White racial identity in the United States (US) has historically been associated with the right to citizenship and other privileges. Whereas many immigrant groups were excluded from whiteness upon arrival, they also contributed to defining the category against the quintessential other, blacks, in their efforts to be granted citizenship and inclusion as Americans. A few writings on immigrants from modern day Syria and Lebanon (later to be called Arab immigrants/Arab Americans) discussed how this group contributed to the construction of whiteness. Arab Americans’ ambiguous relationship with the white racial category continues and whiteness carried with it both racialized and class dimensions. In this paper, we examine gendered and class dimensions of white racial identity among Arab immigrants and their US-born descendants. We employ two sets of quantitative data collected in two different contexts of immigrant reception. The first data come from the Detroit Metropolitan Area (the Detroit Arab American Study, 2003) which has been historically defined through a white-black racial divide. The second data come from the State of California (the California Health Interview Survey 2001-2009) where one could argue that Latino- and Asian-Americans have diluted the white-black racial divide that exists in Michigan. The sample sizes of the two datasets are 1016 and 1033, respectively. Our analyses of the data reveal that in both contexts, whiteness is strongly gendered with women identifying less with the white racial category than men. In Detroit, whiteness is geographically determined and much less defined by social class. Arab Americans who reside in white suburbs around Detroit identify with whiteness irrespective of social class. On the other hand, immigrants who reside in the city of Detroit predominantly identify as “other”. In California on the other hand, where the data reflect more geographic distribution, whiteness is strongly associated with socioeconomic status. Those who identify as white in California have better socioeconomic indicators compared to whites whereas those who identify as “other” exhibit a socioeconomic profile that resembles that of African Americans in the state. In the paper, we discuss these quantitative findings in light of sociological writings on whiteness and race and immigration in the US.