

**For discussion  
on 11 June 2013**

**LegCo Panel on Food Safety and Environmental Hygiene**

**Rodent Prevention and Control Measures**

**Purpose**

This paper briefs Members on the rodent prevention and control measures implemented by the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department (“FEHD”) in 2012, and the major initiatives in 2013.

**Background**

2. Since 2000, FEHD has been making use of the rodent infestation rate<sup>1</sup> (“RIR”) and the trend movement of the RIR (which reflects the general situation of rodent infestation in individual districts) as the basis for devising anti-rodent measures and assessing the overall efficacy of rodent prevention and disinfestation work. FEHD conducts RIR surveys in rodent-infested areas or places likely to have rodent problems, in particular areas with bustling human activities. Baits are set in selected localities annually to gather statistics on the ratio of baits bitten by rodents for making meaningful comparison of RIRs under the same benchmark. Changes to the RIR readings in individual districts over time facilitate our assessment of progress made in containing rodent infestation and the overall efficacy of our work, as well as provide an informed basis for allocation of resources.

3. The RIR of a district is calculated with reference to the ratio of baits bitten in that district. The results of various districts, when aggregated, will form the overall RIR. When the RIR of a particular district reaches 10% or above, FEHD will strengthen rodent disinfestation operations there. If it further reaches 20% or higher, FEHD will set up a task force to liaise

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<sup>1</sup> Rodent Infestation Rate =  $\frac{\text{Number of baits bitten by rodent}}{\text{Total number of baits collected from the selected areas}} \times 100\%$

and coordinate anti-rodent work among relevant departments and local organisations. Cleansing work, publicity and public education in the community will also be stepped up.

4. While an internationally adopted RIR does not at present exist, FEHD has, when devising the RIR, made reference to overseas practices and the actual situation of Hong Kong. The Department has, in the course of time, tried out different methods. Having regard to a number of factors including our local climate, environmental conditions and the habits of domestic rodents, the Department has come to the conclusion that adopting the ratio of baits gnawed by rodents as the infestation rate is the most suitable method for Hong Kong. Having said that, the Administration will continue to keep in view rodent prevention and control (including rodent infestation assessment) methods adopted by the World Health Organisation (“WHO”) and major cities around the world.

### **Findings of Rodent Surveillance Programme**

5. The overall RIR for 2012 was 2.4% which compared favourably with the average RIR (of around 4.1%) in the past five years, indicating that rodent infestation in the public areas of Hong Kong remains generally under control. In terms of individual district, Yuen Long District yielded the highest RIR of 7.9%. 0% was recorded in Islands District and Sai Kung District. **Annex 1** shows the annual RIRs recorded in various districts in 2012. The annual overall RIRs recorded over the past decade were kept below 10% (details at **Annex 2**), indicating that the rodent problem in public areas of Hong Kong has been largely under control.

### **Number of Complaints Received**

6. The number of rodent complaints received in 2012 was 6 378, about 3.8% lower than the figure in 2011 (6 633 complaints).

## **Rodent Prevention and Control Measures**

7. FEHD has been adopting a comprehensive approach in its rodent prevention and control work. Targeting districts with relatively high RIRs, FEHD will take a variety of rodent control measures, including poisoning and trapping of rodents and destroying rat holes in related rear lanes, strengthening street cleansing, encouraging active participation of the public in anti-rodent work, and strengthening publicity and education programmes in rodent prevention and control. **Annex 3** gives the number of rodents collected, rat holes destroyed and warnings<sup>2</sup> issued in 2012.

8. Given the high adaptability and reproductive rate of rodents, active participation on the part of the community is indispensable if anti-rodent work is to achieve optimal results. Since April 2009, FEHD has deployed an additional Health Inspector to each district to promote and coordinate district pest control operations and to conduct public education and publicity activities at district level in order to strengthen liaison with other government departments and local organisations (including District Councils, Area Committees and Owners' Committees) on rodent prevention and control. In 2012, a total of 230 talks were organised and 906 visits were conducted to private and public housing estates, shopping malls, markets, cemeteries, construction site offices, hotels, hospitals, schools, restaurants, centres for the elderly, non-government organisations, offices of District Council members and other government departments etc. These activities have drawn positive feedback from the community.

9. FEHD has been organising anti-rodent campaigns on an annual basis to remind the public of the importance of rodent prevention and control. In 2012, the anti-rodent campaign was conducted in two phases in the 18 districts of Hong Kong, bearing the theme of "Eliminate Rodent Nuisance - Take Preventive Measures". Target areas mainly included markets / municipal services buildings, hawker bazaars, typhoon shelters and rear lanes adjacent to food premises, and other rodent-infested locations and their vicinity. Apart from combating rodent infestation in individual districts, the anti-rodent campaigns also aim at enhancing public knowledge and awareness about prevention and control of rodents. During the campaigns, apart from stepping up anti-rodent operations in collaboration with relevant

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<sup>2</sup> Written and verbal warnings were issued to the occupiers or owners of the premises to urge them to improve the environmental hygiene for better prevention of rodent infestation.

Government departments, FEHD distributes promotional leaflets, displays posters and organises talks to promote anti-rodent knowledge and awareness, with a view to fortifying public education in this respect. When planning anti-rodent campaigns, FEHD makes appropriate adjustments to the overall strategy in the light of the actual state of rodent infestation across the territory and in different districts, as well as the effectiveness of previous anti-rodent campaigns.

### **Exchanges with Overseas Rodent Control Experts**

10. To further enhance the methods and techniques for rodent prevention and control, FEHD shares experience with relevant organisations of other countries / cities from time to time. These exchanges have helped us to ensure that the methodologies and technique currently adopted by FEHD are in line with those promoted in the international arena.

11. In the past two years, FEHD has met with Mainland experts, including experts of the Guangdong Field Epidemiology Training Programme, staff members of the Jiangmen Office for Disease Control and Prevention and Guangdong Pest Control Association, for the purpose of sharing with each other best practices in rodent prevention and control. FEHD staff have also attended international conferences in the Mainland and overseas cities, including Haikou, Krakow in Poland, Adelaide in Australia and Boston in the United States, for sharing experience with overseas experts and keeping ourselves abreast of latest advances in rodent disinfestation methodology.

### **Work Plan for 2013**

12. In 2013, FEHD will continue to roll out the annual anti-rodent campaign to remind members of the public of the importance of rodent prevention and control. The first phase of the 2013 Anti-rodent Campaign was conducted from 14 January 2013 to 15 March 2013. During the campaign period, FEHD carried out a total of 11 091 inspections in target areas, including markets / municipal services buildings, hawker bazaars, typhoon shelters, rear lanes close to licensed food premises and other problematic spots, with 2 739 dead rodents and 1 485 live rodents collected,

885 rat holes destroyed, and 479 warnings issued. In order to sustain the effect of the first phase, FEHD will conduct the nine-week second phase of the Anti-rodent Campaign from 2 July to 30 August this year in the abovementioned target areas. Apart from disinfestation and publicity work to be carried out during the campaign period, FEHD will continue to monitor the situation of rodent infestation in districts and implement control measures accordingly.

13. Given the high adaptability and reproductive rate of rodents, the state of rodent infestation in individual districts may vary with changes in environmental hygiene conditions and the level of public participation in rodent prevention and control work. Apart from organising anti-rodent campaigns, FEHD will continue to take dedicated rodent prevention and control measures and actions in districts with relatively high RIRs. In addition, FEHD will review the effectiveness of its rodent control methods and techniques from time to time by making reference to the recommendations made by the WHO and the experience of other countries / cities.

### **Advice Sought**

14. Members are invited to note the content of this paper.

**Food and Health Bureau**  
**Food and Environmental Hygiene Department**  
**May 2013**

**Rodent Infestation Rates for Various Districts (2012)**

District	1 <sup>st</sup> half of 2012	2 <sup>nd</sup> half of 2012	Overall of 2012
Central / Western	1.6%	0.5%	1.1%
Eastern	4.5%	1.9%	3.2%
Southern	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Wan Chai	1.8%	3.6%	2.7%
Islands	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Kowloon City	7.4%	3.7%	5.6%
Kwun Tong	7.1%	1.0%	4.1%
Mong Kok	1.7%	2.5%	2.1%
Sham Shui Po	1.8%	5.8%	3.8%
Wong Tai Sin	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
Yau Tsim	2.7%	0.9%	1.8%
North	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%
Sai Kung	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sha Tin	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Tai Po	2.7%	0.0%	1.3%
Tsuen Wan	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%
Tuen Mun	3.3%	0.0%	1.7%
Yuen Long	11.4%	4.3%	7.9%
Kwai Tsing	2.0%	1.0%	1.5%
<b>Overall Rodent Infestation Rate</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

**Overall Rodent Infestation Rates (2001 - 2012)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
<b>RIR</b>	8.8%	9.0%	5.6%	4.1%	4.4%	2.9%	4.8%	6.3%	6.1%	1.5%	1.7%	2.4%

**Number of Rodents Collected, Rat Holes Destroyed  
and Warnings Issued in 2012**

<b>No. of dead rodents collected</b>	<b>No. of live rodents collected</b>	<b>No. of rat holes destroyed</b>	<b>No. of warnings issued</b>
20 994	10 402	6 382	5 267

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