Beyond the Survey: Getting to know your target population using qualitative data

Julie Halverson, MA
Prevention Specialist, Campus Program
jhalverson@edc.org

January 7, 2009

2009 SAMHSA Campus Suicide Prevention Grantee Technical Assistance Meeting Phoenix, AZ

Agenda

- Introduction and overview
- Qualitative data and key informant interviews
 - Justin Hunt, University of Michigan
 - Healthy Minds Qualitative Study of College Counseling Centers
- · Overview of focus groups
 - Julie Halverson, SPRC
 - Barbara Pearson, Kansas State University
- · Discussion and wrap-up

ACHA-NCHA

- Q. 40E: In the last 12 months 36.2% of students reported they felt so depressed it was difficult to function.
 - What does this information tell us?
 - What else do you want to know about this?

Why Focus Groups?

- · Gather information
 - Explore knowledge, attitudes, perceptions, beliefs
 - Form questions for quantitative research
 - Spontaneous exchange that you don't get w/survey
 - Inform strategy
 - · Communication planning
 - · Implementing interventions
 - Learn about hard to reach populations
 - · What services are they likely to access?
 - What are their perceptions of mental health? The counseling center?
- Evaluation
 - Gatekeeper training programs
 - · Are they effective? To what extent? For which populations?
 - Communication/Marketing
 - Are messages being interpreted as intended?
 - · How is the campaign being received?

Focus Groups: How To

- · Goals of the study
 - What do you want to know? What is your research question?
- Develop a moderator's guide
 - Develop open-ended questions, limited number of topics to guide conversation
 - Ground rules
 - What participants can expect
 - Approximately 90 minutes
- Sample
 - Typically 8-10 people
 - Sample will depend upon goal of the study
 - Saturation
- Capturing information
 - A/V recording
 - Note taking

Benefits/Challenges

- Benefits
 - Gather information about:
 - · Knowledge, attitude, beliefs
 - Barriers and facilitators to behavior
 - Insight into populations not represented in quantitative data samples
 - Test messages/marketing materials
 - Generate hypotheses and survey questions, investigate meaning of survey results

- Challenges
 - Small sample
 - Generalizing results
 - Recruiting
 - Facilitator bias
 - IRB approval
 - Time consuming data analysis

ACHA-NCHA

- Q. 40E: In the last 12 months 36.2% of students reported they felt so depressed it was difficult to function.
 - What else do you want to know about this?
 - What qualitative research method would you use to learn more about the target population(s)?
 - What groups or departments on campus would

Questions to consider

- What are the hard to reach populations on your campus?
 - How could qualitative research help you to learn more about them?
- What do you know about the attitudes and beliefs about suicide and mental health on your campus? Barriers and facilitators to helpseeking?
- How could qualitative data be incorporated
 into program evaluation?

References

- American College Health Association. American College Health Association-National College Health
 Assessment: Reference Group Data Report Fall 2007. Baltimore: American College Health Association;
 2008.
- Data collection methods for program evaluation. Retrieved on January 5, 2008. www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/evaluation/pdf/brief13.pdf
- Making Health Communication Programs Work. The Pink Book. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. National Institutes of Health. National Cancer Institute. http://www.cancer.gov/pinkbook/page9
- Schutt, R. K. (2004). Qualitative methods: Observing, participating, listening. In *Investigating the social world: The process and practice of research* (4th ed., pp. 276-309). Thousand Oaks, London, New Delhi: Pine Forge Press.
- Trochim, W. (2006, October 20). Research methods knowledge base. Author. (Original work published 2006) Retrieved December 22, 2008, from http://www.socialresearchmethods.net/kb/