

Annual Report 2019

Tokyo Fire Department (TFD)

Annual Report 2019

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The ***Annual Report 2019*** is a review of the Tokyo Fire Department's activities in 2018.

FIRES

1. Fires

Knowing the Threat of Fires

- The number of fires within the TFD's jurisdiction was 3,973 (down 232 from the previous year), which was the lowest since 1960.
- There were 86 fire deaths (up 7 from the previous year), and the proportion of elderly victims was still high.
- Most fires were caused by arson, followed by cigarettes, and gas ranges or similar devices.

Chart 1-1. Total Number of Fires and Burnt Floor Areas (2009-2018)

In fiscal 2018, the number of fires within the TFD's jurisdiction was 3,973, down 232 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 a little more than 4,000 in 2014 and 2015, and below 4,000 in 2016. The number increased in 2017, but again it was below 4,000 in 2018, which recorded the smallest number since 1960.

The burnt floor area was 18,604 m², down 2,115 m² from the previous year, and it has been decreasing over the last 10 years.

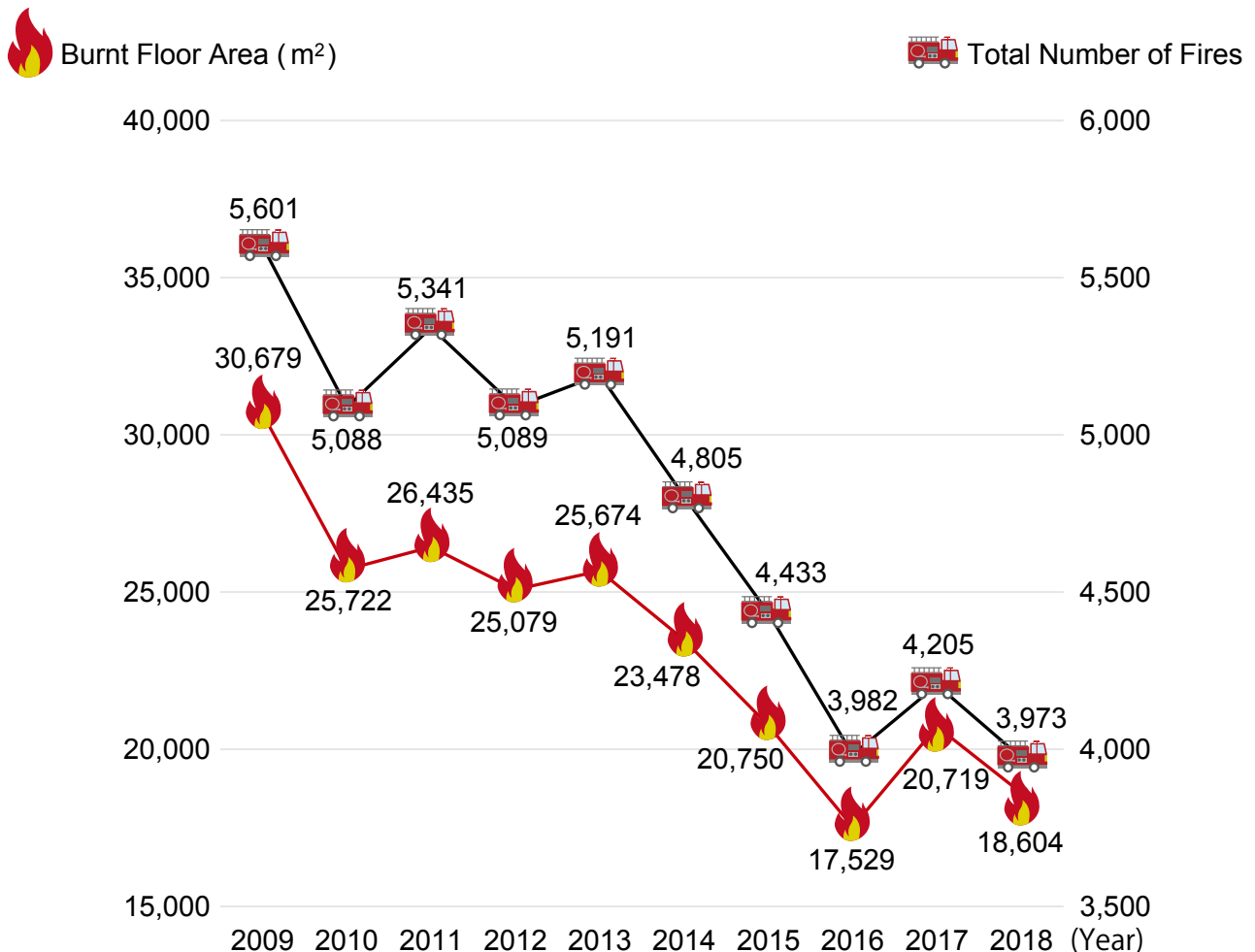


Chart 1-2. Total Number of Fire Deaths for 10 Years

The number of fire deaths was 86, an increase of seven from the previous year, which reversed the decreasing trend of the past two years.

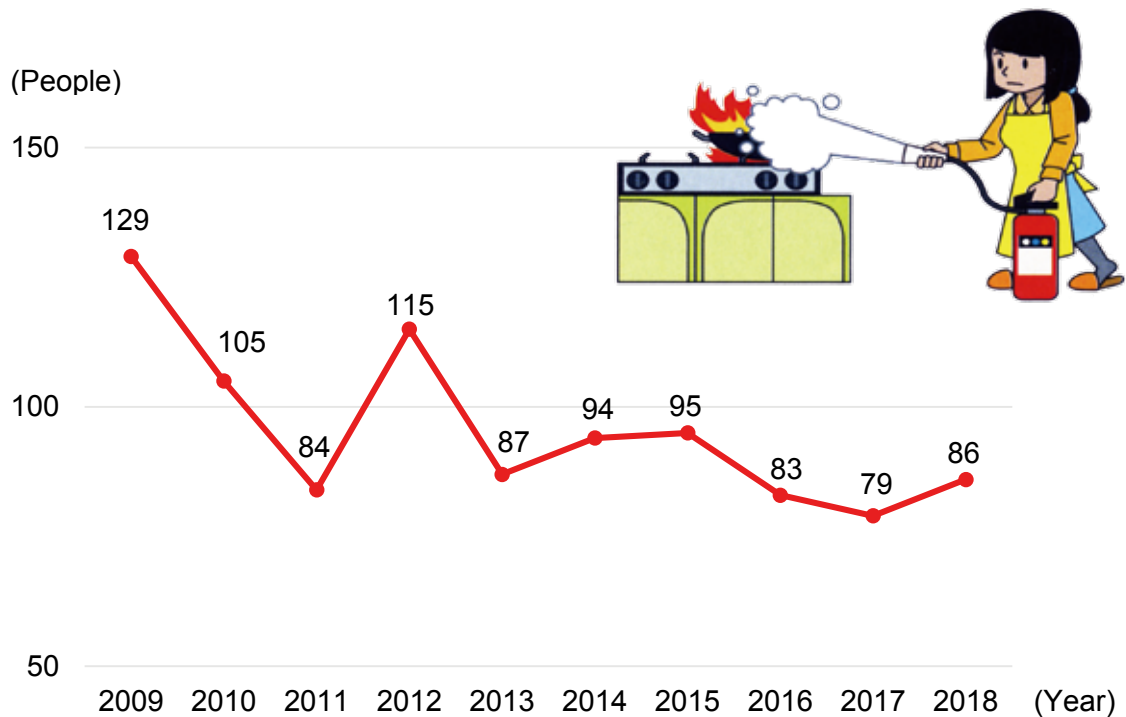


Chart 1-3. Number of Fires (2018)

In terms of fire type, there were 2,696 building fires, a decrease of 141 from the previous year, which accounted for nearly 70% of all fires. There were 1,046 other types of fires, a significant decrease of 102 from the previous year.

	2018	From 2017
Building Fires*	2,696	-141
Wildland Fires	2	-1
Vehicle Fires	225	+9
Ship Fires	3	+3
Aircraft Fires	0	—
Others	1,046	-102
Fires in Extraterritorial Areas	1	—
TOTAL	3,973	-232

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

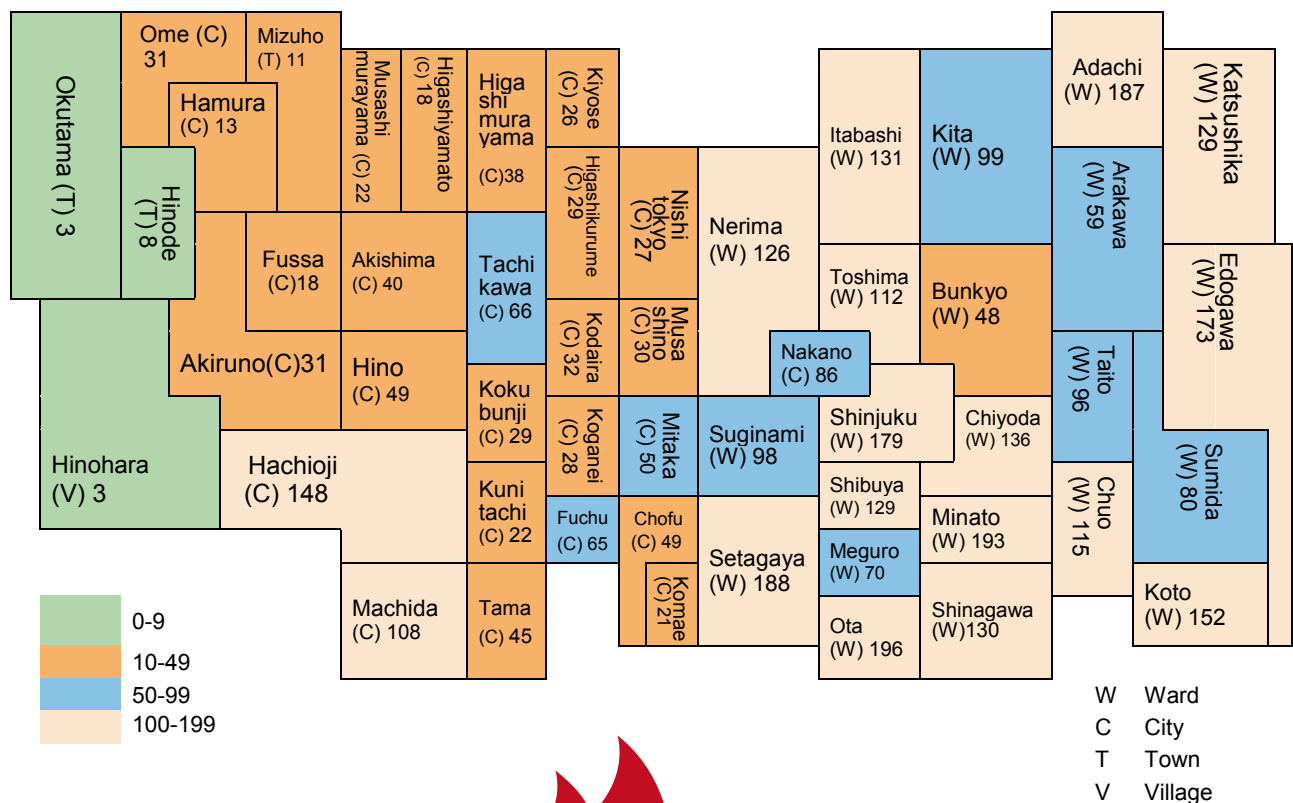
Chart 1-4. Number of Fires by Municipality (23-Ward Area/2014-2018)

Ranking	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
1	Adachi	272	Setagaya	226	Minato	217	Adachi	235	Ota	196
2	Shinjuku	249	Ota	209	Adachi	188	Minato	207	Minato	193
3	Ota	228	Adachi	205	Shinjuku	186	Ota	204	Setagaya	188
4	Koto	226	Shinjuku	202	Edogawa	177	Shinjuku	198	Adachi	187
5	Edogawa	225	Minato	199	Ota	176	Setagaya	184	Shinjuku	179

Chart 1-5. Number of Fires by Municipality (Tama Area/2014-2018)

Ranking	2014		2015		2016		2017		2018	
1	Hachioji	199	Hachioji	185	Hachioji	143	Hachioji	176	Hachioji	148
2	Machida	125	Machida	110	Machida	116	Machida	94	Machida	108
3	Fuchu	79	Fuchu	78	Fuchu	76	Tachikawa	79	Tachikawa	66
4	Tachikawa	64	Chofu	66	Chofu	49	Chofu	65	Fuchu	65
5	Chofu	61	Tachikawa	60	Tachikawa Musashino	44	Fuchu	64	Mitaka	50

Chart 1-6. Number of Fires by Municipality (2018)



2. Fire Deaths

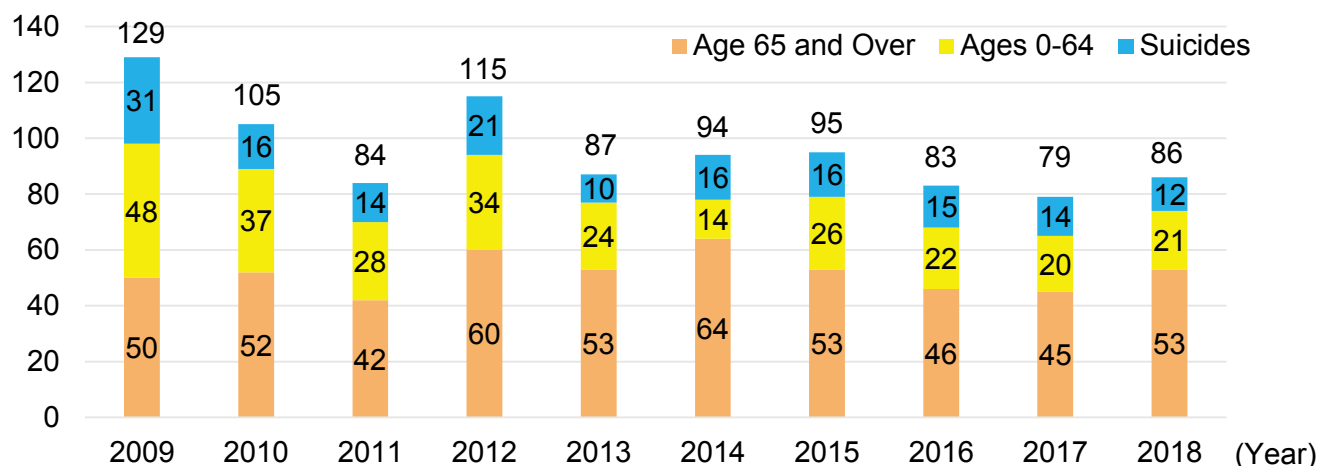
Chart 2-1. Number of Fire Deaths by Age Group (2018)

The number of fire deaths excluding self-inflicted loss in 2018 was 74, up 9 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 53 (71.6%), which accounted for the highest number and over 70% of fire deaths.

	2018	From 2017
Age 65 and Over	53 (71.6%)	+8
Ages 0-64	21 (28.4%)	+1
Suicides	12	-2
Excluding Suicides	74	+9
TOTAL	86	+7

Chart 2-2. Number of Fire Deaths by Age Group (2009-2018)

(people)



3. Fire Injuries

Chart 3. Number of Fire Injuries by Severity (2018)

There were 798 fire injuries, up 40 from the previous year.

In terms of the degree of the 798 injuries, people with minor injuries accounted for nearly 60% of the total. However, the number of people with critical injuries accounted for 42 (5.3%), those with severe injuries accounted for 93 (11.7%), and those with moderate injuries accounted for 197 (24.7%). More than 40% of the injured persons having moderate or worse fire injuries required hospitalization.



	2018 (people)	From 2017
Critical Fire Injuries	42 (5.3%)	+17
Severe Fire Injuries	93 (11.7%)	+10
Moderate Fire Injuries	197 (24.7%)	-3
Minor Fire Injuries	466 (58.4%)	+16
TOTAL	798	+40

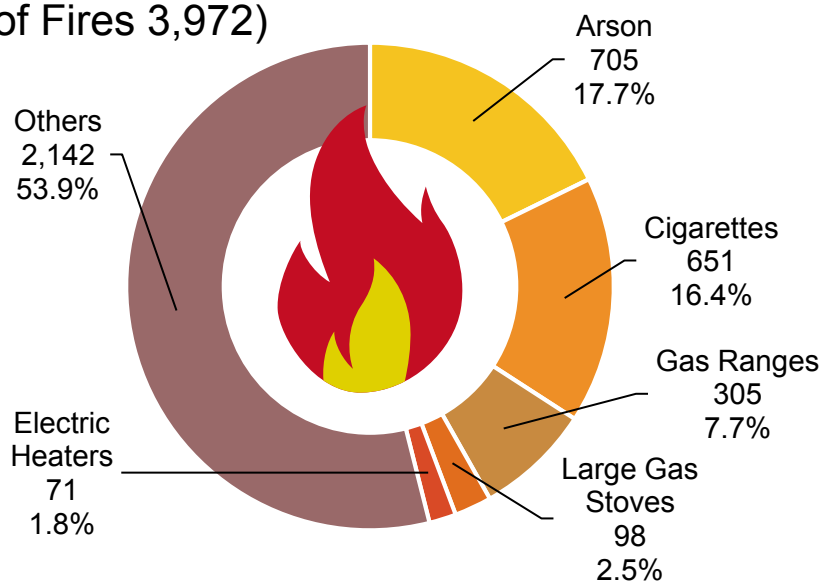
4. Fire Causes

Chart 4-1. Major Fire Causes (2018)

The first major cause of the fires in 2018 was arson (including suspected arson), followed by cigarettes and gas ranges and similar devices. There has been no change in ranking since 1995.

There were 705 cases of arson (including suspected arson), which accounted for the number one cause, down 191 from the previous year, and the ratio of arson fires out of a total of 3,972 fires was 17.7%. It has been the first major cause of fires since 1977. The second major cause was cigarettes, which accounted for 651 cases, down 40 from the previous year. The third major cause was gas ranges and similar devices, which accounted for 305 cases, down 55 from the previous year. The fourth major cause was large gas stoves, which accounted for 98 cases (an increase of three cases), followed by electric heaters, which accounted for 71 cases (down 29 cases). The ratio of arson in the total number of fires has been decreasing over the last 10 years. Although cigarettes and gas ranges, etc., as major fire causes remained flat, the percentage of cigarettes as a major cause in 2018 was 16.4%, which was about the same as the percentage in the previous year, hitting a peak for the last 10 years.

(Number of Fires 3,972)

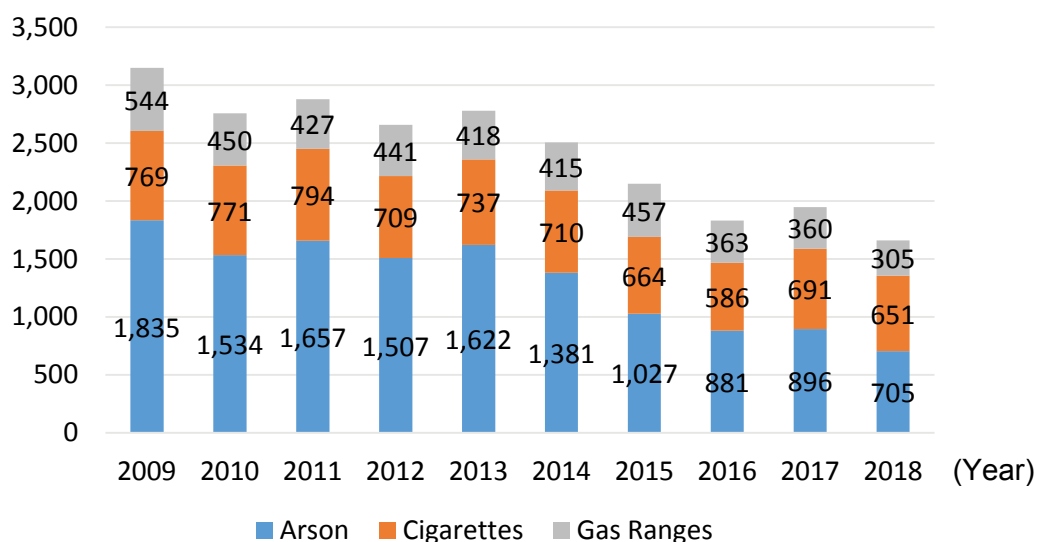


Note 1: Fires in extraterritoriality areas and outside the jurisdiction are excluded from the 3,972 incidents.

Note 2: Other breakdown items include cords, plugs, and outlets as the causes of fires.

Chart 4-2. Top Three of Major Fire Causes (2009-2018)

(Number)



5. Building Fires

Chart 5-1. Number of Structure Fires by Different Types (2014-2018)
(Top Eight Structure Fires excluding Residential Fires)

The number of fires that broke out from “structure fires” in 2018 was 2,609, down 121 from the previous year.

There were 1,484 fires that broke out from detached houses and apartment buildings, accounting for about 60% of the fires from buildings.

The breakdown shows 945 apartment building fires (down 73 from the previous year) and 539 detached house fires (down 40). There were 1,125 structure fires from the buildings other than those for residential use, down eight from the previous year. By type of use, the number of restaurant fires was 330, which was the largest (up 12 from the previous year), followed by 142 office fires (down 9) and 94 fires from department stores and article stores (down 16).

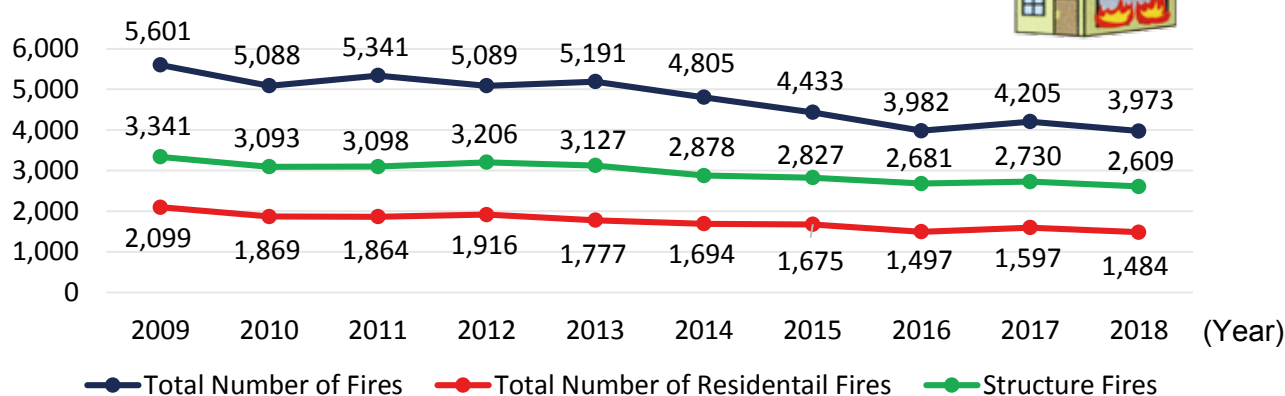
*The “*Structure Fires*” means the fires that broke out from commercial buildings, and the number of “*Structure Fires*” differs from the number of the “building fires” classified according to fire type.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
House Fires	634	615	539	579	539
Apartment Building Fires	1,060	1,060	958	1,018	945
Total Number of Residential Fires	1,694	1,675	1,497	1,597	1,484
Restaurant Fires	296	339	345	318	330
Office Fires	123	121	126	151	142
Department Store Fires	113	87	103	110	94
Factory Fires	84	95	89	84	90
Hotel Fires	33	26	37	36	19
School Fires	27	29	33	31	40
Hospital Fires	13	20	17	24	21
Railroad Station Fires	22	18	21	14	16
Total Number of Structure Fires	2,878	2,827	2,681	2,730	2,609

Chart 5-2. Breakdown of Building Fires (2009-2018)

The number of the fires that occurred during 2018 was 3,973, of which 1,484 were residential fires. The number of residential fires decreased by 113 from the previous year. As for the changes in the number of housing fires over the last 10 years, the number decreased by 615 in 2018 down to 1,484 compared to 2,099 in 2009, when many residential fires occurred.

(Number)



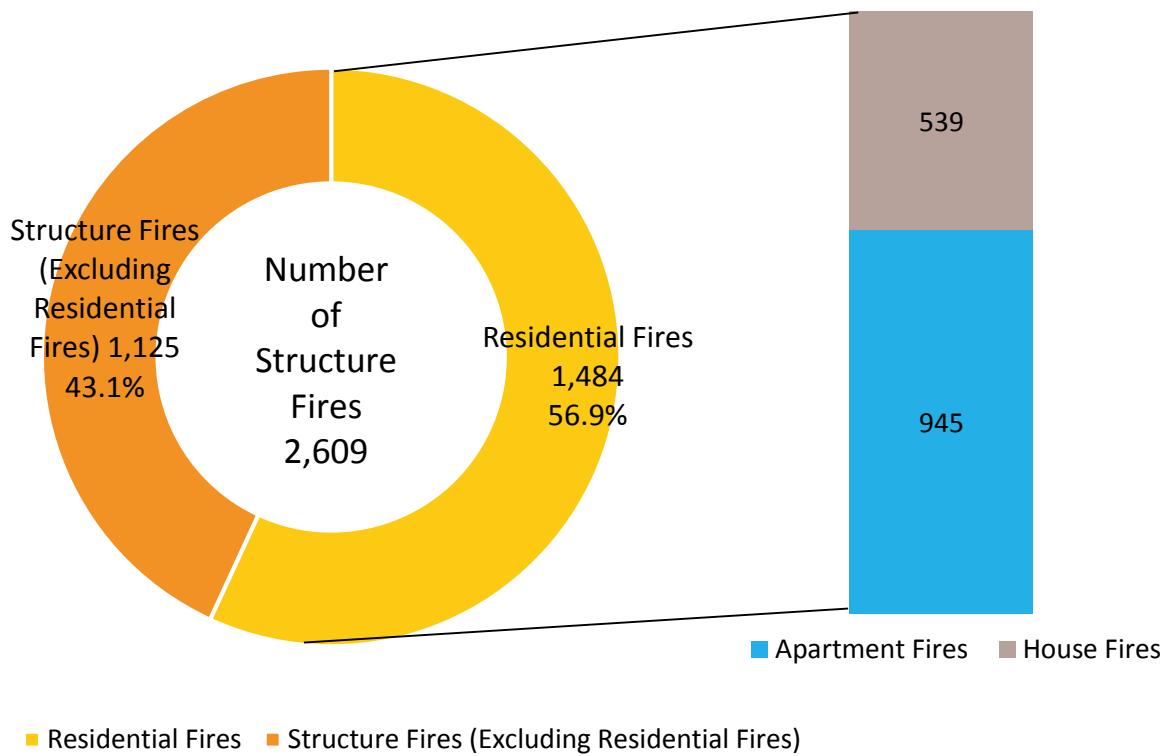


Chart 5-3. Residential Fire Causes (2018)

As for the causes of fires in 2018, the first major cause was cooking stoves, which accounted for 298 cases (20.1%), followed by 276 cases caused by cigarettes (18.6%), 116 cases of arson (7.8%), and 97 cases caused by heaters (6.5%). When these top-ranking causes are combined, they account for about 60% of the total.

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

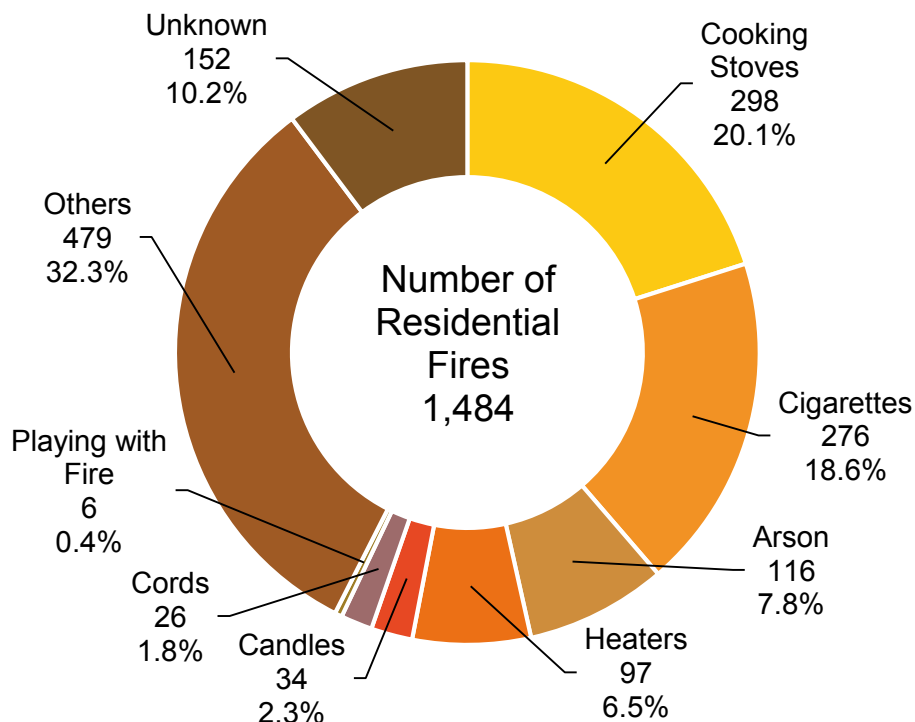


Chart 5-4. Number of Residential Fire Deaths (2009-2018)

The number of the fire deaths excluding self-inflicted loss in 2018 was 74, up 9 from the previous year. Of these, 66 were killed by residential fires, up 7 from the previous year. The proportion of the deaths due to residential fires except self-inflicted loss was 89.2%.

In terms of housing type, 27 people (40.9%) were killed by detached house fires, and 39 people (59.1%) were killed by apartment building fires, which means the proportion of residential fires is high.

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

(People)

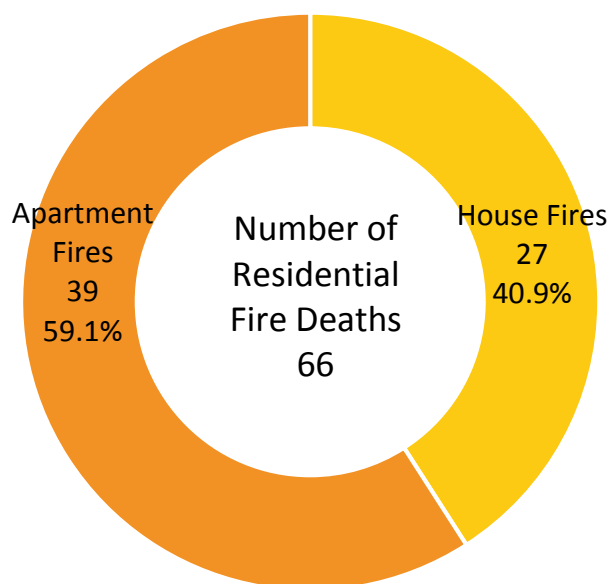
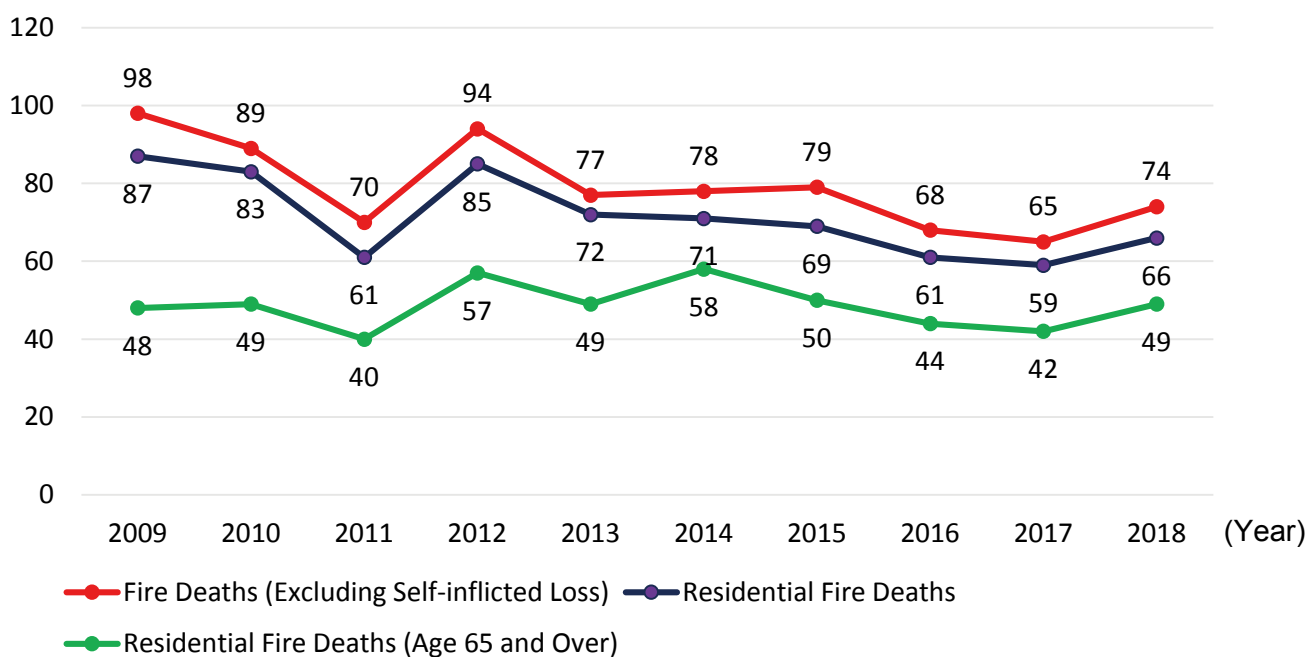


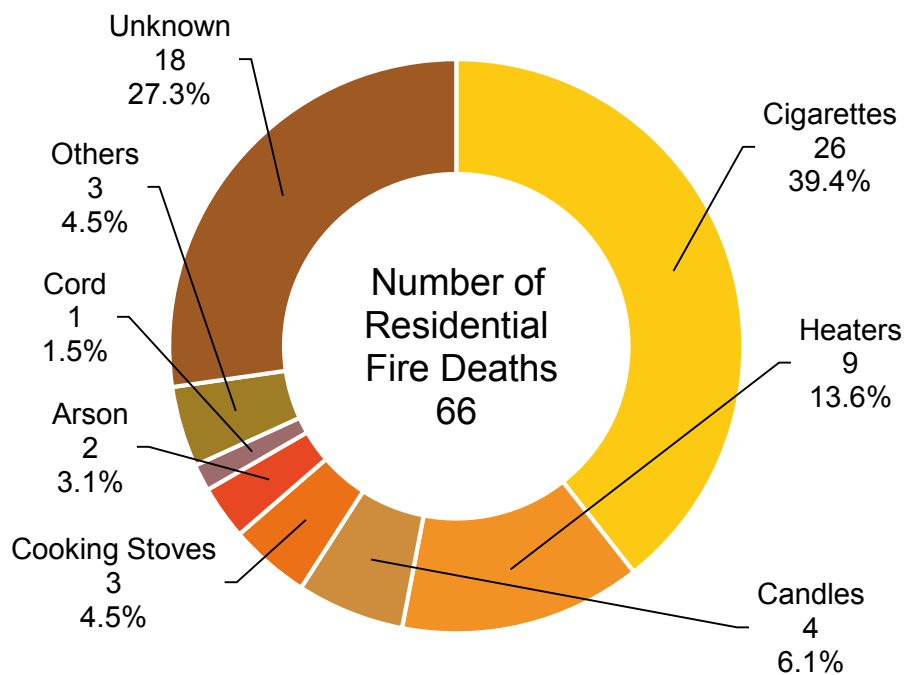
Chart 5-5. Breakdown of Residential Fire Deaths by Age Group (2018)

As for the residential fire deaths classified by age, it is absolutely necessary to make the living environment of the elderly safe, because 49 elderly people (74.2%) of 65 years or older occupy about 70% of the total. The TFD conducts comprehensive fire and disaster diagnosis as a community effort to ensure the safety and security of those who need attention. In terms of gender, there were 39 men (59.1%) and 27 women (40.9%), with a higher percentage of men. As for the elderly, the table shows that there were 28 men (71.8%) and 21 women (77.8%).

Age	Men	Women	TOTAL
Ages 0-5	0	0	0 (0%)
Ages 6-19	0	0	0 (0%)
Ages 20-64	11	6	17 (25.8%)
Ages 65 and Over	28	21	49 (74.2%)
TOTAL	39 (59.1%)	27 (40.9%)	66 (100%)

Chart 5-6. Residential Fire Deaths by Fire Cause (2018)

Of the 66 residential fire deaths, cigarettes were the first major cause, which killed 26 people (39.4%), followed by heaters, which killed 9 people (13.6%), and candles, which killed 4 people (6.1%).

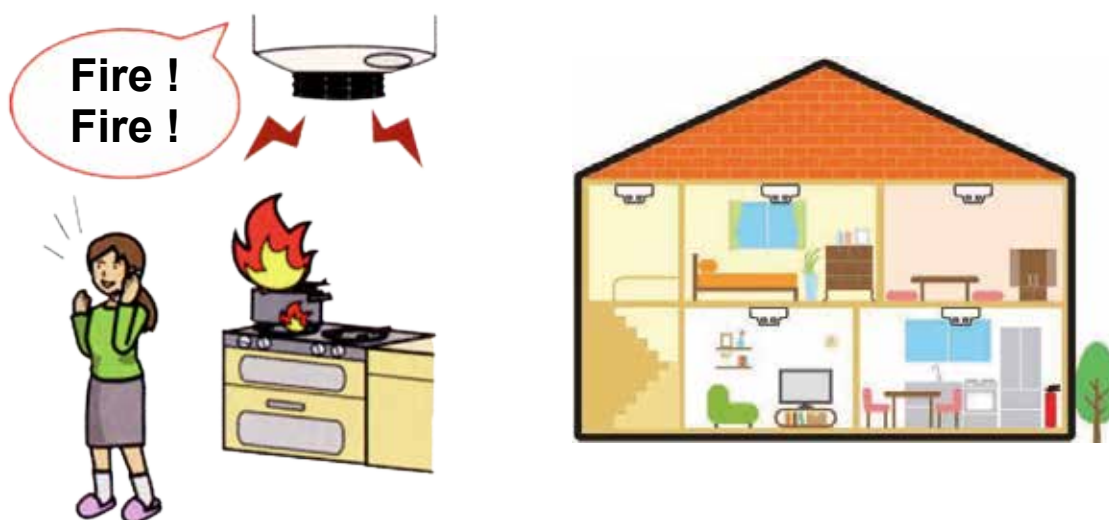
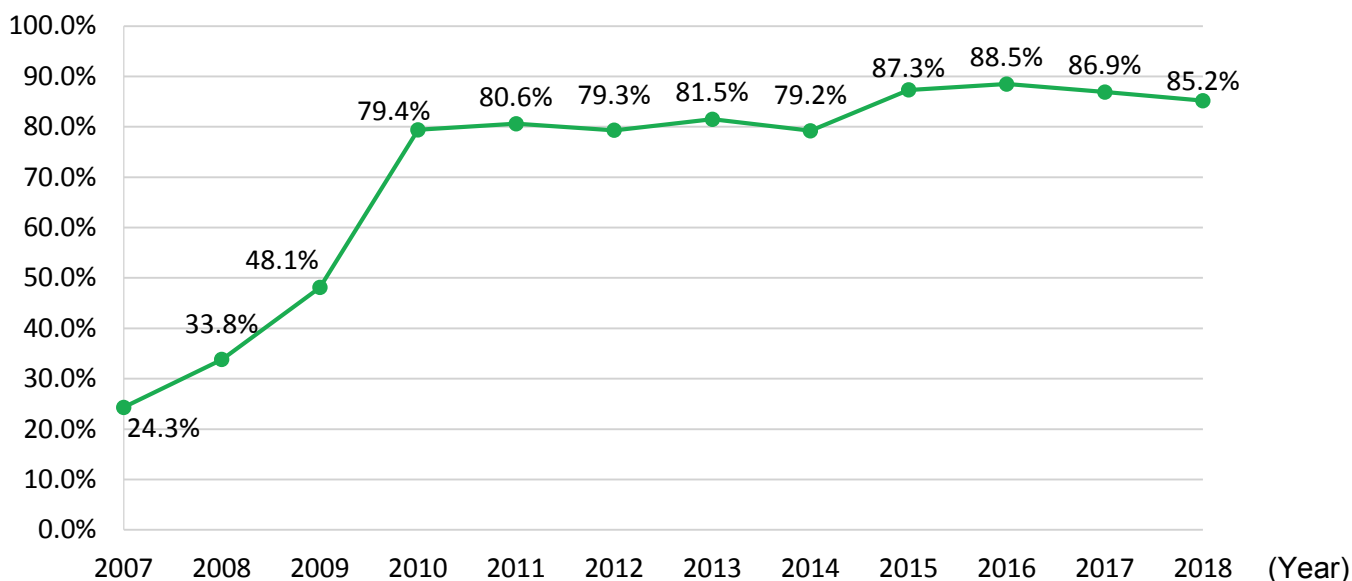


6. Residential Fire Alarms

Chart 6. Percentage of the Homes with Fire Alarms (2007-2018)

The installation rate of residential fire alarms in 2018 was 85.2%.

The installation rate, which was about 20% when all houses were obliged to install fire alarms in 2006, rose to about 80% in 2010, four years later. A residential fire alarm may not be able to detect fires due to the 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. It is also important to check the replacement period (about 10 years) of the main unit with the instruction manual or on the basis of the year of manufacture.



OPERATIONS

Firefighters and Their Activities

- Fire units were dispatched to 7,312 fires in Tokyo in 2018. On average, nine vehicles with about 37 firefighters responded to each fire.
- There were 23,543 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 (2018)

Fire units were dispatched to 7,312 fires (including false alarm “fires”) in 2018, totaling 66,287 vehicles with 274,699 firefighters. On average, about nine vehicles with about 37 firefighters were dispatched per fire.

	2018	From 2017
Response to Fires	7,312	-259
Total Responding Apparatus	66,287	-387
Total Responding Firefighters	274,699	-3,714
Average Operating Hours Per Response	1 hour 8 minutes	+1 minute

Chart 1-2. Number of the Fire Apparatus to Fire Scenes (2018)

Fire Engines	40,166	Command Vans	7,030
Foam Trucks	3,358	Ladder Trucks	5,346
Rescue Trucks	4,120	Helicopters	54

Chart 1-3. Number of the People Rescued from Fires (2018)

In 2018, the number of the people rescued from fires was 201, up 36 from the previous year.

	2018	From 2017
People Rescued from Fires by Firefighters	201	+36
People Given Evacuation Assistance by Firefighters	114	-281
Average Operating Hours Per Response	1 hour 8 minutes	+1 minute

2. Rescue Responses

Chart 2-1. Number of the Responses to Incidents (2018)

In 2018, the number of the people rescued from rescue incidents was 23,543, up 1,559 from the previous year. Both the number of people rescued, and the number of rescue teams dispatched increased.

	2018	From 2017
Response to Incidents	23,543	+1,559
People Rescued by Firefighters	19,381	+813
Total Responding Apparatus	75,639	+6,237
Total Responding Firefighters (Including DMAT*)	307,763	+26,123

*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 (2018)

The graphs below show the number of rescue team dispatches and the number of rescued victims classified by accident type in 2018. 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” covers the accidents in buildings and other structures. There were cases, as shown in the examples below, where EMS teams were dispatched after receiving the calls asking for ambulance assistance. However, these cases are classified as the rescue activities at buildings and other structures. Therefore, the number of such cases is increasing.

(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 with only three EMS members. Then firefighters' support was necessary.

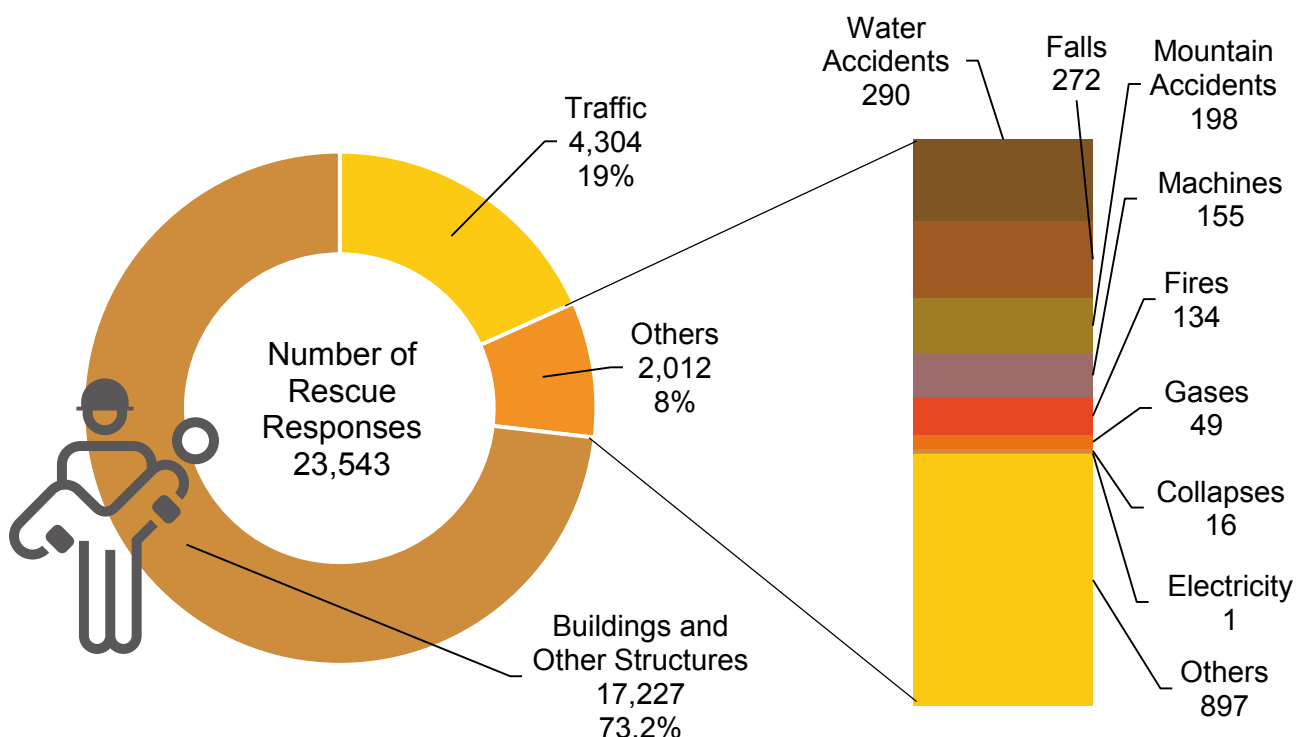
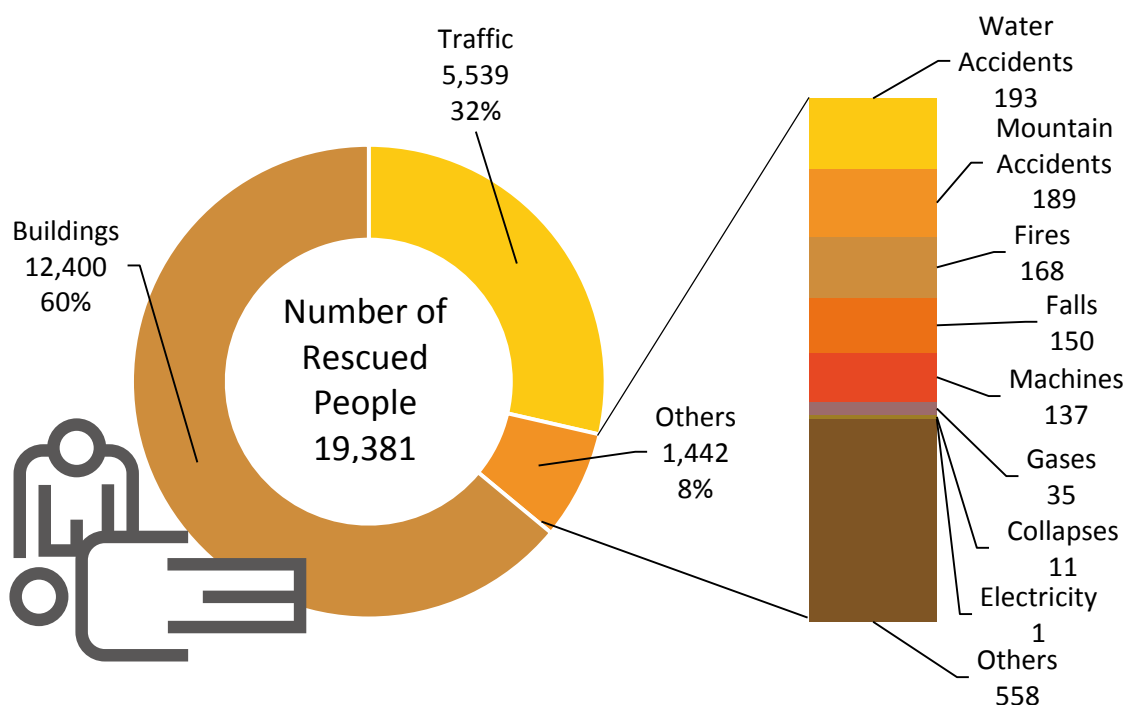


Chart 2-3. Breakdown of Rescued People by Incident Type (2018)



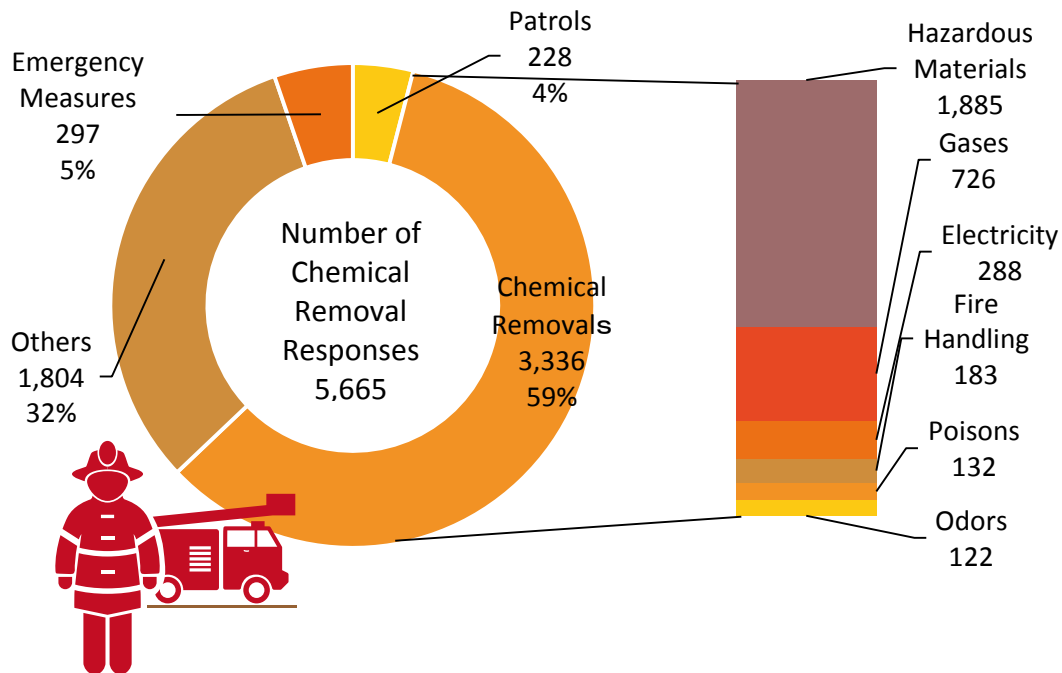
3. Chemical Removal Responses

Chart 3-1. Number of the Responses to Chemical Removal (2018)

Chemical removal responses are the activities to take necessary measures to prevent fires and reduce human damage in the event of the leakage of chemical substances, 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 2018. The number of the cases where gasoline leaks in traffic accidents falls under the elimination of danger, and so the statistics resulted in a high number.

	2018	From 2017
Responses to Chemical Removal	5,665	+7
Total Responding Apparatus	14,321	+400
Total Responding Firefighters	63,084	+1421

Chart 3-2. Breakdown of Chemical Removal Responses by Activity (2018)



4. Emergency Confirmation Responses

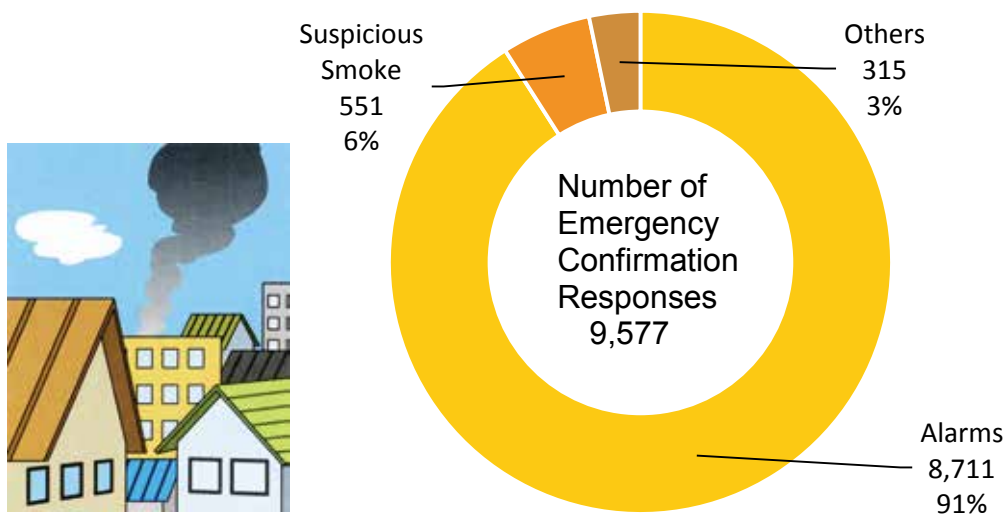
Chart 4-1. Number of the Responses for Emergency Confirmation (2018)

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).

	2018	From 2017
Responses to Emergency Confirmation	9,577	+1,106
Total Responding Apparatus	15,327	+1,489
Total Responding Firefighters	71,013	+6,251

Chart 4-2. Breakdown of Emergency Confirmation Responses by Cause (2018)

It shows the breakdown by category in 2018. The ringing of alarm bells accounted for over 90%.



5. PA Responses

Chart 5-1. Breakdown of PA Responses by Activity (2018)

“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 responses are required if the transportation of people to save their lives is difficult.

“PA” stands for “Pumper and Ambulance.” Both of them are dispatched at the same time. With consideration of the situations where ambulance crew members find it difficult to conduct life-saving activities for critical patients or difficult to transport victims due to narrow stairways and passages, pumpers or other vehicles are dispatched from the nearest fire station at the same time to conduct cooperative activities.

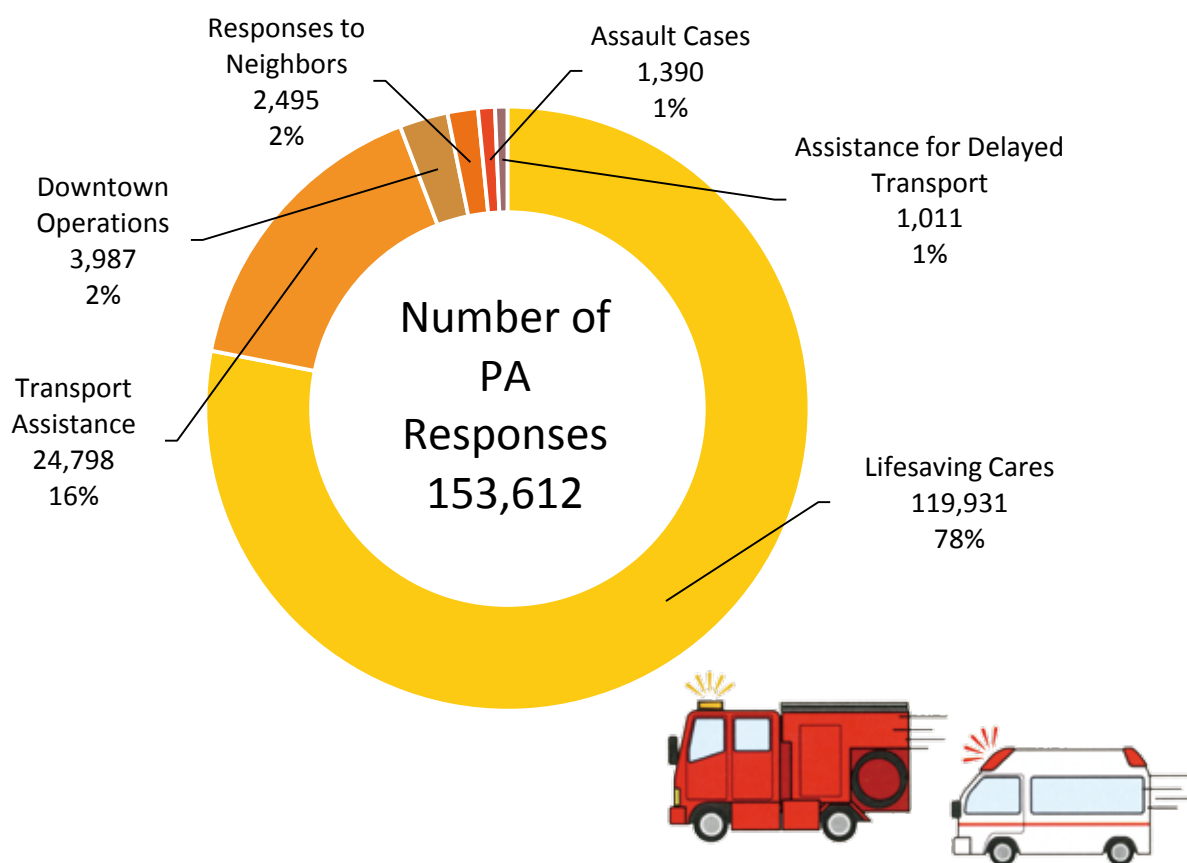


Chart 5-2. Number of PA Responses (2018)

	2018	From 2017
PA Responses	153,612	-1,388
Total Responding Apparatus	154,899	-1,243

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

1. Ambulance Runs

Chart 1-1. Number of Ambulance Runs (2014-2018)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ambulance Runs	757,554	759,802	777,382	785,184	818,062
Runs Per Day	2,075	2,082	2,124	2,151	2,241
Dispatch Frequency (Seconds)	42	42	41	40	39

Chart 1-2. Breakdown of Ambulance Runs by Incident Type (2018)

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

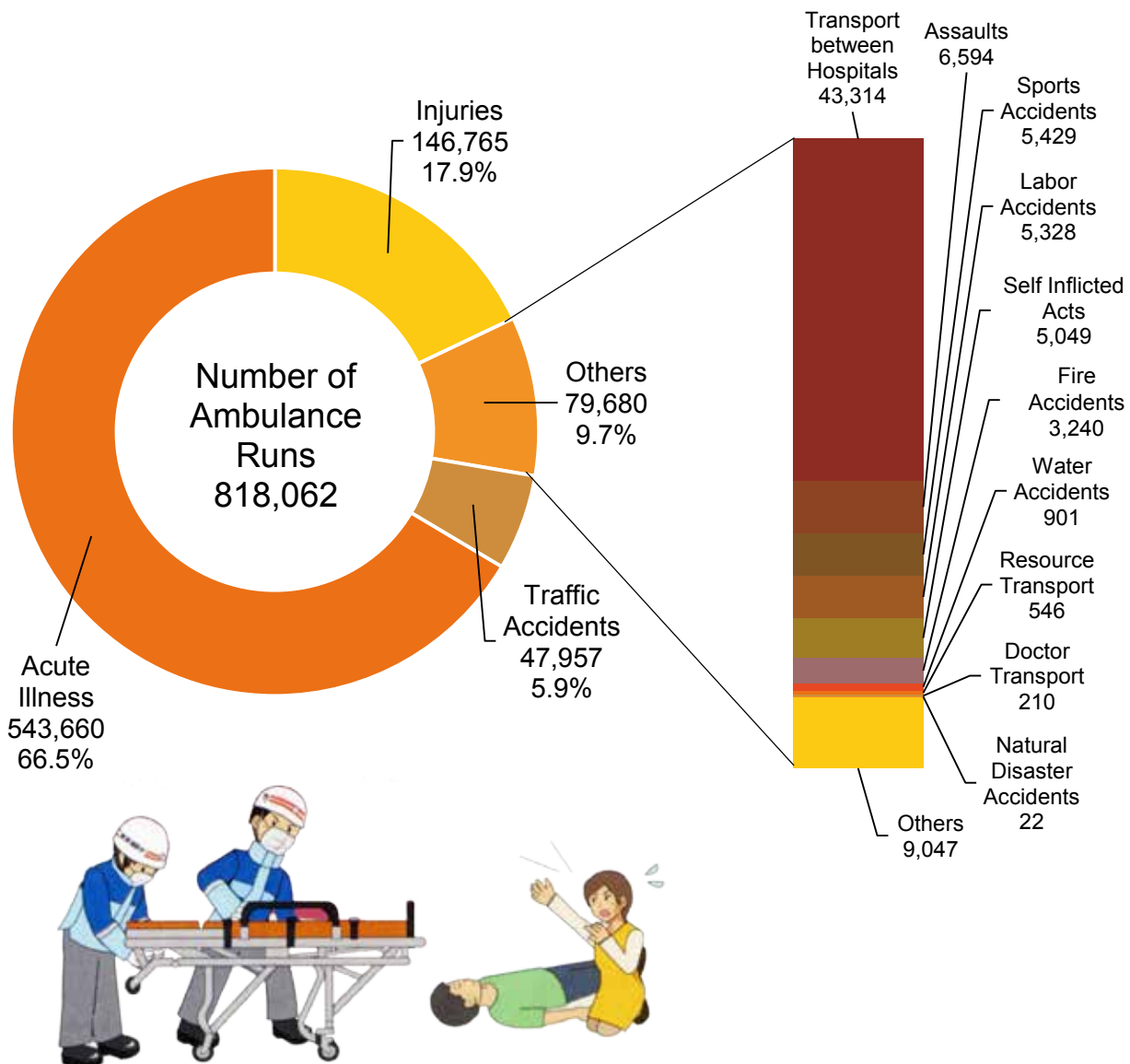


Chart 1-3. Flow of an Average Ambulance Response (2018)

In 2018, the average time required for emergency activities—from the moment ambulance teams were dispatched until their return to the fire station—was 89 minutes and 11 seconds, and the average running distance was 10.5 km. Compared to the previous year, the average time for emergency activities was 2 minutes and 11 seconds shorter, and the average running distance was 0.1 km shorter.

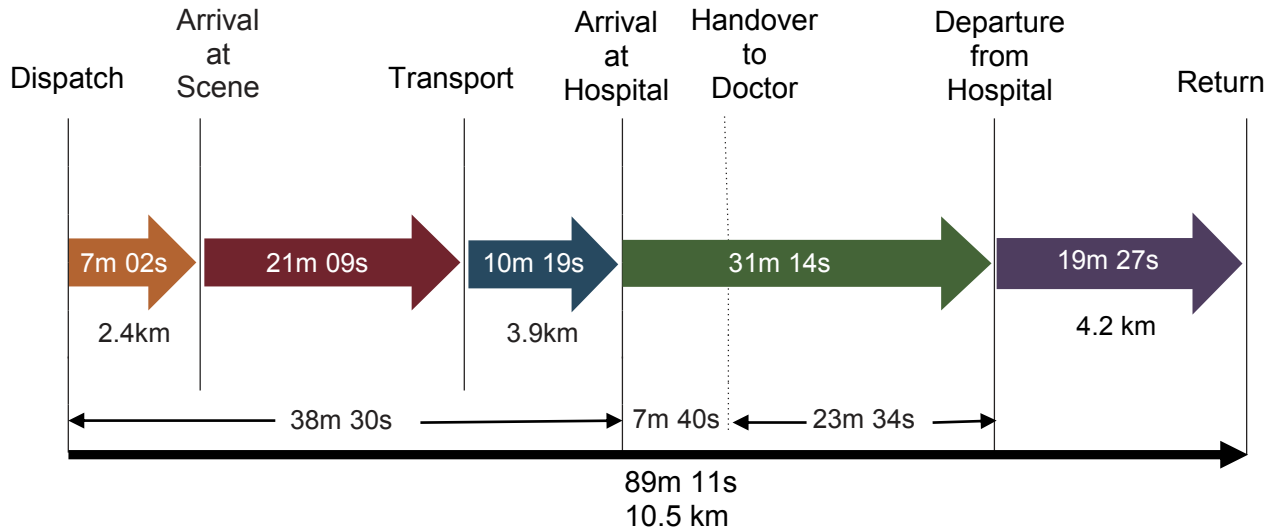


Chart 1-4. Number of Ambulance Runs by Month (2018)

EMS dispatches in January and December are expected to increase due to influenza epidemics, 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.

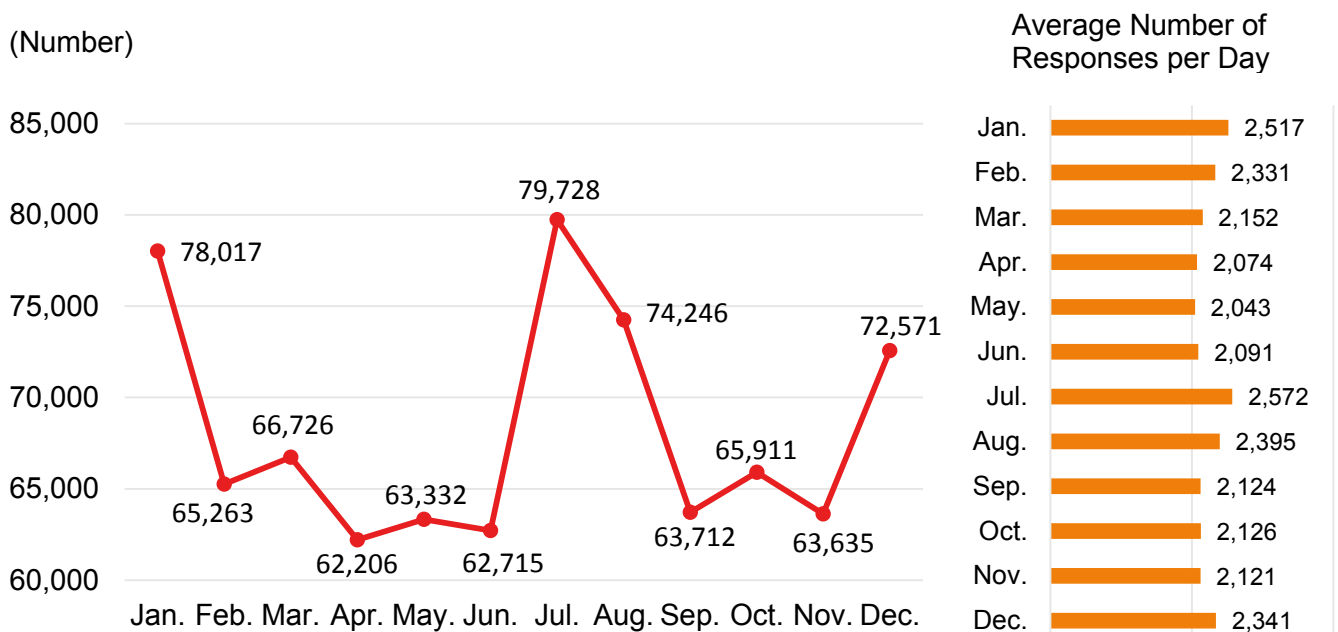


Chart 1-5. Number of Ambulance Runs by Hour (2018)

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 12 midnight to 7 a.m.

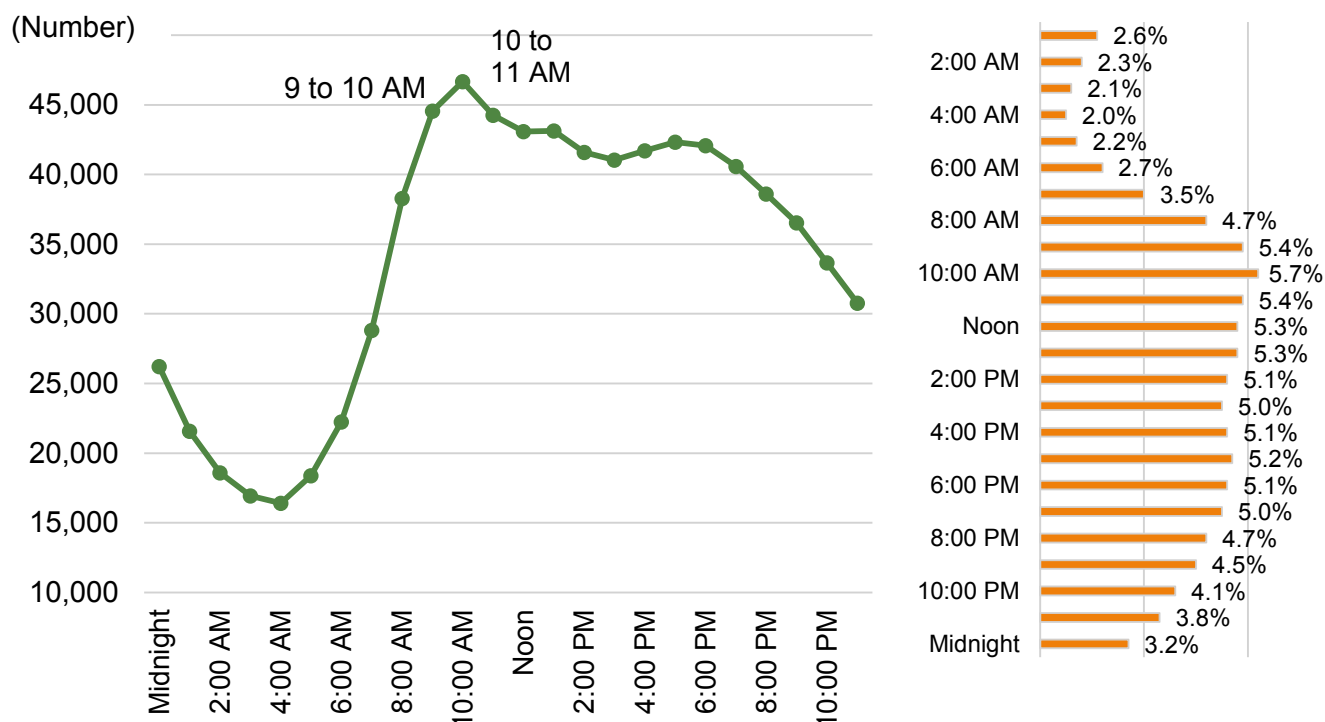


Chart 1-6. Top Five Ambulance Runs by Railroad Station (2018)

In terms of the number of ambulance dispatches on a station-by-station basis in Tokyo's 23 wards, Shinjuku Station accounted for the highest number, followed by Tokyo Station and Shibuya 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	2,223	Tachikawa	494
2	Tokyo	1,809	Machida	385
3	Shibuya	1,452	Hachioji	375
4	Ikebukuro	1,417	Kichioji	212
5	Ueno	837	Mitaka	195

Chart 1-7. Top Five Ambulance Runs by Municipality (2018)

In terms of the number of ambulance dispatches on a ward-by-ward basis in Tokyo's 23 wards, Adachi 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	Adachi	44,638	Hachioji	30,726
2	Setagaya	44,333	Machida	21,670
3	Ota	42,117	Fuchu	12,828
4	Edogawa	38,264	Tachikawa	12,110
5	Nerima	37,147	Chofu	11,944

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	Fri., August 3, 2018	3,048	248	35.4°C
5	Wed., July 18, 2018	3,036	361	35.3°C

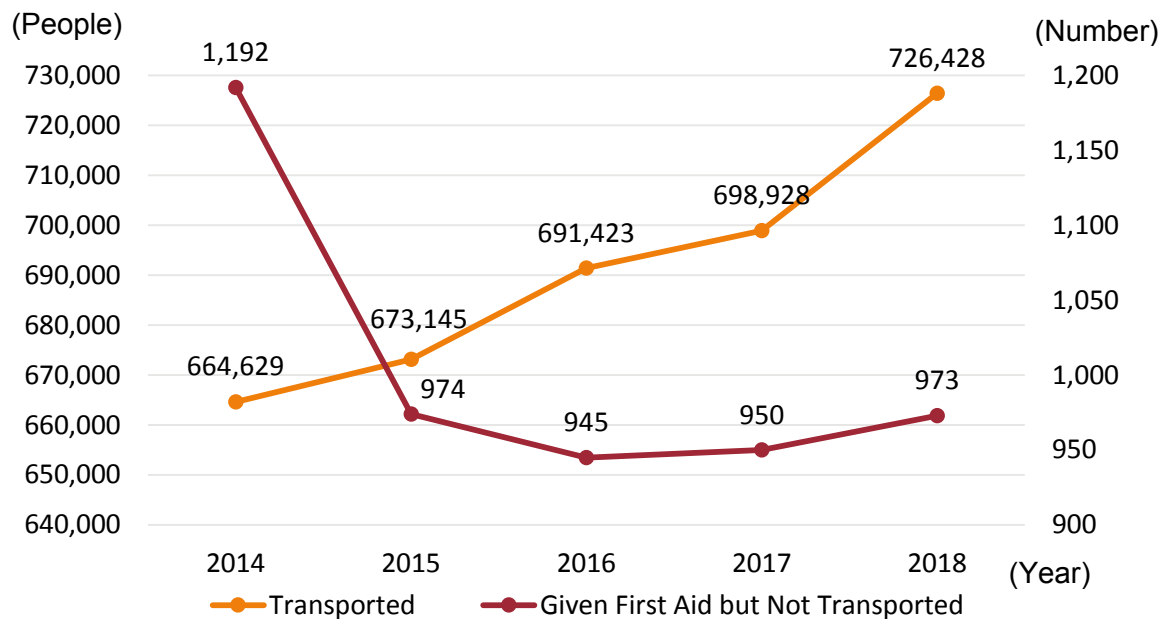
(Wintertime)

Ranking	Date	Runs	Weather Conditions
1	Wed., January 24, 2018	2,826	-1.8°C (Lowest) (snow 9 cm)
2	Tue., December 30, 2014	2,806	1.8°C (Lowest)
3	Tue., December 17, 2016	2,800	0°C (Lowest)
4	Tue., January 9, 2018	2,787	3.3°C (Lowest)
5	Mon., January 22, 2018	2,754	-0.5°C (Lowest) (snow 23 cm)

2. Patient Transport

Chart 2-1. Number of the Patients Transported by Ambulances (2014-2018)

The number of the people transported by ambulances (the patients transported to medical institutions) was 726,428 in 2018, 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 973. This means EMS teams attended to a total of 727,401 people.



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Transported	664,629	673,145	691,423	698,928	726,428
Given First Aid but Not Transported	1,192	974	945	950	973
Total	665,821	674,119	692,368	699,878	727,401

Chart 2-2. Breakdown of Transported Patients by Severity (2018)

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

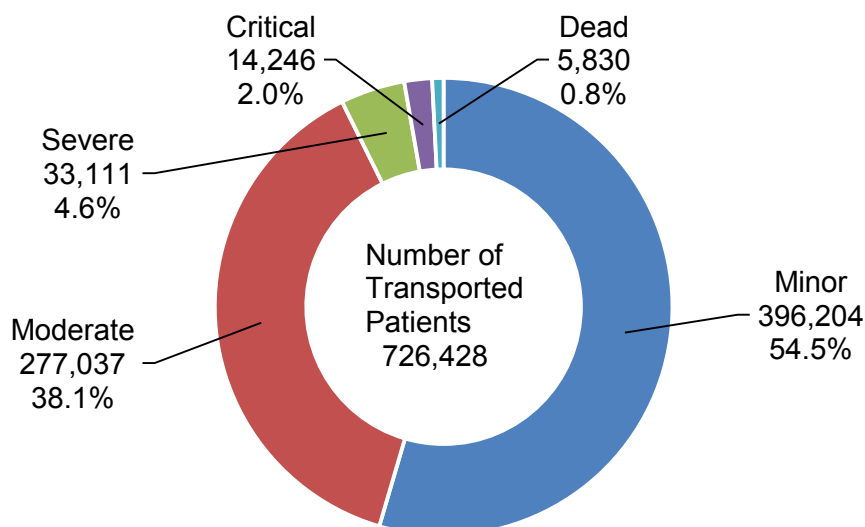


Chart 2-3. Breakdown of Transported Patients by Age Group (2018)

In terms of age group, the ratio of the transported people aged 75 and over was the highest in 2018.

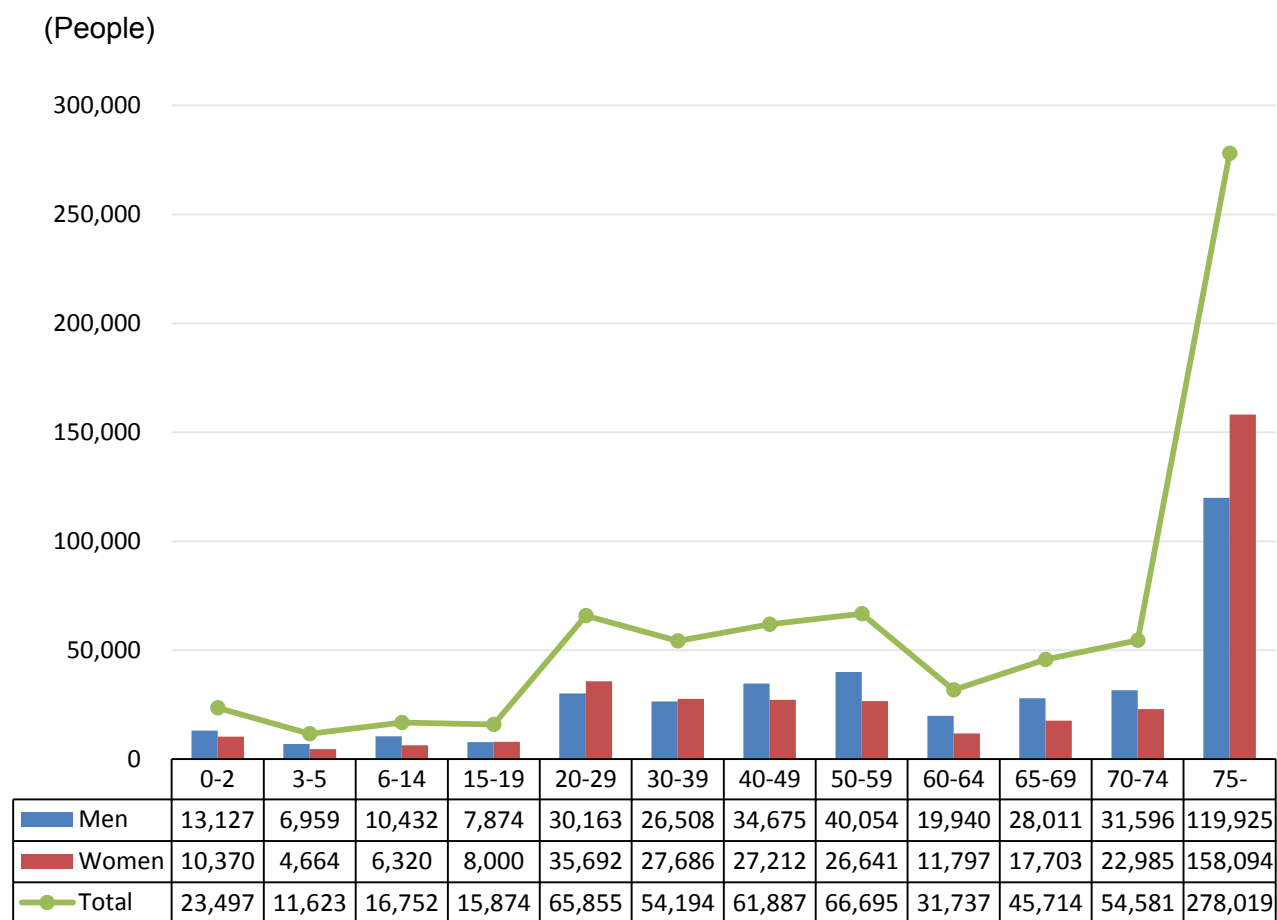
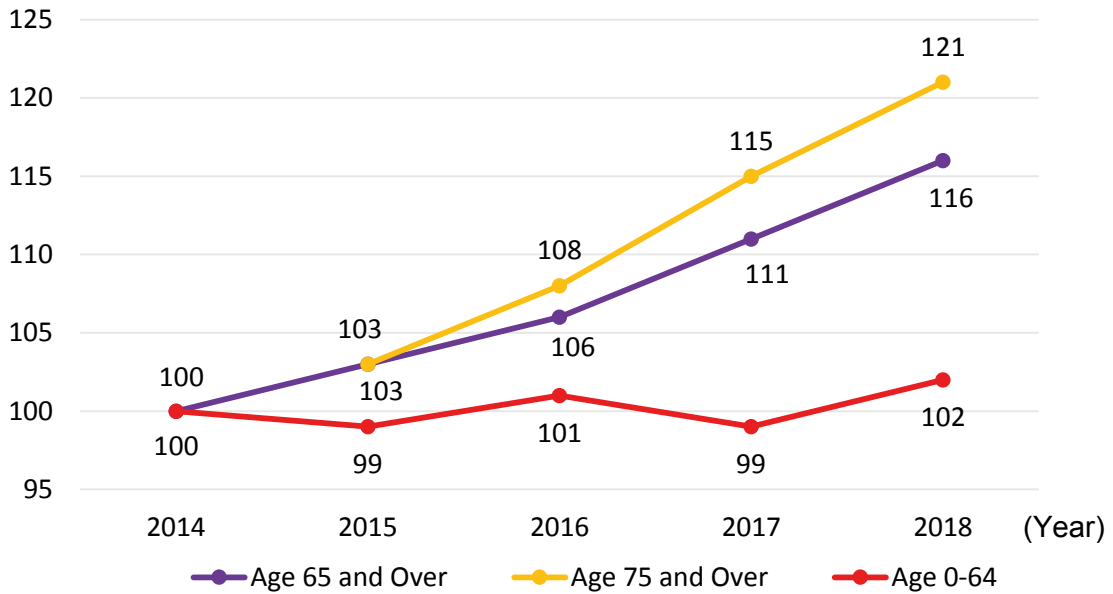


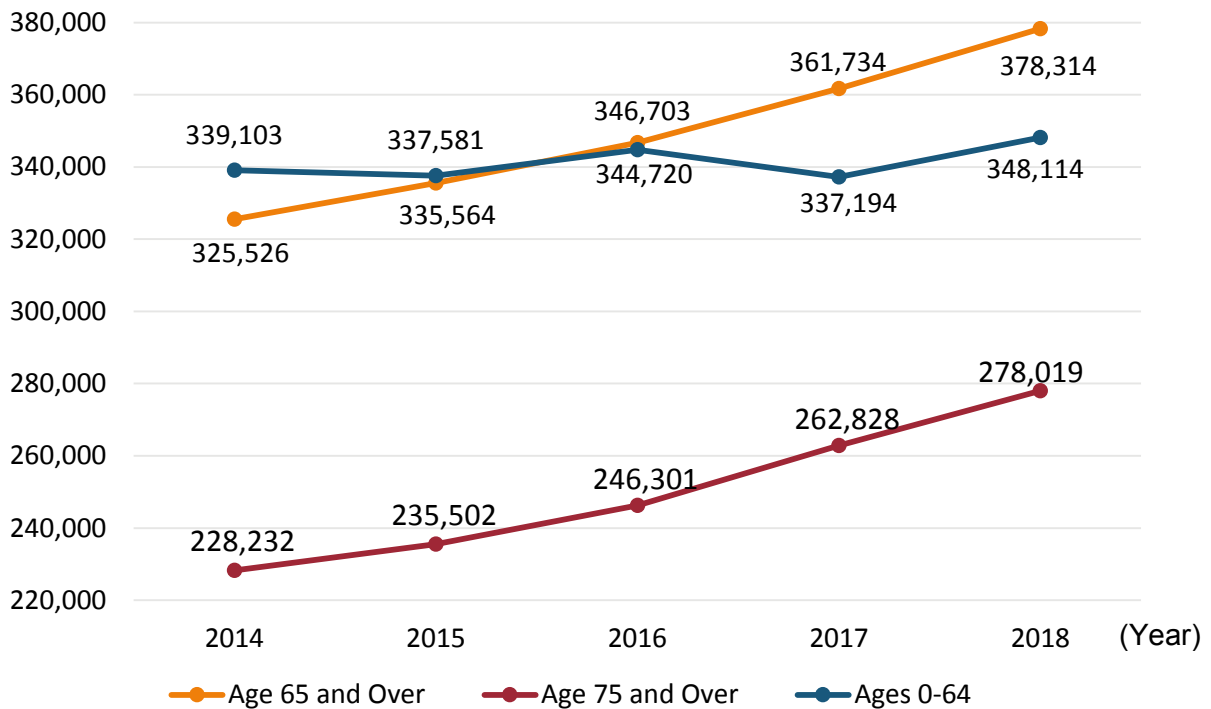
Chart 2-4. Number of Transported Elderly Patients (2014-2018)

A total of 378,314 elderly people aged 65 and over were transported in 2018, which accounted for 52.1% of all. In terms of the indexes based on the figure of 2014 as 100, the ratio of the increase in the number of elderly people aged 75 and over transported increased significantly.

Indexes [2014=100]



(People)



3. Bystanders First Aid

Chart 3-1. Number of Participants in Lifesaving Course (2014-2018)

The number of the participants in lifesaving courses (ordinary lifesaving courses, advanced lifesaving courses, and first-aid courses) accounted for 246,086 in 2018. The total number of participants, including those in emergency relief courses, accounted for 697,823.

There were cases where people with cardiac arrest received first-aid treatment, such as chest compressions or AEDs, from bystanders (15.1%) on the spot and those who did not (4.9%). The survival rate of those who received first aid was approximately three times higher one month later than those who did not (in 2018). Take lifesaving courses and learn first aid.

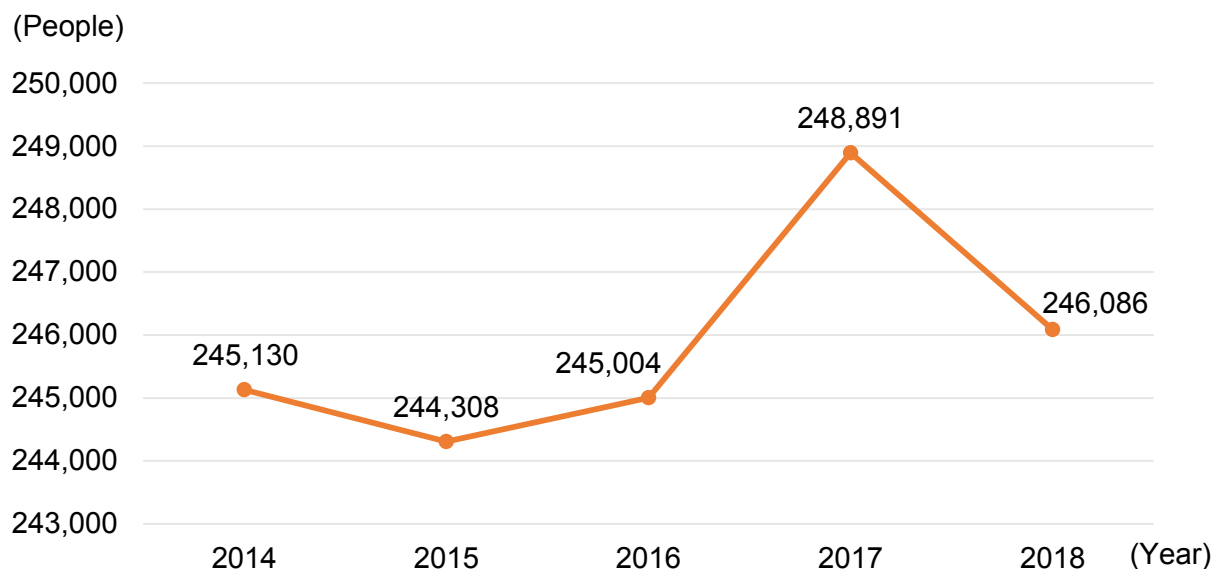


Chart 3-2. Breakdown of Bystander-Initiated First Aid by Treatment Type (2018)

Before the arrival of EMS teams, 24,252 people received first-aid treatment from their family members, friends, neighbors, etc.

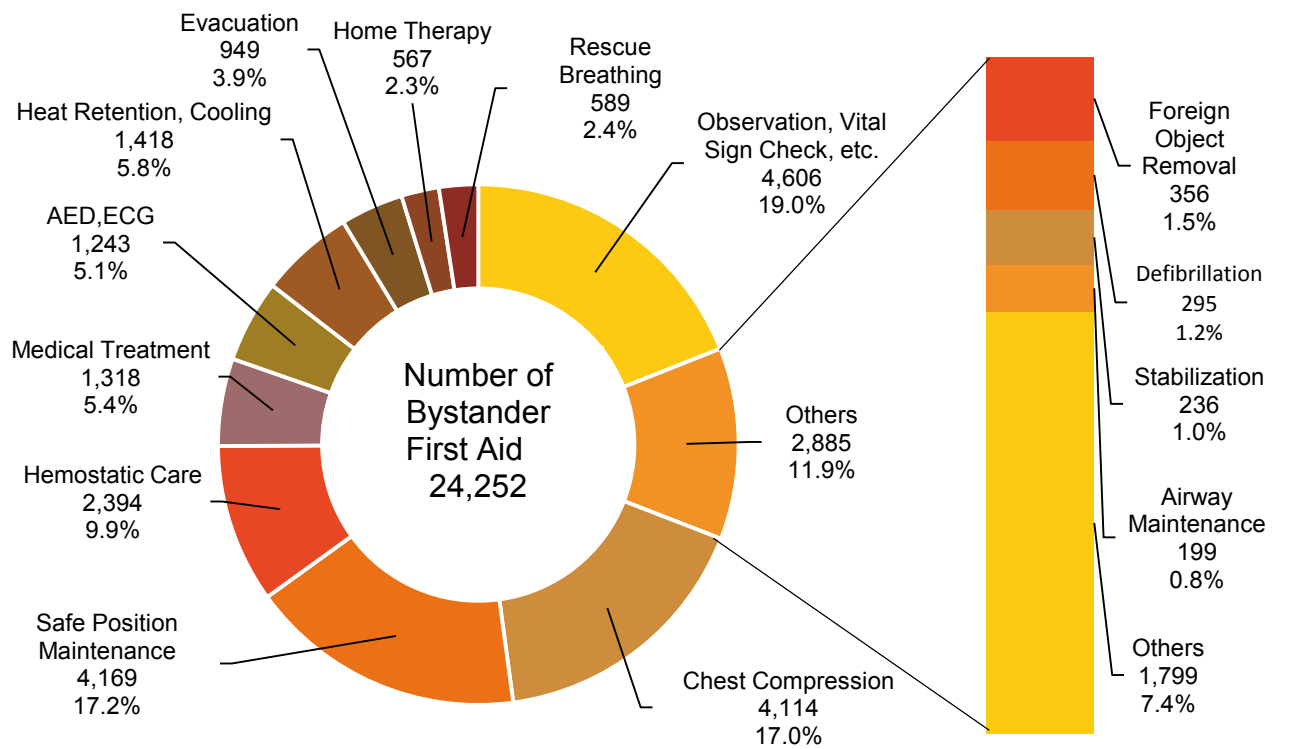
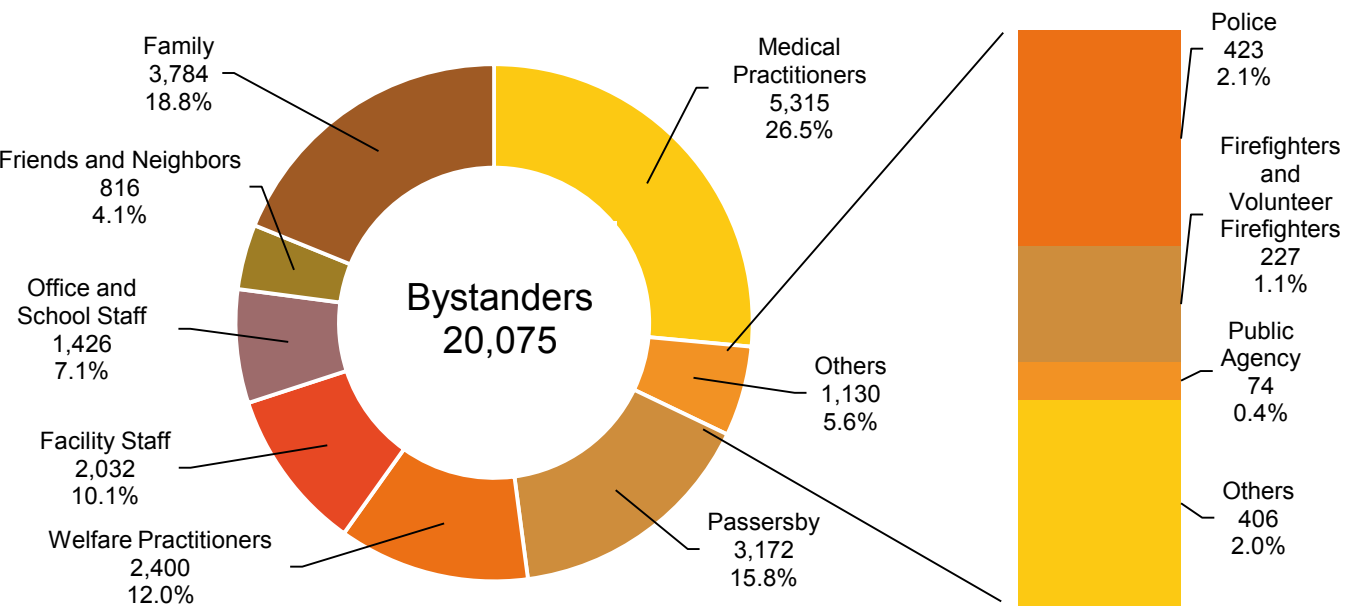


Chart 3-3. Breakdown of Bystanders by Occupation (2018)

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 Emergency Telephone Consultation Center of the Tokyo Fire Department receives telephone inquiries from people who are wondering if they should call ambulances or get medical attention in case of sudden illness or injury and gives advice on the necessity of emergency consultation as well as suitable clinical departments and medical institutions.



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

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
2018	398,877	196,012	201,943	30,003	666	256
2017	369,018	195,707	172,551	29,838	613	147

*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 (2018)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the emergency consultations out of the calls that the Center received in 2018.

The percentage of the consultations on children's fever was increasing.

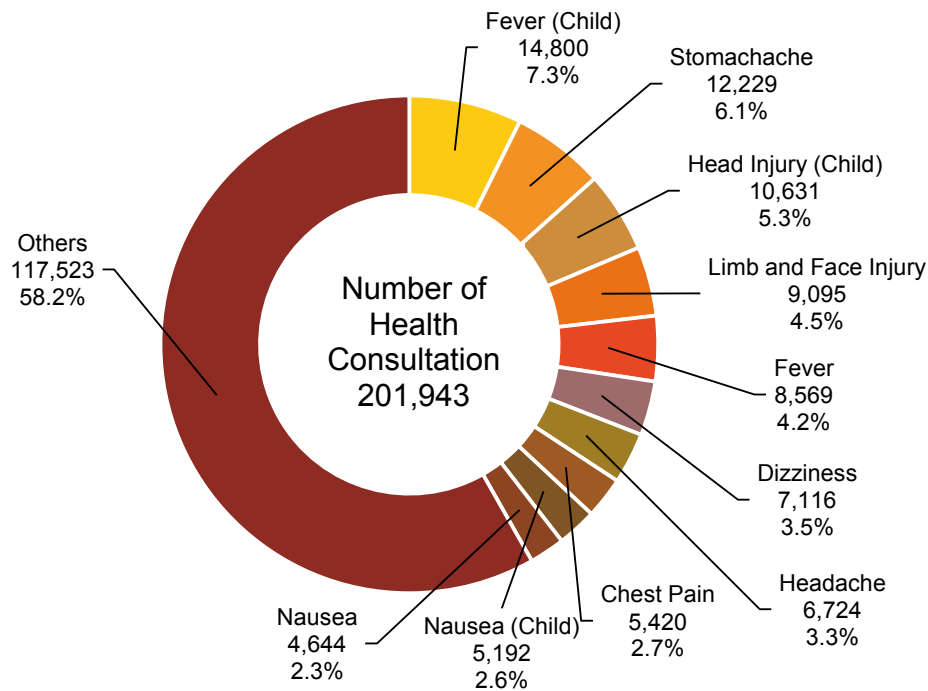
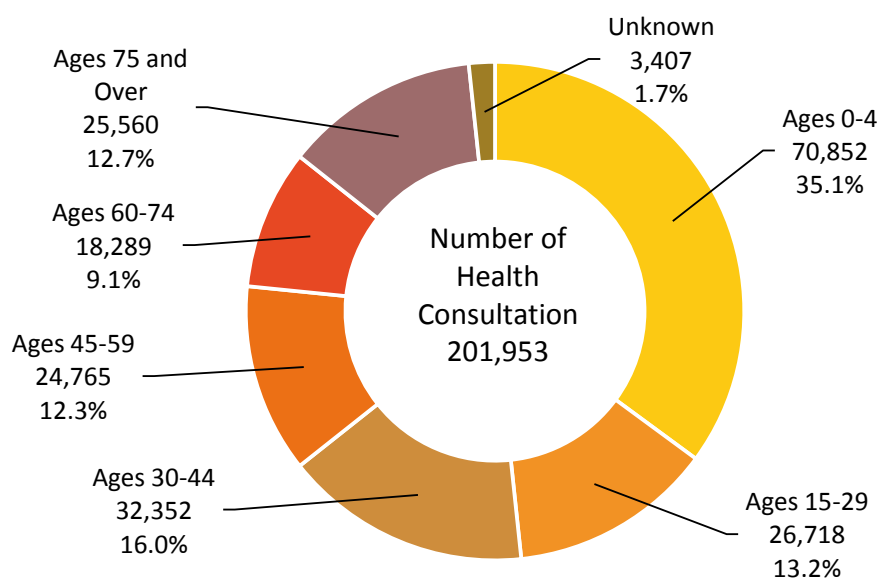


Chart 4-3. Breakdown of Health Consultation by Age Group (2018)

The following graph shows the age structure of the people that callers consulted about in 2018. 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 12.7%. In terms of the proportion of the people transported by ambulances, those aged 75 and over accounted for 37.6% of the total. Use “#7119” if you are unsure 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 (2018)

Within the TFD's jurisdiction, 17,490 drills for fire safety and disaster preparedness were conducted in 2018, and 2,364,792 people participated. Evacuation drills were the most common, followed by initial firefighting drills and first aid training.

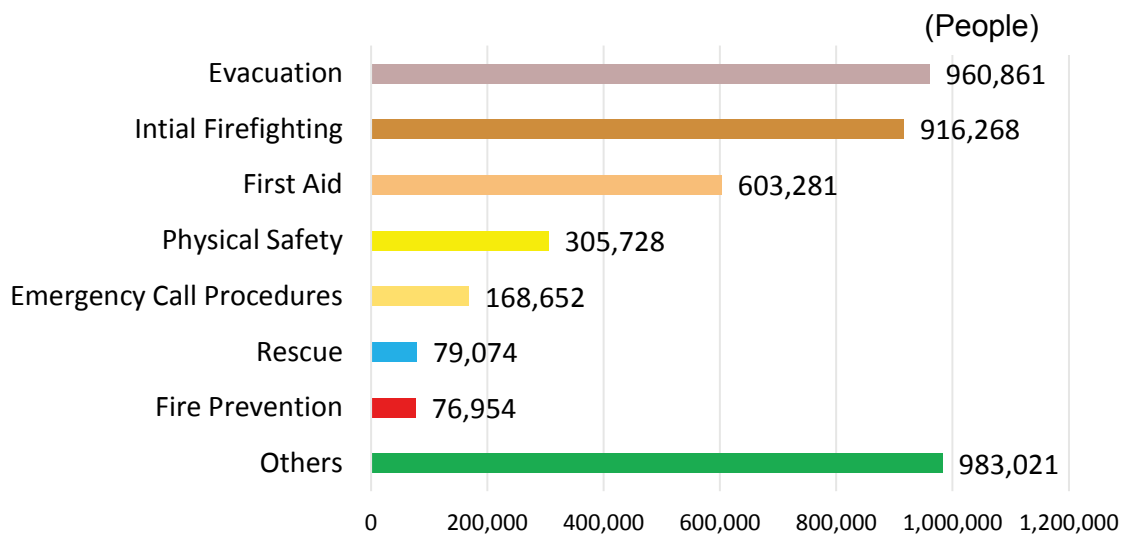


Chart 1-2. Number of Participants in Comprehensive Life Safety Education Sessions (2018)

Within the TFD's jurisdiction in 2018, 12,720 sessions of "comprehensive life safety education" were held, and 1,440,488 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.

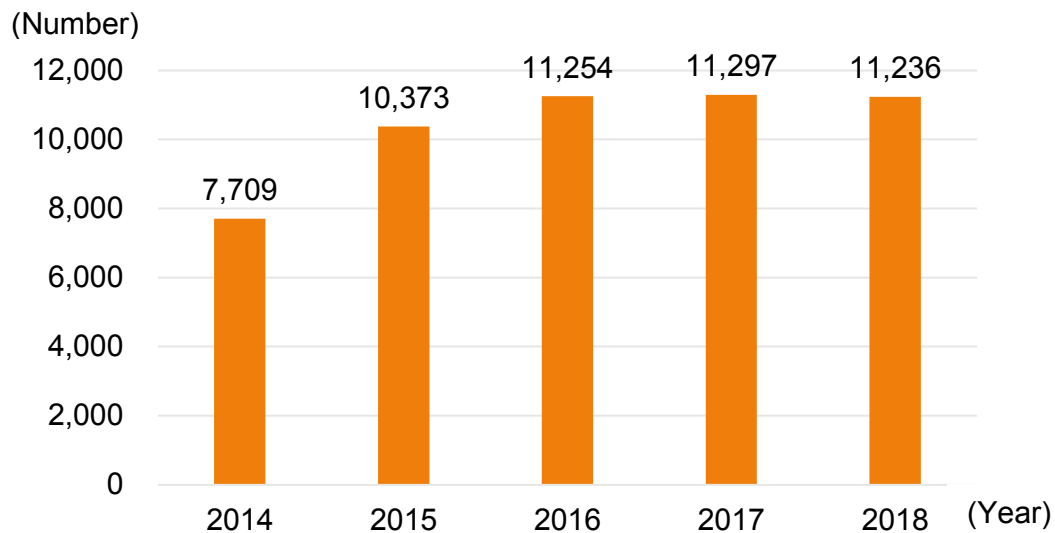
"Comprehensive life safety education" is the disaster prevention education provided according to the developmental stage of children to protect them from various disasters and accidents.

	Sessions	Participants
Preschools / Kindergartens	3,278	239,193
Elementary Schools	3,442	576,055
Junior High Schools	2,468	187,672
High Schools	907	192,510
Universities	408	74,773
Special Education Support Schools	184	14,571
Others	2,033	155,714
TOTAL	12,720	1,440,488

2. Inspection for Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness

Chart 2. Number of Home Inspections for Fire Safety and Disaster Preparedness (2014-2018)

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 who need assistance to check the dangers of fires, earthquakes, 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 2018, the TFD conducted 11,236 inspections, a decrease of 61 from the previous year.



3. Daily Accidents

Chart 3-1. Number of the Patients Transported by Ambulance Due to Daily Accidents (2014-2018)

Within the TFD's jurisdiction, 668,441 people were transported by ambulance due to daily life accidents during the five years from 2014 to 2018. The number of transported people has increased every year, and 144,548 people, the largest number in the past five years, were transported by ambulance in 2018.

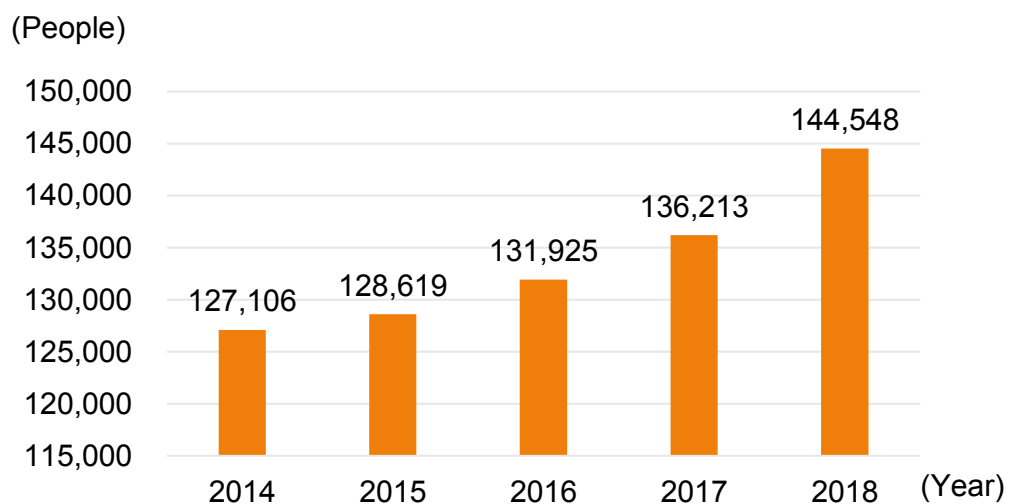


Chart 3-2. Breakdown of Transported Patients (Due to Daily Accidents) by Age Group (2018)

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 81,952, which occupied more than half the total. In the younger generation, the number of infants (aged five and under) accounted for 9,490, which occupied approximately 70% of the accidents of children (aged 12 and under).

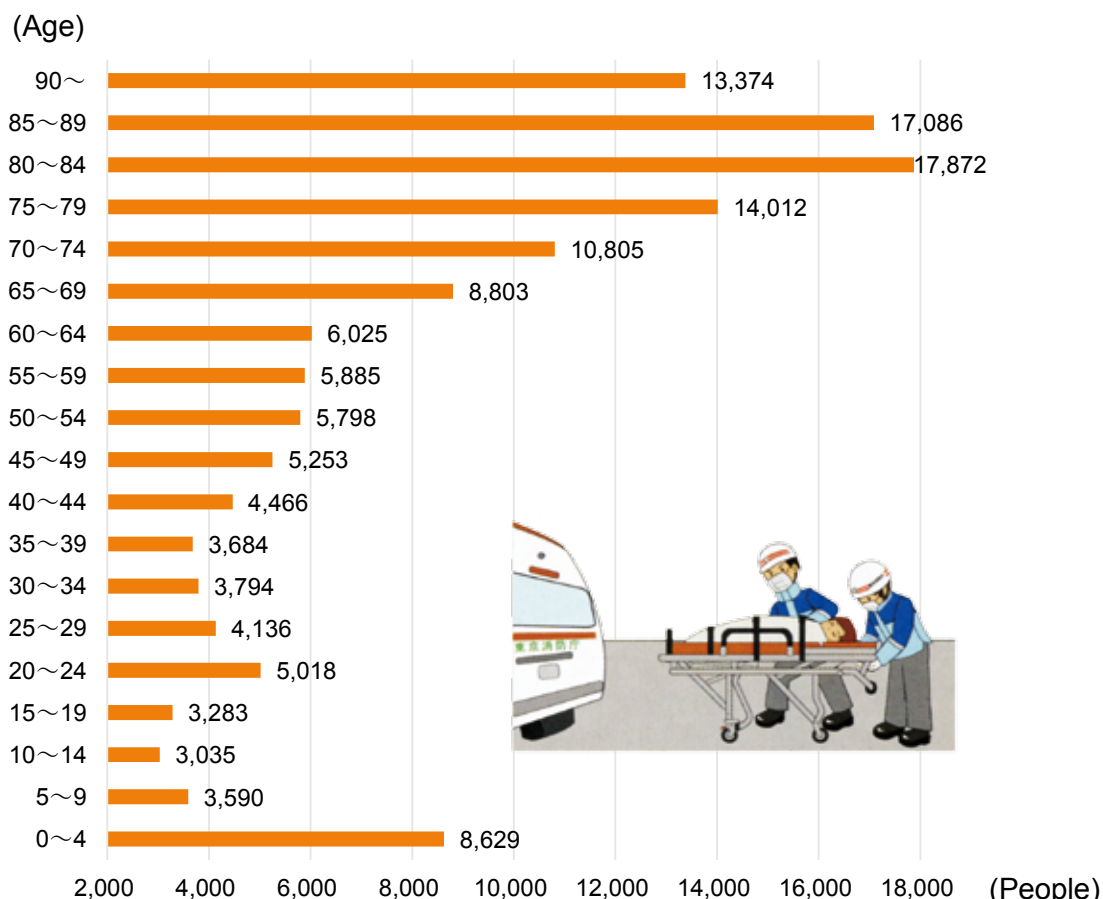


Chart 3-3. Breakdown of Transported Infant Patients (Due to Daily Accidents) by Age (2018)

In terms of the accidents of infants by age in 2018, the number of ambulance-transported, one-year-old infants was 2,327, which was the largest number in the "infant" category. This was followed by two-year-old infants at 2,017.

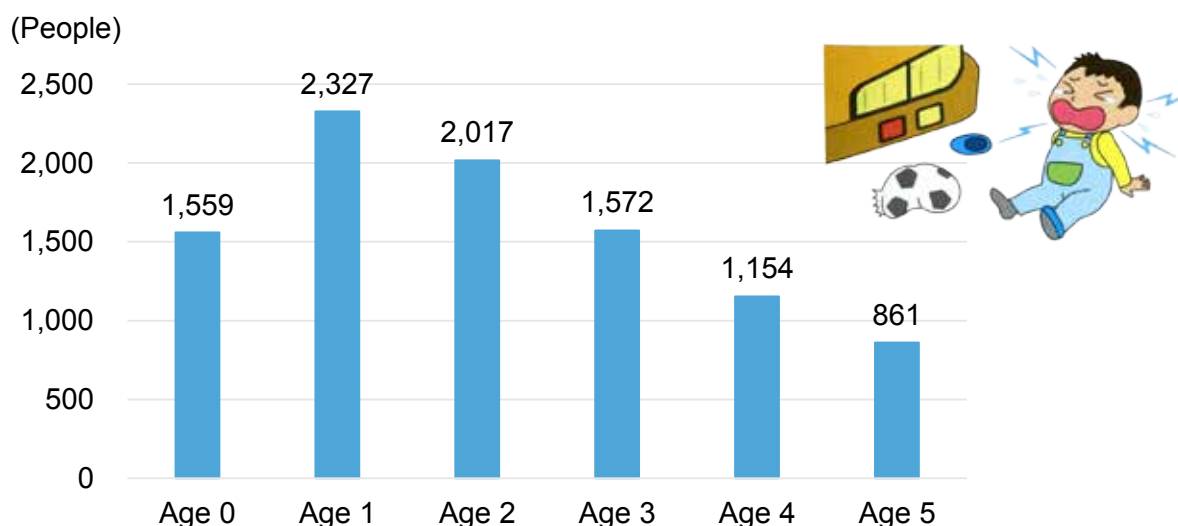
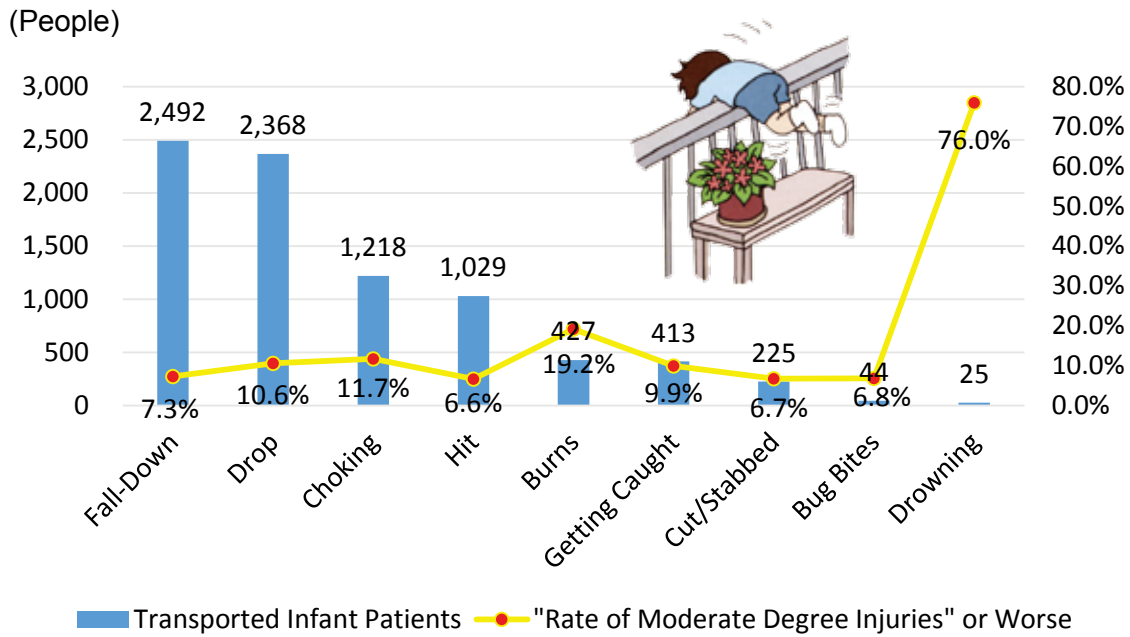


Chart 3-4. Major Causes of Infants' Daily Accidents (2018)

The most common accidents of infants was fall-down accidents, where 2,492 infants were transported by ambulance. Drowning in baths was the highest cause of infants' accidents, where a whopping 70% of them resulted in moderate or more serious conditions. In addition, about 20% of infants who suffered from burns were diagnosed as having moderate or more serious injuries.



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) (2014-2018)

Elderly people's accidents are increasing year by year. The number of ambulance-transported elderly people in 2018 was 81,952, an increase of 15,930 compared to 2014.

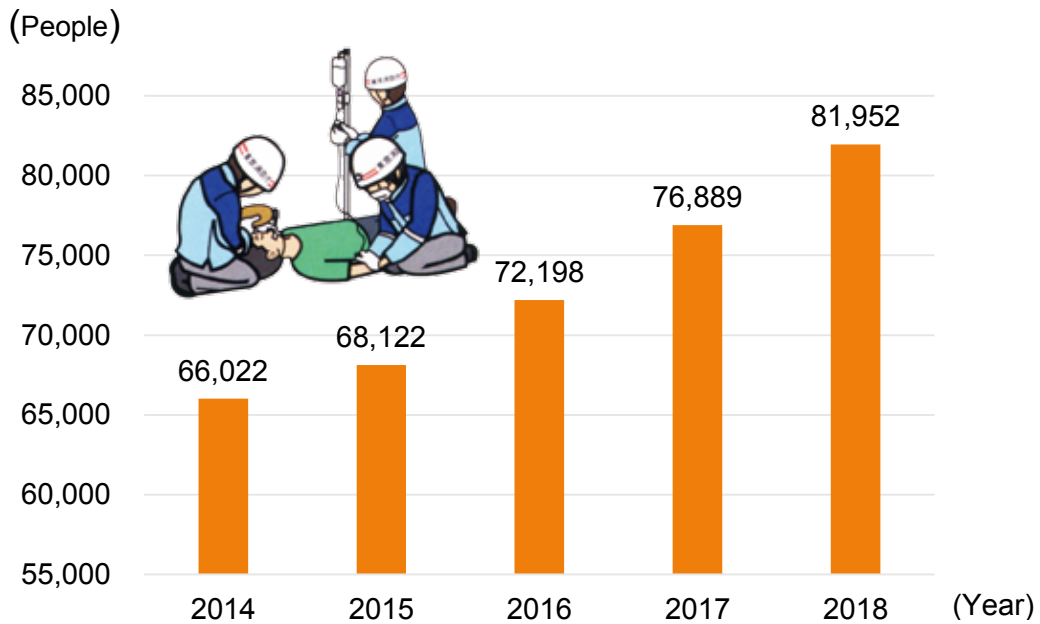
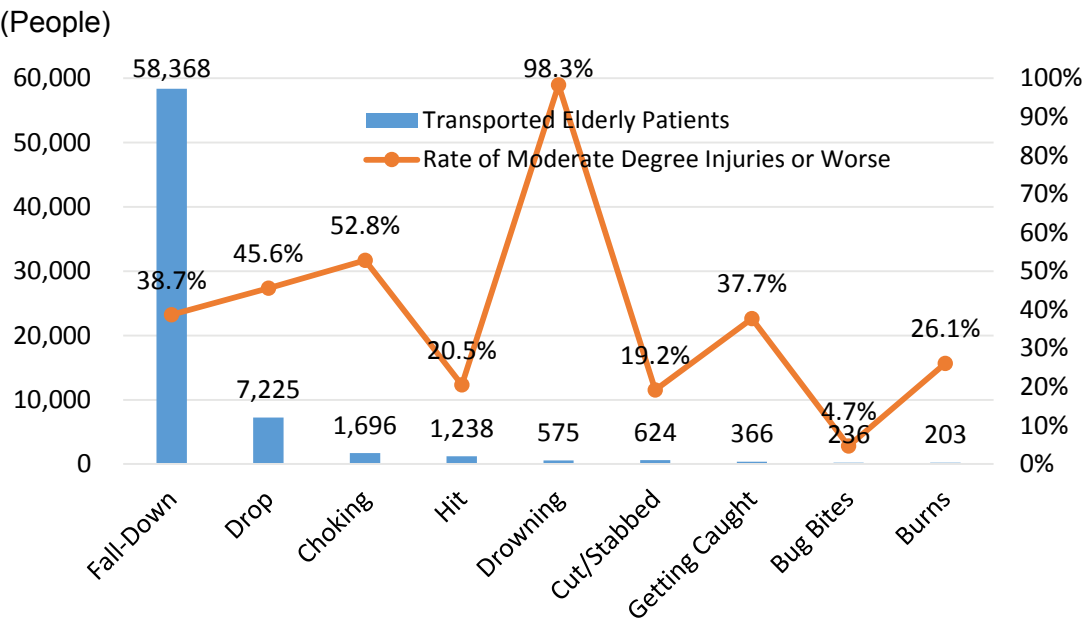


Chart 3-6. Major Causes of the Elderly's Daily Accidents (2018)

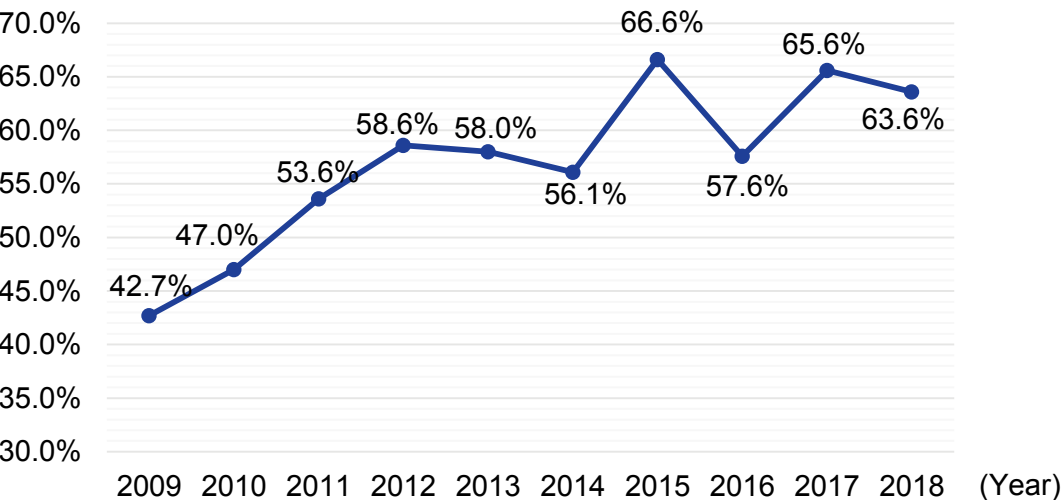
The most common accidents of elderly people were fall-down, where 58,368 people were transported by ambulance. The number actually accounted for about 80% of all the accidents. Drowning in baths was the number one cause of moderate or more serious conditions in elderly people who had accidents, accounting for a surprising 98.3%. The elderly people are more likely to suffer a serious condition than the younger age groups.



4. Furniture Safety Measures

Chart 4. Percentage of the Furniture with Safety Measures (2009-2018)

According to the 2018 public-poll survey on firefighting, 63.6% 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, 8.0% of respondents answered 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, 23.5% of respondents answered that they did not take any measures, a decrease of 1.6% from the previous year. The implementation rate increased by 20.9% over the last decade.



5. Disaster Relief Volunteers

Chart 5-1. Number of Registered Disaster Relief Volunteers by the General Public (2014-2018)

As of the end of December 2018, the number of disaster relief volunteers registered with the TFD was 14,442. In recent years, both the total number of registered members and the number of new registrants have been decreasing.

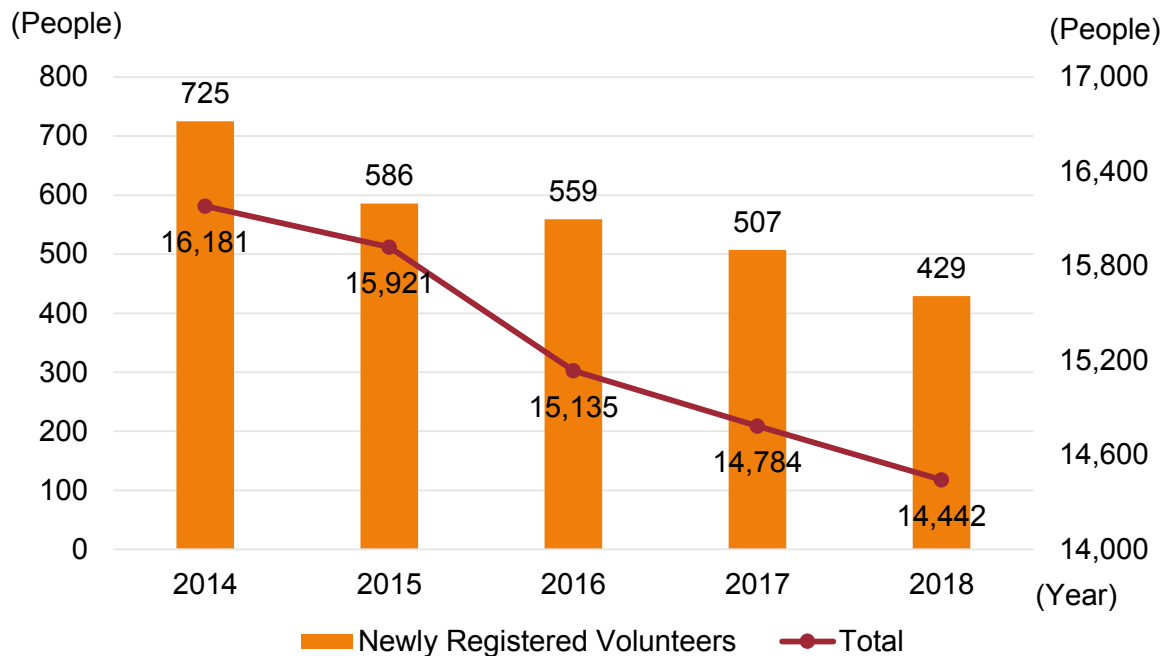


Chart 5-2. Breakdown of Registered Disaster Relief Volunteers by Gender (2018)

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

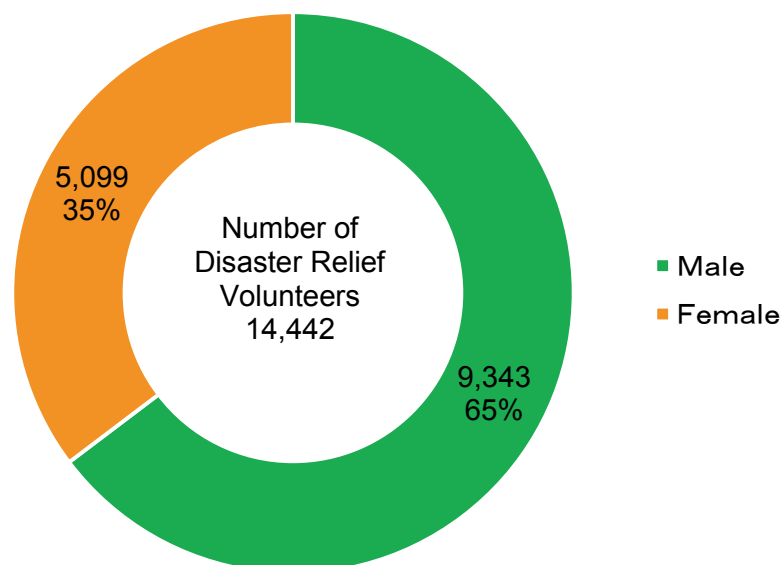


Chart 5-3. Breakdown of Registered Disaster Relief Volunteers by Age Group (2018)

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 47% of the total.

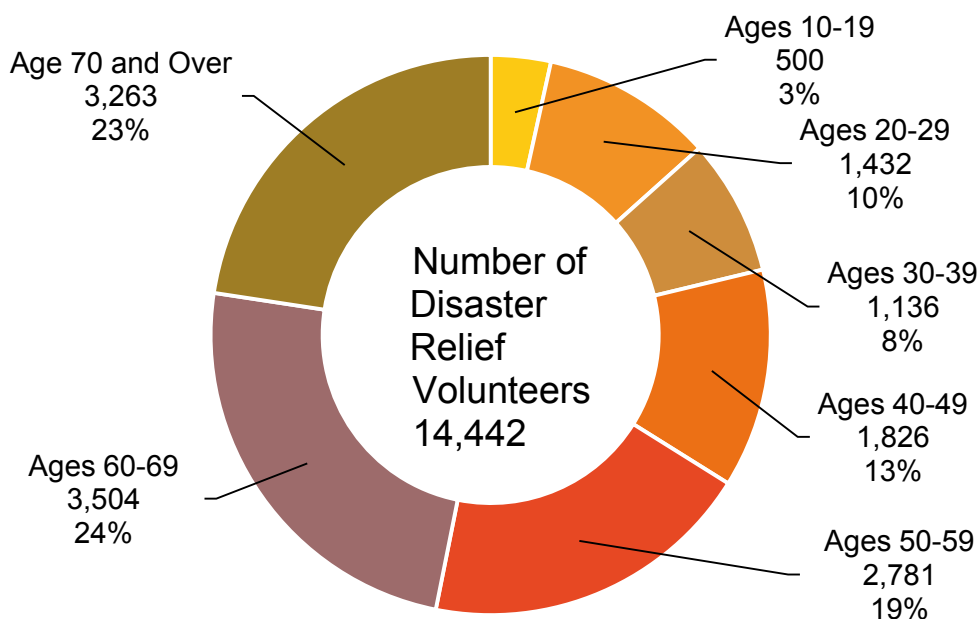


Chart 5-4. Breakdown of Registered Disaster Relief Volunteers by Occupation (2018)

The number of registered company employees, which accounted for 42% of the total, was the largest of all, followed by self-employed workers (15%) and homemakers (14%).

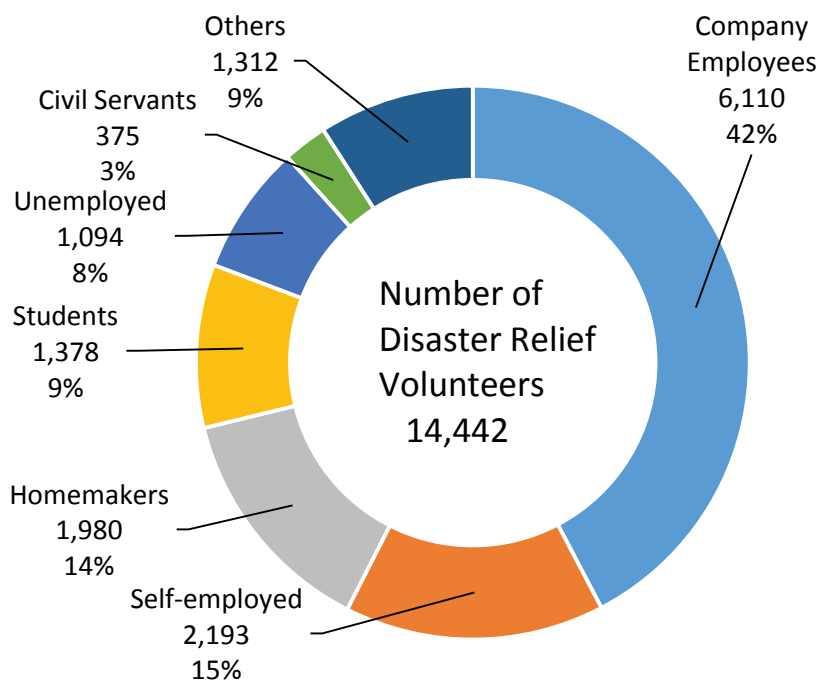


Chart 5-5. Number of the Events and Activities Participated in by Disaster Relief Volunteers (2017-2018)

The total number of the activities that volunteer members participated in 2018 was 1,895. In terms of activity items, Tokyo resident guidance accounted for the largest number of activities.

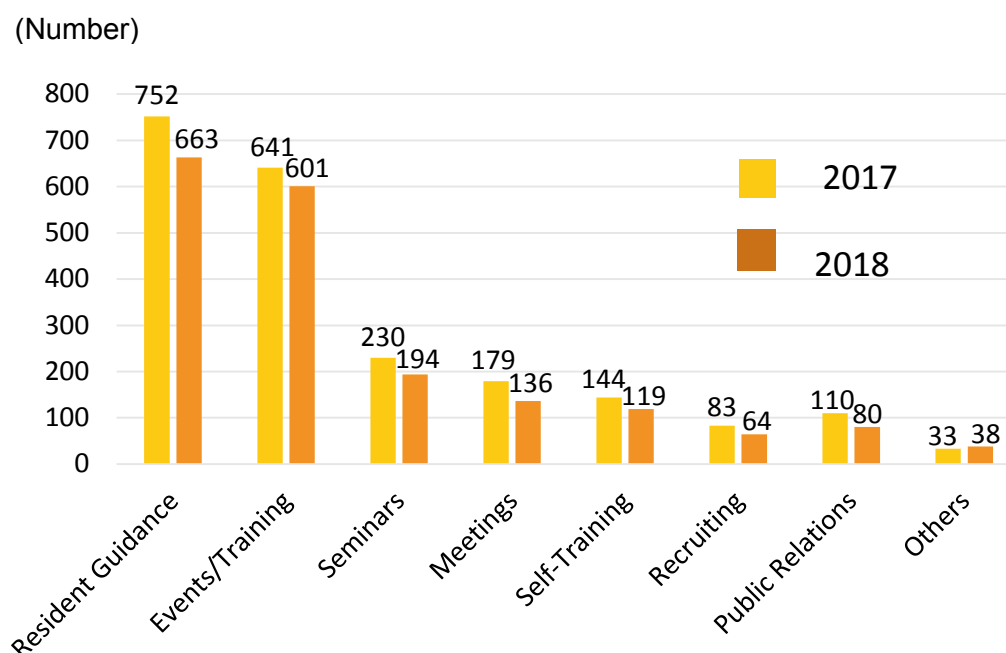
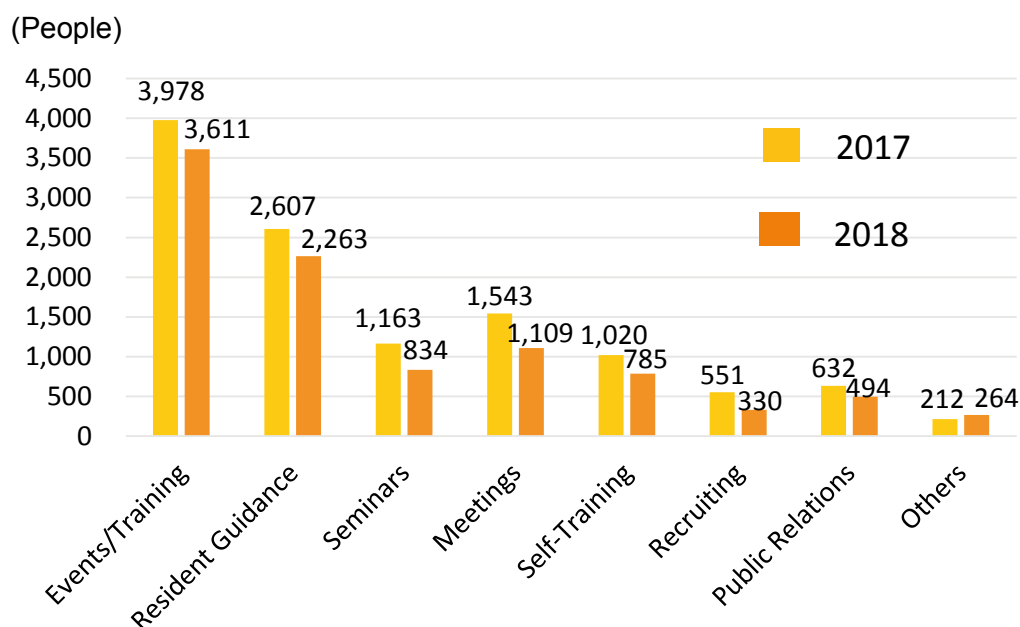


Chart 5-6. Number of Disaster Relief Volunteers Participated in Events and Activities (2017-2018)

The total number of volunteer members participated in events in 2018 was 9,690. In terms of activity items, events/training accounted for the largest number of activities.



FIRE PREVENTION

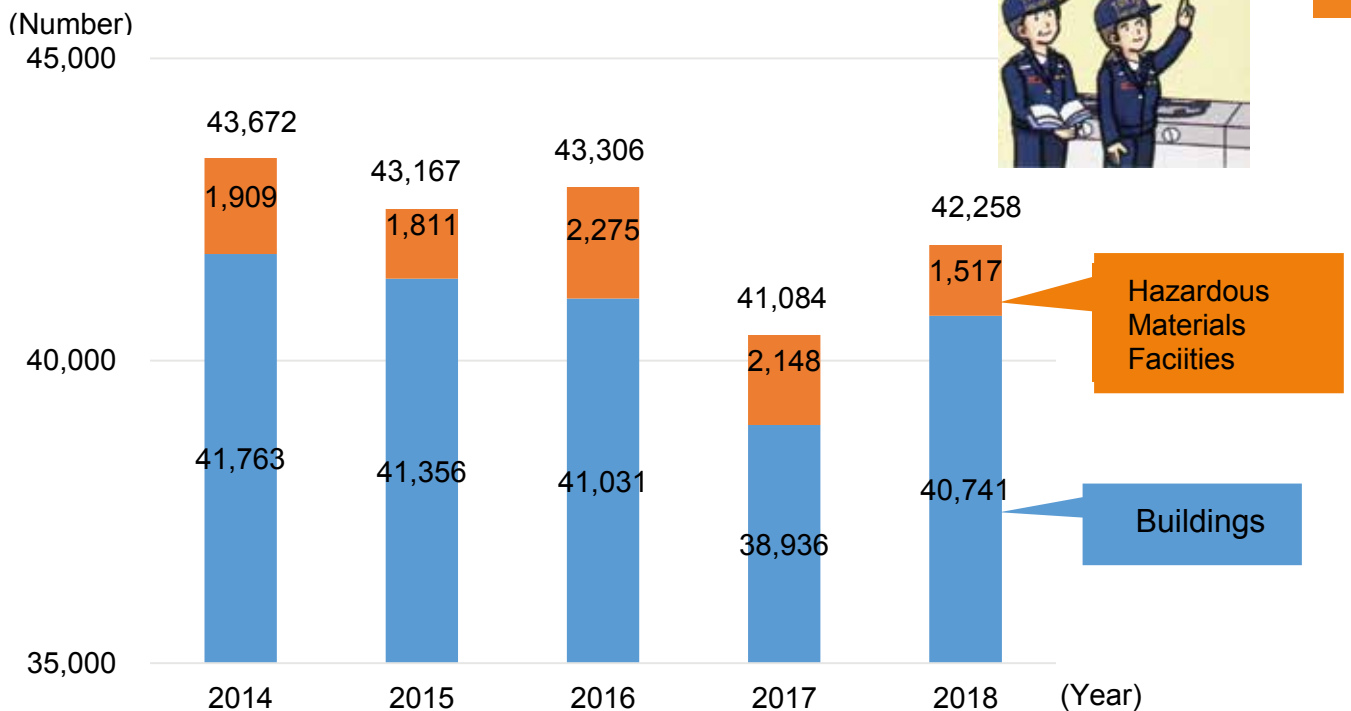
1. Fire Prevention Inspection

Chart 1. Number of Fire Prevention Inspections (2014-2018)

On-site inspections are based on the Fire Service Act, where firefighters enter buildings and hazardous materials facilities, and conduct inspections from the viewpoint of fire prevention.

The number of on-site inspections conducted at buildings (excluding residences and tenements) and hazardous materials facilities (e.g., gas stations) was 42,258 in 2018, which was basically flat for the past five years. The number of hazardous materials facilities inspections (e.g., gas stations) was 1,517, a decrease of approximately 600 from the previous year. In addition, the TFD conducted 11,607 on-site inspections after disasters, 5,185 confirmation inspections, 3,722 downtown inspections, and 436 venue management inspections (e.g., events).

On-site inspections were conducted by 808 inspectors and 1,285 pumper teams.



2. Administrative Measures against Violations

Chart 2-1. Number of Issued Warnings and Orders (2014-2018)

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

The TFD strongly instructs and warns 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 2018, the TFD issued 422 warnings and 74 orders.

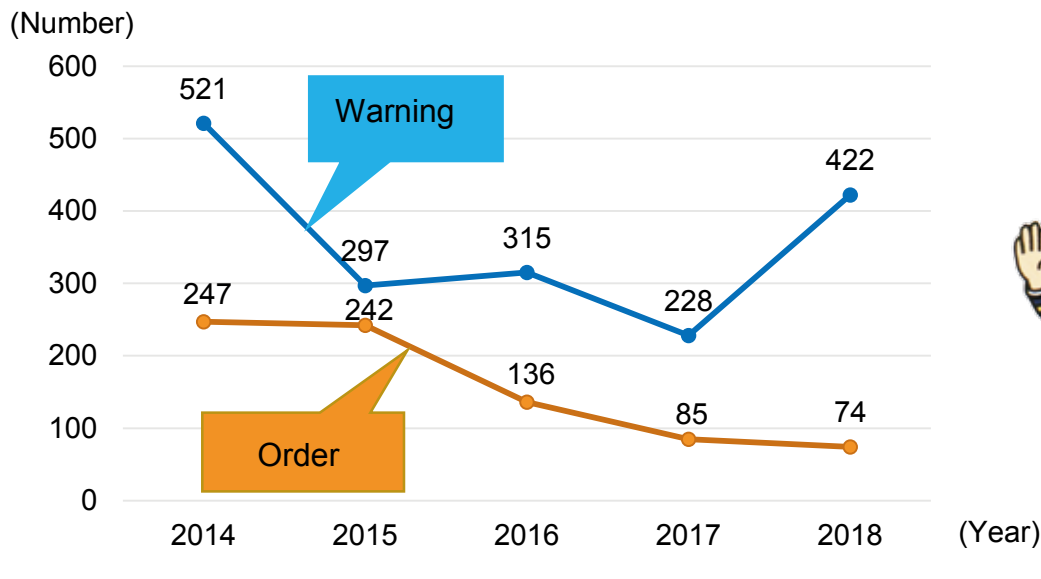


Chart 2-2. Number of Violation Notifications (2014-2018)

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 transition of the qualified personnel in receipt of violation notifications.

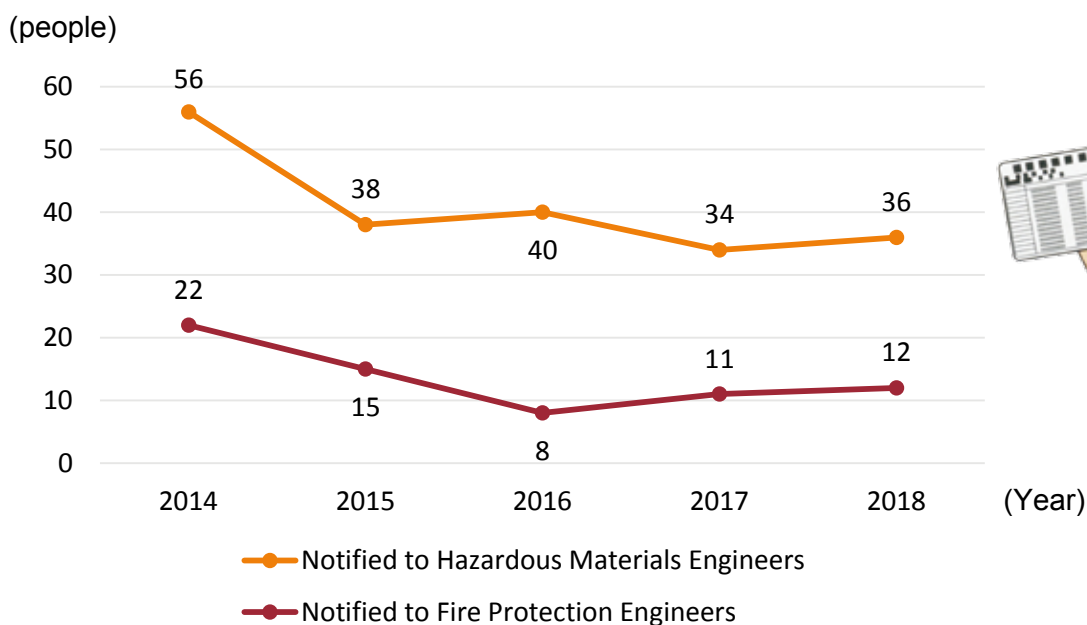
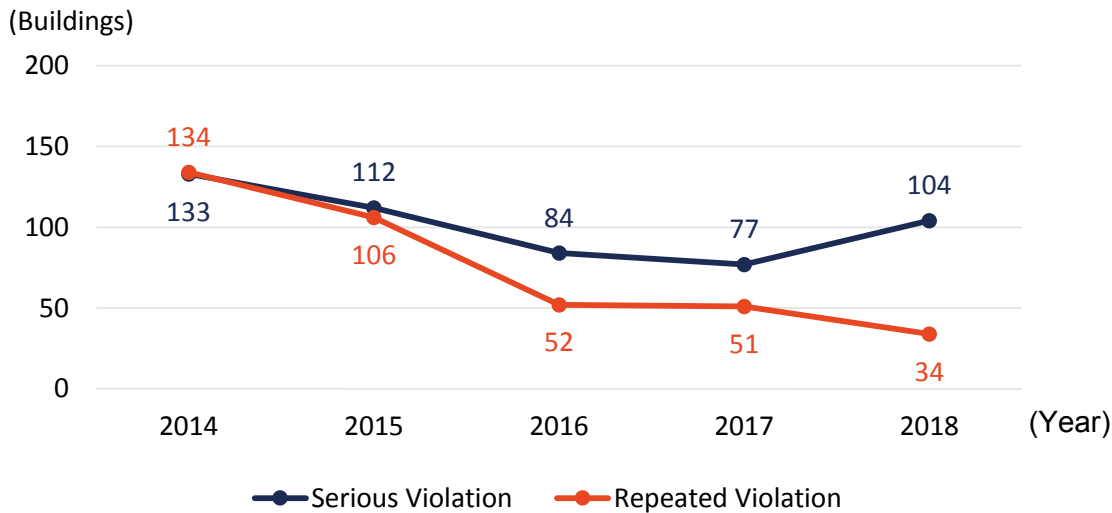


Chart 2-3. Number of the Buildings with Publicly Announced Violations (2017)

The public announcement system provides information on violations that the TFD grasped through on-site inspections so that people who use the buildings (excluding residences and tenements) can obtain safety information about the buildings and judge their use by themselves. Violations subject to public announcements include the violations of installation obligations (major 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 managers' 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 facilitate quick correction of the announced violations, and the number of buildings that have been in violation is decreasing.

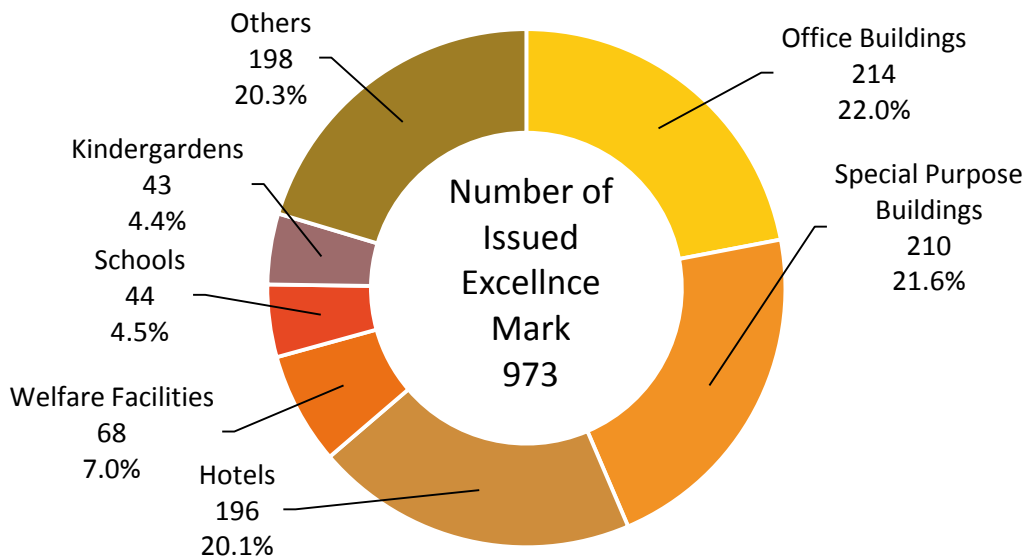


3. Excellence Mark

Chart 3. Provision of Fire Safety Building Certification (Excellence Mark) (2018)

The fire safety building certification (Excellence Mark) system issues a fire safety building certificate to be displayed on a building 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, 2018, there were 973 buildings with certification (an increase of 32 from the previous year), 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 (2014- 2018)

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

As of the end of December 2018, the number of the buildings requiring inspection was 339,399, and the number of reports was 235,102 (with a reporting rate of 69.3%). The number of the buildings that require inspection is increasing year by year.

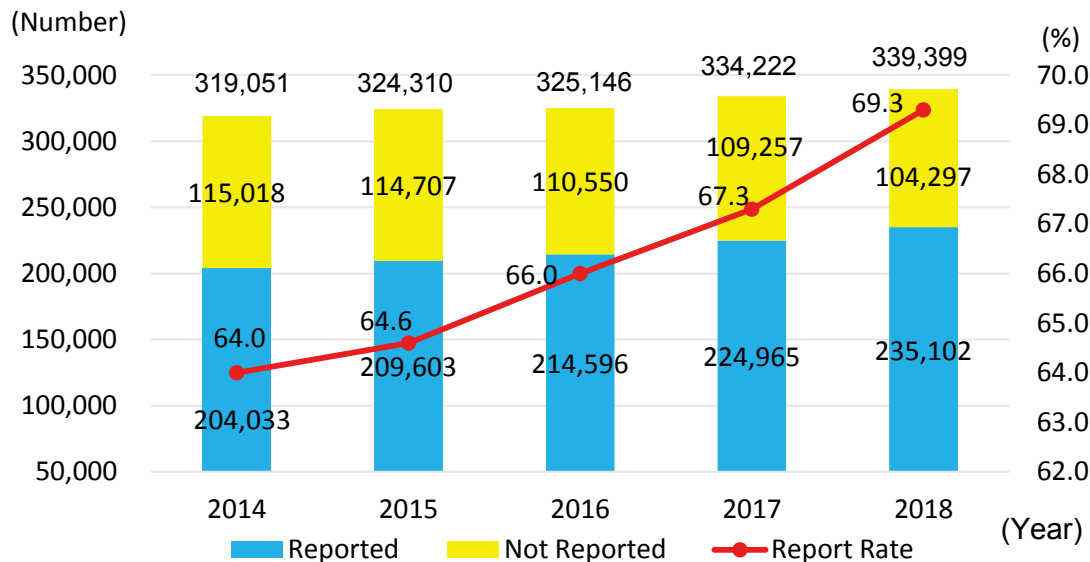


Chart 4-2. Number of Fire Prevention Management Inspection Reports (2014-2018)

The inspection reporting system for fire prevention structures was based on the lessons learned from the Shinjuku Kabukicho fire in 2001. The system enables the administrators of buildings that meet institutional requirements and the managers of the tenants occupying the buildings to have qualified personnel inspect 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 will be exempted from the inspection for the next three years. This is called a special exception.

As of the end of December 2018, the number of the buildings requiring inspection was 106,966 (excluding the number of buildings with special exemptions), and the number of reports was 53,738 (with a reporting rate of 52.4%). The number of the buildings that require inspection is increasing year by year, but the inspection reporting rate is almost flat.

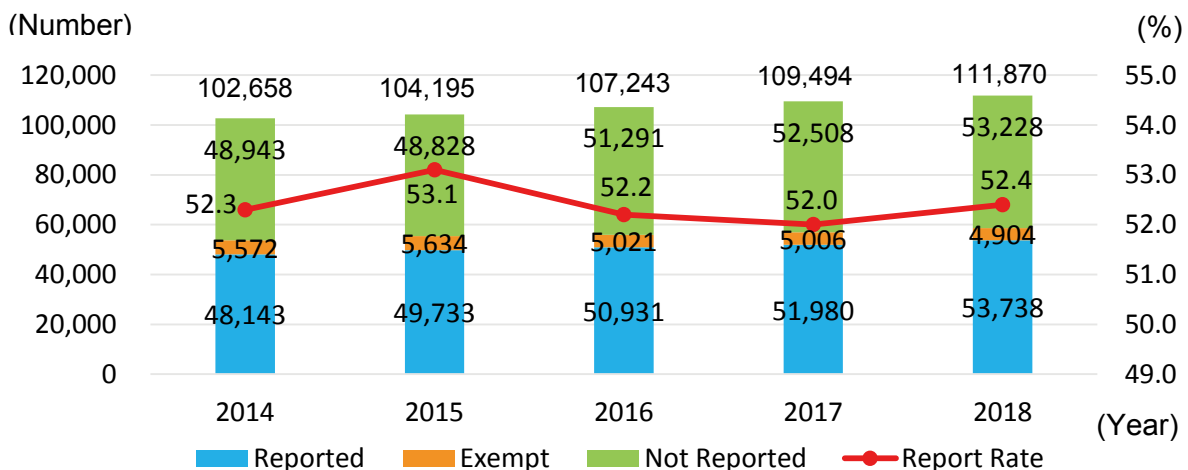
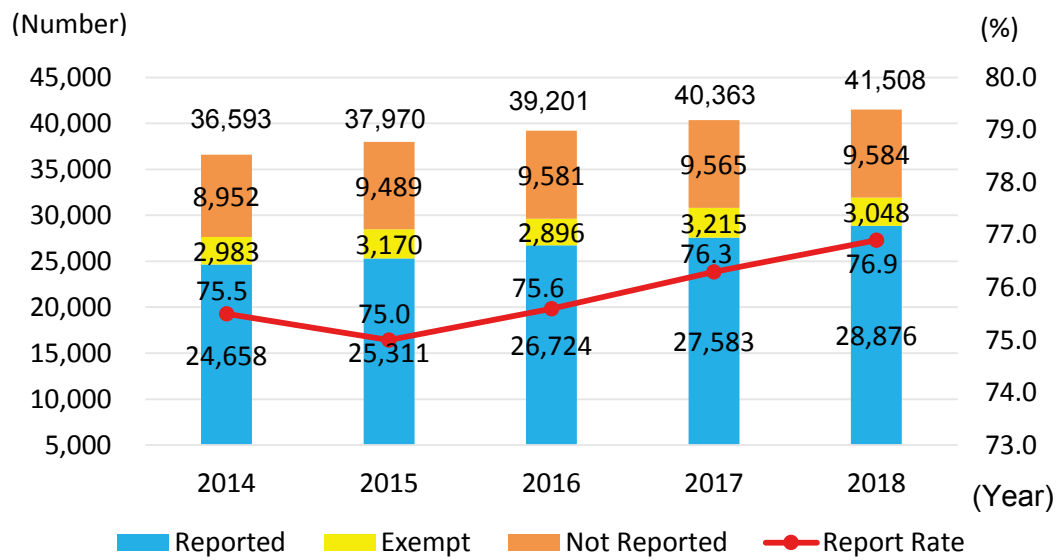


Chart 4-3. Number of Disaster Prevention Management Inspection Reports (2014- 2018)

The inspection reporting system for disaster prevention management enables the managers of the large-scale buildings stipulated by laws and regulations to have qualified personnel inspect items related to the mitigation of the damage caused by earthquakes and 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 will be exempted from the inspection for the next three years. This is called a special exception.

As of the end of December 2018, the number of the buildings requiring inspection was 38,460 (excluding the number of buildings with special exemptions), and the number of reports was 28,876 (with a reporting rate of 76.9%). The number of the buildings that require inspection is increasing year by year, but the inspection reporting rate is basically flat.



5. Buildings and Fire Prevention Managers

Chart 5-1. Number of Buildings and Hotels (2014-2018)

As of the end of December 2018, there were 414,273 buildings (excluding houses and tenements) and 2,758 hotels within the TFD's jurisdiction. Compared with 384,767 buildings and 1,942 hotels in 2014, the number of buildings and that of hotels increased by 29,506 (7.7%) and 816 (42.0%), 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 started. The number of hotel facilities is expected to increase continuously.

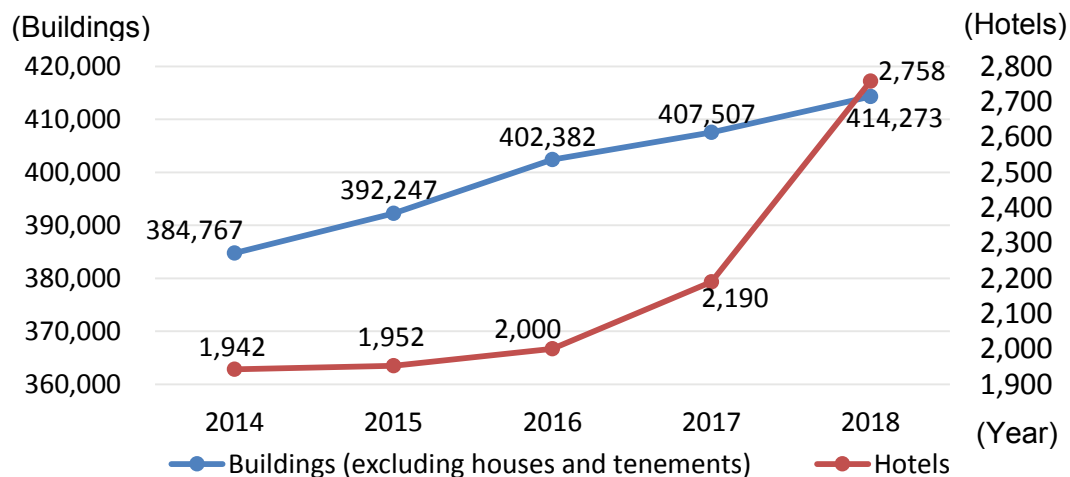


Chart 5-2. Breakdown of Buildings by Building Type (2018)

Of the 414,273 buildings in the following graph, 167,705 apartment buildings (40.5%), 73,358 non-specific use complexes (e.g., condominiums combined with offices) (17.7%), and 61,723 specific use complexes (commercial and restaurant complexes) buildings (14.9%) accounted for 70% of the total.

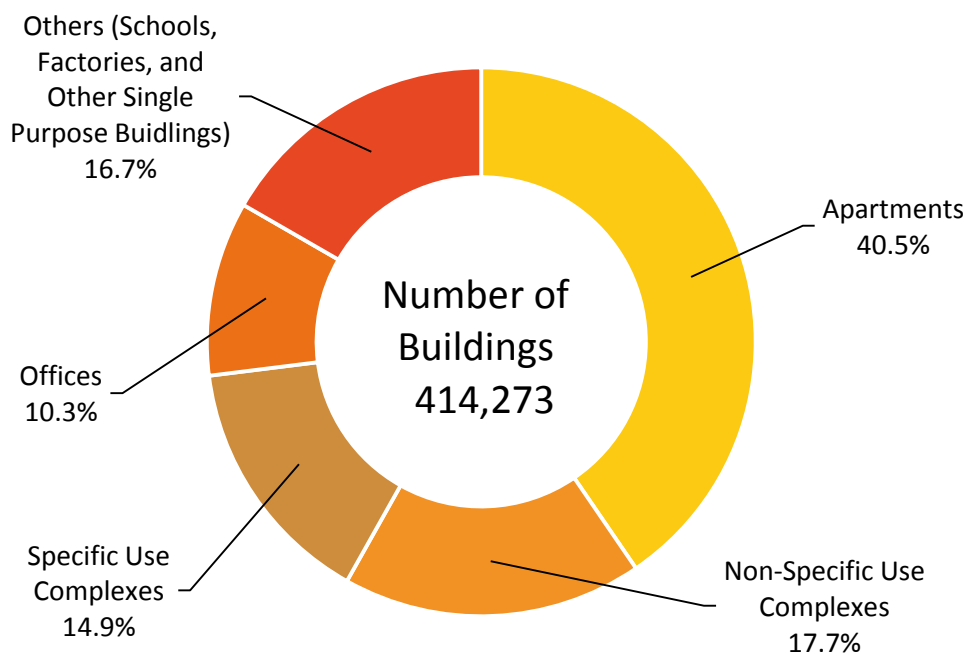


Chart 5-3. Number of High-Rise Buildings and Basement Floors (2014- 2018)

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 large buildings are newly being constructed. As the 2020 Tokyo Olympic Games approaches, the construction of large-scale facilities related to the Olympics, such as competition venues, is also underway.

*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 stories and more (generally 60 meters).

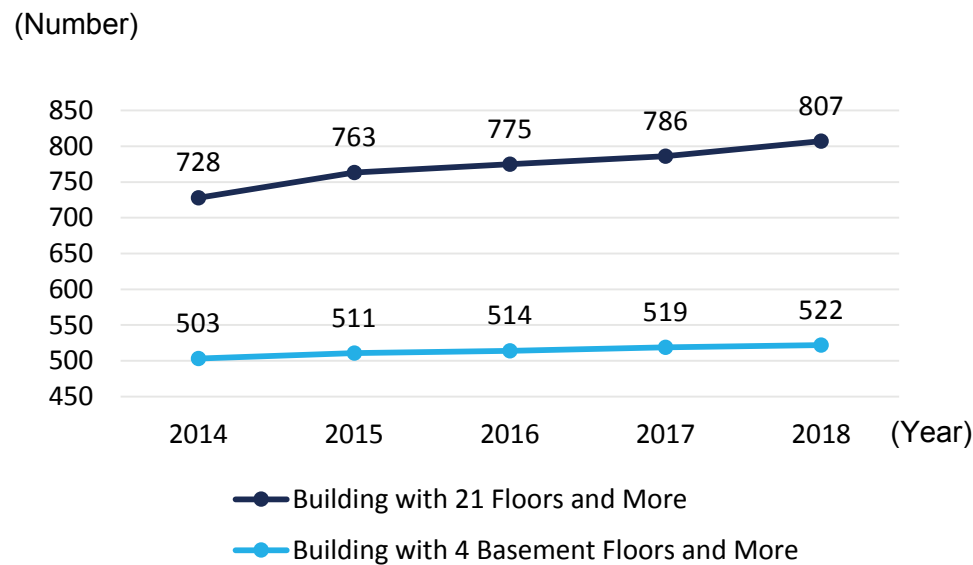


Chart 5-4. Number of the Buildings with Sprinklers and Automatic Fire Alarm Systems (2014-2018)

The number of the buildings equipped with sprinklers and automatic fire alarms has been increasing. This is because of an increase in the buildings with 11 stories or more or over 31m, which require 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.

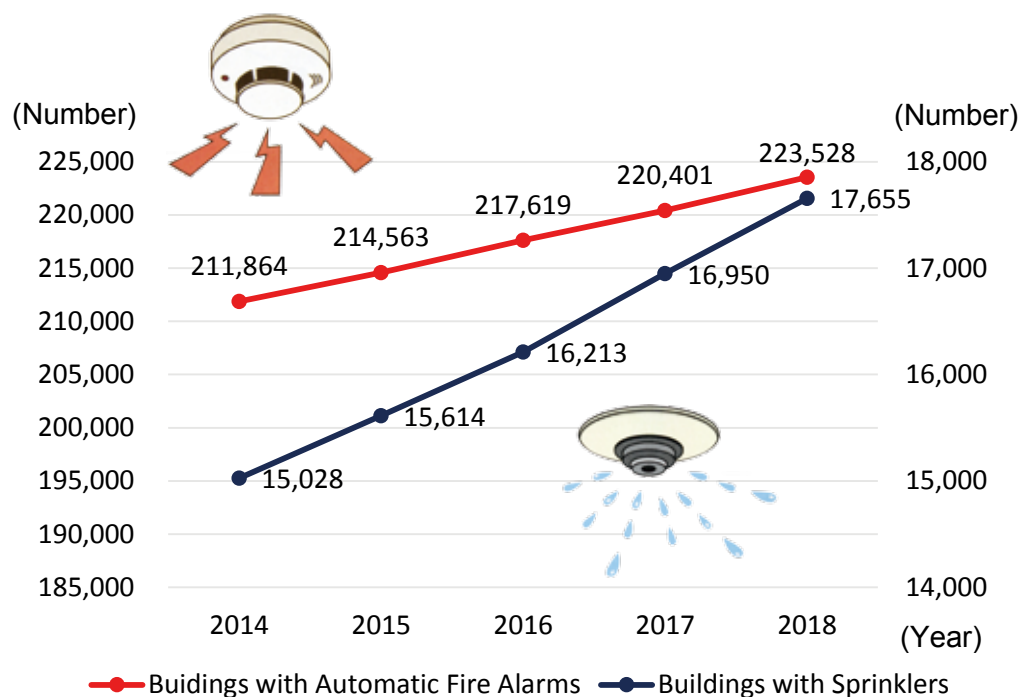


Chart 5-5. Number of the Buildings with Generators and Hazardous Materials Facilities (General Handling Places) (2014-2018)

General handling places are 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.

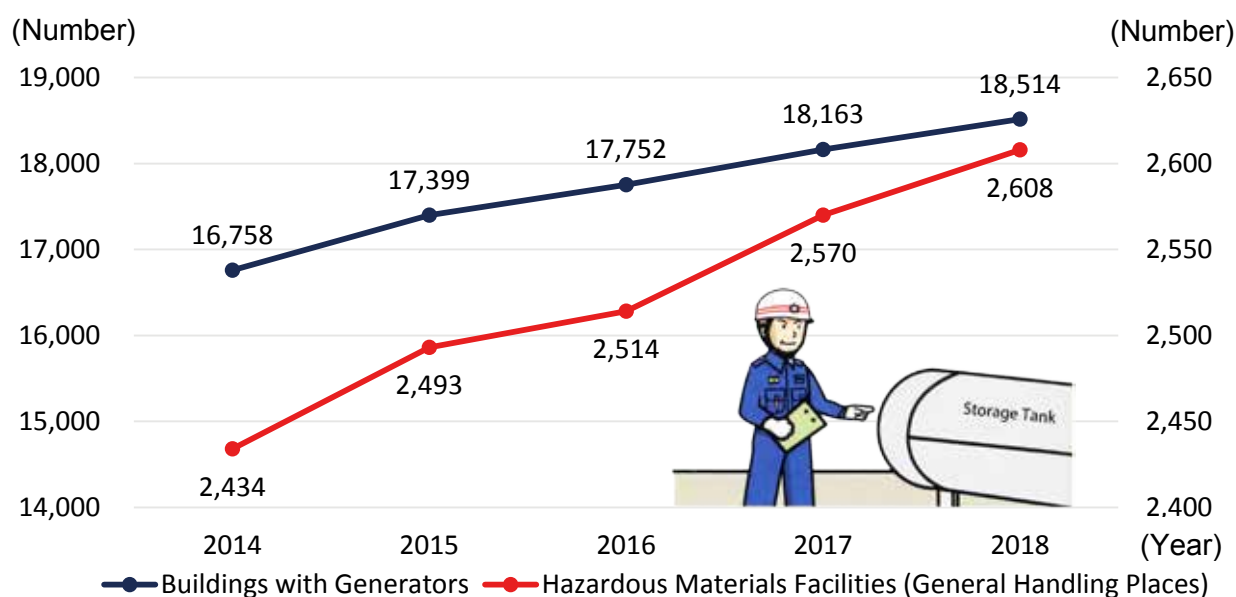
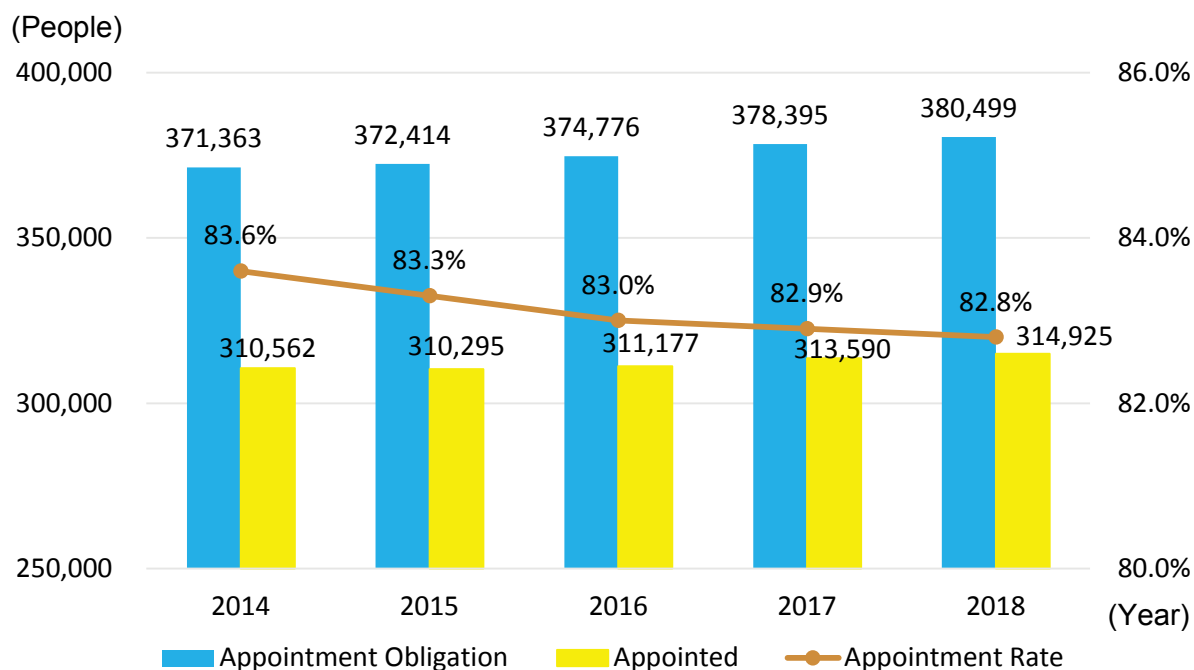


Chart 5-6. Number of Fire Prevention Managers (2014-2018)

As of the end of 2018, there were 380,499 establishments obligated to appoint fire prevention managers. In recent years, the number of the establishments obligated has been increasing. The appointment rate of fire prevention managers at the end of 2018 was 82.8%. Compared to the previous year, the number of mandatory establishments increased by 2,104, and the appointment rate decreased by 0.1%. In recent years, the appointment rate has been around 83%.



6. Self-Defense Firefighting Training

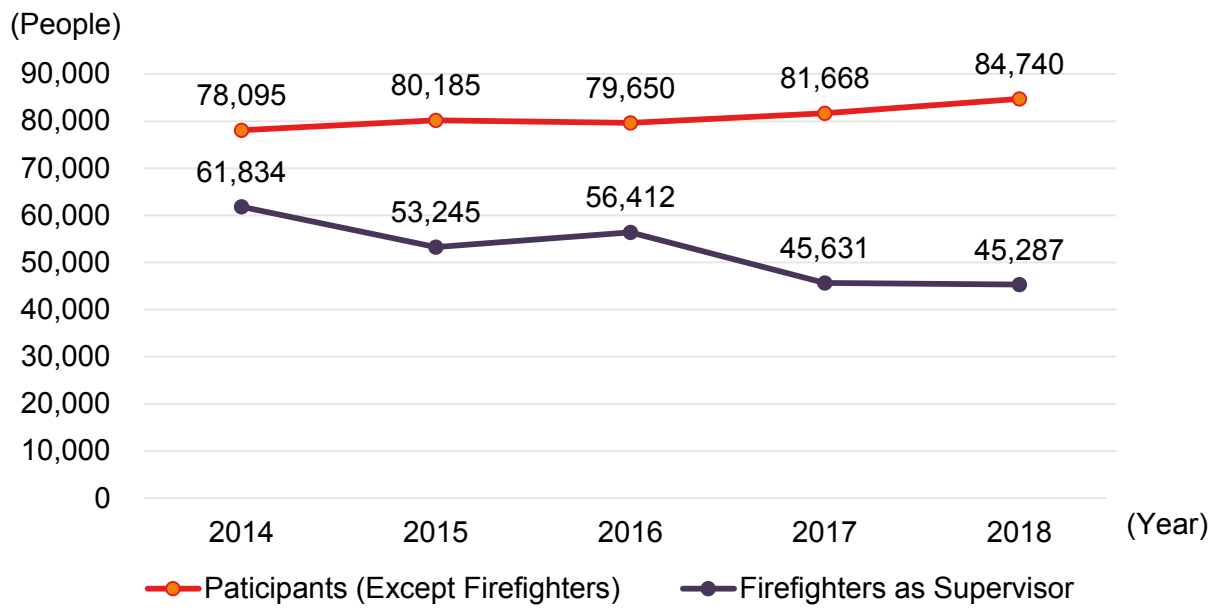
Chart 6-1. Number of Self-Defense Firefighting Training (2014-2018)

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.

Factors that have increased the number of drills can be attributed to the increased awareness of business establishments due to the earthquakes that occurred in Kumamoto Prefecture in 2016 and in northern Osaka Prefecture in 2018.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Comprehensive Training	87,186	88,303	90,499	94,792	99,515
Emergency Call Procedures	2,533	2,452	2,426	2,713	2,781
Firefighting	9,319	9,472	9,897	10,800	11,572
Evacuation	19,228	19,501	20,690	21,335	22,159
Others	11,116	9,138	11,775	8,083	8,069
TOTAL	129,382	128,866	135,287	137,723	144,096

Chart 6-2. Number of Self-Defense Firefighting Training Participants
(2014-2018)



7. Hazardous Materials Facilities

Chart 7-1. Number of Hazardous Materials Facilities (2018)

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 2,958 facilities, followed by 2,608 general handling facilities and 1,724 indoor storage facilities as of the end of 2018.

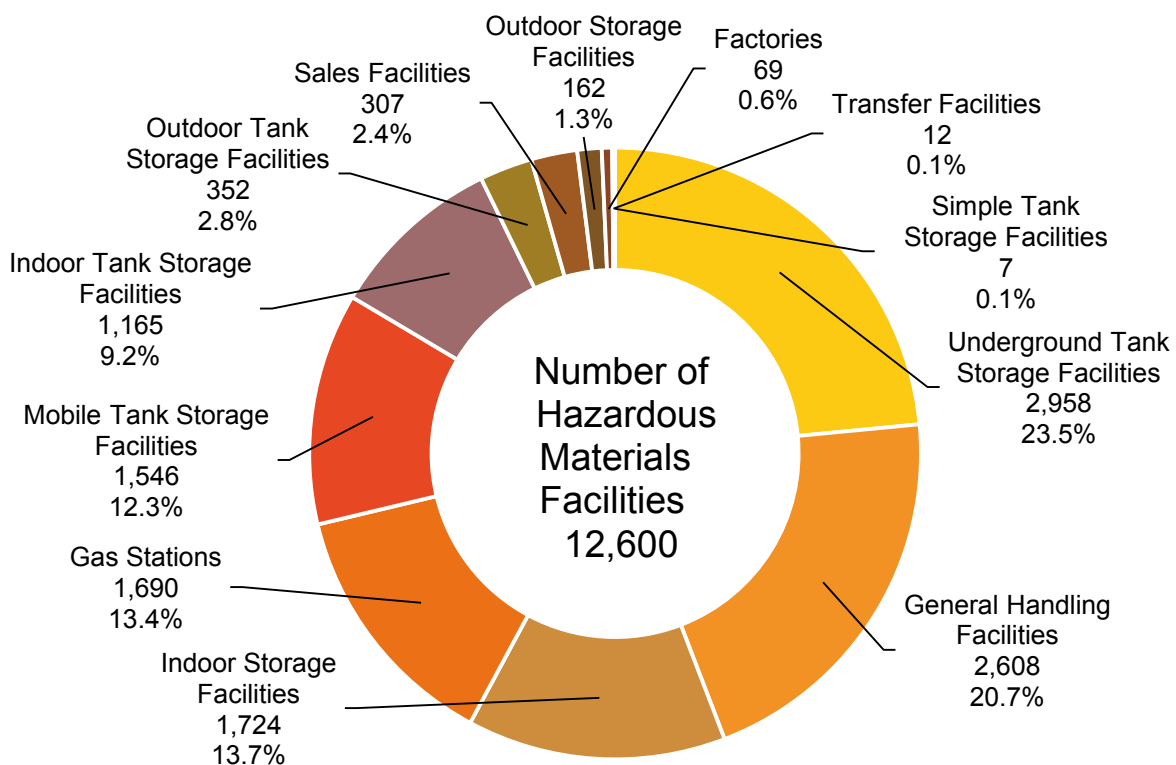


Chart 7-2. Number of Hazardous Materials Facilities Accidents (2018)

In terms of the occurrence of accidents by facility types in 2018, there were 54 refueling stations, which accounted for more than 40% (44.6%, in fact, a decrease of 17 from the previous year), followed by 15 designated combustible storage facilities (12.4%, an increase of 8 cases), 12 general hazardous materials handling facilities (9.9%, an increase of 3 cases), and 10 small quantity hazardous materials storage facilities (8.3%, 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.

(Number)

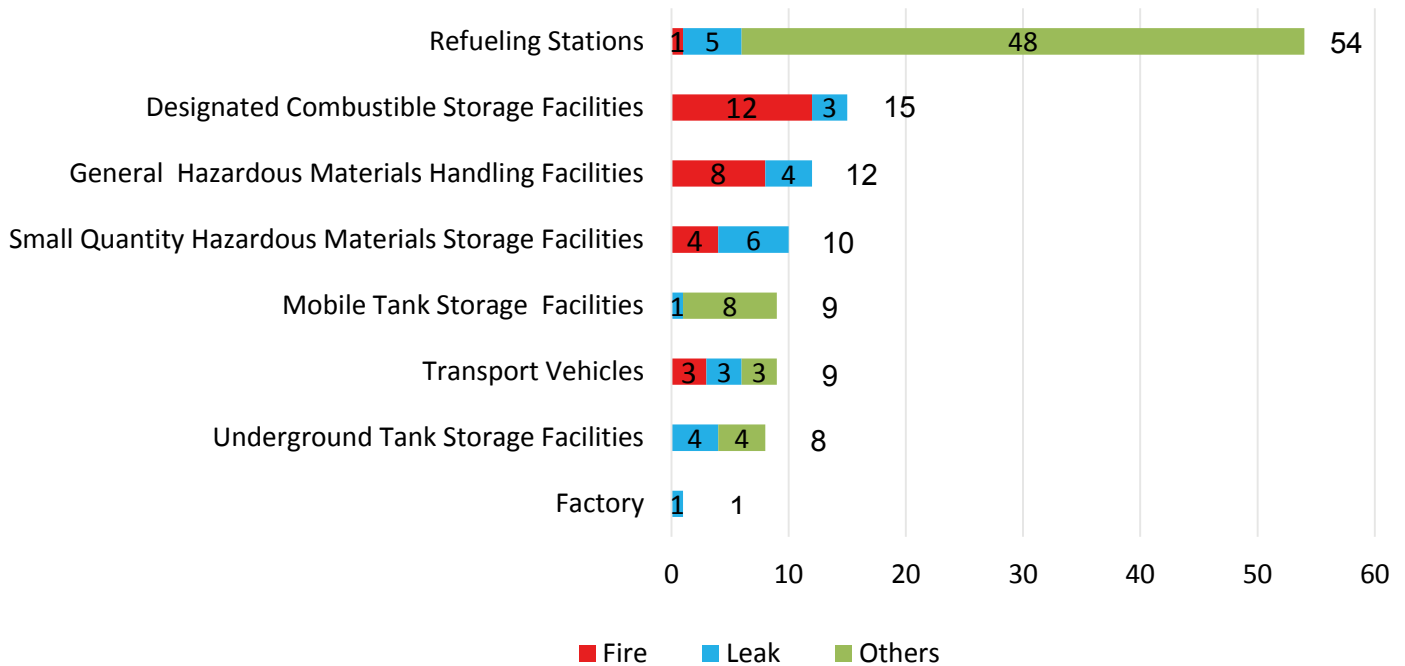


Chart 7-3. Number of Hazardous Materials Facilities Accidents and Casualties (2014-2018)

The number of hazardous materials facilities accidents was 121 in 2018, an increase of 14 from the previous year. There were 32 fires (26.4%, an increase of 11 from the previous year), 34 leaks (28.1%, an increase of 14), and 55 other accidents (45.4%, a decrease of 11).

Although there were no deaths in these hazardous materials facilities, 12 people were injured (an increase of 3 people).

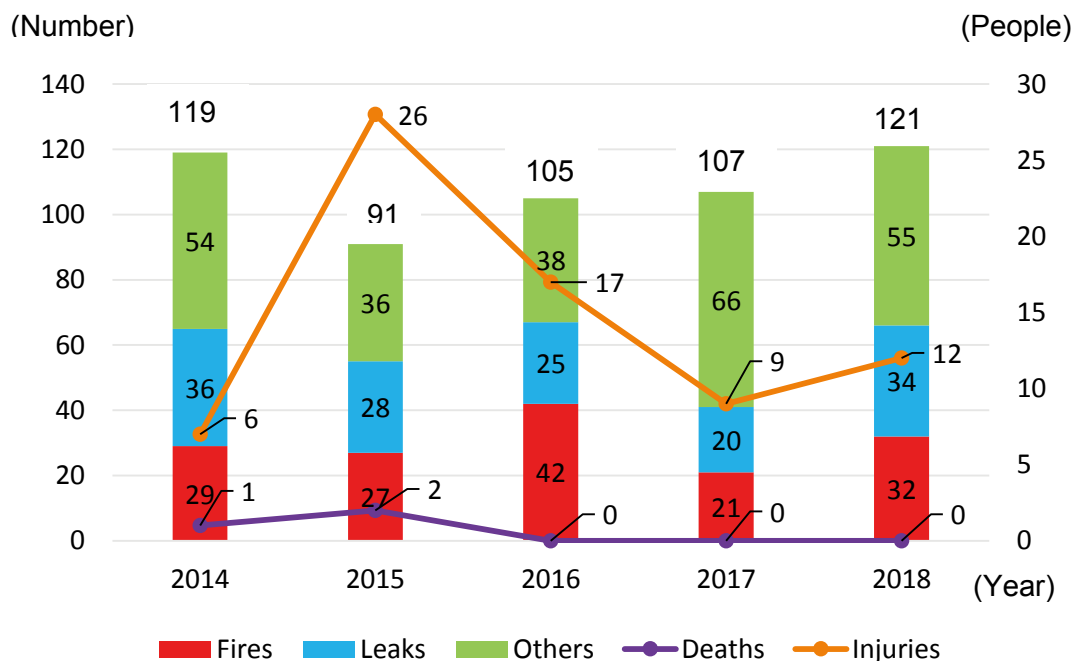


Chart 7-4. Causes of Hazardous Materials Facilities Accidents (2018)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the causes of hazardous materials facilities accidents. The largest causes were physical ones, such as facility deterioration and damage, which resulted in 79 accidents (65.3%), followed by human causes with 27 accidents (22.3%) such as insufficient maintenance and wrong operation, and other causes with 15 accidents (12.4%).

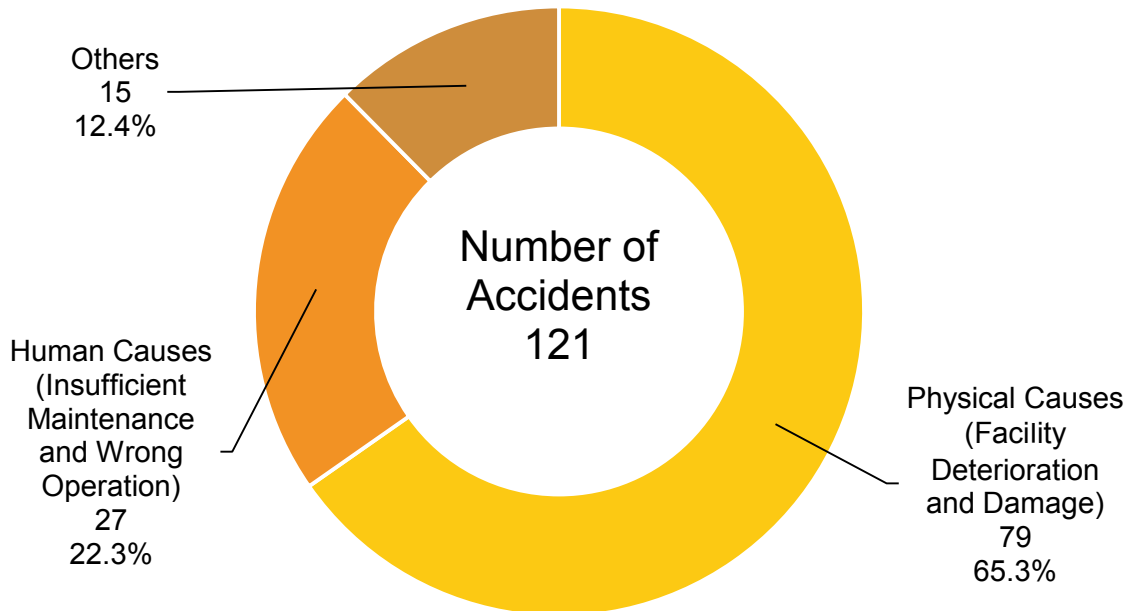


Chart 7-5. Causes of Hazardous Materials Facilities Fires (2018)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the causes of 32 hazardous materials facilities fires. The largest causes were physical ones, which resulted in 15 fires (46.9%), followed by human causes with 14 fires (43.8%), and other causes with 3 fires (9.4%).

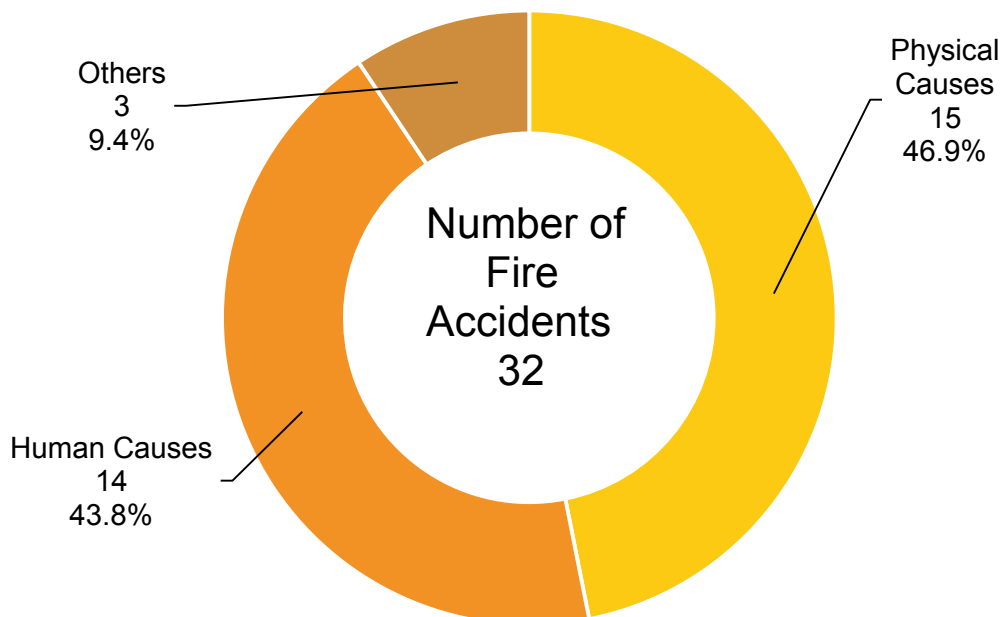


Chart 7-6. Causes of Hazardous Materials Facilities Leak Accidents (2018)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the causes of the 34 leak accidents at hazardous materials facilities. The largest causes were physical ones, which resulted in 17 accidents (50.0%), followed by human causes with 12 accidents (35.3%), and other causes with 5 accidents (14.7%).

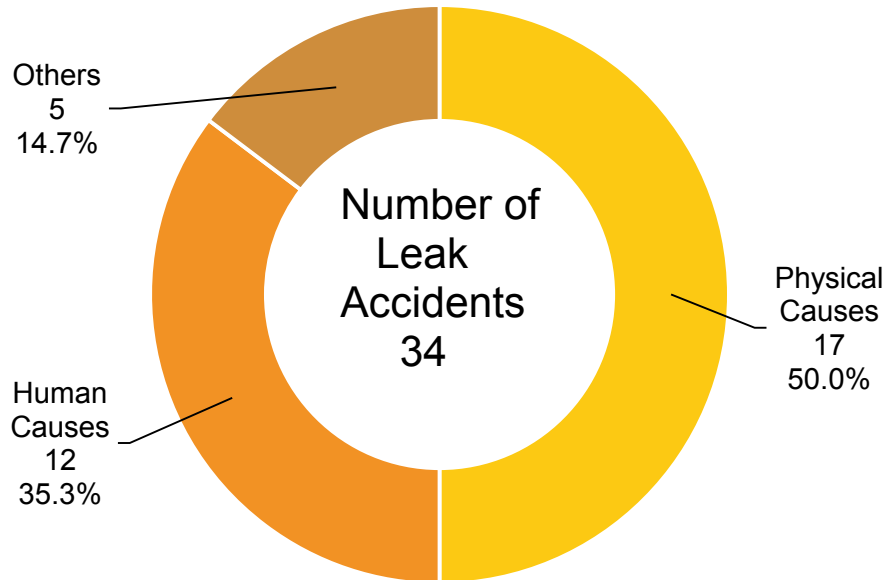
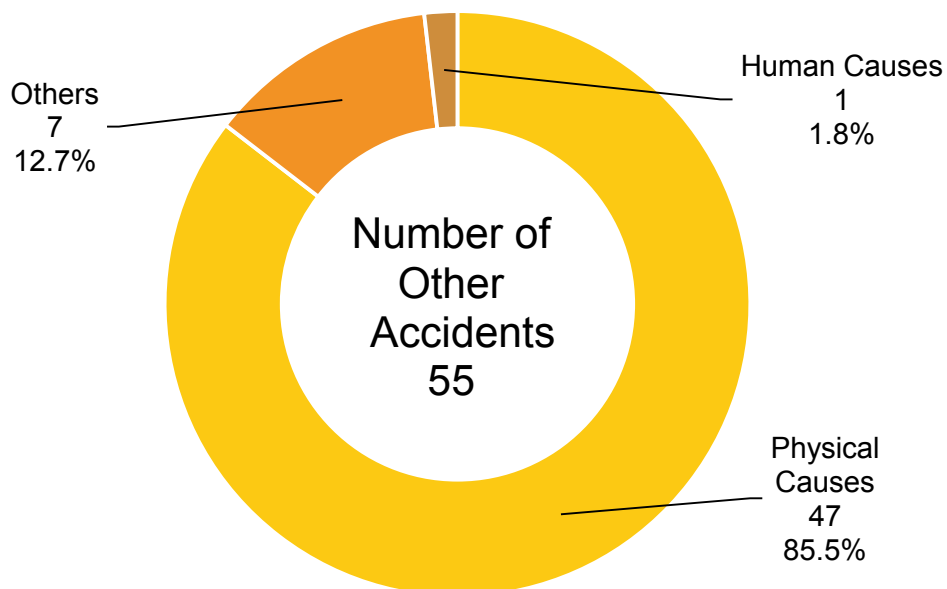


Chart 7-7. Causes of Other Hazardous Materials Facilities Accidents (2018)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the causes of the 55 other accidents at hazardous materials facilities. The largest causes were physical ones, which resulted in 47 accidents (85.5%), followed by other causes with 7 accidents (12.7%), and human causes with 1 accident (1.8%).



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—with 18,620 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 2019)

Category and Rank		Number
Operational Personnel	Fire Chief	1
	Deputy Fire Chief	21
	First Assistant Chief	
	Assistant Chief	413
	Battalion Chief	
	Fire Captain	1,523
	Fire Lieutenant	4,544
	Fire Sergeant	4,978
	Firefighter	6,717
Administrative Personnel		423
TOTAL		18,620

2. Apparatus

The TFD has 1,995 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 2019)

Engines	489	Water Rescue Trucks	4
Ladders	86	Mountain Rescue Trucks	5
Foam Trucks	48	Special Incident Trucks	18
Fireboats	10	Special Rescue Trucks	2
Ambulances	259	Motorcycles	20
Rescue Trucks	29	Helicopters	7
Earthquake Rescue Trucks	4	Heavy Vehicles (for rescue)	8
Rescue Trucks (for aircraft loading)	2	Heavy Vehicles (for road clearance)	6

Chart 2-2. Fire District HQ-Deployed Apparatus (Excerpts) (As of April 2019)

1st Fire District Headquarters	<u>10 Fire Stations:</u> 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	<u>7 Fire Stations:</u> 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	<u>5 Fire Stations:</u> Meguro, Setagaya, Tamagawa, Seijo, and Shibuya		
Engines	42	Ambulances	24
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	<u>7 Fire Stations:</u> 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	17		

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	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	4
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	43		

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	32	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	18
Ladders	5	Rescue Trucks	3
Foam Trucks	4	Special Incident Truck	1

Air Fire Rescue Task Forces			
Engine	1	Helicopters	7
Rescue Truck	1		

Mobility Ambulance Unit			
Ambulances	2		

3. Budget

Chart 3-1. Planned Revenue (Japanese Yen)

	2019	2018
Commission Income	9,300,000	70,000
Processing Income	361,967,000	364,234,000
National Treasury Disbursement	499,027,000	542,357,000
Property Income	657,426,000	655,650,000
Balance Carried Forward	7,004,942,000	6,650,330,000
Other Incomes	45,396,439,000	45,506,697,000
Tokyo Metropolitan Government Credit	1,555,000,000	1,982,000,000
TOTAL	55,484,101,000	55,701,338,000

Chart 3-2. Planned Expenditure (Japanese Yen)

	2019	2018
Management Cost	201,772,000,000	197,999,000,000
Activity Cost	26,029,000,000	24,142,000,000
Volunteer Fire Corps Cost	3,927,000,000	3,798,000,000
Retirement Bonus and Pension	11,659,000,000	11,201,000,000
Construction Cost	25,105,000,000	16,867,000,000
TOTAL	268,492,000,000	254,007,000,000

The budget (planned expenditure) for the Tokyo Fire Department for fiscal 2019 accounts for 3.6% of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's budget.

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

	2019	2018
Payroll	201,437,223,000	198,700,213,000
(Salary Payments)	122,968,381,000	121,866,110,000
(Retirement Bonus)	1,1470,979,000	11,002,136,000
(Other Personnel Payments)	66,997,863,000	65,831,967,000
Project Cost	67,054,777,000	55,306,787,000
TOTAL	268,492,000,000	254,007,000,000

Annual Report 2019

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