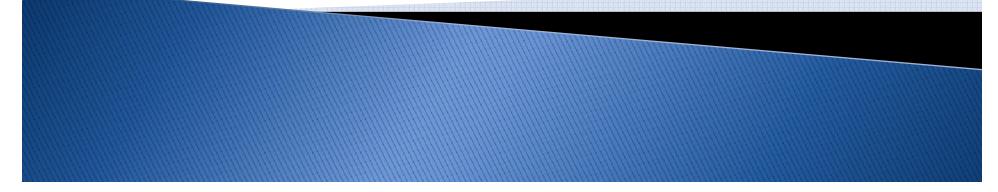
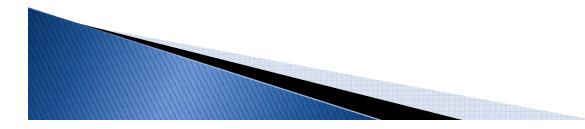
#### Mixed Methodology for Focus Groups

Presented by: Tad Pfeifer, Research Analyst Katherine R. Friedrich, Director, Institutional Research College of the Mainland

Texas Association for Institutional Research Annual Meeting Lubbock, TX March 2–5, 2009



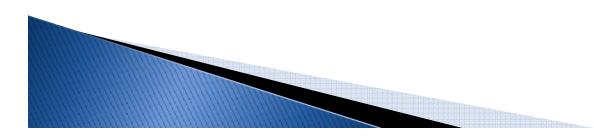
#### Introductions





#### Overview

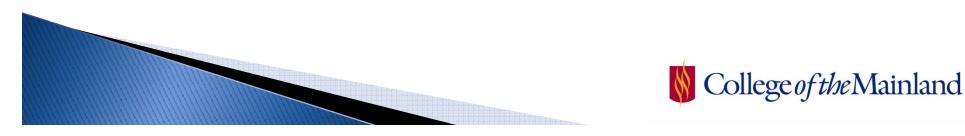
- Why student focus groups?
- Challenges to conducting focus groups
- Proposed Mixed Methodology
- Pros and Cons
- Reporting findings
- Sample materials





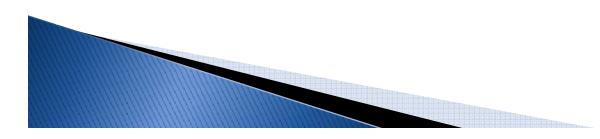
# **Background information**

- Joined the Achieving the Dream Initiative in 2006
- Focused on understanding and making better use of data to improve student outcomes.
  - Identifying gaps in student success outcomes
  - Diagnosing the underlying cause of these gaps
- Led to a need to collect both quantitative and qualitative data



## **Traditional Data Activities**

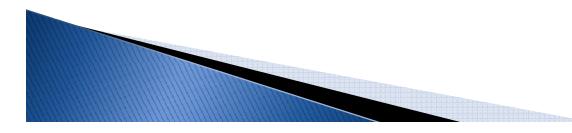
- Data collection and analyses typically limited to quantitative data only
  - e.g. Course completions, Retention/persistence, awards conferred, survey data
- Enables us to identify where the gaps in student success exist
- BUT, does not inform us as to why the gaps exist





# Why focus groups?

- In order to address gaps in student success outcomes, need to know why they exist
- Qualitative data, such as that gathered throughout focus groups is more diagnostic in nature





# The Challenge

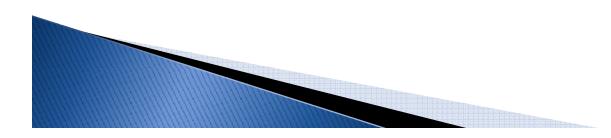
 By definition, focus groups typically focus on a single issue or question

#### HOWEVER

End users want answers to more than one question

#### AND

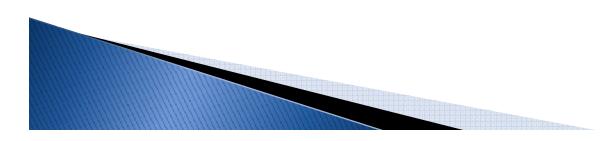
> Time limits are dictated by class time frames





# Mixed methodology

- Gathering possible questions
- Designating key discussion questions and non-discussion questions
- Paring down items
  - eliminating overlap or information that can be found in other places
- Designating order of questions





# Mixed Methodology (cont.)

- Conducting sessions
  - Staff—minimum 2 people
  - Prepare room
  - Introductions
  - Four time segments
    - 1. Answering written questions
    - 2. Discussion of answers
    - 3. Discussion of additional verbal questions
    - 4. Written comments on any additional feedback





## Pros

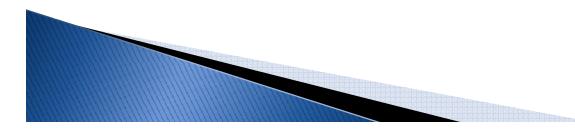
- Allows for feedback that students may not feel free to voice amongst peers
- More data than focus group discussion alone
- Allows time for students to think about their opinion/responses before listening to others' opinions
- Multiple staff promotes validation of data





# Cons

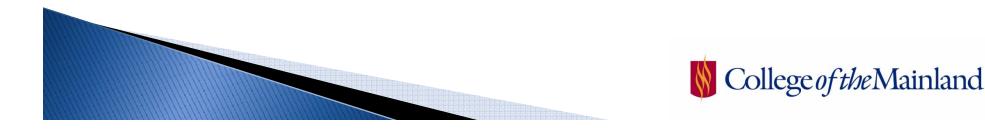
- Wording of the items is important as you may get the same answers to different questions that "sound" alike
- Can result in repetitive data





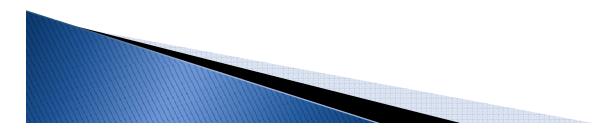
# **Reporting Findings**

- For each question
  - What themes or patterns in the responses emerged?
  - Sample responses highlighting these themes
- Highlight noteworthy comments
  - Statements that really stand out
  - Quotes that represent significant findings/responses
- Provide full record of responses in appendix



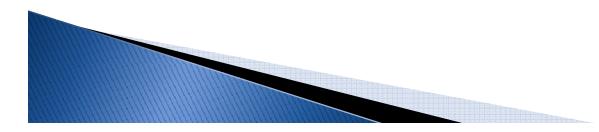
## Sample materials

- Focus Group Feedback Form
- Focus Group Instructions





#### **Questions?**





# **Contact information**

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