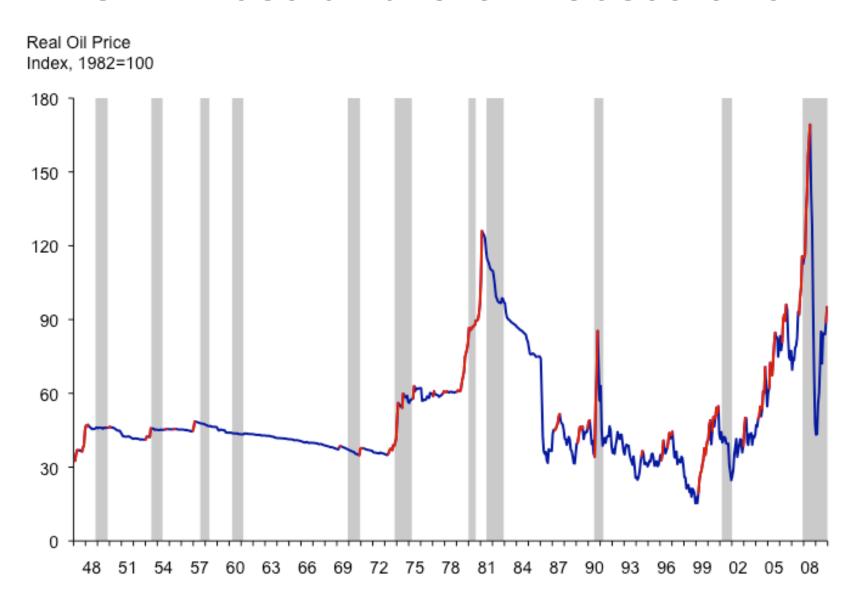
# Energy Prices and Aggregate Economic Activity

Stephen Brown
Resources for the Future



EIA/SAIS 2010 Energy Conference April 6-7, 2010

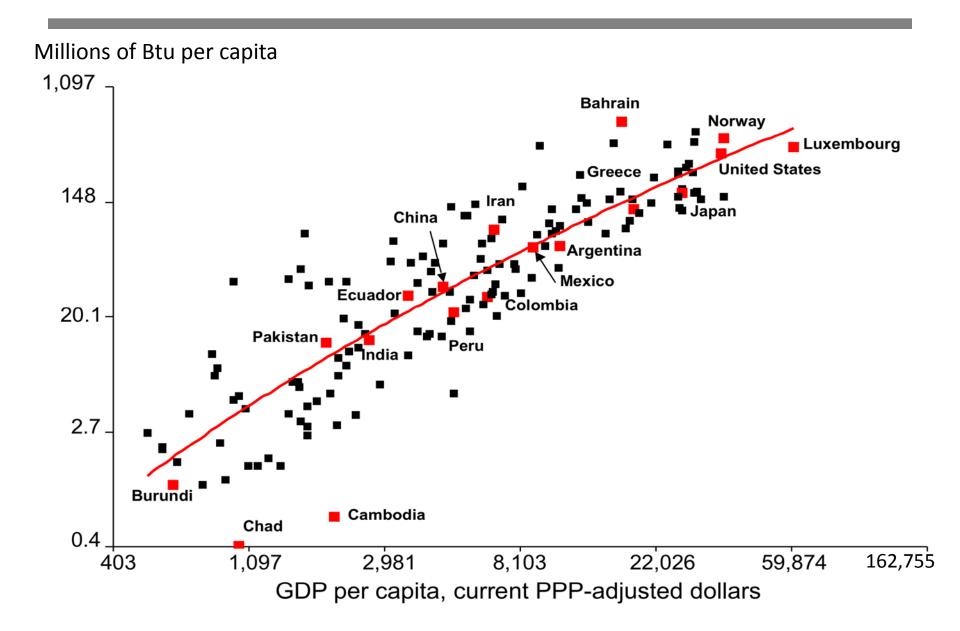
#### Oil Prices and U.S. Recessions



# A complex relationship between oil prices and economic activity

- Inverse relationship: a characteristic of oil supply shocks
- Positive relationship: a characteristic of domestic productivity shocks that drive economic activity and oil demand
- Neutral relationship: a characteristic of foreign productivity shocks that drive economic activity and oil demand

#### Total Energy Consumption and GDP per Capita, 2002

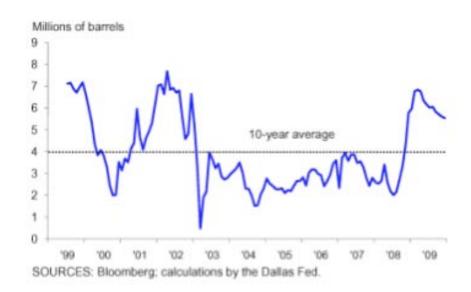


## Rising Oil Prices, 2002-2008

- Strong global economy boosts oil demand
- Oil supply development lags behind
  - Oil peak or plateau
  - OPEC restraint in adding capacity
  - National oil companies
  - Rational redirection of investment
- Demand expected to grow—China, Brazil, India, Middle East
- Fear of supply disruptions in a tight market
- Weakening dollar
- Speculation/Unrealistic Expectations?
- Low demand and supply elasticities

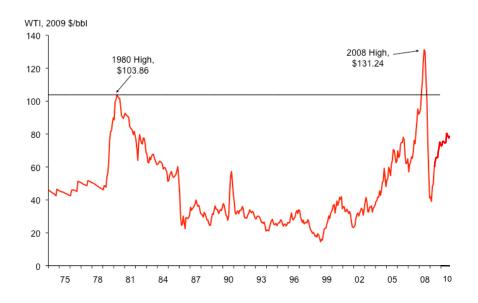
# 2008 Oil Price Collapse

- Worldwide recession
- Capacity additions
- Excess OPEC capacity
- Lessened impact of supply disruptions
- Unwinding of speculative positions
- Low elasticities of supply and demand



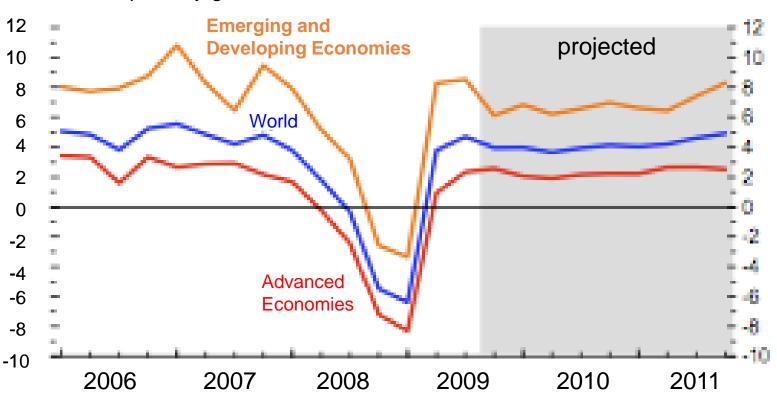
#### Oil Price Rebound

- Strengthening global economy boosts world oil demand
- Expectations that conventional oil supply development will lag behind
- Oil "hedge" resumes



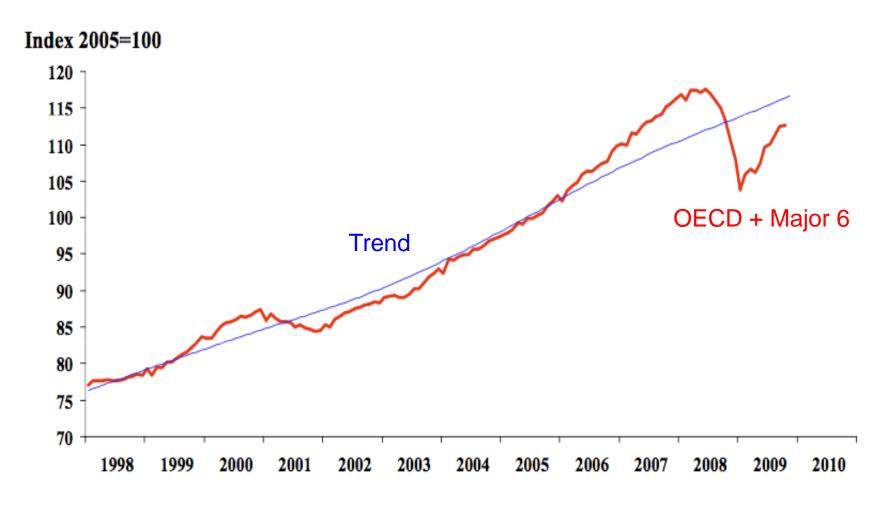
## Global GDP in Recovery

#### Annualized quarterly growth rates



Source: International Monetary Fund

#### Global Industrial Production Recovering



Source: OECD

# Roots of Current Recession Suggest Slow U.S. Recovery

- Severe financial crisis
  - Financial/Real Estate bubble
    - Insufficient market oversight
    - Lax monetary policy
  - Loss of confidence in financial institutions
- U.S. housing may be recovering
- Confidence is rebounding
- Financing not fully restored
- Monetary policy risk as economy accelerates

# A Long, Hard Slog?

Average peak-to-trough changes from severe financial crises

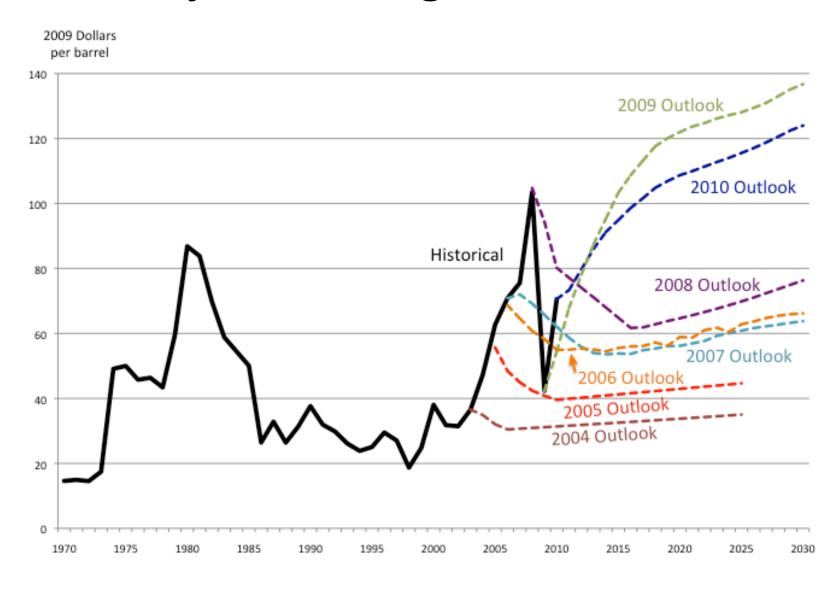
	Cumulative Change, %	Duration, years	
House Prices	-36	5.0	
Stock Prices	-56	3.4	
Unemployment Rate*	7.0	4.8	
GDP per person	-9.3	1.9	

<sup>\*</sup>Percentage change, peak to trough

Source: Reinhart and Rogoff, "The Aftermath of Financial Crises," 2009

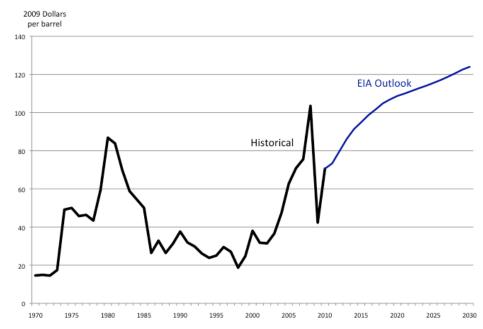
# Scenarios for Recovery Scenario 1 **Full Recovery** Output Level **Previous Trend** Scenario 3 **Growing Loss** Scenario 2 **Permanent Loss** Years

### EIA Projects Strong Oil Price Rebound



### Strong Oil Price Growth

- Resumption of world economic growth
- Capacity fails to keep pace with demand growth
- Growing reliance on alternatives and heavy, difficult to refine crudes



### The World Economy and Oil Demand

- Strong world oil demand growth
  - Dargay and Gately (2010)
- Factors moderating oil demand growth
  - Conservation: price-induced and otherwise
  - Electric hybrids
  - Lighter-weight vehicles
  - New energy-use patterns
    - Will Asians use oil like Europeans and Americans?
       Schipper (2009)

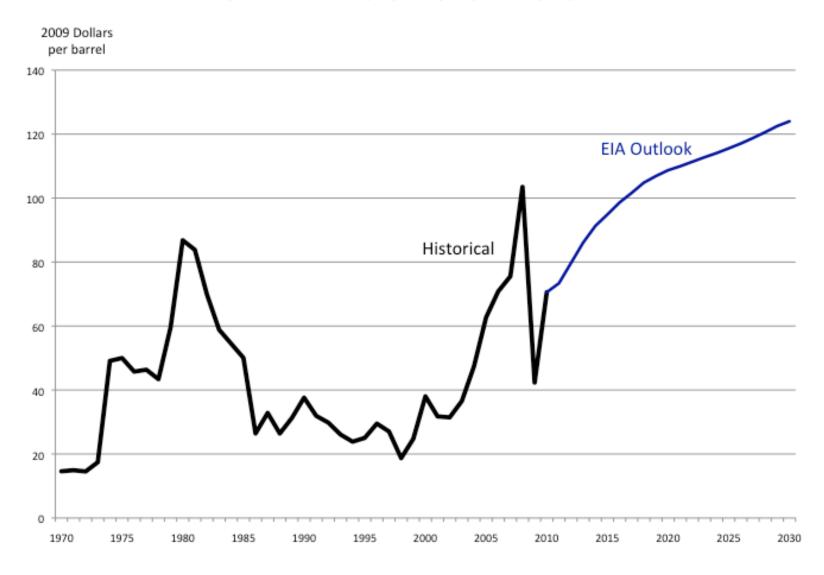




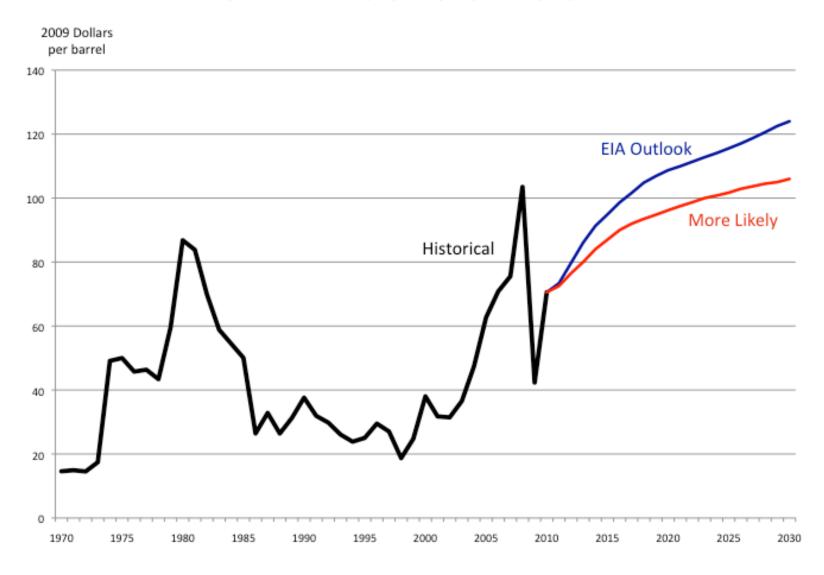




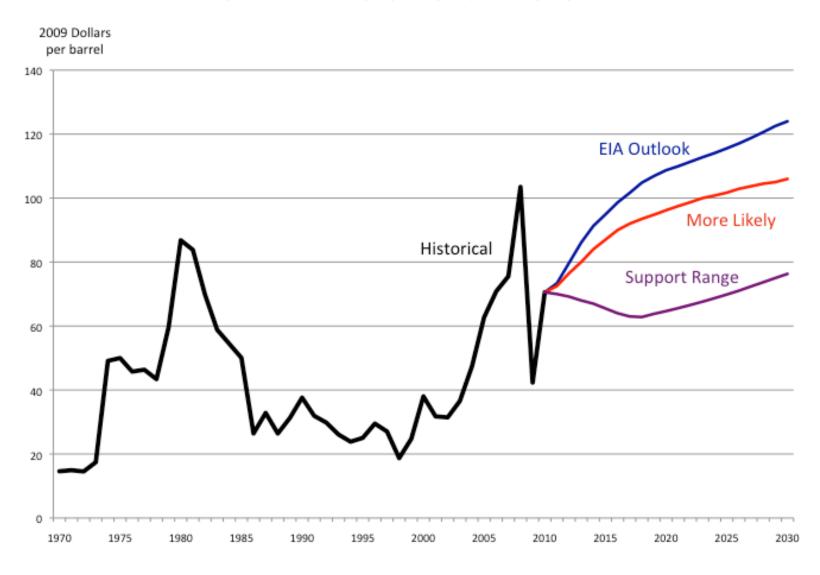
#### Oil Price Outlook



#### Oil Price Outlook



#### Oil Price Outlook



#### Conclusions

- Weak global economy depressed oil prices
- Economic recovery boosts world oil demand
- Oil "hedge" against dollar will unwind
- Oil prices of \$70-105 per barrel as recovery takes hold
- Timing remains a question
  - Most expect a slow economic recovery