Appendix 2: Survey distributed to 2011 Albemarle-Pamlico meeting participants to adapt the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework to measure human well-being.

Gauging Human Well-being in the Albemarle-Pamlico Basin

Ecosystem services are inherently tied to human well-being, yet our definition of well-being is often vague or generalized. To more accurately assess trade-offs among ES and between ES and human well-being it is important to define human well-being in terms relevant to the Albemarle-Pamlico basin, but also transferable to other areas for comparison. In our efforts to characterize human well-being we have adopted a five-prong framework that takes into account measures of human capital, financial capital, physical capital, social capital, and natural capital. This approach, also known as the Sustainable Livelihoods Framework, enables us to examine 1) trade-offs associated with changes in ecosystem service capacity and flow, 2) potential drivers of change, and 3) direct and indirect impacts on human well-being.

Please take a moment to rate the following components of human well-being on a scale of 1-5, 5 being the most important component to your well-being.

Human Well-being Component	Definition	Rating (1-5)
Human capital	The collection of knowledge, skills, and ability to contribute to society (e.g. education, health, etc.)	
Financial capital	Financial assets (e.g. money, stocks, etc.) that can be used to purchase physical assets	
Physical capital	Manufactured, non-human assets. Excludes raw materials (e.g. house, boat, car)	
Social capital	Social relations and networks that provide benefits; can include formal and informal groups.	
Natural capital	Stock of natural ecosystems that yields a flow of ecosystem goods or services (e.g. trees, wetlands, freshwater, etc.)	

In addition, there are different ways one could measure each component. Please take a moment to rate the following indicators/measures on a scale of 1-5, 5 being a very good indicator of this HWB component. Feel free to add additional indicators and their rating as needed on the next page.

Human Well-Being Component and Indicators	Rating (1-5)
Human capital	
Life expectancy	
Infant mortality	
# of healthy days/person	
Average commute time	
Cancer rates/diabetes/chronic heart disease	
Financial capital indicators	
Income	
Consumption	
Cost of living	
Investment in local businesses	
Access to credit	
Employment	
Physical capital indicators	
Value of personal physical assets	
Access to hospital and health care facilities	
Infrastructure (roads per capita)	
Affordable housing	
Affordable electricity	
Public transportation options	
Health insurance coverage	
Social capital indicators	
Recreation opportunities	
# of and participation in religious or social groups	
Civic involvement (voting, meetings)	
Education attainment	
Divorce rate	
Participation in traditional industries/occupations	
Access to occupational tools	
Natural capital indicators	
Days inconvenienced by drought/flood	
Access to green space or open land	
Forest cover	
Proximity to rivers or lakes	
Abundance of fish and wildlife	