Energy Information Administration

EIA Overview

For

Standing Committee on Natural Resources, House of Commons

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By

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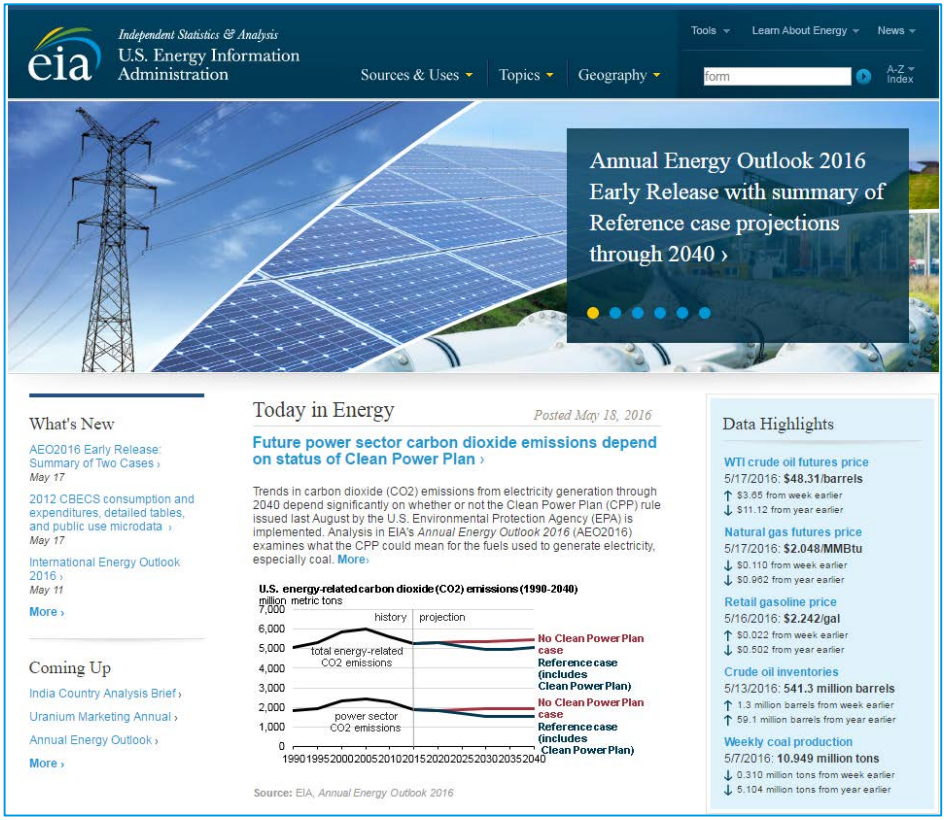
Topics

- EIA Mission, Vision, and Values
- EIA Organizational Structure
- EIA Data Collection
- EIA Analysis

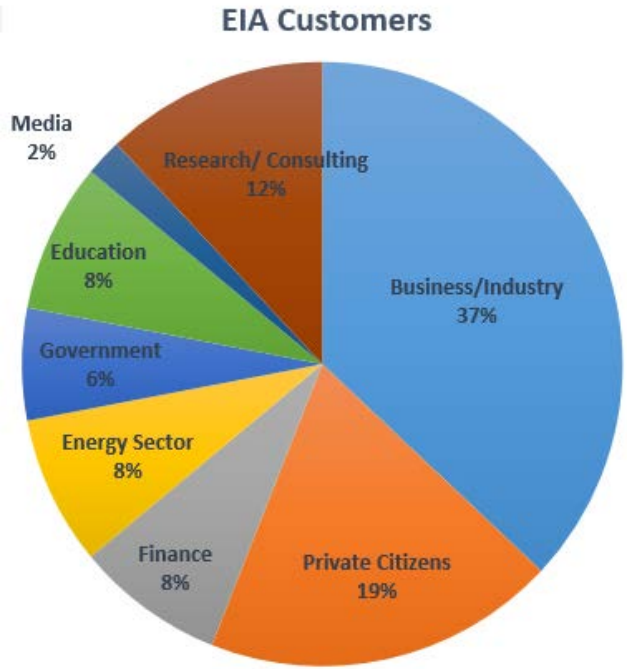
Independent Statistics & Analysis
U.S. Energy Information Administration

Mission: EIA collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.

EIA is the Nation's premier source of energy information and, by law, its data, analyses, and forecasts are independent of approval by any other officer or employee of the United States Government.



EIA information is used by a range of stakeholders



Source: 2017 EIA Web Customer Survey

Examples of Activities

Government
- Executive Agencies – WH, DOE, & EPA use EIA data to track energy markets and program performance and to analyze policy proposals
- Congress – policy development and agency funding
- State Governments – planning and program development

Energy Sector
- Consumers – monitor price forecasts
- Producers – track inventory statistics

Business/Industry
- Manufacturers – market research

Finance/Consulting
- Commodities Analysts – market response to supply data

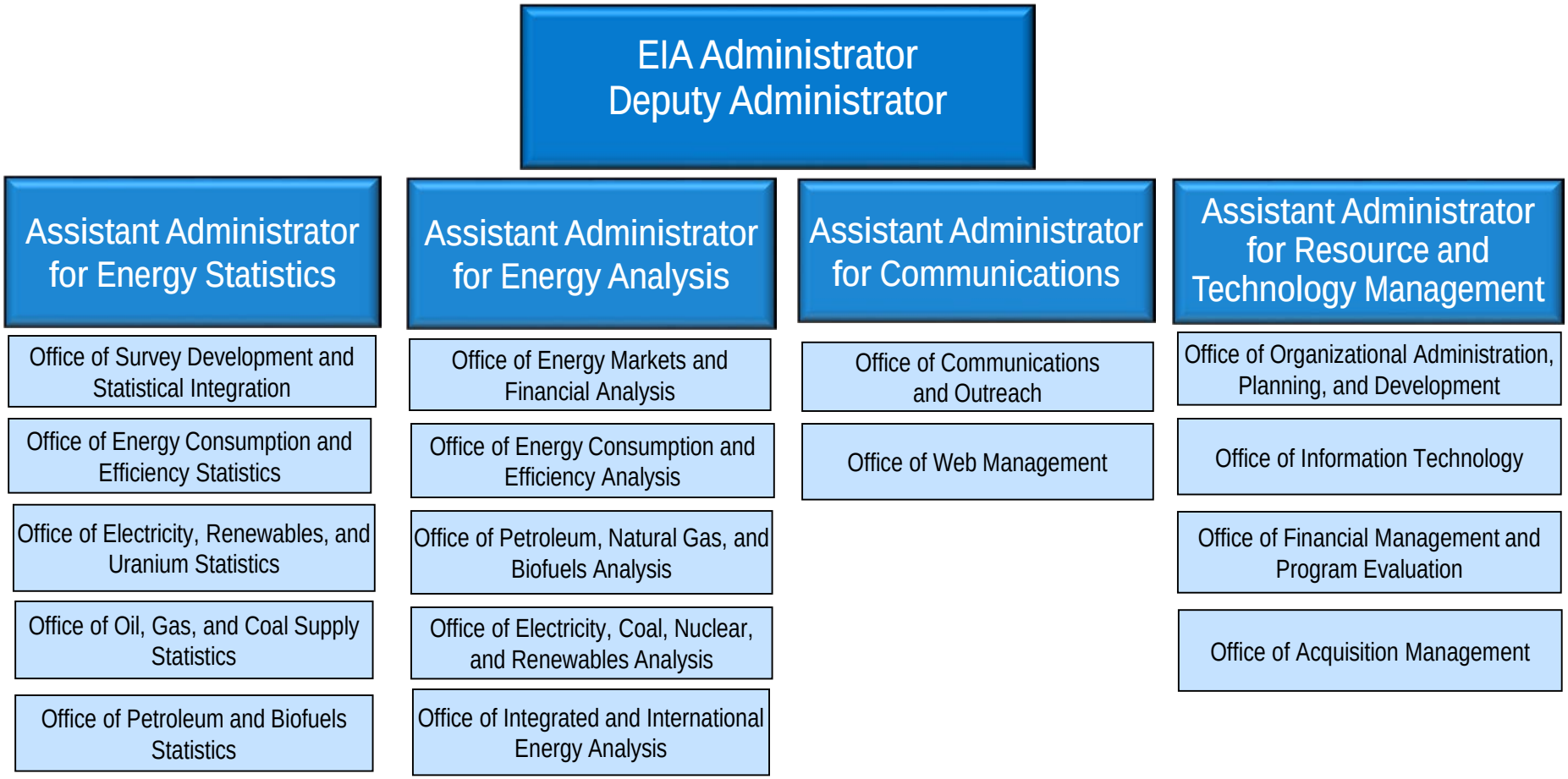
Media/Education
- Journalists – cite energy statistics
- Teachers – use Energy Kids materials
- Researchers – energy forecasting and modeling

Private Citizens
- Public – research gasoline prices

Customer-focused Performance Results

- **Quality**: 90% of customers are satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of EIA information
- **Timeliness**: 95% of selected EIA recurring products meet their release date target

EIA's organization structure



Common Characteristics of Principal Federal Statistical Agencies

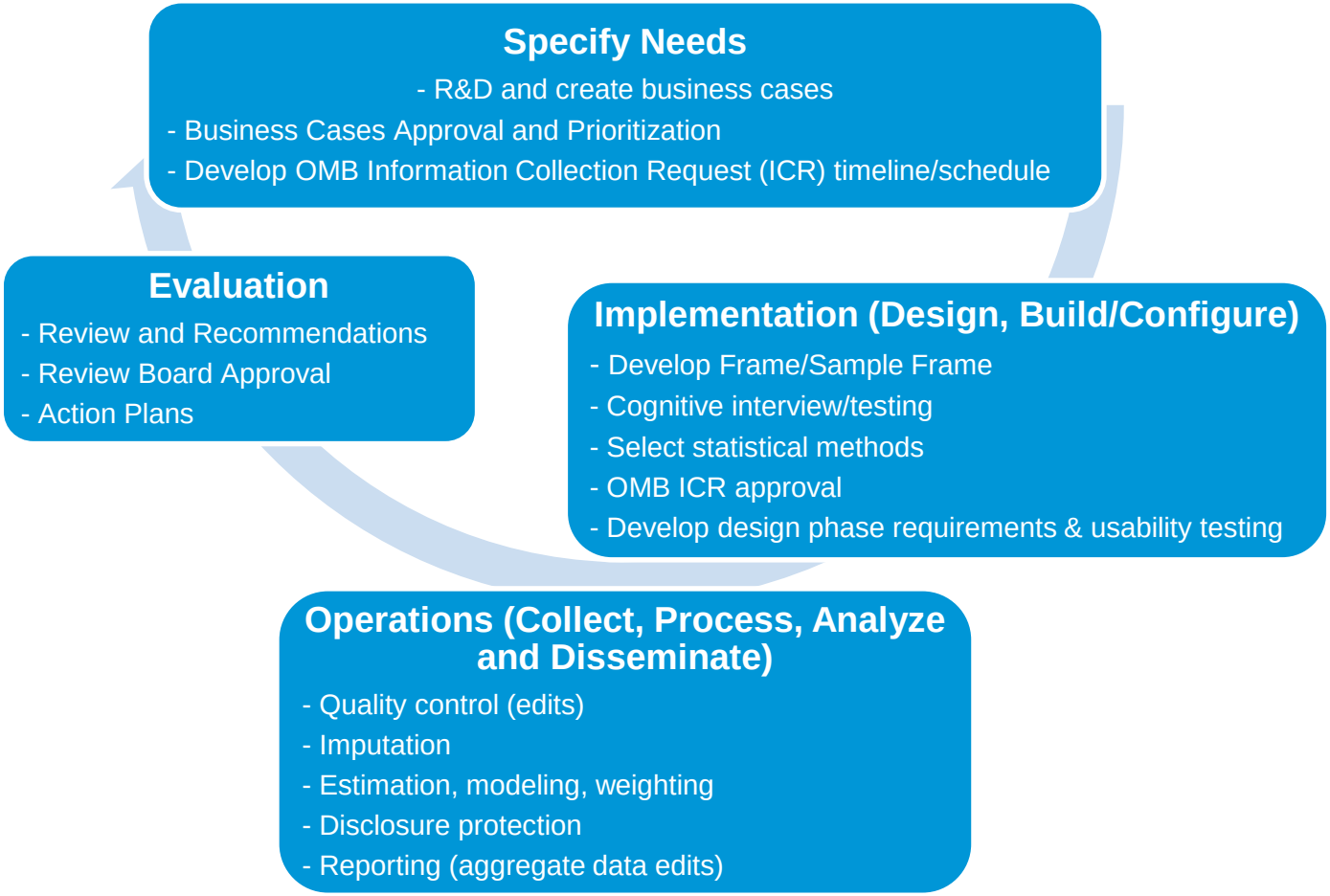
- Produce objective data that are relevant to policy issues
- Achieve and maintain credibility among data users
  - Transparent and clear on data sources and survey methods
- Achieve and maintain trust among data providers
  - Transparent on use and purpose
  - Transparent on how data will be protected (laws and rules)
  - Assure that the provider understand the value of the data provided to the nation
- Achieve and maintain a strong position of independence from the appearance and reality of political influence and control

EIA Standards and Guidelines

Current EIA statistical programs were independently developed, deployed, and managed

- The programs follow the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Standards and Guidelines for Statistical Surveys
- EIA specific standards supplement the OMB standards and are updated as needed.

EIA Statistical Business Process Lifecycle



Current surveys operated by EIA

Category / Number of surveys	Hourly (real time) & daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Annual	Multi-year	Standby/ On occasion	Total *
Petroleum		10	14		4			28
Natural gas		1	6		3		1	11
Coal				1	2		2	5
Uranium and nuclear fuel				1	2			2
Alternative fuel			1		1			2
Renewables			1		1			2
Electric power	1		3	1	4			7
Energy consumption						3		3
Finance/environment /other							1	1
Total *	1	11	23	3	15	3	4	**57**

** Some surveys span multiple categories and collection frequencies; details are available at http://www.eia.gov/survey/*

Characteristics of Energy Surveys

- Supply surveys - small number of companies in industry
  - Relatively easy to identify and survey all companies
  - Usually dominated by large companies
- Marketing surveys - large number of companies
  - Compiling a respondent list is difficult and expensive
  - Probability- or cutoff-based samples commonly used
- Consumption surveys
  - Millions of consumers, requires complex respondent sampling
    - Sample sizes are large, every 2 – 4 years

EIA analysis brings context and meaning to energy data

Today in Energy (daily)

- Short article analyzing a topical energy trend, published daily on the EIA homepage

Short-Term Energy Outlook (monthly)

- Forecasts U.S. supplies, demands, imports, stocks, and prices with a horizon of 12 to 24 months

Annual Energy Outlook

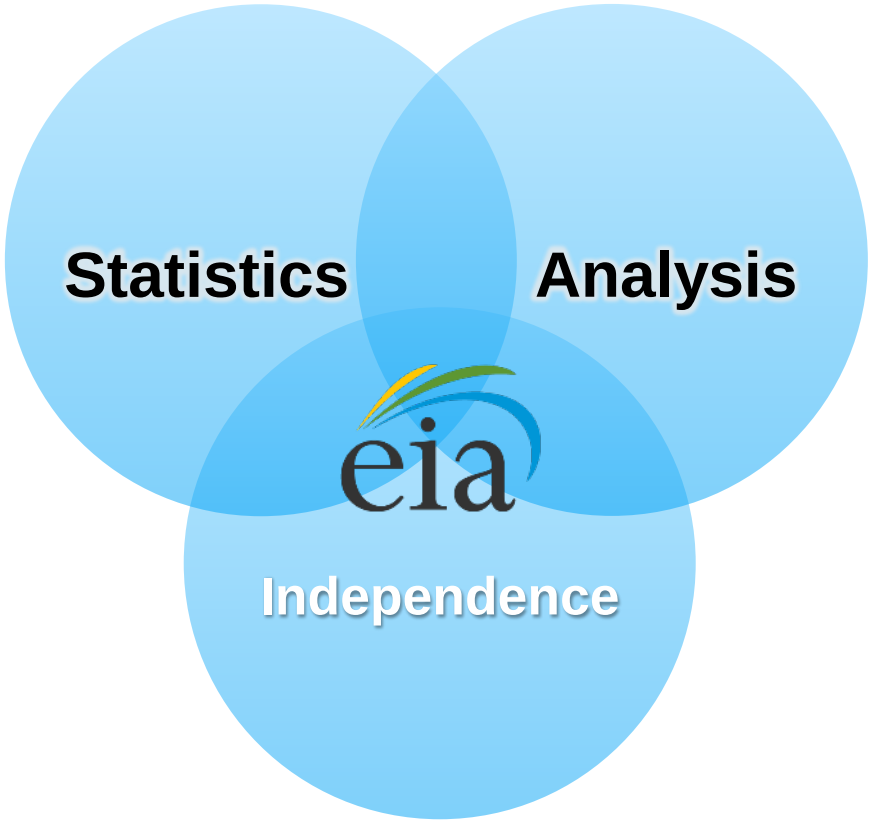
- Presents 25- to 30-year projection and analysis of U.S. energy supply, demand, and prices

International Energy Outlook (annual)

- Assesses international crude, liquid fuel, and natural gas markets through 2050

Ad Hoc Reporting and Analysis

- Reports for Congress and key stakeholders (e.g. Iran sanctions, refinery outage, and energy production on Federal lands)



Greatest impact lies at the intersection of statistics, analysis, and independence. Independence is unique and forms the basis of our credibility