

# Annual Report 2023

Tokyo Fire Department (TFD)



# Annual Report 2023

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The **Annual Report 2023** is a summarized translation based on the White Paper on TOKYO Fire Service 2023.



# TFD DIARY 2022

New Year's Fire Review 2022 (Jan.)



Cultural Property Fire Prevention Day (Jan.)



- ★ New Year's Fire Review 2022
- ★ Cultural Property Fire Prevention Day (State Guest House, Akasaka Palace)
- ◆ Large-scale wooden building fire

- ★ Spring Fire Prevention Campaign
- ◆ Fire with four casualties

- ◆ House fire from which a number of people in need of help were rescued
- ◆ Fire that required over 77 hours to extinguish



- ◆ Apartment building fire from which a number of people in need of help were rescued

- Establishment of the Safety Promotion Division
- Live 119 project
- Fireboat Shibuki(Renewed)
- All ambulance units are provided with multilingual voice translation tools

- ★ Hazardous Materials Safety Week
- ◆ 2nd alarm fire
- ◆ Rescue operations in collaboration with the private sector

Spring Fire Prevention Campaign (Mar.)



Establishment of the Safety Promotion Division (Apr.)



*Diary*



# ~Looking Back on 2022~

## Diary

Fireboat *Shibuki*



Autumn Fire Prevention Campaign (Nov)



**Jul. 2022**  
 ● Live 119 [Tama Command & Control Center]  
 ◆ Kanto Regional Guidance of the 50th Rescue Meet

**Aug. 2022**  
 ★ 50th National Rescue Meet  
 ★ Disaster Preparedness Week

**Sept. 2022**  
 ● Comprehensive Emergency Exercise (Earthquake/Fire)  
 ★ Emergency Medical Services Week (EMS Week)

**Oct. 2022**  
 ● More Daytime EMS Units  
 ★ RISON TOKYO 2022  
 ◆ Rescue operations from underground pits  
 ◆ 2nd alarm fire [Wooden house area]

**Nov. 2022**  
 ★ Autumn Fire Prevention Campaign

**Dec. 2022**  
 ● Started operating multi-purpose tablet terminal  
 ◆ Explosion fire that required time to rescue a victim who fell into a utility hole  
 ◆ 3rd command fire [Factory]

**Marks**  
 ◆ Disaster  
 ★ Prevention  
 ● Policy

50th National Rescue Meet (Aug)



## Diary



# Toilet Car Truck



## Vehicle overview

This vehicle is equipped with a restroom function to enhance logistical support capabilities. It is a three-seater truck-type vehicle with a hybrid system featuring separate spaces for men and women (doubling as changing rooms). In addition to restroom facilities, the vehicle is equipped with hand washing facilities, hand dryers, mirrors, and more.

Front: Space for males  
Rear: Space for females



Space for females



Space for males

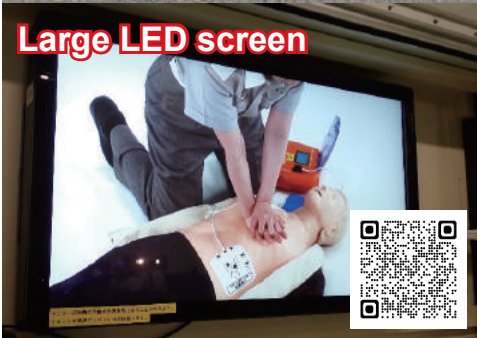


Equipment and material storage shelves



Demonstration stand extension

Large LED screen



Emergency first-aid outreach activities



# First-aid Training Truck



## Vehicle overview

This vehicle serves as a mobile disaster prevention classroom designed for the purpose of promoting emergency first-aid activities. Based on a small cargo vehicle, it is equipped with a large LED screen, video output equipment, and a demonstration stand for practicing chest compressions. It is loaded with a large battery with solar panels, with which training can be conducted with zero carbon dioxide emissions.



# Crawler Rescue Truck (for all terrain)



Various containers and racks



Crawler attachment status



Container loading status



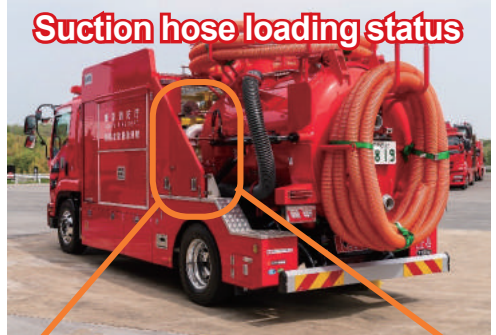
Movable shelf pull-out status



Remote control device



Sand and soil suction status



Suction hose loading status



Suction device control panel

# Extensive Absorber Truck



## Vehicle overview

For large-scale disasters such as landslides or for rescue operations in buildings and tanks filled with sludge and sand where heavy machinery cannot enter, this vehicle can extend a suction hose up to 100 meters to powerfully suck up water-rich soil, dry sand, mud and debris.





# Fireboat *Shibuki*



## Equipment overview

The unmanned water shooter is designed for petroleum complex, aircraft, and tanker truck fires, as well as large-scale fires and explosions where strong radiated heat is generated and it is difficult for firefighters to approach.

Operated by a remote control device, it can remove obstacles, spray water, and provide ventilation from a distance of about 300 meters. The water outlet in the center of the turbine can be replaced with a foam nozzle, allowing for a maximum foam discharge of over 3,000 liters per minute.



## Boat overview

The “Shibuki” is a firefighting and water rescue boat designed to respond to aquatic emergencies in Tokyo Bay and connecting rivers. Despite its small size, the boat can accommodate stretchers inside and on the deck and is equipped with two high-power diesel engines for high-speed cruising. It also features an electrically foldable mast to reduce height above the waterline, expanding its navigational range in rivers.



Motorized portable mast



Stretcher storage space



Unmanned Water Shooter



# Improvements in Regional Disaster Prevention Capabilities in Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Great Kanto Earthquake



Further enhancement and reinforcement of local disaster preparedness in cooperation with municipalities



Promoting disaster education through the use of VR video content



Strengthening collaboration with volunteer fire corps, the core of regional disaster prevention



## 100th Anniversary of the Great Kanto Earthquake

Tokyo, overcoming numerous disasters  
Prepare for tomorrow's disaster prevention

# Topics



Provided by JICA



Provided by JICA



Provided by JICA



Provided by JICA



Provided by JICA



## JDR: Japan Disaster Relief Team (Turkey quake)

Provided by JICA



# 50th National Rescue Meet



"The National Rescue Meet is held to cultivate the physical strength, mental strength, and technical skills essential for firefighting rescue and is divided into land and water sections. The contents include individual basic training and team coordination training, with national standardized events for both land and water sections, each consisting of seven categories assessing safety, accuracy, and speed in rope work, knot tying, and basic swimming. Members of fire departments nationwide who have won their regional guidance meetings participate in the National Rescue Meet once a year. Members of the Tokyo Fire Department also participate, going through the Tokyo Metropolitan Meet and the Kanto Regional Guidance Meet (with participants from one metropolis and nine prefectures: Gunma, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanagawa, Nagano, Yamanashi and Shizuoka) before appearing at the national competition. Furthermore, in the Kanto Regional Guidance Meet and the National Rescue Meet, designated fire departments select training themes and conduct rescue drills as if they were real-life situations, thus providing an opportunity to introduce new equipment and learn from the techniques of other fire departments, contributing to knowledge sharing and skill development."



**50<sup>TH</sup> NATIONAL RESCUE MEET**  
TOKYO 2022  
*RESCUE SPIRITS*







# Firewomen... Their 50-year History

## 1972 ▶ 2022

1972

### Employment since 1972

#### [MISSIONS]

- Public fire and life safety advice
- Public first aid training
- Permission [New/Remodeled buildings]
- On-the-spot inspection & guidance
- Permission [Hazmat facilities]
- Check & advice [Fire protection equipment]
- PR & consultation
- Other



1991

### Emergency Medical Service

#### [MISSIONS]

- Ambulance service
- Fire investigation
- On-scene fact finding



1994

### Night Shift

#### [MISSIONS]

- Vehicle drive
- Vehicle work [Supply, floodlight, rescue, etc.]
- Fireboat [Chief]
- Helicopter [Flight & maintenance]
- Music band performance
- Night watch



2006

### Job Equality

#### [MISSIONS]

- Women taking the same jobs as men (Except on-scene hazmat management)



## For the Benefit of Firewomen

### Electric/Lightweight Equipment



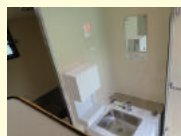
- For easier operations at the scene

◀ Electric stretcher

### On-scene Support

- Setting suitable for prolonged operations
- Complete privacy with a female toilet system

Toilet Car Truck ▶



### Female-friendly Fire Department Facilities



- More beds, shower spaces, toilets, etc.

### Interstation/Firewomen Meeting



For more information, please visit *Firewomen... Their 50-year History*



# 119 Reporting System

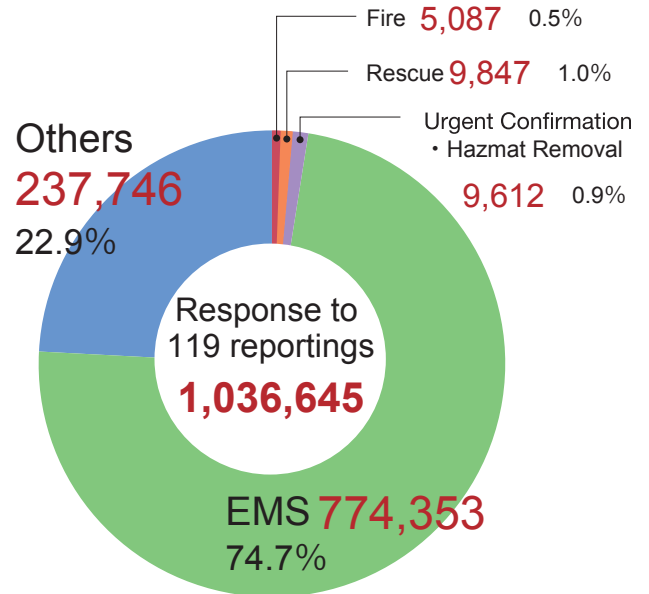
When you call 119 in Tokyo\*, the line connects to the Command and Control Center in Chiyoda Ward or Tachikawa City, depending on where you call from.

The number of 119 reportings in 2022 was 1,036,645, which is about 2,840 a day on average.

That means the Center responded to one call approximately every 30 seconds. Additionally, it responds to reports from the police and companies.

\* Excl. Inagi City and Islands

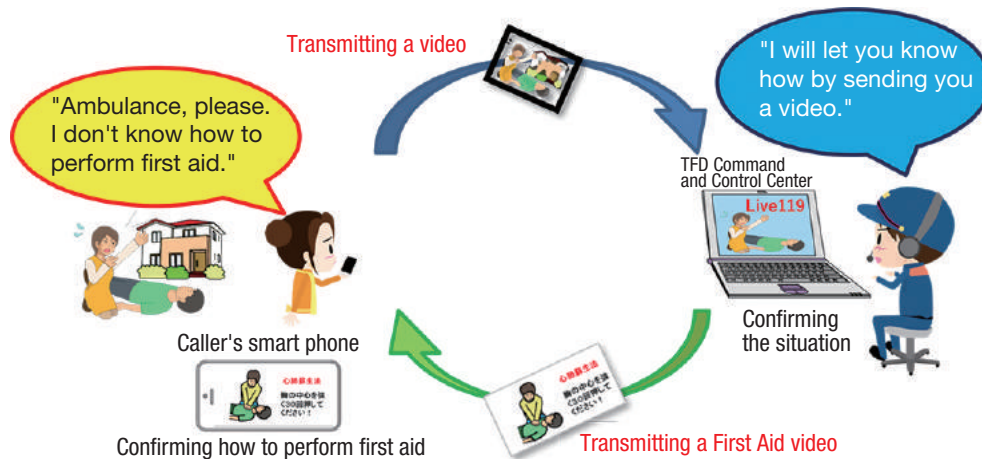
## 119 Reporting in 2022 by Categories



## Oral Guidance System with On-scene Images (Live 119)

Sometimes it is hard for the Center members to understand the accurate patients' condition and to confirm the effectiveness of bystanders performing first aid by oral advice alone.

Accordingly, the TFD has introduced Live 119, the system which an operator is able to send an image to a caller while connecting a line at the same time.

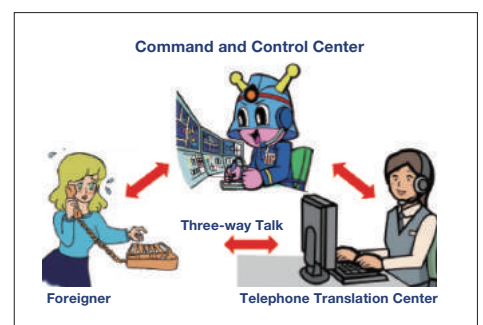


## Response in Foreign Languages

English speaking members are assigned at the Command and Control Center in Chiyoda Ward and Tachikawa City to respond to 119 calls from foreign nationals. Additionally, in order to respond to 119 calls in languages other than English, the TFD introduced the three-way-talk simultaneous translation service over the phone for foreign nationals. It reinforced the 119 receiving system for those who are not familiar with English.

(English, Chinese, Korean, Portuguese and Spanish are available. )

## 119 reporting responses in multiple languages



# FIRE

## 1. Outline

In fiscal 2022, the number of fires within the TFD's jurisdiction was 3,953, up 14 from the previous year. The number of fires is showing a decreasing trend. Until 2013, the number of fires was just over 5,000 annually, which decreased to between 4,000 and 5,000 in 2014. This number then fell to around 4,000 from 2015 to 2020. In 2022, the number of fires was the third lowest since the TFD had started to entrust fire service in the Tama area in 1960.

The burnt floor area was 21,974m<sup>2</sup>, up 5,526 m<sup>2</sup> from the previous year.

The number of fire deaths is 89, up 3 people from the previous year.

Chart 1-1. Fires and Burnt Floor Area (2013-2022)

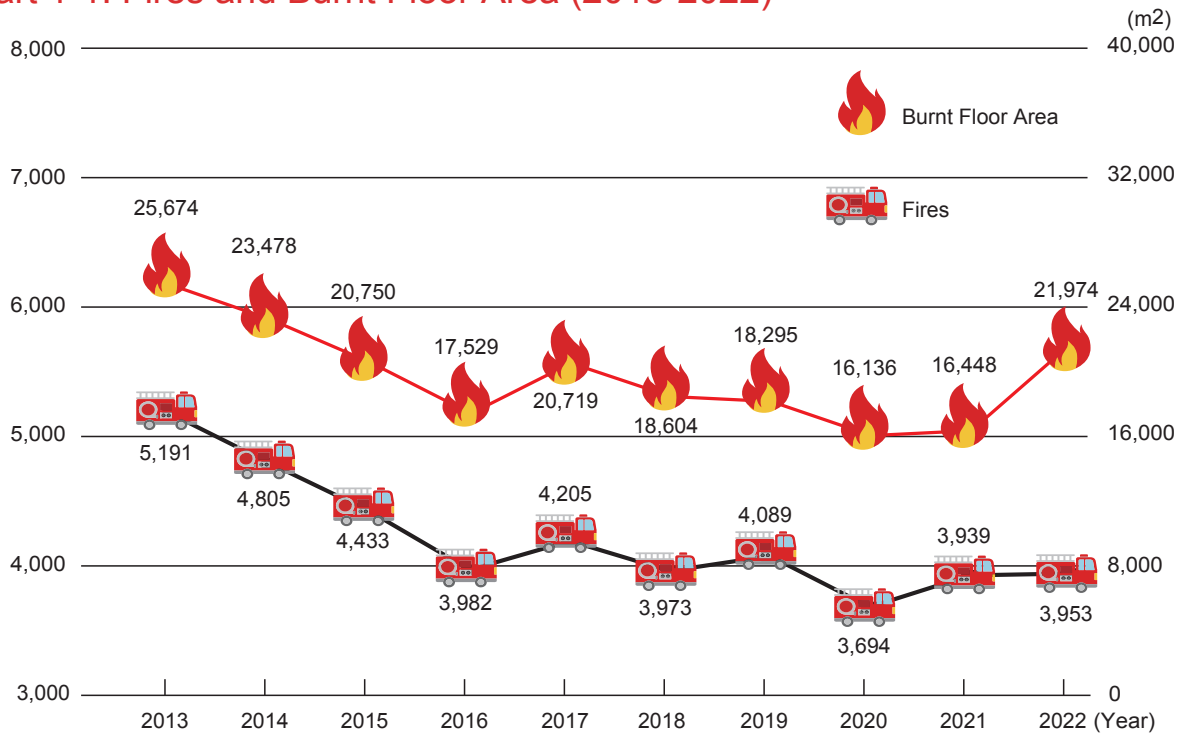
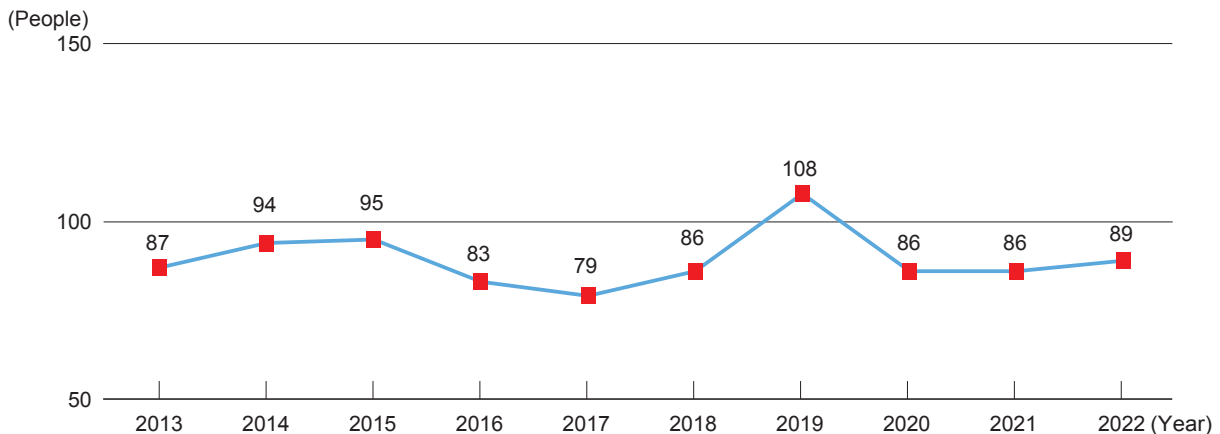


Chart 1-2. Fire Deaths over 10 Years (2013-2022)



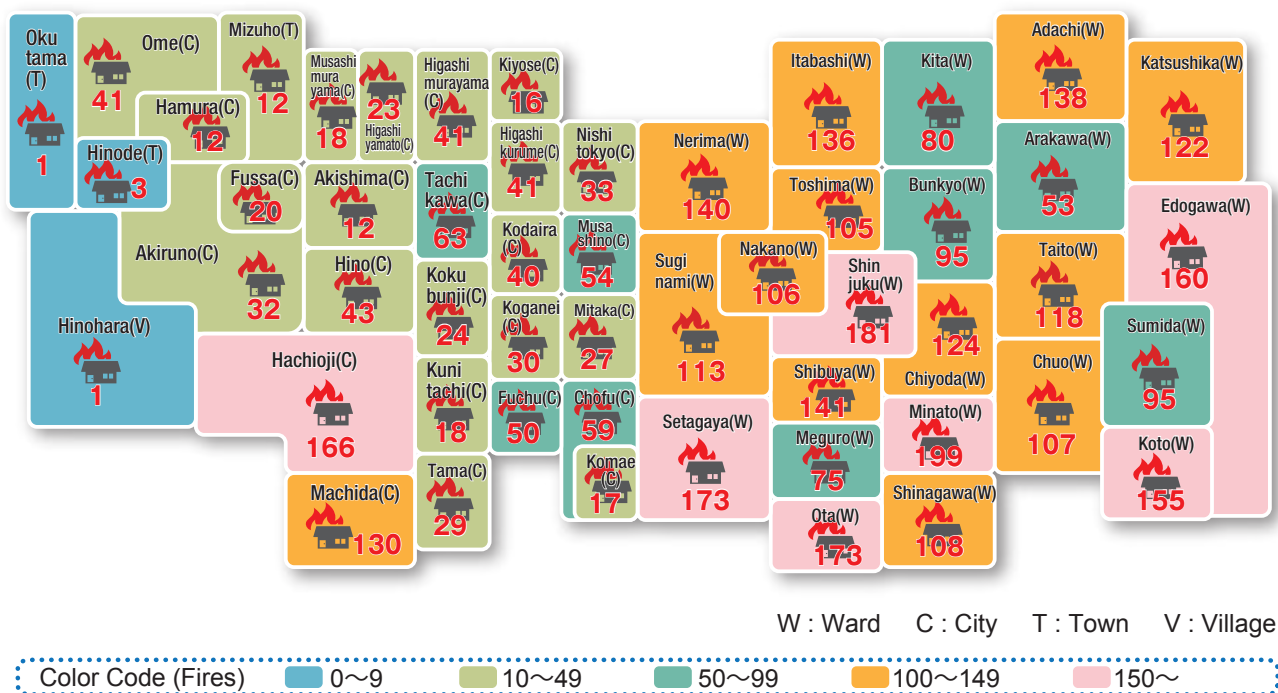
In terms of fire type, there were 2,850 building fires, an increase of 38 from the previous year, which accounted for more than 70% of all fires. There were 909 other types of fires, an increase of 8 from the previous year.

\* Building Fire: a fire which buildings themselves and objects inside them were burned.

Chart 1-3. Details

		2022	2021	Change from 2021
Fires		3,953	3,939	14
Type	Buildings Fires	2,850	2,812	38
	Wildland Fires	3	6	▲ 3
	Vehicle Fires	187	215	▲ 28
	Ship Fires	3	1	2
	Aircraft Fires	0	0	0
	Others	909	901	8
Extraterritorial		1	4	▲ 3
Outside Jurisdiction		0	0	0
Fire Deaths		89	86	3
Fire Injuries		742	664	78
Burnt Floor Areas		21,974 m <sup>2</sup>	16,448 m <sup>2</sup>	5,526 m <sup>2</sup>
Burnt Buildings		3,259	3,228	31
Affected Households		2,499	2,382	117
Damage		¥5,466,720,488	¥4,208,012,095	¥1,258,708,393

Chart 1-4. Fires by Municipality (2022)



Note: The fire incident count by municipality includes fires occurring in extraterritorial and non-jurisdictional areas.

## 2. Fire Deaths and Injuries

### (1) Fire Deaths

The number of fire deaths excluding self-inflicted loss in 2022 was 75, up 3 from the previous year.

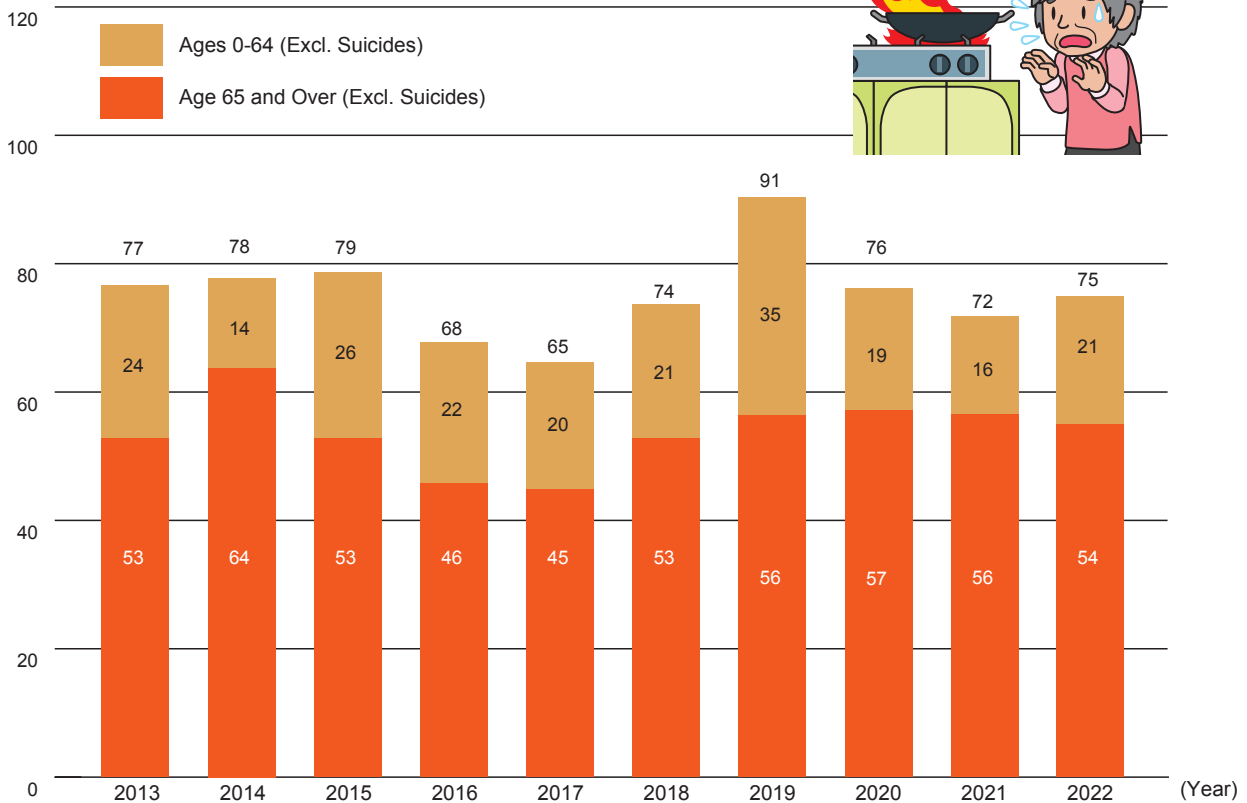
In terms of the occurrence of death by age group, the number of the elderly aged 65 and over was 54, which accounted for 72.0% of total fire deaths.

Chart 2-1-1. Fire Deaths

	2022	2021	Change from 2021
Fire Deaths	89	86	3
Excluding Suicides	75	72	3
Age 65 and Over	54(72.0%)	56(77.8%)	▲ 2
Ages 0-64	21(28.0%)	16(22.2%)	5
Suicides	14	14	0

Chart 2-1-2. Fire Deaths by Age Group

(People)



Note: Age Unknown is included in Age 0-64.

## (2) Fire Injuries

There were 742 fire injuries, up 78 from the previous year.

In terms of the degree of the 742 injuries, people with minor injuries accounted for over 60% of the total. However, for the rest, the number of the people with critical injuries accounted for 17 (2.3%), those with severe injuries accounted for 76 (10.2%), and those with moderate injuries accounted for 175 (23.6%).

Chart 2-2-1. Number of Fire Injuries

		2022	2021	Change from 2021
Fire Injuries		742	664	78
Degree	Critical Fire Injuries	17( 2.3%)	20( 3.0%)	▲ 3
	Severe Fire Injuries	76(10.2%)	79(11.9%)	▲ 3
	Moderate Fire Injuries	175(23.6%)	162(24.4%)	13
	Minor Fire Injuries	474(63.9%)	403(60.7%)	71

The first major cause of fires in 2022 was arson (incl. suspected arson), followed by cigarettes and gas ranges and similar devices. The ranking stays the same as the previous year for those three major causes.

There were 601 cases of arson (incl. suspected arson), up 11 from the previous year. The second major cause was cigarettes, which accounted for 569 cases, down 14 from the previous year. The third major cause was gas ranges and similar devices, which accounted for 331 cases, down 30 from the previous year.

Chart 2-2-2. Major Fire Causes (Top 10 in 2022)

Year / Change from 2021	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change from 2021
Arson (Incl. Suspected Arson)	1,622	1,381	1,027	881	896	705	641	641	590	601	11
Cigarettes	737	710	664	586	691	651	689	508	583	569	▲ 14
Gas Ranges	418	415	457	363	360	305	347	399	361	331	▲ 30
Large Gas Stoves	102	110	118	110	95	98	110	72	90	96	6
Outlets	66	48	53	59	59	56	56	59	86	89	3
Electric Heaters	105	104	75	85	100	71	85	69	85	89	4
Plugs	69	59	47	64	64	64	85	62	82	81	▲ 1
Cords	49	45	57	61	74	57	62	60	53	68	15
Internal Wiring	46	41	46	41	40	39	56	28	42	48	6
Power Lines	32	18	36	29	33	36	38	23	29	42	13



### 3. Structure Fires by Type

The number of the fires that broke out from “structure themselves” in 2022 was 2,778, up 58 from the previous year.

There were 1,606 fires that broke out from detached houses and apartment buildings, accounting for more than half of the fires from structures themselves.

The breakdown shows 1,018 apartment building fires (up 1 from the previous year) and 588 detached house fires (down 12) . There were 1,172 structural fires from buildings other than those for residential housing, up 69 from the previous year. By type of use, the number of restaurant fires was 289, which was the largest (up 1 from the previous year), followed by 141 office fires (down 21) and 110 fires from department stores and shops (down 7).

Chart 3. Structure Fires by Type (Top 8, excluding home fires in 2022)

Year	Home Fires	Breakdown		Restaurants	Offices	Department Stores and Shops
		Houses	Apartment Buildings			
2013	1,777	680	1,097	311	130	130
2014	1,694	634	1,060	296	123	113
2015	1,675	615	1,060	339	121	87
2016	1,497	539	958	345	126	103
2017	1,597	579	1,018	318	151	110
2018	1,484	539	945	330	142	94
2019	1,543	583	960	368	175	112
2020	1,553	564	989	244	155	116
2021	1,617	600	1,017	288	162	117
2022	1,606	588	1,018	289	141	110
Change from 2021	▲ 11	▲ 12	1	1	▲ 21	▲ 7

Year	Factories	Hotels and Inns	Hospitals	Railroad Stations	Schools	Structure Fires (Total)
2013	113	25	19	32	38	3,127
2014	84	33	13	22	27	2,878
2015	95	26	20	18	29	2,827
2016	89	37	17	21	33	2,681
2017	84	36	24	14	31	2,730
2018	90	19	21	16	40	2,609
2019	85	30	20	20	51	2,811
2020	64	21	27	27	25	2,598
2021	74	26	26	25	24	2,720
2022	93	51	24	31	30	2,778
Change from 2021	19	25	▲ 2	6	6	58



# 4. Home Fires

## (1) Number / Causes

In 2022, there were 3,953 fires of which 1,606 were caused in the home. The number of home fires is down 11 from the previous year. The total number is down 171 compared to 1,777, the biggest number in 2013, of the recent 10-year change in home fires.

Chart 4-1-1. Structure Fires (2022)

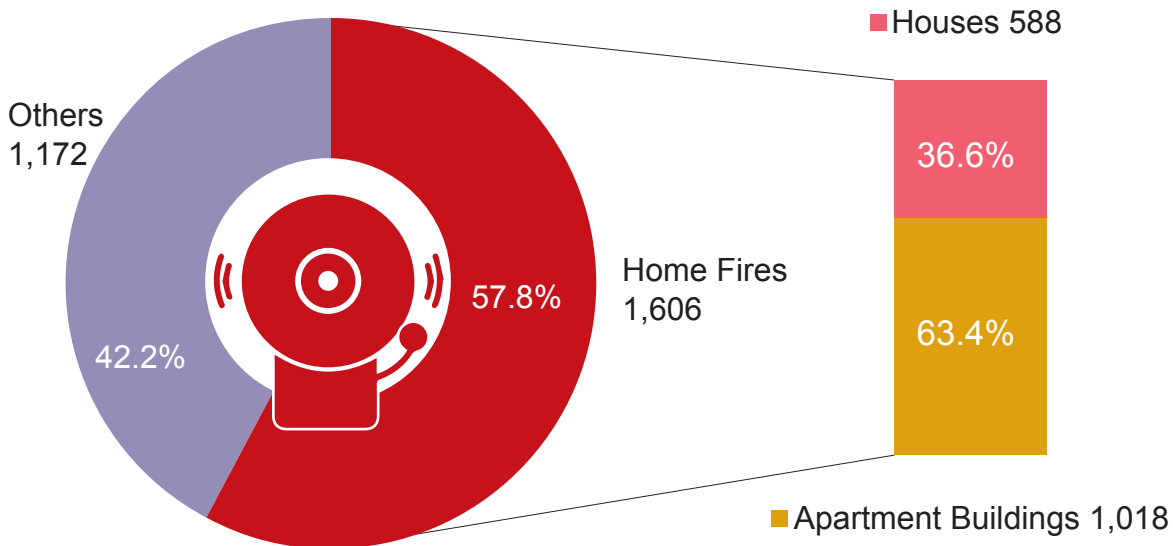
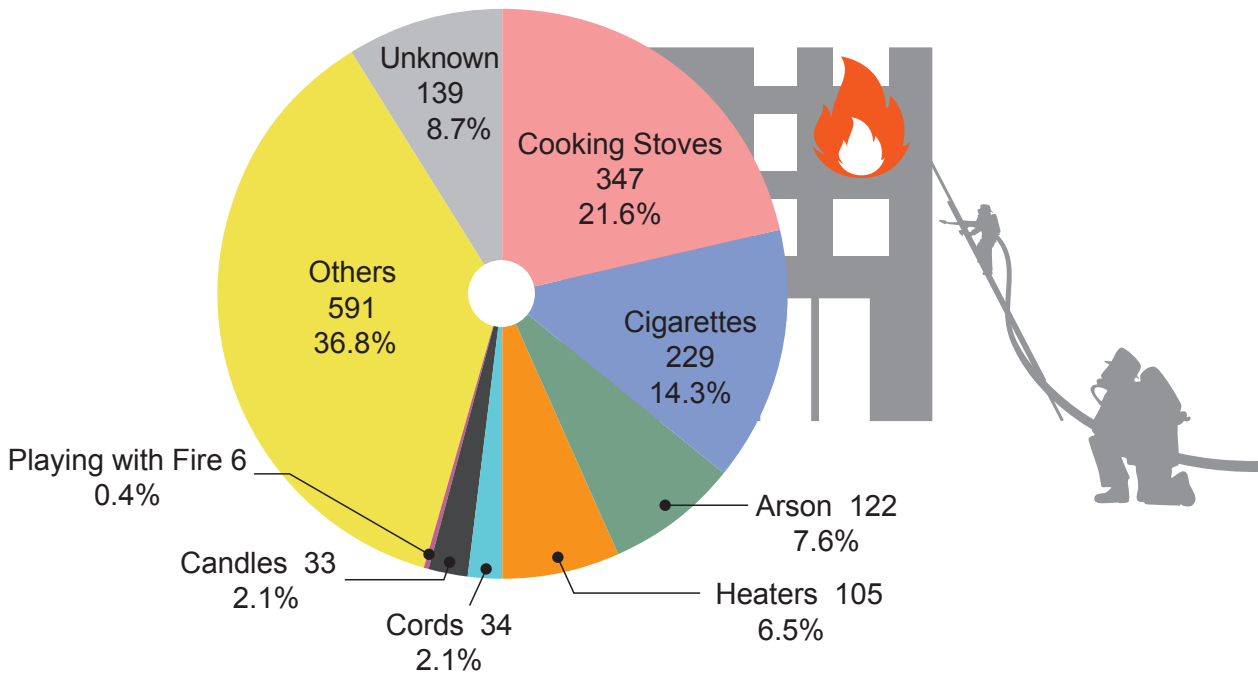


Chart 4-1-2. Home Fire Causes (2022)



## (2) Home Fire Deaths

The number of the fire deaths excluding self-inflicted loss in 2022 was 75, up 3 from the previous year. Of these, 71 died in home fires, up 2 from the previous year. The rate of deaths due to home fires except self-inflicted loss was about 95%.

In terms of housing type, 47 people (66.2%) died in detached house fires, and 24 people (33.8%) died in apartment building fires, which means the rate of detached house fires is high.

Chart 4-2-1. 10-year Change in Home Fire Deaths (2013-2022)

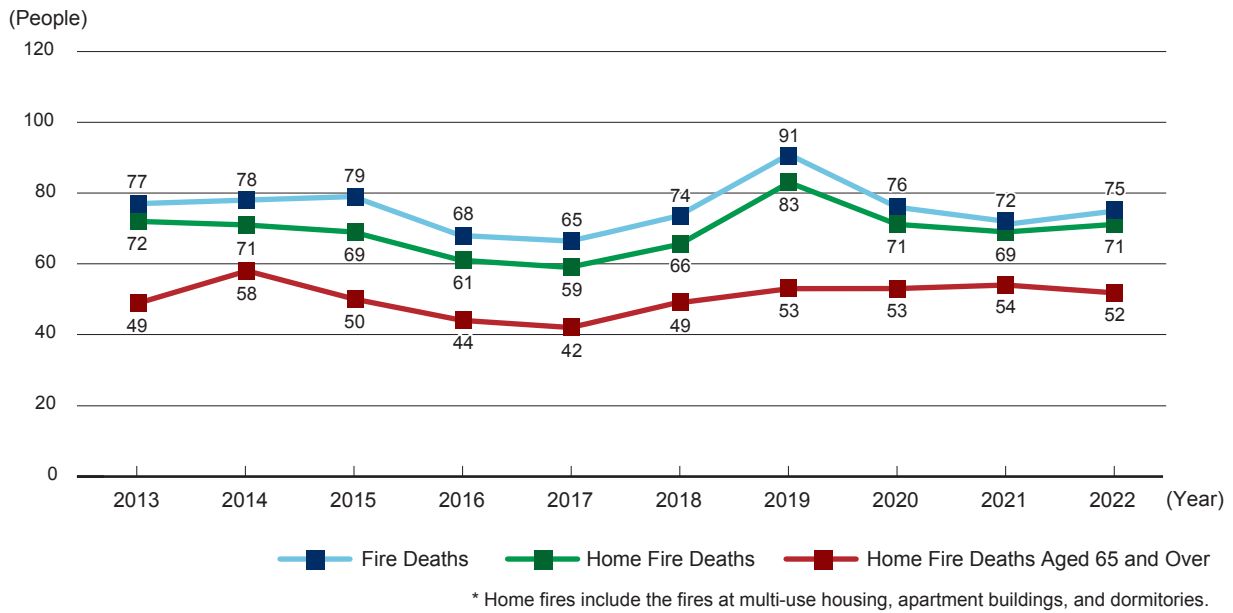
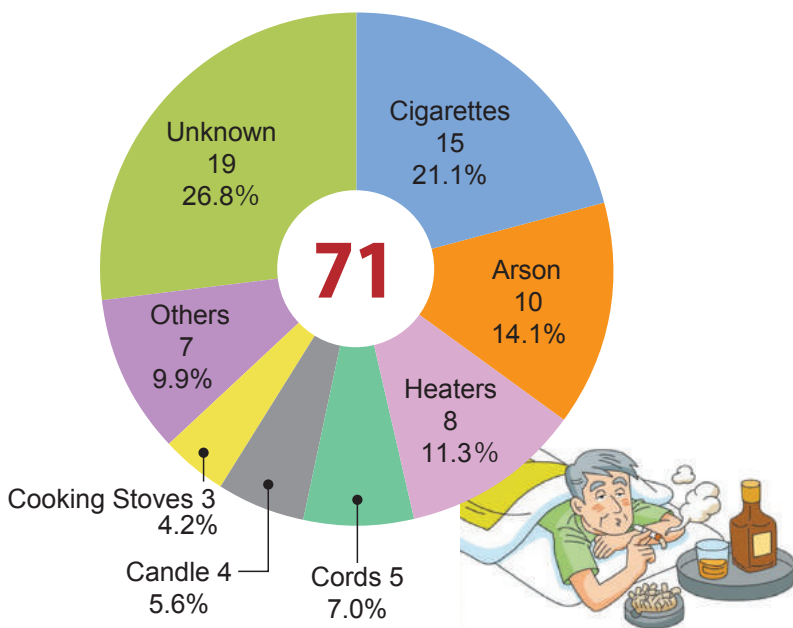


Chart 4-2-2. Home Fire Deaths by Gender

Age	Gender		Total	Rate
	Male	Female		
Infants (Ages 0-5)	0	0	0	0%
Underages (Ages 6-19)	0	0	0	0%
Adults (Ages 20-64)	14	5	19	26.8%
Seniors (Age 65 and Over)	29	23	52	73.2%
Total	43	28	71	100%
Rate	60.6%	39.4%	100%	—

Chart 4-2-3. Fire Deaths by Cause (2022)



### (3) Home Fire Alarm

The installation rate of residential fire alarm (incl. automatic fire alarm systems and sprinklers) in 2022 was 88.8%.

As the home fire alarm installation became mandatory in 2010, the installation rate has dramatically increased. Currently, the rate has been stayed around 80%.

Residential fire alarms that have been in operation for ten years or more may lose their ability to detect fires due to electronic component degradation or battery depletion. Consider replacing the main unit of residential fire alarms every ten years, even if they are currently functioning.

Additionally, residential fire alarms can be easily tested by pressing the main unit button or pulling the attached string. Perform operational checks at least once every six months and ensure proper maintenance.

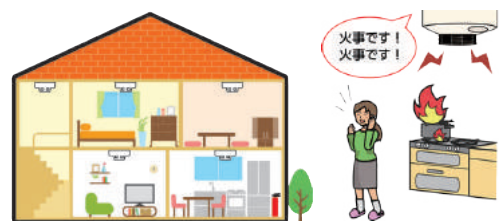
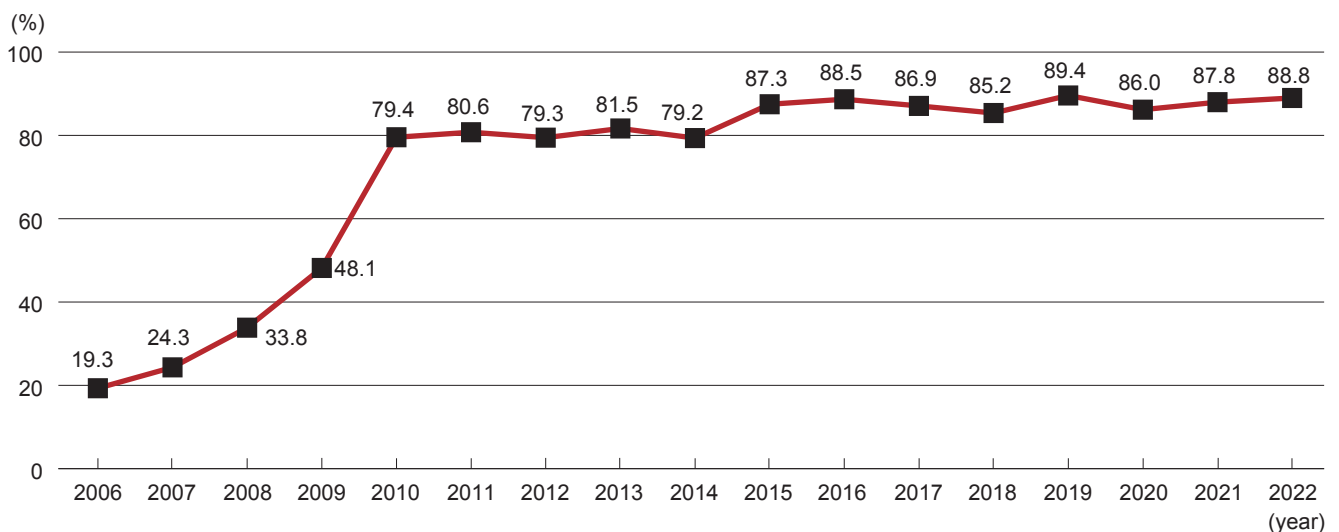


Chart 4-3. Home Fire Alarm Installation Rate (2006-2022)



# OPERATIONS

## 1. Fire

### (1) Responses / Scene Personnel / Operation Hours

Fire units were dispatched to 7,283 fires in Tokyo in 2022, including false reports. The number of dispatched fire vehicles was 66,714 and that of personnel was 273,116. On average, nine vehicles with about 38 firefighters responded to each fire.

Chart 1-1-1. Responses (Vehicles) / On-Scene Personnel and Operation Hours

	2022	2021	Change from 2021
Responses (Vehicles)	7,283 (66,714)	7,333 (67,796)	▲50(▲1,082)
Personnel	273,116	277,775	▲4,659
Operation Hours	(Average) 0 hr 56 min	(Average) 0 hr 55 min	1 min

Chart 1-1-2. Fire Apparatus to Fire Scenes

Classification	Total Dispatch	Classification	Total Dispatch
Fire Engines	39,501	Command Vans	6,700
Foam Trucks	3,138	Ladder Trucks	5,136
Rescue Trucks	4,094	Helicopters	45

## 2. Rescue Scene

### (1) Responses (Vehicles) / On-Scene Personnel

In 2022, the number of the people rescued from incidents was 27,158, up 2,154 from the previous year. Both the number of the people rescued and that of the rescue teams dispatched increased.

Chart 2-1-1. Responses (Vehicles) / Rescued People / On-Scene Personnel (Incl. DMAT)

	2022	2021	Change from 2021
Responses (Vehicles)	27,158 (90,590)	25,004 (81,970)	2,154 (8,620)
Rescued People	18,358	18,567	▲209
On-Scene Personnel (Incl. DMAT)	371,787	336,208	35,579

\* 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 2-1-2. Responses by Incident Type

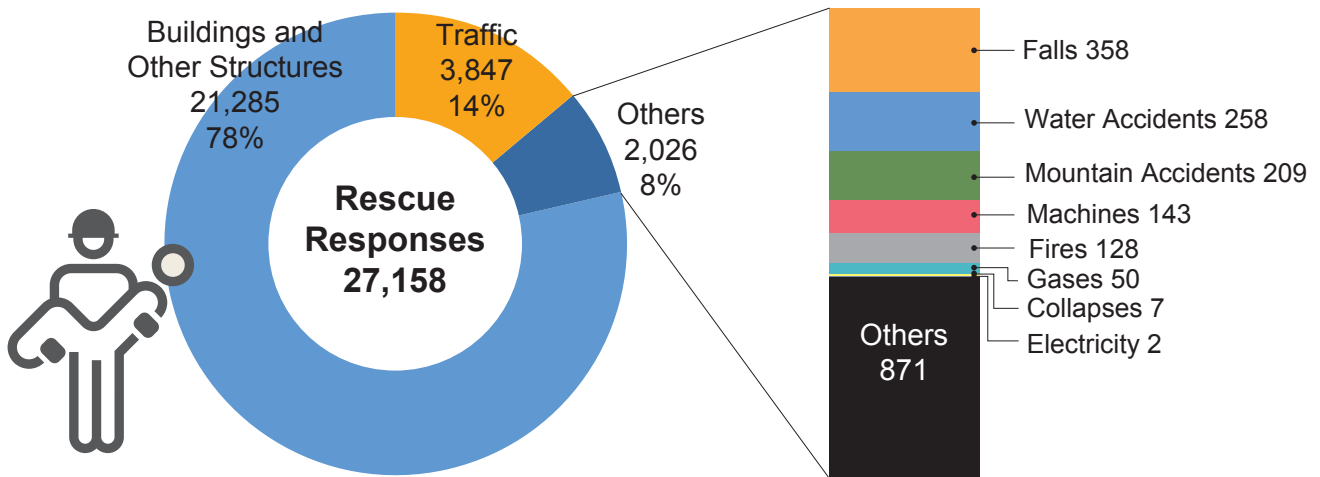
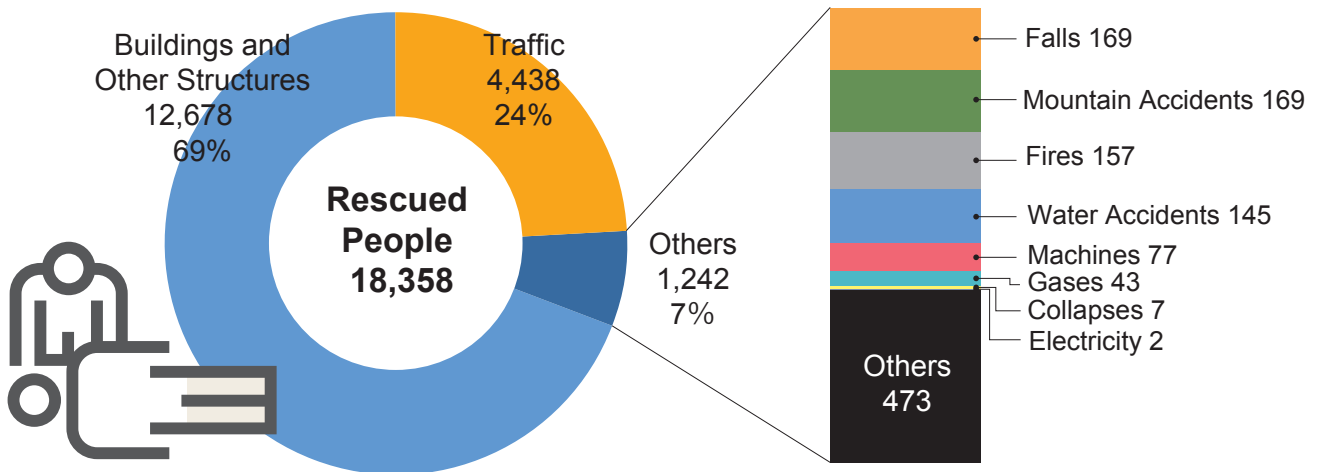


Chart 2-1-3. Rescued People by Incident Type



### 3. HAZMAT Scene

HAZMAT elimination responses including HAZMAT removal are the activities as the necessary measures to prevent fires and reduce human damage in the event of HAZMAT leakages. The measures include the removal of the dangers caused by natural phenomena. The purposes of these activities are classified into the HAZMAT removal, first aid, patrols and others.

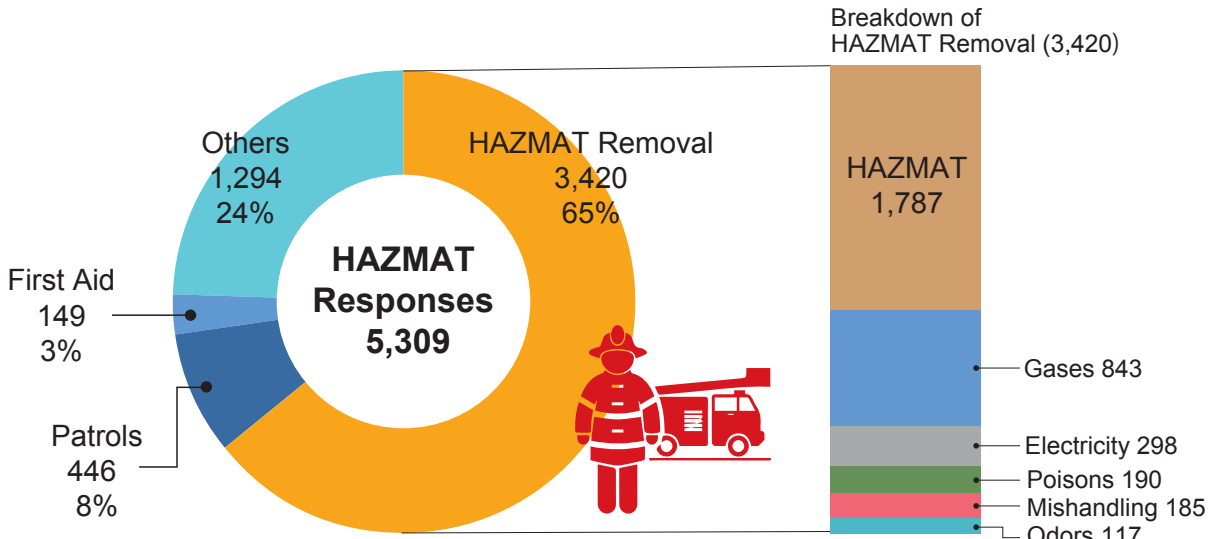
The following table shows the number of dispatches for HAZMAT removal responses in 2022.

The number of the cases where gasoline leaked in traffic accidents falls under HAZMAT removal and so the statistics resulted in a higher number.

Chart 3-1. Responses (Vehicles) and Personnel

	2022	2021	Change from 2021
Responses (Vehicles)	5,309 (14,521)	5,135 (14,270)	174 (251)
On-Scene Personnel	63,162	62,086	1,076

Chart 3-2. Responses by Activity



## 4. Emergency Checking

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) In 2022, the "Alarms" were about 90% of the total.

Chart 4-1. Emergency Checking by Cause

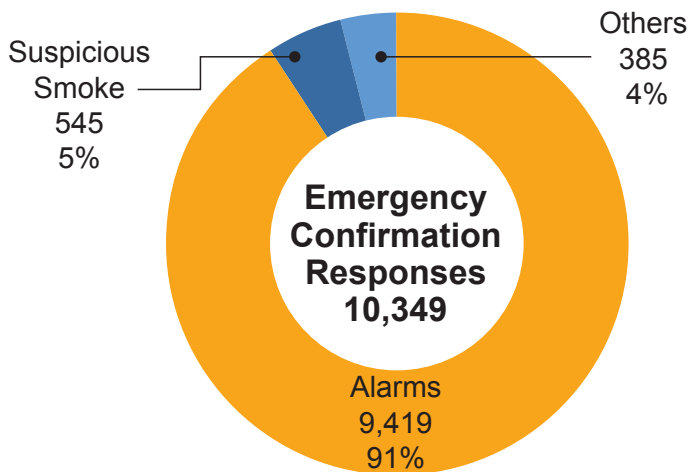


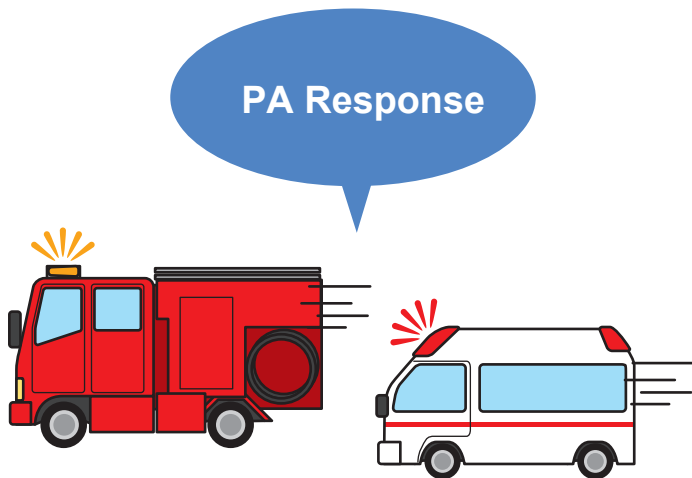
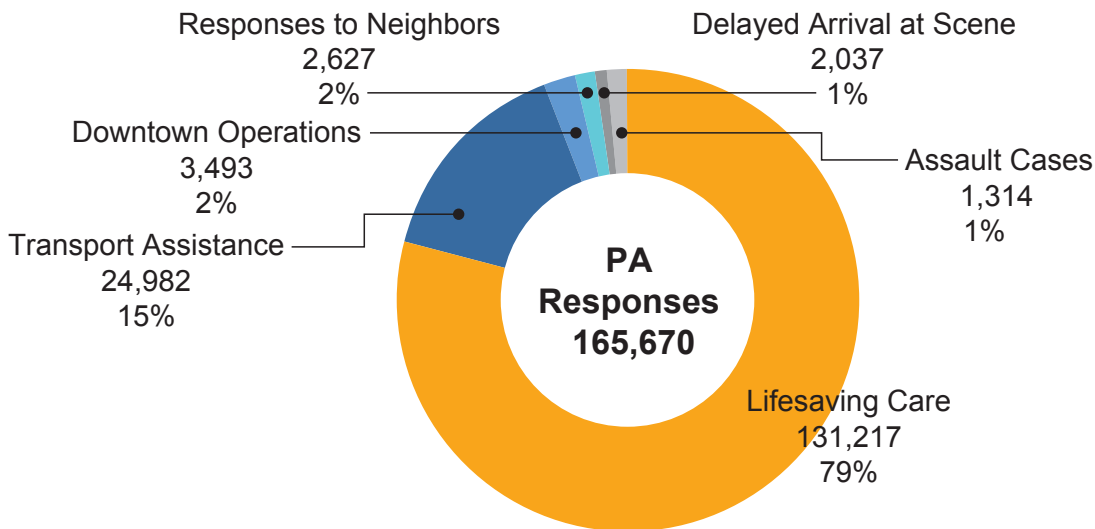
Chart 4-2. Responses (Vehicles) and Personnel

	2022	2021	Change from 2021
Responses (Vehicles)	10,349 (16,748)	9,909 (16,127)	440(621)
On-Scene Personnel	77,287	74,554	2,733

## 5. PA Responses

The “PA” responses are the activities in which fire engines, 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.

Chart 5-1. PA Responses by Activity



\* “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 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. Responses (Vehicles)

	2022	2021	Change from 2021
Responses (Vehicles)	165,670 (167,941)	134,144 (136,063)	31,526 (31,878)



# EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE (EMS)

## 1. Ambulance Runs

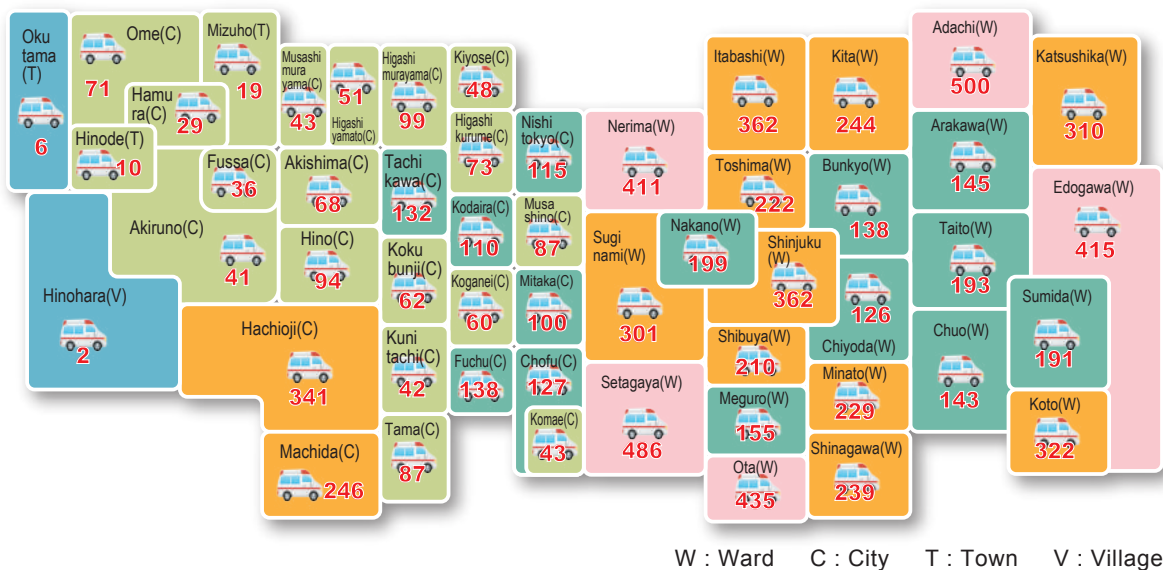
### (1) EMS Summary

The 5-year, (2018-2022), change in the number of ambulance runs and the nationwide dispatch number in 2021 are as follows. The number is as of April 1, 2022. The number of nationwide ambulance units is 5,328, and that of ambulances, including back lines, is 6,549.

Chart 1-1-1. 5-year Change in Ambulance Runs (2018-2022)

Types	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Nationwide (2021)
Number of Responses	818,062	825,929	720,965	743,703	872,075	6,193,581
Average Response per Day	2,241	2,263	1,970	2,038	2,389	16,969
Dispatch Frequency (Seconds)	39	38	44	42	36	5

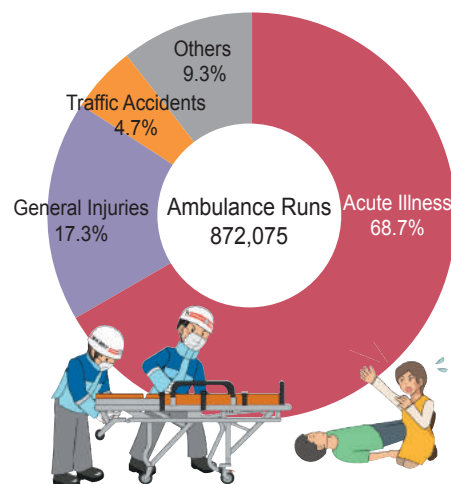
Chart 1-1-2. Ambulance Runs by District (Round figures in 2022)



Color Code (Ambulance Runs) 0~9 10~99 100~199 200~399 400~ (Unit:100)

Chart 1-1-3. Ambulance Runs by Accidents Type

Accident Types	Number	Rate	Other Breakdown	Number	Rate
Acute Illness	599,469	68.7%	Transportation between Hospitals	42,990	4.9%
General Injuries	150,587	17.3%	Assaults	5,257	0.6%
Traffic Accidents	41,101	4.7%	Sports Accidents	4,616	0.5%
Others	80,918	9.3%	Worksite Accidents	5,241	0.6%
Total	872,075	100.0%	Self-injuries	6,664	0.8%
			Natural Disaster Accidents	8	0.0%
			Fire Accidents	3,354	0.4%
			Water Accidents	565	0.1%
			Equipment Transportation	712	0.1%
			Doctor Transportation	181	0.0%
			Others	11,330	1.3%



Acute illness, General Injuries and Traffic Accidents account for about 90% of all the causes of ambulance runs.

## (2) Activity Time / Distance

In 2022, the average time required for emergency activities— from the moment ambulance teams were dispatched until their return to the fire station— was 118 minutes and 31 seconds, and the average running distance was 13.1 km.

Chart 1-2-1. EMS Activity Time / Distance

(m: minute / s: second)

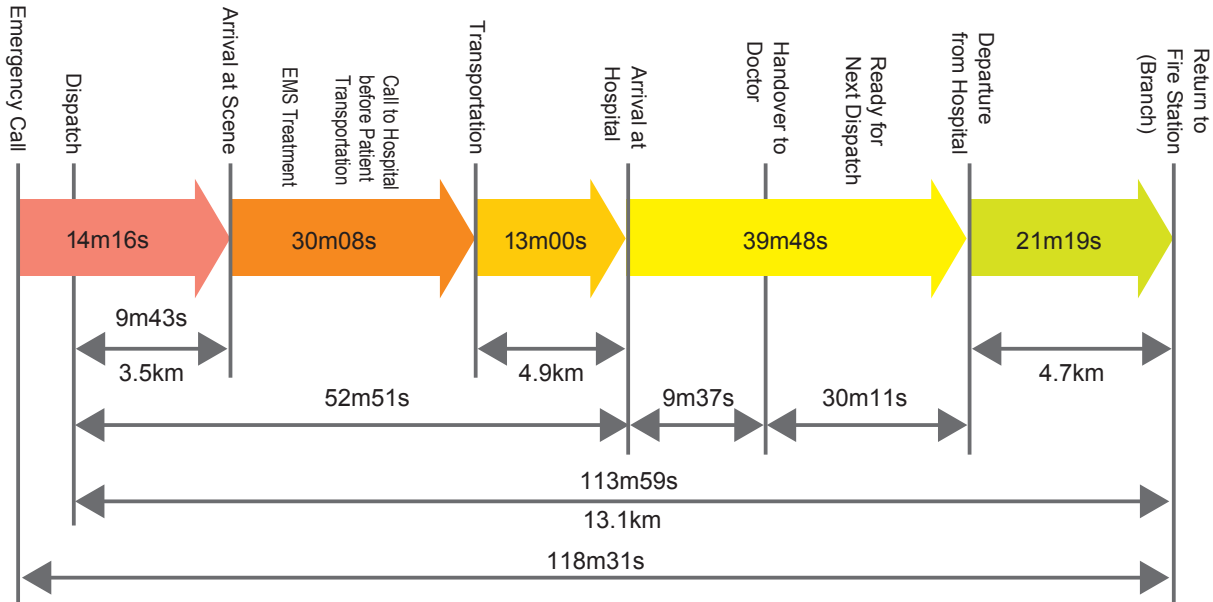
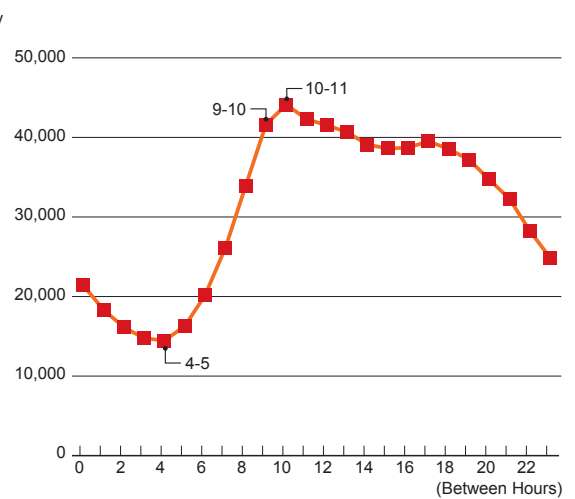
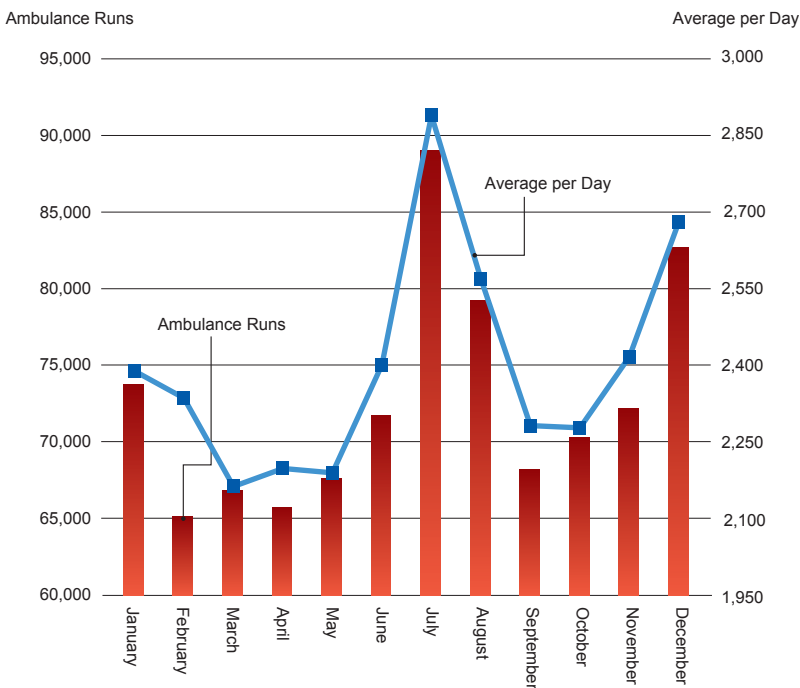


Chart 1-2-2. Ambulance Runs per Month

Chart 1-2-3. Ambulance Runs for the day

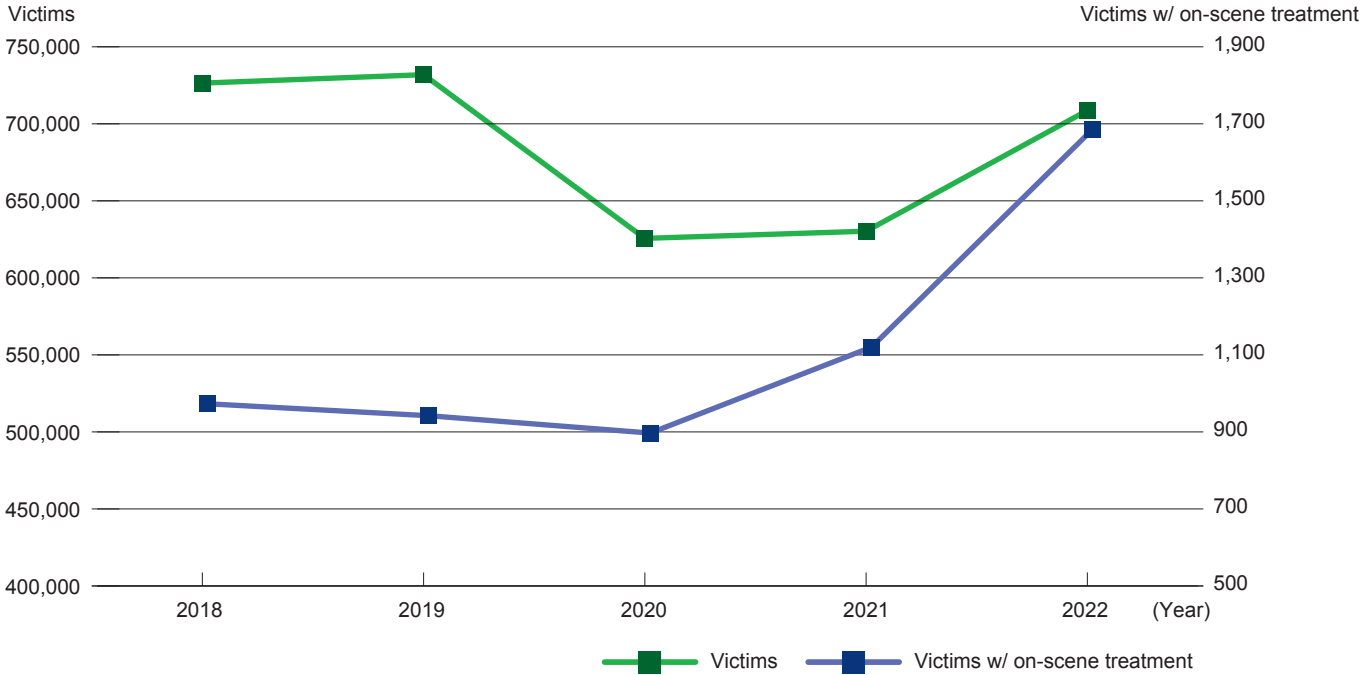


# 2. Patient Transport

## (1) 5-year Change in EMS Transportation (2018-2022)

The number of people transported by ambulances (the patients transported to medical institutions) was 708,695 in 2022, and the number of people treated at incident scenes (the patients who received first-aid treatment but were not transported to medical institutions) was 1,686. This means EMS teams attended to a total of 710,381 people.

Chart 2-1. Change in EMS Transportation



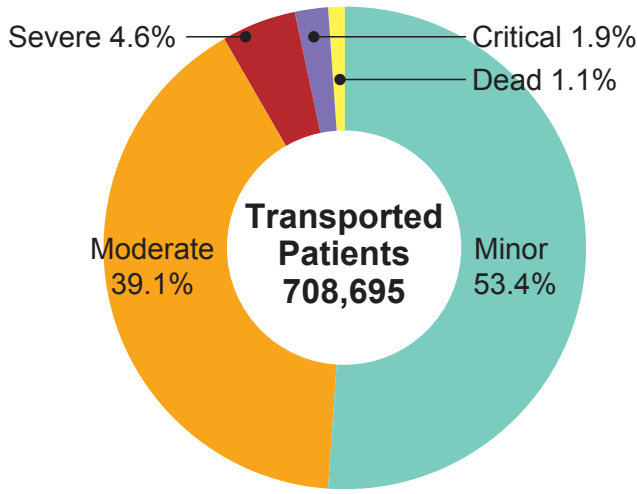
## (2) Transported Patients

### 1 Degree of Severity at Primary Diagnosis

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

Chart 2-2-1. Transported Patients by Degree

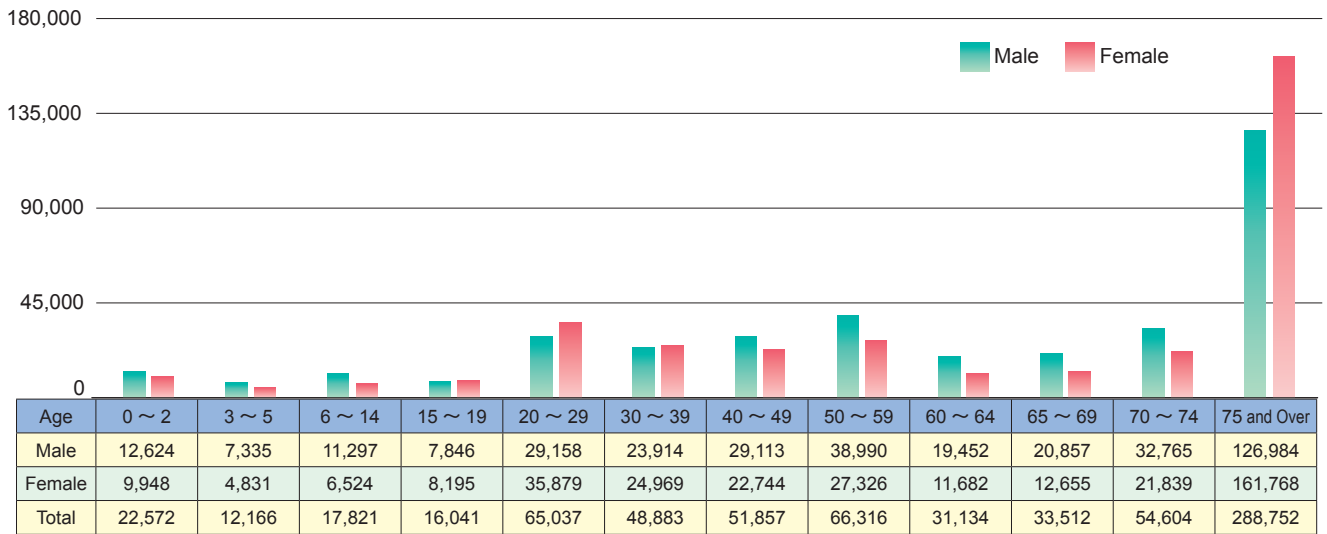
Degree	Transported Patients	Rate
Minor	378,221	53.4%
Moderate	277,104	39.1%
Severe	32,331	4.6%
Critical	13,561	1.9%
Dead	7,478	1.1%
Total	708,695	100.0%



## 2 Age Group

In terms of age group, the rate of the transported people aged 75 and over was the highest in 2022.

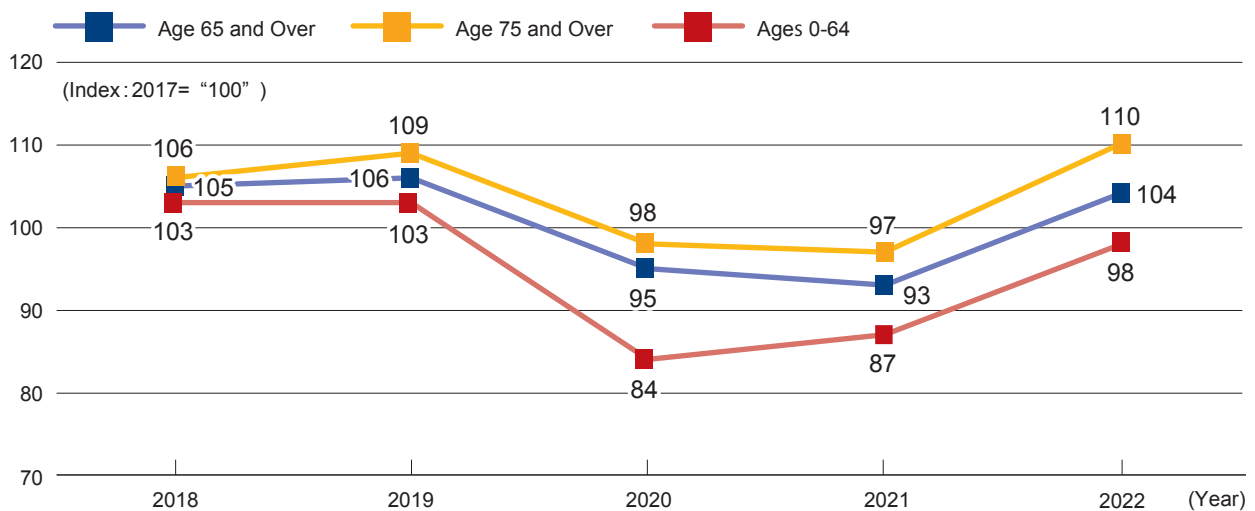
### Chart 2-2-2. Transported Patients by Age Group / Gender



## 3 5-year Change in Number of Transported Elderly Patients (2018-2022)

A total of 376,868 elderly people aged 65 and over were transported in 2022, which accounted for 53.2% of the total.

### Chart 2-2-3. Change in Transported Elderly Patients



	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Transported Patients	726,428	731,900	625,639	630,287	708,695
Age 65 and Over	378,314	383,856	342,085	337,224	376,868
Age 75 and Over	278,019	286,061	256,451	254,273	288,752
Ages 0-64	348,114	348,044	283,554	293,063	331,827
Rate of Age 65 and Over	52.1%	52.4%	54.7%	53.5%	53.2%

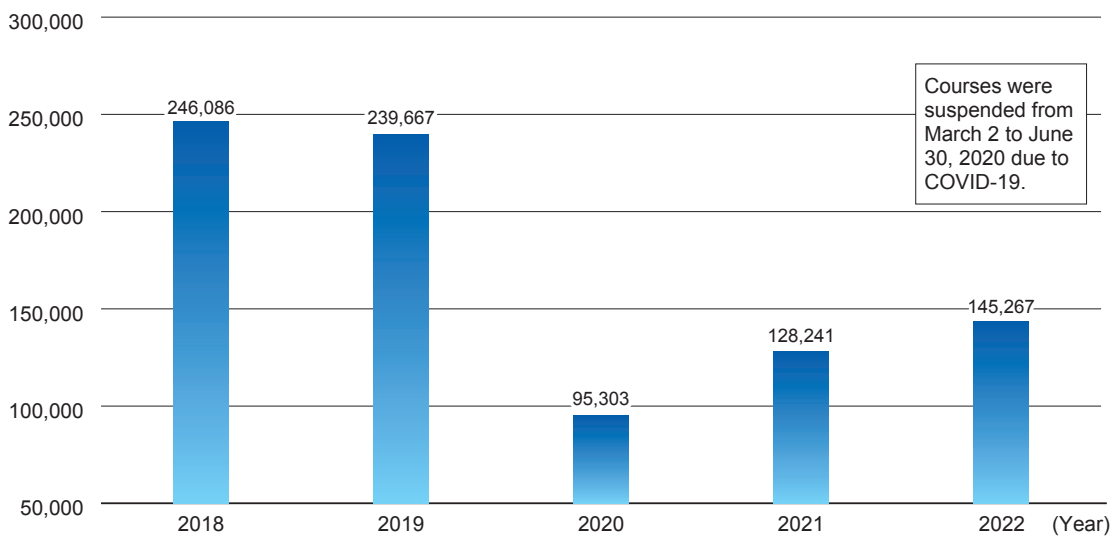
# 3. Bystander First Aid

## (1) Change in Lifesaving Course Trainees

The number of the participants in lifesaving courses (standard lifesaving courses, advanced lifesaving courses, and first-aid courses) accounted for 145,267 in 2022. The total number of participants, including those in emergency relief courses, accounted for 265,694.

There were cases where people with cardiac arrest received first-aid treatment, such as chest compressions or AEDs, from bystanders (11.1%) on the spot and those who did not receive treatment (3.4%). The survival rate of those who received first aid was approximately three times higher one month later than those who did not (in 2022). It is recommended to take lifesaving courses and learn first aid.

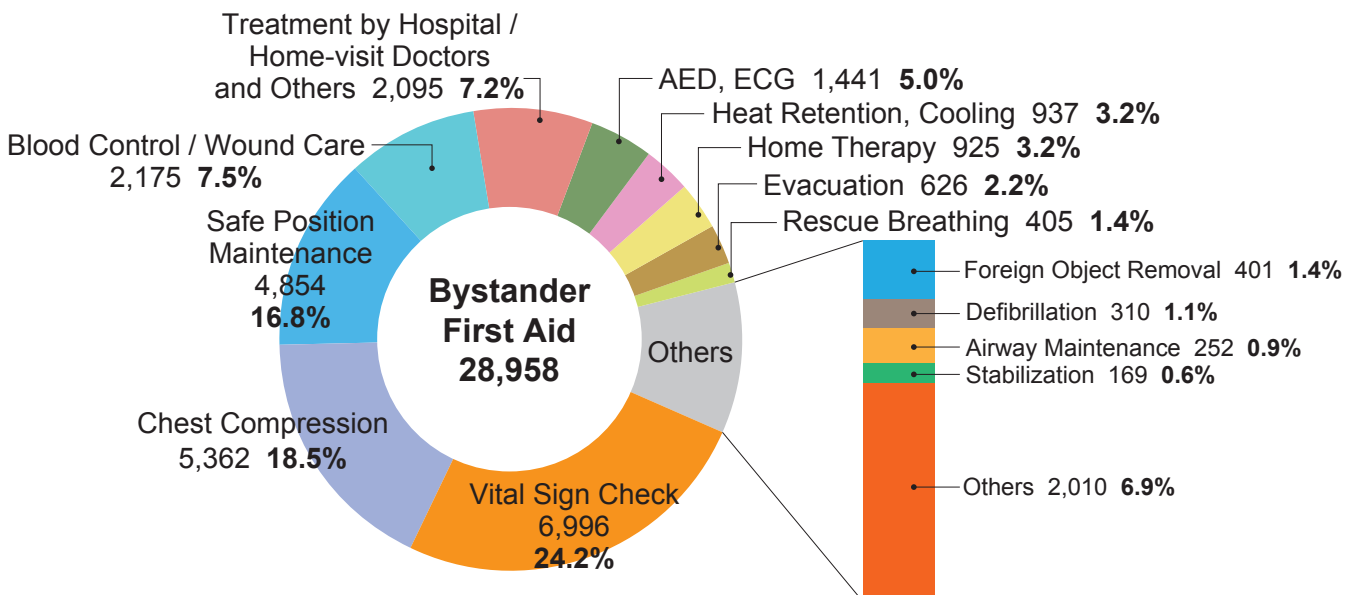
**Chart 3-1. Lifesaving Course Trainees**  
 (Standard\*, Advanced\* and Instructor\* Courses)  
 \*With retrainees included



## (2) First Aid

Before the arrival of EMS crews, there were 28,958 cases of first-aid treatment by family members, friends, neighbors, etc.

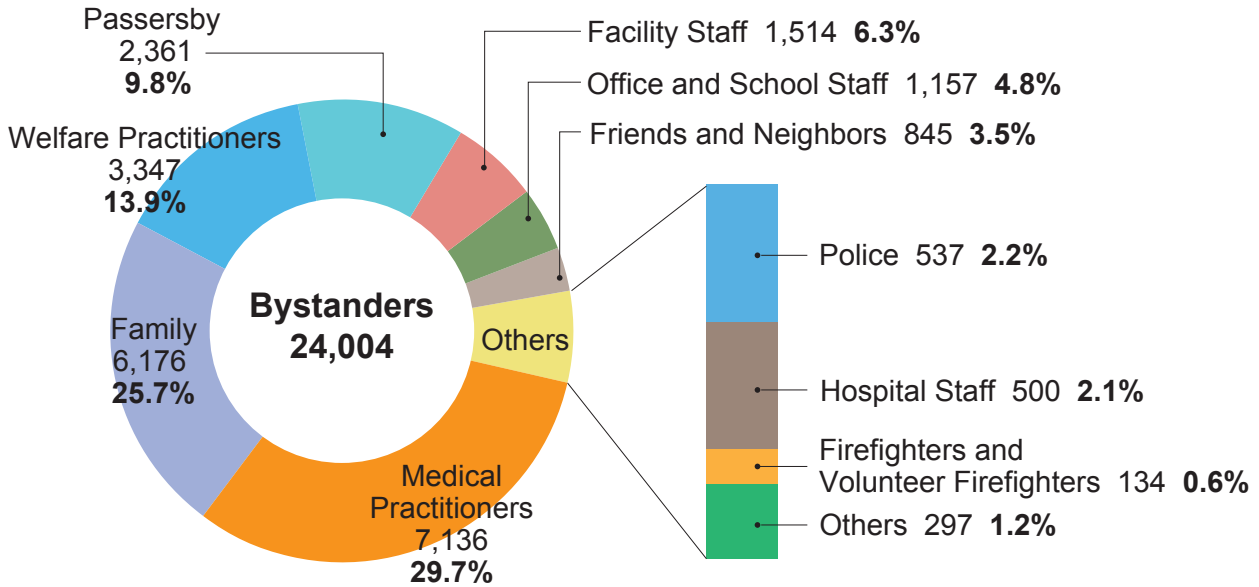
**Chart 3-2. Bystander-Initiated First Aid**



### (3) Bystander-initiated First Aid

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

Chart 3-3. Bystanders



## 4. #7119 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 most suitable, and so on.

### (1) Telephone Consultation

The following table shows the responses of the Emergency Telephone Consultation Center for the past three years, classified by consultation content. In 2022, the highest number of applications on record was received.

Chart 4-1. Consultation Details

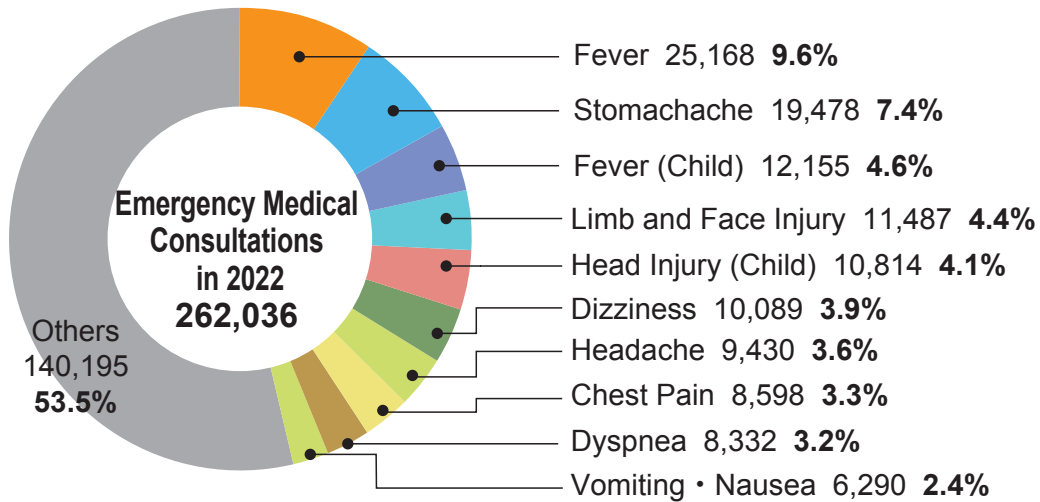
Year	Total Received Calls	Hospital Information Guidance	Emergency Medical Consultation	Forwarded to “119” (EMS Request)		Others
				Forwarded to “119” (EMS Request) after talking	in no time	
2022	439,507	175,822	262,036	42,674	824	825
2021	362,392	124,228	236,757	38,755	719	688
2020	362,454	140,261	221,379	34,392	664	150

## (2) Consultation Details

The graph below shows a breakdown of the emergency consultations out of the calls that the Center received in 2022.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, consultations related to fever increased, accounting for approximately 14% of cases in 2022, including adults and children.

Chart 4-2. Details



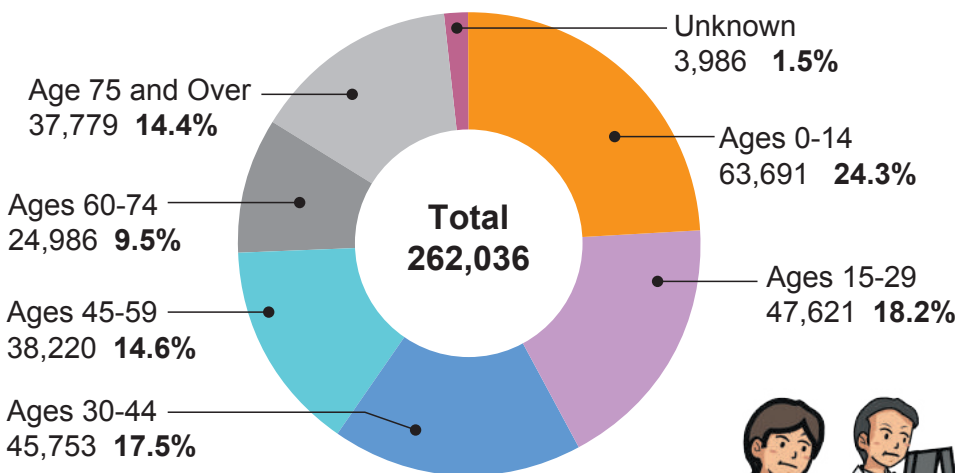
## (3) Health Consultation by Age Group

The following graph shows the age structure of the people that callers consulted about in 2022. The percentage of those who consulted about children aged 0 to 14 is increasing.

The age structure of the people aged 75 and over, as the subjects of consultation, was 14.4%. In terms of the rate of the people transported by ambulances, those aged 75 and over accounted for 40.7% of the total.

Dial “#7119” if you are not sure whether or not to call an ambulance.

Chart 4-3. Health Consultation by Age Group





# DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES

## 1. Training for Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness

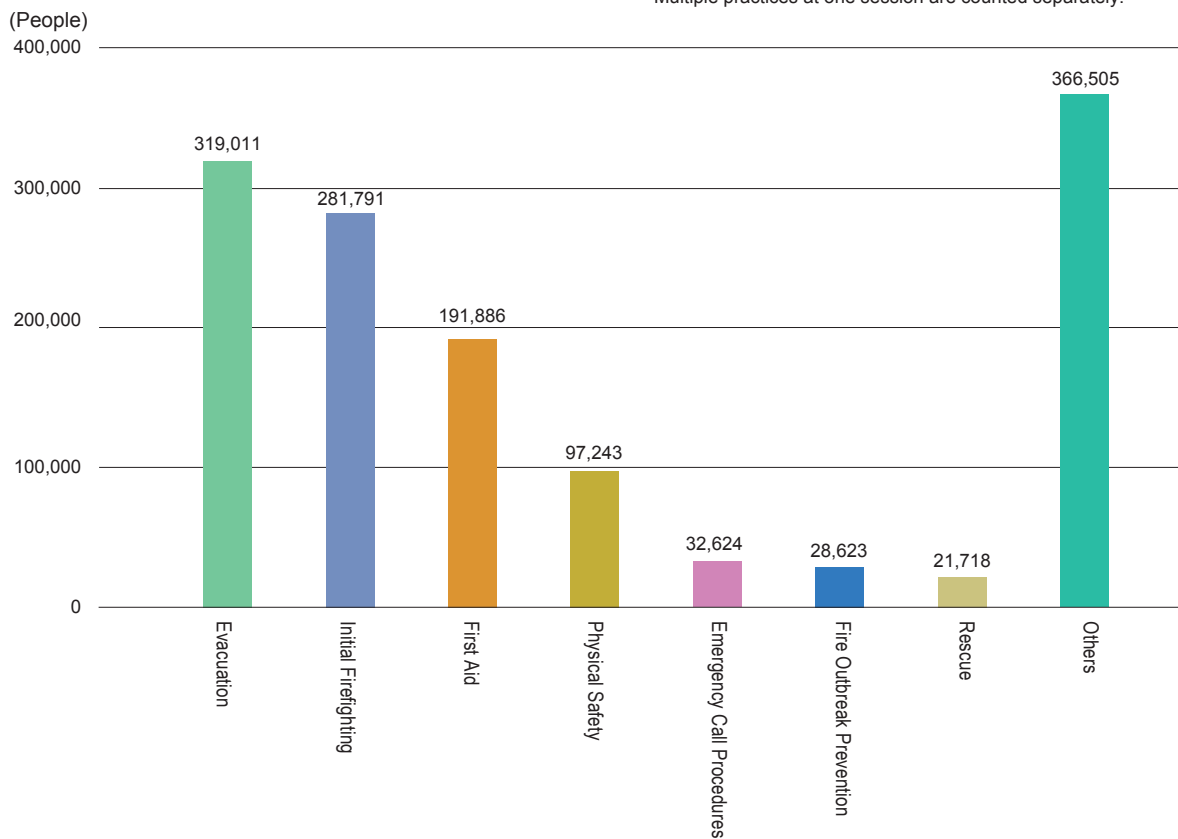
### (1) Fire Safety Practices

Within the TFD's jurisdiction, 8,551 drills were conducted in 2022, with 980,708 people participating. Evacuation drills were the most common, followed by initial firefighting drills and first aid training.



Chart 1-1. Trainees and Practice

Multiple practices at one session are counted separately.



## (2) Comprehensive Life Safety Education Sessions

Within the TFD's jurisdiction in 2022, 5,349 sessions of "comprehensive life safety education" were held, and 593,050 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 preparedness education provided according to the developmental stage of children to protect them from various disasters and accidents.

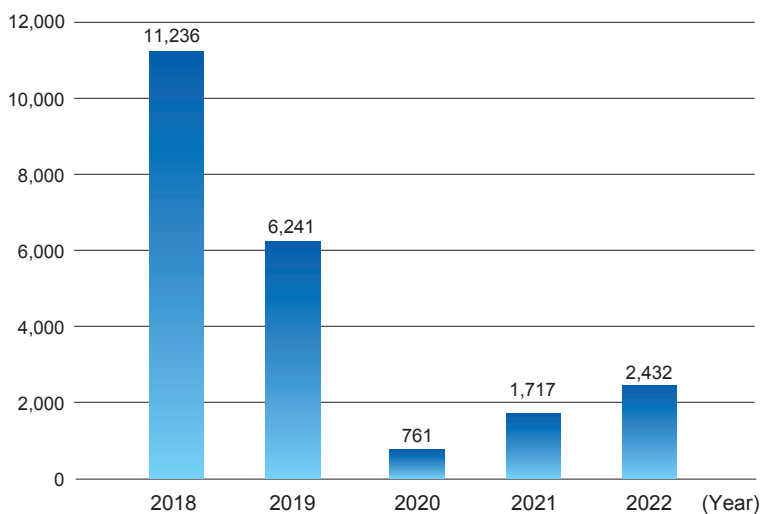
Chart 1-2. Participants in Comprehensive Life Safety Education Sessions

	Sessions	Participants
Preschools/ Kindergartens	914	61,105
Elementary Schools	2,034	311,491
Junior High Schools	943	73,704
High Schools	289	72,891
Universities	72	19,905
Special Education Support Schools	88	11,274
Others	1,009	42,680
TOTAL	5,349	593,050

## 2. Inspections for Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness

In order to reduce any damage of elderly and disabled people in case of disasters, the TFD has been conducting comprehensive home inspections for fire safety and disaster preparedness in the jurisdiction of all fire stations since 2013. Fire personnel visit homes of people in need of assistance to check any possible dangers of fire breakout, earthquake damage and home accidents, etc., and they give advice. Since fiscal 2019, the number of inspections by fire stations decreased due to the COVID-19, and so the TFD conducted 2,432 inspections, up 715 from the previous year.

Chart 2. Inspections for Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness



# 3. Daily Accidents

## (1) Outline of 2022

### 1 Transported Patients by Year

Within the TFD's jurisdiction, 679,852 people were transported by ambulance due to daily life accidents during the five years from 2018 to 2022. The number of transported patients was 139,710 in 2022.

Chart 3-1-1. Transported Patients by Year

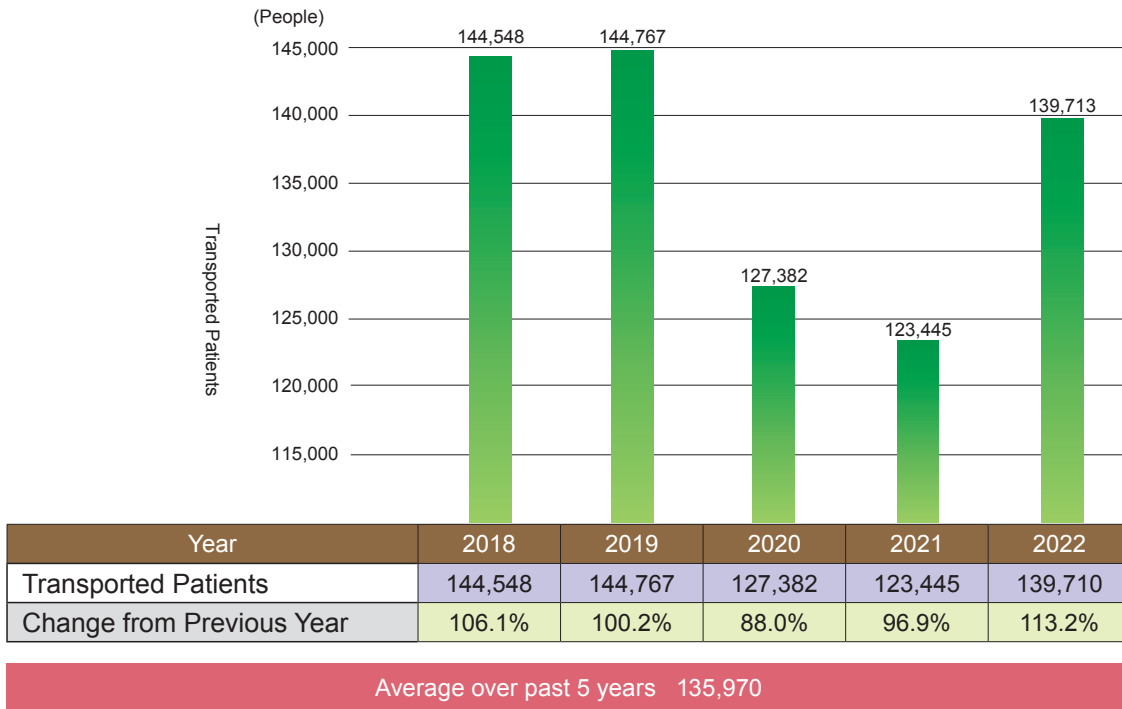
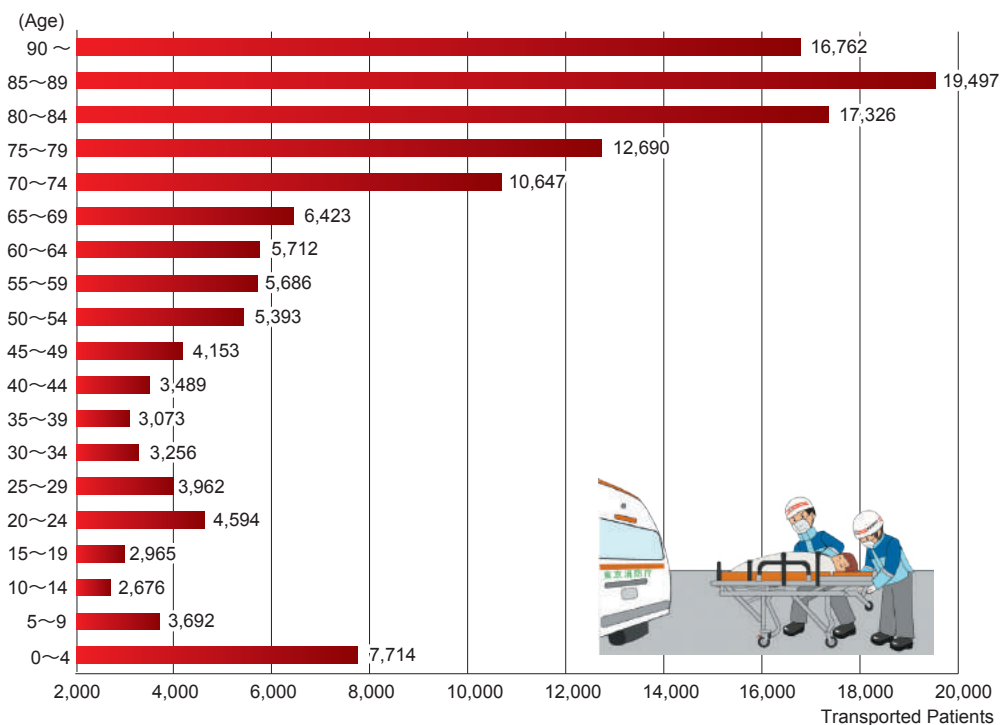


Chart 3-1-2. Transported Patients ( Due to Daily Accidents) by Age Group



## (2) Daily Accidents by Infant (Age 5 and Under)

(Japanese Tip)  
Avoid Daily Life Dangers!  
Protect Infants

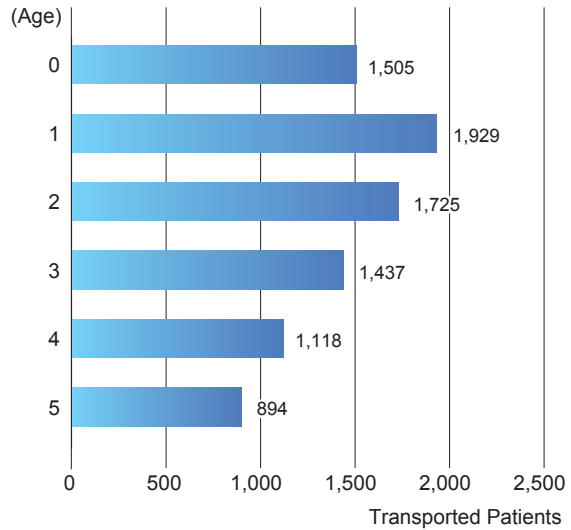


### 1 Transported Infant Patients

In 2022, the number of the one-year-old infants transported by ambulance reached 1,929 (the largest number), which was followed by 1,725 as the number of two-year-old infants.



Chart 3-2-1. Transported Infant Patients (Due to Daily Accidents) by Age

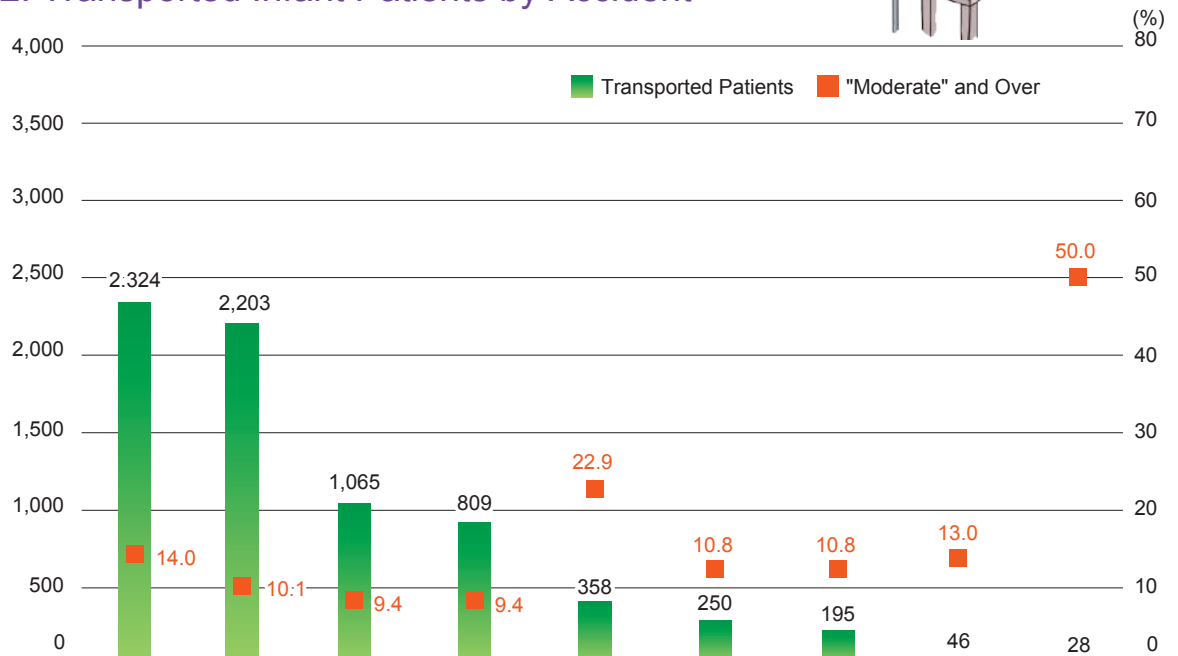


### 2 Transported Infant Patients by Accident

2,342 infants are transported because of Drop, which cause is the highest in number. Drowning, e.g. in baths, has an outstanding rate as 50% in "Moderate" and Over. Besides, 22.9% of Burns is diagnosed as "Moderate" and Over.



Chart 3-2-2. Transported Infant Patients by Accident



Accident Types	Drop	Fall-Down	Choking	Hit	Burns	Getting Caught	Cut/ Stabbed	Bug Bites	Drowning
Transported Patients	2,342	2,203	1,065	809	358	250	195	46	28
"Moderate" or Over	14.0%	10.1%	9.4%	9.4%	22.9%	10.8%	10.8%	13.0%	50.0%

\*Excluding "Others" and "Unknown"

\*\*"Moderate": No acute danger to life but hospitalization needed



### (3) Elders' Daily Accidents (Age 65 and Over)

(Japanese Tip)  
Avoid Daily Life Dangers!  
Protect Elders 【Outdoors】



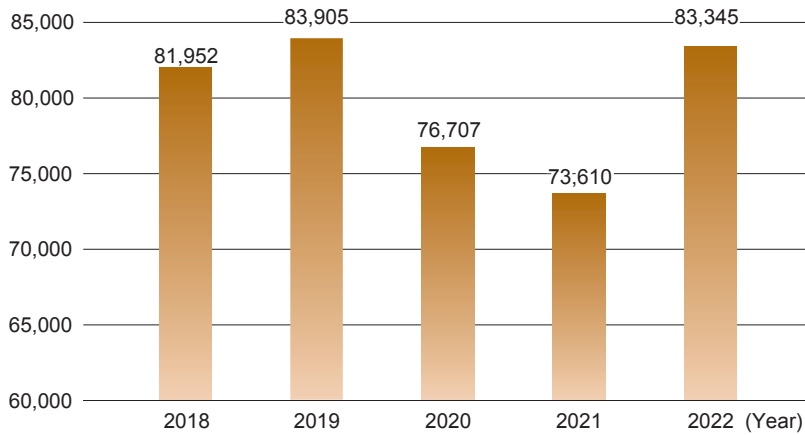
(Japanese Tip)  
Avoid Daily Life Dangers!  
Protect Elders 【Indoors】



#### 1 Transported Elderly Patients by Age

The number of ambulance-transported elderly people in 2022 was 83,345, up 1,393 from 2018.

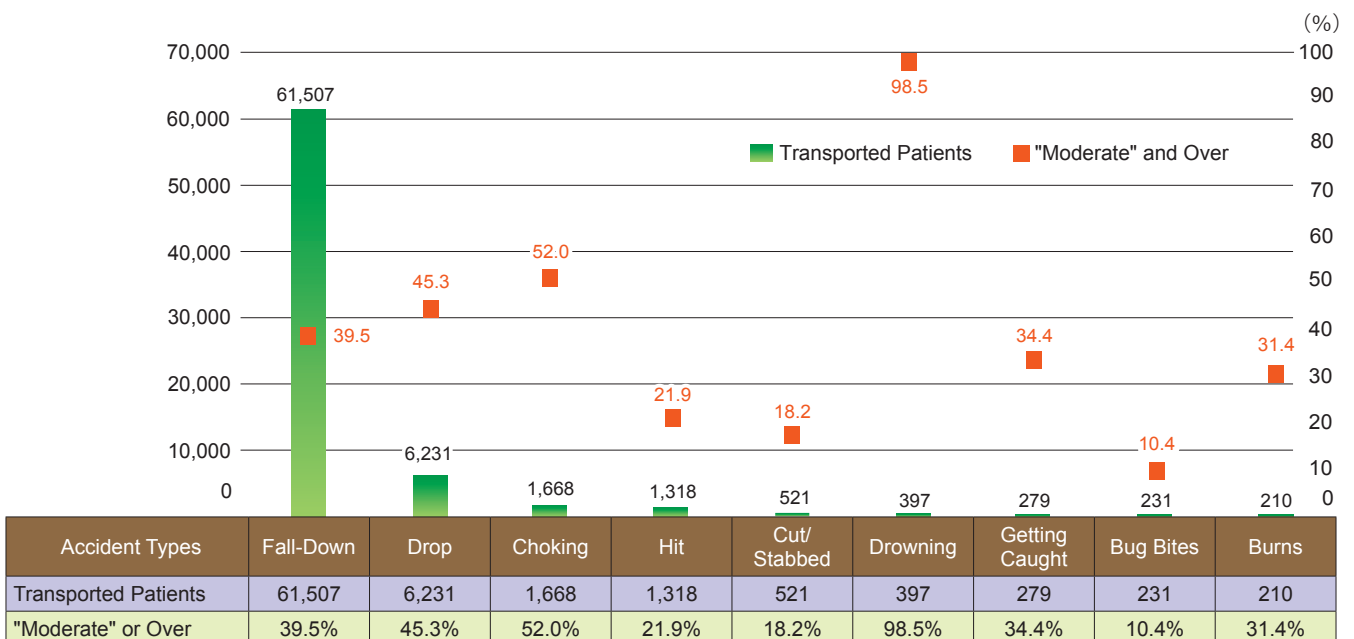
Chart 3-3-1. Transported Elderly Patients by Year



#### 2 Transported Elderly Patients by Accident

The most common accidents of elderly people were Fall-Down as 61,507, which accounted for about 73.8% of all ambulance runs. Drowning, e.g. in baths, had a high rate in "Moderate" and Over, and the rate stands as high as 98.5%. The elderly are likely to suffer more than the young.

Chart 3-3-2. Transported Elderly Patients by Accident



\*Excluding "Others" and "Unknown"

\*\*"Moderate": No acute danger to life but hospitalization needed

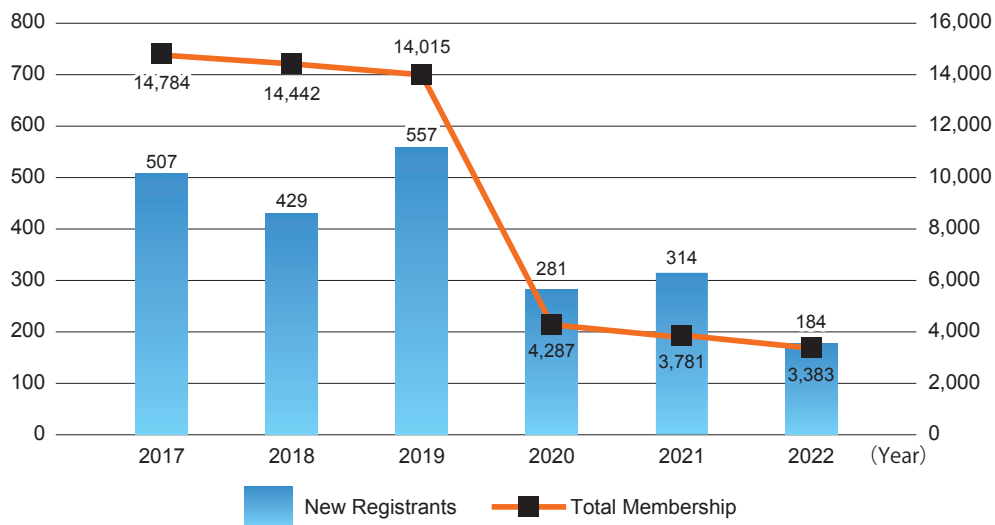
# 4. TFD Volunteers

## (1) Membership

As a result of the overall updating of membership registration, the number of the registrants as of December 2022 proved to be 3,383. The renewal was conducted after the deliberations of issues by the TFD Volunteer System Review Committee.

The number of new registrants increased by 184 in 2022, which was 314 in 2021, because of the continued difficulty in PR activities due to COVID-19.

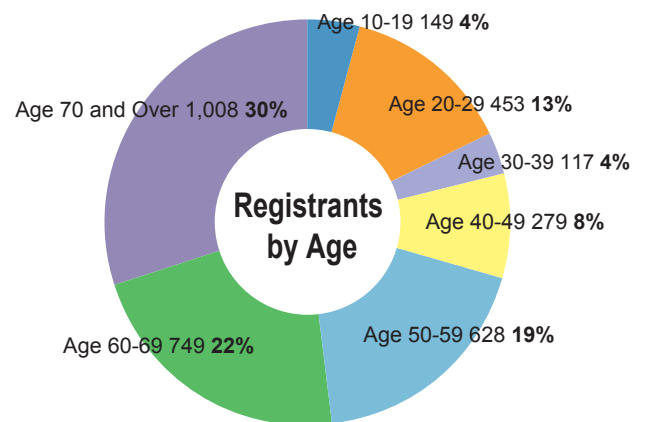
Chart 4-1-1. Total Membership and New Registrants



## 1 Registrants by Age

Taking a look into the number of registrations by age, the rate of Age 60 or older is as high as 52% of the total. The Elderly are also actively participating.

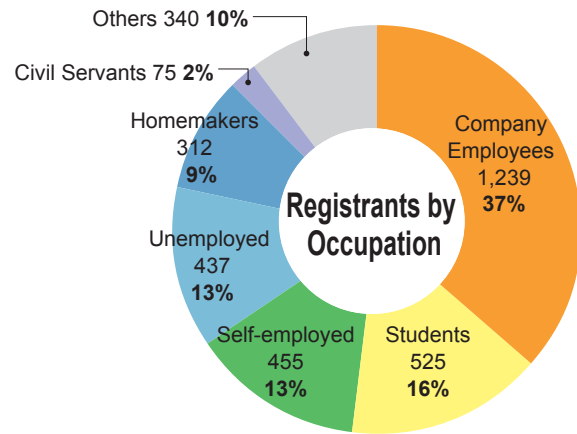
Chart 4-1-2. Registrants by Age



## 2 Registrants by Occupation

In registrations, the highest number is company employees at 37% followed by students, 16%, and self-employed, 13%. For students' registrations, there are many cases of recruitment during comprehensive life safety education and first aid courses. As an aside, some schools take bulk registrations for club activities/circle members as a group.

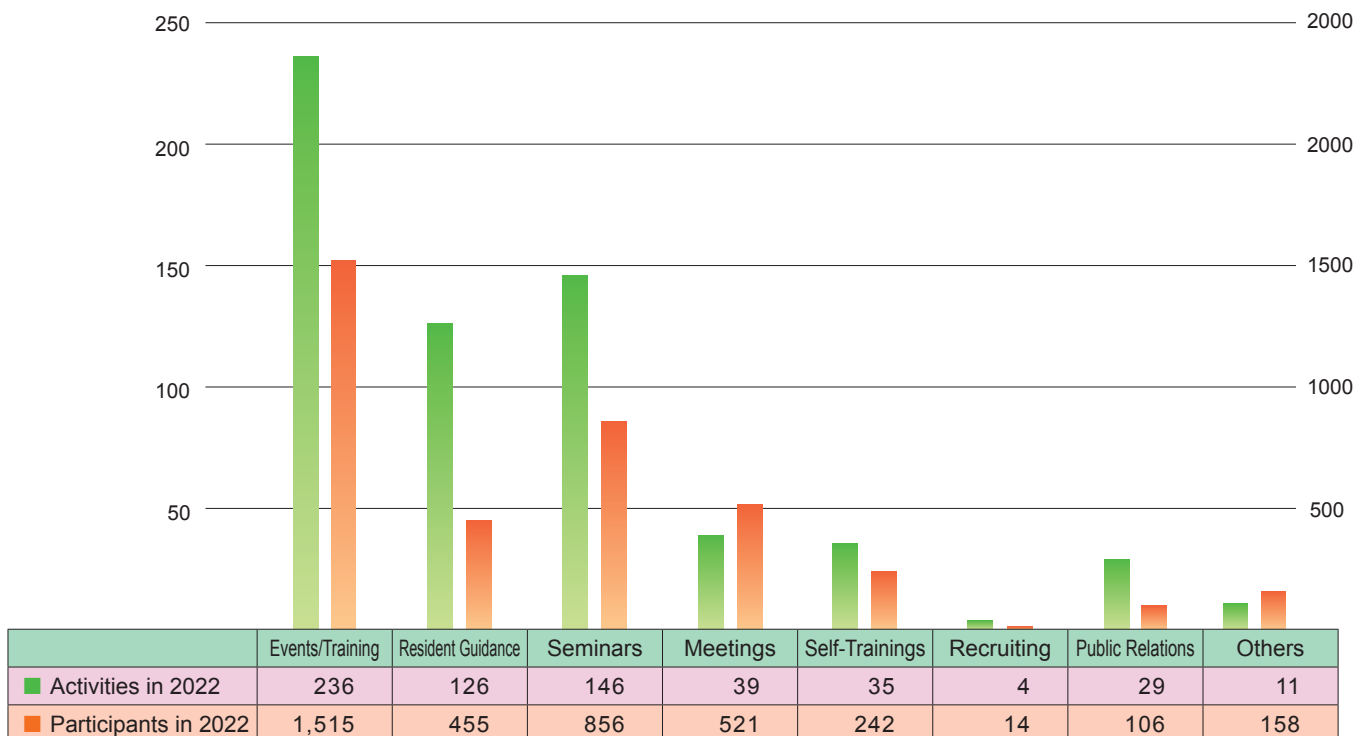
Chart 4-1-3. Registrants by Occupation



## (2) Participants by Event and Activity

The total number of the events/activities that volunteer members participated in 2022 was 626, with 3,869 volunteers. Also, *Events /Training* accounted for the largest number in terms of activities and the number of participants.

Chart 4-2. Participants by Event and Activity in 2022





# FIRE PREVENTION

## 1. Fire Prevention Inspection

### (1) On-site Inspections

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

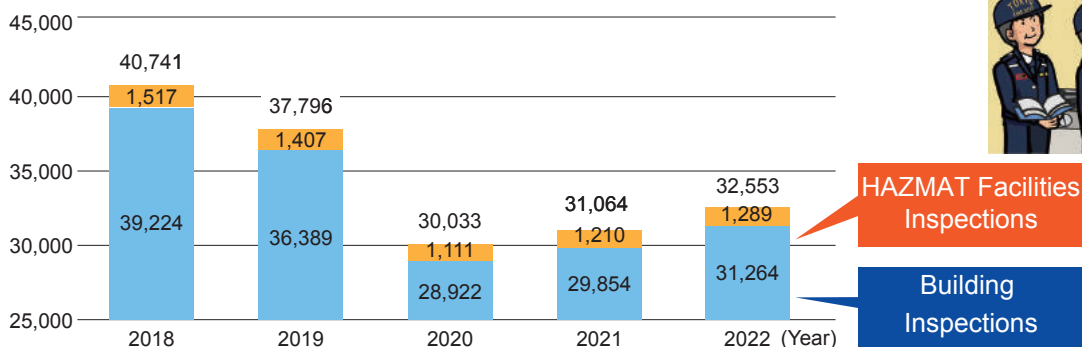
The number of on-site inspections conducted at buildings (excluding residences and tenements) and HAZMAT facilities (e.g., gas stations) was 32,553 in 2022.

Following the fire that occurred in Kita-ku, Osaka City, Osaka Prefecture, on December 17, 2021, we conducted inspections of fire protection facilities for the entire target, including those that could not be inspected during the simultaneous inspection conducted and those that were in violation of the Fire Service Act. We also enforced continuous fire safety measures. Furthermore, in conjunction with the Japan-U.S.-Australia-India Quad Summit and the funeral of the late Shinzo Abe, which led to visits by leaders and dignitaries from various countries to Tokyo, we conducted venue management inspections of relevant facilities to prevent potential fire and other incidents and ensure the safety of individuals. A total of 121 venue management inspections (including events) were conducted during the year.

In addition, we conducted 10,671 post-disaster access inspections, 1,939 confirmation inspections, and 3,093 inspections of entertainment districts.

A total of 727 inspectors and 1,164 pumper units were involved in conducting inspections.

Chart 1-1. On-site Inspections



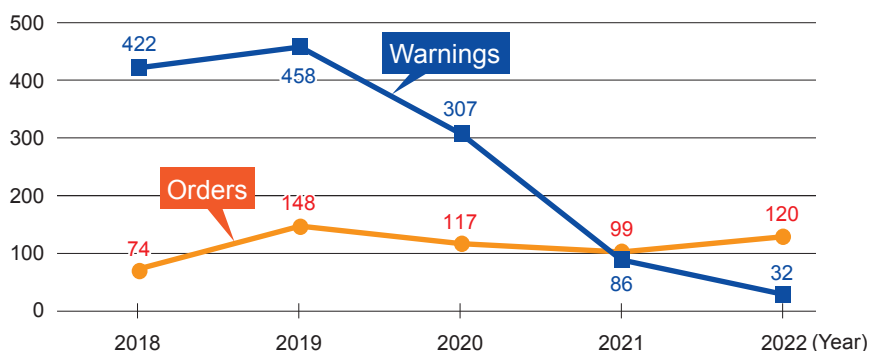
### (2) Issued Warnings and Orders

When the TFD confirms the violation of the Fire Service Act at the buildings or HAZMAT 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 graph below shows the changes in the number of warnings and orders issued. In 2022, the TFD issued 32 warnings and 120 orders.

Chart 1-2-1. Issued Warnings and Orders

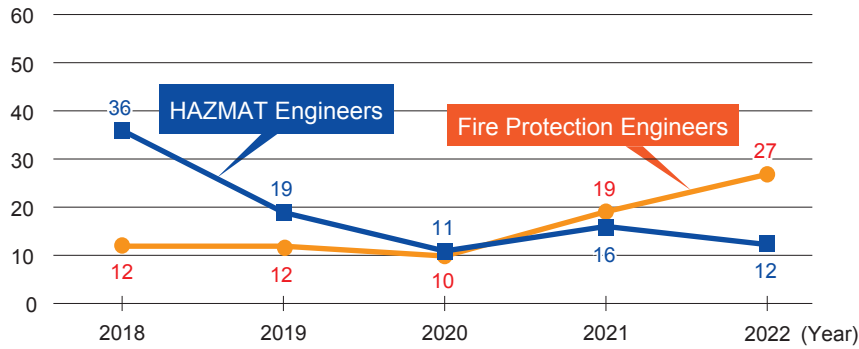


## 1 Licensed HAZMAT and Fire Protection Engineers in Receipt of Violation Notifications

If the TFD has confirmed that licensed HAZMAT/ 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 licensed engineers in receipt of violation notifications.

Chart 1-2-2. Licensed Engineers in Receipt of Violation Notifications

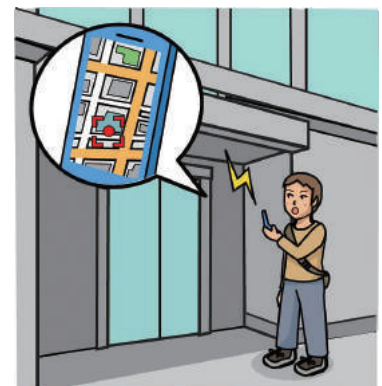
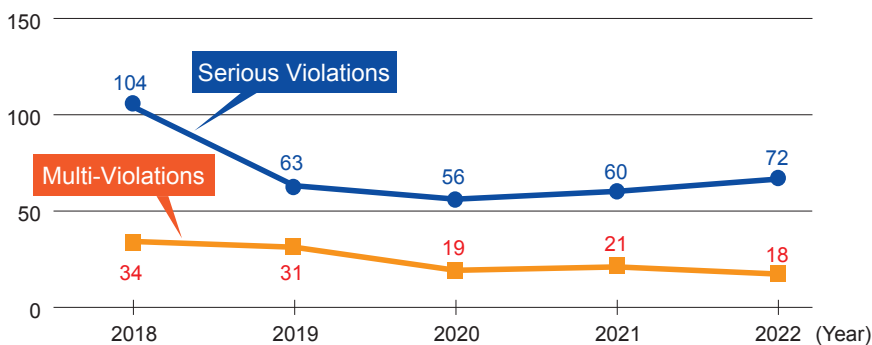


## 2 Buildings with Publicly Announced Violations

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 (excl. residences and tenements) can obtain safety information and see their safety before its use. The violations subject to public announcements are serious violations and multiple maintenance obligation violations. Serious violations are violations of installation obligations such as the absence of indoor fire hydrants, sprinklers, or automatic fire alarms. Multiple maintenance obligation violations are repeated violations for building and fire equipment maintenance by building owners.

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.

Chart 1-2-3. Change in Number of the Buildings with Publicly Announced Violations



### (3) Fire Safety Building Certificate (Excellence Mark)

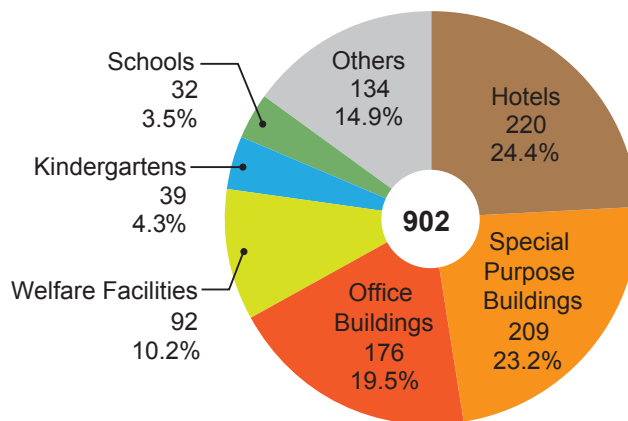
The fire safety building certification (Excellence Mark) system issues a fire safety building certificate to be displayed on a building. It can be issued if Fire Station Chief recognizes the high fire safety level of the building based on the application from the party concerned with the building.

As of December 31, 2022, there were 902 buildings with certification, and the graph below shows a breakdown of the buildings classified by usage.



Fire Safety Building Certificate

Chart 1-3. Fire Safety Buildings



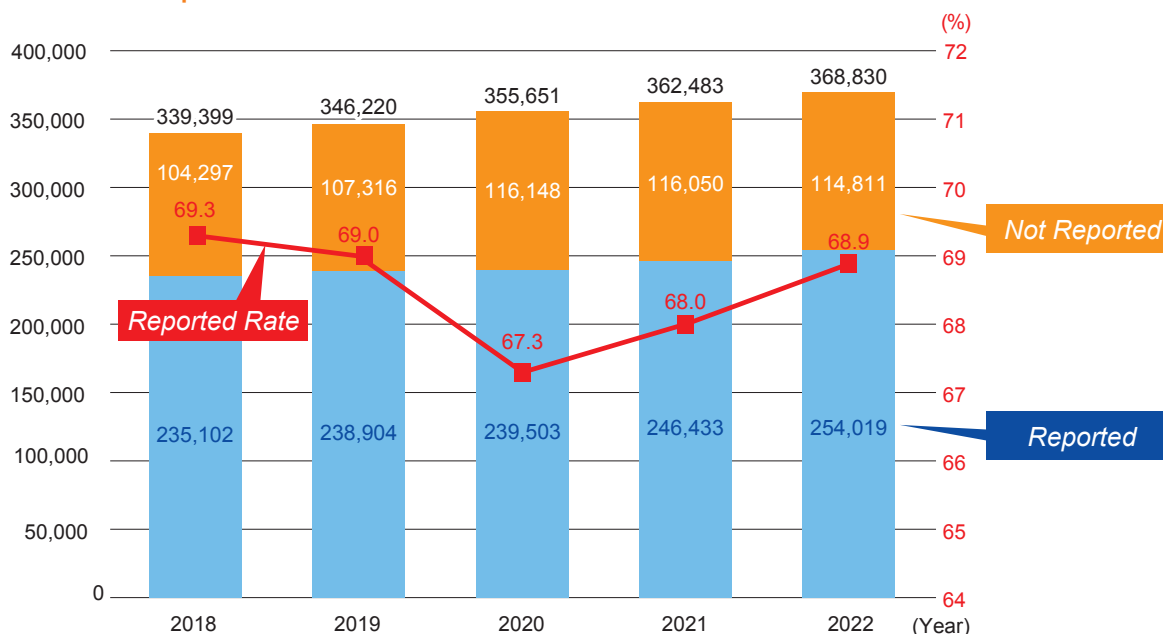
\*Due to statistical rounding, the summation may not be 100%.

### (4) Inspection Reporting

#### 1 Fire Protection Equipment Inspection Report System

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 results to the Fire Station Chief.

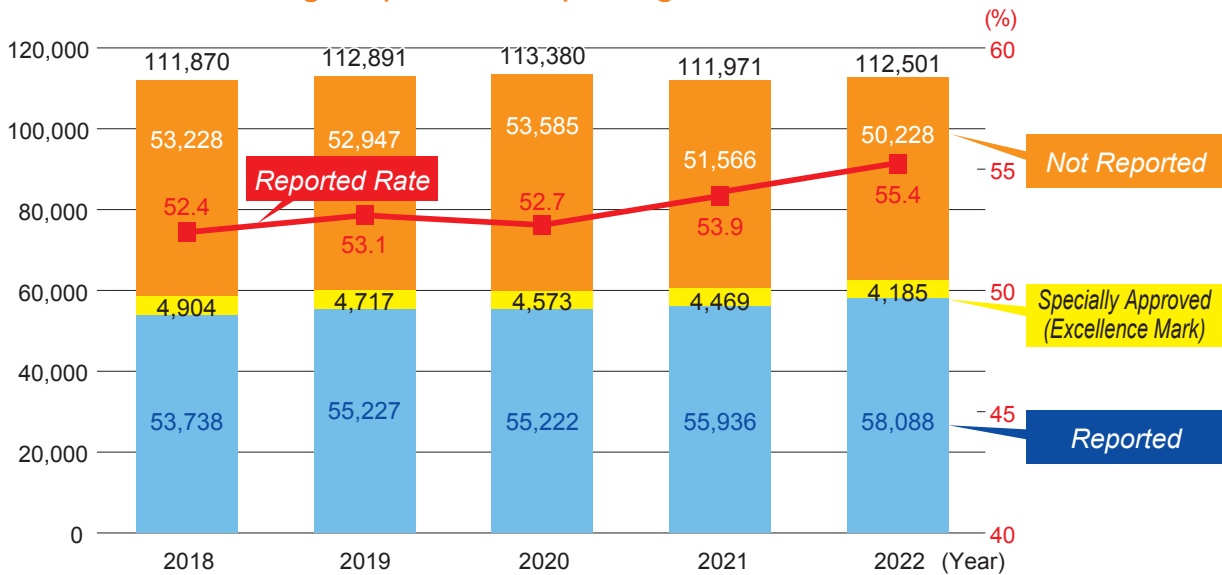
Chart 1-4-1. Report Results



## 2 Fire Prevention Property Inspection and Report System

The system was established with lessons learned from the building fire in Kabuki-cho, Shinjuku in 2001. The system requires the tenant manager to have the qualified inspector check how the building has been managed in terms of fire protection. The result is to be reported to the local fire station chief. The building showing successful achievement for three years can be exempted from inspection for three years from then or through the authorities' judgement. ("Specially Approved")

Chart 1-4-2. Building Inspection Reporting

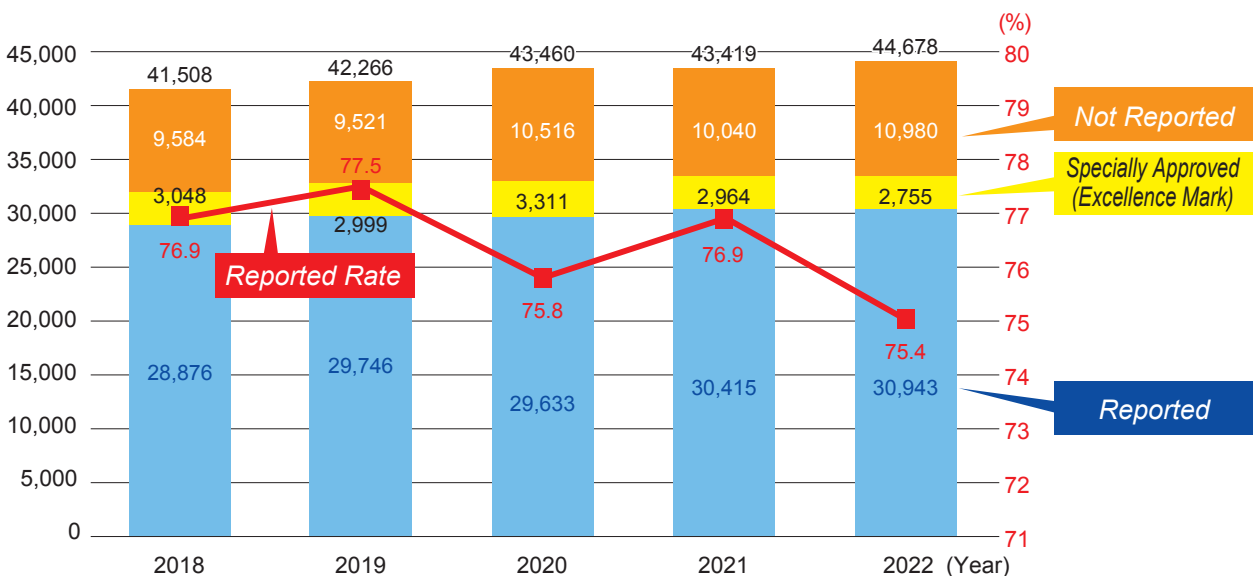


\*Reported Rate includes Specially Approved.

## 3 Disaster Protection Management Inspection and Report system

The System requires the tenant manager (of a law-stated "large" building) to have the qualified inspector check how the building has been managed in terms of earthquake and terrorism preparedness. The result is to be reported to the local fire station chief. The building showing successful achievement for three years can be exempted from inspection for three years from then on through the authorities' judgement. ("Specially Approved")

Chart 1-4-3. Disaster Protection Management Inspection Reporting



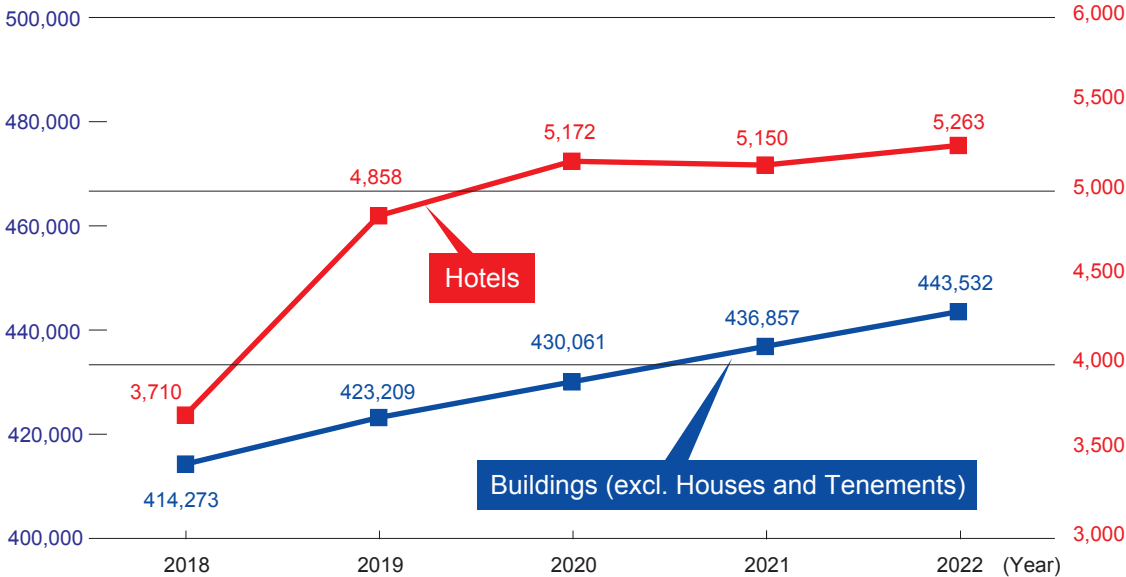
\*Reported Rate includes Specially Approved.

## 2. Change in Number of Buildings and Fire Prevention Managers

### (1) Change in Number of Buildings

As of the end of December 2022, there were 443,532 buildings (excl. houses and tenements) and 5,263 hotels within the TFD jurisdiction. Compared with 414,273 buildings and 3,710 hotels in 2018, the number of buildings, 29,259 (7.1%), and that of hotels, 1,553 (41.9%), are both increasing.

Chart 2-1-1. Buildings (excl. Houses and Tenements) and Hotels

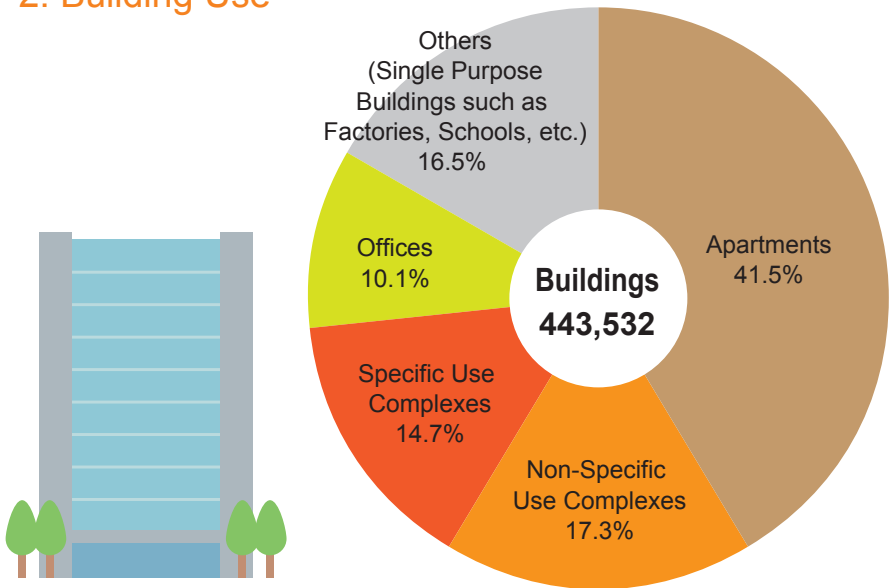


\*The hotels are counted under Table 1, Fire Service Ordinance.

With an increase in foreign visitors to Japan and the relaxation of regulations under the Hotel Business Act, the number of hotel facilities has been on the rise in recent years.

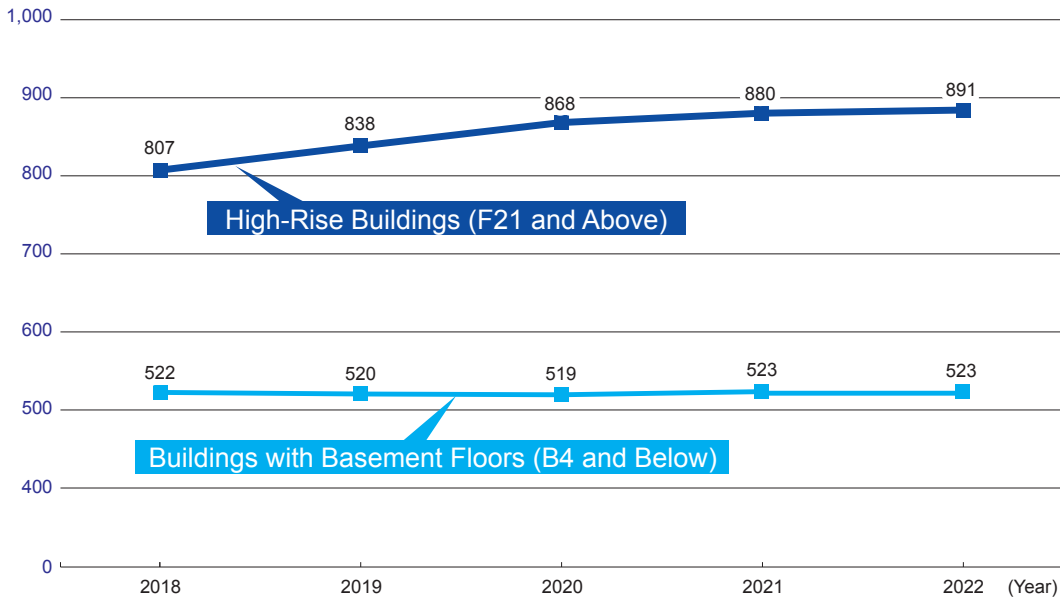
73.5% of the total building (443,532) occupies Apartments (183,870, 41.5%), Non-Specific Use Complexes (76,583, 17.3%), e.g. apartment and office combined buildings and Specific Use Complexes (65,091, 14.7%), e.g. commercial facility and restaurant combined buildings.

Chart-2-1-2. Building Use



\*Due to statistical rounding, the summation may not be 100%.

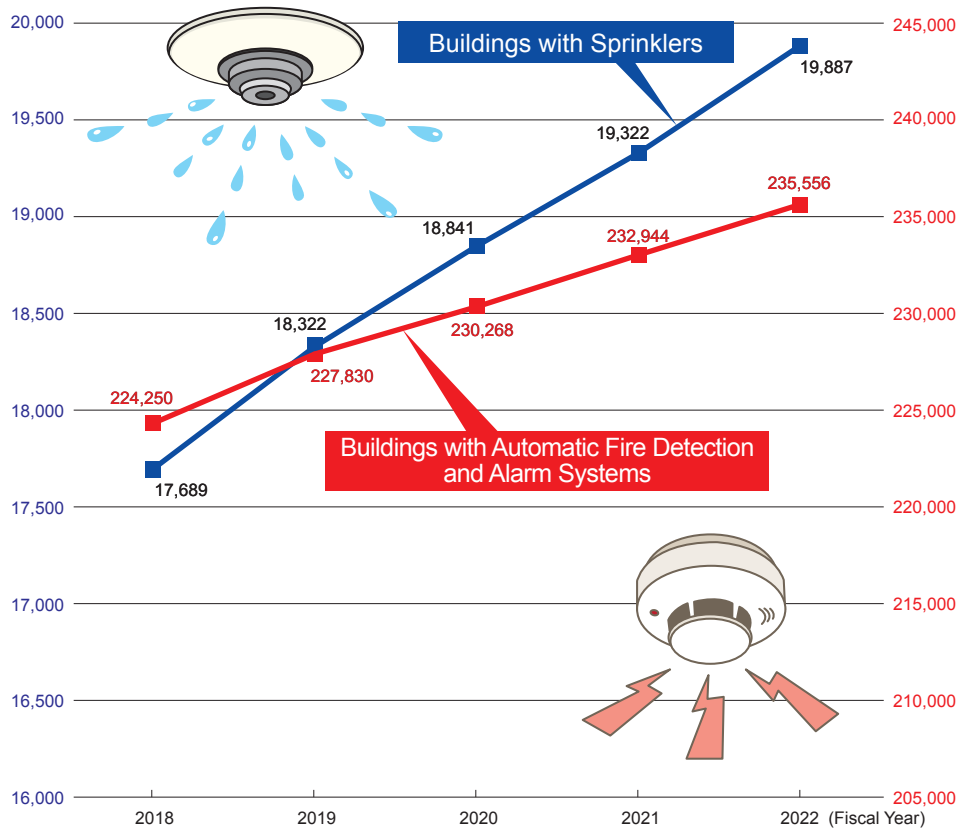
**Chart 2-1-3. High-Rise Buildings (F21 and Above) and Buildings with Basement Floors (B4 and Below)**



Buildings within the TFD jurisdiction are getting high-rised, large-scaled and deeper in ground. Still today, the urban redevelopment is in progress and large-scale buildings are under construction.

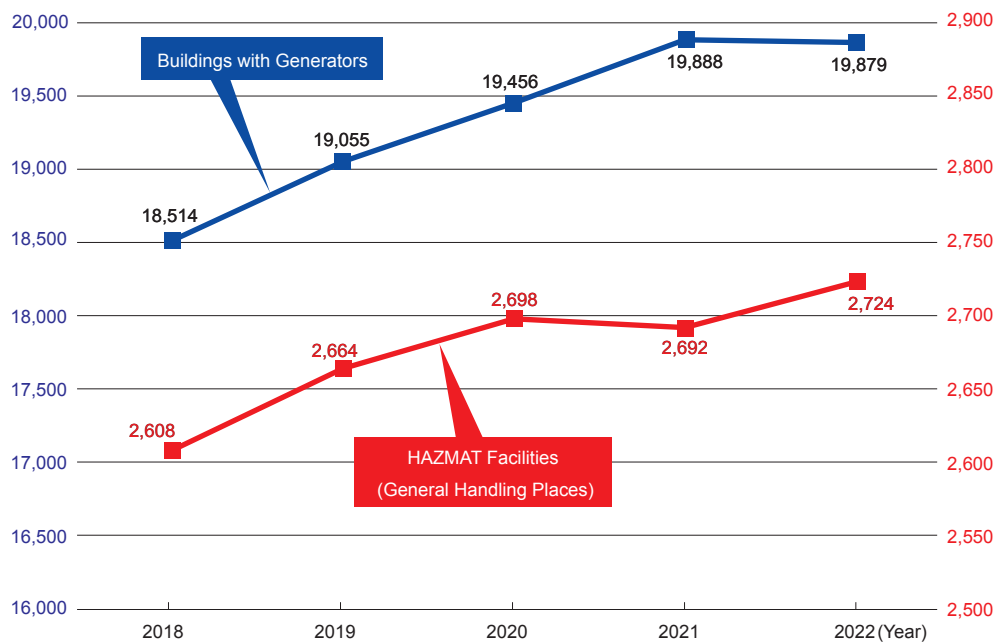
\*31m and higher buildings are defined as high-rise under the Fire Service Law; however, to express buildings higher, we sum up the ones with 21 stories (roughly 60m) and higher.

**Chart 2-1-4. Buildings with Sprinkler and Automatic Fire Detection and Alarm Systems**



The increase of buildings installed sprinkler and automatic fire detection and alarm systems is because 11-story and higher or 31m and higher buildings in which those systems are required to install has accelerated constructed more. Also, the Fire Service Law was revised in 2015. The automatic fire detection and alarms and sprinkler systems are required installations for small-scale social welfare facilities, the automatic fire detection and alarm system for hotels and the sprinkler system for clinics. These are the factors for the increase.

Chart 2-1-5. Buildings with Generators and HAZMAT Facilities (General Handling Places)



\*The number of HAZMAT facilities (General Handling Places) are as of the end of each year.

General Handling Facilities are where designated quantity or larger amount of hazardous materials at power plants, boiler facilities and paint plants or paintings are consumed.

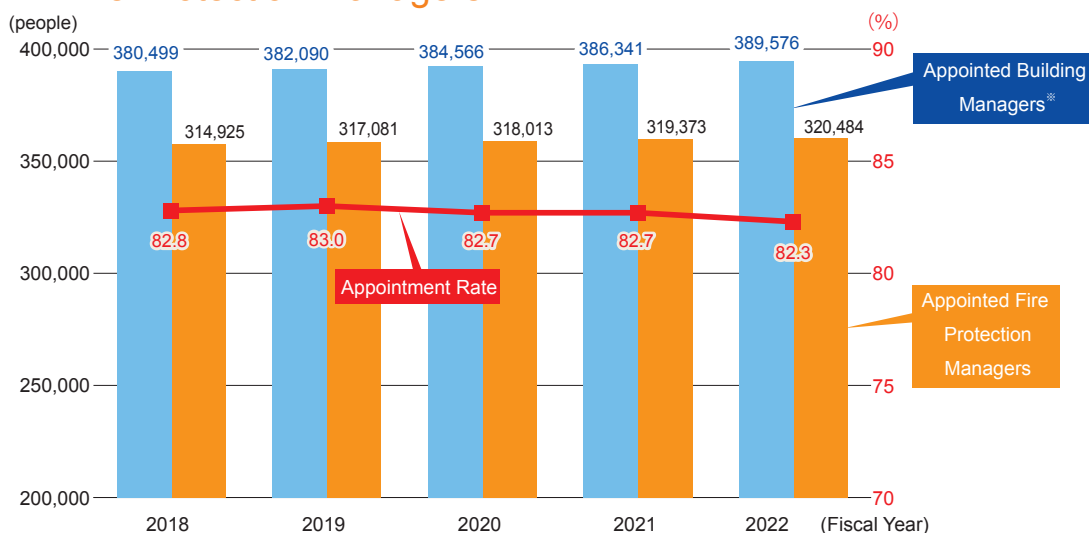
After the East Japan Earthquake, companies tend to install backup power supply systems and fuel storage tanks for the BCP and earlier recovery.



## (2) Fire Protection Managers

As of the end of fiscal 2022, there were 389,576 establishments obligated to appoint fire protection managers. In recent years, the number of establishments has been increasing. The rate of the appointment of fire protection managers at the end of fiscal 2022 was 82.3%. In recent years, the appointment rate has been around 83%.

Chart 2-2. Fire Protection Managers



\*Appointed Building Managers have authority over the buildings under Article 8 of the Fire Service Law.



### 3. Private Fire Brigade Training

Private Fire Brigade 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.

In 2020, the number of training sessions decreased due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, as each facility adapted to the “new normal” and conducted voluntary training with creativity, the number of training sessions in 2021 recovered to a level similar to that in 2019. In 2022, it further increased.

Chart 3. Private Fire Brigade Training

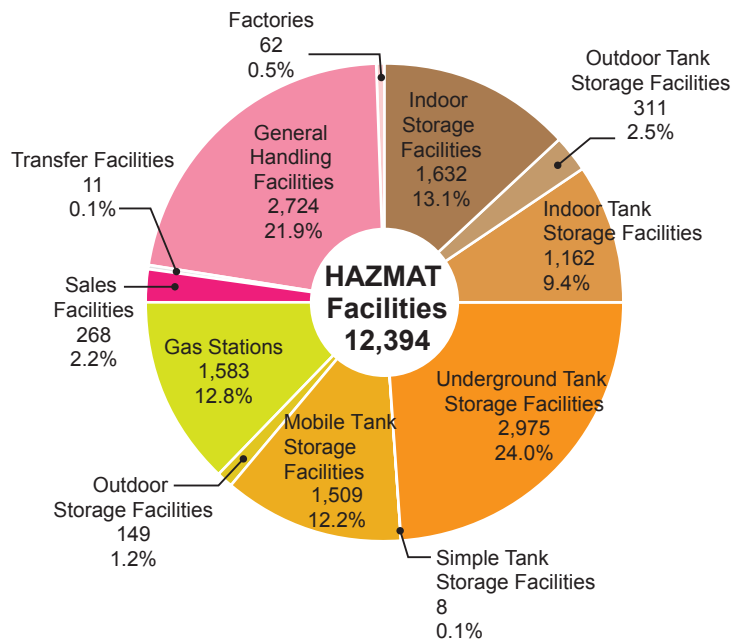
	Total (Cumulative Number of Times)	Comprehensive Training	Partial Training			Others	Training Participants (Hundred)	Trainers (People)
			Emergency Call Procedures	Firefighting	Evacuation			
2018	144,096	99,515	2,781	11,572	22,159	8,069	84,740	45,287
2019	151,860	105,656	2,397	11,191	21,714	10,902	86,205	40,611
2020	134,831	91,987	2,306	10,375	20,680	9,483	68,200	10,956
2021	150,828	97,447	2,388	13,375	25,035	12,583	81,853	12,327
2022	164,592	102,432	2,561	16,469	28,077	15,053	83,190	28,756

### 4. HAZMAT Administration

#### (1) HAZMAT Facilities by Category

HAZMAT 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 2,975 facilities, followed by 2,724 general handling facilities and 1,632 indoor handling facilities as of the end of fiscal 2022.

Chart 4-1. HAZMAT Facilities



## (2) HAZMAT Accidents by Category

The number of HAZMAT accidents was 118 in 2022, down 6 from the previous year. There were 38 fires (up 5 from the previous year), 22 leaks (up 2 from the previous year), and 58 other accidents (down 13 from the previous year). Although there were no deaths in these HAZMAT accidents, 11 people were injured (up 8 from the previous year).

Chart 4-2. HAZMAT Facilities Accidents by Category

Year	Total	Fires	Leaks	Others	Deaths	Injuries
2018	114	30	32	52	0	16
2019	122	28	23	71	0	16
2020	123	24	19	80	0	11
2021	124	33	20	71	0	3
2022	118	38	22	58	0	11
Change from 2021	▲6	5	2	▲13	0	8

## (3) HAZMAT Accidents by Factor

The HAZMAT Accidents by Factor shows that 71 physical factors, 60.2% of the total, was the highest in numbers and 29 human factors, 24.6%, was the second highest. Followed by those, there were 18 Others, 15.3%.

Chart 4-3-1. Accidents

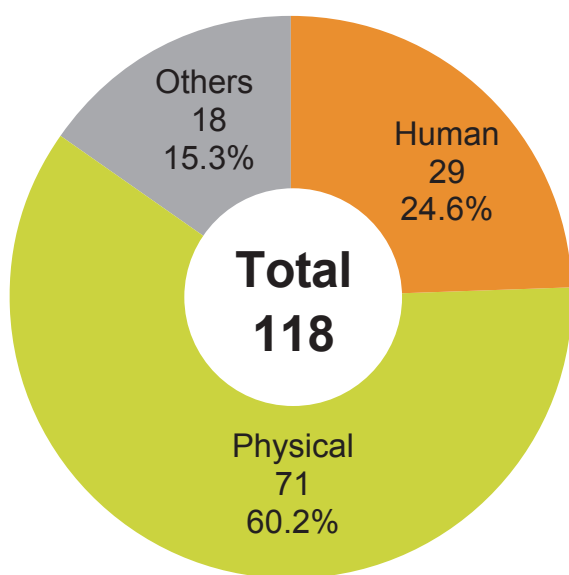


Chart 4-3-2. Factors and Causes

Factor	Cause
Human Factor	Inadequate Maintenance Incorrect Operation Inadequate Operation Checking Operation Undone Inadequate Monitoring
Physical Factor	Deterioration Defective Design Disorder Defects in Workmanship Breakage
Other Factor	Arson Traffic Accident Catch Fire Disaster (e.g. earthquake) Unknown (under investigation)

Chart 4-3-3. Fires

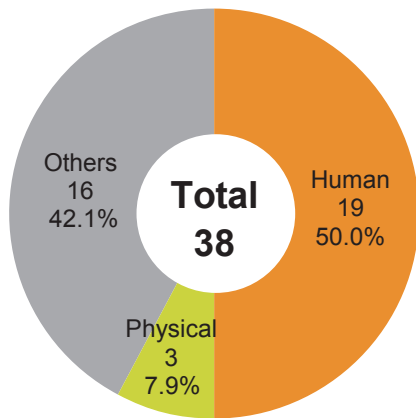


Chart 4-3-4. Leaks

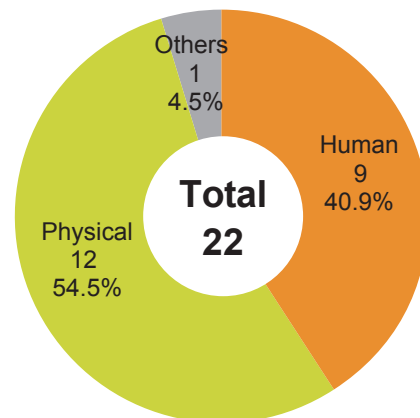
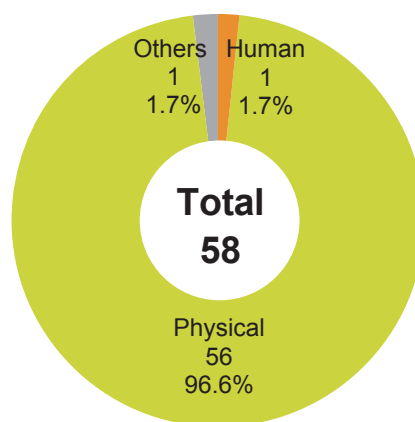


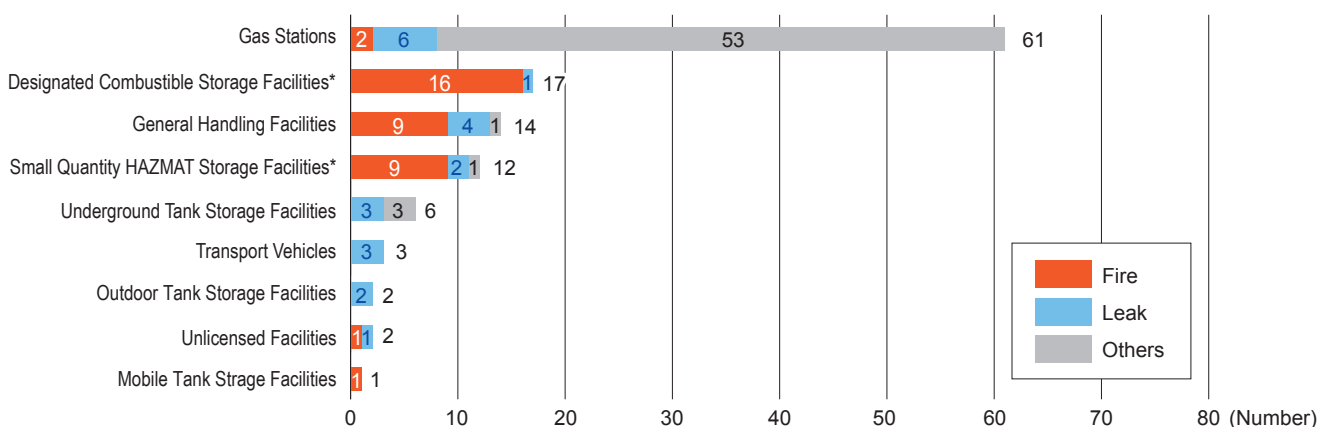
Chart 4-3-5. Other Accidents



#### (4) HAZMAT Facilities Accidents

In terms of the occurrence of accidents by facility types in 2022, there were 61 gas stations, down 13 from the previous year, and accounted for about half the total, followed by 17 designated combustible storage facilities, up 9 from the previous year, 14 general handling facilities, up 1 from the previous year, and 12 small quantity HAZMAT storage facilities, up 1 from the previous year. Many accidents at gas stations are caused by property damage accidents caused by driving mistakes. Be sure to drive safely on the premises of gas stations.

Chart 4-4. HAZMAT Facilities Accidents



\* 5 fires of the unregistered Small Quantity HAZMAT Storage Facilities and 2 fires of the unregistered Designated Combustible Storage Facilities included

# ORGANIZATION

## 1. Resources

TFD Personnel: **18,684**

Fire Stations: **81**

Fire Apparatus: **2,013**

### (1) Personnel • Ranks

Chart 1-1. Personnel by Rank

(As of April 1, 2023)

Rank	Fire Chief	Deputy Fire Chief • First Assistant Chief	Assistant Chief • Battalion Chief	Fire Captain
Fixed Number of Personnel	1	21	413	1,539
Rank	Fire Lieutenant	Fire Sergeant	Firefighter	Others
Fixed Number of Personnel	4,611	5,527	6,150	422
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,684</b>			

### (2) Budget / the TFD Main Policies

Chart 1-2-1. Planned Revenue

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

Category	2023	2022	Increase/Decrease	
			Amount	Rate of Change(%)
Commission and Royalties	344,434	345,741	▲ 1,307	▲ 0.4
National Treasury Disbursements	963,330	1,084,111	▲ 120,781	▲ 11.1
Property Income	773,366	764,036	9,330	1.2
Balance Carried Forward	11,482,927	1,723,599	9,759,328	566.2
Other Income	45,203,033	46,597,561	▲ 1,394,528	▲ 3.0
Tokyo Metropolitan Government Credit	765,000	5,801,000	▲ 5,036,000	▲ 86.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,532,090</b>	<b>56,316,048</b>	<b>3,216,042</b>	<b>▲ 5.7</b>

Chart 1-2-2. Planned Expenditure

The supplementary budget is not included in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's General Account for fiscal 2022.  
The simultaneous supplementary budget is not included in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's General Account for fiscal 2023. (Unit: 1,000 yen)

Category		2023	2022	Increase/Decrease	
Subsection	Item			Amount	Rate of Change(%)
Fire Service Cost		259,976,000	253,422,000	6,554,000	2.6
	Fire Management Cost	203,280,000	199,773,000	3,507,000	1.8
	Fire Activity Cost	27,851,000	23,473,000	4,378,000	18.7
	Volunteer Fire Corps Cost	3,943,000	3,826,000	117,000	3.1
	Retirement Bonus and Pension	5,081,000	9,508,000	▲ 4,427,000	▲ 46.6
	Construction Cost	19,821,000	16,842,000	2,979,000	17.7
Metropolitan Government's General Account		8,041,000,000	7,801,000,000	240,000,000	3.1

$$\frac{\text{Fire Cost}}{\text{Metropolitan Government's General Account}} = \frac{¥259,976,000,000}{¥8,041,000,000,000} \times 100 (\%) = 3.2\%$$

Chart 1-2-3. Planned Expenditure by Category

(Unit: 1,000 yen)

Classification	2023		2022		Increase/Decrease		
	Budget Amount	Component Ratio	Budget Amount	Component Ratio	Amount	Rate of Change(%)	
Payroll	195,611,330	75.2	198,063,312	78.2	▲ 2,451,982	▲ 1.2	
Salary Payment	125,905,646	48.4	124,135,834	49.0	1,769,812	1.4	
	Retirement Bonus	4,993,307	1.9	9,400,250	3.7	▲ 4,406,943	▲ 46.9
	Other Personnel Payments	64,712,377	24.9	64,527,228	25.5	185,149	0.3
Project Cost	64,364,670	24.8	55,358,688	21.8	9,005,982	16.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>259,976,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>253,422,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,554,000</b>	<b>2.6</b>	

# TOKYO FIRE DEPARTMENT'S MAIN POLICIES (Fiscal 2023)

## **POLICY 1** Enhancement of Firefighting Capabilities for All Types of Disasters, Including Earthquakes and Other Major Disasters

- Strengthening of response capabilities for large-scale disasters
- Enhancement of firefighting capabilities based on safety management

## **POLICY 2** Enhancement of the On-scene EMS System

- Developing the effectiveness of on-scene activities
- Promotion of the spread of emergency first aid and proper use of ambulances

## **POLICY 3** Strengthening Community Disaster Preparedness on the Occasion of the 100th Anniversary of the Great Kanto Earthquake

- Developing individuals' disaster preparedness through fire and emergency drills
- Improving volunteer fire corps recruitment rates and enhancing disaster response capabilities

## **POLICY 4** Enhancement of the Tactics for Each Fire Prevention Measures

- Effective fire safety measures and promotion of self-initiated fire safety management
- Developing fire safety steps for entertainment/shopping areas

## **POLICY 5** Comprehensive Enhancement of the Safety Culture and Workforce

- Enhancement of the safety culture
- Educating the personnel for an enhanced workforce

## **POLICY 6** Improving the Quality of Fire Administration, Including Digital Transformation (DX)

- Achieving efficient administration through an enhanced DX
- Promoting the PR strategy to develop and urge the public's awareness and action

# TFD Deployed Apparatus (As of April 2023)

The TFD has 2,013 fire apparatus including fire engines, foam trucks, ladder trucks and others (excl. the vehicles owned by other organizations). Deployment of major fire vehicles for each fire district is as below.

## TFD Jurisdiction

Fire Engines	489
Ladder Trucks	86
Foam Trucks	48
Fireboats	9
Ambulances	271
Daytime Ambulances	8
Rescue Trucks	29
Rescue Trucks (for earthquake countermeasures)	4
Rescue Trucks (for loading air tools)	2
Water Rescue Trucks	4
Mountain Rescue Trucks	5
Special Incident Trucks	18
Crawler Rescue Trucks	7
First Arrival Vehicles	3
Motorcycles	20
Helicopters	7
Heavy Vehicles (for rescue)	8
Heavy Vehicles (for road clearance)	6

## 8th Fire District HQ 15 Fire Stations

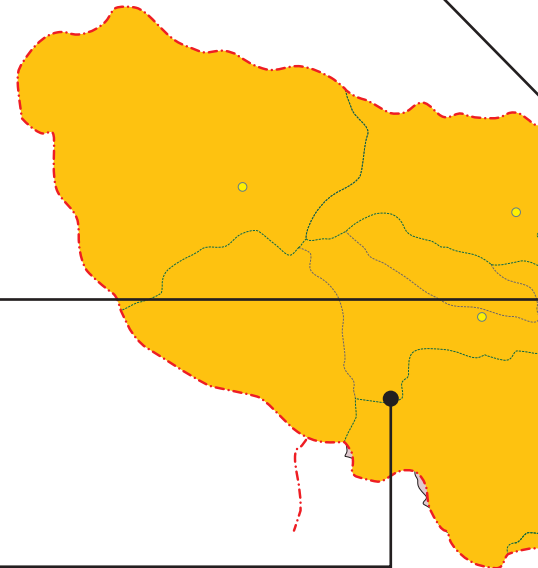
Fire Engines	83
Ladder Trucks	15
Foam Trucks	5
Ambulances	47
Rescue Trucks	3
Water Rescue Truck	1
Special Incident Truck	1

### Fire Rescue Task Forces

Foam Truck	1
Rescue Truck	1
Rescue Trucks (for earthquake countermeasures)	1
Special Incident Trucks	3
Heavy Vehicles (for rescue)	2

## TFD HQ Rescue Operation Forces

Rescue Truck	1
Crawler Rescue Trucks	4
First Arrival Vehicle	1



## 9th Fire District HQ 8 Fire Stations

Fire Engines	48
Ladder Trucks	8
Foam Trucks	6
Ambulances	33
Rescue Trucks	4
Mountain Rescue Trucks	5
Special Incident Trucks	2
Motorcycles	4

### Fire Rescue Task Forces

Fire Engine	1
Rescue Truck (for earthquake countermeasures)	1
Rescue Trucks (for loading air tools)	2
Special Incident Truck	1
Heavy Vehicles (for rescue)	2
Heavy Vehicles (for road clearance)	2

## 4th Fire District HQ 7 Fire Stations

Fire Engines	51
Ladder Trucks	7
Foam Trucks	2
Ambulances	27
Daytime Ambulance	1
Rescue Trucks	2

## 3rd Fire District HQ 5 Fire Stations

Fire Engines	42
Ladder Trucks	5
Foam Truck	1
Ambulances	25
Rescue Trucks	2
Motorcycles	4

### Fire Rescue Task Forces

Fire Engine	1
Rescue Truck	1
Special Incident Trucks	3
Crawler Rescue Truck	1

**■ Air Fire Rescue Task Forces**

Fire Engine	1
Rescue Truck	1
Helicopters	(*)

\* The TFD owns 7 helicopters and flexibly operate them depending on disasters.

**■ Mobility Ambulance Units**

Ambulances	4
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\* The ambulances change its station to the area where the EMS demand is high depending on time and are flexibly operated.

**■ 6th Fire District HQ  
8 Fire Stations**

Fire Engines	48
Ladder Trucks	8
Foam Trucks	4
Ambulances	24
Rescue Trucks	2
Water Rescue Truck	1
Special Incident Truck	1
First Arrival Vehicles (Electrical Trike)	2
Motorcycles	2

**Fire Rescue Task Forces**

Fire Engine	1
Foam Truck	1
Rescue Truck	1
Rescue Truck (for earthquake countermeasures)	1
Special Incident Truck	1
Crawler Rescue Truck	1
Heavy Vehicles (for rescue)	2
Heavy Vehicles (for road clearance)	2

**■ 10th Fire District HQ  
5 Fire Stations**

Fire Engines	32
Ladder Trucks	5
Foam Trucks	4
Ambulances	19
Daytime Ambulances	3
Rescue Trucks	3
Special Incident Truck	1

**■ 5th Fire District HQ  
7 Fire Stations**

Fire Engines	40
Ladder Trucks	7
Foam Trucks	2
Ambulances	18
Daytime Ambulance	1
Rescue Truck	1
Special Incident Truck	1
Motorcycles	2

**■ 7th Fire District HQ  
9 Fire Stations**

Fire Engines	57
Ladder Trucks	10
Foam Trucks	11
Ambulances	37
Daytime Ambulance	1
Rescue Trucks	3
Water Rescue Truck	1
Special Incident Truck	1
Motorcycles	4

**■ 2nd District HQ  
7 Fire Stations**

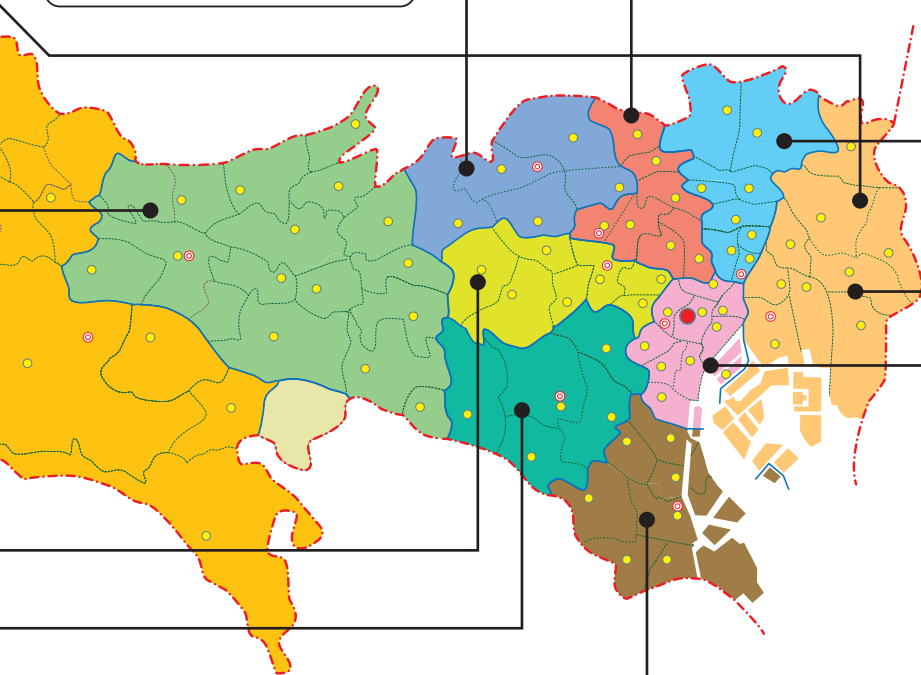
Fire Engines	45
Ladder Trucks	7
Foam Trucks	6
Ambulances	22
Daytime Ambulance	1
Rescue Truck	1
Water Rescue Truck	1
Special Incident Truck	1
Motorcycles	2

**Fire Rescue Task Forces**

Fire Engine	1
Foam Truck	1
Rescue Truck	1
Rescue Truck (for earthquake countermeasures)	1
Special Incident Truck	1
Heavy Vehicles (for rescue)	2
Heavy Vehicles (for road clearance)	2

**■ 1st Fire District HQ  
10 Fire Stations**

Fire Engines	38
Ladder Trucks	13
Foam Trucks	4
Fireboats	9
Ambulances	15
Rescue Trucks	2
Special Incident Truck	1
Motorcycles	2





## 2. Safety Promotion Framework

### Striving for a further safety culture

#### TFD Safety Charter

### TOKYO FIRE DEPARTMENT SAFETY CHARTER

Total Life Safety — That's Our Philosophy

We value ourselves and our associates in our commitment. We unite as one and demonstrate our full potential beyond ranks and obligations. We respond to risks, whatever they may be. We perform all of our missions with the genuine professionalism resulted from each individual's continuous efforts. We create a safer tomorrow of Tokyo.

To accomplish this goal, we act according to the following principles:

- Think what the rules are for, and act.
- Respect others' opinions and communicate well each other.
- Stop and think to go further for greater safety.
- Human errors will happen; help out each other.
- Learn from daily duties, and seek self-improvement and better procedures.



We have established the Tokyo Fire Department Safety Charter to set the ideal image and direction of safety that the organization should aim for, with a unified effort to foster a safety culture.

This safety charter, which was established by soliciting input from all staff members and discussions held in the Safety Supervision Conference, incorporates five critical points.

All Tokyo Fire Department staff members will build a culture that prioritizes safety based on this safety charter, realizing a safe future for Tokyo.

### Five points incorporated into the Tokyo Fire Department Safety Charter

#### Aiming to protect “All Lives”

In order to save lives from disasters, it is essential to protect the lives of our staff members as well as the lives of the citizens. We are determined not to repeat past serious accidents, such as accidents where lives that could have been saved were lost or accidents resulting in the loss of staff members.

#### Building safety in the execution of all tasks, not just field activities

To achieve the safety we aim for, the execution of all tasks is necessary. For example, preventive tasks may not protect lives at the moment but contribute to saving someone's life in the future. Therefore, it is necessary to reliably execute all tasks to build a safe future for Tokyo.

#### Aiming for an organization that can address unexpected risks

Firefighting tasks often involve facing unexpected risks, so there are situations where merely following manuals and rules is insufficient. We aim to be an organization capable of flexibly addressing unexpected risks with strong field capabilities.

## A workplace with psychological safety empowers organizational and field capabilities

In order to maximize organizational and field capabilities, we aim to create a bright, open, and well-disciplined organization with psychological safety that allows individuals to think and act on their own.

\*Psychological Safety: Refers to a state within an organization where anyone can speak their thoughts and feelings confidently to anyone else.

## The accumulation of small actions by each person leads to a safe future

In order to realize the desired level of safety, all staff members are determined to take proactive steps with a sense of ownership. Based on the input gathered from staff members, we have established five key actions to uphold.

### 3. Various Initiatives to Promote Safety

#### (1) Three-conference Teamwork System



Three-conference teamwork system: (1) Safety Supervision Conference (chaired by the supervisor) , (2) District Safety Promotion Conference (chaired by the district HQ chief), and (3) Safety Conference (SC) (by fire stations and others).

\*SC: For the sharing of safety-related opinions, accident cause investigation, new safety measures, and the creation of “safety culture.”

#### (2) Safety Education



For greater safety in the fire service, overall education and expert training are necessary.

Various steps for these include the safety management training for Safety Promotion Division members and the support for the phased training (by rank and position) at the Fire Academy, fire stations, etc.

#### (3) Safety Assessment



Safety assessment is conducted to see how safety measures are actually taken for fire fighters.

Problems, if any, are picked up after the fact-finding of fire stations' safety strategy. Then the problems are addressed for the enhancement of the TFD's safety system.

## 4. International Cooperation

### (1) IRT (International Rescue Team)

The IRT was formed on April 1, 1986 by the Fire Defense Agency, the Home Affairs Ministry (presently, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications) with the cooperation of other related authorities. This team system came forth with lessons learned from the Mexico City Earthquake on September 19, 1985 and the Eruption of Nevado del Ruiz in Colombia on November 14, 1985. The team members have achieved their missions 22 times out of Japan so far.

#### Chart 4-1. IRT's Achievement

	DATE	PLACE	DAMAGE	TFD MEMBER
1	Aug. 27, 1986 (11 days)	Republic of Cameroon	Death: Over 1,700	1
2	Oct. 11, 1986 (10 days)	Republic of El Salvador	Death: 1,226	5
3	June 22, 1990 (11 days)	Islamic Republic of Iran	Death: Over 80,000	5
4	July 18, 1990 (9 days)	Republic of the Philippines	Death: Over 1,600	2
5	May 15, 1991 (23 days)	People's Republic of Bangladesh	Death: 130,000	17
6	Dec. 13, 1993 (8 days)	Malaysia	Death: 48	6
7	Oct. 30, 1996 (8 days)	Arab Republic of Egypt	Death: 64	3
8	Oct. 22, 1997 (21 days)	Republic of Indonesia	Burnt Area: 18,000 ha	19
9	Jan. 26, 1999 (10 days)	Republic of Colombia	Death: 1,171	8
10	Aug. 17, 1999 (8 days)	Republic of Turkey	Death: 15,370	12
11	Sept. 21, 1999 (8 days)	Taiwan	Death: 2,333	18
12	May 22, 2003 (8 days)	People's Democratic Republic of Algeria	Death: 2,266	8
13	Feb. 25, 2004 (6 days)	Kingdom of Morocco	Death: 628	4
14	Dec. 29, 2004 (23 days)	Kingdom of Thailand	Death: 229,866	23
15	Oct. 9, 2005 (10 days)	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Death: 73,338	6
16	May 15, 2008 (7 days)	People's Republic of China	Death: 69,227	6
17	Oct. 1, 2009 (8 days)	Republic of Indonesia	Death: 1,117	6
18	Feb. 22, 2011 (19 days)	New Zealand	Death: 181	16
19	Apr. 26, 2015 (14 days)	Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal	Death: 8,896	6
20	Sept. 21, 2017 (8 days)	United Mexican States	Death: 369	6
21	Feb. 8, 2018 (3 days)	Taiwan	Death: 17	2
22	Feb. 6, 2023 (10 days)	Republic of Turkey	Death: Over 50,000	6

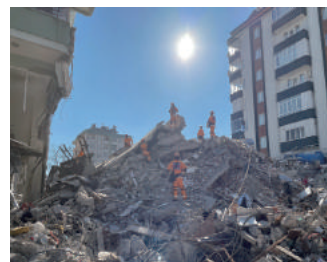
In the fiscal year 2022, the TFD dispatched the IRT members to the earthquake disaster in the Republic of Turkey, contributing to the global society.



▲Ceremony held at Haneda Airport



▲Arrival at the disaster-stricken airport (provided by JICA)



▲Rescue operations in the disaster-affected area (provided by JICA)





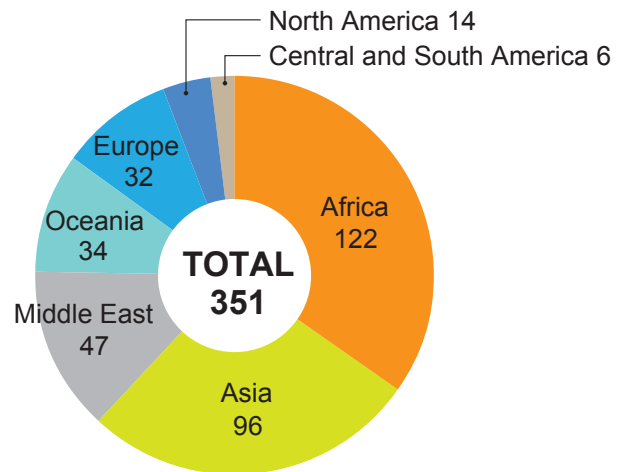
## (2) Relations with Foreign Fire Departments

The TFD, as the "lifesaver of Japan's capital Tokyo," attracts foreign countries' attraction, accepting a lot of overseas emergency responders every year. They share information, promote friendship, learn rescue skills, and so on.

Notably, the daily contact and network with foreign fire departments can lead to the immediate teamwork in emergencies, and help the TFD raise its international communication capabilities.

In 2022, the TFD welcomed in 351 foreign fire service members. The TFD thus continues interchanges and exchanges with various countries in the world.

Chart 4-2. Visitors 2022



▲ In conjunction with the visit of the Director, Disaster Management Division, Fire Department, Ministry of the Interior, Taiwan, to Tokyo Fire Department's facilities, we conducted an interview. We exchanged views, including those on the agency's latest initiatives.



▲ Emergency medical technicians from the City of Seattle, United States, inspected the agency's emergency medical system.

## (3) Participation of International Meetings

Our members take part in international meetings with the aim of collecting information of state-of-the-art technologies and fire apparatus, delivering lectures on our technology and knowledge and exchanging information with overseas fire executives.



▲ The Metropolitan Fire Department Liaison Meeting with the Paris Fire Brigade was held in person for the first time in three years due to the easing of border control measures that were implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic.



▲ At the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC) Annual Meeting, we engaged in discussions. We exchanged views with fire chiefs from around the world, collecting valuable insights as considerations for the agency's future policies.

# 5. Relations with Foreign Residents and Visitors in Tokyo

## (1) Safety Information

### 1 Pamphlets and Leaflets

The TFD Website presents 4-language pamphlet/leaflet tips to foreign residents and visitors in Tokyo. It tells, in English, Chinese, Korean and Thai, how to make an emergency call (1-1-9), how to protect yourself from an earth-quake, and so on.



### 2 Tips for Embassies

In Tokyo, 158 embassies and other related establishments are found. They protect their own nations. After the start of the mail magazine system for them, the TFD has 111 subscribers now (as of April, 2023). This periodical tells about Japan's fire service, the TFD's measures, the events by the local fire station, local area disaster facts, and more.

In receipt of favorable feedback from embassies in the past, the TFD will continue to contribute to the safety of foreign people.

## (2) Communication Support Tools

### 1 EMS VoiceTra

To secure the safety stay of the foreign nationals in Tokyo, All the TFD EMS units have *EMS VoiceTra*, the multilingual translation app., since July, 2022.

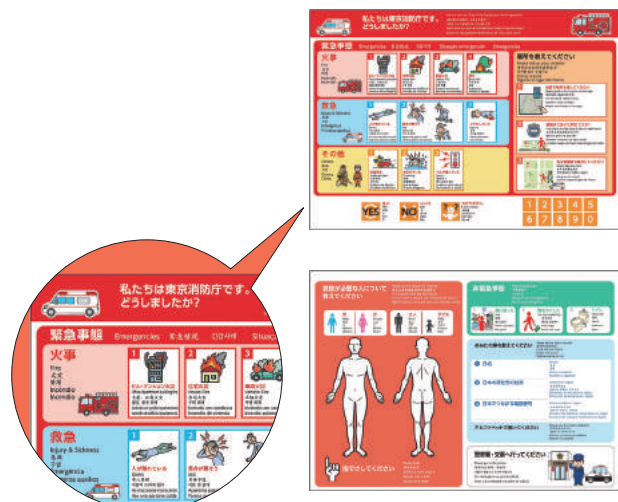
*EMS VoiceTra* is an app. which was developed based on *VoiceTra*, the multilingual voice translation app, by the joint work of the National Institute of Information and Communications Technology (NICT) and the National Research Institute of Fire and Disaster with the Fire and Disaster Management Agency of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications. 30 languages are available and for 15 out of 30 languages, commonly used conversational phrases on the EMS scenes are installed. It enables EMS crews and patients to communicate by voice and words displayed on the screen.

### Chart 5-1. Transported Foreign Patients

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Victims	12,936	14,096	10,752	11,619	14,403

## 2 Communication Support Board

It is expected that the number of foreign residents and travelers will increase this year. Accordingly, every reception desk of the fire stations within the TFD jurisdiction has the communication support board in five languages with illustrations and pictograms in order to facilitate communication with foreign nationals who directly inform the fire station of their emergencies.





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