

TEXAS COMMISSION ON JAIL STANDARDS



2025 Annual Pregnant Inmate Restraint Report

April 1, 2026

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BACKGROUND

According to the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, the shackling or restraint of pregnant inmates can be harmful to both the mother and the child for several reasons:

- 1) Restraints make it more difficult for medical personnel to assess the condition of their patient;
- 2) In emergency situations, it makes it difficult or impossible to perform necessary procedures, such as a cesarean section, or address serious complications during delivery, such as preeclampsia
- 3) The use of restraints during labor also makes it more difficult for a woman to move and change positions as needed
- 4) During the second and third trimesters of pregnancy, restraining an inmate's hands behind their back increases the risk of falling and makes it nearly impossible for the falling woman to catch herself due to her handcuffs. For any pregnancy, and especially for one designated high-risk, a fall can cause serious health complications or miscarriage. (Jensen; 2021)

To address this issue, HB 1651 (86R) was enacted. HB 1651 amended Gov. Code 511, creating 511.0104 and 511.0105, which in turn required TCJS to adopt administrative code 273.6 (6).

Texas Administrative Code 273.6 (6) prohibits the use of restraints on pregnant inmates and inmates who have given birth within 12 weeks prior, unless:

- 1) The use of restraints is necessary to prevent an immediate and credible risk that the prisoner will attempt to escape; or
- 2) The prisoner poses an immediate and serious threat to the health and safety of the prisoner, staff, or any member of the public; or
- 3) A health care professional responsible for the health and safety of the prisoner determines that the use of restraints is appropriate for the health and safety of the prisoner and, if applicable, the unborn child of the prisoner.

H.B. 1651 (86R) also requires all instances of restraint to be reported to the Commission on Jail Standards.

METHODOLOGY

Per section 511.0105, the Texas Commission on Jail Standards has created and distributed a form for each county jail to complete each time a pregnant inmate is restrained. (Appendix A)

Previously, all restraint forms were submitted annually, no later than February 1st. However, per SB1 (89R), the Commission is currently required to conduct a study on Maternal Health Care in county jails, that includes the nature and use of restraints on pregnant inmates, and submit a report to Legislative Budget Board, the Senate Committee on Criminal Justice, the House Committee on Corrections, and the House Committee on Intergovernmental Affairs by December 1, 2026.

Therefore, the Commission had to adjust the frequency at which counties submit their restraint reports to ensure the most up-to-date restraint information can be included in its Maternal Health Report on December 1, 2026.

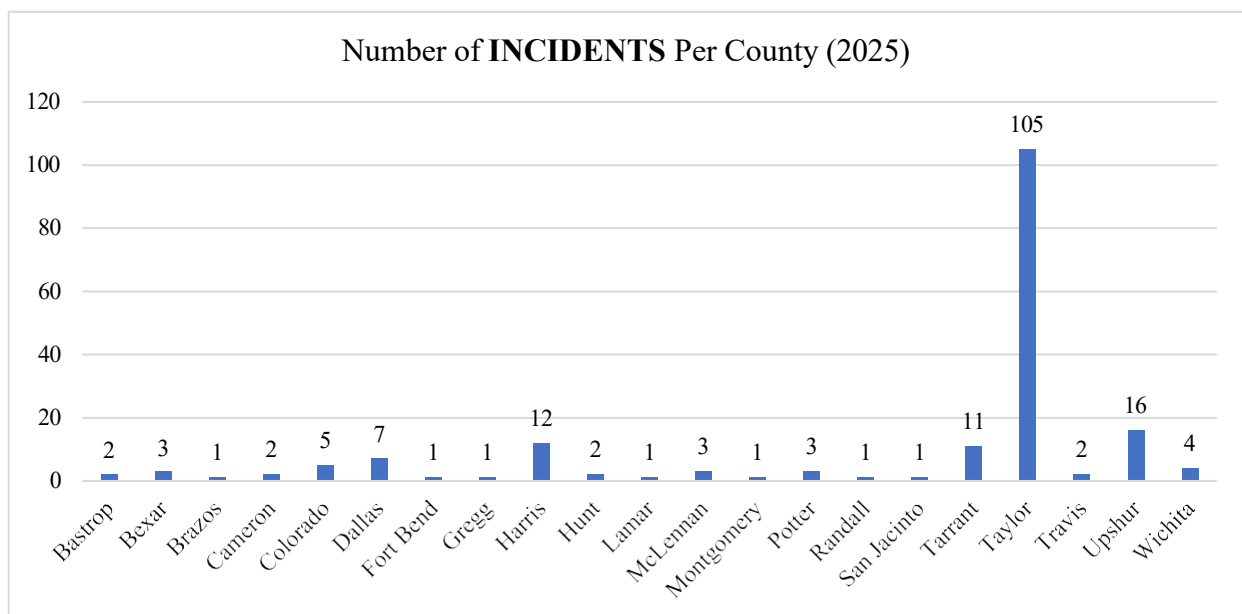
In August 2025, the Commission issued a Technical Assistance Memorandum (Appendix B) with updated restraint instructions (Appendix C), stating that, effective September 1, 2025, county jails must track restraint information monthly and submit it to the Commission by **the 5th of each month.**

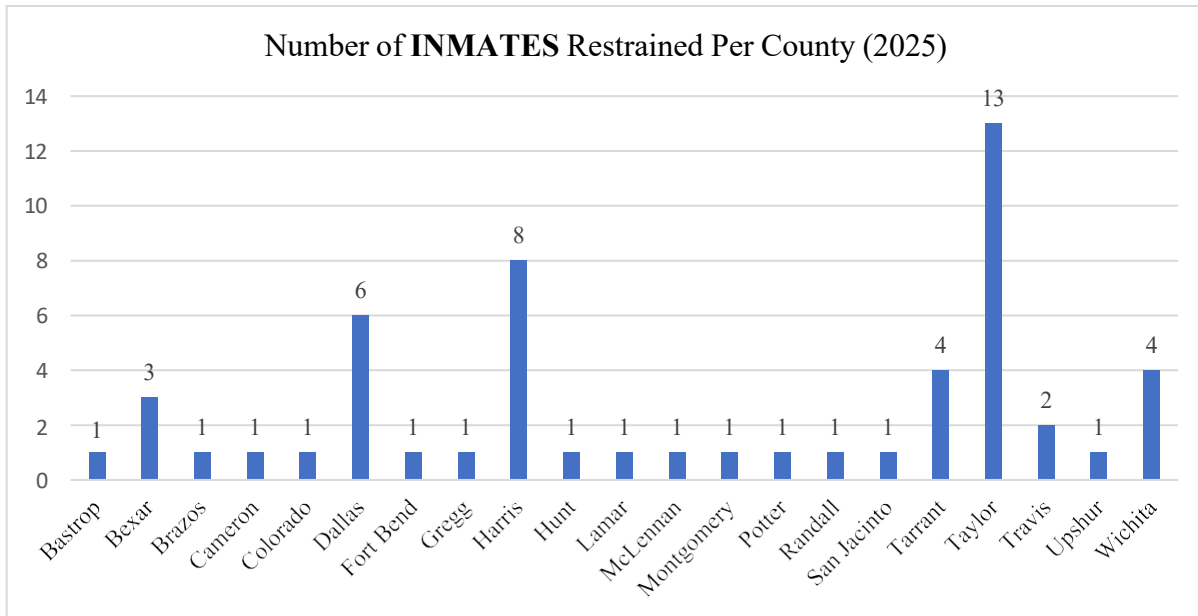
After receiving a county's restraint form, the Commission requests supporting documentation, such as incident reports, restraint chair logs, and the county's policy on pregnant inmates. The Commission reviews all materials to determine if potential violations of Texas Administrative Code 273.6 (6) exists.

After all information has been reviewed, the Commission cleans the data by categorizing counties' answers, assigning them numeric values, and entering the data into SPSS (a statistical software program). For example, if a county lists that an inmate was attempting to kick medical staff during an appointment, the reason for restraint would be categorized and entered under "assaulting staff." Some incidents may be counted under more than one category, though. For example, if an inmate is continuously banging their head into the wall and assaults jail staff when they try to intervene, then the incident would be categorized under "assaulting staff" AND "self-harm." Please note that these more detailed reasons/categories for restraint are new and were not tracked prior to 2025.

ANALYSIS

In 2025, there were 184 incidents of restraint amongst 54 inmates and 21 counties. The following two charts show the number of incidents and inmates per county.





It is important to note that some inmates were restrained more than once; therefore, **the total number of restraint incidents does NOT equal the number of inmates restrained.** For example, Taylor County had 105 restraint incidents; however, only 13 inmates were restrained.

In 2025, 61 (87.5%) of the restraint incidents occurred while the inmate was pregnant, and 23 incidents (12.5%) occurred within twelve weeks AFTER the inmate gave birth.

Most restraints occurred during transport (108 incidents), followed by in the jail (66 incidents), and at the hospital or doctors’ office (10 incidents).

Handcuffs were used in 155 incidents, the restraint chair in 31, leg irons in 17, the “wrap” in 1, and belly chains in 1.

Type Of Restraints (2025)			
	Number of Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
Handcuffs	155	75.6%	84.2%
Leg Irons	17	8.3%	9.2%
Restraint Chair	31	15.1%	16.8%
Wrap	1	0.5%	0.5%
Other	1	0.5%	0.5%
Total	205	100%	111.40%

****Percent** is based on the total number of responses, while **Percent of Cases** is based on the sample size. Technically, there were only 184 instances of restraint (sample size). However, in some incidents, more than one type of restraint was used, such as handcuffs and leg irons; therefore, that would be considered two responses. In total, there were 205 responses.

A supervisor approved the use of restraints in 175 incidents, and a healthcare provider responsible for the inmate approved or requested restraints in 46 incidents. The healthcare provider only requested the removal of restraints in 6 incidents.

The following chart shows the most common reasons for restraint:

Reason For Restraint (2025)			
	Number of Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
Assaulting Staff	26	12.0%	14.1%
Fighting	3	1.4%	1.6%
Self-Harm	43	19.9%	23.4%
Refusing Orders	18	8.3%	9.8%
Transport Policy	105	48.6%	57.1%
Verbal Altercation/Threats	8	3.7%	4.3%
Active Escape Attempt	2	0.9%	1.1%
Staff Claims They Did Not Know Inmate Was Pregnant	5	2.3%	2.7%
Staff Claims They Did Not Know Policy	4	1.9%	2.2%
Other	2	0.9%	1.1%
Total	216	100%	117.4%

***Percent is based on the total number of responses, while Percent of Cases is based on the sample size. Technically, there were only 184 instances of restraint (sample size). However, in some incidents, there were more than one reason for restraint, such as an inmate continuously banging their head into the wall and assaulting jail staff when they try to intervene. When that occurs, the inmate is counted under “assaulting staff” AND “self-harm;” which would be considered two responses. In total, there were 216 responses.*

As seen in the chart above, the most common reason inmates were restrained was counties' blanket transport policies. This means that all inmates leaving their facility, regardless of whether they are pregnant, were restrained. In 2025, two counties had a blanket transportation policy: Taylor County and Colorado County. Taylor County's blanket policy resulted in 13 inmates being restrained a total of 100 times, accounting for approximately 54% of all restraint incidents in 2025. Colorado County's blanket transportation policy resulted in only 1 inmate being restrained 5 times.

Self-harm was the second most common reason for restraint, with 43 incidents. Notably, 16 of these incidents (37%) involved the same inmate in Upshur County.

Other common reasons for restraint included assaulting staff (26 incidents), refusing orders (18 incidents), and verbal altercations or threats (8 incidents). Some of these incidents were counted in multiple categories, as inmates often refused orders and threatened staff before becoming physically combative.

In five incidents, staff reported they were unaware the inmate was pregnant. For example, in one case, the inmate had not been fully booked or issued a wristband indicating pregnancy.

In four incidents, staff stated they did not know the restraint policy for pregnant inmates or those who had given birth within 12 weeks. In two of the four cases, staff were unaware that restraining inmates who had recently given birth was prohibited.

Additional, but less common, reasons for restraint included fighting other inmates (3 incidents), attempted escape (2 incidents), and “other” (2 incidents). An example of one incident classified as “other” involved an inmate repeatedly groping staff in a sexual manner after being asked to stop.

For a detailed breakdown of incidents by county, refer to the tables in Appendix E.

CORRECTIVE ACTION

To remedy violations and reduce instances of restraint in the future, the following actions were taken in 2025:

1. Taylor County was given a technical assistance memorandum (TA Memo) for its blanket transportation policy and was required to change its policy. As of 1/26/2026, Taylor County has revised its transportation policy and no longer restrains pregnant inmates (or inmates who gave birth 12 weeks prior) during transport.
2. Brazos County was given a technical assistance memorandum (TA Memo) after a staff member claimed to be unaware of the restraint policy and restrained an inmate shortly after she had a stillbirth. The officer placed a leg iron on the inmate and secured her to the hospital bed for approximately three hours. All jail staff have been retrained on the restraint of pregnant and postpartum inmates.
3. As of September/October 2025, The Commission began reviewing restraint incidents monthly. This allows for prompt identification of blanket transportation policies and helps reduce the number of inmates restrained.
4. In August 2025, The Commission updated its pregnant restraint report instructions and provided optional training on all pregnant inmate reports, including pregnant inmate restraint.
5. As part of its Pregnant Inmate Study for the legislature, The Commission surveyed all counties regarding their pregnancy testing and identification procedures. This information will be used as a point of reference in future incidents where staff claim they are unaware of an inmate's pregnancy status.

APPENDIX A - FORM FILLED OUT BY COUNTIES

TCJS PRINTABLE PREGNANT INMATE RESTRAINT FORM

County Jail/Facility Name: _____

Reporting Period: _____

Inmate Name: _____

Date Restraints Were Used on the Inmate: _____

Location Of Event Where Restraints Were Used:

- Jail:
- Hospital/Doctor's Office:
- In-Transport:
- Other: _____

Type(s) Of Restraints Used: Select all that apply.

- Handcuffs: S
- Leg Irons:
- Restraint Chair:
- Wrap:
- Other: _____

What Was the Inmate Doing Just Prior To Being Restrained?

When The Restraints Were Used, Was the Inmate Pregnant, Or Had She Given Birth Less Than 12 Weeks Prior To The Use of Restraints?

- Yes
- No

Was The Inmate Restrained Before Or After Delivery?

- Before Delivery
- After Delivery

Was The Inmate Restrained While Being Transported to a Local Hospital?

- Yes
- No

Name And Title Of Jail Supervisor Who Determined That the Inmate Must Be Restrained?

Was The Use of Restraints Necessary to Prevent an Immediate and Credible Risk That the Inmate Would Attempt to Escape?

- Yes
- No

A pregnant inmate is not considered an escape threat just because they are being transported. Several reasons TCJS may consider a pregnant inmate an escape threat are active escape attempts, previous escape attempts, if an inmate has aggravated charges (ex., aggravated assault, aggravated robbery, aggravated kidnapping, etc.), and failure to appear/ "bail jumping" within the past two years.

Did The Inmate Pose an Immediate and Serious Threat to The Health and Safety of Herself, Staff, Or the Public?

- Yes
- No

Did The Health Care Professional Responsible for the Health and Safety of the Inmate Determine That the Use of Restraints Was Appropriate for The Health and Safety of the Inmate And, If Applicable, the Pregnant Inmate's Unborn Child?

- Yes
- No

What Were The Reasons For Restraining the Inmate?

Describe The Process Used in Determining That the Inmate Must Be Restrained?

Could Less-Restrictive Restraints Have Been Used While Still Protecting the Health and Safety of the Inmate and, If Applicable, the Inmate's Unborn Child?

- Yes
- No

Did The Health Care Professional Responsible for the Health and Safety of the Inmate Request Jail Staff to Refrain From Using Restraints or to Remove the Restraints?

- Yes
- No

APPENDIX B- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ON NEW RESTRAINT CHANGES

TEXAS COMMISSION ON JAIL STANDARDS

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Brandon S. Wood



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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE MEMORANDUM #25-03

To: All Sheriffs and Jail Administrators
From: Brandon Wood, Executive Director
Date: 8/1/2025
RE: Required Pregnant Inmate Study

Per SB1 (89R), The Commission is required to conduct a study on Maternal Health Care in county jails from September 2025 - December 2026. The study is required to include:

- The nature and use of restraints on pregnant inmates;
- Mental health indicators;
- Prenatal Care;
- Mortality rates by cause of death;
- Acute complications;
- Birth rates;
- Regionality of inmates; and
- Any additional information that the Commission deems appropriate.

Therefore, effective 9/1/2025, you must begin tracking and collecting the new/modified pregnancy information below. **The information below will be due no later than the 5th of each month. Your first round of pregnant inmate reports (which will be your September 2025 reports) are due between 10/1/2025 and 10/5/2025.** as pregnant inmate reports account for all inmates/incidents in the previous month.

Please click on each of the links below to view the changes and instructions for each report.

- Main Pregnant Inmate Report: <https://www.tcjs.state.tx.us/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/MainPIRFormInstructions.pdf>
- Additional Pregnant Inmate Report: <https://www.tcjs.state.tx.us/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/AddtlPIRInstructions.docx>
- Pregnant Inmate Restraint Report: <https://www.tcjs.state.tx.us/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/PIRestraintInstructions.pdf>

In addition to the reports above, by 12/1/2025, you must fill out a questionnaire/survey regarding your pregnant inmate policies and procedures using the following link. This will be a one-time occurrence.

Survey Link: <https://forms.office.com/r/1JPX8V3Aq0>

The Commission will be providing an optional **Training/Q&A Session via Microsoft Teams** regarding these changes **on Tuesday, August 12, 2025, at 1:00 p.m. or Wednesday, August 13, 2025, at 10:00 a.m.** If you have any questions regarding the new pregnant inmate changes or would like to attend the Training/Q&A please contact Kaitlin Hickner at kaitlin.hickner@tcjs.state.tx.us and include which date you'd like to attend the training.

Judge Bill Stoudt, Longview, Chair
Dr. Esmail Porsa, M.D., Houston, Vice-Chair
Ross Reyes, Melissa

Sheriff Kelly Rowe, Lubbock
Vacant
Patricia M. Anthony, Garland

Commissioner Ben Perry, Waco
Duane Lock, Southlake
Monica McBride, Alpine

APPENDIX C - NEW RESTRAINT INSTRUCTIONS

REQUIREMENTS/DEADLINES

Effective 9/1/2025, you must begin tracking and reporting instances of pregnant inmate restraint **monthly**. Therefore, rather than waiting until the beginning of each year, if you restrain a pregnant inmate (or an inmate who gave birth less than 12 weeks prior), you must submit your pregnant inmate restraint form via Microsoft Forms and submit your supporting documentation via box no later than the 5th of the month.

If you did not restrain any pregnant inmates (or an inmate who gave birth less than 12 months prior), during the reporting period, you will not have to submit a pregnant inmate restraint form.

Your first monthly pregnant inmate restraint report (which will be your September 2025 report) is due between 10/1/2025 and 10/5/2025, as it will account for all incidents in the previous month. You must submit your pregnant inmate restraint form via the Microsoft Teams link below each month and supporting documentation via box. Further instructions regarding box will be sent at a later date.

[Link to Pregnant Inmate Restraint Report via Microsoft Forms:](https://forms.office.com/r/ubv4Xr3Jha)

<https://forms.office.com/r/ubv4Xr3Jha>

Because the monthly requirement will not take place until 9/1/2025, **you will still need to submit/report all other instances of restraint from 1/1/2025 – 8/31/2025 via the Microsoft Forms link above no later than February 1, 2026. This will be a one-time occurrence**

PREGNANT INMATE RESTRAINT OVERVIEW

Per Gov. Code Sec. 511.0104, pregnant inmates, or any inmate that has given birth 12 weeks prior, cannot be restrained unless:

- It is necessary to prevent an immediate and credible risk that the prisoner will attempt to escape
- The inmate poses an immediate and serious threat to the health and safety of the prisoner, staff, or any member of the public;
- A health care professional responsible for the health and safety of the prisoner determines that the use of restraints is appropriate for the health and safety of the prisoner and/or her unborn child;

All instances of restraint are reviewed by TCJS, and violations are determined on a case-by-case basis.

DEFINITIONS/INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIELDS ON THE PREGNANT INMATE RESTRAINT FORM

Reports are submitted to the Legislature after TCJS review, so please be as thorough as possible in your explanations below.

County Jail/Facility Name:

Name of your county. If your facility is a private facility, include a (P) at the end. Ex. Brooks (P).

If your facility is an Operation Lonestar Unit, include OLS at the beginning Ex. OLS – Lopez Unit

Reporting Period:

This will be the previous month, as you are reporting all instances/instances that occurred in the prior month. For example, the reporting period for the form you submit on 10/1/2025 will be September 2025, as it accounts for all instances/inmates in the previous month

Inmate Name:

Last, First

Date Restraints Were Used on the Inmate:

Date you restrained the inmate. If you restrained the inmate on several different dates, you will need to submit an additional pregnant inmate restraint form for each instance of restraint.

Location Of Event Where Restraints Were Used:

- **Jail:** Anywhere within the jail.
- **Hospital/Doctor's Office:** Hospital or offsite doctor's office.
- **In-Transport:** The inmate was restrained while being transported.
- **Other:** List any location not included above.

Type(s) Of Restraints Used:

Select all of the following types of restraints used:

- **Handcuffs:** Self explanatory.
- **Leg Irons:** Self explanatory.
- **Restraint Chair:** Self explanatory.
- **Wrap:** Self explanatory.
- **Other:** List any other type of restraint that is not included above.

What Was the Inmate Doing Just Prior To Being Restrained?

In detail, explain the behavior the inmate was engaging in prior to being restrained.

(For Example, the inmate was screaming and yelling at the medical staff because she did not want XYZ procedure.)

When The Restraints Were Used, Was the Inmate Pregnant, Or Had She Given Birth Less Than 12 Weeks Prior To The Use of Restraints?

Select Yes or No.

Was The Inmate Restrained Before Or After Delivery?

Select Before Delivery or After Delivery.

Was The Inmate Restrained While Being Transported to a Local Hospital?

Select Yes or No.

Name And Title Of Jail Supervisor Who Determined That the Inmate Must Be Restrained?

Self-explanatory

Was The Use of Restraints Necessary to Prevent an Immediate and Credible Risk That the Inmate Would Attempt to Escape?

Select Yes or No.

A pregnant inmate is not considered an escape threat just because they are being transported. Several reasons TCJS may consider a pregnant inmate an escape threat are active escape attempts, previous escape attempts, if an inmate has aggravated charges (ex., aggravated assault, aggravated robbery, aggravated kidnapping, etc.), and failure to appear/ "bail jumping" within the past two years.

Did The Inmate Pose an Immediate and Serious Threat to The Health and Safety of Herself, Staff, Or the Public?

Select Yes or No.

Did The Health Care Professional Responsible for the Health and Safety of the Inmate Determine That the Use of Restraints Was Appropriate for The Health and Safety of the Inmate And, If Applicable, the Pregnant Inmate's Unborn Child?

Select Yes or No.

What Were The Reasons For Restraining the Inmate?

In detail, explain the behavior the inmate was engaging in that made you restrain the inmate.

(For Example, the inmate attempted to kick the hospital staff when they tried to perform XYZ procedure.)

Describe The Process Used in Determining That the Inmate Must Be Restrained?

In detail, explain why you decided to restrain the inmate. (For Example, I decided to restrain the inmate because the inmate could have severely injured hospital staff while attempting to kick them.)

Could Less-Restrictive Restraints Have Been Used While Still Protecting the Health and Safety of the Inmate and, If Applicable, the Inmate's Unborn Child?

Select Yes or No.

Did The Health Care Professional Responsible for the Health and Safety of the Inmate Request Jail Staff to Refrain From Using Restraints or to Remove the Restraints?

Select Yes or No.

APPENDIX D - STATEWIDE DATA

Location of Incident (2025)

Location	Number of Incidents	% of All Incidents
Jail	66	35.9
Hospital/Doctor's Office	10	5.4
In-Transport	108	58.7
Total	184	100

Type of Restraints (2025)

	Times Restraints Used	Percent	Percent of Cases
Handcuffs	155	75.6%	84.2%
Leg Irons	17	8.3%	9.2%
Restraint Chair	31	15.1%	16.8%
Wrap	1	0.5%	0.5%
Other	1	0.5%	0.5%
Total	205	100%	111.40%

Restraints Applied Before or After Delivery (2025)

	Number of Incidents	% of All Incidents
Before Delivery	161	87.5%
After Delivery (12 weeks)	23	12.5%
Total	184	100%

Did a Healthcare Provider Approve or Request Restraints (2025)

	Number of Incidents	% of All Incidents
Yes	46	25%
No	138	75%
Total	184	100%

Reason for Restraint (2025)

	Number of Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
Assaulting Staff	26	12.0%	14.1%
Fighting	3	1.4%	1.6%
Self-Harm	43	19.9%	23.4%
Refusing Orders	18	8.3%	9.8%
Transport Policy	105	48.6%	57.1%
Verbal Altercation/Threats	8	3.7%	4.3%
Active Escape Attempt	2	0.9%	1.1%
Staff Claims They Did Not Know Inmate Was Pregnant	5	2.3%	2.7%
Staff Claims They Did Not Know Policy	4	1.9%	2.2%
Other	2	0.9%	1.1%
Total	216	100%	117.4%

Did a Healthcare Provider Request That Restraints Be Removed (2025)

	Number of Incidents	% of All Incidents
Yes	6	3.3%
No	178	96.7%
Total	184	100%

Did a Supervisor Approve Restraints (2025)

	Number of Incidents	% of All Incidents
Yes	175	95.1%
No	9	4.9%
Total	184	100%

APPENDIX E – DATA BY COUNTY

Incidents of Restraint by County (2025)

County	Number of Incidents	% of All Incidents
Bastrop	2	1%
Bexar	3	1.6%
Brazos	1	0.5%
Cameron	2	1.1%
Colorado	5	2.7%
Dallas	7	3.8%
Fort Bend	1	0.5%
Gregg	1	0.5%
Harris	12	6.50%
Hunt	2	1.1%
Lamar	1	0.5%
McLennan	3	1.6%
Montgomery	1	0.5%
Potter	3	1.6%
Randall	1	0.5%
San Jacinto	1	0.5%
Tarrant	11	6.0%
Taylor	105	57.1%
Travis	2	1.1%
Upshur	16	8.7%
Wichita	4	2.2%
Total	184	100%

Number of Inmates Restrained by County (2025)

County	Number of Inmates	% of All Inmates
Bastrop	1	1.9%
Bexar	3	5.6%
Brazos	1	1.9%
Cameron	1	1.9%
Colorado	1	1.9%
Dallas	6	11.1%
Fort Bend	1	1.9%
Gregg	1	1.9%
Harris	8	14.8%
Hunt	1	1.9%
Lamar	1	1.9%
McLennan	1	1.9%
Montgomery	1	1.9%
Potter	1	1.9%
Randall	1	1.9%
San Jacinto	1	1.9%
Tarrant	4	7.4%
Taylor	13	24.1%
Travis	2	3.7%
Upshur	1	1.9%
Wichita	4	7.4%
Total	54	100%

Location of Incident by County (2025)

	Jail	Hospital/Doctor's Office	In-Transport	TOTAL PER COUNTY
Bastrop	2	0	0	2
Bexar	3	0	0	3
Brazos	0	1	0	1
Cameron	0	2	0	2
Colorado	0	0	5	5
Dallas	7	0	0	7
Fort Bend	1	0	0	1
Gregg	1	0	0	1
Harris	9	3	0	12
Hunt	2	0	0	2
Lamar	1	0	0	1
McLennan	3	0	0	3
Montgomery	1	0	0	1
Potter	2	1	0	3
Randall	0	0	1	1
San Jacinto	0	0	1	1
Tarrant	8	3	0	11
Taylor	5	0	100	105
Travis	2	0	0	2
Upshur	16	0	0	16
Wichita	3	0	1	4
TOTAL STATEWIDE	66	10	108	184

Restraints Applied Before or After Delivery by County (2025)

	Before Delivery	After Delivery (12 weeks)	TOTAL PER COUNTY
Bastrop	2	0	2
Bexar	1	2	3
Brazos	0	1	1
Cameron	2	0	2
Colorado	5	0	5
Dallas	6	1	7
Fort Bend	1	0	1
Gregg	1	0	1
Harris	11	1	12
Hunt	2	0	2
Lamar	0	1	1
McLennan	0	3	3
Montgomery	0	1	1
Potter	1	2	3
Randall	0	1	1
San Jacinto	1	0	1
Tarrant	8	3	11
Taylor	98	7	105
Travis	2	0	2
Upshur	16	0	16
Wichita	4	0	4
TOTAL STATEWIDE	161	23	184

Type of Restraints by County (2025)

	Handcuffs	Leg Irons	Restraint Chair	Wrap	Other
Bastrop	0	0	2	0	0
Bexar	3	0	0	0	0
Brazos	0	1	0	0	0
Cameron	2	0	0	0	0
Colorado	5	0	0	0	0
Dallas	3	0	5	0	0
Fort Bend	1	0	0	0	0
Gregg	1	0	0	0	0
Harris	12	4	0	0	0
Hunt	1	1	0	0	0
Lamar	0	0	1	0	0
McLennan	3	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	1	1	0	0	0
Potter	1	0	1	1	0
Randall	1	1	0	0	0
San Jacinto	1	0	0	0	0
Tarrant	10	5	1	0	0
Taylor	105	3	4	0	0
Travis	1	1	1	0	1
Upshur	0	0	16	0	0
Wichita	4	0	0	0	0

Reason for Restraint by County (2025)

	Assaulting Staff	Fighting	Self Harm	Refusing Orders	Transport Policy	Verbal Altercation/Threatening	Active Escape Attempt	Staff Claimed They Did Not Know Inmate Was Pregnant	Staff Claimed They Did Not Know Policy	Other
Bastrop	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bexar	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Brazos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cameron	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Dallas	4	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fort Bend	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gregg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harris	7	0	8	3	0	1	2	0	0	1
Hunt	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lamar	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McLennan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Montgomery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potter	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Randall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
San Jacinto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tarrant	5	1	5	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Taylor	1	0	4	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Travis	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Upshur	1	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wichita	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0

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