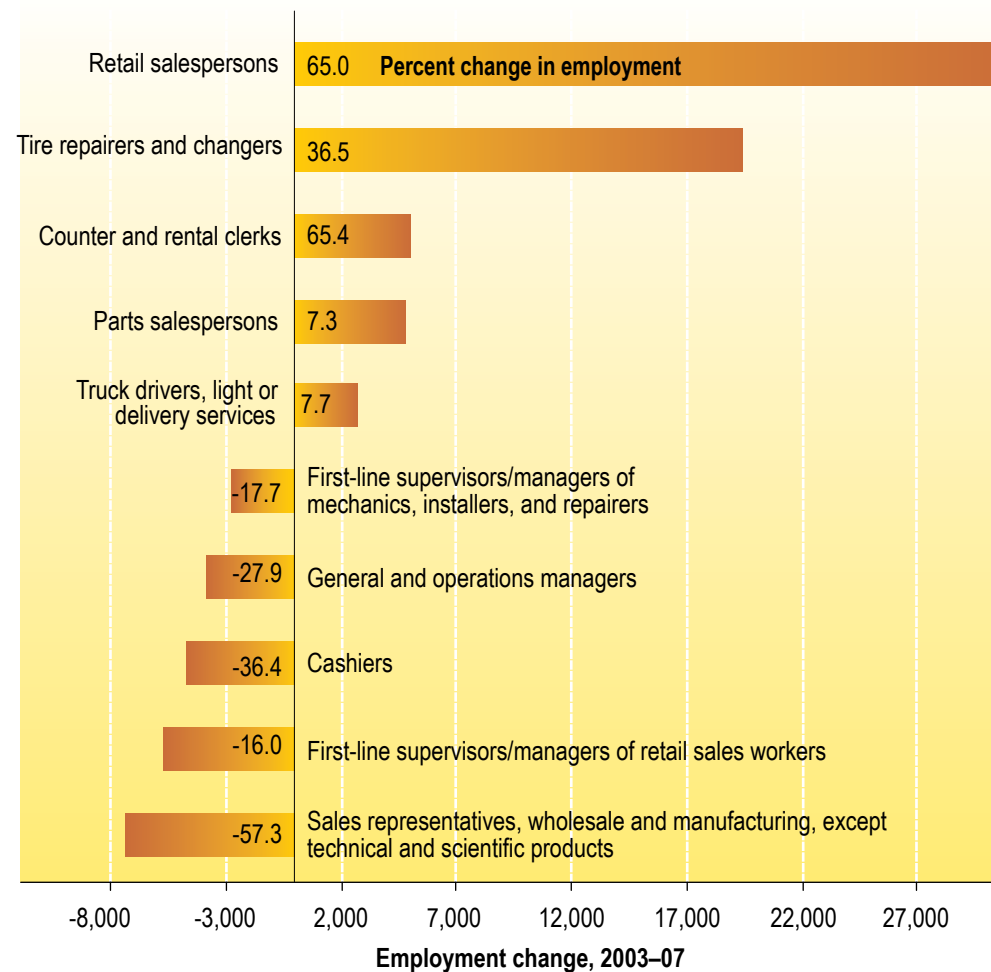


FIGURE 29

- Automobile dealers added many more transportation and material moving occupations (16,820) than did automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores (2,870). These included drivers/sales workers, heavy and tractor-trailer truck drivers, taxi drivers and chauffeurs, and parking lot attendants.
- Employment grew by 13,260 among installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (particularly tire repairers and changers) in automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores, while employment declined by 20,390 among these occupations (particularly automotive body and related repairers) in automobile dealers. Changes in the employment in these labor-intensive occupations might partially explain the productivity changes in these industries.

Occupations with the largest employment changes in automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores, 2003–07



Productivity in the automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores industry declined by 3 percent from 2003 to 2007. Total labor hours in this industry increased by 6 percent over this same time period.

Source of labor productivity data: Division of Industry Productivity Studies, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics