Village of Little Chute
Swimming Pool Survey Report, 2017

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David Trechter

Survey Research Center Report 2017/25
November 2017
Staff and students working for the Survey Research Center (SRC) at UW-River Falls were instrumental in the completion of this study. We would like to thank Denise Parks, Shelly Hadley, David Jacobson, Aaron Leiby, Rachel Shamro, Beth Zimmer, and Jennifer Pflum. We gratefully acknowledge their hard work and dedication.

The SRC would also like to thank Adam Breest, Little Chute Parks, Recreation, & Forestry Director, for his valuable guidance and input throughout the project.

Finally, we would like to thank the Little Chute residents who took time to complete their questionnaires.
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Executive Summary

The purpose of this study was to gather resident input about planning for the future of the Doyle Park Swimming Pool. The current pool has served the community for nearly 30 years and is facing a number of challenges. This survey was designed to gather Little Chute residents’ preferences with respect to the municipal swimming pool.

In September 2017, the Survey Research Center (SRC) at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls mailed surveys to 1,070 randomly selected households in Little Chute, followed by a second mailing to non-respondents two weeks later.

The SRC received 474 useable responses. Based on the number of adults in Little Chute, the confidence interval (“margin of error”) for these data is plus/minus 4.4%.

Forty percent of respondents have used the Doyle Park Swimming Pool in the past three years (Chart 1).

Among respondents who have used the pool in the past three years, 58% use it monthly, 33% weekly, and nine percent daily (Chart 2).

About half the respondents said there is nothing that can be done to motivate them to use the swimming pool more often. The most common motivating factor was additional pool features (28%) (Chart 3).

Fifty-five percent of respondents said they would use a new pool (Chart 4).

Respondents want to continue to have a community swimming pool, but respondents are equally split between building a new pool at Doyle Park and remodeling the existing pool in Doyle Park. There is markedly less interest in building at a different site (Chart 5).
Survey Purpose

The purpose of this study was to gather resident input about planning for the future of the Doyle Park Swimming Pool in Little Chute. The current pool has served the community for nearly 30 years and is facing a number of challenges. This survey was designed to gather Little Chute residents’ preferences with respect to the municipal swimming pool.

The Village chose to work with the Survey Research Center (SRC) at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls to gather this information.

Survey Methods

In September 2017, the SRC mailed surveys to 1,070 randomly selected households in Little Chute. A second mailing was sent to non-respondents approximately two weeks later. Seventy-nine surveys were returned as non-deliverable with no forwarding address. The SRC received 474 useable responses. The net response rate was 48%. Based on the estimated number of adults in the population of Little Chute (8,245)\(^1\), the results provided in this report are expected to be accurate to within plus or minus 4.4 percent with 95 percent confidence.

Any survey has to be concerned with “non-response bias.” Non-response bias refers to a situation in which people who do not return a questionnaire have opinions that are systematically different from the opinions of those who return their surveys. Based upon a standard statistical analysis that is described in Appendix A, the Survey Research Center found no evidence that non-response bias is a significant concern for this survey.

In addition to numeric data, respondents provided additional written answers. Appendix B contains all the written responses.

Appendix C contains a copy of the survey questionnaire with a complete quantitative summary of responses by question.

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\(^1\) US Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year estimate, 2011-2015
Profile of Respondents

Table 1 summarizes the demographic profile of the survey respondents. Where comparable data were available from the 2011-2015 US Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) five-year estimates, the profiles of the public respondents were compared to the ACS profile of Little Chute adults.

| Table 1. Profile of Respondents – Little Chute Swimming Pool Survey, 2017 |
|---------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Gender (Age 18+)                                   | Count | Male | Female |
| Sample                                            | 460   | 44%  | 56%  |
| Census Bureau ACS                                  | 8245  | 48%  | 52%  |
| Age group (Age 18+)                                | Count | 18-24| 25-34| 35-44| 45-54| 55-64| 65+ |
| Sample                                            | 461   | 2%   | 16%  | 14%  | 14%  | 23%  | 32% |
| Census Bureau ACS                                  | 8245  | 11%  | 19%  | 15%  | 18%  | 21%  | 17% |
| Employment status (Age 16+)                        | Count | Employed | Full-time | Employed | Part-time | Self-employed | Un-employed | Retired | Other |
| Sample                                            | 460   | 47%  | 7%   | 4%   | 2%   | 38%  | 3% |
| Census Bureau ACS                                  | 8427  | 66%  | 3%   | 3%   | 28%  |
| Residential status                                 | Count | Own  | Rent | Other |
| Sample                                            | 462   | 85%  | 13%  | 2%   |
| Census Bureau ACS                                  | 4284  | 70%  | 30%  |      |
| Length of residence in Little Chute                | Count | Less than 1 yr. | 1 – 4 yrs. | 5 – 9 yrs. | 10 – 24 yrs. | 25+ yrs. |
| Sample                                            | 465   | 1%   | 11%  | 9%   | 26%  | 52%  |
| Highest level of education (Age 25+)                | Count | Less than High Sch. | High Sch. Diploma | Some College/ Tech | Tech/ College Grad. | Bachelor’s Degree | Graduate/ Profess. Degree |
| Sample                                            | 449   | 1%   | 28%  | 24%  | 16%  | 21%  | 10% |
| Census Bureau ACS                                  | 7325  | 6%   | 39%  | 20%  | 13%  | 16%  | 6%  |
| Household income range                             | Count | <$15K | $15K - $24.9K | $25K- $49.9K | $50K- $74.9K | $75K- $99.9K | $100K+ |
| Sample                                            | 417   | 4%   | 12%  | 25%  | 24%  | 16%  | 19% |
| Census Bureau ACS                                  | 4284  | 5%   | 10%  | 25%  | 29%  | 15%  | 17% |

The responses included slightly more women than would have been expected.

Young adults are underrepresented in the sample, particularly those in the 18 to 24 age group, and there are more adults age 65 and older in the sample than would have been expected. Renters are underrepresented among the sample. Our experience is that younger residents and renters are less likely to participate in surveys.

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2 Includes retired and others not in the workforce
3 Not included in the American Community Survey
The overall pattern of employment of the individuals in the sample aligns with the overall Village of Little Chute population age 16 plus.

Educational attainment level of the respondents is very similar to the overall Little Chute population age 25 plus. The sample has slightly more people who have some college or have graduated from a college (technical college, bachelor’s degree, or advanced degree).

With respect to annual household income, the sample aligns well with the ACS data.

Respondents tended to be long-time Little Chute residents, with half saying they have lived in Little Chute for 25 plus years.

The SRC performed statistical tests to see if there were significant differences in the responses to the survey questions based on demographic characteristics. Given the deviations in the sample from the Census data, these statistical tests are important to see if this set of respondents is likely to be representative of the overall adult population in Little Chute. Statistically significant differences were found in the results of six variables when comparing younger (<45) and older (45+) respondents.

In statistics, a result is called statistically significant if it is unlikely to have occurred by chance. Statistical significance is expressed as a probability that the difference between groups is not real. A commonly used probability standard is .05 (5%). Statistical significance at the .05 level indicates there is only a five in 100 probability that the difference between two estimated values is not real. It does not necessarily mean the difference is large, important, or significant in the common meaning of the word. If there are a sufficiently large number of observations, even small differences of opinion can be statistically significant.

The differences based on age and other demographic variables will be noted in the report.
Swimming Pool Use

The initial question in the survey asked respondents whether they or any members of their family have used the Doyle Park Swimming Pool in the last three years. As shown in Chart 1, four in ten respondents said yes, while six in ten said no. Based on the estimated count of 4,284 households in Little Chute\(^4\), 40% means that approximately 1,714 households have used the pool in the past three years.

Demographic comparisons.

The following demographic groups are more likely to have used the pool in the past three years: those under age 45, people from households with less than $50,000 household income, and college graduates.

\(^4\) US Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2011-2015 estimate
Respondents who have used the pool in the past three years were asked to indicate how often they typically use the swimming pool during the summer season. Answer choices were daily, weekly or monthly. The results in Chart 2 indicate that the most common response was once a month, which was chosen by over half of respondents (58%). A third of respondents said they use the pool weekly, and about 9% said they are daily visitors.

**Chart 2. Frequency of Use Among Current Users**

- **Daily**: 9%
- **Weekly**: 33%
- **Monthly**: 58%

**Demographic comparisons.**

Among current users, respondents from households with annual income less than $50,000 used the pool more frequently.
Respondents were asked to indicate what would motivate more frequent use of the swimming pool among their family members. Six choices were listed, and a space was provided for a write-in entry. In addition, there was an option to say that nothing would cause them to use the pool more frequently. Respondents could choose as many reasons as applied. The results are shown in Chart 3. Half of respondents said there is nothing that would cause them to use the pool more frequently. Among listed options, the top factor was the addition of more pool features (28%). More hours was cited by 18%, followed by better changing facility (11%), lower cost (9%), and better parking/drop-off (8%).

Thirteen percent of respondents entered their own response in the space provided. Among the written answers were specific comments about the facility, such as heated water, lap pool, and more baby features. Responses also included a cluster of factors related to senior citizens, such as hours for seniors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart 3. Factors to Motivate More Frequent Pool Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multiple Answers Allowed - Total Exceeds 100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More pool features</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better changing facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower cost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better parking or drop-off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographic comparisons. Women were more likely to include lower cost among their answers. Younger respondents (under age 45), were more likely to include the following factors among their answers: more pool features, better changing facility, and lower cost. Renters were more likely to include longer hours among their answers. A higher proportion of respondents from households with $50,000 or more annual household income and respondents with a college degree chose more pool features. Respondents who have lived in the Village for less than 25 years included more pool features and more hours of operation among their answers.
Respondents were asked if they or any of their family members would use a new pool and, if so, how often they would use it. Chart 4a shows that 55% of respondents would use a new pool. Although the results of this question are not directly comparable to the earlier question that asked about frequency of use of the current pool (Chart 1), the comparison between the two questions may suggest that residents would use a new pool more frequently (40% have used the current pool in the past three years, and 55% say would use a new pool at least monthly). A potential participation rate of 55% of the households in Little Chute means that approximately 2,356 households said they would use a new pool, which represents an increase of 642 households compared to the estimated household use count of 1,714 as shown in the discussion under Chart 1.

With respect to frequency of use, answer choices were daily, weekly, or monthly. As shown in Chart 4b (next page), among the 55% who would use a new pool, the largest portion said weekly (49%), followed by 39% monthly, and 13% daily.

The comparison between Chart 2 and Chart 4b suggests that the intensity of use would increase as well. Respondents said weekly use would jump from 33% for the existing pool to 49% for a new pool, and daily use would increase from nine percent to 13%.
Demographic comparisons.

The following demographic groups would use a new pool more frequently: respondents under age 45, respondents with household income of $50,000 or more, college graduates, and respondents who have lived in the Village for less than 25 years.
Preferences for the Future of the Swimming Pool

Respondents were asked about their preferences for the future of the Doyle Park Swimming Pool. Four options were listed with a paragraph to describe each option plus an estimate of the impact on property taxes for a $135,000 residence.

- Option 1 was to run the existing pool to the end of its life span and then eliminate the pool completely.
- Option 2 was to remodel the existing pool to deal with deficiencies and lack of amenities.
- Option 3 was to build a new pool at Doyle Park.
- Option 4 was to build a new pool at a different site within the Village.

Respondents were asked to indicate their first and second choices from the four options. The SRC combined the results of the first and second preferences, and the outcome is shown in Chart 5 (next page). Forty-three respondents chose the same option for both preferences. The SRC deleted the second choice response from these responses. The SRC is unsure whether these respondents misunderstood the directions or attempted to strengthen their single preference choice by selecting the same option twice. Thirty-four of the double responses were by respondents who prefer to run the current pool to the end of its lifespan and to eliminate the pool as their first and second preferences.

Only one-quarter of respondents chose running the existing pool to the end of its lifespan and then eliminating the pool as a first choice or second choice. Among the respondents who said running the current pool to the end of its lifespan and eliminating it was their first choice, about half selected to remodel the existing pool as their second option.

Respondents who prefer to have a pool in the long run were evenly split among those who want to remodel the existing pool (30%) and those who prefer a new pool at Doyle Park (30%). A new pool at a different site within Little Chute is the first or second choice of only 18% of respondents. Additional analysis indicates that roughly 6 of 10 respondents who selected one of the Doyle Park options as their first choice selected the other Doyle Park option as their second.

The message is that Little Chute residents would like a pool in Doyle Park. Less clear is whether they would prefer remodeling the existing pool or constructing a new pool in the park.
Demographic comparisons.

The SRC compared the preferences of respondents who have used the current pool in the past three years to those who have not (Chart 1). Respondents who are non-users are more likely to prefer to run the pool to the end of its lifespan and then eliminate it. Current users are more likely to prefer to build a new pool at Doyle Park.

Similarly, respondents who said they would not use a new pool (Chart 4a), were more likely to prefer to let the current pool run to the end of its lifespan and then eliminate the pool. Among potential users of a new pool, those who do so monthly were more likely to prefer remodeling the existing pool, while potential weekly users preferred a new pool at Doyle Park. Potential daily users preferred a new pool at the different location.

Younger respondents are more likely to prefer a new pool at Doyle Park. Renters are more likely to prefer a new pool at Doyle Park or a new pool at a different site.

A higher proportion of renters and college graduates preferred building a new pool at Doyle park as their second preference.
Conclusions

Key findings of this survey include the following:

Respondents are clear that they prefer to have a community swimming pool in the future and they do not want to eliminate the existing pool when it reaches the end of its lifespan. Among the options for the future of the swimming pool, respondents indicated no clear preference. Overall they are equally split between remodeling the existing pool and building a new pool at Doyle Park. Preference for a new pool elsewhere in the Village is a weaker.

Younger respondents (under age 45) were more likely to use the current pool more frequently and to believe more pool features, better changing facility, and lower cost would increase their use of the pool. Younger respondents are more likely to prefer a new pool at Doyle Park rather than to remodel the existing pool.
Appendix A – Non-response Bias Tests

Any survey has to be concerned with “non-response bias.” Non-response bias refers to a situation in which people who do not return a questionnaire have opinions that are systematically different from the opinions of those who return their surveys. For example, suppose non-respondents had used the current pool in the past three years (Q1), whereas respondents did not use the pool. In this case, non-response bias would exist, and the raw results would overestimate the use of the pool in the past three years.

A standard way to test for non-response bias is to compare the responses of those who respond to the first mailing to those who respond to the second mailing. Those who respond to the second mailing are, in effect, a sample of non-respondents (to the first mailing), and we assume that they are more representative of all non-respondents.

Among respondents from the Village of Little Chute, there were 338 responses to the first mailing and 136 to the second mailing. The SRC found no variables with statistically significant differences among the 11 variables on the questionnaire.

The SRC concludes that non-response bias is not a concern for this sample.
Appendix B – Open-Ended Comments

Q3. What would cause you or your family to use the Doyle Park Pool more frequently? (59 Responses)

**Facilities (16 responses)**
- Heated water (x2)
- Indoor pool! (x2)
- Better adult options, slides, river
- Better design
- Better health
- Deck area + chairs
- Lap pool if possible
- Lazy river
- More baby features
- More seating/new lounge chairs
- Open the entry
- Platform & Spring Boards
- Separate changing facilities from public rest room
- Zero Depth Entry

**Senior Citizens (14 responses)**
- Grandkids (x4)
- Give a break in cost to seniors (x2)
- Senior swim (Not Noon) (x2)
- Classes for seniors
- Grandkids getting older
- More hours of operation for seniors.
- More visits from grandchildren
- Senior hours
- We have no young children, but have grandchildren on the way. Hope to use more often.

**Seasonal or Daily Hours of Operation (7 responses)**
- Longer swim season
- Open earlier in year. Close later in year. Rainy should close the pool.
- Open it longer
- Sat and Sun until 6:00
- Splash pad
- This pool opens late closes early seasonally
- Why close 8/15 that’s so dumb. Go until school closes. I heard it was to give the pool workers a break... ummm it's a job.
**Other Suggestions (3 responses)**
- Adult pool parties
- Better lifeguard supervision
- Swim lessons

**Miscellaneous Comments (19 responses)**
- I don't have children (x3)
- None (x2)
- Age
- Handicapped age
- Having Children
- Hire 18 year old life guards, red bikinis and speedos
- More information as new resident; we had no idea about the pool.
- Not having a job
- Nothing/we're moving
- Starting a family, house, love to bring our kids here someday
- We are newlyweds. Once we have kids we will use it.
- We didn't know about it
- We don't go to the pools
- We go daily
- We had a family reunion there, it was great!
- We think the pool is a great community benefit we don't have children in our household.

**Q8. Employment Status (14 Responses)**
- Disabled (x3)
- Student (x3)
- Stay at home Mom (x2)
- Disabled veteran
- Domestic goddess
- Homemaker
- I do still work part time.
- Nursing Student
- Stay at home grandma babysitter

**Q9. Place of Residence (12 Responses)**
- Live with parents (x4)
- [REDACTED]
- Both
- Father in law owns the home
- Free
- Greenfield Manor
- Moving out of the Area
- Trust
- We both co-own and rent
Appendix C – Quantitative Summary of Responses by Question

Village of Little Chute Swimming Pool Survey - 2017

1. Have you or your family utilized the Doyle Park Pool in Little Chute in the past three years?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>If no, skip to Q3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. If yes, how often do you or your family typically use the Doyle Park Pool in the summer?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily</th>
<th>Weekly</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. What would cause you or your family to use the Doyle Park Pool more frequently? (*mark all that apply*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. How often would you or your family use a new outdoor pool in the summer?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily</th>
<th>Weekly</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
<th>Never</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 2016 Ramaker study presented the four pool options for Little Chute. We will ask you to identify your top two choices from options a, b, c, and d as described below.

a. **Run the existing pool until the end of its life span and eliminate a pool all together in the Village.**
   The Village Board would make a decision on a maximum dollar amount to spend on the existing pool or a maximum amount of years until we decide to eliminate the pool. This option costs $20.25 per year in taxes on a $135,000 home. In 2017 the Village budgeted $187,952 in pool expenditures and $101,400 in revenues for the general operating budget.

b. **Remodel the existing pool at Doyle Park to deal with deficiencies and lack of amenities.** This option would deal with hydrostatic pressure from ground water that could lift the deep end of the pool out of the ground, bring bathhouse into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and state codes requiring it to be within the pool footprint, bring wading and main pool mechanics up to state codes, bring diving well into compliance with state codes, replace main pump pool, and deal with cracks in pool deck. The remodel would add a zero-depth (ramp) entry, extra play features for adults and children, more seating options both in and out of the water to provide a better environment for families and young children and provide closer parking or a drop off area for pool patrons. A remodel of the pool would eliminate the current diving well and deep area of the pool. In addition to the $20.25 per home annual operating costs, remodeling the pool would cost $2,708,675 and would add $55.35 per year for 10 years in taxes on a $135,000 home.
c. **Build a new pool at Doyle Park.** This would help the Village fix all of the problems discussed in the remodel scenario and would add a few more amenities, including another water slide, a lazy river, and dedicated lap lanes. Underground pipes would also be replaced. This option would also eliminate the diving well and deep area of the pool. In addition to the $20.25 per home annual operating costs, a new pool at Doyle Park would cost $3,899,804 and would add $78.30 per year for 10 years in taxes on a $135,000 home.

d. **Build a new pool at a different site within the Village.** Building a new pool in a new location would allow the Village to start with a clean slate. We could select a site where we do not have to worry about hydrostatic pressure lifting the pool out of the ground. This would allow a deep area and a diving well. We could build the pool to code. New features such as water slides, zero-depth, 50-meter lap lanes, and a lazy river would be included in a new pool. In addition to the $20.25 per home annual operating costs, a new pool at a new location would cost $6,036,276 and would add $121.50 per year for 10 years in taxes on a $135,000 home.

5. **Of these four options,**
   a. **My most preferred option is (Mark • one) 33%**  
   b. **My second most preferred option is (Mark • one) 16%**

**DEMOGRAPHICS (used for statistical purposes only)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age:</th>
<th>18-24</th>
<th>25-34</th>
<th>35-44</th>
<th>45-54</th>
<th>55-64</th>
<th>65 and older</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment status:</th>
<th>Employed Full-Time</th>
<th>Employed Part-Time</th>
<th>Self-Employed</th>
<th>Unemployed</th>
<th>Retired</th>
<th>Other, specify: See Appendix B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Own</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other, specify</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of residence:</th>
<th>Own</th>
<th>Rent</th>
<th>Other, specify: See Appendix B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annual household income range:</th>
<th>Less than $15,000</th>
<th>$15,000 – $24,999</th>
<th>$25,000 – $49,999</th>
<th>$50,000 – $74,999</th>
<th>$75,000 – $99,999</th>
<th>$100,000 or More</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Highest level of education:</th>
<th>Less than high school</th>
<th>High school diploma</th>
<th>Some college/tech</th>
<th>Tech college graduate</th>
<th>Bachelor’s degree</th>
<th>Graduate or professional degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How many years have you lived in the Village of Little Chute?</th>
<th>Less than 1</th>
<th>1 - 4</th>
<th>5 - 9</th>
<th>10 - 24</th>
<th>25+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>