Tables

Table 1: Summary Statistics

	Natives		Immigrants (CPS)		Home Country, Income Classes (Barro-Lee)	
	Census-ACS	CPS	1st Gen	2nd Gen	Low	High
Education (Years of School)						
Female	13.22	13.43	11.81	13.24	3.862	7.566
	(2.829)	(2.588)	(4.526)	(2.957)	(2.618)	(2.143)
Male	13.25	13.50	12.12	13.58	5.473	8.339
	(2.969)	(2.775)	(4.728)	(3.107)	(2.244)	(2.040)
Difference	-0.0256	-0.0706	-0.320	-0.334	-1.611	-0.773
(f-m)	(0.102)	(0.132)	(0.292)	(0.202)	(0.881)	(0.773)
Education (Normalised)						
Female	0.629	0.640	0.562	0.631	0.304	0.603
	(0.135)	(0.123)	(0.216)	(0.141)	(0.212)	(0.173)
Male	0.631	0.643	0.577	0.647	0.426	0.672
	(0.141)	(0.132)	(0.225)	(0.148)	(0.192)	(0.175)
Difference	-0.00122	-0.00336	-0.0153	-0.0159	-0.123	-0.0692
(f-m)	(0.00485)	(0.00631)	(0.0139)	(0.00962)	(0.0690)	(0.0638)
Number of Cases	43,107,416	3,161,012	322,786	222,450	54	62

mean coefficients; sd in parentheses
Refer to the text for data sources. Barro-Lee data are reported only for the year 1990, as an illustrative year.
Immigrants and Natives education is being averaged for the whole time span 1994-2017. The difference
in the normalised values are mean-difference at state level.

Table 2: Regression Analysis for the effects of average years of schooling in country of ancestry on educational attainments of first and second generation immigrants

	2nd Generations								1st Generations					
DV: Education	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se
Female Educ, MBPL	0.055 (0.048)				0.054 (0.047)		0.053 (0.034)							
Female Educ, FBPL	0.068*** (0.019)				0.067*** (0.019)		0.055*** (0.012)							
Male Educ, FBPL		0.077*** (0.022)				0.077*** (0.022)		0.066*** (0.013)						
Male Educ, MBPL		0.062 (0.050)				0.062 (0.050)		0.050 (0.034)						
Avg Educ Native			0.131*** (0.016)	0.114*** (0.012)	0.127*** (0.015)	0.114*** (0.012)	0.129*** (0.016)	0.108*** (0.018)			0.084*** (0.017)	0.052* (0.031)	0.068*** (0.020)	0.058 (0.036)
Female Educ, BPL									0.304** (0.134)		0.303** (0.134)		0.382*** (0.108)	
Male Educ, BPL										0.326** (0.137)		0.326** (0.137)		0.483*** (0.106)
No Siblings							-0.094*** (0.032)	-0.138*** (0.032)					-0.030 (0.055)	-0.081 (0.053)
Family Income (1000 $)							0.009*** (0.000)	0.011*** (0.000)					0.015*** (0.002)	0.018*** (0.001)
State Avg: Family Income							-0.003 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.003)					0.007** (0.003)	0.007** (0.003)
State Avg: Unemployed							0.895 (0.884)	2.363*** (0.838)					1.434* (0.828)	1.557 (1.250)
State Avg: %Immigrants							0.015 (0.479)	-0.182 (0.391)					-1.596 (1.000)	-2.520*** (0.781)
State Avg: %2nd Gen Immigrants							-0.917** (0.415)	-0.529 (0.416)					-0.355 (1.199)	-0.022 (1.080)
Gender Inequality Index (Home Country)							-0.078 (0.149)	0.013 (0.139)					1.066* (0.600)	2.146** (0.920)
Cohort Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age Quad.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	118113	104337	118113	104337	118113	104337	102029	91036	172433	150353	172433	150353	136268	119281

Standard errors in parentheses
CPS files are linked to Barro-Lee data set. Robust standard errors are clustered at home-country level. Integrated
CPS sampling weights are used. Results of OLS regressions are reported.

Table 3: Regression Analysis for the effects of average years of schooling in country of ancestry on educational attainments of first generation immigrants in different country-groups

DV: Education	Low Income				High Income				Comparison	
	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se
Female Educ, BPL	0.463*** (0.118)				0.496*** (0.098)				0.629*** (0.082)	
Low Income × Female Educ, BPL									-0.347*** (0.115)	
Male Educ, BPL		0.491*** (0.165)				0.491*** (0.121)				0.755*** (0.120)
Low Income × Male Educ, BPL										-0.434*** (0.097)
Avg Educ Native			0.055* (0.030)	0.059** (0.025)			0.065*** (0.020)	0.039 (0.030)		
Low Income									0.762*** (0.248)	0.772*** (0.254)
Observations	64854	55182	64854	55182	71414	64099	71414	64099	136268	119281

Standard errors in parentheses
Categorizing countries is based on their annual GNI per capita reported by World Bank. CPS files are linked to Barro-Lee data set. Robust standard errors are clustered at home-country level. Integrated CPS sampling weights are used. Results of OLS regressions are reported. All regressions control for number of siblings, family income, state-year unemployment, state-year average share of first and second generation immigrants, state-year average family income, Gender Inequality Index at home country, cohort fixed effects, year fixed effects, polynomial of age, and metropolitan statistical area fixed effects.

Table 4: Regression Analysis for the effects of average years of schooling in country of ancestry on educational attainments of second generation immigrants in different country-groups

DV: Education	Low Income				High Income				Comparison	
	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se	Female b/se	Male b/se
Female Educ, MBPL	0.051 (0.043)				0.059*** (0.020)					
Female Educ, FBPL	0.055*** (0.019)				0.064*** (0.019)				0.055* (0.029)	
Low Income × Female Educ, FBPL									0.056 (0.091)	
Male Educ, MBPL		0.057 (0.041)				0.047** (0.018)				
Male Educ, FBPL		0.077*** (0.017)				0.061*** (0.022)				0.030 (0.026)
Low Income × Male Educ, FBPL										0.158** (0.079)
Avg Educ Native			0.115*** (0.021)	0.089*** (0.024)			0.127*** (0.018)	0.119*** (0.010)		
Low Income									0.068 (0.064)	0.107 (0.065)
Observations	48620	43995	48620	43995	75284	67126	75284	67126	102029	91036

Standard errors in parentheses
Categorizing countries is based on their annual GNI per capita reported by World Bank. CPS files are linked to Barro-Lee data set. Robust standard errors are clustered at home-country level. Integrated CPS sampling weights are used. Results of OLS regressions are reported. All regressions control for number of siblings, family income, state-year unemployment, state-year average share of first and second generation immigrants, state-year average family income, Gender Inequality Index at home country, cohort fixed effects, year fixed effects, polynomial of age, and metropolitan statistical area fixed effects.

Table 5: Regression Analysis for the effects of gender-difference in years of schooling in country of ancestry on gender-gap in educational attainments of first and second generation immigrants

DV: Education	2nd Generations					1st Generations		
	(1) b/se	(2) b/se	(3) b/se	(4) b/se	(5) b/se	(1) b/se	(2) b/se	(3) b/se
Sex	-0.036*** (0.014)	-0.036** (0.016)	-0.037** (0.016)	-0.036*** (0.011)	-0.039*** (0.006)	-0.056 (0.041)	-0.056 (0.052)	-0.062* (0.036)
Sex * Delta(Educ), MBPL	0.020 (0.013)		0.011* (0.006)		0.031*** (0.007)			
Sex * Delta(Educ), FBPL		0.025* (0.013)	0.020 (0.012)		0.025*** (0.006)			
Sex * Delta(Educ), Natives(2nd)				0.105*** (0.006)	0.113*** (0.004)		0.106*** (0.018)	0.136*** (0.024)
Sex * Delta(Educ), BPL						0.172*** (0.035)		0.192*** (0.031)
Delta(Educ), MBPL	-0.044 (0.041)		-0.019 (0.013)		-0.050* (0.028)			
Delta(Educ), FBPL		-0.068 (0.041)	-0.059 (0.042)		-0.067*** (0.014)			
Delta(Educ), BPL						-0.455*** (0.112)		-0.486*** (0.117)
Delta(Educ), Natives(2nd)				-0.159*** (0.049)	-0.167*** (0.047)		-0.191*** (0.058)	-0.232*** (0.066)
No Siblings	-0.143*** (0.032)	-0.143*** (0.034)	-0.143*** (0.034)	-0.137*** (0.029)	-0.138*** (0.030)	-0.064 (0.049)	-0.078 (0.054)	-0.061 (0.048)
Family Income (1000 $)	0.010*** (0.000)	0.010*** (0.000)	0.010*** (0.000)	0.010*** (0.000)	0.010*** (0.000)	0.017*** (0.001)	0.017*** (0.002)	0.017*** (0.001)
State Avg: Family Income	0.002 (0.002)	0.002 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)	0.002 (0.003)	0.006* (0.003)	0.007* (0.004)	0.006 (0.004)
State Avg: Unemployed	2.031** (0.817)	2.045** (0.862)	2.045** (0.862)	2.079*** (0.584)	2.127*** (0.594)	2.012*** (0.712)	1.616* (0.866)	1.885** (0.838)
State Avg: %Immigrants	-0.175 (0.377)	-0.213 (0.497)	-0.215 (0.496)	-0.133 (0.227)	-0.175 (0.221)	-1.986** (0.835)	-2.268*** (0.858)	-2.012** (0.774)
State Avg: %2nd Gen Immigrants	-0.213 (0.237)	-0.187 (0.342)	-0.186 (0.342)	-0.236 (0.233)	-0.210 (0.247)	0.328 (1.018)	0.291 (1.026)	0.308 (0.991)
Gender Inequality Index (Home Country)	-0.374 (0.252)	-0.410 (0.308)	-0.411 (0.309)	-0.361 (0.258)	-0.413 (0.255)	-1.047* (0.615)	-0.496 (0.741)	-1.055* (0.615)
Cohort Fixed Effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year Dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Age Quad.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	193065	193065	193065	193065	193065	255549	255549	255549

Standard errors in parentheses
CPS files are linked to Barro-Lee data set. Robust standard errors are clustered at home-country level. Integrated
CPS sampling weights are used. Results of OLS regressions are reported.

Table 6: Regression Analysis for the effects of gender-difference in years of schooling in country of ancestry on gender-gap in educational attainments of second generation immigrants in different country-groups

	Low Income			High Income			Comparison			
DV: Education	(1) b/se	(2) b/se	(3) b/se	(1) b/se	(2) b/se	(3) b/se	(1) b/se	(2) b/se	(3) b/se	(4) b/se
Sex	-0.012 (0.021)	-0.015 (0.019)	-0.047*** (0.016)	-0.047*** (0.014)	-0.047*** (0.014)	-0.027*** (0.009)	-0.070*** (0.017)	-0.069*** (0.015)	-0.079*** (0.015)	-0.037*** (0.010)
Sex * Delta(Educ), FBPL	0.027 (0.019)			0.026* (0.014)			0.081*** (0.026)		0.021** (0.009)	
Sex * Delta(Educ), MBPL		0.022 (0.018)			0.022 (0.016)			0.072*** (0.024)	0.060*** (0.023)	
Sex * Delta(Educ), Natives(2nd)			0.103*** (0.009)			0.102*** (0.006)				0.098*** (0.013)
Sex * Delta(Educ), FBPL × Low Income							-0.131*** (0.044)		-0.097*** (0.014)	
Sex * Delta(Educ), MBPL × Low Income								-0.126*** (0.041)	-0.070* (0.037)	
Sex * Delta(Educ), Natives(2nd) × Low Income										0.013 (0.017)
Delta(Educ), MBPL		-0.085 (0.067)			-0.020 (0.025)			-0.077** (0.038)	-0.071* (0.039)	
Delta(Educ), FBPL	-0.125* (0.070)			-0.043 (0.032)			-0.095** (0.042)			
Delta(Educ), Natives(2nd)			-0.109* (0.065)			-0.186*** (0.029)				-0.158*** (0.051)
Low Income							-0.148 (0.101)		-0.112*** (0.031)	-0.038 (0.041)
Low Income								-0.156 (0.104)	-0.110 (0.100)	
Observations	92615	92615	92615	142410	142410	142410	193065	193065	193065	193065

Standard errors in parentheses
Categorizing countries is based on their annual GNI per capita reported by World Bank. CPS files are linked to Barro-Lee data set. Robust standard errors are clustered at home-country level. Integrated CPS sampling weights are used. Results of OLS regressions are reported. All regressions control for number of siblings, family income, state-year unemployment, state-year average share of first and second generation immigrants, state-year average family income, Gender Inequality Index at home country, cohort fixed effects, year fixed effects, polynomial of age, and metropolitan statistical area fixed effects.

Table 7: Regression Analysis for the effects of gender-difference in years of schooling in country of ancestry on gender-gap in educational attainments of first generation immigrants in different country-groups

DV: Education	Low Income (1) b/se	Low Income (2) b/se	High Income (1) b/se	High Income (2) b/se	Comparison m5 b/se	Comparison m6 b/se
Sex	-0.096** (0.039)	-0.143** (0.066)	-0.074* (0.038)	-0.035 (0.024)	-0.121*** (0.036)	-0.086** (0.041)
Sex * Delta(Educ), BPL	0.140*** (0.035)		0.117** (0.050)		0.331*** (0.058)	
Sex * Delta(Educ), Natives(1st)		0.156*** (0.034)		0.076*** (0.012)		0.113*** (0.027)
Sex * Delta(Educ), BPL × Low Income					-0.249*** (0.077)	
Sex * Delta(Educ), Natives(1st) × Low Income						-0.026 (0.040)
Delta(Educ), BPL	-0.370*** (0.096)		-0.053 (0.176)		-0.392*** (0.081)	
Delta(Educ), Natives(1st)		-0.333*** (0.054)		-0.088** (0.040)		-0.182*** (0.059)
Low Income					0.830*** (0.297)	0.772** (0.315)
Observations	120036	120036	135513	135513	255549	255549

Standard errors in parentheses
Categorizing countries is based on their annual GNI per capita reported by World Bank. CPS files are linked
to Barro-Lee data set. Robust standard errors are clustered at home-country level. Integrated CPS sampling
weights are used. Results of OLS regressions are reported. All regressions control for number of siblings,
family income, state-year unemployment, state-year average share of first and second generation
immigrants, state-year average family income, Gender Inequality Index at home country, cohort fixed effects,
year fixed effects, polynomial of age, and metropolitan statistical area fixed effects.

Table 8: Regression Analysis for the effect of contextual factors in intergenerational transmission of gender-gap in educational attainments among first generation immigrants

	1st Generations			
DV: Education	(1) b/se	(2) b/se	(3) b/se	(4) b/se
Sex	-0.062 (0.046)	-0.063 (0.046)	-0.078* (0.046)	-0.062 (0.046)
Sex * Delta(Educ), BPL	0.172** (0.076)	0.170*** (0.046)	0.186*** (0.026)	-0.179 (0.496)
Sex * Delta(Educ), BPL × State Avg: Family Income	-0.000 (0.001)			
Sex * Delta(Educ), BPL × State Avg: %Immigrants		-0.005 (0.179)		
Sex * Delta(Educ), BPL × State Avg: Native Education			-0.026*** (0.008)	
Sex * Delta(Educ), BPL × State Avg: Education				0.026 (0.038)
Delta(Educ), BPL	-0.406*** (0.088)	-0.405*** (0.087)	-0.423*** (0.089)	-0.408*** (0.087)
State Avg: %Immigrants		-1.888*** (0.274)		
State Avg: Family Income	0.003 (0.003)			
State Avg: Native Education			0.113*** (0.022)	
State Avg: Education				0.453*** (0.108)
Observations	291240	291240	291240	291240

Standard errors in parentheses
CPS files are linked to Barro-Lee data set. Robust standard errors are clustered at home-country level. Integrated
CPS sampling weights are used. Results of OLS regressions are reported. Regressions also include controls for
number of siblings, family income, age polynomial, year fixed effects, metropolitan area fixed effects, and cohort
fixed effects.

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Table 9: Regression Analysis for the effect of contextual factors in intergenerational transmission of gender-gap in educational attainments among second generation immigrants

DV: Education	2nd Generations					
	(1) b/se	(2) b/se	(3) b/se	(4) b/se	(5) b/se	(6) b/se
Sex	-0.034*** (0.012)	-0.034** (0.014)	-0.034*** (0.012)	-0.034** (0.014)	-0.039*** (0.006)	-0.036*** (0.008)
Sex * Delta(Educ), MBPL	0.067* (0.040)		0.031 (0.019)		0.036*** (0.005)	
Sex * Delta(Educ), MBPL × State Avg: Family Income	-0.001 (0.001)					
Sex * Delta(Educ), FBPL		0.083** (0.034)		0.035 (0.023)		0.036*** (0.006)
Sex * Delta(Educ), FBPL × State Avg: Family Income		-0.001 (0.001)				
Sex * Delta(Educ), MBPL × State Avg: %2nd Gen Immigrants			-0.127 (0.112)			
Sex * Delta(Educ), FBPL × State Avg: %2nd Gen Immigrants				-0.106 (0.142)		
Sex * Delta(Educ), MBPL × State Avg: Native Education					-0.015*** (0.005)	
Sex * Delta(Educ), FBPL × State Avg: Native Education						-0.013*** (0.005)
Delta(Educ), MBPL	-0.036 (0.035)		-0.037 (0.035)		-0.067** (0.028)	
Delta(Educ), FBPL		-0.056 (0.037)		-0.056 (0.037)		-0.076** (0.031)
State Avg: %2nd Gen Immigrants			-0.320 (0.359)	-0.346 (0.367)		
State Avg: Family Income	0.001 (0.002)	0.001 (0.002)				
State Avg: Native Education					0.126*** (0.006)	0.125*** (0.009)
Observations	201454	201454	201454	201454	201454	201454

Standard errors in parentheses
CPS files are linked to Barro-Lee data set. Robust standard errors are clustered at home-country level. Integrated
CPS sampling weights are used. Results of OLS regressions are reported. Regressions also include controls for
number of siblings, family income, age polynomial, year fixed effects, metropolitan area fixed effects, and cohort
fixed effects.

Table 10: Regression Analysis for the effects of gender-difference in Art and Humanities degrees awarded in country of ancestry on gender-gap in degrees awarded of first and second generation immigrants

DV: Art And Humanities	First Generations			Second and Higher Generations		
	(1) b/se	(2) b/se	(3) b/se	(1) b/se	(2) b/se	(3) b/se
Delta(Degree Art, BPL)*Sex	0.001*** (0.000)	0.001*** (0.000)	0.001*** (0.000)			
Delta(Degree Art, Ancestry)*Sex				0.001*** (0.000)	0.001*** (0.000)	0.001*** (0.000)
Delta(Degree Art), BPL	0.004*** (0.000)	0.003*** (0.000)	0.003*** (0.000)			
Delta(Degree Art), Ancestry				-0.001** (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)	-0.000 (0.000)
Sex(Female=1)	0.166*** (0.005)	0.152*** (0.004)	0.139*** (0.006)	0.118*** (0.006)	0.141*** (0.006)	0.120*** (0.006)
Race: White	0.107*** (0.007)	0.108*** (0.005)	0.096*** (0.005)	-0.022*** (0.007)	-0.001 (0.006)	0.015** (0.006)
Race: Black	0.076*** (0.017)	0.081*** (0.018)	0.045** (0.020)	-0.039 (0.027)	-0.016 (0.026)	-0.013 (0.026)
Employment Stat		-0.042*** (0.006)	0.008 (0.008)		-0.050*** (0.002)	0.003 (0.003)
English Proficiency			0.064*** (0.005)			-0.067*** (0.005)
Daily Hours Worked			-0.006*** (0.001)	-0.005*** (0.001)		-0.006*** (0.001)
Personal Income (1m)			-0.371*** (0.058)	-0.540*** (0.073)		-0.498*** (0.055)
Family Income (1m)			-0.106*** (0.021)			-0.100*** (0.016)
State Year FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
State Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Year Fixed Effects	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Age Quad.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	197787	197787	197787	510772	510772	510772

Standard errors in parentheses
American Community Survey files are linked to OECD data set. Robust standard errors are clustered at state level.
Integrated person sampling weights are used. Results of OLS regressions are reported.
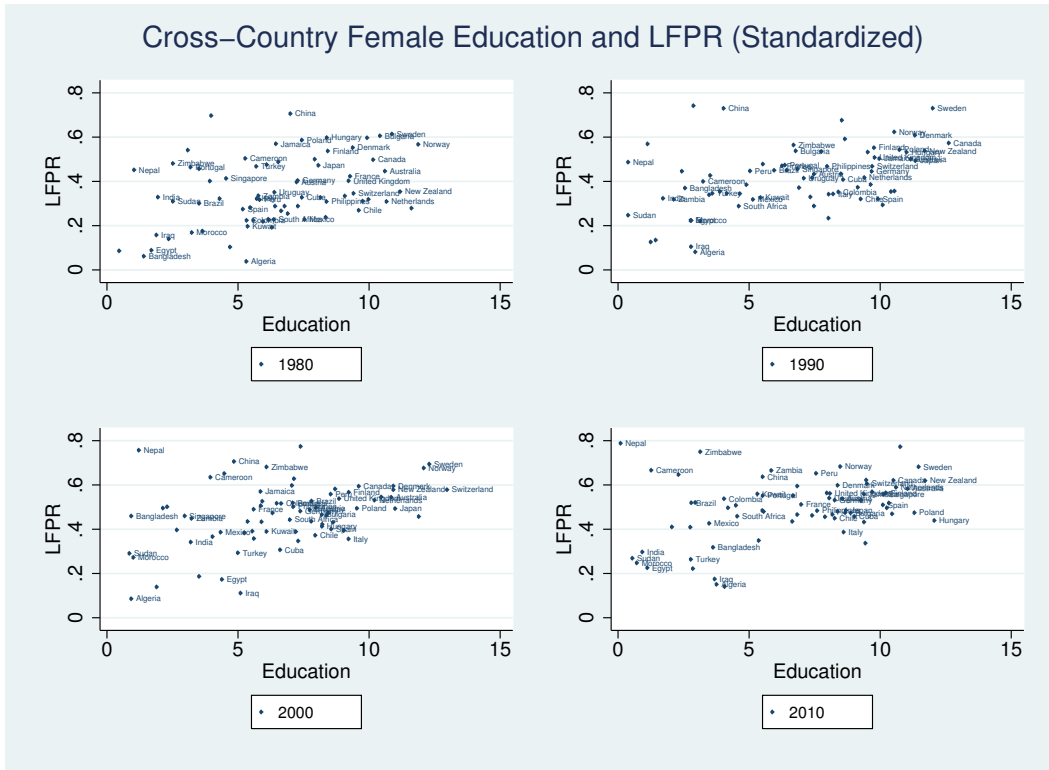
Figures

Figure 1: Standardized Annual Average Levels of Education and Labor Force Participation Rates of Women Across the Glob
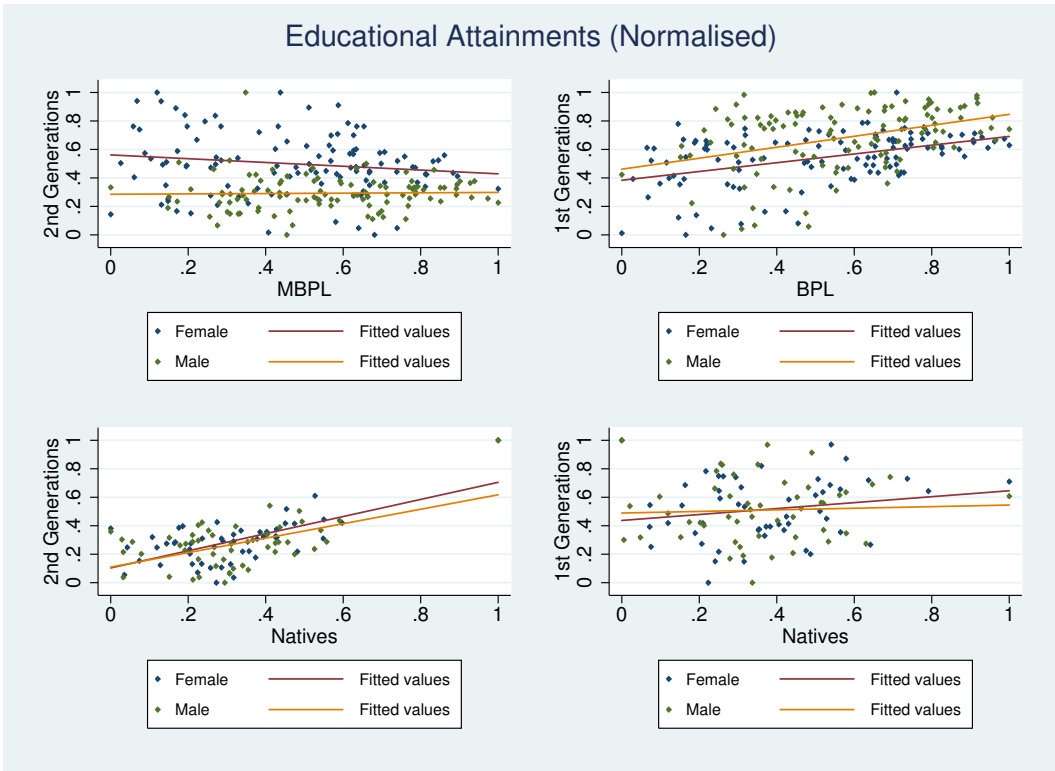
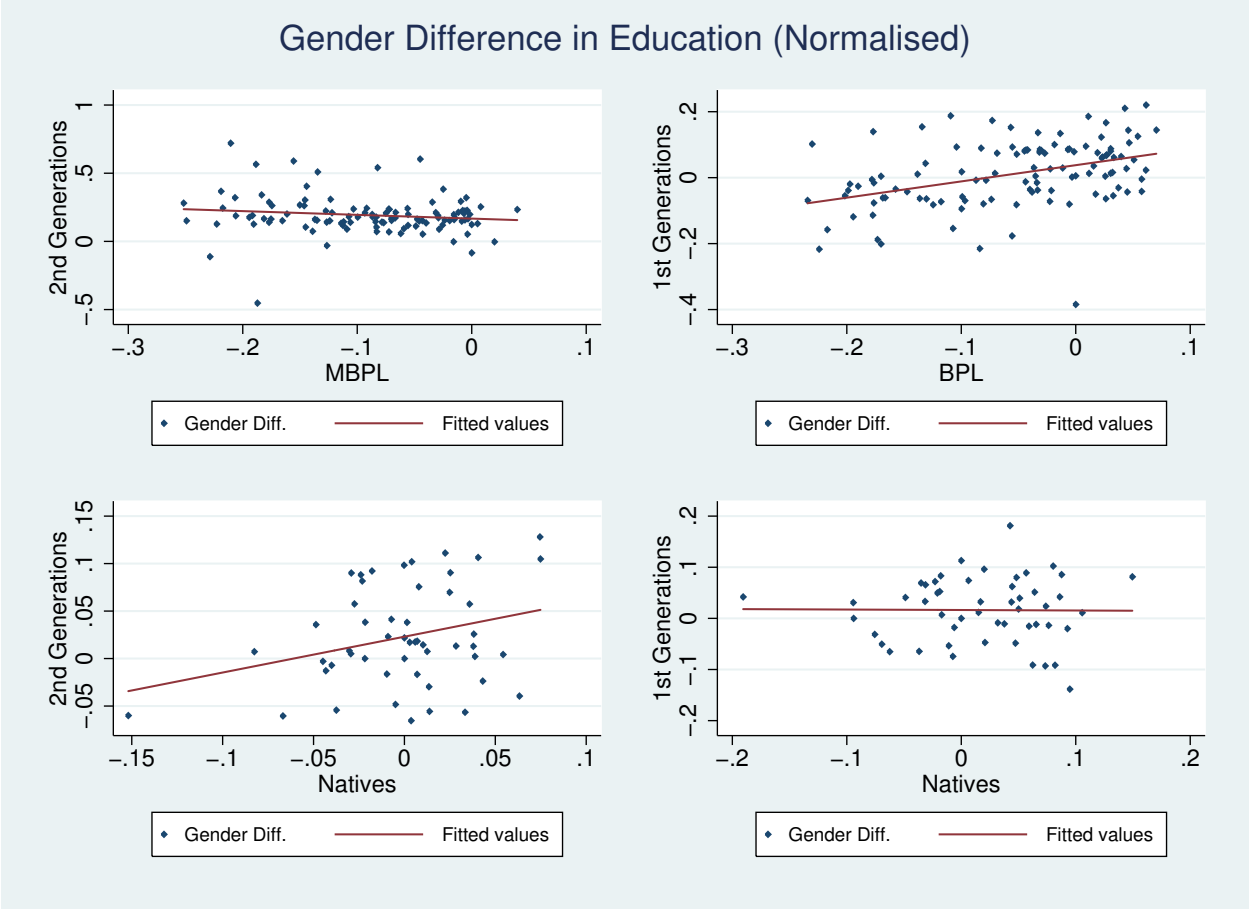Figure 2: Educational Attainments (Levels, Normalized)

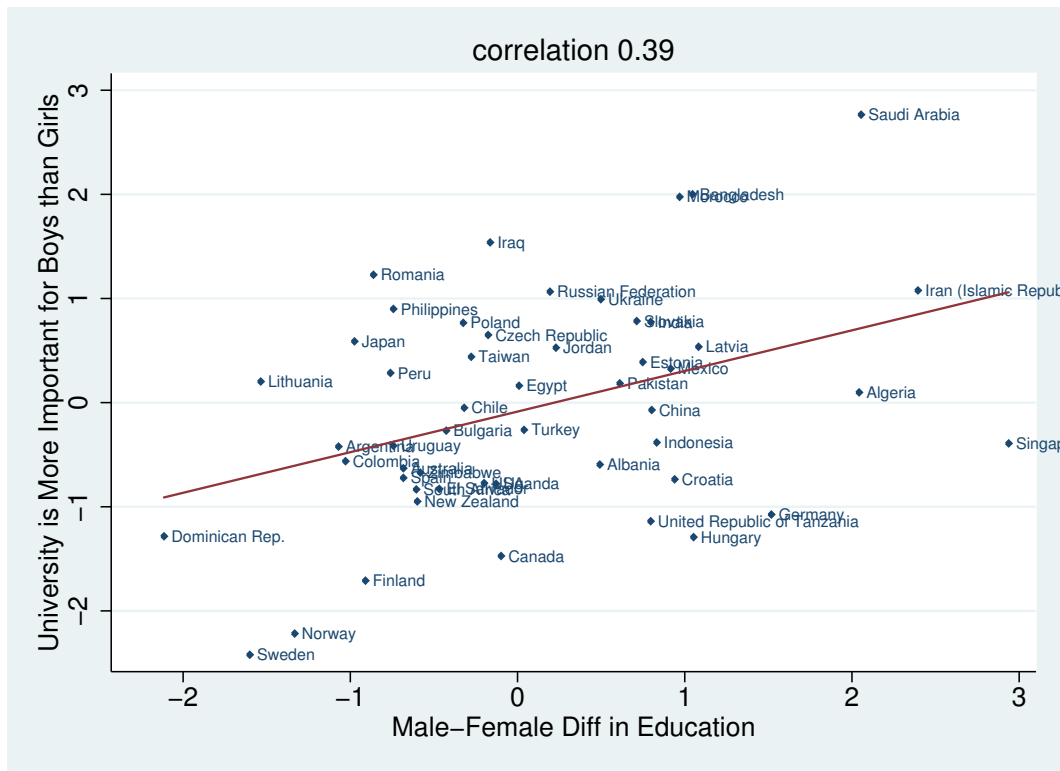Figure 3: Gender Gap in Educational Attainments (Female-Male Diff, Normalized)

Figure 4: Standardized response to the question that whether university is more important for boys than girls. The data is extracted from Waves 3 and 4 of World Value Survey dataset (covering the years 1994-1998 and 1999-2004). Gender difference in education are calculated as extra years of schooling of male compared to females. The data is extracted from Barro-Lee dataset. The time-span of the latter dataset is restricted to the year 2000. Standardized differences are linked to WVS dataset.
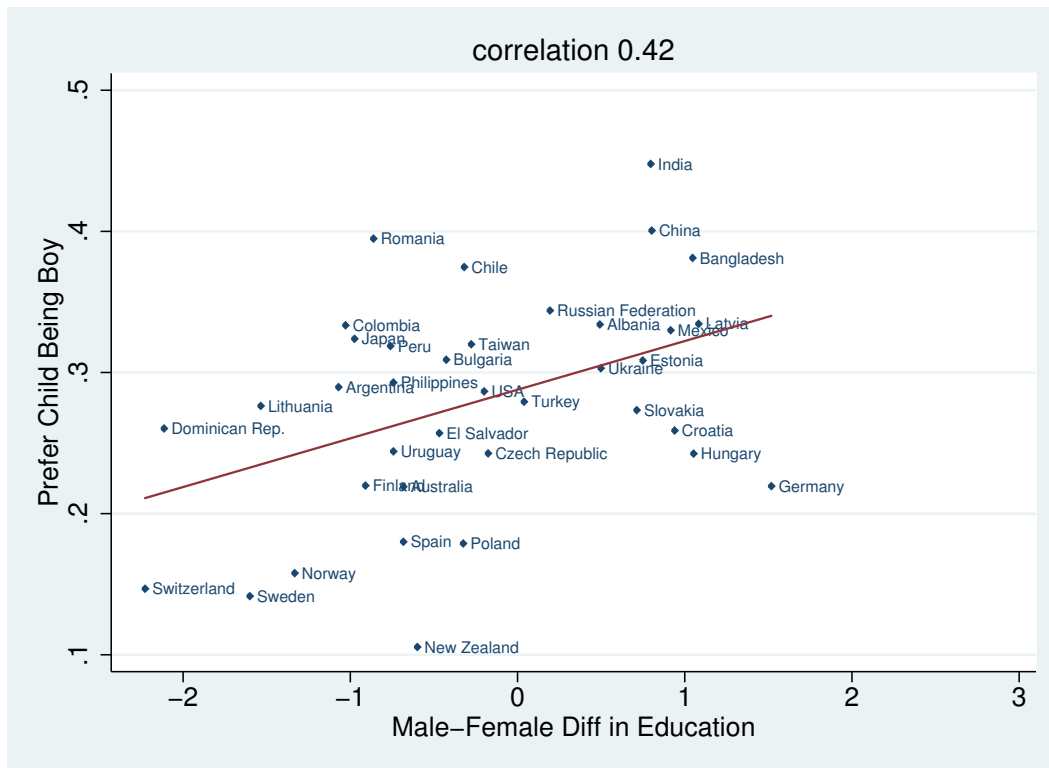
Figure 5: Standardized response to the question that could you have only one child would you prefer a boy or a girl. The data is extracted from Wave 3 of World Value Survey dataset (covering the years 1994-1998). Gender difference in education are calculated as extra years of schooling of male compared to females. The data is extracted from Barro-Lee dataset. The time-span of the latter dataset is restricted to the year 2000. Standardized differences are linked to WVS dataset.