What drives crude oil prices?

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

June 11, 2019 | Washington, DC
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

Sources: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters
Crude oil prices are the primary driver of petroleum product prices

Sources: EIA Short Term Energy Outlook, Thomson Reuters
Economic growth has a strong impact on oil consumption

Sources: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Oxford Economics
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: Oxford Economics
In OECD countries, price increases have coincided with lower consumption

Sources: EIA Short Term Energy Outlook, Thomson Reuters
Rising oil prices held down global oil consumption growth from 2005-2008, despite high economic growth

Sources: EIA Short Term Energy Outlook, Thomson Reuters
Changes in non-OPEC production can affect oil prices

Sources: EIA Short Term Energy Outlook, Thomson Reuters
Non-OPEC supply expectations indicate changes in market sentiment concerning oil supply

Note: Starting in January of each year, each line shows the expected forecast of non-OPEC supply for the specified calendar year, which tends to move toward the actual realized supply outcome as the year progresses.

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.

Sources: EIA Short Term Energy Outlook, Thomson Reuters
Inventory builds go hand-in-hand with increases in future oil prices relative to current prices (and vice versa)

Sources: EIA Short Term Energy Outlook, Thomson Reuters
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

Source: Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Commitments of Traders

June 11, 2019
Money managers tend to be net long in the U.S. oil futures market

Source: Commodity Futures Trading Commission, Commitments of Traders

June 11, 2019
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.

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Note: Correlations computed quarterly

< -0.65 | -0.65 to -0.4 | -0.4 to -0.25 | -0.25 to 0.25 | 0.25 to 0.4 | 0.4 to 0.65 | > 0.65

Negative correlation
Positive correlation

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

**Note:** Correlations computed quarterly.
For more information


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

Annual Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/aeo

International Energy Outlook | www.eia.gov/ieo

Monthly Energy Review | www.eia.gov/mer

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