

According to the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, emergency demand is increasing year by year due to the aging population, etc., and the number of emergency dispatches by emergency vehicles nationwide during 2017 was 6,342,147, which is on an increasing trend. The arrival time at the ambulance and the hospital accommodation time are all longer than they were 10 years ago. In response to this situation, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency's "Research Group on Emergency Services" was established by the Fire and Disaster Management Agency with the aim of responding to various issues surrounding emergency services. And "Enhancement of # 7119 (Emergency Relief Center Business)". In this paper, focusing on the results of the # 7119 project, the research question was set as "whether the implementation of # 7119 shortened the time of arrival of ambulances at hospitals and the time of hospital accommodation in cities designated by government ordinance?" Quantitative analysis was performed using the method described in (1). In the analysis, the Fire and Disaster Management Agency provided "emergency transport personnel data" and used data from the "Metropolitan Statistics Statistical Chronology" prepared by the "Metropolis Statistics Council". The analysis is divided into three major stages. The first stage is propensity score matching using only individual-level variables. The second stage is, in addition to individual-level variables, Propensity score matching was performed, including the variables at the designated city level. In the third stage, in order to complement the results of propensity score matching, there were newly designated ordinance-designated cities between 2012 and 2015 targeted for analysis. Difference analysis was performed. The results suggested that there was a possibility that the arrival time at the site could be shortened, and that the hospital admission time was not significantly significant. Behind these results, the reason for the extension of the arrival time at the site was that "the emergency rescue team could not respond due to congestion of emergency requests", and the effect of the # 7119 project was "restricting urgent emergency requests". We considered that the factor was suppressed and the arrival time at the site was shortened. As a policy recommendation, while the # 7119 is being rolled out nationwide by the Fire and Disaster Management Agency, the analysis in this paper indicates that the implementation of He pointed out that it can be considered consistent with the direction, and that government-designated cities that do not implement # 7119 should consider it when considering implementation.