

## Understanding Rare Populations Using Focus Groups

Pew Research Center's 2021 Asian American Focus Group Study

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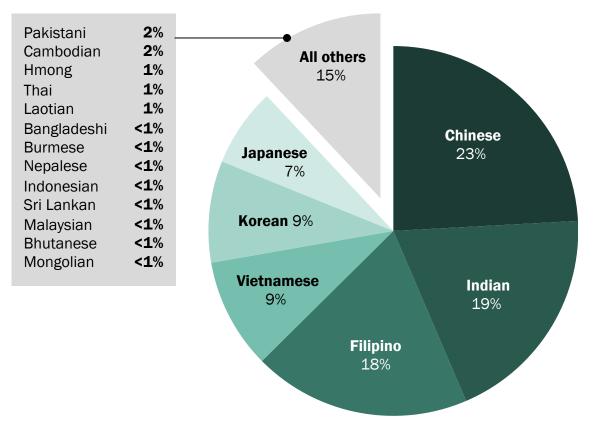
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Research Associate, Race and Ethnicity Research

#### The Challenge HOW TO ACCOUNT FOR DIVERSITY OF VOICES OF SMALL OR RARE POPULATIONS

# Six origin groups make up 85% of all Asian Americans

% of origin group among all Asian Americans, 2015



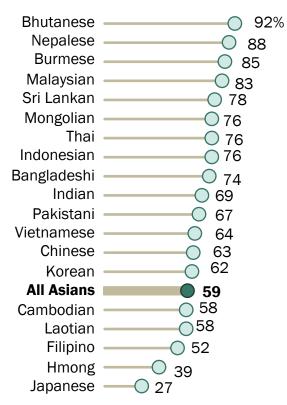
Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2015 American Community Survey 1-year estimates (American FactFinder).

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# Immigrant shares by Asian origin groups

% foreign born among Asian origin groups in the U.S., 2015



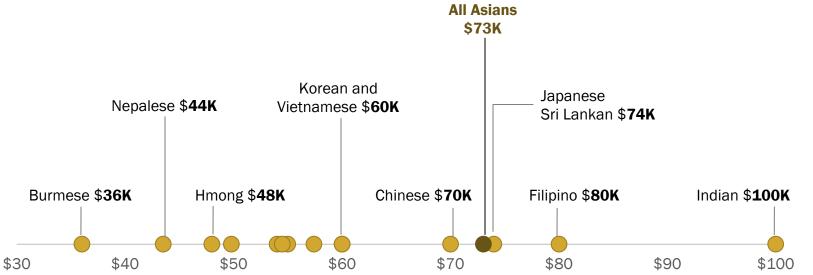
Notes: Chinese also includes those identifying as Taiwanese. See methodology for more. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2013-2015 American Community Survey (IPUMS).

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# Most Asian origin groups have household incomes that fall below that of U.S. Asians overall

Median annual household income in thousands (2015), by origin group



Notes: Bhutanese, Malaysian and Mongolian estimates not shown due to small sample size. The household population excludes persons living in institutions, college dormitories and other group quarters. Households are classified by the race or detailed Asian group of the head. Incomes are not adjusted for household size. See methodology for more detail. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of 2013-2015 American Community Survey (IPUMS).

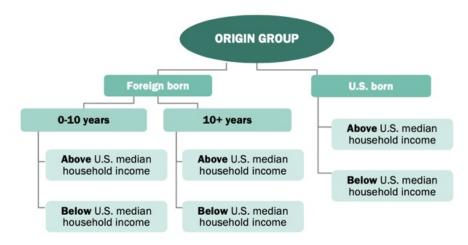
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2021 Asian American Focus Groups **RESEARCH DESIGN** 

### **Stratification**

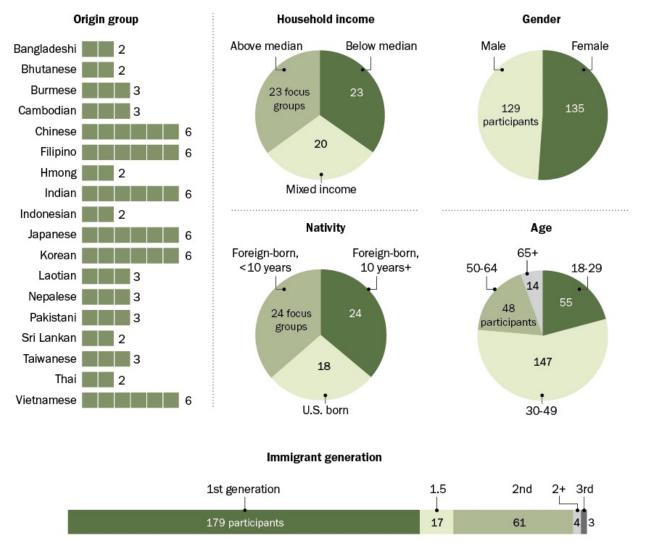
- 18 Asian origin groups
- 18 Asian ethnic languages & English
- 66 Focus Groups: 17 US-born and 49 Foreign-born





#### Pew Research Center conducted 66 focus groups, interviewing 264 individuals, across 18 Asian origin groups

Count of focus groups or participants by origin group, income, nativity, gender, age and generation



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2021 Asian American Focus Groups

### **FIELDING THE FOCUS GROUPS**

### **Key Steps for Online Focus Groups**

- Recruitment
- Screener Survey
- Seating participants (4 out of 6)
- Live interpreter for the observers
- Tech support
- Discussion
- Debrief with the moderator
- Transcribed and translated transcript file



2021 Asian American Focus Groups

#### THE POWER OF FOCUS GROUP STUDY

### **Stratification**

- More representation of the harder to reach groups
  - People from smaller origin groups
  - People with limited English proficiency
  - People who came to the U.S. in less than a decade

- Participants in the same focus group share similar backgrounds
  - More willing to share personal experiences
  - Can better relates to each other



### Language matters!

- Participants
  - The focus group study included 17 Asian languages
  - Foreign-born participants joined the discussion in their native language
  - There were also in-language tech support for the online platform
- Observers
  - The research team observed all focus group discussions live
  - There was a simultaneous interpreter for the observers
  - Researchers requested additional probes as they observe the discussion



### **Moderator Selection**

- Language skills
  - Moderators were bilingual
- Focus Group Moderation Experience
  - Many moderators have more than 10 years of experience moderating market research focus groups
- Ties to the community
  - All moderators are engaged in their ethnic community and are update to date with salient issues of the group



#### **Moderator Guide**

#### Foreign-born

#### **US-born**

Stage I. Welcome/Ground Rules/Self- introduction	Stage I. Welcome/Ground Rules/Self- introduction
Stage II. Immigration or Refugee Experience	Stage II. Experience Growing Up
Stage III. Integration & Economic Mobility	Stage III. Community Ties & Economic Mobility
Stage VI: Writing Exercise on Identity	Stage VI: Writing Exercise on Identity
Stage V: Identity Discussion	Stage V: Identity Discussion
Stage VI: Discrimination discussion	Stage VI: Discrimination discussion
Stage VII: Asian American representation	Stage VII: Asian American representation
Stage VIII: Final discussion	Stage VIII: Final discussion

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### **Moderator Guide**

#### Data Collection

- Reason
- Context
- Backgrounds
- Contemplations
- Research Objectives
  - The meaning of an identity
  - The scope of discrimination
  - Giving the voice to underrepresented groups



2021 Asian American Focus Groups

### **FOCUS GROUP TRANSCRIPT ANALYSIS**

#### **ATLAS.ti document organization**

final thoughts 2022	Documents Qu	uotations Codes	└ <sup>'''</sup> → ↔ ↔ Memos Networks
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Q Search			
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<ul> <li>&gt; 7 Doc 3 Chinese_usborn_highincome (Sunny) DONE</li> </ul>		395	
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		302	
<ul> <li>&gt; = 17 Doc 5 Filipino_usborn_highincome (Lauren)</li> <li>&gt; = 18 Doc 7 Filipino_usborn_lowincome (Lauren)</li> </ul>		370	
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Z3 Doc 64 Indonesian_foreignborn_under10yr_mixedincome (Lauren) PART A			
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25 Doc 14 Filipino_foreignborn_over10yr_lowincome (Lauren)		469	
26 Doc 18 Korean_foreignborn_under10yr_highincome (Lauren)		326	
Zo Doc to Kotean_totelghboth_under toyl_highincome (Lauren)		320	

#### **Transcript coding**

) ahead.

hool I went to was in Queens where I s very diverse. We had a lot of Asians. We it wasn't anything special. It was actually – of Asians, just a lot of Asians, or a lot of other

s too, yeah. A lot of other races. It was pretty to Stony Brook, that's when it was more. I had Asians. It was still nice.

rse, very diverse. Sorry? You're breaking up. y normal.

*ι*, thank you. Yeah, KK, did you go to school in Boston?

setts.

sachusetts, yeah. What was that like? school, I went to a boarding school in tty interesting because out of 500 students

s, international students. So out of that 250,

a, 50 from China, and from all other countries

ca. Then there was an international club. udents and understand the other students' ports teams in every semester. So I could friends too.

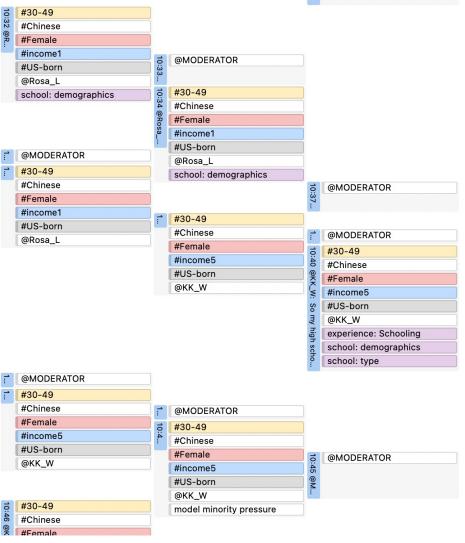
t made you join the international club? Insider myself international too.

1.

d to. I just wanted to learn more cultures, like f I got the opportunity.

*i*, so outside of those 250 international kids, the people there, were they mostly osa said?

majority of them are White, but mixed. There ans too. I could learn that part of American



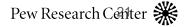
#### **Codebook Structure**

		Name	(ii 17)		$\diamond$	Groups
$\diamond$	0	model minority pressure		⊃38	O	Community ties/
$\diamond$	0	pandemic	(	⊃ 5	0	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	discrimination: bullying/harassment		▶84	O	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	discrimination: hate crime		⊃ 14	0	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	discrimination: microaggression		⊃ 12	O	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	discrimination: racial profiling		⊇20	0	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	discrimination: stereotype		⊃62	0	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	discrimination: unspecified/general		92	O	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	feeling of the exp: afriad	•	6	O	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	feeling of the exp: angry		⊃ 15	0	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	feeling of the exp: dismissive		8	O	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	feeling of the exp: other		⊃ 17	0	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	feeling of the exp: sad	<u> </u>	3	0	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	feeling of the exp: uncomfortable		4	O	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	feeling of the exp: unwelcome		⊃ 19	0	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	feeling of the experience		33	0	Discrimination
$\diamond$	•	ID: linked fate		⊃ 55	0	Discrimination, I

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# Preview of Some Focus Group Findings

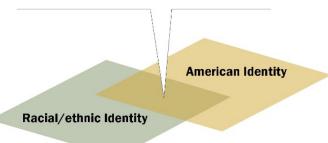


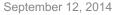
### **Rich Qualitative Data Findings**

- Contemplating Identity among Asians in the U.S.
  - Ethnic identity
  - Pan ethnic identity
  - Other identities
  - American identity

Participants described how their connections with race/ethnicity can OVERLAP with what it means to be American

Some participants emphasized this as an overlapping process, where cultural values and practices are intertwined with American ones as opposed to replacing one another







#### **Rich Qualitative Data Findings**

- There is a disconnect between respondent's identity and the perceived identity from others
  - Model minority myth
  - The "forever foreigner" stereotypes
  - Discrimination
  - Violent Crimes





# **Contact Information**

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