

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.

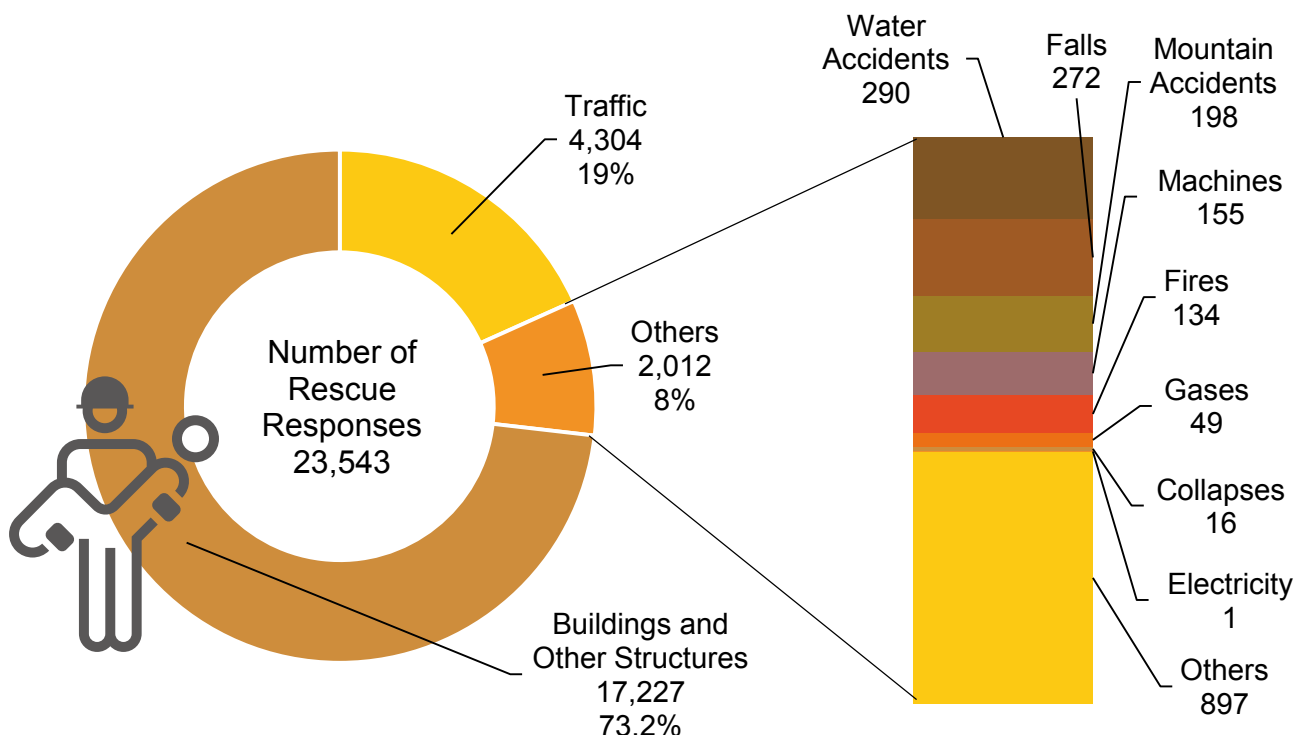
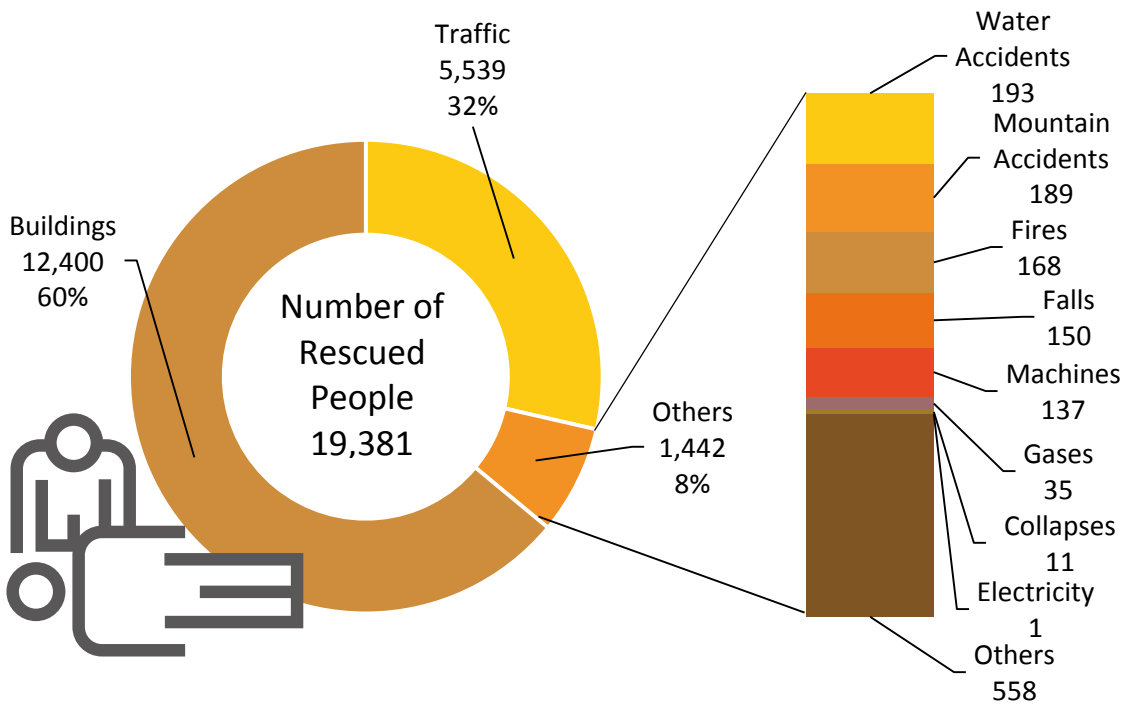


Chart 2-3. Breakdown of Rescued People by Incident Type (2018)



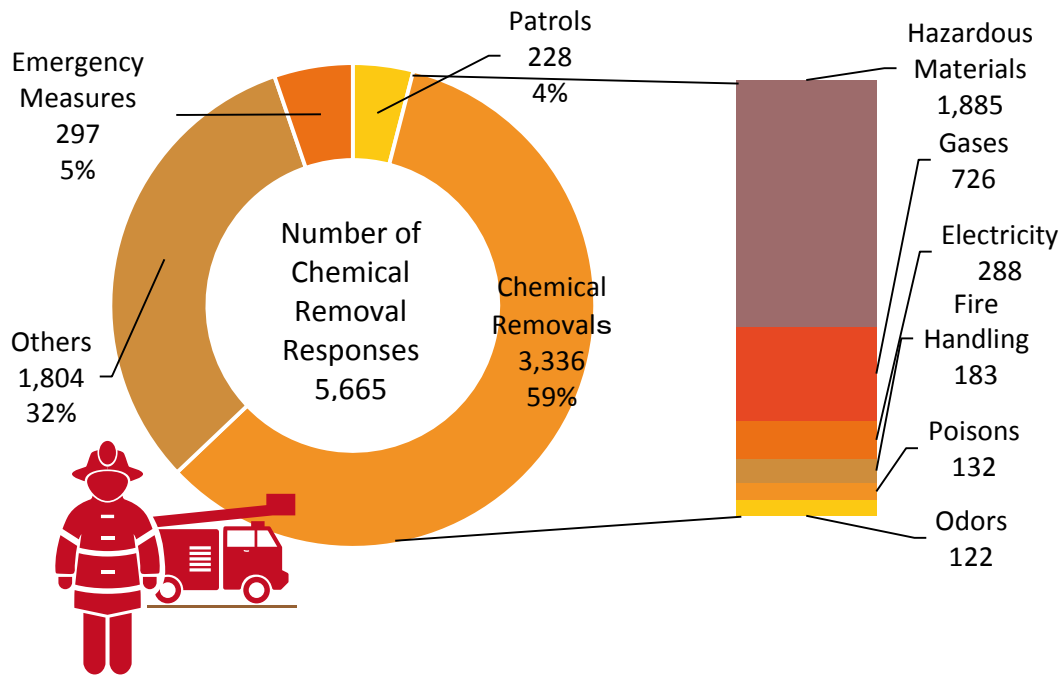
3. Chemical Removal Responses

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

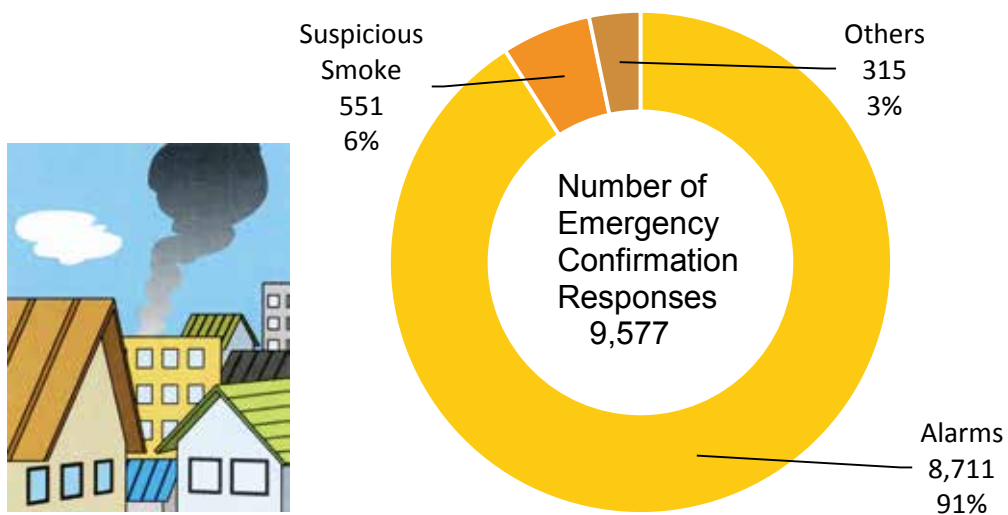
Chart 4-1. Number of the Responses for Emergency Confirmation (2018)

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.

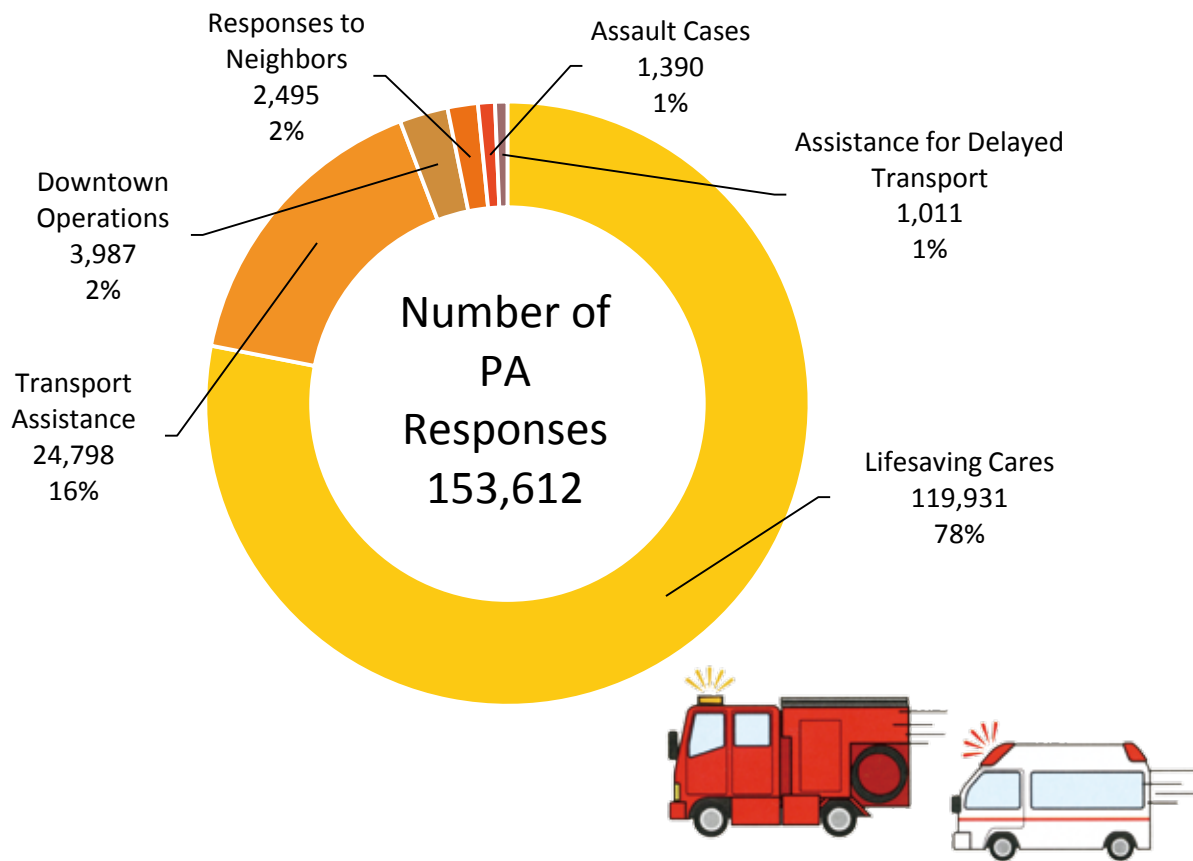


Chart 5-2. Number of PA Responses (2018)

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