Monthly Statistical Report

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MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

- ISM Manufacturing ↑
- Fed Reserve Manufacturing Index ↓
- Rig Counts ↓

PETROLEUM DEMAND INDICATORS

- Total Deliveries ↓
- Gasoline ↑
- Distillates ↓
- Jet Fuel ↑

RETAIL PRICING INDICATORS

- Regular Gasoline ↓
- On-highway Diesel ↓

PETROLEUM DELIVERIES

Total petroleum deliveries in October moved down by 0.3 percent from October 2014 to average 19.6 million barrels per day, but remained the second highest October deliveries in seven years, since 2008. Compared with September, total domestic petroleum deliveries, a measure of U.S. petroleum demand, increased by 1.6 percent. For year to date, total domestic petroleum deliveries moved up by 2.0 percent compared to the same period last year. According to the Bureau of Labor and Statistics (BLS) November 6, 2015 report, the overall economy in the United States showed signs of improvement in October with an estimated 271,000 jobs added to the economy. The unemployment rate and the total number of unemployed persons were essentially unchanged from September, at 5.0 percent and 7.9 million, respectively.

Gasoline deliveries in October were up from the prior month, the prior year, and the prior year to date. Total motor gasoline deliveries, a measure of consumer gasoline demand, moved up 0.8 percent from October 2014 to just above 9.2 million barrels per day. Compared with September, gasoline deliveries increased by 2.2 percent. For year to date, gasoline deliveries increased by 2.4 percent compared with year to date of 2014. The average regular-grade gasoline price in October was $2.387 per gallon, according to the latest EIA price data. This was down from month-ago and year-ago prices, and was the lowest October price since 2006, falling by 7.5 cents and 86.8 cents, respectively. Distillate deliveries decreased by 3.7 percent from October 2014 to average 4.1 million barrels per day in October. October deliveries, however, increased by 4.1 percent from September and were the highest deliveries since February. For year to date, distillate deliveries were down by 0.5 percent compared with year to date 2014, to just above 4.0 million barrels per day. The decrease in distillate deliveries was driven by decreases in high sulfur distillate fuel (HSD) deliveries. HSD deliveries, which are now relegated to near exclusive use for power generation and heating in the residential and commercial sectors, decreased by 17.6 percent from the prior year to 149 thousand barrels in October. Below $3.00 per gallon for the 10th month in a row, ULSD prices rose by 1.4 cents from September but were down by $1.162 from October 2014 to average $2.519 per gallon in October, according to the latest EIA price data. Last month's price was the lowest October price on record.

According to the latest Manufacturing ISM Report on Business from the Institute for Supply Management (ISM) Survey, economic activity in the manufacturing sector expanded in October for the 34th consecutive month. Moreover, the overall economy grew for the 77th consecutive month. The chair of the ISM Manufacturing Business Survey Committee stated that the Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) was registered at 50.1 percent in October, down 0.1 percentage point from September reading of 50.2 percent.

PETROLEUM SUPPLY

Domestic crude oil production in October posted slight gains from the prior month, the prior year, and the prior year to date. At an average of nearly 9.2 million barrels per day, U.S. crude oil production in October increased 0.3 percent from October 2014, and increased from September by 0.4 percent. This was the weakest year-over-year increase in 56 months. October's crude oil production was the highest since 1973 and the highest year to date in 43 years, since 1972. Compared with year to date 2014, domestic crude oil production rose by 9.0 percent. Natural gas liquids (NGL) production, a co-product of natural gas production, was up from the prior month, the prior year, and the prior year to date levels. NGL production in October averaged nearly 3.3 million barrels per day, which was the highest for the month on record and was only 32 thousand barrels per day below the all-time record production level set in August. This was a slight increase of 0.7 percent from September's output, and was 2.8 percent higher than October 2014's output. Compared with year to date 2014, NGL production rose by 7.6 percent. According to the latest reports from Baker-Hughes, Inc., the number of oil and gas rigs in the U.S. in October was 791, a decrease of 6.7 percent from the previous month and 58.9 percent below the year ago level. Last month's count was the lowest count since August 2002. The number of oil and gas rigs continued to average below 2,000 for 46 straight months.

U.S. total petroleum imports in October averaged nearly 9.4 million barrels per day, up by 1.2 percent from the prior month, and up 5.5 percent from the prior year. October's total petroleum imports were the second lowest imports for the month in 20 years, since 1995. Year to date total imports were up by 2.3 percent to average nearly 9.5 million barrels per day compared with year to date 2014. Meanwhile, crude oil imports in October were up compared with the prior year, increasing by 8.3 percent from October 2014 to average 7.7 million barrels per day. Compared to the prior month, crude imports were up by 6.0 percent. Compared to year to date 2014, crude imports were down 0.5 percent. Last month's crude imports were the highest October imports in three years, but were also the third lowest imports for the month in 19 years.

At an average of 9.8 million barrels per day, production of gasoline in October was the highest level ever for the month. Gasoline production rose slightly by 0.1 percent from September, and was up by 3.0 percent from October 2014's output. For year to date, gasoline production increased by 2.5 percent compared with the same period last year and was the highest year to date on record. Production of distillate fuel in October rose by 3.5 percent from the prior year to reach an average output of 4.8 million barrels per day, the highest October level ever. For year to date, distillate production reached an all-time record of nearly 5.0 million barrels per day.

Refinery gross inputs in October increased by 0.8 percent from last year to reach a record high for the month at nearly 15.8 million barrels per day. Compared with September, U.S. gross refinery inputs fell by 3.8 percent. For year to date, refinery gross inputs were up by 2.1 percent compared with year to date 2014. Production of all four major products–gasoline, distillate, jet fuel and residual fuels was higher than deliveries for those products, so refined products were exported. Exports of refined petroleum products were up from the prior year and prior year to date, but were down from the prior month. Exports of refined petroleum products in October decreased by 4.9 percent from September, but were up by 8.6 percent from October 2014 to average nearly 4.5 million barrels per day–the highest October level ever. This was 477 thousand barrels per day lower than the record high of nearly 5.0 million barrels per day set in April 2015. The refinery capacity utilization rate in October averaged 87.4 percent and was below 90.0 percent for the first time this year, since March. This was down 3.6 percentage points from September, and down 0.3 percentage points from the same period last year. API's latest refinery operable capacity was 18.057 million barrels per day, up 206 thousand barrels per day from last year's capacity of 17.851 million barrels per day.

Crude oil stocks ended in October averaging at nearly 482 million barrels–the highest October inventory level in 85 years, since 1930. Crude stocks were up 5.4 percent or 24.9 million barrels from the prior month, and were up by 25.7 percent or 98.7 million barrels from the prior year. Stocks of motor gasoline ended in October down by 4.3 percent from last month, but were up by 5.7 percent from last year to average 215.2 million barrels. These were the highest motor gasoline stocks for the month in 25 years, since 1990. Distillate fuel oil stocks were down 5.8 percent from the prior month, and up 18.4 percent from the prior year to end at 142.5 million barrels–the highest October inventory level in 5 years, since 2010. Jet fuel stocks were down from the prior month by 2.0 percent, but were up by 6.7 percent from the prior year to end at 38.9 million barrels. Stocks of "other oils" were down from month ago and year ago levels. Total inventories of all oils were down 3.2 percent from month ago levels, but were up by 11.5 percent from year ago levels.

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