Police Reports

One type of historical writing is the writing of police reports. Writing accurate, detailed reports is one of the most important parts of being a police officer. Crime reports are similar to those of emergency medical technicians in that they deal with facts, but rather than concentrating on the medical facts of a case, a police report concentrates on events that happened, who was involved, and whether a crime has been committed.

When a police officer arrives on the scene where an incident has taken place, he notifies the emergency people if they are needed and immediately begins asking questions, taking informal notes to determine exactly what has happened, and recording it. He interviews all the people involved and all the witnesses, recording names, addresses, phone numbers, and everything relevant which is told to him. If it is determined that a crime has taken place, the officer writes a crime report.

A standard crime report is a form of two pages or more on which the officer records all the necessary statistical information. It includes information about everyone who witnessed the incident: the name and description of the suspect or suspects, if any are known; the model, make and color of any vehicle involved; and the victim's name, address, and phone number.

Along with filling out the form of a crime report, the officer must write a *summary* of the incident. A summary is a detailed narration of exactly what happened, and events must be told in the exact order in which they happened. The officer will not try to make his summary exciting or colorful because the police are concerned only with the facts which are important to the case.

A summary must be precise because it becomes a legal document. If the incident develops into a court proceeding, the crime report becomes very important. The police officer may be required to go to court as a witness, and since no police officer could be expected to remember every detail of every incident which happens, he will rely on his report as the basis for his testimony. A summary might read like this:

Johnny Jones reported that he laid his bicycle on his front lawn to run into the house for a minute, and when he came back out, the bicycle was gone without his permission. Harley Davis, a neighbor, saw a boy of about 14 walking down the street who ran to the bicycle, got on it, and rode it away.

This summary is a straightforward account of what happened and establishes the fact that someone took a bicycle without the permission of the owner. It summarizes the events which took place in the order in which they took place. Other parts of the form will describe the stolen bicycle and will identify the persons involved so far as they are known.



Crimo Donort

	Crime Re	pon	
City of		Date	
/ictim		Date	of Birth
Witness #1			
Name		Age _	
Address			
Witness #2			
Name		Age _	
Address			
nvolved Vehicle Mak	e	Licen	se #
Color			
Suspect Description:			
	Name		
	Approximate Age	Height	Weight
	Color Hair	Color	eyes
Distinguishing Characte	eristics		
	Case Sumr	nary	

Prehospital Care Report																
Call Date 2-18	5-97		ler Number 6 8 3		Unit Numbe		Incident N	umber 6 5 2 3 9 9	98				ll disposition 6 4			
Response 1 Co 2 X 3	Transpo de 🔲 1 🖬 2 🗔 3	ort T	ime Of Call 23:13		e Enroute :06	On So	Arrived cene 3:19	Time Left Sce Call Cancelled 23:42		Destina	rrived At ttion 3:56	Base Hospital C Made Attempted Not attempted			me Of Ba ospital Co 23:25	ontact
Patient Name (Last, First, MI) Patient Address Doe, Jane J. 286 Mrytle St. Anytown, USA 00000								Incident I 	Location block Cedar & Vi	ine						
Patient Age	e Months ⊠i Years	Pat	ient DOB 6-22-41	_	Patient (Male Fema	Gender	EST. Weig	Patient	Cou	nty	Map Zon	e 1555			nber Of F Scene	
Chief right leg pain, chest pain, shortness of breath Allergies penicillin, iodine, tape																
Medical History Diabetes > 5 yrs., Hypertension > 5 yrs. Medications glucophage. glucotrol, Capoten. Lopressor																
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Field Clinic	al Impression _	1	1		ith larger	vehicle.	Possible	e head injury, f	racti							
Care Giver	Time	Procedu	ire/Medication	Descri	ption				Re	sponse/Co	mments		Bloc Press		Pulse Rate	Resp Rate
A+B	23:20				1e-assess								/		110	24
A+B B	23:25 23:26	002 010	1	Extricated from car—Cspine precautions)					CV3 has	oth courd	ls clear bilat.	/ 158/	00	112	20	
A+B	23:27	010		Vital signs Pt in back of ambulance on backboard				LU	CAD, DI 6	aun souno	19 CICAL VIIAL.	130/	30	112	20	
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А	23:36	312	Base cor	Base contact, further instruction 02 sats 95%										/		
В	23:37		Enroute	Enroute to hospital									/			
А	23:45	262	Pt c/o se	Pt c/o severe chest pain—morphine sulfate 5 mglV									175/1	110	122	24
A	23:47	015	Fluid bolu						_				/			
A+B	23:56		Arrived b						-				/			
A	24:00		Report g	iven to	nurse				14.				148/	92	110	20
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Care Trans						1		_		rt. Numbei				Sig	Inature	
Agency	Anywhere H	ospital				Time	24:00	0		_5439 _1718		s P. Medic y Johnson				
Name									C)							

Prehospital Care Report

Date	Unit Number	_ Incident Number					
Patient Name	Patient Address						
Patient Age	Patient DOB	Patient Gender	Patient Weight				
Chief Complaint_		Allergies					
Medical History		Medicat	tions				

Initial Physical Examination	Special Scene Conditions
Head	
Neck	
Chest	
Abdomen	Safety Equipment Used
Back	
Pelvis	
Limbs	
Neuro	Motor Vehicle Conditions
Skin Signs	

Care Giver	Time	Procedure/Medication Description	Response/Comments	Blood Pressure	Pulse Rate	Resp. Rate
Care Transferred to		ed to N	ame	Signature		
Agency		Т	ime			
Name						

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Emergency Incident

Using the information in this incident as described here, write prehospital care and police reports as directed.

July 15, 1997, 2:15 P.M.

Kelly Pearson, age 13, and Janet Jensen, age 14, were waiting for the bus at the corner of Grant and Main Streets when they noticed a 1990 Chevrolet driving erratically down Grant Street. Just as the car reached the corner, a boy named Jessie Jameson, age 11, came riding down Main Street on a bicycle. He and the car collided. There was a loud crash from the bike hitting the car, and the boy was thrown approximately 10 feet from where the car hit him. The car slowed down momentarily but did not stop.

Kelly got a partial license number—California 2 BTW The driver was a white male in his twenties with brown hair. The boy thrown from the bicycle was moaning, and there was a lot of blood.

Susan Windham, the driver of another car, who had seen the incident from half a block away, stopped and called 911 from her cell phone and then got out to help. The two girls were very scared and began to cry. Ms. Windham quickly got a coat and put it over the injured boy who was shivering and crying in pain.

Windham could tell his arm was broken because of the strange angle at which it lay, and his leg was twisted underneath him and might have also been broken. His face had many cuts and bruises, and his eye was quickly swelling shut where he had landed on it. Ms. Windham continued to talk to him quietly, telling him that she had called an ambulance and he would have help soon.

Just then, a police car arrived. Two officers got out, and one ran over to where the boy was lying to see whether he could help with first aid. The other officer spoke into his car radio and then got out a pad and began asking questions of the two girls and the woman while the first officer stayed with the boy. The females answered the officer's questions and one at a time told the officer what they had witnessed.

The ambulance arrived, and two paramedics got out and ran to where the boy was lying. One then ran back, got a gurney, some splints, and a blanket and brought them to where the boy lay. Two more police cars arrived to help. The first paramedic began checking the boy all over, asking whether this hurt and that. The EMT got the boy's name and phone number, and a police officer went to the car radio to call the parents. The EMT's could see the arm was going to need a doctor's help, also the leg. They immobilized the arm and leg and gently placed the boy on the gurney. One took his blood pressure. It was 132/80. His eyes were glassy with pain. His face was bleeding. His temperature was 99.1 degrees Fahrenheit and he was breathing about 25 breaths per minute.

His mother arrived just as the EMT's were putting the gurney into the ambulance. The officer questioned her a minute. "I have to go with my son," she said, and got into the ambulance with him, leaving her car parked at the side of the street. The officer told the girls and Ms. Windham that the police would be contacting them later. They removed the broken bicycle from the street and directed traffic around the scene as it was happening.