More than a generation has passed since the massive influx of Iranians in the United States in the late 1970s, resulting in a sizable second-generation (US- or native-born) who by now comprise almost one-third of the total Iranian American population. An analysis of the Annual Yearbooks of Immigration Statistics from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) show that immigration from Iran has considerably slowed down over time, further accounting for the significance of the second generation. This presentation examines the main demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the second generation at the national (US) level, and compares them with those of the first generation (Iran- or foreign-born population). It uses the five-year merged data set (2008–2012), compiled by the United States Census in the American Community Survey (ACS). The results indicate a continuation of the economic and educational “success” from the first- to the second-generation. Moreover, this achievement has become more balanced across gender lines in the second generation. Specifically, in terms of educational attainment and labor force participation (LFP), females have quickly closed the gap with their male counterparts. Because the second generation is still young, it is premature to assess the extent of intergenerational mobility among Iranians. Some components of the success story, such as the entrepreneurial proclivity of the first generation, have subsided by the second generation. However, other dimensions such as occupying professional and managerial occupational niches have endured across generations. The median earnings of the second-generation (both males and females) already compare favorably to those of the first generation. Given the second-generation’s initial achievements, one can only expect a trajectory of upward mobility. The ACS data further show a very high level of English language proficiency among first-generation Iranian immigrants, an indicator of acculturation, but paradoxically they also show a relatively high level of Persian language usage among the second generation. Despite their high socioeconomic status and English language proficiency, Iranian Americans appear to resist assimilation into the mainstream American population even by the second generation.