

Consulting: Critical Success Factors

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Abstract

The consultants of today require different skills than the consultants of yesterday. Today's consultants are just as likely to have an MBA degree as a technical degree. They tackle a wide variety of business and technical problems and provide solutions for their clients. This presentation describes the consulting industry from the perspective of these different types of organizations (for example, Big Five accounting firms or organizations that could be described as elite, boutique, independent, or IT). Specific attention is given to the critical success factors needed by today's and tomorrow's consultants.

Introduction

To become a successful SAS[®] consultant, attaining as much SAS expertise as you can is paramount, followed by all the business acumen you can muster in creating and running a small business. Critical success factors include training and business preparation, the business plan, marketing material, positioning and image, choosing your areas of services, and lastly, setting a billing rate or project price. As a consultant, you find projects in programming or in SAS instruction, and work individually or team with others. You learn how to market your services to small companies, large corporations or government agencies. To assist you in getting started, a self-survey map will be made available in the presentation to help you assess where you are and the options concerning where you would like to be.

Career Path Options

In most cases, a professional SAS consultant starts as an employee in a corporation, government or academic office where he or she learns many valuable lessons and experiences in SAS planning and programming. Paths then open to outside consulting opportunities, either as an independent consultant or teaming with others. That was the past. Now it is more common for younger programmers to consider entering consulting earlier. It remains a good career move for those near retirement or considering early retirement to prepare to work in some areas of SAS as a consultant. There are some easy steps and lessons to learn in making this move.

The Portable Office

For a Consultant, portability means independence. This does not mean that everything you need is loaded into your car or computer case and off you go. What it means is that items essential to your business can be accessed easily when necessary. Examples include working from home and connecting to where your systems and applications reside, or being able to use a laptop or computing device wherever and whenever the need calls for it.

It is possible that a portable office is nothing more than your closest "full-service" copy center (e.g., FedExKinko's, etc.). These types of "full-service" centers offer high quality amenities at affordable prices including reproduction, fax, binding, telephone, computer publishing, printing, scanning, etc.

What does the portable office give you?

The basic definition of the portable office is defined as follows:

1. Being productive away from "home" surroundings
2. Having everything that is necessary to conduct business
3. Having at your finger tips what's familiar to you.

What does the portable office look like?

Answering this question depends on when and where you need an office (e.g., plane, train, automobile, ship). The definition of portability means to be able to conduct the activities of your business whenever and wherever necessary. Naturally, the latest electronics have made this once difficult task less daunting. Today's consultant often uses one or more of the items listed below.

1. Laptop or notebook computer
2. Smart phone
3. Pager
4. PDA (Personal Digital Assistant)
5. Pocket tape recorder

6. Modem/fax
7. Portable printer
8. Surge protectors
9. Rechargeable adapter
10. Battery charger
11. Batteries
12. Blank CDs
13. High capacity storage device (e.g., Zip drive, optical read/write drive, etc.)
14. Learning tapes and CDs (e.g., career, management, languages, books, etc.)
15. Name and address book (e.g., telephone #s for airlines, car rentals, hotels, business associates, etc.)

Rate Setting

There are two popular ways to price your consulting services:

1. Set a rate according to the value of your time (i.e., hour or day or week)
2. Set a total price for a task, activity, or job.

You could combine both methods or invent an entirely new method to price the services you perform. Set up some rules to live by. Ultimately, the method you decide to use for establishing your rate is a personal decision. You and your family must be able to survive on the salary you pay yourself, you should be able to meet all of your financial obligations, and hopefully show a profit (although this last point may not be a possibility when you are first starting out).

Before you begin to set your rate, the first thing to remember is that whatever rate you set must (or should) be a competitive one. A second thing to remember is that there is no set or "fixed" price for any service. You will find a range of prices (low to high and everything in between). Many consultants find it necessary to establish a rate within these upper and lower ranges. Do not be convinced that the only way you'll be able to compete is to set the lowest price within this range.

You should then spend time researching and learning all you can about the market you are seeking to sell your services to. Make every attempt to answer the following questions. Is there a need for the services I provide? Is there a competitor that can provide the same service as me? What types of services is my competition providing? Are there opportunities that are not being pursued? How do other consultants sell their services?

Elements to factor in when determining consulting rate:

1. Type of job (system programming, application programming, training, etc.)
2. Cost of living
3. Overhead costs
4. Personal Training Costs (including getting up to speed)
5. Business setup expenses
6. Insurance (health, liability, auto, etc.)
7. Office equipment (including computer, telephone, FAX machine, supplies)
8. Vacation days
9. Marketing costs including advertising.

Once a rate has been established, hold firm to it. This is only fair to existing and prospective clients alike. Rates should only vary when special market forces or conditions out of your control dictate such an increase (e.g., cost of living in a particular city, travel expenses, etc.). Other criteria that can have a direct impact on the rate you charge include:

1. Size of contract
2. Duration of contract
3. Type of work (common tasks, special skills required)
4. Working long hours, due to a priority deadline (charge more/extra)
5. Location that is less than ideal (travel, weather, pain/suffering)
6. Travel expenses (air and ground transportation)
7. Lodging rates that are extra high (will client absorb these costs?)

Taking Inventory of Your Skills

Knowing what you can provide clients and prospective clients is a valuable ingredient for success. First and foremost, the services you intend to offer should be perceived as adding value in an already highly competitive marketplace. Second, keep in mind that there will almost certainly be intense competition from other like-minded individuals. Taking inventory of your skills involves the following steps:

1. List your skills/services (e.g., strategic planning, market analysis, systems analysis, technical writing, etc.)
2. Perform the following rankings for each skill/service:
 - a. Level of competence (e.g., up-to-date (current), competitive, and out-of-date)
 - b. Income level production for the past 12 months (largest to smallest)
 - c. Assess whether each skill/service is "Active" or "Passive" (e.g., Active---critical to clients you are pursuing, Passive--non-critical to prospective clients)
3. Once ranked, categorize each skill by functional discipline (e.g., Business consulting, programming, marketing, etc.)
4. Capture comments, features, successes, and failures about each skill/service. These comments, along with rankings, will be used in the preparation of promotional materials.

Obtaining Leads

Obtaining leads about opportunities are vital to the success of every Consultant. But where are these opportunities found and how can a Consultant use these to their advantage. This activity is often referred to as "Prospecting". Prospecting for leads involves collecting information on prospective clients. But, before information can be collected, it is vital for the Consultant to know where to look. Sources of Information include:

1. Local library
2. Local Newspaper
3. Directories
 - a. Associations
 - b. User Groups
 - c. Chamber of Commerce
 - d. Seminars
4. Indexes
 - a. The Newspaper Index
 - b. The Magazine Index
5. Employment databases
6. Federal Government publications
 - a. Commerce Business Daily
 - b. The Statistical Abstract
 - c. Special Industry Reports
8. The Bureau of Census
9. Department of Commerce
10. Department of Agriculture
11. State Government publications
 - a. State Registers
 - b. State Department of Commerce
 - c. State Business Offices
11. City Government publications
12. Books in Print
 - a. Information U.S.A.
 - b. Getting Yours
13. Newsletters
 - a. The Oxbridge Newsletter Directory
14. Internet
 - a. Job Lines (many employers advertise their openings as part of their web pages)
 - b. Web sites (e.g., www.Hotjobs.com, www.Monster.com, etc.)

Proposal Writing

Proposal writing can be one of the strongest sales tools a consultant has. It is a powerful tool that, unfortunately, many consultants never take the time to master. The typical proposal explains who you are, what you are about, why you are best for the job, how you will manage and perform the services of the contract, your understanding of the client's requirements, your perception of the problem, your approach and/or methodology, your qualifications, your previous experiences, your references, and costs.

The Basic Elements of a Proposal

Proposals are a lot like people. They come in all sizes and shapes, are written or typed on paper, and are usually bound by front and back covers. Although they vary in length, format, and scope, they serve the same purpose - to persuade a prospective (desired) client toward your services rather than one of your competitors. The following elements are generally adhered to in every proposal:

1. Cover letter
2. Front cover with title and back cover
3. Table of Contents
4. Response Matrix or Cross Reference of Pertinent Information
5. Executive Summary
6. Introduction
7. Understanding of Problem(s) and Requirement(s)
8. Your Proposed Approach and/or Methodology
9. Resources and Personnel Qualifications (Staffing and Resources – include resumes)
10. Management Plan (Administrative and Project Management)
11. Conclusion
12. Appendixes (Supplemental Information)

Improving Skills/Position

Many Consultants believe they have mastered the necessary skills to be successful. But as technology evolves, it becomes increasingly more important to continue learning, and possibly specializing in your strongest areas. Even if you already consider yourself a good SAS programmer, with interests and abilities in several areas of the SAS software, specialization is becoming more of a necessity. Consider additional training from several sources:

- 1) Self-paced computer-based training (CBT)
- 2) SAS-led courses (lecture / hands-on workshops)
- 3) Non-SAS Consultant-taught courses
- 4) SAS Manuals
- 5) Books by Users (BBU)
- 6) User Group presentations

An excellent way to improve or brush up on your skills is through computer-based training (CBT) modules. Many popular topics are available for purchase or through subscription. All you need to access this treasure-trove of knowledge is a computer and Web browser. SAS Institute, for example, offers topics that can be studied for a 90-day period on the Web. Webinars are popular and beneficial, featuring guest speakers.

SAS Certified Professional Exams

To give your career a significant boost and to improve your prospects for success, the SAS Institute offers certification testing for users in three key areas: 1) SAS Programming, 2) Predictive Modeling and 3) Data Warehousing. These globally recognized certification tests are administered in more than 140 countries by a global leader in testing services in the IT industry, and are taken in a controlled environment.

Two credentials are offered by SAS Institute for SAS programmers to consider:

- 1) SAS Certified Base Programmer Credential for SAS 9
 - a. SAS Base Programming Exam for SAS 9
- 2) SAS Certified Advanced Programmer Credential for SAS 9
 - a. SAS Base Programming Exam for SAS 9
 - b. SAS Advanced Programming Exam for SAS 9

SAS Institute offers users a credential for predictive modelers to consider:

- 1) Predictive Modeling Using SAS Enterprise Miner 5.2 Credential
 - a. Predictive Modeling Using SAS Enterprise Miner 5.2 Exam

Two credentials are offered by SAS Institute for SAS data warehouse professionals to consider:

- 1) SAS Certified Warehouse Development Specialist Credential
 - a. SAS Advanced Programming Exam for SAS 9
 - b. SAS Warehouse Technology Exam
 - c. SAS Warehouse Development Specialist Concepts Exam
- 2) SAS Certified Warehouse Architect Credential
 - a. SAS Warehouse Technology Exam
 - b. SAS Warehouse Architect Concepts Exam

SAS Alliance Partner Program

SAS consultants may want to consider applying to become a SAS Alliance Partner. Five core programs are available to choose from, 1) Technology Program, 2) Consulting Program, 3) Application Program, 4) Outsourcing Program, and 5) Reseller Program. Each program has three levels: 1) Platinum, 2) Gold and 3) Silver. For more information about Alliance partnership opportunities, prospective candidates should access and review the SAS Alliance Program Guide on the SAS Institute web site at <http://www.sas.com/partners/programs/index.html>.

Seeking Your Level

Once you have decided to be a SAS consultant, consider the appropriate level to begin at. Assess your skill level, including what you like to do most, and what you like to do least. Your past experience doing similar things is critically important. You should get the recommendations of other consultants you know. For your first project, it may work out best to combine your skills with another consultant. Going through an agency is another good way to start. This way you can concentrate on what you do best without all the other hassles associated with running a consulting business. Here are increasing levels to consider:

1. Contract programming (through an agency)
2. Teaming with another consultant
3. Self-employed small business
4. Partnership
5. Small, single-person, corporation
6. Corporation with employees.

Code of Ethics and Client Relationship

Maintaining a code of ethics is an essential part of doing business. Webster's New World Dictionary defines ethics as the study of standards of conduct and moral judgment. All too often we read and hear about ethical charges being brought against one individual or another. Work out details in contracts, and only sign those you will absolutely honor. Use wisdom and common sense in how you conduct your business, and make excellence your hallmark.

Summary

There are many aspects to preparing to become a SAS consultant. Education and experience in the main areas of SAS programming are very important. Being able to work with people is a key success factor. And, being able to run a small business as a corporation or as a sole-proprietor small business, determines your success. Careful planning, preparation, organization, the ability to handle multiple tasks, and diligence are important factors for any consultant to have. Learn from others, their successes as well as failures, to improve your chances for greater success.

Becoming a consultant requires hard work. The value of preparation and on-going training cannot be overemphasized. In addition to whatever skills you possess, give attention to how you will position yourself and begin setting up a business. There is a lot more to being a successful SAS consultant than just knowing how to code. Being a consultant requires wearing many hats equally well, especially one- and two-person companies.

This is where the challenges and the fun actually begin. If you ever wanted to learn how to prepare a business plan, market your services, negotiate a contract, balance an expense account, and when that is done go about doing what you do best, then the consulting profession may be your ticket to paradise. Consulting, after all, requires knowing something about many business activities.

Evaluate how other consultants conduct business. Other consultants provide continuing training and support that can help you, including SAS-L and various web sites for professional SAS programmers. This includes training, self-study, learning about consulting, certification, and looking into the SAS Quality Partner® program. (Note: You can apply to be in the program while at a corporation or university.) A good consulting book or two to add to your library can also be helpful. Most importantly, a career as a SAS consultant should always be an enjoyable one.

Conclusion

Consulting is a wonderful and honorable profession. With the many benefits and rewards derived from being a SAS consultant, probably the greatest joy of all is in knowing that your expertise is worth something to someone else. This fact alone is worth all the sacrifice and hard work, knowing that the countless hours you spent (long after a full day's work) marketing, reading, and learning new techniques has finally paid off. There is something very special about succeeding in what you do best. Most consultants do what they do, not because of the money, but because of the enjoyment they receive when their knowledge is used to help someone else.

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Charles Edwin Shipp is a programmer, consultant and author, and has been using the SAS and JMP software since 1980. He is credited in the original JMP manual for his roles in the early days. He has written more than one hundred papers and has been an invited speaker at more than one hundred International, regional, local, and special-interest SAS and JMP conferences and meetings, and is the recipient of 11 “Best” contributed paper awards. Charlie is the co-author of three books including the ever-popular Books by Users (BBU) book, Quick Results with SAS/GRAPH Software. Currently, Charlie is involved as an eBook author, sasCommunity.org Advisory Board member, app developer, consultant for Trivani Foundation International, and consultant in JMP and JMP Genomics.

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## Professional SAS® Consultant Survey

"We are conducting a survey for consulting papers on how successful consultants market and operate their businesses. Please take a couple minutes to complete and email the completed survey, and thanks in advance!"

Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Consultant Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Website: \_\_\_\_\_  
 E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_ LinkedIn: \_\_\_\_\_ Twitter: \_\_\_\_\_

1. How long have you been a SAS consultant?     < 1 Year     1 – 5 Years     6 – 10 Years     > 10 Years
2. How is your consulting business structured?     Sole proprietorship     Partnership     Corporation
3. How do you get your consulting work?     Agency (W-2)     Teaming     Contract Award (1099)     Other
4. Are you a certified SAS Professional who has passed a certification exam?     Yes     No
5. Are you a SAS Alliance Partner?     Yes     No    If you answered 'Yes', how long? \_\_\_\_\_ Years
6. Do you consider it important to have a portable office?     Yes     No
7. How do you market or advertise your services or availability?     Website     Social Media     Newsletter  
 Word of mouth     Published Papers    Other: \_\_\_\_\_
8. What methods do you use to improve skills?     "White" Papers     Instructor-led Training  
 Hands-on Workshops     Computer Base Training (CBT)     Webinars  
 Podcasts     support.sas.com     Online Documentation (HTML/PDF)  
 SAS Documentation     SAS Press User Books     eBooks     Other
9. Rate your SAS programming/skills in the following areas (0=None, 1=Novice, 2=Some Knowledge, 3=Good, 4=Very Good, 5=Expert):

|                                | Currently | 1 Year from Now | 2 Years from Now |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| - Base SAS                     | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - SQL Processing               | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Macro Programming            | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Output Delivery System (ODS) | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Social Media and Networking  | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Hash Programming             | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - SAS/FSP, SAS/AF and SCL      | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Business Intelligence        | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Statistical Consulting       | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - SAS/IntrNet                  | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - SAS/PC                       | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - SAS/Connect                  | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - SAS/ETS                      | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - SAS/OR                       | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - SAS/Graph                    | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - SAS/XML                      | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Data Mining                  | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Data Cleaning                | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Other: _____                 | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Other: _____                 | _____     | _____           | _____            |

10. What are your goals, directions, and future plans? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

11. What makes your enterprise unique and/or successful? \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for participating in this survey!

**Figure 1. Professional SAS Consultant Survey**