

LB Havering - Overview

Current Common Data Checking Results

Total number of fails as a percentage	Current Position
Very good data with minimal cleansing required	
Above 99%	99.06%
Between 96% and 99%	
Between 94% and 96%	
Between 92% and 94%	
Below 92%	
Poor data with high cleansing requirements	

Current Conditional Data Checking Results

Total number of fails as a percentage	Current Position
Very good data with minimal cleansing required	
Above 99%	
Between 96% and 99%	98.57%
Between 94% and 96%	
Between 92% and 94%	
Below 92%	
Poor data with high cleansing requirements	

Status	Number*	Average Age*
Active	6,554	47.20
Deferred	5,608	48.39
Pensioner	5,357	72.28
Dependant	901	75.48
Frozen	1,290	43.84

*As at 31/03/2018

Notes

Common Data

Common data is the basic information which every scheme should hold for each member such as name, address and date of birth. It is the information which identifies the member and their benefits and allows the scheme to keep in contact with them.

In 2010, The Pensions Regulator set specific targets for schemes to achieve by December 2012 regarding common data. The target for any records to which amendments of any kind have been made since June 2010 is 100% of common data to be present. The target for 'legacy data' which has not had any amendments since June 2010 is 95%. LPFA are aiming for 100% accuracy against all records. For areas where a scheme does not meet the targets The Pension Regulator would expect to see a clear plan for remedial action.

Whilst LPFA will be covered by the record keeping provisions of the Code of Practice 14 for Public Sector Pension Funds, which will apply from April 2015, rather than The Pension Regulators requirements, we are following their guidance as best practice.

Examples of common data checks include Missing NI numbers, Surnames, Initials, Sex, Date of Birth, Date Joined Fund/Employer, Post Code and Address.

Conditional Data

Conditional data is defined by The Pensions Regulator as "additional detailed data required for the administration of a pension scheme", though they have left it up to individual schemes to establish which data constitutes Conditional Data for them. This should be based on scheme design and type of scheme as well as member status and experience within the scheme.

However, they do provide an Illustrative list of Conditional Data, which demonstrates the kind of conditional data which might be required in different circumstance. They recommend that schemes use this list as a starting point, and adjust it according to their individual circumstances.

As with identifying the specific checks, The Pensions Regulator has left target setting to individual schemes, although they are clear that they still see this data as essential and expect schemes to take it seriously.

Examples of conditional data checks include missing salary history, contributions, employer, marital status, initial/current pension, date of leaving and final salary.

Currently for annual and valuation data cleaning the error rate is at 1%, we would therefore propose this tolerance for conditional data to ensure the data in place is to the standard that LPFA can effectively manage the administration of the scheme.