Welcome to Our Breakfast

 Many thanks to our sponsor



- 8:00 Breakfast is served
- 8:25 Special drawings
- 8:30 Opening comments
- 8:35 Dr. Joe's presentation
- 9:40 One minute break to get to the show floor
- 9:41 Q&A
- 9:55 Final question
- 10:30 Booksigning at Veritiv / WhatTheyThink booth 1272



Today's Agenda

- Economic conditions and forecasts
- Mid-term elections and the economic outlook
- The new challenge to print and printers: engaging the automated and analytic communications marketplace
- Print shipment forecasts and the unseen restructuring of the marketplace
- Hidden and emerging challenges to print business management
- This Point Forward: An executive overview of a new book by Dr. Joe Webb and Richard Romano

Value of the dollar

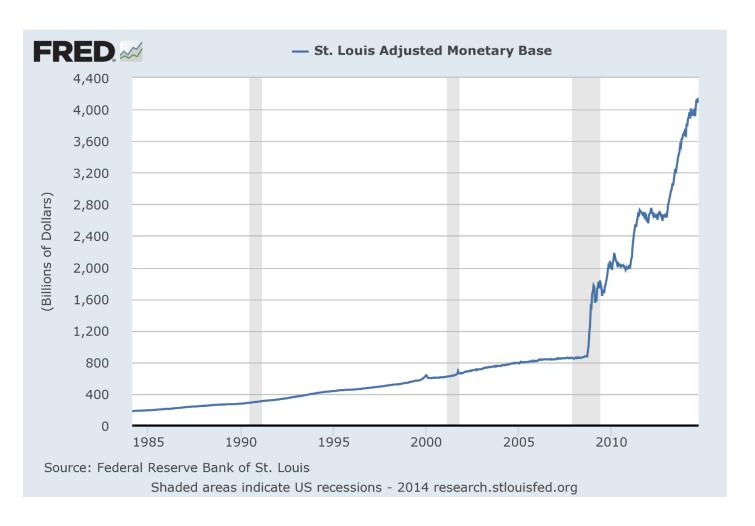
Dollar getting stronger (5 years)



Really? (40years)



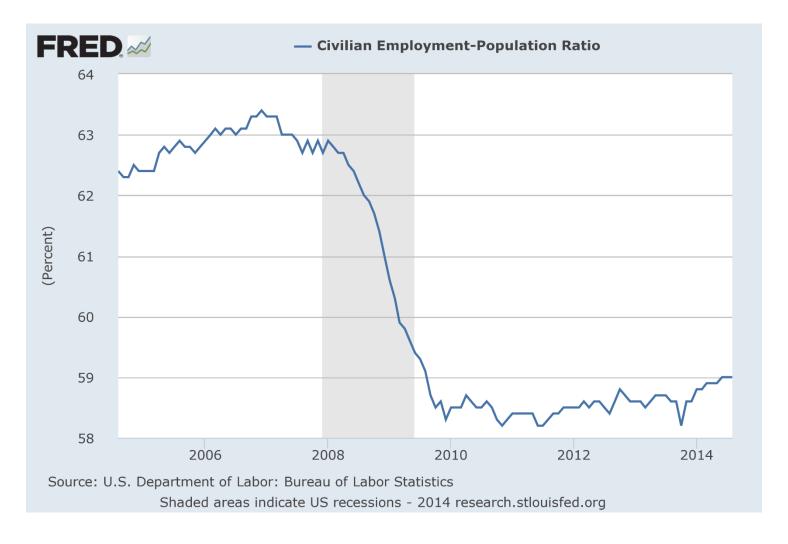
Fed Balance Sheet: Now what happens?



Employment not at pre-recession levels, especially after adjusting for population growth



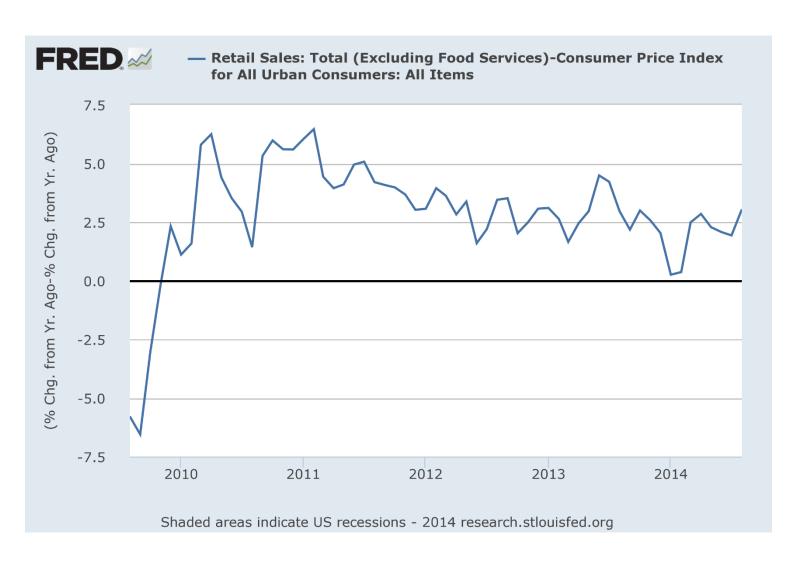
Employment-population ratio near 35-year lows



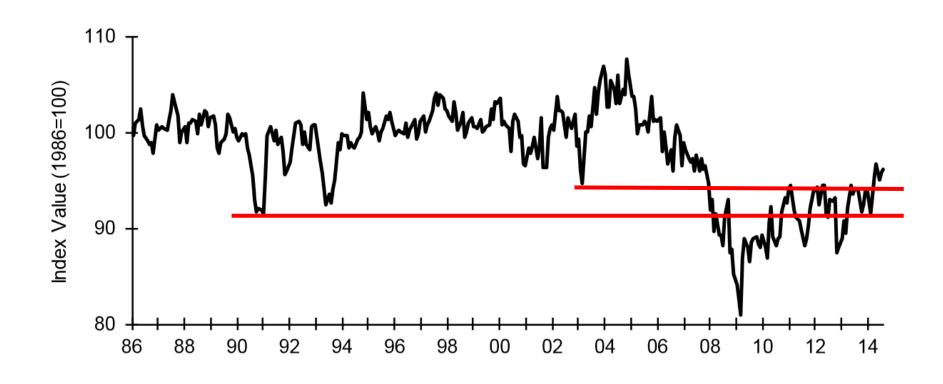
"Not in labor force" still on upward trend, making unemployment rate look better

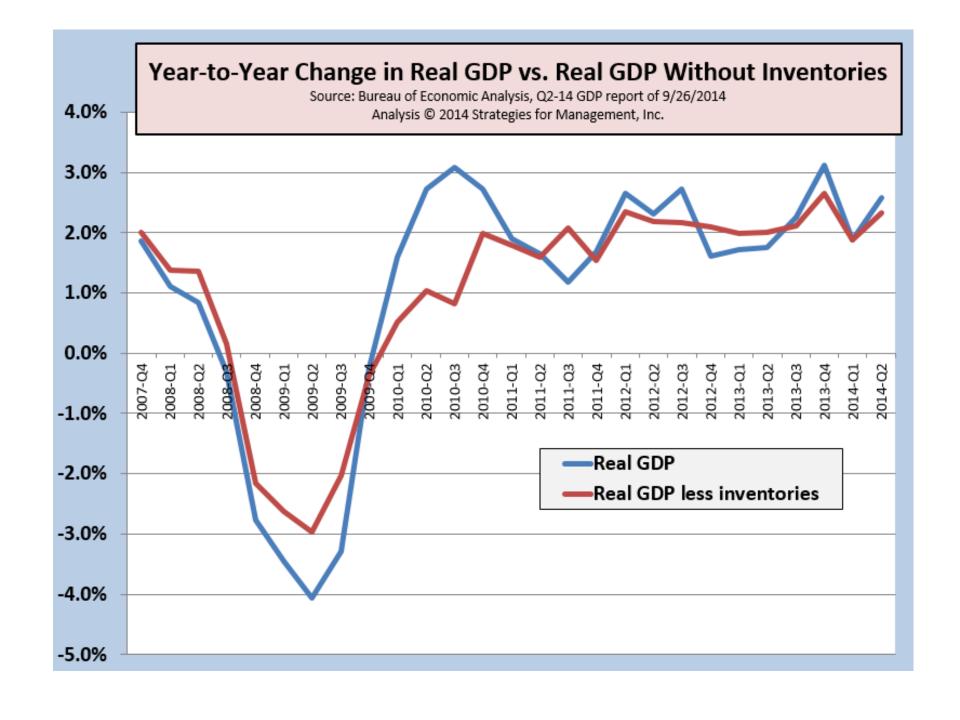


Retail sales imply sluggish GDP

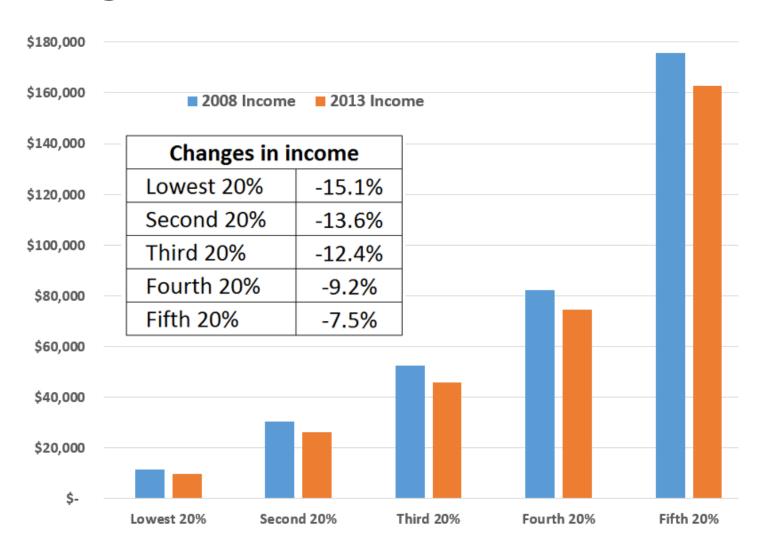


NFIB Small Business Index finally breaks through early 2000s recession bottom

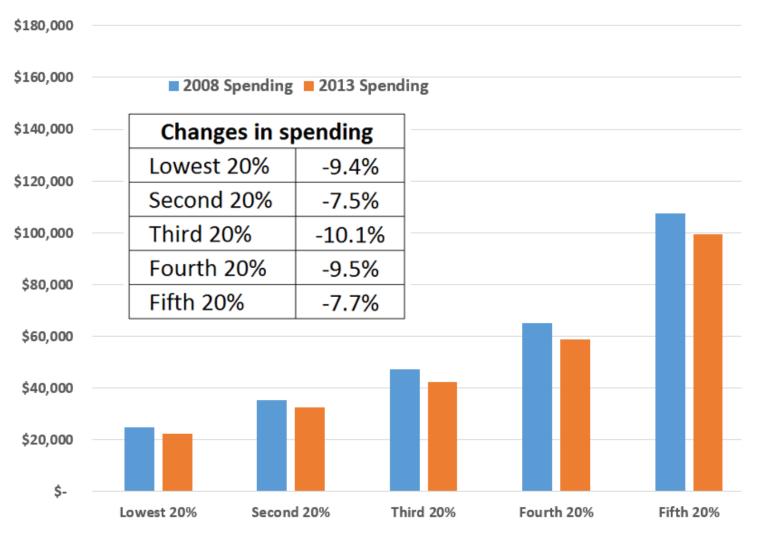




Changes in income, 2008 vs. 2013



Changes in spending, 2008 vs. 2014



2008 vs. 2013

Changes in	Income	Spending
Lowest 20%	-15.1%	-9.4%
Second 20%	-13.6%	-7.5%
Third 20%	-12.4%	-10.1%
Fourth 20%	-9.2%	-9.5%
Fifth 20%	-7.5%	-7.7%

Is inflation tame? Not if prices rise and incomes decline

	Income change	Inflation change	Income - inflation
2004	3.1%	3.3%	-0.1%
2005	4.3%	3.4%	0.8%
2006	0.5%	2.5%	-2.0%
2007	0.1%	4.1%	-3.9%
2008	0.7%	0.1%	0.6%
2009	-3.7%	2.7%	-6.5%
2010	-2.1%	1.5%	-3.6%
2011	-1.0%	3.0%	-4.0%
2012	1.2%	1.7%	-0.5%
2013	-4.2%	1.5%	-5.7%

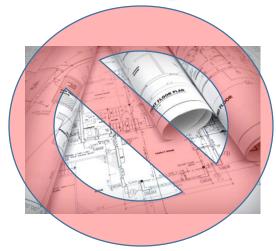
Inflation multipliers

Year	Multiplier
2009	1.109
2010	1.091
2011	1.057
2012	1.036
2013	1.021
2014	1.000

The Counterproductive Economic Environment

Emphasizes efficiency, not expansion; survival, not growth





Efficiency investments get first preference

- Changes to operations and procedures
- Paybacks are immediate, predictable, measurable
- Change/shift costs to reduce overheads, increase flexibility

Expansion risk investments discouraged

- High future tax rates, high inflation expectations, higher expected & known regulatory compliance costs
- Future demand for new initiatives harder to forecast.
- Net present value of <u>future returns must be</u> <u>extraordinary</u> to surpass effects of taxes, inflation, and total labor costs <u>to make risk worthwhile</u>
 - Raises bar for all future expansion projects
 - Early negative cash flow years are hard to tolerate
 - Higher risk projects go unexplored
 - Only "safe" projects get funded, risk projects go elsewhere

Bottom lines...

- Be wary of GDP data because the trend is unconfirmed by other data
- GDP rate remains at long-term 2.5% trend
- Unemployment rate will continue to improve but remains hollow because of labor force exits
- Geopolitical tensions and acts raise recession risks

2016 Elections: Dynamic Inertia

Governors

- Unlikely to change from 29 Republicans, 21 Democrats, 1 Independent
- Of 27 elections, 14 are considered tossups
- House of Representatives
 - 17 races considered "toss-up," 11 narrowly leaning Republican
 - No change in control of the House

2016 Elections: Dynamic Inertia

Senate

- Chance of shift in control increasing, according to Washington Post
- Possible 52-47-1 result
 - No reports of possibility of "deadlocked" Senate
- Frustration with Senate in last year (article in WSJ 6/26/14)



- Democrats proposed 676 amendments had votes on 7
- Republicans proposed 812 and got votes on 11
- "Not one of the nine Senate Democrats elected in 2012 has been granted a floor vote on any of their amendments."

2016 Elections: Dynamic Inertia

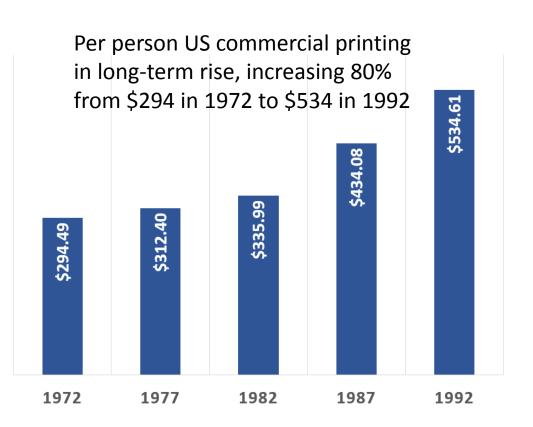
- Result: Senate and House in Republican control, lame duck President
 - Don't expect much action on anything
- ACA will be protected
- No action on tax reform
- Executive orders, regulatory actions likely and often



A new way of looking at printing shipments

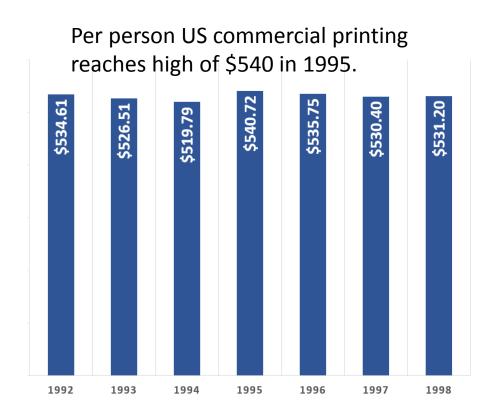
1972-1992: Technological change stimulates the use of print

- Computer typesetting
- Color scanners
- Digital prepress
- Lower costs to produce and greater benefits from easier process color
- Data base marketing techniques arrive



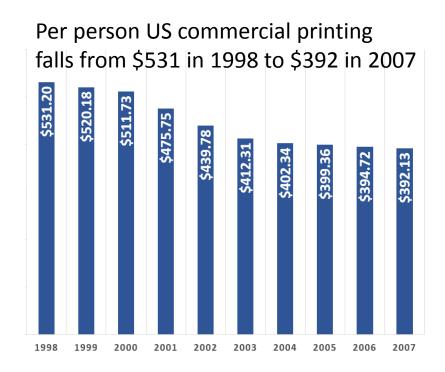
1993-1998: The "Great Stagnation"

- Desktop publishing shifts production to designers and creators
- Netscape stock offering in Sept. 1995 starts the public Internet Age
- Google founded, 1997
- Euphoria about advertising and promotion spending of "dot-com" businesses
- Printing profits are very high



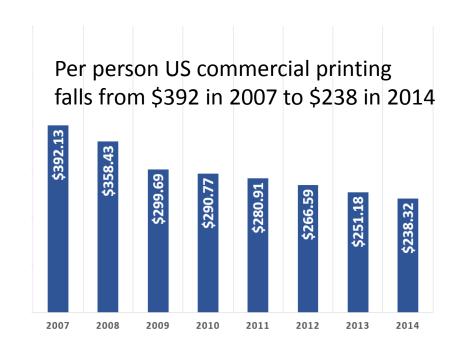
1999-2007: Competitors arrive and print decline begins

- In-home broadband begins, and reaches 40% of homes by 2007
- Web sites include video, higher quality images
- E-marketing develops
- Search engines change the way consumers and businesses find information
- Everyone expects content to be instantly available online
- iPhone introduced
- Social media begins

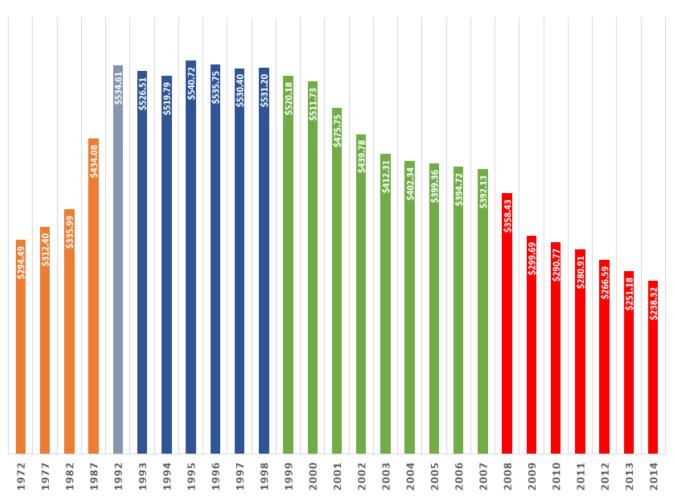


2008-2014: Social media & gadgets become necessities

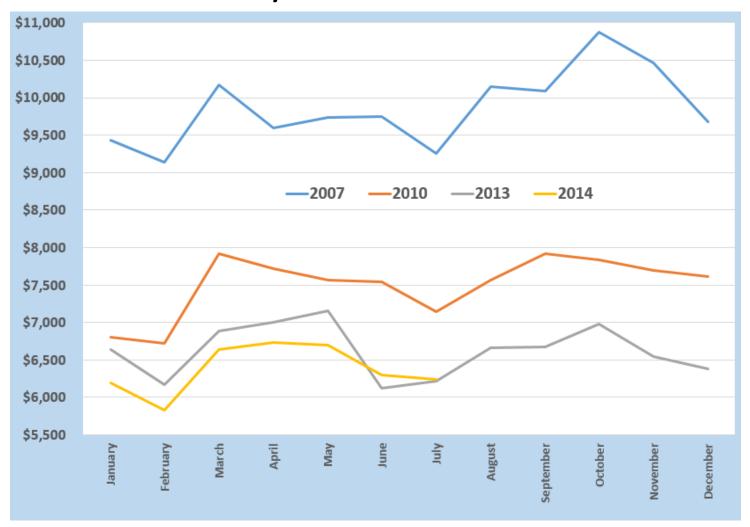
- 70%+ US households have broadband in 2013
- iPad introduced in 2010
- By end of 2013
 - 300+ million iPhones
 - 800+ million Android
 - 170+ million iPads
 - 645+ million Twitter users
 - 1.19+ billion Facebook users
 - Facebook Mobile 874+ million users
- Cloud computing begins its major expansion



Summary chart: 40 years of print



Monthly shipments show change in seasonality and media shift

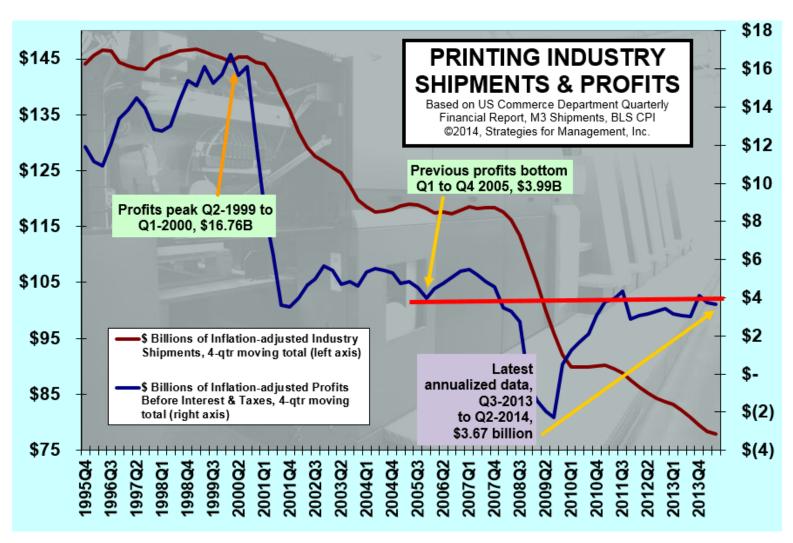


Profit Ratios Data from PIA Financial Ratios Studies	All Printers	Profits Leaders Top 1/4	The Other 3/4	Leaders- Others Gap	
2000	3.1%	10.5%	0.6%	9.9%	
2001	1.0%	8.0%	-1.3%	9.3%	
2002	1.6%	8.4%	-0.7%	9.1%	
2003	1.7%	8.7%	-0.6%	9.3%	
2004	2.5%	9.4%	0.2%	9.2%	
2005	2.7%	10.3%	0.2%	10.1%	
2006			1.2%	8.9%	
2007			0.9%	8.8%	
2008	1 5%	9.4% -1.1%		10.5%	
2009	-1.4%	7.0%	-4.2%	11.2%	
2010	1.4%	9.5%	-1.3%	10.8%	
2011	2011 1.8%	9.6%	-0.8%	10.4%	
2012	2.7%	9.9%	0.3%	9.6%	
2013	2.6%	10.3%	0.0%	10.3%	
2000-2013	2.0%	9.3%	-0.5%	9.8%	
2008+	1.4%	9.3%	-1.2%	10.5%	
2010+	2.1%	9.8%	-0.4%	10.3%	
Data sources	From PIA pro	ess releases	calculation by Strategies fo Management, Inc.		

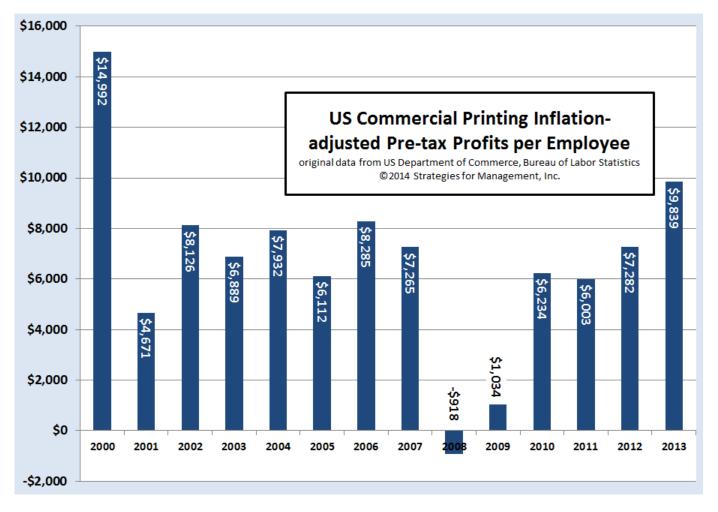
Profit Leaders Make All the Money

• The gap between profit leaders and the rest of the industry **WIDENS** during challenging economic times

Industry profits are rangebound



Profits per employee are highest since 2000



Forecast to 2020, two forecasting models and our own forecast

	Conservative Model	Aggressive Model	SFM Forecast
2014	\$73.0	\$63.8	\$76.0
2015	\$68.3	\$55.5	\$72.0
2016	\$63.6	\$46.8	\$68.5
2017	\$58.9	\$37.6	\$64.0
2018	\$54.2	\$28.0	\$59.0
2019	\$49.6	\$18.0	\$54.0
2020	\$44.9	\$7.6	\$49.0

Industry demographics

		NAICS	DESCRIPTION	Total	1-9	10-19	20-49	50+
ess	323///	Printing and Related Support Activities	27,526	19,268	3,557	2,702	1,999	
	112 Business erns	32311/	Printing	25,762	18,109	3,306	2,486	1,861
	o - +	- P 323111 COMMENTAL FINITING (EXCEPT SCIECTION DOORS)		20,744	14,508	2,646	2,035	1,555
	필급	323113	Commercial Screen Printing	4,525	3,328	595	400	202
	ತ	323117	Books Printing	493	273	65	51	104
		32312/	Support Activities for Printing	1,764	1,159	251	216	138

e e	NAICS	DESCRIPTION	Total	1-9	10-19	20-49	50+
Estimate	323///	Printing and Related Support Activities	24,957	17,507	3,270	2,399	1,781
stil	32311/	Printing	23,453	16,502	3,057	2,217	1,677
	323111	Commercial Printing (except Screen and Books)	18,444	12,892	2,400	1,775	1,377
SFM	323113	Commercial Screen Printing	4,525	3,328	595	400	202
2014	323117	Books Printing	483	282	61	42	98
2	32312/	Support Activities for Printing	1,505	1,004	214	182	105

t,	NAICS	DESCRIPTION	Total	1-9	10-19	20-49	50+
Forecast	323///	Printing and Related Support Activities	18,513	12,922	2,569	1,795	1,227
ĕ	32311/	Printing	17,430	12,169	2,417	1,671	1,173
SFM	323111	Commercial Printing (except Screen and Books)	12,618	8,518	1,878	1,284	938
SF	323113	Commercial Screen Printing	4,394	3,375	490	375	153
2020	323117	Books Printing	418	276	49	11	81
7	32312/	Support Activities for Printing	1,084	753	152	125	54

The forgotten NAICS

	Year	Total	1-9	10-19	20-49	50+
	2012 est	10,151	6,262	1,550	1,291	1,049
Commercial Printing, Lithographic	2014 est	9,218	5,746	1,396	1,160	916
	2020 fc	6,745	4,384	1,020	839	502
	Year	Total	1-9	10-19	20-49	50+
	2012 est	2,808	2,051	375	249	133
Commercial Printing, Digital Printing	2014 est	3,083	2,267	425	249	142
	2020 fc	3,907	2,916	576	249	167
	Year	Total	1-9	10-19	20-49	50+
	2012 est	3.6	3.1	4.1	5.2	7.9
Ratio, Litho to Digital Printing Establishments	2014 est	3.0	2.5	3.3	4.7	6.5

2020 fc

1.7

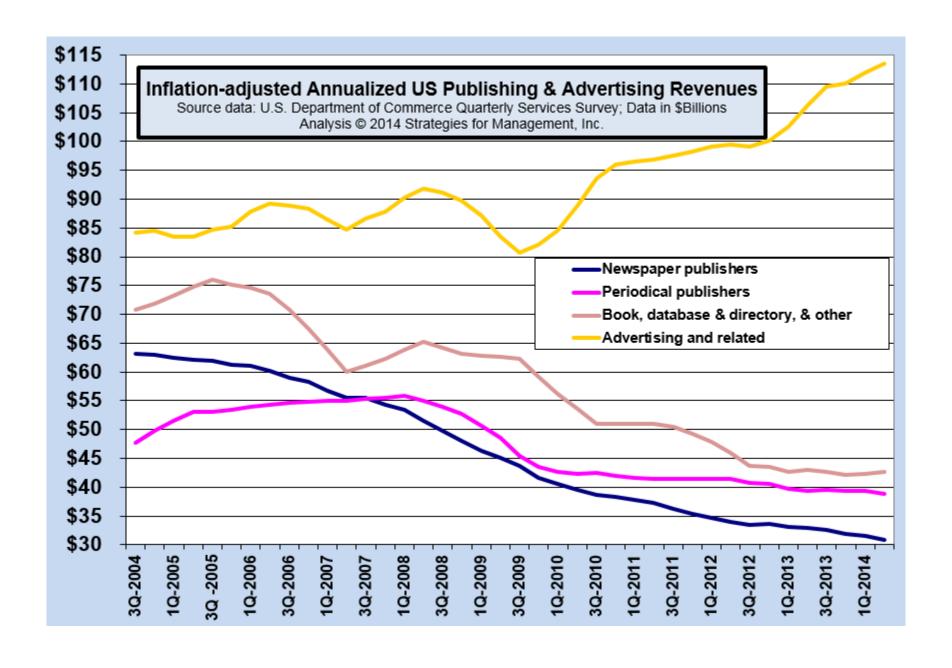
1.5

1.8

3.4

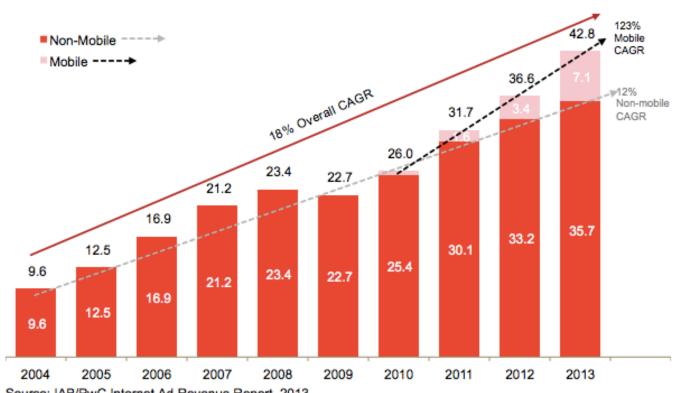
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Why a new book?



Internet Advertising Bureau (US): 18% compound annual growth

Annual revenue 2004-2013 (8 billions)



Source: IAB/PwC Internet Ad Revenue Report, 2013

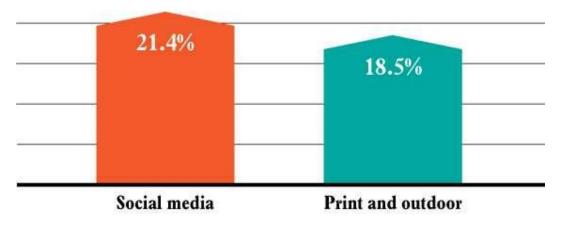
20 years later and all of these things fit in your pocket.



Small and medium businesses spend more on social media than print

SMBs SPEND MORE ON SOCIAL MEDIA THAN ANY OTHER MEDIA CATEGORY

Share of SMB media spending on social compared with print and outdoor combined for Q3 2014



SOURCE: BIA/KELSEY LOCAL COMMERCE MONITOR™ (LCM) WAVE 18 (Q3/2014)

Source: BIA/Kelsey Local Commerce Monitor, Advertising Age magazine

- Top categories for ROI rated as "extraordinary" or "excellent"
 - Online ads with video: 59%
 - Streaming audio advertising: 58%
 - Offers distributed by smartphone or tablets: 54%

"By 2017, a CMO will spend more on IT than the CIO."

—Gartner Group

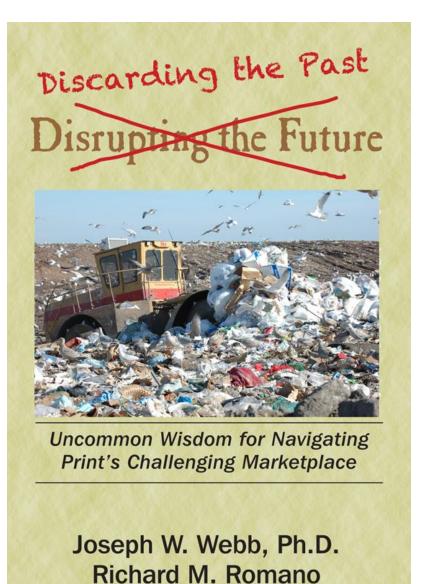


These marketing automation companies are worth more than \$7.5 billion

If you were born after 1982, you have never had a full-time job during an economic boom.

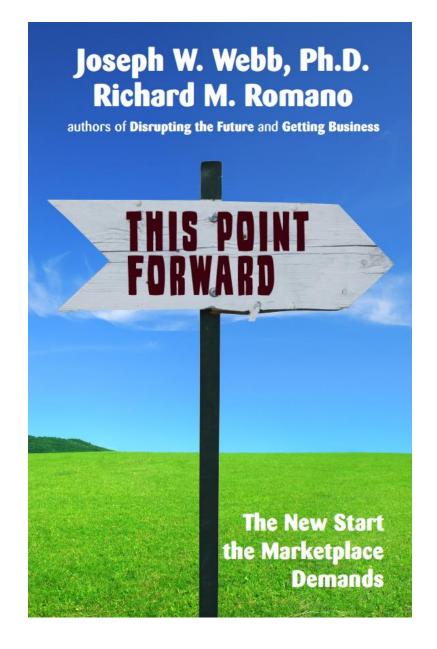
If you were born after 1990, you do not remember a time when the Internet was not in your home.

We almost called it...



But we called it: *This Point Forward*

- A "jump start" to the marketplace of 2020
- Recognizes the business culture differences of print and other media
- Explains how print's history is a barrier to engaging the new media buyer
- A new way of structuring the print business



This planning tool encourages regret, underfunds opportunities



The past matters little; Past decisions must be unwound



What's the point?

- Communications executives don't have a frame of reference for print (Internet is 20 years old)
- The organic nature of print has changed
 - There is no longer a large, mainstream printing business
 - We are becoming an industry of niche specialties
 - There are new strategic options for all printing organizations

What makes this book different?

- Industry data are dealt with quickly and dismissed
- Analytics
- Automation
- Build a new business (no matter what)
- Why transitions are risky
- Consolidation, the right way, is critical
- Return to "The Man in the Chair"

Some of the essential points

- Print is part of media and can be used to encourage and expand digital media use
- The number of media have increased, making deployment and management of media difficult
- Consolidation of the industry is necessary to effectively re-allocate past and future capital
- Alliances are necessary to stay ahead of the opportunities and technologies
- Print entrepreneurs need to develop new ways to engage communicators, not just print buyers, learn their objectives and increase communications ROI

Join us at today's book signings

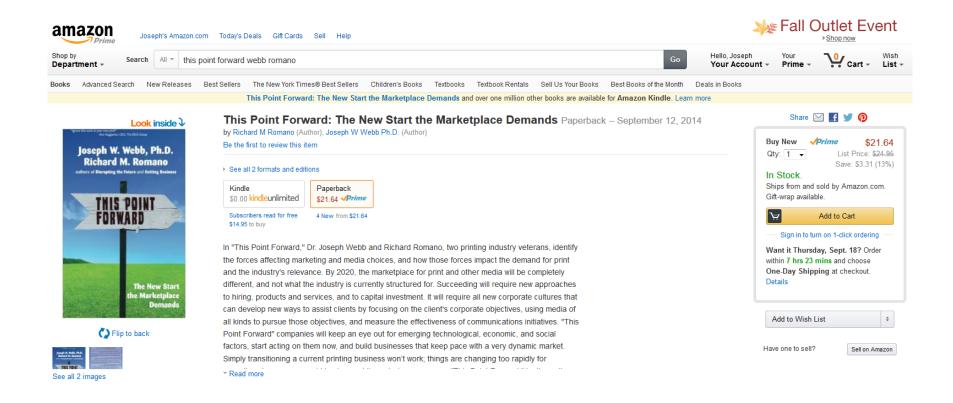
- Veritiv
 - 10:30 to 12:00
 - Booth 1272



- Kodak
 - 12:45 to 3:00
 - Booth 831



And, it's available at amazon.com in hard copy and Kindle versions



Thank you, Veritiv

It's Q&A time!

