



Cities & Towns

2010 Yearbook of Growth and Change



Atlanta Regional Commission



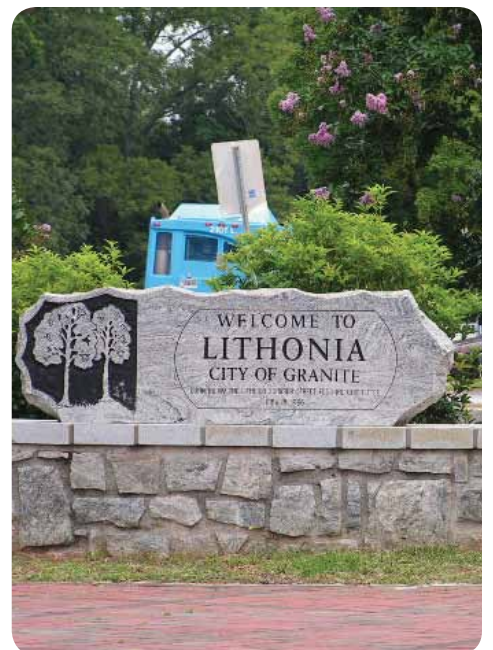
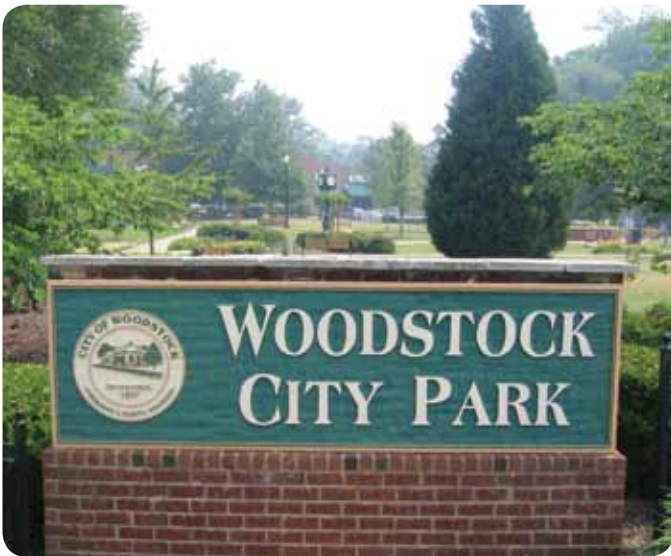


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Acknowledgements

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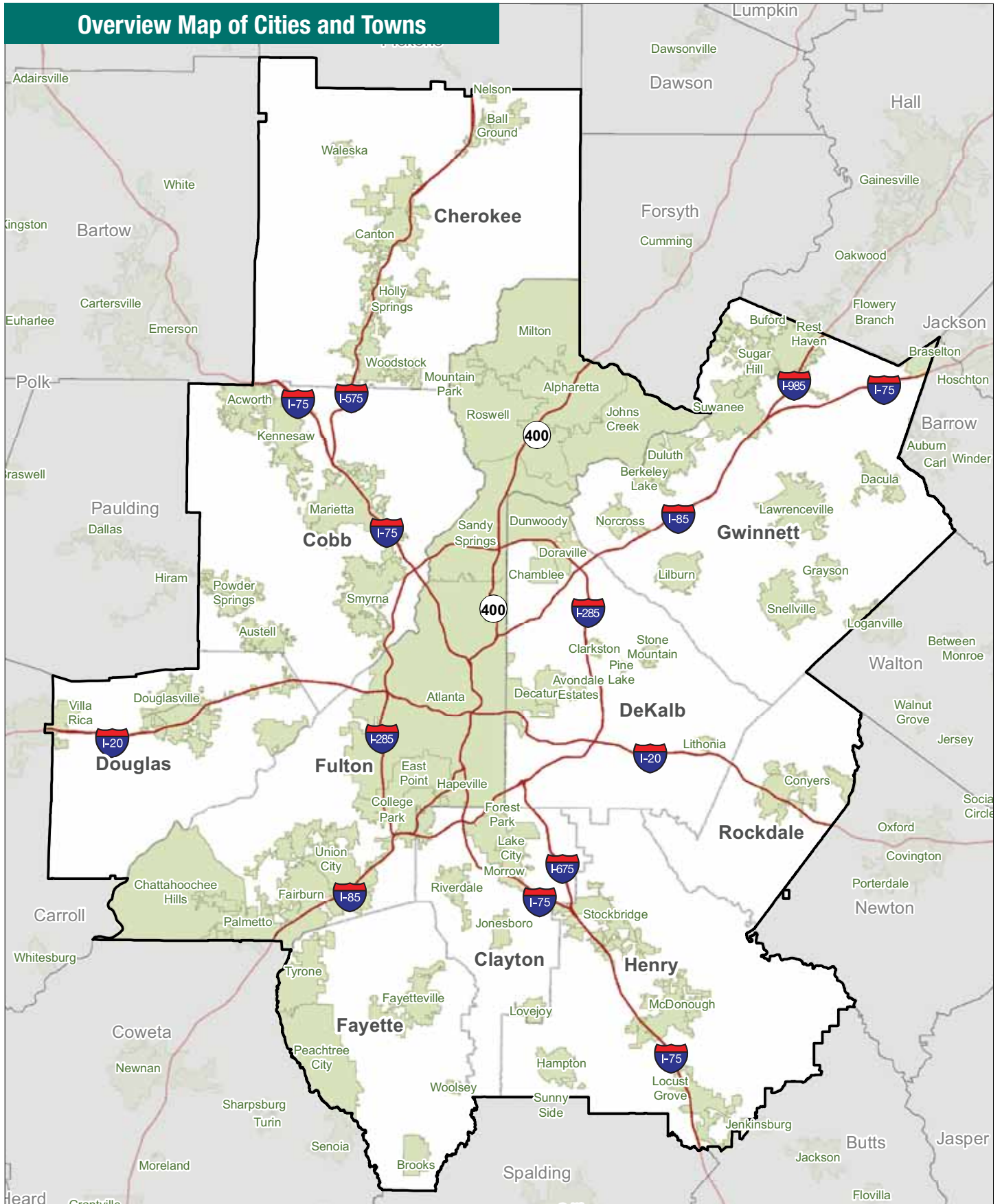
This *Cities & Towns 2010 Yearbook* is a product of the ARC Research Division. It is available online in a printable format (PDF) at www.atlantaregional.com/region. For specific questions about this report, please email Darlene Daly at ddaly@atlantaregional.com. For general information about this and other ARC publications, contact the ARC Information Center at 404-463-3102.

Summary of Findings

- » The ARC 10-county region includes the counties of Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry and Rockdale. This region's enumerated population was 4,107,750 persons as of April 1, 2010. Thirty-nine percent or 1,609,493 of the region's population resided in 68 municipalities. The addition of 473,535 more persons living in incorporated areas is a net change of 42 percent since 2000.
- » The City of Atlanta is the most populous incorporated place in Georgia, followed by Augusta (200,549), Columbus (189,885), Savannah (136,286) and Athens-Clark County (116,714). At 420,003 people, the City of Atlanta surpassed the previous population count of 415,200 in the 1990 Census and now ranks 43rd in size among U.S. incorporated cities.
- » Population growth in suburban municipalities outpaced growth in cities near the urban core. Twelve suburban cities and towns, including municipalities sharing boundaries with non-ARC member counties, saw their population at least double over the 2000-2010 decade. These areas grew at the fastest rates, an average of 199.1 percent.
- » With a growth rate of 522.8 percent, the Town of Braselton was the fastest growing incorporated place between 2000 and 2010. The town added 6,305 people in the 2000s, reaching 7,511 in 2010. The top four cities following Braselton's rate of growth were Grayson (248.5 percent), Villa Rica (237.6 percent), Canton (197.8 percent) and Holly Springs (187.6 percent).
- » As for racial and ethnic diversity, non-Hispanic whites remain the largest group living in incorporated cities and towns, at 47 percent, followed by non-Hispanic Blacks or African Americans at 34 percent, non-Hispanic Asians at six percent, "Other Races" at three percent and Hispanics at 11 percent. The general trend overall is that the number of non-Hispanic whites living in cities and towns increased by 37.5 percent, a rate slower than the combined average growth rate of the other racial and ethnic groups.
- » The 2010 Census data also indicate that the Non-Hispanic white population increased in the City of Atlanta and in cities north of the urban core. The non-Hispanic Black or African American share of the region's population declined in older transit-supported more densely-populated areas but increased in lower density, suburban places. The 2010 Census also finds significant rates of increase in the Asian population, as well as in persons of other races who are non-Hispanic.
- » In 2010 a total of 1,510 acres were annexed into or deannexed from cities and towns in the region. This number includes slightly more than 1,000 acres annexed into the City of Chamblee in DeKalb County. The annexed parcels increased Chamblee's city area by approximately one-third.
- » Based on Census data, the following municipalities saw their incorporated areas at least double in size between 2000 and 2010: Ball Ground and Holly Springs (Cherokee County), Fairburn, Palmetto* and Union City (Fulton County), and Locust Grove (Henry County).

*In multiple counties

Overview Map of Cities and Towns



Introduction

On March 17, 2011, the U.S. Census Bureau delivered preliminary 2010 data on population and demographic characteristics for Georgia. The 2010 Census Redistricting Data Summary File is used to redraw federal, state and local legislative districts under Public law 94-171. The statistics offer a first look at counts of population, Hispanic origin, voting age and housing unit data for the state, counties, cities and towns.

This report presents initial observations of trends in incorporated places across the region. It examines population change and other municipal growth patterns that have emerged since 2000. Users are cautioned that these initial 2010 Census figures may be subject to a few corrections and/or changes by the U.S. Census Bureau. Any such changes, as well as other relevant statistics and information, will be incorporated and presented in future *Cities & Towns* publications. The Census will be releasing more 2010 data details for various geographical levels through 2013.

Table 1: Population of Atlanta Region, State, Counties and the City of Atlanta 1970-2010

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Georgia	4,587,930	5,462,982	6,478,216	8,186,453	9,687,653
Atlanta Region (10-County)	1,500,823	1,896,182	2,557,800	3,429,379	4,107,750
City of Atlanta	495,039	424,922	415,200	416,474	420,003
Cherokee	31,059	51,699	91,000	141,903	214,346
Clayton	98,126	150,357	184,100	236,517	259,424
Cobb	196,793	297,718	453,400	607,751	688,078
DeKalb	415,387	483,024	553,800	665,865	691,893
Douglas	28,659	54,573	71,700	92,174	132,403
Fayette	11,364	29,043	62,800	91,263	106,567
Fulton	605,210	589,904	670,800	816,006	920,581
Gwinnett	72,349	166,808	356,500	588,448	805,321
Henry	23,724	36,309	59,200	119,341	203,922
Rockdale	18,152	36,747	54,500	70,111	85,215

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Figures for 1990 are adjusted for Census undercount. Earlier figures may reflect revisions to official population counts by the Census released in advanced reports. In 1973, Douglas and Rockdale counties joined ARC's five-county planning area followed by Henry in 1989, Fayette in 1991 and Cherokee in 1993.

Municipal Growth in the 2010 Census

Approximately 39.2 percent of the 10-county region's population resides in 68 incorporated places. A majority of these cities and towns grew in both sheer population numbers and geographic boundaries over the course of the past decade. The establishment of five new municipalities in Fulton and DeKalb counties between 2005 and 2008, and the robust annexation activity that occurred in a number of places around the region are the primary reasons for the increase. In this report, figures for new cities are generally excluded from calculations measuring growth and change since these cities did not exist in 2000. From 2000 to 2010, 19 percent of the municipalities that existed in 2000 increased their population by 100 percent or more. Conversely, 21 percent experienced population declines. The tables and maps below illustrate these and other variations in regional growth.

Total Population in Cities & Towns

2010
1,609,493 (39%) of Region

2000
1,135,959 (33%) of Region

Figure 1: Size of Population Comparison Map by Generalized 10-County Location

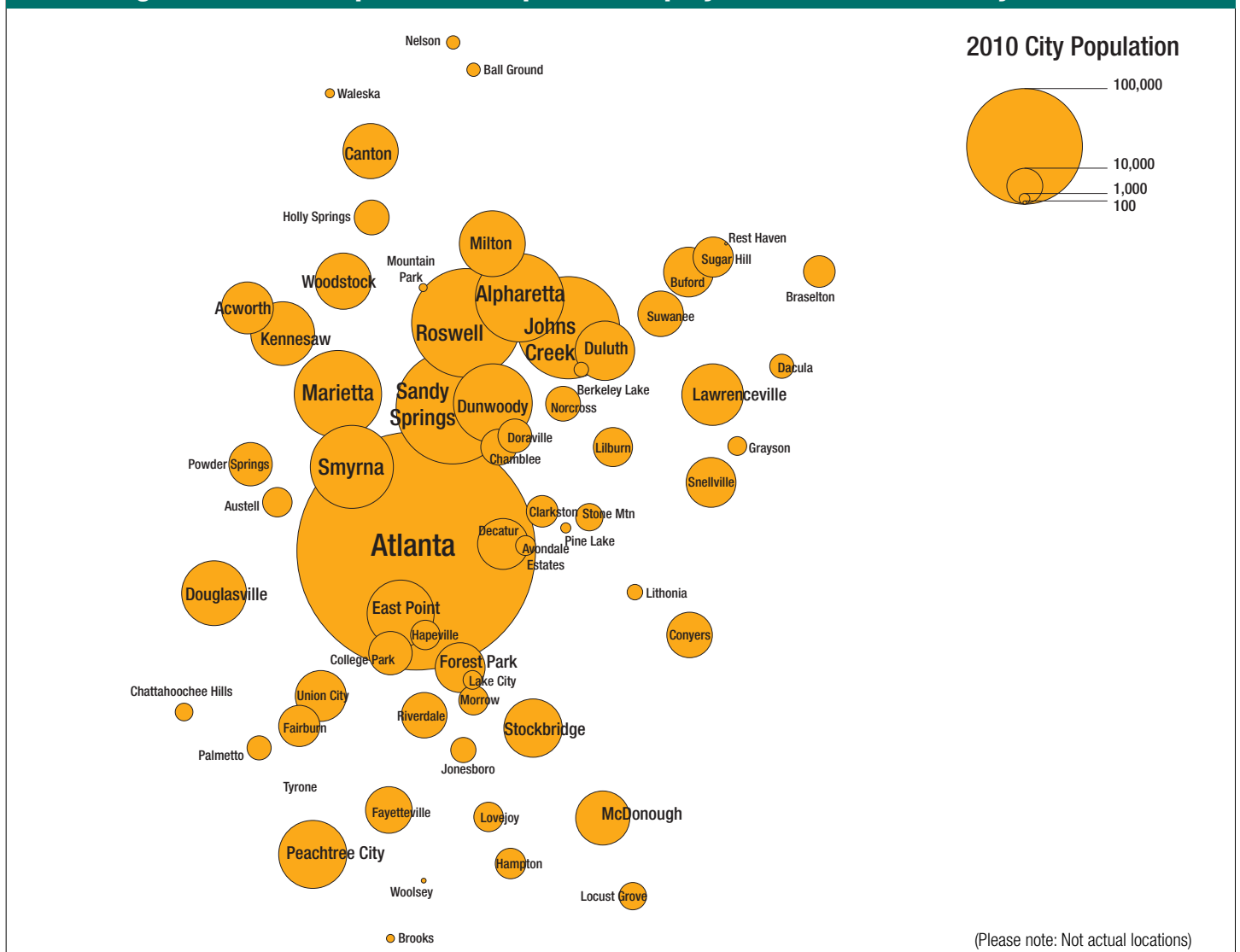


Table 2: Rank of Population Living in Incorporated Places – 2010 and 2000

2010 Rank	City/Town	County	2010 Population	2000 Population	2000 Rank
1	Atlanta	DeKalb,Fulton	420,003	416,474	1
2	Sandy Springs	Fulton	93,853	N/A	N/A
3	Roswell	Fulton	88,346	79,334	2
4	Johns Creek	Fulton	76,728	N/A	N/A
5	Alpharetta	Fulton	57,551	34,854	6
6	Marietta	Cobb	56,579	58,748	3
7	Smyrna	Cobb	51,271	40,999	4
8	Dunwoody	DeKalb	46,267	N/A	N/A
9	Peachtree City	Fayette	34,364	31,580	7
10	East Point	Fulton	33,712	39,595	5
11	Milton	Fulton	32,661	N/A	N/A
12	Douglasville	Douglas	30,961	20,065	13
13	Kennesaw	Cobb	29,783	21,675	10
14	Lawrenceville	Gwinnett	28,546	22,397	8
15	Duluth	Gwinnett	26,600	22,122	9
16	Stockbridge	Henry	25,636	9,853	27
17	Woodstock	Cherokee	23,896	10,050	25
18	Canton	Cherokee	22,958	7,709	32
19	McDonough	Henry	22,084	8,493	30
20	Acworth	Cobb	20,425	13,422	16
21	Union City	Fulton	19,456	11,621	19
22	Decatur	DeKalb	19,335	18,147	14
23	Sugar Hill	Gwinnett	18,522	11,399	20
24	Forest Park	Clayton	18,468	21,447	11
25	Snellville	Gwinnett	18,242	15,351	15
26	Fayetteville	Fayette	15,945	11,148	22
27	Suwanee	Gwinnett	15,355	8,725	29
28	Conyers	Rockdale	15,195	10,689	23
29	Riverdale	Clayton	15,134	12,478	18
30	Villa Rica	Douglas, Carroll	13,956	4,134	41
31	College Park	Clayton, Fulton	13,942	20,382	12
32	Powder Springs	Cobb	13,940	12,481	17
33	Fairburn	Fulton	12,950	5,464	37
34	Buford	Gwinnett, Hall	12,225	10,668	24

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, ARC Research

Note: N/A denotes no data available in 2000 for new cities established after 2000. A city's 2010 ranking is not necessarily comparable against its 2000 ranking because the five new cities make an exact comparison of rankings impossible.

Table 2: Rank of Population Living in Incorporated Places – 2010 and 2000

2010 Rank	City/Town	County	2010 Population	2000 Population	2000 Rank
35	Lilburn	Gwinnett	11,596	11,307	21
36	Loganville	Gwinnett, Walton	10,458	5,435	38
37	Chamblee	DeKalb	9,892	9,552	28
38	Holly Springs	Cherokee	9,189	3,195	47
39	Norcross	Gwinnett	9,116	8,410	31
40	Doraville	DeKalb	8,330	9,862	26
41	Clarkston	DeKalb	7,554	7,231	33
42	Braselton	Gwinnett, Barrow, Hall, Jackson	7,511	1,206	54
43	Hampton	Henry	6,987	3,857	43
44	Auburn	Gwinnett, Barrow	6,887	6,904	35
45	Tyrone	Fayette	6,879	3,916	42
46	Austell	Cobb, Douglas	6,581	5,359	39
47	Morrow	Clayton	6,445	4,882	40
48	Lovejoy	Clayton	6,422	2,495	50
49	Hapeville	Fulton	6,373	6,180	36
50	Stone Mountain	DeKalb	5,802	7,145	34
51	Locust Grove	Henry	5,402	2,322	51
52	Jonesboro	Clayton	4,724	3,829	45
53	Palmetto	Fulton, Coweta	4,488	3,400	46
54	Dacula	Gwinnett	4,442	3,848	44
55	Avondale Estates	DeKalb	2,960	2,609	49
56	Grayson	Gwinnett	2,666	765	55
57	Lake City	Clayton	2,612	2,886	48
58	Chattahoochee Hills	Fulton	2,378	N/A	N/A
59	Lithonia	DeKalb	1,924	2,187	52
60	Berkeley Lake	Gwinnett	1,574	1,695	53
61	Ball Ground	Cherokee	1,433	730	56
62	Nelson	Cherokee, Pickens	1,314	626	57
63	Pine Lake	DeKalb	730	621	58
64	Waleska	Cherokee	644	616	59
65	Mountain Park	Cherokee, Fulton	547	506	61
66	Brooks	Fayette	524	553	60
67	Woolsey	Fayette	158	175	62
68	Rest Haven	Gwinnett, Hall	62	151	63

Source: 2010 U.S. Census, ARC Research

Note: N/A denotes no data available in 2000 for new cities established after 2000. A city's 2010 ranking is not necessarily comparable against its 2000 ranking because the five new cities make an exact comparison of rankings impossible.

Growth of Cities

The City of Atlanta remains the most populous city in the region. But the fastest growth occurred in cities and towns in the surrounding suburbs outside Interstate 285. Several of the incorporated areas there began the decade with relatively small populations of between 500 and 10,000 people and have experienced growth of 100 percent or more. Fast-growing cities like these, listed in Table 3, can be found in every county except Cobb, DeKalb and Rockdale. North of the City of Atlanta along the Interstate 85 corridor and partially in Gwinnett, Jackson, Barrow and Hall counties is the Town of Braselton. Braselton's rate of growth outpaced cities and towns in the entire region at 522.8 percent. However, as illustrated in Table 2, it still ranks 42nd in total population.

Notable areas of fast growth in terms of *both* percent change and actual numbers include the cities of Canton and Woodstock in Cherokee County, as well as Stockbridge and McDonough in Henry County. Not only did these places have the explosive growth rates experienced in the smaller suburban cities, but each one also gained between 13,000 and 16,000 people. Whether through annexation or simple growth, the fastest-growing cities in the region grew by an average of 199.1 percent during the 10-year period. By comparison, the region's fastest-growing cities grew by an average of 94.7 percent between 1990 and 2000.

The region's fastest-growing cities are located in some of the most heavily-populated and fastest-growing counties in Georgia. Fulton, for example, is the state's most populated county, growing by 12.8 percent, followed by Gwinnett County at 36.9 percent. Henry County grew by 70.9 percent and Cherokee by 51.1 percent. The attraction for residents to the fastest-growing cities in these counties can be explained simply by their small-town characteristics, recreational amenities, educational and economic opportunities.



City of Fairburn

Table 3: Cities that Grew by 100% or More: 2000-2010

City/Town	2000 Population	2010 Population	Growth Rate 2000-2010	Growth Rate 1990-2000
Braselton*	1,206	7,511	522.8%	188.5%
Grayson	765	2,666	248.5%	44.6%
Villa Rica*	4,134	13,956	237.6%	-36.8%
Canton	7,709	22,958	197.8%	60.0%
Holly Springs	3,195	9,189	187.6%	32.8%
Stockbridge	9,853	25,636	160.2%	193.3%
McDonough	8,493	22,084	160.0%	190.0%
Lovejoy	2,495	6,422	157.4%	230.9%
Woodstock	10,050	23,896	137.8%	130.5%
Fairburn	5,464	12,950	137.0%	36.2%
Locust Grove	2,322	5,402	132.6%	38.1%
Nelson*	626	1,314	109.9%	28.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ARC Research *In multiple counties

Note: Table 3 excludes five new cities established in Fulton and DeKalb counties after 2000: Chattahoochee Hills, Dunwoody, Johns Creek, Milton and Sandy Springs.

About 27 percent of all cities and towns that existed in 2000 saw their population expand by 25 percent to 96 percent between 2000 and 2010. These cities, listed in Table 4, grew by an average of 56.6 percent between 2000 and 2010, and by 82.1 percent during the previous decade. DeKalb is the only county where none of the cities meet this growth rate. In the 1990s, during the height of the construction boom and when jobs were plentiful, Suwanee (Gwinnett County) tripled its population. The population doubled in Alpharetta (Fulton County), Sugar Hill (Gwinnett County) and in Acworth and Kennesaw (Cobb County). Ball Ground, in Cherokee County, and Morrow, in Clayton County, both experienced population declines in the 1990s, but Ball Ground's population nearly doubled by 2010.

Moderately-growing cities that reflect fairly sizeable growth in terms of numbers, defined as those that added more than 5,000 people, include Acworth, Kennesaw and Smyrna in Cobb County; Douglasville in Douglas County; Alpharetta and Union City in Fulton County; and Lawrenceville, Loganville,* Suwanee and Sugar Hill in Gwinnett County. For areas that have experienced high growth, high household income and high employment rates since the 1990s, like Alpharetta, a reduced pace of growth from 2000 to 2010 is indicative of a slowing economy. Still, between 2000 and 2010, each of these cities had growth rates that surpassed about one-half of their municipal neighbors.

*In multiple counties

Table 4: Cities that Grew 25% - 99%: 2000-2010

City/Town	2000 Population	2010 Population	Growth Rate 2000-2010	Growth Rate 1990-2000
Ball Ground	730	1,433	96.3%	-19.3%
Loganville*	5,435	10,458	92.4%	70.9%
Hampton	3,857	6,987	81.2%	43.2%
Suwanee	8,725	15,355	76.0%	261.7%
Tyrone	3,916	6,879	75.7%	43.8%
Union City	11,621	19,456	67.4%	38.8%
Alpharetta	34,854	57,551	65.1%	168.1%
Sugar Hill	11,399	18,522	62.5%	150.1%
Douglasville	20,065	30,961	54.3%	72.5%
Acworth	13,422	20,425	52.2%	197.0%
Fayetteville	11,148	15,945	43.0%	91.3%
Conyers	10,689	15,195	42.2%	44.8%
Kennesaw	21,675	29,783	37.4%	142.6%
Morrow	4,882	6,445	32.0%	-5.5%
Palmetto*	3,400	4,488	32.0%	30.2%
Lawrenceville	22,397	28,546	27.5%	32.9%
Smyrna	40,999	51,271	25.1%	32.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ARC Research *In multiple counties

Note: Table 4 excludes five new cities established in Fulton and DeKalb counties after 2000: Chattahoochee Hills, Dunwoody, Johns Creek, Milton and Sandy Springs.

Slightly more than 33 percent of cities and towns that existed in 2000 grew between one percent and 25 percent from 2000 to 2010, an average of 11.5 percent in 2010 and 31.7 percent in 2000. Distinct areas of growth within this group include a number of cities clustered near Interstate 285. As the region's population growth radiated outward into the suburbs, cities south of Interstate 285 in Clayton, Fayette and Fulton counties gained population, as well as several cities in Cherokee, Cobb and Gwinnett counties. Jonesboro and Riverdale in Clayton; Powder Springs in Cobb; Peachtree City in Fayette; Roswell in Fulton; and Dacula and Duluth in Gwinnett grew remarkably faster in the 1990s than they did in the 2000s.

Of the 10 ARC counties, DeKalb County grew at the slowest rate (3.9 percent) between 2000 and 2010. DeKalb's regional population share continues to decline as rapid suburban growth moves outward into other areas. Bucking that general trend within DeKalb County is the City of Decatur, the largest city in DeKalb County in this category. Decatur grew at a faster rate in the 2000s than in the 1990s, increasing by 6.5 percent or 1,188 more people. Also in DeKalb County, the City of Pine Lake, which declined in the 1990s, gained more than 100 new residents in the 2000s. Clarkston and Chamblee grew by 4.5 percent and 3.6 percent respectively, but not as quickly as in the 1990s.

While Atlanta remains the most heavily-populated city in the region and state, the 2000 to 2010 increase of 3,500 people is below the 2009 population estimates produced by both the U.S. Census Bureau and ARC. Explanations for this include higher vacancy rates than expected, fewer public housing units and the migration of African Americans from traditionally black neighborhoods in the city to the suburban counties. Other driving forces behind the slower growth in the City of Atlanta could be population undercount, loss of jobs, foreclosures and/or other economic factors. The release and analysis of additional 2010 Census data through 2013 will shed light on what may have occurred to cause the resulting differences. If the U.S. Census Bureau revises any figures because of successful challenges, those new numbers will be reflected in future issues of *Cities and Towns* and on the ARC website at www.atlantaregional.com.

Table 5: Cities that Grew by Up to 25%: 2000-2010

City/Town	2000 Population	2010 Population	Growth Rate 2000-2010	Growth Rate 1990-2000
Jonesboro	3,829	4,724	23.4%	5.3%
Austell*	5,359	6,581	22.8%	28.4%
Riverdale	12,478	15,134	21.3%	33.3%
Duluth	22,122	26,600	20.2%	145.0%
Snellville	15,351	18,242	18.8%	27.0%
Pine Lake	621	730	17.6%	-23.3%
Dacula	3,848	4,442	15.4%	73.6%
Buford*	10,668	12,225	14.6%	21.6%
Avondale Estates	2,609	2,960	13.5%	18.1%
Powder Springs	12,481	13,940	11.7%	81.1%
Roswell	79,334	88,346	11.4%	65.5%
Peachtree City	31,580	34,364	8.8%	66.0%
Norcross	8,410	9,116	8.4%	41.4%
Mountain Park*	506	547	8.1%	-8.7%
Decatur	18,147	19,335	6.5%	4.7%
Waleska	616	644	4.5%	-12.0%
Clarkston	7,231	7,554	4.5%	34.3%
Chamblee	9,552	9,892	3.6%	24.6%
Hapeville	6,180	6,373	3.1%	12.7%
Lilburn	11,307	11,596	2.6%	21.6%
Atlanta*	416,474	420,003	0.8%	5.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ARC Research

*In multiple counties

Note: Table 5 excludes five new cities established in Fulton and DeKalb counties after 2000: Chattahoochee Hills, Dunwoody, Johns Creek, Milton and Sandy Springs.



City of Marietta



City of Lithonia

A number of cities that existed in 2000 saw their population drop. Among the cities that had net losses, the average rate of population loss from 2000–2010 is 15.5 percent. Leading this group in terms of net population loss are the cities of East Point (5,883) and College Park* (6,440) in Fulton County. The cities of Marietta in Cobb County, Forest Park in Clayton County and Doraville and Stone Mountain in DeKalb County also experienced some population decline. In both the 1990s and 2000s, the cities of College Park,* and Lithonia in DeKalb County and Rest Haven in Gwinnett County had negative growth. Also in Gwinnett County, Auburn* and Berkeley Lake, which were fast-growing cities in the 1990s, experienced a reduction in population from 2000 to 2010. However, Auburn's loss is too small to be significant. Partly due to the deannexation of several parcels, the City of Rest Haven lost more than half of its 2000 population of 151 by 2010. In the 1990s, by contrast, these cities experienced an average population growth rate of 34.1 percent.

Table 6: Cities that Lost Population 2000-2010

City/Town	2000 Population	2010 Population	Growth Rate 2000-2010	Growth Rate 1990-2000
Auburn*	6,904	6,887	-0.2%	119.9%
Marietta	58,748	56,579	-3.7%	33.1%
Brooks	553	524	-5.2%	68.6%
Berkeley Lake	1,695	1,574	-7.1%	114.3%
Lake City	2,886	2,612	-9.5%	5.6%
Woolsey	175	158	-9.7%	45.8%
Lithonia	2,187	1,924	-12.0%	-10.7%
Forest Park	21,447	18,468	-13.9%	26.7%
East Point	39,595	33,712	-14.9%	15.1%
Doraville	9,862	8,330	-15.5%	29.3%
Stone Mountain	7,145	5,802	-18.8%	10.0%
College Park	20,382	13,942	-31.6%	-0.4%
Rest Haven	151	62	-58.9%	-14.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ARC Research

*In multiple counties

Note: Table 6 excludes five new cities established in Fulton and DeKalb counties after 2000: Chattahoochee Hills, Dunwoody, Johns Creek, Milton and Sandy Springs.

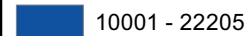
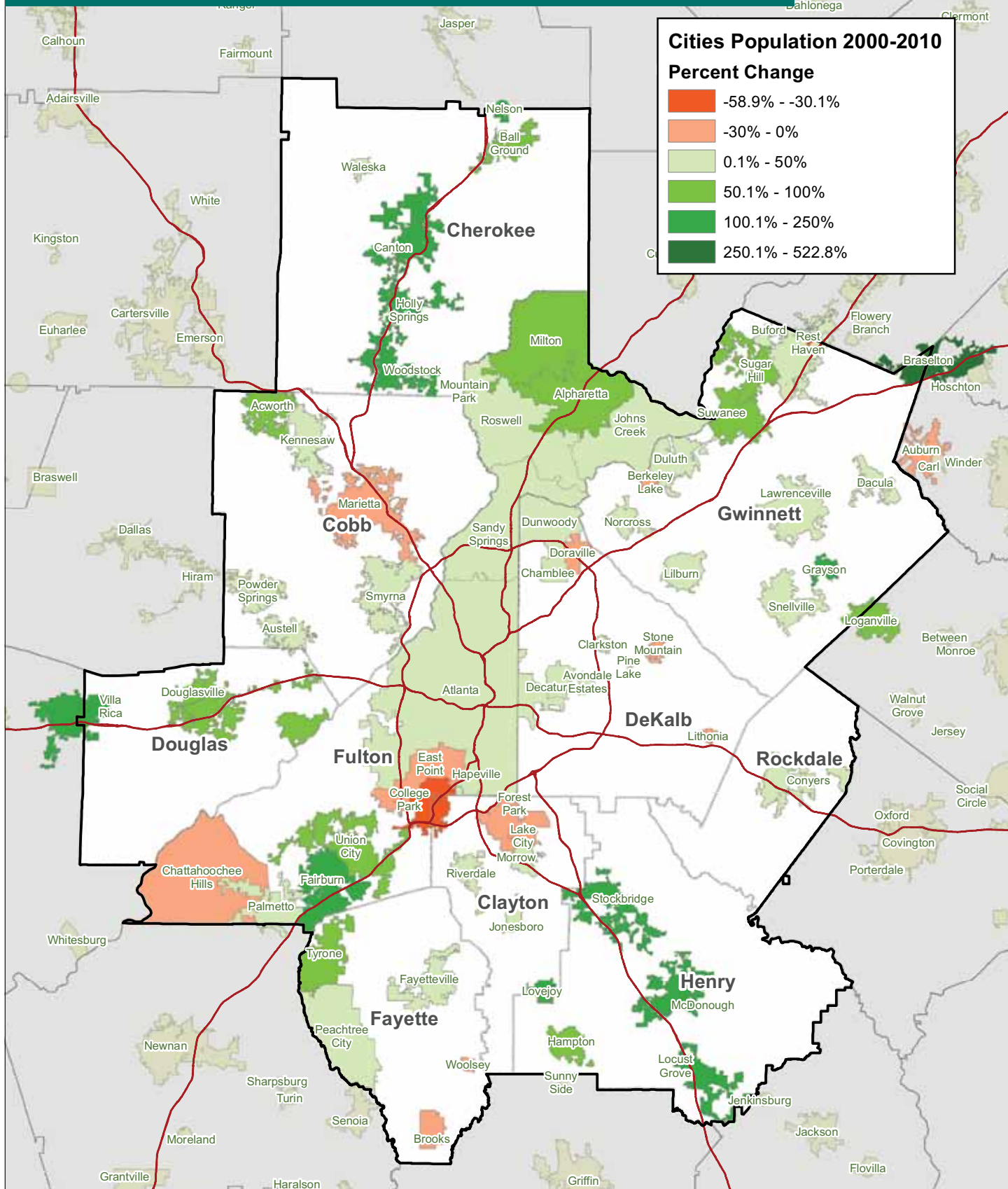


Figure 3: Percent Change in Population of Cities and Towns – 2000-2010



City Growth by Race and Hispanic Origin

According to the 2000 Census data, 55.7 percent (1.9 million) of the 10-county region's residents were non-Hispanic whites. The remaining 44.3 percent of the region's population were Hispanics of all races, non-Hispanic blacks, Asians or of mixed and other races. For simplicity, the term Hispanic is used in this publication in place of the term "Hispanic or Latino." By 2010, in the 10-county area, the non-Hispanic white population share declined to 44.1 percent. The same pattern of changes in racial composition occurred in the 20-county Atlanta region. In 2000, the 20-county region's non-Hispanic white population was 60.3 percent, decreasing to 50.1 percent by 2010. The 2010 Census provides further evidence that while the non-Hispanic white population is still a majority, the rates of growth for minorities continue to outpace that of non-Hispanic whites. Blacks or African Americans were the largest minority group based on 2010 population counts. Tables 7 and 8, Charts 1 and 2, and Figures 4 through 8 illustrate how the racial and ethnic composition of incorporated areas of the region changed between 2000 and 2010.

Definition of Hispanic or Latino Origin Used in the 2010 Census

"Hispanic or Latino" refers to a person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American, or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race."

Chart 1: Percent of Total Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2000-2010 – 10 Counties

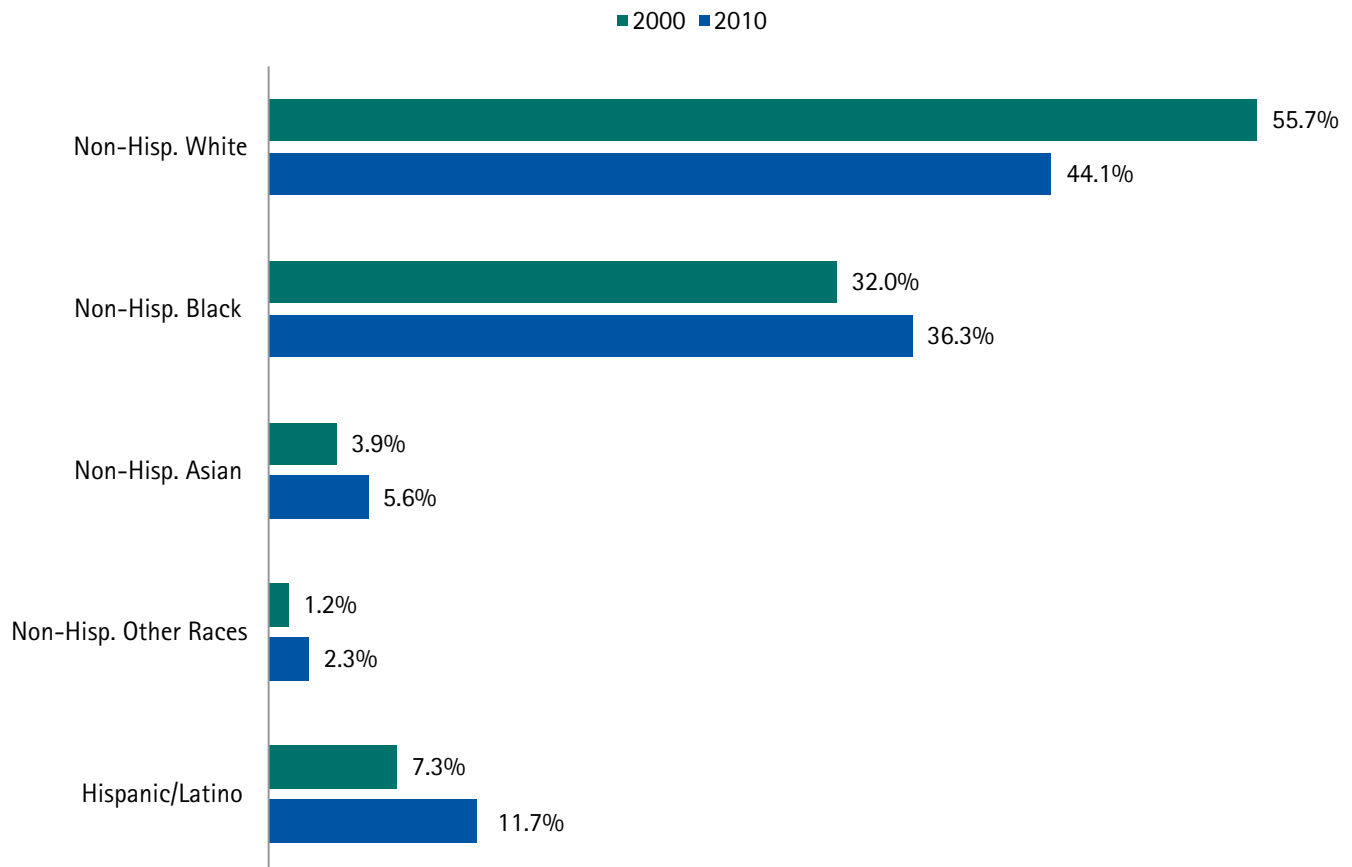
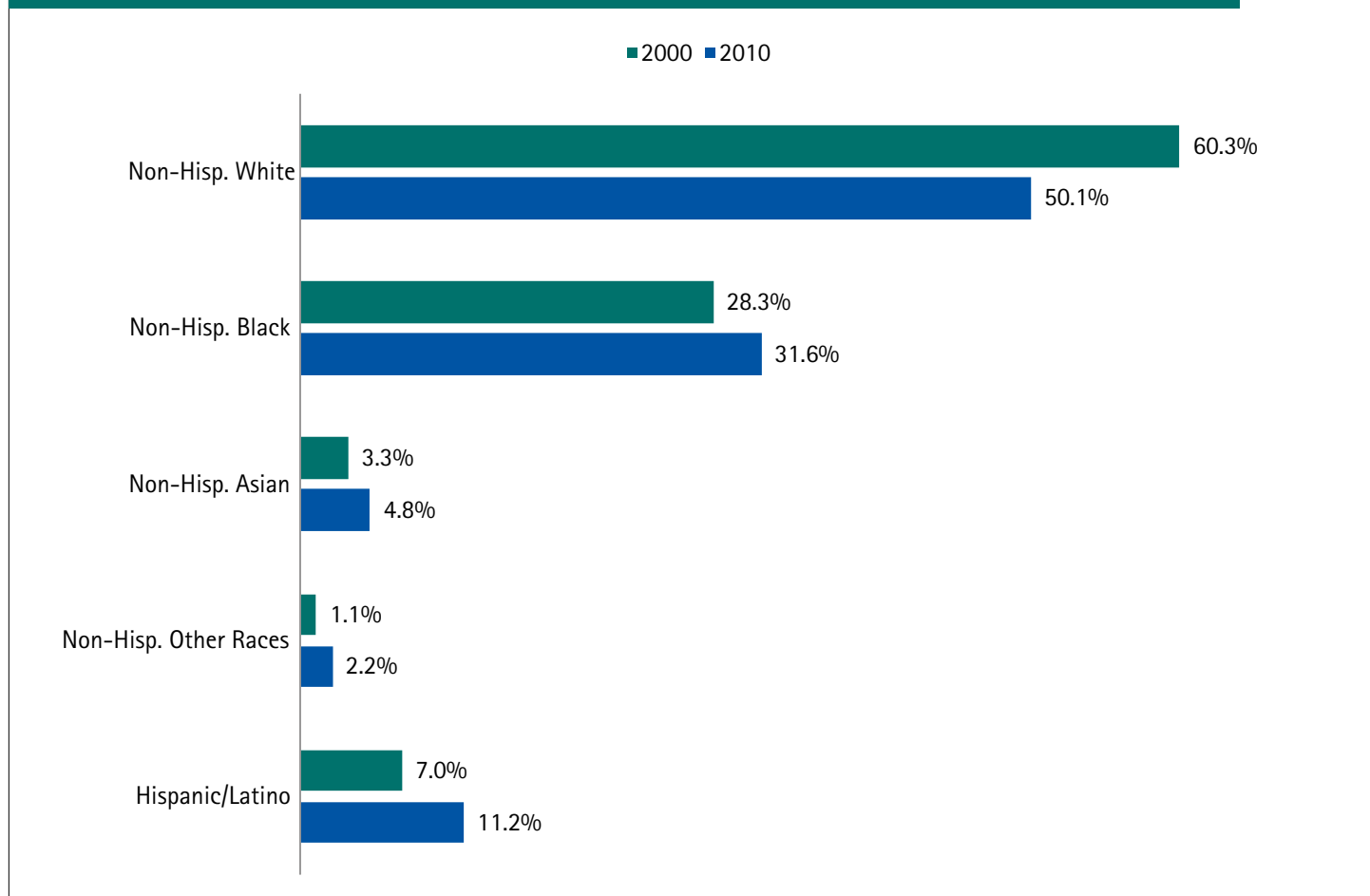


Chart 2: Percent of Total Population by Race and Ethnicity: 2000-2010 – 20 Counties


Note: 20 counties include 10 ARC counties plus Barrow, Bartow, Carroll, Coweta, Forsyth, Hall, Newton, Paulding, Spalding and Walton counties.

African Americans are migrating back to the South, and to the Atlanta region in particular, in large numbers. This trend is a reversal of the Great Migration of 1910 to 1970 where large numbers of black residents moved from the South to the North. Since the 1990s, more recent newcomers, including Hispanics and other immigrants, relocated to the metro area to benefit from economic opportunities spawned from the success of the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta.

Table 7: County Racial and Ethnic Percentage Change: 2000-2010

Percent Change – 10 Counties		Percent Change – 20 Counties	
White, Non-Hispanic	-5.1%	White, Non-Hispanic	3.3%
Black, Non-Hispanic	35.6%	Black, Non-Hispanic	39.0%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	73.8%	Asian, Non-Hispanic	80.9%
Other Races, Non-Hispanic	140.8%	Other Races, Non-Hispanic	142.2%
Hispanic	92.8%	Hispanic	98.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ARC Research

Table 8: Racial and Ethnic Composition of Cities and Towns: 2000-2010

City/Town	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic		Other	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Acworth	10,377	11,503	1,662	5,093	307	694	812	2,542	264	593
Alpharetta	28,143	37,391	2,224	6,099	1,986	7,678	1,927	4,892	574	1,491
Atlanta	130,222	152,377	254,062	224,316	7,949	13,098	18,720	21,815	5,521	8,397
Auburn	6,026	5,598	179	334	275	280	300	528	124	147
Austell	3,314	1,932	1,314	3,593	43	96	593	782	95	178
Avondale Estates	2,286	2,348	220	422	27	56	40	64	36	70
Ball Ground	723	1,372	3	12	-	6	4	23	-	20
Berkeley Lake	1,352	1,158	69	89	200	225	45	56	29	46
Braselton	1,075	5,818	16	649	67	280	40	619	8	145
Brooks	539	493	2	3	7	3	3	20	2	5
Buford	7,147	6,904	1,404	1,637	86	347	1,842	3,122	189	215
Canton	5,303	14,913	426	1,991	46	298	1,829	5,156	105	600
Chamblee	2,285	2,587	304	617	1,329	781	5,384	5,782	250	125
Chattahoochee Hills	N/A	1,562	N/A	652	N/A	3	N/A	132	N/A	29
Clarkston	1,253	990	3,987	4,373	900	1,617	333	211	758	363
College Park	2,026	1,612	16,545	10,950	120	121	1,398	963	293	296
Conyers	5,536	3,699	3,552	8,474	278	210	1,153	2,475	170	337
Dacula	3,426	3,123	163	494	59	140	143	606	57	79
Decatur	11,733	13,806	5,505	3,858	296	554	304	612	309	505
Doraville	2,787	1,870	1,395	731	1,228	1,464	4,284	4,119	168	146
Douglasville	12,425	10,331	6,054	17,031	346	554	800	2,243	440	802
Duluth	14,203	11,028	2,578	5,196	2,842	5,905	2,002	3,732	497	739
Dunwoody	N/A	29,667	N/A	5,697	N/A	5,139	N/A	4,755	N/A	1,009
East Point	5,135	3,978	30,728	24,924	242	266	2,998	3,890	492	654
Fairburn	2,055	1,986	2,579	8,966	38	212	711	1,545	81	241
Fayetteville	8,772	8,345	1,544	5,323	369	1,053	310	766	153	458
Forest Park	7,557	3,555	7,883	6,808	1,268	1,448	4,322	6,343	417	314
Grayson	724	1,609	24	632	3	239	7	129	7	57
Hampton	3,206	3,486	515	2,674	25	58	67	599	44	170
Hapeville	2,597	1,843	1,567	1,804	541	365	1,348	2,240	127	121
Holly Springs	2,936	7,474	34	621	24	166	154	725	47	203
Johns Creek	N/A	45,978	N/A	6,925	N/A	17,892	N/A	4,000	N/A	1,933
Jonesboro	2,279	1,483	1,161	2,712	23	101	289	341	77	87
Kennesaw	17,128	17,546	2,122	6,510	627	1,548	1,344	3,230	454	949

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Sign "-" and N/A mean no 2000 data available. Five new cities established in Fulton and DeKalb counties after 2000 are Chattahoochee Hills, Dunwoody, Johns Creek, Milton and Sandy Springs.

Table 8: Racial and Ethnic Composition of Cities and Towns: 2000-2010

City/Town	White		Black		Asian		Hispanic		Other	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Lake City	1,406	678	918	1,078	279	388	216	400	67	68
Lawrenceville	15,513	10,930	2,987	8,869	707	1,608	2,720	6,378	470	761
Lilburn	6,974	4,560	1,322	1,840	1,320	1,763	1,495	3,181	196	252
Lithonia	352	163	1,728	1,622	2	3	63	112	42	24
Locust Grove	1,880	2,891	334	1,998	10	91	48	284	50	138
Loganville	4,866	6,969	243	2,275	51	240	186	712	89	262
Lovejoy	1,560	874	835	4,475	14	42	61	874	25	157
Marietta	28,544	24,242	17,090	17,363	1,724	1,652	9,947	11,633	1,443	1,689
McDonough	5,090	7,153	2,906	12,647	105	387	295	1,340	97	557
Milton	N/A	23,653	N/A	2,865	N/A	3,380	N/A	1,959	N/A	804
Morrow	2,093	1,156	1,750	2,874	626	1,639	292	615	121	161
Mountain Park	476	518	8	4	2	2	7	17	13	6
Nelson	562	1,207	59	59	1	7	1	15	3	26
Norcross	2,717	2,448	1,615	1,703	512	1,154	3,442	3,591	124	220
Palmetto	1,443	1,209	1,490	2,552	1	33	395	570	71	124
Peachtree City	26,873	26,790	1,894	2,509	1,152	1,811	1,184	2,442	477	812
Pine Lake	446	455	109	154	-	17	42	78	24	26
Powder Springs	6,997	5,304	4,615	6,850	134	145	539	1,267	196	374
Rest Haven	136	54	4	1	1	-	6	6	4	1
Riverdale	2,298	918	8,339	11,967	964	1,025	600	905	277	319
Roswell	59,870	58,008	6,620	10,066	2,932	3,545	8,421	14,699	1,491	2,028
Sandy Springs	N/A	55,066	N/A	18,092	N/A	4,660	N/A	13,368	N/A	2,667
Smyrna	21,936	23,871	10,963	15,801	1,598	2,476	5,659	7,642	843	1,481
Snellville	13,400	10,438	823	5,345	311	592	628	1,351	189	516
Stockbridge	6,805	6,400	2,007	13,999	447	1,914	415	2,448	179	875
Stone Mountain	1,645	884	4,870	4,314	140	191	292	308	198	105
Sugar Hill	9,496	11,630	524	1,747	186	1,148	1,039	3,636	154	361
Suwanee	7,175	9,646	552	1,604	592	2,752	276	1,025	130	328
Tyrone	3,646	4,490	132	1,722	39	231	57	246	42	190
Union City	2,690	1,667	7,998	15,852	147	148	607	1,368	179	421
Villa Rica	3,230	7,641	739	4,598	11	239	90	1,064	64	414
Waleska	541	533	24	57	8	8	16	24	27	22
Woodstock	8,710	17,472	506	2,337	162	1,069	496	2,325	176	693
Woolsey	166	149	6	5	2	-	1	2	-	2

Source: 2000 and 2010 U.S. Census Bureau

Note: Sign “-” and N/A mean no 2000 data available. Five new cities established in Fulton and DeKalb counties after 2000 are Chattahoochee Hills, Dunwoody, Johns Creek, Milton and Sandy Springs.

The 2010 Census found higher concentrations of the non-Hispanic white population in distant suburbs (mainly north of Interstate 20), including recently established municipalities in north DeKalb County and north Fulton County – Dunwoody, Chattahoochee Hills, Johns Creek, Milton and Sandy Springs. It also revealed that the City of Atlanta and other areas near the urban core in the City of Decatur, for example, gained white population. These areas are attracting younger and better-educated adults from diverse backgrounds who seek increased mobility options and culture-rich lifestyles. Conversely, with the exception of the City of Atlanta and McDonough in Henry County, cities with a majority African American and Hispanic population typically saw fewer white residents. Nevertheless, taking the five new cities out of the calculation, as shown in Table 9, the non-Hispanic white share of the region's population in cities grew at an overall slower rate from 2000.

Table 9: Percent Change in Municipal Population, By Race and Ethnicity: 2000-2010

	2000		2010	Percent Change
White, Non-Hispanic	554,106	White, Non-Hispanic	749,432	35.3%
Black, Non-Hispanic	433,831	Black, Non-Hispanic	549,454	26.7%
Asian, Non-Hispanic	35,731	Asian, Non-Hispanic	97,257	172.2%
Other, Non-Hispanic	19,249	Other, Non-Hispanic	38,408	99.5%
Hispanic	93,042	Hispanic	174,942	88.0%

The change in the historical location choices of African Americans and Hispanics in the region is noteworthy. Black population in cities grew mainly in the areas along the Interstate 20 corridor in Douglas, DeKalb and Rockdale counties, south of Atlanta in Clayton County and in pockets of cities and towns across the region. Cities in traditionally African American neighborhoods in DeKalb, Fulton and Clayton counties experienced some population decline. The population losses in Atlanta, Decatur, Forest Park, College Park, Stone Mountain and Lithonia could reflect a broad range of influences, such as the soured economy, gentrification and the out-migration of those seeking better school performance and different lifestyles. A majority of cities and towns gained minority population. The African American population swelled in places like Holly Springs and Woodstock (Cherokee County); Riverdale (Clayton County); Acworth and Kennesaw (Cobb County); Avondale Estates (DeKalb); Douglasville (Douglas); Tyrone and Fayetteville (Fayette County); Roswell and Union City (Fulton); Braselton* and Lawrenceville (Gwinnett County); McDonough and Stockbridge (Henry County) and Conyers (Rockdale County). While historically, minorities tend to be concentrated near the urban core, the 2010 Census shows that the region's far-flung cities and towns are becoming increasingly more diverse.

The 2010 Census report shows remarkable Hispanic population growth in the ten ARC counties. The Hispanic population increased from 249,218 to 480,529, or by 92.8 percent between 2000 and 2010. In cities and towns, the rate of change in the Hispanic population is 88 percent. From Figure 8, it's clear that Hispanics are more highly concentrated near Interstates 75 and 85. In 2010, the 10 cities with the largest Hispanic populations were Canton (Cherokee County); Forest Park (Clayton County); Atlanta*, Johns Creek and Roswell (Fulton County); Marietta and Smyrna (Cobb County), Lawrenceville (Gwinnett County), and Chamblee and Doraville (DeKalb County). These areas are attractive to Hispanics for the same reasons that they are attractive to other populations, as well as because of the presence of Hispanic concentrations in those areas.

The share of the region's population that is categorized in Census data as "non-Hispanic Asian" and "Other non-Hispanic" races also increased at remarkable rates between 2000 and 2010. Asians still comprise small population totals, but their rate of increase at the county level between 2000 and 2010 was significant at 73.8 percent. Other races include American Indian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders, and combinations of two or more races. The highest numbers of Asian residents who are not Hispanic are found in the predominantly white suburbs of Alpharetta, Johns Creek and Milton in north Fulton and Dunwoody in north DeKalb, as well as in the City of Atlanta in Fulton/DeKalb and the City of Duluth in Gwinnett County.

The details of the significant growth, impacts and importance of the minority population warrants further analysis. Over the coming months, as the U.S. Census Bureau rolls out additional data, ARC will present those findings. Additional tabulations and information regarding 2010 Census data are currently available on the ARC website at www.atlantaregional.com.

Figure 4: Change in Non-Hispanic White Population: 2000-2010

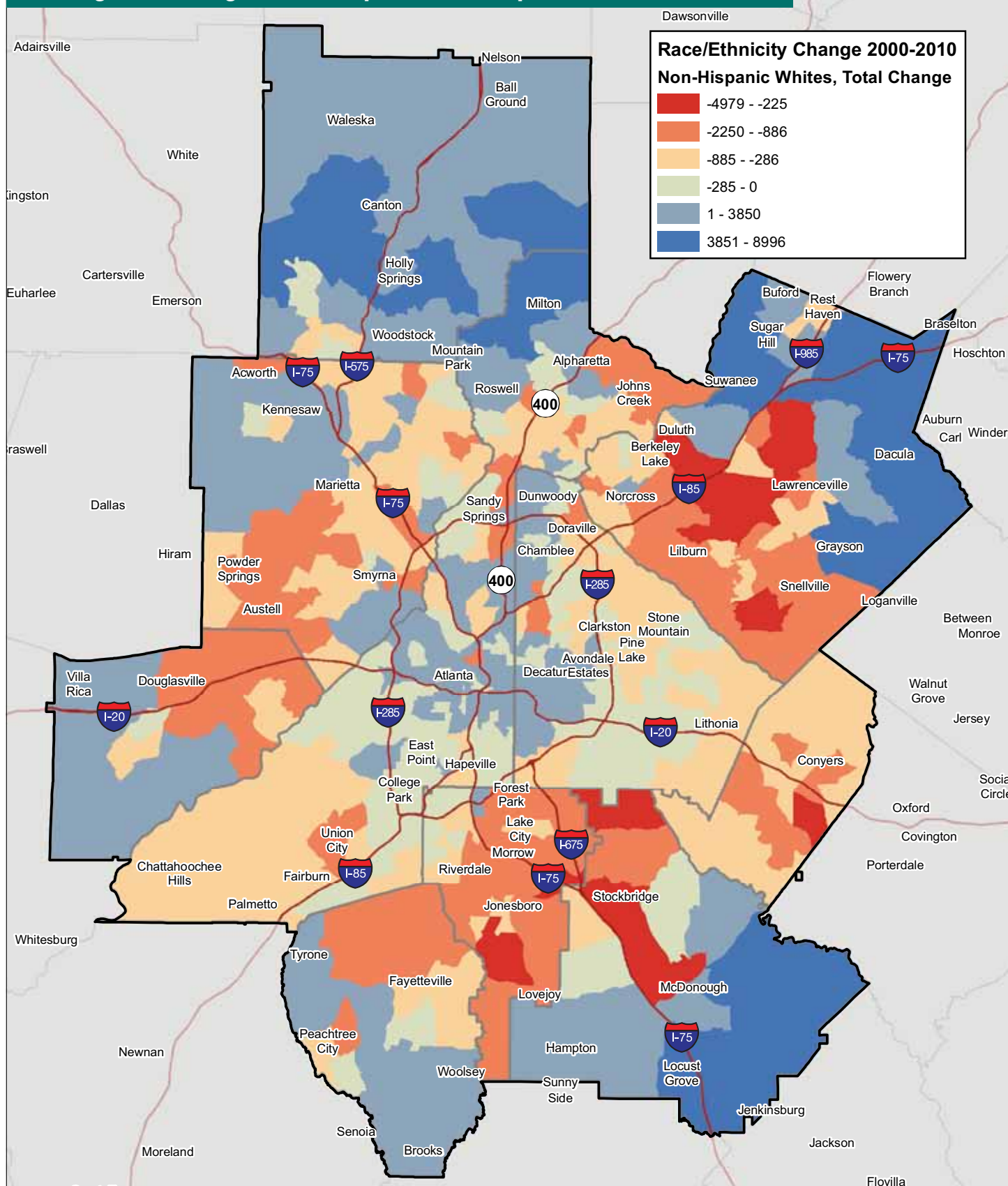


Figure 5: Change in Non-Hispanic Black or African American Population: 2000-2010

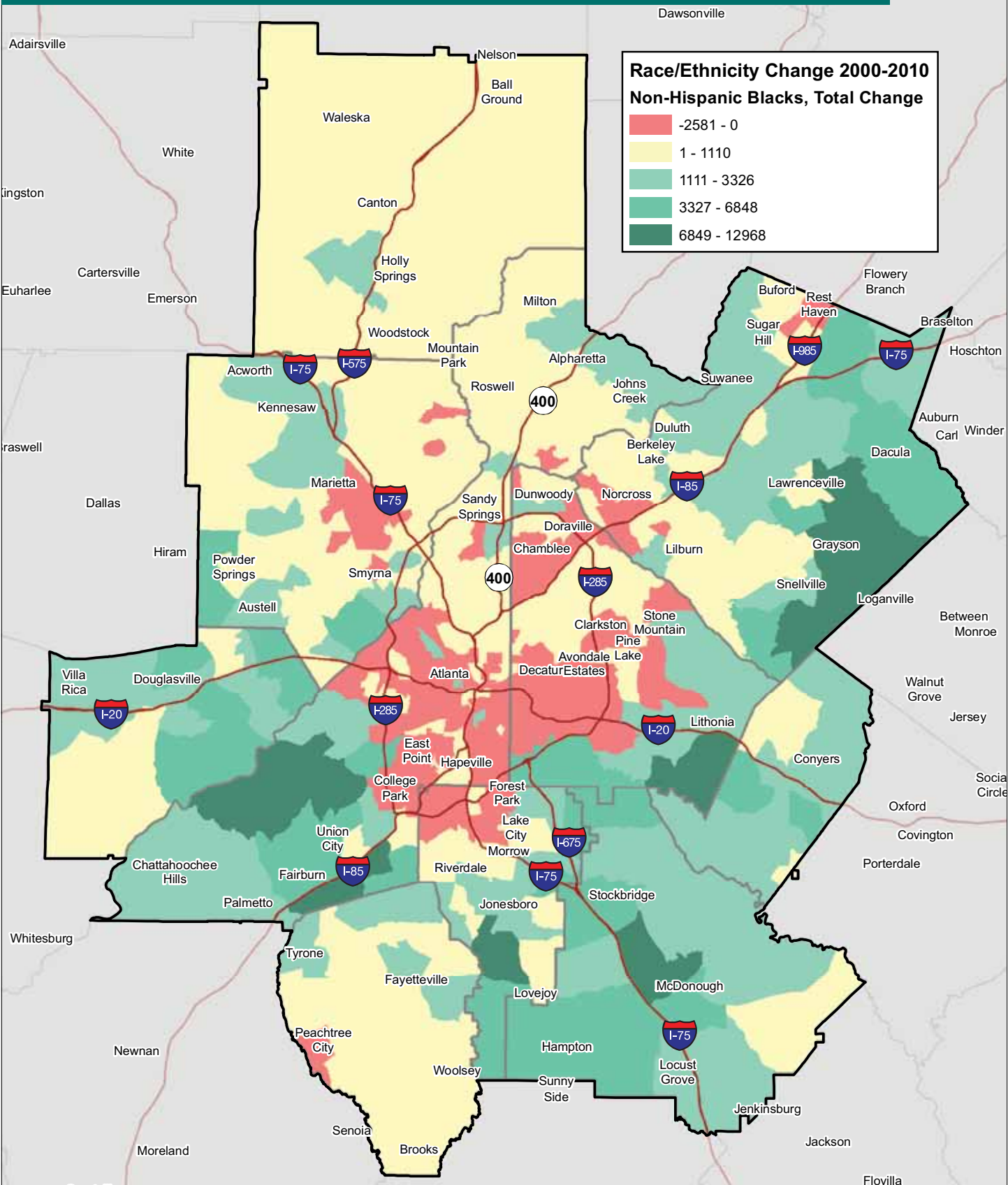


Figure 6: Change in Non-Hispanic Asian Population: 2000-2010

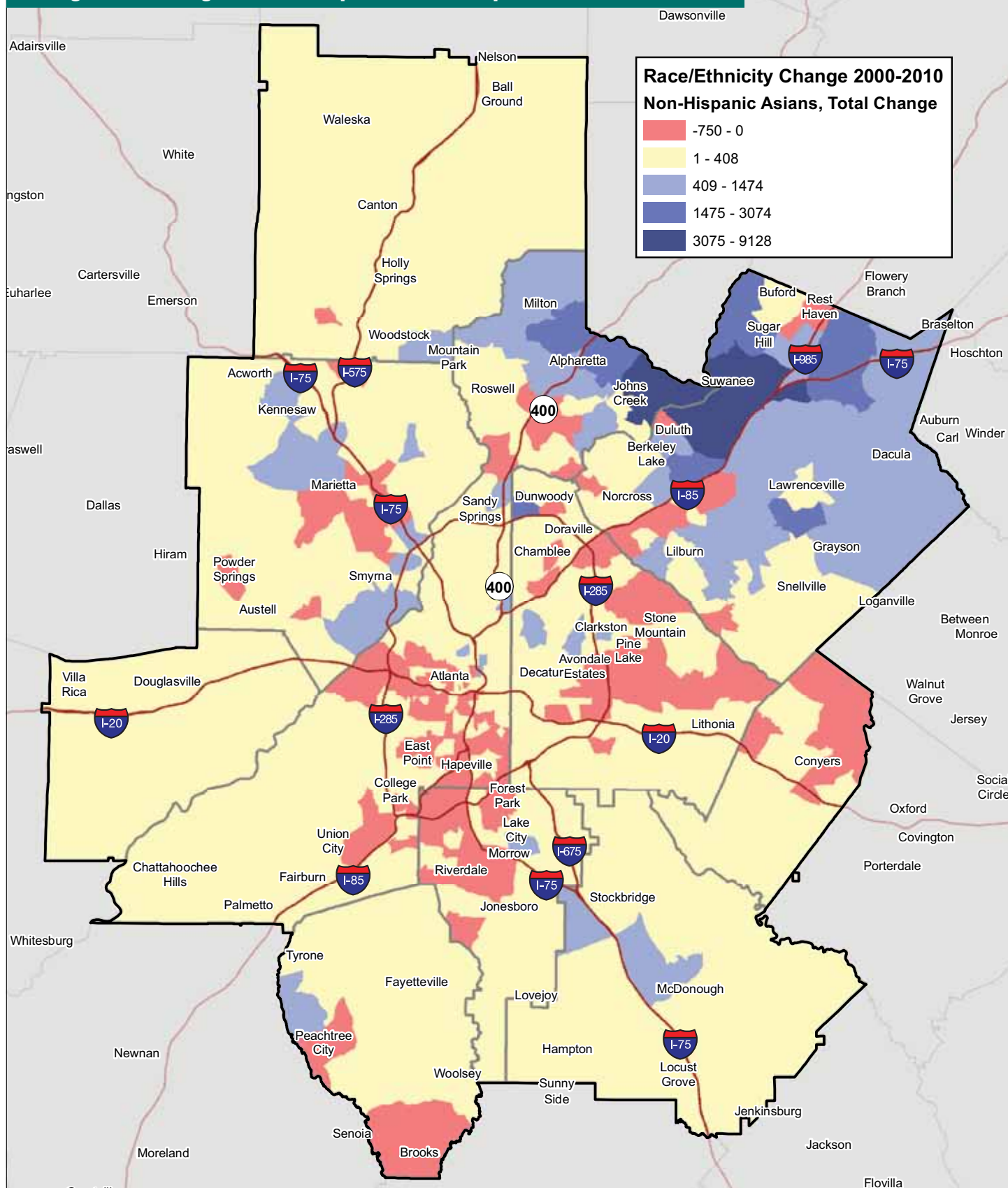
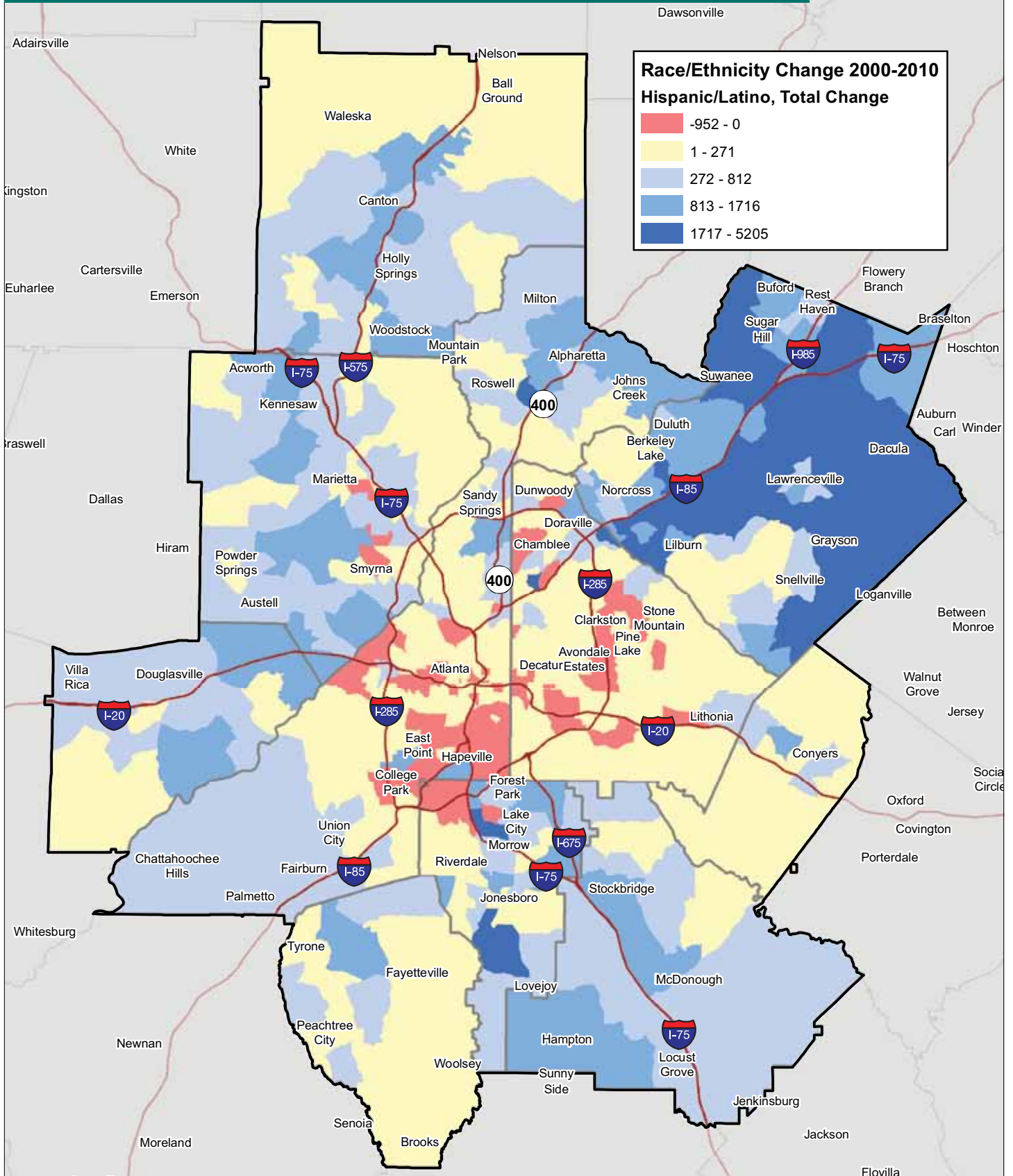


Figure 8: Change in Hispanic/Latino Population: 2000-2010



Annexation Trends - Changing Landscapes

By statute, municipalities can legally change their existing geographical boundaries through a process that facilitates annexing and de-annexing unincorporated, contiguous territory into or out of city limits. This practice has been quite popular in the Atlanta region over the last decade. Municipal boundaries increased by 70,287 acres, or 19 percent, since 2000. This number increases to 181,111 acres, 48 percent, when the five new cities that were established since 2000 are included. The 2000–2010 municipal boundary expansion is only .09 percent of the total land area of the 10 counties – 1,933,189 acres or 3,021 square miles.

In 2010 alone, municipality annexation activity involved approximately 1,514 acres of land in total. Of this number, 1,471 acres (74 percent) were annexed into cities and towns in the ARC 10-county region. The most significant action involved 1,070 acres that were annexed into the City of Chamblee in DeKalb County.

Only a fraction of total annexation activity involves the detachment of parcels in city limits back to unincorporated areas. In 2010, the City of Holly Springs in Cherokee County de-annexed eight acres along Providence Drive.

The remaining annexation activity took place in municipalities that are part of non-ARC counties. These boundary modifications took place in the City of Auburn in Barrow County (6.63 acres), the Town of Braselton in Barrow County (34.5 acres), and the City of Buford in Hall County (1.11 acres).

As shown in Table 10, over the 2000–2010 decade, the municipalities that annexed the most land were, on the southern side of the region, the cities of Union City, Palmetto, Fairburn and Locust Grove. In the northern part, the City of Holly Springs increased its size by 111 percent.

Chamblee

The map approximates the boundaries of the area approved by the Georgia General Assembly (House Bill 1122, Act #537) to be annexed into the City of Chamblee. A majority of voters in the area agreed to become part of Chamblee in a referendum vote in November 2010. City officials report that the city grew by approximately 6,000 residents and businesses and added 2.5 square miles. The annexed area includes Huntley Hills and nearby neighborhoods. House Bill 1122, Act #537 became effective on January 1, 2011.



Figure 9: Recent Annexation Activities



Table 10: 2010 Municipal Annexation Activities

Municipality	County	Type	Ordinance#	OrdinanceDate	EffectiveDate	Acreage
Atlanta	DeKalb	Ordinance	10-0-0393	5/10/2010	6/1/2010	0.415
Atlanta	DeKalb	Ordinance	10-0-1169	10/12/2010	11/1/2010	0.1723
Auburn	Barrow	Ordinance	10-004	1/21/2010	2/1/2010	6.63
Avondale Estates	DeKalb	Ordinance	10-13	12/13/2010	1/1/2011	9.3
Avondale Estates	DeKalb	Ordinance	10-02	2/22/2010	3/1/2010	3.17
Ball Ground	Cherokee	Ordinance	2010-A02	12/9/2010	1/1/2011	1.66
Ball Ground	Cherokee	Ordinance	2010-A01	12/9/2010	1/1/2011	1.3
Braselton	Barrow	Ordinance	10-100-RZ	4/12/2010	5/1/2010	34.5
Buford	Gwinnett	Ordinance	2010-01	12/1/2010	1/1/2011	4.98
Buford	Hall	Ordinance	2010-02	4/1/2010	5/1/2010	1.11
Chamblee	DeKalb	Act	537	5/29/2010	1/1/2011	1,070
Conyers	Rockdale	Ordinance	809	8/18/2010	9/1/2010	5.87
Conyers	Rockdale	Ordinance	797	2/17/2010	3/1/2010	2.72
Holly Springs	Cherokee	Ordinance	MA-02-10	6/21/2010	7/1/2010	-8
Kennesaw	Cobb	Ordinance	2010-22, 2010	11/15/2010	12/1/2010	35.254
Kennesaw	Cobb	Ordinance	2010-18, 2010	9/20/2010	10/1/2010	12.727
Kennesaw	Cobb	Ordinance	2010-03, 2010	2/15/2010	3/1/2010	1.917
Lilburn	Gwinnett	Ordinance	373-10	2/8/2010	3/1/2010	4.2516
Lilburn	Gwinnett	Ordinance	380-10	4/12/2010	5/1/2010	2.861
Lovejoy	Clayton	Ordinance	2010-05	9/13/2010	10/1/2010	17.28
Marietta	Cobb	Ordinance	7475	6/9/2010	7/1/2010	5.071
Marietta	Cobb	Ordinance	7468	6/9/2010	7/1/2010	1.341
Marietta	Cobb	Ordinance	7450	3/10/2010	4/1/2010	0.5
Norcross	Gwinnett	Ordinance	07-2010	4/12/2010	5/1/2010	5.82
Pine Lake	DeKalb	Ordinance	001-2010	5/10/2010	6/1/2010	N/A
Smyrna	Cobb	Ordinance	2010-7	8/16/2010	9/1/2010	0.4
Union City	Fulton	Ordinance	2010-07	2/16/2010	3/1/2010	141.414
Union City	Fulton	Ordinance	2010-10	2/16/2010	3/1/2010	42.74
Union City	Fulton	Ordinance	2010-08	2/16/2010	3/1/2010	37.81
Union City	Fulton	Ordinance	2010-09	2/16/2010	3/1/2010	19.37
Union City	Fulton	Ordinance	2010-05	2/16/2010	3/1/2010	10.443
Union City	Fulton	Ordinance	2010-06	2/16/2010	3/1/2010	4.395
Woodstock	Cherokee	Ordinance	056-10	5/30/2010	6/1/2010	10.04
Woodstock	Cherokee	Ordinance	A#057-10	9/30/2010	10/1/2010	6.59
Woodstock	Cherokee	Ordinance	053-09	4/26/2010	5/1/2010	1.77
Woodstock	Cherokee	Ordinance	A#058-10	9/27/2010	10/1/2010	0.274
Woodstock	Cherokee	Ordinance	A#058-10	9/27/2010	10/1/2010	0.274
Woodstock	Cherokee	Ordinance	A#055-10	3/8/2010	4/1/2010	1.24

Source: Georgia Dept. of Community Affairs, ARC Research

Note: Sign “-” in Acreage column denotes de-annexation. N/A means Data Not Available. An interactive map showing current city boundaries is available online at www.atlantaregional.com/gis.

Figure 10: Expanding Boundaries Through Annexations

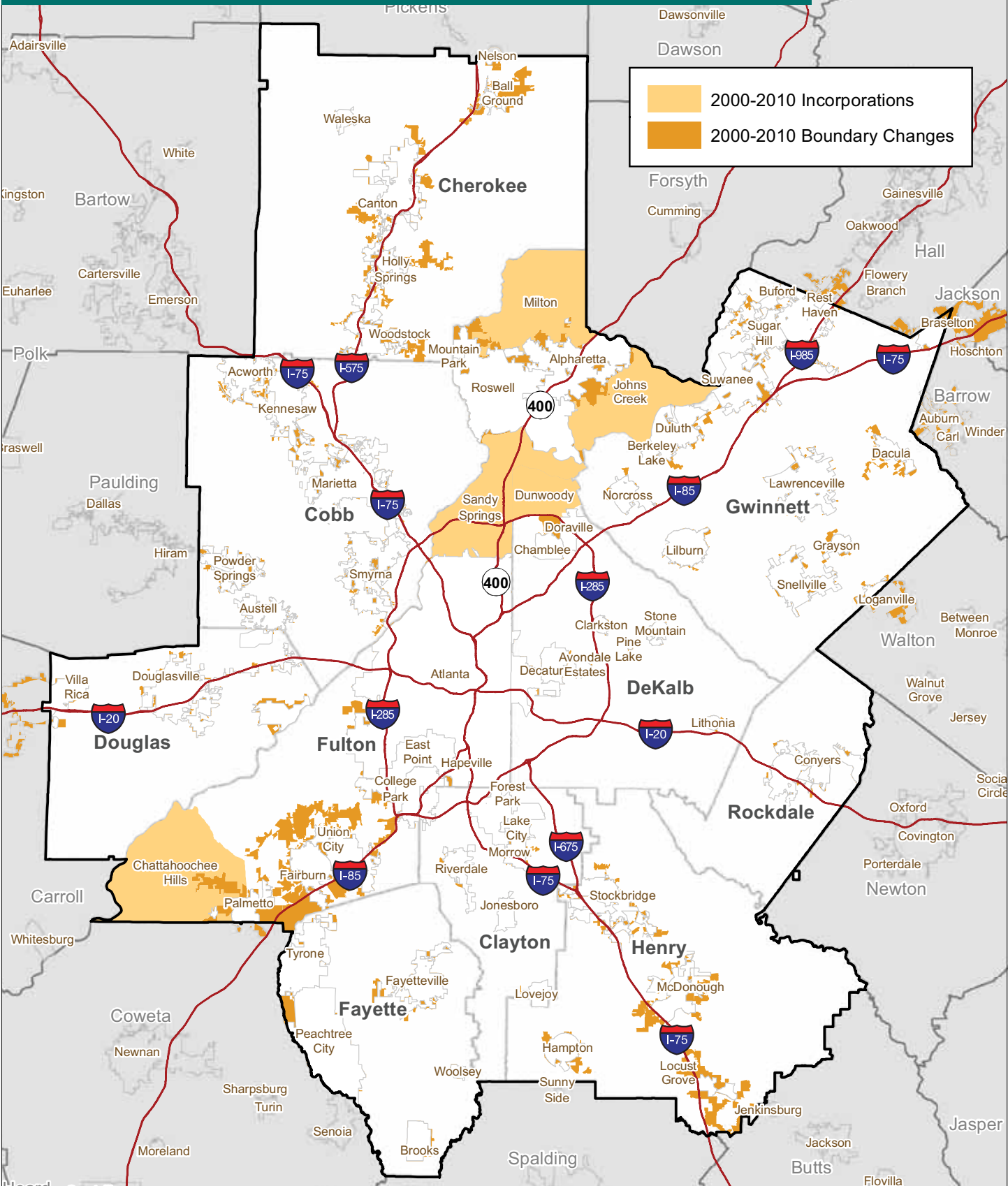


Table 11: 2000-2010 Change in City Boundaries (Acres)

Municipality	County	Acres 2000	Acres 2010	Acres Increase (or Decrease)	Percent Increase (or Decrease)
Acworth	Cobb	4,454	5,616	1,162	26%
Alpharetta	Fulton	13,672	17,462	3,790	28%
Atlanta	DeKalb & Fulton	84,207	85,766	1,559	2%
Auburn	Gwinnett part+	3,417	4,143	726	21%
Austell	Cobb & Douglas	3,640	3,830	190	5%
Avondale Estates	DeKalb	703	735	32	5%
Ball Ground	Cherokee	793	3,739	2,946	372%
Berkeley Lake	Gwinnett	645	767	122	19%
Braselton, <i>Town</i>	Gwinnett part+	4,611	8,009	3,398	74%
Brooks, <i>Town</i>	Fayette	2,602	2,783	181	7%
Buford	Gwinnett part+	9,408	10,937	1,529	16%
Canton	Cherokee	9,083	11,990	2,907	32%
Chamblee	DeKalb	2,006	2,032	26	1%
Chattahoochee Hills*	Fulton	N/A	32,671	32,671	N/A
Clarkston	DeKalb	675	700	462	8%
College Park	Clayton & Fulton	5,993	6,455	25	4%
Conyers	Rockdale	7,341	7,547	206	3%
Dacula	Gwinnett	1,847	3,194	1,347	73%
Decatur	DeKalb	2,674	2,734	60	2%
Doraville	DeKalb	2,298	2,295	-3	<1%
Douglasville	Douglas	13,683	14,462	779	6%
Duluth	Gwinnett	5,603	6,497	894	16%
Dunwoody*	DeKalb	N/A	8,429	8,429	N/A
East Point	Fulton	8,553	9,403	850	10%
Fairburn	Fulton	4,657	10,921	6,264	135%
Fayetteville	Fayette	6,332	7,081	749	12%
Forest Park	Clayton	5,994	5,976	-18	<1%
Grayson	Gwinnett	1,124	1,618	494	44%
Hampton	Henry	2,744	3,621	877	32%
Hapeville	Fulton	1,486	1,540	54	4%
Holly Springs	Cherokee	2,027	4,271	2,244	111%
Johns Creek*	Fulton	N/A	20,017	20,017	N/A
Jonesboro	Clayton	1,659	1,613	-46	-3%
Kennesaw	Cobb	5,398	6,107	709	13%

*Not Incorporated in 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ARC Research

Note: Inaccuracies may result from the submission of erroneous or incomplete data.

Table 11: 2000-2010 Change in City Boundaries (Acres)

Municipality	County	Acres 2000	Acres 2010	Acres Increase (or Decrease)	Percent Increase (or Decrease)
Lake City	Clayton	1,158	1,182	24	2%
Lawrenceville	Gwinnett	8,296	8,643	347	4%
Lilburn	Gwinnett	3,938	4,076	138	4%
Lithonia	DeKalb	505	571	66	13%
Locust Grove	Henry	1,364	6,941	5,577	409%
Loganville	Gwinnett part+	3,860	4,726	866	22%
Lovejoy	Clayton	1,500	1,676	176	12%
Marietta	Cobb	13,963	14,828	865	6%
McDonough	Henry	4,969	8,261	3,292	66%
Milton*	Fulton	N/A	25,052	25,052	N/A
Morrow	Clayton	1,886	2,167	281	15%
Mountain Park	Cherokee & Fulton	299	342	43	15%
Nelson	Cherokee part+	576	932	356	62%
Norcross	Gwinnett	2,605	2,979	374	14%
Palmetto	Fulton part+	3,316	7,402	4,086	123%
Peachtree City	Fayette	14,895	16,286	1,391	9%
Pine Lake	DeKalb	120	169	49	41%
Powder Springs	Cobb	4,053	4,595	542	13%
Rest Haven	Gwinnett part+	259	225	-34	-13%
Riverdale	Clayton	2,727	2,907	180	7%
Roswell	Fulton	24,334	26,884	2,550	10%
Sandy Springs*	Fulton	N/A	24,655	24,655	N/A
Smyrna	Cobb	8,895	9,848	953	11%
Snellville	Gwinnett	6,182	6,772	590	10%
Stockbridge	Henry	7,006	8,601	1,595	23%
Stone Mountain	DeKalb	1,034	1,095	61	6%
Sugar Hill	Gwinnett	5,863	6,804	941	16%
Suwanee	Gwinnett	6,278	7,014	736	12%
Tyrone, <i>Town</i>	Fayette	8,094	8,221	127	2%
Union City	Fulton	5,496	12,334	6,838	124%
Villa Rica	Douglas part+	8,036	9,209	1,173	15%
Waleska	Cherokee	933	937	4	0%
Woodstock	Cherokee	5,640	7,208	1,568	28%
Woolsey, <i>Town</i>	Fayette part+	524	538	14	3%

*Not Incorporated in 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ARC Research

Note: Inaccuracies may result from the submission of erroneous or incomplete data.

Municipal Contacts

City/Town	County(ies)	Contact
Acworth	Cobb	www.acworth.org
Alpharetta	Fulton	www.alpharetta.ga.us
Atlanta	DeKalb, Fulton	www.atlantaga.gov
Auburn	Gwinnett, Barrow	www.cityofauburn-ga.org
Austell	Cobb, Douglas	www.austellga.gov
Avondale Estates	DeKalb	www.avondaleestates.org
Ball Ground	Cherokee	www.cityofballground.com
Berkeley Lake	Gwinnett	www.berkeley-lake.com
Braselton, <i>Town</i>	Gwinnett, Jackson, Barrow, Hall	www.braselton.net
Brooks, <i>Town</i>	Fayette	www.brooksga.com
Buford	Gwinnett, Hall	www.cityofbuford.com
Canton	Cherokee	www.canton-georgia.com
Chamblee	DeKalb	www.chambleega.com
Chattahoochee Hills	Fulton	www.chatthillsga.us
Clarkston	DeKalb	www.cityofclarkston.com
College Park	Clayton, Fulton	www.collegeparkga.com
Conyers	Rockdale	www.conyersga.com
Dacula	Gwinnett	www.daculaga.gov
Decatur	DeKalb	www.decaturga.com
Doraville	DeKalb	www.doravillega.us
Douglasville	Douglas	www.ci.douglasville.ga.us
Duluth	Gwinnett	www.duluthga.net
Dunwoody	DeKalb	www.dunwoodyga.gov
East Point	Fulton	www.eastpointcity.org
Fairburn	Fulton	www.fairburn.com
Fayetteville	Fayette	www.fayetteville-ga.gov
Forest Park	Clayton	www.forestparkga.org
Grayson	Gwinnett	www.cityofgrayson.org
Hampton	Henry	770-946-4306
Hapeville	Fulton	www.hapeville.org
Holly Springs	Cherokee	www.hollyspringsga.us
Johns Creek	Fulton	www.johnscreekga.gov
Jonesboro	Clayton	www.jonesboroga.com
Kennesaw	Cobb	www.kennesaw-ga.gov

City/Town	County(ies)	Contact
Lake City	Clayton	404-366-8080
Lawrenceville	Gwinnett	www.lawrencevillega.org
Lilburn	Gwinnett	www.cityoflilburn.com
Lithonia	DeKalb	770-482-8136
Locust Grove	Henry	www.locustgrove-ga.gov
Loganville	Gwinnett, Walton	www.loganville-ga.gov
Lovejoy	Clayton	www.cityoflovejoy.com
Marietta	Cobb	www.mariettaga.gov
McDonough	Henry	www.mcdonoughga.org
Milton	Fulton	www.cityofmiltonga.us
Morrow	Clayton	www.cityofmorrow.com
Mountain Park	Cherokee, Fulton	www.mountainpark-ga.gov
Nelson	Cherokee, Pickens	770-735-2211
Norcross	Gwinnett	www.norcrossga.net
Palmetto	Fulton, Coweta	www.citypalmetto.com
Peachtree City	Fayette	www.peachtree-city.org
Pine Lake	DeKalb	www.pinelakega.com
Powder Springs	Cobb	www.cityofpowdersprings.org
Rest Haven	Gwinnett, Hall	770-945-8659
Riverdale	Clayton	www.riverdalega.gov
Roswell	Fulton	www.roswellgov.com
Sandy Springs	Fulton	www.sandyspringsga.org
Smyrna	Cobb	www.smyrnacity.com
Snellville	Gwinnett	www.snellville.org
Stockbridge	Henry	www.cityofstockbridge.com
Stone Mountain	DeKalb	www.stonemountaincity.org
Sugar Hill	Gwinnett	www.cityofsugarhill.com
Suwanee	Gwinnett	www.suwanee.com
Tyrone, <i>Town</i>	Fayette	www.tyrone.org
Union City	Fulton	www.unioncityga.org
Villa Rica	Douglas, Carroll	www.villarica.org
Waleska	Cherokee	www.cityofwaleska.com
Woodstock	Cherokee	www.woodstockga.gov
Woolsey, <i>Town</i>	Fayette	770-719-8711







Atlanta Regional Commission

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The Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) is the official planning and intergovernmental coordination agency for the region. Created in 1971 by local governments, the ARC region includes Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry and Rockdale counties and 68 municipalities, including the City of Atlanta.

ARC serves as a catalyst for regional progress by focusing leadership, attention and planning resources on key issues.

