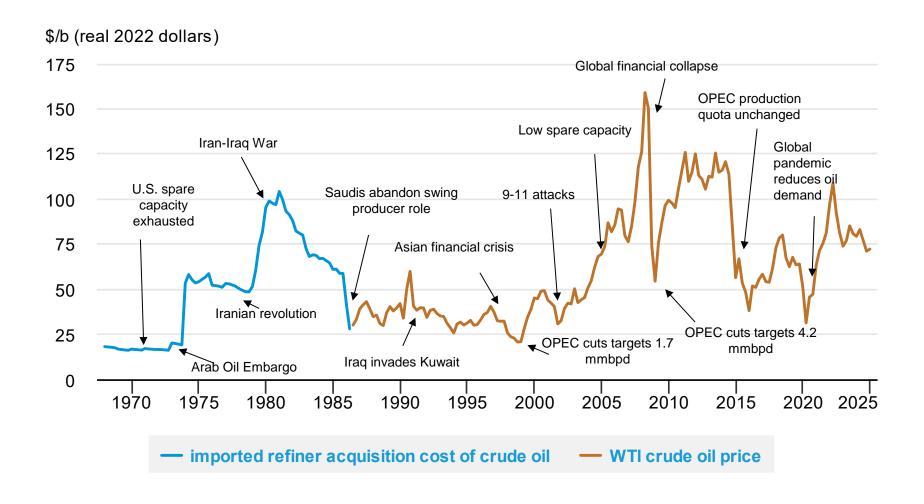
What drives crude oil prices?

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

April 10, 2025 / Washington, DC



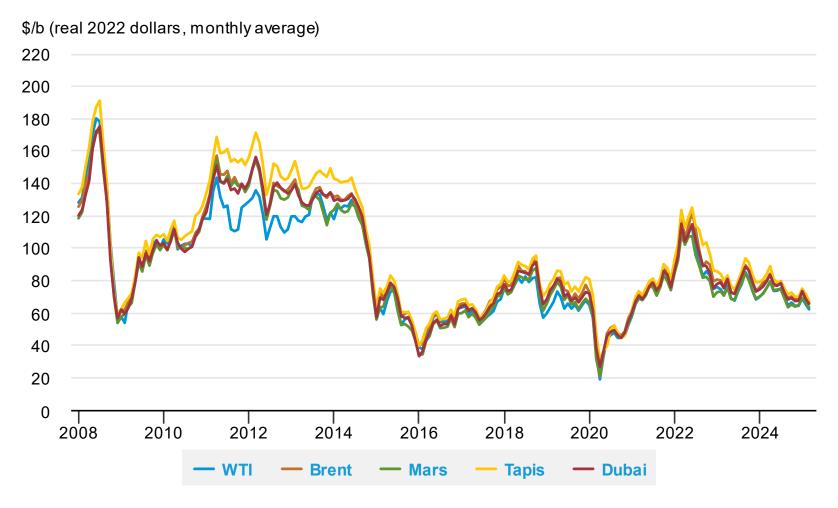
Crude oil prices react to a variety of geopolitical and economic events



Data sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Refinitiv An LSEG Business



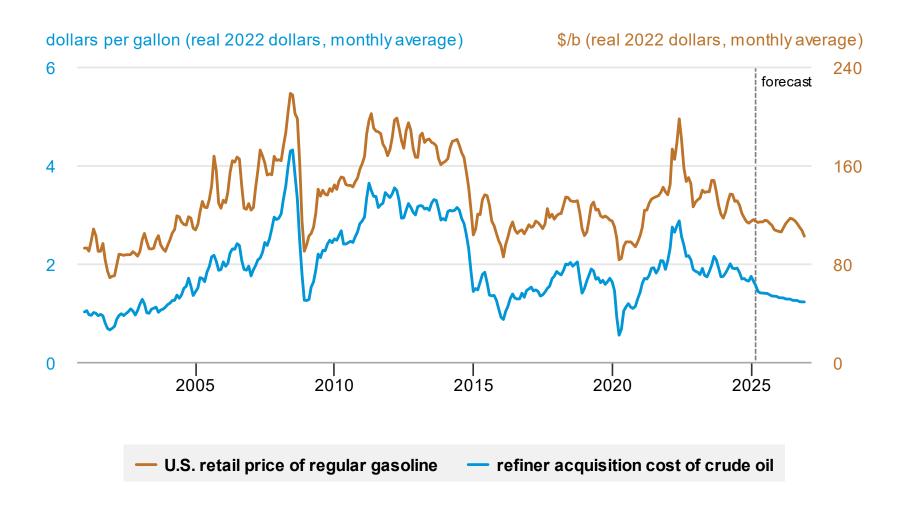
World oil prices move together due to arbitrage



Data sources: Bloomberg, Refinitiv An LSEG Business

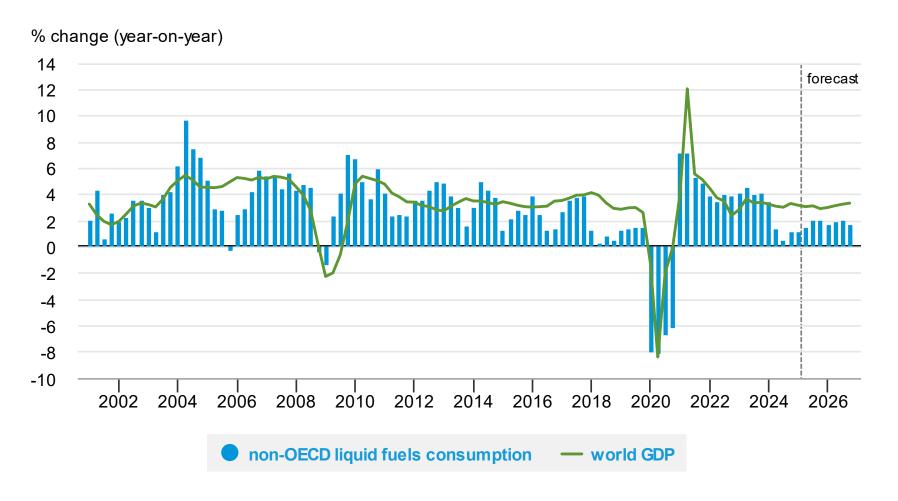


Crude oil prices are the primary driver of petroleum product prices





Economic growth has a strong impact on oil consumption

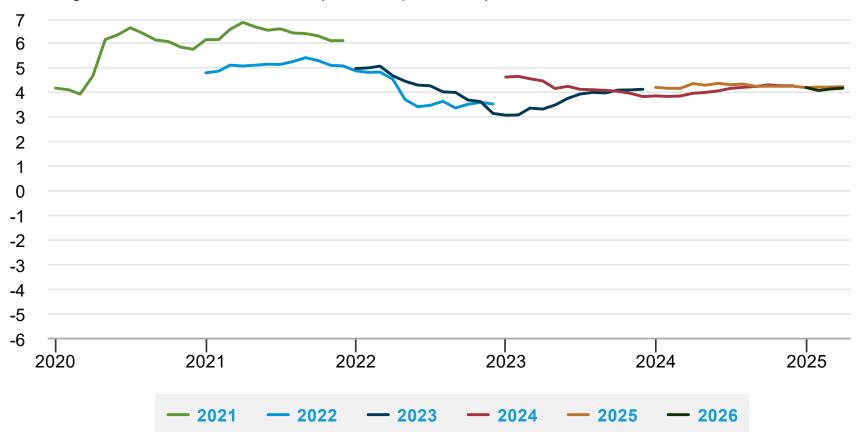


Data sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Oxford Economics



Changes in expectations of economic growth can affect oil prices

% GDP growth in non-OECD countries (annual expectations)

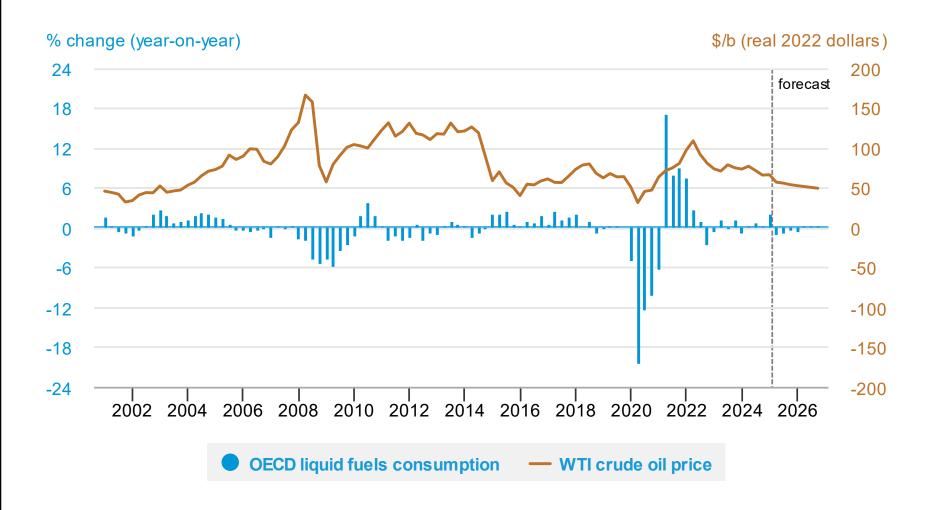


Note: Starting in January of each year, each line shows the expected forecast of GDP growth for the specified calendar year, which tends to move toward the actual realized growth outcome as the year progresses. Expectations continue to evolve into the next calendar year as revised GDP data become available (e.g., 2021 GDP expectations are revised even during 2022).

Data source: Oxford Economics

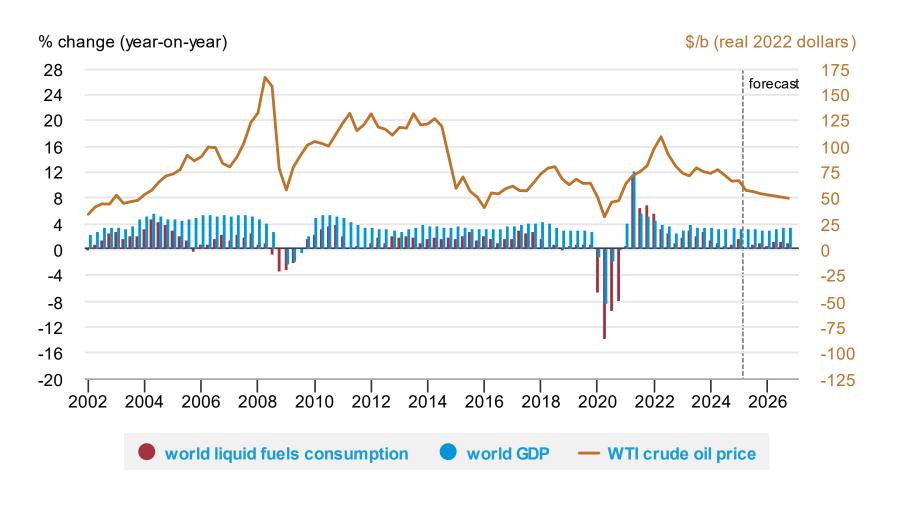


In OECD countries, price increases have coincided with lower consumption



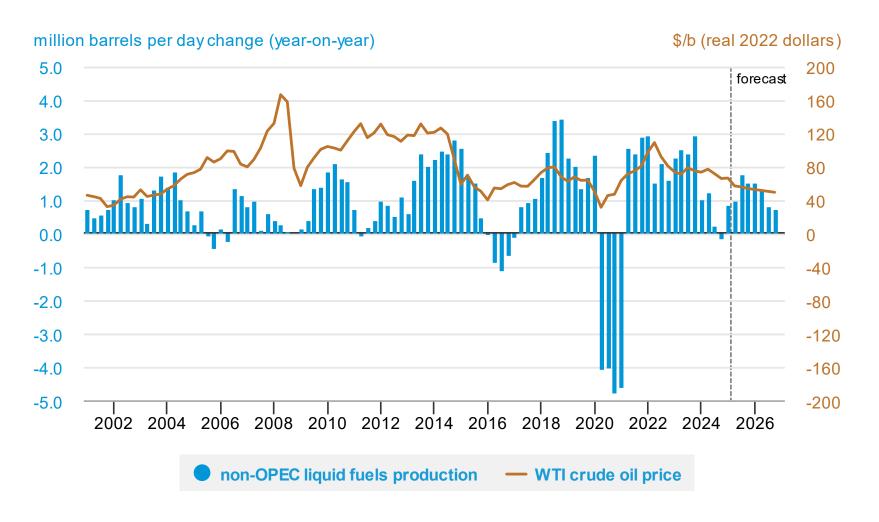


Rising oil prices held down global oil consumption growth from 2005-2008, despite high economic growth



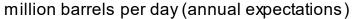


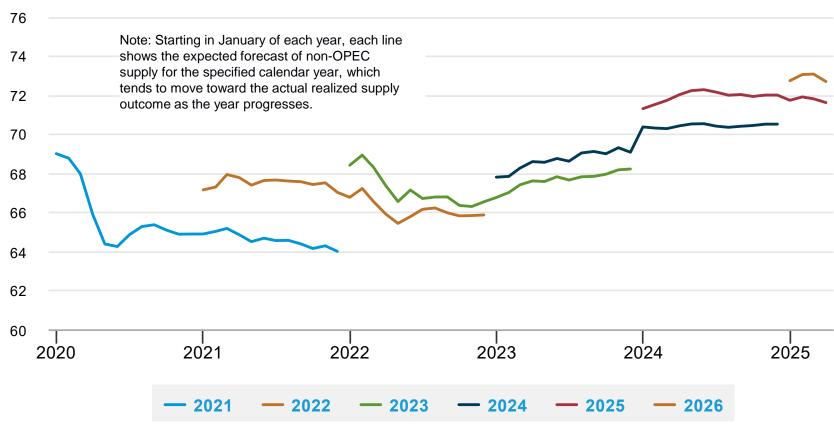
Changes in non-OPEC production can affect oil prices





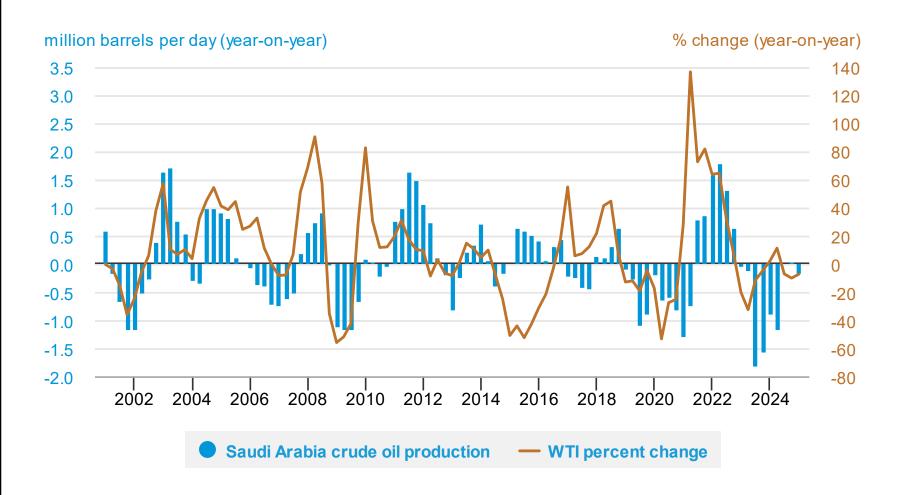
Non-OPEC supply expectations indicate changes in market sentiment concerning oil supply







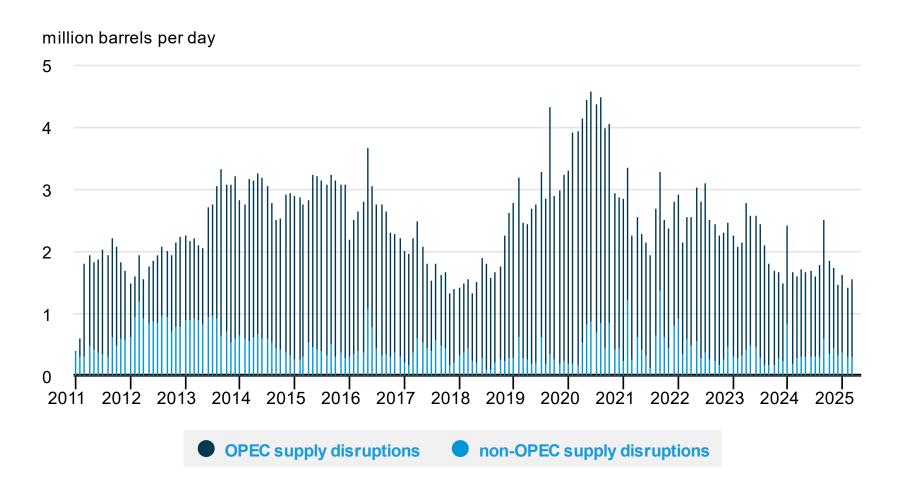
Changes in Saudi Arabia crude oil production can affect oil prices



Data sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Refinitiv An LSEG Business



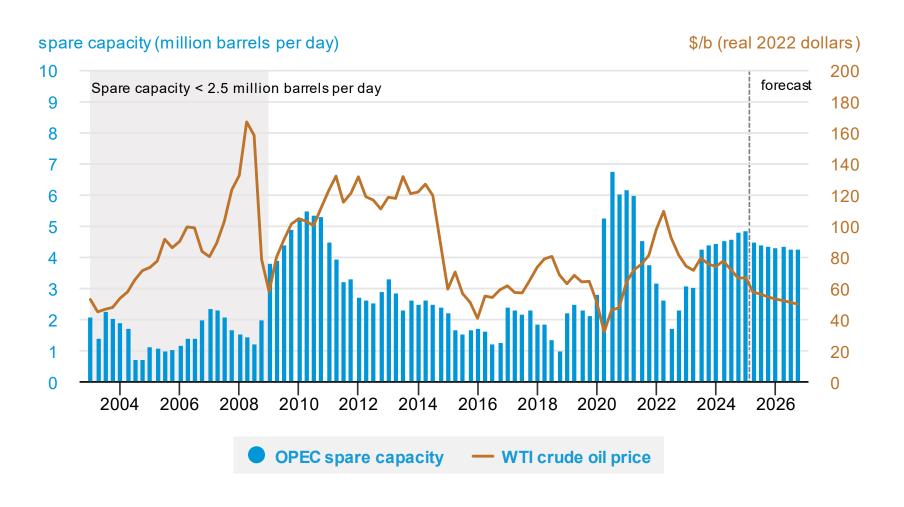
Unplanned supply disruptions tighten world oil markets and push prices higher



Data sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration

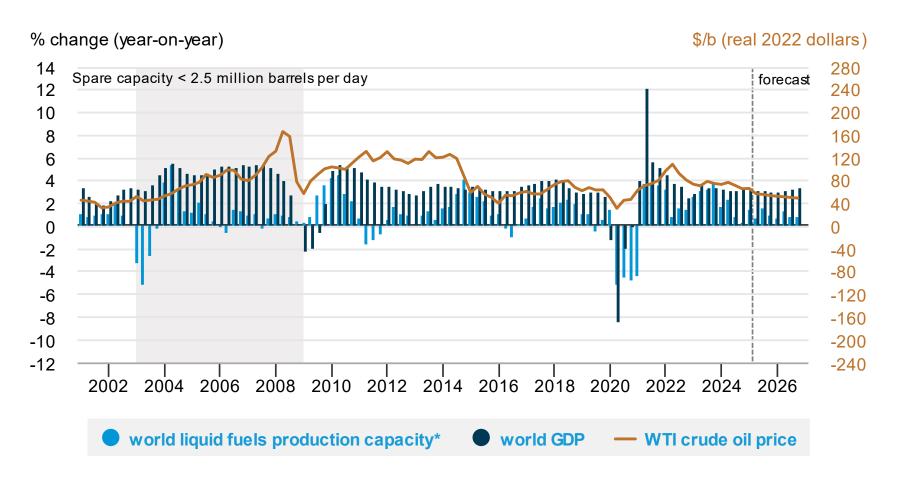


During 2003-2008, OPEC's spare production levels were low, limiting its ability to respond to demand and price increases





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

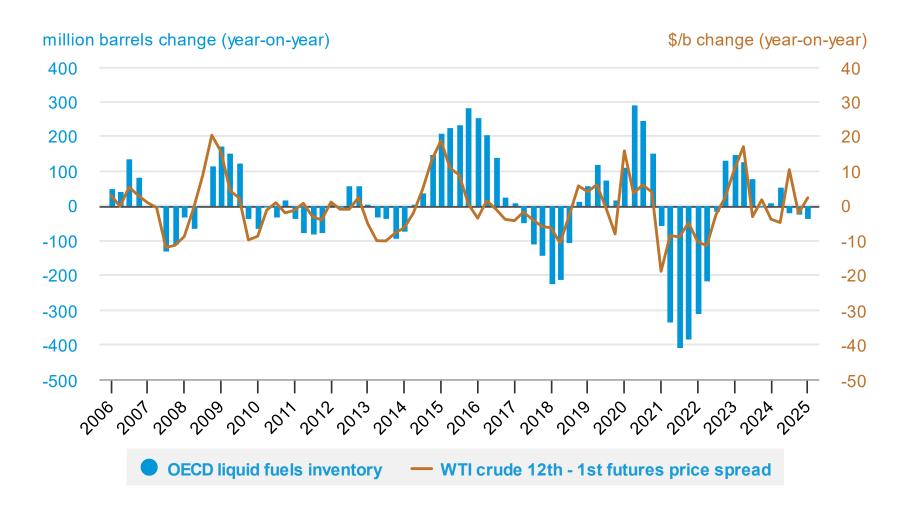


Data source: Short-Term Energy Outlook

*World Capacity = OPEC capacity plus non-OPEC production

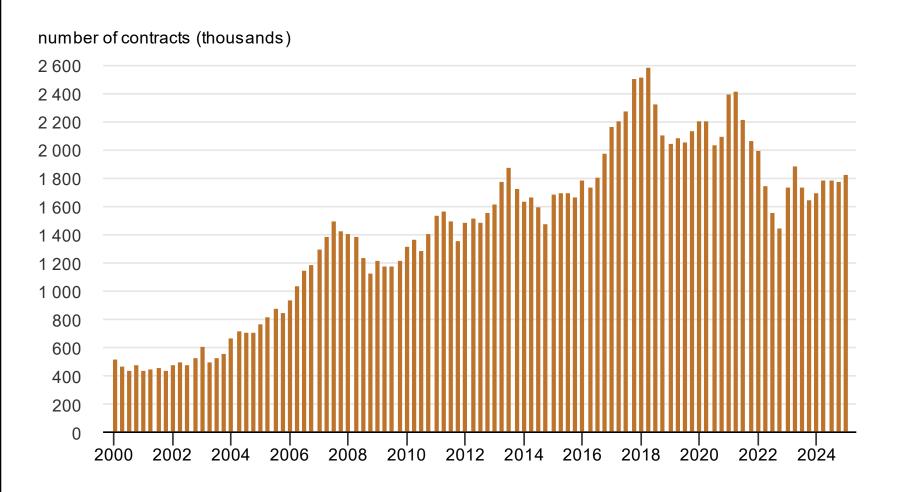


Inventory builds go hand-in-hand with increases in future oil prices *relative to* current prices (and vice versa)





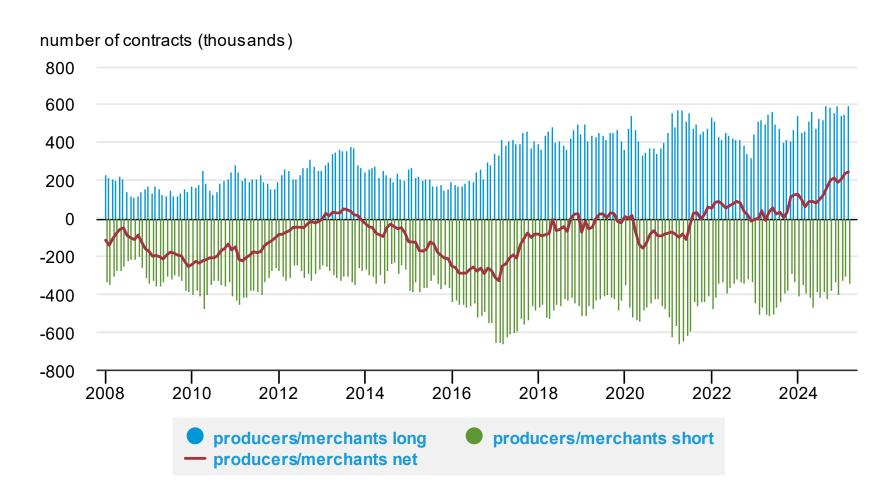
Open interest in crude oil futures grew over the last decade as more participants entered the market



Data source: Bloomberg



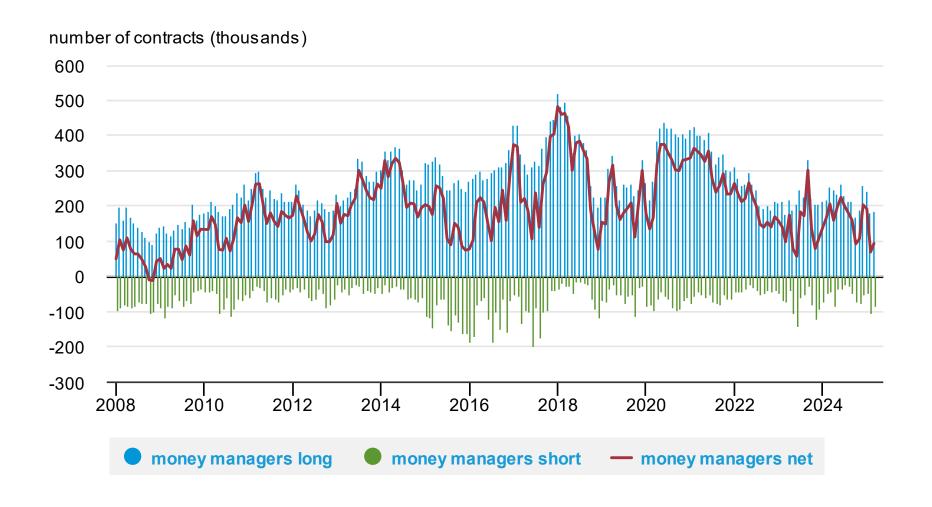
Physical participants' (producers, merchants, processors, and end users) U.S. futures market contract positions



Data source: Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Commitments of Traders



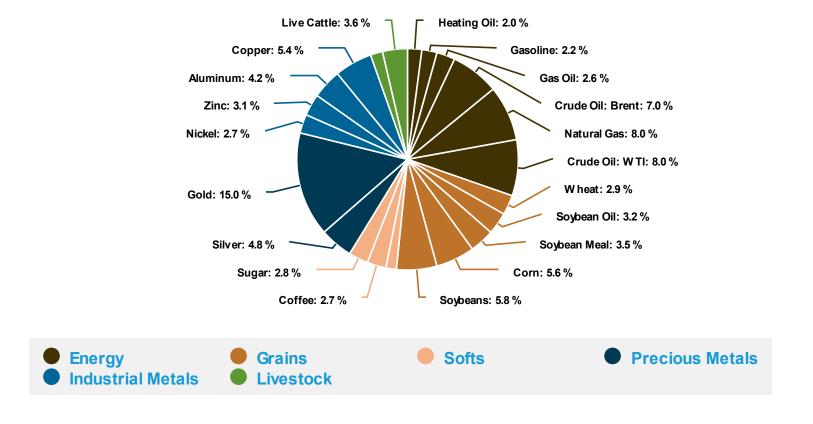
Money managers tend to be net long in the U.S. oil futures market



Data source: Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Commitments of Traders



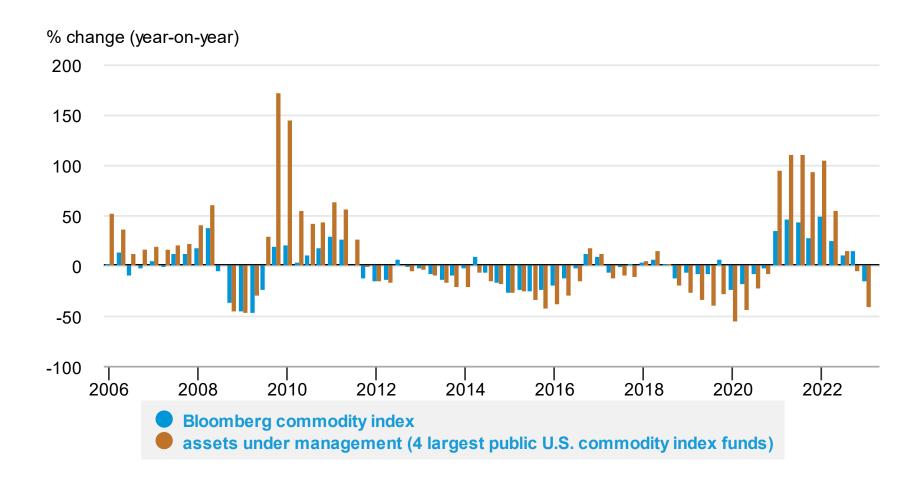
Crude oil plays a major role in commodity investment Commodity index assets under management and Bloomberg commodity index level



Data source: Bloomberg



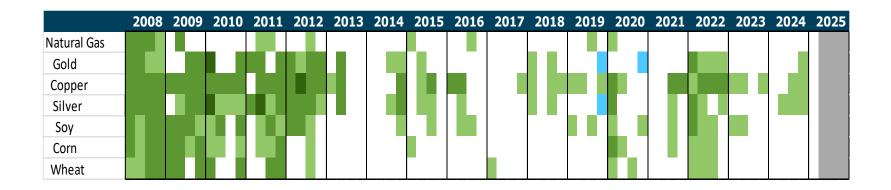
Commodity index investment flows have tended to move together with commodity prices



Data source: Bloomberg



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

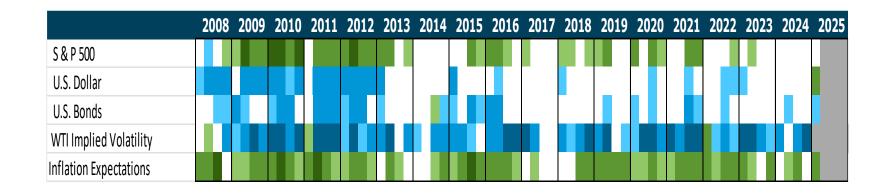


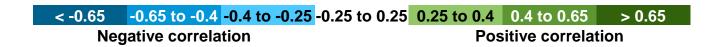


Note: Correlations computed quarterly



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





Note: Correlations computed quarterly



For more information

U.S. Energy Information Administration home page | www.eia.gov

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

Annual Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/aeo

International Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/ieo

Monthly Energy Review | www.eia.gov/mer

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