

# JURIDICAL APPROACH TO YOUTH OFFENDERS

Recognising the importance of guiding younger offenders during their formative years, the primary aim of the legislation for youth offenders is to rehabilitate and reintegrate youth offenders, while balancing the need for punishment and deterrence.

## REHABILITATION OF YOUTH OFFENDERS (<21 YEARS OLD)



**Community service, fines, etc<sup>^</sup>**

**Probation** under the Probation of Offenders Act<sup>\*\*</sup>



**Rehabilitation of up to 3 years** in secure residential facilities such as Juvenile Rehabilitation Centres<sup>^</sup>



**Reformatory Training** at the Reformatory Training Centre within the Changi Prison Complex<sup>\*\*</sup>



**Community-Based Sentencing** as an additional sentencing option<sup>\*</sup>

**Progress Accountability Court Review** to motivate youth to address underlying problems leading to crimes<sup>\*</sup>



**Early Engagement of Offenders Below 21** to encourage participation in recreational activities, education and/or employment before sentencing<sup>\*</sup>

<sup>^</sup>This is a rehabilitation option under Youth Courts

<sup>\*</sup>This is a rehabilitation option under State Courts

## PROTECTION OF YOUTH OFFENDERS (<16 YEARS OLD)



**Not labelled** as criminals

**Not exposed** to adult offenders



Shielded from the **full glare of the public**

Identities kept **confidential**



**Restricted publication** of information relating to proceedings

## NEW

### 2019 Amendments to the Children and Young Persons Act to further Rehabilitate and Protect Youth Offenders



**Extend rehabilitation to youth offenders aged 16 to below 18** based on their different risks and needs



**Allow youth offenders to declare that they do not have a criminal record** if they successfully complete Youth Court orders



**Protect youth offenders' identities for life** unless they re-offend



Scan this QR code to access the full Report on Youth Delinquency - Key Trends and Upstream Measures, and other NCPR's initiatives.