

Human use of water¹

Purpose

The aim of this report is to **study analyze the** statistics on human water consumption in different countries and find out what factors affect the amount of water consumed per day.

Families from different countries

We studied the amount of water consumed by families from different countries per day. The **experiment²** involved **Gilbertson family³** from the United States consisting of three people, Mahamadou family from Niger of five people and Al Bafgrhash family of refugees from Zaatari (six people). **The** Family from USA consumes about 1000 liters of water per day. Water is used for taking a shower or bath, washing machine, brushing teeth, cooking, and so on. **A The** Niger family consumes 60 liters of water a day, despite the fact that the family consists of more than one person. This is due to the fact that there is a huge shortage of water in Niger and people are forced to save it. **A The** refugee family spends 300 liters of water a day. They **don't⁴** have the same water shortage as in Niger, but they also need to conserve it.

Different income groups of countries

Depending on the income of the population, people consume different amounts of water for different needs. In more developed countries with a large income, water goes to industry (59%, **when while** in less developed countries only about 10%), and in countries with a small income, a large amount of water goes to agriculture (82%, **when while** in developed countries only 30%). According to statistics, the United States consumes 215 cubic meters of water per year, while countries in Africa, such as Mali and Egypt, only 4 and 52.

Conclusion

All points considered, we can conclude that people consume a huge amount of water every day⁵.

¹ no points are written in titles

² there is no experiment mentioned before, so it isn't clear what experiment is meant

³ at the beginning of the report you mention 'statistics'. Normally, statistics involves a lot of data from different sources. That is why listing family names looks strange. I would recommend avoiding names and substituting them with 'an average USA family' or 'a typical six-member family from Zaatari'.

⁴ style: short forms aren't allowed in reports

⁵ the conclusion looks shallow and doesn't reflect the contents of the report (for example 'a huge amount of water every day' can't be said about Nigeria, where, as you state in one of the paragraphs, they use very limited amounts of water). The aim of the conclusion is to sum up the ideas expressed in the main part of the text or to answer the question set at the beginning. In your case, for example, there is a promise to 'find out what factors affect the amount of water consumed per day', so it would be a good idea to explain these factors in the conclusion.

Comments

The writing has the structure of a report, and there is an attempt at grouping and analyzing information, which is good:) Here are some examples how further generalizing and grouping can be done (you can also take some useful formal vocabulary from there, like 'per capita', 'dramatic different', 'an exception to the general trend', 'respectively':

"When it comes to analyzing the amount of consumed water per capita, dramatic difference among countries can be noticed. It is apparent that the most significant amount of water (215 m³ annually) is used by the US population. The next largest consumers are France, Egypt, and India, using 106, 77, and 52 m³, respectively. The pattern declines in accordance with countries' wealth, leaving Mali the least water-consuming state, with 4 m³ per capita. Chinese consumers are an exception to the general trend, spending only 32m³ of water per year despite their country's high GDP."

Here is another extract that shows how comparing and contrasting can be made in a variety of ways (I've marked the words and combinations worth remembering):

"High-income countries spend more water on industry than on agriculture (**roughly** three fives and a one third, **respectively**), while in countries with less efficient economies agricultural use **prevails, accounting for** approximately 80%. **Another trend is** that the **least significant** amount of water is used for domestic purposes, **forming less than 10%** of consumption worldwide."