number of youth inhalant abusers arrested continued to remain low over the years and there were no youth inhalant abusers arrested in the past three years (Figure 1.5).

Figure 1.5: Overall number of youth inhalant abusers arrested (2018-2022)



(Source: Central Narcotics Bureau)

Areas of Concern

While there were encouraging downward trends of overall youth offending and drug abuse, there were also areas of concern.

Substance Abuse-Related

One such concern relates to youths' permissive attitudes towards drugs. In the National Drug Perception Survey conducted by the National Council Against Drug Abuse in 2019/2020³, 1 out of 5 youths agreed that 'Drug taking is fine as long as it doesn't affect others.' The same survey found youths having a lower perception of drug risks and a decline in the perceived need for resilience against drugs. The Institute of Mental Health's 2022 Health and Lifestyle survey⁴ showed that 41.8% of those who consumed drugs stated that they initiated drug consumption before 18 years old and the mean age of onset of illicit drug consumption was 15.9 years old.

The second concern relates to youths' use of vapes. In 2021, about one-third of 4,697 offenders caught for vaping-related offences were under 18 years old.⁵ To increase public awareness that vaping is illegal and harmful to health, Health Promotion Board (HPB) launched a nation-wide vape free campaign from January to March 2023. The campaign was targeted at youths through different media, e.g., MRT station, social media ads and HPB's owned channel. HPB is studying the campaign responses and will determine the subsequent engagement approach.

Intergenerational Offending

Local research has shown that children exposed to parental criminality are three times as likely to engage in criminality⁶, compared to children without exposure. While the exact mechanisms for the transmission of criminality may vary from family to family, intervening when the parent has been convicted provide the opportunity to identify and address the families' and children's needs early, in order to stabilise the family. During this period, factors within the family or inherent in the children that could help protect the children may also be strengthened through support from the relevant stakeholders and community partners.

Sexual Offending

There was a slight increase in the number of youths who committed outrage of modesty and rape offences from 2018 to 2021. Although the number of such offences dipped in 2022, youth sexual offending remains an area of concern, given the deep psychological harm it may bring to victims of the crime.

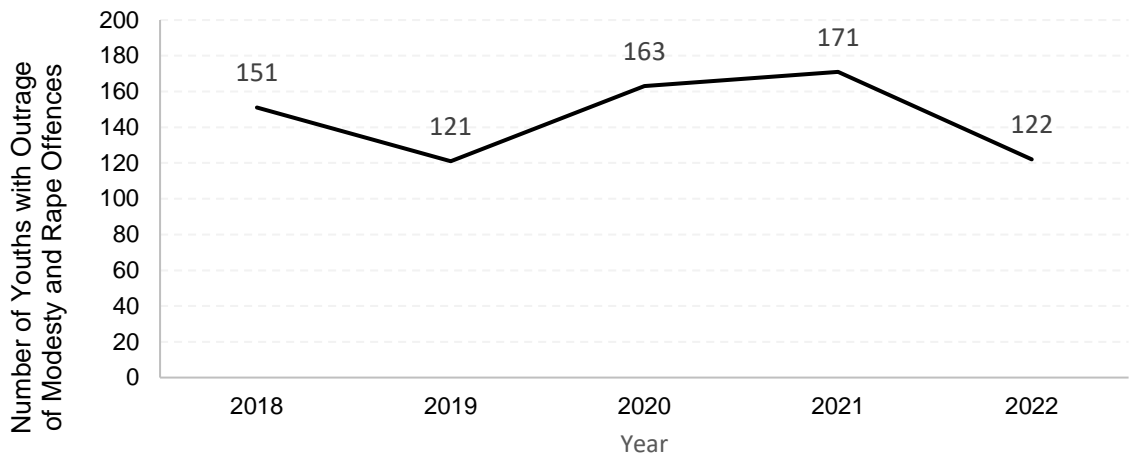
³ National Council Against Drug Abuse. (2020). (rep.). *2019/20 National Drug Perception Survey*. Retrieved July 24, 2023, from https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VWwy56iwlGdVyKOBpZdwX-IXThTe5wv_v/view.

⁴ Central Narcotics Bureau. (2023, May 3). *Drugs Related Findings from IMH Study*. CNB. <https://www.cnb.gov.sg/NewsAndEvents/News/Index/drugs-related-findings-from-imh-study>

⁵ Ministry of Health. (2022, March 7). News highlights. Ministry of Health. <https://www.moh.gov.sg/news-highlights/details/trend-in-number-of-people-using-vaporisers/>

⁶ Ministry of Social and Family Development & National Council of Social Service (2020). Understanding the intergenerational transmission of criminality in Singapore [Occasional paper].

Figure 1.6: Number of youths who committed outrage of modesty and rape (2018-2022)

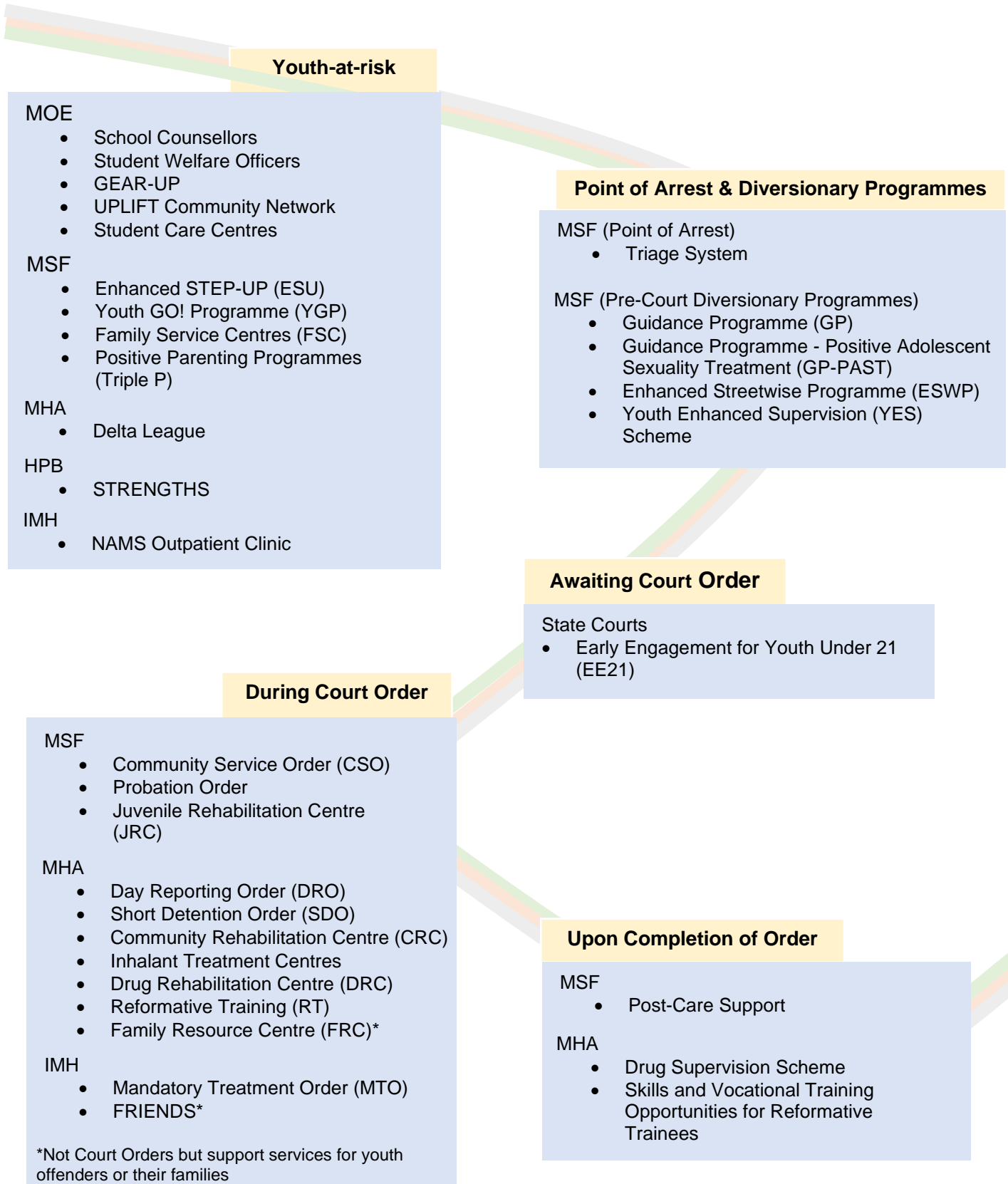


(Source: Singapore Police Force)

The spectrum of preventive and rehabilitative programmes and support for youth-at-risk (YAR) and youth offenders at various points: pre-offending, point of arrest, awaiting court order, during court order, and upon completion of order can be found in the Appendix.

Appendix

This Appendix shows the spectrum of preventive and rehabilitative efforts by the NCPR for youth-at-risk (YAR) and youth offenders at various points: pre-offending, point of arrest, awaiting court order, during court order, and upon completion of order.



Programmes and support targeted at YAR are in the table below.

YAR Programmes	
School Counsellors	MOE
Schools refer students who require counselling support to School Counsellors to address their social, emotional and mental well-being issues. For students who require more intensive intervention, they are referred to community resources such as Response, Early Intervention and Assessment in Community mental Health (REACH) or social service agencies.	Target group: Primary, secondary and Pre-U students
More Info: https://www.moe.gov.sg/education-in-sg/our-programmes/counselling-and-student-welfare	
Student Welfare Officers (SWOs)	MOE
The SWOs strengthen schools' engagement and support for students whose circumstances affect their schooling. They manage long-term absenteeism and statutory cases; mitigate environmental barriers that affect the students' school attendance; and help reintegrate affected students back to school.	Target group: Primary, secondary, school students
More Info: https://www.moe.gov.sg/careers/non-teaching-careers/student-welfare-officer/	
GEAR-UP (Guiding and Empowering Students for Affiliation and Resilience to Unlock their Potential)	MOE
GEAR-UP aims to reduce attrition rate by improving secondary school students' connectedness to their learning, peers and schools, and to provide early intervention for students with weaker home support. Secondary schools have set up after-school programmes under GEAR-UP, which focuses on befriending and mentoring by trusted adults, peer support and relationships, and interest-based activities to engage students.	Target group: Secondary school students
More Info: https://www.moe.gov.sg/news/press-releases/20210303-learn-for-life-equipping-ourselves-for-a-changing-world-education-as-an-uplifting-force-to-strengthen-opportunities-for-all	
UPLIFT (Uplifting Pupils in Life and Inspiring Families Taskforce) Community Network (UCN)	MOE
The UCN, a collaborative effort with MSF, complements efforts in schools by enhancing upstream wraparound support for students from disadvantaged backgrounds and their families to address issues faced outside of school. Under the UCN, support for disadvantaged students and their families is coordinated at the town level by a Town-Level Coordinator (TLC). Based on the identified needs of the students and their families, they will then be referred to available local programmes and resources. The support rendered includes community-based drop-in centres, academic coaching, mentoring, and family befriending	Target group: Primary and secondary school students

provided by public agencies, Self-Help Groups, Grassroots Organisations, Social Service Agencies and volunteers.	
More Info: https://www.moe.gov.sg/news/press-releases/20211110-expansion-of-uplift-initiatives	
School-based Student Care Centres (SCCs)	MOE
SCCs provide a safe and conducive environment, as well as a variety of enrichment activities and outdoor programmes to support students' holistic development after school. Schools also work closely with SCC operators and community partners to conduct targeted support programmes for high-needs/at-risk students.	Target group: Primary school students
More Info: https://www.moe.gov.sg/primary/p1-registration/student-care-centres	
Enhanced STEP-UP (ESU)	MSF
ESU is a 12-month support programme provided by Integrated Service Providers (ISPs) targeted at students with chronic school absenteeism or mainstream school leavers. It adopts a co-case management approach between the school and the ESU case worker and includes casework, counselling and family intervention sessions. ESU aims for the client to remain in or return to school; or be engaged in work skills training or employment. Depending on the needs of the client, the programme may be extended up to an additional 12 months.	Target group: Youths below 21 years
More Info: https://www.msf.gov.sg/what-we-do/help-those-in-need/article/programmes/Enhanced-STEP-UP	
Youth GO! Programme (YGP)	MSF
YGP is an outreach, engagement and intervention programme for youths who hang out on the streets, neighbourhoods and local community areas. After identification through street outreach or referrals from other government agencies, YGP workers engage and work with the youths for 12 to 18 months, connecting them to various community resources to help them be meaningfully engaged and become resilient individuals. Intervention delivered by the YGP workers includes case management services and interest-based activities. Beyond working with the youths, services and assistance are also coordinated and rendered to their families.	Target group: Youths between 12 and 21 years
More Info: https://www.msf.gov.sg/what-we-do/help-those-in-need/article/programmes/Youth-GO-Programme	
Family Service Centres (FSC)	MSF
FSCs are community-based social services that provide support for low-income and/or vulnerable individuals and families with social and emotional issues. Social Work Practitioners at the FSCs provide case management support and also partner with other agencies to coordinate holistic support for clients to help them achieve stability, self-reliance, and social mobility.	Target group: Low-income and/or vulnerable individuals and families

More Info: https://supportgowhere.life.gov.sg/services/SVC-FSCF/family-service-centre-fsc	
Positive Parenting Programmes (Triple P)	MSF
Triple P is an evidence-based programme that equips parents with techniques to promote their children's (aged up to 16 years) psychological, social and emotional competence. Triple P is built on a tiered system that provides different degrees of parental support.	Target group: Parents of children between 0 and 16 years
More Info: https://www.msf.gov.sg/what-we-do/support-families-and-parents/article/programmes/Parenting	
Delta League	MHA
Delta League keeps youths meaningfully occupied during the school holidays through sports to raise crime prevention awareness and consequences of offending. It is organised biannually by the Singapore Police Force and the National Council of Crime Prevention. The programme aims to inculcate in youths the sense of social responsibility, teamwork and discipline.	Target Group: Youths between 13 and 17 years
More Info: https://www.police.gov.sg/Community/Community-Programmes/Delta-League	
NAMS Outpatient Clinic	IMH
The NAMS outpatient clinic provides integrated treatment service for adolescents struggling with substance and/or behavioural addiction issues. The NAMS' Adolescent team works in collaboration with a multi-disciplinary team of specialists including a psychiatrist, psychologist, family therapist and medical social worker to provide support and assistance to their adolescent clients.	Target group: Youths between 13 and 18 years
More Info: https://www.nams.sg/	
STRENGTHS - Smoking Cessation Program	HPB
STRENGTHS targets youth smokers and helps youths draw on their strengths to take control, and channel their attention away from smoking and other risky behaviours by engaging in healthy activities. The programme focuses on youths' strengths in order to drive change, while enabling them to kick the habit and learn positive coping strategies.	Target Group: Secondary and Junior College students
More Info: https://www.hpb.gov.sg/schools/school-programmes/health-promoting-programmes-for-secondary-schools-and-jcs	

Programmes and Support available for Youth Offenders are in the table below.

Youth Offenders	
Point of Arrest	
Triage System	MSF
The Triage system aims to divert suitable youth offenders who committed minor offences away from court and ensure relevant support to prevent re-offending. Offenders are referred by the police or Central Narcotic Bureau (CNB) to	Target group: Youths below 19 years

<p>appointed social service agencies known as Integrated Service Providers (ISPs) for a Triage interview. Triage interviews are conducted with the youth and family and a social assessment report is prepared and forwarded to law enforcement. Depending on the outcome, the offender may be placed on a pre-court diversionary programme, be administered a conditional police warning, or be charged in Court.</p>	
<p>More Info: https://www.msf.gov.sg/what-we-do/help-those-in-need/article/programmes/triage-and-diversionary-programmes</p>	
<p>Pre-Court Diversionary Programmes</p> <p>The following are pre-court diversionary programmes for youths who commit minor offences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These programmes are undertaken by MSF-appointed ISPs. • The programmes last 6 months and can be extended up to a maximum of 12 months. • A case management approach is adopted as caseworkers work with various support systems such as families, health professionals, schools and other social service agencies. • Youths go through a series of individual, group and family-based interventions, targeted at the youths' motivation to change and to equip them with skills to stay clear of offending. Youths who complete the programme are given a warning in lieu of prosecution. These programmes help youths develop better self-control, take responsibility for their actions and acquire life skills to help them steer clear of offending. 	
<p>Guidance Programme (GP)</p>	<p>MSF</p>
<p>This programme caters to the vast majority of youth offenders who commit minor offences.</p>	<p>Target group: Youths between 10 and 18 years</p>
<p>More Info: https://www.msf.gov.sg/what-we-do/help-those-in-need/article/programmes/triage-and-diversionary-programmes</p>	
<p>Guidance Programme - Positive Adolescent Sexuality Treatment (GP-PAST)</p>	<p>MSF</p>
<p>GP-PAST is for youths who committed relatively minor sexual offences. The programme builds upon the core GP skills modules with the addition of a suite of offence-specific modules targeted at risk factors associated with sexual offending.</p>	<p>Target group: Youths between 10 and 18 years</p>
<p>Enhanced Streetwise Programme (ESWP)</p>	<p>MSF</p>
<p>ESWP targets youths who have played a minor role in gang-related offences, ESWP equips youths with skills to dissociate from gangs and form healthy relationship with others. Concurrently, the youths are also required to report to the police and abide by restrictions on persons they are not to associate with or places they cannot hang out or visit.</p>	<p>Target group: Youths between 13 and 18 years</p>
<p>More Info: https://www.msf.gov.sg/what-we-do/help-those-in-need/article/programmes/triage-and-diversionary-programmes</p>	

Youth Enhanced Supervision (YES) Scheme	MSF
<p>YES is for youth offenders who have abused drugs or inhalant for the first time and are assessed to have a low risk of re-offending, the programme aims to equip youths with the requisite relapse prevention skills to desist from drug-taking. To ensure that youths receive sufficient support from the family, family members are involved in mandatory counselling sessions. Parents are equipped with parenting approaches to help their children to stay drug free while youths are engaged in sessions focusing on increasing motivation for change and teaching them new skills to stay away from drugs. Under the scheme, youths undergo regular urine tests at CNB concurrently with their counselling sessions.</p>	<p>Target group: Youths below 21 years</p>
<p>More Info: https://www.msf.gov.sg/what-we-do/help-those-in-need/article/programmes/triage-and-diversionary-programmes</p>	
Awaiting Court Order	
Early Engagement for Youth Under 21 (EE21)	State Courts
<p>EE21 is a voluntary programme for youths who have been charged in court and are awaiting the outcome of their cases, which may take up to several months or longer. EE21 engages youths through pro-social and recreational activities, provides counselling services to support youths' emotional needs and strengthen family relationships, and explores employment and vocational opportunities with them. Assessment of the youths' needs are conducted by the Centre for Specialist Services at State Courts and referrals are made to the appropriate agencies.</p>	<p>Target group: Youth offenders below 21 years who are charged in court</p>
<p>More Info: https://www.judiciary.gov.sg/legal-help-support/state-courts-centre-specialist-services</p>	
During Court Order	
Probation Order	MSF
<p>Probation is a community-based rehabilitation option, ordered by the Court. It is essentially supervision of an offender in the community and can be ordered between 6 months and 3 years. As part of the probation regime, offenders are required to abide by a set of conditions which typically involve community service, a curfew/electronic tagging, regular reporting to a Probation Officer and attending specific rehabilitative programmes. Offenders with more complex needs may additionally be required to reside in a hostel. Probation Officers work closely with families and community partners such as schools, National Service authorities, medical professionals and various community groups to bring about positive changes in probationers and support them in their rehabilitation journey.</p>	<p>Target group: Largely ordered for youths below 21 years</p>
<p>More Info: https://www.msf.gov.sg/what-we-do/help-those-in-need/article/programmes/Probation-Order</p>	

Community Sentencing - Community Service Order (CSO)	MSF
Community service is commonly ordered as a condition of the Probation Order, though a standalone order could also be made. Community service aims to provide opportunities for probationers to recognise the harm they have caused others and to cultivate a sense of responsibility to the community. Through such experiences, probationers are guided to develop perspectives such as care and empathy for others and the environment, and learn to view themselves in a different light – not as offenders but as youths with the potential to contribute meaningfully to society.	Target group: Youths aged 16 years and above
More Info: https://www.msf.gov.sg/what-we-do/help-those-in-need/article/programmes/Other-Court-Ordered-Options-or-Conditions	
Community Sentencing - Day Reporting Order (DRO)	MHA
Day Reporting Order is an alternative sentencing option where the youth offender is required to report for a Day Reporting Centre for monitoring, counselling, and rehabilitation programmes for 3 to 12 months. It is handled by the Singapore Prisons Service. The youth's criminal record will be considered spent upon successful completion of the order.	Target group: Youths aged 16 years and above
More Info: https://www.judiciary.gov.sg/criminal/community-based-sentences	
Community Sentencing - Short Detention Order (SDO)	MHA
Short Detention Order is an alternative sentencing option which gives the offender a short (no more than 14 days) but sharp experience of incarceration. It acts as a deterrent by allowing the youth offender to experience prison life. The youth's criminal record will be considered spent upon successful completion of the order.	Target group: Youths aged 16 years and above
More Info: https://www.judiciary.gov.sg/criminal/community-based-sentences	
Community Sentencing - Mandatory Treatment Order (MTO)	IMH
Mandatory Treatment Order is an alternative sentencing option for cases where the youth offender suffers from a treatable psychiatric condition at time of offence and the condition is one of the contributing factors for committing the offence. The youth will undergo psychiatric treatment for a period of up to 36 months. The youth's criminal record will be considered spent upon successful completion of the order.	Target group: Youth offenders aged 16 and above
More Info: https://www.judiciary.gov.sg/criminal/community-based-sentences	
Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre (JRC)	MSF
JRC cater to youths who are in conflict with the law, and whose behaviour and circumstances render community-based options inappropriate or unsuitable. They are assessed to have complex needs, unsupportive family environment and/or higher risk behaviours. The JRC provides youth offenders with a stable and safe	Target group: Youths between 10 and 19 years

environment for rehabilitation, in the MSF Youth Homes (Singapore Boys' Home and Singapore Girls' Home), that will eventually help them lead meaningful lives upon their discharge to the community. The JRC regime involves a structured daily routine, risk and needs assessment leading to an individualised care plan, education provided by MOE-trained teachers and therapeutic programmes for the youths' holistic development.	
Forensic Rehabilitation Intervention Evaluation Network Development Services (FRIENDS)	IMH
FRIENDS is a multidisciplinary team at the Child Guidance Clinic which supports children and youth in the juvenile justice system with the appropriate mental health care support such as assessment, treatment services, support services and referrals for moderate-risk young offenders and victims of abuse.	Target group: Youth offenders, Youths-at-risk, Victims of child abuse, Children and youths with trauma symptoms
More Info: https://www.imh.com.sg/Clinical-Services/Specialised-Services/Pages/FRIENDS-Child.aspx	
Reformative Training (RT)	MHA
The Reformative Training Centre (RTC) houses young offenders who have been sentenced by the Court to undergo reformative training regime. Reformative Training (RT) regime entails rehabilitative programmes in a disciplined environment during the residential phase, minimally 6 months or 12 months for trainees sentenced to Level 1 or Level 2 intensity, of up to 36 months. This is followed by a period of statutory supervision in community and aftercare support after discharge, of up to 54 months. Examples of rehabilitative programmes offered to trainees include psychology-based correctional programmes, family programmes, academic programmes, vocational training etc. The regime is also designed to offer a transformative environment where the young offenders can progress towards acquiring more prosocial behaviour and attitude.	Target group: Reformative Trainees (youth offenders 16 to below 21 years; youth offenders 14 to below 16 years and previously sent to JRC prior to their conviction)
More Info: https://www.sps.gov.sg/learn-about-corrections/prison-regime/reformative-training	
Family Resource Centre (FRC)	MHA
FRCs, located at Prison Link Centre (Changi) were set up by Singapore Prison Service to provide services to inmates and their families in need of support. The FRCs aim to provide direct assistance and address the interim needs of inmates and their family members, like financial, accommodation or familial problems, during the period of incarceration	Target group: All offenders (including youth offenders) and families
More Info: https://www.sps.gov.sg/learn-about-corrections/resources-for-families/	
Drug and Inhalant Abuse	
Community Rehabilitation Centre (CRC)	MHA

<p>CRC provides a step-down arrangement for first-time youth drug abusers who have completed a short detention at the Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC). It is a one-year regime consisting of two phases – Residential and Home Leave. For the first six months of the residential phase, it offers casework and counselling services to help residents build resilience against drug addiction and strengthen their family ties. They can attend school or work outside the CRC during this period. In the last six months, residents will be assessed on their suitability for Home Leave to return to their families with electronic tagging. In addition to supervision and support by their family members, they will continue to receive counselling by their assigned caseworker to ensure that they stay on track and drug-free.</p>	<p>Target group: First-time youth drug abusers 16 to below 21 years</p>
<p>More Info: https://www.sps.gov.sg/learn-about-corrections/community-transition/youth-offenders</p>	
<p>Drug Rehabilitation Centre (DRC)</p>	<p>MHA</p>
<p>DRC provides treatment and rehabilitation plans for youth drug abusers. Youth drug abusers undergo customised programming pathways based on their assessed risk of re-offending and severity of drug use. The DRC regime under Singapore Prison Service (SPS) comprises a residential in-care phase and a structured aftercare phase.</p> <p>During the in-care phase, SPS prepares the youth abusers for a drug free life outside of prison by working with them to change their negative thinking, promote pro-social behaviour, and equip them with the relevant knowledge and skills to stay away from drugs. This is achieved through programmes like the Psychology-based Correctional Programme, family programme, religious counselling, etc.</p> <p>As part of the DRC regime, youth abusers will also be emplaced on the Community-based programme (CBP) to support their reintegration into the community. While on CBP, youth abusers are provided with case management services, where case managers and reintegration officers would support them in their reintegration challenges.</p>	<p>Target group: Youth drug abusers</p>
<p>More Info: https://www.sps.gov.sg/learn-about-corrections/community-transition/cbp/</p>	
<p>Inhalant Treatment Centres</p>	<p>MHA</p>
<p>Inhalant Treatment Centre (ITC) allows treatment and rehabilitation for youth inhalant abusers for a duration of up to 12 months. Youth inhalant abusers will undergo counselling services based on their needs. After their discharge from the ITC, the youths will be assigned to case managers who will support them in domains such as improving familial relationships, developing their coping skills, and adopting positive lifestyle.</p>	<p>Target group: Youth inhalant abusers</p>

Upon Completion of Order	
Post-Care Support	MSF
MSF Youth Homes provide post-care support to facilitate discharged residents' transition and reintegration into the community. Post-care support has been extended to all residents since February 2021. Post-Care Workers from social services agencies are assigned to each youth, to reinforce skills learnt and habits formed in the MSF Homes. Post-Care Workers also provide emotional support to the youths, while encouraging them to continue their academic or vocational training, seek employment, or join interest groups.	Target group: Youths discharged from MSF Youth Homes
Skills and Vocational Training Opportunities for Reformative Trainees	MHA
Singapore Prison Service (SPS), works closely with Yellow Ribbon Singapore (YRSG) to establish collaborations with community partners such as training vendors, educational institutions and employers, to upskill reformative trainees through skills and vocational trainings, that can help to enhance their employability upon release or at later stages of their lives. Upon request and prior to their release on supervision, reformative trainees can be assisted by Career Specialists and Coaches from YRSG on job preparation, placement and retention.	Target group: Reformative Trainees (Youth offenders 16 to below 21 years; youth offenders 14 to below 16 years and previously sent to a JRC prior to their conviction)
Drug and Inhalant Abuse	
Drug Supervision Order	MHA
Youth ex-drug abusers issued with Supervision Orders will be placed on the Drug Supervision Scheme for five years to help them kick the drug habit and develop a drug-free lifestyle. As a supervisee, they undergo regular mandatory urine tests. Such regular checks help deter relapse and allow for early intervention if they do relapse. Apart from conducting urine tests on the supervisees, CNB officers would assess the needs and identify the interventions required by supervisees to support these youths in their reintegration into society and prevent them from falling back into drug abuse.	Target group: Youth ex-drug abusers