Running Focus Groups for Patient and Public Engagement

Publications gateway reference: 05422
NHS England is committed to ensuring that public and patient voices are at the centre of shaping our healthcare services. Their views should inform service development. This will mean large consultation pieces as well as smaller, more focused sessions developed to listen to individuals, particularly those who don’t usually engage in public consultations.
Core principles

Focus groups are a method to generate a great deal of information from a range of diverse opinions efficiently and at a relatively low cost.

This is useful way of working with groups who have limited literacy (e.g. younger children or those with learning disabilities), or those whose first language is not English and more vulnerable i.e inclusion health groups.

The data which results from a focus group requires some skill to analyse the narrative discussion.
Guide 09: A bite-size guide to Run focus groups for patient and public engagement

Core principles

Focus groups are about insight through guided group discussion, where participants share their thoughts, feelings, attitudes and ideas on subjects. They bring a rich source of data in participants' own words and develop deeper insights.

Focus groups are often quick, easy to organise and extremely useful to engage with small groups of people. Hearing individual perspectives and voices, they are a useful way of engaging with marginalised groups who are often missed out of participation activities.

It is important to ensure people attending feel secure and confident. It can also be useful to invite people to take part through trusted intermediaries, which includes working with stakeholder organisations who are already working with the groups that you are trying to reach, it can be useful to invite people to take part through trusted intermediaries.

Getting started

Core principles

Practical Steps

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1. **Work in partnership with community based organisations to develop and invite attendees.** It is useful to use community based venues, in the heart of the communities who are being invited, ensuring good access and a familiar and comfortable environment.

2. **When running a focus Group aim for between 6-12 people and about an hour and a half seminar time.**

3. **Ensure there is a good facilitator for the focus group with a lived experience or service user/carer insight.** This is vital to ensure that all voices are heard (not just the loudest) and that any different perspectives, e.g. where participants disagree with each other, are explored.

4. **Develop some topics for discussion in advance – this will structure a guided**
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discussion. The topics should be designed with the overall engagement themes or research questions in mind.

5. Be clear how the session will be recorded/noted and fed into the wider work programme so that participants are clear about the purpose and outcomes of the focus group.

6. It is essential that participants understand that their participation is voluntary and that there are no consequences in not taking part or answering specific questions.

7. Terms of confidentiality need to be agreed. It can be useful to take the approach of a confidential discussion ("what is shared in the room, stays in the room" and anonymity guaranteed), but in some cases people may want their experiences to be identifiable.

8. Agree ground rules for the group e.g. respect for other people’s views and allowing space to talk.

9. It is useful to have 2 people conducting the focus group; one as a facilitator and the other as a scribe.

10. Ensure that the findings from the focus group are shared with the participants and that their time and hard work is valued and rewarded.
The NHS Institute for Innovation and Improvement used focus groups to work with patients and families, as well as children and young people, to develop the 15 Steps Challenge – a toolkit used by providers and commissioner quality assurance teams to gain insight into the quality of care that patients receive. The toolkit took its name from a parent saying in a focus group “I can tell what kind of care my daughter is going to get within 15 steps of walking on to a ward”. Focus groups often yield very powerful, personal stories that can support and drive change.
Want to Learn More?

Social Research unit Update 19: Focus Groups
http://sru.soc.surrey.ac.uk/SRU19.html

Basics for conducting focus groups http://managementhelp.org/businessresearch/focus-groups.htm

How to run focus groups https://assessment.trinity.duke.edu/documents/How_to_Conduct_a_Focus_Group.pdf
Other Bite-Size Guides

Click on the links below to download each of our ‘bite-size guides’ to participation. Additional guides are in development.

- **Bite-size guide 1 – Principles for Participation in Commissioning**
- **Bite-size guide 2 – Governance for Participation**
- **Bite-size guide 3 – Planning for Participation**
- **Bite-size guide 4 – Budgeting for Participation**

Guides 5 -15 are also available via the following link: [https://www.england.nhs.uk/participation/resources/](https://www.england.nhs.uk/participation/resources/)
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NHS England’s series of ‘Bite-size guides’ aims to help colleagues plan and deliver the best possible patient and public participation, in line with Transforming Participation in Health and Care.

For further information, please contact england.nhs.participation@nhs.net

Produced by the Public Participation team at NHS England.