Hire Ed: Job Market Dynamics for Tenure-Track Faculty Positions in Archaeology

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Abstract

Academic careers are frequently sought by archaeology graduate students. Job listing websites often serve as the first place for these students when seeking academic positions. We examined tenure-track job advertisements over the past decade to gain insights into the academic job market for archaeologists. Using data from the community-edited Academic Jobs Wiki for Archaeology, we examine changes in the academic job market over time. We studied the text of 449 job ads posted from 2013-2023. Our analysis focuses on shifts in archaeological topics and methods requested in job ads. We investigate whether the burden on applicants has changed over time: do institutions request more information and documents from applicants at the initial stages of application, compared to a decade ago? We also examine whether there is an increasing trend in job advertisements highlighting diversity and inclusivity, thereby encouraging a broader range of applicants. Additionally, we assess the influence of socio-political factors on the changing focus of research topics in the field. This research aims to assist current and future archaeology students and graduates in better understanding the job market and the requirements of employers, thereby aiding them in effectively preparing for their applications for positions in archaeology.

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# Introduction

The aim of this paper is to explore the demand-side of the academic job market for archaeologists in the United States. We had two aims: to determine if disciplinary trends can be discerned in the topical, geographic, and method foci of the positions advertised; and to investigate how the requirements for applicants have changed over time.

# Background

The academic job market is a source of uncertainty, especially for job seekers, as they look for ads that are well-matched to their niche of skills and experience that have taken years to cultivate and refine. Hiring committees also face uncertainty as they strive to equitably sift through sometimes hundreds of applicants in the hope of finding a candidate that meets all of their needs and helps to realise their visions of their program and the discipline. For many academics there is a perception that the last two to three decades have seen the job market become increasingly difficult for job seekers. In many fields it is common to hear that there are fewer jobs available relative to the number of PhD graduates, higher numbers of short-term temporary positions relative to secure tenure-track positions, and increasingly complex application requirements with specific statements (e.g. teaching, research, and diversity) that need to be tailed for each application, making the process of applying for jobs a full-time job of its own.

In anthropology in the US the number of doctoral anthropology graduates has increased by about 70% over the past 30 years, but the number of new faculty positions has not increased proportionally (Speakman et al., 2018). Among biological anthropologists, Passalacqua (2018) found a ratio of 0.81 PhDs to job academic advertisements per year, concluding that academic positions in biological anthropology are barely at sustainable levels. This echos findings from other fields, for example in biomedical sciences where there is one tenure-track position in the US for approximately every 6.3 PhD graduates (Ghaffarzadegan et al., 2015). PhD graduates who do not go directly into a tenure-track faculty position after graduation often go into a series of short-term appointments as part-time or limited contract instructors, also known as adjunct or contingent faculty. Rising numbers of contingent faculty has long been a concern in US higher education (Trevithick, 2010). Data from the American Association of University Professors’ 2021–22 faculty survey indicate that more than 60% of faculty positions in US universities were held by non-tenure track full time or part time contingent faculty members (Colby, 2022). Contingent faculty positions are precarious because they provide low or no health and retirement benefits, little or nothing in the way of professional development, and lower salaries relative to tenure-track positions. PhD graduates who have a sequence of short-term academic positions are often disadvantaged financially, due to low compensation combined with expensive frequent relocation, socially due to isolation from family and community, and professionally due to being ineligible for many decision-making roles at the universities they work at (Platzer and Allison, 2018).

Studies of who holds tenure-track faculty positions in archaeology at US universities, shows that success in job applications is strongly determined by where applicants get their PhD from. Data from the 2014–2015 AnthroGuide publication of the American Anthropological Association shows that just ten out of over 100 US graduate programs produced over 30% of the graduates hired into tenure-track faculty positions (Speakman et al., 2018). Similarly, a network analysis of 1,918 faculty holding tenured or tenure-track positions at PhD-granting anthropology programs in the US in 2015 (including 506 archaeologists) found that the just fifteen graduate programs produced 52.8 percent of tenured and tenure-track positions (Kawa et al., 2019). This network analysis further found that programs with large endowments and with faculty who hold prestigious awards and are widely cited by other scholars produce the majority of tenured and tenure-track faculty in anthropology. This pattern of inequality is not unique to archaeology (Wapman et al., 2022), but these studies draw attention to the paradox of a discipline that has many members committed to fighting social inequalities, and yet continues to reproduce its own systematic inequalities and hierarchies through hiring practices that favour an elite minority of graduates with prestigious institutional affiliations.

One way that some hiring committees are tackling these biases towards prestigious institutions is by providing detailed instructions to applicants on how to prepare their application materials so that the hiring committee can focus on evaluating and ranking the specific accomplishments of candidates across common categories, rather than ranking based on prestige signals in a CV, such as a name of the applicant’s graduate program. This has resulted in job ads that are often highly prescriptive in the types of documents that applicants should submit. For example, in addition to a cover letter and CV, job ads in many fields now require applicants to submit short statements about their teaching and research record and plans. In a comparison of job ads from 1999–2000 and 2019–2020 published in *Anthropology News* Gershon and Rachok (2021) noticed a trend toward increasingly asking for more materials from applicants. They found that twice as many 2019–2020 job ads requested writing samples compared to 1999–2000, and nearly four times as many requested statements of teaching philosophy. In their review of the ‘worst job ads of 2021’ Dennis et al. (2022) reported two job ads with particularly extreme requirements, requesting nine and thirteen documents from applicants. This high burden on applicants disproportionately favors people with more time and financial resources to prepare the required materials.

A notable requirement that has emerged in recent years is a diversity statement, where the applicant describes their knowledge of, prior contributions to, and future goals for advancing diversity, equity, inclusion. This requirement has been much-debated largely due to an experiment in 2016-2022 at several University of California campuses that used diversity statements as the first cut for selecting candidates for tenure-track faculty positions (Soucek, 2021). Only candidates that scored highly on their diversity statements would have the rest of their application evaluated. This experiment generated intense and widespread public debate about merits and risks of requiring and using diversity statements. These debates drew attention to the challenges of hiring faculty from underrepresented minorities, and resulted a variety of approaches to evaluating diversity, including some universities dropping requirements for diversity statements in job applications (Guiden, 2024).

# Methods

Our primary data source is the Archaeology Academic Jobs Wiki. Originating in 2007, this is a set of freely accessible web pages that anyone can edit (anonymously or with a free user account) hosted by Fandom, a for-profit company. The Archaeology pages are part of the Academic Jobs Wiki, which coordinates similar collaboratively-edited resources for around 40 academic disciplines. The coordinators and contributors are nearly all anonymous or pseudonymous. Typically contributors copy and paste the text of job ads from other sources, such as the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, *Higher Ed Jobs*, and university websites, into the wiki, collecting ads originally posted in numerous different locations. Other contributors then edit the web page to add comments below an ad to share relevant information based on their experience in applying for that position, such as a tally of how many people have applied, the dates of events such as requests for more materials, interviews, offer made, rejection notices, etc. Contributors also edit the page to ask and answer questions about the positions and the application process. These comments make the Academic Jobs Wiki a unique resource for timely and specific information for job-seekers about positions they are interested in, and one of the most important internet resources for the academic job market. Because of its reputation for aggregating ads from diverse sources and rapidly-updated information that is not available elsewhere, the Academic Jobs Wiki has a large community of users that keep it updated and accurate has become an authoritative data source for studies of hiring trends in academia (Musial and Holmes, 2018; e.g. Passalacqua, 2018) and a widely recommended resource (e.g. Lightfoot et al., 2021).

For each tenure-track job advertised on the Archaeology Academic Jobs Wiki during 2013-2023 we read the text and recorded into a Google form the name of the hiring institution, the title of the position, and exact words and phrases from the ad about the topical, geographic, and methods foci on the position. The topical focus is what we understood as the primary intellectual focus of the position. The geographic focus is the region of the world that the ideal candidate has scholarly expertise on. The methods focus is the data-generating sub-field of archaeology that is mentioned in the ad. We recorded the type and number of documents requested in each ad (e.g. cover letter, CV, statements on research, teaching, diversity, syllabi, course descriptions, writing samples, transcripts) and how many names/letters of recommenders were requested in the ad.

After completing primary data collection, we studied the topical, geographic, and methods foci of each ad and collaboratively and manually reduced the variation in the raw data into 10-15 categories appearing in 20 (for topics and geography) or 10 (for methods) or more job ads to simplify analysis and visualisation. Full details of the category reduction are in our Supplementary Materials. Our topic categories were: American archaeology, Ancient Europe and Mediterranean, Archaeological science, Archaeological theory, Biological anthropology, Complex societies, Digital archaeology, Environmental archaeology, Evolutionary anthropology, Indigenous and Historical archaeology, North Mesoamerican Archaeology, Pleistocene archaeology, and Public archaeology Our geographic categories were: Africa, Americas, Asia & India, Canada & Arctic, Europe, Mediterranean, Meso- & South America, Near East, Oceania, Midwest US, Northeastern US, Southeast US, Southwest US, and Western US. Our methods categories were: Archaeobotany, Archaeometry, Bioarchaeology, Ceramic analysis, Computational and Digital archaeology, Geoarchaeology, Landscape analysis, Lithic analysis, Material culture analysis, and Zooarchaeology. Ads could have multiple or none of these three foci, and some of the foci overlap. Some topics include geographic regions because this is how they are typically understood by archaeologists. For example Mesoamerican archaeology is understood to refer to a specific time period and geographic region. Similarly, digital archaeology we recorded as both a method (when a job ad has a clearly distinct topical focus, such as historic archaeology) and a topic (when there is no other topics mentioned in the job ad). While these overlaps can make the data challenging to interpret, in our view it reflects the complex realities of how search committees express their needs in searching for new faculty, and is insightful in how it reveals intersections between different foci.

The entire R code (R Core Team, 2021) and data files used for all the analyses and visualizations contained in this paper are openly available at https://doi.org/xxx/xx to enable re-use of materials and improve reproducibility and transparency (Marwick, 2017). All of the figures, tables, and statistical test results presented here can be independently reproduced with the code and data in this repository. The code is released under the MIT license, the data as CC-0, and the figures as CC-BY, to enable maximum re-use.

# Results

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| Figure 1: A: total number of job ads posted to the Academic Jobs Wiki for Archaeology in each year, with coloured sections showing the proportion of jobs by title and rank. B: Ratio of tenure-track to non-tenure-track positions over time. |

We collected data from 547 ads for tenure-track jobs in archaeology posted during 2013-2023. [Figure 1](#fig-show-basic-plots) shows the count of ads for each year. Assistant Professor jobs are consistently the most common title and rank, and open rank or full professor are the least frequent. The ratio of tenure-track to non-tenure track positions is generally well above one. Only 2013-2014 had more non-tenure track positions than tenure track, which was followed by an upward trend peaking at 2018-2019 and the declining again into the present.

## Characteristics of the hiring institutions

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| Figure 2: A: Frequency of hiring institution by Carnegie classification. B: Inset shows map of the United States showing the count of tenure-track job ads posted by all insititutions in each state during 2013-2023 |

Panel A of [Figure 2](#Xb6ce60108169ab29fd4ed84e6becc1ec8f0f199) shows the frequencies of institutions according to their Carnegie Classification, which is a framework for classifying US colleges and universities according to the types of degrees awarded, levels of activity such as research, and topical foci. Doctoral universities with high and very high research activity are by far the most active with hiring archaeology faculty. Associate’s colleges, also known as community colleges, rarely post job ads for archaeology faculty.

Panel B of [Figure 2](#Xb6ce60108169ab29fd4ed84e6becc1ec8f0f199) shows the geographic distribution of the hiring institutions. California posted almost twice as many job ads as the next most active states. After California, the states that posted the most ads during 2013-2023 include New York, Texas, and Pennsylvania, and Florida. These top five states also correspond to the top five most populous US states, indicating that rates of hiring is approximately proportional to population density. These top five states for job ads are also the top five states with highest number of degrees awarded in Anthropology (U.S. Department of Education nd). Similarly, the lowest counts of job ads were observed in states with the lowest populations: North Dakota, South Dakota, Alaska, and Nebraska. No institutions in Montana posted a job ad during this period.

## Geographic trends over time in job ads

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| Figure 3: A: Frequency of locations mentioned in the text of the job ads. B: Popularity of locations in job ads over time. Individual data points are show, overlain by a locally weighted regression line for each location to indicate temporal trends. |

We recorded all geographic regions mentioned in the text where the successful applicant should have expertise and be research active. Our analysis focuses on those locations mentioned in 20 or more ads Overall, American locations dominate. Panel A of [Figure 3](#fig-show-geo-trends) shows that a single region of the US, the Southwest, occurs in more job ads than every other part of the world except for the Mediterranean. The Southwest includes Arizona and New Mexico, with portions of California, Colorado, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah. It is archaeologically significant as the home of the Ancestral Pueblo, Hohokam, and Mogollon peoples who practiced irrigation agriculture and lived in relatively large settlements, compared to other regions of the US. The area was later occupied by the Navajo, Ute, Southern Paiute, Hopi and Zuni, also in relatively large numbers. The Mediterranean is prominent because it is the location that is often mentioned in job ads focused on classical archaeology (i.e. archaeology of Bronze and Iron Age Italy and Greece).

Demand for jobs focusing on the Americas is generally high over time, with a peak in 2019-2020, and a decrease since then. Demand for jobs focusing on Africa was very low until 2019-2020, peaking in 2020-2021. The proportion of ads with a geographic focus on the Mediterranean has varied substantially, peaking at 2016 and at its lowest in 2019, showing an inverse pattern of the Americas. Asia and India, the Near East and Europe are consistently rare as a geographical focus in job ads. Asia and India, Africa and the Americas appear correlated with each other, while the Near East and Mediterranean are correlated in an opposite trend.

## Method trends over time

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| Figure 4: A: Frequency of methods mentioned in the text of the job ads. B: Popularity of methods in job ads over time. Individual data points are show, overlain by a locally weighted regression line for each location to indicate temporal trends. |

Landscape archaeology, encompassing GIS and remote sensing, has remained prominent compared to other methods [Figure 4](#fig-show-metho-trends). Methods focused on a specific element of the archaeological record, such as Lithic analysis, Zooarchaeology and Ceramics are among the least frequently mentioned in job ads. Instead we see the more popular methods here are ones that are relevant to multiple elements of the archaeological record (e.g. Archaeobotany encompasses macroscopic and microscopic plant remains; Bioarchaeology may include skeletal analysis, isotopes, proteins, etc.).

Landscape archaeology, although dominant, has fluctuated over the years and has been on a downtrend since 2018-2019. Computational and digital archaeology is the second most represented method, showing an overall increasing trend, particularly since 2020-2021. Archaeobotany shows a strong cyclical trend, with a rise and fall and rise again over our study period. Archaeometry and Geoarchaeology have maintained a relatively low but steady presence in job ads, peaking in 2017-2018 and 2018-2019 and declining thereafter. Lithic analysis and Zooarchaeology are also mentioned relatively infrequently in job ads and show an inverse correlation with each other after 2018-2019.

## Topic trends over time

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| Figure 5: A: Frequency of topics mentioned in the text of the job ads. B: Popularity of topics in job ads over time for topics that appear in 20 or more ads. Individual data points are shown, overlain by a locally weighted regression line for each location to indicate temporal trends. |

The most frequently mentioned topic in the job ads in Environmental archaeology [Figure 5](#fig-show-topi-trends), which is our category for phrases found in the text of ads such as human-environmental dynamics, interaction between humans and their environments, environmental change, climate change, historical ecology, ecological knowledge,human ecology, and ecological systems. Public archaeology is the second most frequent topic overall, this includes phrases such as cultural resource management, cultural heritage, heritage studies, museum studies, human rights, community engaged, historic preservation; social justice, community-based, repatriation, and community-engaged archaeology. The least frequent topics are Pleistocene archaeology, e.g. human origins; hunter-gatherer archaeology, and digital archaeology.

In the years 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 there are striking changes in the popularity of topics in job ads. Indigenous and historical archaeology (which includes archaeology of enslaved people) became the most popular topic at this time, rising from being one of the least popular topics from 2012-2017. Conversely, archaeological science, which was popular during 2012-2017, was rarely mentioned in job ads during 2019-2021. Ancient Europe and the Mediterranean, which was consistently one of the least frequently mentioned topics, virtually disappeared from job ads during 2019-2021. Mentions of complex societies in ads consistently decrease over the study period, while mentions of public archaeology consistently increase. The topic of Environmental Archaeology remains consistently high over time.

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| Figure 6: Heatmap of topic co-occurrance in job ads. |

Job ads are frequently rich in topics, that is, they mention multiple topics in a single call for applications, more often than they mention multiple methods or geographic locations. A Kruskal-Wallis test indicated significantly higher richness in topics compared to richness of geographic locations or methods in job ads (χ2 (df = , N = 1053) = 235.49, p = 4*x*10-53). [Figure 6](#fig-show-cooc) shows topic co-occurrences in our sample. Indigenous and historical archaeology often occurs in job ads with Public archaeology and North American archaeology. Complex societies and environmental archaeology were frequently found in the same ads. Biological archaeology, archaeological science, and evolutionary archaeology are another cluster of topics that frequently occur together. Other topics are relatively isolated, for example, Pleistocene archaeology and digital archaeology rarely occur with other topics.

## Instructions to applicants over time

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| Figure 7: Changing requirements in job ads over time. Each point represents an individual job ad. The points have been jittered to avoid overlap. The black line is a locally weighted regression line to identify temporal trends. The grey region is the 95% confidence interval for the regression line. |

Over our ten year study period there have been substantial changes in the instructions to applicants in terms of the type and number of documents that are requested by the search committees [Figure 7](#fig-requirements-over-time). A cover letter and CV are less requested in more recent years, especially after 2018. The requirement for a diversity statement is rare until 2019-2020, peaks around 2020-2021, then decreases towards the present. Requests for names of recommenders (either zero or three names, rarely only two names) reaches a maximum during 2019-2020 then decreases towards the present. The requirement for a research statement and teaching statement increases after 2015-2016, and becomes more frequent in job ads in more recent years. Requests for course descriptions, syllabus samples, teaching evaluations, transcripts and writing samples are consistently low over time (not shown here).

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| Figure 8: Variation in application requirements by academic position. Each point represents an individual job ad. The points have been jittered to avoid overlap. The red point is the mean value for each group. |

Instructions to applicants vary by the rank of the position advertised [Figure 8](#fig-requirements-by-position). Assistant professor positions tend to have the most complex instructions with many different types of documents required. Conversely, full professor positions have minimal requirements. The documents that are most frequently requested across the three ranks are cover letter and CV.

# Discussion

Our results reveal some of these shifts, providing insights into the dynamics of topical, methods, and geographic foci over time. While these dynamics are deeply felt by people actively seeking faculty jobs, we believe this is the first time they have been quantified at such a large scale. Trends in job ads reflect broader shifts in intellectual and practical priorities about archaeology, undergraduate education, and the process of hiring professors. The demand for archaeology faculty, indicated by the total number of tenure-track jobs, maybe explained by a variety of processes. Overall we found more tenure-track jobs advertised each year than non-tenure-track, with the exception of 2013-14. This is at odds with prior work finding that contingent positions make up more than half of faculty positions. This discrepancy may be due to advertising for short-term positions typically having much more limited circulation than advertising for tenure-track jobs, and thus less likely to be added to the Academic Jobs Wiki. The downward trend in tenure-track positions during 2013-2019 maybe related to decline in undergraduate enrollment in anthropology fields since 2013 (Cramb et al., 2022). The big dip during 2020-2021 is explained by the hiring freezes at many institutions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused extreme disruption and uncertainty as universities focused on adapting to online instruction and assessment in an effort to minimize the spread of the virus.

In addition to a dip in job ads, our results show that 2019-2021 was a major inflection point in the popularity of topics and regions in job ads. Indigenous and historical archaeology and the Americas strongly increase in popularity at this time, while archaeological science, complex societies, the Mediterranean and Near East and show declines. Similarly, the number of job ads with a geographic focus on the Americas and Africa peaks during this time. These shifts in the topics and geographic foci of job ads were likely influenced by broader cultural movements such as Black Lives Matter, protests about racial injustice, and efforts to amplify Indigenous voices. COVID-19 negatively impacted Black, American Indian and Hispanic communities with significantly higher infection and morbidity rates, drawing attention to racial and socio-economic inequality in the US. The Black Lives Matter movement, dating back to 2013, intersected profoundly with the pandemic with the murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis by a police officer in May 2020, three months after the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 to be a pandemic. Mass protests objecting to Floyd’s murder generated widespread concern about racial inequities and stimulated a broad interest in addressing systemic racial injustice. Our data suggest that US universities participated in this movement by adjusting their hiring plans to prioritize recruiting archaeologists working on topics relevant to Black and Indigenous communities. Many universities may have hoped to hire Black and Indigenous archaeologists as part of their effort to tackle systemic racism. However as it is illegal in the US for universities use race or ethnicity as a primary factor in hiring (due to the 1964 Civil Rights Act which prohibits hiring based solely on race or ethnicity), universities appear to have tailored the content of the job ads to focus on topics where they expect Black and Indigenous researchers to be most numerous, in an effort to ensure that these researchers would be well-represented in the pool of applicants.

This striking change in topics and geographic foci of 2019-2021 occurred against a backdrop of several longer-term trends. We found a long-term decline in topics such as the archaeology of complex societies and archaeological science, Mesoamerica and South America as a geographic focus, and methods relating to landscape archaeology. These trends are harder to explain as we cannot link their start to a moment like COVID-19. We might speculate that a growing preference for archaeological approaches that privilege agency-driven, relational perspectives, in combination with human subjectivity and cultural framing, is one enduring legacy of debates in the 1980s and 90s about processualism versus post-processualism. This might explain why archaeological science is showing a decline, as demand for methods for analyzing artefact materiality, ontology, and power displace physical laboratory methods for compositional analysis. Other relevant factors may include increasing difficulty of obtaining research funding to support archaeological science research, such as laboratory facilities and instrumentation, and an increasing emphasis on more job-oriented degrees that prepare students for working in cultural heritage management rather than advanced research. A decline in interest in the archaeology of complex societies may reflect several themes that intersect with broader social changes, such as growing interest in Indigenous and non-state actors in the past, increased interest in climate change, environmental sustainability, and resilience, which may have shifted attention away from the study of monumental architecture, elite societies, political hierarchies and state systems.

Our data on the requirements for applicants support prior findings that application complexity has gradually increased over time. This trend is especially pronounced for Assistant Professor positions, which make more demands on applicants than Associate and Full Professor positions. We saw a growing demand for research and teaching statements, consistent with previous work. Demand for diversity statements shows a unique trajectory, peaking in 2020-2021 and declining into the present. This may relate to the intersecting concerns emerging during the COVID-19 pandemic, which may have declined in job ads as the most urgent time of the pandemic moves into the past. Another factor here may be the debates surrounding the experiment with diversity statements in hiring at some UC campuses during 2016-2022. Universities that previously required a diversity statement dropped that requirement after 2022 (Guiden, 2024). In our data we observed one univeristy . The decline in recent years for names of recommenders in the initial application may be a response to criticisms of the burden on the applicant of preparing numerous complex job applications (e.g. Dennis et al., 2022). In recognition of this burden, not only on applicants but also on colleagues writing letters of recommendation over and over to support applicants, many hiring committees now follow the recommendations of Dennis et al. (2022) in only requesting names and letters of recommendation at later stages of the hiring process, if at all.

A key limitation of our research is that it does not include an analysis of the academic profiles of those who were eventually hired from the job ads. Our results reveal collective aspirations for the future of the field, but only from those who are securely employed in it as tenured professors serving on hiring committees at US universities. Our results do not show how these aspirations worked out in the topical and geographic foci of the people who were eventually hired for the positions studied here. Future work should consider interviewing faculty hired during our study period to match up people to the ads they responded to. If the successful applicants can be identified, then the match between the details of the job ad and the applicant’s research can be analysed. Then we can assess how effective the hiring process is for driving change in the discipline by setting the topics of courses that will be taught in undergraduate and graduate curricula, and research that will be supported by universities.

# Conclusion

Our results show that job ads are a highly nuanced record of disciplinary history, showing shifting trends in topics, methods, and geographic foci, with higher chronological resolution than many other sources, such as undergraduate textbooks (Lyman, 2010). The short periods of time spanning the rise and fall of some of the foci we observed has implications for prospective graduate students. An topic that is growing in popularity as a student begins their PhD may have peaked and be in decline before they graduate. Methods seem to have a much lower frequency of change in popularity, relative to topical and geographic foci. One possible implication of this is that a graduate student who has invested in developing technical expertise in a method during their studies, in addition to a topic and region, might be less exposed to the whims of the job market than a student without a distinct area of technical expertise.

Jobs ads also demonstrate how archaeologists draw on current events and politics to prioritize topics, regions and methods in their hiring plans. This is consistent with prior findings, such Wilk (1985)’s analysis of publications that found trends in explanations of Mayan collapse during the 1960s-70 that correspond with major contemporary American political and social issues. This responsiveness to current events reveals that many archaeologists accept that our narratives of the past are entangled in the social and political milieu in which we work. Furthermore, it shows an active effort by archaeologists to take control of interpreting the past.

# Acknowledgements

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### Colophon

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 P bit 4.5.0 2024-09-20 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
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 P cachem 1.1.0 2024-05-16 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P cellranger 1.1.0 2016-07-27 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P cli 3.6.3 2024-06-21 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P colorspace 2.1-1 2024-07-26 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P cowplot \* 1.1.3 2024-01-22 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P crayon 1.5.3 2024-06-20 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P data.table 1.16.2 2024-10-10 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P devtools 2.4.5 2022-10-11 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P digest 0.6.37 2024-08-19 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P dplyr \* 1.1.4 2023-11-17 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P ellipsis 0.3.2 2021-04-29 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P evaluate 1.0.1 2024-10-10 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P fansi 1.0.6 2023-12-08 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P farver 2.1.2 2024-05-13 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P fastmap 1.2.0 2024-05-15 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 fiftystater \* 1.0.1 2024-11-05 [1] Github (wmurphyrd/fiftystater@28e7fa5)  
 P forcats \* 1.0.0 2023-01-29 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P fs 1.6.5 2024-10-30 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P generics 0.1.3 2022-07-05 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P ggbeeswarm \* 0.7.2 2023-04-29 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P ggplot2 \* 3.5.1 2024-04-23 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P ggrepel \* 0.9.6 2024-09-07 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P glue 1.8.0 2024-09-30 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P gridExtra 2.3 2017-09-09 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P gtable 0.3.6 2024-10-25 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P here \* 1.0.1 2020-12-13 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P hms 1.1.3 2023-03-21 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P htmltools 0.5.8.1 2024-04-04 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P htmlwidgets 1.6.4 2023-12-06 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P httpuv 1.6.15 2024-03-26 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P janitor 2.2.0 2023-02-02 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P jsonlite 1.8.9 2024-09-20 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P knitr 1.48 2024-07-07 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P labeling 0.4.3 2023-08-29 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P later 1.3.2 2023-12-06 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 lattice 0.22-6 2024-03-20 [2] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P lifecycle 1.0.4 2023-11-07 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P lubridate \* 1.9.3 2023-09-27 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P magrittr 2.0.3 2022-03-30 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P mapproj 1.2.11 2023-01-12 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P maps 3.4.2 2023-12-15 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 Matrix 1.7-1 2024-10-18 [2] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P memoise 2.0.1 2021-11-26 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 mgcv 1.9-1 2023-12-21 [2] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P mime 0.12 2021-09-28 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P miniUI 0.1.1.1 2018-05-18 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P munsell 0.5.1 2024-04-01 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 nlme 3.1-166 2024-08-14 [2] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P pillar 1.9.0 2023-03-22 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P pkgbuild 1.4.5 2024-10-28 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P pkgconfig 2.0.3 2019-09-22 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P pkgload 1.4.0 2024-06-28 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P profvis 0.4.0 2024-09-20 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P promises 1.3.0 2024-04-05 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P purrr \* 1.0.2 2023-08-10 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P R6 2.5.1 2021-08-19 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P ragg 1.3.3 2024-09-11 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P RColorBrewer 1.1-3 2022-04-03 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P Rcpp 1.0.13-1 2024-11-02 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P readr \* 2.1.5 2024-01-10 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P readxl \* 1.4.3 2023-07-06 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P remotes 2.5.0 2024-03-17 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P rlang 1.1.4 2024-06-04 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P rlist \* 0.4.6.2 2021-09-03 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P rmarkdown 2.29 2024-11-04 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P rprojroot 2.0.4 2023-11-05 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P rstudioapi 0.17.1 2024-10-22 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P scales 1.3.0 2023-11-28 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P sessioninfo 1.2.2 2021-12-06 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P shiny 1.9.1 2024-08-01 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P snakecase 0.11.1 2023-08-27 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P stringi \* 1.8.4 2024-05-06 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P stringr \* 1.5.1 2023-11-14 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P systemfonts 1.1.0 2024-05-15 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P textshaping 0.4.0 2024-05-24 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P tibble \* 3.2.1 2023-03-20 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P tidyr \* 1.3.1 2024-01-24 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P tidyselect 1.2.1 2024-03-11 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P tidyverse \* 2.0.0 2023-02-22 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P timechange 0.3.0 2024-01-18 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P tzdb 0.4.0 2023-05-12 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P urlchecker 1.0.1 2021-11-30 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P usethis 3.0.0 2024-07-29 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P utf8 1.2.4 2023-10-22 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P vctrs 0.6.5 2023-12-01 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P vipor 0.4.7 2023-12-18 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P viridis \* 0.6.5 2024-01-29 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P viridisLite \* 0.4.2 2023-05-02 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P vroom 1.6.5 2023-12-05 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P withr 3.0.2 2024-10-28 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P xfun 0.49 2024-10-31 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.1)  
 P xtable 1.8-4 2019-04-21 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
 P yaml 2.3.10 2024-07-26 [?] CRAN (R 4.4.0)  
  
 [1] /Users/bmarwick/Library/Caches/org.R-project.R/R/renv/library/archyjobads-ba2e7730/R-4.4/aarch64-apple-darwin20  
 [2] /Library/Frameworks/R.framework/Versions/4.4-arm64/Resources/library  
  
 P ── Loaded and on-disk path mismatch.  
  
──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────

The current Git commit details are:

Local: main /Users/bmarwick/Desktop/archyjobads  
Remote: main @ origin (https://github.com/benmarwick/archyjobads)  
Head: [549a984] 2024-11-05: discussion and conclusion