A Demonstration Well-being Index for the City of Los Angeles

**Methodology**

Given the criteria, the Alkire-Foster Method (AFM) is chosen to construct the index. The AFM takes a core set of objective domains, accommodates the inclusion of weights and thresholds and allows for incidence and intensity-based analysis of the domains. The flexibility of subjective mediation helps align the methodology with the definition of well-being. Thus, one domain is considered to be more important than another, a preference can be embedded by adjusting either the weight or the relevant threshold.

**Practice**

For our purpose, only an objective well-being index is constructed. There are no survey data of residents of Los Angeles on their psychological well-being, so main spikes in the satisfaction and overall happiness. The unit of revelation is census block group. Twenty-two indicators are selected to inform seven domains that construct the multidimensional score for well-being. Each block group is subject to indicator-specific threshold tests and assigned \([1, 0]\). The indicators are aggregated into domain scores; the domains are aggregated into a well-being score and index. The graphic below illustrates the index constructed in pathology.

**Results**

Low WS block groups perform especially poorly in environment and productivity relative to their peers.

**Discussion**

The well-being disappointment challenges usually driven by more than one domain and cut across department-specific coverage. How, then, should policymakers respond? Adapting to the metric, there must be a process change to the traditional program-to-domain-specific intervention. Thus, well-being indices are an opportunity for agencies to design joint programs across many subject matters. It can help institutionalize the way government talks with its agencies and with citizens, making the overall intervention more accountable and responsive. In other words, there must be a network response.