

# Overview of US Apparel Import and Sourcing Patterns in 2025

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The year 2025 was anything but easy for U.S. fashion brands and their hundreds of thousands of suppliers worldwide. Particularly, fashion companies had to navigate an ever more challenging and turbulent business environment, from the unprecedented high tariffs, ongoing policy uncertainty, rising geopolitics to consumers' weakened demand.

So, how did US apparel imports perform in 2025? 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), the US International Trade Commission (USITC), and other US government agencies, this article aims to identify the main trends in US apparel trade and sourcing for 2025, with the goal of highlighting the sourcing outlook for the year ahead.

## Part I: Overview of U.S. Apparel Import and Sourcing Patterns in 2025

**Pattern 1: U.S. apparel imports dropped in 2025 amid unprecedentedly high tariffs and consumers' hesitation on clothing spending.**

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

Items	2024	2025
Value of US apparel imports	1.7%	-1.7%
Quantity of US apparel imports	6.0%	-3.6%
Total value of US goods imports	6.0%	4.3%
US GDP	2.8%	2.2%

Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2026); Census (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_mik80/](https://www.datawrapper.de/_mik80/)

Reversing the growth trend since the pandemic, U.S. apparel imports declined in 2025, down 1.7% in value and as much as 3.6% in quantity. As a “buyer-driven” industry, the slower U.S. economic growth was a critical contributor to the shrinkage of U.S. apparel imports in 2025. Notably, after removing inflation, the U.S. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth slowed from 2.8% in 2024 to 2.2% in 2025. Similarly, the growth in total U.S. merchandise imports also fell from 6.0% in 2024 to 4.3% in 2025, reflecting a weakened import demand.

Another significant factor, and likely one of the biggest, that suppressed U.S. apparel imports in 2025 was the increase in tariffs and ongoing policy uncertainty. Notably, the average tariff rate for U.S. apparel imports (HS Chapters 61 and 62) reached 35.1% in December 2025, hitting a new high in decades and a sharp rise from 14.7% in January 2025, before President Trump's second term.

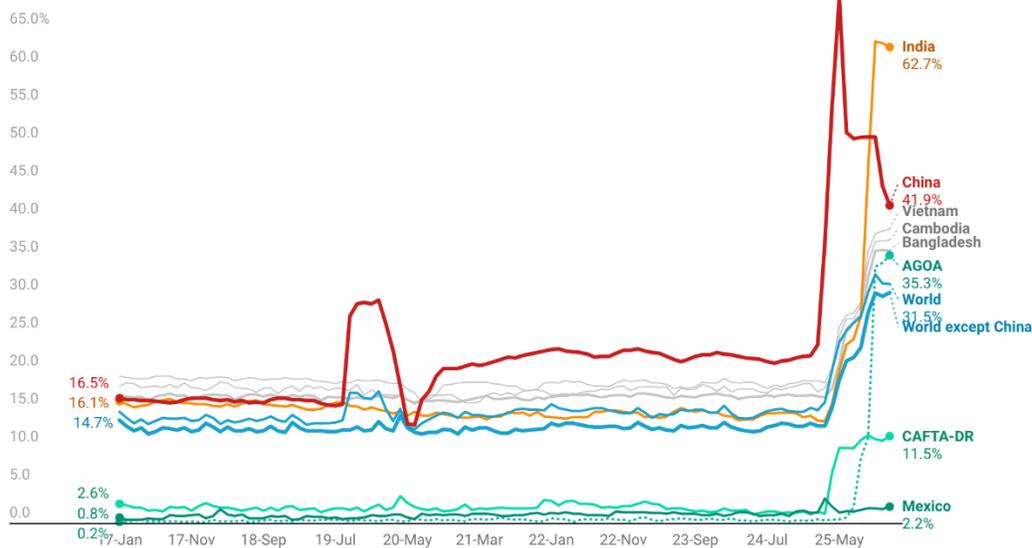
The high tariffs not only directly raised sourcing costs for fashion companies but also heightened inflationary pressures in the overall U.S. economy and reduced consumers' clothing budgets. For

example, according to the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), apparel accounted for 2.08% of U.S. consumers' total personal spending in 2025, down from 2.10% in 2023 and 2.23% in 2021. As apparel retailers struggled to increase prices, younger generations, such as Gen Z, have turned to the secondhand clothing market.

Additionally, as fashion companies constantly need to adjust their shipping schedules to mitigate tariff impacts, the U.S. apparel import pattern has become more volatile than in the past. For example, although August to November is usually the peak import season for U.S. fashion companies, this period accounted for only about 33% of U.S. apparel imports in 2025, a decline from 36-38% in previous years.

### Applied Tariff Rates of U.S. Apparel Imports: 2017-2025

up to December 2025



Apparel refers to HS Chapters 61 and 62

Chart: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: USITC (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/SpVg9/?v=8](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/SpVg9/?v=8)

### Pattern 2: U.S. fashion companies' sourcing base became increasingly diverse in 2025, although Asia still dominates.

Facing an increasingly turbulent and unpredictable business environment with hardly any "safe harbor," many US fashion companies are unsurprisingly choosing to diversify their sourcing base to reduce the impact of tariffs and manage various geopolitical, social, and environmental risks. 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 2025. Nearly 60 percent of respondents plan to source apparel from even more countries through 2027.

The official trade data also reflects fashion companies' ongoing strategies for diversifying sourcing. For example, the **Herfindahl–Hirschman Index (HHI)**, a commonly used measure of market concentration, fell from 0.103 in 2024 to a new low of 0.094 in 2025. This result indicated that US apparel imports came from highly diverse sources overall. Aligned with the trend, the **CR3 index** (i.e., the combined market

share of the top three suppliers—China, Vietnam, and Bangladesh) also decreased from 49.0% in 2024 to a 5-year low of 45.7%.

### 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%
2024	0.103	49.0%	60.3%	44.2%
2025	0.094	45.7%	58.3%	50.6%

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 (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

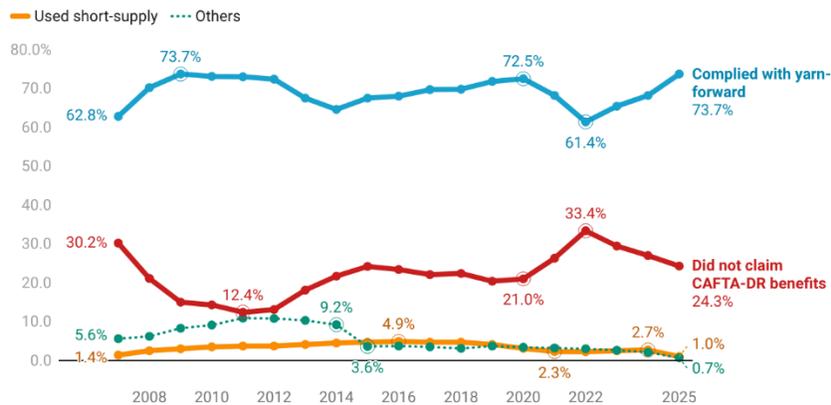
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**Nonetheless, even with diversification in sourcing, Asia remained a dominant source of U.S. apparel imports in 2025.** By value, 72.6% of U.S. apparel imports came from Asia in 2025, up from 71.6% in 2024. Notably, the CR5 index excluding China (which includes Vietnam, Bangladesh, Indonesia, India, and Cambodia) reached a new high of 50.6% in 2025, compared to about 37.1% in 2019 before COVID-19. In other words, due to production capacity constraints, many U.S. fashion companies have been diversifying sourcing *within* Asia rather than significantly shifting orders to other regions.

**Pattern 3: U.S. fashion companies improved the utilization of free trade agreements to save import duties in 2025.**

### U.S. apparel imports from CAFTA-DR and utilization of the agreement 2007-2025 (by value)

up to December 2025

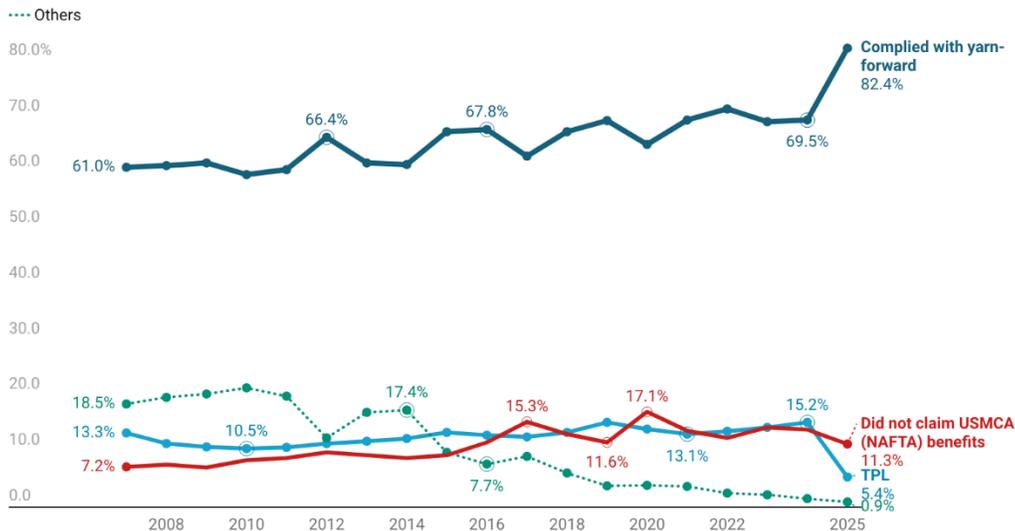


"Others" mainly include woven apparel cumulation using textile input from Mexico and apparel assembled from U.S. fabric using US thread.

Chart: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/ynZGM/?v=4](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/ynZGM/?v=4)

## U.S. apparel imports from USMCA (NAFTA) and utilization of the agreement 2007-2025 (by value)



"Others" mainly include Apparel assembled in Mexico from U.S. formed and cut fabric and Woven Apparel Cumulation (inputs from Mexico) provision.

Chart: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

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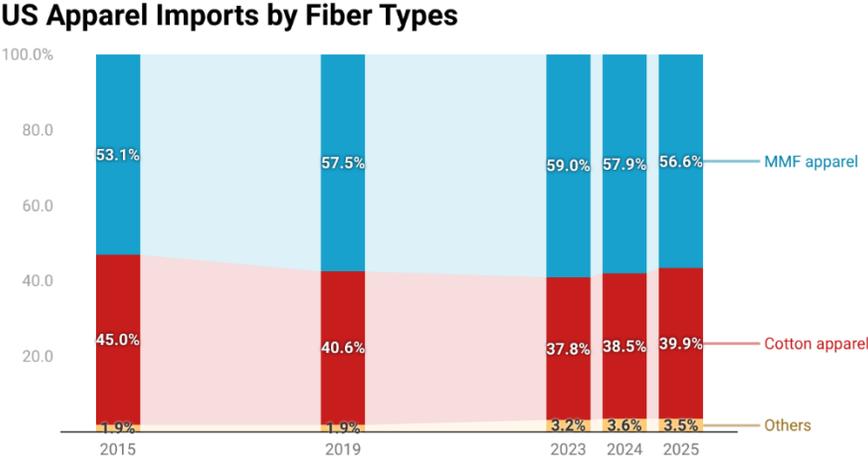
While there is no clear evidence from trade data showing that U.S. fashion companies expanded near-shoring from the Western Hemisphere in 2025, as a silver lining, the utilization of free trade agreements significantly improved. Specifically, measured in value, about 75.7% of U.S. apparel imports from members of the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) claimed duty-free benefits under the agreement, up from 73.0% in 2024 and 70.5% in 2023. Improved CAFTA-DR utilization in 2025 was driven by a higher volume of imports that met the yarn-forward rules of origin (i.e., up 1.5%). However, the utilization rate of the agreement's short-supply mechanism decreased from 2.7% to 1.2%, despite more products being added to the list.

Similarly, in value, about 88.7% of U.S. apparel imports from Mexico and Canada claimed duty-free benefits under the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), up from 86.1% in 2024 and 85.7% in 2023. Notably, in the past, only around 20% of U.S. apparel imports from Canada met the yarn-forward rules of origin; however, this percentage increased dramatically to 69.9% in 2025. Since March 2025, USMCA-qualifying products have been exempt from the "reciprocal tariffs" imposed by the Trump administration, which likely encouraged more U.S. apparel imports from Canada to take advantage of the rules.

### Pattern 4: Higher tariffs and consumers' growing demand for sustainable apparel drove a rise in U.S. imports of cotton apparel.

The U.S. tariff rates not only vary by sourcing origin but also by fiber composition. Generally, apparel made with cotton fibers will face a lower tariff rate (i.e., around 8-16% Most-favored-Nation, MFN tariff rates) than apparel made only from man-made fibers (i.e., around 16-32% MFN tariff rates). As U.S. fashion companies leverage "tariff engineering" to mitigate the import duty increase, U.S. apparel imports in 2025 included more cotton apparel and fewer of those made from man-made fiber

(MMF). Specifically, measured by quantity, cotton apparel (OTEXA category 31) accounted for 39.9% of total US apparel imports in 2025, higher than 38.5% in 2024 and 37.8% in 2023. In comparison, man-made fiber (MMF) apparel accounted for 56.6% of total U.S. apparel imports in 2025, a noticeable decline from 57.9% in 2024 and 59% in 2023.



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 (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/Of4ZB/?v=3](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/Of4ZB/?v=3)

The increasing use of cotton in apparel may also reflect U.S. consumers’ growing awareness of environmental issues associated with man-made fibers, such as microfiber pollution and the non-biodegradable nature of synthetic textile waste. At the same time, it will be important to monitor the impact of **Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)** legislation, including California’s SB 707, on U.S. fashion companies’ fiber choices. EPR generally requires fashion companies to pay “producer fees” based on product characteristics such as recyclability, fiber blends, and durability. While cotton and other natural fibers are often seen as “more sustainable” than MMF, the growth of recycled polyester and the specific structure of producer fees could significantly influence fashion companies’ fiber choices in their apparel sourcing decisions.

**Part II: Price Change of U.S. Apparel Imports in 2025**

**Pattern 5: Apparel sourcing cost pressure increased in 2025, although price changes varied by fiber type.**

Data from OTEXA shows that, measured in dollars per square meter equivalent (SME), the unit price of US apparel imports **increased** from \$3.08/SME in 2024 to \$3.14/SME in 2025, a **2% year-over-year increase**. Notably, due to an overall downward trend in world cotton prices, the unit price of US cotton apparel imports was almost flat in 2025, after a 5% decline in 2024.

In contrast, amid ongoing geopolitical tensions and rising oil prices, the unit price of US man-made fiber (MMF) apparel imports increased more noticeably by 2.4% in 2025. Still, in absolute terms, **the unit price of US MMF apparel at \$2.58/SME in 2025 was only about two-thirds of the price of cotton apparel at \$3.59/SME.**

Additionally, due to weaker demand for relatively more expensive clothing, the unit price of US wool apparel increased from \$21.6/SME to only \$20.68/SME, or down 4.2%.

### Unit Price Change of US Textile and Apparel Imports

Category	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025
All apparel	-0.4%	-4.0%	2.0%
Cotton apparel	1.0%	-5.0%	0.3%
MMF apparel	-1.4%	-3.5%	2.4%
Wool apparel	13.6%	1.7%	-4.2%
Yarn	-2.3%	-7.9%	1.2%
Fabric	-10.2%	-14.9%	0.2%

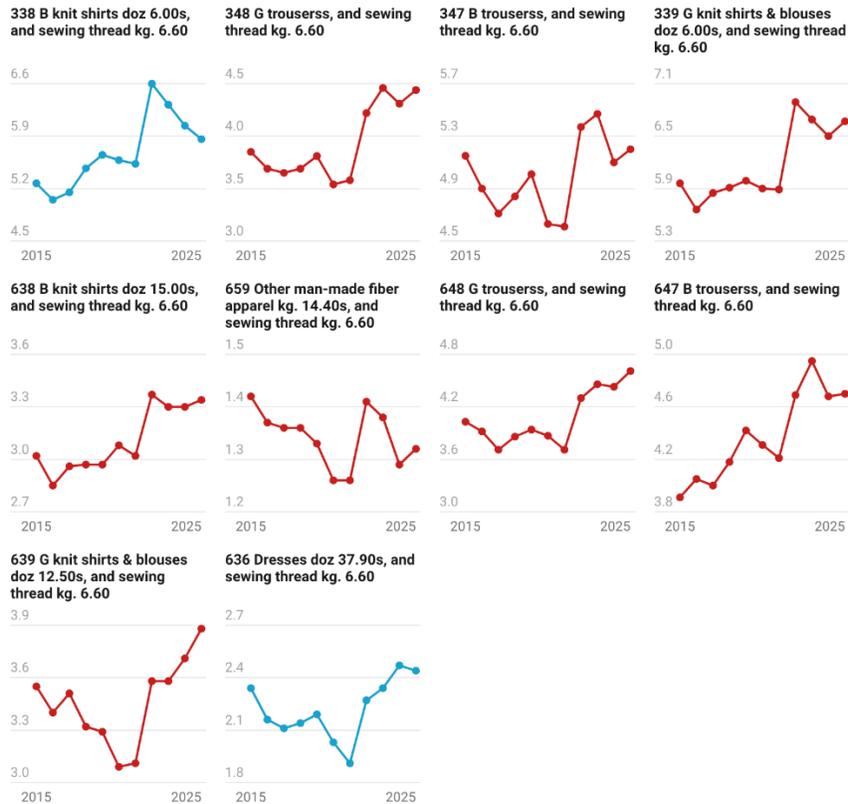
The unit price was calculated as the dollar value per square meter equivalent.  
 Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/ETuL6/](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/ETuL6/)

**Pattern 6: Amid higher tariffs, the unit import price for over half of the apparel import categories increased in 2025.**

#### Unit Price of Top Ten US Apparel Imports from the World (2015-2025)

Unit: \$/SME



The top ten were selected based on the value of imports in 2025. A blue color indicates a price decline from 2024 to 2025, while a red color indicates a price increase from 2024 to 2025.  
 Chart: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

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

Specifically, of the 106 apparel types categorized by OTEXA, 55 types (or 51.9%) saw a price increase between 2024 and 2025. This includes 22 categories (or 20.8%) with a price increase of more than 10 percent. Likewise, among the top ten largest apparel import categories by value in 2025, eight (80%) experienced price increases between 2024 and 2025, with an average increase of 2.5%. This result suggests that the upward price pressure was embedded in core, high-volume products rather than niche items. Particularly, as fashion companies navigate rising tariffs and policy uncertainty through more frequent adjustments to their original shipping schedules, it could increase their production and logistics costs more than usual.

**Pattern 7: The unit price changes of U.S. apparel imports from leading supplying countries varied in 2025, with “Made in China” becoming even more price competitive.**

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

unit: \$/SME

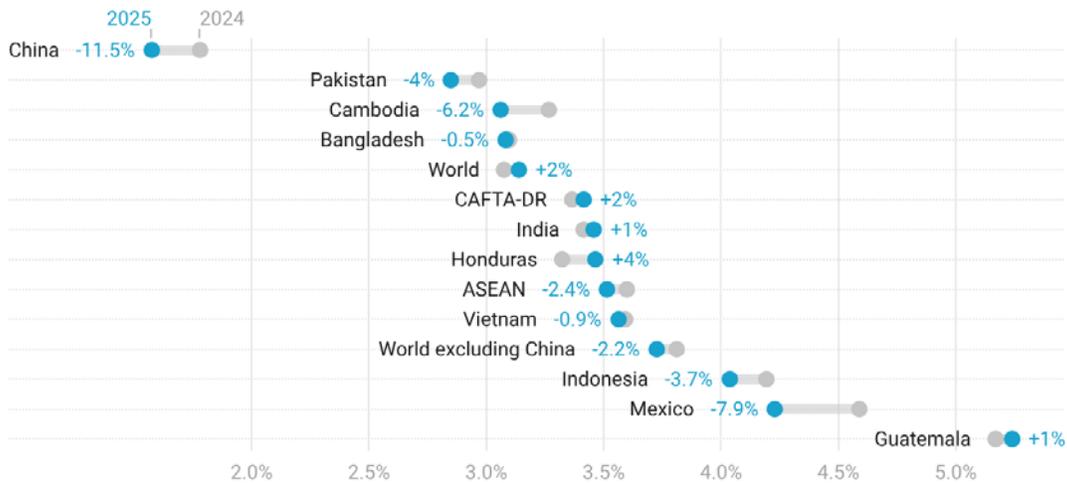


Chart: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

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The unit price of US apparel imports from leading supplying countries varied in 2025. In general, the unit price of US apparel imports from many Asian countries decreased, including Vietnam, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Cambodia, and Pakistan. However, the prices of imports from Central American countries, such as Guatemala and Honduras, rose. This pattern suggests that cost advantage may be a key factor behind US fashion companies’ hesitation to significantly shift apparel sourcing orders from Asia to the Western Hemisphere, despite the tariff difference.

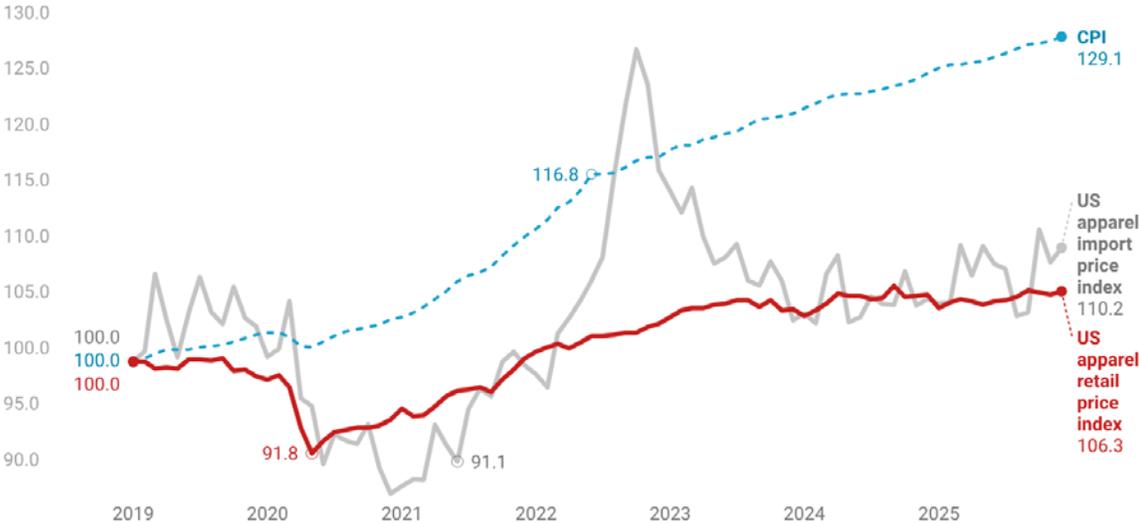
Additionally, the unit price of U.S. apparel imports from China decreased by another 11.5% in 2025, far exceeding the 2.2% price drop for imports from the rest of the world. As a result, on average, the unit price of US apparel imports from China (\$1.57/SME) fell to only half of the world average (\$3.14/SME) in 2025. The weakened import demand for Chinese products could be an important contributor to the price decrease. Additionally, the results reminded us that non-price factors, such as worries about the U.S.-China trade tensions and geopolitical instability, could have a more significant impact that drives U.S. fashion companies to reduce sourcing from China.

**Pattern 8: Despite hiking tariffs and import costs, U.S. fashion brands and retailers were hesitant to significantly increase the clothing retail price.**

While the average U.S. apparel tariff rate rose from 14.7% in December 2024 to 31.5% in December 2025, the average U.S. clothing retail price increased only slightly by 0.3% during that time. This price rise was also much less than the 2.7% increase in the overall U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) during the same period. Since many apparel items are considered discretionary spending, higher inflation may lead consumers to reduce clothing purchases.

**US Apparel Import Price Index, Apparel Retail Price Index and CPI (January 2019=100)**

Up to December 2025



Apparel import price was measured by \$/SME  
Chart: By Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: St Louis Fed (2026); OTEXA (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/ip1KC/?v=5](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/ip1KC/?v=5)

Studies of U.S. fashion companies’ earnings call transcripts also showed that many deliberately chose to absorb the additional sourcing costs instead of passing them on to consumers in 2025, due to concerns about market competition and weak demand. Some retailers also choose to strategically adjust their product assortment to balance the need to mitigate increases in sourcing costs and protect their profit margins. As high tariffs and sourcing costs are expected to persist and profit margin pressures continue to grow, we might see more noticeable retail price increases in the year ahead.

**Part III: Evolving Apparel Sourcing Base in 2025**

**Pattern 9: While Asian countries continued to lead in US apparel imports in 2025, their market shares varied by fiber content.**

Given their overall export competitiveness, Asian countries continued to dominate US apparel imports in 2025. Measured in value, about 72.6% of U.S. apparel imports in 2025 came from Asian countries, a slight decrease from 72.8% in 2024.

Meanwhile, two trends are important to watch. One is that since the pandemic, U.S. fashion companies have been diversifying their sourcing base to reduce the impact of various supply chain risks. As a result, **Asian countries' market shares have modestly declined from 74-76% before COVID to around 72% today**. Second, while Asian countries had demonstrated greater competitiveness in **man-made fiber (MMF) clothing**, higher tariffs on such products in 2025 led U.S. fashion companies to source fewer MMF clothing from Asia. Notably, in value terms, 73.6% of U.S. MMF clothing came from Asia in 2025, a noticeable decline from 75.1% a year earlier. In comparison, 73.1% of U.S. **cotton apparel** imports came from Asia in 2025, up from 71.8% in 2024. Additionally, affected by the origin of raw material, Asian countries collectively only accounted for 46.1% of US wool apparel imports in 2025, with more imports coming from Europe and Canada.

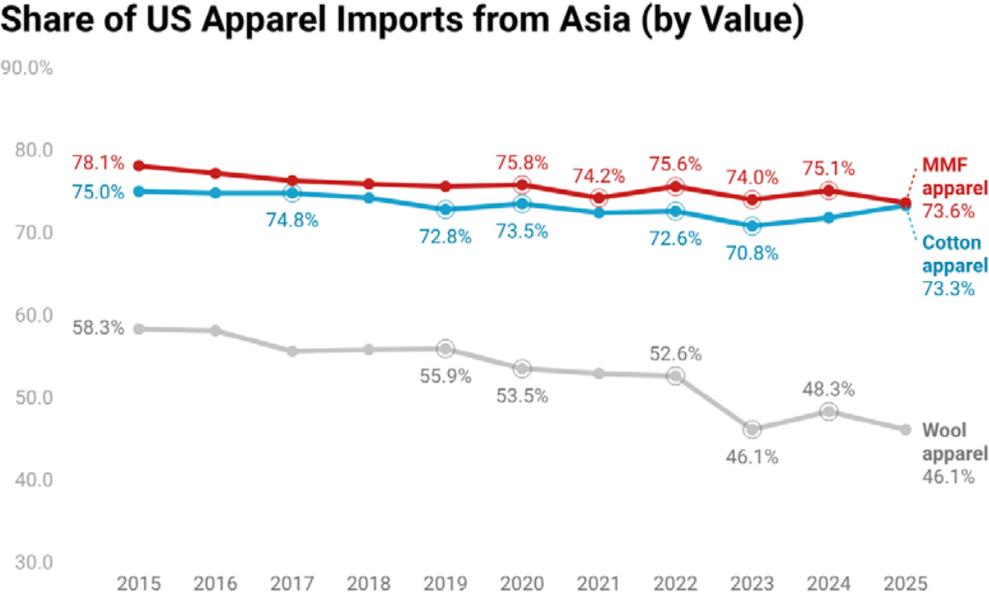


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[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/DHAh5/?v=2](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/DHAh5/?v=2)

**Pattern 10: As U.S. fashion companies largely cut back on sourcing from China, several emerging Asian apparel supplying countries gained market share in 2025.**

At the country level, measured by value, seven of the top ten largest apparel exporters to the U.S. in 2025 were based in Asia, although their rankings shifted from the previous year. **For the first time in decades, Vietnam surpassed China and became the largest apparel supplier to the U.S. market in 2025**, accounting for 21.5% of total apparel imports by value. In comparison, due to the combined effects of rising tariffs, concerns about bilateral relations, and other factors, U.S. apparel imports from China fell sharply by 35.6% in 2025, marking the worst performance since the pandemic. As a result, China accounted for only 13.7% of U.S. apparel imports in 2025, down from 20.9% the previous year. China's market shares even dropped to 9.6% in December 2025, lower than Vietnam (23.5%), Bangladesh (10.0%), and CAFTA-DR (10.0%).

Meanwhile, continuing trends from the previous year, **U.S. apparel imports from several emerging sourcing bases in Asia experienced particularly rapid growth in 2025**, including Cambodia (up 27%),

Pakistan (up 10.8%), and Indonesia (up 9.7%). This result echoes industry studies, showing that **U.S. fashion companies have been intentionally sourcing more from emerging sourcing destinations in Asia beyond the conventional top three** (i.e., China, Vietnam, and Bangladesh) to mitigate the tariff impacts and market uncertainty.

**Top Sources of US Apparel Imports in 2025 (by Value)**

2025 Rank	Country	Market share in 2024	Market share in 2025	Import growth in 2025
1	Vietnam	18.9%	21.5%	11.8%
2	China	20.9%	13.7%	-35.6%
3	Bangladesh	9.3%	10.5%	11.7%
4	India	5.9%	6.4%	5.5%
5	Cambodia	4.8%	6.2%	27.0%
6	Indonesia	5.4%	6.0%	9.7%
7	Mexico	3.3%	3.3%	-0.8%
8	Pakistan	2.7%	3.1%	10.8%
9	Italy	2.5%	2.6%	2.4%
10	Honduras	2.9%	2.6%	-12.9%

Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

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

Additionally, while U.S. apparel imports from India increased by 5.5% in 2025, they remained behind those from many other Asian suppliers. The punitive tariffs of over 50% imposed on India’s products since mid-2025 prompted U.S. fashion companies to suspend sourcing from the country. As the two countries announced the conclusion of a bilateral “reciprocal” trade deal, leading to a significant tariff cut below 20%, some U.S. fashion companies might resume sourcing from the country. India’s more advanced vertical manufacturing capacity over many other developing countries in Asia, particularly for cotton apparel products, makes it a strategic alternative to sourcing from China.

**Pattern 11: As part of their sourcing diversification strategy, U.S. fashion companies have been actively exploring new sourcing options outside Asia, including South America, the Middle East, and Africa.**

To identify popular emerging apparel sourcing destinations for U.S. fashion companies, two criteria were applied: 1) the country accounted for at least a 1% market share in 2025 measured in value, meaning it had sufficient manufacturing and export capacity; 2) the growth rate of U.S. apparel imports from that country in 2024 and 2025 was both higher than the world average, implying U.S. fashion companies consistently expanded sourcing from there.

The results show that, for cotton apparel, seven countries met both criteria, and **nearly half were non-Asian countries**, including **Italy, Peru, and Egypt**. Similarly, for man-made fiber (MMF) apparel, eight countries met both criteria, and three were not Asian, including **Jordan, Egypt, and Kenya**. Nonetheless, these emerging sourcing destinations still accounted for much lower sourcing volumes than leading Asian suppliers such as Vietnam, and further investment is needed to strengthen their production capacity. **It is critical to monitor the extent to which the recent military conflict in the Middle East will negatively affect U.S. fashion companies’ sourcing from Jordan and Egypt**. Similarly, since the African

Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) was renewed for only one year through the end of 2025, uncertainty about the future of the trade preference program could discourage companies from increasing their sourcing in Sub-Saharan Africa.

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

Exporters	Market share in 2023	Market share in 2025 ▼	CAGR (2023-2025)
Vietnam	15.3%	17.8%	9.0%
India	9.2%	10.4%	7.2%
Cambodia	5.2%	6.6%	13.4%
Pakistan	5.0%	5.9%	9.5%
Italy	1.8%	1.8%	3.1%
Peru	1.5%	1.7%	5.4%
Egypt	1.4%	1.6%	6.3%

*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 2025; and 2) a growth rate of US cotton apparel imports from that country that exceeded the world average in both 2024 and 2025. "CAGR" refers to Compound Annual Growth Rate.*

Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

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

Exporters	Market share in 2023	Market share in 2025	CAGR (2023-2025)
Vietnam	22.2%	26.6%	7.9%
Indonesia	5.5%	6.7%	8.6%
Cambodia	3.6%	5.8%	24.3%
Jordan	3.3%	4.5%	14.6%
Sri Lanka	2.3%	2.8%	8.2%
Egypt	1.5%	1.9%	13.2%
Thailand	1.3%	1.7%	14.2%
Kenya	0.8%	1.2%	20.0%

*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 2025; and 2) a growth rate of US MMF apparel imports from that country that exceeded the world average in both 2024 and 2025. "CAGR" refers to Compound Annual Growth Rate.*

Table: Figure created by Dr. Sheng Lu • Source: OTEXA (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

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**Pattern 12: U.S. apparel sourcing from CAFTA-DR and USMCA members has not benefited much from the apparent near-shoring interest and the overall tariff advantages over Asian suppliers in 2025.**

Specifically, measured by value, U.S. apparel imports from CAFTA-DR (Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement) members decreased by 6.7% in 2025, worse than the world average of 1.7%. CAFTA-DR members collectively accounted for 9.3% of U.S. apparel imports in 2025, down from 9.8% in 2024. Likewise, U.S. apparel imports from Mexico and Canada slightly decreased by 0.4% in 2025, better than the world average but still showing no growth in absolute terms.

It is interesting to note that while CAFTA-DR and USMCA members are perceived as more competitive in making and exporting cotton apparel products, due to tariff advantages, U.S. fashion companies import more man-made fiber (MMF) apparel from the regions in 2025. The same trend applied to wool apparel imports from the USMCA, which grew by 11.6%. These results suggest that if the tariff gap between U.S. apparel imports from CAFTA-DR and USMCA members and those from Asian countries continues in 2026, it may further incentivize U.S. fashion companies to explore additional MMF apparel sourcing opportunities in the Western Hemisphere. This incentive could be reinforced by the fact that, since February 2026, apparel imports from many Asian suppliers have been subject to the new Section 122 tariffs, while qualifying apparel products from CAFTA-DR and USMCA remain exempt. **It may also represent a historic opportunity to expand investment in MMF textile manufacturing in CAFTA-DR and USMCA countries, thereby increasing regional production capacity and diversifying product offerings.**

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

CAFTA-DR	2015	2021	2024	2025	Import growth in 2025
All apparel	9.8%	10.6%	9.8%	9.3%	-6.7%
Cotton apparel	11.4%	12.4%	12.5%	11.1%	-10.8%
MMF apparel	9.0%	9.6%	8.3%	8.6%	-0.6%
Wool apparel	2.9%	1.5%	1.8%	1.6%	-11.5%
<b>USMCA</b>					
All apparel	4.9%	4.1%	3.9%	4.0%	-0.4%
Cotton apparel	5.5%	4.5%	4.3%	4.2%	-2.0%
MMF apparel	4.0%	3.4%	3.5%	3.6%	-0.5%
Wool apparel	8.7%	9.0%	7.5%	8.3%	11.6%

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 (2026) • Created with Datawrapper

[https://www.datawrapper.de/\\_/82Ccr/](https://www.datawrapper.de/_/82Ccr/)

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