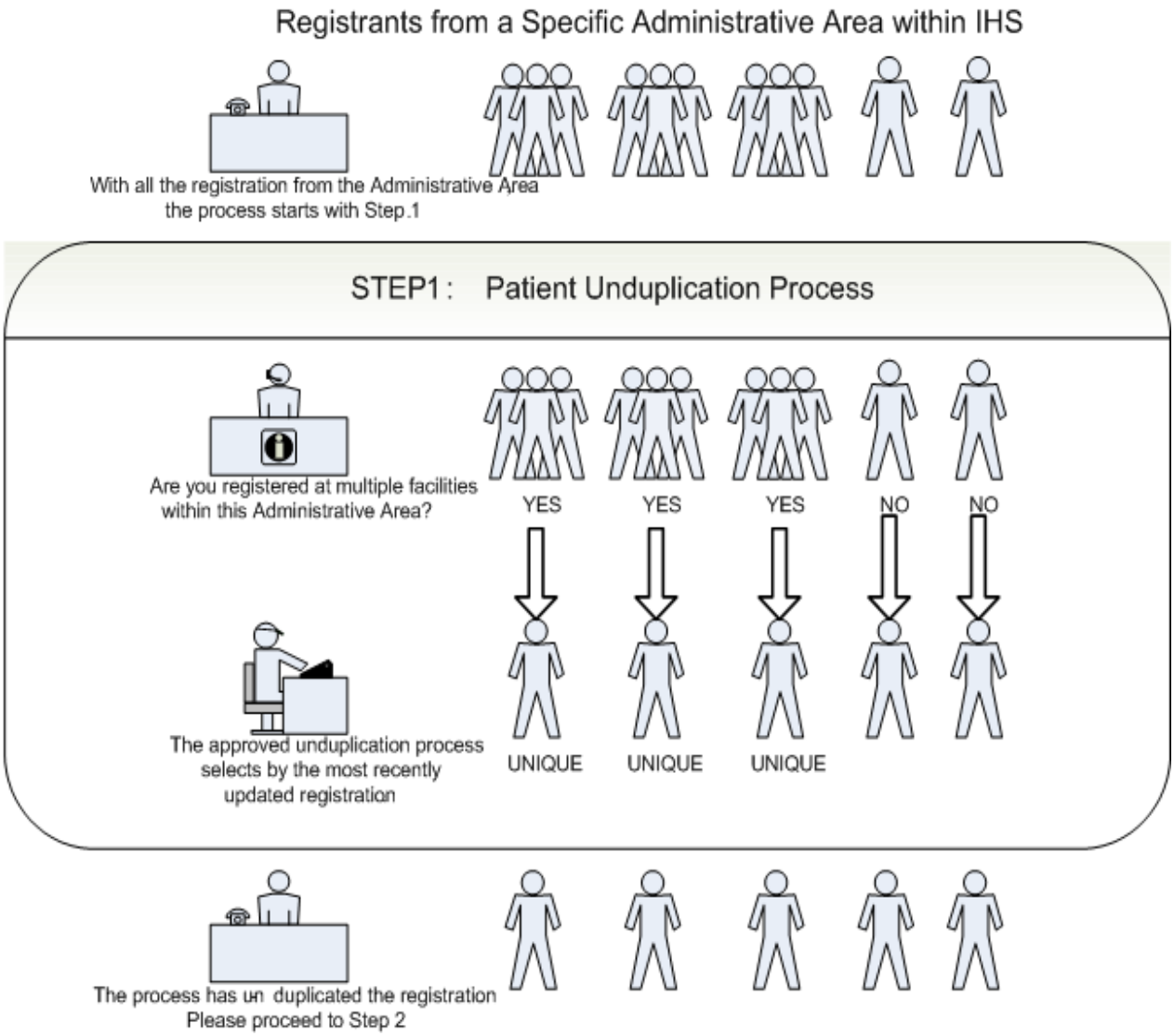
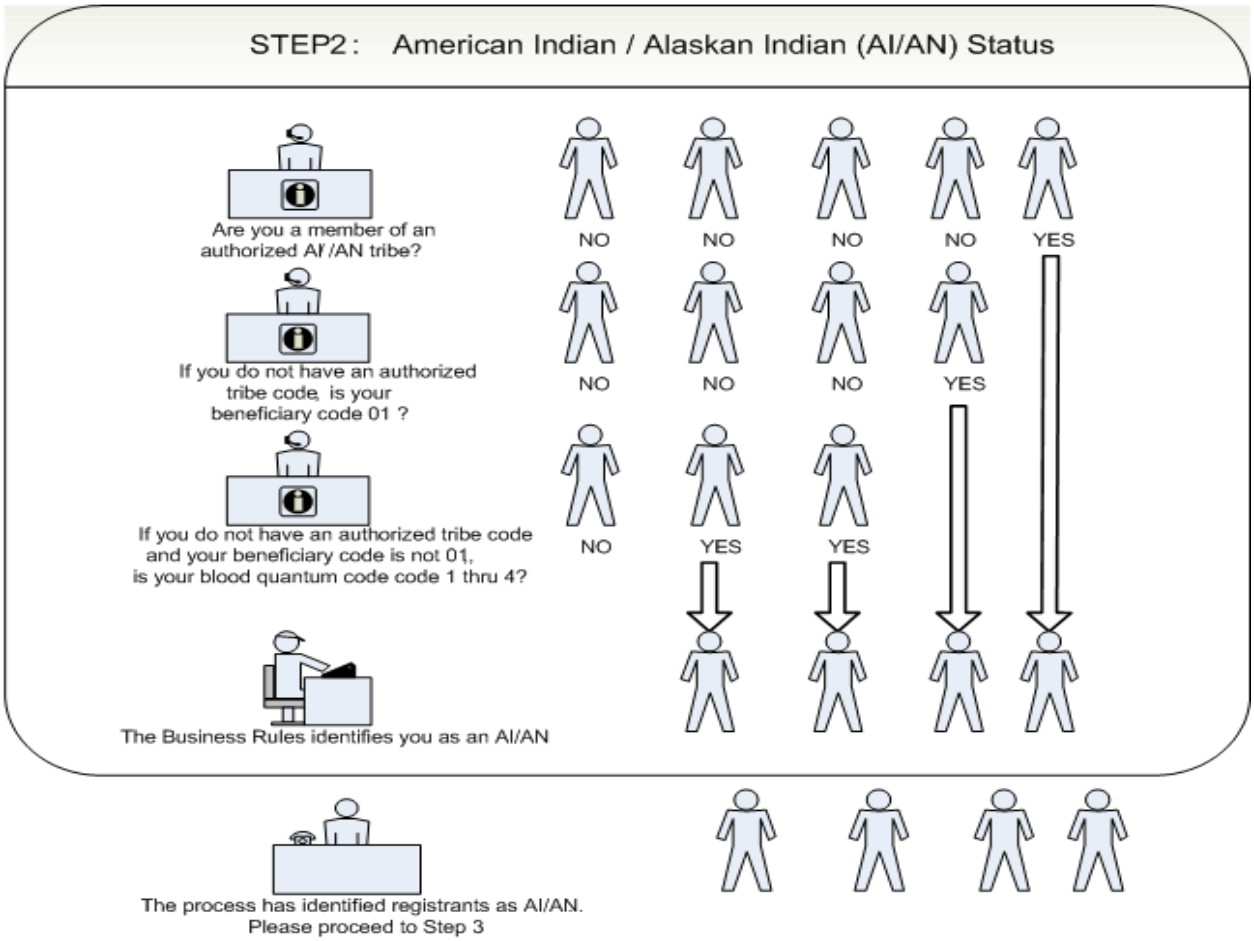


The NDW receives records from individual sending sites and stores them separately as they are received. The top-most section of this illustration shows five unique individuals in one Area. In the two cases on the right, the individuals are only registered at, and therefore only being sent in by, one site in the Area. The three cases on the left illustrate three people, each registered at a three different facilities in the Area, and therefore being sent in by three sites within the Area.

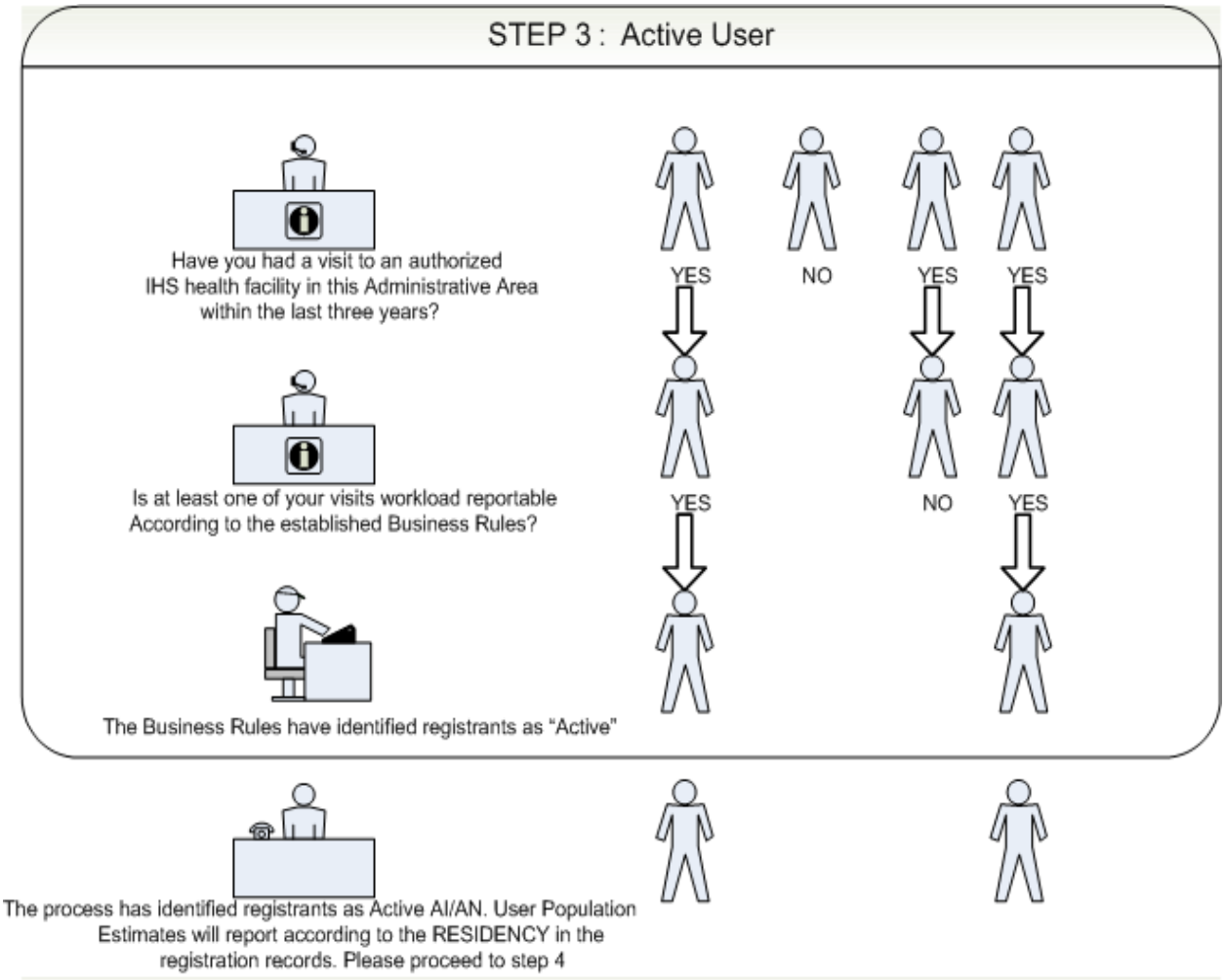
Therefore, according to the illustration, there are eleven total registration records in the NDW for only five unique individuals, so some un-duplication has to take place. Un-duplication is Step 1 in the process of obtaining the user population counts from the NDW. NPIRS uses probabilistic matching software (Quality Stage) to identify the duplicates among (virtually) all the registration records in the database using the name, social security number, date of birth, and gender. The software assigns one number that NPIRS calls the INTEGRITY_ID to each of the registration

records that are considered to be the same person. In the Step 1 illustration, the cluster of three records on the far left would each have the same INTEGRITY_ID because they are for the same person.

Of each unique person's group of records, NPIRS selects one record to proceed with the remainder of the process - the one whose demographic information was updated most recently. The remaining records are considered duplicates. ALL of the non-duplicates are reported somewhere on the userpop reports that NPIRS posts on Rohan, but not all are on the Annual Official Userpop published by DPS. In the next few steps we will go over what it takes to be counted on the Annual Official Userpop.

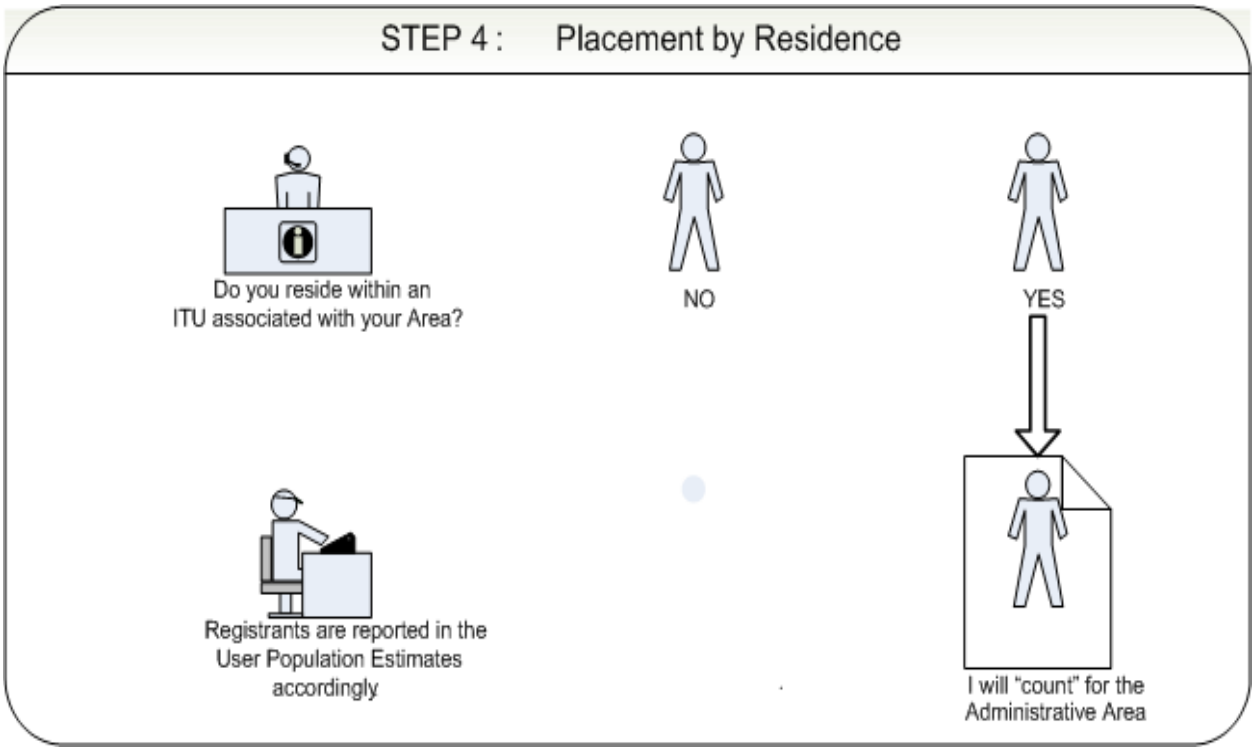


In Step 2 above, NPIRS determines the Indian status of the non-duplicate records. This is done largely based on the tribe code submitted by the site. Only in cases where the tribe code submitted with a record is equal to 998 or 999 does NPIRS look at the beneficiary classification or the blood quantum. Only those records belonging to 'non-duplicate Indians' are still in the running to be counted by DPS.



In Step 3 above, NPIRS determines the active status of the non-duplicate records. NPIRS actually does this for non-Indians as well so it can be reflected on the NDW userpop reports, but this illustration is showing that the Annual Official Userpop is only concerned with the activity of the Indian records. NPIRS marks a non-duplicate record as 'Active' if it, or any of its related duplicate records, had any workload reportable visits anywhere within the Area in the past three years.

Only those records classified as being 'non-duplicate active Indians' are still in the running to be counted by DPS.



In Step 4 above, NPIRS looks at the residence information on the non-duplicate record. The NDW user population reports NPIRS posts on Rohan will show the count wherever the residence indicates. If the record is for a visitor from outside the Area, the NDW report for the area will contain a page for the Area the visitor claimed to reside in. If the record is for an individual who resides in a non-CHSDA section of the area (in other words, having a Service Unit Code that ends in '00'), the NDW report would show them as well - but neither the visitor nor the non-CHSDA resident would be counted by DPS. Only those records belonging to a 'non-duplicate active Indian residing in a CHSDA of your area' would be counted by DPS on the Annual Official Userpop.