



November 17, 2025





The TXOGA Chartbook is an essential resource for our members and those interested in understanding the data reflecting ongoing developments within the economy and the oil and gas sectors, both internationally and domestically, including specific trends in Texas.

Key points – Week of November 17, 2025

- **Economic signals weakened as consumer sentiment hit a record low.** As highlighted in the [Chart of the Week](#), the University of Michigan's consumer sentiment index fell 6.2% m/m and 32.0% ytd through early November to its lowest level since the 1950s, historically a precursor to slower spending. While households broadly reported weaker confidence, sentiment improved among those with higher equity ownership, reflecting the influence of financial markets. Revised BEA data showed consumer spending up 2.7% y/y in Q2—slower than in Q1—consistent with moderating growth. The Philadelphia Fed's ADS Index continued to indicate below-trend momentum entering Q4, while credit costs for lower-quality issuers rose to 12.6%, widening spreads to 8.9%, the highest since June.
- **Oil prices steadied as supply risks offset demand concerns.** WTI crude prices rose 0.8% w/w to \$60.21/bbl as of November 14, as markets balanced tighter Russian sanctions against slowing Chinese growth and rising OPEC+ output. Near-term WTI futures aligned with historical mean-reversion levels, showing market expectations of stable conditions through 2026. U.S. petroleum demand increased 0.4 million barrels per day (mb/d) w/w to 20.8 mb/d, while net exports declined 0.6 mb/d to 3.1 mb/d. Crude oil inventories rose 6.4 million barrels for the week ended November 7 but remained 4% below their five-year average.
- **Natural gas prices eased on strong seasonal storage building.** Natural gas futures for December delivery decreased 4.6% w/w to \$4.12/mmBtu as of November 14, sustaining much of the gains since late October despite robust storage levels. Working gas in storage rose to 3.96 tcf, near the top of the five-year range. U.S. natural gas net exports reached a record 17.7 bcf/d in October on continued LNG strength, while consumption edged higher to 79.5 bcf/d, driven by residential and power-sector demand.



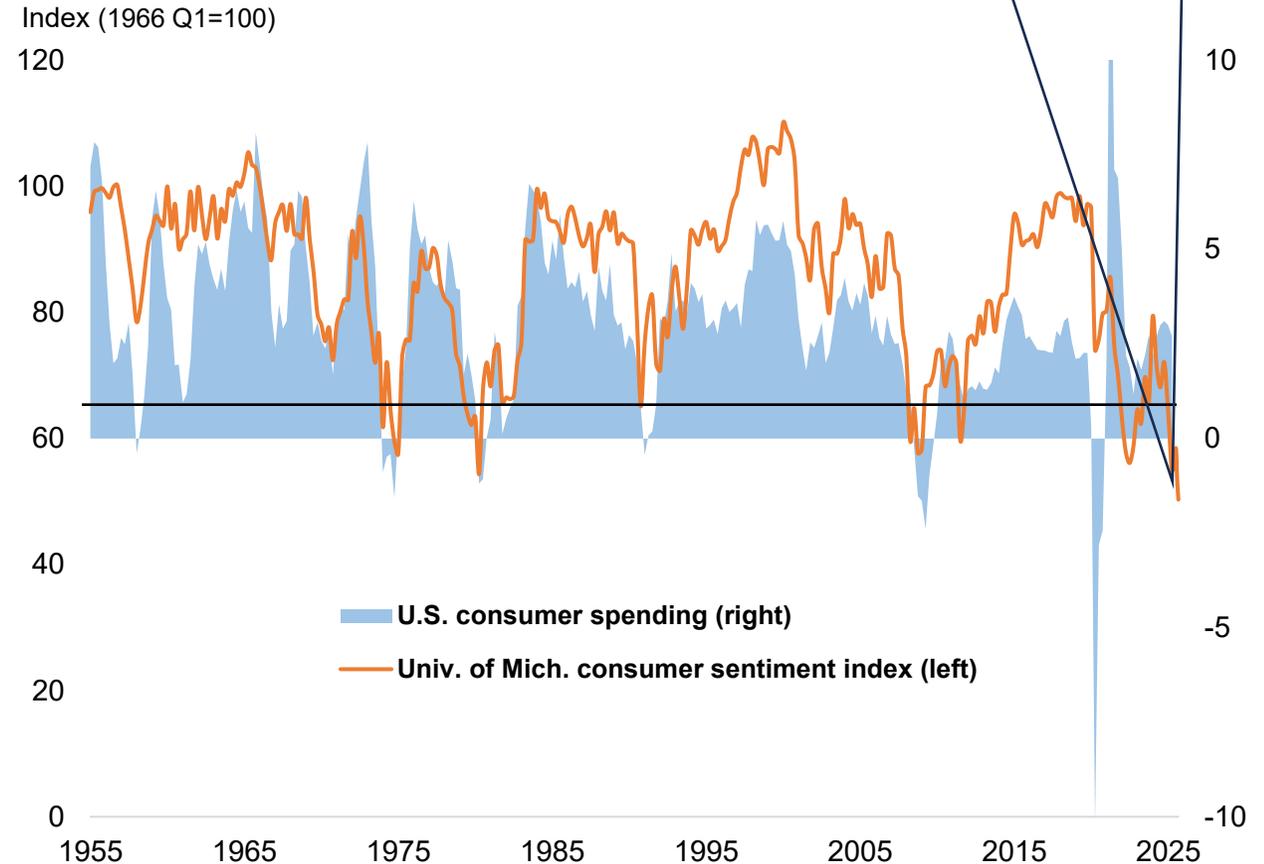
Chart of the Week: U.S. consumer sentiment hits a record low, signaling weaker spending ahead



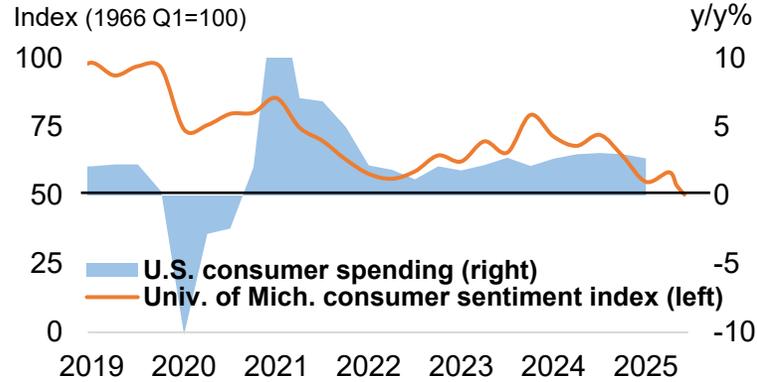
- ▶ In the University of Michigan's survey, **consumer sentiment**—a leading indicator of household spending—**fell 6.2% m/m and 32.0% ytd through early November**, reflecting broad-based declines in household confidence and spending intentions
- ▶ BEA's revised Q2 GDP data showed consumer spending up 2.7% y/y—0.4 percentage points slower than in Q1—consistent with signs of moderating consumption
- ▶ This was the **lowest sentiment reading on record since the 1950s**, spanning nearly all demographic and political groups
- ▶ The **only exception** came from households in the top third of equity ownership, whose sentiment rose 11%, underscoring the link between stock market performance and consumer confidence

Consumer sentiment has fallen to its lowest level since the 1950s, historically a precursor to slower spending

Consumer sentiment and spending trends

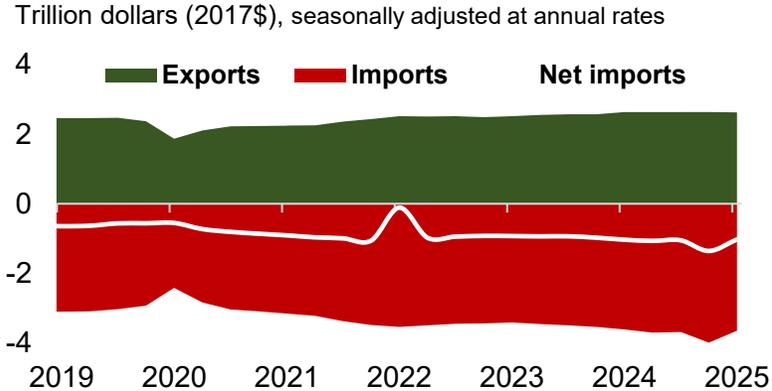


Consumer sentiment and spending trends



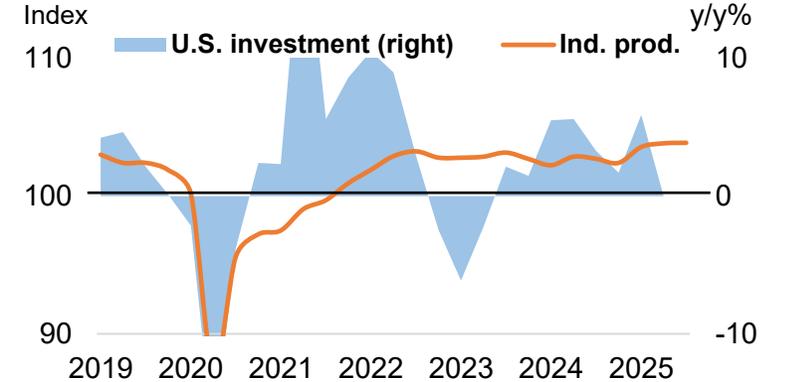
In the University of Michigan's survey, **consumer sentiment—a leading indicator of household spending—fell 6.2% m/m and 32.0% ytd** through early November, pointing to weaker household confidence and slower spending. BEA's revised Q2 GDP data showed consumer spending up 2.7% year-over-year, 0.4 percentage points slower than in Q1.

U.S. trade balance and petroleum exports



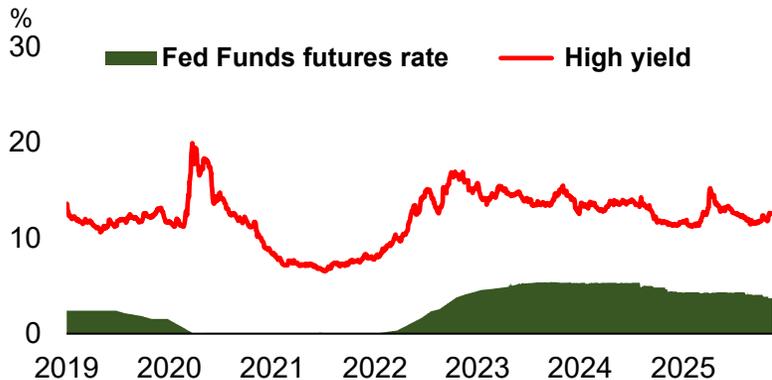
The BEA's initial Q2 2025 GDP report showed the **U.S. trade deficit narrowed to an annualized \$1.0 trillion (SAAR)**, down from \$1.4 trillion in Q1, as exports exceeded imports. The **petroleum trade surplus rose \$9.9 billion to \$72.2 billion**, more than double its level a year ago.

Industrial production and investment



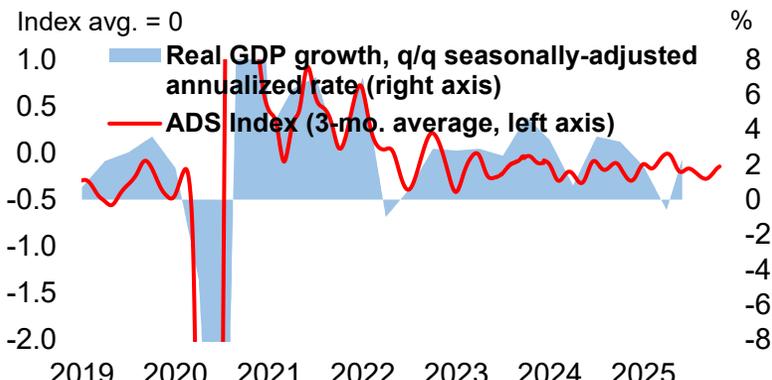
Macro uncertainties stalled investment in Q2 2025. Revised BEA data show **economy-wide investment flat year-over-year**, diverging from industrial production, which rose **0.1% m/m in August**. Capacity utilization held at **77.4%**, per the Federal Reserve.

Interest rates and high-yield borrowing costs



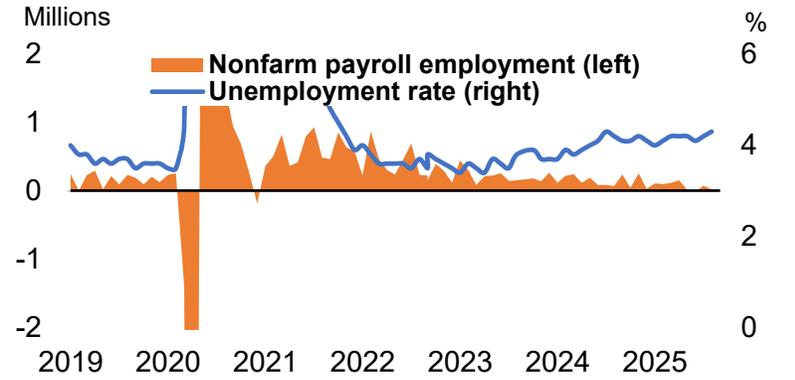
Credit costs for lower-quality issuers rose to 8.9%. As of November 14, high-yield borrowing costs edged up 2 bps w/w to 12.6%, while Fed Funds futures decreased to 3.74%, resulting in a premium of 8.9%, the highest since June.

ADS Index and real GDP growth



The **ADS Index suggests Q3 slowing, Q4 steadying.** While real GDP growth rebounded in Q2, the Philadelphia Fed's ADS Index—an early signal of economic momentum—continued to indicate weak growth in Q3 and increased growth entering Q4..

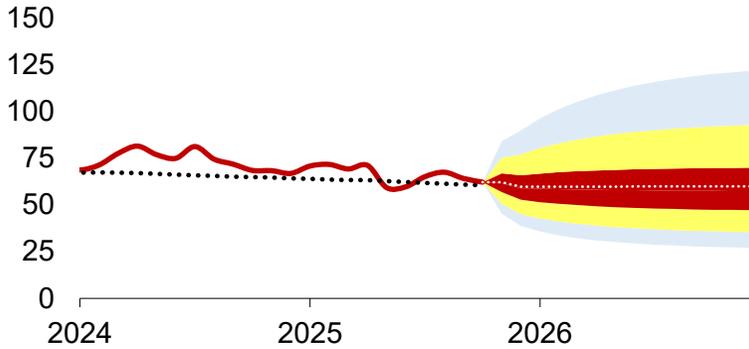
Employment and unemployment trends



Labor market conditions weakened further. Nonfarm payrolls increased by **22,000 in August**, while the **unemployment rate rose 0.1 points to 4.3%**, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WTI futures mean reversion analysis

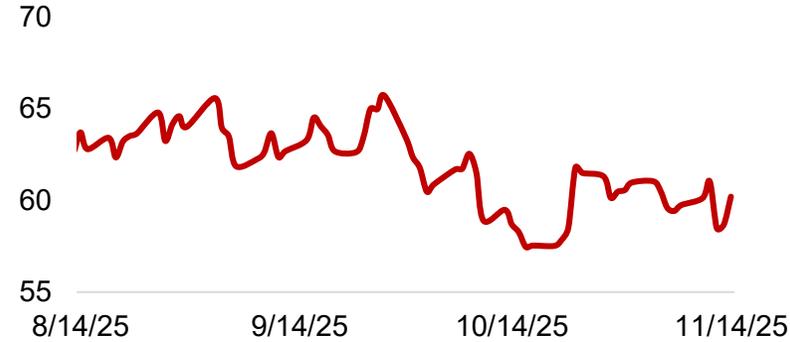
Dollars per barrel (2025\$)



Near-term WTI futures rose and aligned with their historical mean-reversion target, with forward prices remaining flat through 2026—suggesting expectations of similar near-term market conditions.

WTI crude prompt month futures prices

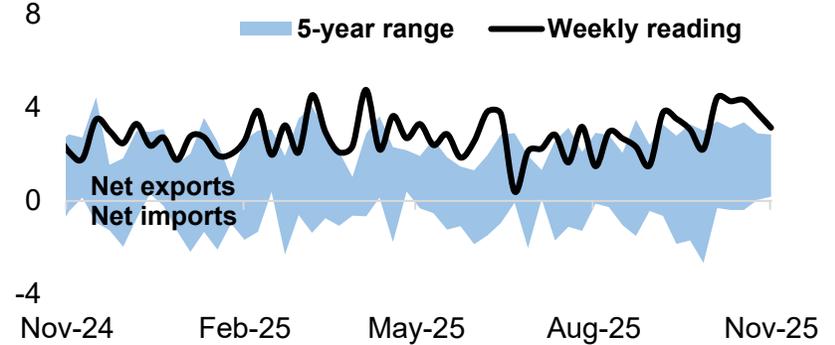
Dollars per barrel



WTI crude prices rose 0.8% w/w to \$60.21 per barrel as of November 14, as markets weighed the potential impact of tighter Russian sanctions against persistent concerns over slower growth in China and rising OPEC+ supply.

U.S. petroleum net exports (imports)

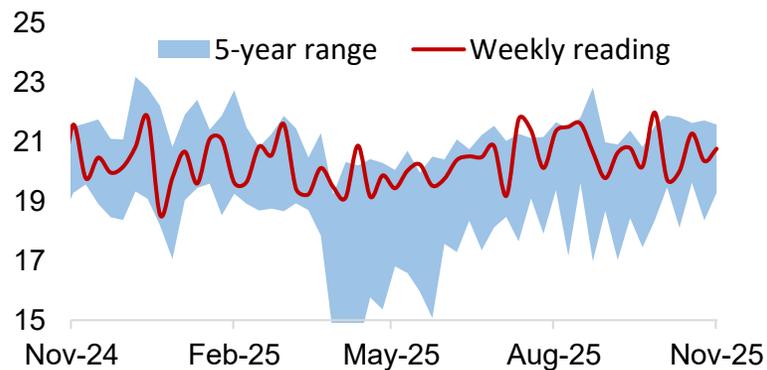
Million barrels per day, mb/d



U.S. petroleum net exports fell to 3.1 mb/d for the week ended November 7, down 0.6 mb/d (16.6%) from the prior week.

U.S. petroleum demand

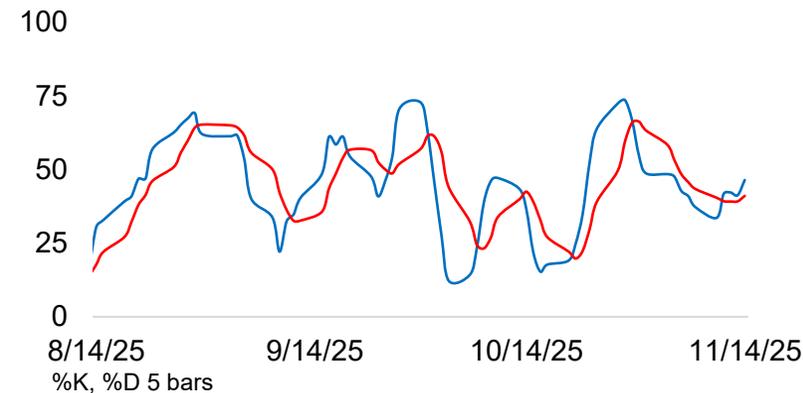
Million barrels per day (mb/d)



U.S. petroleum demand increased. As of November 7, deliveries averaged 20.8 mb/d, up 0.4 mb/d from the prior week.

WTI futures momentum indicator

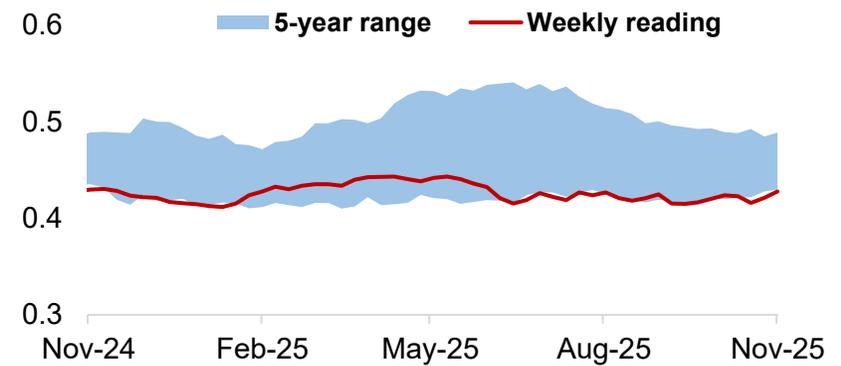
Index level



Price momentum eased and then turned positive during the week ended November 14.

U.S. crude oil inventories (excluding the SPR)

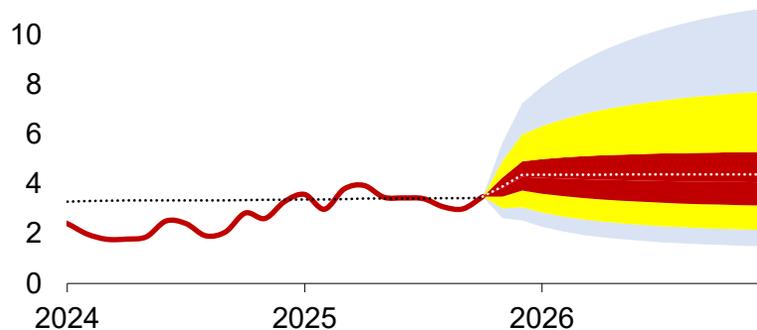
Billion barrels



U.S. crude oil inventories increased by 6.4 million barrels for the week ended Nov. 7. Stocks remained 4% below the five-year range.

Natural gas futures mean reversion analysis

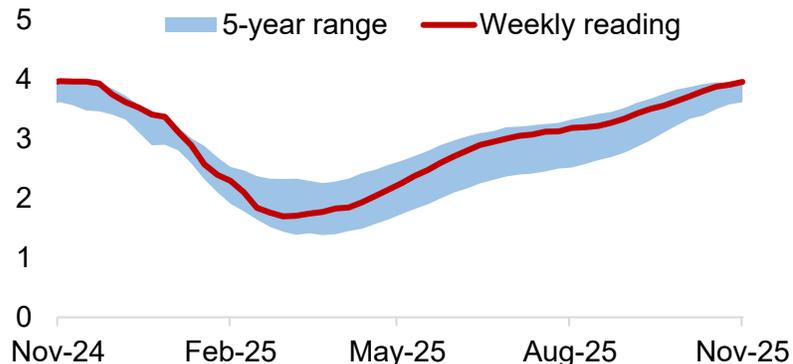
Dollars per mmBtu (2025\$)



Near-term futures have risen to exceed their historical mean-reversion target, with forward prices in contango (spot prices below futures). Confidence intervals imply greater potential for upside movement than downside risk.

Working natural gas storage

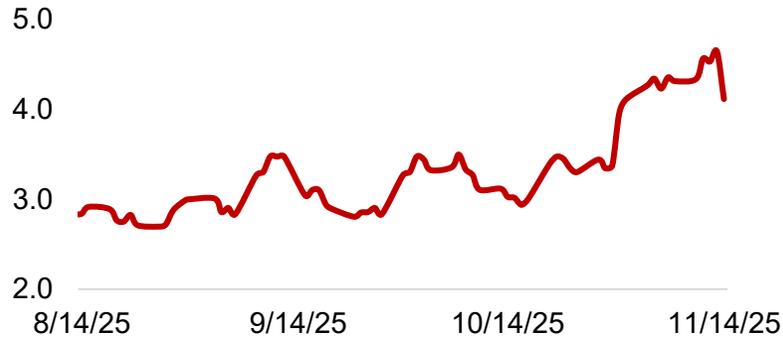
Trillion cubic feet (tcf)



Working natural gas storage increased 1.1% w/w to 3.96 tcf as of October 31, rising into the top 4% of the five-year range.

Natural gas prompt month futures prices

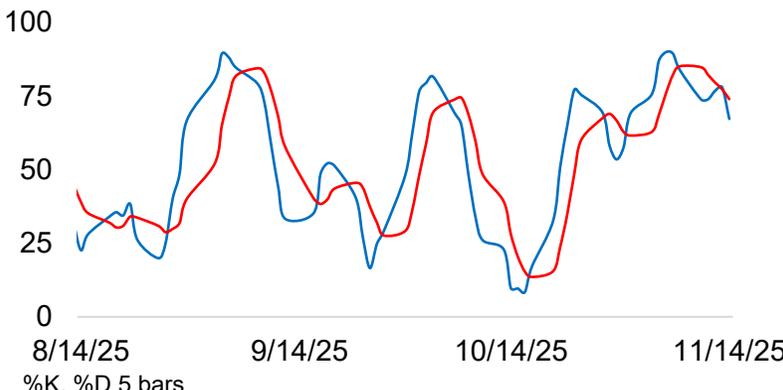
Dollars per million Btu



Natural gas prices fell 4.6% w/w to \$4.12 per mmBtu as of November 14, reflecting seasonal futures pricing amid continued robust storage builds.

Natural gas futures momentum indicator

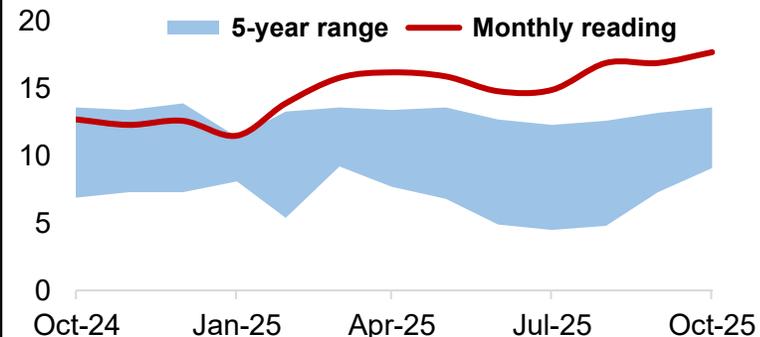
Index level



%K, %D 5 bars
Price momentum eased during the week ended November 14.

U.S. natural gas net exports

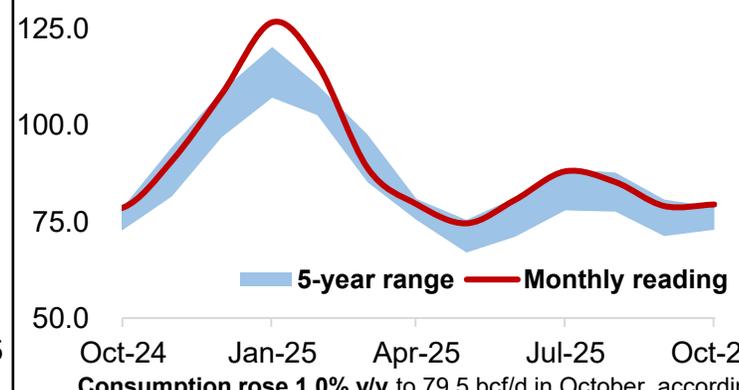
Billion cubic feet per day, bcf/d



According to EIA estimates, U.S. natural gas net exports rose 39.4% y/y to a record 17.7 bcf/d in October, supported by continued LNG strength.

U.S. natural gas consumption

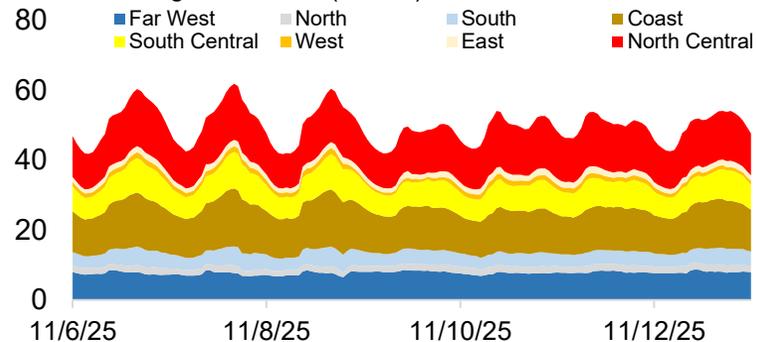
Billion cubic feet per day, bcf/d



Consumption rose 1.0% y/y to 79.5 bcf/d in October, according to EIA estimates.

ERCOT electricity load by region

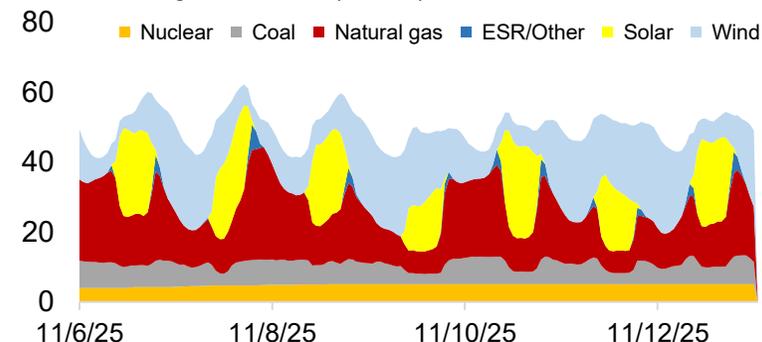
Thousand megawatt-hours (kMWh)



For Nov. 6-12, ERCOT's average hourly electricity load was 49.9 kMWh, up 5.4% w/w, while the maximum hourly load of 61.8 kMWh rose by 5.4% w/w. Variability was the highest in the West and South Central regions.

ERCOT hourly electricity generation by source

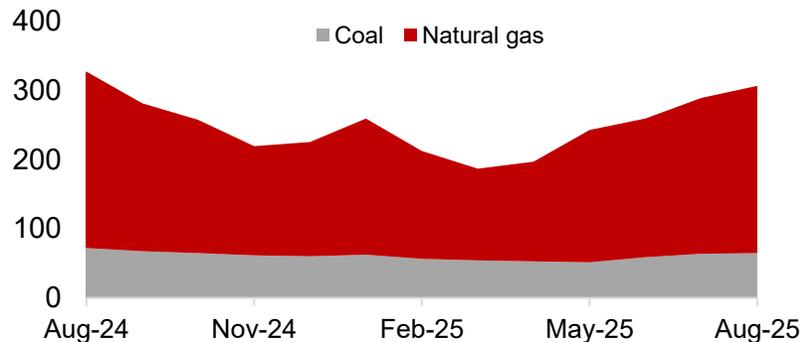
Thousand megawatt-hours (kMWh)



Dispatchable generation dominated ERCOT's supply. From Nov. 6-12, thermal and other dispatchable resources supplied as much as 86.7% of ERCOT's total generation, including 61.7% from natural gas. Hourly generation ranged between 41 and 62 thousand MWh, with a standard deviation of 5.0 thousand MWh, indicating stable but lower seasonal load.

Texas electricity plant receipts of natural gas and coal

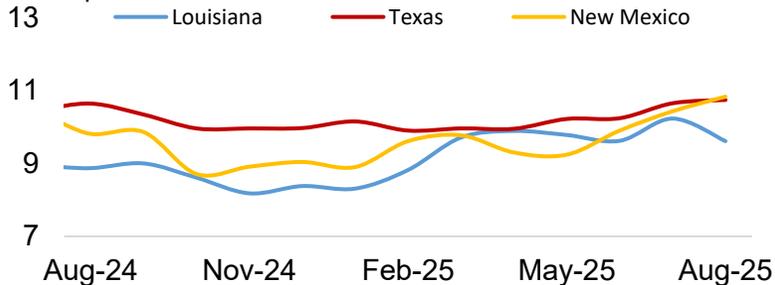
Trillion Btu



Natural gas receipts rose seasonally. Power plant receipts of natural gas in Texas climbed 7.5% m/m in August but were 5.2% lower y/y, while coal receipts rose 1.4% m/m and remained 10.1% below year-ago levels, reflecting fuel-mix shifts toward gas and renewables.

Electricity prices – average across all end-use sectors

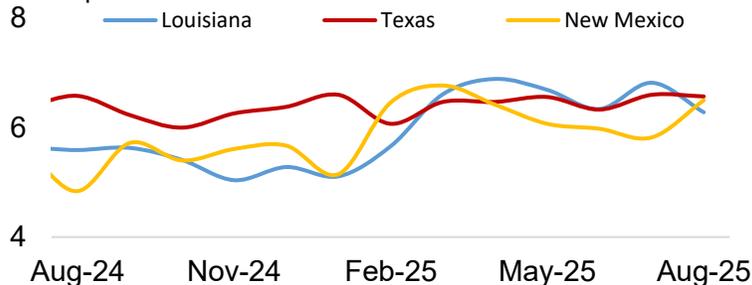
Cents per kilowatt-hour



Texas electricity prices increased in August. Average statewide electricity prices rose 0.8% m/m and 0.9% y/y to 10.74 ¢/kWh, compared with 9.61 ¢ in Louisiana and 10.83 ¢ in New Mexico.

Industrial electricity prices

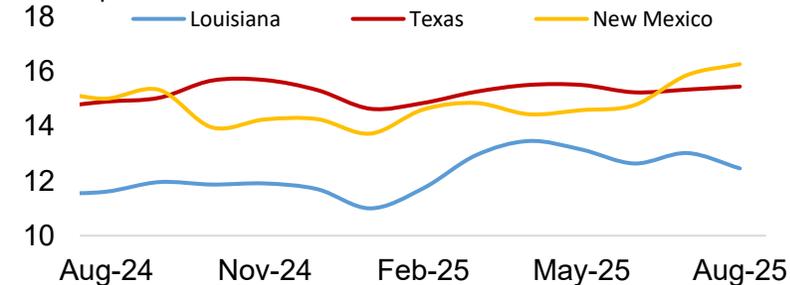
Cents per kilowatt-hour



Industrial electricity prices moderated. Industrial rates in Texas declined 0.5% m/m and 0.2% y/y to 6.57 ¢/kWh in August. Prices in neighboring states rose sharply—12.3% y/y in Louisiana and 34.3% y/y in New Mexico—bringing them roughly in line with Texas levels.

Residential electricity prices

Cents per kilowatt-hour



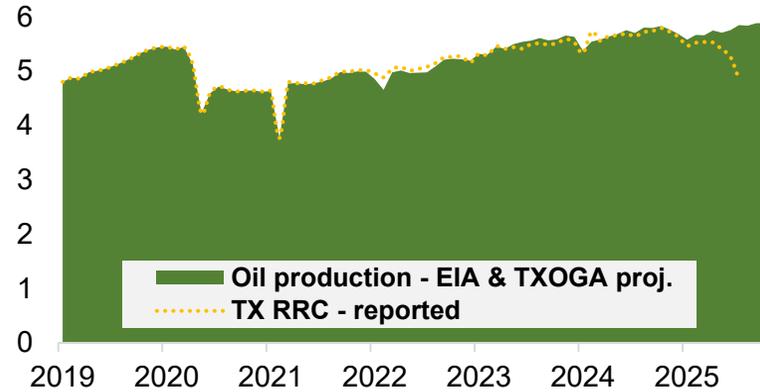
Residential rates rose but remained competitive. Residential electricity prices in Texas increased 0.7% m/m and 3.7% y/y to 15.45 ¢/kWh in August. Rates also rose 7.3% y/y in Louisiana and 8.4% y/y in New Mexico, though Louisiana's remained roughly 19% below Texas averages.



Texas oil and natural gas production

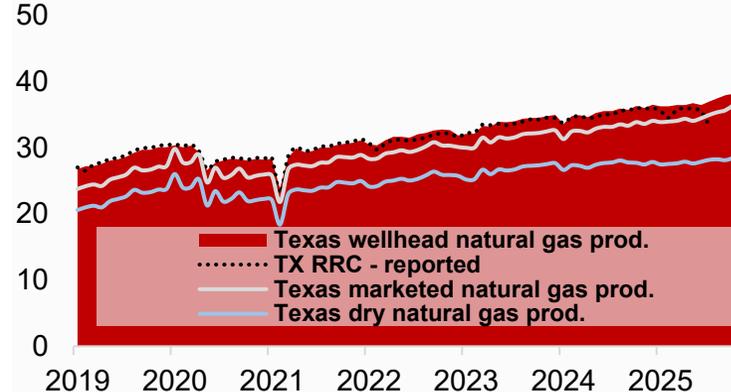


Texas crude oil production, Jan. 2019 – Oct. 2025



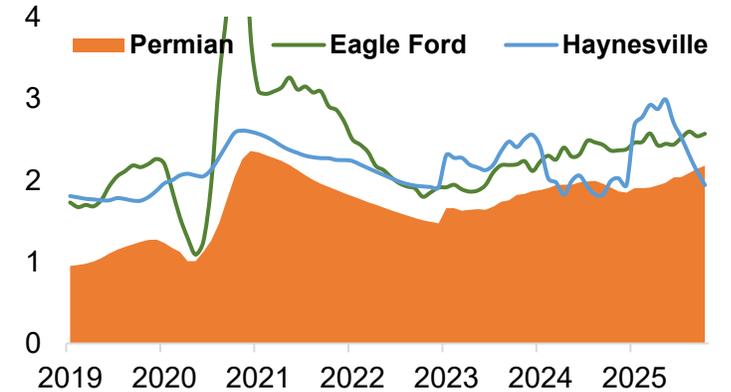
Estimated record production. Texas crude oil output held near record highs at **5.84 mb/d in August 2025 (EIA)**, with TXOGA estimates showing production rising to **5.89 mb/d in October**, the highest on record.

Texas natural gas production, Jan. 2019 – Oct. 2025
Billion cubic feet per day (bcf/d)



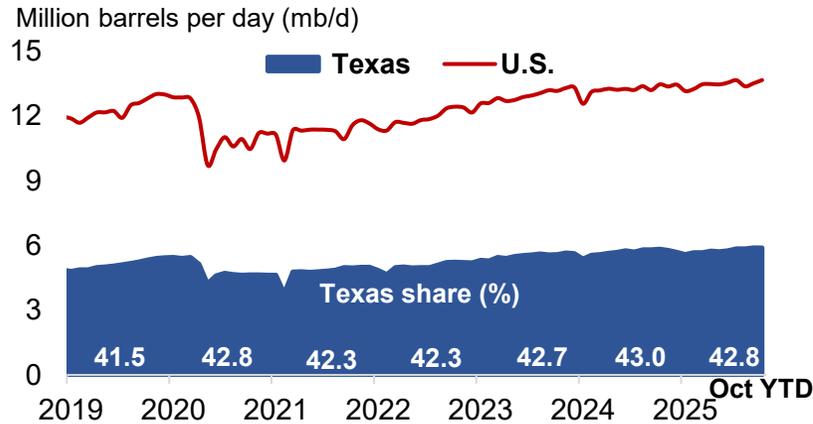
Natural gas production records. Texas produced **record-high natural gas volumes** in August 2025—**38.0 bcf/d in gross withdrawals** and **35.4 bcf/d in marketed production (EIA)**. TXOGA estimates indicate October marketed output above 36 bcf/d.

Texas rig productivity by basin – new monthly prod. per rig
Thousand barrels per day oil-equivalent, kb/doi



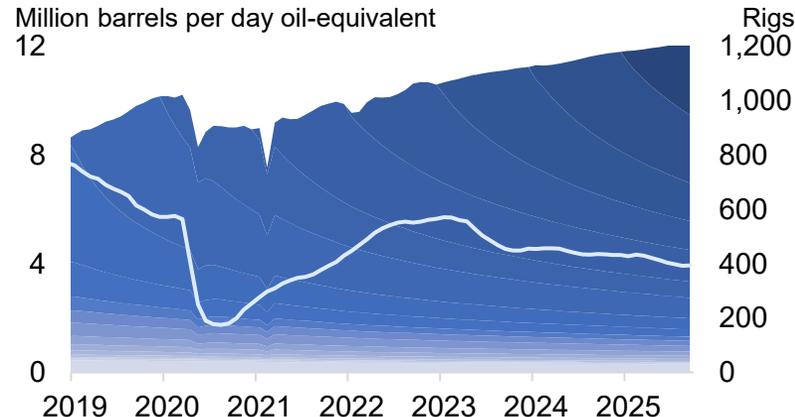
Rig productivity rose in the Permian and Eagle Ford. EIA estimates for October 2025 show rig productivity up 14.1% y/y in the Permian and 8.7% in the Eagle Ford, but down 2.5% in the Haynesville.

U.S. and Texas crude oil production, Jan. 2019 – Oct. 2025



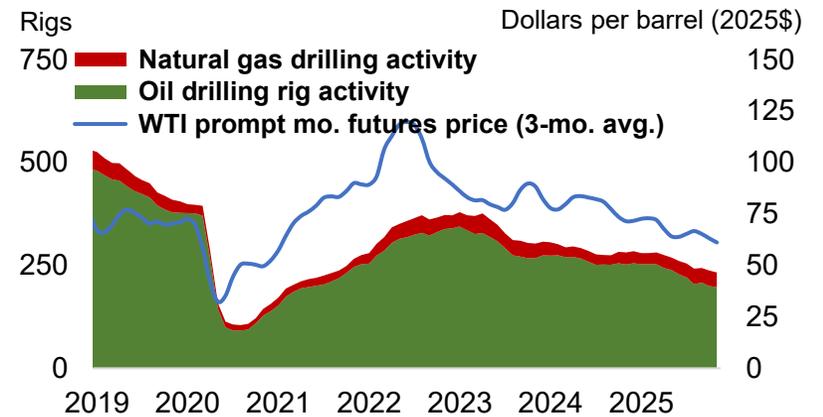
Texas share of U.S. production. Through the first ten months of 2025, **Texas accounted for 42.8% of total U.S. crude oil production**, underscoring its continued leadership in national output.

Texas shale basin wellhead oil & natural gas production



EIA estimates show oil and natural gas production growth across Texas shale basins in September 2025, including the Permian (+2.9% y/y), and Haynesville (+11.2% y/y), but a decline of 2.3% y/y in the Eagle Ford.

Texas drilling activity and WTI crude oil futures prices

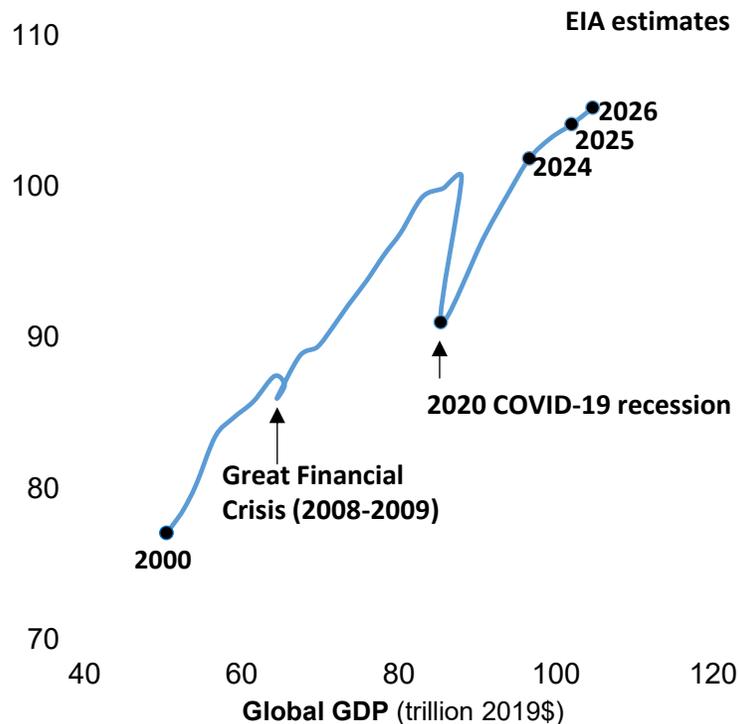


Texas drilling activity and prices. As of November 14, Texas had **197 oil-directed rigs** and **36 gas-directed rigs**, both unchanged versus the prior week according to Baker Hughes.

- In its November update, EIA raised its 2025 global oil demand estimates, still expecting a third consecutive record, but at higher levels: 104.1 mb/d in 2025 and 105.2 mb/d in 2026 (+0.1 mb/d vs. prior report) – on top of revisions that added 0.5 mb/d from 2024 onward two months ago
- EIA also raised its global supply growth by 0.1 mb/d in 2025 and 2026, with higher supply from the U.S. and other non-OPEC producers
- Brent crude oil prices are now projected by EIA to average \$69 per barrel in 2025 and \$55 in 2026 (+\$3 per barrel vs. prior outlook)—compared with about \$63 currently

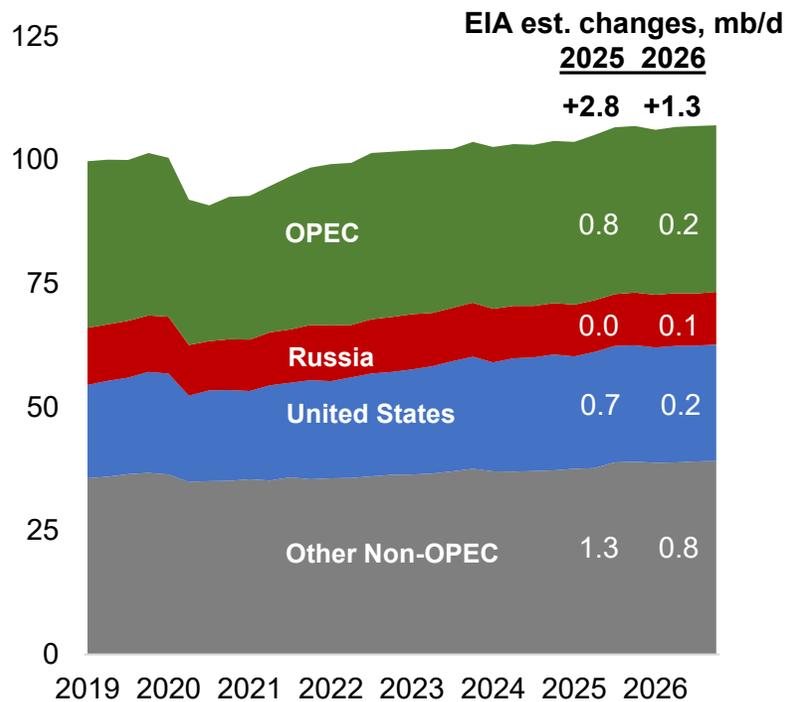
Global oil demand vs. GDP

Global oil demand (million barrels per day, mb/d)



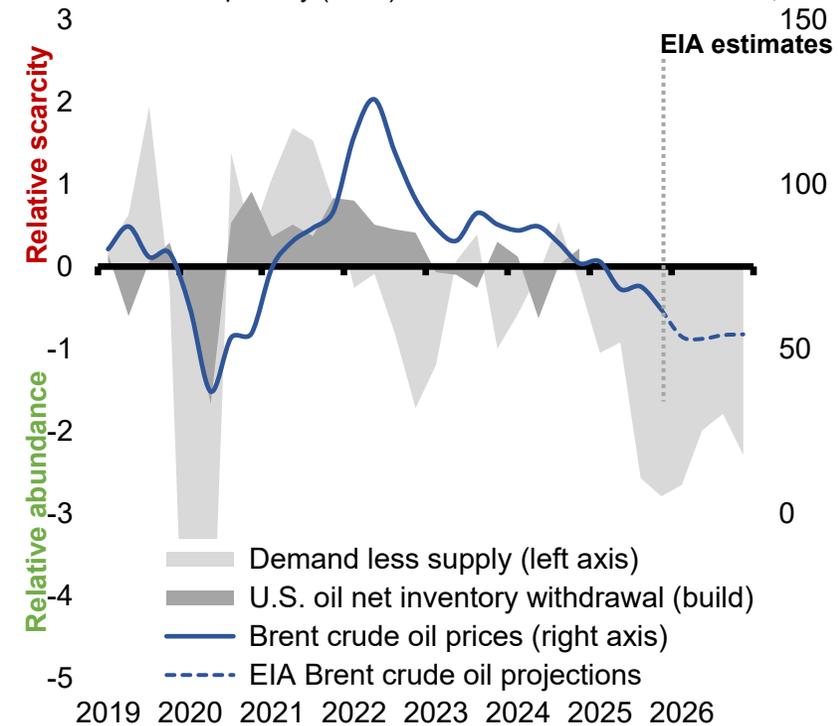
Oil production by country/region

Million barrels per day, mb/d



Global demand/supply & Brent prices

Million barrels per day (mb/d)





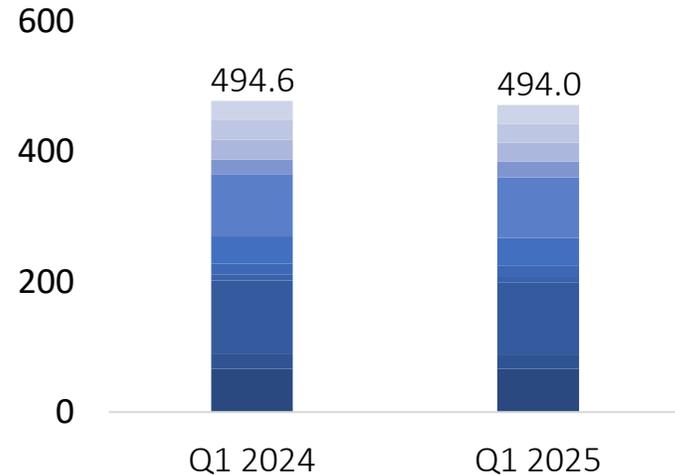
Texas oil & gas jobs dipped, wages reached record high in Q1 2025



- ▶ Texas oil and natural gas industry employment fell 0.1% year-over-year (y/y) in Q1 2025 to 493,958 jobs, while industry wages edged up 0.2% y/y to \$20.9 billion—the highest on record.
- ▶ Although overall employment held steady, several industry segments posted notable changes. Petroleum refinery employment rose 10.8% y/y to 51,732 jobs; petrochemical manufacturing expanded 4.0% y/y to 18,279 jobs; nitrogenous fertilizer manufacturing jumped 15.6% y/y to 578 jobs; and industrial sand mining fell 26.4% y/y to 3,789 jobs, according to data from the U.S. Census Bureau and the Texas Workforce Commission.

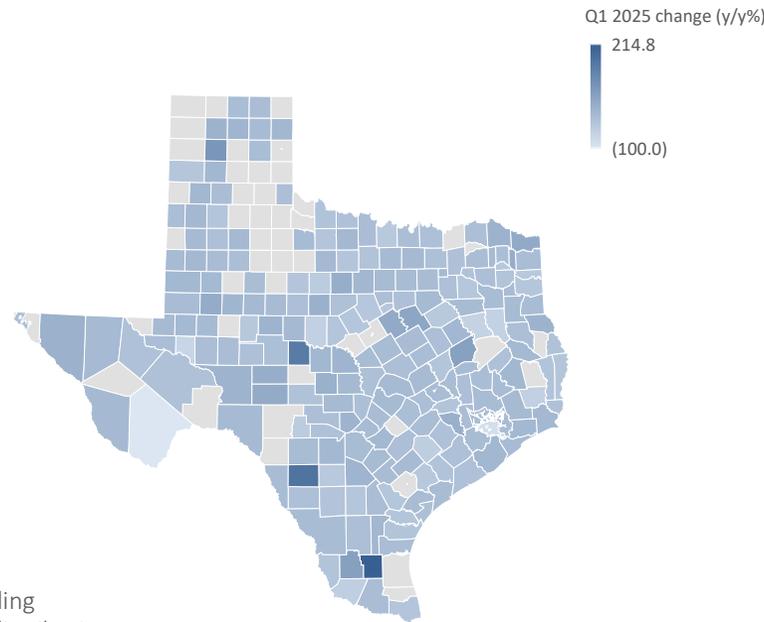
Texas oil and natural gas industry direct employment fell by +0.1% y/y in Q1 2025

Thousand Jobs



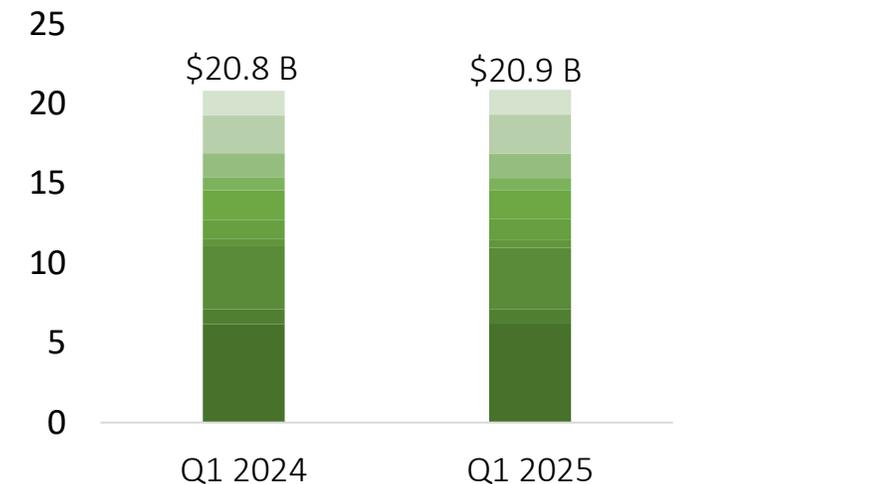
- Oil & gas extraction
- Support activities for o&g ops.
- Petroleum refineries
- Gas stations & fuel dealers
- All other*
- Pipeline construction
- Oil & gas drilling
- Natural gas distribution
- Petrochemical mfg.
- Pipeline transportation
- Oil & gas field mach. and eq. mfg.

* Other industry segments include petroleum and pet. product wholesalers, lubricant mfg., asphalt mfg., industrial sand mining, nitrogenous fertilizer mfg., basic organic chem. mfg., plastics and resin mfg.



Texas oil and natural gas industry direct wages rose by +0.2% y/y in Q1 2025

Billion dollars



- Pipeline construction
- All other*
- Gas stations & fuel dealers
- Petroleum refineries
- Support activities for o&g ops.
- Oil & gas extraction
- Oil & gas field mach. and eq. mfg.
- Pipeline transportation
- Petrochemical mfg.
- Natural gas distribution
- Oil & gas drilling



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