

Focus Groups

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What is a focus group?

- ► A formal process of bringing a small group of people together for an interactive, spontaneous discussion
- Responses to open-ended questions collected from a small group of participants who interactively and spontaneously discuss topics of interest with the researcher



Focus Groups

- ► 6 12 participants in a group
- ► 1.5 2 hour long sessions
- ► Conversation may be video and/or audio taped, or notes may be taken
- Relaxed environment
- Qualified moderator to lead and invoke discussion
- ▶ Participants should receive an incentive with monetary value
 - ► Ex. Money, gift cards, food, merchandise, etc.



Objectives of a focus group

- ▶ Identify data for **defining and redefining market problems**
- ► Generate **new ideas** for products
- Reveal consumers' hidden attitudes
- ▶ Discover **new constructs and measurement** methods
- Explain changing consumer preferences



Advantages & Disadvantages

- Advantages
 - ▶ Stimulate new ideas, thoughts, and feelings about a topic
 - ► Foster understanding of consumer behavior
 - ► Elicit wide range of responses
 - Quick and flexible
- Disadvantages
 - ► Small sample
 - **▶** Groupthink





How a focus group works?



Determine the topic and goals of the focus group



Identify potential participants



Prepare a guide (the moderator guide or discussion guide) that outlines the focus group questions



Choose a location for the focus group



Recruit 6-12 participants (who recive an incentive)



Conduct a

90-120
minute
session led
by a trained
moderator
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Analyze the session and present a thorough written and / or oral report

When the group meets



- Thank people for coming
- Review the purpose of the group and the goals of the meeting
- Go over the flow of the meeting: how it will proceed and how the members can contribute
 - ► Lay out the ground rules
 - Encourage open participation
- Set the tone
 - ► This is important because odds are few members will have participated in a focus group before
- Ask an opening question
 - ► This can be general or more specific
 - ► Cover both types before the group ends
- Make sure all opinions on that question get a chance to be heard

Avoid these types of questions

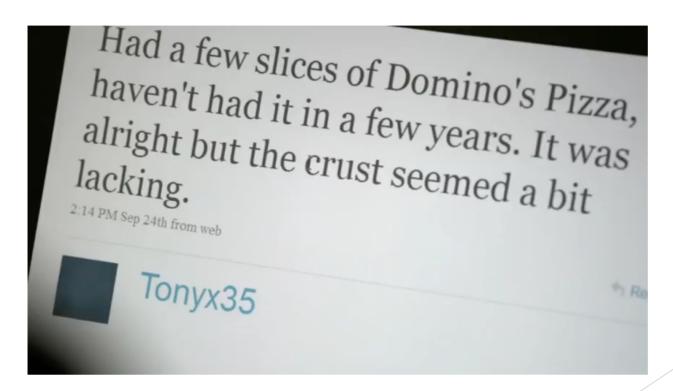
- Double barrel questions: Touch on more than one issue but only allows for one answer
 - Ex. Would you vote for or against a candidate who supports reducing federal spending on education and welfare?
- ► Leading questions: Referencing the way you want someone to answer the question
 - Ex. What problems do you have with your boss or manager?
- ► One-Sided questions: Presents only one aspect of an issue being considered
 - Ex. How often a day do you smoke cigarettes?
- ► Loaded Questions: Contains an assumption within the questions
 - Ex. Do you think the liberal mainstream media is too harsh on Donald Trump?
- ► Absolute Questions: Yes or no answers. Typically include wording such as "always," "all," "every," "ever," etc.
 - ► Ex. Do you always shower before bed?

After the meeting

- Look at the data
 - ▶ What patterns emerge?
 - ▶ What are the common themes?
 - ▶ What new questions arise?
 - ▶ What conclusions seem true?
- Share results with the group
 - ▶ This can be done by mail, phone, or email
- Use the results
 - ▶ Determine what insights can be made from the group and apply them

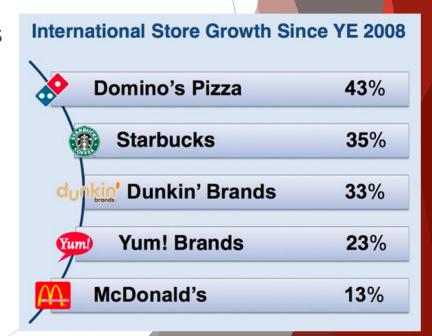
Case study example: Dominos

- ► Dominos conducted focus groups to determine why sales were not at a satisfactory level and declining
- ► They determined that Dominos consumers were unsatisfied with the taste and ingredients used in the pizza recipe
- ▶ Recreated entire recipe for crust, sauce, cheese for a better tasting pizza



Results

- ▶ Between 2000 and 2013, America's customer satisfaction index score for Domino's Pizza increased from 69% to 81%
- ▶ By the end of the first quarter of 2010, the company posted a 14.3% increase in revenue
- Since these changes were implemented, the company's stock has risen 400%
- ► The company became the fourth largest e-tailer in the U.S.



Work Cited

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- https://www.fool.com/investing/general/2013/11/20/why-dominos-spent-millions-to-fix-its-pizza.aspx