Understanding Focus Groups



Beth Allen OFFICE OF REENTRY AND JUSTICE

What is a Focus Group?

A focus group is a **guided conversation** with a small group of people to gather opinions, experiences, and ideas about a **specific topic**.

Unlike one-on-one interviews, **focus groups** encourage participants to **interact and engage** with each other, fostering deeper conversations and more nuanced insights.

Observing how people talk and respond within the group can also reveal **shared values** and social norms.

(Crano, Brewer, & Lac, 2015)



Why Have a Focus Group?

- Voices of the community are heard in the decision-making process
- Provides space for dialogue and connection
- Understanding lived experiences
- Participants build on each other's responses, often leading to richer insights than you'd get from a survey or interview ("Oh, I hadn't thought of that!")



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Before You Begin

Decide:

- What is your main goal?
- What question are you trying to answer?
- What do you hope to learn from this focus group?
- What decisions will this group help you make?



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Let's just get a group of people together and see what comes up!



Know what question you are trying to answer BEFORE the focus group





Recruitment Tips

- Ask yourself: Who do we *really* need to hear from?
- Recruit: Flyers, word of mouth, social media
- Offer: Stipend or gift card to honor their time and input
- Remind: Text, email, or phone reminders before the session





Recruitment Tips for Incarcerated Individuals

- Get permission: Facility leadership, program coordinators, reentry staff, etc.
- Use: Existing classes or support groups already in facility have facilitators spread the word
- **Post:** Flyers or written invitations in common areas or housing areas with permission
- Work with: Case managers or counselors identify those who meet criteria
- Incentives where permitted: Extra commissary items, certificates of participation, early release from daily work responsibility





Planning the Focus Group

- Group Size: 6–10 participants
- Length: 60–90 minutes
- Setting: Comfortable, private, neutral space (in-person or virtual)
- Facilitator: Guides discussion
- Note taker: Helps document without interrupting flow
- Recorded: (With permission) For analysis and clarification



Logistics, Setup, & Other Considerations

- Seating: Arrange in a circle or around a table so participants face each other this encourages dialogue and makes moderator less of a focal point.
- Food: Yes! Providing food makes people feel relaxed and welcomed.
- Timing: Choose convenient times (evenings/weekends if necessary) based on participants' schedules.
- Childcare: Offering childcare often reduces barriers to participation.
- Supplies: Nametags, pens, printed questions, sign-in sheet, water.
- Accessibility: Consider whether you need wheelchair access, parking, or transit access.
- Language: Do you need a translator? Quieter participants may not be fluent in English. Consider ways to help them feel comfortable contributing. Consider asking what their needs are before the session – visual or hearing accommodations?

The Session

- Start: With an icebreaker to get participants feeling comfortable and lower initial tension.
- Set: Ground rules: what topics are off limits (if any), one person speaks at a time, be respectful of different opinions, everyone feels *heard*.
- Ask: Open-ended questions; questions that cannot be answered with a simple "yes" or "no". The purpose is to facilitate a conversation between participants.
- Everyone: Has an opportunity to speak; moderator manages dominant voices so no one voice monopolizes the conversation.



What Happens After?

Notes: Or recordings are reviewed for themes and insights.
Share: With participants what you heard—the "takeaway".
Findings: Are used to shape programs, policies, or decisions.
Trust: Is built when people see their voices led to change.





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