

Assignment 1 CIDA and Contemporary Issues

- Read the CIDA Essay on Global Marketplace- on Canvas – open the pop-up note and answer the questions.
- Review this website link for an article/information on this topic.
- And find one more article related to the topic
- Read the articles and give 6 to 10 facts on the topic, format – Word Doc, 12-point type.
- Cite your source – realize these are just links, not citations.

What impact does the global market have on design practices?

Hirst, K. (n.d.). *The impact of globalization on design, and Design's impact on globalization (in a nutshell)*. Beauty Packaging. Retrieved August 29, 2022, from https://www.beutypackaging.com/contents/view_experts-opinion/2010-05-11/the-impact-of-globalization-on-design-and-des/

1. The role of the product and the package designer has evolved with the shifting tides of global economic development
2. As global designers, we now initiate global reconnaissance in strategic international markets that exposes consumers' desires, specific market idiosyncrasies and "best in class" competitors.
3. Communication technology, the internet, email which has replaced airmail and the fax, PDFs which turn large documents into smaller files that can be sent via email, FTP sites which allows the transfer of very large documents in minutes if not seconds and cyber conferencing such as Skype, a video conferencing software that provides real time visual and voice communication with a counterpart on the other side of the planet, have all been instrumental in making designing globally more possible and more efficient than ever before.
4. No longer are we captives within our nationalistic design aspirations, but are specialists in design, delivering product that is compelling to the needs and wishes of all people. There has been a shift in the designer's clientele; they are not just local.
5. More design firms are infiltrating foreign lands that have developing industrial bases and growing markets and which provide these firms with opportunities for business expansion.
6. Global consumers' desires, needs and taste have been challenged only to evolve until finally they converge in the form of a holistic design for everyone resulting in a "slick," "slim," "fit in the pocket," "multi-mono functional," "eco-friendly dreaming," "iPod looking," "this symbolizes me," "this is who I aspire to be" design.
7. these products produced with the efficiency of low-cost, high-volume manufacturing, are becoming dangerously ubiquitous and will ultimately be marketed to all of us, right here, right now, right across the planet.

Global Economy

What are some issues of doing interior design business in China?

Citation:

Top 10 challenges of doing business in China. TMF Group. (n.d.). Retrieved November 19, 2022, from <https://www.tmf-group.com/en/news-insights/business-culture/top-challenges-china/>

1. Market access
 - a. Local distribution networks, buying habits of local consumers and regulatory requirements can make China a very difficult market to access. What's more, the market environment is completely detached from most other economies in the world, making it difficult to take the first steps. It is estimated that 37% of products that pass for the US market fail in the China market.
2. Consumer preference
 - a. There has been a sizeable class shift in China over the past few decades, and the consumer environment is far more diverse than it once was. It is also completely detached from markets elsewhere in the world, and many companies have sunk in China because they failed to take into account consumer preference.
3. Bureaucracy
 - a. Overseas firms often struggle with laws and regulations in China, with 31% of 338 respondents in a recent business survey listing bureaucracy as their number one concern when expanding into the country. Most common complaints revolve around obtaining the required licenses and permits, with many respondents bemoaning the laborious processes.
4. Governmental challenges
 - a. Transparency of government procedure and corruption are chief concerns of companies moving into China, although as the new leadership is ushered in, this is likely to change. The citizens of China need to believe the government's decisions serve their interests, and there is a growing risk that the Party leaders increasingly are viewed as clinging to power in order to enrich themselves. Standards and conformity assessment
 - b. Rules stating how products are designed, manufactured, sold, used and disposed of exist in China which all products must comply with before entering the market. This can be a very foreign procedure to many companies, and can impact the appeal of the country.
5. Intellectual property
 - a. Intellectual property rights is an area that has been notoriously difficult in China, although recent reports suggest this is an area that is improving the most. Gary Locke, America's ambassador to China, recently said that "for every foreign company calling for stronger IP protection, there are more Chinese companies calling for the same," suggesting that progress is occurring.
6. Competition

- a. Many Chinese companies are looking to improve the quality of their products and services so they can sell them abroad, which has increased competition as a result. Additionally, consumers can, in some cases, give preference to native companies over those from abroad. The government can also give preference to domestic firms, which makes disrupting the market rather difficult.
7. Labour
- a. The US-China Business Council recently published a report that showed 62% of respondents said that they had increased wages by 5% to 10%. Eight percent of respondents had hiked them more than 15%. This was the area that concerned respondents the most on the whole survey.
8. Human resources
- a. Human resources remains a number one task for Chinese companies, with the demand for trained, professional labour still outstripping supply. Companies therefore find it hard to keep hold of their best staff, as some job changes can mean salary increases of up to 30%.
9. Administration
- a. Administration, licensing, product approvals and many more laborious operating task can leave managerial desks flooded in paperwork. For many firms, overcoming the bureaucratic hassle is the biggest task to successfully breaking the Chinese market.

GE&E Assignment 1__Ethics

Internship: Highland Design & Construction LLC

Position: Lead Designer: A lead designer is responsible for addressing the clients' needs of digital content and coordinating with the design team for the planning and innovation of the visual design and concept.

1. 3.0 RESPONSIBILITY TO THE CLIENT
 - a. Everything entailed within "Responsibility to the Client" relates and has related to my personal experience within the workplace. Being completely transparent with clients is absolutely crucial. Their trust in you is key to a successful project, no matter the size or manner in which the project concerns.
2. 5.0 RESPONSIBILITY TO THE PROFESSION
 - a. The "Responsibility to the Profession" could not only make or break a job, but it could make or break the Interior Design profession as a whole. Actions as a designer can affect generations of trust withing communities.
3. 7.0 ENFORCEMENT
 - a. Any deviation from this Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, or any action taken by a Member which is detrimental to the Society and the profession as a whole shall be deemed unprofessional conduct subject to discipline by the Society's Board of Directors.

NCIDQ Examination

NCIDQ Candidate Handbook



Hailey Gimler

What is the NCIDQ Exam?

The **National Council for Interior Design Qualification Exam** is the industry standard interior design certification exam given twice per year by CIDQ — the **Council for Interior Design Qualification**. While it is the only nationally recognized professional interior design exam throughout the United States and Canada, testing is now available worldwide.

The NCIDQ Exam is a three-part examination that tests entry-level minimum competence in code-regulated interior design focused on public health, safety, and welfare (HSW).

Interior designers do much more than select furniture and finishes. The NCIDQ Exam tests your knowledge of human-centered design strategies and application of building codes and standards for life safety, accessibility, sustainability, FF&E, construction documents, ethical and professional business practices, and contract administration.



Education

Official education transcripts must include a minimum of 60 semester or 90 quarter credit hours of post-secondary interior design coursework that encompasses a degree, certificate, or diploma from an accredited institution to be eligible.

INTERIOR DESIGN

BACHELOR or
MASTER DEGREE

CIDA or Non-CIDA

BACHELOR or
MASTER
DEGREE (Other
Major)

+ INTERIOR DESIGN
CERTIFICATE,
DEGREE, OR
DIPLOMA

ASSOCIATE
DEGREE,
CERTIFICATE, or
DIPLOMA

ARCHITECTURE

BACHELOR or
MASTER DEGREE

NAAB or CACB

BACHELOR or
MASTER DEGREE

Non-NAAB or
Non-CACB

+ Experience Hours must be earned and affirmed by a Direct Supervisor and/or Sponsor*

Up to 1,760 hours of interior design work experience, earned prior to graduation, may be included in overall work experience total.



3,520 WORK HOURS
(2 Years Full-Time)



5,280 WORK HOURS
(3 Years Full-Time)



7,040 WORK HOURS
(4 Years Full-Time)



Meeting CIDQ's education and work experience requirements does not guarantee that a candidate will meet their jurisdiction's requirements to be a licensed/registered/certified interior designer. Individuals are reminded to check with their jurisdiction regarding those specific requirements.

Who Can be a Direct Supervisor and/or Sponsor?

A direct supervisor and/or sponsor must be a design professional, defined as someone who meets at least one of the following three criteria:

- NCIDQ Certified Interior Designer
- State/Provincial Licensed/Registered/Certified Interior Designer in the U.S. or Canada
- State/Provincial Licensed/Registered Architect in the U.S. or Canada who provides interior design services

A **Direct Supervisor** is a design professional, as defined above, who provides substantial oversight and control of a candidate's work and possesses detailed knowledge of the tasks performed.

A **Sponsor** is a design professional, as defined above, who agrees to review a candidate's professional progress and affirm interior design work experience hours. A sponsor may or may not work within the same firm as the candidate.

Frequent and ongoing conversations are encouraged between candidates and supervisors/sponsors to ensure candidates have well-rounded experience, including the design phases listed below. A supervisor/sponsor can sign off on current or previous work.

Exam Subject Areas

The Interior Design Fundamentals Exam (IDFX) covers eight distinct areas that capture the core competencies of interior design:

- Programming and Site Analysis
- Relationship between Human Behavior and the Designed Environment
- Design Communication Techniques
- Life Safety and Universal Design
- Interior Building Materials and Finishes
- Technical Specifications for Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment and Lighting
- Construction Drawings, Schedules, and Specifications
- Professional Development and Ethics

The Interior Design Professional Exam (IDPX) covers seven distinct areas that capture the core competencies of interior design:

- Project Assessment and Sustainability
- Project Process, Roles, and Coordination
- Professional Business Practices
- Code Requirements, Laws, Standards, and Regulations
- Integration with Building Systems and Construction
- Integration of Furniture, Fixtures, & Equipment
- Contract Administration

The Interior Design Practicum Exam (PRAC) covers four distinct areas that capture the core competencies of interior design:

- Programming, Planning, and Analysis
- Code Requirements, Laws, Standards, and Regulations
- Integration with Building Systems and Construction
- Contract Documents



Sources Cited

- <https://www.cidq.org/paths>
- <https://www.qpractice.com/ncidq-exam-study-guide/>