Key Findings: 2015 ATRS Global Airport Performance Benchmarking

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Key Findings

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Outline

Objective of the ATRS Benchmarking Study

Airports Included and ATRS Database

Characteristics of Sample Airports

Methodology

Key Results on Efficiency and Cost Competitiveness

Cost Efficiency from Airline Perspective
Objective of the Benchmarking Study

- To provide a comprehensive, unbiased comparison of airport performance focusing on
  - Productivity and Operating/Mgt Efficiency
  - Unit Cost Competitiveness
  - Comparison of Airport Charge Levels

- Limitation: Service Quality is not considered
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Airports Included</th>
<th>Airport Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada-US</td>
<td>88 airports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>70 airports</td>
<td>16 airport groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia Pacific</td>
<td>9 airport groups</td>
<td>38 Asian airports, 15 Oceania airports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>211 airports</strong></td>
<td><strong>25 airport groups</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ATRS Database

- The ATRS Database contains historic information (FY 2002-2013) including financial data, traffic and capacity data of the major airports and airport authorities (groups) in the following geographic regions:
  - Asia Pacific
  - Europe
  - North America

- The data in each regions is segregated into:
  - Airport Information (capacity, type of ownership etc)
  - Traffic
  - Aeronautical Revenue
  - Non-Aeronautical Revenue
  - Operating Expense
  - Balance Sheet

Airport Characteristics

- Number of passengers ranges from 860,438 at Dunedin (New Zealand) to 94.4 million at Atlanta (United States) in 2013
- 40 airports with only 1 runway, and 7 runways at DFW and 8 at ORD
- Number of Employees ranges from 20 (Queenstown) to 19,009 (Frankfurt)
- 13 airports serve only international passengers, and international passengers account for less than 10% of total traffic at 62 airports
Passengers per Aircraft Movement, 2013

Highest Five and Lowest Five

Asia Pacific

Europe

North America
Variable Factor Productivity (VFP) Index

– Total Factor Productivity (TFP) - Impossible because of capital input cost accounting problem

VFP is essentially the ratio of total (aggregate) output index divided by total (aggregate) variable input index, namely labor and soft cost input (total non-labor variable inputs).

VFP is computed using the multilateral index procedure proposed by Caves, Christensen and Diewert (1982).
This multilateral output (input) index procedure uses the revenue (cost) shares to aggregate output (inputs)

\[
\ln \frac{Y_i}{Y_j} = \sum \frac{R_{ki} + \bar{R}_k}{2} \ln \frac{Y_{ki}}{\bar{Y}_k} - \sum \frac{R_{kj} + \bar{R}_k}{2} \ln \frac{Y_{kj}}{\bar{Y}_k}
\]

\[
\ln \frac{X_i}{X_j} = \sum \frac{W_{ki} + \bar{W}_k}{2} \ln \frac{X_{ki}}{\bar{X}_k} - \sum \frac{W_{kj} + \bar{W}_k}{2} \ln \frac{X_{kj}}{\bar{X}_k}
\]
Methodology

Inputs

• Labour
• Other non-capital (soft-cost) input

Outputs

• Aircraft movement
• Passenger
• Non-aeronautical revenue
• (Cargo)

Gross Variable Factor Productivity
Factors Beyond Managerial Control:

- Airport size (Scale of aggregate output)
- Average aircraft size
- Share of international traffic
- Share of air cargo traffic
- Extent of capacity shortage - congestion delay
- etc

Residual (Net) variable factor productivity (RVFP) is computed after removing effects of these Factors
Cost Competitiveness

• An airport enjoys lower unit costs than other airports when that airport is more efficient, or pays less for its inputs, or both

• A cost competitiveness indicator is constructed by summing the effects of variable input price and the effects of efficiency in using these variable inputs.
Key Results

• Residual VFP (Efficiency)
Key Results

Figure 4.5.2a1 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2013), Asia, HKG=1.0

Jeju (S. Korea), Busan, Hong Kong
Key Results

Figure 4.5.2a2 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2013), Oceania, SYD = 1.0

Sydney, Dunedin (NZ)

Airports

Airport Groups

Residual VFP
Mean

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Figure 4.5.2b1 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2013), Europe Large Airports, CPH=1.0

Copenhagen, Zurich, Amsterdam
Key Results

Figure 4.5.2b2 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2013), Europe
Small and Medium Airports, CPH=1.0

Athens, Geneva
Key Results

Figure 4.5.2c1 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2013), North America Large Airports, YVR=1.0

Atlanta, Charlotte, Minneapolis/St. Paul
Key Results

Figure 4.5.2c2 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2013), North America Small and Medium Airports, YVR=1.0

Oklahoma, Raleigh-Durham, Calgary
Top Efficiency Performers (2015)

Asia Pacific:
- **Asian Airports:**
  - Jeju, Busan, Hong Kong
- **Oceania Airports:**
  - Sydney, Dunedin

Europe:
- **Large Airports (> 15 million pax):**
  - Copenhagen, Zurich, Amsterdam
- **Small/Medium Airports (< 15 millions Pax):**
  - Athens, Geneva

North America (Canada/US):
- **Large Airports (> 15 million pax):**
  - Atlanta, Charlotte, Minneapolis/St Paul
- **Small/Medium Airports (< 15 millions Pax):**
  - Oklahoma, Raleigh-Durham, Calgary
Key Results

• Cost Competitiveness
Key Results

Figure 5.4a1 Cost Competitiveness 2013- Asia
HKG=0.0

Haikou (China), Busan, Jeju (S. Korea)
Key Results

Figure 5.4a2 Cost Competitiveness 2013 - Oceania
SYD=0.0

Dunedin (NZ), Sydney
Key Results

Istanbul, Copenhagen, Palma de Mallorca (Spain)
Key Results

Figure 5.4b2 Cost Competitiveness 2013 - Europe
Small and Medium Airports, CPH = 0.0

Athens, Tallinn (Estonia), Malta
Key Results

Figure 5.4c1 Cost Competitiveness 2013- North America
Large Airports, YVR=0.0

Atlanta, Charlotte, Tampa
**Key Results**

**Figure 5.4c2 Cost Competitiveness 2013 - North America**
Small and Medium Airports, YVR=0.0

Oklahoma, Raleigh-Durham
Top Cost Competitiveness Performers

**Asia-Pacific:**
- **Oceania:**
  - Dunedin, Sydney
- **Asia:**
  - Haikou, Busan

**Europe:**
- **Large Airports (> 15 million Pax):**
  - Istanbul Ataturk, Copenhagen
- **Small/Med Airports (< 15 million Pax):**
  - Athens, Tallinn

**N. America:**
- **Large Airports (> 15 million Pax):**
  - Atlanta, Charlotte
- **Small/Med Airports (< 15 million Pax):**
  - Oklahoma, Raleigh-Durham
Cost Efficiency from Airline Perspective

• *Airports invest in infrastructure, facilities and management skills to provide the services at the least overall costs to airlines*

• **Cost per Enplanement (CPE) in the United States**
  – All fees and Charges airlines pay to airports per enplaned passenger
  – Commonly accepted measure for comparing airline costs amongst airports

• **Average Aeronautical Revenue per Passenger**
Aeronautical Revenue per Passenger

Asia

Jeju (S.Korea), Haikou (China)
Aeronautical Revenue per Passenger

Dunedin (NZ), Christchurch (NZ)
Aeronautical Revenue per Passenger

EuroAirport Basel, Turin
Costs per Enplanement (CPE)

Burbank (CA), Charlotte, Atlanta
Top Performers in Cost Efficiency to Airlines

**Asia-Pacific:**
- **Oceania:**
  - Dunedin, Christchurch
- **Asia:**
  - Jeju, Haikou

**Europe:**
- EuroAirport Basel, Turin

**N. America:**
- Burbank, Charlotte
The ATRS Global Airport Performance Benchmarking Report: 3 volumes, over 600 pages of valuable data and analysis.

ATRS Airport Database (2002-2013)

Details at www.atrsworld.org

Report and Database sale finances benchmarking research project
Thank You!
谢谢!
Thank You

See you at the 2016 ATRS Conference in Rhodes Island, Greece