

Annual Report

2024–25

Parole Board of Tasmania Annual Report 2024–25

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Hartz Peak Walk, Hartz Mountains National Park

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Parole Board of Tasmania
Department of Justice
PO Box 4660, Hobart TAS 7001



09 October 2025

The Hon Guy Barnett MP

Deputy Premier
Attorney General
Minister for Justice, Corrections and Rehabilitation
Minister for Small Business, Trade and Consumer Affairs

Level 5, 4 Salamanca Place
Hobart, Tasmania 7000

Dear Minister,

In accordance with the requirements of the *Corrections Act 1997*, the Parole Board of Tasmania submits its Annual Report for the financial year ended 30 June 2025.

Section 64 of the Act requires the Board to report to the Minister on:

- a. the number of prisoners released on parole during the financial year and the number of prisoners returned to prison by reason of the revocation of their release on parole; and,
- b. the general activities of the Board under the Act during the financial year and any matters affecting the operation of the Act that the Board thinks appropriate to include in the report.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Susie Winter', written in a cursive style.

Susie Winter

Chairperson, Parole Board of Tasmania

Table of contents

01. Introduction	5
Message from the Chairperson	6
Message from the Parole Board Secretary.....	9
Highlights	12
02. Operations and decision making	13
Membership of the Parole Board	14
Functions and responsibilities of the Parole Board.....	17
Meetings of the Parole Board	17
Parole Board activity summary: 2024-25 financial year.....	18
Release on parole	19
Parole conditions and oversight.....	20
Monitoring compliance and responding to breaches.....	20
Parole order completions	21
03. Year at a glance	22
Financial year at a glance	23
04. Annexures	25
Annexure A – Examples of standard parole conditions	26
Annexure B – Examples of non-standard parole conditions	28
Parole Board contact details	31

01 Introduction

Message from the Chairperson

As this is my first message as Chairperson of the Parole Board of Tasmania (the Board) since my appointment in March 2025, I reflect on what has been a year of significant change, particularly in the membership of the Board.

First, I acknowledge the outstanding work of my predecessor, Ms Leigh Mackey SC, who resigned in November 2024 after six years as Chairperson to accept a well-deserved appointment as a Magistrate of Tasmania. Under her strong leadership, the Board's assessment of an inmate's suitability for parole was always guided by the principles of procedural fairness and natural justice, while carefully weighing the risks posed to the community. Ms Mackey was a steadfast advocate for the Board's long-standing practice of personally interviewing all parole applicants. Her experience, insight and commitment to parole will be missed.



In August 2024, Deputy Member Kate Cuthbertson SC resigned following her appointment as a Judge of the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, and later to the Supreme Court of Tasmania in February 2025. Appointed to the Board in 2016, Ms Cuthbertson's balance and insight were invaluable. Early 2025 also saw the resignation of Deputy Member Marion Hale, who chose to focus on her work in community equity and justice. These departures created space for new appointments: In February 2025 we welcomed Deputy Members Philippa Morgan, a criminal advocate, and Angela Waite, a registered psychologist. Their expertise adds important depth to the Board's deliberations.

I thank all current and former Members and Deputy Members for their commitment during this period of transition. Despite increased workload pressures, the Board has remained dedicated to timely hearings and decision-making.

I am also deeply grateful to the Parole Board Secretary, Ben Hancock, for his tireless work, support and guidance. The role of Secretary is often unrecognised and at times undervalued by those who have dealings with the Board and its processes, yet it is central to the Board's operations and the Board's important work could not occur without it. Beyond administration, the Secretary engages extensively with stakeholders, educating agencies about their obligations under the *Corrections Act 1997*.

Many of the operational improvements outlined in this report are the direct result of Mr Hancock's initiative and direction, and they will enhance both the efficiency of the Board and the clarity of its processes for inmates and partner agencies.

Tasmania remains one of the few jurisdictions where the prisoner applying for parole appears before the Board in person. Those who present often carry complex social, behavioural and cultural needs. While our membership draws expertise from law, mental health, policing, and victim advocacy, we recognised the importance of deepening our cultural understanding. A recent initiative now requires all current and incoming Members to undertake Cultural Awareness Training, ensuring the Board's hearing and decision-making processes are appropriately informed and responsive.

The system of parole is not perfect, and its relationship with recidivism is complex. Parole decisions require balancing fairness, justice, rehabilitation, and public safety. It is also important to recognise that criminal behaviour rarely exists in isolation; it is often rooted in intergenerational trauma, addiction, mental illness, homelessness, and social disadvantage. While prison can provide an opportunity for change, that opportunity depends on access to therapeutic programs. These programs, whether addressing substance dependence or behaviour change, are critical. They not only support an offender's rehabilitation but contribute to community safety by reducing the risk of reoffending. Parole provides the structure to link custodial interventions with community supervision. Without ongoing intervention, the chance of meaningful rehabilitation is diminished.

This year, the Board has welcomed increased access to therapeutic programs for medium-security inmates, resulting in observable improvements in behaviour and compliance. However, program availability remains limited, and the Board continues to urge that criminogenic and therapeutic programs be expanded across all security divisions.

Another encouraging development has been delivery of the Opioid Replacement Therapy (ORT) program, with a greater proportion of prisoners now accessing long-acting injectable treatment. While I cannot comment from a clinical perspective, the Board has observed that engagement with ORT assists many inmates in stabilising their behaviour and emotional regulation, leading to improved compliance in custody. Many parole applicants themselves report increased clarity of thought and decision-making linked to ORT participation. These behavioural changes are highly relevant to our assessment of parole suitability.

It is also important to correct a common misconception: being granted parole does not mean freedom. While parolees leave the confines of prison, parole is a form of conditional release. It allows offenders to serve part of their sentence in the community, subject to supervision and strict conditions. Eligibility for parole is determined by the courts at sentencing; the Board's role is to decide whether an inmate, at the point of eligibility, can safely serve the balance of their sentence in the community. Every decision deliberately weighs public safety against the evidence that supervised parole is far more effective than unsupervised release at sentence expiry.

Looking forward, I hope the launch of the Parole Board of Tasmania's website in 2026 will provide accessible information for victims, offenders, families and the wider community, supporting a better understanding of the parole system and its benefits.

Finally, I extend my thanks to the many agencies and organisations that support the Board's work. The Tasmanian Prison Service and its dedicated staff ensure in-person hearings can continue. Program providers and clinicians deliver essential rehabilitative interventions and insights that inform parole decisions. Community Corrections plays a pivotal role through supervision, monitoring, support and case management. The Director and staff across the State provide critical assistance in assessing applicants and in helping parolees reintegrate successfully, thereby reducing the risk of reoffending.

To all of you, the Board expresses its sincere appreciation.

Susie Winter

Chairperson, Parole Board of Tasmania

Message from the Parole Board Secretary

As Secretary of the Parole Board, it is my privilege to reflect on a busy and consequential year for the Board. The 2024–25 period has been one of transition, consolidation and forward-looking reform, and I am pleased to share the highlights, achievements and developments that will shape our work in the coming year.

Throughout the reporting period, the Board has undertaken a series of initiatives aimed at improving the efficiency, fairness, and transparency of parole processes, and laying the groundwork for reforms set to commence from the start of 2026. Internally, the Board has strengthened processes including drafting refusal letters in plain English and structured pre-hearing discussions.

A central focus has been the streamlined handling of applications that cannot proceed due to clear criteria, such as lack of accommodation or pending interstate parole transfer applications. Previously, applicants were required to appear for adjournment, causing confusion for the applicant and delays. Under the new process, such applications are identified in advance, applicants are notified of the reason for adjournment in writing, and the decisions are recorded on the meeting agenda and minutes for transparency. Exceptional cases continue to be referred to the Board. This ensures Board time is focused on complete applications ready for full consideration while maintaining a fair, rigorous process.

Significant groundwork has also been undertaken to explore reforms around the Board's approach to street-time credit. Over the past year, this has included consultation with stakeholders, detailed legal and policy research, review of relevant papers, and examination of practices in other jurisdictions. 'Street time' refers to the portion of a prisoner's sentence served in the community under parole supervision, rather than in custody. Although Section 79(5) of the *Corrections Act 1997 (Tas)* has long provided the Board with authority in this area, it has not been actively applied.

Once introduced, the reform will allow the Board to consider, at its discretion, whether to grant credit for time successfully spent in the community, even if parole is later revoked. Each decision will be case-specific, taking into account the proportion of parole completed, compliance with conditions, the seriousness of any breach or reoffending, and changes in risk.



The reform is designed to recognise positive engagement, reduce the automatic loss of progress at revocation, and strengthen fairness, rehabilitation, and truth in sentencing. The Board's intention is for this reform to be ready for release and commencement in the new year, supporting greater consistency, accountability, and public confidence in the parole system.

In parallel, the Board has been preparing to introduce Electronic Alcohol Monitoring (EAM) as a condition of parole, applied solely at the Board's discretion and only where alcohol poses a clear risk of reoffending. EAM uses a wearable ankle device to continuously measure alcohol levels through sweat, generating alerts for supervising officers if alcohol is detected. This will enable timely interventions and supports rehabilitation by encouraging compliance, while providing objective data to inform supervision decisions. The pilot, which will commence in 2026, will be evaluated over 12 months for compliance, breach rates, and recidivism, with strict safeguards to ensure fairness, proportionality, privacy and ethical use.

The Board has also worked to make information about the parole process more accessible. The Parole Information Booklet has been an ongoing project over the past few years, developed in consultation with both the Tasmania Prison Service and Community Corrections and written in plain English. The booklet is designed to fill information gaps that were previously unavailable, empowering applicants, fostering transparency, and strengthening the integrity of the parole process. It will be published alongside this report and made available to prisoners, their families and supports, stakeholders, and the public via the Board's website.

Stakeholder engagement has remained a cornerstone of the Board's work and an important aspect of my role as Parole Board Secretary. Meetings with The Hive Counselling, Correctional Primary Health Services, and the Tasmanian Aboriginal Legal Service have emphasised the importance of early intervention, culturally informed support, and coordinated clinical care. These discussions have highlighted the challenges faced by Aboriginal prisoners, those with complex therapeutic needs, and prisoners requiring health support. Aboriginal Wellbeing Officers play a critical role in integrating cultural support into parole planning while collaborating with Community Corrections, prison planning officers, and community organisations. The insights gained from these engagements directly inform Board decision-making and reinforce our commitment to rehabilitation, reintegration and reducing recidivism.

I would like to acknowledge the departure of our former Chair, Leigh Mackey SC. Leigh's support, guidance, and mentorship were invaluable to me personally during my first six years in this role. Her commitment to principled, fair, and rigorous decision-making has left a lasting mark, and we wish her well in her role as Magistrate of Tasmania. I also thank other members who have left over the past twelve months, Kate Cuthbertson SC and Marion Hale, for their significant contributions.

This year marked the appointment of Susie Winter as Chair. I have had the privilege of working with Susie for the past six years as Deputy Chair, and I look forward to continuing our collaboration under her leadership. Her steady, thoughtful guidance provides the Board with a strong foundation as we navigate ongoing operational pressures and implement new reforms. At the time of writing, the Deputy Chair appointment process is still underway, and we anticipate this will provide additional leadership support and continuity.

In closing, I would like to express my gratitude to the Chair, Board members, and colleagues across Community Corrections, the Tasmania Prison Service, Victim Support Services, Correctional Primary Health Service, and community organisations. Your expertise, dedication, and collaboration have been essential to the Board's achievements this year.

I see every day the positive results of the work the Board does to support and protect the Tasmanian community. I am proud to be part of this work and of the progress we have made, and I look forward to continuing to strengthen a parole system that is fair, transparent, and focused on rehabilitation and public safety.

Ben Hancock

Secretary of the Parole Board

Highlights



300

applications for parole
considered



724

matters considered by
the Parole Board



31

Parole Board meetings



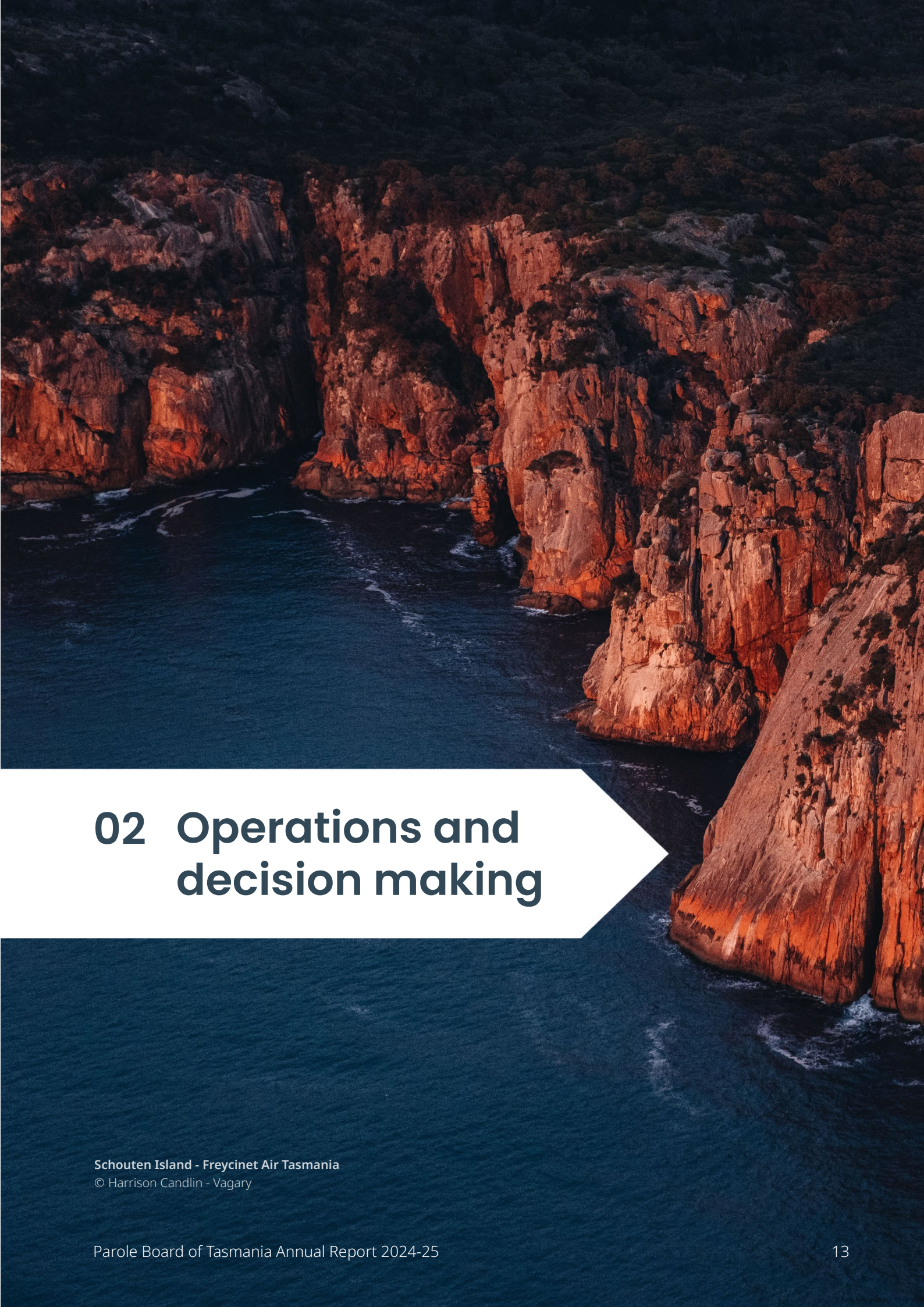
122

applicants granted parole



42

parolees successfully
finished parole



02 Operations and decision making

Schouten Island - Freycinet Air Tasmania
© Harrison Candlin - Vagary

The Parole Board operates under the authority of the *Corrections Act 1997* (the Act), which establishes its structure, responsibilities, and decision-making framework. The Act mandates a multidisciplinary membership to ensure balanced and informed parole decisions. Each Board member is appointed for a three-year term, with a quorum requiring the presence of three members. Decisions are made by majority vote, ensuring diverse perspectives contribute to each outcome.

The Board's composition includes professionals with expertise in key areas relevant to parole decision-making, specifically:

- a legal practitioner
- a person with experience in sociology, criminology, penology or medicine
- an individual with a background in victim of crime matters
- a former serving police officer.

This structure enables the Board to balance public safety considerations with the goals of offender rehabilitation. The legislative framework ensures decisions are evidence-based, procedurally fair, and grounded in expert judgment across multiple disciplines.

Membership of the Parole Board

Throughout the recent reporting period, the following members constituted our Board:

Chairperson: Susie Winter

Susie Winter was appointed Chair of the Parole Board in March 2025, having previously served as Deputy Chair since October 2018. Admitted as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania in 1991, she brings extensive experience from both the public and not-for-profit sectors. Ms Winter spent over 20 years with Tasmania Legal Aid, including in the role of Acting Director. She also contributed a decade of service to the disability sector, serving on the board of Nexus Inc., including three years as Chairperson.

Currently, Ms Winter is Deputy Director at the Centre for Legal Studies, where she plays a key role in the Tasmanian Legal Practice Course, helping to train and guide the next generation of legal professionals.

Departing Chairperson: Leigh Mackey SC

Leigh Mackey SC resigned from the Parole Board upon commencing her role as a Magistrate in November 2024. Ms Mackey first joined the Parole Board as Deputy Chair in April 2013 and was appointed Chairperson in May 2018. Prior to her appointment to the bench, Ms Mackey was a barrister and solicitor specialising in personal injury litigation. She was a partner at Ogilvie Jennings from 1999 until her departure in 2024, following more than seven years as a solicitor at Jennings Elliott.

Prior to her Magisterial appointment, Ms Mackey gained over 30 years' experience as a legal practitioner in Tasmania. In addition to her legal practice, she served on several professional boards and tribunals, including the Anti-Discrimination Tribunal. In recognition of her expertise and standing within the profession, she was appointed Senior Counsel in August 2024 - an honour reserved for a select group of highly respected legal practitioners.

Member: Dr Kristen Webb

Dr Kristen Webb joined the Parole Board as a Deputy Member in 2015 and was appointed a full Member in December 2018. A graduate in psychology from the University of Tasmania (1991), she has built a broad and impactful career across adult mental health, private practice, crime victim support, and disability services. She holds both a master's and a doctorate in health and has developed particular expertise in the areas of disability services and youth justice.

Dr Webb currently serves as Director of Clinical Services for custodial and community youth justice in Tasmania, where she leads the implementation of evidence-based practice across the service system. In addition to her executive role, Dr Webb contributes to education and research as a clinical lecturer at the UTAS School of Medicine and as a research affiliate with the Applied Research Centre for Disability and Wellbeing. She is also a general member of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (TASCAT).

Member: Randolph Wierenga

Randolph Wierenga joined the Parole Board as a Deputy Member in January 2020 and was appointed a full Member in October 2022. He served with Tasmania Police for 35 years, attaining the rank of Sergeant. During his policing career, Mr Wierenga held prominent leadership roles, including a decade as President of the Police Association of Tasmania and five years as Treasurer of the Police Federation of Australia.

Before his retirement from public service, he served as Senior Adviser to the Minister for Police and Emergency Management. Mr Wierenga holds an Honours degree in Political Science and Public Administration from the University of Tasmania and has received multiple commendations, including the National Police Service Medal, the National Medal, and the Commissioner's Medal.

Member: Jane Ansell

Jane Ansell joined the Parole Board in April 2023. Admitted to legal practice in 2002, she began her career in private practice, working across both criminal and civil law, before joining the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions in 2006 as Crown Counsel. In that role, she prosecuted matters in both the Supreme Court and Magistrates Court of Tasmania.

Ms Ansell currently serves as the Criminal Injuries Compensation Commissioner with Victim Support Services. She is also a member of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (TASCAT), working within the Protective and Mental Health Divisions, Guardianship Stream. In addition to her legal roles, she chairs the tribunal at Hockey Tasmania.

Deputy Member: Amber Cohen

Amber Cohen was appointed as a Deputy Board Member in August 2023. A practicing lawyer since 2003, she now works as a legal consultant in private practice. Ms Cohen holds several key positions, including Deputy President of the Tasmanian Racing Appeals Board and membership on TASCAT (Protective Division), the Teachers Registration Board, the Local Government Code of Conduct Panel, and the Legal Profession Board of Tasmania.

Deputy Member: Philippa Morgan

Philippa Morgan was appointed as a Deputy Member of the Parole Board in February 2025. She is a specialist criminal advocate at Liverpool Chambers, with a practice focused on criminal defence, coronial inquests, and child protection matters. Admitted to practice in 2000 after completing a BA/LLB at the University of Tasmania, Ms Morgan brings extensive experience across both prosecution and defence, including ten years with Tasmania Legal Aid. Since 2014, she has practised as a barrister in private practice, primarily representing legally aided clients.

Ms Morgan also contributes to legal education as coordinator of the Magistrates Court Practice and Advocacy unit at the Centre for Legal Studies. She serves on several boards, including the Legal Aid Board, Kingborough Tigers Sporting Club, and the Neuroendocrine Cancer Australia Board.

Deputy Member: Angela Waite

Angela Waite was appointed to the Parole Board in February 2025. She is a registered psychologist and executive leader with more than 15 years of experience working with vulnerable and at-risk individuals across the mental health, education, justice, and employment sectors.

Ms Waite is currently the Chief Executive Officer of The Link Youth Health Service in Hobart and has previously held senior roles with headspace Hobart, Lifeline Tasmania, and the Department of Justice. A Board Approved Supervisor, she is a member of both the Australian Psychological Society and the Australian Institute of Company Directors. In addition to her executive and clinical roles, Ms Waite serves as Chair of the Drug Education Network and as a Director at Community Based Support.

Departing Deputy Member: Kate Cuthbertson SC

Kate Cuthbertson SC served as a full Member of the Parole Board from November 2016 and as a Deputy Member from April 2023 until her resignation in August 2024. Ms Cuthbertson was appointed Senior Counsel in August 2024, an honour reserved for a distinguished group of senior legal practitioners. Her departure from the Board followed her appointment as a Judge of the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia, shortly before her subsequent elevation to the Supreme Court of Tasmania in February 2025.

Prior to her judicial appointments, she practised as a barrister at Malthouse Chambers, with more than 20 years' experience in criminal law and general litigation. She also held several significant roles, including Ordinary Member of the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (TASCAT) and Criminal Injuries Compensation Commissioner.

Departing Deputy Member: Marion Hale

Marion Hale became a Deputy Member in April 2023 and resigned from the Board in January 2025. With over 30 years' experience in advocacy, health and regulation, she has served as Women's Health Policy Officer, held a Churchill Fellowship to study smoke-free pregnancy programs, and completed two terms as President of the International Network of Women Against Tobacco. Marion also contributes to TASCAT's Mental Health stream and serves on national health and professional boards and committees.

Functions and responsibilities of the Parole Board

The Parole Board operates as an independent authority with critical responsibilities centred on the effective management of prisoner reintegration and community safety

Its core functions include:

- Determining which prisoners are suitable for parole release.
- Setting the conditions under which parole is granted, ensuring they support both rehabilitation and risk management.
- Varying parole orders as necessary to respond to changing circumstances or risks.
- Enforcing parole conditions by addressing breaches promptly and taking appropriate corrective actions.

A key mandate of the Board is to review and consider every eligible prisoner's application prior to their parole eligibility date. This proactive approach ensures timely decisions and structured support for prisoners transitioning back into the community.

Parole serves a vital purpose by providing a structured, supervised, and supportive transition for prisoners nearing the end of their sentences. Rather than releasing individuals directly into the community without oversight, parole facilitates gradual reintegration, reducing the risk of reoffending and enhancing overall community safety.

Moving forward, the Board remains committed to strengthening its decision-making frameworks, enforcing parole conditions decisively, and continuously improving support mechanisms to foster successful reintegration and uphold public trust.

Meetings of the Parole Board

During the 2024–25 financial year, the Parole Board convened on 31 occasions.

Tasmania's parole process remains distinct from that of most other Australian jurisdictions. While most states rely heavily on paper-based assessments, the Tasmanian Parole Board conducts personal interviews with every prisoner applying for parole. This face-to-face approach enables more direct and nuanced assessments, offering insights that written submissions alone may not reveal.

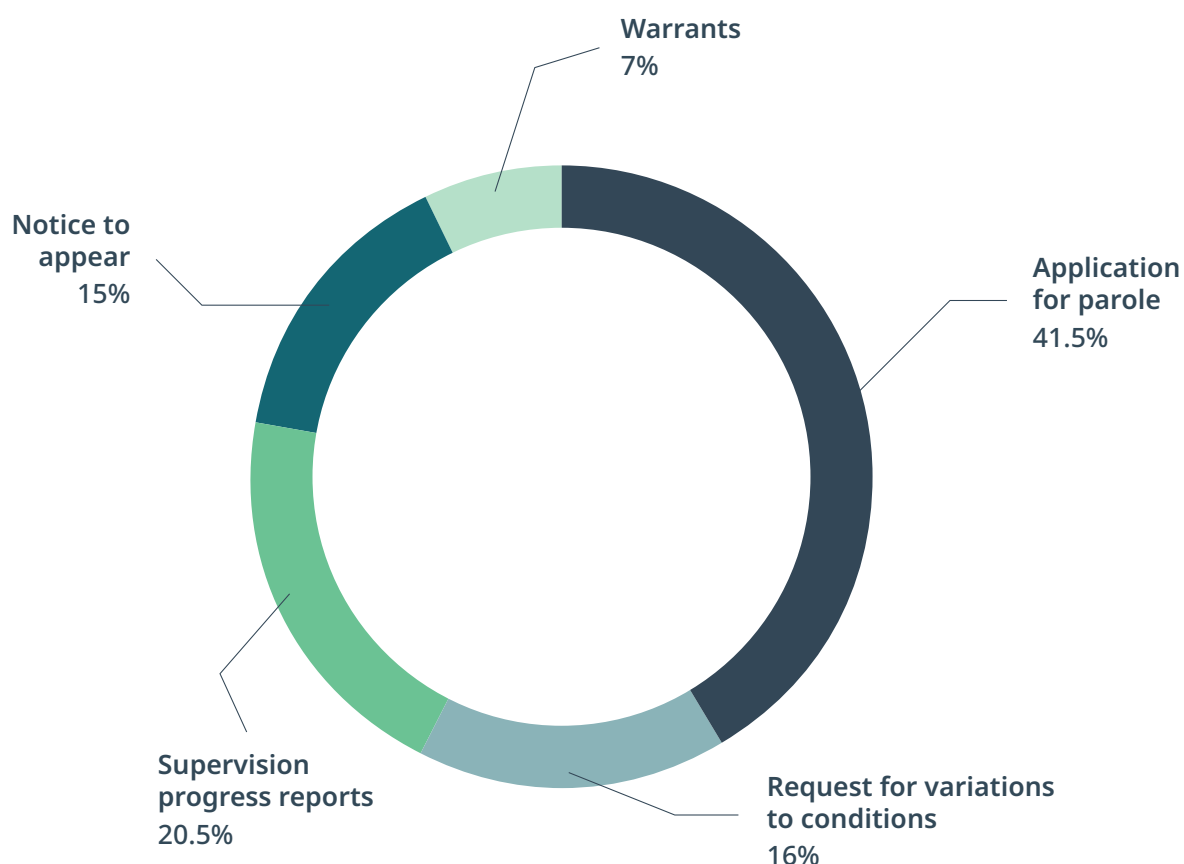
The Board retains the authority to determine its own procedures for matters within its jurisdiction, which underpins its commitment to this hands-on method. This unique model sets Tasmania apart in its parole practices, placing a strong emphasis on individual engagement and tailored decision-making.

Parole Board activity summary: 2024–25 financial year

During the reporting period a total of 724 matters were considered by the Board. The graph below outlines that of these matters, there were:

- 300 (41.5% of all matters) applications for parole (applications considered on multiple occasions are counted on each appearance)
- 117 (16%) requests to vary of the conditions of a parole order
- 148 (20.5%) supervision progress reports from Community Corrections
- 109 (15%) parolees attended on a notice to appear before the Board due to noncompliance of the conditions of parole
- 50 (7%) parolees appeared after being arrested on Parole Board warrant due to non-compliance of the conditions of parole.

Chart 1. Matters considered by the Parole Board 2024-25



Release on parole

The decision to grant parole is made independently by the Parole Board, operating with full autonomy under the framework established in Part 8 of the *Corrections Act 1997*. This section sets out the eligibility criteria and procedural steps that govern parole applications. Every case is assessed on its individual merits, with the Board required to follow statutory protocols while making a considered determination.

Parole decisions are inherently complex, involve a careful balancing of community safety, offender accountability, and rehabilitation outcomes.

Each decision is informed by a range of considerations, including:

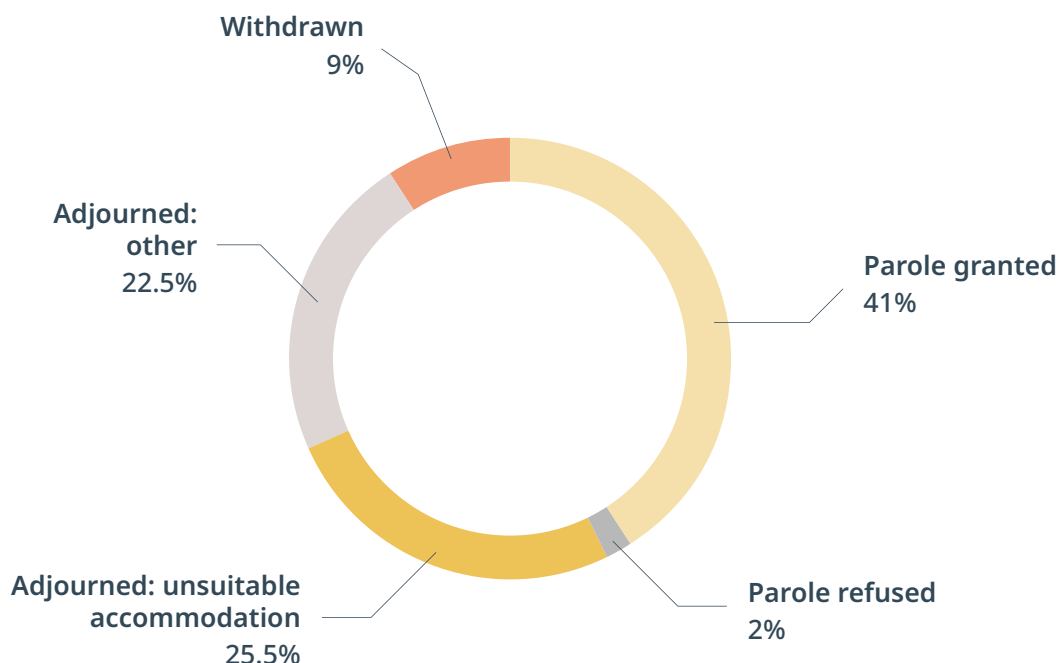
- victim impact statements and requests
- rehabilitation progress and readiness to comply with parole conditions
- risk of reoffending and suitability for safe reintegration
- public safety and potential harm
- conduct in custody, including rule compliance and program participation
- nature, seriousness and context of the offence
- sentencing court's remarks
- reports on social history, health and other relevant matters
- post-release environment, including housing, support, and stability
- any other factors the Board considers relevant.

Each of these considerations contributes to a nuanced, case-specific assessment process. The Board's goal is to make responsible, balanced decisions that uphold public safety while giving due regard to the individual's potential for rehabilitation and reintegration.

During the reporting period, the Board considered a total of 300 parole applications. It is important to note that this figure includes applications that were brought before the Board on more than one occasion. The graph below outlines that of these considered applications:

- Granted parole: 122 applications (41%)
- Refused parole: 6 applications (2%)
- Adjourned due to unsuitable accommodation: 77 applications (25.5%)
- Adjourned for other reasons (e.g. pending psychological reports or additional information): 68 applications (22.5%)
- Withdrawn by applicant: 27 applications (9%).

Chart 2. Outcomes of parole applications at hearing 2024-25



Parole conditions and oversight

When granting parole, the Board establishes release conditions to ensure public safety and support successful reintegration. Standard conditions apply in most cases, while additional, case-specific terms are set based on the individual's circumstances. Examples of conditions are detailed in Annexure A and Annexure B.

The Board retains full authority to modify these conditions throughout the parole period. Reviews may occur proactively or in response to requests submitted by parolees through their Probation Officers. This dynamic, case-by-case oversight ensures continued accountability and access to the support needed for parolees to re-enter the community responsibly.

Monitoring compliance and responding to breaches

Probation Officers play a critical role in parole supervision by regularly updating the Board on a parolee's progress and reporting any concerns, including suspected breaches of conditions. A breach occurs when a parolee fails to comply with any term of their parole.

Upon notification of a breach, the Board may take one or more of the following actions:

- Record the breach without further action;
- Issue a formal warning;
- Summon the parolee to appear before the Board;
- Issue an arrest warrant to return the parolee to custody.

In the past year, the Board issued 109 appearance notices and interviewed 50 parolees arrested on Board-issued warrants.

When a parolee appears before the Board in response to a breach, the Board may:

- Revoke (cancel) the parole order;
- Modify the existing conditions;
- Suspend parole for a specified period.

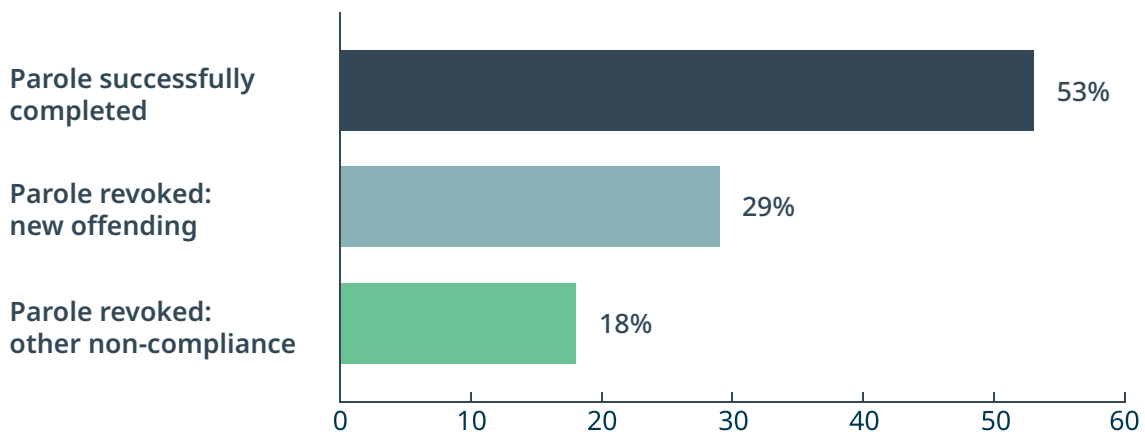
The Board's response is proportionate to the severity of the breach. Minor infractions may warrant only a warning, while serious or repeated violations may result in revocation. This graduated, flexible approach aims to uphold community safety while encouraging compliance and supporting the parolee's rehabilitation and reintegration.

Parole order completions

During the reporting period a total of 79 parole orders ended. The graph below outlines that of these completed orders:

- 42 parole orders (53%) expired successfully as scheduled.
- 23 parole orders (29%) were revoked due to new offending by the parolee while under supervision.
- 14 parole orders (18%) were revoked for other non-compliance issues, including illicit substance use or technical breaches such as failure to comply with reporting requirements.

Chart 3. Parole order completions 2024–25





03 Year at a glance

Killara Distillery
© Jasper Da Seymour

Financial year at a glance

Table 1. Meetings and matters

Meeting and matters	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Parole board meetings	31	34	28	38	34
Total matters considered	724	663	633	759	585
Average matters per meeting	23	20	23	20	17

Table 2. Parole applications and decisions

Applications and decisions	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Parole applications considered *	300	253	198	303	283
Parole orders granted	122	105	71	133	125
Parole applications adjourned	145	137	106	152	135
Parole orders refused	6	4	12	13	14
Parole applications withdrawn	27	50	43	42	40
Not interested in parole	0	8	8	10	10

* Applicants may appear more than once (each appearance is reflected in this number).

Table 3. Performance on parole

Performance on parole	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Released to parole	122	105	71	133	125
Orders successfully completed	42	54	82	50	57
Orders revoked	37	48	45	59	41
Revoked due to new offending	23	23	15	29	17
On parole on 30 June 2025	164	115	114	170	146

Table 4. Parole Board correspondence

Performance on parole	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Correspondence received	265	243	228	266	165
Variations to orders granted	92	81	103	152	111

Table 5. Interstate parole transfers

Interstate parole transfers	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Applications to transfer interstate	13	8	5	5	6
Orders transferred interstate	7	5	3	3	4
Applications to transfer to Tas	19	11	11	9	18
Orders transferred to Tas	13	3	3	2	5

Table 6. Notice to appear before the Board: non-compliance

Notice to appear before the Board: non-compliance	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Notice to attend notices issued	109	101	128	95	65
Orders confirmed	55	44	65	41	36
Orders suspended	32	38	48	31	20
Orders revoked	19	19	12	21	8
Warrant issued for failure to appear before the Board	2	1	2	2	1

Table 7. Parole Board warrants: non-compliance

Warrants: non-compliance	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Executed warrants heard	50	66	78	94	67
Orders confirmed	0	2	0	3	3
Orders suspended	32	35	45	53	31
Orders revoked	18	29	33	38	33

Table 8. Section 70 applications (exceptional circumstances)

Section 70 applications (Exceptional Circumstances)	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Applications considered	0	0	1	1	3
Applications granted	0	0	0	0	0
Applications refused	0	0	1	1	3

Table 9. Parole accommodation issues

Parolee accommodation*	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21
Applicants refused due to lack of suitable housing	0	0	0	0	0
Applicants adjourned due to lack of suitable housing	77	73	71	73	73
Of which: unsuitable accommodation	66	50	59	61	46
Of which: no accommodation	11	23	12	12	27

*The figures include cases where accommodation and other factors led to refusal or adjournment. They also count instances where an applicant submitted multiple unsuitable addresses.

All figures are rounded and sourced from Parole Board records.



04 Annexures

Tasmanian Pepper Co.
© Jasper Da Seymour

Annexure A – Examples of standard parole conditions

Whilst subject to a parole order the parolee must:

Reporting

1. Upon release, must report in person to Community Corrections for induction onto the order at the address, date and time specified.
2. Be supervised by a Probation Officer.
3. Report to a Probation Officer, or a person nominated by Community Corrections, at the time and place they direct.
4. Within 24 hours of release from prison obtain a personal mobile phone and an active mobile phone service and provide the phone number to Community Corrections and be always contactable on this phone and number.

Residence and employment

5. Only reside at the address that is approved by a Probation Officer and not change address without prior approval of a Probation Officer.
6. Only engage in employment that is approved by a Probation Officer and not change employment without prior approval of a Probation Officer.
7. Permit a Probation Officer, or a person nominated by a Community Corrections, to visit and enter your place of residence at any time they direct.

Directions

8. Comply with all orders and directions of the Parole Board.
9. Comply with all lawful and reasonable directions of a Probation Officer.
10. Obey a Probation Officer's direction to not associate with specific people.
11. Not contact, approach or associate with any member of any outlaw motorcycle gang or street gang, either directly or indirectly, including by any electronic means.
12. Not attend the address of any outlaw motorcycle gang or street gang.
13. Not attend any address, place or area specified in a direction of a Probation Officer.
14. Not leave the State of Tasmania without the prior written approval of the Executive Director, Community Corrections.
15. Be subject to a curfew between the hours of 10:00pm and 6:00am and not without reasonable excuse leave the place of residence during these hours, unless approved in advance by a Probation Officer.
16. Present in person to any Tasmania Police Officer, when they attend your residential address during curfew hours.

17. Submit to a breath test, urine test or other test, for the presence of any illicit drug or alcohol as requested by any Tasmania Police Officer.
18. Be of good behaviour.
19. Not commit any offence.
20. Comply with the conditions of any court, tribunal or police order you are subject to including but not limited to any Community Offender Protection Register Order, Family Violence Order, Restraint Order, Mental Health Treatment Order or Bail Order.

Medical, treatment, counselling and other programs

21. Participate in programs, treatment, interventions, counselling and other related activities as directed by a Probation Officer and not cease participation prior to the conclusion of the program, treatment, intervention, counselling or related activity without the permission of a Probation Officer.
22. Participate in education, training or other related activities as directed by a Probation Officer.
23. Give consent to third parties, including medical professionals and other service providers, to make available to a Probation Officer information about the parolee.

Drugs

24. Not use any illicit drugs or prohibited substances.
25. Not, other than in strict accordance with a doctor's direction and prescription, use, possess or administer any prescription drug or substance.
26. Not remain in the presence of any person using or administering any illicit drug or prohibited substance.
27. Not have any drug paraphernalia or product used for administration of any illicit drug or prohibited substance in your possession or on your property.
28. Attend and submit to drug and alcohol analysis or testing as directed by a Probation Officer, provide a valid sample and sign all documents to allow this to occur.

Alcohol

29. Not consume or purchase alcohol.
30. Not enter any licensed premises where the primary purpose of the venue is the sale or consumption of alcohol, including but not limited to bars, pubs, nightclubs, taverns, bottle shops, hotel bars and any gambling establishment, unless approved in advance by a Probation Officer.

Annexure B – Examples of non-standard parole conditions

Whilst subject to a parole order the parolee must:

Directions

- a. Not contact, approach or associate with **NAMED PERSON/S**, either directly or indirectly, including by any electronic means.
- b. Accept referral by a Probation Officer to a qualified gambling counsellor and participate, with the counsellor's assistance, in the self-exclusion process, of The Tasmanian Gambling Exclusion Scheme (TGES), including self-exclusion from internet-based gambling.
- c. Not attend, visit or enter any gambling or betting establishment, and not hold any online gambling or betting account or place bets through any online gambling website or application.

Electronic monitoring

- d. Wear an electronic monitoring device and be electronically monitored by Community Corrections.
- e. Not remove your electronic monitoring device unless directed to by a Probation Officer, or a person nominated by Community Corrections.
- f. Comply with all directions given by a Probation Officer, or a person nominated by a Community Corrections, that relate to the maintenance and charging of your electronic device to ensure it remains in good working order.
- g. Not damage, disable, tamper or interfere with the proper functioning of your electronic monitoring device or any equipment used for the purpose of electronic monitoring or allow another person to do so.

Medical, treatment, counselling and other programs

- h. Participate and actively engage in the **Family Violence Offender Interventions Program** (FVOIP) at Community Corrections and not cease participation prior to the conclusion of the program without the permission of a Probation Officer.
- i. Within 28 days of release, attend a General Practitioner to be assessed for a Mental Health Care Plan and attend treatment as recommended by that plan.

Alcohol

- j. Not consume alcohol in excess, namely must not exceed 0.05% blood alcohol content (BAC).

Victim protection

- k. Not contact, approach, threaten, follow, stalk, harass or keep under surveillance **NAMED PERSON/S** either directly or indirectly, including by any electronic means.

- l. Not attend any address or place that **NAMED PERSON/S** may be, including their place of residence, employment or any other place frequented by them.
- m. Not remain in the presence of any person aged 16 years or under, unless the nominated person approved by a Probation Officer is present.
- n. Not contact, attempt to contact or associate in any way with **NAMED PERSON/S** without first obtaining the approval of a Probation Officer and an order enabling that contact from the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia.
- o. Not loiter, without reasonable excuse, at or in the vicinity of a school, playground, swimming pool, public toilet or other place at which children are commonly present.
- p. Not enter paid or voluntary work with children or at a place used for the education, care or recreation of children.
- q. Not be involved in any social or recreational group, club or association at which children attend, except when approved in advance by a Probation Officer and the nominated person approved by a Probation Officer is present.
- r. Not provide or offer to provide accommodation to children.
- s. Must not access the internet, except when approved in advance by a Probation Officer for the purposes of and to the extent necessary to undertake employment and/or education.
- t. Must not be in the possession of or use any computer, smart phone or any other electronic device that has internet capabilities, except when approved in advance by a Probation Officer for the purposes of and to the extent necessary to undertake employment and/or education.

Warning to the prisoner released to parole

- Whilst subject to this parole order you remain under a sentence of imprisonment.
- The Parole Board may vary the conditions of this parole order at any time.
- Community Corrections and Tasmania Police will notify the Parole Board if you breach any condition of this order.
- In response to any breach of the conditions of this order the Parole Board may note, confirm, vary, suspend or revoke your parole.
- If revoked, the order is cancelled, and you will be returned to prison.
- If revoked, any time on parole will not count as time served against your sentence and you will be required to serve the remainder of your sentence as originally sentenced by the Court, unless the Parole Board state otherwise.



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Parole Board contact details

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