



Arab  
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Institute

# ARAB AMERICAN VOTE REPORT 2024

ANALYSIS OF KEY PRECINCTS



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# CONTENTS

|                                              |            |
|----------------------------------------------|------------|
| <b>Executive Summary</b>                     | <b>iii</b> |
| <b>About Arab Americans</b>                  | <b>1</b>   |
| <b>Media Coverage of the 2024 Election</b>   | <b>2</b>   |
| <b>2024 Arab American Vote</b>               | <b>3</b>   |
| Select Precincts Vote Analysis               | <b>4</b>   |
| National Vote Estimate                       | <b>6</b>   |
| Michigan                                     | <b>7</b>   |
| <b>Conclusion</b>                            | <b>9</b>   |
| <b>Endnotes</b>                              | <b>10</b>  |
| <b>Appendix A: Select Precinct Analysis</b>  | <b>12</b>  |
| <b>Appendix B: National Estimates</b>        | <b>14</b>  |
| <b>Appendix C: Michigan Select Precincts</b> | <b>15</b>  |
| <b>Appendix D: Additional Demographics</b>   | <b>17</b>  |

The Arab American Institute is a national civil rights organization that uses the power, lived experience, and expertise of the Arab American community to build an inclusive democracy, advance civil rights and liberties, and defend human rights.

Through policy analysis, community organizing, and civil rights advocacy, AAI builds the capacity of Arab Americans and their allies to promote justice, combat xenophobia, and fight anti-Arab racism and all forms of bigotry.



For more than 25 years, the Arab American Institute's nonpartisan *Yalla Vote* program has served as the premier Arab American voter mobilization campaign. What first began as door-to-door canvassing and a voter registration campaign evolved into an integrated voter engagement program that works year-round to ensure Arab Americans are registered to vote, informed, and engaged. With national, state, and local partners, *Yalla Vote* has grown to include election protection components including the first-ever and only bilingual Arabic-English election protection hotline (844-Yalla-US), and a grassroots program to inoculate against and address election disinformation campaigns in real time.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Arab Americans represent an important political constituency whose influence, especially in key election states, cannot be underestimated. While the 2024 election was unprecedented for many reasons, for Arab Americans it was particularly challenging, overshadowed by a genocide in Gaza enabled by U.S. policies. As media outlets began recognizing Arab Americans as a key constituency in the critical swing state of Michigan, attention grew on the Arab American vote's potential to sway the outcome of a presidential election.

Most media coverage and political analysis of the Arab American vote primarily focused on Dearborn, Michigan, a city with the highest concentration of Arab Americans in the country. While Dearborn is undeniably significant, to fully and more accurately understand the diversity of the Arab American vote, a more holistic approach is necessary. The Arab American Institute (AAI) conducted a nationwide analysis of the Arab American vote to provide insight into how the community voted in the 2024 election.

Three different methods were employed in this report to conduct the analysis.

The first method involved a selective precinct analysis, concentrating on 18 precincts with a significant Arab American population that showcased the geographical and ethnic diversity of the Arab American community.

The second method is a national Arab American voting model, which estimates how Arab Americans voted based on a combination of actual election results and polling data.

Lastly, the report includes a voting study of the Arab American electorate in Michigan, acknowledging the demographic and political significance of Arab Americans within the state.

Using the aforementioned methods of analysis, the following are the key takeaways about the Arab American vote in the 2024 presidential election.

## KEY FINDINGS

1

**A plurality of Arab Americans likely voted for Kamala Harris rather than Donald Trump.**

2

**Kamala Harris and the Democratic Party lost significant support among Arab Americans, achieving the worst performance of a Democratic ticket since Al Gore in 2000.**

3

**The decline in support for the Democratic ticket did not lead to a corresponding one-to-one increase in support for Donald Trump, as many Arab Americans chose to stay home or support a third-party candidate.**

The Arab American community is not a monolith or a single-issue constituency. The significant swings seen in the 2024 election results reflect the anger and difficult choices Arab Americans faced, as neither major party candidate adequately addressed voters' concerns about the genocide in Gaza. What Arab Americans agree on, regardless of whom they voted for, is that American foreign policy is fundamentally flawed and that, as a nation, we must confront our role in the denial of fundamental human rights and the direct oppression of the Palestinian people.

# ABOUT ARAB AMERICANS

Arab Americans live in all 50 states, but up to 95% live in metropolitan areas. New York, Detroit, Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington D.C., and Minneapolis are the top six metropolitan areas in which they reside. Nearly 75% of all Arab Americans live in just twelve states: California, Michigan, New York, Texas, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

A majority of Arab Americans are native-born, and 85% are U.S. citizens. While the community traces its roots to every Arab country, the majority of Arab Americans have ancestral ties to Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, and Iraq.

Since 1990, the Arab American population has increased by a staggering 268% to nearly 3 million people.[1]

While these numbers do not account for the systemic undercount of Arab Americans in Census Bureau surveys, they do demonstrate the rapid speed at which the Arab American community is growing. AAI estimates that adjust for this undercount put the Arab American population closer to 3.7 million as of 2020. This increase in the Arab American population has elevated the cultural and political influence the community has on the country.

## TOP 12 STATES BY ARAB AMERICAN POPULATION SIZE

|                         |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| ① CALIFORNIA<br>533,307 | ⑤ FLORIDA<br>206,181    | ⑨ MINNESOTA<br>161,941     |
| ② MICHIGAN<br>392,733   | ⑥ ILLINOIS<br>181,139   | ⑩ VIRGINIA<br>134,322      |
| ③ NEW YORK<br>300,653   | ⑦ NEW JERSEY<br>179,449 | ⑪ MASSACHUSETTS<br>128,628 |
| ④ TEXAS<br>245,420      | ⑧ OHIO<br>168,623       | ⑫ PENNSYLVANIA<br>126,553  |

SOURCE: AAI tabulations of the 2020 U.S. Census, U.S. Census Bureau adjusted for undercount.

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## ARAB AMERICAN ANCESTRY BREAKDOWN



SOURCE: 2024 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates not adjusted for undercount.

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# MEDIA COVERAGE OF ELECTION

The media narrative surrounding Arab American voters in 2024 was shaped by two recurring issues: conflation and oversimplification. First, much of the coverage treated “Arab” and “Muslim” as interchangeable categories. While Arab American Muslims make up an important part of the community, this framing erased the fact that Arab Americans are an ethnic group spanning diverse national origins, religions, migration histories, and racial identities. By reducing the community to a single religious identity, major outlets failed to capture the complexity of Arab American political behavior and reinforced misleading stereotypes about what drives the community’s political engagement.

Second, national reporting often relied on Michigan, and specifically Dearborn, as shorthand for the Arab American electorate. While Dearborn is home to the largest concentration of Arab Americans in the country, it is not, on its own, representative of the totality of the community. Yet headlines routinely

suggested that Arab Americans in Michigan determined the election, in some cases even placing blame for the election outcome on the community’s shoulders.

This framing had real consequences. Headlines that implied Arab Americans voted uniformly one way or another flattened the complexity of a community making difficult decisions in a historic and painful political moment. Arab Americans, like any other constituency, hold a spectrum of views and strategies, and the 2024 election results reflect that range. Treating Michigan as representative of all Arab Americans distorted public understanding of the community and risked scapegoating a group already grappling with political marginalization.

This narrative overlooked the more nuanced story revealed by national data: Arab Americans are not a monolith, and their political choices in 2024, heavily influenced by Gaza, reflected the same difficult



# ARAB AMERICAN VOTE 2024

In the 2024 election, the spotlight on Arab Americans as a key voting constituency with strategic political power was once again highlighted, with a focus on the community's response to the genocide in Gaza.

Both the media and politicians, when considering the impact of the Arab American vote, have overwhelmingly focused on Dearborn, Michigan, an Arab American-majority city of more than 110,000 people, as well as Michigan as a whole, which AAI's research suggests is home to nearly 400,000 Arab Americans.[2]



While Michigan, and Dearborn specifically, are undoubtedly the bastions of Arab American political power and influence, 90% of Arab Americans live elsewhere.[3]

Gaza played a major role in the 2024 election for Arab Americans, but it was only one of several issues shaping their vote. According to AAI's 2024 election polling, when Arab Americans were asked to rank their top two priorities, the top response was jobs and the economy, with Gaza ranking second.[4] No single issue was rated as a top concern by more than 40% of respondents, highlighting the diverse political priorities within the Arab American community.

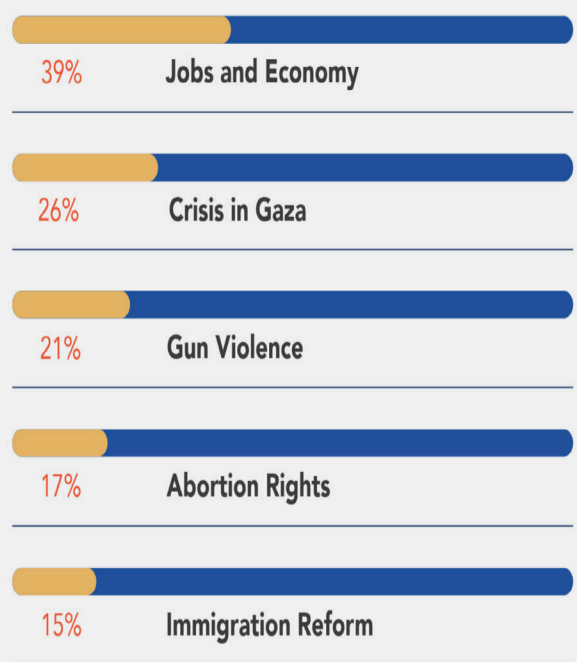
Arab Americans do not overwhelmingly identify with any single political party, with 38% identifying as Democrat, an equal 38% as Republican, and 19% as independent.[5]

Like most American voters, Arab Americans place high importance on domestic issues—the economy, gun violence, abortion rights—and tend to prioritize them over foreign policy concerns.

Since the outbreak of the war in Gaza, there has been a 10% increase in Arab Americans reporting experiences of discrimination, which has risen to 63%. [6] This troubling increase highlights the effect of foreign policy issues on the Arab American community domestically.

To better understand the political diversity and offer insight into how the wider Arab American community voted in the 2024 election, AAI has compiled three different methods of study based on election data, polling, and demographic data from select precincts around the country. Additional data and data visualizations for each of the three sections can be found in the appendix.

## TOP ISSUES FOR ARAB AMERICANS IN THE 2024 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION



SOURCE: Yalla Vote® Tracking Poll - October 2, 2024

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# SELECT PRECINCTS VOTE ANALYSIS

Eighteen precincts were chosen to reflect the geographical and ethnic diversity of the Arab American community, from the Somali community in Minneapolis to the Palestinian community in Paterson. [7]

The selection of such a wide array of precincts with a significant Arab American population creates a data product that represents the full diversity of the community. While Dearborn is an integral part of the Arab American community as the largest concentration of Arab Americans in the United States, the demographic makeup of the Arab American population in the city is not fully representative of the larger community. For example, Yemeni Americans make up a larger share of Dearborn's Arab American population than they do nationally, and Arab Americans in Dearborn are more likely to be Muslim than Arab Americans as a whole. Yet, Dearborn and Michigan are an essential part of the Arab American community, which is why the select precinct vote

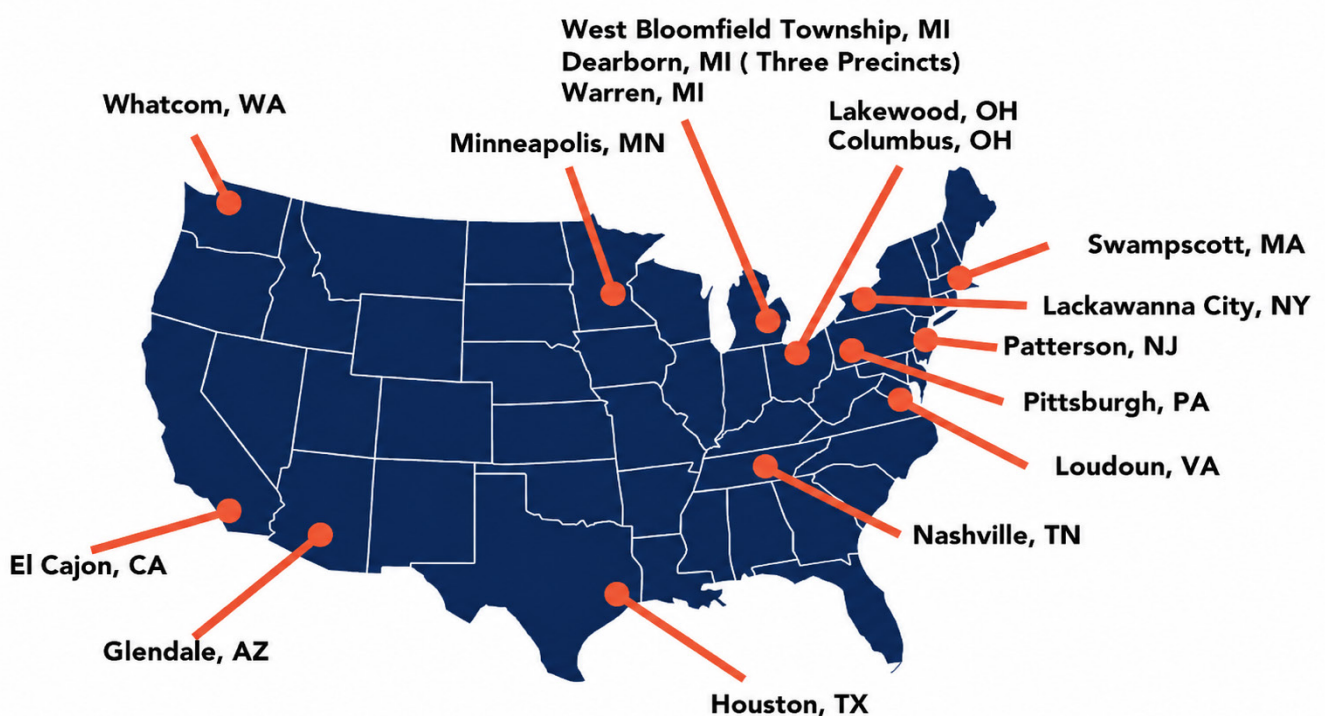
analysis includes five precincts from Michigan, including three from Dearborn.

On average, the 18 select precincts are 34% Arab American based on American Community Survey data, which does not adjusted for the systemic undercount of Arab Americans on Census surveys.

Based on research previously conducted by AAI to address the undercount of Arab Americans, we believe the actual percentage of Arab Americans in these 18 select precincts is closer to 45% than 34%.

While more precincts could be added to increase the sample size, doing so would likely weight the results toward Michigan's Arab American community due to to geographical factors. California, for example, has more than 100,000 more Arab Americans than Michigan, but the community there is geographically dispersed, leaving few precincts with a significant Arab American population. Any large-scale study of

## LOCATION OF 18 PRECINCTS FOR VOTE ANALYSIS

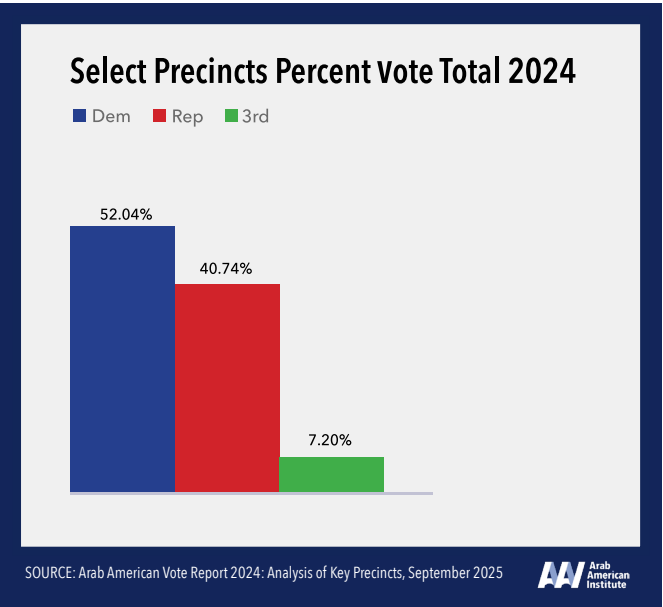


SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025

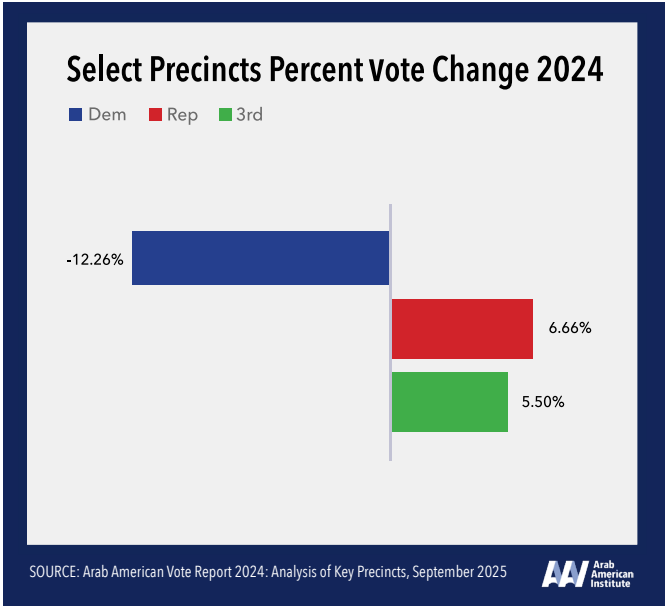
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Arab American precincts would undoubtedly lead to an over reliance on Michigan, skewing the results. The advantage of a focused study is that we can better control the sample’s demographic makeup to reflect the wider community, rather than one dominated by a single state.

In the 2024 election, the 18 select precincts voted 52.04% for Kamala Harris, 40.74% for Donald Trump, and 7.20% for third-party candidates. Compared to the national results (Trump 49.8%, Harris 48.32%), [8] Trump did 9.06% worse in the 18 select precincts, while Harris did 3.73% better. Importantly, third parties also did 5.32% better than the national figure of 1.88%, suggesting both candidates’ positions on Gaza led many Arab Americans this cycle to reject both major party candidates.



Compared to the 2020 election results in the 18 select precincts, which was 64.3% for Biden, 34.08% for Trump, and 1.65% for others, 2024 saw a 12% swing away from the Democratic presidential nominee. Unlike the norm in a two-party electoral system, the swing away from Democrats did not directly swing towards the Republican nominee as support for Trump only increased by 6.66%. At the same time, the swing towards third party candidates was significant at 5.50%. This swing suggests that while many Arab Americans were unsupportive of the Biden Administration, including Kamala Harris, due to their role in enabling the Israeli genocide in Gaza, Arab American voters were not united on which alternative candidate to support.[9]

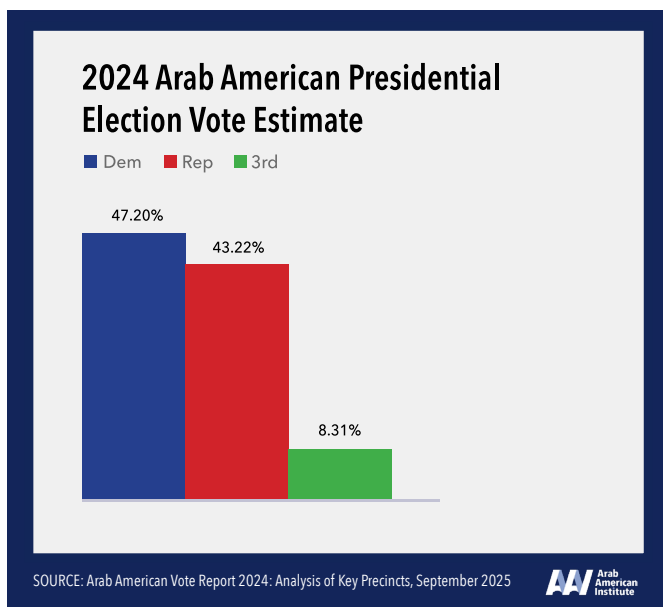


A decrease in turnout likely played a significant factor in Trump’s relative gain in support. He only picked up 79 raw votes compared to 2020, while the Democratic ticket lost 4,461 raw votes and third-party candidates saw only a modeate increase. This patterns suggests that a significant number of Arab Americans who previously supported Democratic candidates stayed home in 2024 rather than switching to Trump or a third party candidate. This result is in line with AAI polling published in October, ahead of the November election, which found that only 63% of Arab Americans were enthusiastic about voting in the presidential election.[10] On election day, it is clear many of the 37% of Arab Americans who were unenthusiastic to vote did not, leading to a significant decrease in turnout.

Within the precinct results, the geographical and ethnic differences are pronounced. Of the 18 precincts, Harris won twelve of them, while Trump won the remaining six. Of the six precincts won by Trump, five were in Michigan and the remaining one was in Washington. Trump was also came just short of winning two more select precincts in Arizona and New Jersey, losing both by a combined 19 votes.

# NATIONAL VOTE ESTIMATE

Based on the results from the 18 select precincts, a broader sample of Arab American precincts, and our pre-election poll of Arab American voters, AAI has been able to produce a model of how Arab Americans voted in the 2024 presidential election. The model draws on precinct-level data from the 18 select precincts, as well as over 100 other precincts around the country with a significant Arab American population, combined with the results of AAI's 2024 Arab American Vote election poll, which sampled 500 Arab American voters with a 95% confidence level. We believe this model provides a credible approximation of the actual voting patterns of Arab American voters in 2024.



We project that Kamala Harris received 47.20% (+/- 3.88%) of the Arab American vote in 2024. While our numbers indicate Kamala Harris won the Arab American vote, there is no doubt this is a significant decrease compared to Biden in 2020. On the other hand, we project that Donald Trump received 43.22% (+/- 1.9%) of the Arab American vote in 2024. This represents a significant increase compared to 2016 and 2020, suggesting the Biden Administration's failure to address the genocide in Gaza allowed Trump to make serious inroads into the Arab American community.

We also project that 8.31% (+/- 2.17%) of Arab Americans voted for a third party candidate. Arab Americans have historically voted overwhelmingly for one of the two major parties, so an 8% third party vote suggests that distrust of both major parties is at a historic high within the community.

The results from the 18 select Arab American precincts and AAI's national vote model offer essential insights into how the Arab American community, which was the subject of intense media coverage this election cycle, actually voted. While these results should not be treated as a poll or as wholly representative of the Arab American vote in 2024, they do provide a broader lens to view the Arab American vote than focusing exclusively on one state. Three key conclusions can be drawn from this data:

- A plurality of Arab Americans likely voted for Kamala Harris rather than Donald Trump.
- Kamala Harris and the Democratic Party lost significant support among Arab Americans, achieving the worst performance of a Democratic ticket since Al Gore in 2000.
- The decline in support for the Democratic ticket did not lead to a corresponding one-to-one increase in support for Donald Trump, as many Arab Americans chose to stay home or support a third-party candidate.

AAI also constructed an extensive database of precincts with an Arab American population of roughly 8% or more. When these 668 precincts are analyzed by their percentage swing toward Trump, a clear correlation appears between a higher share of Arab Americans in a precinct and a larger swing toward Trump. The average swing in these precincts was 12.65 points toward Trump, more than double the national swing toward Trump of 6 points. Note that the significant increase in third-party votes in many of these precincts is not included in this analysis.

# MICHIGAN

While the Arab American community is highly diverse and located in all 50 states, in no state is the demographic and political power of Arab Americans stronger than in Michigan. AAI estimates that roughly 4% of Michigan's population is Arab American, including 271,772 who are of voting age. This number is also likely to grow, as the Arab American population in Michigan is younger than the state average (30.8% under 18, compared to 24.1% under 18).[11] At the same time, immigration trends show newer Arab immigrants moving to the increasingly Arab communities in metro Detroit. Between 2010 and 2020, the Arab American population in the four metro Detroit counties of Wayne, Oakland, Macomb, and Washtenaw increased from 4.9% to 8.4%. In both Wayne County and Macomb County, Arab Americans are now roughly 10% of the population, according to AAI estimates.[12] In political terms, the vote margin a candidate achieves in metro Detroit is key to a statewide victory. If the Arab American population growth in metro Detroit continues at the same trajectory, the community's political importance in local, statewide, and national elections will also continue to grow.

To analyze the voting pattern of Arab Americans in Michigan, AAI conducted a vote study of 58 precincts, with an average per-precinct Arab population of 60%. Of the 58 precincts, 24 are in Dearborn, 17 in Dearborn Heights, 6 in Sterling Heights, 4 in Detroit, 3 in Hamtramck, 3 in West Bloomfield Township, and 1 in Warren. These precincts represent the diversity of the Arab American community in Michigan both ethnically and in terms of education, immigrant vs native-born status, income, and other factors influencing voting patterns. While these precinct results offer insight into the Arab American vote in Michigan, it is important to note this is only a subsection of the vote as roughly only 41% of Michigan's Arab American population lives within the 58 select precincts.

Donald Trump won the plurality of votes in the 58 Arab American-majority precincts, marking the first time a Republican won the Arab American vote in these precincts since George W. Bush in 2000. Trump received just under a majority of the vote at 48.56%, while Kamala Harris received only 31.23%, a 35.07-point decrease compared to Biden in 2020. Jill

Stein, the Green Party candidate who ran on criticizing both major parties' response to the genocide in Gaza, received a vast majority of the 20.19% third-party vote and even won an Arab American-majority precinct in Dearborn Heights (the only precinct to vote for a third party this election). As for turnout, Arab American participation was relatively stable compared to the national select precincts, with a decrease of just 856 votes, or 1.4%, compared to 2020, likely a product of the campaigns courting Michigan's vote.

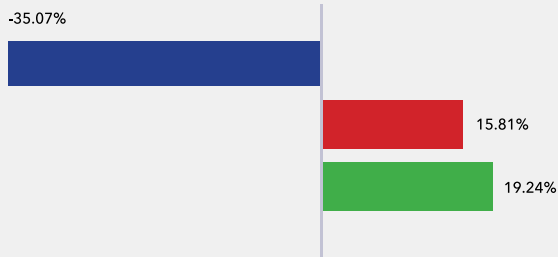
Compared to the national select precincts, the swing away from the Democratic ticket and toward the Republicans and third parties was significantly more pronounced among Arab American precincts in Michigan. While nationally the swing away from the Democratic ticket was 12 points, in Michigan Arab Americans moved away from the Democrats at a staggering 35 points. Unlike the national select precincts, which saw a roughly even swing towards the Republican ticket and third-party candidates, in Michigan the swing towards third parties was higher than that towards Trump (19 points to 16 points). This was driven in large part by results in Arab-majority precincts in East Dearborn, where third party candidates (mainly Jill Stein) received 36% of the vote.

In Dearborn itself, which has been the subject of much media attention for supporting Trump in 2024, only 42% of the city voted for Trump [13], which is only 2% higher than the national precinct vote result and 1% lower than AAI's national vote model estimate. Trump's performance in Dearborn can be attributed in part to his campaign's numerous visits to the city, including several by Trump himself. In contrast, Harris did not personally campaign in the Arab American community. Yet despite Trump's heavy campaigning there, the more significant swing in Dearborn was toward third-party candidates, as many Arab Americans who had supported the Democratic ticket in 2020 turned away from both major parties.

Regarding the raw vote margins in the Michigan select precincts, the drop in raw votes for the Democratic ticket was over 20,000 votes, nearly double Trump's margin of victory in 2016.[14] Despite a 20,000-vote decrease for the Democrats, Trump only gained under 9,000 votes, while third parties gained almost 11,000.

## Percent Vote Change Michigan Select Precincts 2020-2024

■ Dem ■ Rep ■ 3rd



SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025



While the difference in election results is less pronounced between Dearborn and Dearborn Heights, as both cities have a large Lebanese population and are geographically linked, Sterling Heights election results are significantly different. Support for Kamala Harris there, at 32.65%, is not dissimilar to her support in Arab American precincts in Dearborn, but support for Trump was over 20 points higher than in Dearborn, at 64.27%, while third-party support was only 3.08%. This result highlights the political diversity within the Arab American community, and reinforces the importance of not extrapolating from a key Arab American city's results (Dearborn, Michigan) and assigning it to the wider community.

Unlike the national picture, Arab Americans in Michigan largely turned out to vote at normal levels, likely due to the active campaigning and targeted messaging of both major parties' presidential campaigns.[15] Jill Stein, who did particularly well in Dearborn compared to other centers of the Arab American population in Michigan, also visited Dearborn and heavily campaigned in the city.[16] Unsurprisingly, when Arab American voters are actively courted by campaigns, they become engaged and motivated to vote; when Arab Americans are ignored by campaigns or not sufficiently courted, they are more likely to stay home on election day. The results in Dearborn, which had some of the strongest swings towards Trump and Stein in this election, are no doubt partly a product of both candidates campaigning there in person.

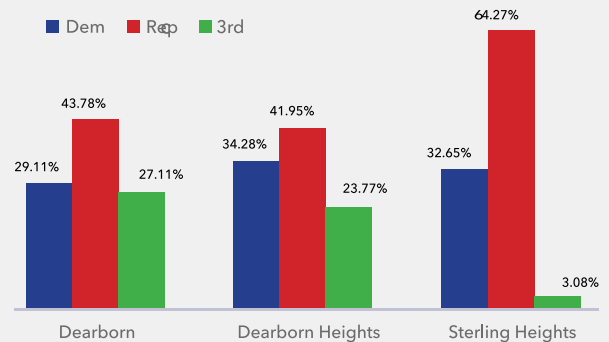
Because the Arab American population in Michigan is so large, diverse, and concentrated in certain cities throughout Metro Detroit, it is possible to analyze how different Arab American communities voted in the 2024 election. In Dearborn Heights the Arab American population is 57% Lebanese, while in Sterling Heights it is only 5% Lebanese.[17] Across Dearborn, Dearborn Heights, and Sterling Heights alike, the third-largest Arab American group is those who identify simply as "Arab," highlighting shared experiences within the broader Arab American identity.

Many Arab Americans identify with the transnational Arab identity over their specific country of origin, reinforcing the need to report on Arab Americans separately from a broader geographical Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) category.

## Key Arab American Cities 2024

Only precincts with a Arab American population 30% included

■ Dem ■ Rep ■ 3rd



SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025



# CONCLUSION

Arab Americans are not a single issue constituency or a monolith. AAI's polling on the Arab American community since the 1990s has highlighted its political diversity, with factors such as ethnicity, gender, age, and immigration being important influences on how Arab Americans might vote.[18]

For Arab Americans, the 2024 election was not normal. Faced with a choice between one candidate who, as Vice President, served in the administration that funded and provided diplomatic support for the genocide in Gaza, and another candidate with a history of anti-Arab bigotry who described himself as Israel's greatest friend during that genocide, many Arab Americans found it hard to vote for either major party candidate.

According to AAI's national vote model, roughly 47% voted for Kamala Harris, 43% for Donald Trump, and 8% for third parties. Looking at the raw vote totals, we can see that many Arab Americans either abstained from voting as a protest against American foreign policy, or voted against the candidate they believed would be worse rather than for the candidate they actually preferred. The results of the Arab American vote in 2024 reveal a community divided on how best to address its policy concerns at the ballot box. Still, Arab Americans remain a civically engaged community as despite these difficult circumstances, the majority turned out to vote.

The results of this report show that, as with voters generally, direct engagement with this important constituency and responsive attention to their policy

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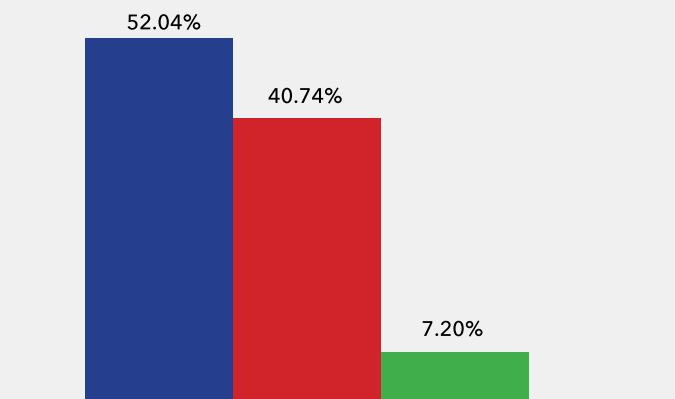
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- [16]** Davies, Natalie. "Green Party Presidential Candidate Jill Stein Visits Dearborn, Meets with Community." Arab American News, March 8, 2024. <https://arabamericannews.com/2024/03/08/green-party-presidential-candidate-jill-steinvisits-dearborn-meets-with-community/>.
- [17]** U.S. Census Bureau, "TOTAL POPULATION," 2020. Decennial Census, DEC Detailed Demographic and Housing Characteristics File A, Table T01001, 2020, accessed on February 27, 2025, <https://data.census.gov/table/DECENNIALDDHCA2020.T01001?t=1183:1184:1185:1186:1188:1189:1190:1192:1194:1196:1197:1198:1199:1200:1201:1202:1203:1204:1205:1206:1208:1325:1328&g=160XX00US2621000,2621020,2676460&d=DEC+Detailed+Demographic+and+Housing+Characteristics+File+A>.
- [18]** "Opinion Polling." Arab American Institute. Accessed February 19, 2025. <https://www.aaiusa.org/opinion-polling>.

## APPENDIX A: Select Precinct Analysis

| Precincts                    | Population    | Arab %     |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| West Bloomfield Township, MI | 2,630         | 49%        |
| Dearborn, MI                 | 2,852         | 79%        |
| Dearborn, MI                 | 2,561         | 81%        |
| Dearborn, MI                 | 1,789         | 49%        |
| Warren, MI                   | 1,784         | 33%        |
| Whatcom, WA                  | 1,266         | 15%        |
| Houston, TX                  | 1,577         | 16%        |
| Patterson, NJ                | 2,516         | 26%        |
| Pittsburgh, PA               | 1,063         | 26%        |
| Lakewood, OH                 | 1,519         | 25%        |
| Columbus, OH                 | 1,341         | 22%        |
| Lackawanna City, NY          | 1,294         | 31%        |
| Nashville, TN                | 8,939         | 23%        |
| El Cajon, CA                 | 2,624         | 20%        |
| Minneapolis, MN              | 6,317         | 65%        |
| Loudoun County, VA           | 3,833         | 15%        |
| Glendale, AZ                 | 3,058         | 16%        |
| Swampscott, MA               | 2,522         | 19%        |
| <b>Total</b>                 | <b>49,485</b> | <b>34%</b> |

## Select Precincts Percent Vote Total 2024

■ Dem ■ Rep ■ 3rd

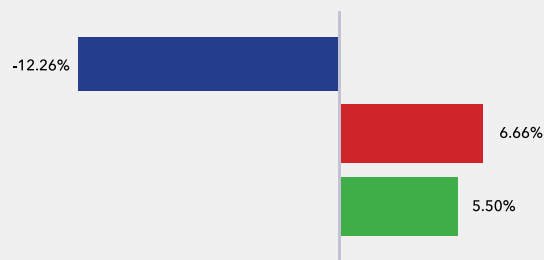


SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025

AAI Arab American Institute

## Select Precincts Percent vote Change 2024

■ Dem ■ Rep ■ 3rd

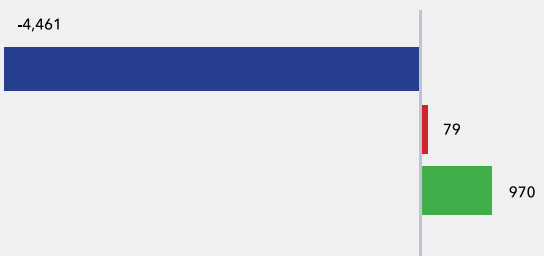


SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025

AAI Arab American Institute

## Raw Vote Totals 2020-2024

■ Dem ■ Rep ■ 3rd



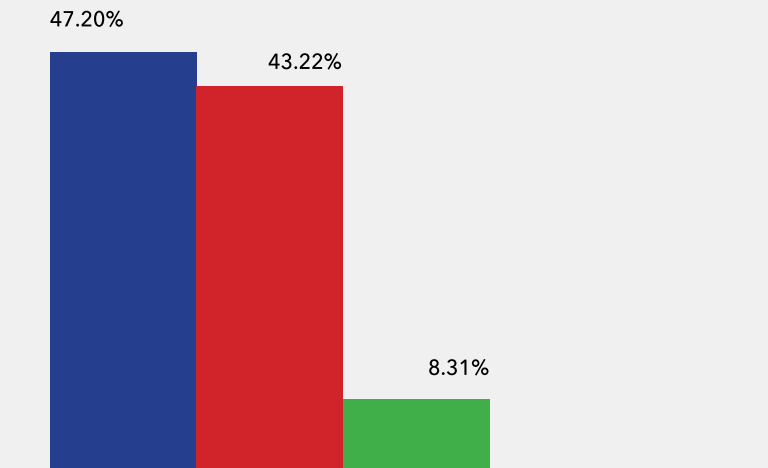
SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025

AAI Arab American Institute

## APPENDIX B: National Estimates

### 2024 Arab American Presidential Election Vote Estimate

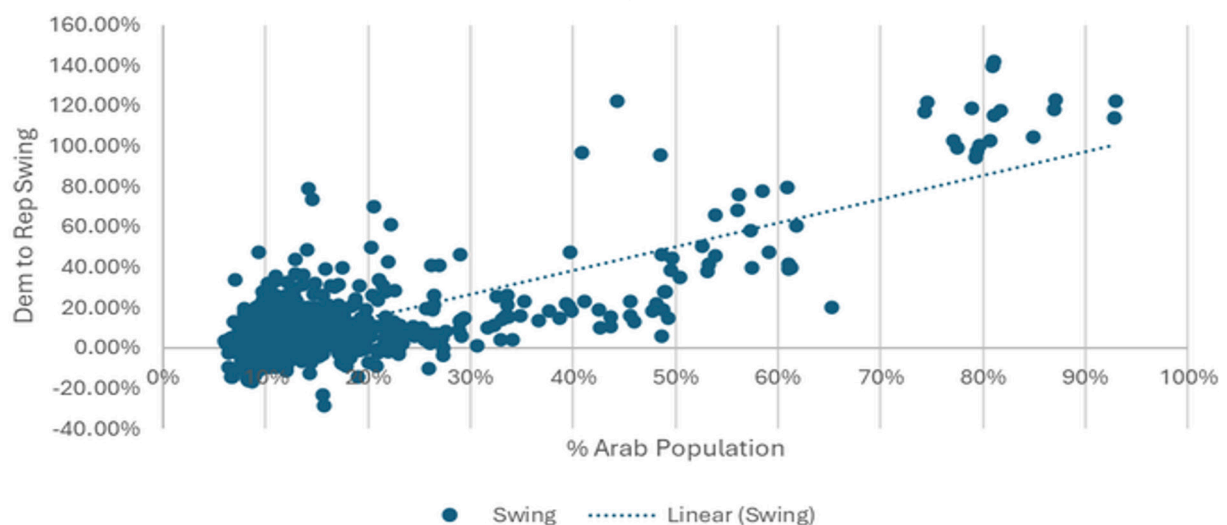
■ Dem ■ Rep ■ 3rd



SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025

AA Arab American Institute

### % Arab Population Compared to Swing towards Republicans



SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025

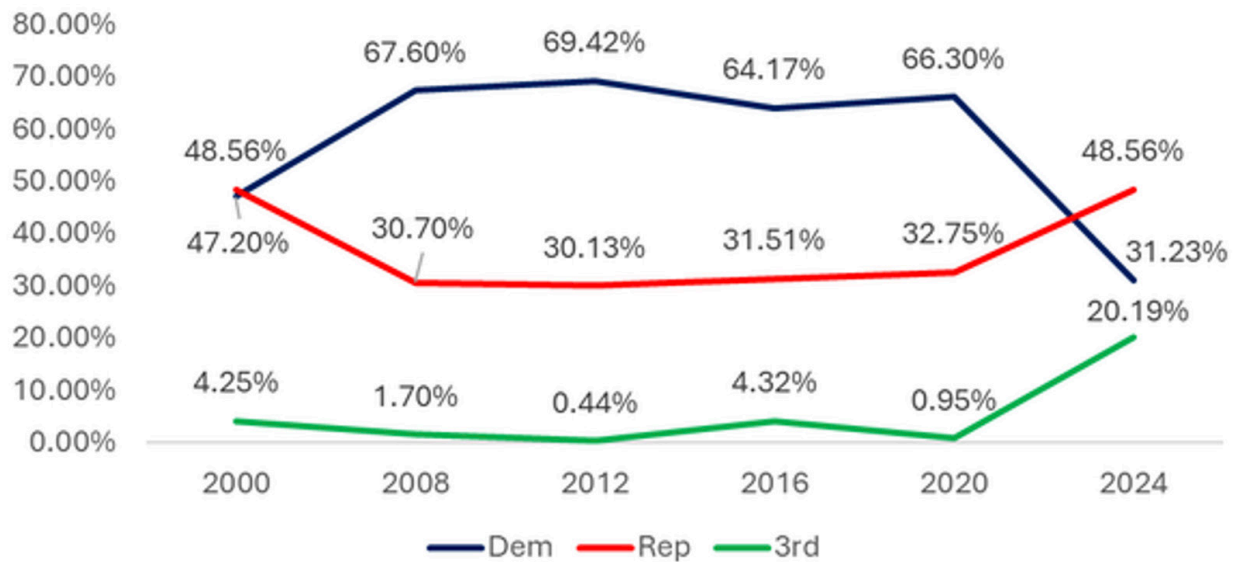
AA Arab American Institute

## APPENDIX C: Select Michigan Precincts

| Precincts                | Population | Arab % |
|--------------------------|------------|--------|
| Warren                   | 1,784      | 43%    |
| Sterling Heights         | 3,701      | 43%    |
| Sterling Heights         | 3,424      | 42%    |
| Sterling Heights         | 3,555      | 46%    |
| Sterling Heights         | 3,606      | 47%    |
| Sterling Heights         | 4,178      | 49%    |
| Sterling Heights         | 3,230      | 46%    |
| West Bloomfield Township | 2,534      | 48%    |
| West Bloomfield Township | 3,155      | 46%    |
| West Bloomfield Township | 1,265      | 48%    |
| Hamtramck                | 2,488      | 40%    |
| Hamtramck                | 1,294      | 31%    |
| Hamtramck                | 2,953      | 49%    |
| Detroit                  | 690        | 44%    |
| Detroit                  | 2,160      | 41%    |
| Detroit                  | 2,962      | 57%    |
| Detroit                  | 2,357      | 57%    |
| Dearborn                 | 2,904      | 93%    |
| Dearborn                 | 3,225      | 93%    |
| Dearborn                 | 3,700      | 77%    |
| Dearborn                 | 2,360      | 74%    |
| Dearborn                 | 2,409      | 75%    |
| Dearborn                 | 3,248      | 87%    |
| Dearborn                 | 4,109      | 82%    |
| Dearborn                 | 2,776      | 87%    |
| Dearborn                 | 2,752      | 85%    |
| Dearborn                 | 2,564      | 80%    |
| Dearborn                 | 2,468      | 79%    |
| Dearborn                 | 2,828      | 81%    |
| Dearborn                 | 3,347      | 81%    |
| Dearborn                 | 2,852      | 79%    |
| Dearborn                 | 3,780      | 59%    |
| Dearborn                 | 4,335      | 79%    |

|                  |                |            |
|------------------|----------------|------------|
| Dearborn         | 2,729          | 78%        |
| Dearborn         | 2,211          | 81%        |
| Dearborn         | 2,862          | 81%        |
| Dearborn         | 2,286          | 49%        |
| Dearborn         | 2,057          | 49%        |
| Dearborn         | 1,789          | 49%        |
| Dearborn         | 1,878          | 48%        |
| Dearborn         | 1,541          | 40%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 2,758          | 53%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 2,411          | 62%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 1,784          | 61%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 2,388          | 61%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 2,039          | 50%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 2,226          | 41%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 1,563          | 50%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 1,915          | 50%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 3,150          | 56%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 3,090          | 54%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 3,112          | 59%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 2,216          | 61%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 1,788          | 61%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 2,425          | 54%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 2,189          | 53%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 1,920          | 56%        |
| Dearborn Heights | 1,868          | 53%        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>150,944</b> | <b>60%</b> |

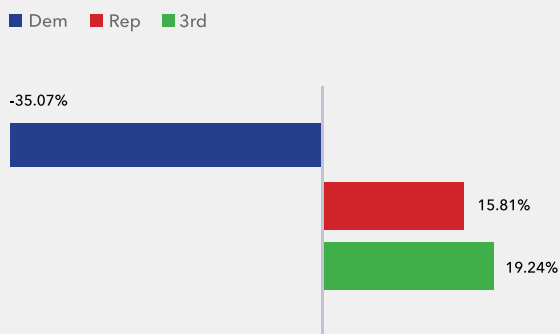
## Michigan Select Precinct Vote 2000 - 2024



SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025

**AAI** Arab American Institute

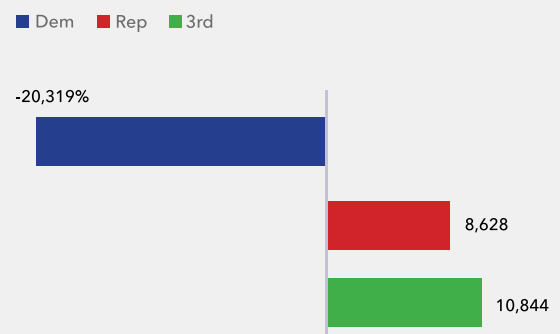
## Percent Vote Change Michigan Select Precincts 2020-2024



SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025

**AAI** Arab American Institute

## Michigan Select Precinct Raw Vote Totals 2020-2024



SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025

**AAI** Arab American Institute

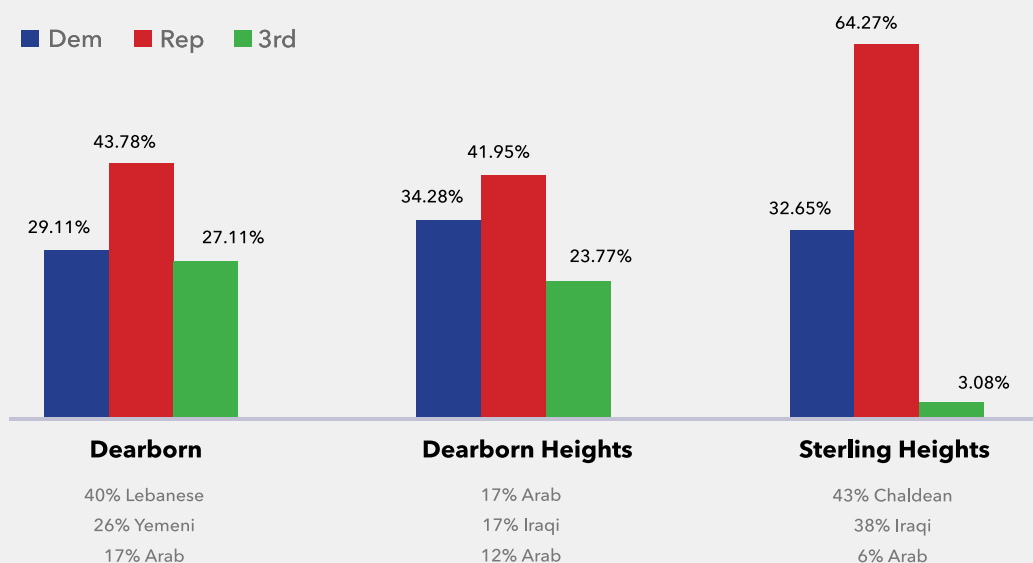
## APPENDIX D: Additional Demographics

| State         | Arab Americans of Voting Age |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| California    | 395,714                      |
| Michigan      | 271,772                      |
| Texas         | 212,262                      |
| Florida       | 172,285                      |
| Illinois      | 155,049                      |
| New Jersey    | 128,066                      |
| Ohio          | 112,135                      |
| Virginia      | 94,698                       |
| Massachusetts | 93,770                       |
| Minnesota     | 92,793                       |
| Pennsylvania  | 89,853                       |

### Key Arab American Cities 2024

Only precincts with a Arab American population 30% included

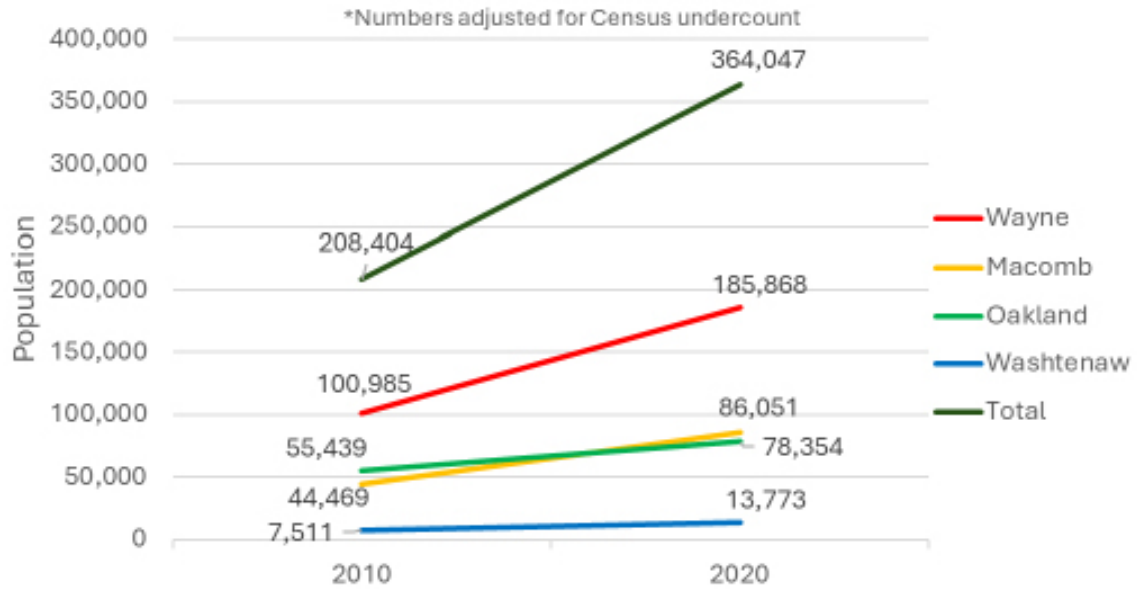
■ Dem ■ Rep ■ 3rd



SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025

**AAI** Arab American Institute

## Arab American Metro Detroit Population Growth 2010-2020



SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025



## Key Arab American Cities Avg Of Last Four Elections 2012 - 2024

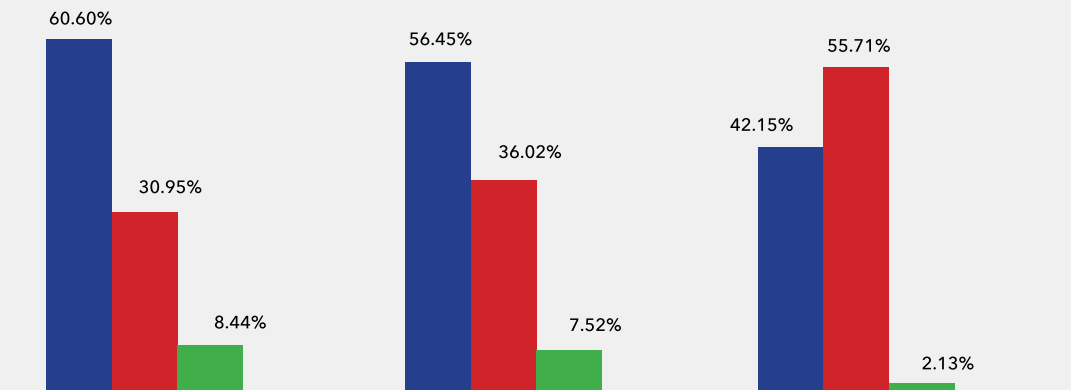
Only precincts with a Arab American population over 30% included

### Dearborn

### Dearborn Heights

### Sterling Heights

■ Dem ■ Rep ■ 3rd



SOURCE: Arab American Vote Report 2024: Analysis of Key Precincts, September 2025





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