

# Report writing

## What is a report?

A report is a more highly structured form of writing than say, an essay, and is designed so that it can read quickly and accurately; though reports are not necessarily read in consecutive order. Structure and convention in written reports stress the process by which the information was gathered as much as the information itself. Reports should be organised for the convenience of the intended reader. Reports are written on a wide range of subjects for a wide variety of reasons.

Before writing any report you should identify the objective and the preferred conventions of structure and presentation. This is as true for reports you write at university as it is for reports written in employment. All reports attempt to communicate findings for one reason or another, whether to inform decision makers, change public opinion or maintain a record of development. Whenever you write a report you must bear in mind why you are writing and who you are writing for. All reports have an intended reader. Put yourself in their position. What do they need to know?

This study advice sheet highlights common features in written reports and makes recommendations for clear presentation and adherence to convention

## Stages in report writing

The following stages are involved in writing a report:

- planning your work
- collecting your information
- organising and structuring your information
- writing the first draft
- checking and re-drafting

Draw up an outline structure for your report and set the work within a sensible time scale for completion by the given deadline. One common structure is based on the 4 P's: position, problem, possibilities, proposal. This means you outline the current position., describe the problem, examine the range of possibilities and decide on a proposal (Hemingway, 1993). Some of the most time-consuming parts of the process are collecting and selecting your information, and checking and revising your report.

- Clarify your terms of reference – what brief are you working to?
- Decide on the main sections of your report – what instructions have you been given ?

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### Structuring your report

Check with your tutor to find out what your report should include and how it should be presented. The following elements are however common to many reports:

- Title page
- Acknowledgements
- Contents
- Abstract or summary
- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results or findings
- Discussion
- Conclusion and recommendations
- References
- Appendices

## Sections in detail

- **Title page**

This should include the title of the report (which should give a precise indication of the subject matter), the author's name, module, course and the date.
- **Acknowledgements**

You should acknowledge any help you have received in collecting the information for the report, for example staff in your department, support services or external companies.
- **Contents**

You should list all the main sections of the report in sequence with the page numbers they begin on. If there are charts, diagrams or tables included in your report, these should be listed separately under a title such as 'List of Illustrations' together with the page numbers on which they appear.
- **Abstract or summary**

This should be a short paragraph summarising the main contents of the report. It should include a short statement of the main task, the methods used, conclusions reached and any recommendations to be made. The abstract or summary should be concise, informative and independent of the report. The summary may have more than one purpose: it reminds the reader what they have read but it is also useful to busy managers or professors who may not always read the full report. Write this section after you have written the main body of the report.
- **Introduction**

This should give the context and scope of the report and should include your terms of reference (what have you been asked to find out?) State your objectives clearly, define the limits of the report, outline the method of enquiry, give a brief general background to the subject of the report and indicate the proposed development.
- **Methodology**

In this section you should state how you carried out your enquiry. What form did your enquiry take? Did you carry out interviews or questionnaires, how did you collect your data? What measurements did you make? How did you choose the subjects for your interviews?
- **Results or findings**

Present your findings in as simple a way as possible. The more complicated the information looks, the more difficult it will be to interpret. Graphs, charts and diagrams help your reader identify key results and break the flow of written text.
- **Discussion**

This is the section where you can analyse and interpret your results drawing from the information which you have collected, explaining its significance. Identify important issues and suggest explanations for your findings. Outline any problems encountered and try and present a balanced view.
- **Conclusions and recommendations**

This is the section of the report which draws together the main issues. It should be expressed clearly and should not present any new information. You may wish to list your recommendations in a separate section or include them with the conclusions.
- **References**

It is important that you give precise details of all the work by other authors which has been referred to within the report. References are listed in alphabetical order of the authors' names or in numerical order but you need to check whether there has been a standard convention adopted by your department. More detail on referencing can be found in the citations section of InfoTrails at: <http://learn.lboro.ac.uk/course/view.php?id=3606> ~ make sure that your references are accurate and follow a set format!
- **Appendices**

An appendix contains additional related information which is not essential to read but can be consulted if the reader wishes. However the interpretation of the report should not depend on this being read. You could include details of interview questions, statistical data, a glossary of terms, or other such information.

## Illustration checklist

All illustrations should be carefully presented to help convey your information.

- Are all your illustrations clearly labelled?
- Do they all have titles?
- Is the link between the text and diagram clear?
- Are the headings precise?
- Are the axes of graphs clearly labelled?
- Can tables be easily interpreted?
- Have you acknowledged all sources of help and obtained permission to reproduce copyright images?
- Have you numbered your illustrations and listed them in the Contents section?
  
- **Title page**  
Does this include the:  
*Title*  
*Author's name/*  
*Module/course details?*
  
- **Acknowledgements**  
Have you acknowledged all sources of help?
  
- **Contents**  
Have you listed all the main sections in sequence?  
Have you included a list of illustrations?

## Style of writing

The message here is to keep it simple. Avoid sentences that are too long and eliminate unnecessary jargon. Your tutor will be able to advise whether the report should be written in the 'active' or 'passive' voice.

The active voice reads as follows:  
*'I recommend ...'*

The passive voice reads:  
*'It is recommended that ...'*

The active voice allows you to write short, punchy sentences. The passive appears more formal and considered and is more suitable for academic writing. Avoid mixing the two voices.

*In which voice will you be expected to write?*

## Layout

Most reports have a progressive numbering system. The most common system is the decimal notation system.

The main sections are given single arabic numbers - 1, 2, 3 and so on.

Subsections are given a decimal number - 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and so on.

Sub-sections can be further divided into - 1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3 and so on.

## Presentation

Your report should be easy to read. Usually your department will ask for it to be word processed.  
*What are the requirements for your department or module?*

- Leave wide margins for binding and feedback comments from your tutor.
- Avoid rambling by using short sentences.
- Paragraphs should be short and concise.
- Avoid using unnecessary jargon and unexplained abbreviations.
- List your standard measurements, units and technical terminology in a glossary at the end.
- Headings should be clear – highlighted in bold or underlined.
- Label graphs, pictures or drawings as 'Figures', e.g. Figure 1, Figure 2 etc.
- Tables of information should be labelled separately, e.g. Table 1, Table 2 etc.

## Redrafting and checking

Once you have written the first draft of your report you will need to check it through. It is probably sensible to leave it on your desk for a day or so if you have the time. This will make a clear break from the intensive writing period, allowing you to view your work more objectively.

Assess your work by re-reading particularly focusing on:

- Structure
- Content
- Style

Use the Checklist which follows to check through your report before submitting it.

## Report writing checklist

### 1. Title page

Does this include the:  
Title?  
Author's name?  
Module/course details?

### 2. Acknowledgements

Have you acknowledged all sources of help?

### 3. Contents

Have you listed all the main sections in sequence?  
Have you included a list of illustrations?

### 4. Abstract or summary

Does this state:  
The main task?  
The methods used?  
The conclusions reached?  
The recommendations made?

### 5. Introduction

Does this include:  
Your terms of reference?  
The limits of the report?  
An outline of the method?  
A brief background to the subject matter?

### 6. Methodology

Does this include:  
The form your enquiry took?  
The way you collected your data?

### 7. Reports and findings

Are your diagrams clear and simple?  
Are they clearly labelled?  
Do they relate closely to the text?

### 8. Discussion

Have you identified key issues?  
Have you suggested explanations for your findings?  
Have you outlined any problems encountered?  
Have you presented a balanced view?

### 9. Conclusions and recommendations

Have you drawn together all of your main ideas?  
Have you avoided any new information?  
Are any recommendations clear and concise?

### 10. References

Have you listed all references?  
Have you included all the necessary information for locating each reference?  
Are your references accurate?

### 11. Appendices

Have you only included supporting information?  
Does the reader need to read these sections?

### 12. Writing style

Have you used clear and concise language?  
Are your sentences short and jargon free?  
Are your paragraphs tightly focused?  
Have you used the active or the passive voice?

## Bibliography

BOWDEN, J., 2004. Writing a report : how to prepare, write and present effective reports. 7th ed. Oxford: How To Books.

HEMINGWAY, J., 1993. Report writing. Video Arts.

HILTON, A., 1995. Report writing. Leicester: De Montfort University.

INSTITUTION OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, 1997. Technical report writing. London: Institution of Electrical Engineers.

**The library holds these and a number of other books and pamphlets on report writing at 808.066**

All study advice sheets are also available to view and download on the following website:

<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/library/skills/>



<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/2.0/uk/>