



# Aadhar Enrollment & Updates Analytics

Pan-India Aadhaar activity is predominantly maintenance-driven, with biometric and demographic updates contributing over 97% of total activity, while new enrollments remain minimal.

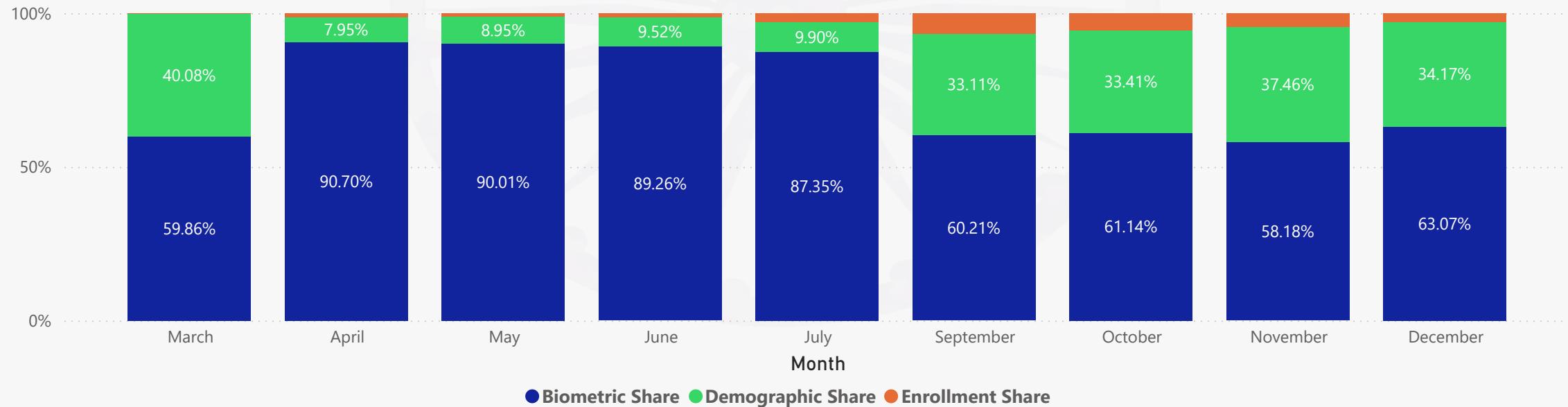
Aadhar Activity  
**194M**

Enrollment Share  
**2.80%**

Biometric Share  
**71.83%**

Demographic Share  
**25.37%**

Month-wise Distribution of Shares in Total Aadhar Activity



Across months, biometric updates consistently dominate Aadhaar activity, while demographic updates show noticeable variation, indicating periodic update campaigns or correction cycles.



# Aadhar Enrollment & Updates Analytics

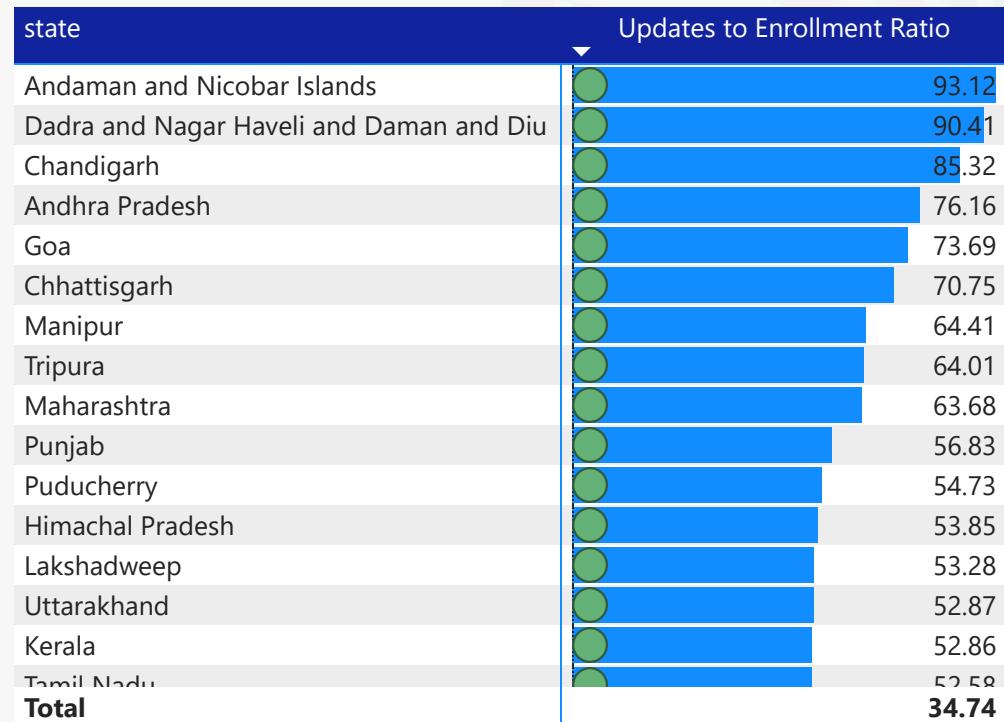
Updates/Enrollment

34.74

The Updates-to-Enrollment ratio is 34.74, indicating that for every 100 Aadhaar enrollments, there are approximately 35 update transactions.

States highlighted in green have an Updates-to-Enrollment ratio above the national average (34.74), indicating a higher frequency of Aadhaar updates compared to new enrollments in these states.

State-wise Update to Enrollment Ratio



Month

March	April	May
June	July	September
October	November	December



Overall Aadhaar enrollment share is low at 2.80%, indicating limited new enrollments during the period. Enrollment is largely driven by the 0-5 age group (65.25%), while adult (18+) enrollments remain minimal at 3.09%. The Adult-to-Child enrollment ratio of 0.03 highlights a strong skew towards child enrollments.

#### Enrollment Share

2.80%

#### Adult / Child Ratio

0.03

#### Enrollment Age(0-5)

65.25%

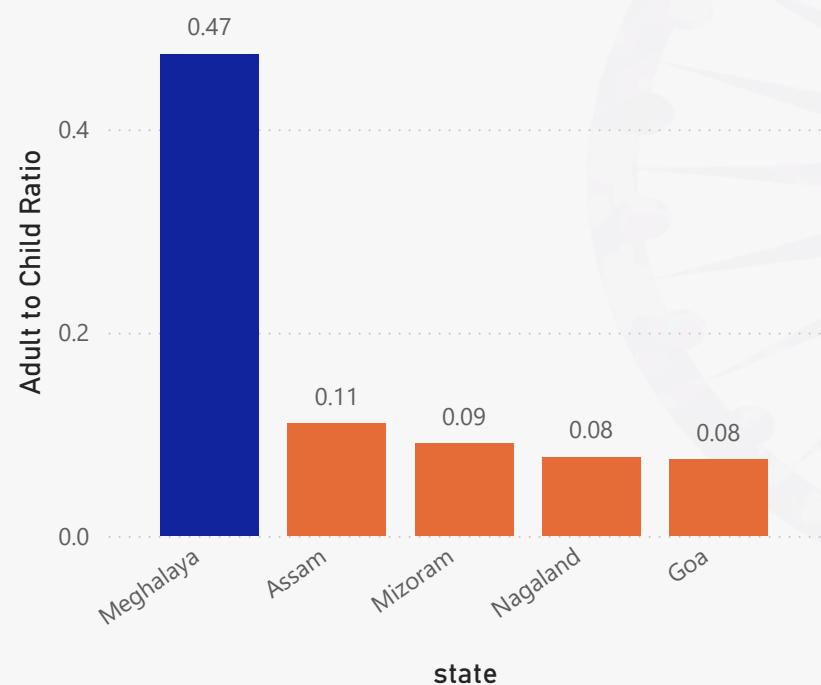
#### Enrollment Age (5-17)

31.65%

#### Enrollment Age(18+)

3.09%

#### Adult-to-Child Enrollment Ratio by State



Meghalaya shows a significantly higher Adult-to-Child enrollment ratio compared to other states, indicating relatively stronger adult participation in Aadhaar enrollments.

#### Age-wise Enrollment Share by State

state	Enrollment_Age(0-5)%	Enrollment_Age(5-17)%	Enrollment_Age(18+)%
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	93.74%	6.26%	0.00%
Andhra Pradesh	88.06%	10.77%	1.17%
Arunachal Pradesh	45.05%	51.47%	3.48%
Assam	61.35%	28.71%	9.94%
Bihar	43.12%	54.92%	1.95%
Chandigarh	90.93%	7.75%	1.32%
Chhattisgarh	79.88%	18.18%	1.93%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	89.89%	9.67%	0.44%
Delhi	73.19%	23.59%	3.23%
Goa	82.13%	10.89%	6.99%
Gujarat	68.80%	25.37%	5.82%
Haryana	89.61%	9.27%	1.12%
Himachal Pradesh	95.16%	3.78%	1.06%
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.25%</b>	<b>31.65%</b>	<b>3.09%</b>

Across states, enrollments are predominantly concentrated in the 0-5 age group, while 18+ enrollments remain consistently low. Meghalaya stands out with comparatively higher adult enrollment contribution, making it an outlier in the national pattern.

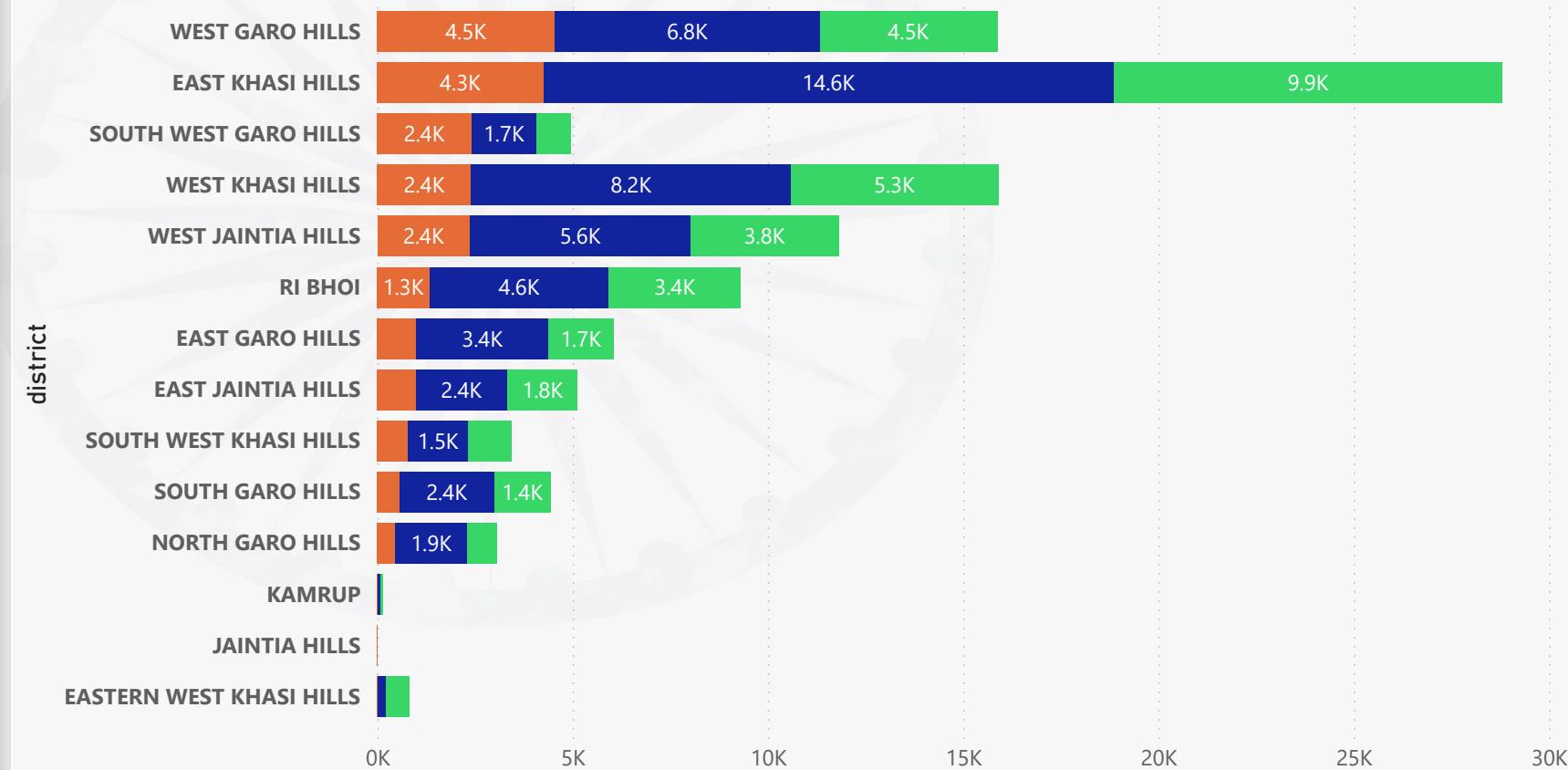


Meghalaya's higher adult enrollment ratio is primarily driven by a few districts, especially East Khasi Hills, which contributes the highest 18+ enrollment volumes. The concentration of adult enrollments in a few districts suggests possible gaps in awareness or accessibility in remaining regions.

- Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- Andhra Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Bihar
- Chandigarh
- Chhattisgarh
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and ...

#### District-wise Age-wise Enrollment Share

● Enrollment\_Age(0-5) ● Enrollment\_Age(5-17) ● Enrollment\_Age(18+)





Biometric updates account for 71.83% of total Aadhaar activities, confirming that updates dominate Aadhaar transactions nationwide. Within biometric updates, the activity is almost evenly split between ages 5–17 (50.94%) and 18+ (49.06%), indicating comparable demand across school-age and adult populations.

Biometric Share

71.83%

Biometric Update(18+)

50.94%

Biometric Update(5-17)

49.06%

#### Age-wise Biometric Share by State

state	Biometric_Age(5-17)%	Biometric_Age(18+)%
Nagaland	29.71%	70.29%
Chhattisgarh	33.40%	66.60%
Maharashtra	38.07%	61.93%
Puducherry	38.69%	61.31%
Punjab	40.25%	59.75%
Kerala	40.25%	59.75%
West Bengal	41.21%	58.79%
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	41.67%	58.33%
Meghalaya	41.69%	58.31%
Haryana	42.41%	57.59%
Delhi	42.64%	57.36%
Jharkhand	43.26%	56.74%
Bihar	45.09%	54.91%
Gujarat	45.70%	54.30%
Lakshadweep	46.18%	53.82%
Karnataka	47.23%	52.77%
Tamil Nadu	47.41%	52.59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.06%</b>	<b>50.94%</b>

The state-wise age distribution reveals clear variation, with several states showing a higher 18+ biometric share, while others lean towards 5–17 updates, reflecting differences in population structure and update needs across regions.

Despite state-level differences, the near-balanced national split suggests that biometric update demand is sustained across both age groups, making biometric services a consistently high-volume operational requirement.



Biometric\_Deviation(5-17)

**-0.13%**

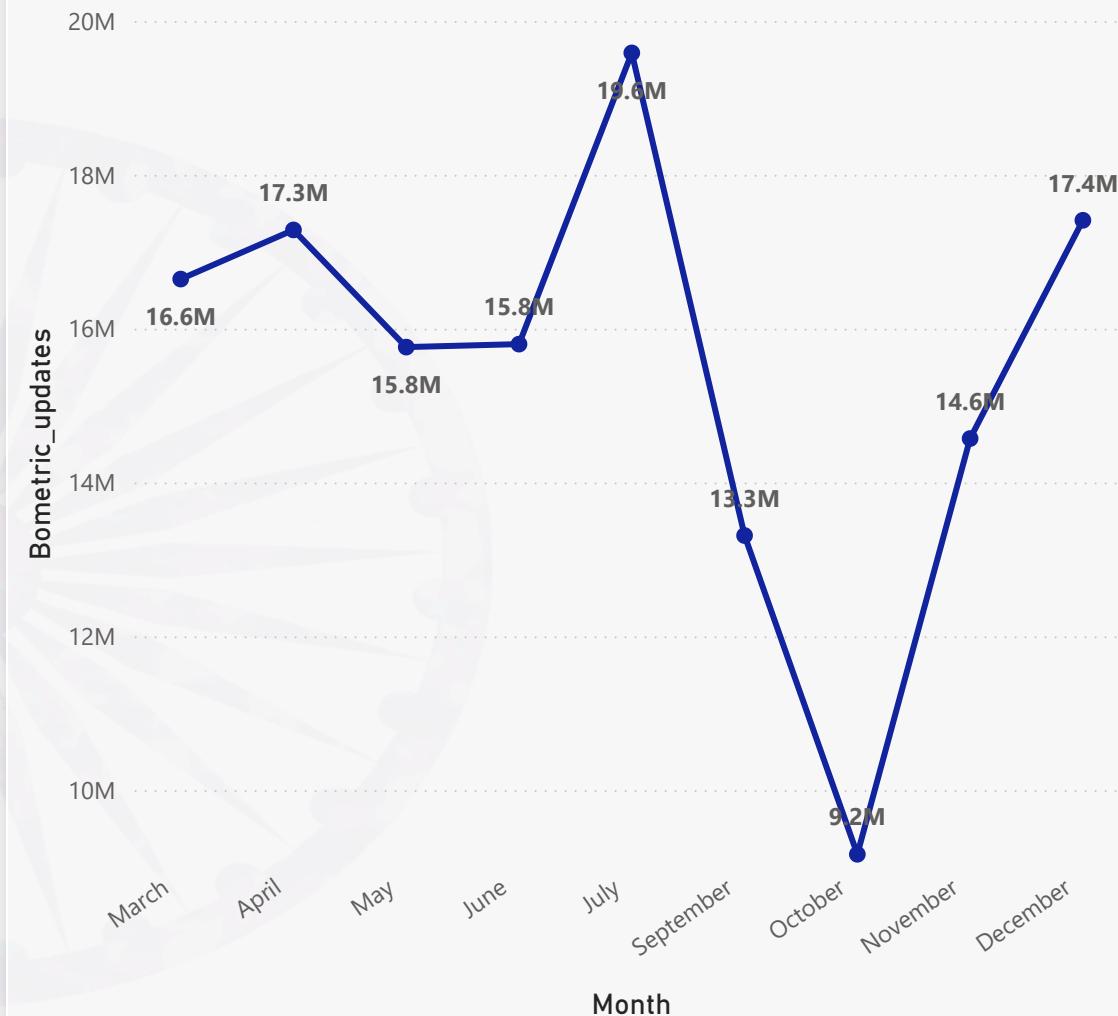
Biometric\_Deviation(18+)

**0.13%**

#### Age-wise Biometric Deviation across States

state	Deviation 5-17	Deviation 18+
Mizoram	▲ 21.89%	▼ -21.89%
Chandigarh	▲ 16.82%	▼ -16.82%
Uttar Pradesh	▲ 15.62%	▼ -15.62%
Assam	▲ 11.52%	▼ -11.52%
Andhra Pradesh	▲ 11.15%	▼ -11.15%
Arunachal Pradesh	▲ 10.06%	▼ -10.06%
Manipur	▲ 9.72%	▼ -9.72%
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	▲ 7.85%	▼ -7.85%
Uttarakhand	▲ 6.31%	▼ -6.31%
Telangana	▲ 5.28%	▼ -5.28%
Madhya Pradesh	▲ 4.83%	▼ -4.83%
Jammu and Kashmir	▲ 3.91%	▼ -3.91%
Sikkim	▲ 3.10%	▼ -3.10%
Rajasthan	▲ 2.54%	▼ -2.54%
Tripura	▲ 1.31%	▼ -1.31%
Goa	▲ 0.87%	▼ -0.87%
Odisha	▲ 0.00%	▼ 0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>-0.13%</b>	<b>0.13%</b>

#### Monthly Trend of Biometric Updates



The deviation KPI establishes that, at the national level, biometric updates are largely balanced across age groups. This matrix compares each state's biometric update behavior with the national average. Green arrows highlight states where a specific age group updates biometrics more actively, while red arrows indicate states falling below the national pattern. These state-level imbalances explain why biometric updates do not occur uniformly over time and instead concentrate around specific periods. Biometric updates show sharp peaks and drops across months, indicating that updates happen in bursts rather than as a steady, continuous activity.



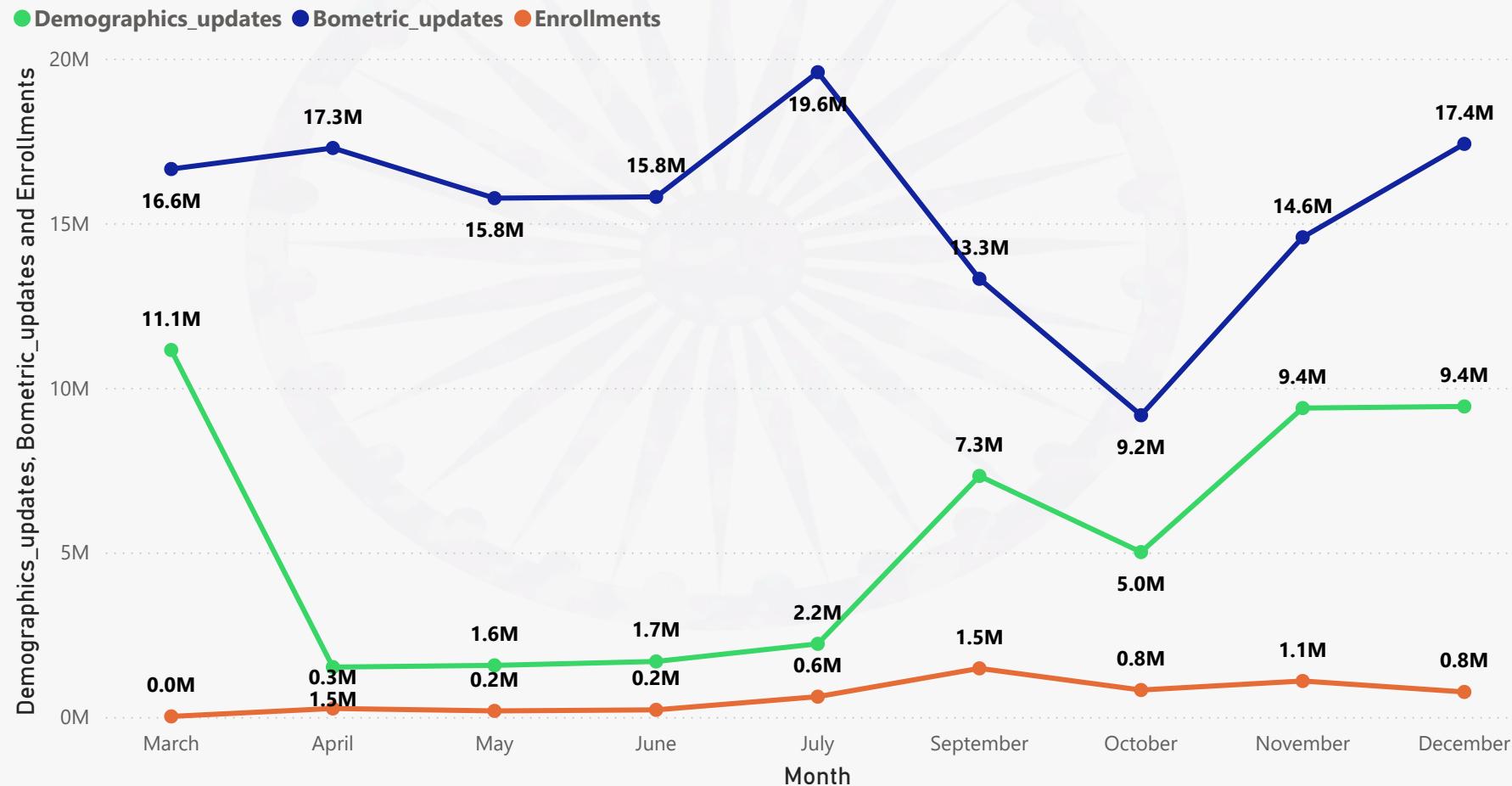
The uneven monthly pattern aligns with the state-level deviations seen earlier, suggesting that a few high-activity states and age groups drive most of the biometric workload. This behavior confirms that biometric activity is largely maintenance-driven, triggered by periodic needs such as age-related updates, corrections, or targeted campaigns.

## Month-wise Biometric Updates across States



At the pan-India level, Aadhaar activities show a clear seasonal pattern rather than steady month-on-month growth. The sharp drop across biometric, demographic updates, and enrollments in October indicates a temporary slowdown, likely due to reduced operational days and lower public participation during the festive period. Activity rebounds strongly in November and December, suggesting that pending updates are deferred rather than lost.

### Monthly Trend of Aadhaar Activities (2025)





### Demographic Share

25.37%

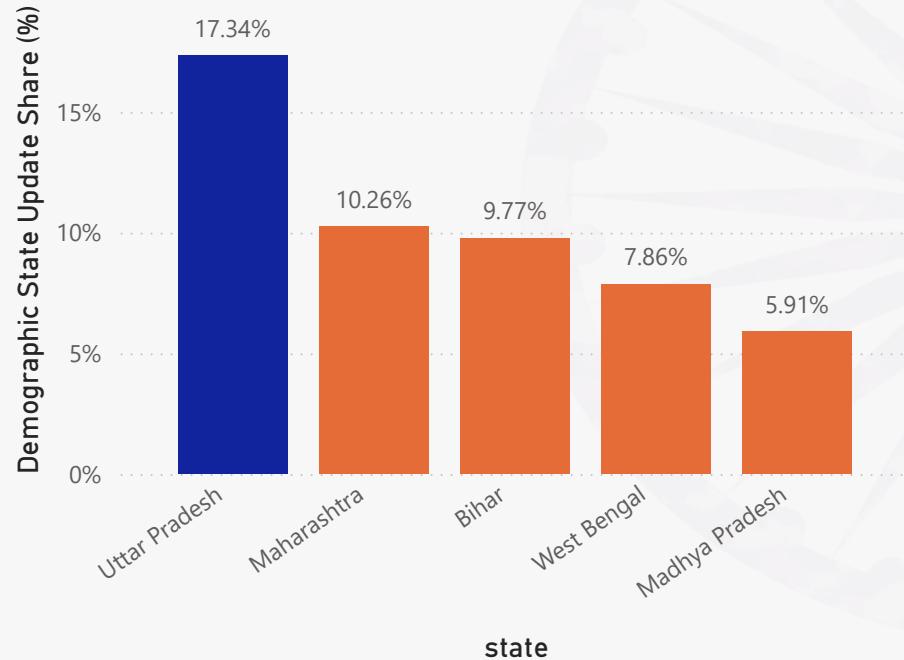
### Demographic Update(5-17)

9.86%

### Demographic Update(18+)

90.14%

#### State-wise Share of Demographic Updates



#### Age-wise Demographic Updates across States

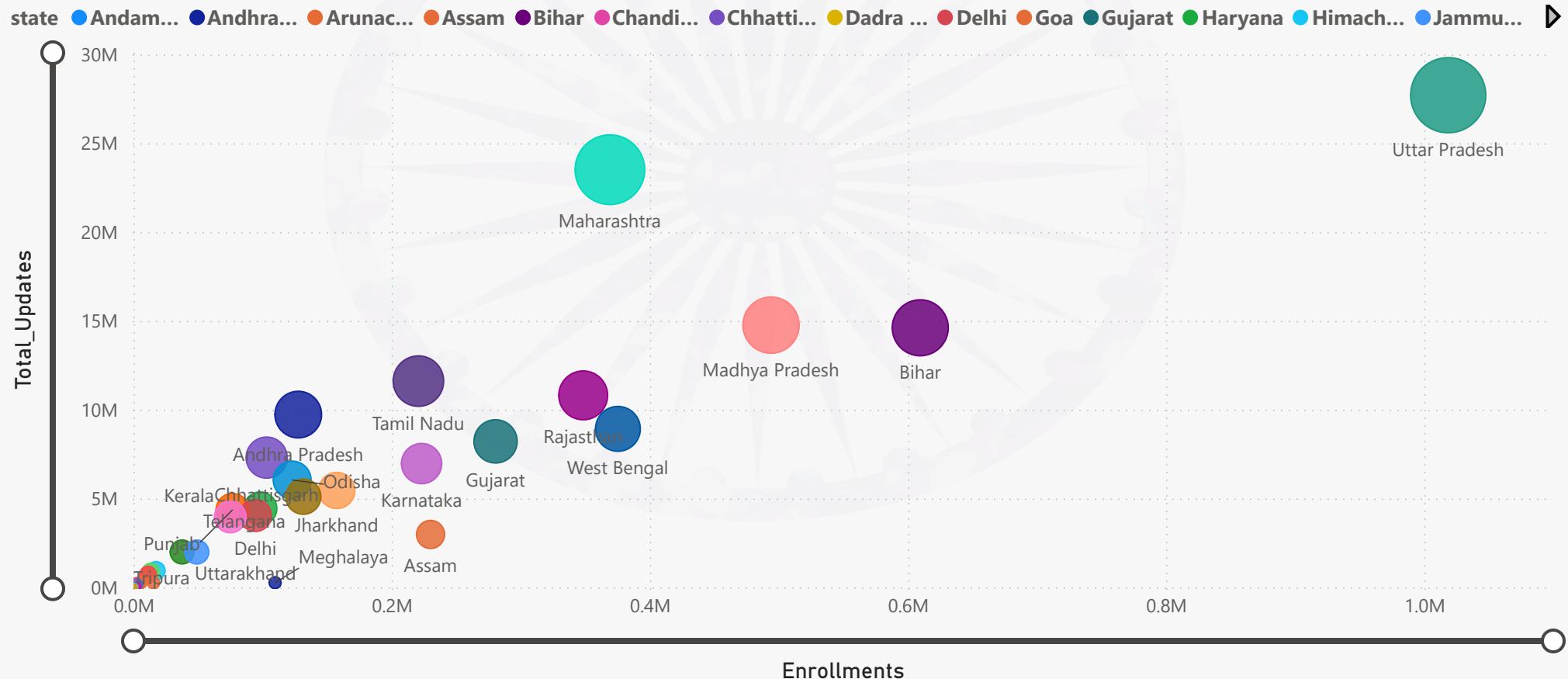
state	Demographics_Age(5-17)%	Demographics_Age(18+) %
West Bengal	6.26%	93.74%
Uttarakhand	10.77%	89.23%
Uttar Pradesh	9.25%	90.75%
Tripura	8.54%	91.46%
Telangana	14.86%	85.14%
Tamil Nadu	14.27%	85.73%
Sikkim	7.65%	92.35%
Rajasthan	9.13%	90.87%
Punjab	6.45%	93.55%
Puducherry	16.16%	83.84%
Odisha	13.26%	86.74%
Nagaland	11.73%	88.27%
Mizoram	12.65%	87.35%
Meghalaya	9.64%	90.36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.86%</b>	<b>90.14%</b>

At the national level, demographic updates are dominated by adults (18+), who account for 90% of updates, while children (5–17) contribute a much smaller share. High-population states like Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Bihar lead in demographic updates, mainly because more people means more corrections and changes. The age-wise matrix shows that most states follow the same pattern: adults update details more often, while children's data remains largely stable after initial enrollment.



States with high enrollments also show high update volumes, indicating that larger Aadhaar bases naturally generate more corrections and re-verifications. Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra stand out, not just due to population size but also due to consistently high update activity. Some states with moderate enrollments but high updates indicate frequent data changes, linking back to the biometric and demographic deviation patterns seen earlier.

### Enrollment vs Update Intensity Across States





## Key Insights

### Enrollment Insights

- Pan-India enrollments are low, indicating Aadhaar has reached maturity.
- Meghalaya shows higher adult (18+) enrollments but uneven across districts.
- East Khasi Hills is the main contributor, pointing to local factors, not statewide trends.
- District-focused interventions are more effective than state-wide policies to close enrollment gaps.

### Biometric Updates Insights

- Biometric updates dominate Aadhaar activity, driven by populous states like UP, Maharashtra, and MP.
- Updates are balanced across all age groups (0–5, 5–17, 18+), reflecting continuous lifecycle maintenance.
- Some states exceed the national average in update frequency, highlighting infrastructure load.
- October sees a dip, likely due to Diwali and festive season priorities.

### Demographic Updates Insights

- Mostly concentrated in high-population states (UP, Maharashtra).
- Updates occur both at physical centers and online, showing digitization progress.
- Patterns reflect population scale, not unusual behavior.
- Monthly drops align with biometric update trends, showing system-wide timing effects.
- Government campaigns, such as school outreach, cause update spikes (e.g., July).



## Recommendations

### Pan-India Recommendations

- Shift focus from enrollment growth to optimizing update processes, as updates dominate usage.
- Plan capacity seasonally, especially for festive months like October, to handle drops and surges.
- Use deviation metrics to flag overburdened regions early.

### Enrollment-Specific Recommendations

- Monitor enrollments at the district level, not just state-wide (e.g., Meghalaya's East Khasi Hills).
- Boost awareness for early-age (0–5) enrollments to avoid delays.
- Deploy mobile enrollment units in districts with high adult enrollments.

### Biometric Updates Recommendations

- Expand and upgrade biometric systems in high-population, high-update states to reduce delays.
- Introduce bundled updates or reminders for multiple updates in one visit.
- Use age-group data to create uniform biometric refresh cycles.

### Demographic Updates Recommendations

- Prioritize capacity in large states where update volume is high.
- Improve data validation during enrollment to cut down correction needs.
- Promote digital updates to ease physical center load.