

# 100 WAYS

## CENSUS DATA WILL BE USED IN LAO PDR

The conduct of the Lao PDR 2025 Population and Housing Census (PHC) will provide updated demographic, social and economic data to support national development activities and for tracking the implementation of National Social Economic Development Plan (NSED) including the Sustainable Development Goals, International Conference on Population (ICPD) and Development goals, and vision 2030.

The Lao Statistics Bureau (LSB) has highlighted the benefits of the data that will be collected on individuals, households and structures, during the listing and enumeration exercise. Also, the resourcefulness of geo-spatial data for all the over xxx enumeration areas in Lao PDR that will be collected during the Census Mapping exercise and will be updated during the field work for the main census. The census will produce data on who we are, how many are we, as well as where and how we live. The data are expected to be used by government, private sector, businesses, civil society organizations, development partners, special interest groups, academia, media, households and other stakeholders to conduct research and generate information for general use and to inform specific policies and their implementation.

# 2025

**I**

## National Visioning and Strategic Governance

1. Allocate government resources equitably across regions based on real population needs.
2. Enhance national policymaking with accurate population and housing insights to design evidence-based plans.
3. Shape long-term development plans including the 10th NSEDP, and SDG localization strategies with baseline data.
4. Inform administrative boundary reforms by reflecting real population distributions.
5. Support decentralization by determining the viability of new districts or localities.
6. Provide baselines for population projections and planning future demographic shifts.
7. Guide governance reforms and public consultations with localized population profiles.
8. Support risk-informed governance through data-driven scenario planning.

**II**

## Equitable Public Service Delivery

9. Pinpoint underserved areas to guide equitable expansion of schools, clinics, and water systems.
10. Prioritize investment in public infrastructure based on density, growth, and vulnerabilities.
11. Improve access to basic services like education, health, WASH, and transport using geospatial data.
12. Plan emergency preparedness and disaster recovery using housing structure and population vulnerability data.
13. Target social protection programs for children, elderly, persons with disabilities, and poor households.
14. Expand universal access by identifying gaps in service reach across rural and urban settings.
15. Design inclusive urban planning informed by population density, land use, and housing needs.
16. Advance local development agendas with micro-level insights on settlement patterns.

**III**

## Economic Development and Investment

17. Attract private sector investment by providing reliable demographic and labor force profiles.
18. Identify viable business locations using data on population clusters and urban-rural linkages.
19. Understand market demand through household size, age, and consumption trends.
20. Enable industrial zoning with population and housing structure overlays.
21. Support rural transformation agendas with economic activity and household asset data.
22. Plan smart cities and green growth corridors with population and housing maps.
23. Ensure inclusive growth by tracking inequality across regions and groups.

**IV**

## Health, Wellbeing, and Resilience

24. Assess healthcare access gaps and plan for equitable distribution and expansion of health facilities.
25. Strengthen health systems with maternal, child mortality and life expectancy data.
26. Advance universal health coverage using data on disability, sanitation, and housing conditions.
27. Plan mental and elderly health services by mapping ageing and dependency patterns.
28. Forecast disease spread risks based on population density and hygiene conditions.
29. Improve WASH access and impact with data on toilet use, water access, and waste disposal.
30. Promote climate and health resilience by integrating vulnerability data into adaptation planning.

**V**

## Education and Human Capital Development

31. Plan school infrastructure expansion based on child population and locality data.
32. Target out-of-school children using data on education participation by age group.
33. Develop adult literacy and lifelong learning strategies based on census literacy profiles.
34. Support digital learning expansion with data on device ownership and internet access.
35. Forecast future education needs by tracking fertility and household demographics.

## VI



### Labour, Productivity, and Innovation

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- 36. Shape employment and skills policies using labor force participation by sector and age.
- 37. Monitor youth engagement and address youth NEET (not in employment, education or training) challenges.
- 38. Track internal and international migration to understand labor mobility.
- 39. Identify areas with high underemployment to improve targeted job creation strategies.
- 40. Measure child labor and support elimination through targeted interventions.
- 41. Support reskilling and upskilling for the emerging workforce based on occupation profiles.

## VII



### Housing and Urban Transformation

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- 42. Design inclusive housing policies by mapping housing deficits and structural quality.
- 43. Estimate current and future housing needs by tracking household formation and crowding.
- 44. Assess housing tenure security and inform land/housing reforms.
- 45. Guide post-disaster shelter strategies using building materials and structure completion data.
- 46. Support sustainable building practices with data on construction material types.
- 47. Plan vertical vs horizontal expansion by analyzing room occupancy and building density.

## VIII



### Environmental and Climate Action

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- 48. Inform climate adaptation plans with settlement vulnerability and mobility data.
- 49. Support environmental conservation by identifying high-density and deforestation-prone areas.
- 50. Monitor water usage patterns and plan sustainable water infrastructure.
- 51. Support renewable energy transitions using lighting and cooking fuel data.
- 52. Improve waste management by identifying sanitation and waste disposal gaps.

## IX



### Digital Inclusion and Innovation

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- 53. Bridge the digital divide using data on smartphone and internet access by locality.
- 54. Plan ICT infrastructure rollout in underserved areas.
- 55. Support digital governance and e-service expansion with accurate population mapping.
- 56. Monitor digital access inequality across age, gender, and geography.

## X



### Social Cohesion, Identity, and Inclusion

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- 57. Ensure inclusive policies for ethnic, linguistic, and religious minorities.
- 58. Track gender disparities in education, labor, ownership, and decision-making.
- 59. Map migration patterns for humanitarian and integration policies.
- 60. Understand marriage patterns and family structures to inform social services.
- 61. Support multicultural programming using ethnicity and nationality data.
- 62. Protect the rights of persons with disabilities using disaggregated difficulty data.

## XI



### Peace, Justice, and Public Safety

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- 63. Inform community security measures and local justice initiatives.
- 64. Guide humanitarian response planning in fragile and conflict-prone areas.
- 65. Strengthen crime prevention efforts by tracking socio-demographic stressors.
- 66. Map displaced populations due to natural or man-made disasters.
- 67. Support border and migration management with population nationality data.
- 68. Aid in community engagement and harmonization efforts by providing disaggregated demographic data.



**XII**

## Innovation in Data Ecosystems

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- 69. Build national data infrastructure with census as the cornerstone.
- 70. Provide sampling frames for targeted surveys (e.g., LSIS, LECS).
- 71. Enable cross-sector data interoperability through geocoding and digital enumeration.
- 72. Develop smart dashboards and visualization tools for policy tracking.
- 73. Foster open data ecosystems by publishing anonymized and accessible census datasets.
- 74. Benchmark against global indicators and support international reporting obligations.

**VIII**

## Monitoring, Evaluation, and Accountability

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- 75. Track progress on national goals and SDGs with robust, disaggregated baselines.
- 76. Evaluate program impact by comparing outcomes across census rounds.
- 77. Support results-based financing by validating beneficiary and target group data.
- 78. Improve transparency and trust through data-driven accountability.
- 79. Align international development aid with localized population needs.
- 80. Audit public service delivery using census-derived service gaps.

**XIV**

## Resilience, Recovery, and Crisis Response

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- 81. Support post-disaster recovery by re-establishing household profiles and identities.
- 82. Enable targeted humanitarian aid to affected populations in crises.
- 83. Monitor internal migration and resettlement dynamics.
- 84. Integrate SRHR and GBV services into resilience strategies using population data.
- 85. Design shock-responsive social protection using household-level vulnerability data.

**XV**

## Elevating Lives: Equity and Human Dignity

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- 86. Uncover hidden inequalities and ensure “no one is left behind.”
- 87. Design gender-responsive services based on household roles and demographic structure.
- 88. Support youth empowerment programs by tracking adolescent population dynamics.
- 89. Monitor financial inclusion using data on mobile money and digital financial access.
- 90. Measure living standards through asset ownership and dwelling characteristics.
- 91. Track multidimensional poverty using composite census indicators.
- 92. Ensure intergenerational justice by planning for future population needs.
- 93. Empower local leadership with localized, actionable data.

**XVI**

## Future-Ready Societies

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- 94. Model demographic futures to prepare for ageing, youth bulges, or migration surges.
- 95. Design AI-driven governance solutions with structured census data.
- 96. Promote innovation ecosystems using data on skills, assets, and education.
- 97. Enable anticipatory governance through predictive modeling and trend analysis.
- 98. Strengthen civic engagement with open data tools.
- 99. Support regional integration with harmonized population data across borders.
- 100. Promote inclusion and dignity with data on ethnicity, religious affiliation, other nationalities and persons with disabilities.