

## Writing a Report

See also: *Super Tips – Writing an Essay*  
*Super Tips – Writing in an Appropriate Style*  
*Super Tips – Differences between Essays, Reports and Journals*

During your studies you may be required to research a particular area and produce a report. For instance, depending on your area of study, you might be asked to write a report on the performance characteristics of an aircraft engine, the classroom management practices of a teacher, the cost benefits of using a particular type of software in a company, etc.

Some of the reasons we write reports are to:

- inform
- make proposals or recommendations for change
- analyse and solve problems
- present the findings of an investigation or project
- record progress

Your lecturer or teacher will usually provide you with the following information:

- the topic or subject of the report
- the required length and due date
- a clear idea of its purpose and who will read it
- the format headings to be used and their order.

## Steps in writing the report

Writing your report is an ongoing process of writing and re-writing. Therefore, it's important to realise that you don't need to begin at the introduction and write until you get to the conclusion. Often the body is written first. Also, you're not expected to produce the perfect report the first time you put pen to paper – expect to have to redraft your report.

A useful writing process for longer reports is to:

- **organise your information**
- **write an outline**
- **write a first draft**
- **re-write to improve the draft**
- **edit and proofread**

You'll also need to consider the presentation of the report, in particular:

- **format and layout**
- **inclusion of graphics and visuals**

## Organising the information and writing an outline

For many students, the main difficulty in writing a report is to organise the information. By the time you've finished researching, you've often gathered an incredible amount of information. So, what do you do with this large pile of papers? You have to break down the

information using headings and sub-headings, then decide upon a logical order. You need an overall plan, which will also keep you on the subject. You'll find some useful strategies for writing an outline in the *Learning Links – Writing Essays*, and *Learning Links – Sample Essay* resources.

Here's a sample outline:

### **Topic: The Australian Wine Industry Today**

#### **Introduction**

- why this report is written
- what it will cover

#### **History**

- first vineyards in Australia
- where/when/who
- what they produced
- quality of the wine
- progress from then until now
- very brief
- per state/development of major areas
  - SA
  - NSW
  - Victoria
  - Tasmania
  - Western Australia

#### **Consumption of wine in the 1990s**

- comparison with other decades
- by types of wine
- popularity table
- by areas
- how the wine drinker profile has changed in recent times

#### **The export industry**

- early exporting
  - what ?
  - where?
- response from overseas
- exports trends in the 90s
  - what?
  - where?
  - how much?
  - trend chart

#### **The future of the industry**

- domestic markets
  - international markets
  - threats
  - opportunities
  - what is required of growers and government
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## Writing a first draft

As with most other writing formats, reports should all have an introduction, a body and a conclusion. However, many reports may have all or some of the following sections (but note that your teacher or lecturer may want the report in a quite different structure – always check first):

- **Title page**, which includes:
  - the title of the report (avoid long titles)
  - student's name and number
  - lecturer's name
  - date of submission
  -
- **Abstract or Summary:**
  - is often written after the rest of the report is finished, but is usually read first
  - gives us the bare facts of the report including the findings and the conclusions
  - is typically very short
  -
- **Table of contents** if your report is longer than a few pages. This:
  - lists the sections and sub-sections and page numbers
  - provides a list of diagrams, tables and appendices (if used)

Here is an example of a Table of Contents for a report entitled *How to Lobby*:

<b>Contents</b>		
1.	Introduction	1
2.	The lobbying campaign	2
	2.1 Professional lobbyists	3
	2.2 Petitions	5
	2.3 Letters	7
	2.4 Demonstrations	9
3.	Forming a lobby group	12
	3.1 Incorporated associations	14
	3.2 Co-operatives	15
	3.2.1 Objectives	16
	3.2.2 Size	17
4.	Using the media	18
	4.1 The media release	20

4.2	Media conferences	22
5.	Conclusion and Recommendations	25

➤ **Introduction**, which:

- gives the background
- explains the purpose, scope and methods used
- outlines the terms of reference

It should be a brief, accurate background for the body of the report

➤ **The body**, which covers the work done and what you found. It's divided into topics which are

arranged in a logical order with headings and sub-headings

➤ **Conclusion** covers the writer's judgement based on information in the body of the report.

➤ **Recommendations**:

- gives solutions to the problems
- suggests possible courses of action as a result of the conclusions, eg
  - who should take action
  - what should be done
  - when and how it should be done

➤ **Appendices** contain evidence which supports the report but is not essential because it's either

too long or too technical for the audience.

➤ **Bibliography** includes all sources of information used in the report and often those used for

background reading as well. (See *Learning Links – Referencing* for information about how to

cite your sources, etc)

➤ **Glossary** is an alphabetical list of special words, phrases and terms used in the report, accompanied by a short explanation of each. These are common in technical reports.

When you begin writing your report, you don't have to begin with the introduction and write until you reach the conclusion. In a report, it's often better to write parts of the body first, then the conclusions, and write the introduction last, when you're sure you know what you're introducing.

Don't expect to produce a perfect report the first time you write. It's usually an on-going process of writing and re-writing. Here are some helpful hints:

- Use a computer – even if you're slow, it saves time in the end.
- Write your first draft quickly to establish a 'flow'.
- Don't stop to fix errors – do your editing and proofreading later.
- Use short, clear sentences – you can decide to join some of them in a later draft.
- Use bullet point form for important information to make it easy for the reader.

## Editing and proofreading

Check through your work for style and correctness.

Use the checklist below to help you correct and improve your report.

### Editing Checklist

Have you:

- clarified the purpose and audience?
- selected the most appropriate text type (memo report, long report, etc)?
- used the correct format?
- explained the purpose of the report?
- defined the problem?
- included all the information needed?
- deleted unnecessary information?
- presented factual and objective information?
- organised the information logically and clearly?
- used appropriate headings and subheadings?
- used language appropriate to the purpose and audience?
- written paragraphs with clear subjects and purposes?
- Summarise the contents and findings?
- made recommendations that offer solutions to any problems mentioned?

## Formatting and layout

If you're writing a formal research or investigative report, there are often standard structures for formal reports that you'll follow. Ask your lecturer or teacher for some guidelines and samples of acceptable structures.

When you format your document you'll need to consider:

- font (type and size)
- line spacing
- margins
- the amount of white space around and within the text
- the fonts of headings and sub-headings
- types of graphics.

Check with your teacher or lecturer about what styles are appropriate for your type of report.

## Including graphics and visuals

Here are some hints and tips for using visuals such as diagrams, graphs, and tables in your report:

- Tables and other illustrative figures, such as graphs diagrams and charts, should be included to assist with the clear presentation of data. They should enhance the written information, not simply repeat it or stand separate from it.
- Only place visuals within chapters if they assist the reader's understanding of the ideas being put forward. Detailed results, statistical analysis, transcripts and other details should be placed in an appendix.
- Illustrative figures should be placed next to the written information that it relates to. Where there's not enough space, figures should be placed on the opposite page.
- References to figures and the appendix are generally put in brackets, eg (see Appendix) because this information is of secondary importance.
- All figures and tables should have an informative title.
- They should also be numbered sequentially, eg. Table 1, Table 2, ..., and usually only the first letter of the title is capitalised eg.  
  - Figure 1. Infant mortality from measles.
  - Table 7: Average family expenditure in Victoria (%)
- The titles should be consistent throughout your report.
- Tables often don't need vertical lines, and horizontal lines should be kept to a minimum.
- The axes and key features of graphs should be clearly labelled. You should:
  - avoid unnecessary capitals
  - use horizontal information where possible
  - units of measurement should be stated eg. Size(Kb), cost US\$

### Answers to Learning Activities:

#### Learning Activity 1:

Report writing

Organising the information

Writing a draft

Reading

Scanning

Skimming

Note-taking

Note-taking from lectures

Note-taking from texts

#### Learning Activity 2:

##### Contents:

1. Introduction

2. General Management Strategies

3. Management for Conservation of Resources

3.1 Conservation of Native Flora

- 3.2 Conservation of Native Fauna
  - 3.3 Recommendations
  - 4. Management for Visitor Use
    - 4.1 Recreation Opportunities
    - 4.2 Monitoring and Minimising Visitor Impacts
    - 4.3 Recommendations
  - 5. Management for Resource Use
    - 5.1 Timber Harvesting
    - 5.2 Mining and Mineral Exploration
    - 5.3 Recommendations
  - 6. Management of Authorised Uses
    - 6.1 Defence Forces Training
    - 6.2 Sponsorship and Advertising
    - 6.3 Recommendations
  - 7. Conclusion
  - 8. General Recommendations
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