








Seven Community Capitals

	Definition	Examples
 FINANCIAL	Financial resources that can be invested in local projects or initiatives. Efforts to build wealth for individuals or groups.	Foundations, grants, loans, financial institutions, banks.
 POLITICAL	The ability to influence rules, regulations, and policies through access to individuals/groups that have the power to influence decisions and/or through participation in events open to citizens to help shape decisions (such as forums).	Access to elected and appointed officials, ways for citizens to have a voice on local issues, political organizations, voting.
 SOCIAL	Connections among people and organizations that help make things happen in the community and that build trust and cooperation. These can include connections within the community to people or organizations as well as connections to people or organizations outside the community.	Community coalitions that bring people together around common causes, civic and social groups/clubs; community engagement activities, events or activities that build trust among different groups (such as across races, ethnicity, etc.).
 BUILT	Facilities and infrastructure (and related services) that were built to support a community.	Buildings, utilities (water, sewer, electric), Internet, telecommunications, roads, bridges, hospitals, schools, houses.
 HUMAN	Skills and abilities that individuals have that allow them to earn a living, strengthen community, and otherwise contribute to communities, their families, and self-improvement. It includes education, training, and skill building activities.	Formal educational institutions (such as schools, colleges, and universities), workforce training, adult and youth leadership programs, informal education (such as through Cooperative Extension Service, clubs, and faith-based organizations).
 NATURAL	Natural and environmental resources that exist in a community.	Water features (rivers, lakes, etc.), woodlands, parks, wildlife.
 CULTURAL	Values, norms, beliefs and traditions that are a part of a family, school, group, or community. These also include things such as art and books that have historical or cultural significance.	Cultural events and festivals; libraries or museums that maintain cultural or historical displays; art, food, music, and such that are unique to the area or to different racial or ethnic populations in the community, historical associations.

Sources:

Flora and Flora (2008); Flora, Flora and Fey (2004); Jacobs (2011a, 2011b, 2011c, 2011d); Flage and Hauser-Lindstrom (2007); Emory, Fey and Flora (2006); Beaulieu, L. J. (n.d.). The Seven Types of Community Capitals.