Using Delphi Method for Needs Assessment Training 2025

Using Focus Groups in Delphi Method to Conduct Participatory Research: Implications for Extension

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August 12, 2025







About the Study

- Part of a larger multi-year research project to expand the customer-base of farmers markets shoppers
- Sought to identify **needs**, **barriers**, & **possible interventions** to increase access to farmers markets for low-income shoppers & people of color.
- Mixed-methods design with community-engaged approach.



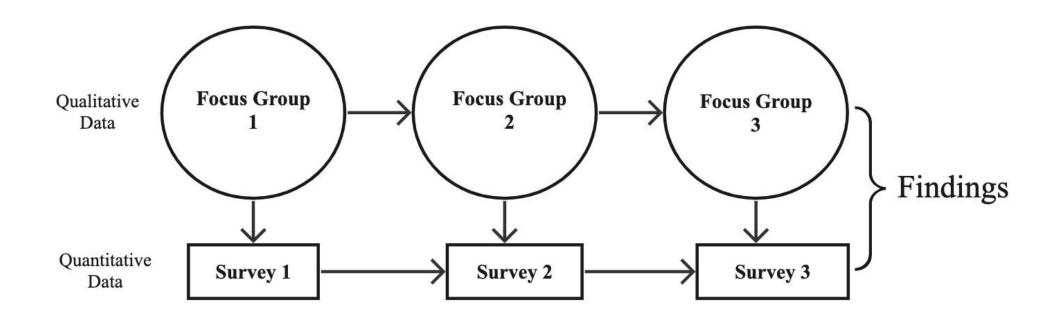




Why we modified Delphi method

- Virtual community-engaged method during pandemic.
- Member check preliminary needs assessment findings to ground truth by confirming accuracy, seeking consensus, & gleaning additional qualitative feedback.
- Build consensus with opportunities for mutual understanding, trust building, compromise, & buy-in between stakeholders.
- Prioritize top barriers & possible interventions based on different expertise & lived experiences.

Modified Delphi Method



Modified Delphi Method

	Modified Delphi	Traditional Delphi	Focus Group Method
Type of method	Mixed method	Quantitative	Qualitative
What it is	A planned and systematic combination of focus groups and surveys after each round of Delphi	An iterative survey that begins with open-ended elicitation round followed by 2 close-ended rounds asking expert panel to rank items from round 1	A planned, relaxed dialogue among small group of people on a specific topic
When to use	To understand the needs, barriers, issues in-depth, beyond ranking of the Delphi items	To develop and achieve expert consensus on a complex issue or when available knowledge is subject to uncertainty	To identify problems and encourage divergent thinking in a group setting
Who is at the table	Experts and community stakeholders with lived experiences	People with organizational affiliations or expertise in the area	People with similar characteristics and lived experiences
Main benefit	Gaining richer contextual information in addition to achieving consensus	Achieves consensus which can be challenging when working on complex issues	In-depth information on the common needs, issues, barriers
Limitation	Time-consuming to run and analyze data	Not recommended for outcomes evaluation	Not recommended for decision-making

Our process

What we did

- 3 consecutive virtual Delphi focus groups (Zoom)
- 3 surveys followed each focus group (Qualtrics)

Who was invited

- **Expert panel**: farmers market vendors, low-income shoppers, community advocates, and farmers market managers
- Inclusive space for English and Spanish-speaking participants with real-time simultaneous interpretation

Format

- Focus groups included a total of 12 people, with opportunity for smaller breakout group; safe space for open discussion
- Delphi Survey link and QR code were provided at the end of each focus group; opportunity to express opinions anonymously

What we found: Barriers

Barriers	% Agree/ Strongly Agree (n=12)
Lack of awareness about which forms of payment besides cash are accepted at markets	90
Lack of awareness about market season	90
Lack of awareness about CalFresh/Market Match at market	89
Lack of awareness about pandemic EBT (Electronic Benefit Transfer) at markets	89
Lack of awareness about market locations	80
Lack of awareness about market dates	80
Lack of awareness about market staff available to assist with questions	80
Lack of awareness about market times	70

What we found: Interventions

Interventions	% Somewhat Important (n=12)
Making sure new CalFresh users know about CalFresh and Market Match	100
How important is it to use the following advertising channels to increase awareness about the farmers markets? Radio	100
How important is it to use the following advertising channels to increase awareness about the Farmers Markets? Signage, road signs, street banners	100
How important is it to advertise markets in the following ways? Inform community residents about CalFresh eligibility	100
How important is it to advertise markets in the following ways? Coupons/vouchers	100
Other Marketing Interventions: Make info booth easier to find	100

Lessons Learned about the Method

- Provides qualitative information to understand the 'why' behind consensus.
- Requires significant time and people power for planning, delivery, & data analysis.
- Holds promise for application in Extension.
- Replication needed to refine delivery of innovative method.

Using the Findings in the Field

- Resulted in a list of consensus priorities which were later whittled down based on feasibility
- Method led to both data overwhelm <u>and</u> data validation of what was already known anecdotally.
- In hindsight, community partners wished the method was...
 - more targeted to fewer variables
 - built off of what had been previously tried & failed
 - more time to explore **divergence**, disagreement, & contention

Continued Reflections

- Additional processes may be needed for iterative process of ideation, program design,
 & feasibility planning
- Consensus ≠ Rank order by highest priority (e.g. prioritization given limited resources)
- Consensus ≠ Interrelated topics (e.g. a suite of interventions that work together)
- Be clear about by who, how, when, and why info will be used to ensure results are actionable.
- Follow up to understand ongoing impacts over time

Citation for more information

The Journal of Extension

Manuscript 5518

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Lamoureaux, Y., Van Soelen Kim, J., & Koundinya, V. (2024, July 17). Using Focus Groups in Delphi Method to Conduct Participatory Research: Implications for Extension. https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/374Z5

Delphi Method with Virtual Focus Group Series

Goal: prioritize research-based

