



The State of the Book Industry 2024



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of the Book Industry 2024 provides in-depth insights, utilizing a variety of data sources and interviews with book industry experts, into the latest economic impacts, supply chain status, labor market trends, and printing technology advancements impacting the book manufacturing industry. The years since the COVID-19 pandemic have been turbulent and unpredictable in the book industry, and 2024 is poised to be the year in which stakeholders in book manufacturing see some stabilization. However, there are obstacles ahead on the path toward a return to normalcy, and the way the industry reacts to these challenges can have a significant impact on the direction of book manufacturing in the future. For example, now at the end of an inventory backup with excess paper at printers and excess product at publishers, how the industry utilizes book production technology, specifically digital printing, will be important as the industry explores its ability to source products when they are needed in the quantities required. Additionally, while the supply chain challenges of the pandemic have subsided, the way the industry reacts to the threat of offshoring production will have long term implications on book printing domestically. And with the lingering labor challenge, how book manufacturers approach attracting and retaining employees, while also investigating and investing in automation solutions will affect book production workflow and its efficiency.

Despite the challenges of the year ahead, 2024 can be a year of optimism for book manufacturers. Demand for books continues to be strong, despite a slowdown from the peaks experienced during the pandemic. As technology enhancements continue to proliferate, book manufacturers will also have more to offer to publishers and consumers. Especially as digital inkjet solutions gain industry adoption, printers can strategize to help all stakeholders avoid the inventory problems of recent years. This report will assess all of these trends at the forefront of the book manufacturing industry, provide insights from experts in printing, paper, and production equipment, and offer economic updates to guide book manufacturers in the year ahead.

INDUSTRY SNAPSHOTS

According to [consumer behavior advisory firm Circana](#), the annual printed book volume in 2023 emerged at 767 million units, which is 3% below 2022 levels. While this may initially seem like cause for concern, there are important factors to keep in mind when assessing the state of the book industry. Specifically, the industry is still leveling out after record breaking years during the height of the pandemic when consumer demand for printed reading material skyrocketed. Additionally, the year ended strong with a Q4 sales push, Circana reports, and there were noticeable growth areas that stood out despite the overall decline. Specifically, Circana cites printed adult fiction as a growth segment with five consecutive years of growth. In 2023, adult fiction experienced a 1% increase (1.5 million units) over 2022.

Children's books, meanwhile, are the segment that Circana reports had the most sizable declines, falling 13.5 million units below 2022. According to [Circana reporting](#) from October of 2023, sales of books for middle-grade readers — children aged 8 to 11 — declined by 10%. According to Kristen

McLean, book industry analyst for Circana, fewer children are reading for pleasure, and as a result of the pandemic, these children had fewer opportunities to discover books while libraries, bookstores, and schools were closed during these crucial formative years.

On the education side, there appears to be a shift occurring in the industry. This segment, which anticipated a transition from printed materials to digital, is now embracing a multi-pronged approach, in which printed physical text is implemented alongside digital supplements. For example, Bill Rojack, VP, National Division, Midland, explains that while the industry expected to see a transition in printed educational materials going digital, several new companies emerged specializing in digital educational content. As these companies began to realize that printed educational materials will remain key attributes to classroom learning, their business models underwent a hybridization of print and digital.

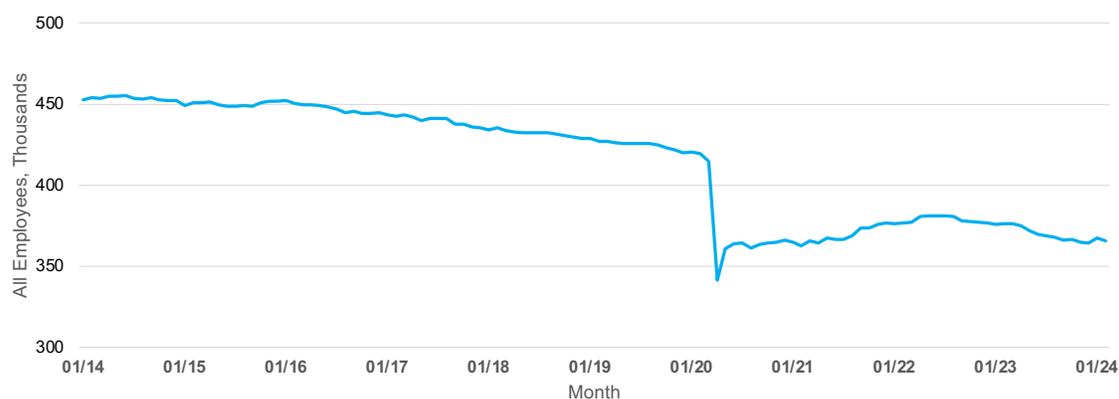
“These Edtech companies started as digital natives and now have significant print platforms,” Rojack says. “Print has certainly changed in the education space, but it’s also certainly not dead. It’s sort of like the phoenix rising from the ashes in the education market.”

On the economic side, 2023 turned out to not be a year of recession, contradicting what was predicted by several forecasters. However, while the anticipated recession did not arrive, lingering factors such as a diminished available labor pool, along with the potential for a 2024 downturn remain on the table. For example, financial services firm [Raymond James reports](#) their expectation is for a recession to occur in the second quarter of 2024, but that it “may be so mild that markets barely notice it.”

Labor acquisition continues to be a challenge in nearly all industries, and book manufacturing has not been an exception. While overall unemployment has remained low in the post pandemic years, with unemployment rates typically clocking in at less than 4%, this has left the industry with a severely diminished available pool of labor with which to fill open positions. Currently, according to the [Bureau of Labor Statistics' January 2024 Employment Situation Report](#), the unemployment rate remained at 3.7% for the third consecutive month.

Meanwhile, in the print industry, preliminary BLS data indicates that overall employment is just shy of 369,000 as of January. While this figure is an increase over November data and preliminary December data, which both had figures of approximately 364,000, it is still below Q1 of 2023, which saw print industry employment at approximately 376,000. It is also well below the prepandemic employment of 419,000 in February of 2020.

Figure 1: Printing industry employee levels, in thousands



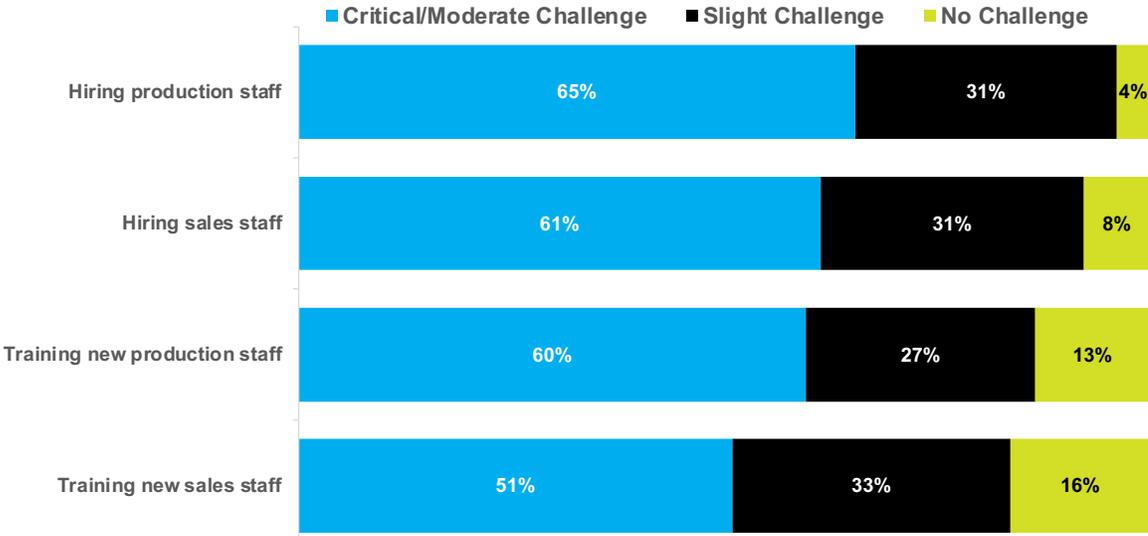
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NAPCO RESEARCH

Additionally, as reported in NAPCO Research’s 2023 Annual Commercial Print Industry Trends and Strategies Service, hiring and training both sales and production staff remains a critical challenge for print service providers. In fact, more than 90% of respondents reported hiring production and sales staff to be at least a slight challenge, with 65% stating hiring production staff as a moderate to critical challenge, and 61% indicating hiring sales staff as a moderate to critical challenge.

Figure 2: Hiring and training key commercial printer challenges

Q. Please describe the challenge the following present to your company.



n=104 North American commercial printers
 Source: NAPCO Research Annual Commercial Print Industry Trends and Strategies Service, 2023



From a technological perspective, advancements in printing and production technology, along with increased automation capabilities have presented opportunities for book manufacturers to increase their efficiencies, protect against potential offshoring of work, and attract and retain new employees. Digital printing technology, and inkjet in particular, continues to gain adoption in the book segment, being used alongside offset printing as a way to cost-effectively produce shorter runs of books. Given the excess inventory problems the industry faced in recent years, digital printing provides an option for printing books in the quantities needed, at the time they are needed. This technology can also help book manufacturers print and distribute closer geographically to their customers and avoid potential shipping delays of large volumes of offset printed books coming from overseas.

While there are still several unknowns about the year ahead, 2024 is poised to be a pivotal year in a relative return to normalcy for the book industry. There are certain elements of the industry that will be permanently altered by the pandemic, but the unpredictable nature of book production that has defined the past three years appears to stabilizing, and book industry stakeholders can utilize the lessons learned since 2020 to be best positioned for success in a post-pandemic world.

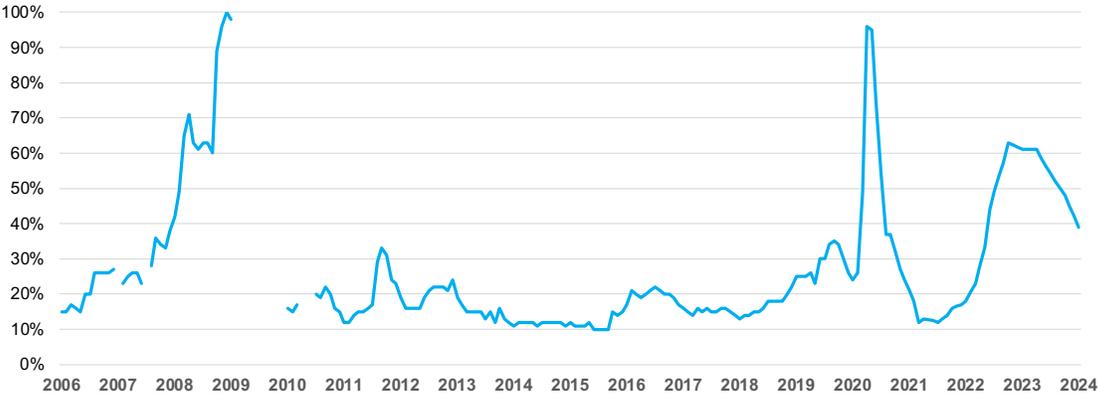
“With the changes in our industry and the challenges that face us, there’s a lot of opportunities,” Christian Schamberger, president of Rochester, N.Y.-based book printer Mercury Print Productions, says. “I think it’s going to be important for book manufacturers to realize those opportunities and to grasp them. Those that do will have a good opportunity for growth.”

OVERALL ECONOMIC TRENDS

At the start of 2023, the expectation from many economists was that the United States would enter into a recession before the year’s end, however, the anticipation was that it would be brief and mild. The reality turned out to be better than the expectation, with the economy not only avoiding a recession, but experiencing 3.1% growth in 2023, which the [Wall Street Journal](#) attributed to strong employment numbers and consumer activity.

However, while the outlook for 2024 is unclear if it will be a year marked by recession, *Wall Street Journal* reporting posits that it [may feel like one](#). A component of the potential slowdown ahead is that economists surveyed by the *Wall Street Journal* expect that while employers will add jobs throughout the year, the rate at which they do so will be much slower than in years past. Specifically, the *Wall Street Journal* cites that the surveyed economists expect average monthly payroll gains to be approximately 64,000. This marks a sharp decline from the average monthly payroll gains of 2023 and 2022, which were 225,000 and 399,000 respectively.

Figure 3: Probability the U.S. is in a recession in the next 12 months



Note: Average of economists’ answers. Gaps indicate question not asked or data unavailable
Source: *Wall Street Journal* surveys of economists



Meanwhile, the surveyed economists expect that manufacturing industries will see weak job growth, with 25% stating it will have the weakest job growth of the segments cited. On the unemployment front, the *Wall Street Journal* reports that economists expect the unemployment rate to exceed 4% by the middle of the year and reach 4.3% by the end of 2024. While those statistics indicate a lower than typical unemployment rate, the past few years have been marked by a rate below 4%. Though an increase in unemployment is typically undesirable, it could boost hiring prospects for book manufacturers who have been unable to fill open positions in recent years due to the severely diminished labor pool.

Another key component of the generally favorable economic outlook for 2024, according to the *Wall Street Journal*, is the continued slowing of inflation. The economists surveyed expect inflation to reach the 2% mark this year, which is likely to contribute to the Federal Reserve cutting interest rates, with the general consensus that a rate cut will occur in the first half of the year.

ASSESSING BOOK INDUSTRY HEADWINDS AND TAILWINDS

As the book industry heads into 2024, the shifting economic outlook has contributed to a stabilization of many of the variables that made the pandemic years particularly challenging. Meanwhile, lingering challenges still lie ahead, as well as evolving headwinds that the industry will have to navigate.

Arguably, the most pressing challenge the book manufacturing industry has faced in recent years is the excess inventory that resulted from the pandemic. Specifically, due to the supply chain constraints that persisted from 2020 throughout 2022, book manufacturers purchased excess paper to guard against shortages while publishers packed their warehouses with books to ensure they had supply on hand.

Rojack says that in 2023, one of the main objectives for printers and publishers was to work down this existing inventory. Because the industry was so focused on inventory reduction, Rojack explains that overall equipment usage, including printing presses and paper machines, was reduced. However, by the fourth quarter of 2023, activity started to pick back up as backlist inventory sold through.

Regarding paper demand and usage, Rojack says the book segment has been relatively flat, though there is hope for an uptick as the year progresses. Compared to other print segments, including commercial print applications such as transactional and financial documents and direct mail, paper usage in books has been steady and strong. However, Rojack does caution that heading into the spring of 2024, the book industry can expect a price increase in uncoated freesheet paper, which, while not the most prevalent grade in book production, is commonly used. He explains that this price increase is not because of an increase in demand, but rather because of capacity restrictions, such as a machine being taken offline and regular spring downtime.

“As I look at each segment, there’s a lot of hope that we’re going to rebalance and come back to some sort of normal in 2024,” Rojack says. “Activity definitely picked up in Q4 2023. I’d say activity is still better now than it has been, certainly in year-over-year comparison. Typically, Q1 in the trade space is quiet and I see that activity is actually better now than it usually is.”

In the trade segment, Rojack explains that much of the demand is stemming from backlist books, although he adds that publishers are seeking to make pushes on their frontlists. With the rise of social media, there have been numerous recent examples of influential accounts recommending books, or even authors’ entire catalogs. In many cases, these are books that were published years ago and may have been out of print. But when that flood of demands pours in, it creates an influx of work that fills presses and boosts sales.

This shift in consumer behavior has also presented opportunities for digital production technologies, including production inkjet, which has benefited from increased speeds and print quality in recent years. As Ashley Gordon, publishing market development manager for HP shares, book manufacturing is often reliant on forecasting, with printers and publishers anticipating which books and their subsequent quantities they will need to produce in a certain year.

However, when a certain title unexpectedly experiences a boom in demand, digital print technology can be called upon to quickly produce the needed books. This phenomenon has become increasingly common with the rise of BookTok, Gordon says. The BookTok community is an active group of users on the social media platform TikTok that frequently share, rate, and recommend books. And when a certain title catches steam, producers need to act quickly to meet demand, something made much easier with inkjet. Additionally, Gordon says that inkjet technology can help satisfy the immediate demand by producing cost-effective short runs while publishers place an order for longer-run offset production.

“It means that while you place an order for 100,000 because now everyone has discovered this 10-year-old book, you can print enough to meet immediate demand,” she says. “Because as a publisher, the last thing you want is for new readers on BookTok to directly message your author to say, ‘I would really love to have to your book, but I can’t find it.’”

UNDERSTANDING THE GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTION SITUATION

Among the challenges in the book production segment is the continued threat presented by offshoring of production. In particular, inexpensive offset printing of large volumes of books in China has been a concern to US-based printers seeking to maintain their domestic production. While the threat of offshoring is unlikely to disappear in any manufacturing field, there are opportunities that domestic book printers can seize to entice publishers to keep their production activities at home.

One of those opportunities is the availability and adoption of inkjet printing in the US, which book printers can use to their advantage as a tool they can offer publishers that now provides offset quality products with optimal speed to market without regard to minimum quantities. For example, as Rojack explains, in a situation in which publishers are unsure of how overall demand for a book will pan out, utilizing digital printing domestically can be an ideal way to quickly get the book into the market, and then assess how much additional demand there will be. If that demand then necessitates a high-volume offset run, a publisher may still offshore that work. However, domestic printers can maintain their work by providing digitally printed low volume runs to see how initial book sales will fare. Likewise, with the longtail of reprints.

“The truth is, we’ve got something to offer to the publishers, and that is that they don’t need to print the bulk overseas like that,” Rojack says. “They can print smaller quantities here to see if the book’s really going to sell and similarly manage their backlists with much lower inventory exposure.”

Publisher behavior is shifting however, and Gordon explains that book manufacturers will likely have to get used to sharing their customers with the competition. Given the uncertainties of the supply chain, she says that publishers are seeking to print books close to the specific geographies they expect to distribute those books in.

In the past, publishers would prefer to have large volume offset runs produced by a single source, as all of the books being produced on the same press in the same printing facility would look the same, without any color or quality deviation. However, as all manufacturing industries learned during the pandemic years, the supply chain has grown unreliable and global shipping disruptions are bound to happen, whether via delays in various waterways, work shortages, or other unforeseen circumstances.

Gordon says that this presents opportunities for printers domestically, including smaller printers that can now compete for business with larger publishers that previously would have only worked with large print service providers. However, printers gaining new business due to their ability to quickly produce and deliver short runs should not take any influx of work for granted, as they must ensure they can meet demands for color consistency, print quality, and binding.

In this new reality of sharing a publisher's work, Gordon adds that while opportunity has emerged for printers to insource new business, it is also likely that they may lose some work as publishers diversify their geographic production positions.

"It works both ways – it offers an opportunity to gain new customers, but your customers are now looking to your competition for additional capacity," Gordon says. "So, you may have to live with the fact that the printer down the road has some of your customer's volume that previously would have been exclusively yours."

COMMUNICATING ON COSTS

As the industry continues its evolution, increased communication between printers and publishers is paramount. One of the major transitions that publishers should consider is a reframing of mindset toward total cost of ownership or total landed cost of books. Historically, unit price has driven the book manufacturing industry, as publishers sought to achieve the lowest cost per book, and printers were tasked with producing their work at the most palatable price. Oftentimes, long runs of offset printed books result in the lowest unit cost, but as printers and publishers seek to keep their inventories low and not run into situations where they are subject to the added carrying costs of inventoried books, there may be instances that paying a higher unit cost while eliminating or reducing any associated costs beyond production is the most prudent economic decision.

One of the challenges publishers face in embracing a total-landed-cost mindset is that their systems are often automated to select the lowest unit cost if presented with multiple production options. For example, Gordon explains that in a situation where a publisher submits a request for quote to a select list of printers, the provider with the lowest unit cost will be automatically flagged. Subsequently, a human would have to override that automated selection should the decision be made to utilize a printer that would provide the lowest total landed cost.

Gordon explains that this can be particularly challenging in the trade book segment, as marketing budgets are often tied to the quantity of books that are recommended to be printed to meet anticipated demand. On the academic side, however, there is often more awareness of the total addressable market, and printing in accordance with demand can be a more realistic proposition.

"[Academic book publishers] might say, 'We can identify our consumers and we're going to print to that market,'" Gordon says. "We can afford to let demand build because this is a book that has a lifespan of 10 to 20 years based on the research and the value of the content. So, we don't have to print 100,000 copies to justify a marketing campaign."

Beyond printing technology and methodology, Rojack says that total cost of ownership in the book segment is also correlated with the sustainability initiatives emerging in the industry. In particular, the carbon taxation legislation that is on the table in Europe, which could go into effect by the end of the year, will potentially have a sizable impact on domestic book publishers. For example, if a publisher prints a book in the United States, but sells it in the European Union, they will need to report on the carbon footprint of that book production versus what the footprint would have been had the printing occurred in Europe.

The carbon tax potential is also related to the obsolescence concerns that publishers and their printers may already have, Rojack says, because if excess units are on hand and subsequently scrapped or destroyed, that increases a publisher's carbon footprint and the taxes they'll have to pay on unused product.

"It means we're only going to print what we actually need, what actually sells," Rojack says. "That's how we're all going to be sustainable. That's what a right-sized market for paper and for print and for book sales really is."

STAYING AT THE FOREFRONT OF SUSTAINABILITY

Throughout the print industry, sustainability and environmental initiatives are driving decisions among publishers and impacting how book manufacturers approach their work. In the book industry, much of the sustainability push is stemming from European government initiatives rather than consumers, as historically Europe has implemented environmental mandates or legislation prior to North America. As such, the North American book industry would be wise to factor European environmental initiatives into its decision making before US legislation follows suit. Additionally, even if a book manufacturer may be based in the US, it is possible that books they produce will be distributed in Europe, and therefore be subject to European standards.

"Reducing carbon footprint and preventing deforestation will be the EU's initial priorities," Gordon says. "The book industry will need to clarify what Europe will require so we collectively can work in that direction, even if we aren't required to meet the EU regulations today, we will likely be required to in the future."

In the North American market, publishers may also look toward initiatives being put forth by states such as California and New York, which tend to be at the forefront of environmental legislation and regulations. At Mercury Print Productions, Schamberger explains that while implementing sustainability initiatives can be challenging, it is a best practice business approach, not only for the benefit of the environment, but for the overall perception of the industry.

"As an industry, we've always been viewed as dirty," Schamberger says. "We've always been viewed as using chemicals and pouring them on the presses as press wash and chopping down trees out there. Now we have these resources for us to be able to change that as an industry. For us to be relevant into the future, we really need to look at how we can have a positive impact."

Among the available resources Schamberger cites are the ability to purchase carbon offsets, gain FSC certification, and join the Green Book Alliance. By being proactive and implementing sustainable practices, Schamberger adds that domestic book printers can guard against potential outsourcing of work, as publishers may find that certain geographical areas that may offer lower unit costs do not offer the environmental track record being implemented at home.

“That’s part of our leverage against going to China or going to areas where they don’t have those same requirements,” he says. “Those very standards that may be put in play and are coming from the government are going to be a saving grace for a certain amount of manufacturing returning to the States.”

BOOK PRODUCTION: MARKET SEGMENT WATCH

As the book industry level sets from the volatility of the pandemic years, sales numbers and overall demand continue to return to a prepandemic norm. According to [Statista research](#), 767.36 million printed books were sold in the United States in 2023. This is a decline from the 837.66 million books sold in 2021, as consumers were still mired in pandemic quarantines and the book industry rode the momentum of increased demand from 2020.

In fact, despite the declines in sales, which according to [reporting from Publishers Weekly](#), includes a 2.6% drop from 2022 to 2023, sales were still up 10% from 2019.

Figure 4: **Book sales by category**

UNIT SALES OF PRINT BOOKS BY CATEGORY (in thousands)			
	2022	2023	CHANGE
Adult Nonfiction	293,850	284,648	-3.1%
Adult Fiction	189,342	190,878	.8%
Juvenile Nonfiction	65,987	61,331	-7.1%
Juvenile fiction	187,942	179,147	-4.7%
Young adult fiction	31,046	31,620	-1.8%
Young adult nonfiction	4,430	4,271	-3.6%
Total	787,648	767,356	-2.6%

Source: Publishers Weekly



In the trade segment, *Publishers Weekly* reports that adult fiction was the only segment that saw growth over 2022, to the tune of 0.8%. Meanwhile, all other segments saw declines, with the sharpest in juvenile nonfiction, which fell 7.1%. In the adult fiction segment, the rise of BookTok remains one of the largest influencers of demand, with author Colleen Hoover still dominating the charts, with her books *It Ends With Us* and *It Starts With Us* as the top two bestselling books in 2023, according to *Publishers Weekly*. Hoover had a third book in the top 10 with *Verity* clocking in No. 9.

On the education side of the book industry, Schamberger shares that opportunity is there for the taking as educational publishers continue to recognize the importance of printed materials. While technological advancements have led to an increase in digital educational materials, and as COVID necessitated a shift to at-home learning, publishers are recognizing that printed educational material cannot be eliminated.

“We have a national crisis coming when you look at our reading and our math scores as a country,” he says. “There’s a direct correlation and a lot of studies have now been done and funded independently about how we learn – the tactile aspects, the touch, and the smell – it all helps to form the knowledge and the memory that we retain and have.”

While educational publishers are recognizing that printed materials are foundational to learning and retention of information, Schamberger adds that book printers should be cognizant of how technology may impact the education sector in the future. For example, if the hybrid approach of digital and printed academic content continues, overall book production quantities may be reduced, but opportunities will emerge for more specialized short-run printing.

“Maybe the years of printing two million units are going to disappear,” he says. “But maybe it’s 100,000 and they’re more customized and they’re a product that the kids are writing into rather than just being a textbook that they’re putting wraps around and saving for seven years.”

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Readying for a New Inventory Reality

While the COVID-19 pandemic’s initial impacts are years in the past, the book industry has been grappling with lasting implications. Specifically, the difficulty the industry faced in acquiring paper led to book manufacturers buying more than they would typically need, keeping inventory on hand as a safety net to ensure customers that they could complete their orders. Similarly, publishers, recognizing the potential challenge in getting books printed and shipped, filled their facilities with more printed books than in typical years, and have been spending the subsequent years working to sell off their remaining inventory.

Throughout 2023, both printers and publishers succeeded in working down their inventories, but the industry should prepare for what the reality looks like going forward in terms of both book production and purchasing strategies. While the change in the industry will be gradual, Rojack shares that evolving consumer purchasing behavior is challenging the typical annual expectations. For example, on the trade side, the first quarter of the year would often be slow coming off the holiday season, prior to a brief spike in the spring and an increase in demand returning in the fall. However, thus far in 2024, Rojack says that Q1 consumer demand is higher than it typically is and there is hope that demand remains level as the year progresses.

“Trade is looking better than last year and better than it usually is,” he says. “The hope is that this year will represent more of a return to normal, in which demand and production is more level, versus having a shift in demand and production concentrated toward the second half of the year.”

The Growing Inkjet Opportunity

Across all print segments, digital printing technology has continued its growth and adoption rates, due to the variety of advantages it offers. While digital printing is not yet a replacement technology for offset, as inkjet advancements emerge, North American book manufacturers will realize the benefits digital printing can bring to their businesses and their customers.

On the heels of the inventory challenges that defined recent years, opportunities in pairing digital printing technology with automation solutions can help printers keep publishers at ease that they will be able to receive high-quality books when needed, without having to commit to bulk orders that can result in excess inventory. Particularly at a time when forecasting demand is becoming increasingly difficult, Gordon says that digital printing's speed-to-market advantages can help publishers accommodate an unexpected surge in demand for a specific book.

"With improved color quality, faster printers, and automation — which addresses the industry-wide labor shortage — print service providers can now capture a larger section of the book market than they otherwise would have without this technology," she says.

As the book industry returns to a closer-to-normal status regarding inventory, digital printing is also poised to help book printers accommodate a shift in how publishers may purchase books in the future. For example, Schamberger says that with digital, the pressure on publishers to accurately order the quantity of books they'll need in minimal orders dissipates.

"Rather than ordering once or twice a year, order many times throughout the year," he says. "That's what we're out there encouraging our customers to do and I think that's what we're going to end up seeing."

Advantages of Domestic Production

The threat of offshoring book printing is unlikely to disappear, but there are key advantages of domestic production that book manufacturers can tout to ensure that the North American book industry remains strong, particularly on the heels of the global supply chain crisis that opened all industries' eyes to the myriad problems that can arise when international shipping is disrupted. In the book industry, publishers not being able to receive shipments of books printed overseas, and therefore not being able to fulfill retail orders as deliveries are held up in transit, has wide-reaching impacts on sales.

On the sustainability side, domestic book manufacturers also have a leg up on competition overseas. With incoming sustainability legislation poised to impact global book production, publishers will likely again turn to domestic production to reduce the carbon footprint of their orders. Particularly as carbon taxes take hold in Europe, the need to reduce the overall environmental impact will be important for publishers seeking to reduce costs and operate more sustainably.

Although it's likely that publishers can find lower unit costs by printing books abroad, emerging technologies in digital printing and production offer the value of fast delivery times provided domestically and can help offset the additional unit cost, as publishers can be assured of on-time deliveries. Though the threat of work being sent international can be concerning, the resources that book manufacturers now have at their disposal have the industry poised to maintain its strength in the years ahead.

"I think it's all opportunity," Gordon says. "The threat has always been there and isn't new. The opportunity is that we can all do more than we used to be able to."

WHO WE ARE

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- Brand awareness

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WHO WE ARE



The Book Manufacturers' Institute is a not-for-profit trade organization that supports book manufacturing leaders in their work to drive the promotion, efficiency, and growth of book markets for readers and educators in North America.

Since 1933, BMI has provided tremendous value to its member companies and others associated with the book manufacturing industry. BMI member companies range from full-service book manufacturers to those specializing in the digital print market, specialty binderies, component printers, packagers, equipment manufacturers, and suppliers of a variety of materials and services.

