What drives crude oil prices?

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











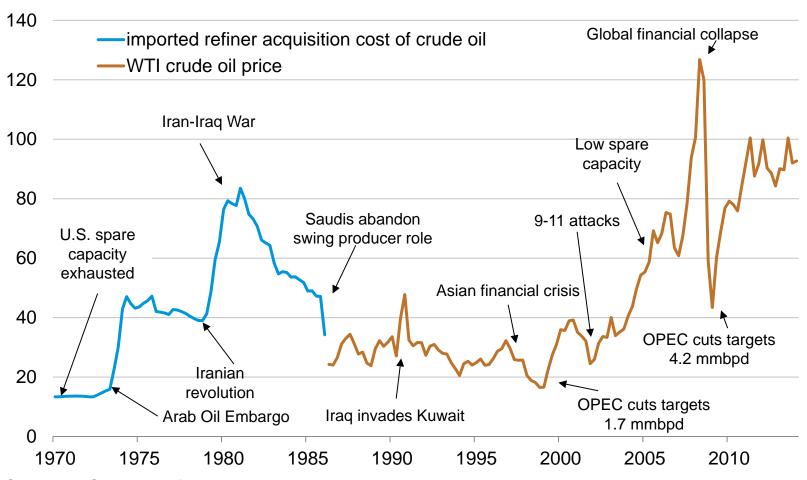


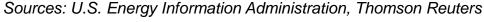


May 6, 2014 / Washington, DC

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

price per barrel (real 2010 dollars, quarterly average)

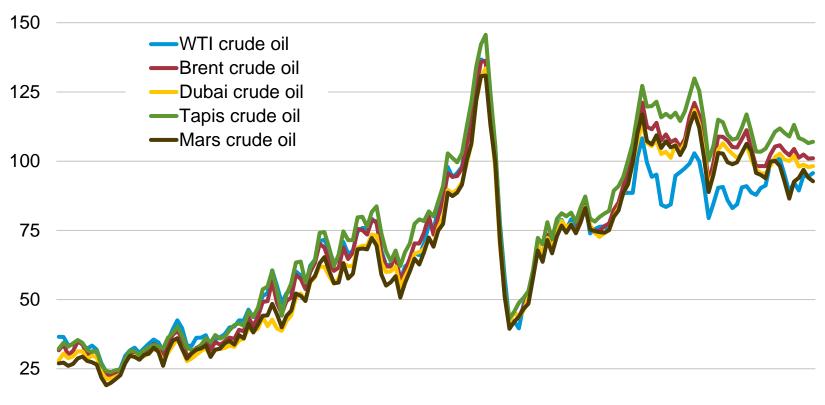






World oil prices move together due to arbitrage

dollars per barrel real 2010 dollars, monthly average

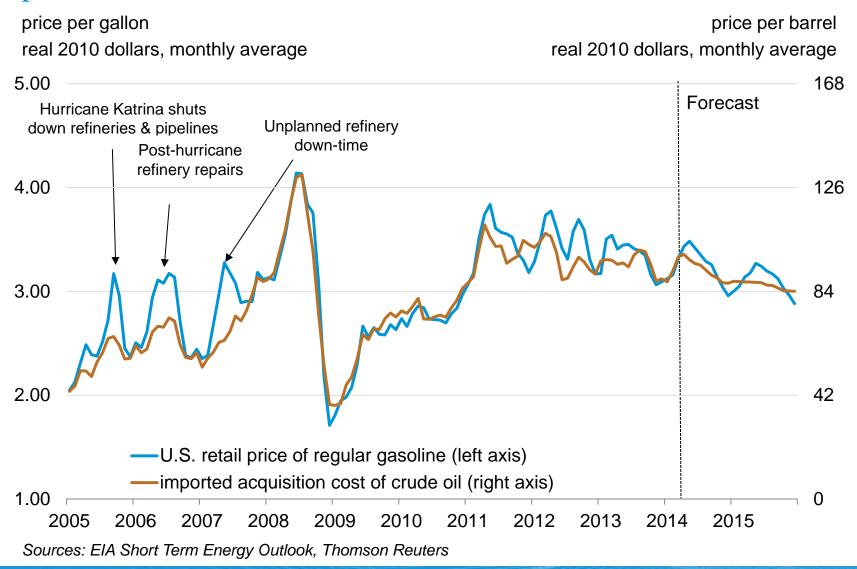


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 2001
 2002
 2003
 2004
 2005
 2006
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 2009
 2010
 2011
 2012
 2013
 2014

Sources: Bloomberg, Thomson Reuters



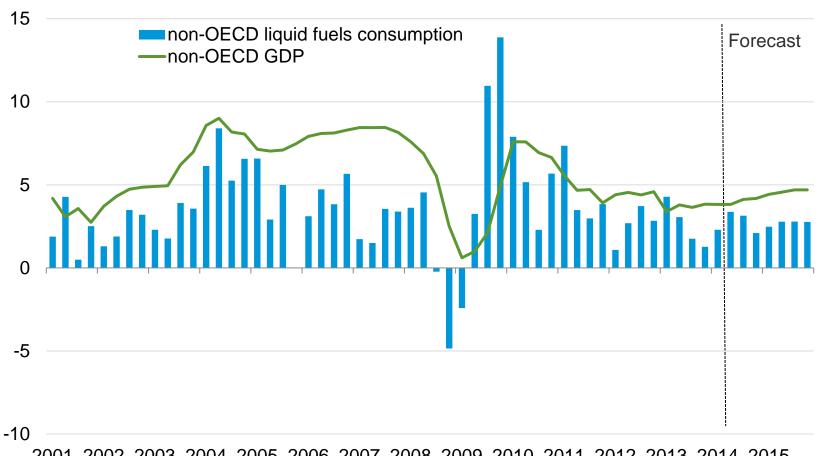
Crude oil prices are the primary driver of petroleum product prices





Economic growth has a strong impact on oil consumption

percent change (year-on-year)



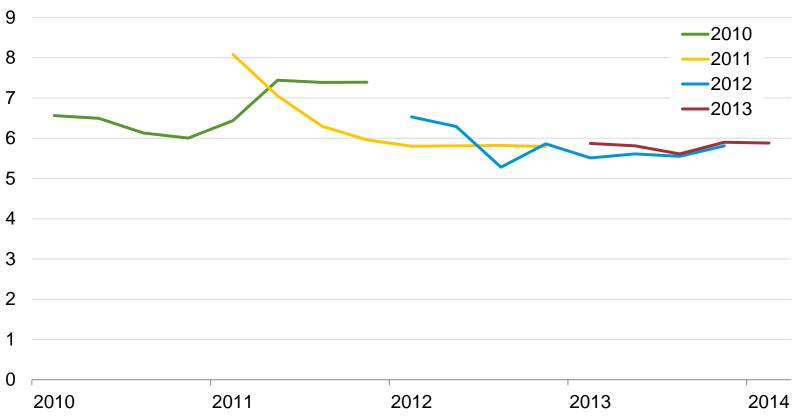
2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015

Sources: EIA Short Term Energy Outlook, Thomson Reuters



Changes in expectations of economic growth can affect oil prices

percent GDP growth in Asia, excluding Japan (annual expectations)

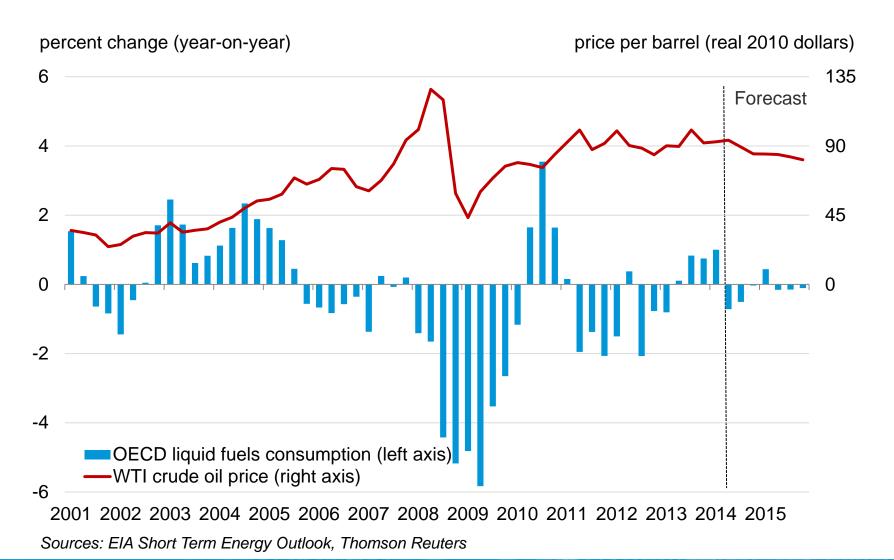


Note: Starting in January of each year, each line shows the expected forecast of GDP growth for the specified calendar year, which tends to move toward the actual realized growth outcome as the year progresses. Expectations continue to evolve into the next calendar year as revised GDP data become available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

Source: IHS Global Insight



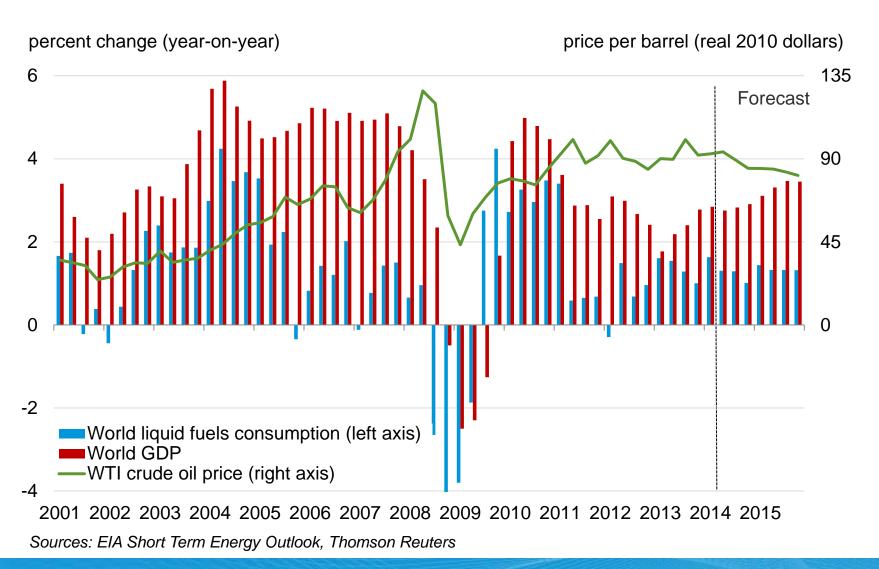
In OECD countries, price increases have coincided with lower consumption





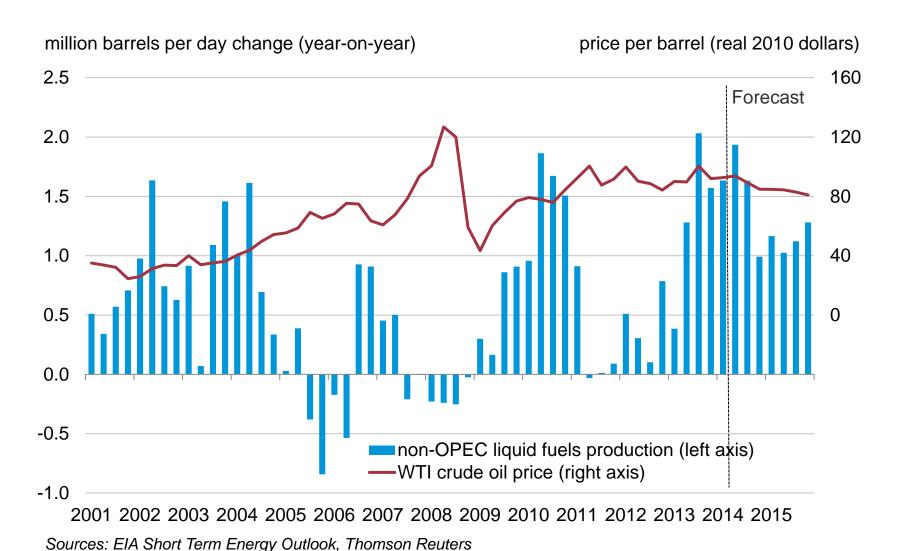
7

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





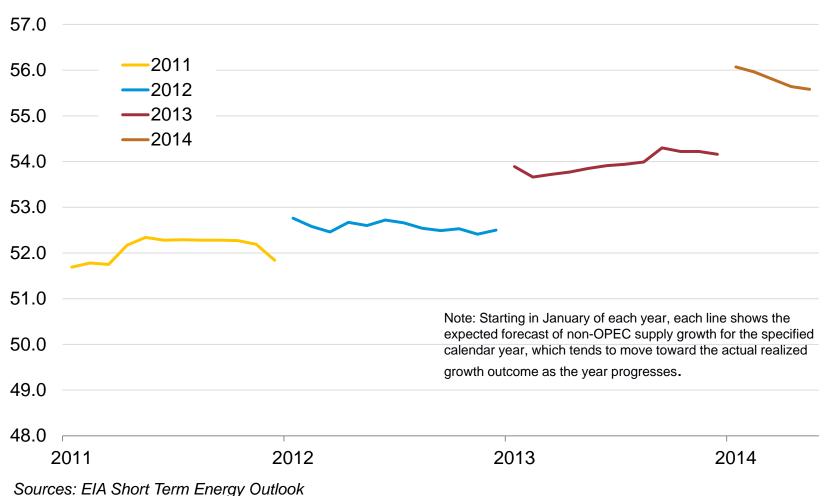
EIA expects strong growth in non-OPEC production in 2014 and 2015





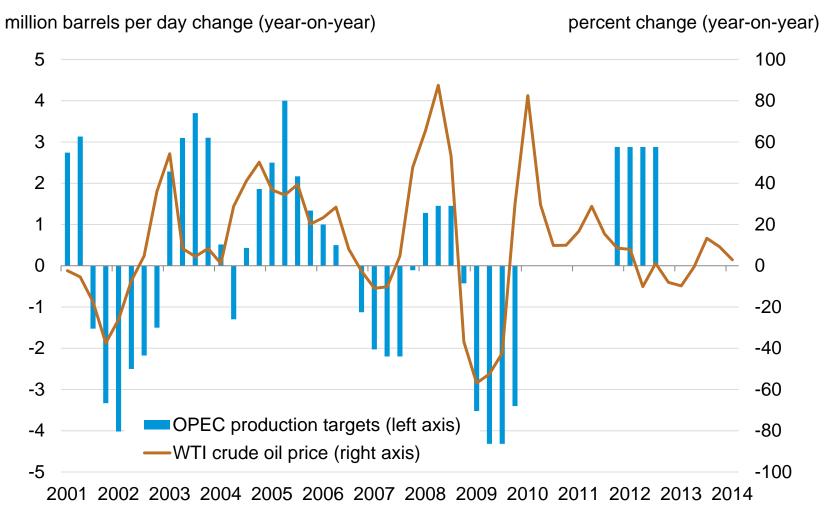
Non-OPEC supply expectations indicate changes in market sentiment concerning oil supply

million barrels per day annual average expectations





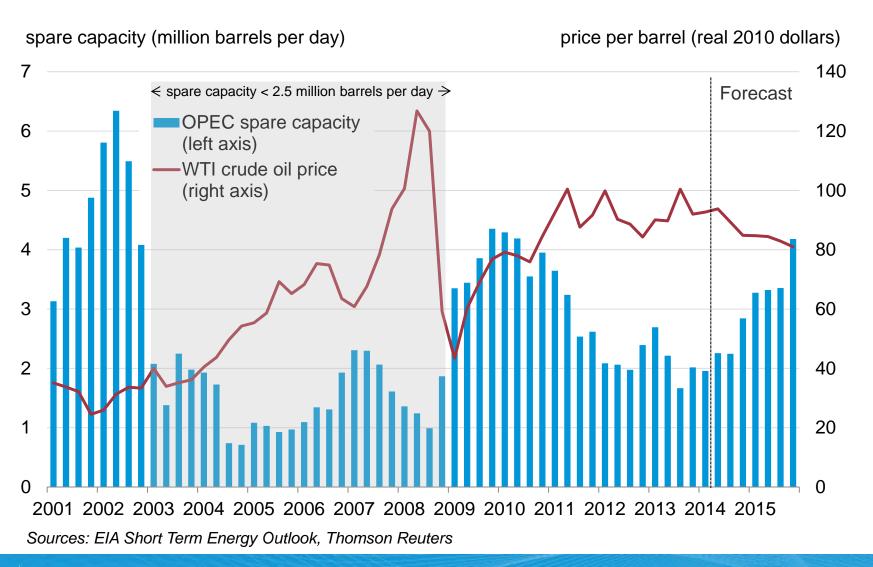
OPEC production often acts to balance the oil market. Cuts in OPEC production targets tend to lead to price increases.



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



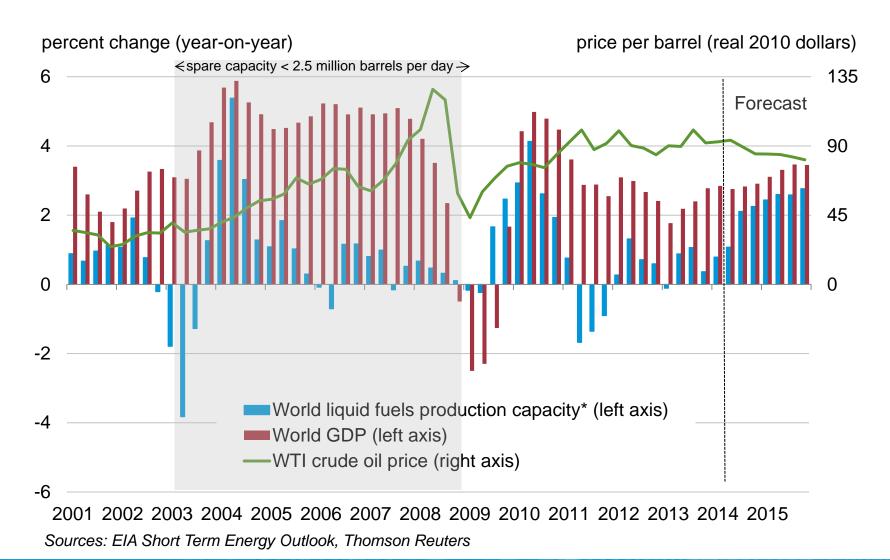
During 2003-2008, OPEC's spare production levels were low, limiting its ability to respond to demand and price increases





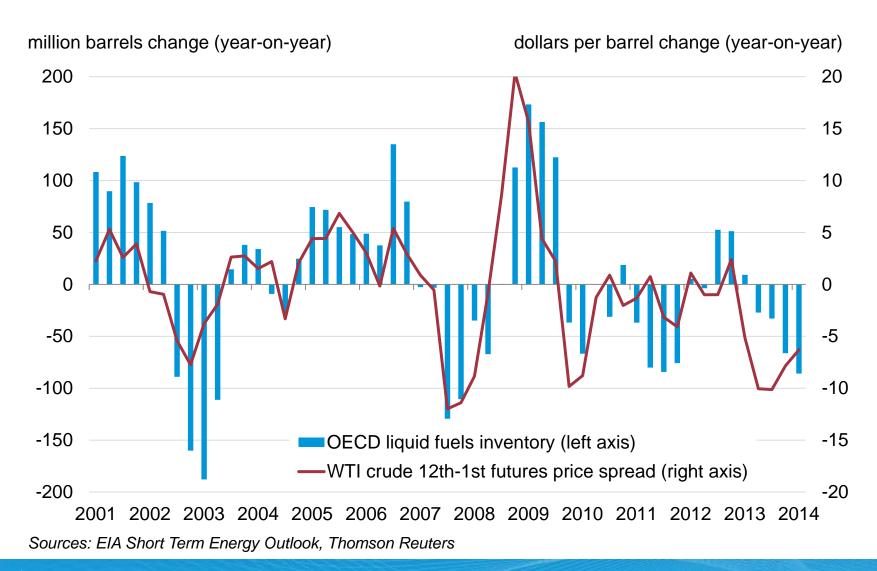
12

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)

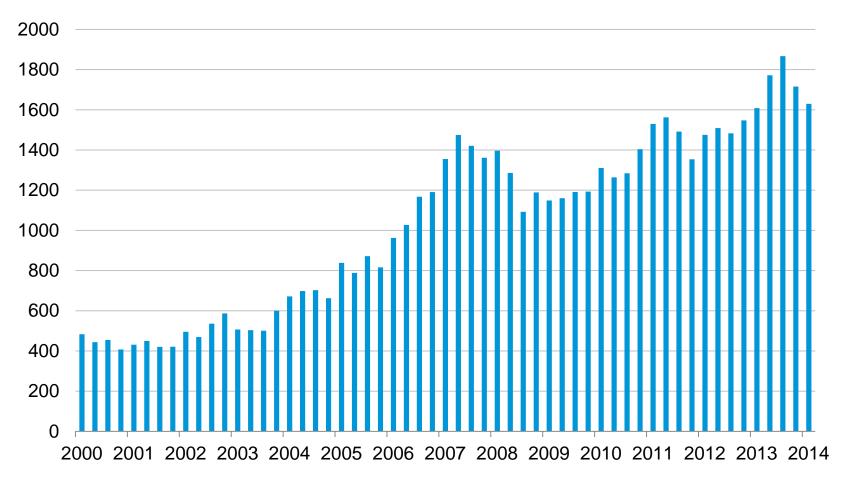




14

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

average daily open interest in crude oil futures number of contracts (thousands)

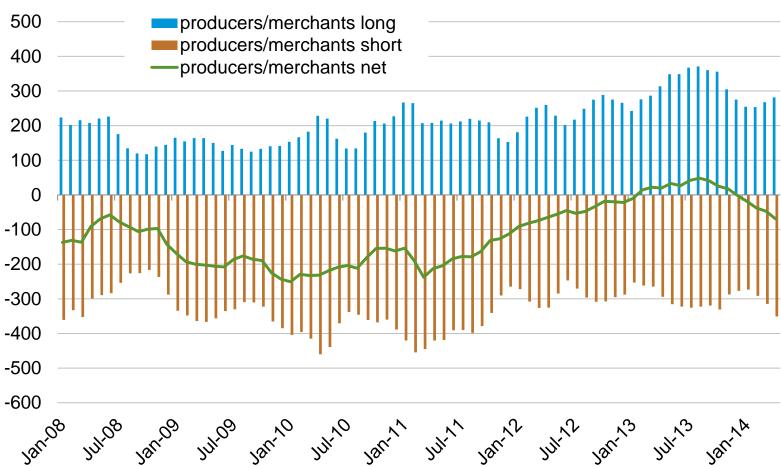


Source: Bloomberg



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





Source: CFTC Commitment of Traders



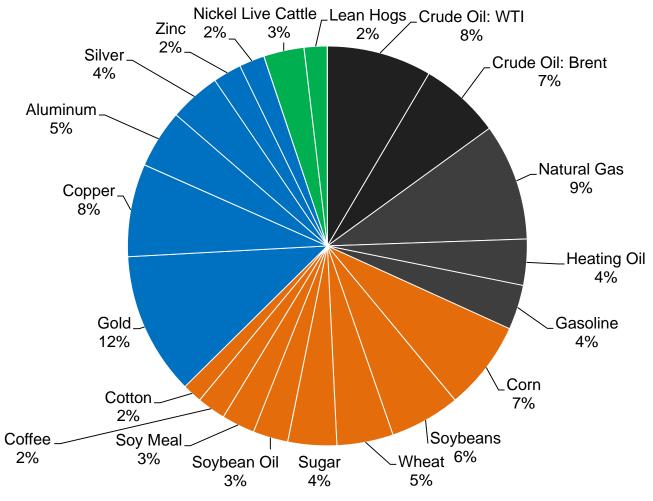
Money managers tend to be net long in the U.S. oil futures market

number of contracts (thousands) 400 money managers long money managers short 300 money managers net 200 100 -100 -200 Patros Prios Patro Privo Patro, Privo Patro, Privo Patros Privos Patros Source: CFTC Commitment of Traders



Crude oil plays a major role in commodity investment

2014 Target Weights of the Dow Jones - UBS Commodity Index

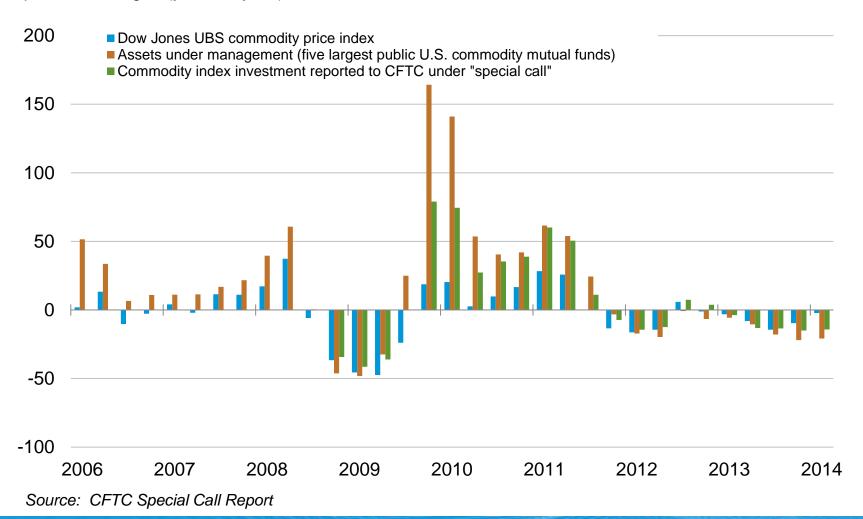


Source: Dow Jones Indexes, CME Group



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

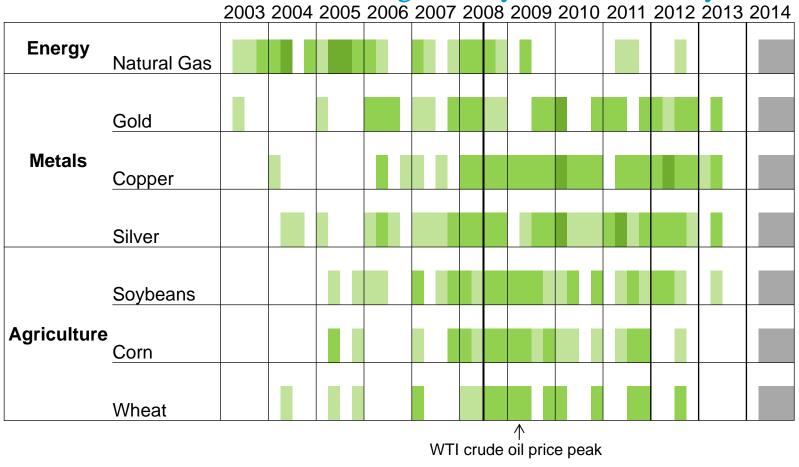
percent changes (year-on-year)





19

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



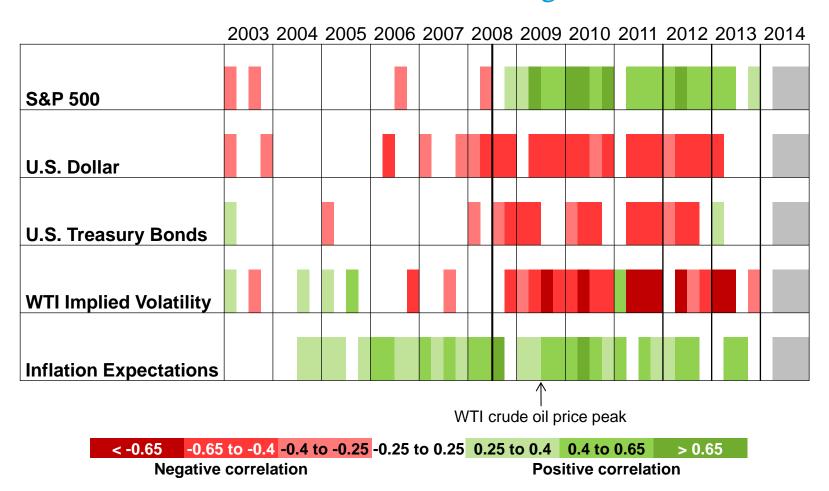
-0.65 to -0.4 -0.4 to -0.25 -0.25 to 0.25 0.25 to 0.4 0.4 to 0.65 > 0.65 **Negative correlation**

Positive correlation

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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