

- **Three things that you learned from the article**

1. I learned about five stages during the first statistical consultation with a client: (1) establishing rapport. (2) identifying the research problem. (3) setting goals (4) agreeing on a division of responsibility, and (5) reviewing what has occurred for alternative description.
2. A consultant can direct or constrain the client's subsequent responses by clarification, approval and general leads. Approval and general leads can reduce a client's potential responses. And general leads encourage clients to think more deeply about a project.
3. There are several roles a consultant can take, such as helper and teacher. If the consultant wants a different role, then he or she should negotiate with the client, understanding the underlying concern that motivates the client's behavior and then dealing with the concerns rather than the behavior.

- **Three questions that you have about the article**

1. If the consultant and a client set up a goal at the first, and the consultant finds out that the goal cannot be reached due to the data in the middle of the project, how does the consultant do?
2. How should a consultant determine his or her role in a project if he or she can choose? Are there any suggestions?
3. If a client has more statistical knowledge than the consultant, is it better for the consultant to take the collaborator role than the lead role?