

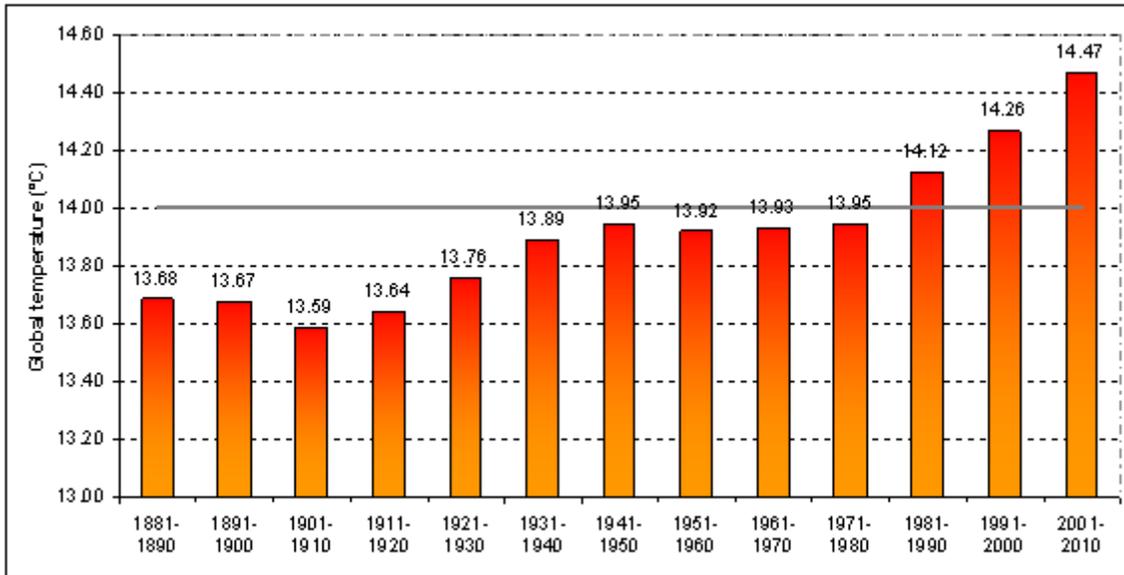
# Heatwave Fact Sheet

- Body temperature can rise to 105°F/ 40°C degrees if working outside in a heat wave. Death occurs usually when a body temperature reaches 107.6°F/ 42° C.
- When the temperature hits 95 ° Fahrenheit/ 35 Celsius °, according to NASA, your output at work drops by 45 percent. Your loss of accuracy is 700%.
- 40-50% of global land area experienced an increase in maximum temperatures over the period 1951-2003 (Smith, 2003)
- Current observations of climate change impacts from 1900 to 2005 in East Africa demonstrate increasing temperatures and future climatic projections indicate mean temperatures increasing even further (CARE)
- Warmer temperatures (that have occurred from 1970-2003) in East Africa have already increased the incidence of malaria in highland regions (Alonso et al, 2010)
- In Kenya, between 1960 and 2003, mean annual temperatures have increased in Kenya by 1.0 Degrees centigrade per decade. Daily temperature observations show significantly increasing trends in the frequency of hot days and a much larger increase in the frequency of hot nights.
- Between 1960 and 2003, the average number of hot days in Kenya has increased by 57, and the average number of hot nights has increased by 113. Future temperature projections indicate that the mean annual temperature may increase by 1.0 to 2.8 degrees. (Source: CARE 'Assessing Climate Change Vulnerability in East Africa' report).

## **Heat Wave Disasters from 1980-2008 (Source: Prevention Web)**

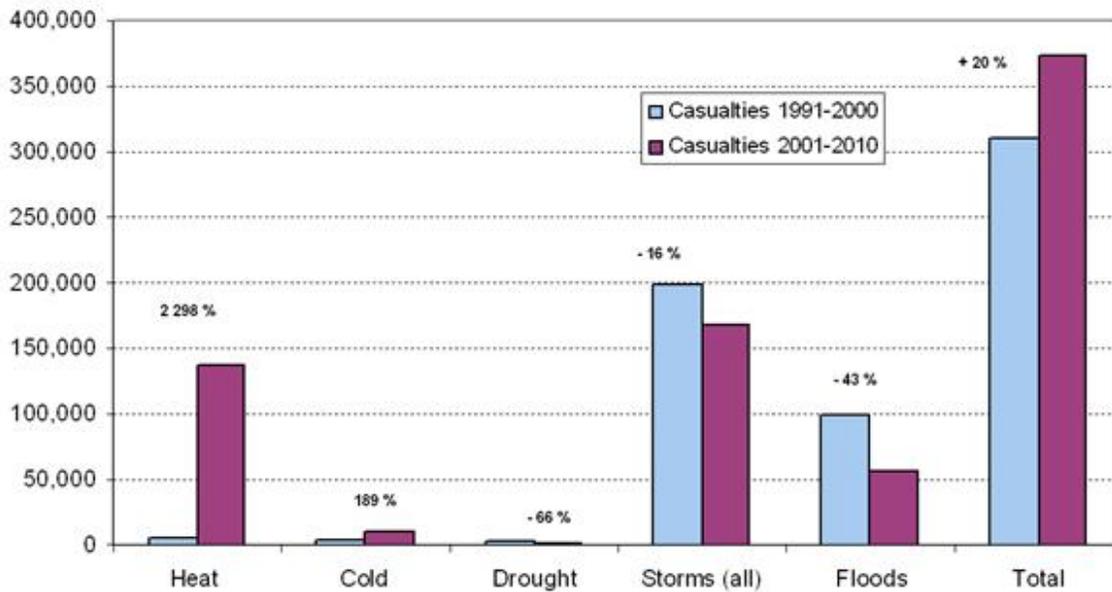
Number of Events:	126
Number of People Killed:	89,889
Average people killer per year:	3,100
Number of people affected:	4,614,411
Average people affected per year:	159,118
Economic Damage (US\$ X 1,000):	21,989,859
Economic Damage per year (US\$ X 1,000):	758,271

### Increasing Global Surface Air Temperature



Decadal global combined surface-air temperature over land and sea-surface temperature (°C) obtained from the average over the three independent datasets maintained by the HadCRU, NOAA-NCDC and NASA-GISS. The horizontal grey line indicates the long term average value ( 14°C). (Source: WMO 2001-2010 A Decade of Climate Extremes Report)

### Increasing Casualties as a result of Extreme Climatic Events



Impact of Extreme events during 2001-2010 compared with 1991-2000. Total number of loss of lives (Source: WMO 2001-2010 A Decade of Climate Extremes Report)

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