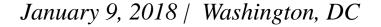
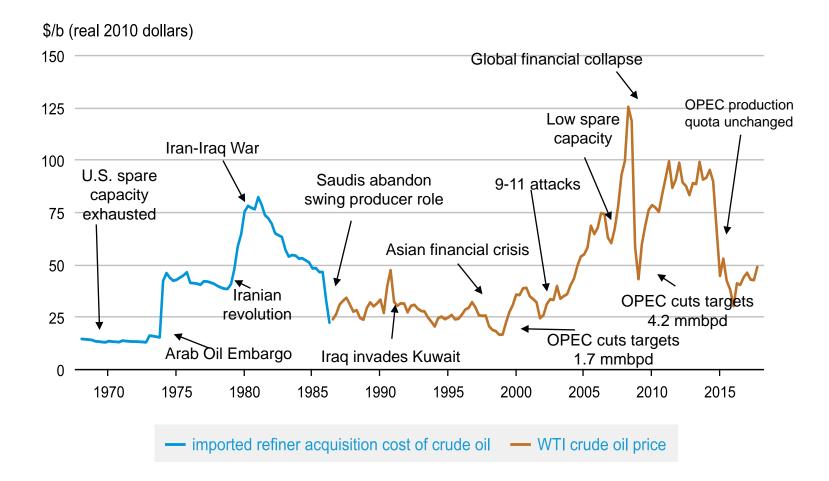
## What drives crude oil prices?

An analysis of 7 factors that influence oil markets, with chart data updated monthly and quarterly





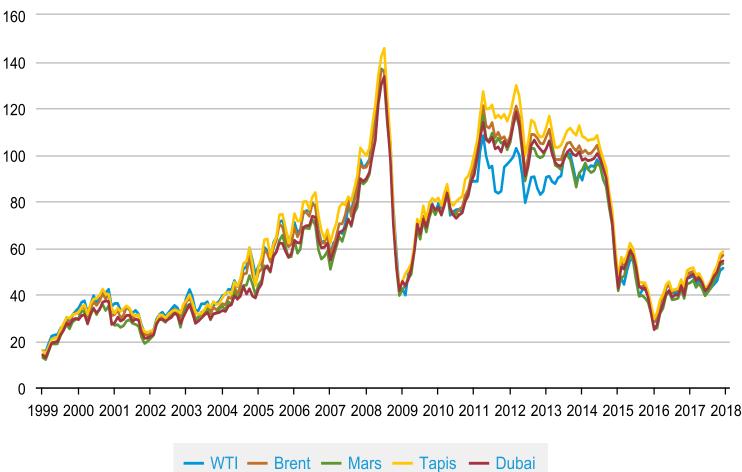
## Crude oil prices react to a variety of geopolitical and economic events



Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Thomson Reuters



### World oil prices move together due to arbitrage

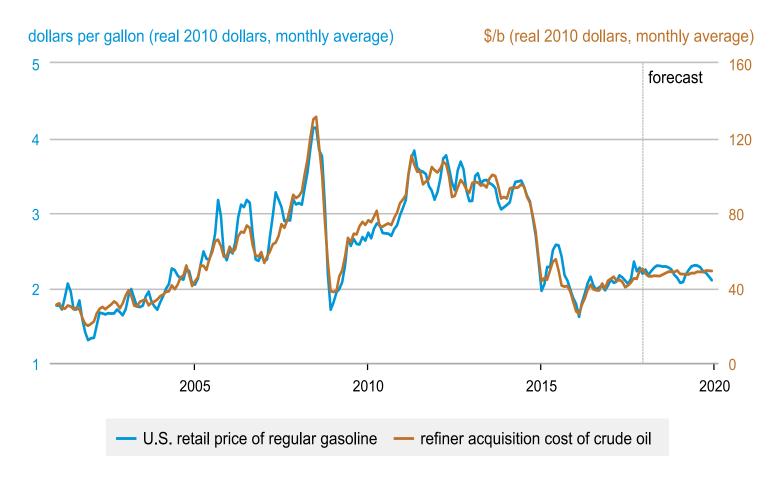


\$/b (real 2010 dollars, monthly average)

Sources: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters

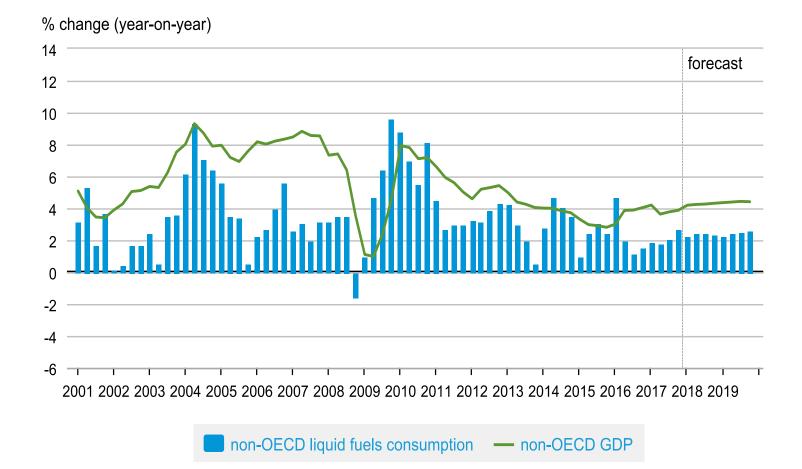


# Crude oil prices are the primary driver of petroleum product prices





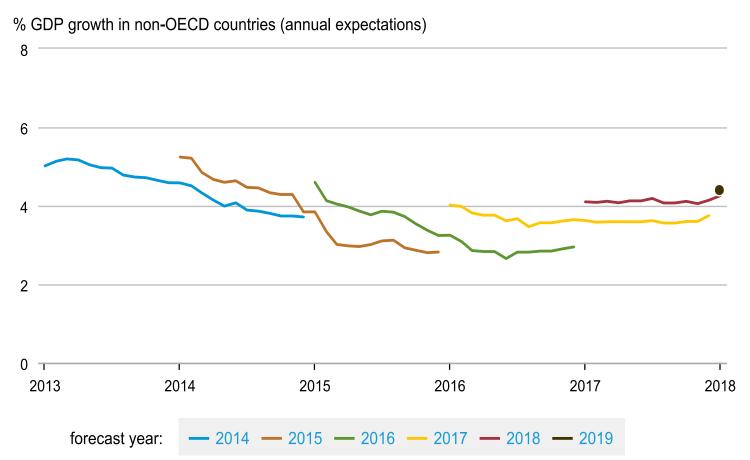
### Economic growth has a strong impact on oil consumption



Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, IHS Global Insight



# Changes in expectations of economic growth in can affect oil prices

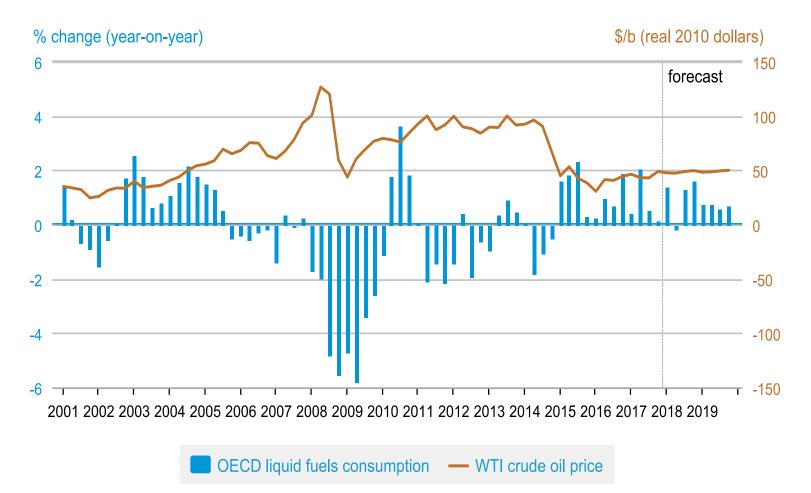


Note: Starting in January of each year, each line shows the expected forecast of GDP growth for the specified calendar year, which tends to move toward the actual realized growth outcome as the year progresses. Expectations continue to evolve into the next calendar year as revised GDP data become available (e.g., 2008 GDP expectations are revised even during 2009).

Source: IHS Global Insight

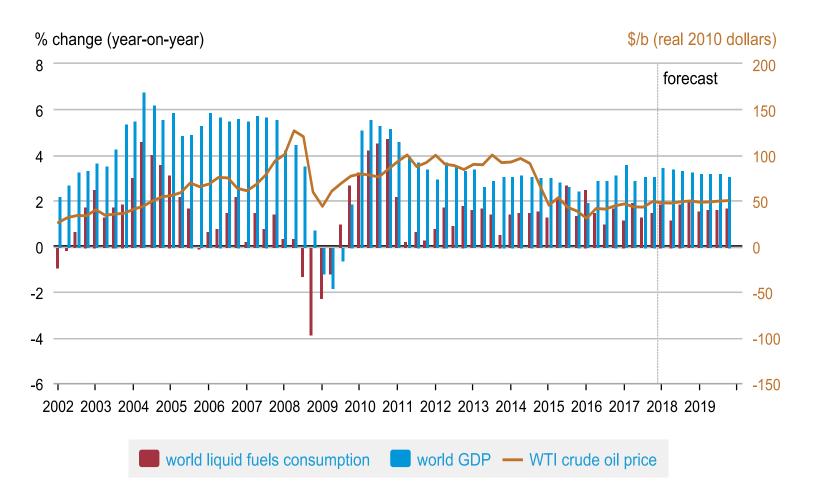


# In OECD countries, price increases have coincided with lower consumption



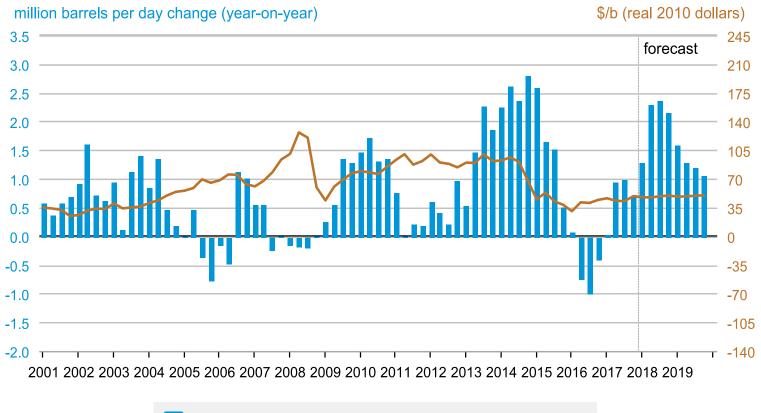


## Rising oil prices held down global oil consumption growth from 2005-2008, despite high economic growth





### Changes in non-OPEC production can affect oil prices

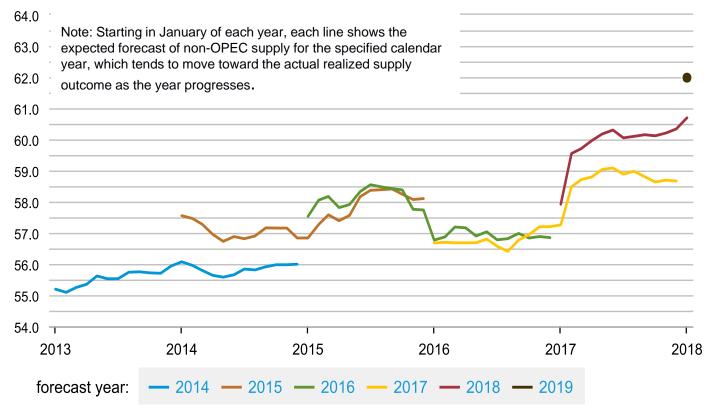


non-OPEC liquid fuels production — WTI crude oil price



## Non-OPEC supply expectations indicate changes in market sentiment concerning oil supply

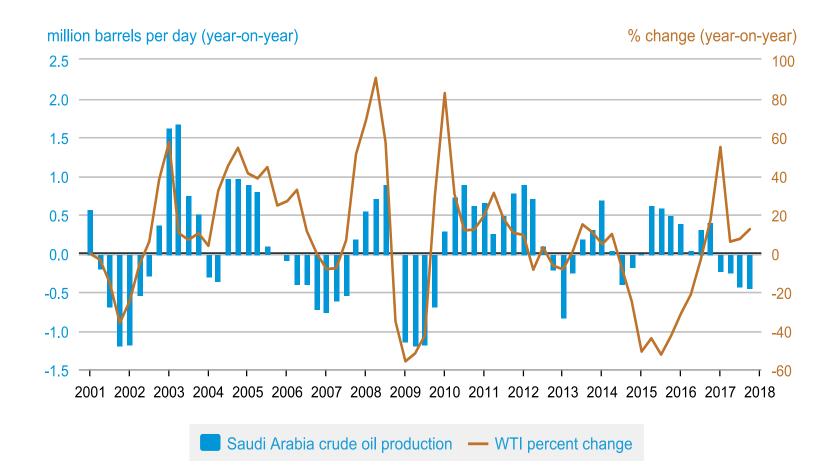
million barrels per day (annual expectations)



#### Sources: EIA Short Term Energy Outlook



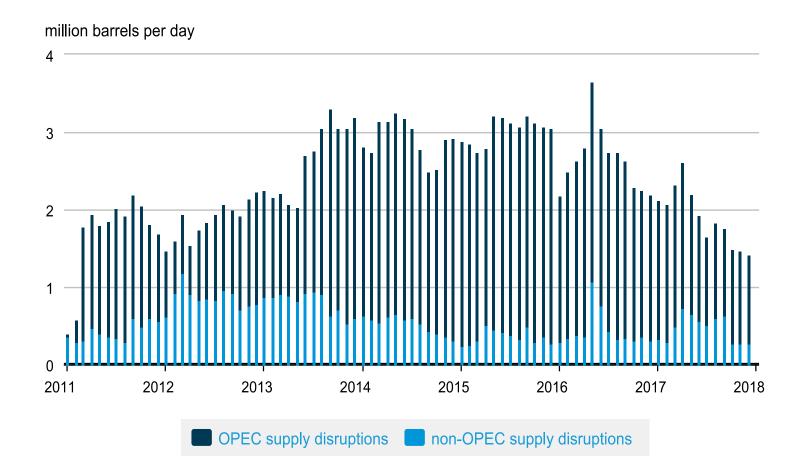
### Changes in Saudi Arabia crude oil production can affect oil prices



Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Thomson Reuters



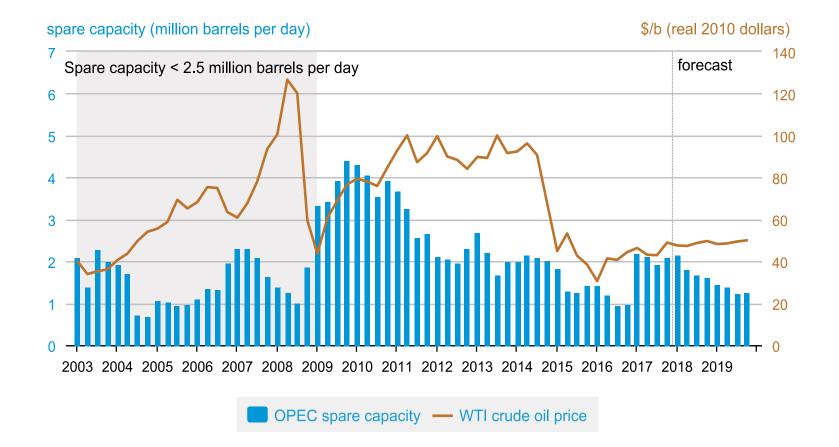
# Unplanned supply disruptions tighten world oil markets and push prices higher



### Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration

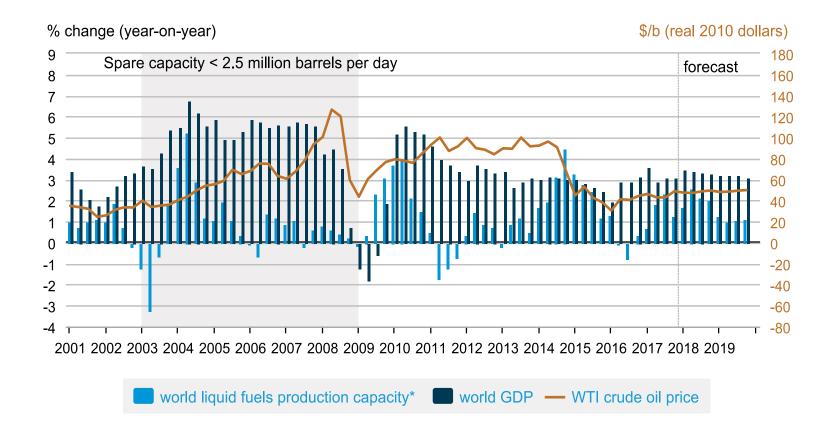


## During 2003-2008, OPEC's spare production levels were low, limiting its ability to respond to demand and price increases



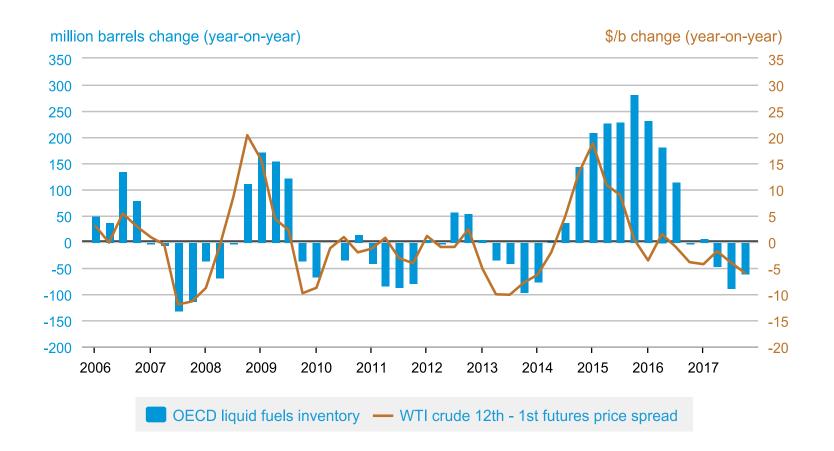


## The years 2003-2008 experienced periods of very strong economic and oil demand growth, slow supply growth and tight spare capacity



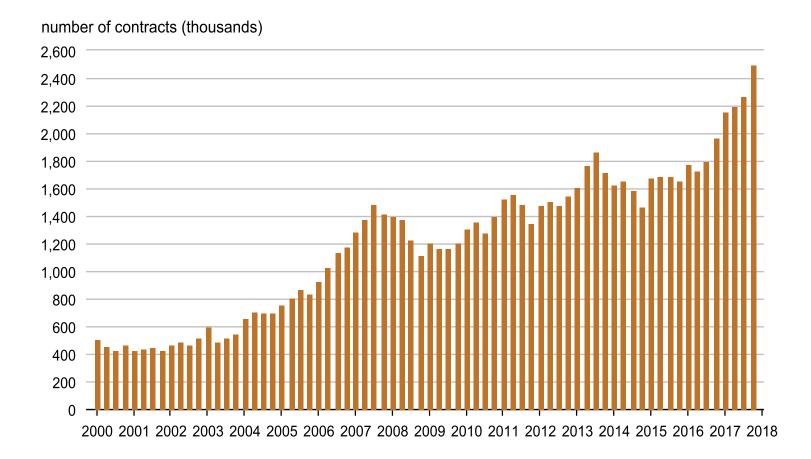


## Inventory builds go hand-in-hand with increases in future oil prices *relative to* current prices (and vice versa)





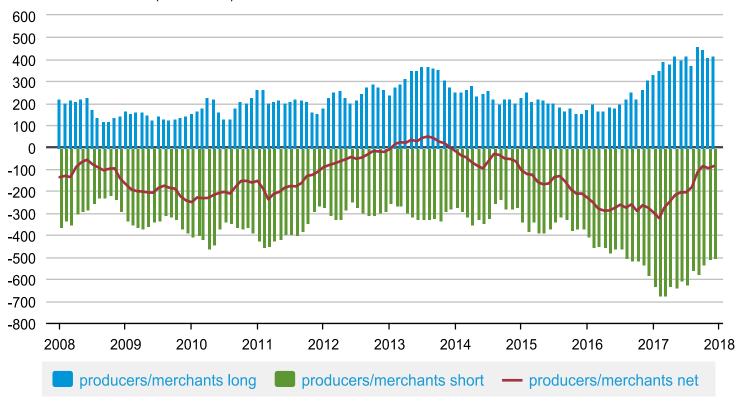
### Open interest in crude oil futures grew over the last decade as more participants entered the market



Source: Bloomberg



## Physical participants' (producers, merchants, processors, and end users) U.S. futures market contract positions

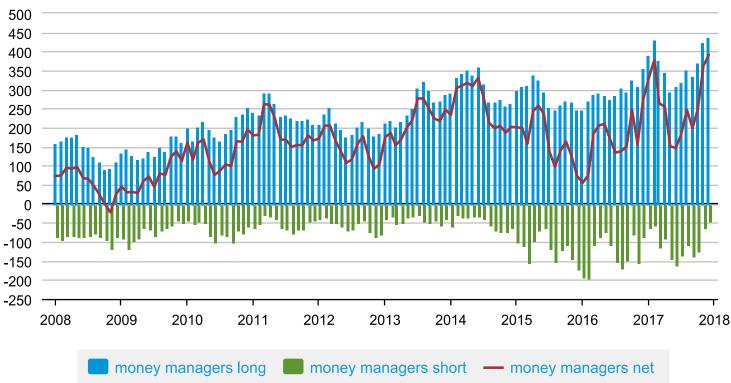


number of contracts (thousands)

Source: Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Commitments of Traders



## Money managers tend to be net long in the U.S. oil futures market

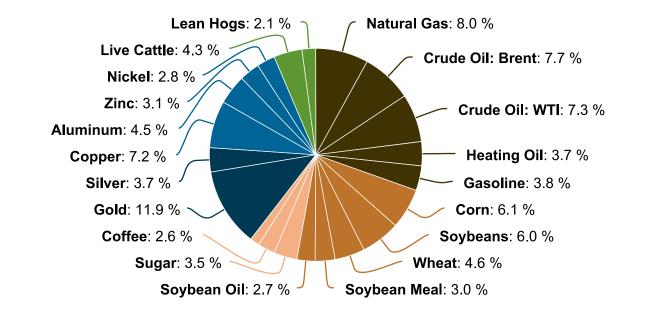


number of contracts (thousands)

Source: Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Commitments of Traders



### Crude oil plays a major role in commodity investment

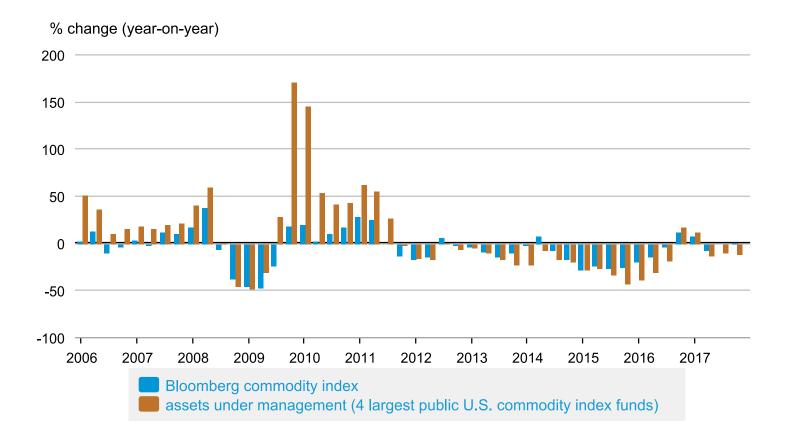




#### Source: Bloomberg



# Commodity index investment flows have tended to move together with commodity prices



\* Note: CFTC discontinued the collection of index investment data in November 2015.

Source: Bloomberg, Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)



## Correlations (+ or -) between daily price changes of crude oil futures and other commodities generally rose in recent years

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Natural Gas												_						
Gold																		
Copper																		
Silver																		
Soy																		
Corn																		
Wheat																		

### < -0.65 -0.65 to -0.4 -0.4 to -0.25 -0.25 to 0.25 to 0.4 0.4 to 0.65 > 0.65

**Negative correlation** 

Positive correlation

Note: Correlations computed quarterly



### Correlations (+ or -) between daily returns on crude oil futures and financial investments have also strengthened

	20	03	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
S & P 500																			
U.S. Dollar																			
U.S. Bonds																			
WTI Implied Volatility																			
Inflation Expectations																			

### < -0.65 to -0.4 -0.4 to -0.25 -0.25 to 0.25 to 0.4 0.4 to 0.65 > 0.65 Negative correlation

Note: Correlations computed quarterly



## For more information

U.S. Energy Information Administration home page | <u>www.eia.gov</u>

Short-Term Energy Outlook | <u>www.eia.gov/steo</u>

Annual Energy Outlook | <u>www.eia.gov/aeo</u>

International Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/ieo

Monthly Energy Review | www.eia.gov/mer

EIA Information Center (202) 586-8800 | email: <u>InfoCtr@eia.gov</u>

