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You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 6 to 13 are not shown in this preview. Skip to main contentView AllArchitectureInnovative DesignAD100Gardens + Landscapes Architecture is the art and science of buildings. Both the process and product behind the design, planning and constructing infrastructure, especially habitable ones. For professional architects it is a passion, a vocation, calling, and most of all, it is a business. In a rapidly developing world, architecture has never been so important. Building and design investors nowadays continually seek architecture firms that can provide them with exterior and interior designs that stand out and is economically and ergonomically friendly. In the business sector, is not at all the biggest industry nor the most competitive. Employment of architects is generally projected to only grow 1% in the span of 10 years. Architecture as a business is only a matter of standing out and having better designs. Better work productivity among your competitors and having better knowledge in operating building information modeling software are some of the essentials in order to have a successful architecture and design firm. These are also what investors are usually looking for in a professional architectural firm. A good way to present such information is to write a compelling and professional company profile.Architecture is in a way, a form of art. Your company profile should reflect the creativity and ingenuity offered by your company. We want to attract your investors, not bore them. We want to engage their attention enough to fund or avail your products and services. Check out these FREE Architecture Company Profile Samples listed below to help you in writing and designing your own company profile.10+ Architecture Company Profile Samples1. Architectural Group Company ProfileDetailsFile FormatSize: 452 KBDownload2. Architectural Services Company ProfileDetailsFile FormatSize: 2 MBDownload3. Architecture Company ProfileDetailsFile FormatSize: 7 MBDownload4. Sample Architecture Company ProfileDetailsFile FormatSize: 210 KBDownload5. Architecture Firm ProfileDetailsFile FormatSize: 61 KBDownload6. Professional Architecture Company ProfileDetailsFile FormatSize: 368 KBDownload7. Architecture Design Company ProfileDetailsFile FormatSize: 4 MBDownload8. Architecture Associate Company ProfileDetailsFile FormatSize: 33 KBDownload9. Architecture Project Company ProfileDetailsFile FormatSize: 146 KBDownload10. Architecture Advisor Company ProfileDetailsFile FormatSize: 60 KBDownload11. Interior Architecture Company ProfileDetailsFile FormatSize: 4 KBDownloadWhat Is an Architecture Company Profile?Company profiles are used as an introduction to your company tailored to its specified use and purpose. An architecture company profile is a company profile that contain all information and more that pertain to your architectural business. It presents these information in a professional, easy to follow, and engaging manner to attract prospective clients and investors to your business. Company profile tells them what kind of architecture you are specialized in and what specializations are you capable of doing, from interior to landscaping, all of these can and should be found in your architecture company profile. A good company profile can go a long way for the success of your business.How to Write an Architecture Company ProfileEstablish the purposeIt is important to know and establish the purpose of your profile firsthand. This will set the overall tone and theme in your profile. Different companies use company profiles for various purposes. It can range from tax reports, advertising, website use, marketing purposes and investment plans. It is best to figure out yours before moving on to further developments.Pick a styleSetting the theme should be your next priority after having figured out your tone. It is better to have the style reflect the kind of firm you are running. You may be focused on interior designs for house and office spaces. Or maybe a more modern approach on architecture. It is best to have those specializations reflected on your profile.Tell a StoryA good way to engage your readers and have them relate to you and your company is by telling them a compelling story. A story of how your architecture firm came to begin. The history between you and your colleagues and how your company reached to where it is today. And the inspiration behind every design that you have made and to make. All of these presented in a chronological, easy to follow format will connect with your readers in a much intimate way. Although you don't have to flood them with dates and information, just use the important ones, like events, awards, and milestones for your company history. You can also include your mission-vision, values, morals, and the company's importance of design and infrastructure quality.Don't forget your contact informationDon't forget to include contact information like company numbers, websites, and company address. Leave something your readers can use to contact after reading your company profile for further inquiries regarding you and your services. You can add these at the end signature and call-to-action of your profile.Architecture provides a sense of place and support for all kinds of human activity. It must be the highest form of design. In the business world, success of architectural firms rely not on service convenience and effective marketing, but on the reliability and overall quality of the design. If you can come up or had came up with a compelling and effective infrastructure design then investors and clients will continuously be asking for your services. Architects literally design the backbone of our modern society. Without the designs of reliable and attested architecture firms and architects, our world would be in shambles.FAQsEmployment of architects is projected to grow significantly slower than the average occupation at 1% in every 10 years. Continuously improving BIM systems enhance the productivity of architects thereby limiting the need for new employees.Business architecture is the blueprint of the enterprise that provides an understanding of the organization and align strategic objectives and demands.An ideal company profile is that of the description of the company, not the consumers or buyers. It should focus on the ins and outs of your company presented in a professional manner. Share the publicationSave the publication to a stackLike to get better recommendationsThe publisher does not have the license to enable download Since it's rarely possible to study an entire population of focus, researchers use samples when they seek to collect data and answer research questions. A sample is simply a subset of the population being studied; it represents the larger population and is used to draw inferences about that population. Sociologists typically use two sampling techniques: those based on probability and those that are not. They can generate different kinds of samples using both techniques. The non-probability model is a technique in which samples are gathered in a way that does not give all individuals in a population equal chances of being selected. While choosing a non-probability method could result in biased data or a limited ability to make general inferences based on the findings, there are also many situations in which choosing this kind of sampling technique is the best choice for the particular research question or the stage of research. Four kinds of samples may be created with the non-probability model. Relying on available subjects is a risky model that requires a great deal of caution on the part of the researcher. Since it entails sampling passersby or individuals with whom researchers randomly come into contact, it is sometimes referred to as a convenience sample because it does not allow the researcher to have any control over the representativeness of the sample. While this sampling method has drawbacks, it is useful if the researcher wants to study the characteristics of people passing by on a street corner at a certain point in time, especially if conducting such research would not be possible otherwise. For this reason, convenience samples are commonly used in the early or pilot stages of research, before a larger research project is launched. Though this method can be useful, the researcher will not be able to use the results from a convenience sample to generalize about a wider population. A purposive or judgmental sample is one that is selected based on the knowledge of a population and the purpose of the study. For example, when sociologists at the University of San Francisco wanted to study the long-term emotional and psychological effects of choosing to terminate a pregnancy, they created a sample that exclusively included women who'd gotten abortions. In this case, the researchers used a purposive sample because those being interviewed fit a specific purpose or description that was necessary to conduct the research. A snowball sample is appropriate to use in research when the members of a population are difficult to locate, such as homeless individuals, migrant workers, or undocumented immigrants. A snowball sample is one in which the researcher collects data on the few members of the target population he or she can locate and then asks those individuals to provide the information needed to locate other members of that population. For example, if a researcher wanted to interview undocumented immigrants from Mexico, she might interview a few undocumented individuals that she knows or can locate. Afterward, she would rely on those subjects to help locate more undocumented individuals. This process continues until the researcher has all the interviews she needs, or until all contacts have been exhausted. This technique is useful when studying a sensitive topic that people might not openly talk about, or if talking about the issues under investigation could jeopardize their safety. A recommendation from a friend or acquaintance that the researcher can be trusted works to grow the sample size. A quota sample is one in which units are selected into a sample on the basis of pre-specified characteristics so that the total sample has the same distribution of characteristics assumed to exist in the population being studied. For example, researchers conducting a national quota sample might need to know which proportion of the population is male and which proportion is female. They might also need to know the percentage of men and women who fall under different age, race, or class brackets, among others. The researcher would then collect a sample that reflected those proportions. The probability model is a technique wherein samples are gathered in a way that gives all the individuals in the population an equal chance of being selected. Many consider this to be the more methodologically rigorous approach to sampling because it eliminates social biases that could shape the research sample. Ultimately, though, the sampling technique you choose should be the one that best allows you to respond to your particular research question. There are four kinds of probability sampling techniques. The simple random sample is the basic sampling method assumed in statistical methods and computations. To collect a simple random sample, each unit of the target population is assigned a number. A set of random numbers is then generated and the units of those numbers are included in the sample. A researcher studying a population of 1,000 might wish to choose a random sample of 50 people. First, each person is numbered 1 through 1,000. Then, you generate a list of 50 random numbers, typically with a computer program, and the individuals assigned those numbers are the ones included in the sample. When studying people, this technique is best used with a homogenous population, or one that does not differ much by age, race, education level, or class. This is because when dealing with a more heterogeneous population, a researcher runs the risk of creating a biased sample if demographic differences are not taken into account. In a systematic sample, the elements of the population are put into a list and then every nth element in the list is chosen systematically for inclusion in the sample. For example, if the population of study contained 2,000 students at a high school and the researcher wanted a sample of 100 students, the students would be put into list form and then every 20th student would be selected for inclusion in the sample. To ensure against any possible human bias in this method, the researcher should select the first individual at random. This is technically called a systematic sample with a random start. A stratified sample is a sampling technique in which the researcher divides the entire target population into different subgroups or strata, and then randomly selects the final subjects proportionally from the different strata. This type of sampling is used when the researcher wants to highlight specific subgroups within the population. For example, to obtain a stratified sample of university students, the researcher would first organize the population by college class and then select appropriate numbers of freshmen, sophomores, juniors, and seniors. This would ensure that the researcher has adequate amounts of subjects from each class in the final sample. Cluster sampling may be used when it is either impossible or impractical to compile an exhaustive list of the elements that make up the target population. Usually, however, the population elements are already grouped into subpopulations and lists of those subpopulations already exist or can be created. Perhaps a study's target population is church members in the United States. There is no list of all church members in the country. The researcher could, however, create a list of churches in the United States, choose a sample of churches, and then obtain lists of members from those churches. Updated by Nicki Lisa Cole, Ph.D.





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