

**AN IN-DEPTH  
COMPARISON**

# of Fiberglass, Concrete, and Vinyl Liner Pools for 2025



**River Pools**<sup>®</sup>  
CATCH THE WAVE

# ABOUT THIS EBOOK

**This guide was originally written by Jason Hughes\* and was updated on July 9, 2024, with current information. River Pools is a brand of inground fiberglass pools produced in a manufacturing facility in Fortville, IN. While our expertise is in manufacturing fiberglass pools, we have access to a network of installers with expertise relating to project design, installation, and pool service. We often tap into this knowledge base and share information freely with homeowners, just like you, who are considering having a swimming pool installed in your backyard.**

\*Jason Hughes is President of River Pools Franchising, LLC. In his role, he offers guidance to a network of independently owned and operated installers. Additionally, he contributes to the industry as a Genesis course instructor for fiberglass pool installation through the Pool & Hot Tub Alliance.





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## River Pools specializes in manufacturing fiberglass pools.

We're passionate about our products because we've seen the joy they've given thousands of homeowners across the country. However, we appreciate all types of inground pools ... as long as they're well-designed and well-built.

But let's be clear. There are **BIG** differences between the three main types of inground pools.

You're probably wondering what those differences are, and how they'll impact your decision to purchase an inground pool for your backyard.

This guide was written to help you make a confident, informed decision, by answering many of the more common questions about the three different types of inground pools.

Ready to head in?

[Let's take the plunge!](#)

# THREE TYPES OF INGROUND POOLS: HISTORY AND BACKGROUND



## WORLD WAR II AND THE RISE OF THE BACKYARD SWIMMING POOL

People have been creating swimming pools for over 5,000 years. However, inground pools didn't become a realistic option for the average family until World War II ended in 1945.

The postwar years were a boom time in the United States. American industry was enormously productive (especially compared to industry in most other Western nations). Many families were financially secure for the first time in generations, and millions were moving to the suburbs surrounding major cities.

The emerging middle class had more time for recreation, and suburban backyards provided private spaces for outdoor activities. Inground pools were in high demand during the postwar years, forcing contractors and manufacturers to come up with innovative (but affordable) ways to create backyard oases for American families.





## ORIGINS OF THE MODERN CONCRETE POOL

Concrete has been used to build inground pools for hundreds of years. However, one innovation made concrete pools affordable and accessible to middle-class families: [a process called gunite](#).

You might have seen the word “gunite” before and thought it referred to a specific type of concrete. Most people don’t realize until they’re fairly deep in the pool-buying research process that gunite refers to the process, not the material.

Gunite involves shooting concrete through a nozzle, or “gun” (gun-ite, get it?) onto a properly reinforced surface. The gunite process was invented in 1910, and for many years, it was used to repair buildings and other structures.

The gunite process was used to construct inground pools as early as 1940. World War II stopped most non-essential construction for a few years, so it wasn’t until the war ended that gunite became America’s most popular way to build pools.

Since then, the terms “gunite pool” and “concrete pool” have become practically interchangeable.

The construction process was, and remains, fairly simple: excavate a hole, construct a cage of rebar, and shoot the concrete shell into place around the steel. Early concrete pool interiors were often painted, but many builders also used plaster finishes on pool surfaces.

For the most part, concrete/gunite pools are still built the same way today.

The first vinyl liner pools appeared in the 1950s.

The basic construction of these early [vinyl liner inground pools](#) consisted of a perimeter wall of concrete or masonry block, and material (typically sand or concrete) to cover the earthen floor. The liner was dropped into the prepared hole and filled with water.

Treated lumber became the preferred wall panel material soon afterwards. However, surging demand for inground pools pushed the industry towards a lighter and stronger material by the early 1960s. Steel fit the bill, creating the metal wall panel, which produced a boom in vinyl liner pools throughout the '70s and '80s.

Polymer (aka plastic) wall panels, which are one of two options for the material that comprises the perimeter of a vinyl pool, were developed in the 1980s, providing more design flexibility and corrosion resistance at a lower weight. Nearly all vinyl liner pools constructed today use steel or polymer wall panels.



## THE HISTORY OF FIBERGLASS

Fiberglass was originally developed in the 1930s, and it was used to produce aircraft parts during World War II. The strength, light weight, and durability of fiberglass made its adoption by consumer product manufacturers inevitable. After the war, advanced sports car and boat manufacturers became the first major adopters and users of fiberglass.

In 1957, Bob Stark adapted fiberglass technology for the swimming pool industry. [Fiberglass pools](#) grew in popularity during the latter half of the 20th century as the strength and durability of fiberglass shells continued to increase.

Major fiberglass pool manufacturers launched a flood of new pool designs in the 1990s to increase their market share. By the early 21st century, colored pool finishes, waterline ceramic tile, and poolside spas and tanning ledges were popular options for fiberglass pool buyers, helping to shift the general public's perception from fiberglass as the "bathtub pool" to an elegant choice for high-end backyards.

Between 2005 and 2020, fiberglass claimed 20% of the market share for inground pools in America, growing by nearly 300% in 15 years. It's still the fastest growing swimming pool segment in the country today.





# INGROUND POOL SURFACES COMPARED



## CONCRETE POOLS

Most concrete pools have plaster interiors. Based on what we've seen, concrete pool owners should expect to have to refinish their pool's plaster surface every 10-15 years on average. That's not a guarantee, as others may last longer. But it's better to plan than be surprised.

Plaster is often expensive to re-finish, and it is very porous, which may facilitate more algae growth and more work for the pool owner (or hired cleaning services).

An alternative surface finish, pebble tec, is much more expensive, but will likely last longer. Pebble tec is basically plaster with the top layer removed, revealing the tiny colored pebbles in the plaster mix.

## VINYL LINER POOLS

The surface (liners) of vinyl liner pools have a smooth feel underfoot and are non-abrasive as you walk on them.

These liners tend to be about 20-30 mils thick, which would be equivalent to the thickness of several sheets of paper.

According to builders, a vinyl liner will last an average of about 7 years before needing to be replaced. The replacement cost of vinyl is less than that of concrete, but it often catches homeowners off guard.

The gelcoat surface of fiberglass pools is renowned for its durability and algae-resistant properties. This resilience is evident in many early fiberglass pools installed in the 1970s, which still boast their original finish decades later.

The 1980s marked a significant advancement in pool technology with the widespread adoption of vinyl ester resin. This innovation virtually eliminated osmotic blistering, a common issue in earlier pool designs, thus enhancing the longevity of fiberglass pool surfaces.

Another leap forward came in the early 2000s with the introduction of advanced colored gelcoat finishes. Prior to this, fiberglass pools were limited to a standard white color. The new range of color options not only expanded choices for homeowners but also dramatically transformed the aesthetic appeal of fiberglass pools. These colored finishes quickly gained popularity and are now highly sought after by many pool owners.

While extremely durable, gelcoat isn't invincible. Like all inground pool types, fiberglass pools require careful and thorough maintenance to keep their surface looking beautiful year after year. To provide peace of mind and protect your investment, our fiberglass pools come with a limited 15-year surface warranty. This warranty specifically covers osmotic blistering, (bubbles in the gelcoat surface).



### ***RELATED ARTICLES:***

- [5 Problems with Concrete Pools You May Not Have Considered](#)
- [What Causes Osmotic Blisters on Fiberglass Pools?](#)



# WHAT'S THE SWIM EXPERIENCE LIKE?



## CONCRETE POOLS

Plaster, while durable enough to withstand your pet's paws, can be rough on human skin. Many parents opt to provide their children with water shoes to protect their toes when swimming in concrete pools. Despite this minor drawback, concrete pools offer extensive customization options, allowing for a unique and enjoyable swimming experience.

## VINYL LINER POOLS

Vinyl liner surfaces are non-abrasive. We know of folks who had a vinyl liner pool in their backyards as kids, and never had any issues. The surface tends to be quite pleasant on swimmer's feet. Plastic steps, which are common in vinyl liner pools, are also usually quite comfortable to sit or stand on. There is also room for customization in this pool type, and getting to express yourself in your pool's aesthetics can certainly add to the fun!

## FIBERGLASS POOLS

Fiberglass pools feature a gelcoat surface that's smooth to the touch, enhancing the swimming experience. Many swimmers, especially parents, enjoy gliding across the pool bottom underwater, relishing the silky texture. An added bonus? The quiet underwater environment offers a peaceful retreat, something parents particularly appreciate.

Feedback from fiberglass pool owners consistently highlights the joy of swimming in these pools. The surface isn't just comfortable for people; it's also resistant to dog nails, making it pet-friendly. This durability, combined with the smooth texture, creates an enjoyable experience for the whole family.

## RELATED ARTICLES:

- [10 Reasons Why Fiberglass Pools May Be a Better Fit than Concrete for You](#)
- [Fiberglass Pool Owners: Never Tell Your Friends with Concrete Pools about This](#)

# INGROUND POOL MAINTENANCE COSTS AND TIMES COMPARED



## CONCRETE POOLS

We talk about pool finishes quite a bit. A pool's finish dictates its tactile feel, its resurfacing requirements, and in large part its maintenance demands. We'll use plaster as an example. Because plaster surfaces are more rough and porous, algae has multiple places to grow.

Concrete pool owners typically must clean their entire pools with a pool brush weekly as part of the effort to keep algae at bay. Algae blooms are time-consuming and expensive to remove. Once algae finds a home, it's much more likely to bloom again, despite your best efforts. Pebble tec finishes are rougher than plaster, making them harder to maintain and keep algae-free.

Concrete pools typically require acid washing every three to five years. Acid washing involves draining the pool and rinsing its entire surface with diluted muriatic acid. This kills all the algae embedded into the surface and also restores the plaster's original look by eroding a thin layer of weathered plaster from the surface. Vinyl and fiberglass pools don't require any acid washing.

Concrete has a naturally high pH, which means it's more basic than acidic. If you don't remember high school chemistry (don't worry, we get it ... we have to check our sources on this stuff), a lemon would be extremely acidic (pH of 2), while bleach is extremely basic (pH of 13). A "true neutral" pH is 7 on a scale of 0 to 14. Sea or salt water tends to be slightly basic, with a pH of roughly 6.



Concrete's natural basic chemistry will increase the pH of your pool water. This effect forces concrete pool owners to add acid to their pools to maintain "normal" water pH. High pool water pH makes chlorine less effective, giving algae more opportunities to grow.

It's clear that concrete pool surfaces require more work to keep clean than other pool surfaces. However, concrete pools have plenty of upsides and many of us would be happy to own one.

## VINYL LINER POOLS

Vinyl liner pools tend to be easier to maintain than concrete pools, mainly because vinyl surfaces are smoother than the plaster surface of a concrete pool, and thus less likely to harbor algae growth.

Algae blooms can occur in a vinyl pool, as there are usually areas where algae can hide, particularly in overlapping areas where the liner is seamed together.

Vinyl pools are typically larger, and more surfaces always mean more maintenance work. But for the most part, vinyl pools tend to be fairly straightforward to maintain.



Fiberglass pools are often considered to be easier to maintain than other inground pool types. Many fiberglass pool owners often comment how easy it is to maintain their pool relative to other types of inground pools. The non-porous gelcoat surface of a fiberglass pool makes it more difficult for algae to take root. This algae-resistant trait means you'll use fewer chemicals, less filtration, and spend less time overall on maintenance, including scrubbing your fiberglass pool's walls, than other inground pool types. Fiberglass pools don't have liners to replace, or plaster to resurface, which also helps to lower the overall lifetime cost of maintaining the pool.

Remember, no pool is truly hands-off. Even a fiberglass pool will need some regular maintenance. Water balance is a must in any pool type, including fiberglass pools, in order to avoid potential issues like damage to pool surfaces and equipment. We recommend utilizing the Langelier Saturation Index when it comes to proper water balance. LSI focuses on managing multiple factors of water balance, including water temperature, pH, total alkalinity, total dissolved solids (TDS), calcium hardness, and CYA levels. These factors must be monitored and regulated consistently, and the appropriate ranges for these factors for a fiberglass pool will likely be found in your pool's owner's manual or per the manufacturer's instructions. In the end, you will want your pool's LSI reading to be neutral, or 0.0. (however, readings between -0.30 and +0.30 are acceptable). Saltwater pools may have an LSI reading of -0.20 to +0.20.



### ***RELATED ARTICLES:***

- [Unbiased Pool Owner Speaks Out about Owning Both Concrete & Fiberglass Pools](#)
- [Fiberglass Pools vs. Vinyl Liner Pools vs. Concrete Pools: An Honest Comparison](#)
- [Why Are Inground Fiberglass Pools So Low Maintenance?](#)



# HOW MUCH WILL IT COST TO MAINTAIN AN INGROUND POOL?



## 10 YEAR POOL COST PROJECTION

ASSOCIATED COST OF OWNERSHIP	FIBERGLASS	VINYL LINER	CONCRETE
Acid Washing Pool Shell (every 3-5 Years)	—	—	2 x \$450 = \$900
Pool Cleaning Service* (\$1,500/season)	10 x \$1,500 = \$15,000	10 x \$1,500 = \$15,000	10 x \$1,500 = \$15,000
Replaster/Tile Pool Interior	—	—	\$10,500
Replace Liner (avg lifespan 5-9 years)	—	1.5 x \$4,750 = \$7,125	—
<b>10 YEAR COST OF OWNERSHIP</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$22,125</b>	<b>\$26,400</b>

\* Pool cleaning services are not required. Many homeowners choose to clean their own pools, eliminating this annual expense altogether.

As you can see, there's a big difference in the long-term costs of ownership for each type of pool.

It's important for pool buyers to understand that initial installation cost shouldn't be their only consideration. Lifetime cost of ownership can really add up!

# HAVE INGROUND POOLS BECOME EASIER TO INSTALL?

This chapter draws upon the expertise of Jason Hughes, President of River Pools Franchising, LLC. In his role, he offers guidance to a network of independently owned and operated installers. Additionally, he contributes to the industry as a Genesis course instructor for fiberglass pool installation through the Pool & Hot Tub Alliance.

The information presented here is integral to the course he teaches and can provide essential insights for homeowners contemplating the purchase of a fiberglass pool.

\*This section of the eBook contains an abundance of information that has been created over the last decade. Some of the linked content in this eBook may reflect prices, perspectives, entities, and names that were relevant at the time but may not be as relevant today.





## CONCRETE POOLS

Concrete pool installation processes haven't changed much since the 1950s. Concrete pools take on average between three and six months to complete. This is mainly due to their (comparatively) more intense on-site labor requirements and concrete curing times. Concrete pools are awesome, but they don't come together quickly.

## VINYL LINER POOLS

Installing a vinyl liner pool follows essentially the same processes used 30 years ago. Vinyl liner installations are much simpler than concrete pool construction, so vinyl installations will generally take much less time to complete.

Vinyl liner pool builders will excavate a hole, set perimeter wall panels, pour concrete footing around the wall panel exterior, and fortify the earthen floor with concrete or a cement-based product, before installing the liner.

Once it's in place, builders will vacuum-form the liner to fit tightly, and will then fill the pool with water. After the pool is filled, builders install the surrounding patio. Most vinyl liner installations take on average four to eight weeks to complete.



## FIBERGLASS POOLS

We could talk about fiberglass pool installations all day, but let's start with the basics before we start digging into all the details.

There are four main steps in a quality fiberglass pool installation.

First, installers dig a hole about 12" to 18" larger than the pool shell.

Next, they'll add "bedding" or foundational material in the bottom of the hole.

After the foundation material is in, the shell is set in the hole with a crane or some other large machine.

Finally, installers backfill around the outside of the pool shell with gravel while filling it with water.

Once the pool is full of water and completely backfilled, installers get to work on the patio. From start (delivery of the shell) to finish (completion of the patio), most fiberglass pool projects will take on average three to six weeks to complete.

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF FIBERGLASS POOL INSTALLATIONS

Early fiberglass shells were manufactured with less precision than today's shells.

This lack of precision meant the early shells weren't quite level, which made installations challenging. To overcome this issue, installers used the "lift and wash" method, lifting the four corners of fiberglass shells with jacks until the top of the pool reached its proper level. Once leveling was achieved, builders "washed" sand under the

shell with water to fill any gaps or empty spaces. This was an industry standard for decades.

The lift and wash method made sand the default material of choice for the base beneath the pool, and for the backfill around its outer edges. Over time, manufacturers constructed better and more level molds, making it possible to set the shell in the hole and level it without using the lift and wash technique. But sand remained the default material for decades, because it was the only material installers had ever used.

We have witnessed many pools being installed with sand backfill over the years. However, we noticed sand often behaved in unwanted ways as a backfill, often resulting in shifting and settling of the pool shell.

In 2006, we learned about gravel backfill, and once we saw the difference in its usage versus sand, it appeared as if many challenges with fiberglass pool installations disappeared overnight!

As educators of inground pools and specialists in fiberglass pools, we felt obligated to spread the word about gravel's advantages over sand. Despite some early resistance, our efforts paid off. Most fiberglass pool installers in the country now use gravel as their preferred backfill material.

The shift from sand to gravel was a real advance in fiberglass pool installations, but it's not the only advancement.





## FLEX PIPE OR RIGID PVC PIPE?

Installers have two options for extended lengths of pool plumbing: flexible tubing (called flex pipe by pool guys) or rigid PVC pipe. Despite warnings from manufacturers, many installers used flex pipe underground because it was easier to work with. Rigid PVC pipe can be a bit harder to work with, but it's a much safer and more durable solution. [You can read more about the differences between flex pipe and rigid PVC on our blog.](#)



## CANTILEVERED COPING

Early fiberglass pools were installed with the top edge of the shells exposed. Concrete was poured until it was flush with the top of the shell, but most contractors didn't pour enough concrete to properly secure the pool. This approach gave fiberglass pools a bad reputation, and the end result was neither attractive nor particularly stable.

By the late 1990s, cantilevered concrete (concrete poured on top of the shell to form a "bullnose" or rounded coping edge) became the standard approach. This secured the pool shell more effectively, but it wasn't always enough to fuse the pool shell and patio together.

A common process today is to use a fiberglass reinforcing rod, or composite rod, connected to the pool shell and encased in concrete during installation. This process joins the pool shell and patio together and prevents the pool from shifting.

## RETURN FITTINGS

Water flows back into swimming pools through a jet-like fitting called a return.

Early fiberglass pool installations used return fittings developed for above-ground pools, because that was the only option. However, these fittings aren't designed for inground pools. Above-ground fittings could easily crack when under pressure, creating leaks -- the worst problem for just about any pool. Fittings for inground pools were finally developed in the early 2000s and are now used by most (but not all) installers.



## ▶ SUMP PIPES AND/OR SYSTEMS

At some point, it's possible a fiberglass pool may need to be drained.

To safely drain your pool, you need to know how much groundwater is around the outside of the pool, and you need to be able to get rid of that water. There's an easy and inexpensive solution: an 8" PVC pipe, installed just outside the deep end of the pool and extending down below the bottom of the pool. The top of the pipe can be covered for aesthetics, but you can uncover it for inspection at any time, and if necessary, you can lower a submersible pump to remove any ground water. This process costs around \$100 and takes just a few minutes.

### ***RELATED ARTICLES:***

- [7 Deadly Sins of Fiberglass Pool Installations!](#)
- [Installing a Fiberglass Pool Properly: Sand vs. Gravel, Which Is Better?](#)
- [How Much and What Type of Gravel Is Needed with a Fiberglass Pool Installation](#)
- [How NOT to Backfill and Install a Fiberglass Swimming Pool](#)
- [Swimming Pool Plumbing: Rigid PVC vs. Flexible PVC, Which Is Best?](#)
- [5 Keys to Perfect Fiberglass Pool Plumbing](#)
- [Attention Fiberglass Pool Shoppers: 26 Things You Must Know before Your Pool Is Installed](#)

# HAVE INGROUND POOLS BECOME MORE AFFORDABLE?



Inground pool prices and installation costs have generally been in line with the rate of inflation in America over the years.

The cost to install an “average” inground pool in America was about \$66,500 as of 2022 (2023 P.K. Data, Inc.). However, where you live often makes a big difference in the price you’ll see, and many pool buyers have found that prices have since gone up due to the incredible surge in demand for new pools nationwide as well as other factors. We’ve put together some price ranges in this section, but please keep in mind that they’re only ranges, and your quote may come in above or below these ranges based on many factors.

## CONCRETE POOLS

The average concrete pool costs appear to be between about \$65,000 and \$120,000+ to install in most of the U.S.

## VINYL LINER POOLS

Vinyl liner pools seem to typically cost between \$45,000 and \$90,000+ to install in most of the U.S.

## FIBERGLASS POOLS

According to builders throughout the country, homeowners are typically paying between \$70,000 to \$135,000+ for a turnkey fiberglass pool installation. This range is common for much of the country, but there are always exceptions on the high and low end.

Check out our extensive cost and pricing library for more detailed information:

- [Inground Pool Cost Guide](#)
- [Fiberglass Swimming Pool Pricing and Cost Guide](#)
- [10 Things You Must Know before Signing a Fiberglass Pool Contract](#)



# INGROUND POOL DESIGN FLEXIBILITY COMPARED



## CONCRETE POOLS

The size and shape of concrete pools is 100% customizable since they are built from scratch in your backyard.

If you need a very wide pool, or very deep pool, or a pool with an unconventional shape, concrete will likely meet your needs. Concrete pools also let you include cool features like beach entries and swim-up bars. These custom features offer a lot of flexibility in design, but can add significant cost to the project.

## VINYL LINER POOLS

Vinyl liner pools are also customizable for the same reasons. However, custom designs can add up quickly, offsetting any initial savings you might expect from vinyl liner pools.

## FIBERGLASS POOLS



Fiberglass pools are manufactured with molds, which limits their shapes and sizes to the designs of the molds used by their manufacturers.

However, the popularity of fiberglass pools has allowed manufacturers to develop and use a much broader variety of molds to make fiberglass pool shells.



There are now enough fiberglass pool designs for nearly any backyard, and it's rare for a savvy pool buyer to not find any designs they love.

While fiberglass may be less customizable, the lower maintenance, greater durability, and numerous aesthetic benefits of modern fiberglass pools still makes this type of pool a great choice for many prospective buyers.



# INGROUND POOL MATERIALS COMPARED



## CONCRETE POOLS

Concrete pools are always built from scratch on site. This usually involves the delivery of steel rebar and the use of a concrete truck. Over the course of several months, steel and concrete transform into a swimming pool.

But because this (generally) happens outside, concrete pool builders are always at the mercy of the weather. Temperature, moisture, and other environmental factors can and will impact the end result.

## VINYL LINER POOLS

Vinyl pools are delivered as kits to be assembled on site, providing opportunity for a faster installation process than concrete pools. The shorter installation process means that Mother Nature has fewer opportunities to interfere.

Vinyl pool liner manufacturing processes have also improved over the years, creating fewer factory defects. It's never fun for an installer to install a defective liner and discover its defects afterwards.





## FIBERGLASS POOLS

Fiberglass pool shells are manufactured in controlled factory conditions. This removes weather from the equation, at least in terms of the shell's structural integrity and durability.

Our pools were designed with extensive input from installers with years of experience under their belts, and every River Pools fiberglass pool shell goes through multiple quality checkpoints before the pool arrives in your backyard.



# WHAT OPTIONS AND FEATURES ARE POPULAR?



Most pool accessories, like pool lights, heaters, and automatic covers, will work with any type of pool. However, some accessories are more popular than others. Here's what pool buyers want...

## CONCRETE POOLS

Concrete pools' greater design flexibility gives you the ability to custom-build tanning ledges (a hot add-on) inside or adjacent to the main pool shell.

## VINYL LINER POOLS

Many higher-end vinyl pools have recently been installed with vinyl-covered steps.

A "standard" vinyl liner pool has conspicuous white plastic steps protruding from the pool. Many pool buyers like the aesthetics of steps that are built inside the pool and covered with the vinyl liner. This add-on can offset the low initial price of a vinyl liner installation, but it's much more attractive.

## FIBERGLASS POOLS

Many fiberglass pools today tend to be larger and come packed with built-in features like spas, tanning ledges, benches, seats, etc. Custom water features can also be added, some quite easily.

These features can be designed to create spillways, or areas where water spills from one part of the pool into another.

Glass waterline tile is also popular with today's fiberglass pool buyers. This tile adds gorgeous aesthetics to the waterline, and when well-maintained, it will last a long time.

### ***RELATED ARTICLES:***

- [Can Fiberglass Pools Have Tanning Ledges and Custom Water Features?](#)





# INGROUND POOL RESALE VALUE: HISTORICAL AND CURRENT TRENDS



Pools are not only an investment in family and fun, but also a financial investment. According to Forbes, in areas where the climate is hot, an in-ground pool may add “an average of 7% more for your home when it’s time to sell”.

Keep in mind that the value of an in-ground pool will likely depend on multiple factors, including pool type, maintenance requirements, as well as public perception of that pool type. Be sure to consult real estate professionals in your local market for more accurate information.

# ADVANCEMENTS IN INGROUND POOL MANUFACTURING



## CONCRETE POOLS

From a structural standpoint, the raw materials (concrete and steel) and processes used to construct concrete pools are more or less the same as they've been since the 1950s. Concrete has been used in construction for thousands of years, and a well-engineered and well-built pool, should be good for the long haul.

\*Speak with your installer about the latest innovations so you understand all that is available today.

## VINYL LINER POOLS

Vinyl pools haven't evolved much from a structural standpoint since the adoption of the metal and polymer wall panels. Most vinyl liner pools are built the same way today as they were 20 or 30 years ago.




Scientific and technological breakthroughs have improved the quality of a fiberglass pool's basic raw materials (glass and resin). These advancements have also created new products that are now being used to dramatically increase the structural strength of the pool shell.

There are several materials that make up our fiberglass pools. Our use of these materials in strategic ways adds both strength and flexibility to the shell.

So, what do you think?

Some parts of the pool industry have advanced more than others in the past few decades. But maybe that's just our view. In the end, only you can decide which type of pool best meets your family's needs.



We wish you the best of luck, no matter which type of pool you choose. Thanks for reading!

And if you're interested in a fiberglass pool, [please reach out today to get a quote from an independent installer near you!](#)

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