

Consulting: Career Path Considerations

Kirk Paul Lafler, Software Intelligence Corporation, Spring Valley, California
Charles Edwin Shipp, JMP 2 Consulting, Inc., San Pedro, California

Abstract

Consulting is an exciting vocation with benefits and also challenges. At what point are you ready to start consulting? As your SAS® analytical and programming skills develop, it is wise to plan ahead in your career. While it is an option to retire where you are, there are also opportunities to extend and use acquired skills and talents for consulting during and after a successful career.

An excellent way to explore possibilities is to visit with successful SAS consultants. They can provide guidance about specialty consulting, team consulting, book authoring, and many other possibilities to expand and extend your career. In this paper, we discuss the success factors in beginning a successful consulting career, but use most of the time to expand on the important considerations in choosing this career path. Considerations will include the timing of preparation and actions for moving into consulting.

Introduction

To become a successful SAS consultant, your SAS expertise 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 SUGI presentation to help you assess where you are and the options concerning where you would like to be.

Career Path Considerations

Frequently, a professional SAS consultant starts as an employee of a corporation, government or academic organization where he or she learns valuable skills, while gaining experience in analytics, strategy and programming. Historically, available career paths for professionals included independent or business consulting, contracting, and subcontracting opportunities in a variety of specialty areas. Unlike the past, it is becoming more common for professionals to seek opportunities as programmers, analysts, statisticians, and other professions to enter the world of consulting anytime, even right out of school. Although the world of consulting can be a good and rewarding career move for those nearing retirement or considering early retirement to prepare to work as a consultant, contractor or subcontractor there are many career path considerations anyone should make before pursuing this endeavor.

The Portable Office

For a Consultant, portability means independence. This does not mean that everything you need is loaded into your car 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 dialing in 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, Staples, Office Depot, Office Max, 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 can be defined as follows:

1. Being productive away from "home" surroundings
2. Having what's 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. Cellular telephone
3. Pager
4. PDA (Personal Digital Assistant)
5. Pocket tape recorder
6. Modem/fax
7. Portable printer
8. Rechargeable cigarette adapter
9. Battery charger
10. Batteries
11. Blank diskettes
12. High capacity storage device (e.g., Zip drive, optical read/write drive, etc.)
13. Learning tapes (e.g., career, management, languages, books, etc.)
14. Name and address book (e.g., telephone #s for airlines, car rentals, hotels, business associates, etc.)

Rate Setting

There are two 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.

The method you decide to use for establishing your rate is a personal decision. You could combine both methods or invent an entirely new method to price the services you perform. Set up some rules to live by. 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). It will be 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. Setting up to do business
6. Insurance (health, liability, auto, etc.)
7. Office equipment (including computer, telephone, FAX machine, supplies)
8. Vacation days
9. Include also marketing costs such as 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.). Certain things should be factored in when setting your rate:

1. Size of contact
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. 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
7. The Bureau of Census
8. Department of Commerce
9. Department of Agriculture
10. 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 consider specializing. 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.

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 five key areas: 1) SAS Foundation Programming, 2) SAS Analytics, 3) SAS Administration, 4) SAS Data Management, and 5) SAS Enterprise Business Intelligence. These globally recognized certification tests are administered in countries around the world by a 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

The SAS Certified Base Programmer for SAS 9 credential is ideally suited for users familiar with SAS 9.2 enhancements and new functionality. SAS Institute has designed this credential for programmers, analysts, data managers, or anyone writing SAS programs. Candidates are typically new to SAS programming or new to SAS certification. It is also the principle certification for other advanced certifications available from SAS. Additional information about this credential can be found at, <http://support.sas.com/certify/creds/bp.html>.

2) SAS Certified Advanced Programmer Credential for SAS 9

The SAS Certified Advanced Programmer for SAS 9 credential is designed for users who have received the SAS Certified Base Programmer credential or have demonstrated a high level of proficiency in SAS programming expertise. Additional information about this credential can be found at, <http://support.sas.com/certify/creds/ap.html>.

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

1) Predictive Modeling Using SAS Enterprise Miner 5 or 6 Credential

The Predictive Modeling Using SAS Enterprise Miner 5 or 6 credential is designed for users of SAS Enterprise Miner who perform predictive analytics. Additional information about this credential can be found at, <http://support.sas.com/certify/creds/dm.html>.

SAS Institute offers users a credential for IT Administrators to consider:

1) SAS Certified Platform Administrator 9 Credential

The SAS Certified Platform Administrator 9 credential is specifically designed for IT Administrators who install, configure, administer, and maintain the SAS Business Analytics platform. Additional information about this credential can be found at, <http://support.sas.com/certify/creds/pa.html>.

SAS Institute offers users a credential for Data Integration and Development Specialists to consider:

1) SAS Certified Data Integration Developer for SAS 9 Credential

The SAS Certified Data Integration Developer for SAS 9 credential is designed for users who collect, store, and cleanse data in preparation for reporting and analysis. Additional information can be found at, <http://support.sas.com/certify/creds/did.html>.

SAS Institute offers a credential for Business Intelligence Specialists or Business Intelligence Content Developers to consider:

1) SAS Certified BI Content Developer for SAS 9 Credential

The SAS Certified BI Content Developer for SAS 9 credential is designed for users responsible for constructing, implementing, and customizing SAS interface applications. Additional information can be found at, <http://support.sas.com/certify/creds/bic.html>.

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. Then use wisdom and common sense in how you conduct your business.

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 days 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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About the Authors

Kirk Paul Lafler is consultant and founder of Software Intelligence Corporation and has been using SAS since 1979. He is a SAS Certified Professional, provider of IT consulting services, trainer to SAS users around the world, and sasCommunity.org Advisory Board member. As the author of four books including PROC SQL: Beyond the Basics Using SAS, Kirk has written more than four hundred peer-reviewed papers, been an Invited speaker and trainer at more than three hundred SAS International, regional, local, and special-interest user group conferences and meetings, and is the recipient of 17 "Best" contributed paper awards. His popular SAS Tips column, "Kirk's Korner of Quick and Simple Tips", appears regularly in several SAS User Group newsletters and websites, and his fun-filled SASword Puzzles is featured in SAScommunity.org.

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 10 "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 with his lovely and brilliant wife, Lynnette, and consultant in JMP Genomics.

Comments and suggestions can be sent to:

Kirk Paul Lafler
Software Intelligence Corporation
E-mail: KirkLafler@cs.com

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Charles Edwin Shipp  
JMP 2 Consulting, Inc.  
E-mail: CharlieShipp@aol.com

## 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: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (How you do business) Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Web Site: \_\_\_\_\_ E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

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  Teaming  Contract Award  Other
4. Have you been certified as a SAS Professional by passing the certification exam?  Yes  No
5. Are you a SAS Alliance Partner?  Yes  No If you answered 'Yes' to previous question, how long? \_\_\_\_\_ Years
6. Does your consulting practice require you to be portable?  Yes  No
7. How do you conduct marketing and advertising activities? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
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  Other
9. Rate your SAS programming/skills in the following areas (1=None, 2=Novice, 3=Some Knowledge, 4=Very Good, 5=Expert):

|                                | Currently | 1-Year from Now | 2-Years from Now |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| - Base SAS                     | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - SQL Processing               | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Macro Programming            | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - Output Delivery System (ODS) | _____     | _____           | _____            |
| - 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 makes your enterprise unique and/or successful? \_\_\_\_\_
11. What are your goals, directions, and future plans? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
12. Are there any other comments that you have that haven't been asked in this survey? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for participating in this survey! We expect that the results of this survey will be compiled and used in future papers.

**Figure 1. Professional SAS Consultant Survey**