# ANALYSIS OF AADHAAR ENROLMENT TRENDS AND DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

## UIDAI DATA HACKATHON 2026

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## PROBLEM STATEMENT

Aadhaar enrolment and update data reflects underlying societal, demographic, and administrative patterns across regions and time periods. Analysing this data can reveal meaningful trends, seasonal variations, and demographic distributions that influence enrolment behaviour. The objective of this study is to identify significant patterns and variations in Aadhaar enrolment across selected states and age groups, and to translate these observations into actionable insights. Such insights can support informed decision-making, improve enrolment planning, and enhance the effectiveness of Aadhaar service delivery mechanisms.

## DATASET USED

- Source: Publicly available Aadhaar enrolment statistics released by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI).
- Data Type: Aggregated enrolment counts segmented by state, month, and age group.
- Time Period: Monthly Aadhaar enrolment data covering the selected analysis period as provided in the dataset.
- Key Attributes Used:
    - State / Region
    - Month and Year of enrolment
    - Age groups (0–5 years, 5–17 years, 18 years and above)
    - Total enrolment counts

## METHODOLOGY

- Raw enrolment data was reviewed and cleaned to ensure consistency across states and time periods.
- Monthly aggregation was performed to analyse temporal enrolment trends.
- Age-wise enrolment distribution was calculated to understand demographic composition.
- Comparative analysis was conducted between selected states to identify regional variations.

- Visual representations were used to support interpretation of trends and distributions.

## DATA ANALYSIS & VISUALISATION

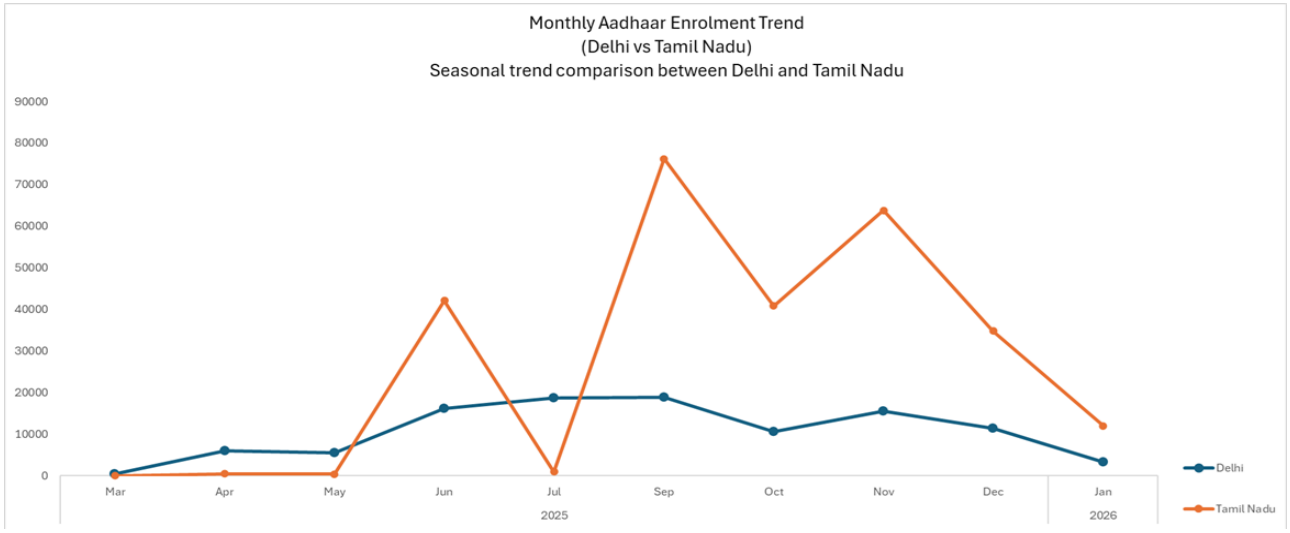


**Figure 1: Monthly Aadhaar Enrolment Trend (Delhi vs Tamil Nadu)**

**Insights:**

- Tamil Nadu exhibits higher variability in monthly enrolments, indicating the presence of periodic enrolment drives or seasonal registration efforts.
- Delhi shows a comparatively stable enrolment pattern, suggesting consistent demand and steady administrative processes.
- Certain months reflect noticeable enrolment peaks in Tamil Nadu when compared to Delhi, highlighting differences in operational intensity across states.

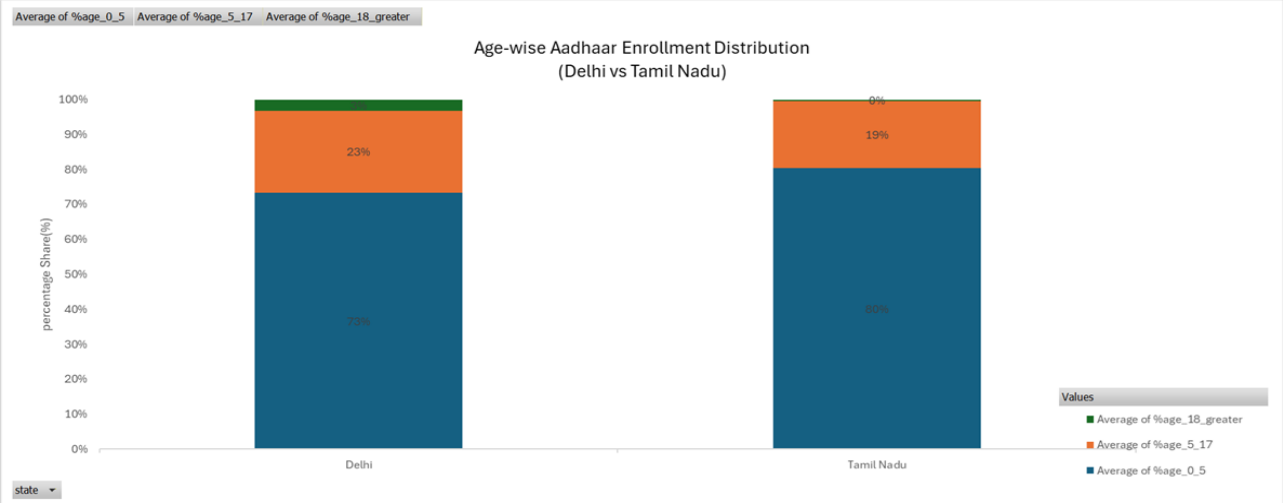


**Figure 2: Age-wise Aadhaar Enrolment Distribution**

**Insights:**

- The 0–5 age group accounts for the largest share of enrolments in both states, reflecting strong emphasis on early-age Aadhaar registration.
- The 5–17 age group contributes a moderate proportion, likely influenced by school-based enrolment initiatives.
- Enrolments for individuals aged 18 years and above form a smaller share, indicating relatively high Aadhaar saturation among adults

## KEY FINDINGS/ INSIGHTS

- Aadhaar enrolment patterns vary across states, with some regions showing stable monthly trends while others demonstrate seasonal fluctuations.
- A significant proportion of enrolments occur among children, underscoring the importance of Aadhaar in early identity provisioning.
- Regional differences in enrolment behaviour suggest the need for state-specific enrolment strategies rather than uniform nationwide approaches.

## CONCLUSION

The analysis reveals distinct temporal and demographic patterns in Aadhaar enrolment across states. While certain regions maintain steady enrolment activity, others depend on periodic enrolment drives, resulting in seasonal variations. The dominance of enrolments in younger age groups highlights the continued relevance of early-age Aadhaar registration, while lower adult enrolment shares indicate maturity in Aadhaar coverage. These insights can assist UIDAI in improving enrolment planning, optimizing resource allocation, and enhancing the effectiveness of Aadhaar service delivery systems.