## Key Takeaways

### 1. Aadhaar's coverage is widespread but quality of the data has room for improvement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample description</th>
<th>Andhra Pradesh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of sampled households</td>
<td>1142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sampled household members</td>
<td>4454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of sampled districts</td>
<td>6 (of 13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates of survey</td>
<td>Nov-Dec 2017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Coverage**
- Proportion of adults with an Aadhaar compared to Voter ID
  - Aadhaar: 99.8%
  - Voter ID: 89.5%

**Data Quality**
- Demographic error rate in Aadhaar is **3 times** the error rate in Voter ID in rural Andhra Pradesh

**Types of error in Aadhaar**
- Error in name
- Error in Address
- Error in Date of Birth

*This amounts to approximately 26 lakh adult residents of rural AP with errors in their Aadhaar letter.*

- **87%** of those with an error reported the source as being a data entry error at the Aadhaar camp/centre.
- **40%** of the respondents with an error were successfully able to fix the error in their Aadhaar letter.
**Aadhaar’s analog version (the letter) is much more widely used to open bank accounts than its digital version (e-KYC)**

- **Proportion of respondents who used Aadhaar for bank account openings, since 2014**
  - 82% of the respondents who had a bank account used Aadhaar as an ID whereas **13%** used Aadhaar e-KYC.
  - **33%** of the respondents with a bank account in Andhra Pradesh had used a microATM in the last 3 - 6 months.
  - **78%** found it easier to use a microATM compared to transacting at a bank mostly due to fast transactions and less travel required. But **12%** found it more difficult.

**Exclusion from food ration (PDS) due to Aadhaar-related factors in Andhra Pradesh is higher than non-Aadhaar factors**

- **Exclusion due to Aadhaar-related factors in AP is higher than non-Aadhaar factors.** 0.8% of PDS beneficiaries in AP (~3 lakh beneficiaries) are excluded monthly due to Aadhaar-related reasons (mostly due to authentication failures).
  - **9.9%** of respondents who had a bank account used Aadhaar as an ID whereas **13%** used Aadhaar e-KYC.
  - **33%** of the respondents with a bank account in Andhra Pradesh had used a microATM in the last 3 - 6 months.
  - **78%** found it easier to use a microATM compared to transacting at a bank mostly due to fast transactions and less travel required. But **12%** found it more difficult.

**Opinion on whether use of Aadhaar for PDS delivery is better or worse than previous system**

- **Andhra Pradesh**
  - 55% Better
  - 37% Worse

- **Rajasthan**
  - 67% Better
  - 22% Worse

1. Despite lower levels of exclusion due to Aadhaar-related factors compared to Rajasthan, a **significant minority** finds the new system worse than before.
2. **No one else can proxy**, more **technical issues**, and more **time and visits** to the ration shops are cited as reasons for the new system being worse. On the other hand, those who feel the Aadhaar system is better favour it mainly because they feel no one else can take their ration.