Annual Report 2020

Tokyo Fire Department (TFD)

Annual Report 2020

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The ***Annual Report 2020*** is a summarized translation based on the White Paper on TOKYO Fire Service 2020.

FIRES

1. Fire

Knowing the Threat of Fires

- The number of fires within the TFD's jurisdiction was 4,089 (up 116 from the previous year), which was the third lowest since 1960.
- There were 108 fire deaths (up 22 from the previous year). The figure went over 100 for the first time in seven years.
- Most fires were caused by cigarettes, followed by arson, and gas ranges or similar devices.

Chart 1-1. Total Number of Fires and Burnt Floor Areas (2010-2019)

In fiscal 2019, the number of fires within the TFD's jurisdiction was 4,089, up 116 from the previous year. The number of fires is showing a decreasing trend. Until 2013, the number of fires was a little more than 5,000 annually, which decreased to the number that was less than 5,000 and more than 4,000 in 2014. The number then came around 4,000 in and after 2015.

The burnt floor area was 18,295 m^2, down 309 m^2 from the previous year, and it has been decreasing over the last 10 years.

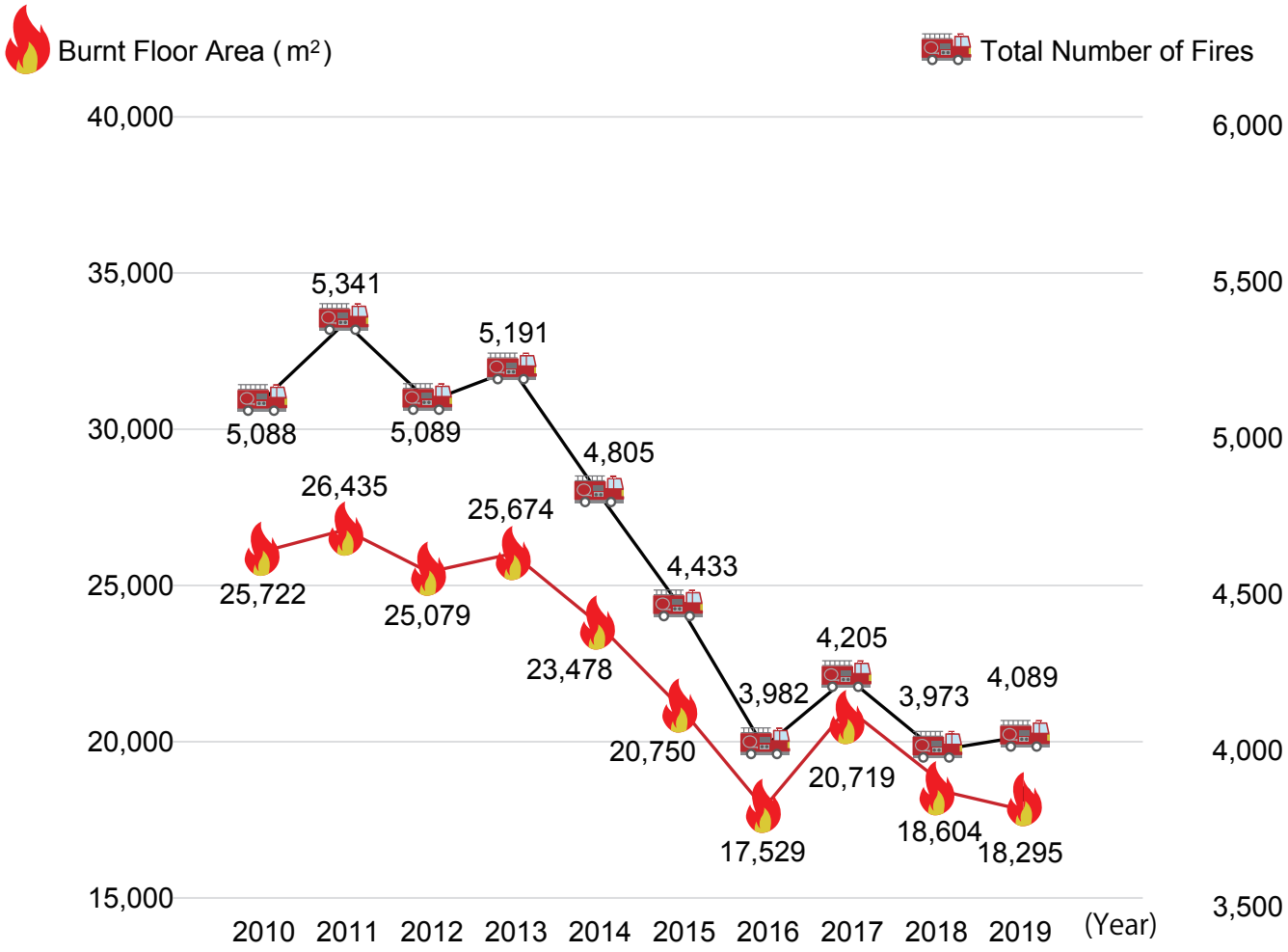


Chart 1-2. Total Number of Fire Deaths for 10 Years

The number of fire deaths was 108, an increase of 22 from the previous year. The figure went over 100 for the first time in seven years after 2012.

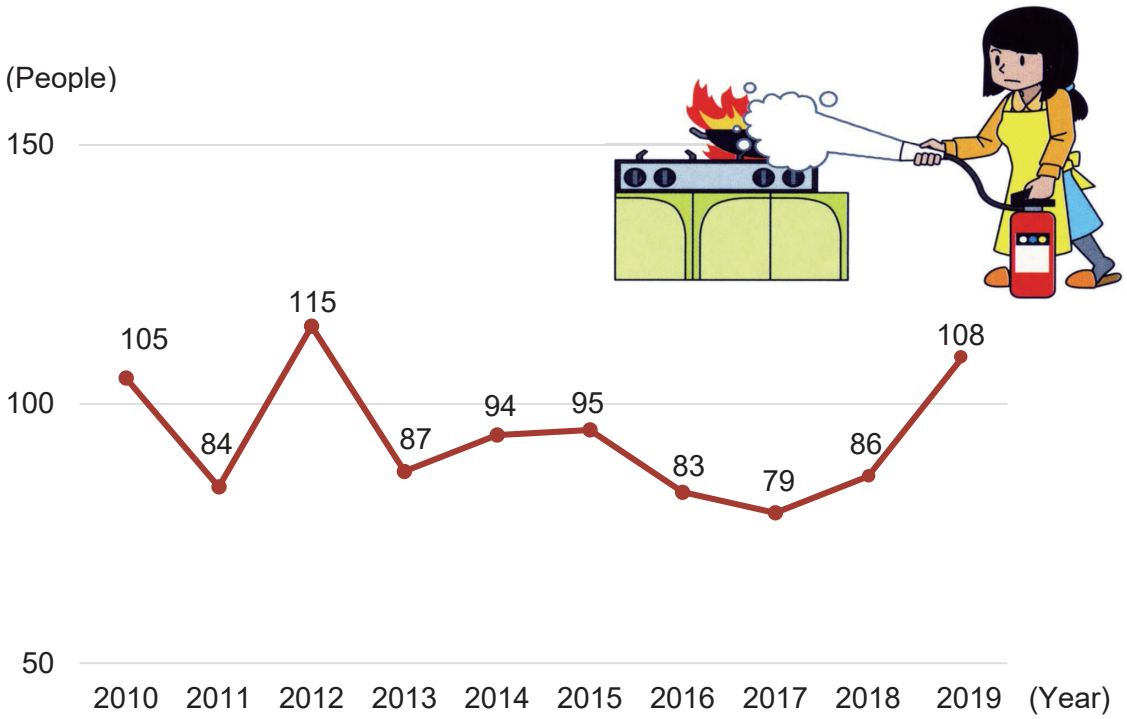


Chart 1-3. Number of Fires (2019)

In terms of fire type, there were 2,904 building fires, an increase of 208 from the previous year, which accounted for more than 70% of all fires. There were 969 other types of fires, a significant decrease of 77 from the previous year.

	2019	From 2018
Building Fires*	2,904	+208
Wildland Fires	5	+3
Vehicle Fires	206	-19
Ship Fires	1	-2
Aircraft Fires	0	—
Others	969	-77
Fires in Extraterritorial Areas	3	+2
Outside the Jurisdiction	1	+1
TOTAL	4,089	+116

*The *"building fires"* means the fire that burns a building and/or its interior property.

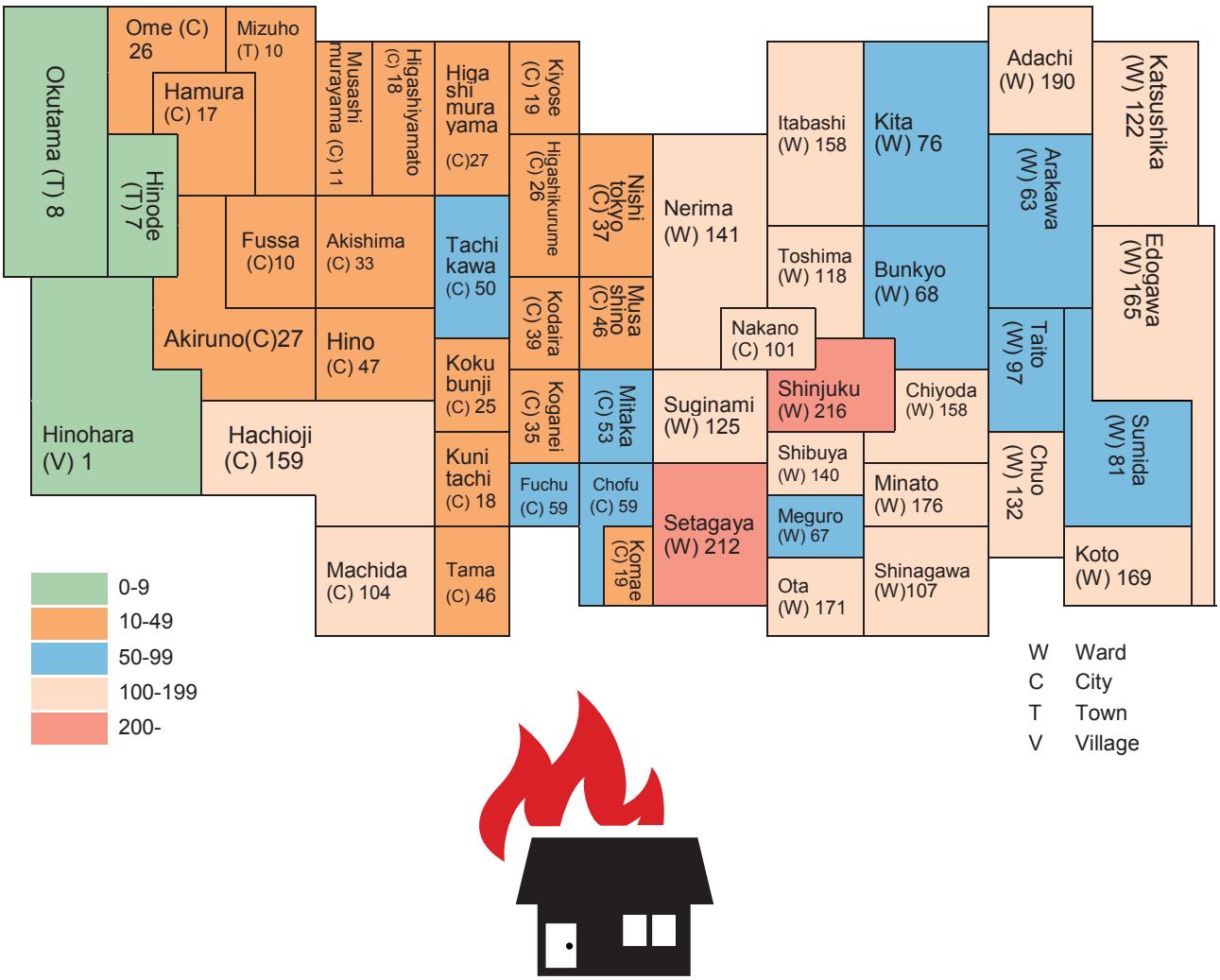
Chart 1-4. Number of Fires by Municipality (23-Ward Area/2015-2019)

Ranking	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
1	Setagaya	226	Minato	217	Adachi	235	Ota	196	Shinjuku	216
2	Ota	209	Adachi	188	Minato	207	Minato	193	Setagaya	212
3	Adachi	205	Shinjuku	186	Ota	204	Setagaya	188	Adachi	190
4	Shinjuku	202	Edogawa	177	Shinjuku	198	Adachi	187	Minato	176
5	Minato	199	Ota	176	Setagaya	184	Shinjuku	179	Ota	171

Chart 1-5. Number of Fires by Municipality (Tama Area/2015-2019)

Ranking	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	
1	Hachioji	185	Hachioji	143	Hachioji	176	Hachioji	148	Hachioji	159
2	Machida	110	Machida	116	Machida	94	Machida	108	Machida	104
3	Fuchu	78	Fuchu	76	Tachikawa	79	Tachikawa	66	Chofu Fuchu	59
4	Chofu	66	Chofu	49	Chofu	65	Fuchu	65		
5	Tachikawa	60	Tachikawa Musashino	44	Fuchu	64	Mitaka	50	Mitaka	53

Chart 1-6. Number of Fires by Municipality (2019)



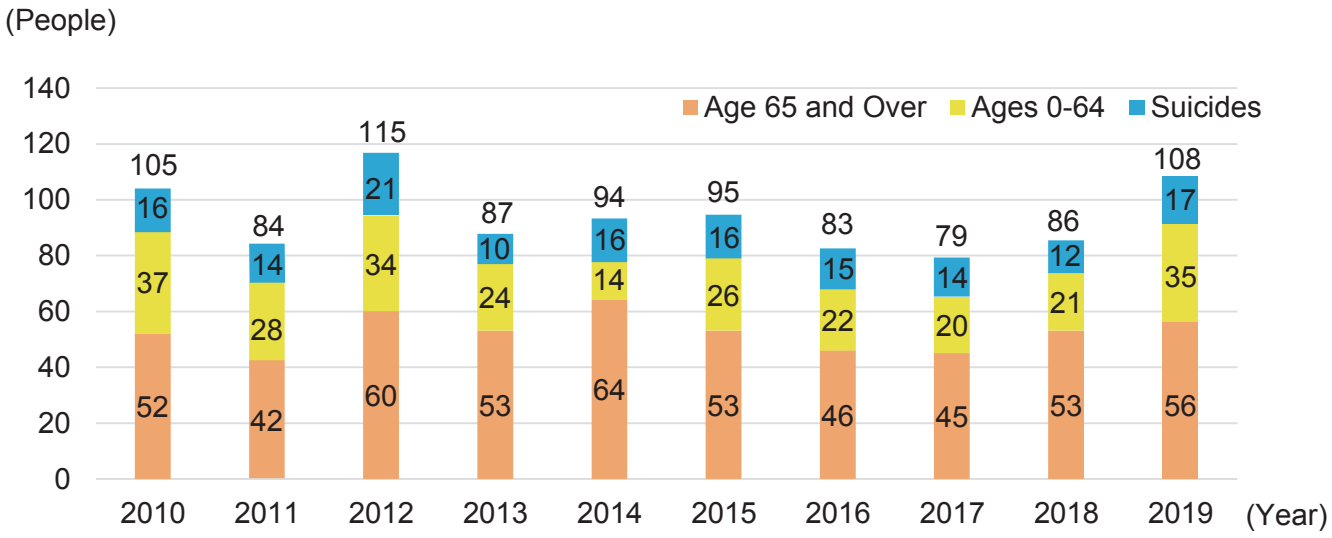
2. Fire Deaths

Chart 2-1. Number of Fire Deaths by Age Group (2019)

The number of fire deaths excluding self-inflicted loss in 2019 was 91, up 17 from the previous year.
In terms of the occurrence of deaths by age group, the number of the elderly people aged 65 and over was 56 (61.5%), which accounted for more than 60%.

	2019	From 2018
TOTAL	108	+22
Excluding Suicides	91	+17
Age 65 and Over	56 (61.5%)	+3
Ages 0-64	35 (38.5%)	+14
Suicides	17	+5

Chart 2-2. Number of Fire Deaths by Age Group (2010-2019)



3. Fire Injuries

Chart 3. Number of Fire Injuries by Severity (2019)

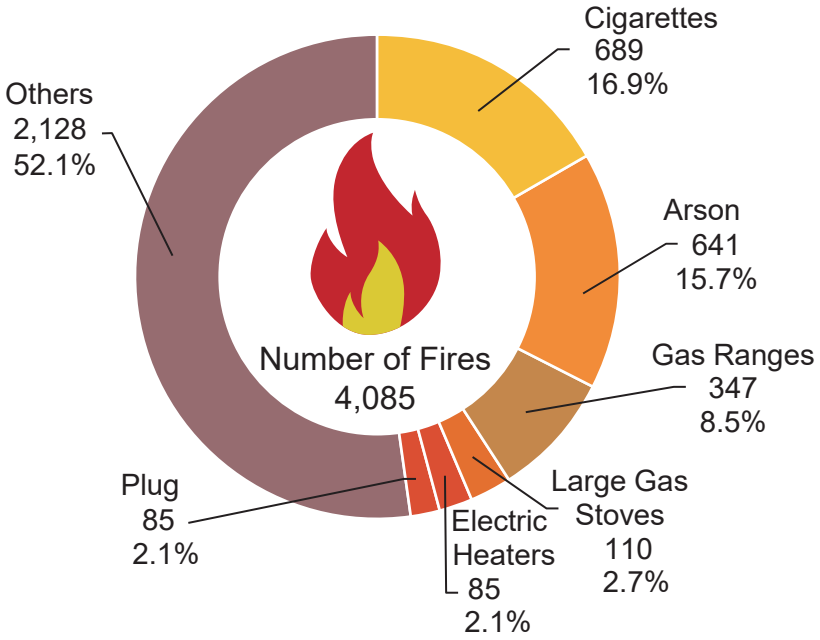
There were 705 fire injuries, down 93 from the previous year.
In terms of the degree of the 705 injuries, people with minor injuries accounted nearly 60% of the total. However, the number of the people with critical injuries accounted for 29 (4.1%), those with severe injuries accounted for 83 (11.8%), and those with moderate injuries accounted for 168 (23.8%).

	2019 (people)	From 2018
Critical Fire Injuries	29 (4.1%)	-13
Severe Fire Injuries	83 (11.8%)	-10
Moderate Fire Injuries	168 (23.8%)	-29
Minor Fire Injuries	425 (60.3%)	-41
TOTAL	705	-93

4. Fire Causes

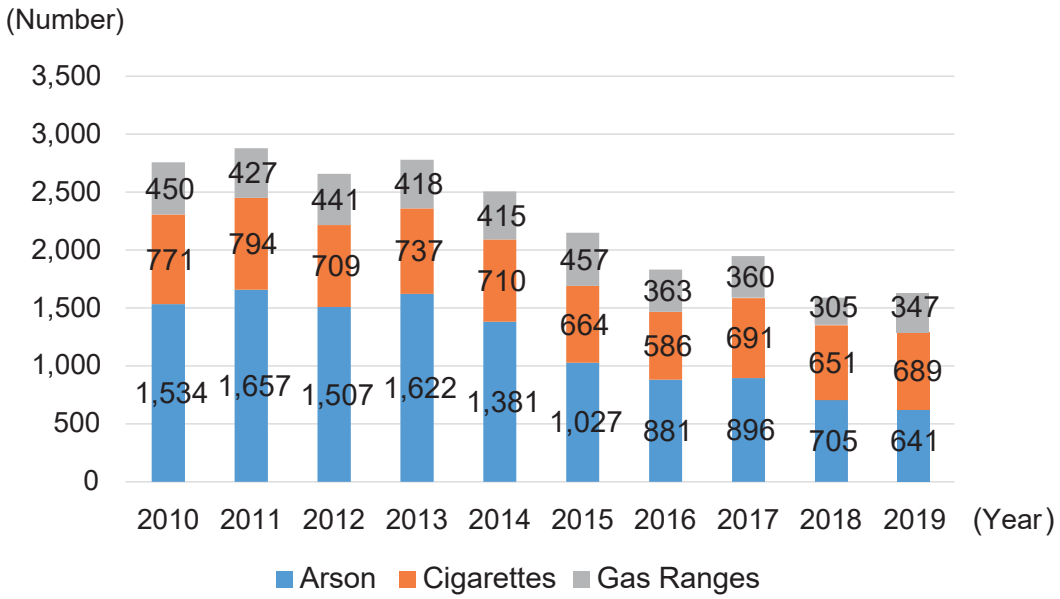
Chart 4-1. Major Fire Causes (2019)

The first major cause of the fires in 2019 was cigarettes, followed by arson (including suspected arson) and gas ranges and similar devices. During the period from 1977 to 2018, arson (inc. suspected arson) and cigarettes stayed the first and the second respectively; the year 2019 saw an inversion in 42 years. Gas ranges and similar devices stayed the third as in the previous year. There has been no change in ranking since 1995. There were 689 cases of cigarettes, which accounted for the number one cause, up 38 from the previous year. The second major cause was arson (inc. suspected arson), which accounted for 641cases, down 64 from the previous year. The third major cause was gas ranges and similar devices, which accounted for 347cases, up 42 from the previous year. The fourth major cause was large gas stoves, which accounted for 110 cases (an increase of 12 cases), followed by electric heaters and plugs, which accounted for 85 cases each (up 14 and 21 cases each). Although cigarettes and gas ranges, etc., as major fire causes remained flat, the percentage of cigarettes as a major cause in 2019 was 16.9%, hitting a peak for the last ten years.



Note 1: Fires in extraterritoriality areas and outside the jurisdiction are excluded from the 4,085 incidents.
Note 2: Other breakdown items include cords and outlets as the causes of fires.

Chart 4-2. Top Three of Major Fire Causes (2010-2019)



5. Structure Fires

Chart 5-1. Number of Structure Fires by Different Types (2015-2019) (Top Eight Structure Fires excluding Residential Fires)

The number of fires that broke out from “structure fires” in 2019 was 2,811, up 202 from the previous year.

There were 1,543 fires that broke out from detached houses and apartment buildings, accounting for more than half of the fires from buildings.

The breakdown shows 960 apartment building fires (up 15 from the previous year) and 583 detached house fires (up 44).There were 1,268 structure fires from the buildings other than those for residential use, up 143 from the previous year. By type of use, the number of restaurant fires was 368, which was the largest (up 38 from the previous year), followed by 175 office fires (up 33) and 112 fires from department stores and article stores (up 18).

*The “*Structure Fires*” means the fires that broke out from commercial buildings, and the number of “*Structure Fires*” differs from the number of the “building fires” classified according to fire type.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
House Fires	615	539	579	539	583
Apartment Building Fires	1,060	958	1,018	945	960
Total Number of Residential Fires	1,675	1,497	1,597	1,484	1,543
Restaurant Fires	339	345	318	330	368
Office Fires	121	126	151	142	175
Department Store Fires	87	103	110	94	112
Factory Fires	95	89	84	90	85
Hotel Fires	26	37	36	19	30
School Fires	29	33	31	40	51
Hospital Fires	20	17	24	21	20
Railroad Station Fires	18	21	14	16	18
Total Number of Structure Fires	2,827	2,681	2,730	2,609	2,811

Chart 5-2. Number of Fires (2010-2019)

The number of the fires that occurred during 2019 was 4,089, of which 1,543 were residential fires. The number of residential fires increased by 59 from the previous year. As for the changes in the number of housing fires over the last 10 years, the number decreased by 373 in 2019, compared to 1,916 in 2012, when many residential fires occurred.

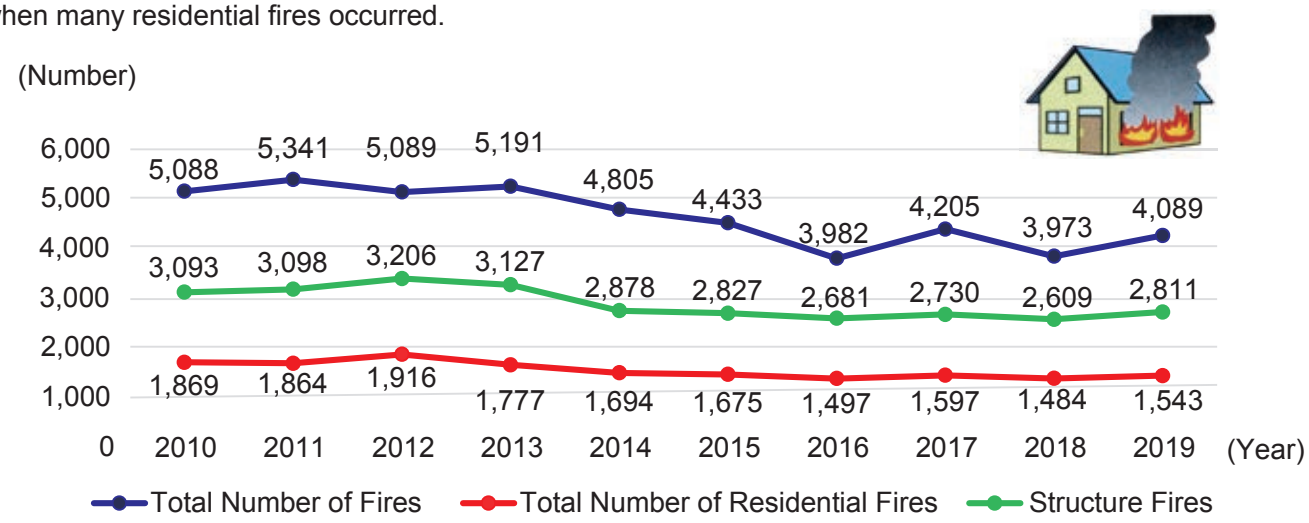


Chart 5-3. Breakdown of Building Fires (2019)

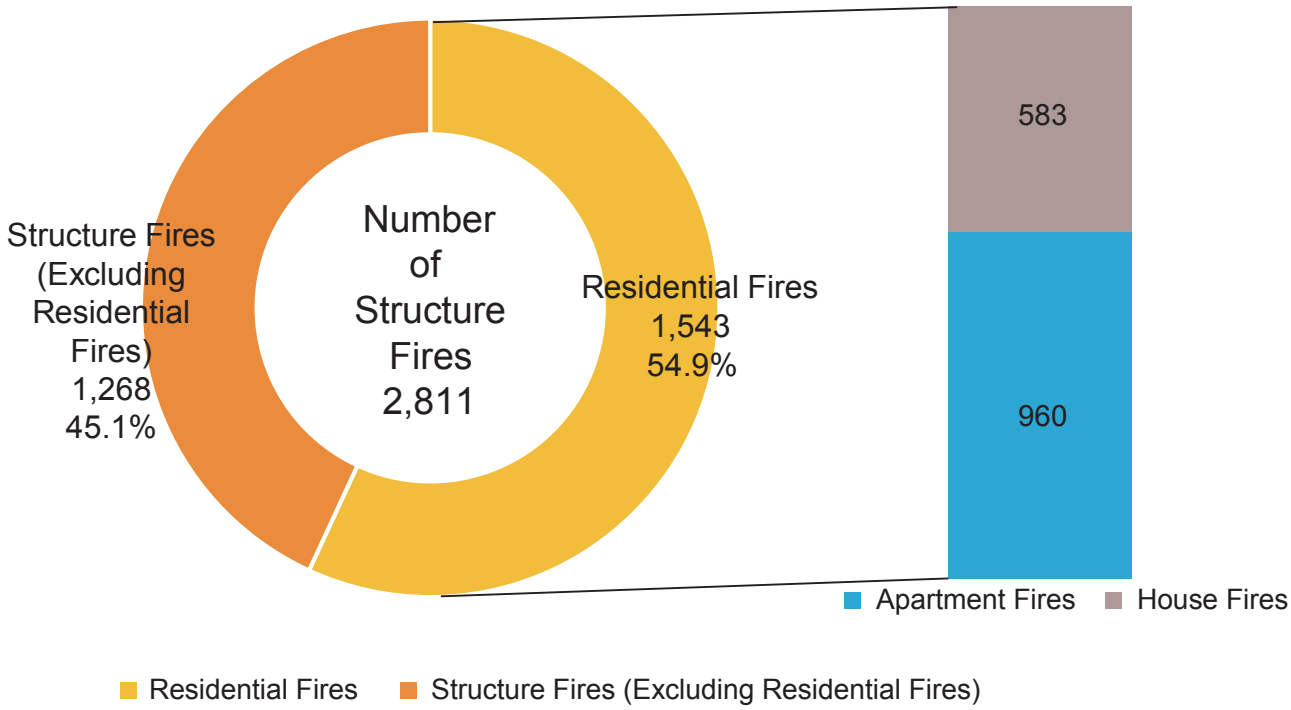


Chart 5-4. Residential Fire Causes (2019)

As for the causes of fires in 2019, the first major cause was cooking stoves, which accounted for 344 cases (22.3%), followed by the 279 cases caused by cigarettes (18.1%), 126 cases of arson (8.2%), and the 103 cases caused by heaters (6.7%). When these top-ranking causes are combined, they account for about 60% of the total.

Keep in mind that you should never leave the cooking stoves in use unattended, smoke in bed, or place flammable materials near heaters.

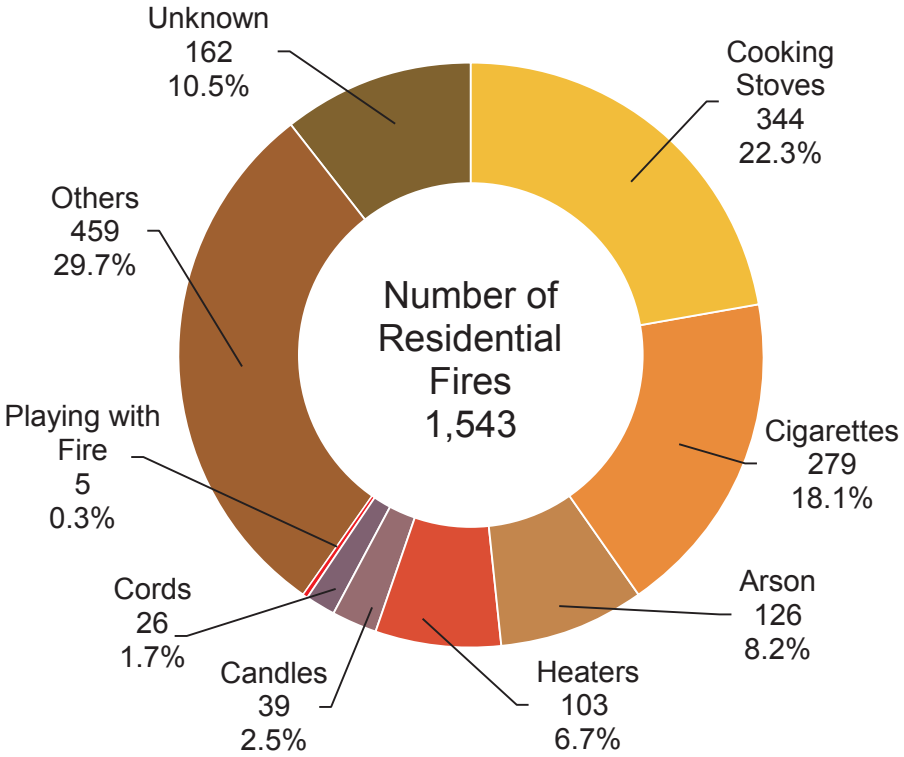


Chart 5-5 Number of Residential Fire Deaths (2010-2019)

The number of the fire deaths excluding self-inflicted loss in 2019 was 91, up 17 from the previous year. Of these, 83 were killed by residential fires, up 17 from the previous year. The proportion of the deaths due to residential fires except self-inflicted loss was about 90%.

In terms of housing type, 44 people (53.0%) were killed by detached house fires, and 39 people (47.0%) were killed by apartment building fires, which means the proportion of detached house fires is high.

*Residential fires include the fires at multi-use housing, apartment buildings, and dormitories.

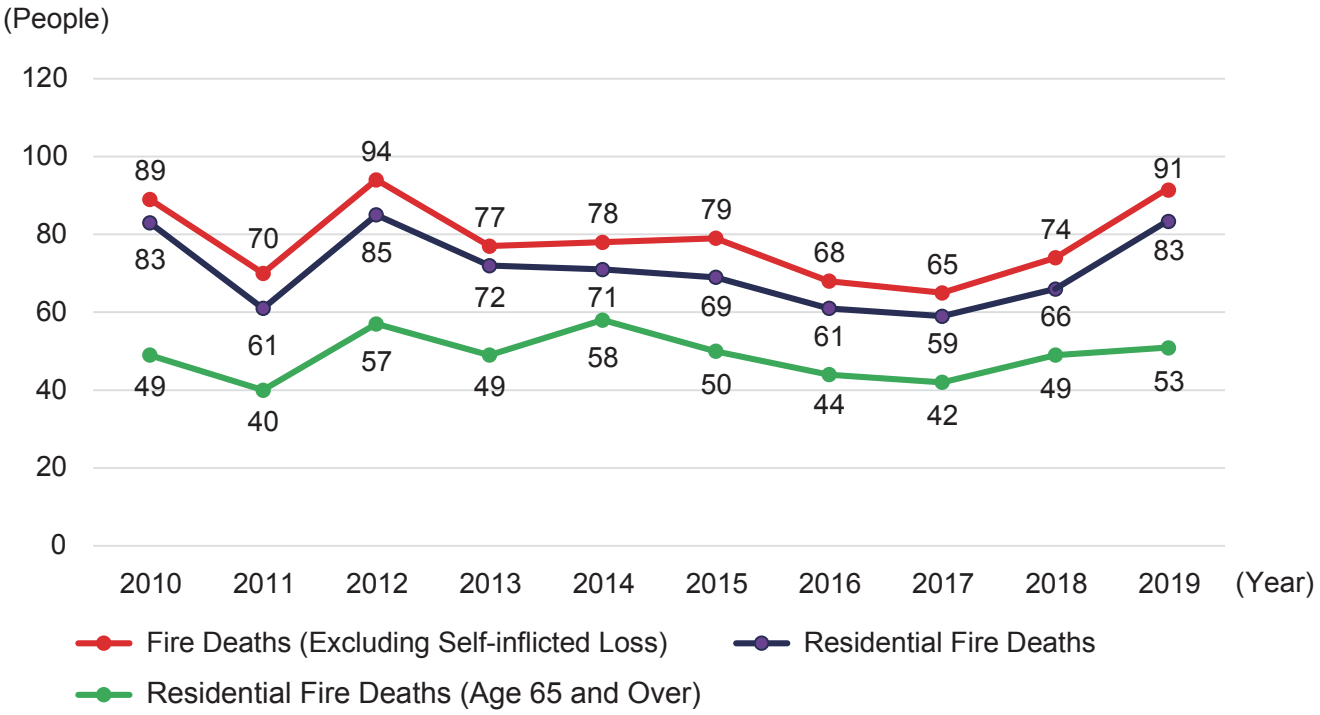


Chart 5-6 Breakdown of Residential Fire Deaths (2019)

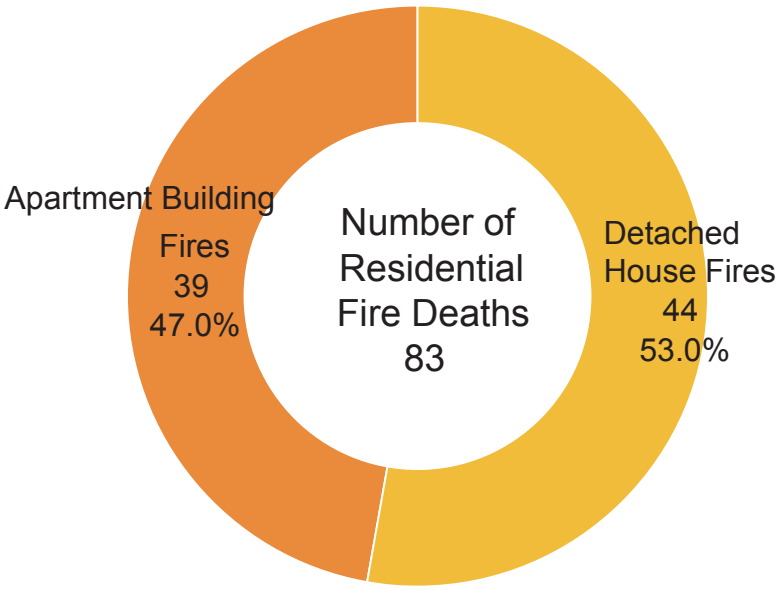


Chart 5-7. Breakdown of Residential Fire Deaths by Age Group (2019)

As for the residential fire deaths classified by age, it is absolutely necessary to make elderly people's lives firesafe, because 53 elderly people (63.9%) of 65 years or older occupy about 60% of the total.

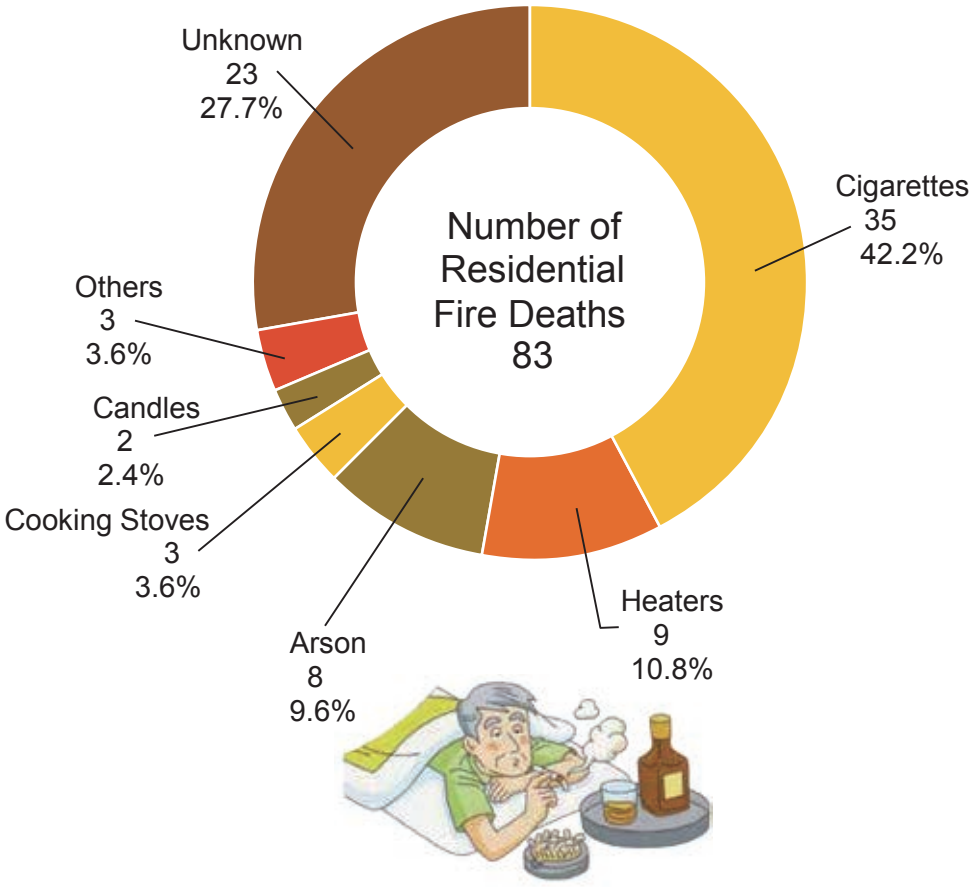
The TFD conducts comprehensive fire and disaster diagnosis as a community effort to ensure the safety and security of those in need of attention. In terms of gender, there were 52 men (62.7%) and 31 women (37.3%), with a higher percentage of men.

As for the elderly, the table shows that there were 34 men (64.2%) and 19 women (35.8%).

Age	Men	Women	TOTAL
Age 0-5	0	0	0 (0%)
Age 6-19	0	0	0 (0%)
Age 20-64	18	12	30 (36.1%)
Age 65 and Over	34	19	53 (63.9%)
TOTAL	52 (62.7%)	31 (37.3%)	83 (100%)

Chart 5-8. Residential Fire Deaths by Fire Cause (2019)

Of the 83 residential fire deaths, cigarettes were the first major cause, which killed 35 people (42.2%), followed by heaters, which killed 9 people (10.8%).

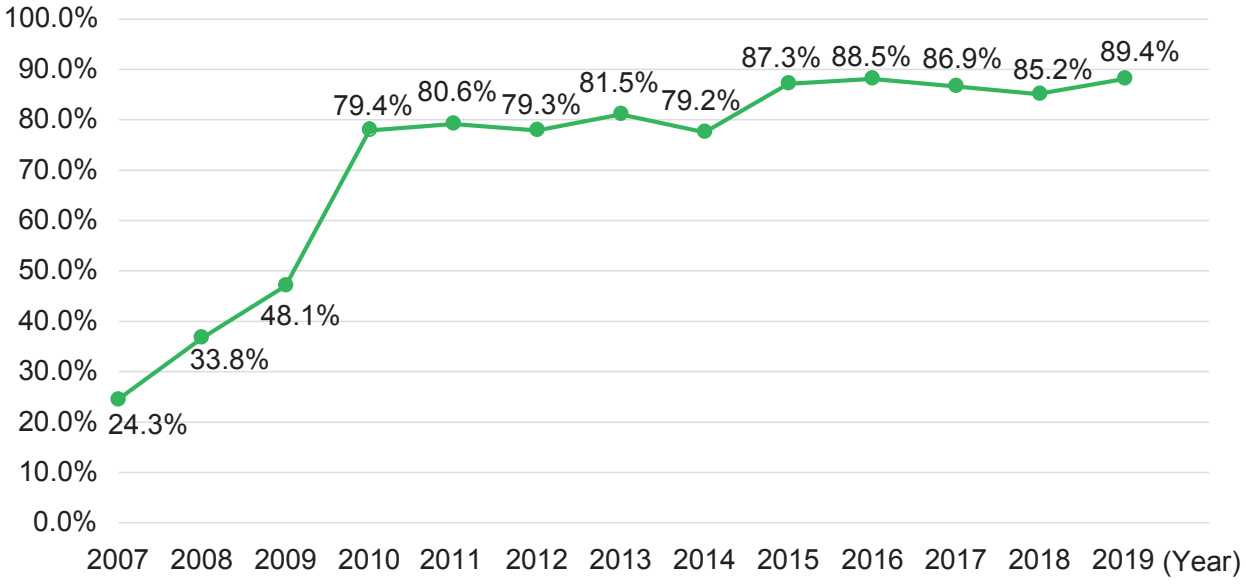


6. Residential Fire Alarms

Chart 6. Percentage of the Homes with Fire Alarms (2007-2019)

The installation rate of residential fire alarm in 2019 was 89.4%.

The installation rate, which was about 20% when the installation become obligatory to all houses in 2006, rose to about 80% in 2010, four years later. Residential fire alarms may not be able to detect fires due to their lifespan or failure of electronic components, battery exhaustion, etc., so conduct a regular inspection by pressing the button on the main unit or pulling the string. In addition, the main unit needs to be replaced about every 10 years; check the manual or the year of manufacture.



OPERATIONS

Firefighters and Their Activities

- Fire units were dispatched to 7,645 fires in Tokyo in 2019. On average, nine vehicles with about 39 firefighters responded to each fire.
- There were 24,327 rescue operations. On average, about three fire vehicles and about 13 firefighters were dispatched to each incident.

1. Fire Responses

Chart 1-1. Number of the Responses to Fires (2019)

Fire units were dispatched to 7,645 fires (including false alarm "fires") in 2019, totaling 72,319 vehicles with 298,596 firefighters. On average, about nine vehicles with about 39 firefighters were dispatched per fire.

	2019	From 2018
Response to Fires	7,645	+333
Total Responding Apparatus	72,319	+6,032
Total Responding Firefighters	298,596	+23,897
Average Operating Hours Per Response	1 hour 12 minutes	+4 minute

Chart 1-2. Number of the Fire Apparatus to Fire Scenes (2019)

Fire Engines	43,674	Command Vans	7,471
Foam Trucks	3,653	Ladder Trucks	5,862
Rescue Trucks	4,540	Helicopters	69

Chart 1-3. Number of the People Rescued from Fires (2019)

	2019	From 2018
People Rescued from Fires by Firefighters	165	-36
People Given Evacuation Assistance by Firefighters	164	+50
Average Operating Hours Per Response	1 hour12 minutes	+4 minute

2. Rescue Responses

Chart 2-1. Number of the Responses to Incidents (2019)

In 2019, the number of the people rescued from incidents was 24,327, up 784 from the previous year. Both the number of the people rescued and that of the rescue teams dispatched increased.

	2019	From 2018
Response to Incidents	24,327	+784
People Rescued by Firefighters	19,435	+54
Total Responding Apparatus	78,858	+3,219
Total Responding Firefighters (Including DMAT*)	320,770	+13,007

*DMAT (Disaster Medical Assistance Team): A specially trained doctor-nurse team responds to a disaster with medical equipment, and performs life-saving treatment on the spot.

Chart 2-2. Breakdown of Rescue Responses by Incident Type (2019)

The graphs below show the number of rescue team dispatches and the number of rescued victims classified by accident type in 2019. The total of the rescue responses to buildings and other structures and to traffic accidents accounted for more than 90%.

The category of “Buildings and Other Structures” means the accidents in them. There were cases, as shown in the (Examples) below, where EMS teams were dispatched at the request for ambulance assistance. However, these cases are classified as the rescue activities. Therefore, the number of such cases shows an increase.

(Examples)

•The door was locked, and the rescue crew could not approach the victim unless the door was destroyed by a fire unit.

•The patient transportation route was narrow, and it was difficult to take the victim from the scene to the ambulance only with three EMS members. Then firefighters’ support was necessary.

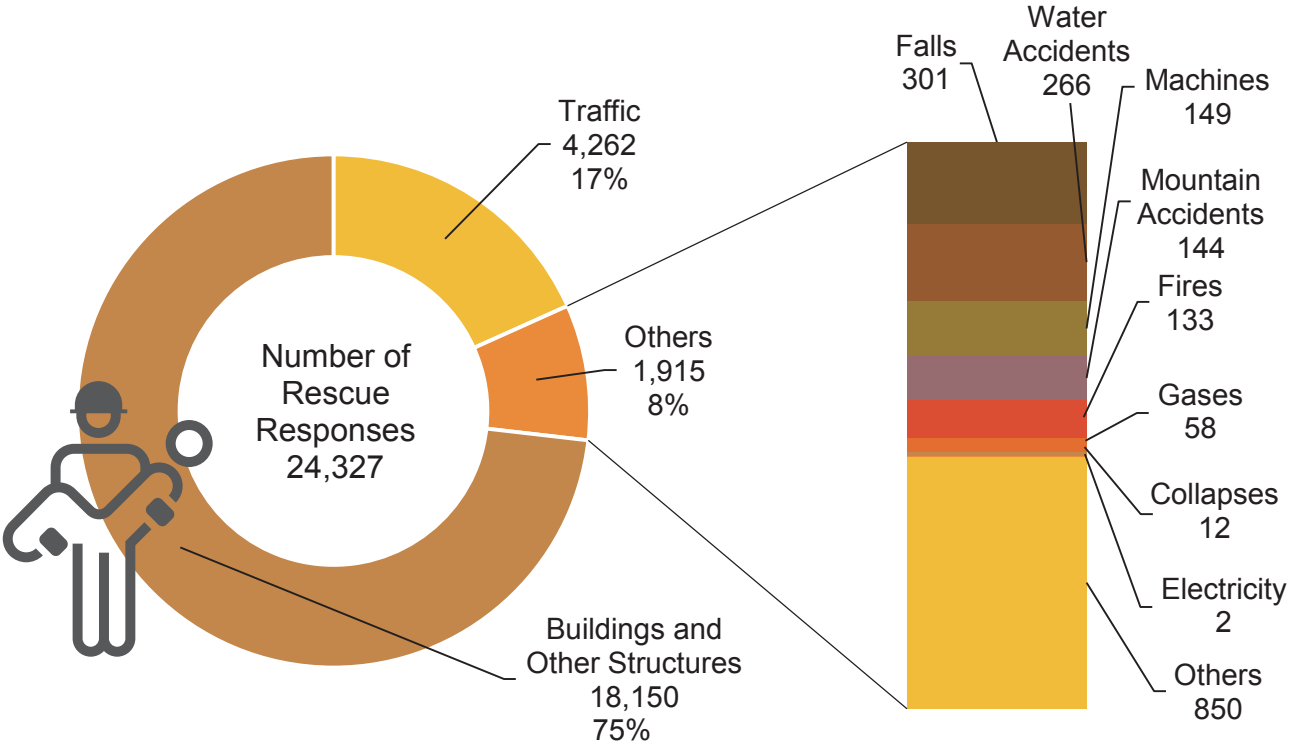
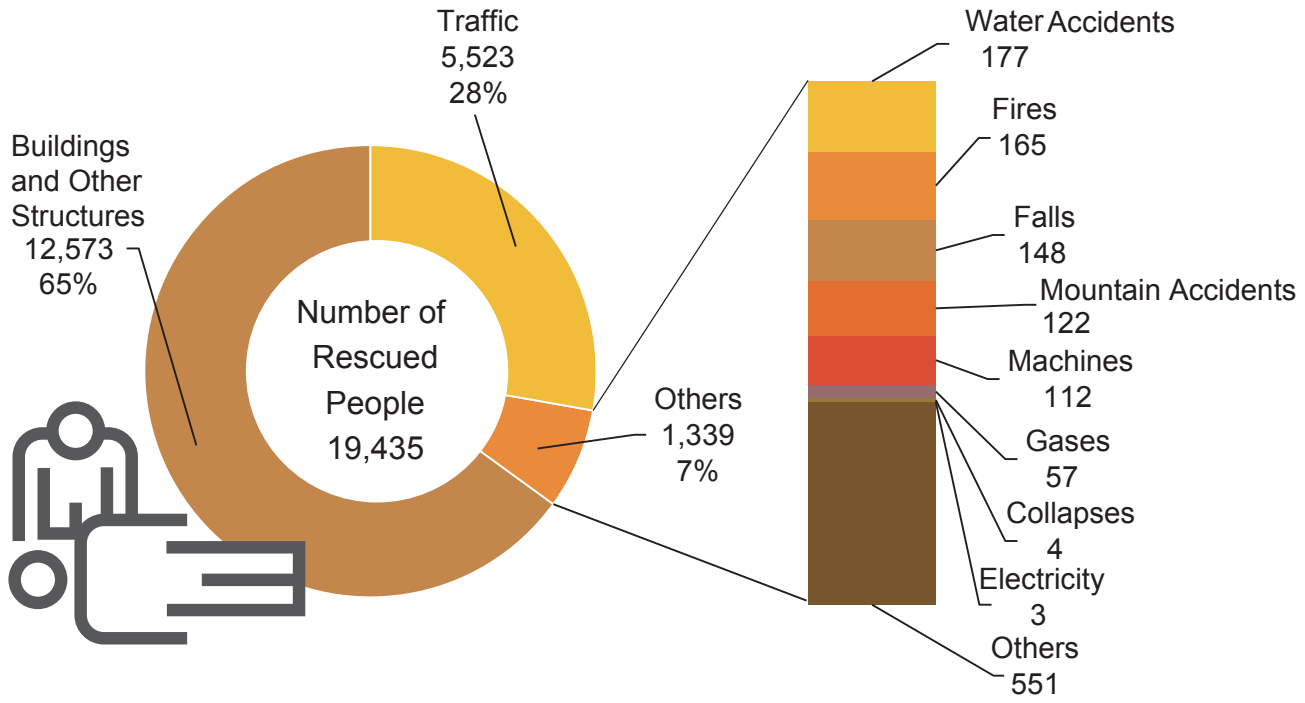


Chart 2-3. Breakdown of Rescued People by Incident Type (2019)



3. Chemical Removal Responses

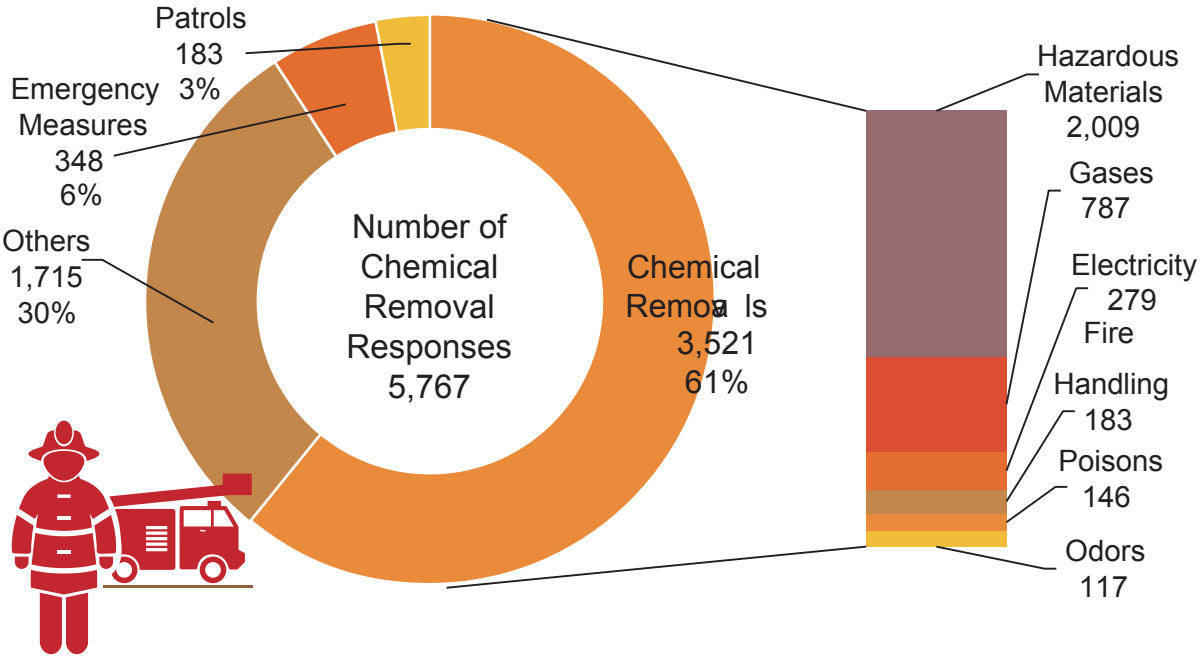
Chart 3-1. Number of the Responses to Chemical Removal (2019)

Chemical removal responses are the activities as the necessary measures to prevent fires and reduce human damage in the event of chemical leakages, such as hazardous materials and poisonous substances. The measures include the removal of the dangers caused by natural phenomena. The purposes of these activities are classified into the elimination of dangers, first aid, warnings, etc. The following table shows the number of the dispatches for chemical removal responses in 2019.

The number of the cases where gasoline leaks in traffic accidents falls under the elimination of danger, and so the statistics resulted in a higher number.

	2019	From 2018
Responses to Chemical Removal	5,767	+102
Total Responding Apparatus	14,723	+402
Total Responding Firefighters	64,570	+1,486

Chart 3-2. Breakdown of Chemical Removal Responses by Activity (2019)



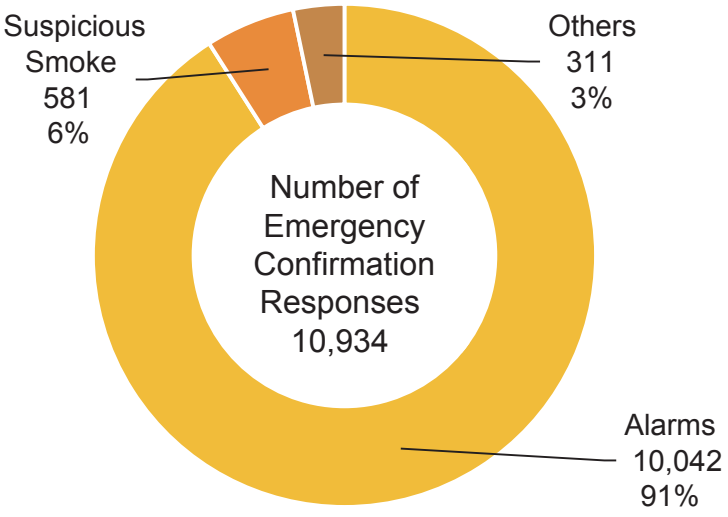
4. Emergency Confirmation Responses

Chart 4-1. Number of the Responses for Emergency Confirmation (2019)

Emergency confirmation responses are the activities to make on-site checks urgently in response to the reports on suspected fire or smoke or the activation of automatic fire alarms (i.e., the ringing of alarm bells).

	2019	From 2018
Responses to Emergency Confirmation	10,934	+1,357
Total Responding Apparatus	16,944	+1,617
Total Responding Firefighters	78,089	+7,076

Chart 4-2. Breakdown of Emergency Confirmation Responses by Cause (2019)



5. PA Responses

Chart 5-1. Breakdown of PA Responses by Activity (2019)

The “PA” responses are the activities in which pumpers or other fire vehicles are dispatched to emergency scenes as needed, and they cooperate with the EMS crew to rescue victims. PA cooperation is required if the transportation of people to save their lives is difficult.

“PA” stands for “Pumper and Ambulance.” Both of them are dispatched simultaneously. With consideration of the situations where critical patients treatment is difficult for the ambulance crew or victim transportation is also difficult through narrow stairways or passages, pumpers or other vehicles are dispatched from the nearest fire station at the same time to conduct cooperative activities.

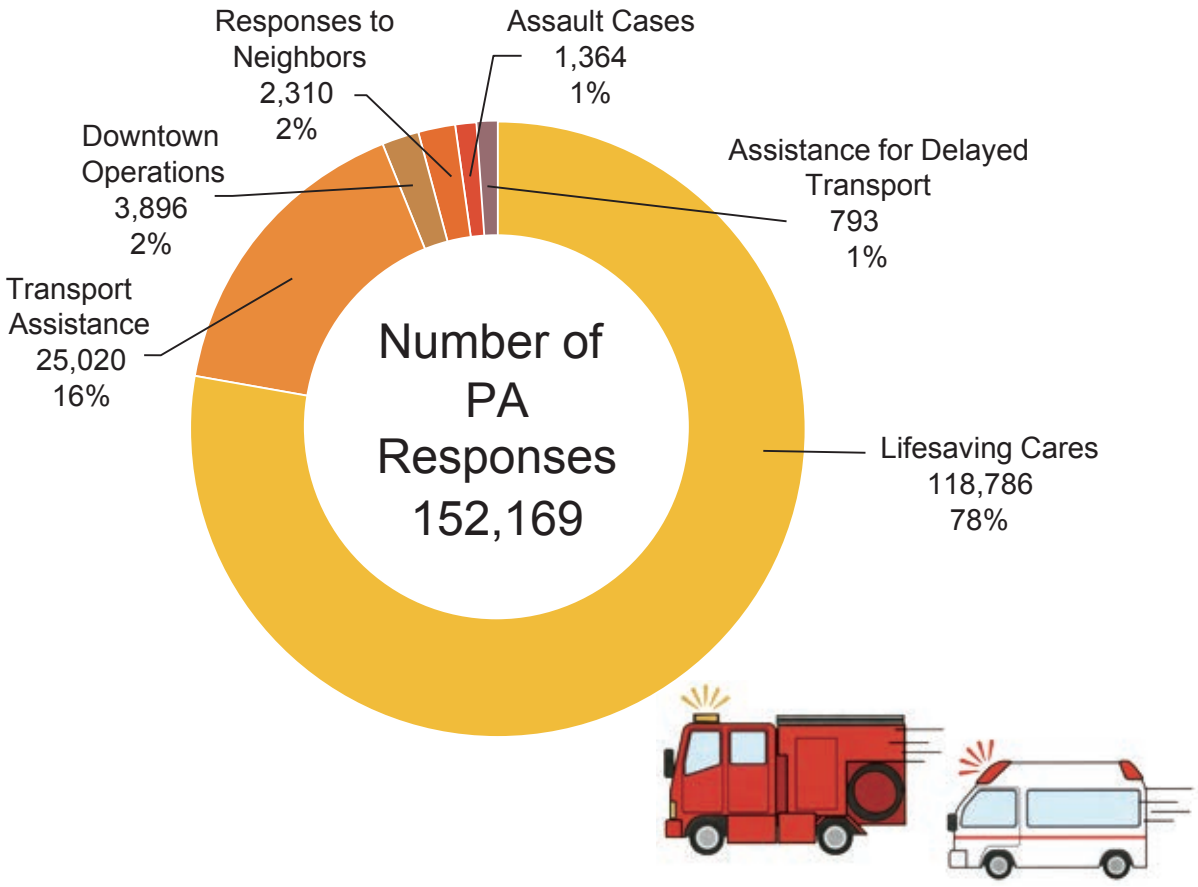


Chart 5-2. Number of PA Responses (2019)

	2019	From 2018
PA Responses	152,169	-1,443
Total Responding Apparatus	153,452	-1,447

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

1. Ambulance Runs

Chart 1-1. Number of Ambulance Runs (2015-2019)

All-time High Ambulance Response / “#7119” System

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Ambulance Runs	759,802	777,382	785,184	818,062	825,929
Runs Per Day	2,082	2,124	2,151	2,241	2,263
Dispatch Frequency (Seconds)	42	41	40	39	38

Chart 1-2. Breakdown of Ambulance Runs by Incident Type (2019)

The ambulance dispatches for the people with sudden illness, general injury, and traffic accident damage accounted for 90% of all.

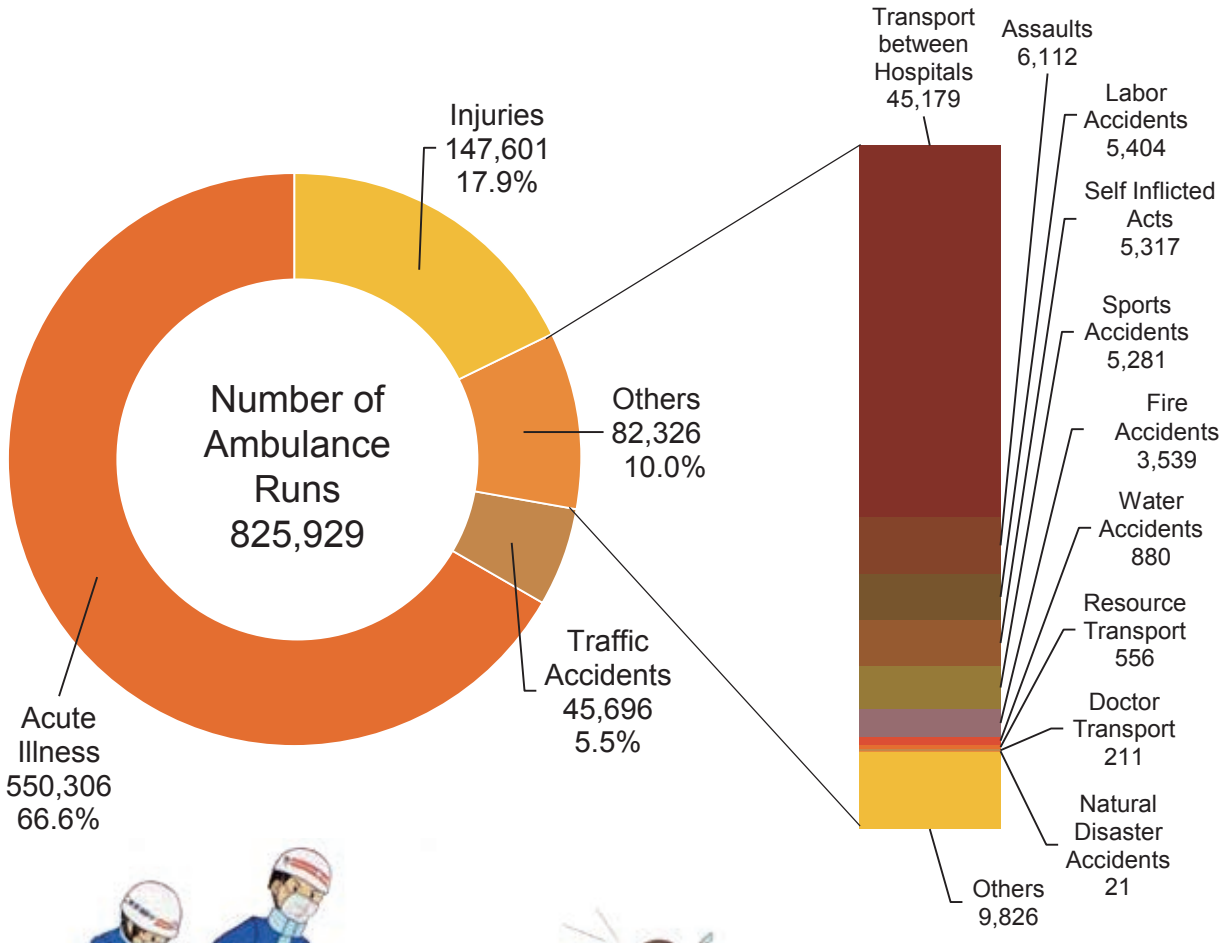


Chart 1-3. Flow of an Average Ambulance Response (2019)

In 2019, the average time required for emergency activities—from the moment ambulance teams were dispatched until their return to the fire station—was 85 minutes and 39 seconds, and the average running distance was 10.3 km. Compared to the previous year, the average time for emergency activities was 3 minutes and 32 seconds shorter, and the average running distance was 0.2 km shorter.

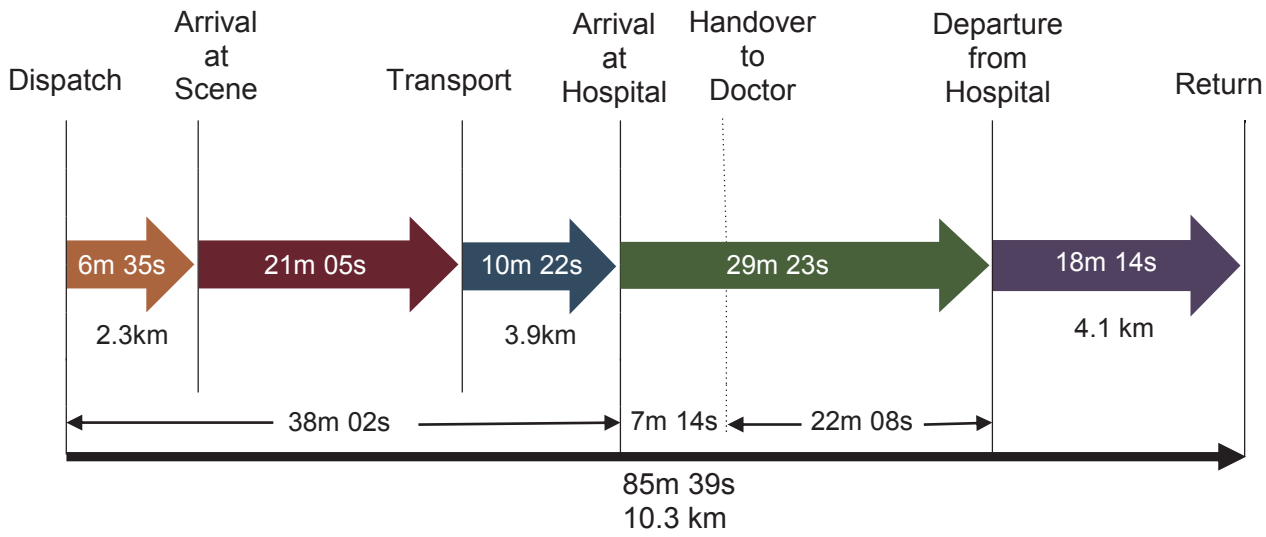


Chart 1-4. Number of Ambulance Runs by Month (2019)

The EMS dispatches in January and December are expected to increase due to influenza epidemics, the acute alcoholism after year-end parties and New Year's feasts, etc.The dispatches are also expected to increase in July and August due to heatstroke.

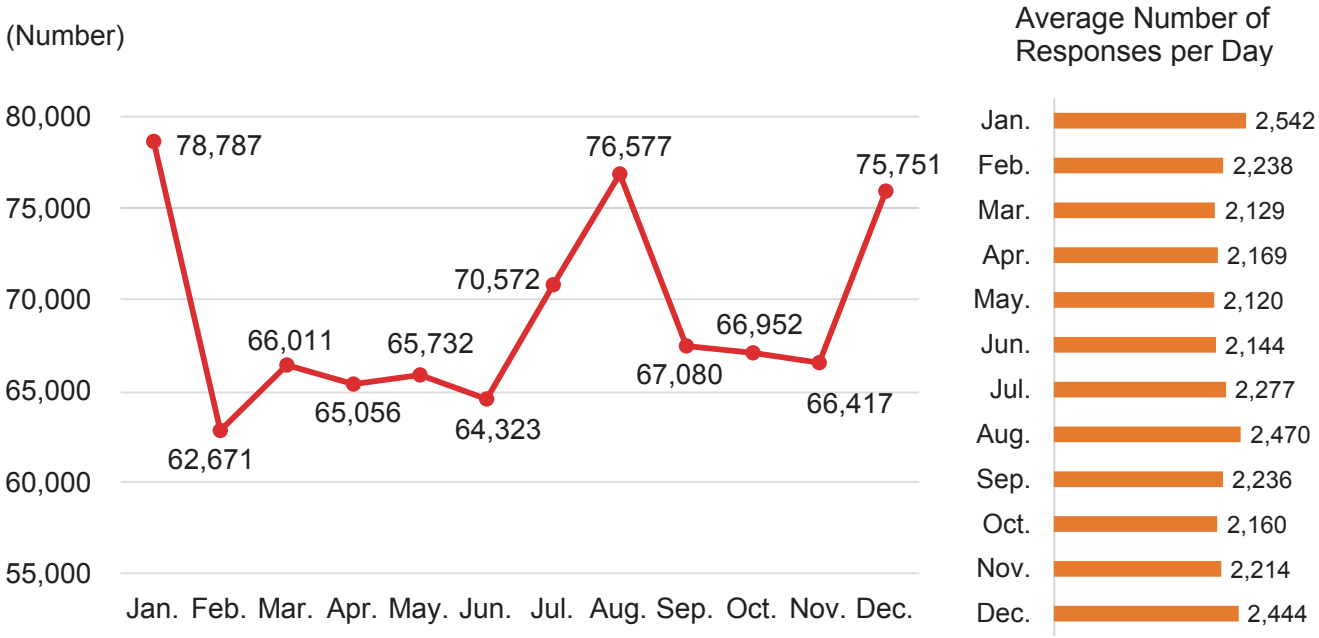


Chart 1-5. Number of Ambulance Runs by Hour (2019)

The following graph shows the number of the ambulance dispatches classified by time zone. According to this graph, there were many dispatches from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. within a commuting time zone, while there were fewer dispatches from midnight to 7 a.m.

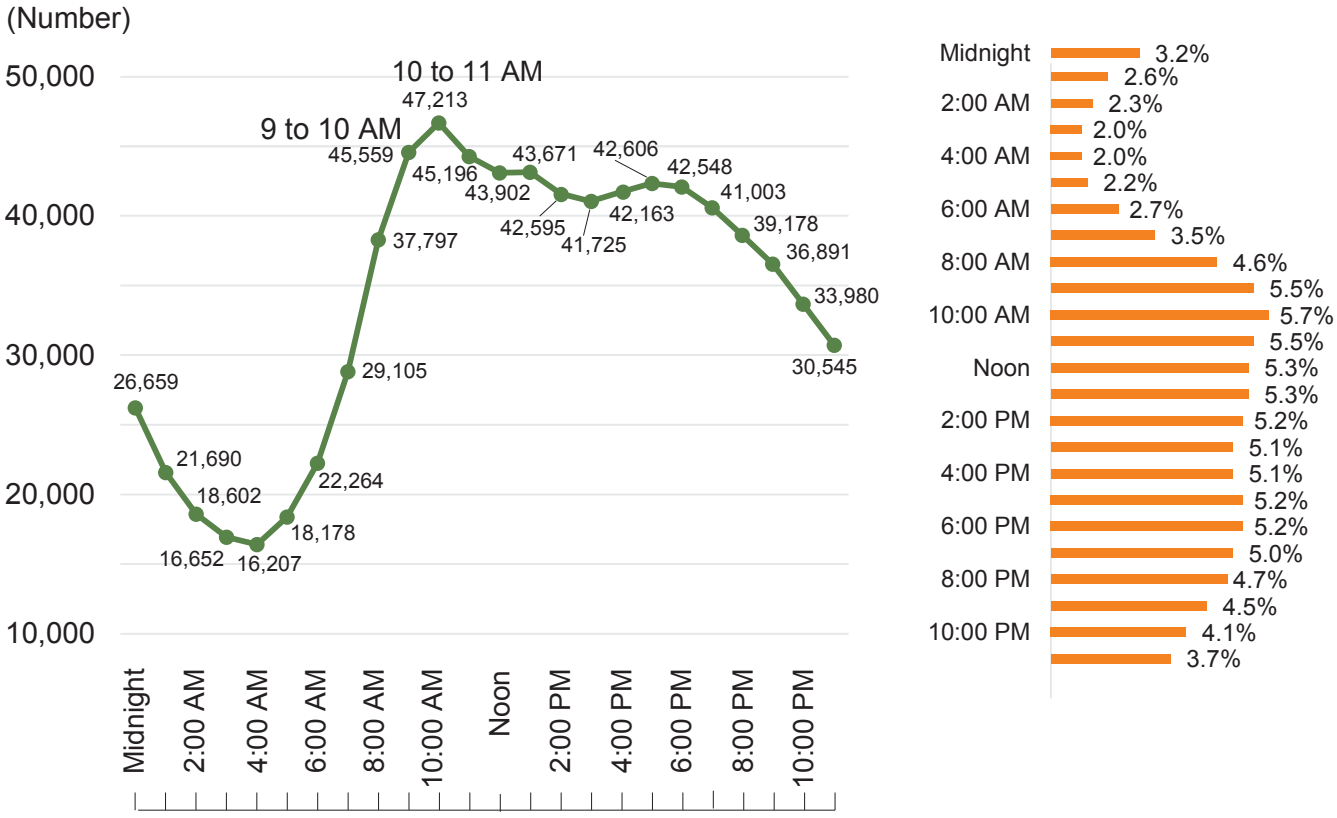


Chart 1-6. Top Five Ambulance Runs by Railroad Station (2019)

In terms of the number of ambulance dispatches in the category “Railroad Stations in Tokyo’s 23 Wards,” Shinjuku Station accounted for the highest number, followed by Tokyo Station and Ikebukuro Station. In the Tama area, Tachikawa Station accounted for the highest number, followed by Machida Station and Hachioji Station.

Ranking	Stations (in 23 wards)	Runs	Stations (in Tama Area)	Runs
1	Shinjuku	2,313	Tachikawa	479
2	Tokyo	1,728	Machida	405
3	Ikebukuro	1,409	Hachioji	374
4	Shibuya	1,084	Kichijoji	254
5	Ueno	913	Mitaka	229

Chart 1-7. Top Five Ambulance Runs by Municipality (2019)

In terms of the number of ambulance dispatches in the category ”Tokyo’s 23 Wards,” Setagya Ward accounted for the highest number. In the Tama area, Hachioji City accounted for the highest number.

Ranking	Municipalities (in 23 wards)	Runs	Municipalities (in Tama Area)	Runs
1	Setagaya	45,424	Hachioji	30,643
2	Adachi	45,334	Machida	21,975
3	Ota	41,758	Fuchu	13,039
4	Edogawa	38,391	Tachikawa	11,963
5	Nerima	37,413	Chofu	11,725

Chart 1-8. 5 Most Recent Ambulance Runs

(Summertime)

Ranking	Date	Runs	Suspected Heatstroke	Highest Temperature
1	Mon., July 23, 2018	3,382	411	39.0°C
2	Sun., July 22, 2018	3,124	365	35.6°C
3	Sat., July 21, 2018	3,092	339	34.9°C
4	Sat., August 3, 2019	3,058	322	33.7°C
5	Fri., August 3, 2018	3,048	248	35.4°C

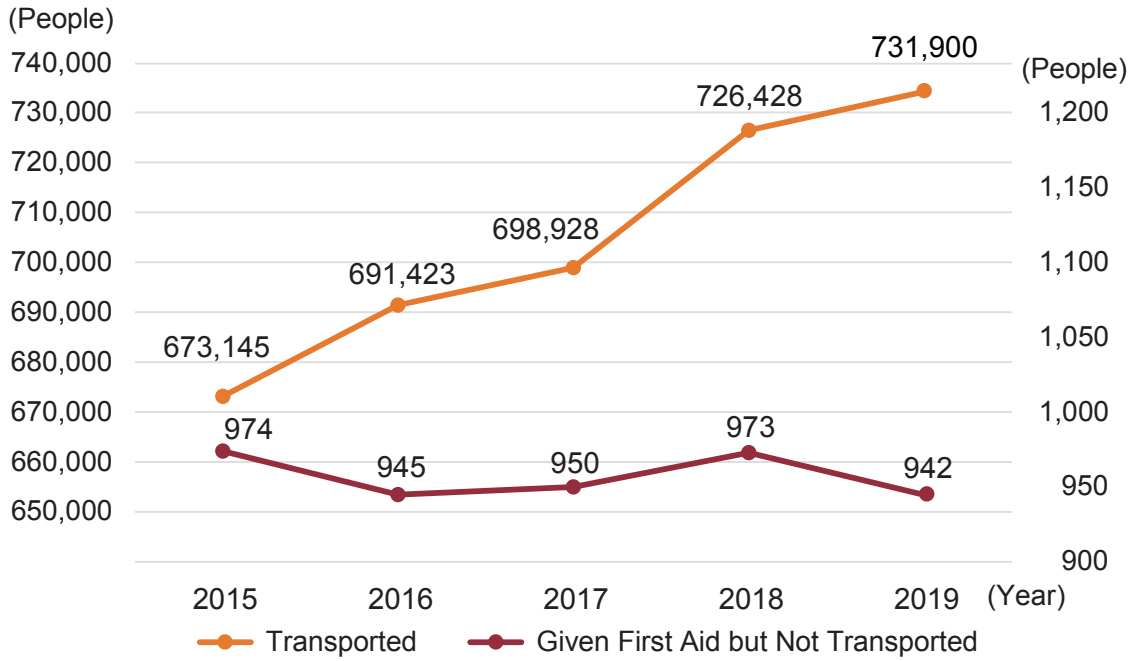
(Wintertime)

Ranking	Date	Runs	Weather Conditions
1	Tue., January 15, 2019	2,906	0.4°C (Lowest)
2	Fri., December 27, 2019	2,894	4.5°C (Lowest)
3	Wed., January 24, 2018	2,826	- 1.8°C (Lowest) (Snow 9 cm)
4	Tue., December 30, 2014	2,806	1.8°C (Lowest)
5	Sat., December 17, 2016	2,801	0°C (Lowest)

2. Patient Transport

Chart 2-1. Number of the Patients Transported by Ambulances(2015-2019)

The number of the people transported by ambulances (the patients transported to medical institutions) was 731,900 in 2019, and the number of the people treated at incident scenes (the patients who received first-aid treatment but were not transported to medical institutions) was 942. This means EMS teams attended to a total of 732,842 people.



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Transported	673,145	691,423	698,928	726,428	731,900
Given First Aid but Not Transported	974	945	950	973	942
Total	674,119	692,368	699,878	727,401	732,842

Chart 2-2. Breakdown of Transported Patients by Severity (2019)

More than half the people transported in “minor” conditions, and “minor” and “moderate” conditions accounted for more than 90% of the total.

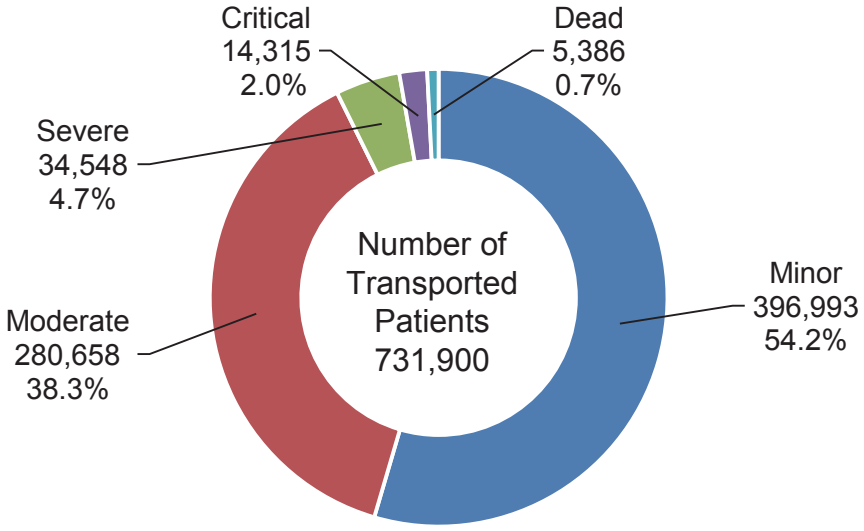
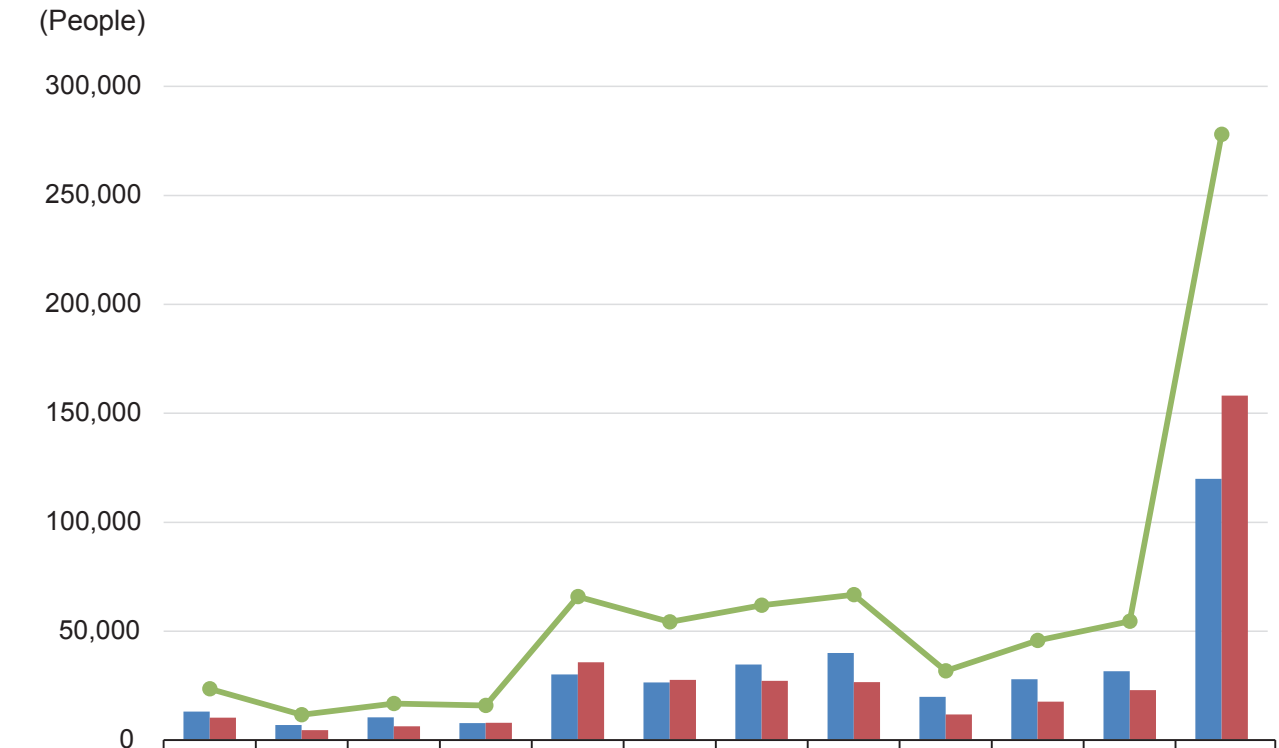


Chart 2-3. Breakdown of Transported Patients by Age Group (2019)

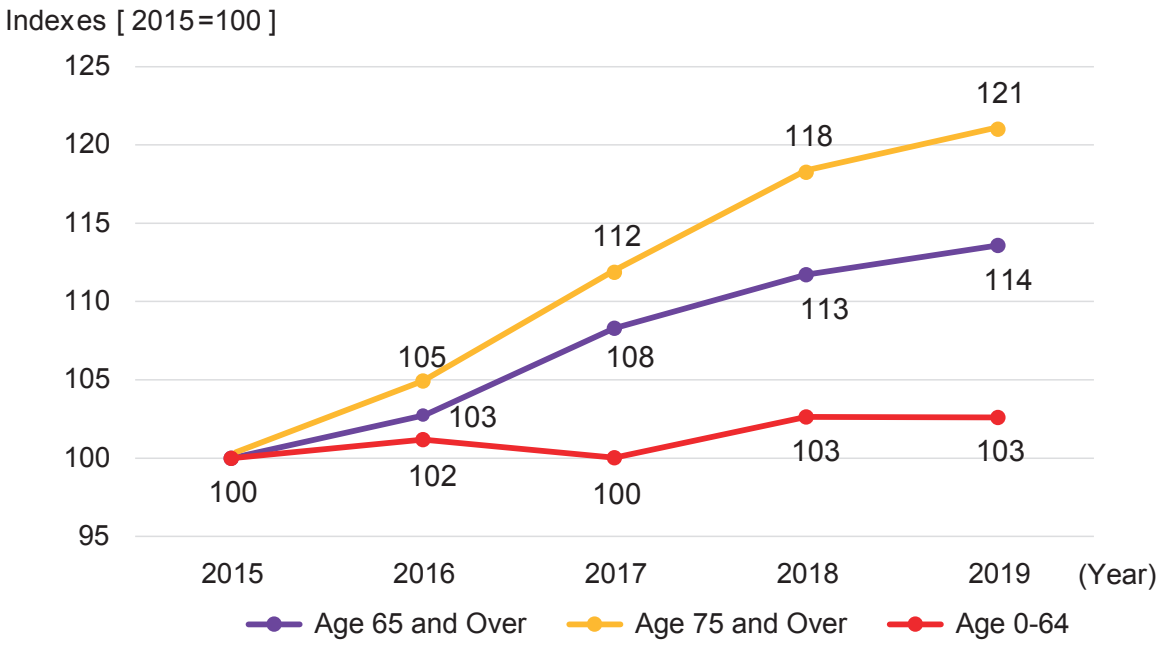
In terms of age group, the ratio of the transported people aged 75 and over was the highest in 2019.

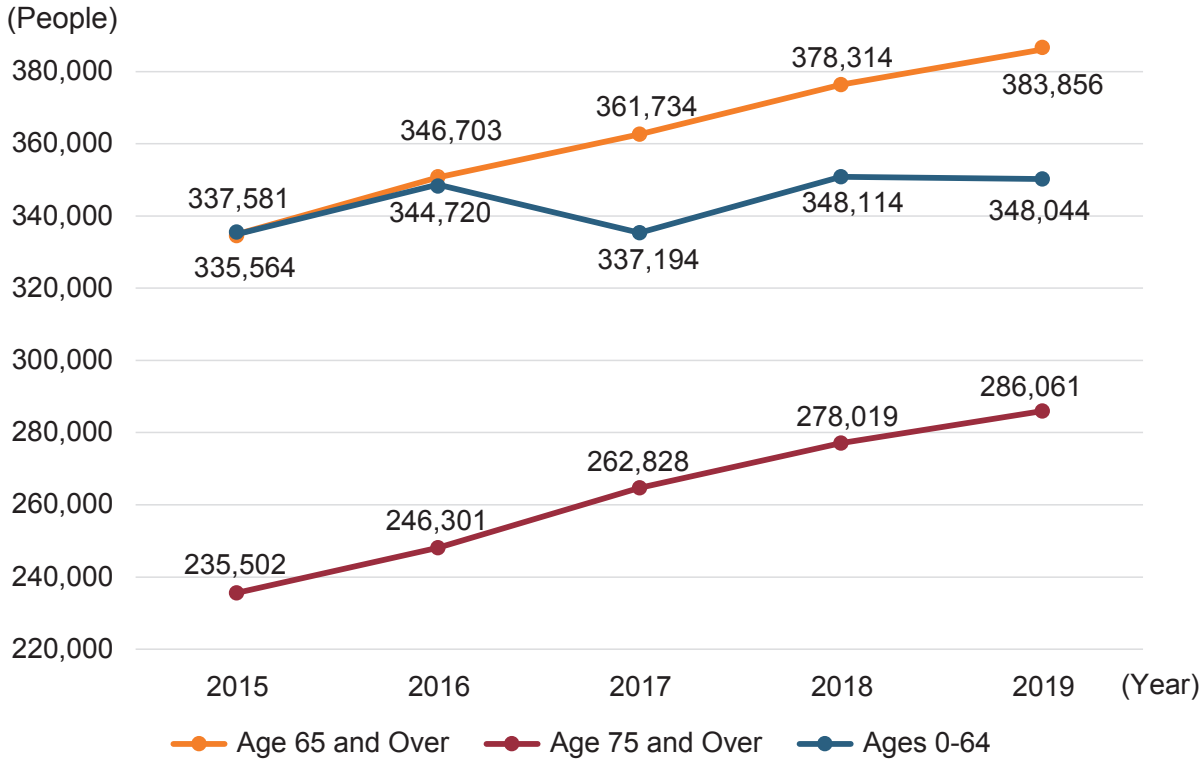


	0-2	3-5	6-14	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-
Men	13,572	7,429	10,602	7,592	30,621	25,905	33,446	40,315	19,795	25,913	32,544	124,274
Women	10,505	4,817	6,429	8,143	36,684	26,655	26,676	27,126	11,732	15,978	23,360	161,787
Total	24,077	12,246	17,031	15,735	67,305	52,560	60,122	67,441	31,527	41,891	55,904	286,061

Chart 2-4. Number of Transported Elderly Patients (2015-2019)

A total of 383,856 elderly people aged 65 and over were transported in 2019, which accounted for 52.4% of all. In terms of the indexes based on the figure of 2015 as 100, the ratio of the increase in the number of elderly people aged 75 and over transported increased significantly.





3. Bystanders First Aid

Chart 3-1. Number of Participants in Lifesaving Course (2015-2019)

The number of the participants in lifesaving courses (ordinary lifesaving courses, advanced lifesaving courses, and first-aid courses) accounted for 239,667 in 2019. The total number of participants, including those in emergency relief courses, accounted for 696,673.

There were the cases where people with cardiac arrest received first-aid treatment, such as chest compressions or AEDs, from bystanders (17.8%) on the spot and those who did not receive (5.7%). The survival rate of those who received first aid was approximately three times higher one month later than those who did not (in 2019). Take lifesaving courses and learn first aid.

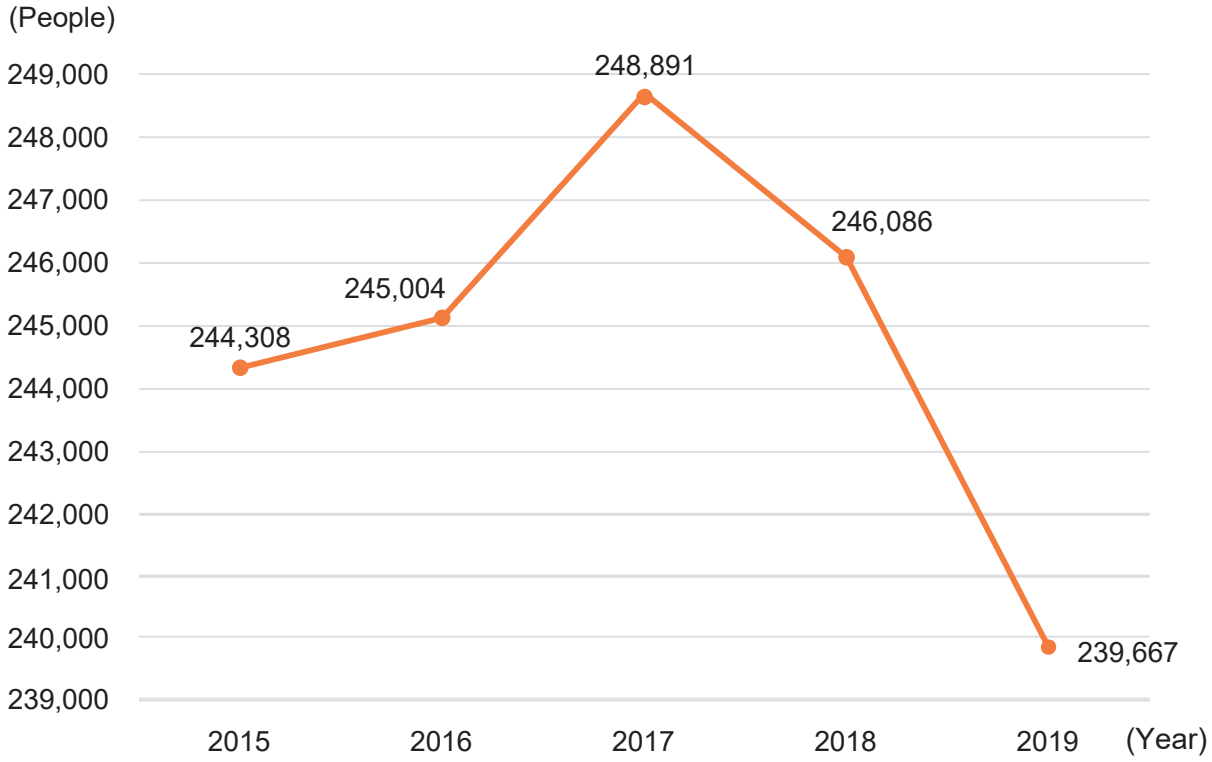


Chart 3-2. Breakdown of Bystander-Initiated First Aid by Treatment Type (2019)

Before the arrival of EMS teams, there were 26,787 cases of first-aid treatment by family members, friends, neighbors, etc.

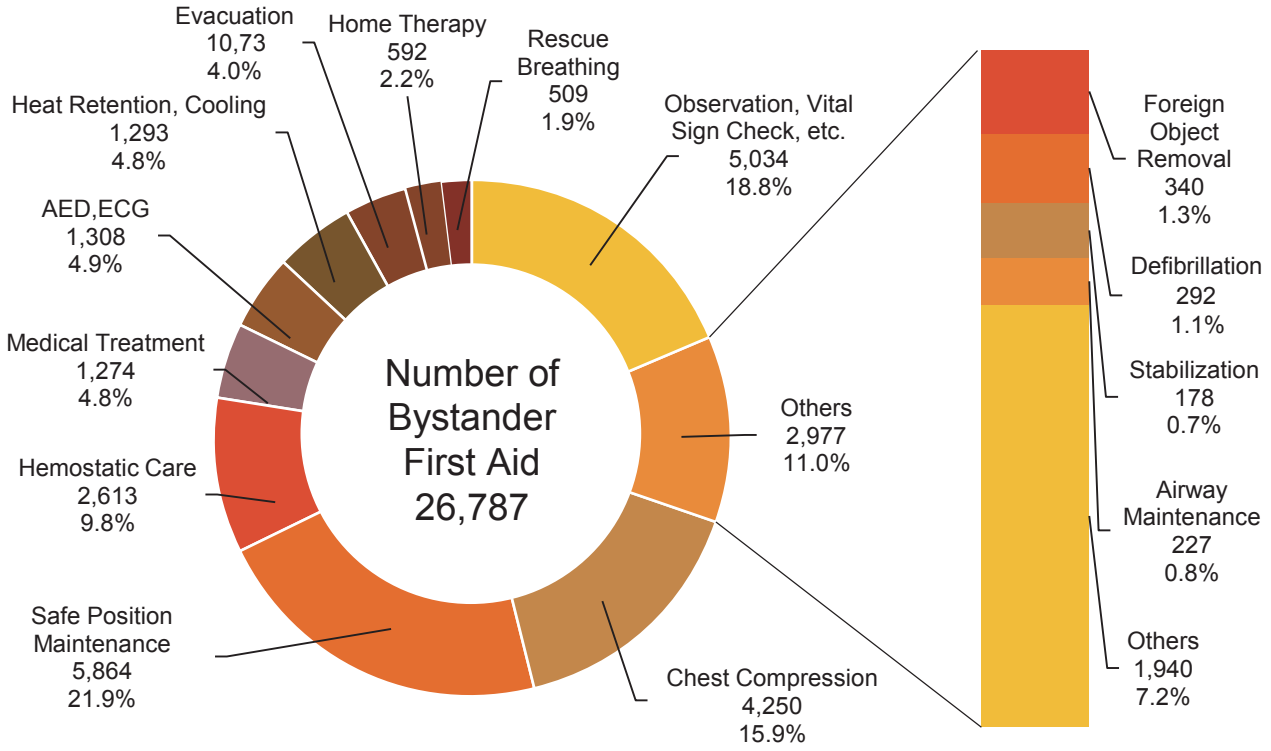
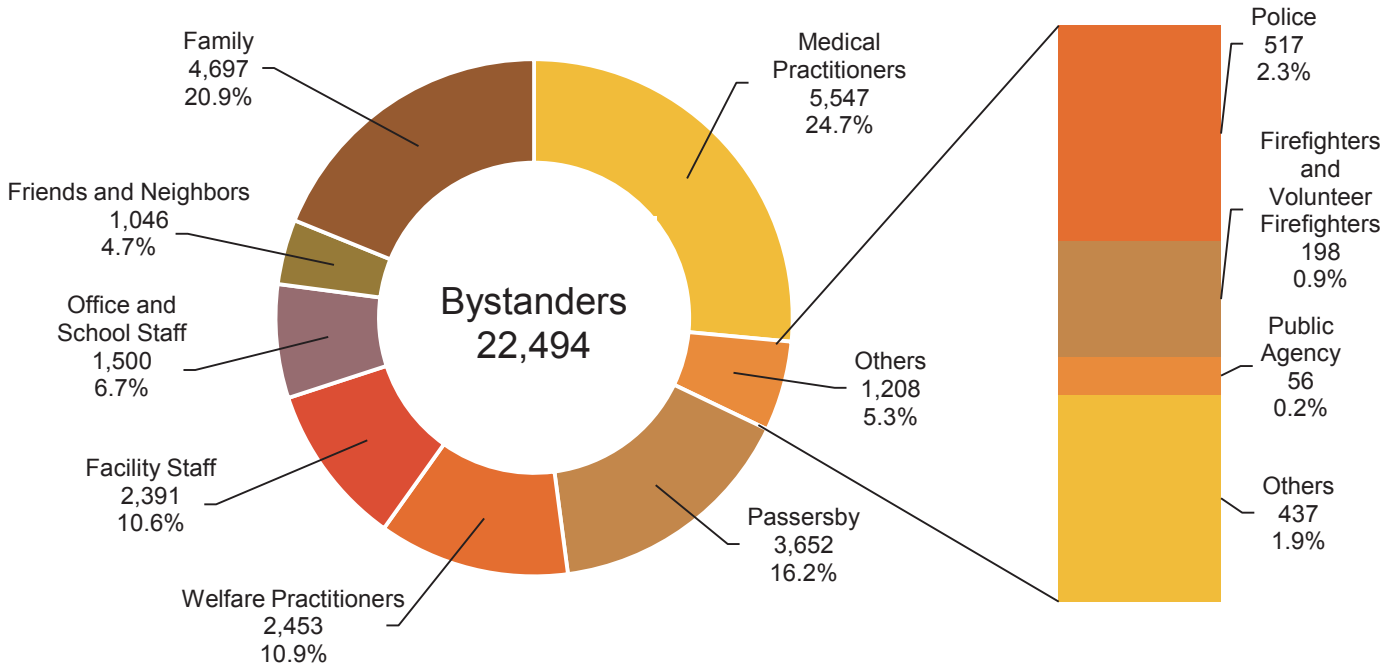


Chart 3-3. Breakdown of Bystanders by Occupation (2019)

A breakdown of residents, etc. who performed first-aid treatments shows that medical practitioners accounted for the highest number, followed by family members. Take lifesaving courses to save the lives of your loved ones.



4. Emergency Telephone Consultation Center

The “#7119” TFD Emergency Telephone Consultation Center gives advice on the phone to sick/injured people about what to do — to call an ambulance or go to the hospital or not, which hospital is being the best, and so on.

Chart 4-1. Number of Telephone Consultations (2018-2019)

The following table shows the responses of the Emergency Telephone Consultation Center for the past two years, classified by consultation content.

	Total	Hospital Information Guidance	Health Consultation	Forwarded to 119	Immediately Forwarded to 119*	Others
2019	417,013	184,425	231,686	31,412	717	185
2018	398,877	196,012	201,943	30,003	666	256

*Number of the emergency requests transferred to the Fire Department (dial 119) before connecting the calls to emergency consultation nurses based on the callers’ requests or the contents of the calls.

Chart 4-2. Breakdown of Health Consultation (2019)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the emergency consultations out of the calls that the Center received in 2019.

The percentage of the consultations on stomachache and children's fever was resulted in high numbers.

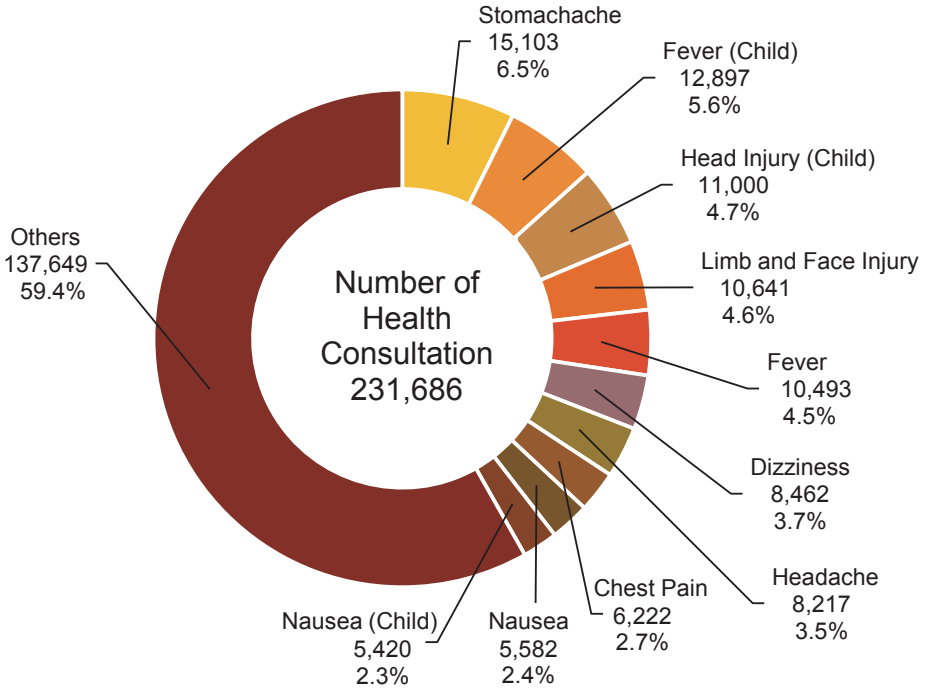
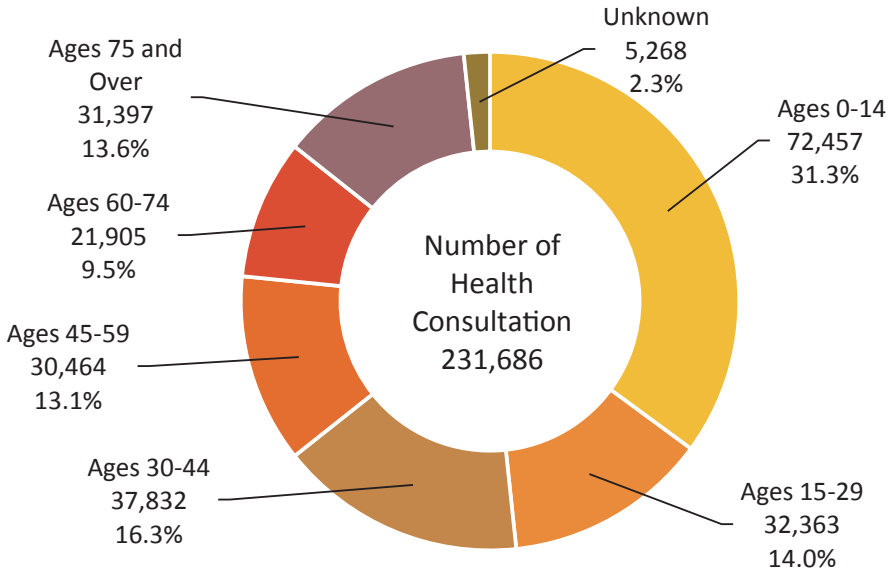


Chart 4-3. Breakdown of Health Consultation by Age Group (2019)

The following graph shows the age structure of the people that callers consulted about in 2019. The percentage of those who consulted about children aged 0 to 14 was increasing.

The age structure of the people aged 75 and over, as the subjects of consultation, was 13.6%. In terms of the proportion of the people transported by ambulances, those aged 75 and over accounted for 39.1% of the total. Dial "#7119" if you are not sure whether to call an ambulance.



COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION

1. Training for Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness

Chart 1-1. Number of Community Training Participants for Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness (2019)

Within the TFD's jurisdiction, 15,671 drills were cnducted in 2019, and 2,091,423 people participated. Evacuation drills were the most common, followed by initial firefighting drills and first aid training.

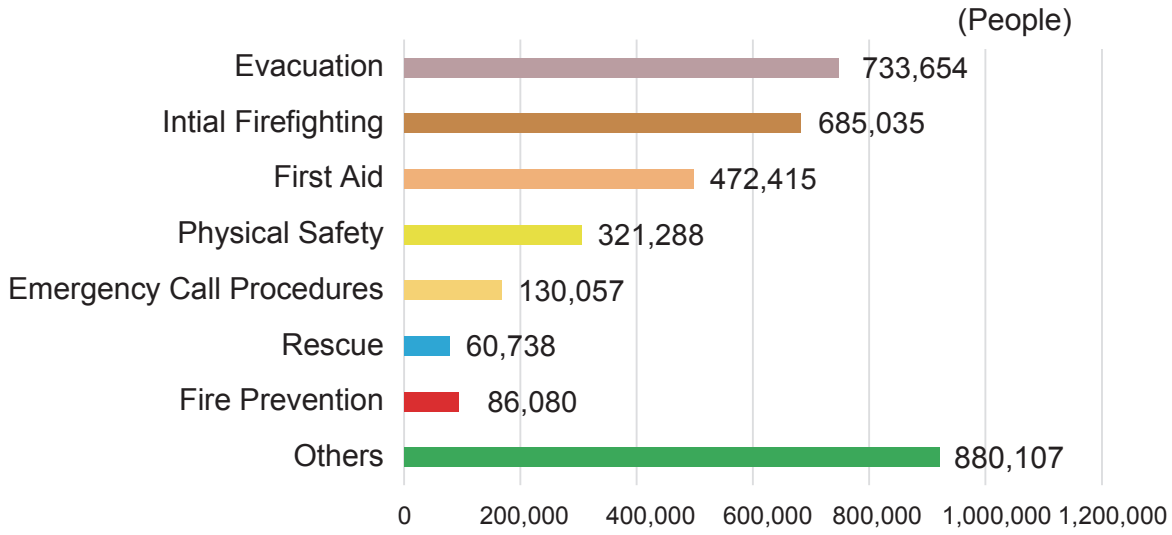


Chart 1-2. Number of Participants in Comprehensive Life Safety Education Sessions (2019)

Within the TFD's jurisdiction in 2019, 11,149 sessions of "comprehensive life safety education" were held, and 1,206,793 people participated. The TFD collaborates with educational institutions to provide comprehensive life safety education that takes advantage of all opportunities, including child pick-up training and community events.

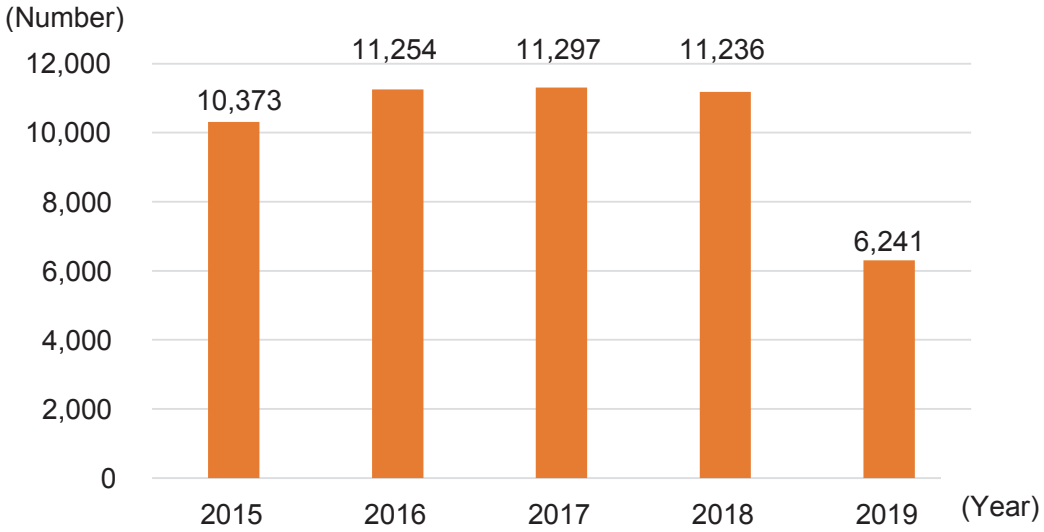
"Comprehensive life safety education" is the disaster prevention education provided according to the developmental stage of children to protect them from various disasters and accidents.

	Sessions	Participants
Preschools / Kindergartens	2,696	184,827
Elementary Schools	3,675	560,803
Junior High Schools	1,868	115,987
High Schools	740	173,489
Universities	325	51,588
Special Education Support Schools	168	14,093
Others	1,677	106,006
TOTAL	11,149	1,206,793

2. Inspection for Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness

Chart 2. Number of Home Inspections for Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness (2015-2019)

The TFD has been conducting comprehensive inspections for fire safety and disaster preparedness at all fire stations within the jurisdiction since 2013. Firefighters visit the homes of the people in need of assistance to check the dangers of fire occurrence, earthquake damage, home accidents, etc., and give advice in order to reduce the damage incurred by the elderly and disabled people in times of disaster. In fiscal 2019, the novel corona virus unrest made fire stations cancel or postpone the inspections, and then the TFD conducted 6,241 inspections, a decrease of 4,995 from the previous year.



3. Daily Accidents

Chart 3-1. Number of the Patients Transported by Ambulance Due to Daily Accidents (2015-2019)

Within the TFD's jurisdiction, 686,072 people were transported by ambulance due to daily life accidents during the five years from 2015 to 2019. The number of transported people has been increasing, and 144,767 people, the largest number in the past five years, were transported by ambulance in 2019.

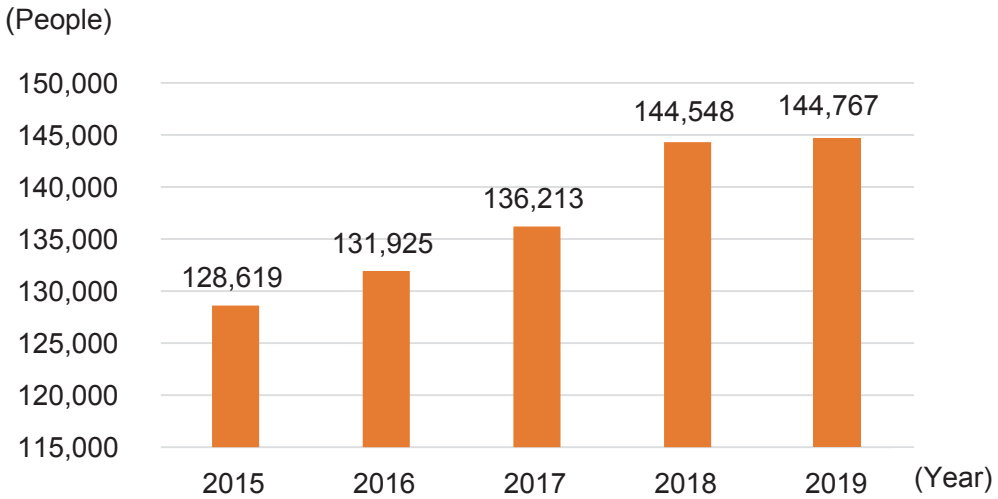


Chart 3-2. Breakdown of Transported Patients (Due to Daily Accidents) by Age Group (2019)

In terms of the age structure of ambulance-transported people (in units of five years old), the elderly people aged 65 and over accounted for 83,905, which occupied more than half the total. In the younger generation, the number of infants (aged five and under) accounted for 9,275, which occupied approximately 70% of the accidents of children (aged 12 and under).

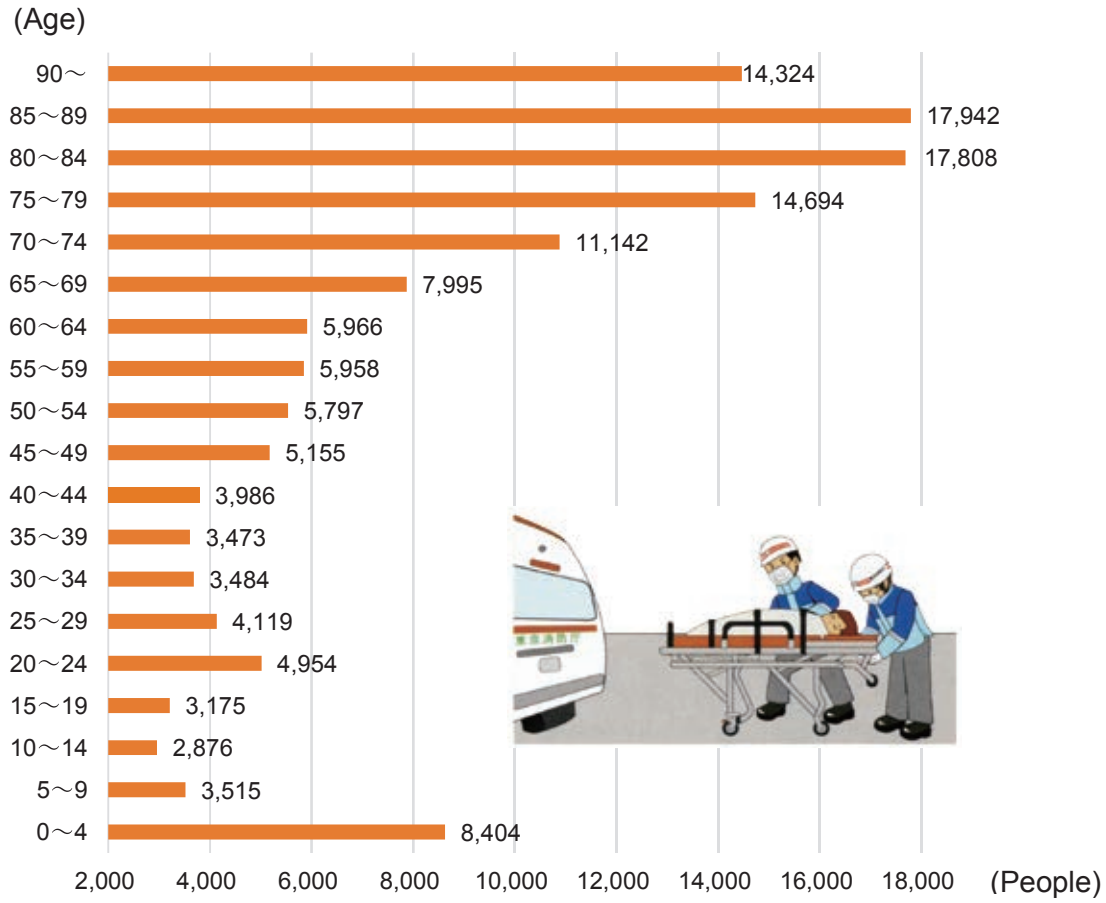


Chart 3-3. Breakdown of Transported Infant Patients (Due to Daily Accidents) by Age (2019)

In terms of the accidents of infants by age in 2019, the number of ambulance-transported, one-year-old infants was 2,218, which was the largest number in the “infant” category. This was followed by two-year-old infants at 1,874.

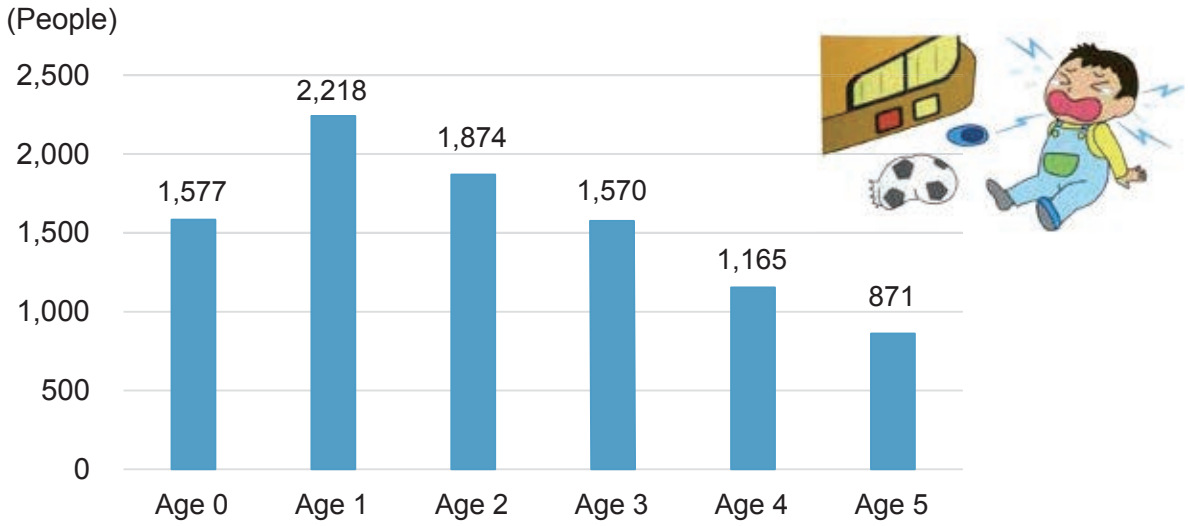
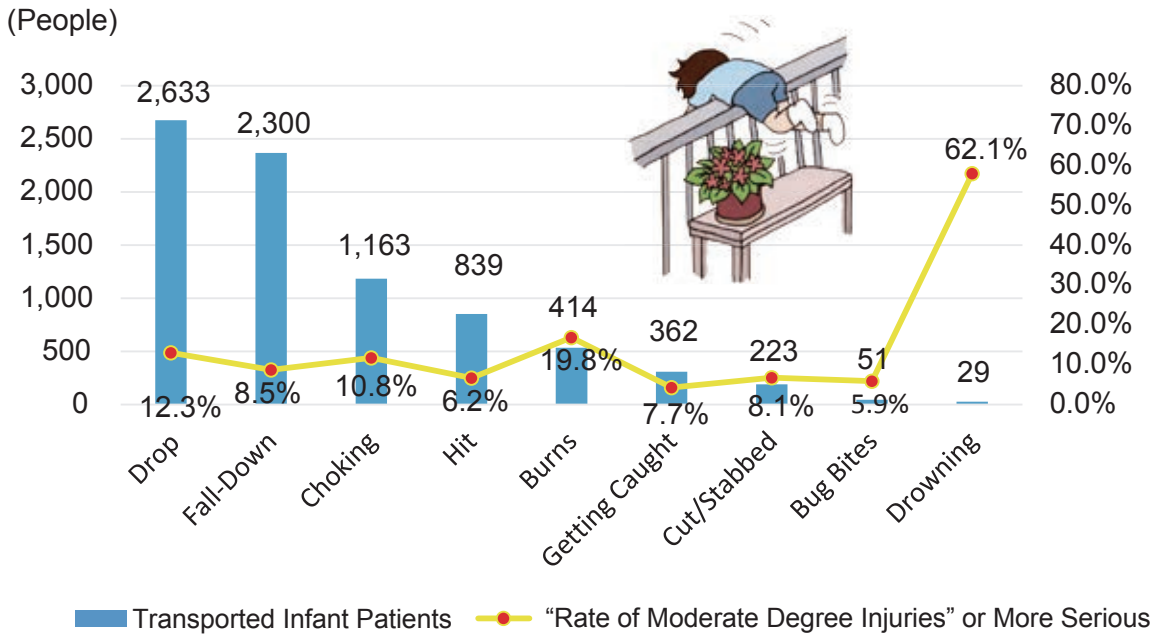


Chart 3-4. Major Causes of Infants' Daily Accidents (2019)(*Age 5 and under)

The most common infant accidents was Drop, where 2,633 infants were transported by ambulance. Drowning in baths was the highest cause of infant accidents. It notably accounted for more than 60% of the causes of moderate or more serious conditions.



Patients with moderate degree injuries" need to be hospitalized, though their lives are not threatened.

Chart 3-5. Number of Transported Elderly Patients (Due to Daily Accidents) (2015-2019)(*Age 65 and over)

Elderly people's accidents are increasing year by year. The number of ambulance-transported elderly people in 2019 was 83,905, an increase of 15,783 compared to 2015.

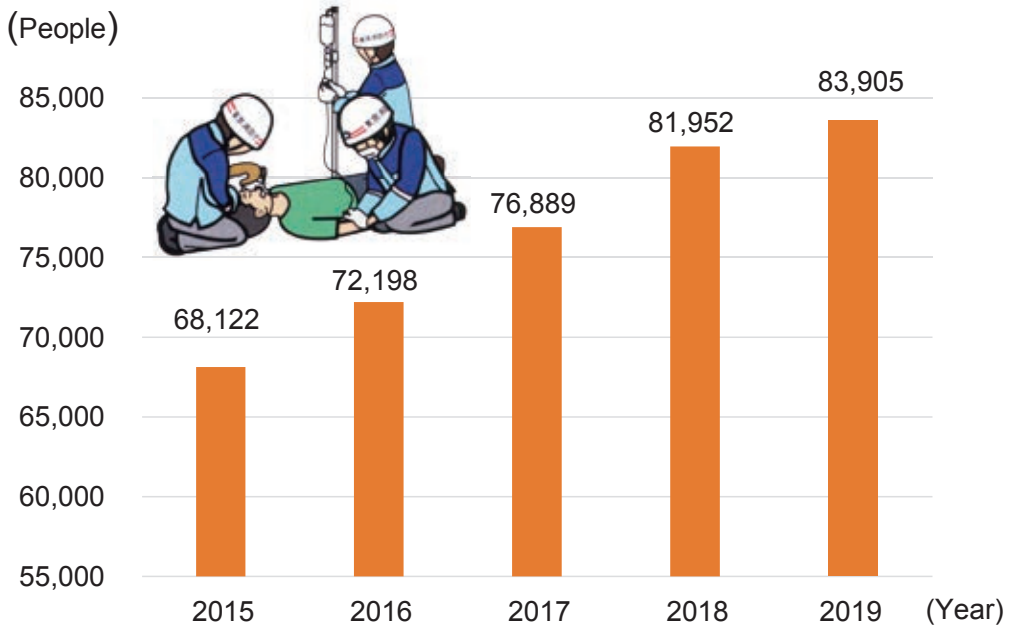
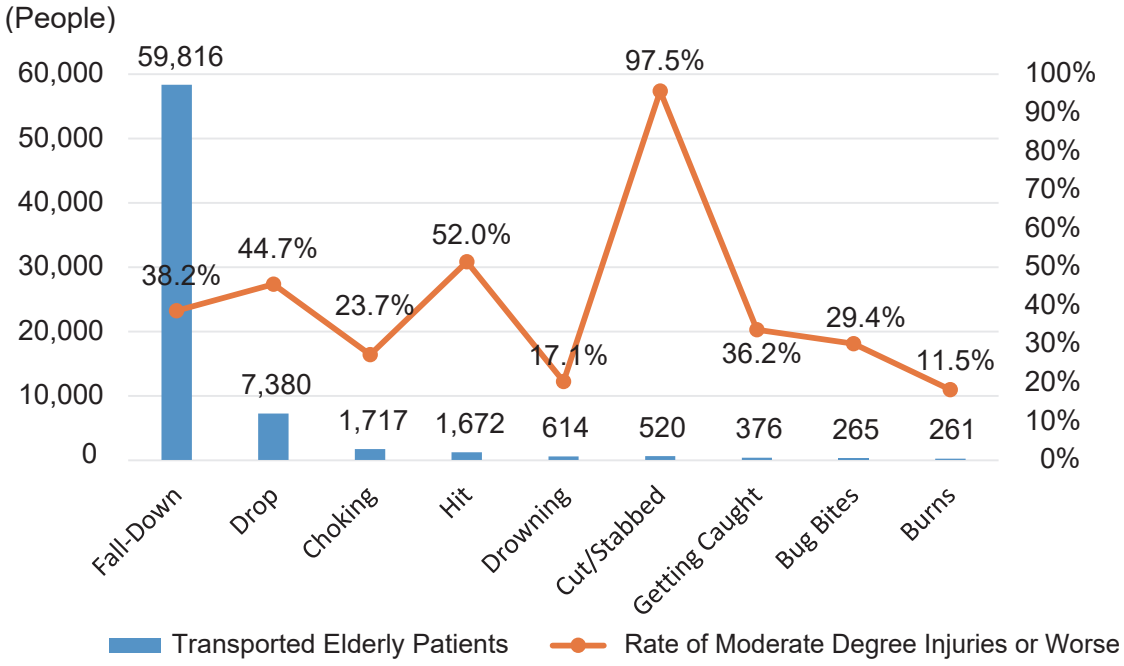


Chart 3-6. Major Causes of the Elderly's Daily Accidents (2019)

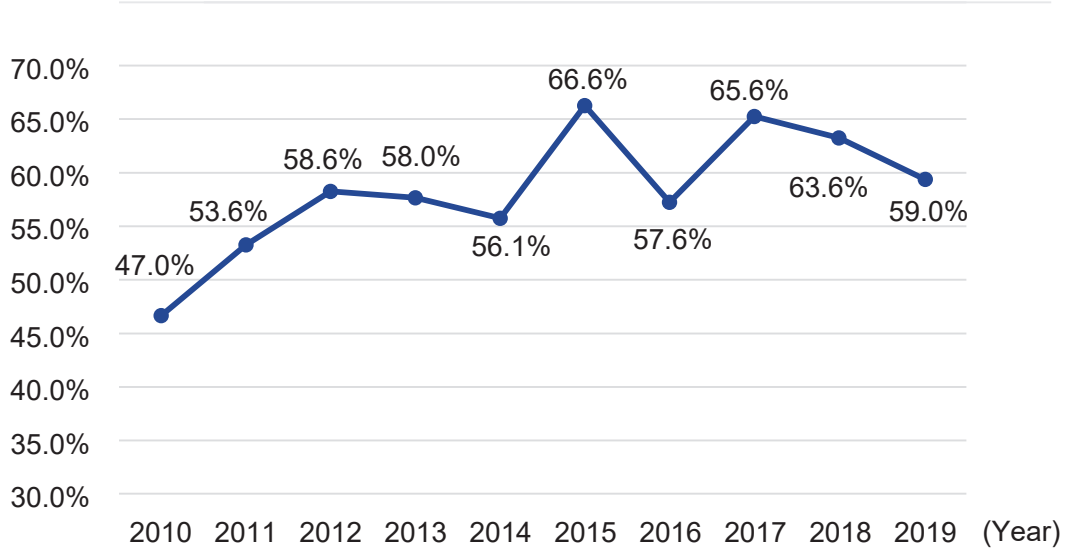
The most common accidents of elderly people were Fall-Down, where 59,816 people were transported by ambulance. The number actually accounted for about 40% of all the accidents. Drowning in baths was the number one cause of moderate or more serious conditions in elderly people who had accidents, accounting for a surprising 98%. The elderly are likely to suffer more than the younger.



4. Furniture Safety Measures

Chart 4. Percentage of the Furniture with Safety Measures (2010-2019)

According to the 2019 public-poll survey on firefighting, 59.0% of people answered that they took measures to prevent all or part of their furniture from toppling over, falling or moving (hereinafter referred to as "measures for furniture fall prevention"). Furthermore, 9.4% of respondents mentioned that there was no furniture that could fall down or that they did not have furniture — a slight increase from the previous year. On the other hand, 27.1% of respondents said that they did not take any measurers, — an increase of 3.6% from the previous year. The implementation rate increased by 12.0% over the last decade.



5. Disaster Relief Volunteers

Chart 5-1. Number of Registered Disaster Relief Volunteers by the General Public (2015-2019)

As of the end of December 2019, the number of the disaster relief volunteers registered with the TFD was 14,015. In recent years, both the total number of registered members and the number of new registrants have been decreasing.

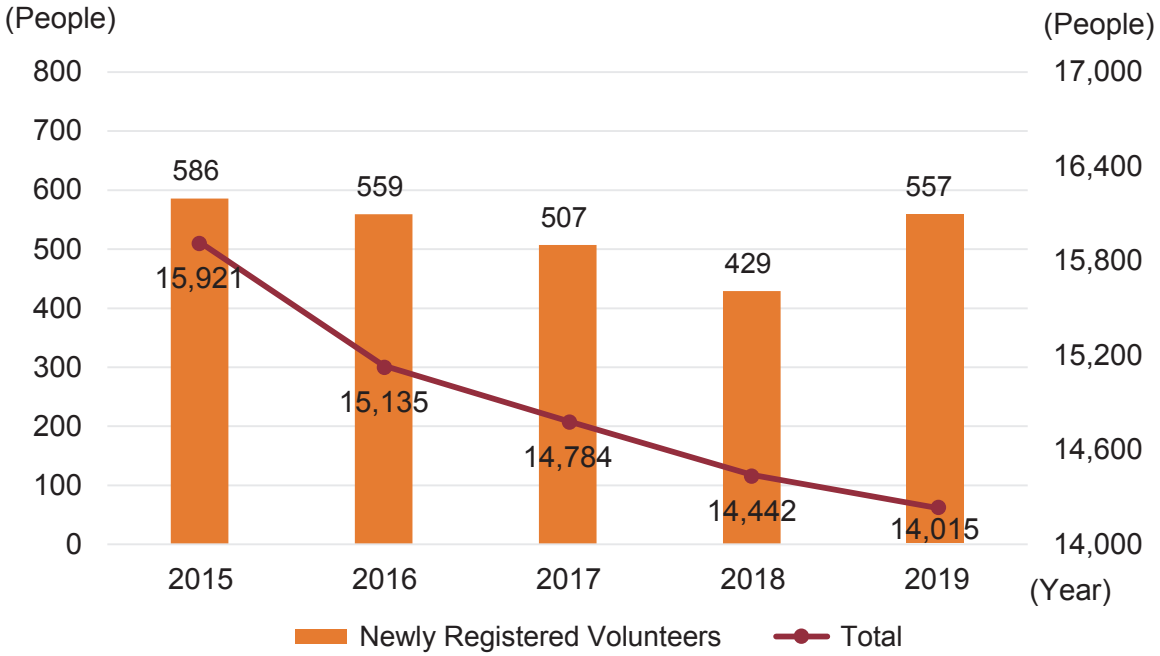


Chart 5-2. Breakdown of Registered Disaster Relief Volunteers by Gender (2019)

In terms of the number of registrants by gender, 65% were male and 35% were female.

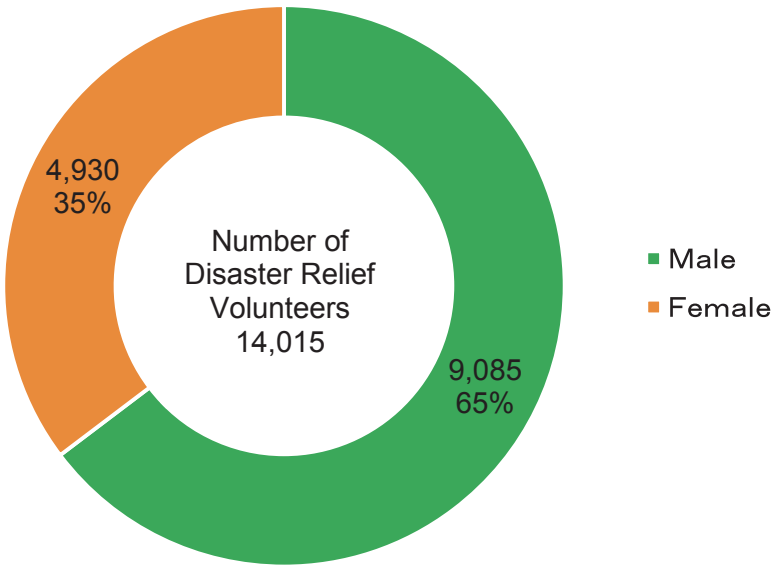


Chart 5-3. Breakdown of Registered Disaster Relief Volunteers by Age Group (2019)

With regard to the number of registrants by age group, elderly people were also active as there were many registrants in their 60s and over, the number of which accounted for 48% of the total.

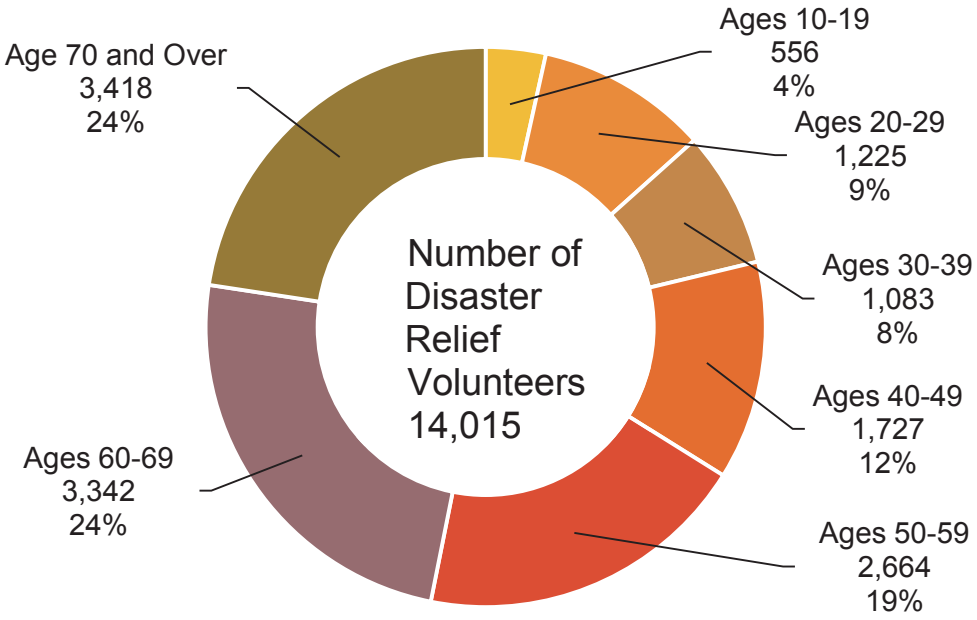


Chart 5-4. Breakdown of Registered Disaster Relief Volunteers by Occupation (2019)

The number of company employees, which accounted for 42% of the total, was the largest of all, followed by self-employed workers (15%), homemakers (13%) and students (10%).

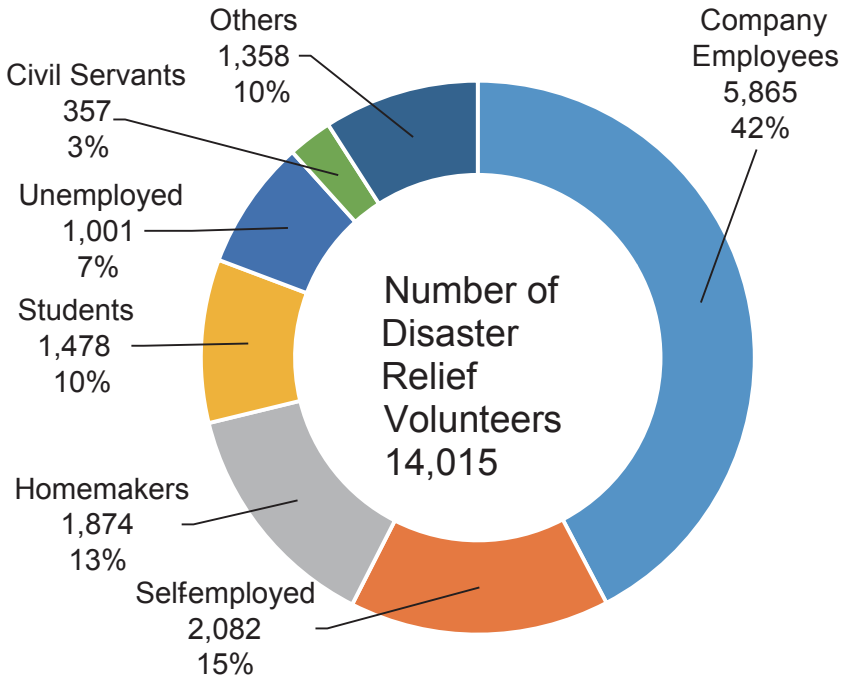


Chart 5-5. Number of the Events and Activities Participated in by Disaster Relief Volunteers (2018-2019)

The total number of the activities that volunteer members participated in 2019 was 1,826. In terms of activity items, Tokyo resident guidance accounted for the largest number.

(Number)

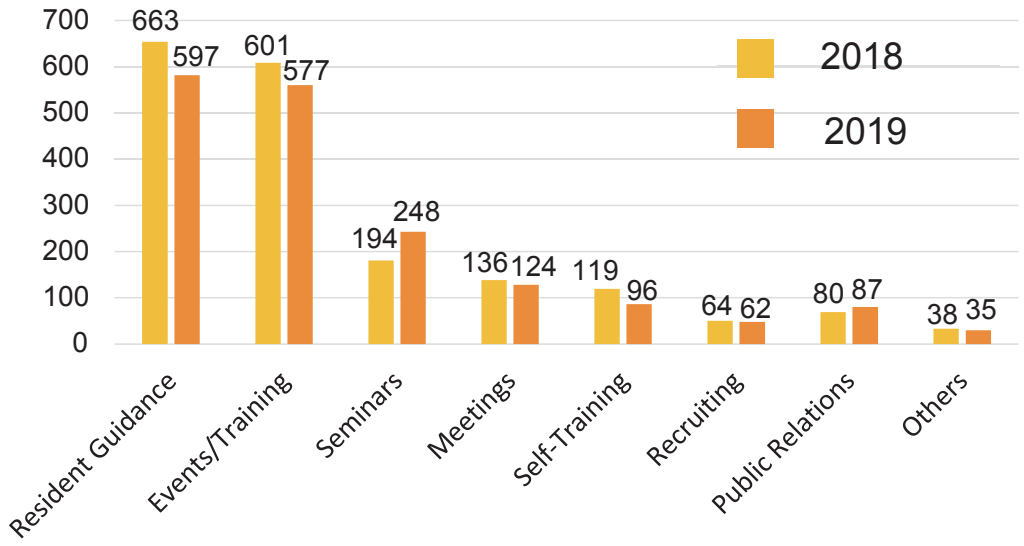
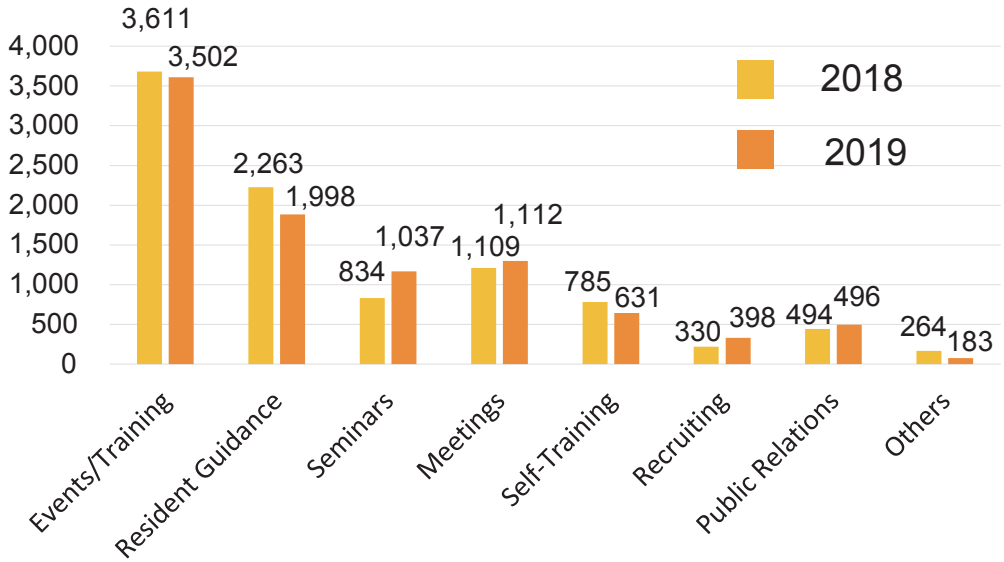


Chart 5-6. Number of Disaster Relief Volunteers Participated in Events and Activities (2018-2019)

The total number of volunteer members participated in events in 2019 was 9,357. In terms of activity items, event/training accounted for the largest number.

(People)



FIRE PREVENTION

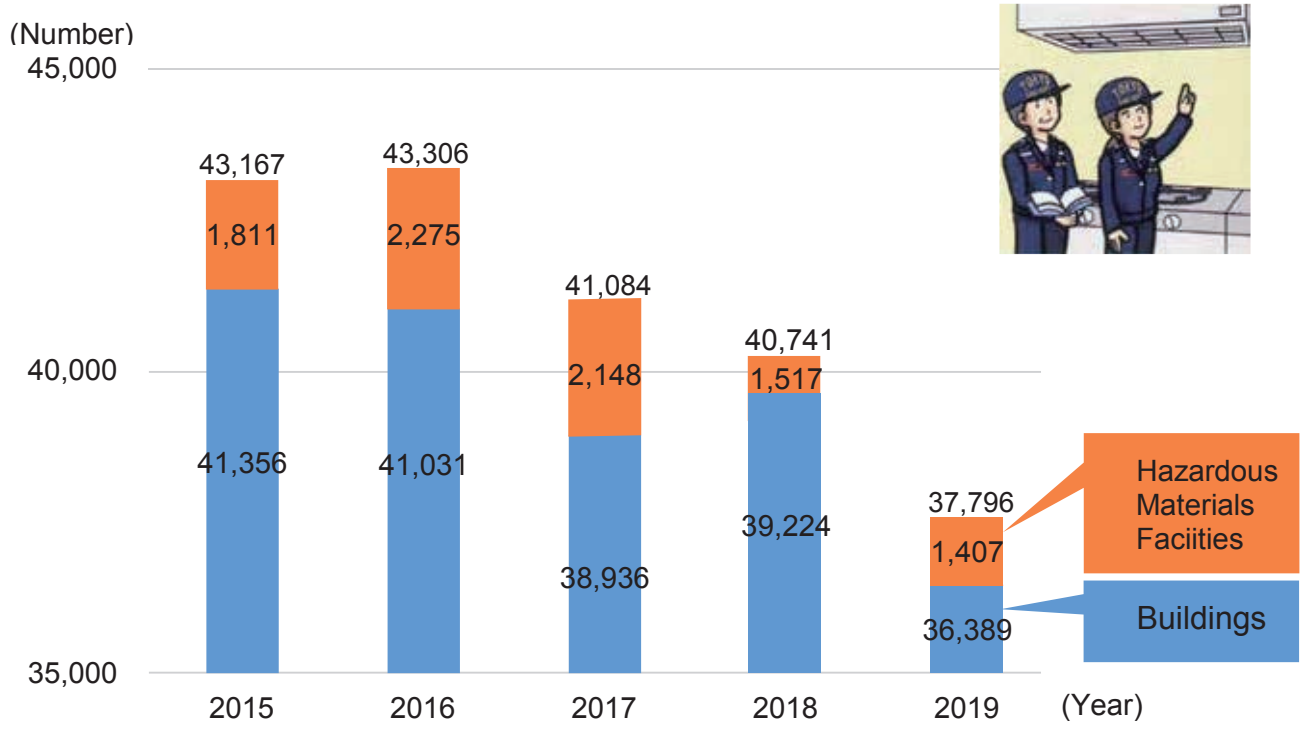
1. Fire Prevention Inspection

Chart 1. Number of Fire Prevention Inspections (2015-2019)

On-site inspections are based on the Fire Service Act. Firefighters visit buildings and hazardous materials facilities to conduct inspections from the viewpoint of fire prevention.

The number of the on-site inspections conducted at buildings (excluding residences and tenements) and hazardous materials facilities (e.g., gas stations) was 37,796 in 2019. Last year's number was actually smaller than its previous year's; with the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games ahead, emphasis was placed last year on the violation correction already required on the past inspections. Correction guidance was then given with violation management stepped up. In addition, the TFD conducted 10,306 on-site inspections after disasters, 4,215 confirmation inspections, 3,009 downtown inspections, and 389 venue management inspections (e.g., events).

On-site inspections were conducted by 804 inspectors and 1,210 pumper teams.



2. Administrative Measures against Violations

Chart 2-1. Number of Issued Warnings and Orders (2015-2019)

When the TFD confirms the violation of the Fire Service Act at the buildings or hazardous materials facilities that have undergone on-site inspections, the TFD instructs the violators to correct the buildings or facilities.

The TFD strongly instructs and warns the violators who are not willing to refurbish their buildings or facilities, as necessary, and issues orders in accordance with the Fire Service Act.

The following graph shows the changes in the number of the warnings and orders issued. In 2019, the TFD issued 458 warnings and 148 orders.

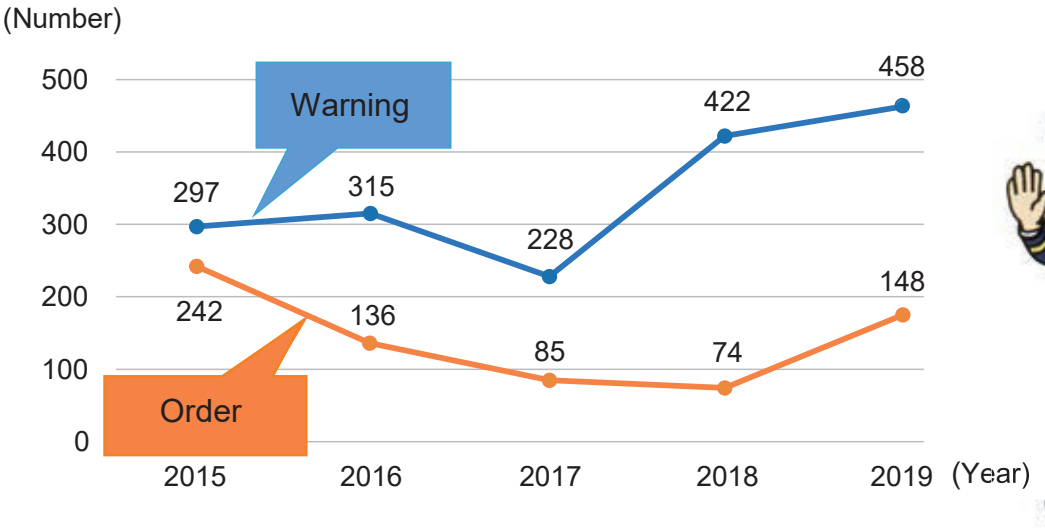


Chart 2-2. Number of the Qualified People in Receipt of Violation Notifications (2015-2019)

If the TFD has confirmed that licensed hazardous materials engineers or fire protection engineers engaged in acts in violation of the Fire Service Act, the TFD shall notify them of the violations and instruct them not to reoccur.

The graph below shows the changes of the qualified people in receipt of violation notifications.

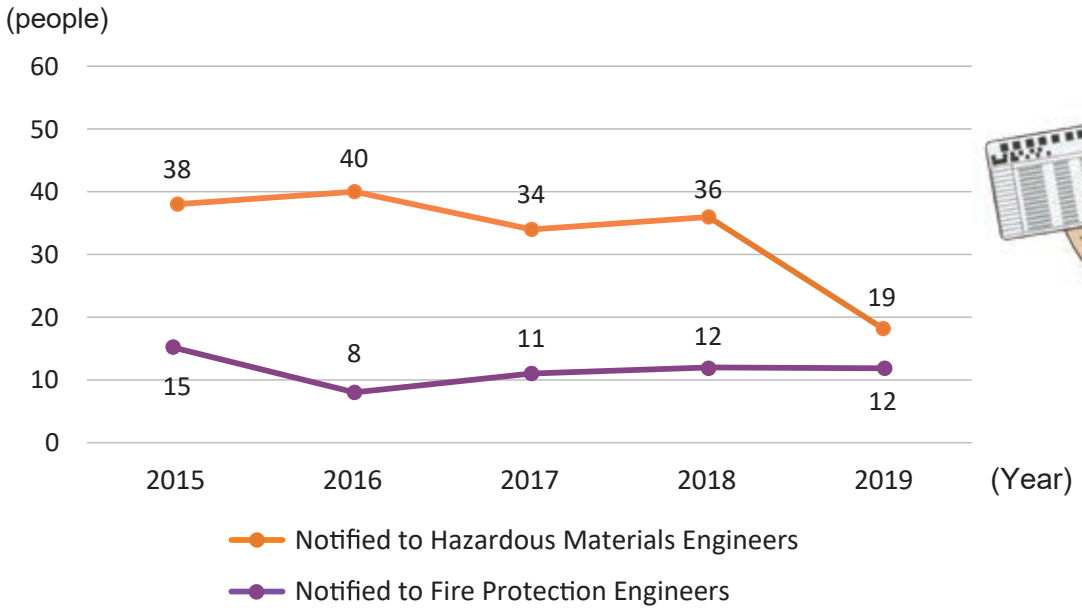
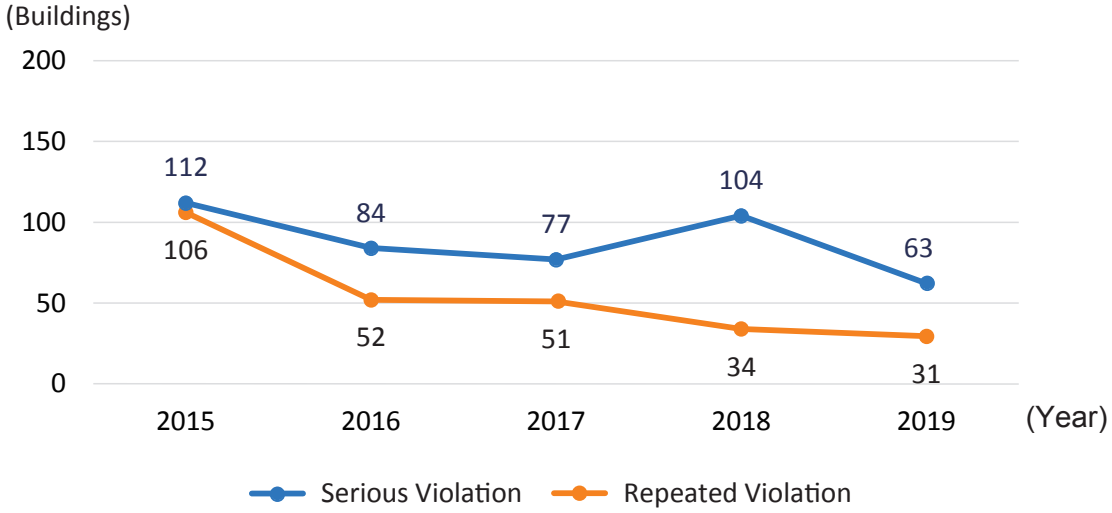


Chart 2-3. Number of the Buildings with Publicly Announced Violations (2015-2019)

The public announcement system provides information on the violations that the TFD found through on-site inspections so that the people who will use the buildings (excluding residences and tenements) can obtain safety information about the buildings and see their safety before use by themselves. The violations subject to public announcements include those of installation obligations (serious violations) due to the absence of indoor fire hydrants, sprinklers, or automatic fire alarms, and the repeated violations (multiple management obligation violations) related to building manager's fire prevention management and maintenance of firefighting equipment.

The graph below shows the changes in the number of the buildings publicly announced each year. The TFD provides thorough guidance to urge quick correction of the announced violations, and the number of violation buildings is decreasing.

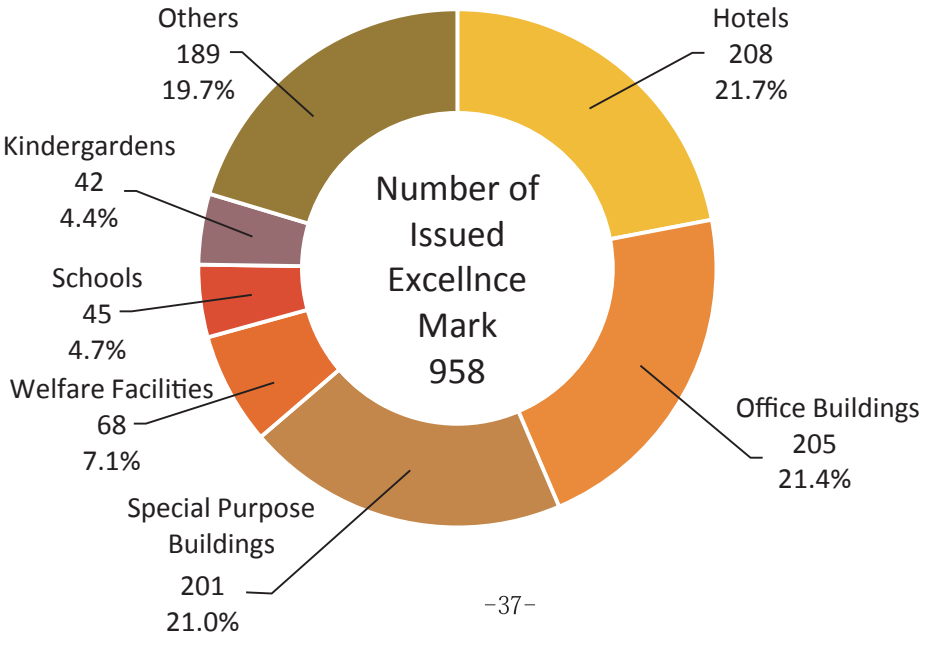


3. Excellence Mark

Chart 3. Provision of Fire Safety Building Certification (Excellence Mark) (2019)

The fire safety building certification (Excellence Mark) system issues a fire safety building certificate to be displayed on a building. It can be issued if Fire Station Chief recognizes the high fire safety level of the building based on the application from the party concerned with the building.

As of December 31, 2019, there were 958 buildings with certification, and the following graph shows a breakdown of the buildings classified by usage.



4. Inspection Report System

Chart 4-1. Number of Firefighting Equipment Inspection Reports (2015-2019)

The inspection reporting system for firefighting equipment obligates the parties concerned with buildings to inspect or have qualified personnel inspect firefighting equipment, such as fire extinguishers, automatic fire alarms, and the sprinklers installed in the buildings, and to report the result to Fire Station Chief.

As of the end of December 2019, the number of the buildings to be inspected was 346,220, and the number of reports was 238,904 (with a reporting rate of 69.0%). The number of the buildings to be inspected is increasing year by year, proportionally with a reporting rate rising.

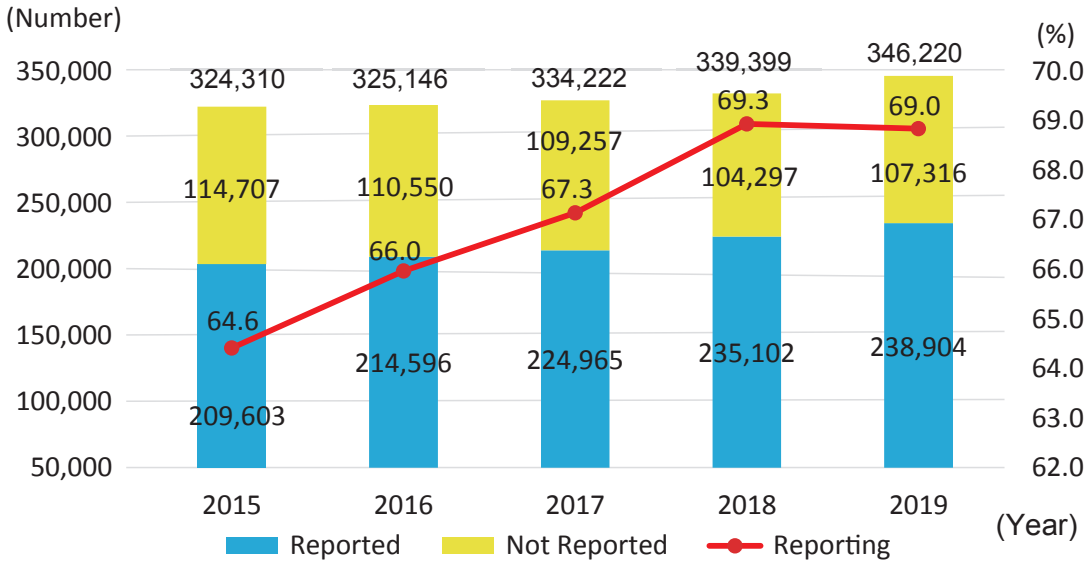


Chart 4-2. Number of Fire Prevention Management Inspection Reports (2015-2019)

The inspection reporting system for fire prevention structures was based on the lessons learned from the Shinjuku Kabukicho fire in 2001. The system obligates the administrators of the buildings that meet institutional requirements and the managers of the tenants occupying the buildings to have qualified personnel inspect the items related to fire prevention management and to report the result to Fire Station Chief. If the result of the inspection is excellent for three consecutive years and their applications are approved, the building facilities can be exempted from the inspection for the next three years. This is called a special exception.

As of the end of December 2019, the number of the buildings to be inspected was 108,174 (excluding the number of buildings with special exemptions), and the number of reports was 55,227 (with a reporting rate of 53.1%). The number of the buildings to be inspected is increasing year by year, but the inspection reporting rate is almost flat.

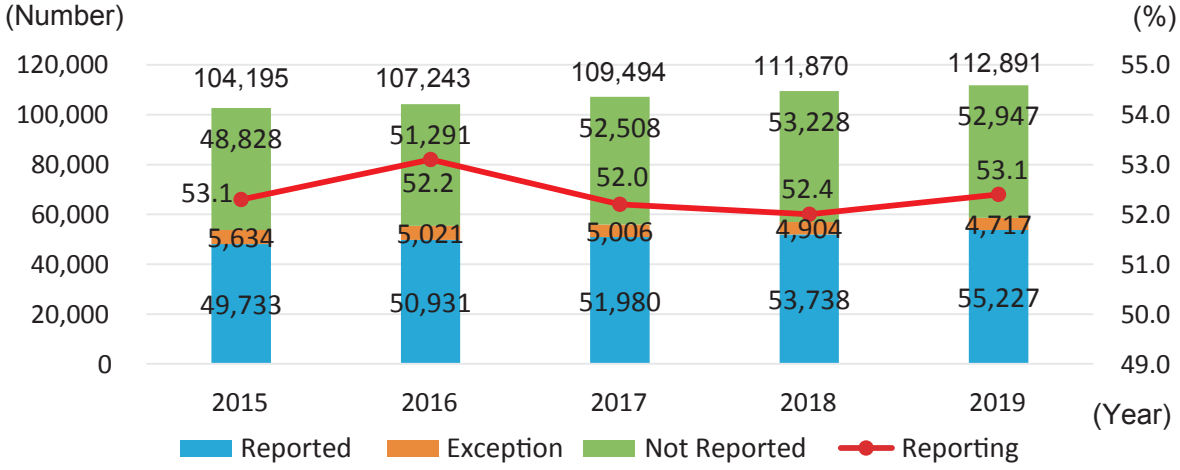
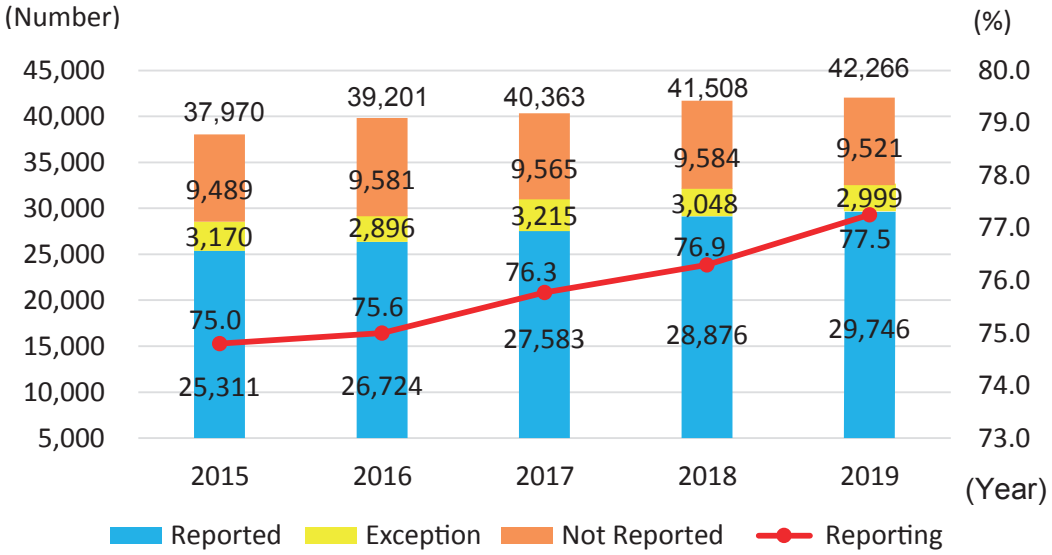


Chart 4-3. Number of Disaster Prevention Management Inspection Reports (2015-2019)

The inspection reporting system for disaster prevention management obligates the managers of the large-scale buildings stipulated by laws and regulations to have qualified personnel inspect the items related to the mitigation of the damage caused by earthquakes or terrorist attacks, and to report the result to Fire Station Chief. If the result of the inspection is excellent for three consecutive years and their applications are approved, the building facilities can be exempted from the inspection for the next three years. This is called a special exception.

As of the end of December 2019, the number of the buildings to be inspected was 39,267 (excluding 2,999 of buildings with special exemptions), and the number of reports was 29,746 (with a reporting rate of 77.5%). The number of the buildings to be inspected is increasing year by year, and the inspection reporting rate is on the increase.



5. Buildings and Fire Prevention Managers

Chart 5-1. Number of Buildings and Hotels (2015-2019)

As of the end of December 2019, there were 423,209 buildings (excluding houses and tenements) and 3,561 hotels within the TFD's jurisdiction. Compared with the 392,247 buildings and 1,952 hotels in 2015, the number of buildings and hotels increased by 30,962 (7.9%) and 1,609 (82.4%) respectively.

Overseas tourists are expected to increase for the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games and sightseeing tours, and as a result, the number of hotel facilities has increased in recent years. Furthermore, the Private Lodging Business Act came into effect in June 2018, and a private accommodation system was started. The number of hotel facilities is expected to increase continuously.

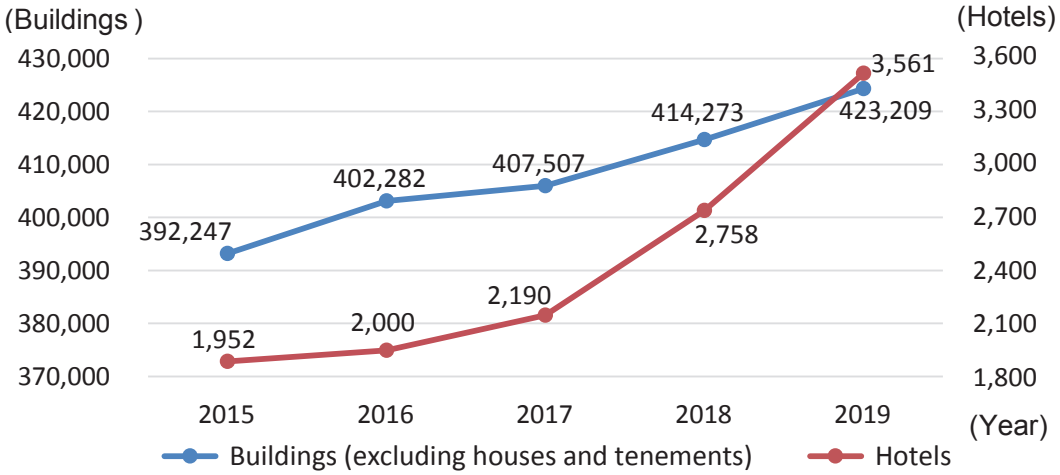


Chart 5-2. Breakdown of Buildings by Building Type (2019)

Of the 423,209 buildings in the following graph, 171,843 apartment buildings (40.6%), 74,278 non-specific use complexes (e.g., condominiums combined with offices) (17.6%), and 63,048 specific use complexes (commercial and restaurant complexes) buildings (14.9%) accounted for 70% of the total.

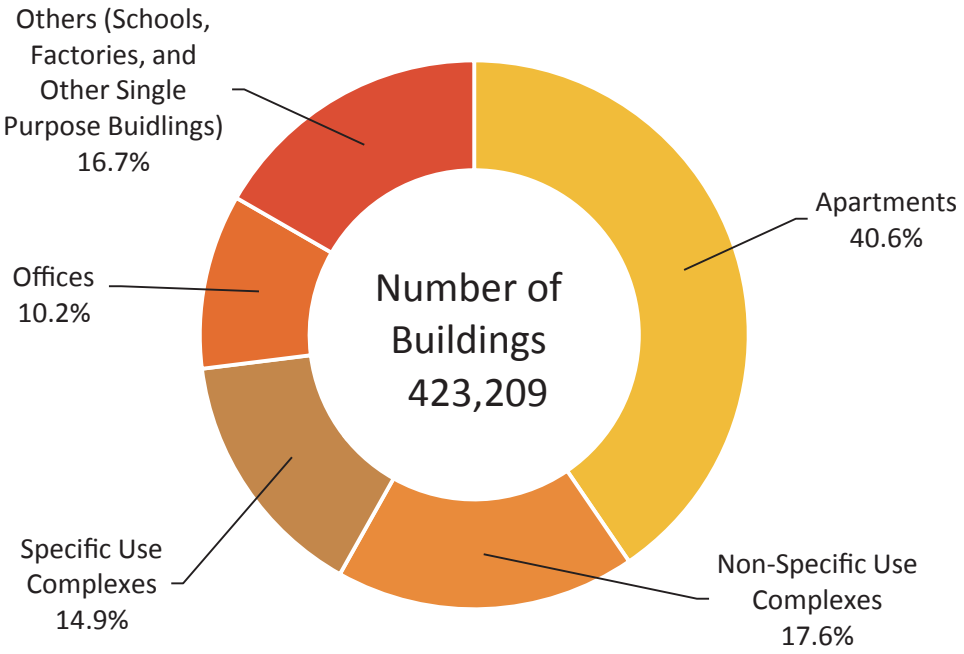


Chart 5-3. Number of High-Rise Buildings and Basement Floors (2015-2019)

The high-rise, large-scale and multi-layered buildings with underground floors are increasing within the TFD's jurisdiction. Currently, several redevelopment plans are underway in Tokyo, where new large buildings are being constructed. As the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games approaches, the construction of the large-scale facilities related to the Olympics, such as competition venues was carried out.

*The Fire Service Act defines high-rise buildings as buildings which are over 31m in height, but in order to express higher buildings, the following graph includes the number of the buildings with 21 floors (about 60m) and more.

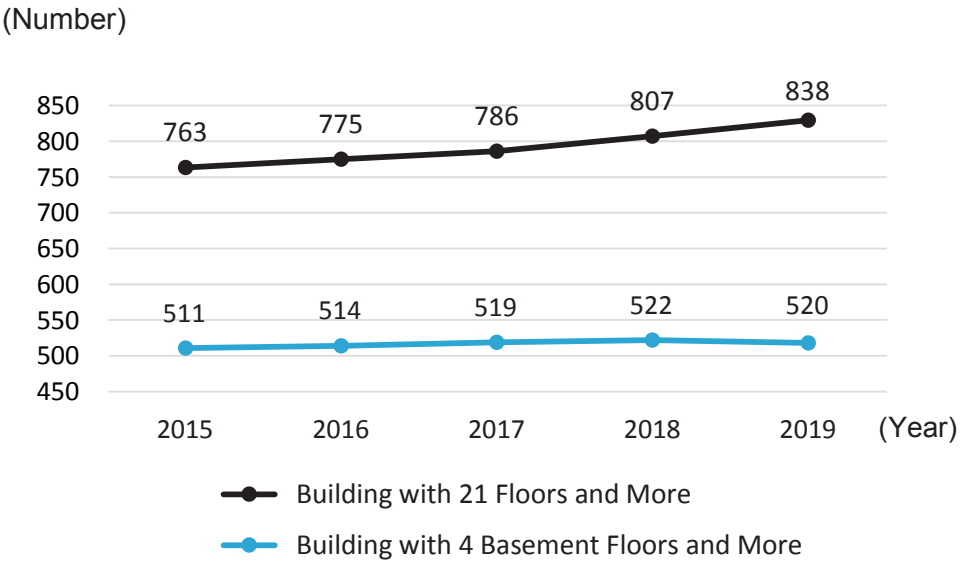


Chart 5-4. Number of the Buildings with Sprinklers and Automatic Fire Alarm Systems (2015-2019)

The number of the buildings equipped with sprinklers and automatic fire alarms has been increasing. This is because of the increase in the buildings with 11 stories or more or over 31m, which need sprinklers by law, and due to the installation of automatic fire alarms and sprinklers at small social welfare facilities, automatic fire alarms at small hotels, and sprinklers at small clinics in accordance with recent revisions to fire laws and regulations.

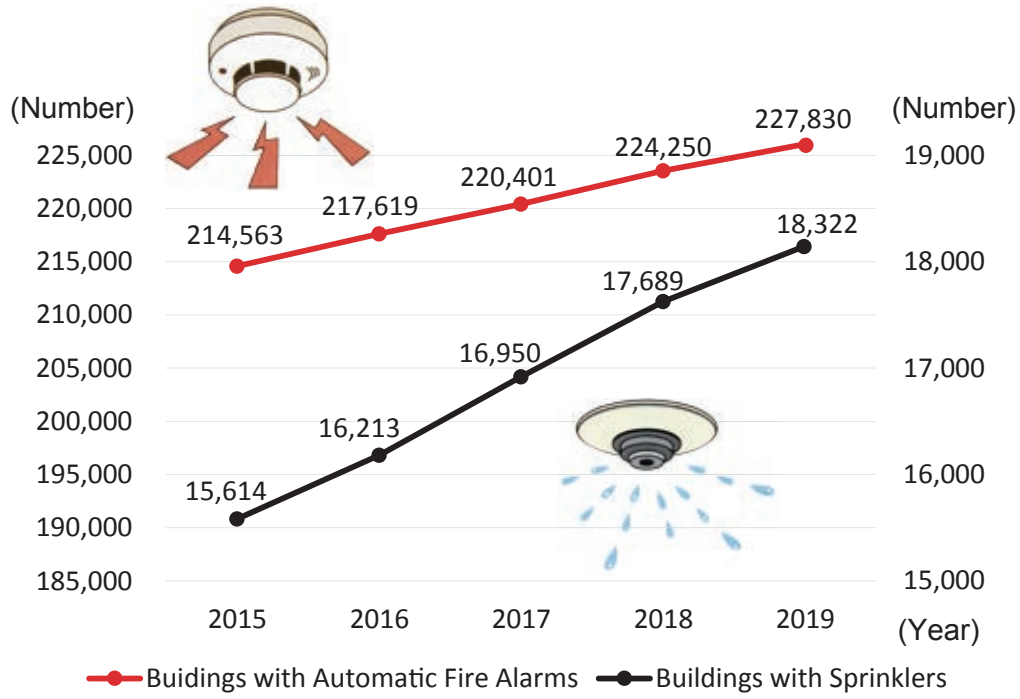


Chart 5-5. Number of the Buildings with Generators and Hazardous Materials Facilities (General Handling Places) (2015-2019)

General handling places include power generation facilities, boiler facilities, painting plants, etc. that consume or use more than a specified quantity of hazardous materials.

An increasing number of companies have installed emergency power generation facilities and fuel storage tanks for the purpose of business continuity and early recovery in the event of disaster since the Great East Japan Earthquake.

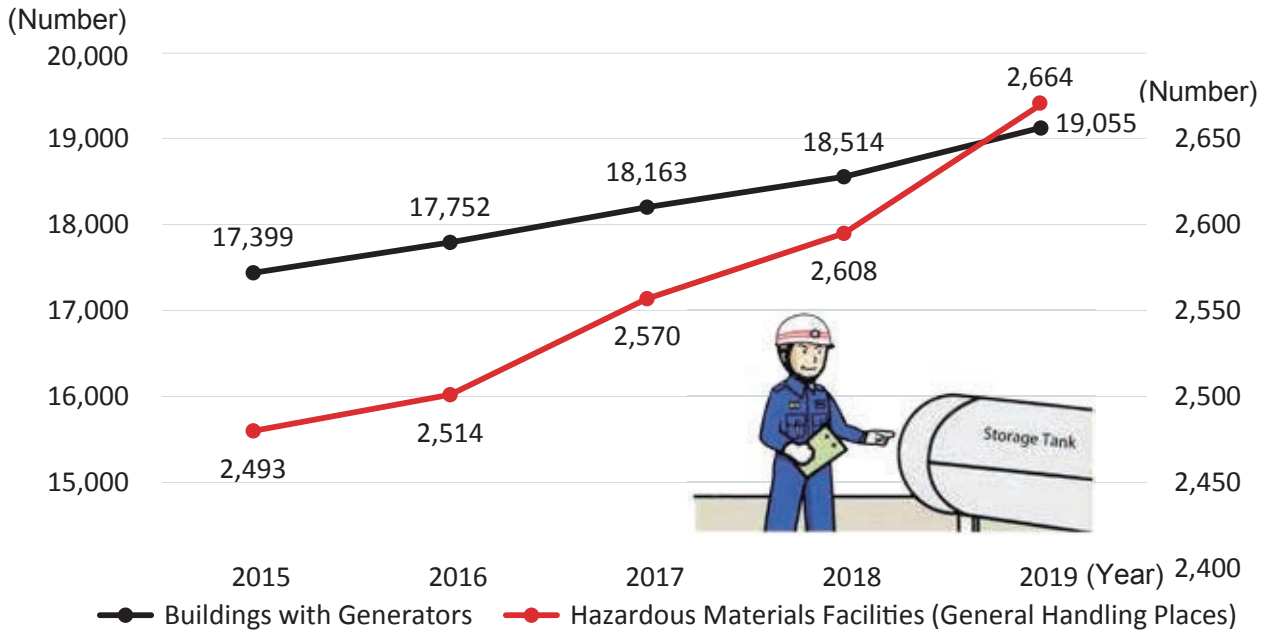
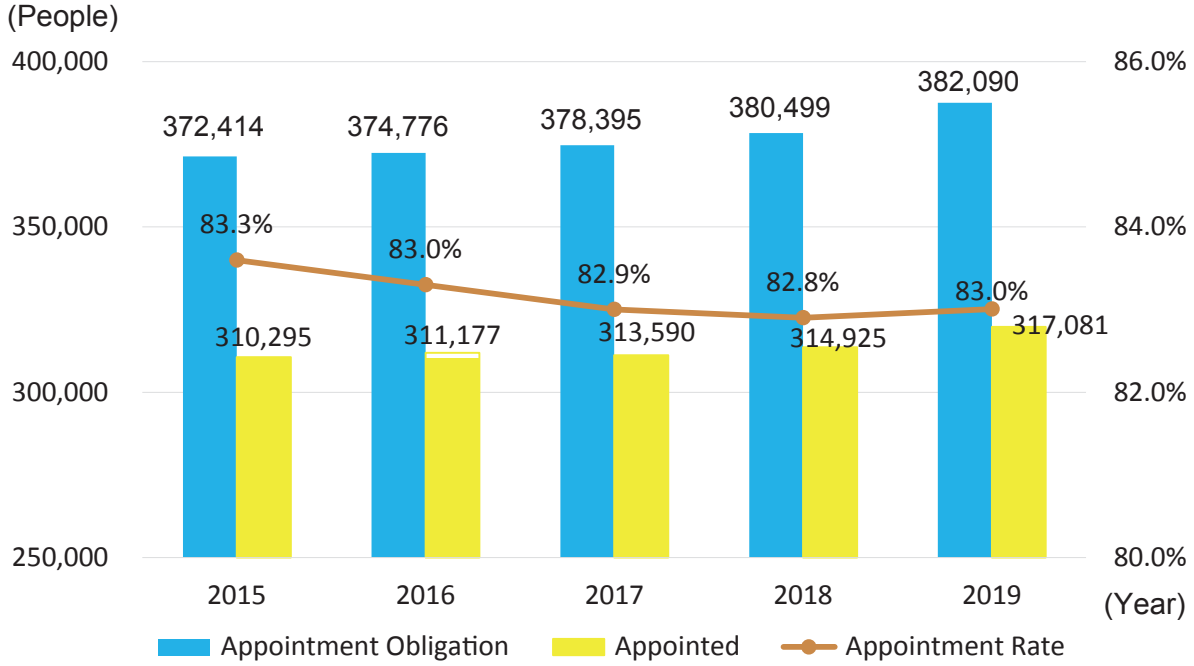


Chart 5-6. Number of Fire Prevention Managers (2015-2019)

As of the end of 2019, there were 382,090 establishments obligated to appoint fire prevention managers. In recent years, the number of the establishments has been increasing. The appointment rate of fire prevention managers at the end of 2019 was 83.0%. Compared to the previous year, the number of those establishments increased by 1,600, and the appointment rate increased by 0.2%. In recent years, the appointment rate has been around 83%.



The “entitled persons” are needed in the establishments mentioned above. The person is entitled to manage the building for fire safety (based on Article 8 of the Fire Service Law).

6. Self-Defense Firefighting Training

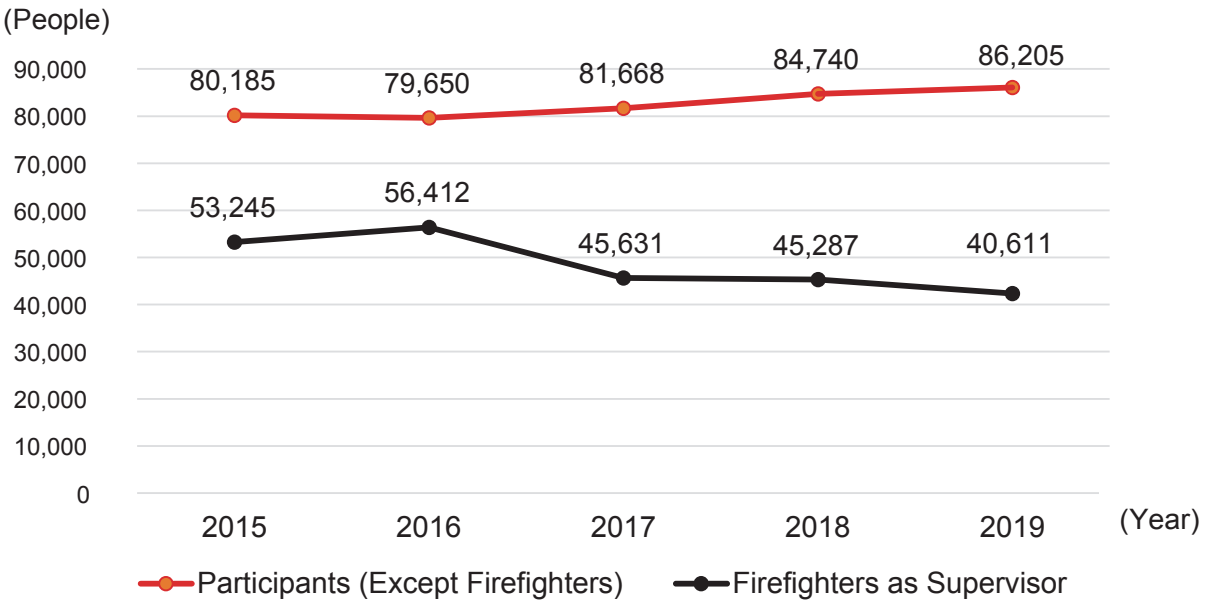
Chart 6-1. Number of Self-Defense Firefighting Training (2015-2019)

Self-defense firefighting training is mandatory at least twice a year at business establishments where an unspecified number of people visit, such as department stores, hospitals, hotels, theaters and underground station buildings.

The number of active private brigade drills increased with fewer fire station personnel giving on-site advice. This can be attributed to the increased awareness of business establishments after their repeated experiences in coping with disasters.

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Comprehensive Training	88,303	90,499	94,792	99,515	105,656
Emergency Call Procedures	2,452	2,426	2,713	2,781	2,397
Firefighting	9,472	9,897	10,800	11,572	11,191
Evacuation	19,501	20,690	21,335	22,159	21,714
Others	9,138	11,775	8,083	8,069	10,902
TOTAL	128,866	135,287	137,723	144,096	151,860

Chart 6-2. Number of Self-Defense Firefighting Training Participants (2015-2019)



7. Hazardous Materials Facilities

Chart 7-1. Number of Hazardous Materials Facilities (2019)

Hazardous materials facilities are classified according to each facility type. In terms of each facility type, the number of underground tank storage facilities was the largest with 2,971 facilities, followed by 2,664 general handling facilities and 1,695 indoor storage facilities as of the end of fiscal 2019.

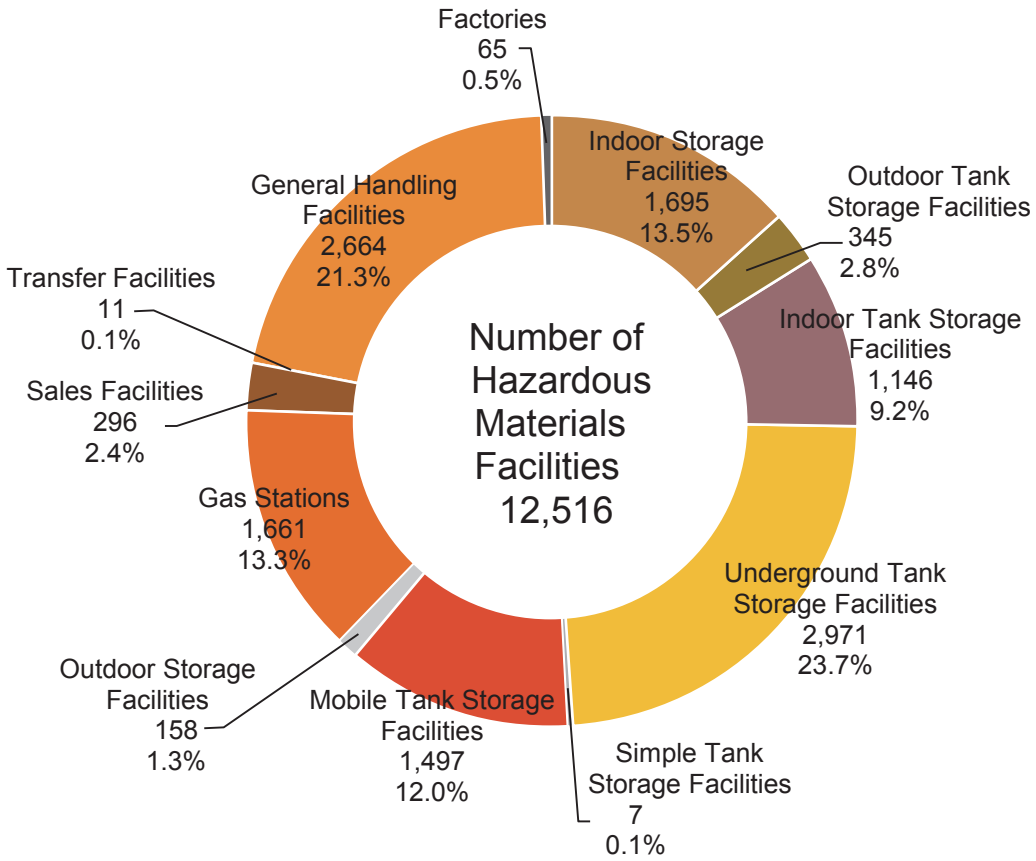


Chart 7-2. Number of Hazardous Materials Facilities Accidents (2019)

In terms of the occurrence of accidents by facility types in 2019, there were 63 refueling stations, which accounted for about half the total (51.6%, an increase of 12 from the previoius year), followed by 18 general hazardous materials handling facilities (14.8%, an increase of 6 cases), 9 designated combustible storage facilities (7.4%, a decrease of 6 cases), and 7 hazardous materials transportation vehicles (5.7%, a decrease of 2 cases). Many accidents at gas stations (refueling stations) are caused by property damage accidents during driving or by the wrong stepping on the accelerator and brake. Be sure to drive safely on the premises of gas stations.

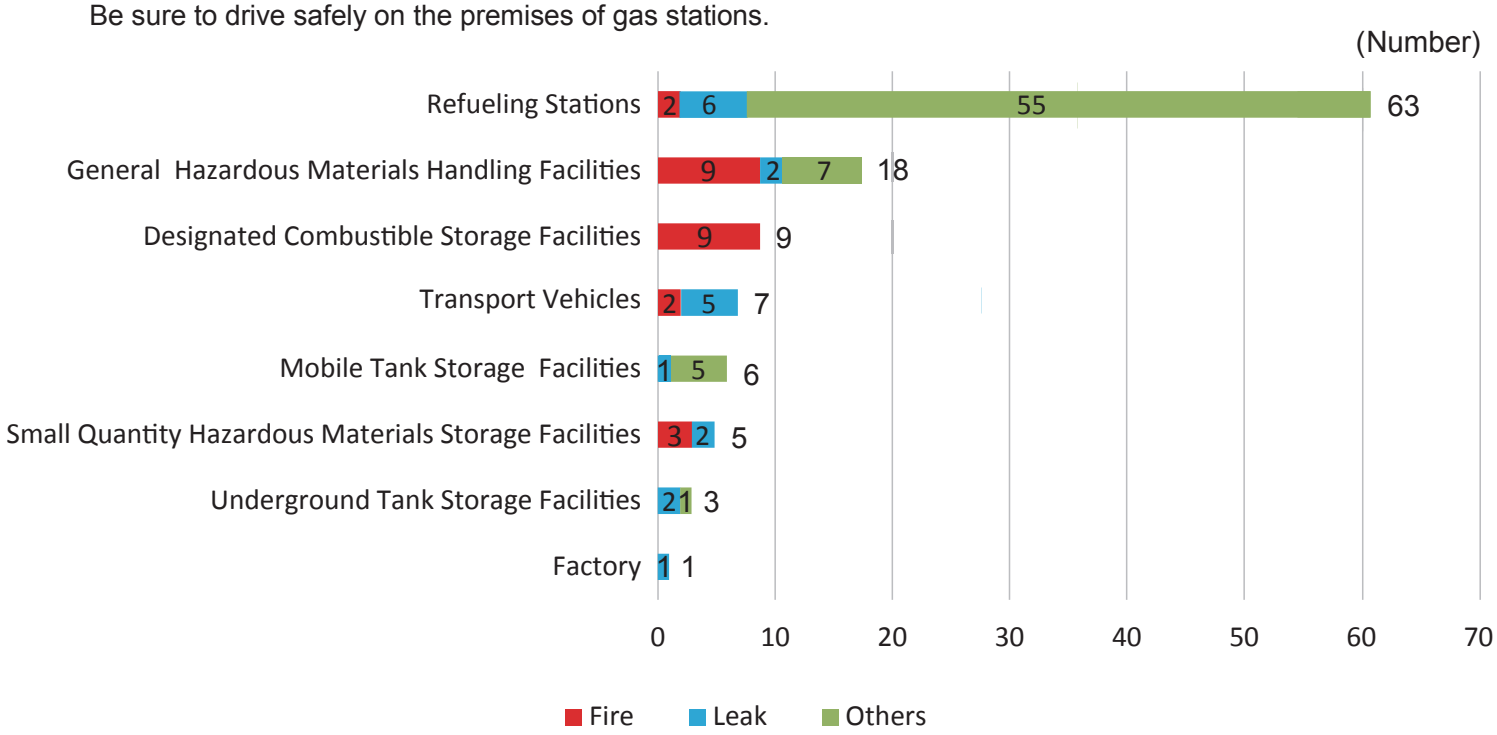


Chart 7-3. Number of Hazardous Materials Facilities Accidents and Casualties (2015-2019)

The number of hazardous materials facilities accidents was 122 in 2019, an increase of 8 from the previous year. There were 28 fires (23.0%, a decrease of 2 from the previous year), 23 leaks (18.9%, a decrease of 9), and 71 other accidents (58.2%, an increase of 19).

Although there were no deaths in these hazmat accidents, 16 people were injured (same as in the previous year).

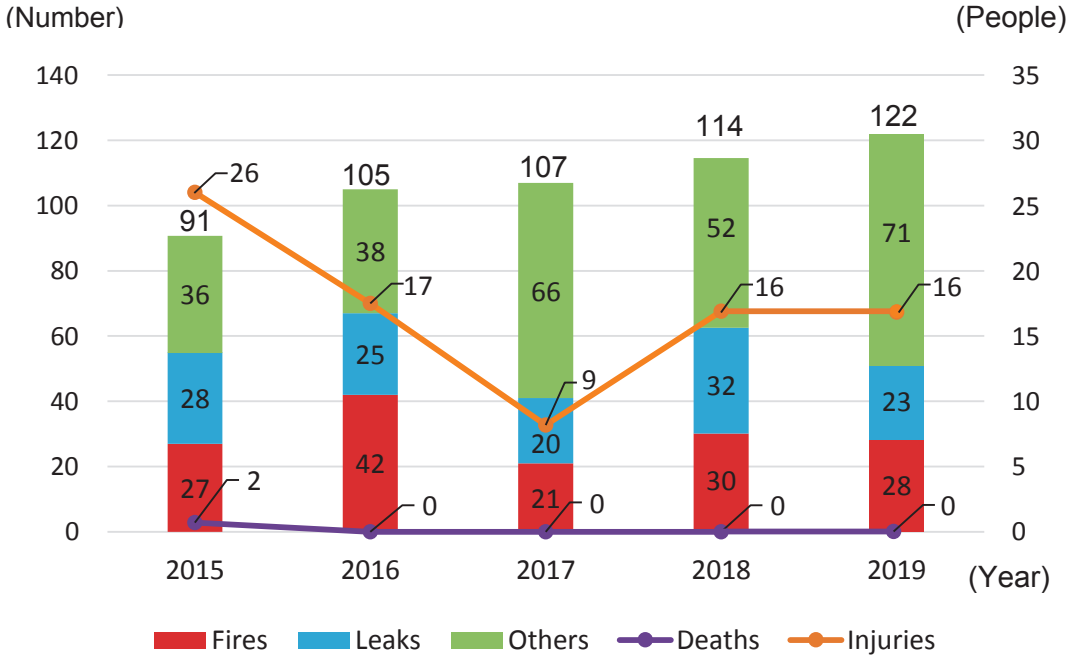


Chart 7-4. Causes of Hazardous Materials Facilities Accidents (2019)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the causes of hazardous materials facilities accidents. The largest causes were material ones, such as facility deterioration and damage, which resulted in 71 accidents (58.2%), followed by human error with 22 accidents (18.0%) such as insufficient maintenance and wrong operation, and other causes with 29 accidents (23.8%).

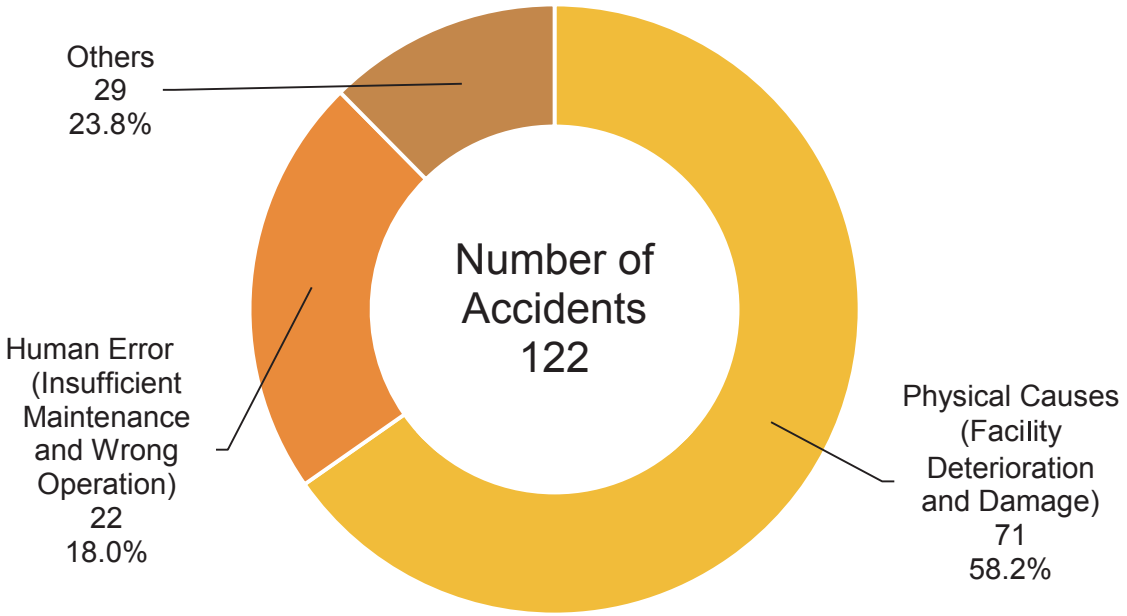


Chart 7-5. Causes of Hazardous Materials Facilities Fires (2019)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the causes of 28 hazardous materials facilities fires. The largest causes were human error, which resulted in 13 fires (46.4%), followed by material causes with 11 fires (39.3%), and other causes with 4 fires (14.3%).

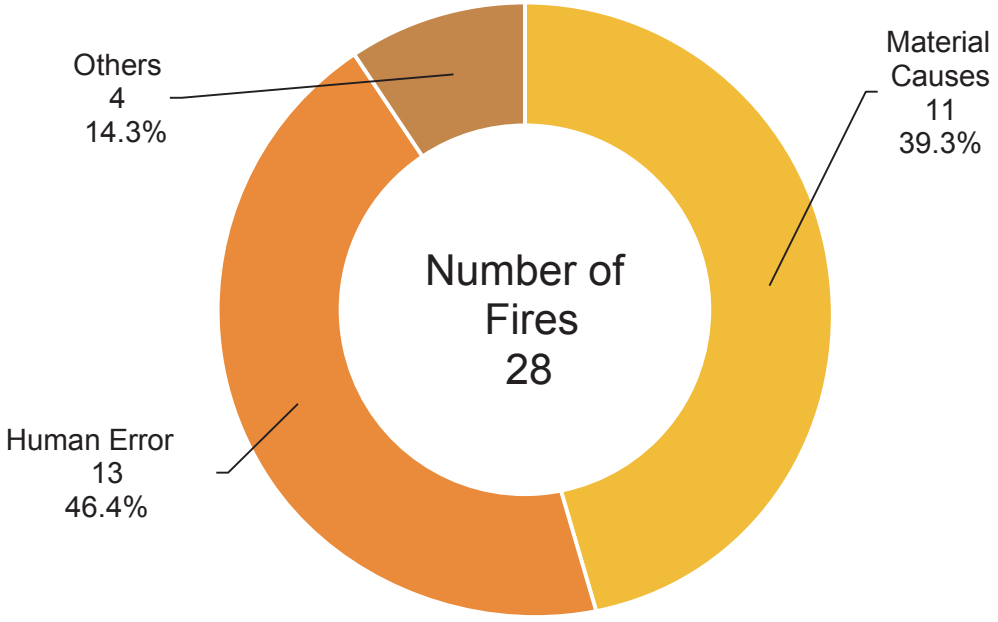


Chart 7-6. Causes of Hazardous Materials Facilities Leak Accidents (2019)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the causes of the 23 leak accidents at hazardous materials facilities. The largest causes were material ones, which resulted in 13 accidents (56.5%), followed by other causes with 6 accidents (26.1%), and human error with 4 accidents (17.4%).

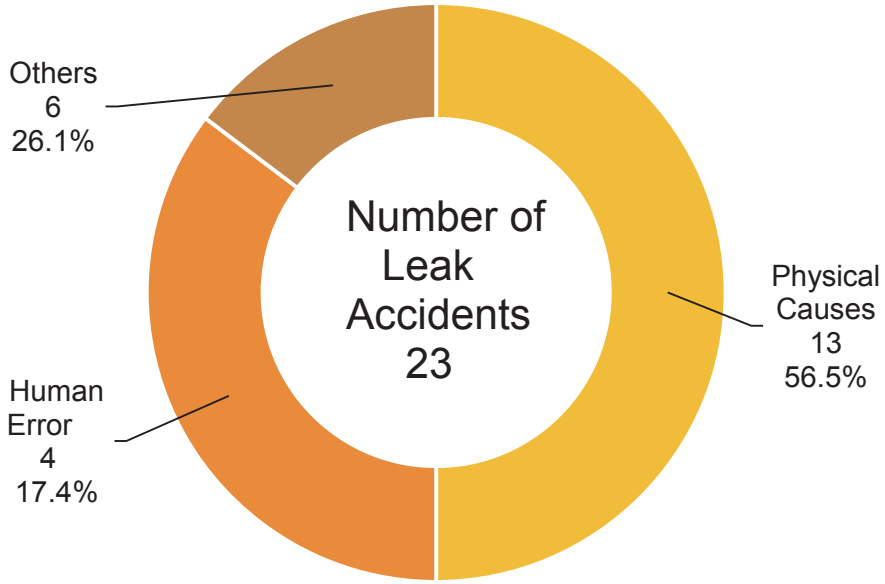
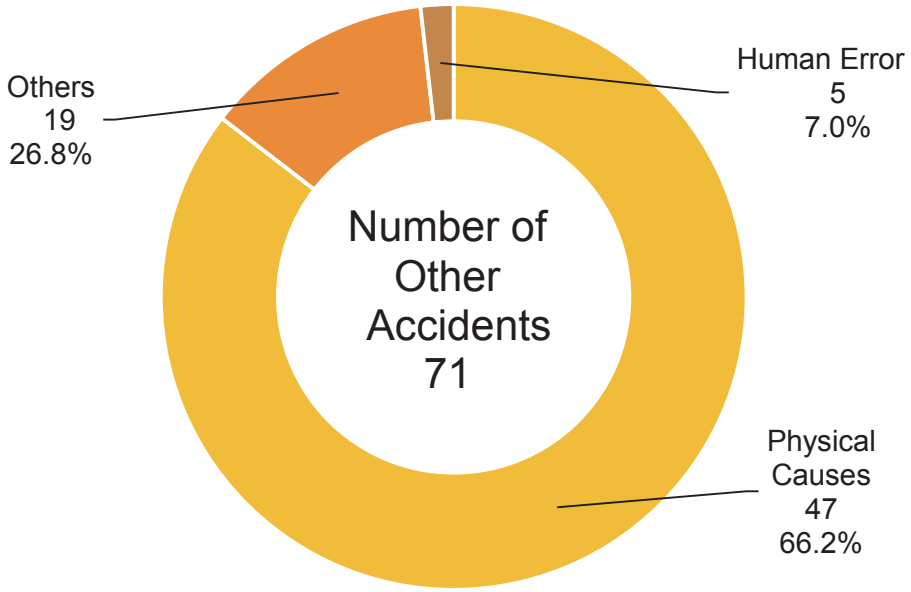


Chart 7-7. Causes of Other Hazardous Materials Facilities Accidents (2019)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the causes of the 71 other accidents at hazardous materials facilities. The largest causes were material ones, which resulted in 47 accidents (66.2%), followed by other causes with 19 accidents (26.8%), and human errors with 5 accidents (7.0%).



ORGANIZATION

1. Personnel

The TFD was established as a local fire service body on March 7, 1948. Since then, in order to protect the lives and property of Tokyo residents from disasters, it has been responsible for fire and disaster prevention in almost all areas of Tokyo, except for the island areas and a part of the Tama area (Inagi City).

Its wide regional jurisdiction is divided into 10 districts – about 18,700 employees engaged in their duties in 81 fire stations, 3 fire station divisions and 208 fire station branches.

Chart 1. Number of Personnel (As of April 2020)

Category and Rank		Number
Operational Personnel	Fire Chief	1
	Deputy Fire Chief First Assistant Chief	21
	Assistant Chief Battalion Chief	413
	Fire Captain	1,531
	Fire Lieutenant	4,598
	Fire Sergeant	5,224
	Firefighter	6,450
Administrative Personnel		423
TOTAL		18,661

2. Apparatus

The TFD has 2,078 fire apparatus including pumpers, foam trucks, ladder trucks, and others (excluding the vehicles owned by other organizations). The tables below show the allocation of major vehicles in each district.

Chart 2-1. Number of Deployed Apparatus (Excerpts) (As of April 2020)

Engines	489	Mountain Rescue Trucks	5
Ladders	86	Special Incident Trucks	18
Foam Trucks	48	Special Rescue Trucks	6
Fireboats	10	First Arrival Vehicles	3
Ambulances	267	Motorcycles	20
Rescue Trucks Trucks	29	Helicopters	8
Earthquake Rescue	4	Heavy Vehicles (for rescue)	8
Rescue Trucks (for aircraft loading)	2	Heavy Vehicles (for road clearance)	6
Water Rescue Trucks	4		

Chart 2-2. Fire District HQ-Deployed Apparatus (Excerpts) (As of April 2020)

1st Fire District Headquarters	10 Fire Stations: Marunouchi, Kojimachi, Kanda, Kyobashi, Nihonbashi, Rinko, Shiba, Azabu, Akasaka, and Takanawa		
Engines	38	Ambulances	14
Ladders	13	Rescue Trucks	2
Foam Trucks	4	Special Incident Truck	1
Fireboats	10	Motorcycles	2

2nd Fire District Headquarters	7 Fire Stations: Shinagawa, Oi, Ebara, Omori, Denenchofu, Kamata, and Yaguchi		
Engines	45	Rescue Truck	1
Ladders	7	Water Rescue Truck	1
Foam Trucks	6	Special Incident Truck	1
Ambulances	22	Motorcycles	2

2nd Fire District Fire Rescue Task Forces			
Engine	1	Special Incident Truck	1
Foam Truck	1	Heavy Vehicles (for rescue)	2
Rescue Truck	1	Heavy Vehicles (for road clearance)	2
Earthquake Rescue Truck	1		

3rd Fire District Headquarters	5 Fire Stations: Meguro, Setagaya, Tamagawa, Seijo, and Shibuya		
Engines	42	Ambulances	25
Ladders	5	Rescue Trucks	2
Foam Truck	1	Motorcycles	4

3rd Fire District Fire Rescue Task Forces			
Engine	1	Special Incident Trucks	3
Rescue Truck	1	Specia Rescue Truck	1

4th Fire District Headquarters	7 Fire Stations: Yotsuya, Ushigome, Shinjuku, Nakano, Nogata, Suginami, and Ogikubo		
Engines	51	Ambulances	27
Ladders	8	Rescue Trucks	2
Foam Trucks	2		

5th Fire District Headquarters	7 Fire Stations: Koishikawa, Hongo, Toshima, Ikebukuro, Oji, Akabane, and Takinogawa		
Engines	40	Rescue Truck	1
Ladders	7	Special Incident Truck	1
Foam Trucks	2	Motorcycles	2
Ambulances	18		

6th Fire District Headquarters	8 Fire Stations: Ueno, Asakusa, Nihonzutsumi, Arakawa, Ogu, Senju, Adachi, and Nishiarai		
Engines	48	Rescue Trucks	2
Ladders	8	Water Rescue Truck	1
Foam Trucks	4	Special Incident Truck	1
Ambulances	24	First Arrival Vehicles	2
		Motorcycles	2

6th Fire District Fire Rescue Task Forces			
Engine	1	Special Incident Truck	1
Foam Truck	1	Special Rescue Truck	1
Rescue Truck	1	Heavy Vehicles (for rescue)	2
Earthquake Rescue Truck	1	Heavy Vehicles (for road clearance)	2

7th Fire District Headquarters	9 Fire Stations: Honjo, Mukojima, Fukagawa, Joto, Honden, Kanamachi, Edogawa, Kasai, and Koiwa		
Engines	57	Rescue Trucks	3
Ladders	10	Water Rescue Truck	1
Foam Trucks	11	Special Incident Truck	1
Ambulances	36	Motorcycles	4

8th Fire District Headquarters	15 Fire Stations: Tachikawa, Musashino, Mitaka, Fuchu, Akishima, Chofu, Koganei, Kodaira, Higashimurayama, Kokubunji, Komae, Kitatamaseibu, Kiyose, Higashikurume, and Nishitokyo		
Engines	83	Rescue Trucks	3
Ladders	15	Water Rescue Truck	1
Foam Trucks	5	Special Incident Trucks	2
Ambulances	45		

8th Fire District Fire Rescue Task Forces			
Foam Truck	1	Special Incident Truck	1
Rescue Truck	1	Heavy Vehicles (for rescue)	2
Earthquake Rescue Truck	1	Heavy Vehicles (for road clearance)	2
Rescue Trucks (carried on airplane)	2		

9th Fire District Headquarters	8 Fire Stations: Hachioji, Ome, Machida, Hino, Fussa, Tama, Akigawa, and Okutama		
Engines	48	Rescue Trucks	4
Ladders	8	Mountain Rescue Trucks	5
Foam Trucks	6	Special Incident Truck	1
Ambulances	33	Motorcycles	4

9th Fire District Fire Rescue Task Forces			
Engine	1	Special Incident Trucks	3
Earthquake Rescue Truck	1	Heavy Vehicles (for rescue)	2

10th Fire District Headquarters	5 Fire Stations: Itabashi, Shimura, Nerima, Hikarigaoka, and Shakujii		
Engines	32	Ambulances	19
Ladders	5	Rescue Trucks	3
Foam Trucks	4	Special Incident Truck	1

Air Fire Rescue Task Forces			
Engine	1	Helicopters	8
Rescue Truck	1		

Mobility Ambulance Unit	
Ambulances	4

TFD HQ Rescue Operation Forces			
Rescue Truck	1	First Arrival Vehicle	1
Special Rescue Trucks	4		

3. Budget

Chart 3-1. Planned Revenue (Japanese Yen)

	2020	2019
Commission Income	14,194,000	9,300,000
Processing Income	378,272,000	361,967,000
National Treasury Disbursement	689,059,000	499,027,000
Property Income	672,798,000	657,426,000
Balance Carried Forward	16,629,251,000	7,004,942,000
Other Incomes	45,066,912,000	45,396,439,000
Tokyo Metropolitan Government Credit	1,345,000,000	1,555,000,000
TOTAL	64,795,486,000	55,484,101,000

Chart 3-2. Planned Expenditure (Japanese Yen)

	2020	2019
Management Cost	200,533,000,000	201,772,000,000
Activity Cost	24,137,000,000	26,029,000,000
Volunteer Fire Corps Cost	3,942,000,000	3,927,000,000
Retirement Bonus and Pension	8,539,000,000	11,659,000,000
Construction Cost	18,472,000,000	25,105,000,000
TOTAL	255,623,000,000	268,492,000,000

The budget (planned expenditure) for the Tokyo Fire Department for fiscal 2020 accounts for 3.5% of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's budget.

Chart 3-3. Planned Expenditure by Category (Japanese Yen)

	2020	2019
Payroll	196,992,195,000	201,437,223,000
(Salary Payments)	123,774,583,000	122,968,381,000
(Retirement Bonus)	8,382,615,000	11,470,979,000
(Other Personnel Payments)	64,864,997,000	66,997,863,000
Project Cost	58,630,805,000	67,054,777,000
TOTAL	255,623,000,000	268,492,000,000

Annual Report 2020

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By Administration Section
Tokyo Fire Department
1-3-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo
Phone: 03-3212-2111