#### Assessment@Dartmouth

# Introduction to Focus Groups

Gavin Henning
Student Affairs Planning, Evaluation and Research
Dartmouth College
gavin.henning@dartmouth.edu

Copyright 2008

#### Source

• Krueger, R. A. (2006). Focus group interviewing.

Assessment @ Dartmouth

#### **Session Outcomes**

- Articulate the characteristics of a focus group
- Articulate the skills needed to moderate and record a focus group
- Ask useful focus group questions
- Take useful notes
- Analyze data collected from a focus group

Assessment @ Dartmouth

# **Assessment Topic**

 Think about an assessment topic or question that a focus group may be appropriate for.

> Assessment @ Dartmouth

> > 4

#### **Characteristics**

- Participants
  - Carefully selected
  - > 5-10 people
  - > 6-8 preferred

Assessment @ Dartmouth

#### **Characteristics**

- Time
  - > 1.5 2 hours
  - Need enough time to establish rapport

Assessment @ Dartmouth

#### **Characteristics**

- Environment
  - > Comfortable and open
  - Circular seating
  - Recorded
    - Notes
    - Tape

Assessment @ Dartmouth

#### **Characteristics**

- Moderator
  - > Skillful in group facilitation
  - Uses pre-determined focused questions
  - Establishes permissive environment and rapport with participants

Assessment @ Dartmouth

.

#### **Characteristics**

- Recorder
  - Handles logistics
  - > Takes notes

#### **Characteristics**

- Analysis and Reporting
  - Systematic analysis
  - Verifiable procedures
  - Appropriate reporting

# **Moderator Responsibilities**

- Be mentally prepared
- Use purposeful small talk
- Make smooth and snappy introduction
- Use pauses and probes
- Control reactions to participants

Dartmouth

# **Moderator Responsibilities**

- Use subtle group control
- Use appropriate conclusion
- Debrief with recorder
- Perform analysis and write report

# **Recorder Responsibilities**

- Help with equipment and refreshments
- Arrange the room
- Welcome participants
- Sit in designated location
- Take notes

### **Recorder Responsibilities**

- Operate recording equipment if used
- Remain guiet during discussion
- Ask questions if invited
- Give an oral summary at end
- Debrief with moderator
- Give feedback on analysis and report

# **Asking Questions**

- Use open-ended questions
- Avoid dichotomous questions
- Use "think back" questions
- Use questions that get participants involved
  - > reflections, examples, rating scales
- Focus the questions
  - > general to specific
  - > funnel



Dartmouth

# **Asking Questions**

- Types of questions
  - Opening questions
  - > Introductory questions
  - > Transition questions
  - Key questions
  - > Ending questions

### **Ending Questions**

- All things considered question
  - Reflect upon entire discussion and offer opinion or main point
  - "If you had two minutes with President Wright, what would you want to tell him about today's topic?"
- Summary question
  - After moderator offers a summary, "Is this a good summary?"
- Final question

"Have we missed anything?"

Assessment @ Dartmouth

17

### **Strategies for Questions**

- Choose among alternatives
- Make a list
- Fill in a blank
- Rate with a blank card
- Projection

Assessment @ Dartmouth

18

# **Strategies for Questions**

- Fantasy and daydreams
- Draw a picture
- Develop a campaign
- Role playing
- Questions that foster ownership
  - "What can you do..."

Assessment @ Dartmouth

#### **Note Taking**

- Recorder's responsibility
- Clear and consistent
- Field notes need to include a lot of information
  - Quotes
  - Key points and themes
  - Possible follow-up questions
  - Non-verbals

Assessment @ Dartmouth

20

#### **Practice Questions**

 Let's take a few moments to practice writing questions.

### **Analysis Types**

- Memory based
- Note based
- Tape based
- Transcript based

# **Systematic Analysis**

- While in group
  - > Draw a seating diagram and number participants
  - Confirm your notes with a summary
- Immediately after group
  - Debrief
  - Clean up notes
- Soon after the focus group a day or two
  - > Transcribe tapes
  - > Prepare preliminary report
  - > Triangulate report with others

Assessment Dartmouth

# **Systematic Analysis**

- A few days later
  - Compare and contrast multiple focus groups
  - Look for emerging themes
  - Construct typologies
  - Describe findings and include illustrative quotes

# **Systematic Analysis**

- Finally,
  - > Decide on the format of the report
  - Use quotes
  - Report question by question or theme by theme
  - > Triangulate with other assessors
  - > Revise and finalize the report
  - Present findings

# **Analysis Tips**

- Word use and meaning
- Context of comments
- Internal consistency
- Frequency (comments) and extensiveness (folks)
- Intensity of verbals and non-verbals
- Specificity
- Big ideas

# **Focus Group Sampling**

- List
- On location
- Nominations
- Snowball
- Random telephone screening
- Ads in papers and bulletin boards

Dartmouth

#### **Incentives**

- Cash
- Food
- Gifts
- Invitation
- Opportunity to share opinions
- Involvement in an important assessment project
- Opportunity to meet new folks

#### Conclusion

Final questions or comments?

Assessment @ Dartmouth

#### Resources

- Morgan, D. L. & Krueger, R. A. (1989). The focus group kit. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
  - > Focus group guidebook
  - Planning focus groups
  - > Developing questions for focus groups
  - Moderating focus groups
  - > Involving community members in focus groups
  - > Analyzing and reporting focus group results.
- http://www.tc.umn.edu/~rkrueger/focus.html
- http://info.zoomerang.com/prodserv/ onlinefocus.htm?CMP=KNC-GFocus

