

Report on the MLA *Job Information List*, 2012–13

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IN 2012–13, after inching higher each of the past two years, the number of jobs advertised in the MLA *Job Information List* (*JIL*) fell by 93 (7.5%) in the English edition and by 26 (2.3%) in foreign language edition. This past year the *JIL*'s English edition announced 1,142 jobs, compared with 1,235 in 2011–12, 1,190 in 2010–11, and 1,100 in 2009–10, the recent trough year. The foreign language edition announced 1,102 jobs, compared with 1,128 in 2011–12, 1,095 in 2010–11, and 1,022 in 2009–10. **Figure 1** shows the trend lines in the number of jobs across the thirty-eight years from 1975–76 to 2012–13. The 1,142 positions advertised this past year in the *JIL*'s English edition stands 684 (37.5%) below the 2007–08 peak of 1,826; the 1,102 jobs advertised in the foreign language edition stands 578 (34.4%) below the 2007–08 peak of 1,680. The levels today are similar to those of the trough years in the mid-1990s.

Since 2000–01, the office has tracked the number and characteristics of the ads departments place each year (as distinct from the number of jobs the ads announce). As shown in **figure 2**, the 2012–13 English edition contained 1,011 ads from 642 departments in 533 separate institutions. **Figure 3** shows the equivalent information for the foreign language edition, which in 2012–13 contained 1,022 ads from 659 departments in 439 separate institutions. Although there were eleven more ads in the foreign language edition than in the English edition this past year, the ads in the English edition announced 40 more jobs. As can be seen in figures 2 and 3, the number of ads, and of departments and institutions placing them, remain substantially below their 2007–08 levels.¹

The number of ads classified as tenure-track also declined slightly in 2012–13, by 44 (5.8%) in the English edition and by 27 (4.8%) in the foreign language edition, compared with the numbers in 2011–12 (**fig. 4** and **fig. 5**). Despite this year's decline, the number of ads tagged "tenure-track" remains 85 (13.5%) above the number in 2009–10 for English and 94 (21.0%) above the number in 2009–10 for foreign languages. As a percentage of all ads, the share classified as tenure-track remained close to 70.0% of the English edition (70.5%) but fell to 53.0% of the foreign language edition (compared with 55.3% in 2011–12). Before 2009–10, between 75% and 80% of ads in English and between 60% and 65% of ads in foreign languages were consistently tagged "tenure-track." This year's percentages of ads that were marked "tenure-track" fall midway between the established norm and the 2009–10 low. Ads tagged "non-tenure-track" accounted for 44.0% of all ads placed in the foreign language edition in 2012–13, the highest on record since 2004–05.

Once again this year, most positions were announced later in the academic year. For the fourth year in a row, and the fourth time in the thirty-eight-year history of the *JIL* counts, more jobs were advertised in the February, April, and Summer issues than in the October and December issues—50.4% of jobs in the English edition

and 55.4% of jobs in the foreign language edition. **Figure 6** (English edition) and **figure 7** (foreign language edition) show the number of jobs advertised in each of the five seasonal issues; **figure 8** and **figure 9** show the percentage share each seasonal issue claimed. The 311 jobs in the 2012 October English list represent just over one-fourth of the year's total (27.2%), while the 273 jobs in the 2012 October foreign language list represent just under one-fourth (24.8%). Over a decade ago, in 2001–02, the October issues carried half or more of the annual total. In part, the notable decline in the year's percentage of ads appearing in the October issues reflects changes connected with the *JIL*'s moving online, where it is updated weekly and the deadlines for placing an ad in the printed issues no longer delay publication of a listing. In addition, the economic recession has clearly amplified the trend toward a greater portion of the year's total appearing in December and later issues.

Virtually all positions announced in the *JIL* are full-time, and the *JIL* thus affords no insight into the scale of departments' hiring of part-time faculty members. The number of ads tagged as openings for full-time tenure-track assistant professors and non-tenure-track instructors does serve as a valuable barometer of trends in opportunities for full-time, entry-level academic employment in four-year institutions available to new and recent graduates of PhD programs. (Few two-year colleges elect to use the *JIL* to advertise openings on their faculties.) This year the small decreases from 2011–12 in the number of ads tagged for both “tenure-track” and “assistant professor” paralleled the overall decrease since 2007–08 in the number of ads and of positions advertised, but the percentage of ads tagged “tenure-track” and “assistant professor” held steady. In English, 513 (50.7%) of all 1,011 ads were tagged for both “tenure-track” and “assistant professor”; an additional 98 (9.7%) were tagged as “tenure-track,” “assistant professor,” and some other rank. In foreign languages, 393 (38.5%) of all 1,022 ads were tagged for both “tenure-track” and “assistant professor”; an additional 69 (6.8%) were tagged as “tenure-track,” “assistant professor,” and some other rank. **Figure 10** and **figure 11** show the modest growth in the number of ads for tenure-track assistant professors over the two years 2010–11 and 2011–12, as well as the dramatic decline that occurred after 2007–08.

Table 1 and **table 2** show in more detail how departments have tagged their ads using the four index terms for rank—instructor, assistant professor, associate professor, and professor—across the thirteen years from 2000–01 to 2012–13. Ads tagged “assistant professor” predominate consistently in both editions across the thirteen years for which these data are available, making up about 60%–65% of all ads in the English edition and about 50%–60% of all ads in the foreign language edition. The increase in the percentage of ads tagged “instructor” since 2000–01, especially in the foreign language edition, is notable. Ads for instructor positions now make up over a fifth of all ads in the foreign language edition.

Table 3 and **table 4** show detail for how departments have used the search terms for field specialization to tag ads across the thirteen years 2000–01 to 2012–13. The percentage values represent the percentage of ads tagged using any given search term. Because departments use multiple search terms for each ad, the percentage values sum to a total far greater than 100% of each year's total number of ads. The percentage values show considerable stability across the thirteen-year period, compared

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with the fluctuation in the number of ads. Across the thirteen years, roughly 30% of ads have consistently been indexed for composition and rhetoric, British literature, and American literature (including African American literature). Ads tagged with the index term “technology and digital media” represented 19.0% of ads in the English edition (up from 7.7% in 2003–04, when this option first appeared) and 10.2% of ads in the foreign language edition (up from 5.9% in 2003–04). Change is also evident in the tagging of ads in specific foreign languages, where the percentage of ads for Spanish has dropped since 2000–01 from close to 50.0% to 34.1% of the foreign language edition, whereas the percentage tagged for Chinese has grown since 2000–01 from under 3.0% to 7.9%. Also notable since 2000–01 is the doubling in the percentage of ads not assigned a specialization (“other fields of specialization”), from 16.6% to 33.9% of ads in the English edition and from 14.4% to 28.6% of ads in the foreign language edition, suggesting the need for some adjustment to the system of index terms the *JIL* offers departments when they place their ads.

Table 5 and table 6 show the number and percentage of ads placed in the English and foreign language editions of the *JIL*, respectively, by geographic region.² The Mid-East, Southeast, and Great Lakes regions consistently claim the largest shares of both the English and foreign language editions, followed by New England and the Far West. Ads for positions outside the United States and Canada have increased, growing since 2000–01 from about 2.0% to about 5.0% of the English edition and from about 1.0% to about 4.0% of the foreign language edition.

Notes

1. The number of jobs is always somewhat greater than the number of ads, since some ads announce more than one job.

2. Regional groupings of states are those used by the United States Department of Education in the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System, except that ads placed by the United States service academies have been counted in the pertinent state rather than placed in a separate category.

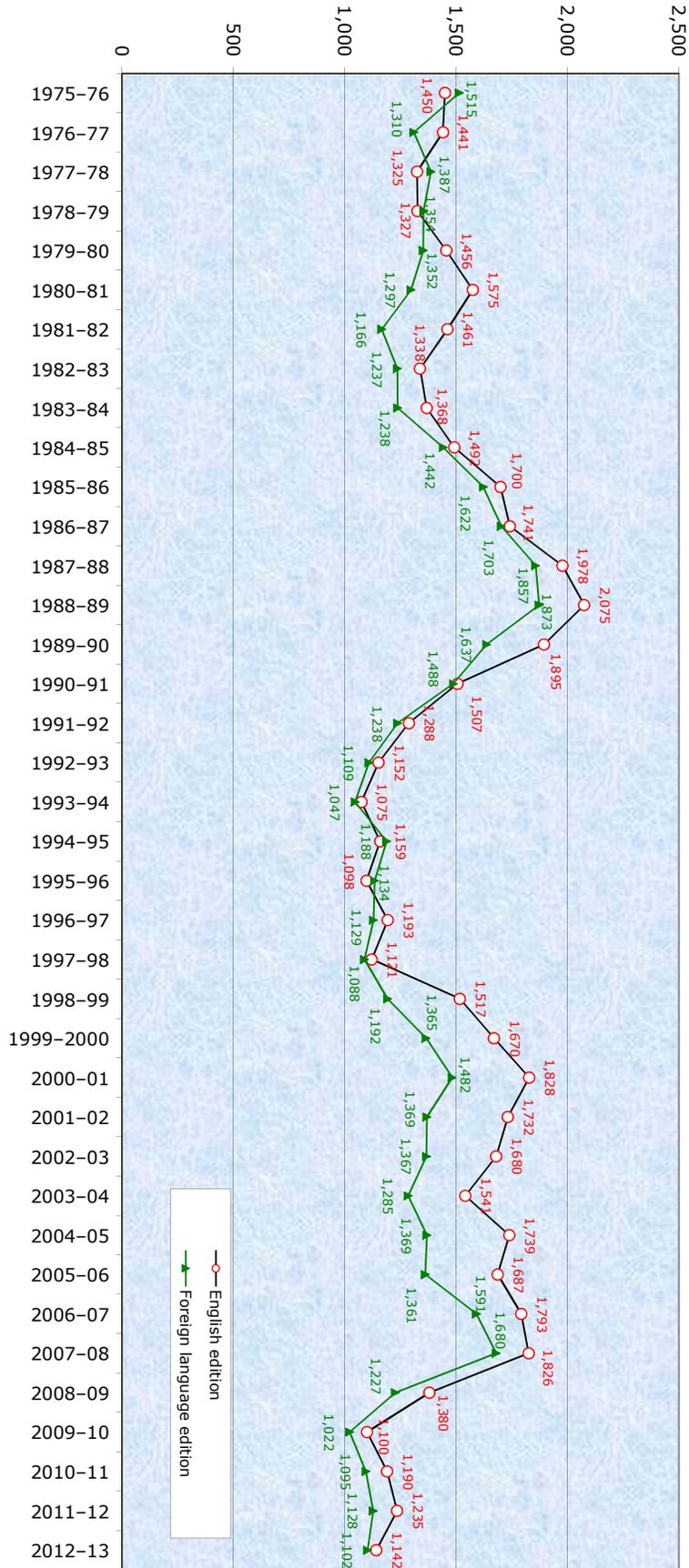


Fig. 1. Number of Jobs Advertised in the JIL, 1975-76 to 2012-13

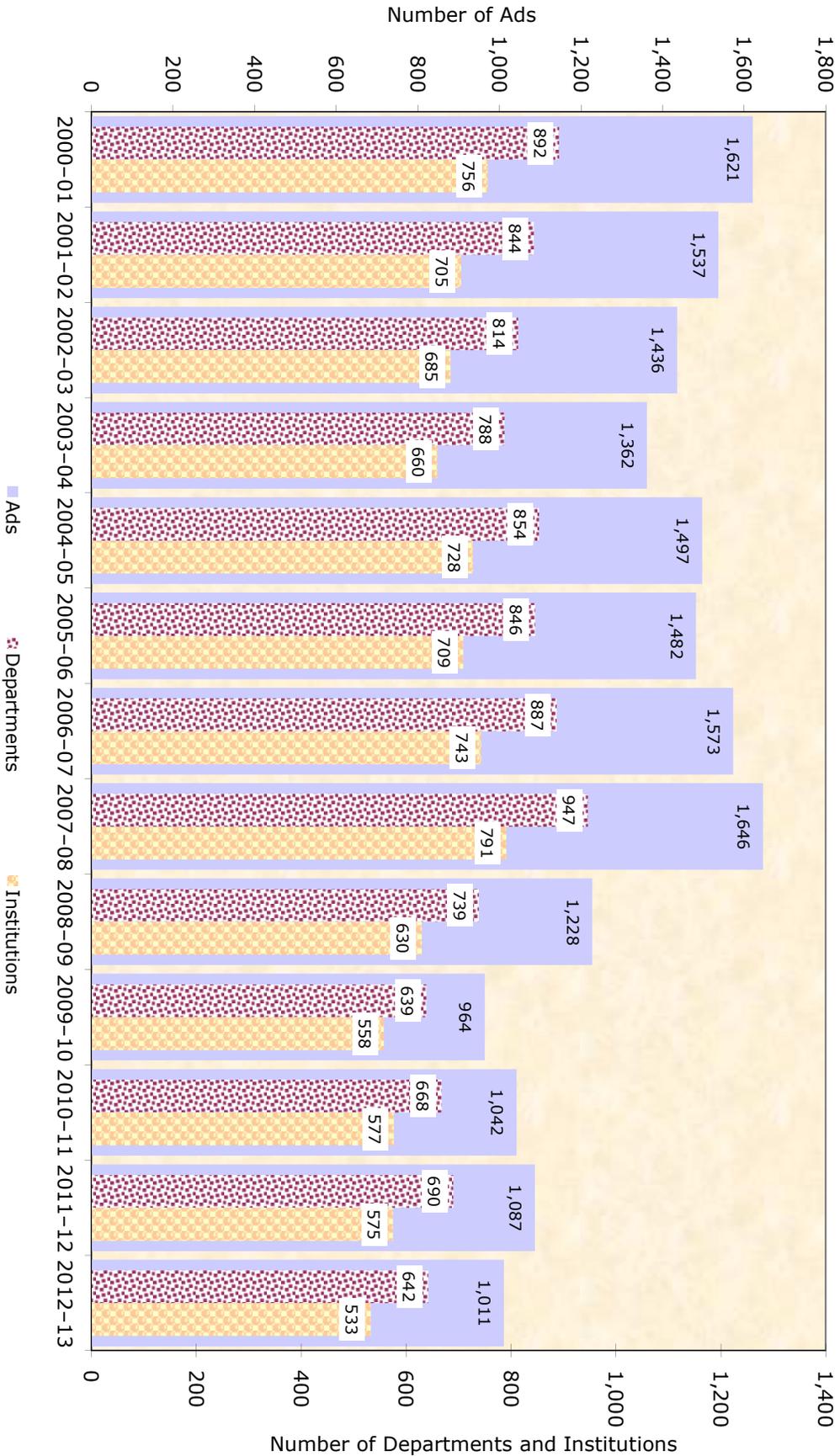


Fig. 2. Number of Ads Placed and the Number of Departments and Institutions Placing Ads in the English JIL, 2000-01 to 2012-13

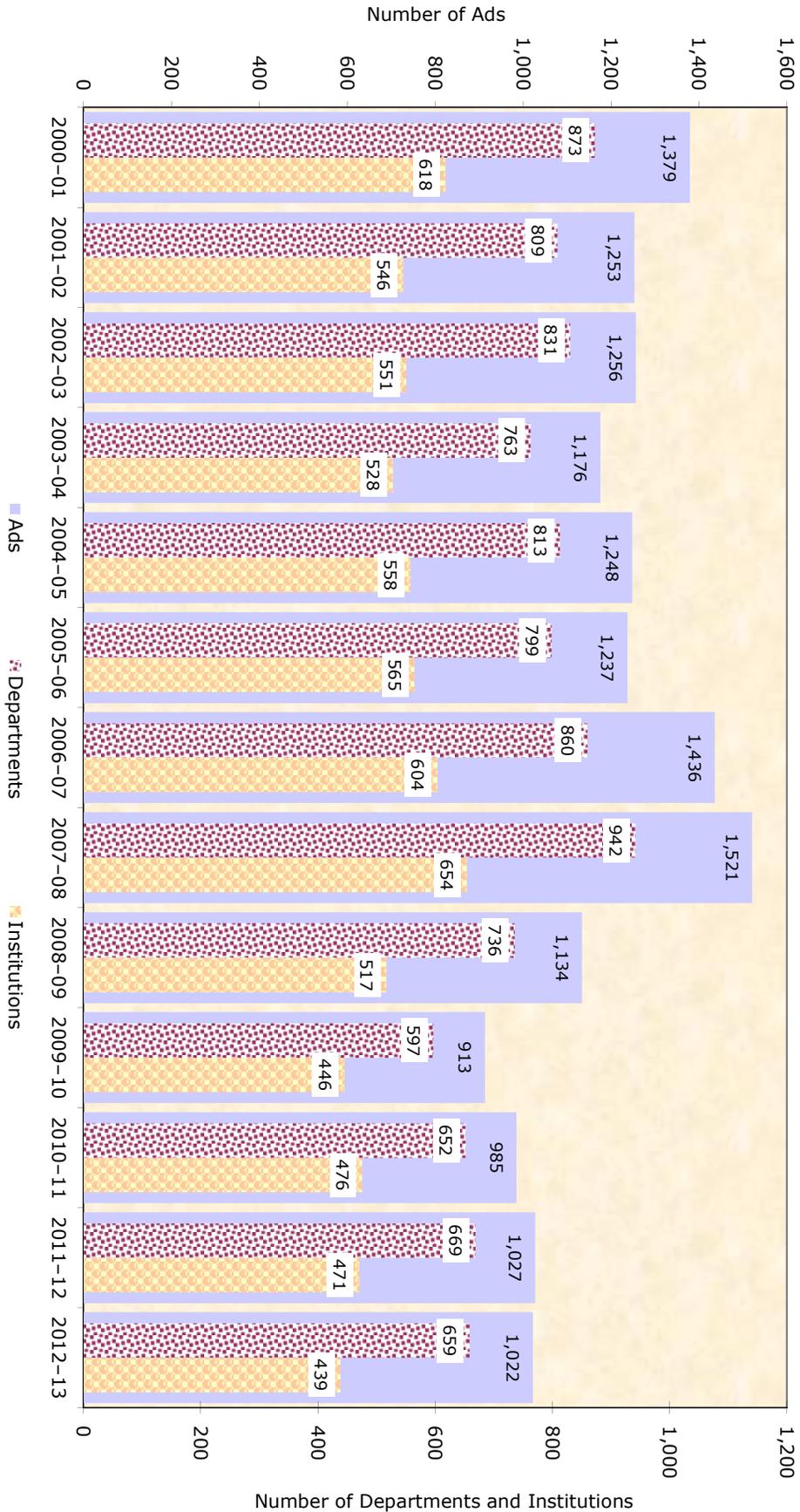


Fig. 3. Number of Ads Placed and the Number of Departments and Institutions Placing Ads in the Foreign Language *JIL*, 2000-01 to 2012-13

Fig. 4. Number and Percentage of Ads Indexed as Tenure-Track, Non-Tenure-Track, or with Tenure Status Not Specified in the English JIL, 2004–05 to 2012–13

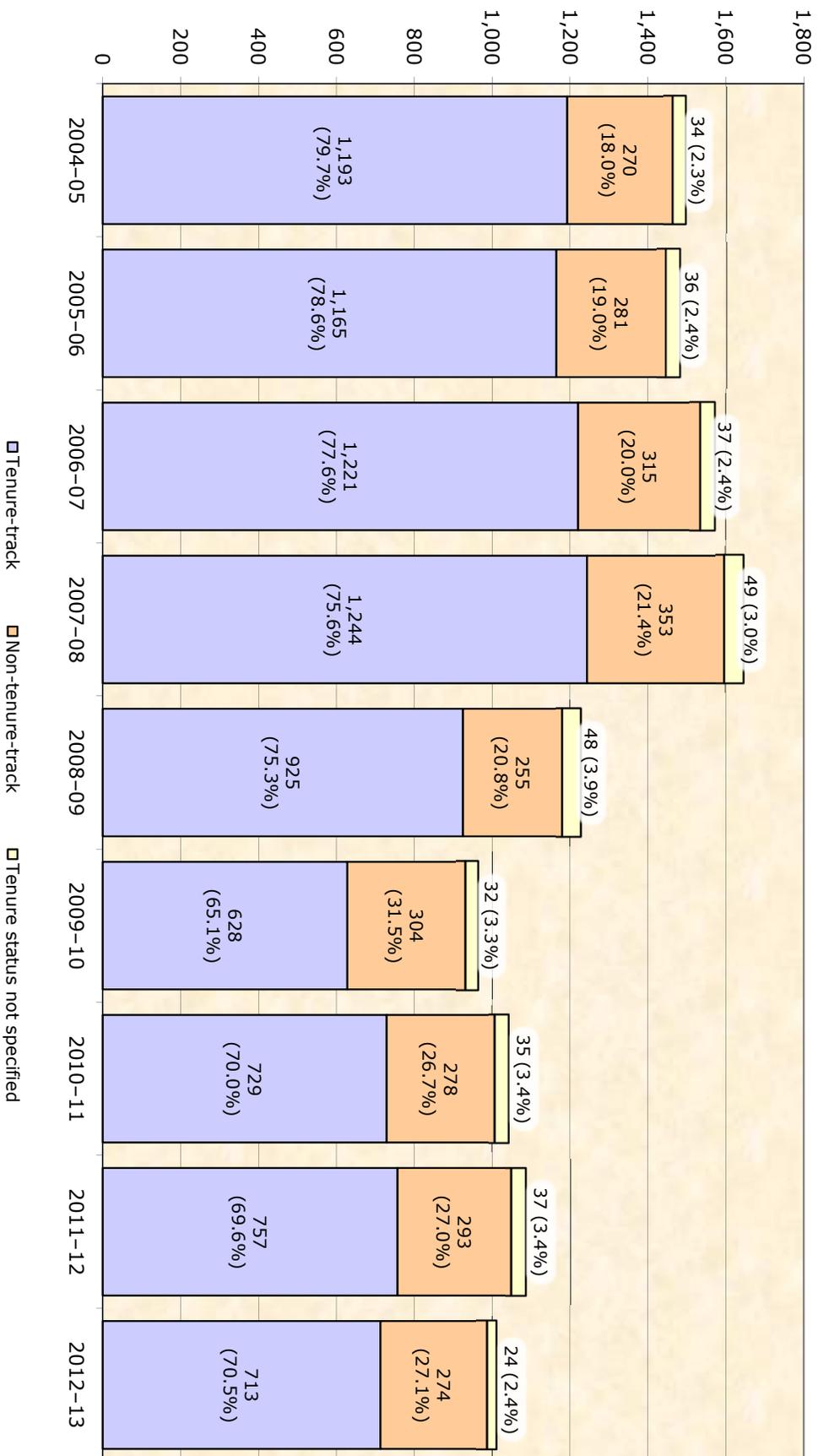
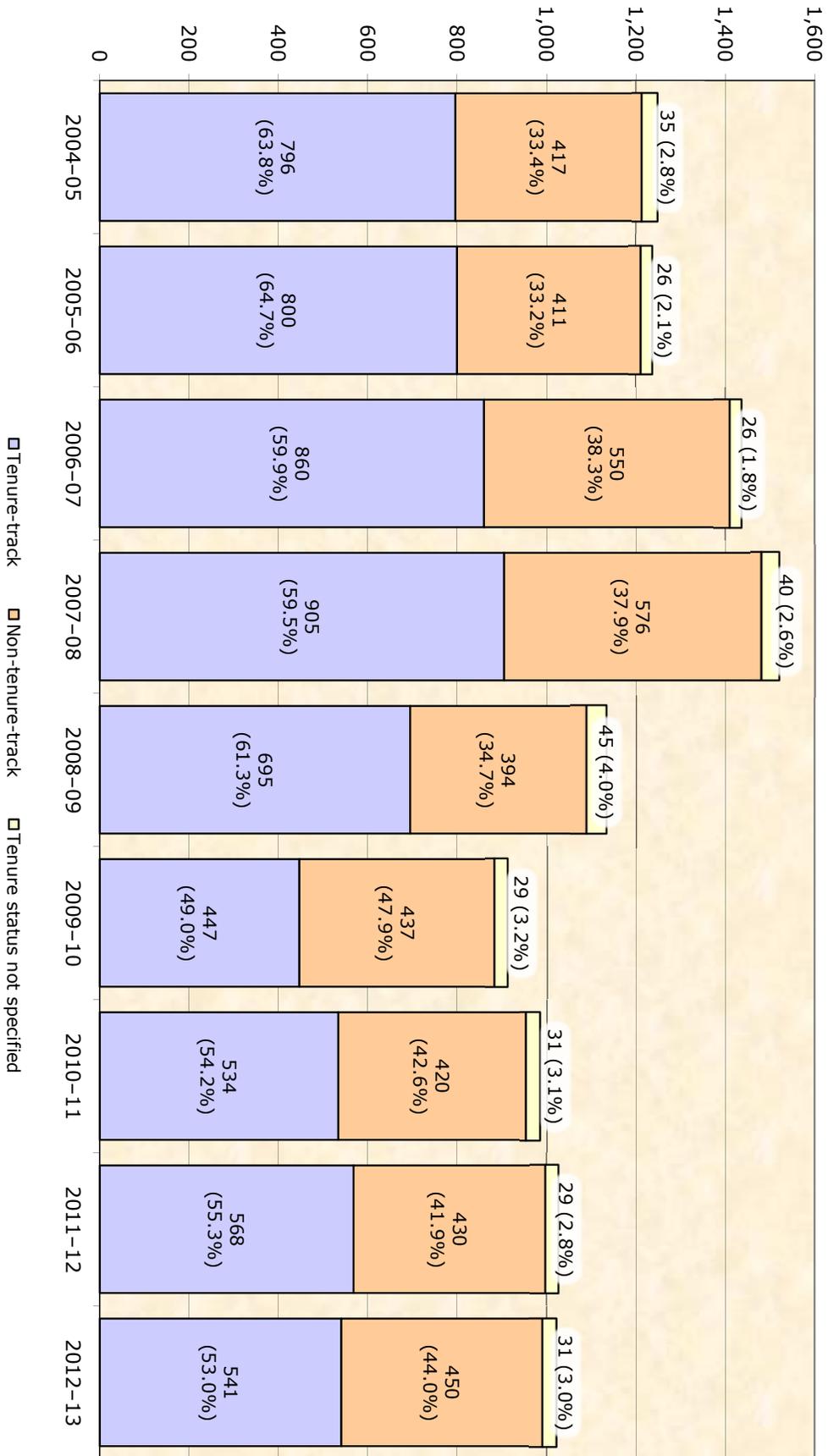


Fig. 5. Number and Percentage of Ads Indexed as Tenure-Track, Non-Tenure-Track, or with Tenure Status Not Specified in the Foreign Language *JIL*, 2004–05 to 2012–13



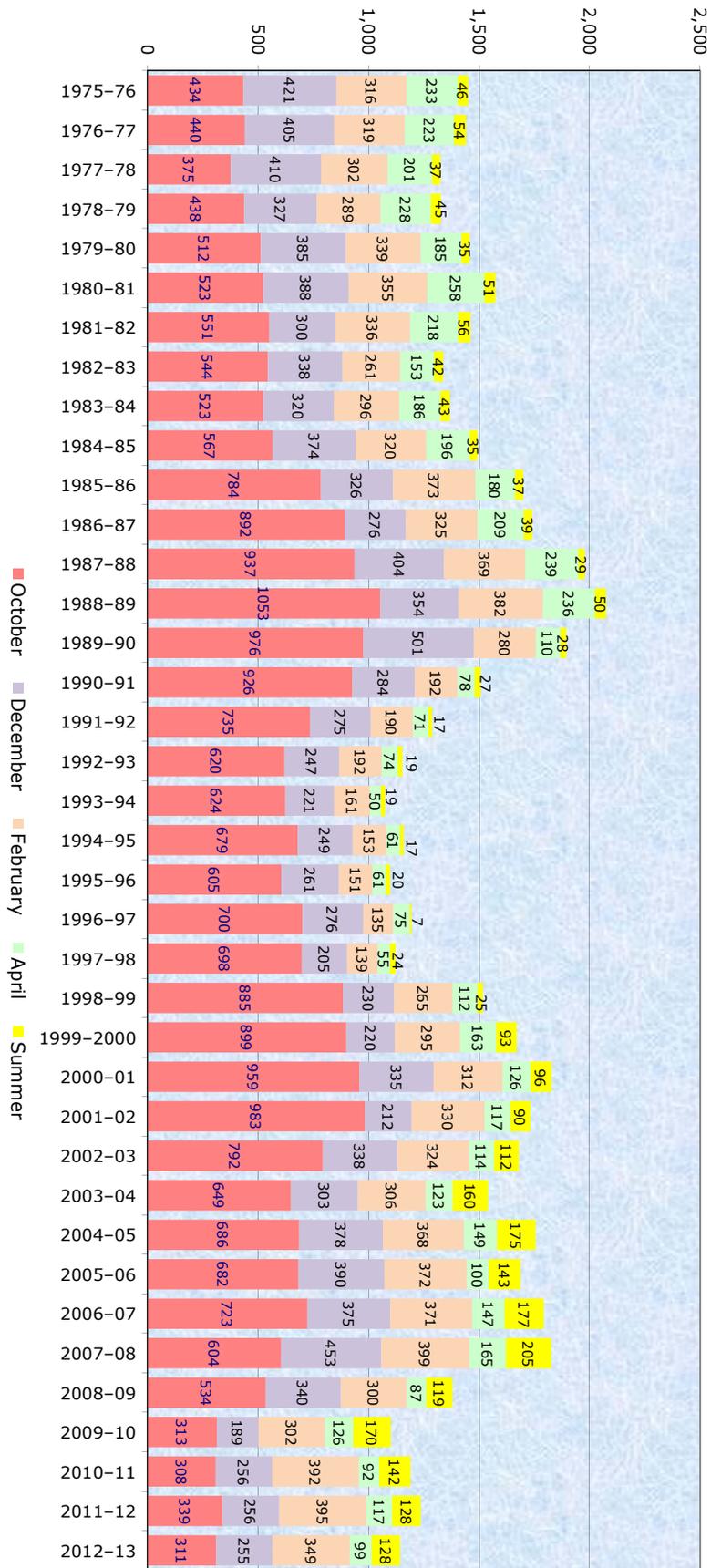


Fig. 6. Number of Positions Advertised in the Five Seasonal Issues of the English JIL, 1975-76 to 2012-13

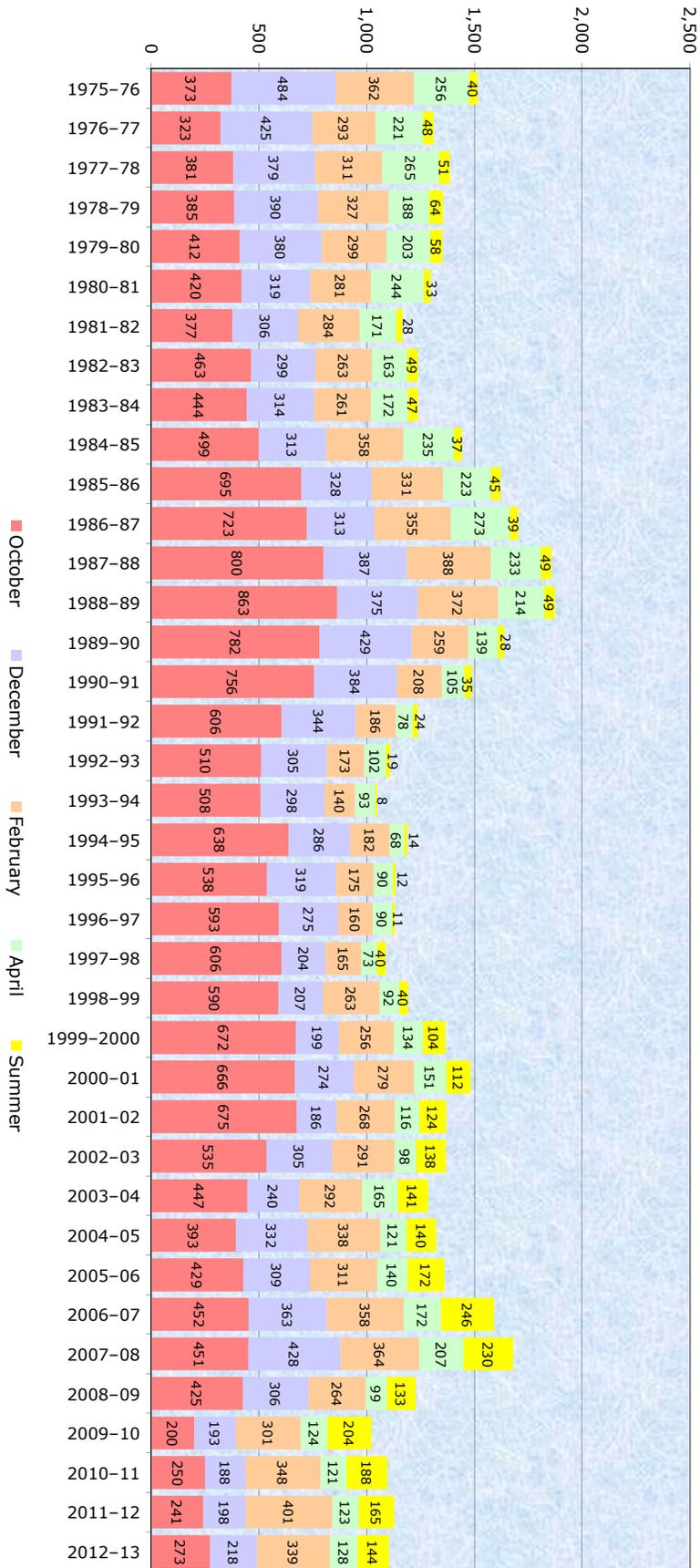


Fig. 7. Number of Positions Advertised in the Five Seasonal Issues of the Foreign Language Journal *JIL*, 1975-76 to 2012-13

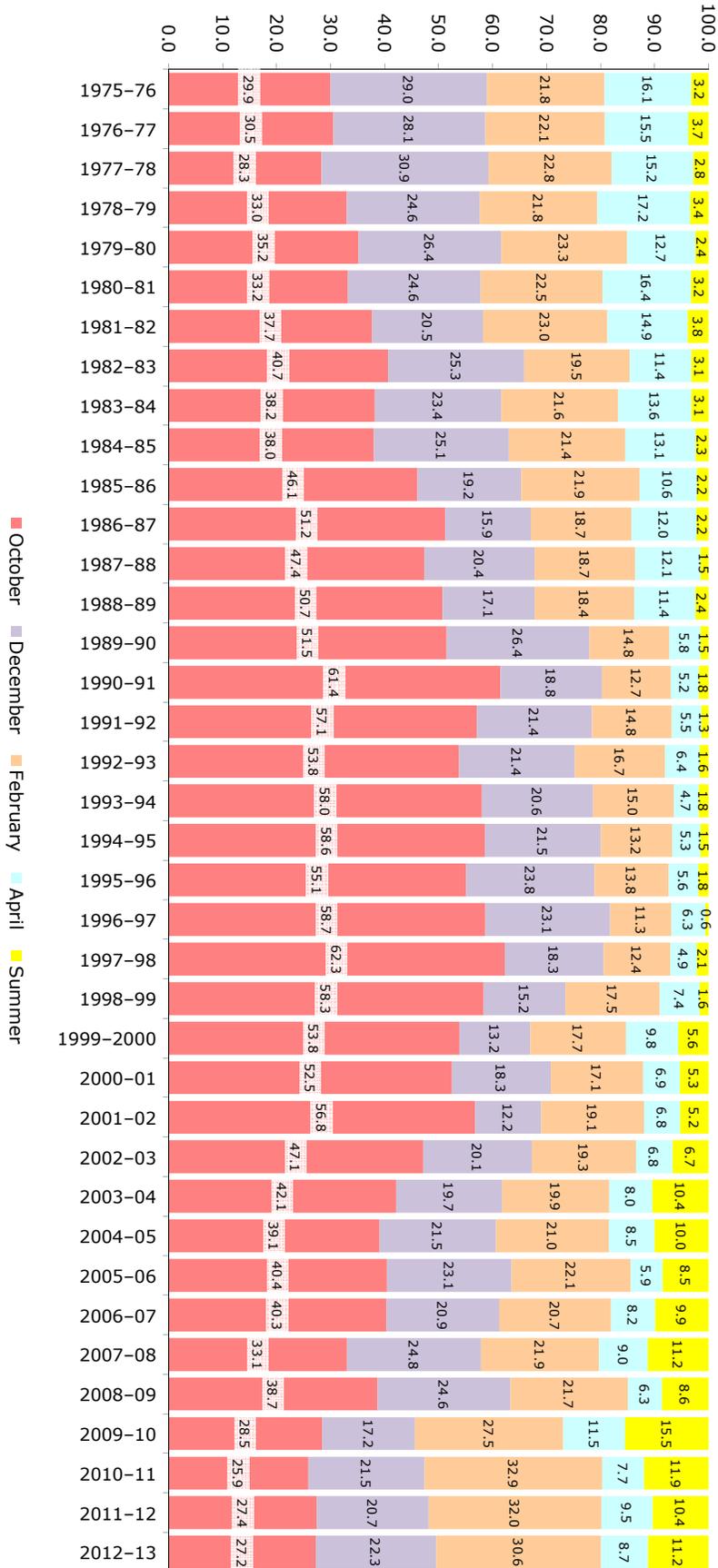


Fig. 8. Percentage of Positions Advertised in the Five Seasonal Issues of the English *JML*, 1975-76 to 2012-13

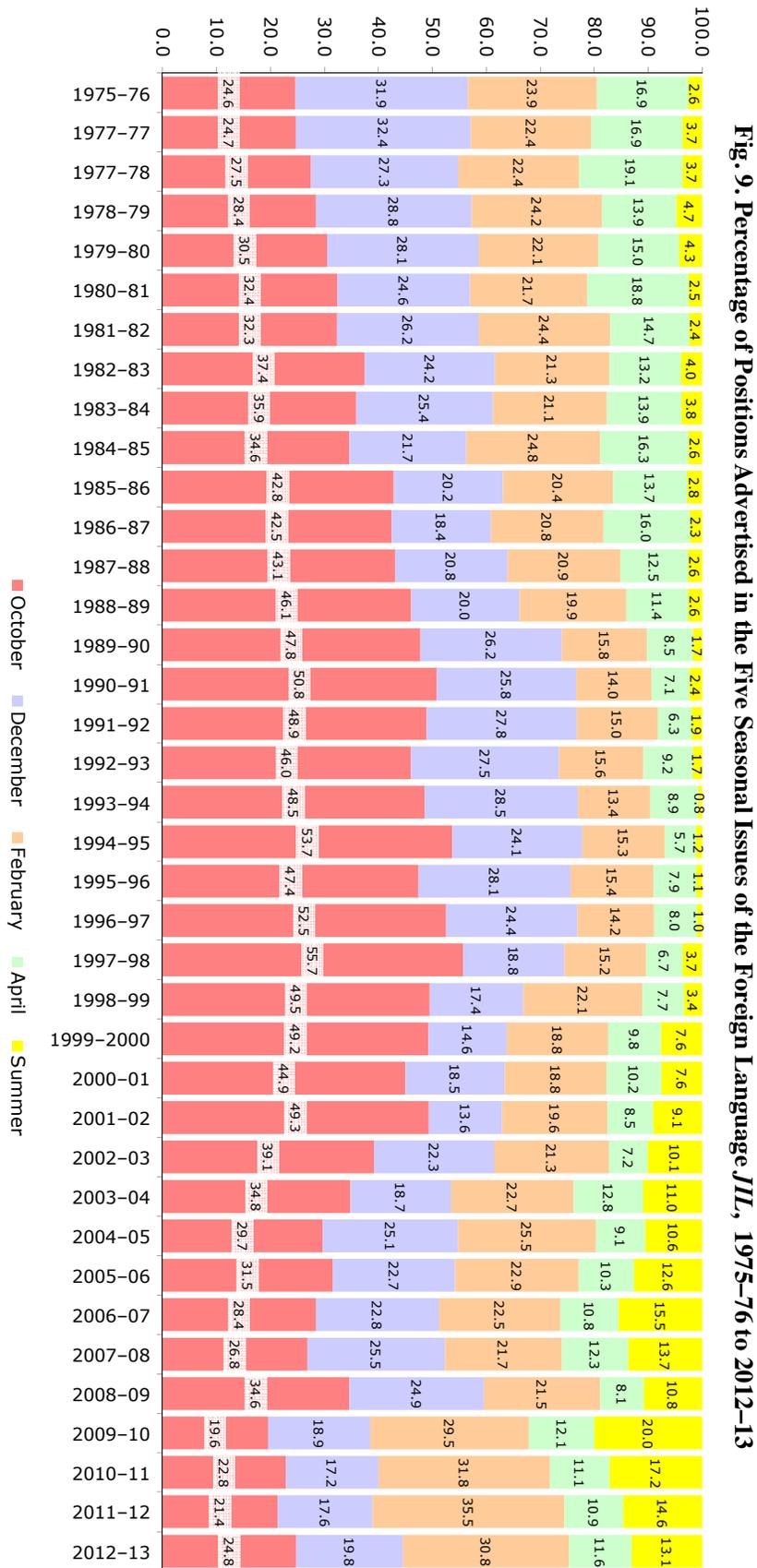


Fig. 10. Number and Percentage of Ads Indexed for Tenure Status and Rank in the English JIL, 2004-05 to 2012-13

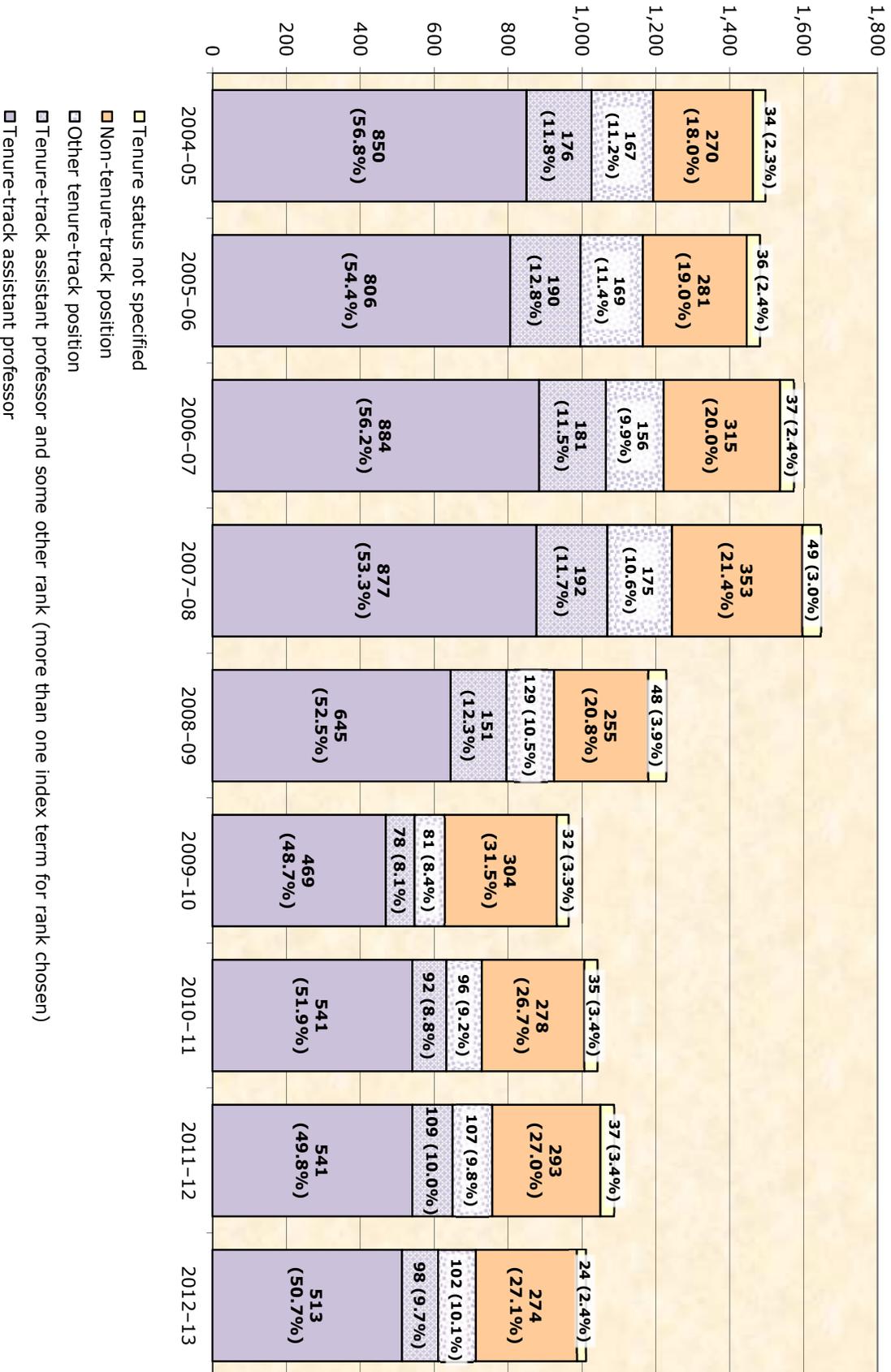


Fig. 11. Number and Percentage of Ads Indexed for Tenure Status and Rank in the Foreign Language *JIL*, 2004–05 to 2012–13

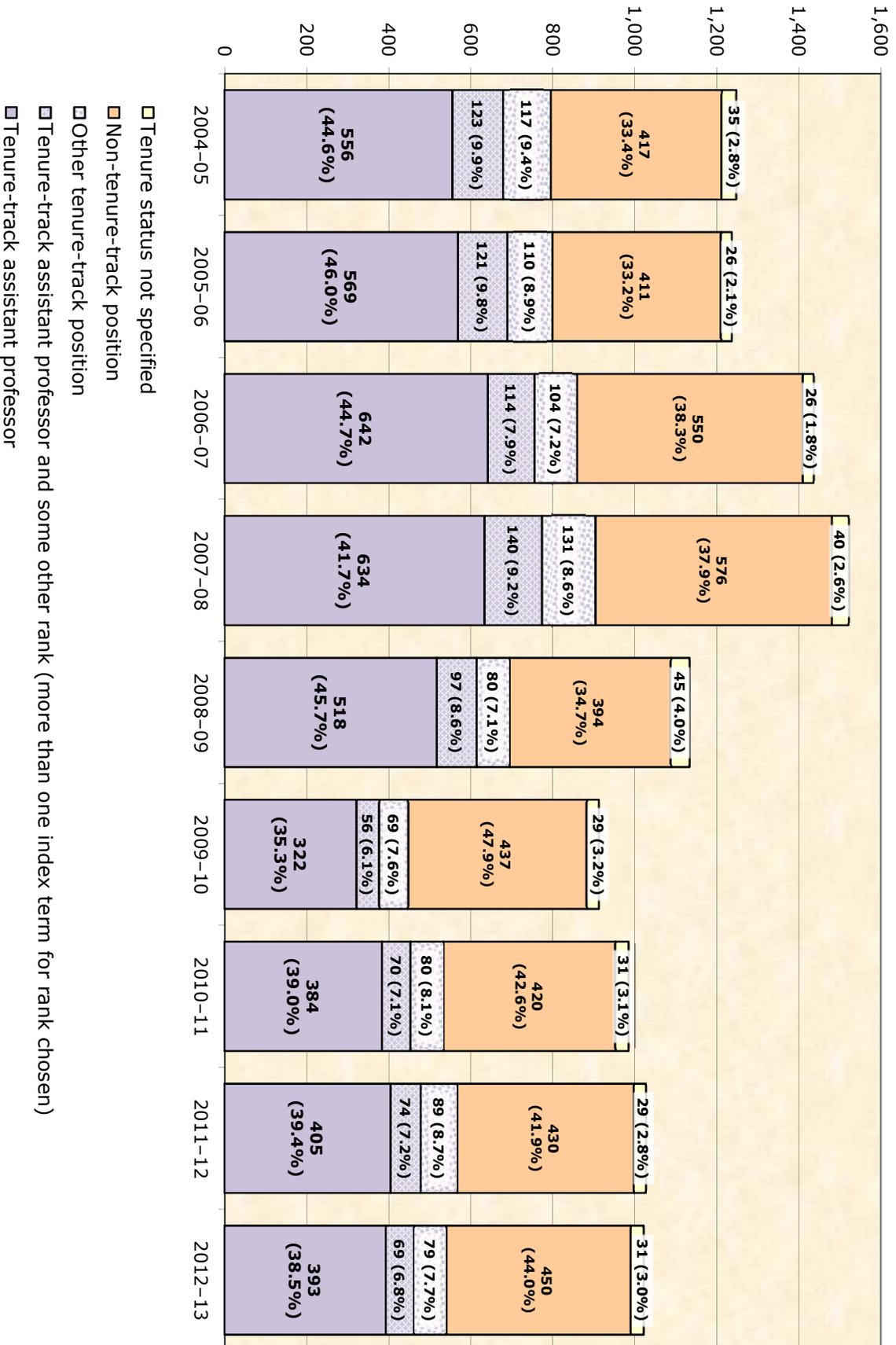


Table 1. Number and Percentage of Ads in the English J/IL Indexed for Various Ranks, 2000-01 to 2012-13

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assistant professor	1,025 63.2%	1,006 65.5%	963 67.1%	865 63.5%	966 63.9%	914 61.7%	1,005 63.9%	990 60.1%	714 58.1%	562 58.3%	643 61.7%	640 58.9%	608 60.1%
Instructor or assistant professor	44 2.7%	30 2.0%	36 2.5%	40 2.9%	35 2.3%	46 3.1%	37 2.4%	34 2.1%	18 1.5%	25 2.6%	27 2.6%	23 2.1%	11 1.1%
Assistant professor or associate professor	123 7.6%	105 6.8%	96 6.7%	122 9.0%	122 8.1%	121 8.2%	121 7.7%	125 7.6%	105 8.6%	49 5.1%	63 6.0%	90 8.3%	72 7.1%
Assistant professor, associate professor, or professor	64 3.9%	79 5.1%	52 3.6%	44 3.2%	53 3.5%	60 4.0%	53 3.4%	70 4.3%	55 4.5%	41 4.3%	24 2.3%	26 2.4%	31 3.1%
Other combinations including assistant professor	17 1.0%	10 0.7%	7 0.5%	8 0.6%	13 0.9%	13 0.9%	9 0.6%	12 0.7%	8 0.7%	9 0.9%	9 0.9%	8 0.7%	4 0.4%
Instructor	148 9.1%	123 8.0%	113 7.9%	103 7.6%	136 9.1%	125 8.4%	130 8.3%	178 10.8%	158 12.9%	157 16.3%	120 11.5%	138 12.7%	120 11.9%
Associate professor	17 1.0%	22 1.4%	17 1.2%	30 2.2%	21 1.4%	24 1.6%	27 1.7%	28 1.7%	17 1.4%	10 1.0%	19 1.8%	17 1.6%	19 1.9%
Associate professor or professor	62 3.8%	65 4.2%	50 3.5%	40 2.9%	62 4.1%	51 3.4%	77 4.9%	71 4.3%	45 3.7%	28 2.9%	28 2.7%	31 2.9%	47 4.6%
Professor	46 2.8%	39 2.5%	42 2.9%	55 4.0%	42 2.8%	61 4.1%	40 2.5%	54 3.3%	38 3.1%	23 2.4%	31 3.0%	39 3.6%	28 2.8%
Other combinations not including assistant professor	1 0.1%	1 0.1%	0 0.0%	1 0.1%	2 0.1%	3 0.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 0.3%	0 0.0%	1 0.1%	1 0.1%
Rank not specified or not relevant	74 4.6%	57 3.7%	60 4.2%	54 4.0%	55 3.7%	64 4.3%	74 4.7%	84 5.1%	70 5.7%	57 5.9%	78 7.5%	74 6.8%	70 6.9%
Total	1,621 100.0%	1,537 100.0%	1,436 100.0%	1,362 100.0%	1,497 100.0%	1,482 100.0%	1,573 100.0%	1,646 100.0%	1,228 100.0%	964 100.0%	1,042 100.0%	1,087 100.0%	1,011 100.0%

Note

These counts include ads marked "C" (search canceled).

Table 2. Number and Percentage of Ads in the Foreign Language J/L Indexed for Various Ranks, 2000-01 to 2012-13

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Assistant professor	791	739	765	667	689	686	791	779	635	452	503	509	535
	57.4%	59.0%	60.9%	56.7%	55.2%	55.5%	55.1%	51.2%	56.0%	49.5%	51.1%	49.6%	52.3%
Instructor or assistant professor	93	71	54	75	72	69	65	69	52	46	53	53	48
	6.7%	5.7%	4.3%	6.4%	5.8%	5.6%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	5.0%	5.4%	5.2%	4.7%
Assistant professor or associate professor	65	62	76	65	76	61	73	86	64	36	53	52	41
	4.7%	4.9%	6.1%	5.5%	6.1%	4.9%	5.1%	5.7%	5.6%	3.9%	5.4%	5.1%	4.0%
Assistant professor, associate professor, or professor	42	47	34	30	42	49	42	58	36	26	11	26	28
	3.0%	3.8%	2.7%	2.6%	3.4%	4.0%	2.9%	3.8%	3.2%	2.8%	1.1%	2.5%	2.7%
Other combinations including assistant professor	17	8	10	7	8	9	12	17	8	8	8	4	6
	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.6%
Instructor	201	183	171	192	210	219	301	320	194	220	218	251	233
	14.6%	14.6%	13.6%	16.3%	16.8%	17.7%	21.0%	21.0%	17.1%	24.1%	22.1%	24.4%	22.8%
Associate professor	20	11	8	11	15	17	14	24	16	13	7	13	12
	1.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	1.2%	1.4%	1.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%	0.7%	1.3%	1.2%
Associate professor or professor	49	45	50	48	56	50	49	43	34	26	32	21	28
	3.6%	3.6%	4.0%	4.1%	4.5%	4.0%	3.4%	2.8%	3.0%	2.8%	3.2%	2.0%	2.7%
Professor	33	31	27	26	29	34	29	43	26	26	28	40	32
	2.4%	2.5%	2.1%	2.2%	2.3%	2.7%	2.0%	2.8%	2.3%	2.8%	2.8%	3.9%	3.1%
Other combinations not including assistant professor	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	3	0	0	2
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Rank not specified or not relevant	68	56	61	54	51	43	59	80	67	57	72	58	57
	4.9%	4.5%	4.9%	4.6%	4.1%	3.5%	4.1%	5.3%	5.9%	6.2%	7.3%	5.6%	5.6%
Total	1,379	1,253	1,256	1,176	1,248	1,237	1,436	1,521	1,134	913	985	1,027	1,022
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note
These counts include ads marked "C" (search canceled).

Table 3. Percentage of Ads Published in the English JIL, 2000-01 to 2012-13, by Field Specialization Index Term

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Composition and rhetoric	30.8	32.0	29.0	29.4	32.3	29.6	29.1	32.1	30.7	33.0	31.4	31.6	28.9
Technical and business writing	11.5	10.0	9.9	8.5	10.4	9.9	8.2	8.2	7.6	10.3	9.4	8.5	12.0
Creative writing	14.2	15.4	12.6	12.7	12.7	13.6	14.6	14.9	12.0	10.1	9.9	11.8	12.1
British literature	30.8	29.5	28.6	28.0	24.2	24.6	28.2	28.7	30.2	30.3	30.1	30.8	28.4
American literature	27.0	23.7	24.0	24.4	20.8	21.0	24.0	22.1	23.0	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.0
Literature in English other than British or American	13.6	12.9	12.6	12.8	0.0	0.0	11.8	7.4	9.7	10.0	8.6	8.2	11.3
African American literature	12.6	10.4	10.9	10.9	8.8	9.4	10.3	8.0	8.6	7.4	8.9	6.3	9.7
Other minority literatures	14.2	11.8	12.3	11.7	8.2	9.9	11.2	7.7	9.0	7.1	9.2	7.8	8.2
Postcolonial literature	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	8.2	8.8	6.6	9.4	8.0	7.6	8.0	10.7
World literature	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.8	9.9	7.4	9.3	9.4	10.0	8.8	11.1
Comparative literature	13.8	14.9	18.0	17.2	11.6	12.8	14.1	15.6	16.4	19.0	24.5	19.7	25.5
Generalist	15.4	13.7	11.4	12.5	12.2	11.8	10.9	14.1	9.9	13.2	13.4	12.4	10.5
Criticism, theory					6.3	5.7	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.6	9.1	10.6	10.9
Cultural studies					9.9	12.0	11.1	11.8	12.1	10.6	14.0	13.2	15.1
Film				7.7	4.9	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.8	8.3	6.3	7.6
Technology and digital media					6.5	8.5	9.8	10.6	9.0	11.1	14.1	14.3	19.0
Interdisciplinary					10.4	11.0	10.5	10.9	10.4	10.8	13.1	14.9	17.2
English education	7.9	8.7	7.6	7.4	6.7	6.3	7.4	7.8	9.2	9.3	8.4	8.9	8.5
Linguistics and ESL	11.0	11.5	10.8	9.8	12.3	11.1	9.1	13.4	12.3	12.6	15.0	16.6	15.7
Other fields of specialization	16.6	20.0	23.7	24.2	6.0	14.7	19.8	21.4	22.2	25.3	27.4	25.7	33.9
Department chair and other administrative	9.0	9.5	7.2	9.9	13.1	14.0	8.3	8.9	8.9	7.6	7.4	8.9	9.0
Nonacademic	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.6
Spanish	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.5	3.6	3.5	2.5	4.3
Latin America	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.6
Portuguese	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
French	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.8	2.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	4.9
Francophone studies	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6
Italian	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2
German and Scandinavian	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.9	4.0
Russian and Slavic	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.6
Arabic	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.6	1.1
Hebrew	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6
Classical	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.5
Chinese	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0
Japanese	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1
Other languages	1.2	1.2	0.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.6	3.0	2.4	4.9
Number of ads (basis for percentages)	1,621	1,537	1,436	1,382	1,497	1,482	1,573	1,646	1,228	964	1,042	1,087	1,011

Notes

Departments may use multiple index terms to classify their ads; therefore the percentage of ads indexed for various field specialties adds up to a total greater than 100%.

The list of terms available for departments to index their ads has varied from year to year; blank cells indicate years when a given term was not available. In any given year, some 150 to 300 ads call for specializations in both English and foreign languages and appear in both the English and foreign language editors; both English and foreign language index terms are available to classify these ads.

Table 4. Percentage of Ads Published in the Foreign Language *JIL*, 2000-01 to 2012-13, by Field Specialization Index Term

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Spanish	47.9	49.6	45.8	45.7	46.6	45.4	42.8	43.7	42.9	43.0	42.3	35.9	34.1
Latin America	13.1	12.9	13.5	12.5	13.9	12.9	11.6	11.8	12.2	13.3	9.8	10.5	10.4
Portuguese	2.0	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.6
French	17.8	17.2	17.8	16.3	19.6	16.8	17.8	16.5	16.8	18.6	19.0	17.4	22.1
Francophone studies	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.0	5.0	4.0	5.2	4.8	5.7	5.5	4.6	4.9	7.4
Italian	6.7	5.2	6.7	6.5	7.1	5.8	7.4	6.6	7.0	5.9	6.4	5.8	6.3
German and Scandinavian	11.0	11.7	9.6	11.7	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.8	11.5	11.6	11.3	11.7	13.7
Russian and Slavic	3.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.0	3.8	2.1	2.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	3.3	5.1
Arabic	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.3	4.6	5.0	3.9	5.3	5.5	7.3	4.7	5.2
Chinese	2.9	4.2	4.5	2.6	2.6	4.3	7.5	6.0	7.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.9
Japanese	3.0	3.9	3.0	2.6	3.2	4.0	3.8	2.6	3.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	5.1
Hebrew	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.1
Classical	1.2	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.3
Other languages	3.0	4.0	3.6	4.7	4.2	5.7	4.8	4.9	5.8	7.0	6.6	6.4	8.2
Linguistics and ESL	14.9	15.6	15.9	13.4	17.4	15.8	12.3	15.4	14.0	13.9	16.5	17.9	18.2
Comparative literature	12.4	13.7	19.7	18.4	12.4	15.8	13.4	16.5	16.9	17.1	22.2	19.2	25.9
World literature					2.6	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.2	4.1	4.2	5.8
Cultural studies					6.0	5.5	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.9	7.8	8.6	11.0
Postcolonial literature					1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.1	4.6
Criticism, theory					2.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	3.5	3.6	4.8	4.7	7.0
Film					1.7	1.6	1.5	3.2	2.8	3.1	4.2	3.1	3.5
Technology and digital media				5.9	4.6	4.4	4.9	5.7	4.1	4.4	7.8	7.6	10.2
Interdisciplinary					5.4	4.9	5.6	6.3	5.8	6.4	7.9	8.9	11.4
Generalist	19.1	20.1	18.2	13.1	11.1	10.9	7.1	6.0	6.5	6.0	5.9	5.6	8.5
Department chair and other administrative	5.4	5.6	5.1	7.7	10.4	9.1	7.5	7.6	7.0	6.2	7.0	7.7	7.6
American literature	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.6	1.9	2.0	2.5	4.1	4.8	4.1	5.5	7.6
African American literature	1.6	1.0	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.9
Other minority literatures	2.3	3.0	4.6	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.6	3.3	4.6
British literature	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.6	3.9	4.8	4.1	5.3	6.8
Literature in English other than British or American	1.7	2.6	3.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.6	4.0
Composition and rhetoric	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6
Technical and business writing	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.9
Creative writing	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.8	1.0
English education	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.7
Other fields of specialization	14.4	19.6	22.5	26.6	10.3	16.3	17.9	18.9	19.0	21.6	25.9	23.1	28.6
Nonacademic	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.4
Number of ads (basis for percentages)	1,379	1,253	1,256	1,176	1,248	1,237	1,436	1,521	1,134	913	985	1,027	1,022

Notes
 Departments may use multiple index terms to classify their ads; therefore the percentage of ads indexed for various field specialties adds up to a total greater than 100%.
 The list of terms available for departments to index their ads has varied from year to year; blank cells indicate years when a given term was not available.
 In any given year, some 150 to 300 ads call for specializations in both English and foreign languages and appear in both the English and foreign language editors; both English and foreign language index terms are available to classify these ads.

Table 5. Number and Percentage of Ads in the English JIL, 2000-01 to 2012-13, by Geographic Region

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
New England (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)	145 8.9%	107 7.0%	119 8.3%	131 9.6%	127 8.5%	117 7.9%	129 8.2%	125 7.6%	111 9.0%	94 9.8%	100 9.6%	86 7.9%	102 10.1%
Mid-East (DC, DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA)	311 19.2%	295 19.2%	299 20.8%	257 18.9%	319 21.3%	310 20.9%	295 18.8%	333 20.2%	238 19.4%	192 19.9%	197 18.9%	218 20.1%	211 20.9%
Great Lakes (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI)	278 17.1%	283 18.4%	250 17.4%	232 17.0%	269 18.0%	227 15.3%	247 15.7%	240 14.6%	180 14.7%	175 18.2%	160 15.4%	179 16.5%	163 16.1%
Southeast (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV)	304 18.8%	310 20.2%	259 18.0%	266 19.5%	293 19.6%	324 21.9%	362 23.0%	377 22.9%	233 19.0%	203 21.1%	211 20.2%	227 20.9%	201 19.9%
Plains (IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD)	112 6.9%	83 5.4%	90 6.3%	91 6.7%	101 6.7%	81 5.5%	98 6.2%	115 7.0%	78 6.4%	57 5.9%	64 6.1%	66 6.1%	66 6.5%
Rocky Mountain (CO, ID, MT, UT, WY)	55 3.4%	58 3.8%	42 2.9%	34 2.5%	38 2.5%	51 3.4%	45 2.9%	43 2.6%	33 2.7%	19 2.0%	28 2.7%	26 2.4%	29 2.9%
Southwest (AZ, NM, OK, TX)	125 7.7%	120 7.8%	94 6.5%	92 6.8%	107 7.1%	94 6.3%	102 6.5%	119 7.2%	114 9.3%	66 6.8%	71 6.8%	71 6.5%	71 7.0%
Far West (AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA)	208 12.8%	204 13.3%	189 13.2%	170 12.5%	164 11.0%	176 11.9%	193 12.3%	191 11.6%	147 12.0%	81 8.4%	132 12.7%	128 11.8%	95 9.4%
Outlying areas (AS, FM, GU, MH, MP, PR, PW, VI)	8 0.5%	6 0.4%	6 0.4%	3 0.2%	2 0.1%	4 0.3%	1 0.1%	4 0.2%	2 0.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Canada	32 2.0%	37 2.4%	44 3.1%	50 3.7%	46 3.1%	45 3.0%	45 2.9%	37 2.2%	29 2.4%	16 1.7%	21 2.0%	24 2.2%	23 2.3%
Outside the United States and Canada	35 2.2%	22 1.4%	36 2.5%	27 2.0%	27 1.8%	45 3.0%	42 2.7%	48 2.9%	50 4.1%	43 4.5%	49 4.7%	53 4.9%	50 4.9%
Unknown	8 0.5%	12 0.8%	8 0.6%	9 0.7%	4 0.3%	8 0.5%	14 0.9%	14 0.9%	13 1.1%	18 1.9%	9 0.9%	9 0.8%	0 0.0%
Total	1,621 100.0%	1,537 100.0%	1,436 100.0%	1,362 100.0%	1,497 100.0%	1,482 100.0%	1,573 100.0%	1,646 100.0%	1,228 100.0%	964 100.0%	1,042 100.0%	1,087 100.0%	1,011 100.0%

Table 6. Number and Percentage of Ads in the Foreign Language *JIL*, 2000-01 to 2012-13, by Geographic Region

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
New England (CT, MA, ME, NH, RI, VT)	133 9.6%	105 8.4%	132 10.5%	102 8.7%	116 9.3%	100 8.1%	146 10.2%	153 10.1%	117 10.3%	95 10.4%	106 10.8%	129 12.6%	118 11.5%
Mid-East (DC, DE, MD, NJ, NY, PA)	301 21.8%	292 23.3%	264 21.0%	224 19.0%	238 19.1%	223 18.0%	312 21.7%	313 20.6%	229 20.2%	214 23.4%	215 21.8%	211 20.5%	217 21.2%
Great Lakes (IL, IN, MI, OH, WI)	234 17.0%	188 15.0%	195 15.5%	209 17.8%	195 15.6%	219 17.7%	214 14.9%	216 14.2%	190 16.8%	151 16.5%	164 16.6%	166 16.2%	163 15.9%
Southeast (AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, WV)	242 17.5%	230 18.4%	240 19.1%	233 19.8%	257 20.6%	256 20.7%	294 20.5%	303 19.9%	211 18.6%	175 19.2%	212 21.5%	187 18.2%	204 20.0%
Plains (IA, KS, MN, MO, ND, NE, SD)	111 8.0%	95 7.6%	73 5.8%	81 6.9%	97 7.8%	104 8.4%	118 8.2%	113 7.4%	83 7.3%	55 6.0%	60 6.1%	57 5.6%	67 6.6%
Rocky Mountain (CO, ID, MT, UT, WY)	43 3.1%	35 2.8%	39 3.1%	28 2.4%	47 3.8%	54 4.4%	42 2.9%	40 2.6%	44 3.9%	22 2.4%	31 3.1%	27 2.6%	31 3.0%
Southwest (AZ, NM, OK, TX)	86 6.2%	76 6.1%	68 5.4%	78 6.6%	86 6.9%	61 4.9%	84 5.8%	105 6.9%	77 6.8%	65 7.1%	48 4.9%	60 5.8%	64 6.3%
Far West (AK, CA, HI, NV, OR, WA)	154 11.2%	172 13.7%	157 12.5%	158 13.4%	159 12.7%	145 11.7%	156 10.9%	181 11.9%	105 9.3%	70 7.7%	94 9.5%	114 11.1%	91 8.9%
Outlying areas (AS, FM, GU, MH, MP, PR, PW, VI)	13 0.9%	8 0.6%	7 0.6%	8 0.7%	6 0.5%	3 0.2%	5 0.3%	4 0.3%	5 0.4%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Canada	36 2.6%	33 2.6%	46 3.7%	37 3.1%	24 1.9%	43 3.5%	46 3.2%	41 2.7%	25 2.2%	25 2.7%	13 1.3%	28 2.7%	21 2.1%
Outside the United States and Canada	14 1.0%	12 1.0%	25 2.0%	11 0.9%	17 1.4%	20 1.6%	10 0.7%	38 2.5%	36 3.2%	29 3.2%	32 3.2%	42 4.1%	45 4.4%
Unknown	12 0.9%	7 0.6%	10 0.8%	7 0.6%	6 0.5%	9 0.7%	9 0.6%	14 0.9%	12 1.1%	12 1.3%	10 1.0%	6 0.6%	1 0.1%
Total	1,379 100.0%	1,253 100.0%	1,256 100.0%	1,176 100.0%	1,248 100.0%	1,237 100.0%	1,436 100.0%	1,521 100.0%	1,134 100.0%	913 100.0%	985 100.0%	1,027 100.0%	1,022 100.0%