City of Westminster Profile

2018

For further information about the Ward Profiles please contact the Evaluation and Performance Team within Westminster’s Policy, Performance and Communications directorate: wardprofiles@westminster.gov.uk
About the City Profile

The City Profile seeks to situate the unique local characteristics, as well as opportunities and challenges facing the City of Westminster. By harnessing the latest data available detailing a wide variety of urban issues, a picture of the borough and wards within it is drawn. To offer further context, local areas (LSOA), wards and in some instances city and country comparisons are offered.

Given the breadth of data sets included in this document, the dates of the information used vary, ranging from 2010 to late 2017.

City of Westminster

The City of Westminster is an Inner London borough which holds city status, home to just under a quarter of a million people who make up highly diverse local communities.

Westminster is world renowned for its theatres and entertainment, as well as national landmarks and districts which include Westminster Abbey, Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, Big Ben, Marble Arch, Mayfair, Oxford Street, Piccadilly Circus, Soho and Trafalgar Square.

The City’s local economy has national clout, contributing over £55bn to the country’s economic output. It is a prestigious business location, housing the international headquarters of many multinational organisations and start ups.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward Councillors &amp; MPs</th>
<th>MP for Westminster North, Karen Buck, Labour</th>
<th>MP for Cities of London and Westminster, Mark Field, Conservative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbey Road</td>
<td>Peter Freeman, Conservative</td>
<td>Bryanston and Dorset Square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lindsey Hall, Conservative</td>
<td>Barbara Arzymanow, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Judith Warner, Conservative</td>
<td>Richard Beddoe, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leo Murphy, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayswater</td>
<td>Maggie Carman, Labour</td>
<td>St James’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard Elcho, Conservative</td>
<td>Louise Hyams, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emily Payne, Conservative</td>
<td>Tim Mitchell, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mark Shearer, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Street</td>
<td>Aicha Less, Labour</td>
<td>Tachbrook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matt Noble, Labour</td>
<td>Jim Glen, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aziz Toki, Labour</td>
<td>Angela Harvey, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>James Spencer, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrow Road</td>
<td>Ruthie Bush, Labour</td>
<td>Warwick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guthrie McKie, Labour</td>
<td>Nickie Aiken, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tim Roca, Labour</td>
<td>Christabel Flight, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster Gate</td>
<td>Susie Burbridge, Conservative</td>
<td>Jacqui Wilkinson, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Margot Bright, Conservative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Andrew Smith, Conservative</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westbourne</td>
<td>David Boothroyd, Labour</td>
<td>West End</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adam Hug, Labour</td>
<td>Paul Church, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Papaya Qureshi, Labour</td>
<td>Jonathan Glanz, Conservative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pancho Lewis, Labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West End</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In June 2016 the population of Westminster reached 247,614. Since 2014, there has been an increase in population of 6%. 12% of the population is 65 or older, 70% are between 18 and 64, 18% are under 18 in Westminster.

Concentration of Residents, MYE ONS 2016

Proportion of Population Groups, MYE ONS, 2016

Population Pyramid – by Five Year Age Groups and Gender, MYE ONS 2016

Total Female Population: 118,650
Total Male Population: 128,964

Population Projection, GLA 2015

Sex
Female Male


0 5 10 15 20 25 30

120K 140K

0 5 10 15 20 25 30

118,650 128,964
In 2011, English was being spoken in 64% of households in Westminster. 47% of the residents were born inside of the UK. Of the residents who were born outside of the UK, 32% have lived in the UK for 5 years or less according to the 2017 City Survey. Of those registered on the electoral role, 18% of Westminster are from the EU and 5% are from Commonwealth nations. Italy is the most prevalent country of origin outside Britain according to the 2017 electoral roll.

Ethnic Diversity: Simpson’s Diversity Score, QNS 2011

Simpson’s Diversity Index (SDI) scores the ethnic diversity of a area’s population. The minimum value is 1 which indicates the population is made up of one ethnic group, whilst the maximum value is the total number of ethnic categories included (18 in the 2011 Census). The SDI of Westminster was 5, compared to London’s which was 2.7. Westminster is ranked 10 out of 455 local Authorities in England and Wales.
Westminster's local areas are among the most and least deprived in London according to the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). This index articulates deprivation of households as an accumulation of seven discrete dimensions: Living Environment, Barriers to Housing & Services, Crime and Disorder, Income, Employment, Health & Disability and Education and Skills Training.

Westminster is within the 30-40% most deprived borough's in the UK for the average overall rank. Displayed on the adjacent map is the ranking of local areas (LSOAs) within Westminster for the overall deprivation score. The figure below depicts the proportion of local areas within each of Westminster's wards which classified according to the deciles of the overall rank of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

The subsequent three pages explore key demographic groups: benefit claimants, vulnerable children and families, and vulnerable older persons.
In November of 2016, there were 15,725 benefit claimants of working age in Westminster (8.79% of the borough’s working age population), 81% of these claimed Out-Of-Work Benefits.

Out-Of-Work Benefits Claimed, 2016 NOMIS & DWP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Benefit Type</th>
<th>Benefits Count</th>
<th>Benefits Rate</th>
<th>Sum of Benefits London</th>
<th>Average of Benefits Rate London</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESA and Incapacity Benefits</td>
<td>9475</td>
<td>5.30%</td>
<td>286370</td>
<td>4.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carers</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1.10%</td>
<td>76620</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job Seekers (JSA)</td>
<td>1955</td>
<td>1.09%</td>
<td>73700</td>
<td>1.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Parents</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0.56%</td>
<td>59230</td>
<td>1.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disabled</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>0.52%</td>
<td>40160</td>
<td>0.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income-related Benefits</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
<td>10320</td>
<td>0.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereaved</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td>7690</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15725</strong></td>
<td><strong>8.79%</strong></td>
<td><strong>554090</strong></td>
<td><strong>1.33%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment and Support Allowance, 2016 NOMIS & DWP

There are two main types of benefits which can be claimed by those out of work. Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) is claimed by residents unemployed and actively seeking work of which there were 1955. The JSA rate in Westminster was 1.09%. Employment and Support Allowance (ESA) and Incapacity Benefit (IB), is claimed by residents with physical or mental health challenges. There were 9,475 ESA/IB claimants in Westminster with a rate of 5.3%.
According to the 2011 Census, 22% of families were composed of lone parents with dependent children in the City of Westminster. 23% of children in the borough were receiving free school meals in 2017, an indicator of the proportion of families financially stressed.

Income Deprivation Affecting Children is a supplementary index within the Income Deprivation domain of the 2015 IMD measure. The adjacent map demonstrates the proportion of children in families impacted by income deprivation within local areas of Westminster's wards.

At the end of 2017, there were 3,158 Troubled Families in Westminster. Troubled Families are identified based on whether they have two or more complex needs, which fall within 6 criteria: crime and anti-social behaviour, poor school attendance, children in need, worklessness or financial insecurity, domestic violence, and parents or children which suffer from health problems.
18% of Westminster are over 65, 24% of this demographic lived alone in 2011. The proportion of over 65 is relatively high compared to London’s average of 12% but is equal to the proportion of over 65 in the UK.

Pension Credit is an income-related benefit made up of 2 parts - Guarantee Credit (tops up your weekly income) and Savings Credit (extra payment for people who saved some money towards their retirement). The total number of credits claimed in 2016 were 84,655, which is a 6% drop in pension credit claims since 2015.

In November 2017, there were 2926 older people supported by social care services from Westminster City Council, which accounts for 10% of older people in Westminster.

An estimate of the proportion of persons 65 and over in Westminster likely to be excluded was calculated based on income deprivation, mobility, household and neighbourhood ties, as well as health and safety in local areas (LSOA’s). Westminster’s local areas were ranked according to social exclusion of older people against others in London, Westminster falls within the 40-50% least excluded in London. Westminster is ranked within the worst 30-40% in London for Income Deprivation among older persons.

Pension Credits Claimed 2012 - 2017, DCLG 2017

- Westbourne: 201
- Church Street: 285
- Queen’s Park: 219
- Regent’s Park: 193
- Harrow Road: 185
- Churchill: 174
- St James’s: 152
- Little Venice: 148
- Abbey Road: 147
- Vincent Squ...: 141
- Lancaster G...: 139
- Tachbrook: 130
- Maida Vale: 125
- Warwick: 125
- Bayswater: 92
- Hyde Park: 92
- Marylebone ...: 91
- Bryanston &...: 86
- West End: 80
- K & B: 31
Westminster’s local economy hosts 708,830 jobs. There are 55,398 businesses in Westminster. According to Banksearch information, there has been 51,903 new start-up businesses in Westminster since 2008.

Gross Value Added (GVA) is a productivity measure which captures the value of goods and services produced in an area, less the costs of all the inputs and raw materials directly attributable to that production. Westminster’s contribution to the UK economy according to the GVA is £55 Billion.

### Top Industries According to Number of Jobs, BRES 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional, scientific &amp; technical</td>
<td>137450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accommodation &amp; food services</td>
<td>88225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information &amp; communication</td>
<td>73825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration &amp; defence</td>
<td>57970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business administration &amp; support services</td>
<td>55175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail</td>
<td>54175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts, entertainment, recreation &amp; other services</td>
<td>50275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial &amp; insurance</td>
<td>48085</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>32950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>29825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>627955</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Those classified as economically active are of working age (16-64) and either employed or currently seeking employment. In 2011, 69% of Westminster’s population were economically active, of which 7% were unemployed. Worklessness combines those who are actively looking for work and those who cannot work; 36% of Westminster was classified as workless. In 2016, the proportion of 16 and 17 year olds not in education, employment or training or whose activity is not known was 3% whereas the proportion for England was 6%.

In 2017, the median income for Westminster was £42,800 and the average lower quartile income was £28,200. Household Income was equalised based on household size.

**Occupation Classifications in Ward, ONS 2011**

**Qualifications Achieved, ONS 2011**
Westminster was home to 125,001 residential properties in 2017. According to the 2011 census 40% of households were rented, 31% were owned and 26% were socially rented. In 2017, City West Homes managed 20,931 properties in the ward, of which 57% are tenants and 43% are leaseholders.

In 2017, the median property price for Westminster was £1,054,400. For London in the median property sale was £517,500 and the UK was £220,000. According to Council Tax documentation in 2017, 3,831 properties were listed as second homes, which represent 3% of households in Westminster. The 2011 census found there were 34,651 residents in this ward that had a second home elsewhere in the UK or abroad.

The 2017 City Survey found 5% of Westminster’s residents reported they were struggling financially. An area’s affordability can be estimated by dividing the median house price by the median household income. This measure indicated Westminster’s residents would have to pay 24.6 times their annual salary to afford owning a home in the ward.

Housing benefits are claimed by residents both in and out of work, who earn too little income to afford housing. In Westminster there are 18,025 residents who claim housing benefits.
Of Westminster's households in 2011, the majority had 1 person in household, 41% were families, of which 42% had dependent children and 22% were lone parents, 20% were living as a couple (married, civil partnership or cohabitating) and 13%

**Proportion of People per Household, ONS 2011**

- 1 person in household: 45%
- 2 people in household: 30%
- 3 people in household: 12%
- 4 people in household: 8%
- 5 or more people in household: 5%

3% of households in Westminster were in Communal Establishments.

The occupancy rating of the ward indicates that 51% had sufficient bedrooms for their household composition, 38% were under occupying their property and 11% of the household were over-crowded.

Of the Westminster residents polled in the 2017 City Survey, 5% said they were likely to move out of their ward.

**Household Living Arrangements, ONS 2011**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>%GT Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One person household: Other</td>
<td>36742</td>
<td>40.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One person household: Aged 65 and over</td>
<td>10900</td>
<td>12.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: Dependent children</td>
<td>10397</td>
<td>11.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: No children</td>
<td>9258</td>
<td>10.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Cohabiting couple: No children</td>
<td>7029</td>
<td>7.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Lone parent: Dependent children</td>
<td>6001</td>
<td>6.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Lone parent: All children non-dependent</td>
<td>3506</td>
<td>3.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: All aged 65 and over</td>
<td>2707</td>
<td>3.03%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Married or same-sex civil partnership couple: All children non-dependent</td>
<td>2441</td>
<td>2.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Cohabiting couple: Dependent children</td>
<td>1196</td>
<td>1.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One family only: Cohabiting couple: All children non-dependent</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During their Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), children who achieve a good level of development (GLD) are those meeting the expected level within: communication and language; physical development; personal, social and emotional development; literacy; and mathematics. The average score of EYFS pupils in Westminster in 2017 was 72%.

The main Bi-Borough primary school attended by Westminster's pupils in 2017 was Gateway and secondary school was Paddington Academy.

At secondary schools, 29% of Westminster’s pupils achieved GCSE grades of 9-5 (A*-C) in EBacc subjects (English, Mathematics, Science, a Language and History or Geography). Progress 8 is a new relative measure which captures whether a school’s pupils are performing above or below the national average of others like them based on their Attainment 8 score (achievement of pupil in up to 8 qualifications, of which Maths and English are given double weighting). A Progress 8 score of +1 indicates pupils are achieving one grade more in each qualification than similar pupils across the country, -1 means one grade less. Westminster’s Progress 8 score is 0.5, indicating that pupils on average achieve higher than their peers elsewhere. In 2017, 17% of resident primary and secondary school pupils attending a state school had Special Educational Needs.

State GCSE Scores: E&M 9-5, WCC 2017
State Attainment 8 Score, WCC 2017

State GCSE Scores: EBacc 9-5, WCC 2017
State Progress 8 Score, WCC 2017
Accessibility to public transport is measured based on the walking time to a transport network and the service availability. Westminster’s integration into the public transport network was found to be on average very good. An Experimental model of data from 2015 estimated that the combined day and evening population (residents at home, working population and visitors) of Westminster was 1,076,700, which is a 335% increase in population.

The greatest proportion of residents in Westminster travelled to work by underground metro light rail tram in 2011. According to the 2017 City Survey, residents would like to travel even more by public transport.
According to a 2013 study, 60% of homes in Westminster had good access to local parks. Respondents of the 2017 City Survey suggest that 68% of Westminster used open spaces and public parks in the last three months, 54% of which were satisfied with them.

Particulate Matter (PM) is a form of air pollution, a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets in the air, most frequently emitted by road vehicles and measured in two densities, PM10 and PM2.5. Greater mortality risk, particularly from cardiovascular causes, is among the adverse health effects caused by exposure to PM. Nitrogen dioxide (NO2) is another gas assessed to gauge air quality, approximately 50% of its concentration is emitted by road vehicles. Westminster’s average measure of nitrogen dioxide in 2013 was average NO2 concentration was 50.2μg/m3. greater than the World Health Organization’s (WHO) recommended limit of 40μg/m3 and above London’s average of 30.6μg/m3.

There were 145 electric vehicle charging points and bays in Westminster in 2017. Over the last 10 years, 523 green walls and roof planning applications have been received in Westminster. The number of planning applications received is indicative of local demand for green infrastructure but not all applications are realised. Of those surveyed in the 2017 City Survey, 30% Westminster residents on average perceived littering to be a fairly or very big problem in their local area.
Health, Care & Wellbeing

The Well-Being Index is a score based on a combined measure of 12 well-being indicators related to health, economic security, safety, education, mobility and environment. Westminster ranks 1 of the 32 London boroughs, indicating the probability residents experience greater well-being is the highest in the city.

According to the 2011 Census, 14% of the borough’s population were affected by long-term illness or disability. In 2017, 930 residents in Westminster received disability benefits. There were 3,445 residents who received social care from the council.

In 2010, 25% of year 6 children were classified as obese. The standardised admission ratio of alcohol-related hospital admissions in 2017 was 1524. There were 64,797 ambulance attendances in Westminster in 2016, 64% of which were related to an illness.

According to Sport England’s 2016 Active People Survey, 44% of Westminster’s adult population reported they do not do sport, this is less than London’s average of 51% and the country’s average of 53%. 36% of adults in Westminster reported they were active 1 a week, and 15% were active 3 times a week. These figures have decreased by 0.4% and 7.5% respectively since last year.

Life Expectancy at Birth - Females & Males, ONS 2015

84

82

Ward’s Well-Being Score, GLA Intelligence Unit 2013

Ambulance Attendances, SafeStat 2016

Alcohol-related Hospital Admissions, HES 2017

Obese Children in Year 6 (%), NHS 2010

Long-term Illness or Disability, ONS 2011
97% of residents felt safe in Westminster and 87% felt safe after dark according to the 2017 City Survey. 19% felt that crime in their neighbourhood impacted their quality of life.

Crime rates in Westminster’s wards are influenced by the influx of visitors to the borough. Between Jul 2016 - Jul 2017, 63,843 crimes were reported in Westminster, equating to a crime rate of 29 per 100 residents. Crime levels in the year ending in Jul 2017 have increased by 12% upon the previous year. According to the 2017 City Survey, 21% of the residents in Westminster perceived anti-social behaviour to be a problem in their area. The London Fire Brigade responded to 6,672 incidents in Westminster, 6% of which were primary fires (harm people or cause damage to property) and 6% of which were secondary fires (less threatening) in 2016.

10 Most Prevalent Incidents, Metropolitan Police 2016

- Anti-social behaviour: 15795
- Other theft: 12269
- Violence and sexual offences: 8402
- Theft from the person: 6083
- Shoplifting: 4185
- Vehicle crime: 3957
- Burglary: 3136
- Public order: 2401
- Criminal damage and arson: 2085
- Drugs: 1847
Civic Engagement and Community Cohesion

The electoral turnout for the 2014 local elections in Westminster was 32%. The turnout rate increased by 8% for the 2016 Mayoral Electorate.

The election split depicted in the maps below is an experimental measure calculated by finding the difference between the Conservative and Labour Party votes. Those wards more decidedly red or blue may be less likely to swing.

According to the City Survey 2017, 87% of the community within Westminster say that people from different backgrounds get on well. 18% of the residents in Westminster spend time helping to improve the community and 22% are interested in helping more to improve community.

- **Mayoral Election 2016 – Labour/Conservative Split**
  - Labour: 46%
  - Conservative: 25%

- **Local Elections 2014 – Labour/Conservative Split**
  - Labour: 46%
  - Conservative: 25%

- **Mayoral Electorate 2016 – First Votes**
  - Labour Party: 41%
  - Conservative: 40%
  - Other: 8%
  - Green Party: 6%
  - Liberal Dem: 4%
  - UKIP: 2%

- **Local Elections 2014 – Votes**
  - Conservative: 46%
  - Labour Party: 40%
  - Green Party: 6%
  - Liberal Dem: 5%
  - UK Independence: 2%
  - Independent: 1%

- **City Survey 2017**
  - Proportion of people from different background get on well
    - Definitely Agree: 32.64%
    - Tend to Agree: 57.48%
    - Neither Agree Nor Disagree: 8.07%
    - Tend to Disagree: 1.57%
    - Definitely Disagree: 0.24%

  - Proportion of interest in helping improve Community
    - Very Interested: 3.38%
    - Fairly Interested: 18.89%
    - Not Very Interested: 45.19%
    - Not At All Interested: 23.60%
    - (Don't Know): 8.93%

  - Time spent helping to improve the community
    - A great deal: 2.28%
    - A fair amount: 15.44%
    - Not very much: 51.58%
    - None at all: 28.19%
    - (Don't know): 2.51%
According to the City Survey, 86% of residents in Westminster were very or fairly satisfied with Westminster Council. Public Transport Links was the amenity most valued in the borough by the residents surveyed. The most frequently used public service by respondents in the last three months was Parks & open spaces. There are 61,374 library members registered at libraries in Westminster, with 9,492 registered at Victoria Library. 41% of residents in Westminster reported using library services in the last three months and 92% were satisfied with their service. 30% of residents reported they had used a leisure centre’s facilities in the last three months, 90% of City Survey respondents were satisfied with them.

Top 3 Local Features Most Valued by Residents, City Survey 2017

- **Feels Safe**: 30%
- **Parks/public spaces**: 25%
- **Public Transport Links**: 45%

Residents' Satisfaction with Council, City Survey

- Very Satisfied
- Fairly Satisfied
- Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied
- Fairly Dissatisfied
- Very Dissatisfied
- (No Opinion)

Top 5 Services Identified as Most Important, City Survey 2017

- Refuse collection: 13%
- Parks & open spaces: 14%
- Facilities for young people: 6%
- Environmental Health (e.g., food safety, health and hygiene): 5%
- Care of vulnerable children and families: 5%

Services used within the last 3 months, City Survey 2017

- Parks & open spaces: 68%
- Council Tax services: 48%
- On-street recycling facilities/bins: 46%
- Libraries: 41%
- Registering to vote: 41%
- Door to door recycling collections: 35%
- Council website (westminster.go...): 33%
- Parking services: 30%
- Swimming pools & sports facilities: 30%
- Provision for cyclists: 15%
- Noise service: 0%