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Asian Women in STEM Industry

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INTRODUCTION
Engineering can be termed as one of the most male-dominated fields in the USA, as only 13% of the engineering workforce constitutes women. Historically, engineering has always been considered to be a masculine profession. Even in the current time, females are less considered for the engineering fields, especially Asian females. This issue is global; both Asian women and most American women face the discrimination in engineering industry. The cultural shock makes it more difficult for Asian women to be able to cope with the situation. The image of engineering as a masculine profession has reproduced the perception that engineering is unsuitable for women. Various strategies have been used to try to increase the number of women entering engineering education and employment, but their success has been limited.

DOUBLE BIND
Wu, L., & Jing, W. (2011), in their article “Asian women in STEM careers: an invisible minority in a double bind. Issues in Science and Technology,” reports the double bind faced by the Asian women. The concept of Double bind was initially studied 35 years ago. The double bind of Asian women indicates the two stereotypes that the Asian women face. Two stereotypes are:

A) Gender bias of being a female
B) Bias due to the Asian origin.

Researchers study the insufficiency of the Asian women in the in higher authoritative and important positions in the STEM workforce. Contrary to the popular belief, of Asian women being in most dominant positions as well as being the majority in the American STEM industry. The Advancement of Asian female in STEM careers are left behind men colleagues as well as the native American women. A minority of the Asian females are progressing as the engineers or as the scientists. Asian females becoming deans in the academia is also scarce. Simultaneously, Asian women working in the corporate industry in leading and administrative positions is significantly low when compared to the natives. Asian women serving in administrative positions in government are considerably low in comparison to the American women.

White women 40.2%
White men 58.2%
Asian women 20.6%
Asian men 42.3%
Black women 32.1%
Black men 48.7%
Hispanic women 30.0%
Hispanic men 50.0%

REFERENCES