

Business Management

COMPETITION IN AUDIOLOGY PRACTICE

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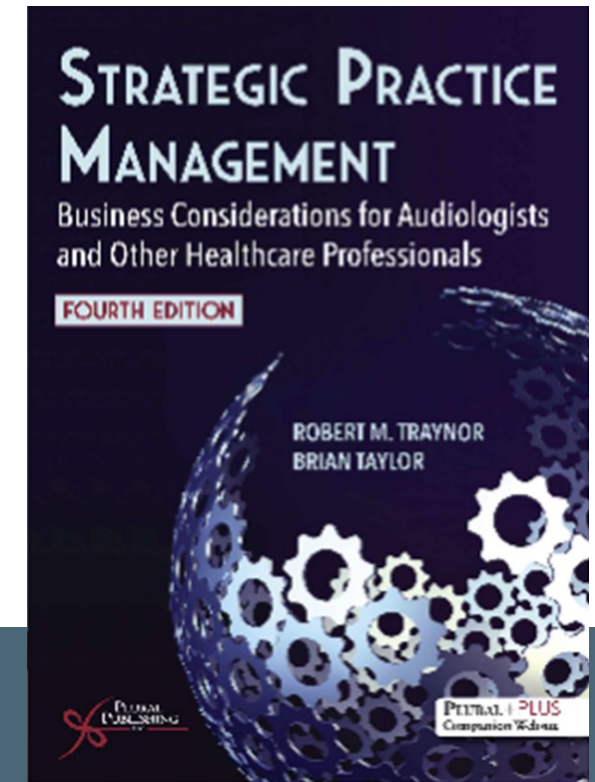
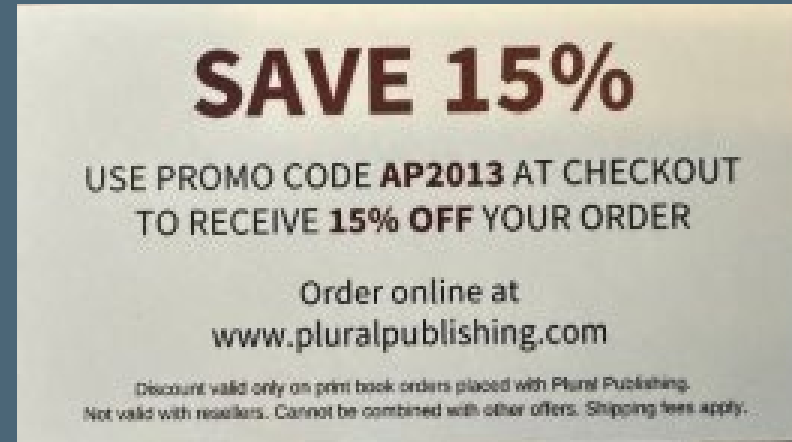
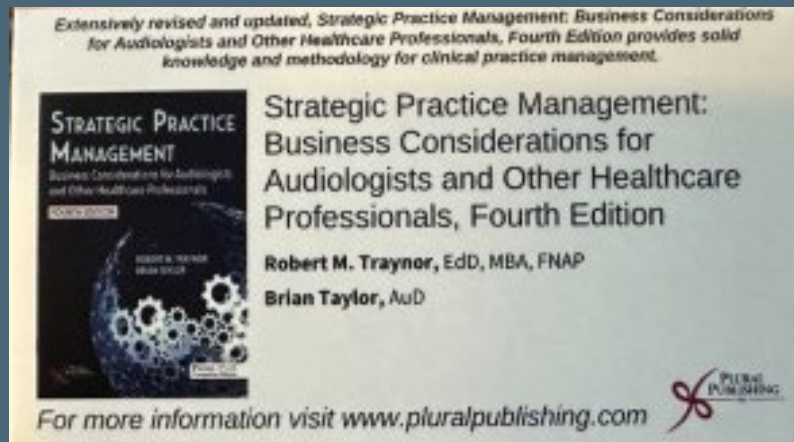
Disclaimer

- I receive expenses and an Honorarium for this presentation.
- I am Co-author of Strategic Practice Management 4 th Edition.

The References for
This Presentation

Chapter 4 – Competition: Strategies for
Differentiating the Audiology Practice

Chapter 5 –Analysis of the
Audiology Practice



GLOOM & DOOM AMONG THE **NAYSAYERS!**



Competition IS the Elephant “In the Room”



How Did THIS Happen?

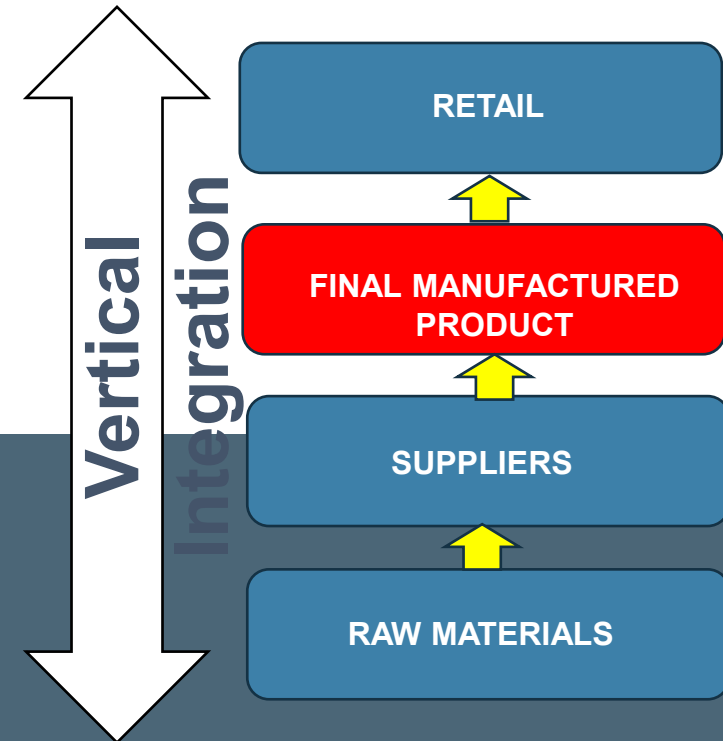
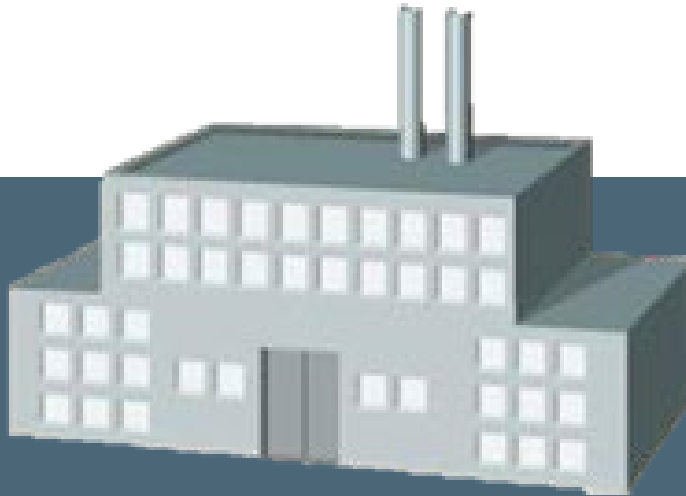
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Competition

First Consider Two Business Concepts.....

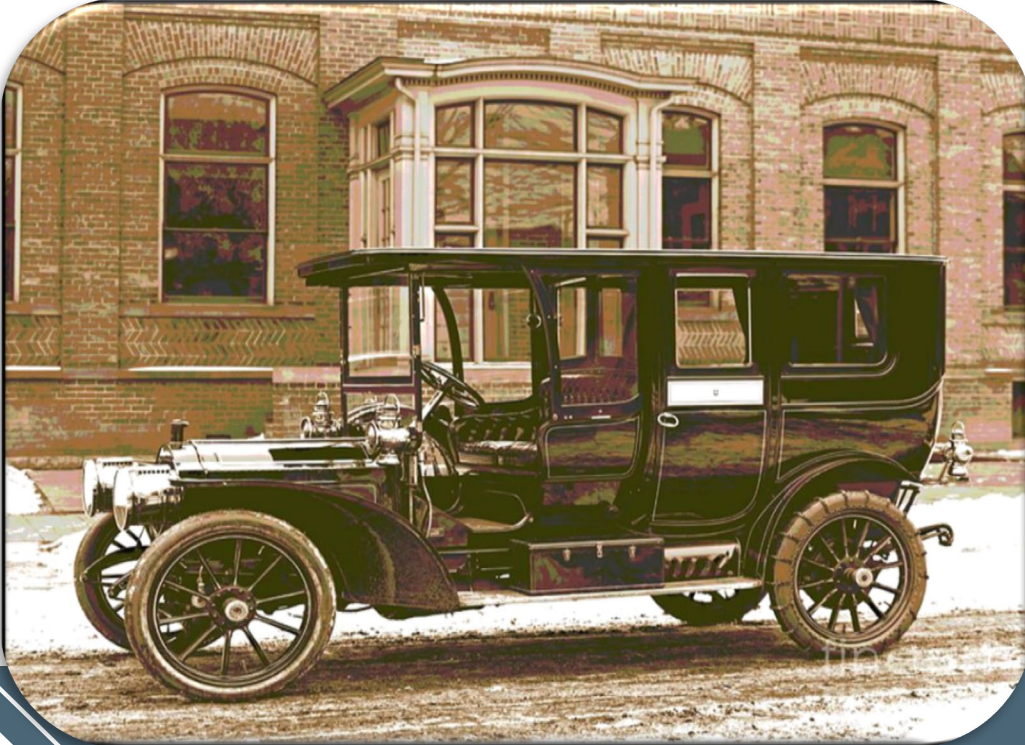


How Did THIS Happen?



Competition

It's a *Normal* Industrial *Growth* Process.....



Auto Industry

Look at its *Normal Growth Process*.....

How Did THIS Happen?



Competition

Auto Industry

- Between 1896-1930 there were **1800** Car Companies.
- Few Survived
- Until Recently - Few Created after 1930.....

THE HORSELESS AGE.

AMERICA'S GREATEST CAR

THE AMERICAN

Wins over a field of the world's best cars, averaging 74.6 miles an hour in 50 Mile Free-For-All race, including change of tires.



Herbert Lytle in Winning "American" Stock Chassis Car

This The American is really the most convenient, speediest and robust high powered, high class automobile of America was ever more proved at the 50 mile race most of open, Wilson, Ga., May 20, when it speedily indicated every claim that has been made for it.

In the 50 Mile Free-For-All, the most important event of the meet—the American, driven by Herbert Lytle, secured a field of the world's best, including the famous FIVE 48, at an average of 74.6 miles per hour, which included a change of tires. Just this, mind you, with a stock chassis in a regular stock car event.

In the 50 Mile Stock Chassis race, with track conditions marked by heavy rain, The American won the event in 45.74 minutes, making the first ten miles at an average of 74.6 miles per hour, which also included change of tires and much time consumed in refueling a low radiator cap.

In the building and development of The American we have not been afraid to get away from the conventional in design, and the American is sold to those experienced, discriminating motorists who recognize that in construction has wholly obtained the desired and disadvantages of combining types of high powered cars.

With the best motor water, and while going at a 70 mile gain. The American struck a hole, jerking the steering wheel out of Lytle's hands, and before he could regain command of the car made two unassisted full revolutions and one source, without the slightest damage.

This occurred immediately before the grand stand, proving directly to every spectator in that great assembly the inherent safety of The American's underbody frame. A car of any other construction, as Lytle himself said, would have rolled over with most disastrous results.

THE AMERICAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Indianapolis Indiana

Excluded Under Indian Laws

In writing to advertisers please mention The Horseless Age.



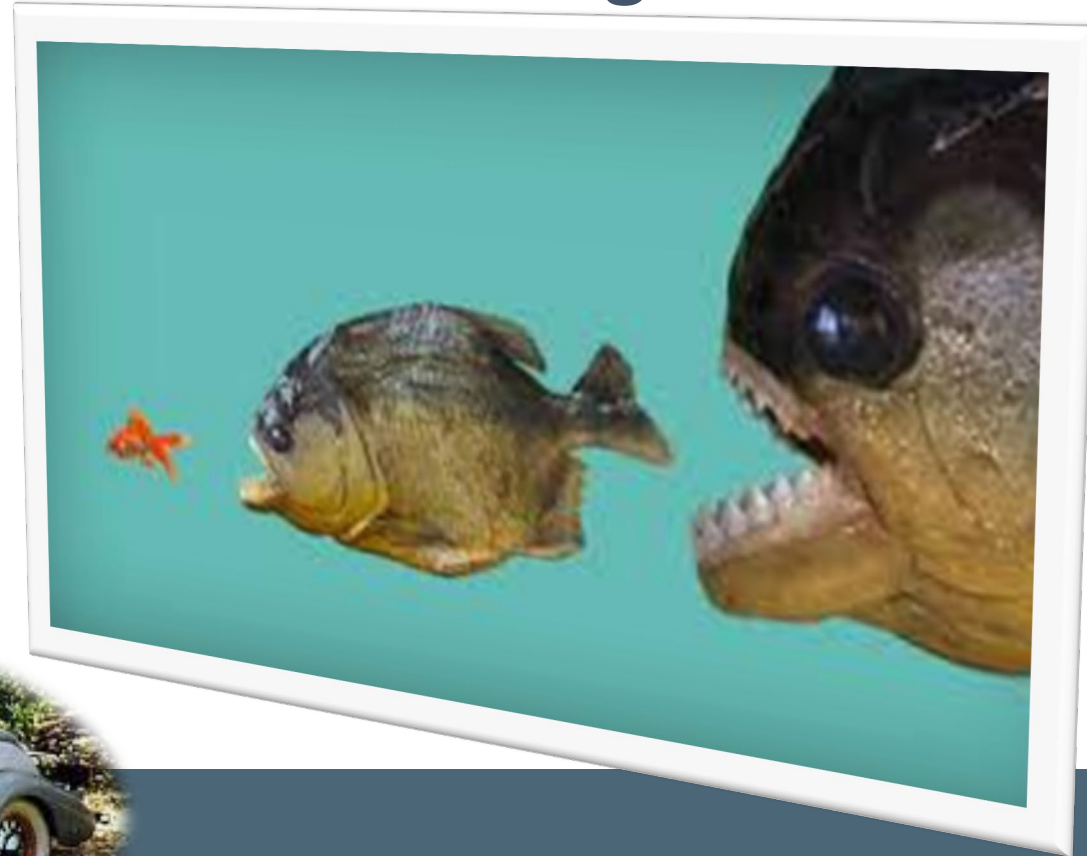


Competition

Auto Industry – Horizontal Integration

As the market Grew.....

- Smaller less efficient Companies Sold to Larger Companies
- Others banded together with others in “Buying Groups”
- Purchase steel, and tires and other things more efficiently.





Competition

Horizontal Integration

Chevrolet Motor Car Company

Oakland Motor Car Company

Ransom Eli Olds Company – REO

Buick Motor Company

Cadillac Motor Company



Cadillac Motor Car Company

- **Cadillac**

Buick Motor Company

- **Buick**

Ransom Eli Olds Company - REO

- **Oldsmobile**

Oakland Motor Car Company

- **Pontiac**

Chevrolet Motor Car Company

- **Chevrolet**

GM Began collecting Brands in 1908



Larger Companies Purchase Smaller Companies

How Did THIS Happen?



Competition

Auto Industry

Sloan Philosophy

Up to the 1920s

primary object of the corporation
was to build good, reliable, affordable products
for the masses, not just to make money

- Annual Model Change
- Brand Architecture
- Planned Obsolescence



Albert Prichard Sloan

1875-1966

PRESIDENT & CEO

General Motors

1923-1956

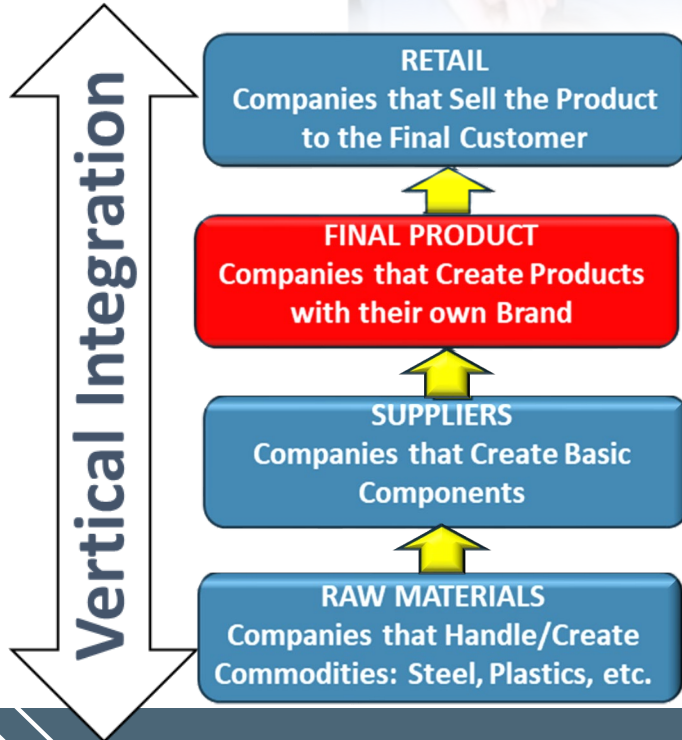


How Did THIS Happen?



Competition

Two types of Vertical Integration



2. Forward Vertical Integration

When a company moves to control the distribution of its products or services.

1. Backward Vertical Integration

When a company expands its role to fulfill tasks by buying companies that will make products to be used in their vehicles.



How Did THIS Happen?



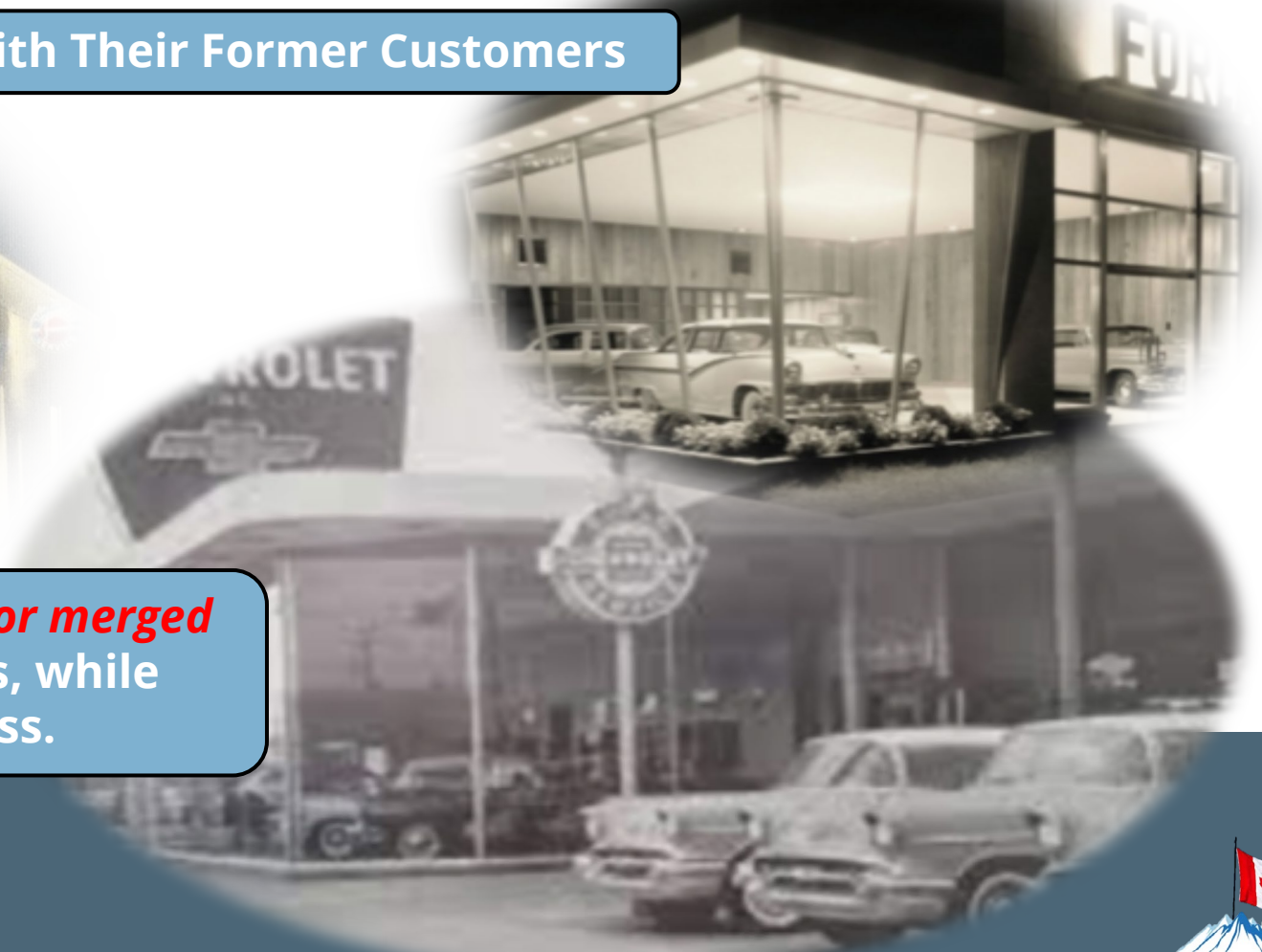
Competition

Auto Industry –Forward Vertical Integration

Competing With Their Former Customers



In the 1940 -50s auto manufacturers **acquired or merged** with business entities that were its customers, while still maintaining control over its initial business.

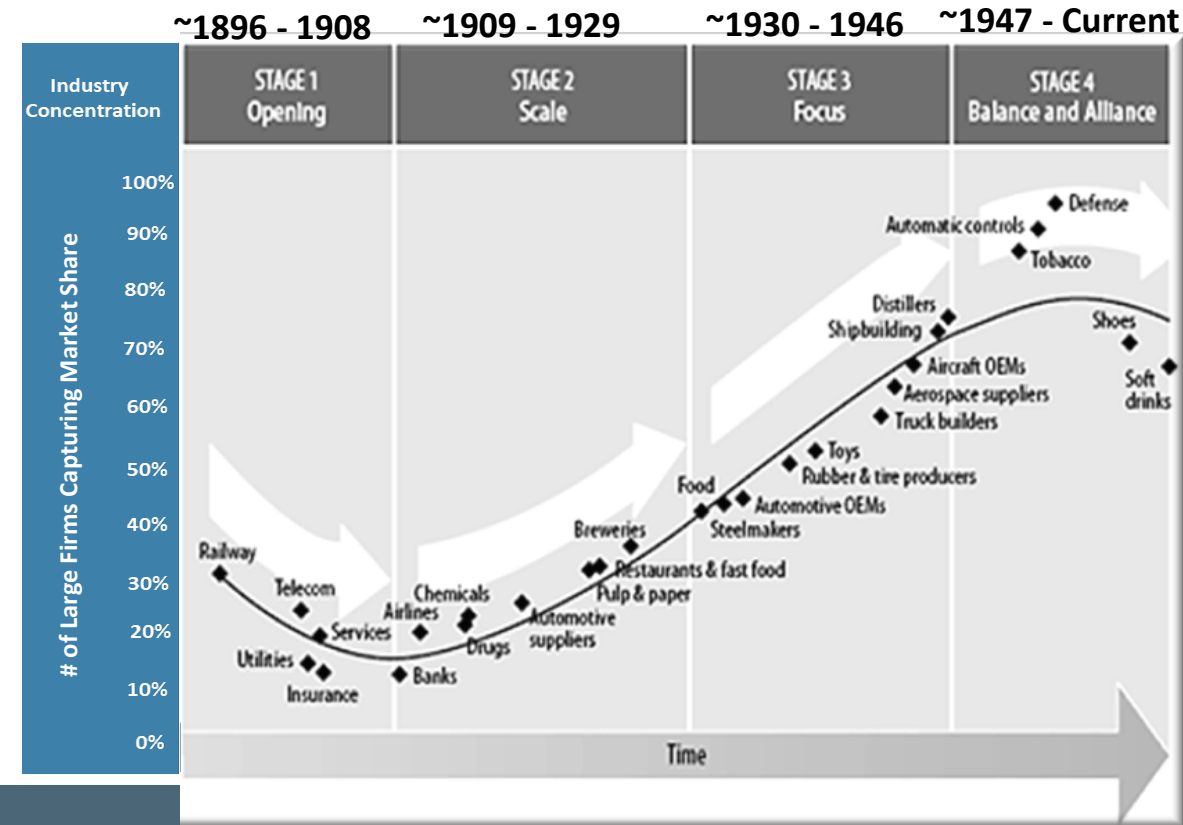




Competition

It's a **Normal** Industrial **Growth** Process.....

- **Stage 1 – Opening – ~1896 -1908**
Building good, affordable, reliable products for the end user.
- **Stage 2 – Scale - ~1909 – 1929**
Companies build reputations. Horizontal integration begins by major players purchasing weaker ones, empires beginning.
- **Stage 3 – Focus - ~1930 - 1946**
Successful companies continue purchases of vehicle manufacturers and begin the purchase of purchase supplier companies and begin competing with their customers.
- **Stage 4 – Balance and Alliance - ~1947 - Current**
Forward vertical integration continues aggressively. Successful manufacturers now actively competing with their customers.



Deans, Kroeger & Zeisel, 2002

It's a **Normal** Industrial **Growth** Process.....



Competition

Founding & 1st Growth Wave.....

- Founding of the Profession 1940s to 1960s
- Opening of Private Practice (1978)
 - In **1978**, the ASHA lifted its ban on audiologists (1983, SAC lifted ban in Canada on audiologists selling hearing aids - Audiologists could now combine diagnostic services with dispensing, creating **private audiology practices**.
 - Practices & manufacturers building reputations. Some Horizontal integration begins by major players purchasing weaker ones, retirement purchases, empires beginning.
 - Through the 1980s, small practices began to multiply, especially in suburban and urban areas.



Audiology Practice is a
Growth Industry



Competition

2nd Growth Wave.....

- 1990s–2000s – Professionalization & Market Expansion
 - In the US, the shift to the **AuD (Doctor of Audiology) degree** in the 1990s/2000s raised professional recognition and autonomy.
 - Rapid improvements in **digital hearing aids** drove patient demand, fueling practice revenue.
 - Insurance coverage for diagnostics (though often not hearing aids) brought more patients into clinics.
 - During this era, audiology practices became a **recognized by the Business Community as a Growth Industry**, with rising employment and private practice ownership.



Audiology Practice is a
Growth Industry



Competition

3rd Growth Wave.....

- **2010s – Consolidation & Retail Competition**

- Large retail chains (e.g., Costco, Sam's Club, Amplifon, Beltone) and manufacturer-owned networks began capturing market share.
- Despite competition, independent practices grew by focusing on personalized care, bundled service models, and elderly populations.
- Still a growth sector, but with pressures on margins.
- Continued Horizontal and Vertical Integration by Industry Companies, ***Competition substantially increases with their customers.***
- Buying Groups begin Horizontal and Vertical Integration.



Audiology Practice is a
Growth Industry



Competition

4th Growth Wave.....

- **2020s–2025 – Growth Reshaped by OTC & Demographics**
 - **Aging population** (65+), increased hearing loss awareness, keeps demand high
 - Many clinics did not survive COVID or were bought out at that time.
 - The **2022 FDA ruling on OTC hearing aids** disrupted the industry: Some predicted it would hurt private practices, a stimulus incurred.
 - Instead, many practices are adapting — hybrid product offerings (OTC + premium), Peripheral Products (Headsets and other products), unbundled services, teleaudiology, and wellness care.
 - **Employment of audiologists is projected to grow ~11% from 2022 to 2032** — faster than average for all occupations.
 - **Amlani & Bray (2024)** predict minimal growth of the profession.



Audiology Practice is a
Growth Industry



Competition

Hearing Industry Integration.....

Horizontal Integration



**Larger Companies Purchase Smaller
Companies**

Zenith,
Argosy,
Maico,
Bernafon,
Rexton,
Unitron
Qualitone
Microtech
Phillips
3M
Sonic Innovations
Siemens
Audiotone
Telex
Otarion

& Many Others



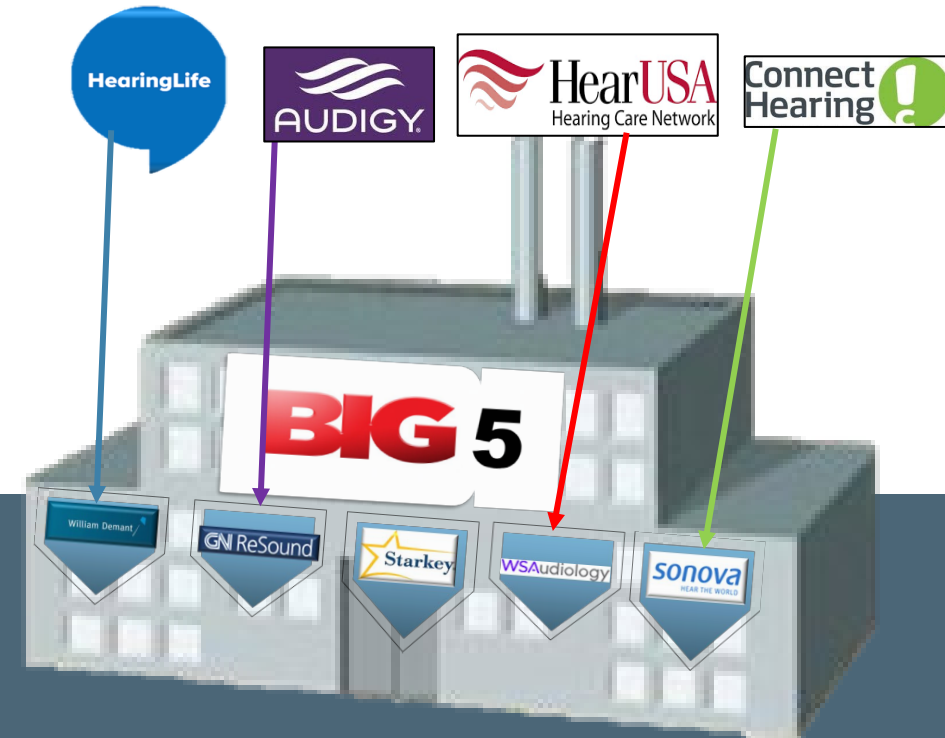
Horizontal Integration

Mom & Pop Clinics

Consolidation of Buying Groups,
- Marcon
- EarQ
- Alpaca
- Consult YHN

Practices Selling to Manufacturers

Large Practices & Buying Groups



Competition

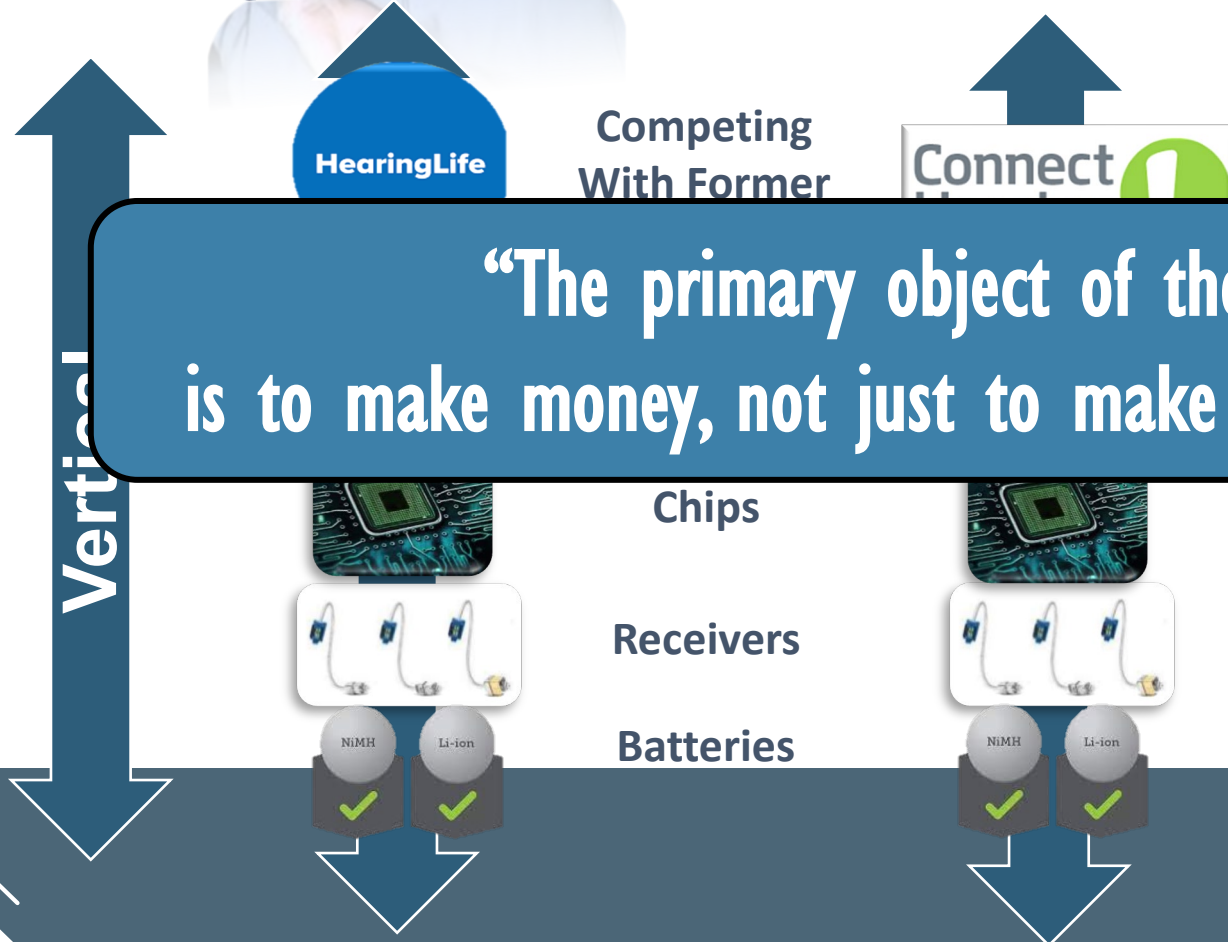
Audiology Practice & Buying Group Integration...

Larger Companies Purchase Smaller Companies



Competition

Hearing Industry Vertical Integration.....



**“The primary object of the corporation ...
is to make money, not just to make Hearing Aids & Equipment”**

2. Forward Vertical Integration

When a company moves further in the direction of controlling the distribution of its products or services.

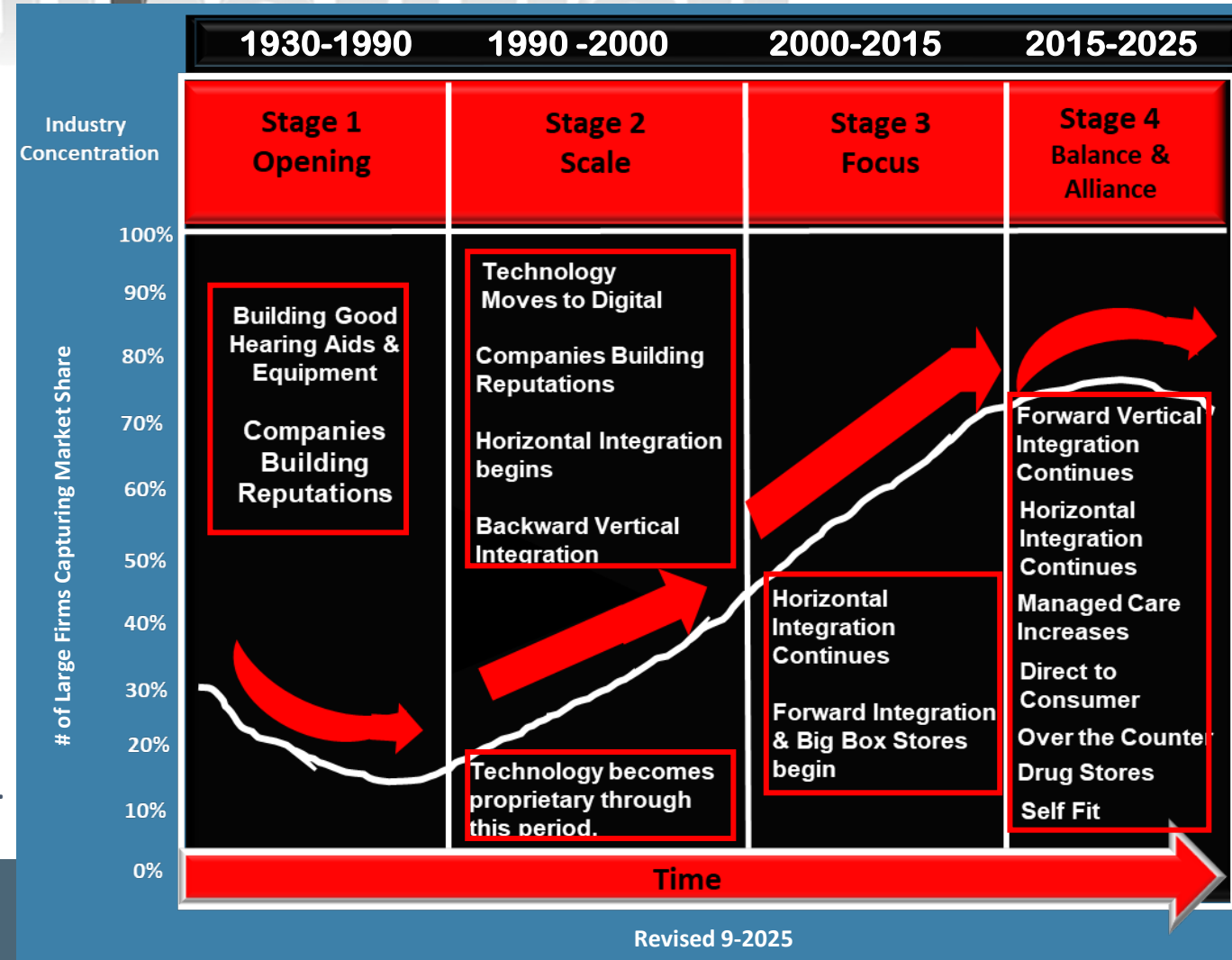
1. Backward Vertical Integration

When a company expands its role to fulfill tasks by buying companies that will make products to be used in their products.



Competition

- **Stage 1 – Opening ~ 1930-1990**
Building good reliable products for the end user.
- **Stage 2 – Scale ~1990-2000**
Companies build reputations. Technology becomes proprietary Horizontal integration begins by major players purchasing weaker ones, empires developing.
- **Stage 3 – Focus ~2000-2015**
Companies begin to purchase suppliers, practices build, and hearing aid manufacturers begin competing with their customers.
- **Stage 4 – Balance and Alliance ~2015-2025 & Beyond**
Forward integration continues aggressively. Successful manufacturers now actively competing with their customers. Managed care becomes a factor with DTC and OTC.



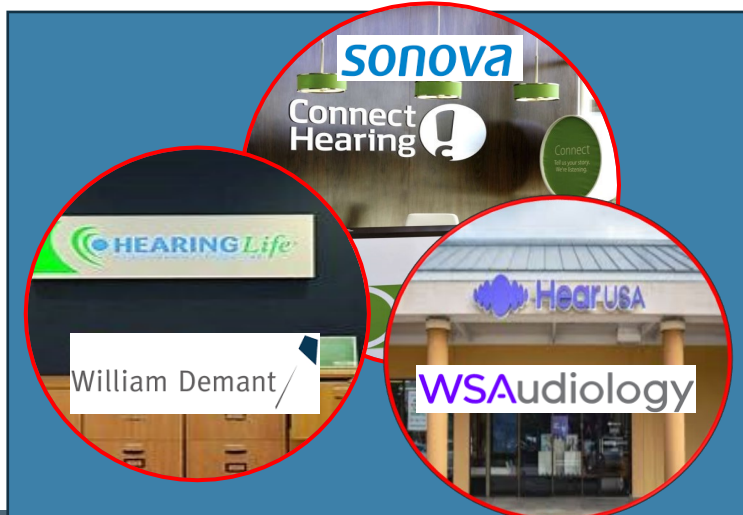
It's a **Normal** Industrial **Growth** Process.....

Deans, Kroeger & Zeisel, 2002



Competition

Major Changes in the Climate in Which We practice!



Manufacturer Outlets

- They make the products
- Minimal product cost
- Can Make very good Deals
- Use Name Brands
- Environment like a practice



Big Box Stores

- Huge Negotiation Power
- Name Brands Not the Same Products
- Warehouse Environment
- Some have Exclusive relationships
- Liberal Returns

No Matter What they say.....Most Manufacturers Compete Against us!

Competition

Major Changes in the Climate in Which We practice!



Physicians

- ENT Clinics
- New “Physician Only” Buying Groups
- Usually, an Audiologist running operation.

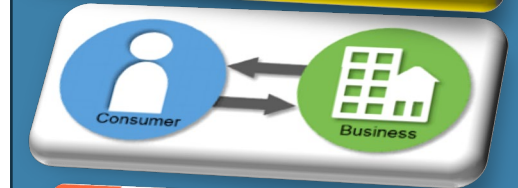


Walgreens

CVS
pharmacy

OTC & Internet

- Manufactures have second brands that they list on the internet.
- Lots of OTC sites sell direct to consumers w a hearing test.
- Some have a back up A/R program.
- OTC Ads led to higher prescription sales.



EARGO

Direct to Consumer

- Consumer Orders Direct From Manufacturer.
- Many are Self Fitting Hearing aids.
- Use of videos, preprogrammed devices and A/R follow up.
- Some of these manufacturers also offer prescription products.

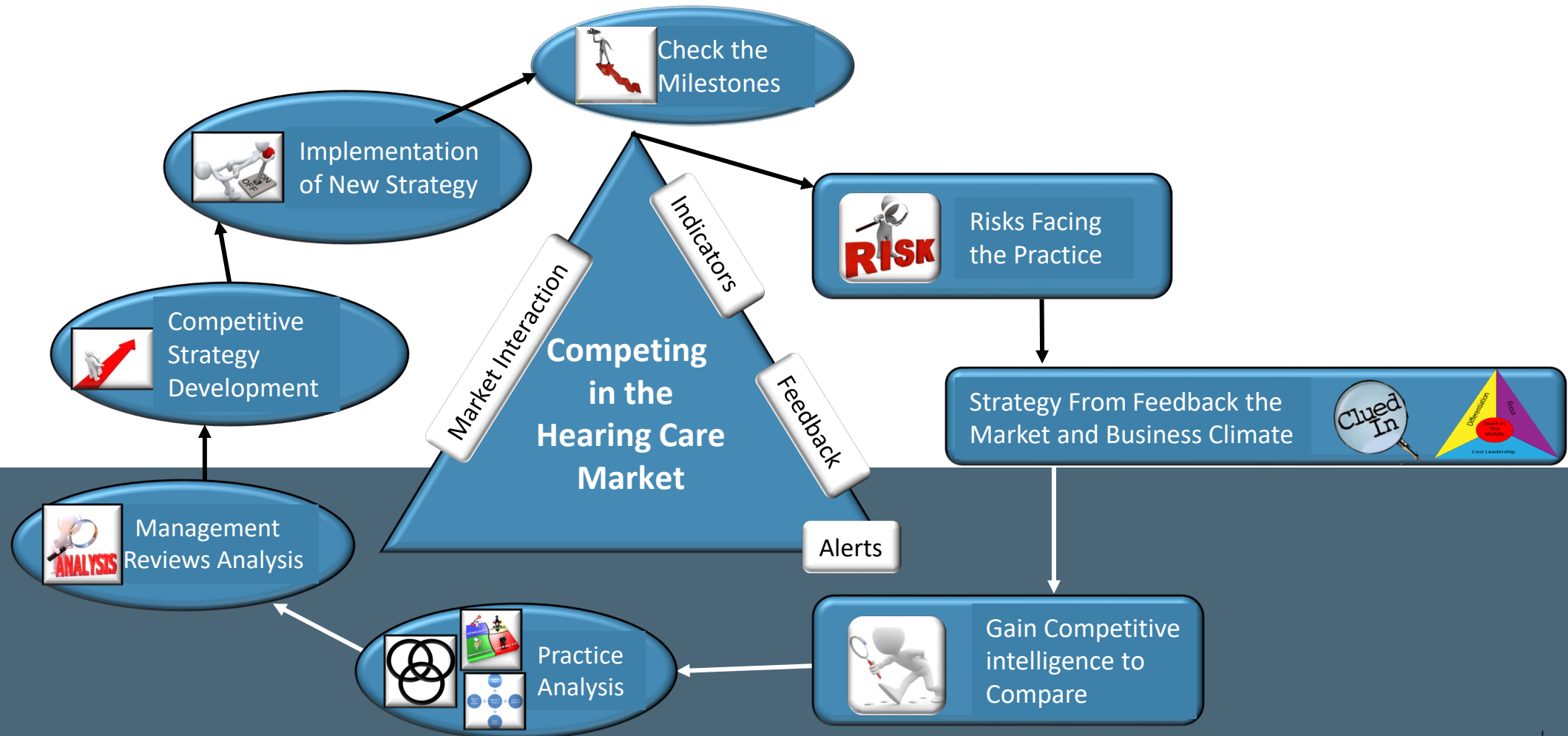
New Competition in Town

AUDIOLOGY ASSOCIATES

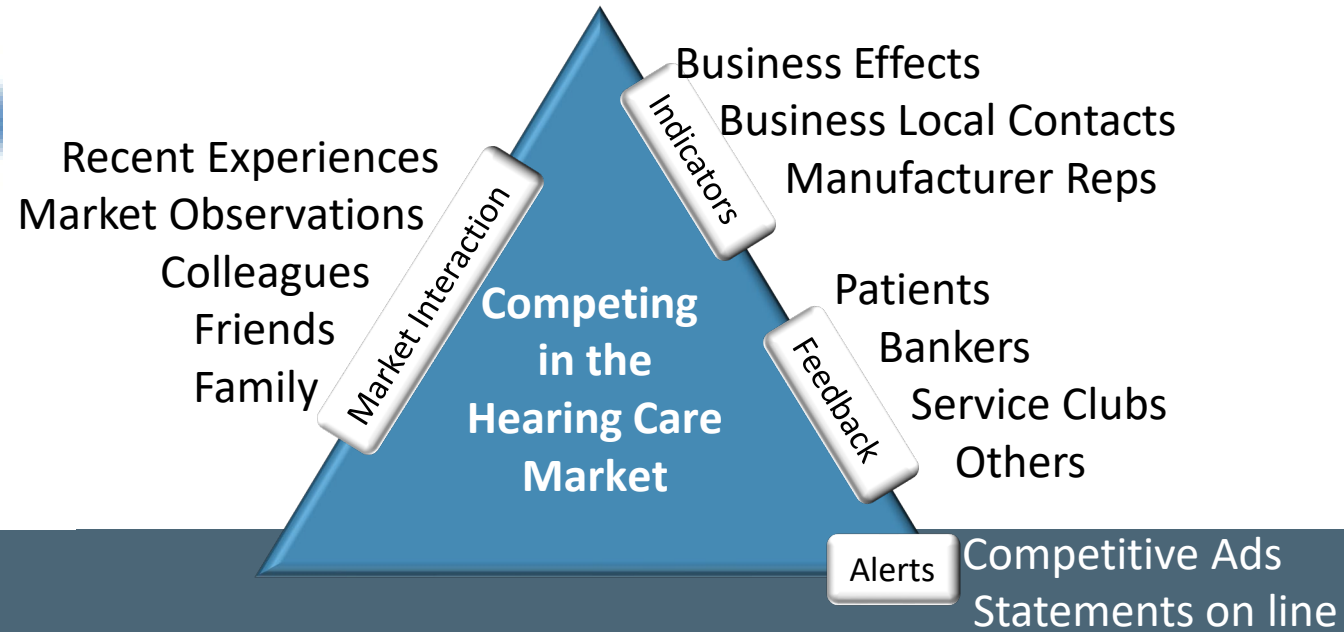
How do You Compete in This Type of Market?

Take a *Long & Hard Look* at your Practice!

Steps to Competing in Today's Hearing Care Market



Steps to Competing in Today's Hearing Care Market



Steps to Competing in Today's Hearing Care Market

