HOUSEHOLD ENERGY EXPENDITURE DATABASE

USERS GUIDE

June 2026 pilot edition

International Energy Agency

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

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International Energy Agency
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This document provides information on the **Household Energy Expenditure database**, developed by the International Energy Agency (IEA) for the first time in 2026, as a pilot.

Selected data are displayed and available as an Excel file for download at: https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-product/household-energy-expenditure-database.

Users are encouraged to provide feedback in order to improve further editions of this database. **Please address your comments and inquiries** to energyindicators@iea.org.

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Overview

The Household Energy Expenditure database (pilot version) is designed to enable the calculation and analysis of energy-related expenditure metrics, focused on households. The database integrates multiple data sources and methodologies to produce estimates about expenditure indicators, supporting policy analysis and research needs for energy analysts and researchers. This is a pilot database welcoming any feedback or comment.

The database is based on IEA end-uses energy prices and consumption to provide top-down, expenditure estimates by country for the residential sector; as well as indicators based on population or income data, for over one hundred countries.

This is the first edition of the Household Energy Expenditure database. Users are encouraged to provide feedback in order to improve further editions of this database.

The database, including annual data for 2015-2025 for 7 indicators, 9 energy products, 3 end-uses within the residential sector, is available for free in Excel format at the IEA data services.

Excel file

The database in **Excel version** includes some interactive, ready-made charts and is structured into several sheets, as detailed below.

The Excel file includes:

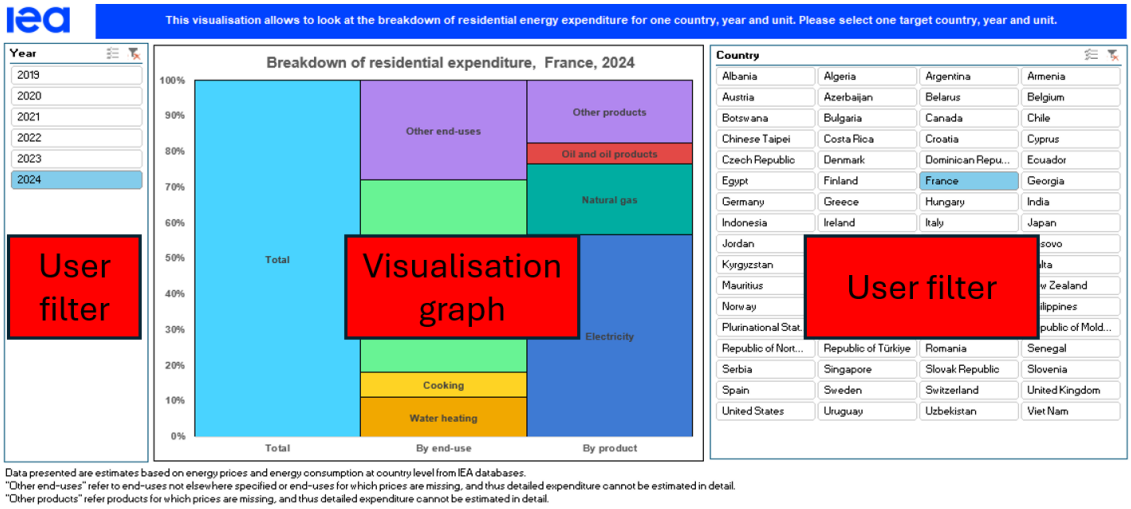
- 3 worksheets with ready-made graphs by topic, with interactive features for the users to explore easily the datasets;
- 1 worksheet containing raw data in codes and user-friendly names.

In each graph worksheet, users can select the country, year(s) and/or indicator to be displayed through slicers along the charts. All the graphs on the sheet will automatically update, with the name of the country, year(s) of concern and other details mentioned in the title. Tips on each tab provides guidance to navigate it.

The three worksheets for visualisation cover:

- **Total**: allows the comparison of total residential expenditure for different countries for a single year.
- **Breakdown**: allows to look at the breakdown of residential energy expenditure for one country, year and unit.
- **Time Series**: allows the comparison of total residential expenditure across years for different countries.

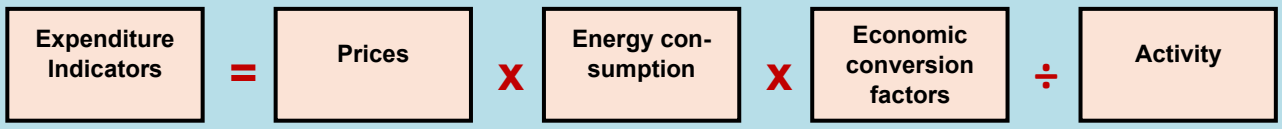
Example of visualisation worksheet



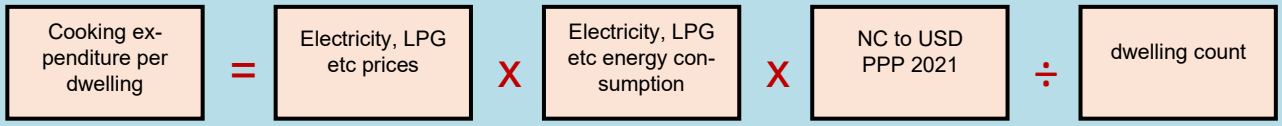
Methodology

Sources and general methodology

The indicators are computed in several steps, using the generic formula below:



For example:



The database draws on a combination of primary and secondary sources:

- IEA Energy Prices: For end-use energy prices data.
- IEA World Energy Balances: For global energy data and calibration.
- IEA End-use Efficiency Indicators: For end-use consumption breakdown.

Missing prices estimates

In order provide meaningful expenditure indicators, the 100% of the energy consumption must be paired with prices. The IEA Energy Prices however despite covering most of end-uses energy consumption, do not reach 100%. No additional data collection is carried for producing expenditure estimates. Gaps are filled by

estimating missing energy prices using others available from the IEA Energy Prices database, using two general estimates pathways:

- Explicit prices estimates
- Implicit prices estimates

Latest year estimates

If latest year is incomplete – yearly prices averages are not available bu only some quarters are- prices are estimated using available quarterly prices. To account for seasonality of prices effect, current year prices are estimated using available quarters xyQ using the formula below:

$$Y2025 = Y2024 * xyQ2025 / xyQ2024$$

This is used only to fill gaps in last year, if yearly average is available, it is used instead of quarterly data.

Gasoline price average

While IEA Energy Prices database contains prices for three types/grades of gasoline, the energy consumption data are only available for total gasoline consumption.

An average gasoline price estimated by calculating a weighted average price using grades available. The weights depend on gasoline prices available, following the table below:

Gasoline grade availability	Regular gasoline weight	Mid-grade gasoline weight	High-grade gasoline weight
Regular	1		
Mid-grade		1	
High-grade			1
Regular + Mid-grade	0.8	0.2	
Regular + High-grade	0.8		0.2

Mid-grade + High-grade		0.8	0.2
Regular + Mid-grade + High-grade	0.7	0.2	0.1

Explicit prices estimates

Some prices gaps are estimated using price, or fraction of price, from a close energy commodity considered as proxy prices, following the table below. When several proxy prices are available, the first in list is used.

Missing price		Proxy price		
Product	**Sector**	**Product**	**Sector**	**Multiplier**
LPG	RESIDENT	LPG	TOTTRANS	1
LPG	TOTTRANS	LPG	RESIDENT	1
DIESEL	TOTTRANS	LFO	RESIDENT	1
LFO	RESIDENT	DIESEL	TOTTRANS	1
HEAT	RESIDENT	NATGAS	RESIDENT	1
HEAT	RESIDENT	COAL	RESIDENT	1
HEAT	RESIDENT	ELECTR	RESIDENT	0.5
PRIMSBIO	RESIDENT	NATGAS	RESIDENT	1
PRIMSBIO	RESIDENT	COAL	RESIDENT	1
PRIMSBIO	RESIDENT	ELECTR	RESIDENT	0.5

District heating prices are always estimated as those are not available from the IEA Energy Prices database.

Implicit prices estimates

Despite explicit estimates, for gaps in prices may still happen for some countries, for instance, solid fuels prices may be completely unavailable, thus a coal expenditure cannot be computed. In that case, prices are not directly estimated using other products (oil ,electricity) that may not be representative in terms of prices. Such gaps would not appear as expenditure in the expenditure database. To keep totals/aggregates consistent, an average price using available and explicitly estimated prices is computed for all aggregates, and this average price is applied to total consumption. This way the gap is not explicitly estimated, but some prices are covered in the aggregate. A “residual” product is computed to keep totals adding up.

Example:

1) Let's consider the case where oil and electricity prices are available, or explicitly estimated, but natural gas and coal prices cannot be estimated.

Product	Consumption	Price	Expenditure
OIL	10	1	10
ELECTR	5	2	10
NG	2	?	?
COAL	1	?	?

2) A total average price, weighted average by consumption, is computed using products for which a price of an explicit price estimate is available

Product	Consumption	Price	Expenditure
OIL	10	1	10
ELECTR	5	2	10
NG	2	?	?
COAL	1	?	?
TOTAL	**18**	**1.33**	**24**

3) A "Residual" quantity is computed, so that total is the sum of products.

Product	Consumption	Price	Expenditure
OIL	10	1	10
ELECTR	5	2	10
RESIDUAL	**3**	**1.33**	**4**
TOTAL	**18**	**1.33**	**24**

Representativeness

Each price estimate is accompanied by a representativeness metric, indicating the proportion of total consumption covered by price data from IEA Energy Prices database or an explicit price estimation. The complement 1-representativeness share indicates the amount implicitly estimated/residual. This metric supports

quality control and transparency, allowing users to filter or qualify results based on data coverage.

Consumption data

Primary energy data used to compute expenditure come from IEA World Energy Balances database. Entries from this database are aggregated to fit the structure of IEA Energy Prices database but keeping totals consistent. This database is global and comprehensive but does not contain data at end-sues level, only total residential consumption is available, and transport is broken down by mode (road, rail, air, water).

In order to provide further expenditure granularity, consumption ratios calculated from IEA Energy and Efficiency End-Use database are applied to balances total. In case of discrepancy between the two databases, Balances are used for calibration.

End-uses are available for IEA countries member and others.

Example:

End-use	IEA Energy Balances (BAL)	IEA Energy Efficiency and End-Use (EEI)	Consumption
Residential	☑	☑ (country dependent)	$= Residential_{bal}$
Residential cooking	✗	☑ (country dependent)	$= Residential_{bal} * \frac{Cooking_{eei}}{Residential_{eei}}$
Transport	☑	☑ (country dependent)	$= Transport_{bal}$
Transport road	☑	☑ (country dependent)	$= Road_{bal}$
Transport road cars	✗	☑ (country dependent)	$= Road_{bal} * \frac{cars_{eei}}{Road_{eei}}$

Consumption ratios are available only at IEA Energy and Efficiency End-Use database granularity and are thus applied to parent product of IEA World Energy Balances. For instance, space heating energy consumption is available for oil, but not by oil product. The ratio is thus applied to all oil products within Energy Balances (Light Fuel Oil, LPG, etc), while in reality different oil products may be used for different end-uses.

In order to keep consistency of totals, if consumption ratios are not available from IEA Energy and Efficiency End-Use database, the remaining consumption from IEA World Energy Balances is allocated to a “residual” energy consumption.

Currency conversion and deflation

In order to ensure data comparability, cross-country and temporal comparison, all energy data are converted to GJ, and prices to USD/GJ.

Expenditure is deflated using formula:

$$Expenditure_{2021\ PPP}(year) = Expenditure_{current\ USD}(year) * \frac{MER(year)}{PPP(2021)} * \frac{CPI(2021)}{CPI(year)}$$

- Calorific values published within the IEA World Energy Balances database (IEA, 2026).
- Market Exchange Rates (MER) are retrieved from the International Monetary Fund (International Monetary Fund, 2026)
- Power Purchase Parity rates (PPP) are retrieved from the International Monetary Fund (International Monetary Fund, 2026)
- Consumer Price Indexes (CPI) are retrieved from the International Monetary Fund (International Monetary Fund, 2026)

Indicators computation (sources and methodology)

Calculated expenditure data are divided by activity data to come up with indicators.

Income data are derived from the World Bank Poverty and Inequality Platform (PIP) (World Bank).

The indicators calculated are the below:

Indicator code	Indicator description	Activity	Source
USD/DWEL_OCC	USD per dwelling	Occupied dwellings	IEA Energy Efficiency and End-Use
USD/POP	USD per capita	Population	For OECD countries: OECD For non-OECD

			countries: World Bank
SHAREEXP	Share of total expenditure	Households and NPISHs final consumption expenditure (NE.CON.PRVT.CD)	World Bank
SHARE_INCOME_MEDIAN	Share of expenditure over median income	Median income (median)	World Bank
SHARE_INCOME_MEAN	Share of expenditure over mean income	Mean income (mean)	World Bank
SHARE_INCOME_D1	Share of expenditure over income decile 1	Income decile 1 (decile1)	World Bank
SHARE_INCOME_D2	Share of expenditure over income decile 2	Income decile 2 (decile2)	World Bank
SHARE_INCOME_D3	Share of expenditure over income decile 3	Income decile 3 (decile3)	World Bank
SHARE_INCOME_D4	Share of expenditure over income decile 4	Income decile 4 (decile4)	World Bank
SHARE_INCOME_D5	Share of expenditure over income decile 5	Income decile 5 (decile5)	World Bank
SHARE_INCOME_D6	Share of expenditure over income decile 6	Income decile 6 (decile6)	World Bank
SHARE_INCOME_D7	Share of expenditure over income decile 7	Income decile 7 (decile7)	World Bank
SHARE_INCOME_D8	Share of expenditure over income decile 8	Income decile 8 (decile8)	World Bank
SHARE_INCOME_D9	Share of expenditure over income decile 9	Income decile 9 (decile9)	World Bank

SHARE_INCOME_MEAN: data are converted from USD per day per capita to USD per year per capita by multiplying by 365.

SHARE_INCOME_Dx: data are converted from share of income owned by the decile to USD per year per capita by multiplying by 10 and by the mean income.

Main assumptions and limitations

- As whole consumption is considered but estimates are only based on available prices, expenditure is very sensitive to prices available. Solid biofuels and district heating being poorly covered by validated prices, the uncertainty for countries with large consumption of those fuels is large.
- Transport covers both passenger and freight transport, as consumption breakdown between the two segments are not widely available.
- Energy consumption data are usually lagging compared to prices (as of January 2026, latest data are generally 2023 for energy, and 2024 or 2025 for prices). When “CODE_BALYEAR” is “SAME_AS_PRICE”, the consumption is estimated equal to latest available. The expenditure trend thus do not capture consumption changes for latest year.
- Energy consumption is not available by income deciles. All indicators pairing expenditure with income thus assume constant energy consumption through deciles of incomes levels.

Definitions

Products hierarchy

Total

| Oil and oil products

| | Gasoline

| | Automotive diesel

| | Liquefied petroleum gas

| | Kerosene-type jet fuel

| | Light fuel oil

| | Oil and oil products residual with missing prices

| Coal

| | Steam coal

| | Coal products residual with missing prices

| Electricity

| District heat

| Natural gas

| Solid biofuels excluding charcoal

| Charcoal

| Residual products with missing prices

Products definitions

Product	Short name	Parent	Definition
Total	TOTAL	-	
Oil and oil products	OIL_TOTAL	TOTAL	
Gasoline	GASOLINE	OIL_TOTAL	Motor gasoline is light hydrocarbon oil for use in internal combustion engines such as motor vehicles, excluding aircraft. Motor gasoline is distilled between 35°C and 215°C and is used as a fuel for land based spark ignition engines. Motor gasoline may

			include additives, oxygenates and octane enhancers, including lead compounds such as TEL (tetraethyl lead) and TML (tetramethyl lead). Motor gasoline for this publication includes the liquid biofuel or ethanol blended with gasoline (if not otherwise specified in the country notes).
Automotive diesel	DIESEL	OIL_TOTAL	Diesel oil distils between 180°C and 380°C. Several grades are available depending on uses, this product refers to diesel oil for diesel compression ignition (cars, trucks, marine, etc.). It may include additives and or biofuels.
Liquefied petroleum gas	LPG	OIL_TOTAL	Liquefied petroleum gases are the light hydrocarbon fraction of the paraffin series, derived from refinery processes, crude oil stabilisation plants and natural gas processing plants, comprising propane (C3H8) and butane (C4H10) or a combination of the two. They could also include propylene, butylene, isobutene and isobutylene. LPGs are normally liquefied under pressure for transportation and storage.
Kerosene-type jet fuel	JETK	OIL_TOTAL	Kerosene type jet fuel is a medium distillate used for aviation turbine power units. It has the same distillation characteristics and flash point as kerosene (between 150oC and 300oC but not generally above 250oC). In addition, it has particular specifications (such as freezing point) which are established by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). It includes kerosene blending components.
Light fuel oil	LFO	OIL_TOTAL	Light fuel oil comprises refined petroleum distillate intermediate in volatility between gasoline and gas/diesel oil. It is a medium oil distilling between 150oC and 300oC. Kerosene used for aircraft transport is excluded. It is also referred to as light distillate fuel oils. Light fuel oil can be used for heating purposes (heating oil).
Oil and oil products residual with missing prices	OIL_TOTAL_ RESIDUAL	OIL_TOTAL	Please refer to section about residual quantities.
Coal	COAL	TOTAL	
Steam Coal	STEAMCOAL	COAL	Steam coal is primary coal used for steam rising and space heating purposes (i.e., excluding Coking Coal).

Coal products residual with missing prices	COAL_RESIDUAL	COAL	Please refer to section about residual quantities.
Electricity	ELECTR	TOTAL	Electricity
District heat	HEAT	TOTAL	
Natural gas	NATGAS	TOTAL	Natural gas comprises gases, occurring in underground deposits, whether liquefied or gaseous, consisting mainly of methane. It includes both "non-associated" gas originating from fields producing only hydrocarbons in gaseous form, and "associated" gas produced in association with crude oil as well as methane recovered from coal mines (colliery gas) or from coal seams (coal seam gas).
Solid biofuels excluding charcoal	PRIMSBIO	TOTAL	It covers traded firewood.
Charcoal	CHARCOAL	TOTAL	It covers the solid residue of the destructive distillation and pyrolysis of wood and other vegetal material.
Residual products with missing prices	TOTAL_RESIDUAL	TOTAL	Please refer to section about residual quantities.

End-uses definitions

End-use	Short name	Parent	Definition
Residential	RESIDENT	-	Includes consumption by households, excluding fuels used for transport. Includes households with employed persons [ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 97 and 98], which is a small part of total residential consumption.
Heating and cooling	HEATCOOL	RESIDENT	Includes the different means of heating residential or services spaces, which can be achieved through many systems and fuels. Heating systems can be broadly separated into two types, namely central heating and dedicated area/room heating. Central heating systems can heat the entire dwelling; they include hot water and steam systems with radiators, floor or wall furnaces, district heating, heat pumps, etc. Area-dedicated heating systems can be divided into several categories: stand-

			alone electric heaters, fireplaces, and stand-alone stoves using oil products or other fuels, such as coal or wood. It is not rare that households use a combination of several systems, e.g. electrical heaters to complement insufficient base central systems. Heating systems can generate heat using a number of energy sources such as electricity, natural gas, coal, fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), kerosene, biofuels, and active or passive solar energy. Includes all equipment used for cooling residential or services areas, which can be divided into two broad categories: central cooling systems and room-dedicated systems. Central air conditioners feed into a duct system that could also be used by a central heating system. Wall air conditioners and split systems are used to cool a room. There are other possible cooling systems such as swamp coolers (or evaporative coolers), which cool air through evaporation of water; heat pumps that can be used in reverse mode to cool the air or district cooling. Most of the cooling systems in the residential sector run exclusively on electricity. Covers only residential sector.
Water heating	WATER_H	RESIDENT	Water heating, also known as domestic hot water, includes systems that are used for heating water for showers, bathing, washing, etc. A number of tank-based or tankless systems can be used to heat the water. Water heating can be produced alone or in combination with space heating systems. The main energy sources used by water heating systems include natural gas, LPG, electricity, biofuels and, increasingly, solar thermal energy in a growing number of countries. Covers only residential sector.
Cooking	COOKING	RESIDENT	Cooking includes energy consumed to cook meals using a wide range of stoves, from advanced induction stoves to traditional three-stone stoves. A number of energy sources are used for cooking such as natural gas, electricity, biofuels, LPG, kerosene and coal. Beside stoves, ovens are also included in the energy consumption for cooking. Cooking appliances such as toasters and microwave ovens, due to the difficulty in separating their respective consumption, are normally reported under other appliances.

			Covers only residential sector.
Other residential end-uses	RESIDENT_ RESIDUAL	RESIDENT	
Transport	TOTTRANS	-	Consumption in transport covers all transport activity (in mobile engines) regardless of the economic sector to which it is contributing (except for military fuel use) [ISIC Rev. 4 Divisions 49 to 51], and is specified below. Nonenergy use in transport is excluded from transport and reported separately.
Cars/light trucks	CARS	TOTTRANS	Includes passenger light-duty vehicles carrying up to eight persons, cars, minivans, sport utility vehicles and personal-use pickup trucks. Passenger cars cover a number of categories, such as taxis, hire cars, ambulances and motor homes.
Other transport end-uses	TOTTRANS_ RESIDUAL	TOTTRANS	

Indicators definitions

Indicator	Short name	Definition
USD	USD	Total country expenditure in nominal US Dollars
USD (constant 2021 prices and PPP)	USDRPPP	Total country expenditure in US Dollars at 2021 prices and PPP rates
USD per capita	USD/POP	Expenditure in nominal US Dollars per capita
USD (constant 2021 prices and PPP) per capita	USDRPPP/POP	Expenditure in US Dollars at 2021 prices and PPP rates per capita
USD per dwelling	USD/DWEL_OCC	Expenditure in nominal US Dollars per occupied dwelling
USD (constant 2021 prices and PPP) per dwelling	USDRPPP/DWEL_OCC	Expenditure in US Dollars at 2021 prices and PPP rates per occupied dwelling
Share of expenditure over mean income	SHARE_INCOME_MEAN	Share of expenditure over mean income (adimensional)

Geographical coverage

Countries and regions

This document is without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. In this publication, “country” refers to country or territory, as case may be.

Country/Region	Short name	Definition
Afghanistan	AFG	
Albania	ALB	
Algeria	DZA	
Andorra	AND	
Argentina	ARG	
Armenia	ARM	
Australia	AUS	
Austria	AUT	
Azerbaijan	AZE	
Bahrain	BHR	
Bangladesh	BGD	
Belarus	BLR	
Belgium	BEL	
Belize	BLZ	
Benin	BEN	
Plurinational State of Bolivia	BOL	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BIH	
Botswana	BWA	
Brazil	BRA	
Bulgaria	BGR	
Burkina Faso	BFA	
Cabo Verde	CPV	
Cameroon	CMR	

Country/Region	Short name	Definition
Canada	CAN	
Chad	TCD	
Chile	CHL	
People's Republic of China	CHN	
Colombia	COL	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	COD	
Costa Rica	CRI	
Cote d'Ivoire	CIV	
Croatia	HRV	
Cyprus	CYP	**Note by Republic of Türkiye:** The information in this document with reference to "Cyprus" relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Republic of Türkiye recognizes the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Republic of Türkiye shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus" issue. **Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union:** The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Republic of Türkiye. The information in this report relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.
Czech Republic	CZE	
Denmark	DNK	
Dominican Republic	DOM	
Ecuador	ECU	
Egypt	EGY	
El Salvador	SLV	
Estonia	EST	
Ethiopia	ETH	
Finland	FIN	
France	FRA	
Georgia	GEO	
Gabon	GAB	

Country/Region	Short name	Definition
Germany	DEU	
Ghana	GHA	
Greece	GRC	
Greenland	GRL	
Guatemala	GTM	
Honduras	HND	
Hong Kong, China	HKG	
Hungary	HUN	
Iceland	ISL	
India	IND	
Indonesia	IDN	
Islamic Republic of Iran	IRN	
Ireland	IRL	
Israel	ISR	The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.
Italy	ITA	
Jamaica	JAM	
Japan	JPN	
Jordan	JOR	
Kazakhstan	KAZ	
Kenya	KEN	
Korea	KOR	
Kosovo	XKX	
Kyrgyzstan	KGZ	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	LAO	
Latvia	LVA	
Lebanon	LBN	
Lesotho	LSO	

Country/Region	Short name	Definition
Libya	LBY	
Lithuania	LTU	
Luxembourg	LUX	
Madagascar	MDG	
Malaysia	MYS	
Malawi	MWI	
Mali	MLI	
Malta	MLT	
Mauritania	MRT	
Mauritius	MUS	
Mexico	MEX	
Republic of Moldova	MDA	The data presented do not include the districts from the left side of the river Nistru and municipality Bender.
Mongolia	MNG	
Montenegro	MNE	
Morocco	MAR	
Mozambique	MOZ	
Namibia	NAM	
Nepal	NPL	
Netherlands	NLD	
New Zealand	NZL	
Nicaragua	NIC	
Niger	NER	
Nigeria	NGA	
Republic of North Macedonia	MKD	
Norway	NOR	
Oman	OMN	
Pakistan	PAK	
Panama	PAN	
Papua New Guinea	PNG	
Paraguay	PRY	

Country/Region	Short name	Definition
Peru	PER	
Philippines	PHL	
Poland	POL	
Portugal	PRT	
Qatar	QAT	
Romania	ROU	
Russian Federation	RUS	
Rwanda	RWA	
Saudi Arabia	SAU	
Senegal	SEN	
Serbia	SRB	
Seychelles	SYC	
Singapore	SGP	
Slovak Republic	SVK	
Slovenia	SVN	
South Africa	ZAF	
Suriname	SUR	
Spain	ESP	
Sri Lanka	LKA	
Sweden	SWE	
Switzerland	CHE	
Chinese Taipei	TWN	
Tajikistan	TJK	
United Republic of Tanzania	TZA	
Thailand	THA	
Togo	TGO	
Tunisia	TUN	
Republic of Türkiye	TUR	
Turkmenistan	TKM	
Ukraine	UKR	

Country/Region	Short name	Definition
United Arab Emirates	ARE	
Uganda	UGA	
United Kingdom	GBR	
United States	USA	
Uruguay	URY	
Uzbekistan	UZB	
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	VEN	
Viet Nam	VNM	
Zambia	ZMB	
Zimbabwe	ZWE	

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