

No. 5 Be confident in yourself as an author, designer, photographer, creative. Don't work in a particular style, rather develop a personal approach to your creative work. Your commissioned work should never be about you, but it can certainly reveal your hand as the designer. As your work becomes more well-known, you will get hired for exactly that. For your personal work, don't be afraid to tell your story.

1 No. 4 Who are your speaking to and what is the objective? If you can't definitely answer both of these questions about a project you're about to start working on, go back to the drawing board. Graphic design is simply a plan that articulates a message. Make sure you have the message and its intended viewer sorted out before you start making. Communicate with purpose don't just make eye candy.

I No. 3 Often times, being a good typographer means not making the simple mistakes. To accomplish this, a working knowledge of classical typography is required - go get one. The Elements of Typographic Style by Robert Bringhurst, Thinking With Type by Ellen Lupton and Grid Systems in Graphic Design by Josef Müller-Brockmann are cover-to cover must reads. Repeat after me: Free fonts from the internet are crap, I will not use them. Keep saying that.

No. 2 People you work with and for will make your blood boil from time to time. Whenever possible, be a pro and take the high road. Avoid burning bridges, as people change jobs more of then than hey did a generation ago. Your paths may cross again in a much different situation, and having a good working history together will make rehiring you easy. Apply this to your online persona as well. Anonymous jabs are petty - be better than that.

No. 1 You are a professional communicator, act like one. Carefully edit everything you publish: résumés, email, social media and blog posts, letters, text messages... everything. Get a copy of The Chicago Manual of Style and keep it handy. Most potential employers and clients don't appreciate text shorthand, so don't use it. They won't ROTFL, and you will end up SOL

No one else is going to do it for you.

No. 10 Manage your online profiles carefully and be sure to keep all your listings accurate, consistent and (mostly) professional. You can count on co-workers, potential employers and clients Googling you, so make sure what the find won't be too incriminating and sink your chances for that new job or project. Employers read social media posts too - especially ones that include proper names No. 9

One piece of advice I give young designers looking to fill out their portfolios is to find the best local arts organization with the worst visual brand identity or website and make a trade. They get some great design work, and you get creative control and real-world projects in your book that other potential clients will recognize.

1 No. 8

Develop ideas. Write them down, edit, share them, elicit a response. Poof! You're a design author. Read the design blogs and participate in the discussions - have an **opinion.** If you find yourself spending hours a week contributing to other designers' blogs, consider starting your own. The cost and effort for start up are minimal, and the opportunities are diverse.

I No. 7

Find and save relevant and interesting things and pass them along to your friends, coworkers, followers and clients. Use the web and social media to share your own photos and work, as well as the work of others you find engaging. Be funny, serious, irreverent, businesslike, self-promotional, curatorial, whatever just be yourself. For everyday inspirado, surround your workplace with the design ephemera you collect. (see #5)

I No. 6 Some of your best design business decisions will ultimately be saying "no" to measure the upside of a project, such long-term relationship building and gross billing versus the potential downside: the devaluation of the

clients or projects. Unfortunately it usually takes a few disasters to gain the experience to know when to walk away from an impeding train wreck. Carefully as: creative control of your design work, creative process, being treated like a "vendor" and ongoing scope creep (where the volume of what you're expected to deliver keeps expanding while the schedule and budget don't).

- so use common sense.

No. 15

Technically, Elvis is still the King, but for the sake of this argument, let's put an emphasis on the message and consider design as the plan for delivering it. The most effective and memorable visual communication almost always has the right mix of form and content regardless of medium. Good design can engage a viewer, but interesting content will keep them reading, and thinking, past the headline.

No. 14

Contrary to what you might read on the blogosphere, print is not dead. The beauty and tactility of a well-printed page on quality paper cannot be appreciated or replicated on the screen, cannot be appreciated or replicated on the screen, tablet or mobile device. Paper manufacturers, merchants and printers are doing a terrific job helping designers make sustainable paper choices to minimize the impact on our environment. Become wellversed with the FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) certification program, and use this knowledge to choose your papers wisely. Clients are demanding it. (see #28)

No. 13

One of the biggest benefits of a formal design education is the lessons learned in the crit room defending your work in front of your instructor and peers. If you can articulate your ideas and explain your design process in the hostile environment, learning to do the same in client meetings usually come easy. (see #21)

No. 12

Keep current on the state of our industry by reading books, the pubs and blogs and attending conferences. RSS feeds will allow you to skim design- and culturally-related content in your leisure time when it's convenient. Avoid design annuals as a source of inspiration, as they are a record of what has already been done. Study the work of others to understand it, and not to duplicate it.

No. 11

You'll never know as much about your clients' business as they do, but part of our job as designers is to try. Learn as much as you possibly can at the inception of a project about your client's business space, their goals, their competition and their history. Dedicate a half- or full-day download session, ask a lot of questions, shut up and listen.

No. 20 Build personal relationships with

everyone you work with, not just your clients. Get to know your delivery people, paper merchants, printer reps, local politicians and

leaders. Attend Chamber of commerce event, network and meet people. Get on people's radar - they will be impressed with your well-designed business cards that prominently feature your web site address.

Founded in 1914 in New York, AIGA is the professional association for design, and represents more than 21,000 design professionals, educators and students with 65 local chapters and 200+ student groups. AIGA supports our efforts at the chapter and national level through the exchange of design ideas and information, research, innovative programming and as a source of inspiration. If you're missing that sense of design community you had in school in the professional world, AIGA will help reconnect you for life. No. 18

What are you really good at? Contrast that to the skillsets that could help you advance at the workplace. Could your studio benefit from having an in-house photographer, web programmer, video editor or screen printer? Follow your bliss and get the additional training you need to expand your talents and, ultimately, your role at work. Now, does the studio come to a grinding halt when you're home sick for a day? Congrats. You're indispensable.

No. 17

Speculative work, or "spec" work, is a request by a potential client for unreimbursed creative and design work at the inception of a project. Avoid this like the plague - it's a devaluation of the entire design process and marginalizes our efforts as a whole. AIGA.org has great resources on dealing with spec work, including a sample letter that you can personalize and send to clients, explaining why their request is unappreciated. (see #19)

No. 16

Picasso had his Blue and Rose Periods. Georgia O'Keefe obsessed over flowers and animal bones. The difference between them and you? They were artists solving their own personal communication problems. We are designers, primarily tasked with solving the communication problems of others. Using one singular style or direction for multiple clients or projects will rarely be successful and, in retrospect, will look one-dimensional. (see #11)

No. 25

Take a measured break from your normal comfort zone and experiment with an approach you've never tried before. Force yourself to take chances with form - use a different technique or medium with text and image to create work you're unfamiliar and uncomfortable with. Save and display your best piece as a reminder to think differently.

No. 24

No. 19

One of the most common mistakes designers make early in their career is undervaluing their work in the marketplace. The best design jobs aren't always awarded to the low bidder - even a client with the smallest budget often values work experience and compatibility over price. Set an hourly rate for your services, and take a close look at the number of hours a job will take to accomplish, including revisions. Your estimate is simply your rate x the hours. Make sure your have a firm understanding of the entire scope of work you are providing a price for. Trade? Sure, but don't make a habit of it - this is your livelihood, not a hobby.

No. 23

Learn as much as you possibly can about the history of graphic design - its movements, terminology and important figures. Understanding design's cultural past will help you design in the present and future. Study typefaces and their designers, and share with your clients the significance and history of the particular faces you've chosen for their projects. In addition to being a go-to design resource, this knowledge will help position you as a trusted advisor moving forward.

No. 22

Once you've built strong relationships with everyone you work with (see #20), strategically use them to get what you want. Convince your clients to use the offset printers or web developers you know that value design and will actively work with you on the final quality of your project. We work too hard as designers to accept compromise at any stage of a job, especially when it can usually be avoided with proactive planning. Timelines that detail every step of a project and outline responsibilities for everyone involved are required to accomplish this.

■ No. 21

As a designer, listening to your ideas questioned and hard work ripped apart isn't usually very pleasant. However painful, constructive criticism of your design work is the most effective way to grow as a visual communicator. Remember this when you leave the crit rooms of design school for the board rooms of the corporate world. Build a network of friends, co-workers and mentors you can use to collect feedback on your work. Online sites (heavy with anonymous commentary) are not an acceptable substitute for this discourse.

No. 29

Regardless of your experience, get involved with mentoring younger designers - or students who may be interested in design as a potential career path. It doesn't require developing a curriculum to get involved. Find a local AIGA chapter, design program or arts center and volunteer some of your time. Participate in local student portfolio reviews, and share your knowledge and expertise with aspiring designers. You'll find the experience rewarding for everyone involved.

INo. 28 Make the everyday effort to

create a positive environmental **impact** by integrating sustainable alternative in your work. Start small by identifying the things you can do in your studio to save energy and resources, and build from there. Present a digital slideshow rather than traditional color output spray-mounted to matboard. Get creative with your consumables by investing in reusable kitchenware and cloth towels in place of disposable plastic and paper products. Consider adopting the Designer's Accord (www.designersaccord.org) - a global connection of designers, educators and businesspeople working together to impact the environment through positive social change.

■ No. 27

Twenty years ago, many in our industry were sure that "desktop publishing" would be the end of professional graphic design as we knew it. They confused convenience of new technology with the skill and passion required to design with it. Take a good look at your design methodology and the role technology plays in your work. Can you select "shut down" and still be an effective visual **communicator?** Practice that.

■ No. 26

You don't need to be prolific at drawing to benefit from keeping a small book in your bag or back pocket. Ideas tend to arrive at the strangest of times, and being able to record them on the spot will help you remember them later. When you fill a book, date, number and shelf it. Soon your bookcase will be a library of your best thoughts and ideas.

Original Design by id29's Doug Bartow.

Viewable at: 29-things-young-designers-need-to-know/

Re: Designed by Matt Smith