



Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas



Texas **Service Sector** Outlook Survey

December 30, 2025

Texas service sector activity holds steady

Texas service sector activity was unchanged in December, according to business executives responding to the Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey. The revenue index, a key measure of state service sector conditions, ticked up three points to zero.

Labor market measures suggested little change in employment, though hours worked contracted this month. Both the employment and part-time employment indexes registered near-zero readings, suggesting little change in employment or part-time employment in December. Meanwhile, the hours worked index came in at -2.4.

Perceptions of broader business conditions continued to worsen slightly. Both the general business activity index and the company outlook index remained negative, registering -3.3 and -2.9 respectively. The outlook uncertainty index ticked down two points to 15.9, though it still remained above the series average of 13.8.

Prices and wages increased in December at about the same pace as in November. The input prices index was little changed at 26.2, and the selling prices index was also similar to November at 7.9. The wages and benefits index fell to 10.8 from 14.7.

Respondents' expectations regarding future service sector activity remained positive. Both the future revenue index and the future general business activity index held steady, registering 35.3 and 12.0, respectively. Other future service sector activity indexes, such as employment and capital expenditures, remained in solidly positive territory.

The logo features a green shopping cart icon with three vertical bars of increasing height inside it, representing retail sales. To the right of the icon, the text "Texas Retail Outlook Survey" is displayed in a sans-serif font, with "Texas Retail" in a larger, bold font and "Outlook Survey" in a smaller font below it.

Texas Retail Outlook Survey

December 30, 2025

Texas retail sales contract further

Retail sales fell sharply in December, according to business executives responding to the Texas Retail Outlook Survey. The sales index, a key measure of state retail activity, fell 14 points to -20.6. Retailers' inventories were unchanged, with an index reading of zero signaling no change in inventories in December.

Labor market indicators suggested a decline in employment this month. The employment index fell 10 points to -6.2. The part-time employment index fell seven points to zero, suggesting no change in part-time employment in December. Meanwhile, the hours worked index was little changed with a reading of -6.3, suggesting a similar contraction in hours worked as last month.

Perceptions of broader business conditions worsened, and uncertainty in outlooks increased. The general business activity index fell three points to -15.9, and the company outlook index also dipped three points to -15.4. The outlook uncertainty index increased to 21.1 from 13.2 in November.

Input and selling prices climbed in December. The selling prices index jumped up 12 points to 28.2, while the input prices index rose 11 points to 38.5. The wages and benefits index also increased to 10.5 from 6.1 in November.

Expectations for future retail activity remained positive in December. The future sales index jumped 12 points to 18.8. Meanwhile, the future general business activity index came in at 2.2, similar to November. Other future retail activity indexes, such as employment and capital expenditures, remained in positive territory.

The Texas Retail Outlook Survey is a component of the Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey that uses information only from respondents in the retail and wholesale sectors.

Next release: January 27, 2026

Data were collected Dec. 15–23, and 236 of the 349 Texas service sector business executives surveyed submitted responses. The Dallas Fed conducts the Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey monthly to obtain a timely assessment of the state's service sector activity. Firms are asked whether revenue, employment, prices, general business activity and other indicators increased, decreased or remained unchanged over the previous month.

Survey responses are used to calculate an index for each indicator. Each index is calculated by subtracting the percentage of respondents reporting a decrease from the percentage reporting an increase. When the share of firms reporting an increase exceeds the share reporting a decrease, the index will be greater than zero, suggesting the indicator has increased over the prior month. If the share of firms reporting a decrease exceeds the share reporting an increase, the index will be below zero, suggesting the indicator has decreased over the prior month. An index will be zero when the number of firms reporting an increase is equal to the number of firms reporting a decrease. Data have been seasonally adjusted as necessary.

Data have been [seasonally adjusted](#) as necessary.

Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey

December 30, 2025

Results summary

Business Indicators Relating to Facilities and Products in Texas
Current (versus previous month)

Indicator	Dec Index	Nov Index	Change	Series Average	Trend*	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Revenue	0.1	-2.5	+2.6	10.1	1(+)	25.6	48.9	25.5
Employment	-0.8	3.1	-3.9	5.8	1(-)	13.8	71.6	14.6
Part-Time Employment	-0.8	0.2	-1.0	1.2	1(-)	5.2	88.8	6.0
Hours Worked	-2.4	-0.7	-1.7	2.5	4(-)	8.3	81.0	10.7
Wages and Benefits	10.8	14.7	-3.9	15.5	67(+)	16.1	78.6	5.3
Input Prices	26.2	27.6	-1.4	27.7	68(+)	31.9	62.4	5.7
Selling Prices	7.9	6.5	+1.4	7.5	65(+)	18.8	70.3	10.9
Capital Expenditures	10.1	5.8	+4.3	9.7	65(+)	18.4	73.3	8.3

General Business Conditions
Current (versus previous month)

Indicator	Dec Index	Nov Index	Change	Series Average	Trend**	% Reporting Improved	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Worsened
Company Outlook	-2.9	-4.2	+1.3	3.9	4(-)	17.0	63.1	19.9
General Business Activity	-3.3	-2.3	-1.0	2.0	4(-)	16.4	63.9	19.7

Indicator	Dec Index	Nov Index	Change	Series Average	Trend*	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Outlook Uncertainty	15.9	18.2	-2.3	13.8	55(+)	27.2	61.5	11.3

Business Indicators Relating to Facilities and Products in Texas
Future (six months ahead)

Indicator	Dec Index	Nov Index	Change	Series Average	Trend*	% Reporting		
						Increase	No Change	Decrease
Revenue	35.3	34.0	+1.3	37.2	68(+)	49.6	36.1	14.3
Employment	20.4	20.1	+0.3	22.9	68(+)	29.9	60.6	9.5
Part-Time Employment	3.8	3.8	0.0	6.4	6(+)	9.7	84.4	5.9
Hours Worked	6.9	9.3	-2.4	5.9	8(+)	13.6	79.7	6.7
Wages and Benefits	31.1	33.9	-2.8	37.4	68(+)	37.6	55.9	6.5
Input Prices	40.2	44.8	-4.6	44.2	228(+)	47.2	45.7	7.0
Selling Prices	24.5	26.6	-2.1	24.5	68(+)	34.9	54.7	10.4
Capital Expenditures	23.6	20.0	+3.6	22.5	67(+)	31.7	60.3	8.1

General Business Conditions
Future (six months ahead)

Indicator	Dec Index	Nov Index	Change	Series Average	Trend**	% Reporting		
						Improved	No Change	Worsened
Company Outlook	16.8	15.4	+1.4	15.4	8(+)	33.4	50.0	16.6
General Business Activity	12.0	13.0	-1.0	11.9	7(+)	33.2	45.6	21.2

Texas Retail Outlook Survey

December 30, 2025

Results summary

Business Indicators Relating to Facilities and Products in Texas
Retail (versus previous month)

Indicator	Dec Index	Nov Index	Change	Series Average	Trend*	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Retail Activity in Texas								
Sales	-20.6	-6.3	-14.3	2.5	5(-)	20.4	38.5	41.0
Employment	-6.2	3.5	-9.7	1.3	1(-)	10.7	72.4	16.9
Part-Time Employment	0.0	6.8	-6.8	-1.6	1()	7.6	84.8	7.6
Hours Worked	-6.3	-7.7	+1.4	-2.3	5(-)	8.2	77.3	14.5
Wages and Benefits	10.5	6.1	+4.4	11.1	6(+)	15.7	79.1	5.2
Input Prices	38.5	27.8	+10.7	22.7	68(+)	46.0	46.5	7.5
Selling Prices	28.2	16.2	+12.0	13.1	13(+)	34.1	60.0	5.9
Capital Expenditures	16.5	16.2	+0.3	7.6	4(+)	21.6	73.3	5.1
Inventories	0.1	7.4	-7.3	2.6	3(+)	22.1	55.9	22.0
Companywide Retail Activity								
Companywide Sales	-19.8	-7.9	-11.9	3.6	8(-)	18.1	44.0	37.9
Companywide Internet Sales	-9.9	-18.9	+9.0	3.2	10(-)	16.8	56.5	26.7

General Business Conditions, Retail
Current (versus previous month)

Indicator	Dec Index	Nov Index	Change	Series Average	Trend**	% Reporting Improved	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Worsened
Company Outlook	-15.4	-12.4	-3.0	0.8	4(-)	15.8	53.0	31.2
General Business Activity	-15.9	-12.6	-3.3	-3.1	4(-)	15.8	52.5	31.7

Outlook Uncertainty
Current (versus previous month)

Indicator	Dec Index	Nov Index	Change	Series Average	Trend*	% Reporting Increase	% Reporting No Change	% Reporting Decrease
Outlook Uncertainty	21.1	13.2	+7.9	11.8	17(+)	29.5	62.1	8.4

Business Indicators Relating to Facilities and Products in Texas, Retail
Future (six months ahead)

Indicator	Dec Index	Nov Index	Change	Series Average	Trend*	% Reporting		
						Increase	No Change	Decrease
Retail Activity in Texas								
Sales	18.8	6.9	+11.9	29.9	31(+)	41.0	36.7	22.2
Employment	9.0	8.1	+0.9	12.7	8(+)	23.7	61.6	14.7
Part-Time Employment	3.2	0.9	+2.3	1.5	4(+)	10.4	82.4	7.2
Hours Worked	-4.8	2.4	-7.2	2.2	1(-)	7.4	80.4	12.2
Wages and Benefits	20.2	27.9	-7.7	29.0	68(+)	30.4	59.4	10.2
Input Prices	44.5	35.7	+8.8	34.1	68(+)	52.8	38.9	8.3
Selling Prices	40.5	33.3	+7.2	28.3	68(+)	48.6	43.2	8.1
Capital Expenditures	24.2	21.4	+2.8	16.5	8(+)	31.6	61.0	7.4
Inventories	13.0	10.0	+3.0	10.7	8(+)	27.9	57.2	14.9
Companywide Retail Activity								
Companywide Sales	15.6	5.5	+10.1	28.2	8(+)	37.1	41.4	21.5
Companywide Internet Sales	6.7	9.4	-2.7	20.8	23(+)	30.0	46.7	23.3

General Business Conditions, Retail
Future (six months ahead)

Indicator	Dec Index	Nov Index	Change	Series Average	Trend**	% Reporting		
						Improved	No Change	Worsened
Company Outlook	4.9	9.1	-4.2	14.6	7(+)	33.7	37.5	28.8
General Business Activity	2.2	4.1	-1.9	10.1	6(+)	36.6	29.0	34.4

*Shown is the number of consecutive months of expansion or contraction in the underlying indicator. Expansion is indicated by a positive index reading and denoted by a (+) in the table. Contraction is indicated by a negative index reading and denoted by a (-) in the table.

**Shown is the number of consecutive months of improvement or worsening in the underlying indicator. Improvement is indicated by a positive index reading and denoted by a (+) in the table. Worsening is indicated by a negative index reading and denoted by a (-) in the table.

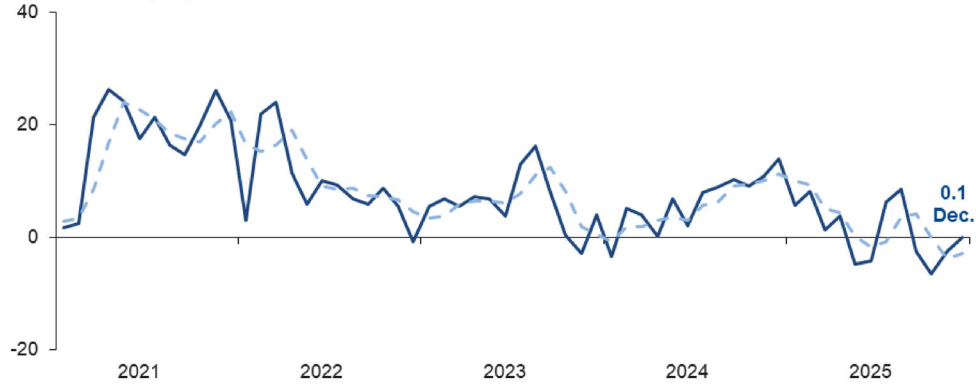
Data have been [seasonally adjusted](#) as necessary.

December 30, 2025

Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey

Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey Revenue

Index, seasonally adjusted

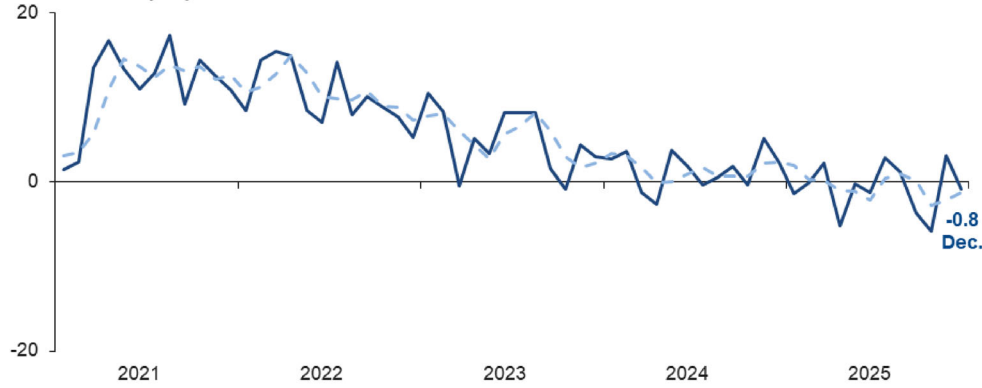


NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

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Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey Employment

Index, seasonally adjusted

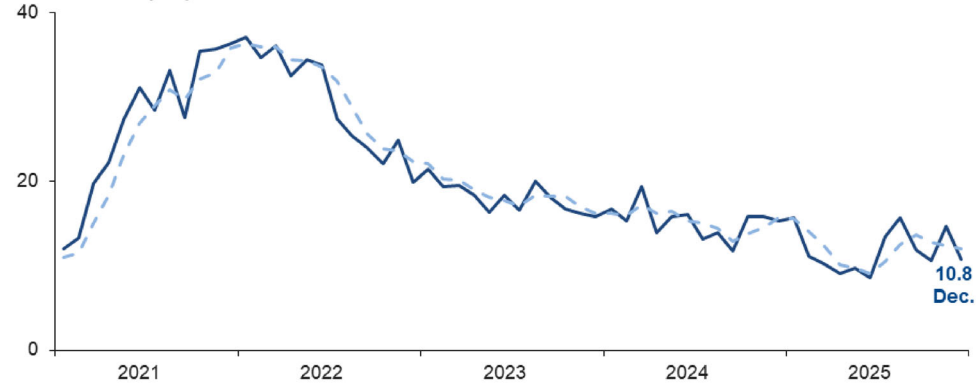


NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

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Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey Wages and Benefits

Index, seasonally adjusted



NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey Input Prices

Index, seasonally adjusted

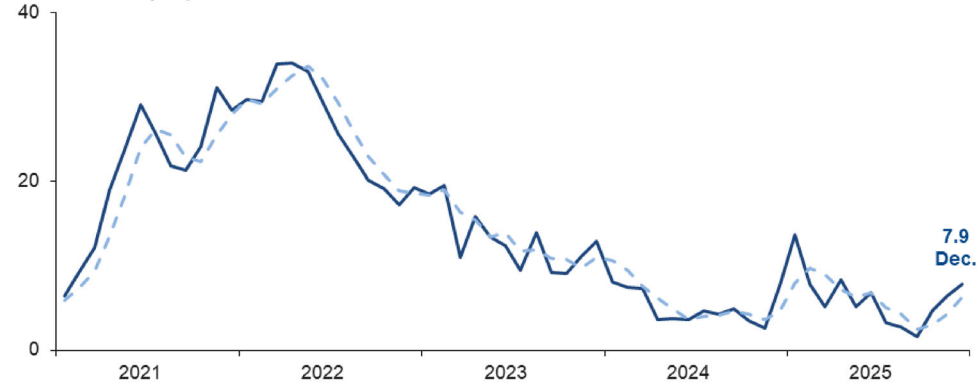


NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

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Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey Selling Prices

Index, seasonally adjusted

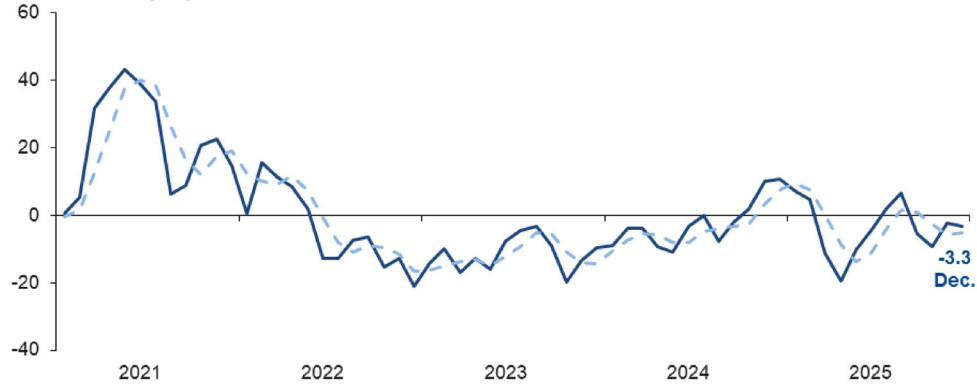


NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey General Business Activity

Index, seasonally adjusted

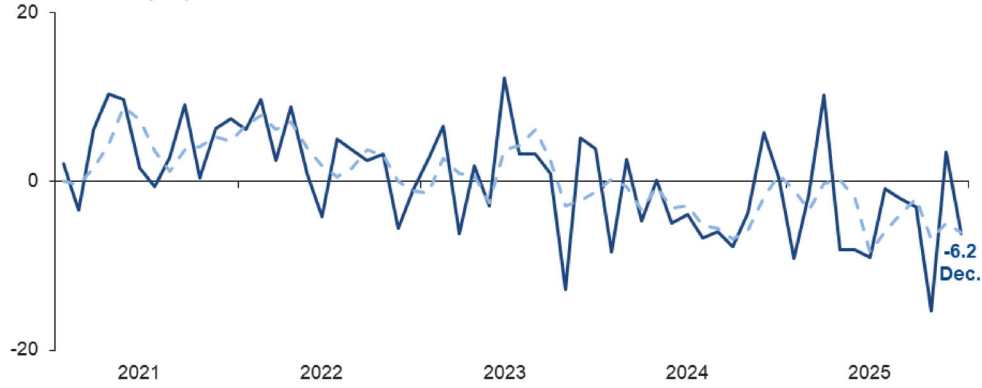


NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

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Texas Retail Outlook Survey Employment

Index, seasonally adjusted

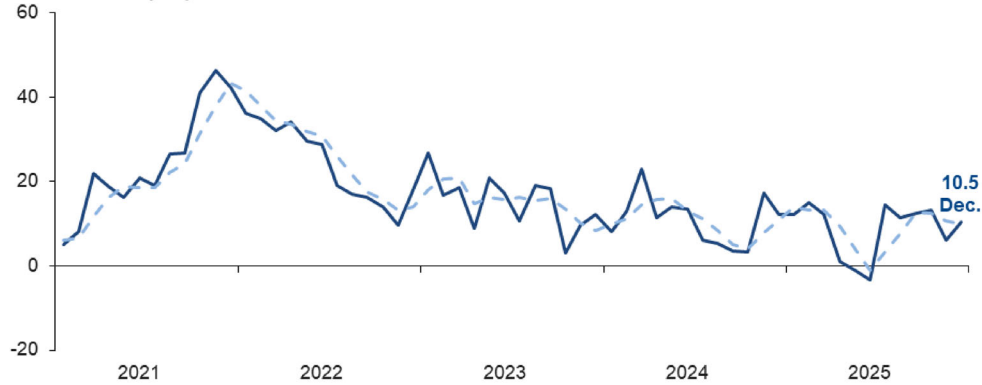


NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

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Texas Retail Outlook Survey Wages and Benefits

Index, seasonally adjusted

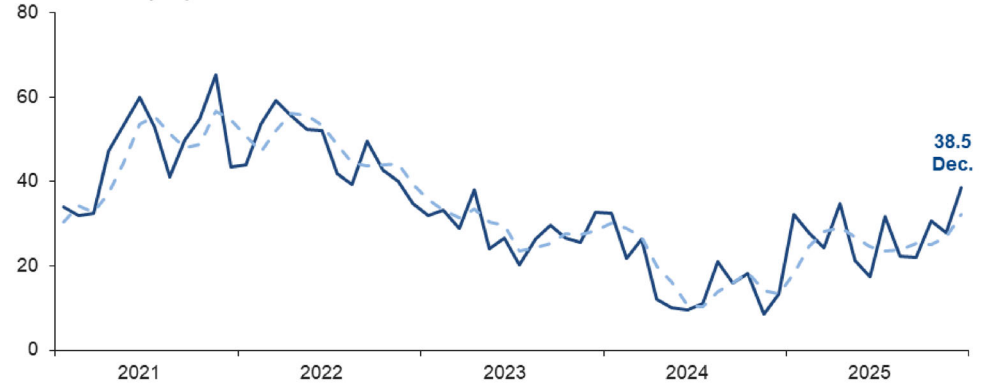


NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Texas Retail Outlook Survey Input Prices

Index, seasonally adjusted

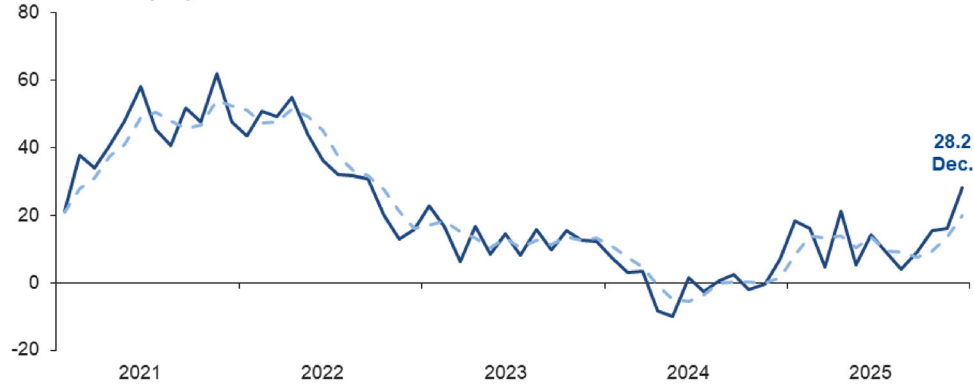


NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Texas Retail Outlook Survey Selling Prices

Index, seasonally adjusted

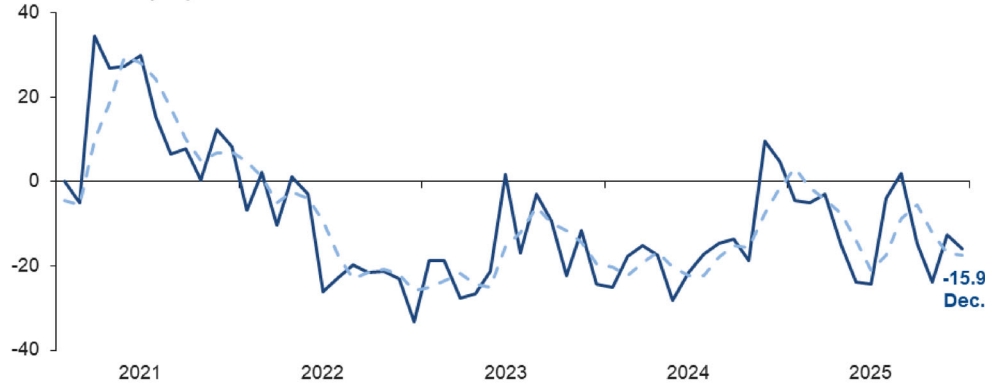


NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Texas Retail Outlook Survey General Business Activity

Index, seasonally adjusted

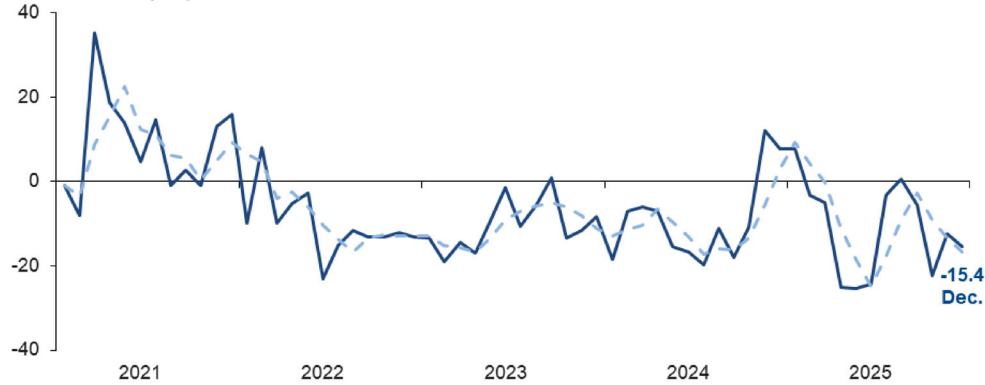


NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Texas Retail Outlook Survey Company Outlook

Index, seasonally adjusted



NOTE: Dashed line shows the three-month moving average.

Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas

Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey

December 30, 2025

Comments from survey respondents

Survey participants are given the opportunity to submit comments on current issues that may be affecting their businesses. Some comments have been edited for grammar and clarity.

Administrative and support services

- High interest rates on a relative basis, federal policy uncertainty and the inflationary impact of tariffs are all serving as economic impediments.
- Overall, the job market is miserable. I cannot remember it being worse; perhaps in 2010 it was similar. But technology has changed things since then. As the owner, I'm on edge day to day, week to week, doing all I can to survive without laying off staff. But that is coming next if the economy and job market don't pick up.

Credit intermediation and related activities

- The political environment has been a big influence on the overall anxiety in the marketplace. We anticipate that the benefit of the essential changes in government fiscal management will become even more obvious in 2026 and will have a positive impact on the economic attitude.

Educational services

- The higher education landscape is constantly evolving and is significantly impacted by immigration and visa policies as well as new student loan limits. Uncertainty remains extremely high.

Food services and drinking places

- It looks like the restaurant sector is slowing down. Input prices and wages continue to rise.

Pipeline transportation

- Lower oil prices and uncertainty of the mantra "Drill, baby, drill" affect producers, which impacts midstream companies over the long term.

Professional, scientific and technical services

- There has been an increase in queries and solicitations in the last couple of months. However, the quantity of conversion into real contracts is still uncertain, and the timing of resulting income is uncertain as well. Projections are more difficult to make into the next six months.
- December revenue is much better for us than the last three months (on a monthly basis). The year is ending OK for us (break-even). We think 2026 will be a much better year for us vs. 2025. We think overall the economy will show stronger growth, and the job market will get much better with more hiring in tech and elsewhere. We expect to begin hiring in 2026 after many years of not hiring.
- With the stymied outlook from tariffs and a new administration early in 2025, our backlog suffered (from \$4 million to only \$1.5 million). And now, with minority certifications going away, we will likely no longer be competitive in the marketplace and will have to close or sell in 2026.
- My clients are laying people off and cutting budgets, which is impacting my revenue. I had to lay off people and cut benefits.
- In real estate, interest rates are important. While interest rates have decreased, it hasn't made a measurable impact. If rates continue to decrease, it should increase activity in the spring.
- While the economy is certainly not great, it seems to be holding steady. That consistency allows businesses, including our clients, to be more proactive in their planning.
- The commercial real estate market continues to improve, while the residential market remains slow for the third year in a row. We need a major shift in consumer sentiment for home ownership to get this market back.

Hopefully, 2026 will be the start.

- There are the beginnings of renewals in the Dallas-Fort Worth real estate (industrial/logistics/final manufacturing) development market. Fingers crossed.
- We now focus on the energy markets. AGI [artificial general intelligence] seems to be lowering employment in knowledge-worker arenas.
- It looks like the economy is slowing. We're receiving more pressure to reduce our prices, and we need to get more work.
- We're seeing a reduction in the number of opportunities for consulting services in the public sector. Increased competition is noticeable for ongoing solicitations. The outlook seems uncertain.

Real estate

- There still seems to be some apprehension in the market concerning spending, slower cycle times. As tariff concerns diminish, I expect spending and confidence to pick up in 2026.

Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional and similar organizations

- The impact of tariffs, along with poorly thought-out tariff strategy, continues to negatively impact the manufacturing industry, which is impacting our business.

Rental and leasing services

- We are a capital goods dealer that sells heavy construction equipment. We were hoping for a big December, but as of today, no one is spending any money on construction equipment.

Securities, commodity contracts and other financial investments and related activities

- As a financial services firm, we are impacted by equity and bond market fluctuations. Fourth quarter 2025 revenue is up due to market gains and improvement in bond prices. Health insurance premiums for 2026 significantly increased—20 percent-plus on average, depending on plan. This clearly increases employer and employee costs.
- Our company is in growth mode, therefore there is more uncertainty. But we are adding services and personnel coverage for 2026.

Support activities for transportation

- With ongoing enforcement removing invalid commercial driver license holders and excess capacity from the industry, we should be able to stop the four-year losing streak for American truckers and start making money.

Truck transportation

- Health insurance renewal for 2026 was a shock. Premiums went up 29 percent, which was already a big number. Congress must get something done to rein in these costs.

Utilities

- It feels like the economy is doing well again.

Warehousing and storage

- We are sitting tight for now. We are adjusting prices for next year based on producer price index. We are also increasing wages by two percent for cost-of-living adjustments, plus three percent on average for merit increases. We expect higher capital spending but based more on need than any change in market conditions or economic outlook.

Texas Retail Outlook Survey

Clothing and clothing accessories stores

- The government shutdown impacted our revenue significantly. We had three layoffs last month.

Food and beverage stores

- The THC ban has created uncertainty. Additionally, consumers are pulling back on their purchases of alcohol [due to] rising prices for other goods impacting their wallets.

Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods

- Customers continue to ask us for new products we can export to Latin America. This is an encouraging sign, because either the U.S. and reciprocal tariffs haven't dampened their appetite for U.S. goods, or their local economies remain strong.

Motor vehicle and parts dealers

- We continue to see softening of consumer demand in our volume brands like Subaru, Mazda and Volkswagen. Luxury brand sales are holding up better. There is also a reduction in maintenance and repair traffic in general at all dealerships.
- Lead volumes are softening, especially with customers at the entry level of the industry. I think they are very stretched at this point, and every action being taken in Washington only makes things worse.

Nonstore retailers

- We are not buying as many capital assets because new customer installations have slowed down a bit. However, I'd say they have gone from great to good.

December 30, 2025

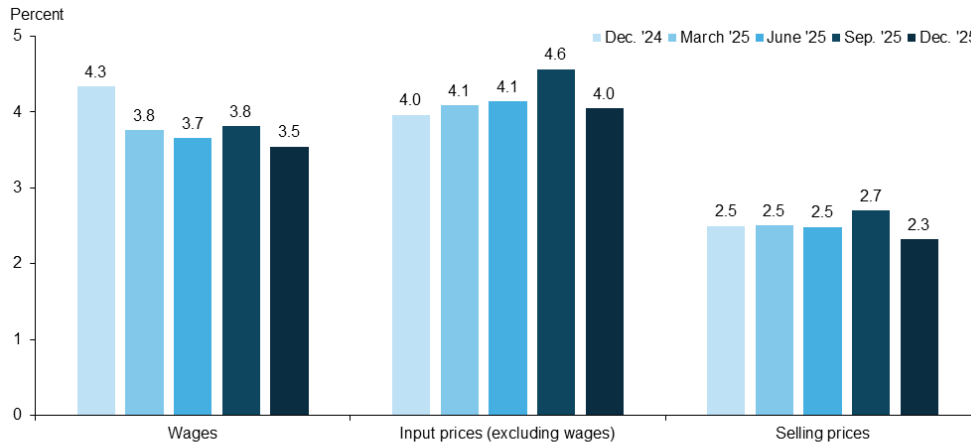
Special questions

For this month's survey, Texas business executives were asked supplemental questions on wages, prices, outlook concerns and artificial intelligence. Results below include responses from participants of all three surveys: Texas Manufacturing Outlook Survey, Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey and Texas Retail Outlook Survey. [View individual survey results](#).

Data were collected Dec. 15-23 and 300 Texas business executives responded to the surveys.

1a. What percent change in wages, input prices and selling prices did your firm experience over the past 12 months?

Wage and price growth has slowed after the acceleration seen in the September data. Texas firms surveyed report wage growth of 3.5 percent over the past 12 months, on average, 4.0 percent growth in input prices and 2.3 percent growth in selling prices. The deceleration was broad based across the manufacturing, services and retail sectors.

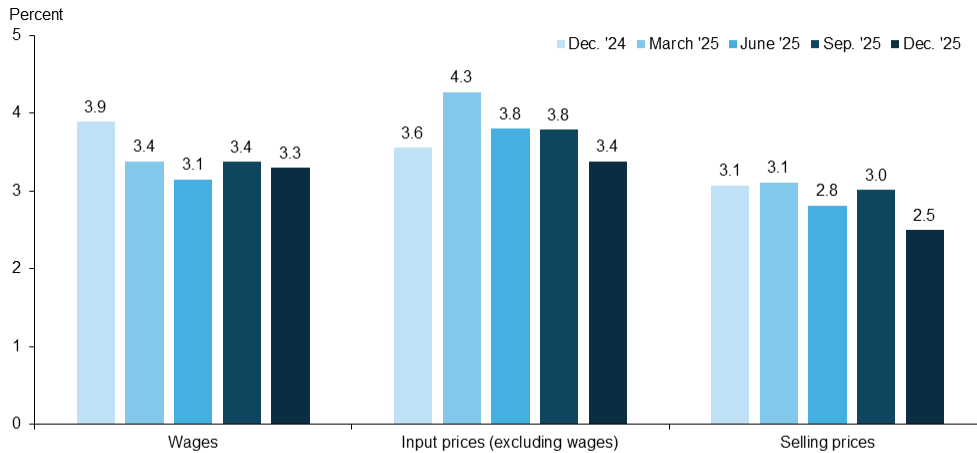


NOTES: Executives from 266 Texas businesses answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 15-23, 2025. Shown are averages, calculated as trimmed means with the lowest and highest 5 percent of responses omitted.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys.

[Downloadable chart](#) | [Chart data](#)

1b. What percent change in wages, input prices and selling prices do you expect over the next 12 months?

Wage and price growth expectations eased somewhat in December. Texas firms surveyed expect wages to increase 3.3 percent over the next 12 months, on average. They expect input prices to increase 3.4 percent and selling prices to increase 2.5 percent.

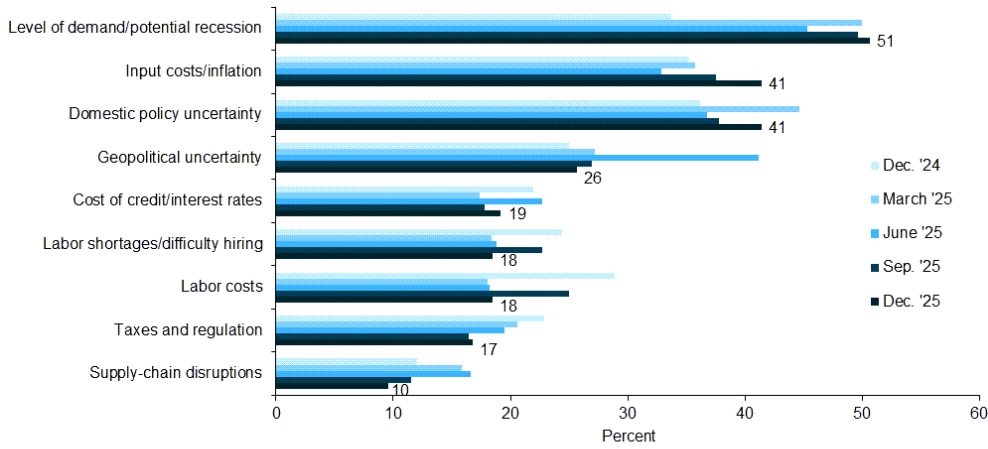


NOTES: Executives from 266 Texas businesses answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 15-23, 2025. Shown are averages, calculated as trimmed means with the lowest and highest 5 percent of responses omitted.
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys.

[Downloadable chart](#) | [Chart data](#)

2. What are the primary concerns around your firm's outlook over the next six months, if any? Please select up to three.

Demand remains the top outlook concern among Texas firms surveyed, followed by inflation and domestic policy uncertainty. The shares of firms citing labor shortages and labor costs fell notably in December.



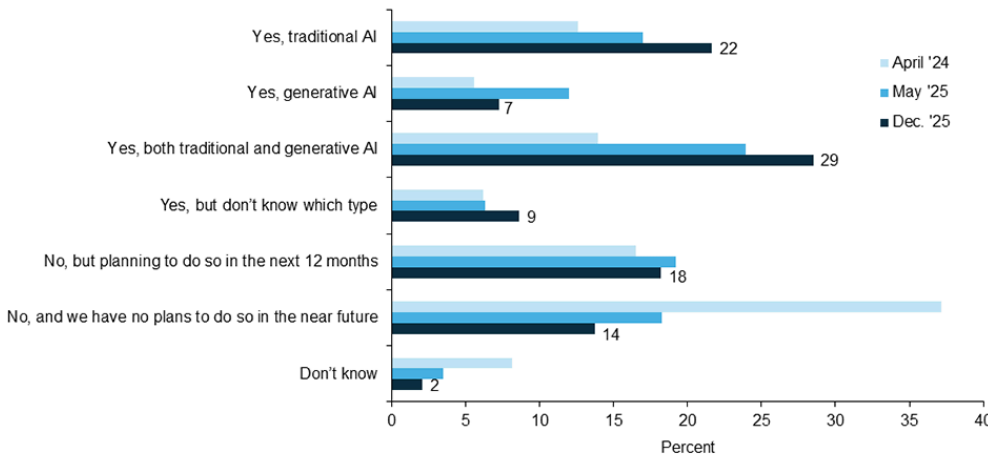
NOTES: Executives from 292 Texas businesses answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 15-23, 2025. The shares reporting other (6 percent in December 2025) and none (2 percent) are not shown.
 SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys.

[Downloadable chart](#) | [Chart data](#)

For the next question, respondents were provided the following definitions: Traditional AI relies on explicit programming to execute specific tasks. Examples include search algorithms and recommendations or predictions based on past trends. These AIs have been trained to follow given rules and perform tasks, but they don't create anything new. Generative AI is distinct from traditional AI in that it autonomously generates new content. Examples include written content creation like ChatGPT, question answering like sales or customer service chatbots, and enhanced code and software development.

3. Is your firm currently using AI?

Two-thirds of responding firms report they are currently using AI, up from 59 percent in May and 38 percent in April 2024.

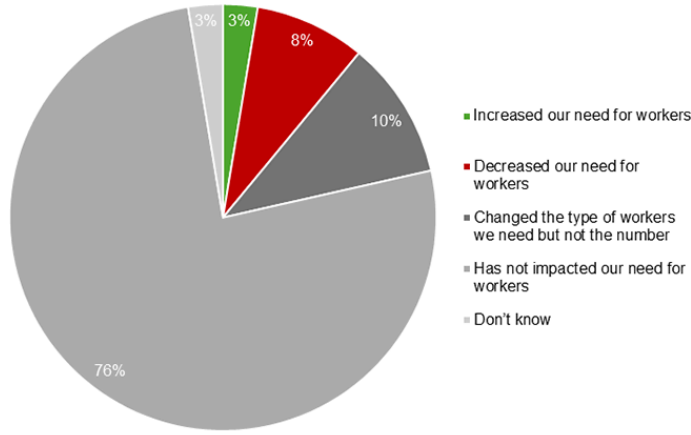


NOTES: AI is artificial intelligence. Executives from 291 Texas businesses answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 15-23, 2025.
 SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys.

[Downloadable chart](#) | [Chart data](#)

3a. On net, how has the use of AI affected employment at your firm?

Among firms using AI, most report it has not impacted their need for workers. Three percent say it increased their need for workers and 8 percent say it decreased their need for workers.



NOTES: Executives from 191 Texas businesses answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 15-23, 2025. This question was only posed to those currently using AI (artificial intelligence).
 SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys.

[Downloadable chart](#) | [Chart data](#)

3b. Please indicate the change in employment by skill level due to the use of AI.

Among firms noting an employment effect from the use of AI, the most widespread impact is to mid-skill workers. Still, there was not a consensus in the direction—a third noted a decrease, while about 20 percent noted an increase. Respondents were mixed on the impact to high-skill workers as well. For low-skill workers the direction of impact was clearer—nearly thirty percent of firms reported a decrease in employment in those positions, while very few reported an increase.

	Increased (percent)	No change (percent)	Decreased (percent)	Don't know (percent)
Low-skill positions (typically require high school diploma or less)	2.6	60.5	28.9	7.9
Mid-skill positions (typically require some college or technical training)	20.5	38.5	33.3	7.7
High-skill positions (typically require college degree or higher)	26.3	55.3	15.8	2.6

NOTES: 39 responses. This question was only posed to those noting a change in employment due to the use of AI.

3c. Please indicate the change in employment by work experience due to the use of AI.

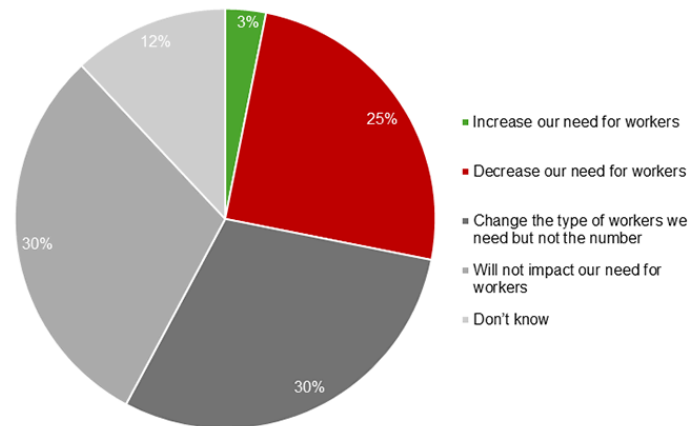
Among firms noting an employment effect from the use of AI, the most widespread impact is to employment among workers with little to no work experience, as nearly 30 percent of firms reported a decrease.

	Increased (percent)	No change (percent)	Decreased (percent)	Don't know (percent)
Little to no work experience	7.3	46.3	29.3	17.1
5 to 10 years of work experience	15.0	52.5	25.0	7.5
More than 10 years of work experience	15.0	65.0	12.5	7.5

NOTES: 41 responses. This question was only posed to those noting a change in employment due to the use of AI.

3d. On net, how do you expect the use of AI to affect employment at your firm over the next few years?

Among AI-using firms, a quarter expect AI to decrease their need for workers in the medium term. Thirty percent expect AI to change the type of workers they need but not the number. The employment impact is expected to be more widespread in the manufacturing sector than in services, where more firms are uncertain about the future employment effect.



NOTES: Executives from 192 Texas businesses answered this question during the survey collection period, Dec. 15-23, 2025. This question was only posed to those currently using AI (artificial intelligence).
SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas Texas Business Outlook Surveys.

[Downloadable chart](#) | [Chart data](#)

Survey respondents were given the opportunity to also provide comments, which can be found in the [Comments](#).

Questions regarding the Texas Service Sector Outlook Survey can be addressed to [Isabel Brizuela](#).