Large-scale data processing is facilitated by the MapReduce processing architecture and programming model. It is frequently linked to big data tasks such as distributed system computations or the analysis of large datasets. Given the qualitative and subjective nature of happiness, it might not be the best option for determining a "happiness quotient" in a group of people.

1. **Define Metrics for Happiness**: To begin with, you would have to determine the criteria that go into the happiness quotient. Social contact, economic stability, health, environmental conditions, and so forth are examples of such aspects.

2. **Data Collection:** Compile information about these metrics. Surveys, sentiment analysis on social media, economic indicators, health statistics, environmental data, and more may be used in this. The structure of the data should be such that MapReduce can handle it (e.g., in a key-value pair format).

3. **Phase of the Map:**
    - Mapper Function: Create a mapper function that, using the specified metrics, takes the incoming data and extracts pertinent information. If social engagement is a metric, for example, the mapper could pull information about neighborhood gatherings, social media activity, etc.

    - Key-Value Pairs Output: The mapper produces key-value pairings, where the value is a data point or score associated with the metric (such as "social interaction," "economic stability") and the key is the metric itself.

4. **Shuffle and Sort:** To organize the intermediate key-value pairs by key, the MapReduce architecture automatically shuffles and sorts them. The data are ready for the reduction phase after this step.

5. **Reduction Phase:**

    - Function of the Reducer: Create a reducer function that takes the key-value pairs that have been sorted and uses math to combine the data for each metric. It might, for instance, compute sums, averages, or other statistical measures according to the information collected for every metric.

- Output: The reducer generates key-value pairs, where the value is the calculated outcome derived from the combined data, and the key is the metric (for example, the "happiness quotient").

6. **Final Output**: Using the measurements and data that were processed, the MapReduce process's ultimate output would be the community's computed happiness quotient.