

# Patterns of US Apparel Imports in 2024

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The year 2024 was anything but easy for sourcing executives from US fashion companies and their hundreds of thousands of suppliers across the world. From ongoing uncertainties in the US economy and escalating geopolitical tensions to the heightened debate on key US trade policies during the presidential election year, the sourcing environment has become increasingly complex and filled with unexpected “dramas.”

So, how did US apparel imports perform in 2024? What were the key sourcing patterns? Which emerging sourcing trends in fashion companies’ strategies deserve our attention? Based on the latest annual trade data released by the Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA), US International Trade Commission (USITC), and other US government agencies, this article aims to identify the key trends in US apparel trade and sourcing for 2024, hoping to shed light on the sourcing outlook for the year ahead.

## Part I: Overview of Sourcing Patterns

**Pattern 1: The US apparel sourcing volume slightly increased in 2024 with improved US consumer spending on clothing. However, consumers seem to purchase fewer new clothing today than in the past.**

### Growth of US Apparel Imports, Retail Sales and Economy

Items	2023	2024
Value of US apparel imports	-22.0%	1.7%
Quantity of US apparel imports	-21.7%	6.0%
Total value of US goods imports	-4.9%	6.0%
US GDP	2.9%	2.8%
US retail sales	2.4%	2.3%
US apparel retail sales	1.3%	2.2%

Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025); Census (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/JWV3s/](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/JWV3s/)

As a “buyer-driven” industry, the volume of US apparel imports is highly dependent on consumers’ spending on clothing. In 2024, thanks to relatively eased inflation in the US economy and renewed consumer confidence in their household financial outlook, US apparel retail sales went up 2.2 percent, a notable rise from only 1.3 percent a year earlier. Correspondingly, US apparel imports totaled \$79.3 billion in 2024, up 1.7 percent from 2023. In quantity, these imports amounted to approximately 25.8 billion square meter equivalents (SME) in total, a 6.0 percent increase from 2023.

**Despite the growth, it is important to note that in absolute terms, the volume of US apparel imports in 2024 was still more than 20 percent lower than its peak in 2022 and about 5 percent lower than in 2019, before the pandemic.** Similarly, in 2024, only about 4.25 percent of US retail sales (NAICS 44)

came from “clothing and clothing accessories stores” (NAICS 448), a record low in decades. This result reminds us that consumers’ shifting clothing spending habits, such as the growing popularity of the secondhand and resale market, could continue to affect import demand and sourcing volume in the new year ahead.

**Pattern 2: While sourcing diversification remained a pivotal trend in US fashion companies’ sourcing strategy, Asia became a more dominant sourcing base in 2024.**

**Diversification of US Apparel Imports (by value)**

Items	HHI index	CR3	CR5	CR5 (exclude China)
2019	0.132	53.0%	63.1%	37.1%
2022	0.105	49.8%	61.1%	43.7%
2023	0.101	48.5%	59.7%	43.0%
<b>2024</b>	<b>0.103</b>	<b>49.0%</b>	<b>60.3%</b>	<b>44.2%</b>

*Note: HHI refers to Herfindahl–Hirschman index. A smaller value means a higher degree of market diversification. CR3 index means the total market shares of the top 3 suppliers—China, Vietnam and Bangladesh; CR5 index means the total market shares of the top 5 suppliers; CR5 index (exclude China) includes Vietnam, Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, and Cambodia.*  
 Table: Created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/Pwk26/?v=11](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/Pwk26/?v=11)

According to the latest Fashion Industry Benchmarking Study released by the US Fashion Industry Association (USFIA), a record-high percentage of surveyed companies reported sourcing from more than ten countries in 2024. Likewise, respondents indicated that they hope to leverage sourcing diversification to mitigate growing market risks, including but not limited to various social and environmental compliance issues, supply chain disruptions, and rising geopolitical tensions.

The official trade data also reflect fashion companies’ ongoing sourcing diversification strategies. For example, the **Herfindahl–Hirschman Index (HHI)**, a commonly used measure of market concentration, remained at its historical low of around 0.103 in 2024, suggesting that US apparel imports were sourced from highly diverse locations overall.

However, interestingly, in the context of sourcing diversification, trade data shows that **as many as 72.7 percent of U.S. apparel imports came from Asia in 2024**, up from 71.6 percent between 2022 and 2023. Notably, in terms of value, the CR3 index (i.e., the combined market share of the top three suppliers—China, Vietnam, and Bangladesh) slightly increased from 48.5% in 2023 to 49.0% in 2024. Even more strikingly, the CR5 index excluding China (i.e., the total market share of Vietnam, Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, and Cambodia) reached a new high of 44.2 percent in 2024, compared to about 37.1 percent in 2019 before COVID-19. In other words, **given the constraints in production capacity, many U.S. fashion companies are choosing to diversify sourcing within Asia rather than moving orders to other regions.**

**Pattern 3: US apparel imports included a wider range of product categories, reflecting consumers' increasing expectations for clothing to be personalized, trendy, and fast-changing.**

**Apparel Exports to the US: Product Diversification Index**

Exporters	2015	2019	2022	2024	Export product diversity
World	3.03	3.06	3.13	2.80	Highly diverse, improving
China	2.69	2.44	2.17	2.15	Highly diverse, improving
Vietnam	3.40	3.52	3.24	2.80	Highly diverse, improving
Bangladesh	10.72	10.74	8.25	7.60	Concentrated, improving
Cambodia	4.24	4.48	4.87	4.97	Diverse
India	4.31	4.16	4.26	3.97	Diverse, improving
Mexico	13.18	11.92	10.80	9.98	Moderate, improving
CAFTA-DR	8.82	10.56	13.41	11.54	Highly concentrated, improving
AGOA	9.38	8.46	7.03	6.53	Concentrated, improving

*The product diversification index was calculated based on the 6-digit HS code in Chapters 61 & 62. For the index, a lower value indicates more product diversification. Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: USITC (2025) • Created with Datawrapper*

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_ADEbn/](https://www.datawrapper.de/_ADEbn/)

Specifically, calculated at the 6-digit HS code level, the product diversification index of US apparel imports from the world (HS Chapters 61 and 62) decreased from 3.13 in 2022 to only 2.8 in 2024. This result indicated that US apparel imports now covered a greater variety of products instead of focusing on any specific category. Industry sources also show that there was a notable increase in the array of newly launched products to the value and mass segments of the US retail market in 2024 from a year ago. This was possibly due to increased demand for budget clothing items among consumers struggling with high living costs and inflation.

On the other hand, many leading US apparel-supplying countries, such as China, Vietnam, Bangladesh, India, and members of CAFTA-DR, also improved their product diversification between 2022 and 2024. In a fast-paced and unpredictable US apparel market, being able to provide a wide range of products offers a unique competitive advantage as a preferred sourcing base by US fashion companies.

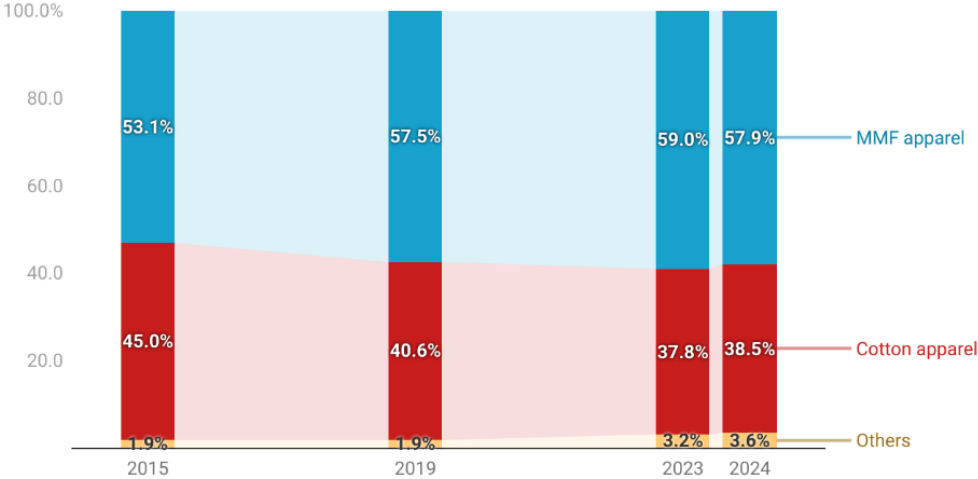
**Pattern 4: Consumers' increasing awareness of sustainability and growing demand for sustainable products have affected fashion companies' sourcing strategies.**

For example, **reversing the trend since 2015, US apparel imports in 2024 included more cotton apparel and fewer of those made from man-made fiber (MMF).** Specifically, measured in quantity, cotton apparel (OTEXA category 31) accounted for 38.5 percent of total US apparel imports in 2024, an increase from 37.8 percent in 2023. In comparison, man-made fiber (MMF) apparel accounted for 57.9 percent of total US apparel imports in 2024, a notable decrease from 59.0 percent a year ago. This shift could be attributed to US consumers' growing awareness of the environmental controversies associated with MMF fibers and fashion companies' increasing usage of natural and eco-friendly fiber in clothing.

Additionally, the 2024 USFIA benchmarking study found that over 60 percent of surveyed US fashion companies planned to invest more resources to support “developing or sourcing products using recycled or sustainable textile materials” in 2024 in response to consumers' growing calls for sustainable apparel products. Aligned with the findings, tracking the websites of leading US fashion companies reveals that a significantly higher number of clothing items for sale in 2024 explicitly mentioned sustainability-related

keywords compared to the previous year. The most frequently mentioned keywords included “regenerative” (up 300%), “textile waste” (up 200%), “planet-friendly” (up 100%), “recycled” (up 100%), and “low impact” (up 46%). Besides their environmental advantages, these “sustainable apparel” products may create new sourcing diversification opportunities for US fashion companies, considering the unique supply chain and production requirements needed to produce them.

### US Apparel Imports by Fiber Types



Calculated based on square meter equivalent. Cotton apparel refers to OTEXA product code 31; Man-made Fiber (MMF) apparel refers to OTEXA product code 61.

Chart: by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/Of4ZB/](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/Of4ZB/)

### Part II: Sourcing Costs and Price Changes

**Pattern 5: The apparel sourcing cost pressure somewhat eased in 2024, although the price changes varied by fiber type.**

### Unit Price Change of US Apparel Imports

Categories	2022	2023	2024
All apparel	16.2%	-0.4%	-4.0%
Cotton apparel	20.4%	1.0%	-5.0%
MMF apparel	13.3%	-1.4%	-3.5%
Wool apparel	2.8%	13.6%	1.7%

The unit price was calculated as the dollar value per square meter equivalent.

Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

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Data from OTEXA shows that measured in dollars per square meter equivalent (SME), the unit price of US apparel imports decreased from \$3.20/SME in 2023 to \$3.08/SME in 2024, a **4.0 percent year-over-**

**year decline.** Notably, due to a substantial drop in world cotton prices since March 2024, the unit price of US cotton apparel imports fell from \$3.87/SME in 2023 to \$3.68/SME, down 5.0 percent year over year.

In contrast, as world oil prices remained relatively stable amid ongoing geopolitical tensions, the unit price of US man-made fiber (MMF) apparel imports decreased more moderately by about 3.5 percent in 2024 compared to the previous year. Nonetheless, in absolute terms, **the unit price of US MMF apparel at \$2.51/SME in 2024, was still only about two-thirds of the price of cotton apparel.**

Additionally, affected by the reduction in world wool production in 2024, especially the long-term declines in New Zealand's sheep population, the unit price of US wool apparel increased from \$21.23/SME in 2023 to \$21.60/SME in 2024, or up 1.7 percent. **Overall, the patterns reflect the significant impact of raw material prices on apparel production costs and US apparel import prices.**

**Pattern 6: In 2024, the unit price for more than 60% of U.S. apparel import categories remained higher than two years ago, driven by factors such as the macroeconomic environment, rising labor costs, and shipping.**

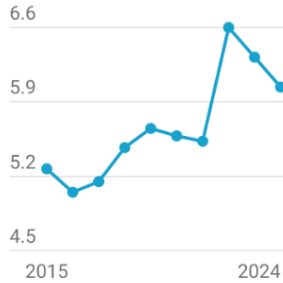
Specifically, **of the 106 types of apparel categorized by OTEXA, 62 categories (or 58.5%) saw a price increase between 2022 and 2024.** This includes **43 categories (or 40.6%) with a price increase of more than 10 percent.** Likewise, among the top ten largest categories of US apparel imports by value, all of them (100 percent) saw a price hike between 2022 and 2024, with the increase averaging **14.2 percent.** In particular, among the top ten apparel categories with the largest import volumes, three of them (i.e., 639 MMF women's knit shirts and blouses, 638 MMF men's knit shirts and blouses, and 636 MMF dresses) became even more expensive in 2024. **This reminds us that the cost pressures facing U.S. fashion companies are not entirely gone, particularly for those apparel categories with high demand, intensive use of petroleum-based materials, and limited alternative sourcing bases with sufficient production capacity in the short to medium term.**

Additionally, it is important to note that between 2022 and 2024, the average clothing retail price in the US only moderately went up by **3.7 percent.** In other words, due to intense market competition, many US fashion companies were unable to fully pass on the increased sourcing costs to consumers, resulting in likely thinner profit margins.

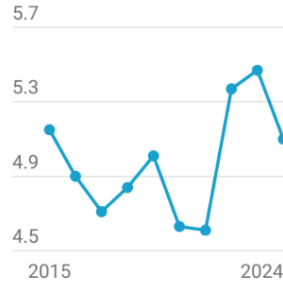
# Unit Price of Top Ten US Apparel Imports from the World (2015-2024)

Unit: \$/SME

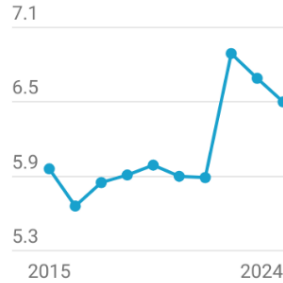
**338 B knit shirts doz 6.00s, and sewing thread kg. 6.60**



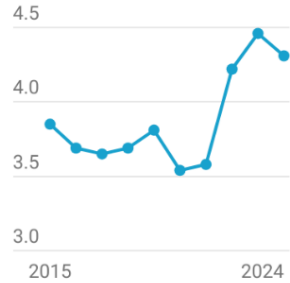
**347 B trouserss, and sewing thread kg. 6.60**



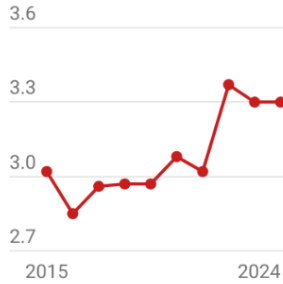
**339 G knit shirts & blouses doz 6.00s, and sewing thread kg. 6.60**



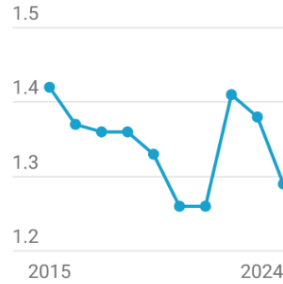
**348 G trouserss, and sewing thread kg. 6.60**



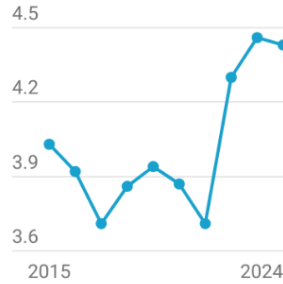
**638 B knit shirts doz 15.00s, and sewing thread kg. 6.60**



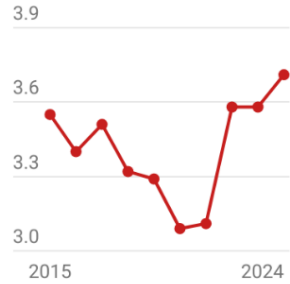
**659 Other man-made fiber apparel kg. 14.40s, and sewing thread kg. 6.60**



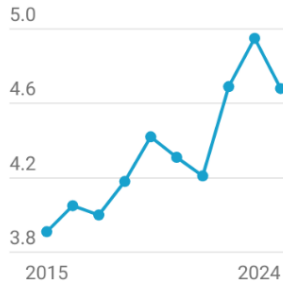
**648 G trouserss, and sewing thread kg. 6.60**



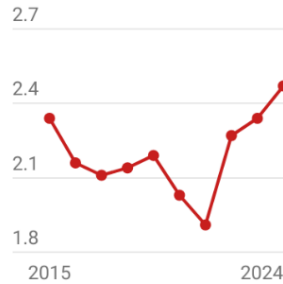
**639 G knit shirts & blouses doz 12.50s, and sewing thread kg. 6.60**



**647 B trouserss, and sewing thread kg. 6.60**



**636 Dresses doz 37.90s, and sewing thread kg. 6.60**



The top ten were selected based on the value of imports in 2024. A blue color indicates a price decline from 2023 to 2024, while a red color indicates a price increase from 2023 to 2024.

Chart: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/2jTV4/](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/2jTV4/)

**Pattern 7: The unit price of US apparel imports from most leading supplying countries also decreased in 2024, with “Made in China” becoming more ever “price competitive.”**

## Unit Price Change for US Apparel Imports by Exporting Country

unit: \$/SME

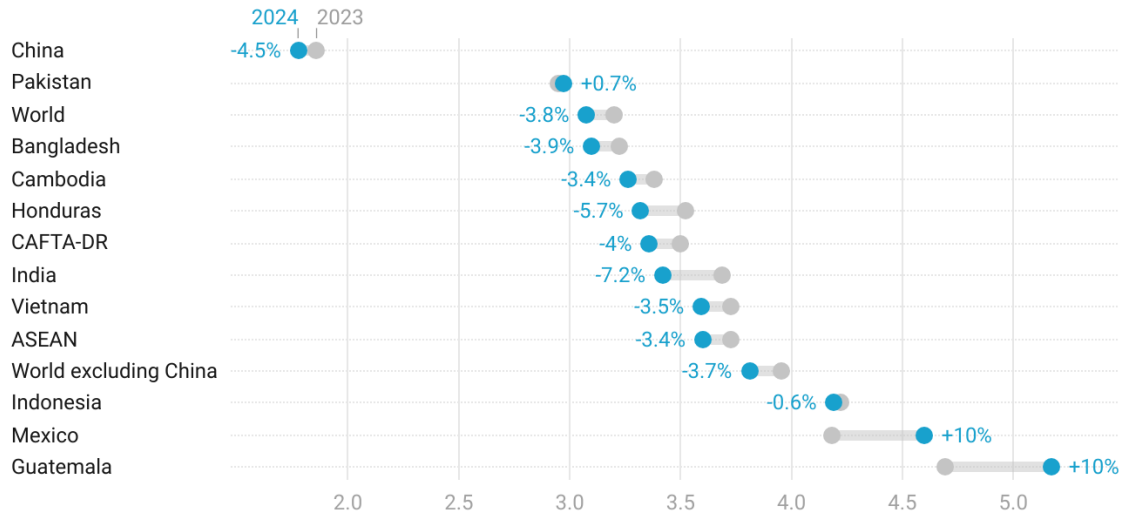


Chart: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

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Aligned with the changing pattern at the product level, the unit price of US apparel imports from most leading supplying countries also somewhat decreased in 2024. On average, the unit price of US apparel imports from Asian countries went down by around 3.5-4.5 percent in 2024 from a year ago. In comparison, the unit price of US apparel imports from Mexico and certain Central American countries, such as Guatemala, increased over the same period. This pattern suggests that cost advantage could be a crucial factor behind US fashion companies’ hesitance to substantially shift sourcing orders from Asia to the Western Hemisphere.

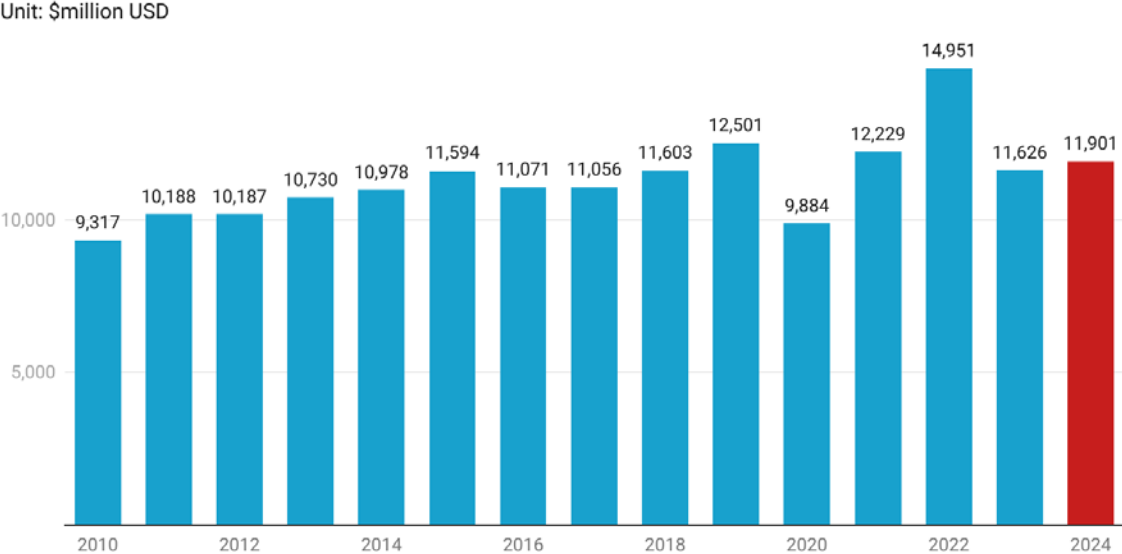
Additionally, the unit price of U.S. apparel imports from China decreased by 4.5 percent in 2024, exceeding the 3.7 percent price drop for imports from the rest of the world. As a result, on average, the unit price of US apparel imports from China (\$1.8/SME) fell to only half of the world average (\$3.8/SME) in 2024. While the low unit price of “Made in China” remains a myth that can be explored further, many predict that the global market, including the US, could see an influx of cheaper Chinese clothing in 2025 as the Chinese economy slows and its domestic consumption shrinks.

### **Pattern 8: Tariff duties remain a heavy financial burden on US fashion companies.**

As most US apparel imports come from countries that are not members of US free-trade agreements or trade preference programs, these imports are subject to tariffs, i.e., a tax levied on imports. Regarded as an “import-sensitive” sector in the US, apparel imports are subject to a much higher tariff rate than most other products.

**The heavy import duties have been a significant concern for US fashion companies for decades.** Specifically, according to data from the US International Trade Commission (USITC), in 2024, apparel (HS chapters 61 and 62) accounted for about 2.5 percent of total US imports but contributed approximately 15.6 percent of total tariff duties. Likewise, **US fashion companies paid \$11.9 billion in tariffs on apparel imports in 2024**, an increase from \$11.6 billion in 2023. The average applied tariff rate for apparel items reached 14.6% in 2024, a notable increase from 13.7% before the imposition of Section 301 tariffs on Chinese products. **With President Trump announcing to impose more tariffs on imports from China and the rest of the world during his second term, US fashion companies may have to bear even heavier tariff burdens in the coming year.**

### Import Duties on US Apparel Imports: 2010-2024



Apparel covered HS chapters 61 and 62  
 Chart: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: USITC (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

### Part III: Evolving Sourcing Base

**Pattern 9: Asian countries continued to lead US apparel imports in 2024 with several China’s Asian competitors enjoying particularly fast growth.**

Based on its overall export competitiveness, Asian countries continued to dominate in US apparel imports in 2024. Measured in value, about 72.7 percent of US apparel imports in 2024 came from Asian countries, up from 71.6 percent from the previous year. Asian countries particularly demonstrated strengths in **man-made fiber (MMF) apparel exports**, accounting for 75.1 percent of total US apparel imports in 2024, up from 74 percent in 2023.

In comparison, about 71.7 percent of US **cotton apparel** imports came from Asia in 2024. This lower percentage reflects US fashion companies’ caution about the risks of containing Xinjiang cotton in apparel made in Asia, which is prohibited under the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act (UFLPA), as well as the availability of alternative sourcing options for cotton apparel from other regions, such as the Western Hemisphere and Africa. Likewise, affected by the origin of raw material, Asian countries

collectively only accounted for 48 percent of US wool apparel imports in 2024 with more imports coming from Europe and Canada.

### Share of US Apparel Imports from Asia (by Value)

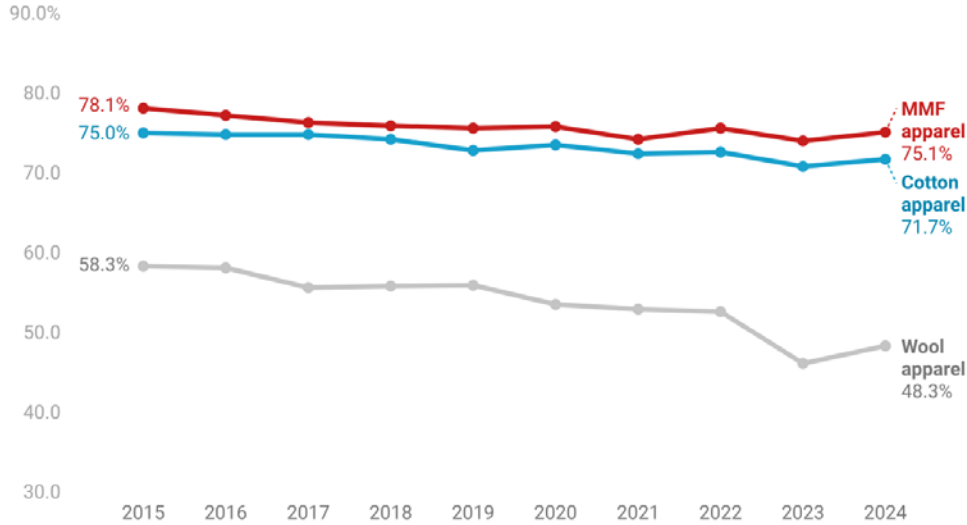


Chart: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

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### Top Sources of US Apparel Imports in 2024 (by Value)

Rank	Country	Market share in 2024	Growth in 2024
1	China	20.8%	0.8%
2	Vietnam	18.9%	5.6%
3	Bangladesh	9.3%	0.8%
4	India	5.9%	4.9%
5	Indonesia	5.4%	1.4%
6	Cambodia	4.8%	14.4%
7	Mexico	3.3%	-6.3%
8	Honduras	2.9%	-4.3%
9	Pakistan	2.7%	7.3%
10	Italy	2.5%	-2.8%

Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

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At the country level, measured in value, **seven out of the top ten largest apparel exporters to the US in 2024 were Asia-based**, led by China (20.8 percent), Vietnam (18.9 percent), and Bangladesh (9.3 percent). Two Western Hemisphere countries—Mexico and Honduras—also made the top ten list, as did Italy from Europe, which primarily exported high-end luxury items.

It is also important to note that **US apparel imports from several Asian countries, including India (up 4.9 percent), Cambodia (up 14.4 percent), and Pakistan (up 7.3 percent) experienced particularly fast growth in 2024.** Recent industry studies, such as the US Fashion Industry Association (USFIA) Benchmarking Study also show that US fashion companies have been diversifying sourcing away from the conventional top three (i.e., China, Vietnam, and Bangladesh) which appears to benefit other leading Asian suppliers the most.

**Pattern 10: As US fashion companies explore new sourcing opportunities, the range of emerging apparel sourcing destinations remains relatively limited.**

To identify popular emerging apparel sourcing destinations for US fashion companies, two criteria were applied: 1) the country accounted for at least a 1% market share in 2024 measured in value, meaning it had sufficient manufacturing and export capacity; 2) the growth rate of US apparel imports from that country in 2023 and 2024 was both higher than the world average, implying US fashion companies consistently expanded sourcing from there.

### Emerging Cotton Apparel Suppliers to the US (by Value)

Exporters	Market share in 2022	Market share in 2024	Change ▼
India	9.1%	9.6%	0.5
Guatemala	2.5%	2.9%	0.4
Egypt	1.3%	1.5%	0.2
Peru	1.5%	1.6%	0.1

*Cotton apparel refers to OTEXA code 31. The emerging sourcing destination list includes countries that meet the following two criteria: 1) at least a 1% market share in US cotton apparel imports by value in 2024; and 2) a growth rate of US cotton apparel imports from that country that exceeded the world average in both 2023 and 2024. "Change" refers to the percentage point change from 2022 to 2024.*

Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

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### Emerging Man-made Fiber Apparel Suppliers to the US (by Value)

Exporters	Market share in 2022	Market share in 2024	Change ▼
Vietnam	22.2%	23.3%	1.1
Jordan	3.2%	4.0%	0.9
Cambodia	3.6%	4.1%	0.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.0%	2.1%	0.1

*Man-made Fiber (MMF) apparel refers to OTEXA code 61. The emerging sourcing destination list includes countries that meet the following two criteria: 1) at least a 1% market share in US MMF apparel imports by value in 2024; and 2) a growth rate of US MMF apparel imports from that country that exceeded the world average in both 2023 and 2024. "Change" refers to the percentage point change from 2022 to 2024.*

Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

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The results show that, for cotton apparel, only four countries met both criteria, including India, Guatemala, Egypt, and Peru. Similarly, for man-made fiber (MMF) apparel, only Vietnam, Jordan, Cambodia, and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) met both criteria. **This “short” list reminds us that it takes time for fashion companies to vet new suppliers and build sourcing capacities in new regions**, particularly given the increasingly complex factors that need to be balanced in apparel sourcing today, such as costs, speed to market, flexibility, agility, and various compliance risks.

On the other hand, **the list highlights US fashion companies’ consistent interest in expanding sourcing from countries outside Asia and the potential of regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa and Central America to serve as more important sourcing bases for the U.S. market**

**Pattern 11: Despite the popularity of expanding near-shoring, Western Hemisphere suppliers lost market share in 2024. Meanwhile, the export performance of Western Hemisphere countries varied.**

**Market Share of CAFTA-DR and USMCA Members in US Apparel Imports (by Value)**

CAFTA-DR	2015	2021	2023	2024	2024 vs. 2023
All apparel	9.8%	10.6%	10.3%	9.8%	-0.5
Cotton apparel	11.4%	12.4%	12.8%	12.5%	-0.2
MMF apparel	9.0%	9.6%	9.2%	8.3%	-0.9
Wool apparel	2.9%	1.5%	2.0%	1.8%	-0.2
<b>USMCA</b>					
All apparel	4.9%	4.1%	4.2%	3.9%	-0.3
Cotton apparel	5.5%	4.5%	4.7%	4.3%	-0.5
MMF apparel	4.0%	3.4%	3.6%	3.5%	-0.1
Wool apparel	8.7%	9.0%	7.7%	7.5%	-0.2

*2024 vs. 2023 refers to percentage point changes. CAFTA-DR (Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement) members include Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic. USMCA (US-Mexico-Canada Trade Agreement or previously the North American Free Trade Agreement) includes Mexico and Canada.*

Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

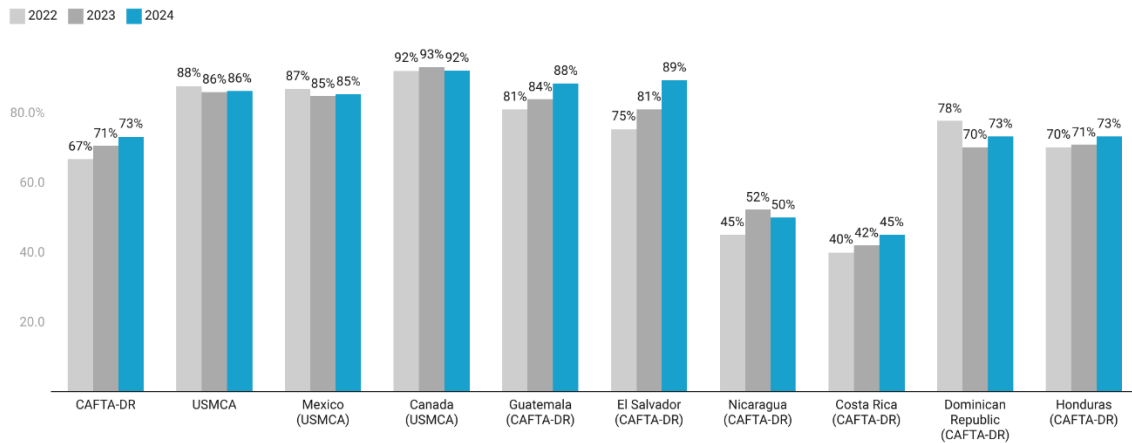
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Specifically, measured in value, CAFTA-DR (Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement) members collectively accounted for 9.8 percent of US apparel imports in 2024, the lowest since 2021. Reflecting intensified competition with Asian products, CAFTA-DR members particularly lost market share in MMF apparel. Likewise, Mexico and Canada collectively accounted for 3.9 percent of US apparel imports in 2024, marking a new low since 2021.

**Meanwhile, the apparel export performance of Western Hemisphere members varied significantly in 2024.** For example, for cotton apparel, the value of US imports from Guatemala increased by 16.6 percent, much higher than 2.5 percent of the world average. In contrast, US imports from El Salvador (down 15.2 percent), the Dominican Republic (down 11.9 percent), and Haiti (down 16.2 percent)

suffered a sharp decline, which could be attributed to these countries' respective domestic political or economic instability last year.

### CAFTA-DR and USMCA Utilization Rate for US Apparel Imports (by Value)



Utilization rate = value of US apparel imports from a specific country under the free trade agreement/total value of US apparel imports from a specific country; CAFTA-DR refers to Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) and USMCA refers to United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or previously the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)  
 Chart: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2025) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/34oyJ/](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/34oyJ/)

**As a silver lining, the utilization rates of CAFTA-DR (up from 70.5 percent to 73.0 percent) and USMCA (up from 85.8 percent to 86.1 percent) both improved in 2024 from the previous year.** This means more US apparel imports from the two regions claimed the duty-free benefits provided by the respective trade agreements. In light of the increasing tariff burdens during Trump's second term, how to more effectively promote US apparel imports from the Western Hemisphere like CAFTA-DR members, especially by leveraging duty-saving opportunities under trade agreements, could remain a hot topic in the coming year.

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