

ACS DEMOGRAPHIC AND HOUSING ESTIMATES



Note: This is a modified view of the original table produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. This download or printed version may have missing information from the original table.

Roseville city, California			
Label	Estimate	Margin of Error	
▼ SEX AND AGE			
▼ Total population	141,492	±38	
Male	66,946	±2,000	
Female	74,546	±2,006	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	89.8	±5.1	
Under 5 years	9,133	±1,202	
5 to 9 years	7,558	±1,938	
10 to 14 years	9,583	±1,831	
15 to 19 years	8,670	±1,314	
20 to 24 years	7,803	±1,450	
25 to 34 years	16,765	±2,229	
35 to 44 years	21,744	±2,145	
45 to 54 years	18,237	±1,865	
55 to 59 years	9,068	±1,591	
60 to 64 years	8,294	±1,383	
65 to 74 years	14,215	±1,816	
75 to 84 years	6,687	±1,223	
85 years and over	3,735	±1,004	
Median age (years)	40.0	±1.5	
Under 18 years	32,412	±2,656	
16 years and over	112,968	±2,806	
18 years and over	109,080	±2,650	
21 years and over	104,994	±2,730	
62 years and over	29,318	±2,637	
65 years and over	24,637	±2,356	
▼ 18 years and over	109,080	±2,650	
Male	51,017	±2,030	
Female	58,063	±1,993	

Table Notes

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Survey/Program: American Community Survey

Year: 2019

Estimates: 1-Year

Table ID: DP05

Although the American Community Survey (ACS) produces population, demographic and housing unit estimates, it is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program that produces and disseminates the official estimates of the population for the nation, states, counties, cities, and towns and estimates of housing units for states and counties.

Supporting documentation on code lists, subject definitions, data accuracy, and statistical testing can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Technical Documentation section.

Sample size and data quality measures (including coverage rates, allocation rates, and response rates) can be found on the American Community Survey website in the Methodology section.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see ACS Technical Documentation). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables.

For more information on understanding race and Hispanic origin data, please see the Census 2010 Brief entitled, Overview of Race and Hispanic Origin 2010, issued March 2011. (pdf format)

The 2019 American Community Survey (ACS) data generally reflect the September 2018 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) delineations of metropolitan and micropolitan statistical areas. In certain instances the names, codes, and boundaries of the principal cities shown in ACS tables may differ from the OMB delineations due to differences in the effective dates of the geographic entities.

Estimates of urban and rural populations, housing units, and characteristics reflect boundaries of urban areas defined based on Census 2010 data. As a result, data for urban and rural areas from the ACS do not necessarily reflect the results of ongoing urbanization.

Explanation of Symbols:

An "***" entry in the margin of error column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute a standard error and thus the margin of error. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "-" entry in the estimate column indicates that either no sample observations or too few sample observations were available to compute an estimate, or a ratio of medians cannot be calculated because one or both of the median estimates falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution, or the margin of error associated with a median was larger than the median itself.

An "-" following a median estimate means the median falls in the lowest interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "+" following a median estimate means the median falls in the upper interval of an open-ended distribution.

An "***" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the median falls in the lowest interval or upper interval of an open-ended distribution. A statistical test is not appropriate.

An "*****" entry in the margin of error column indicates that the estimate is controlled. A statistical test for sampling variability is not appropriate.

An "N" entry in the estimate and margin of error columns indicates that data for this geographic area cannot be displayed because the number of sample cases is too small.

An "(X)" means that the estimate is not applicable or not available.