

# 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

# 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 Charges**
  
- ❑ Limitation: Service Quality is not considered

# Airports included in the 2016 Report



Canada-US	82 airports
Europe	70 airports 15 airport groups
Asia Pacific	9 airport groups 38 Asian airports 15 Oceania airports
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<b>Total</b>	<b>205 airports</b> <b>24 airport groups</b>

# The ATRS Database



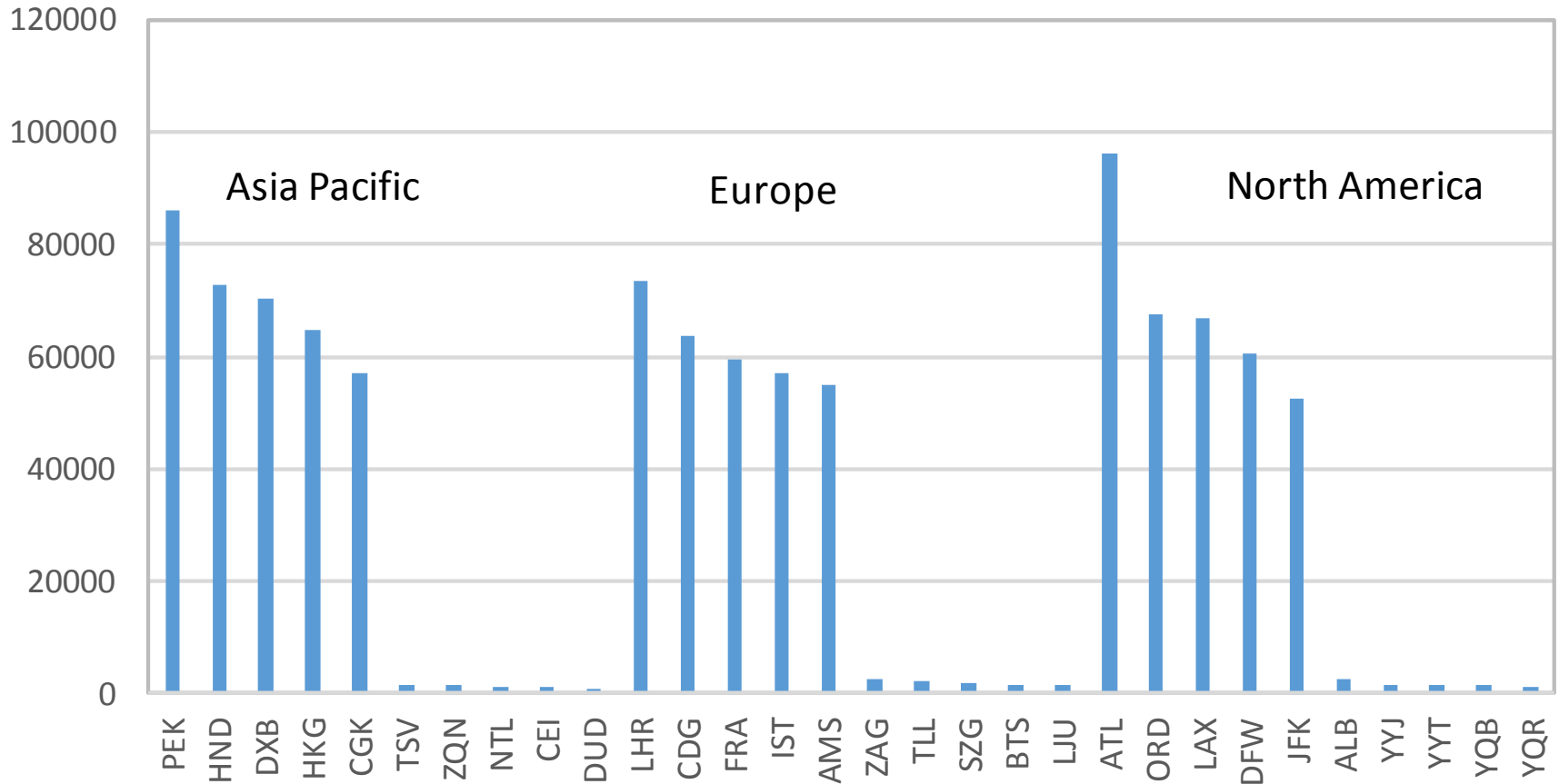
- ❑ The ATRS Database contains historic information (FY 2002-2014) including financial data, traffic and capacity data of the major airports and airport authorities (groups) in the following geographic regions:
  - **Asia Pacific**
  - **Europe**
  - **North America**
- ❑ The data in each regions is segregated into:
  - **Airport Information** ( capacity, type of ownership etc)
  - **Traffic**
  - **Aeronautical Revenue**
  - **Non-Aeronautical Revenue**
  - **Operating Expense**
  - **Balance Sheet**
- ❑ Visit <http://www.atrsworld.org/publications.html> for more details.

# Airport Characteristics

- ❑ Number of passengers ranges from 853,097 at Dunedin (New Zealand) to 96.2 million at Atlanta (United States) in 2014
- ❑ 40 airports with only 1 runway, and 7 runways at DFW and 8 at ORD
- ❑ Number of Employees ranges from 19 (Queenstown) to 19,919 (Frankfurt)
- ❑ 12 airports serve only international passengers, and international passengers account for less than 10 % of total traffic at 60 airports

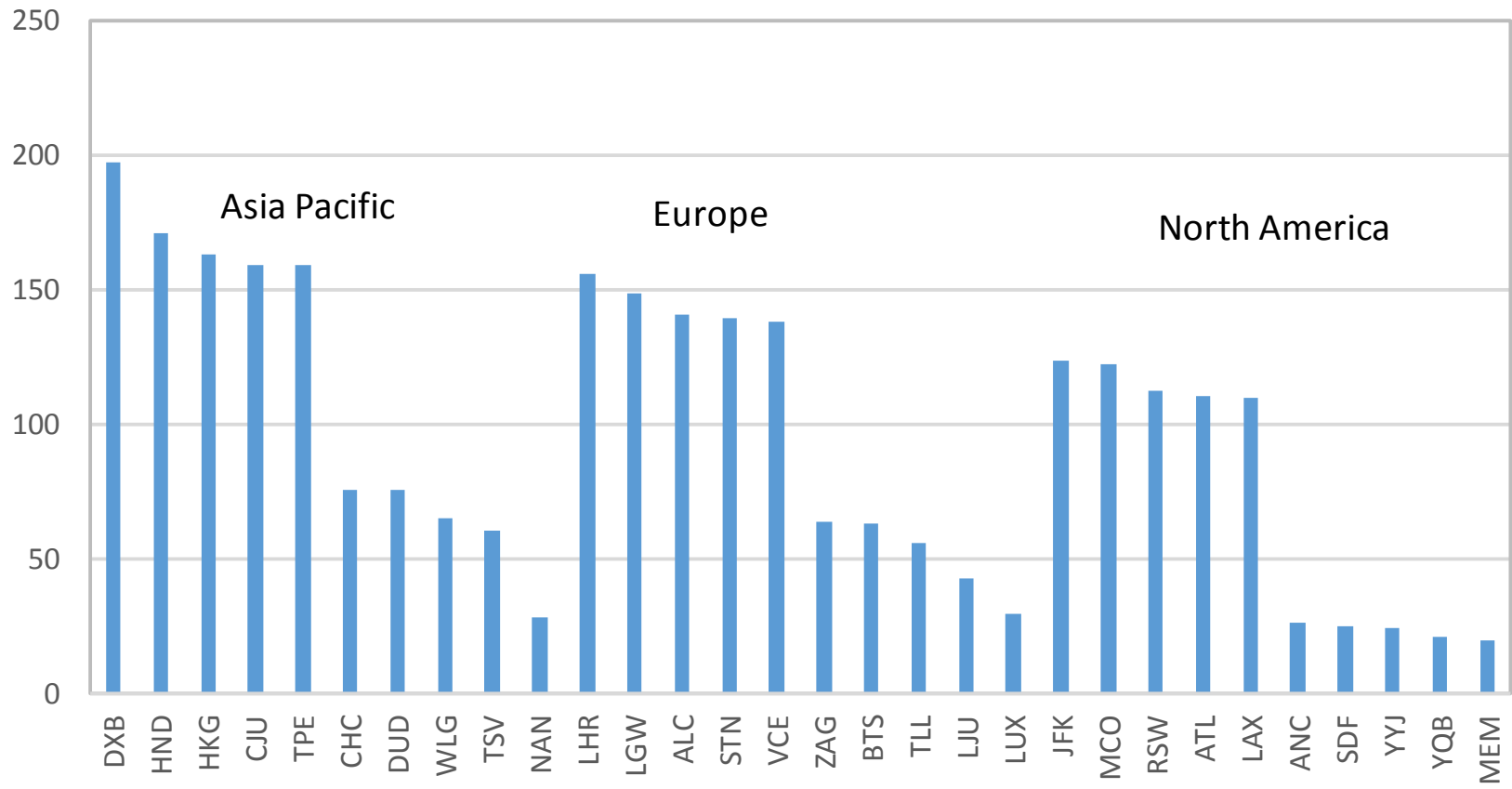
# Passenger Traffic, 2014

## Largest Five and Smallest Five ('000)



# Passengers per Aircraft Movement, 2014

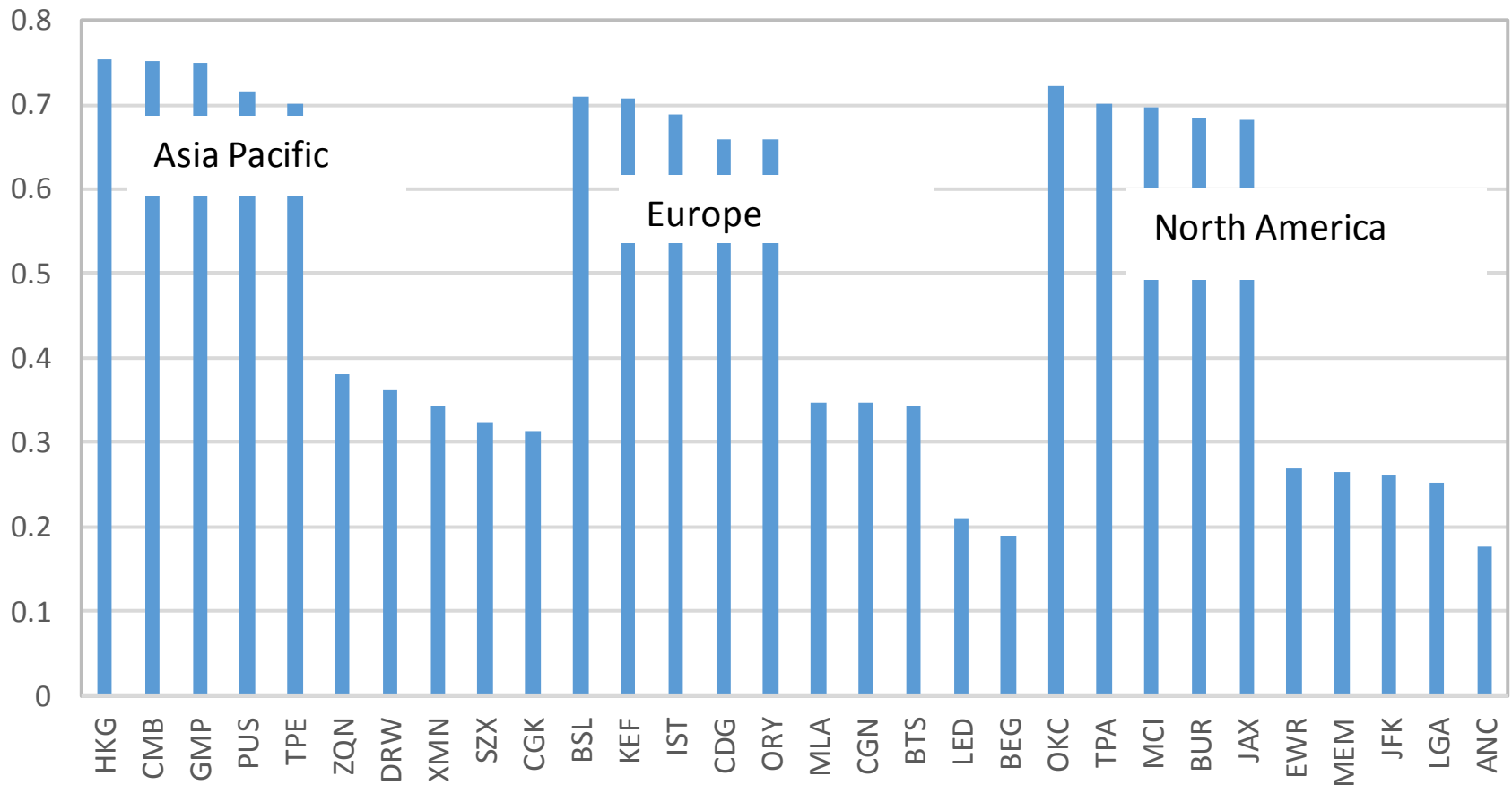
## Highest Five and Lowest Five





# % OF Non-Aeronautical Revenue, 2014

## Highest Five and Lowest Five



- **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).

## Multilateral Index Procedure

- This multilateral **output (input)** index procedure uses the **revenue (cost)** shares to aggregate **output (inputs)**

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

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

## 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.

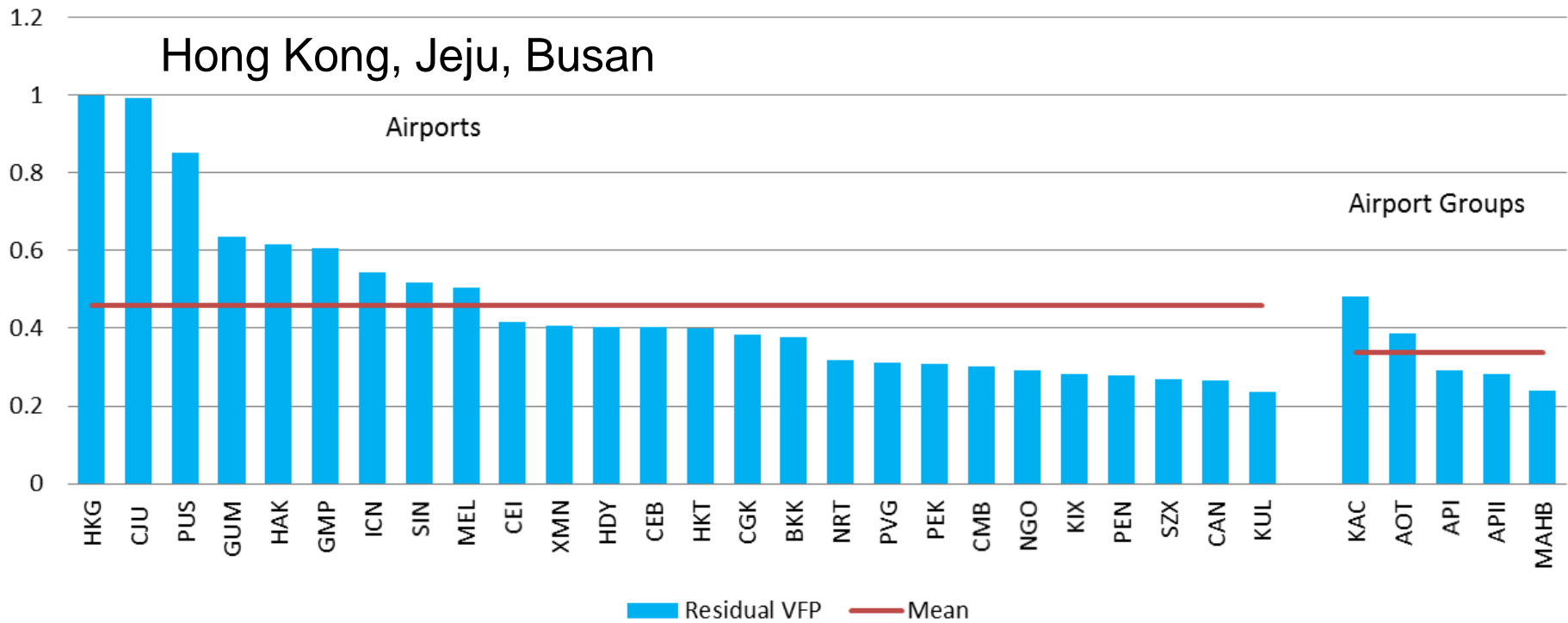
# Key Results

**Figure 4.5.2a1 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2014), Asia, HKG=1.0**

Hong Kong, Jeju, Busan

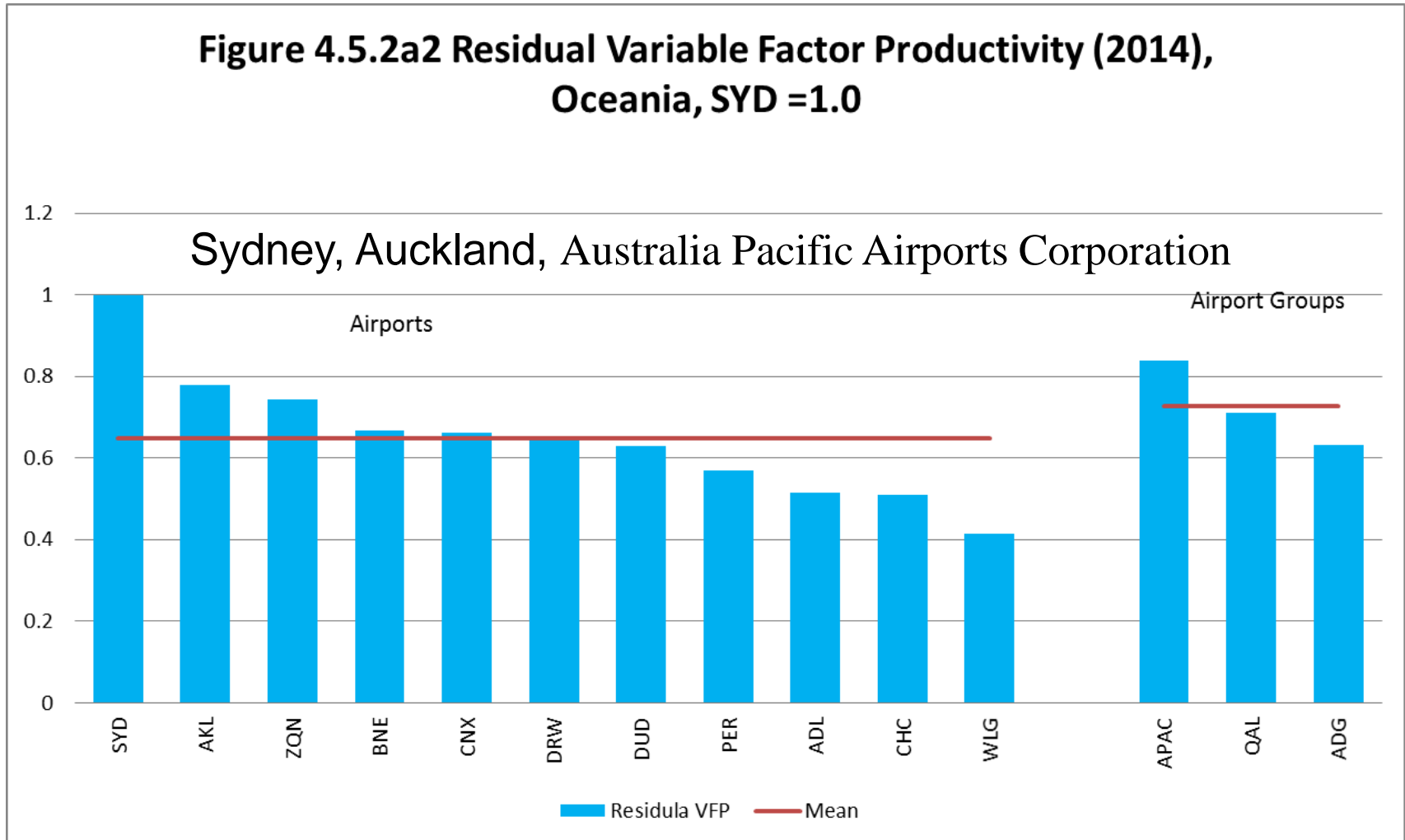
Airports

Airport Groups



# Key Results

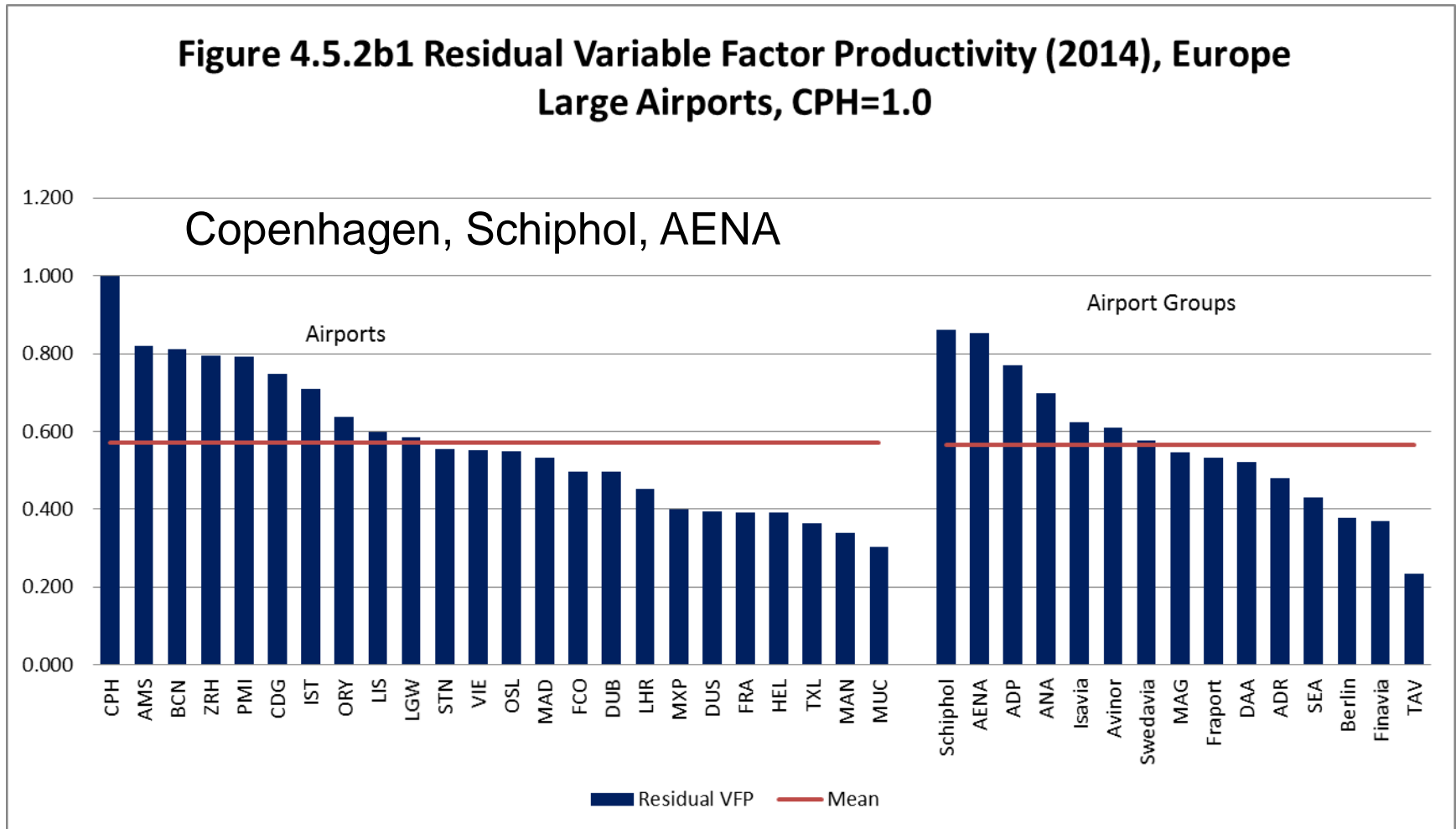
**Figure 4.5.2a2 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2014),  
Oceania, SYD =1.0**





# Key Results

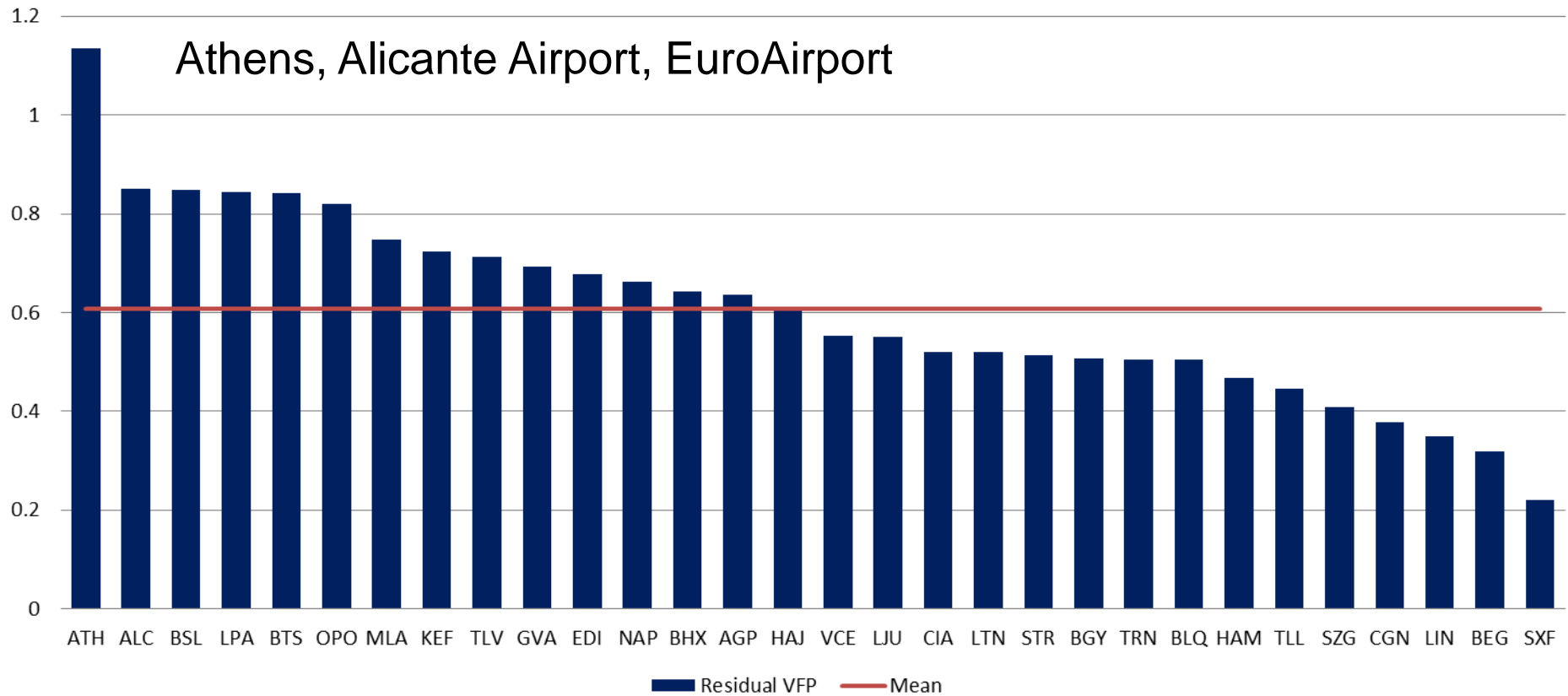
**Figure 4.5.2b1 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2014), Europe  
Large Airports, CPH=1.0**



# Key Results

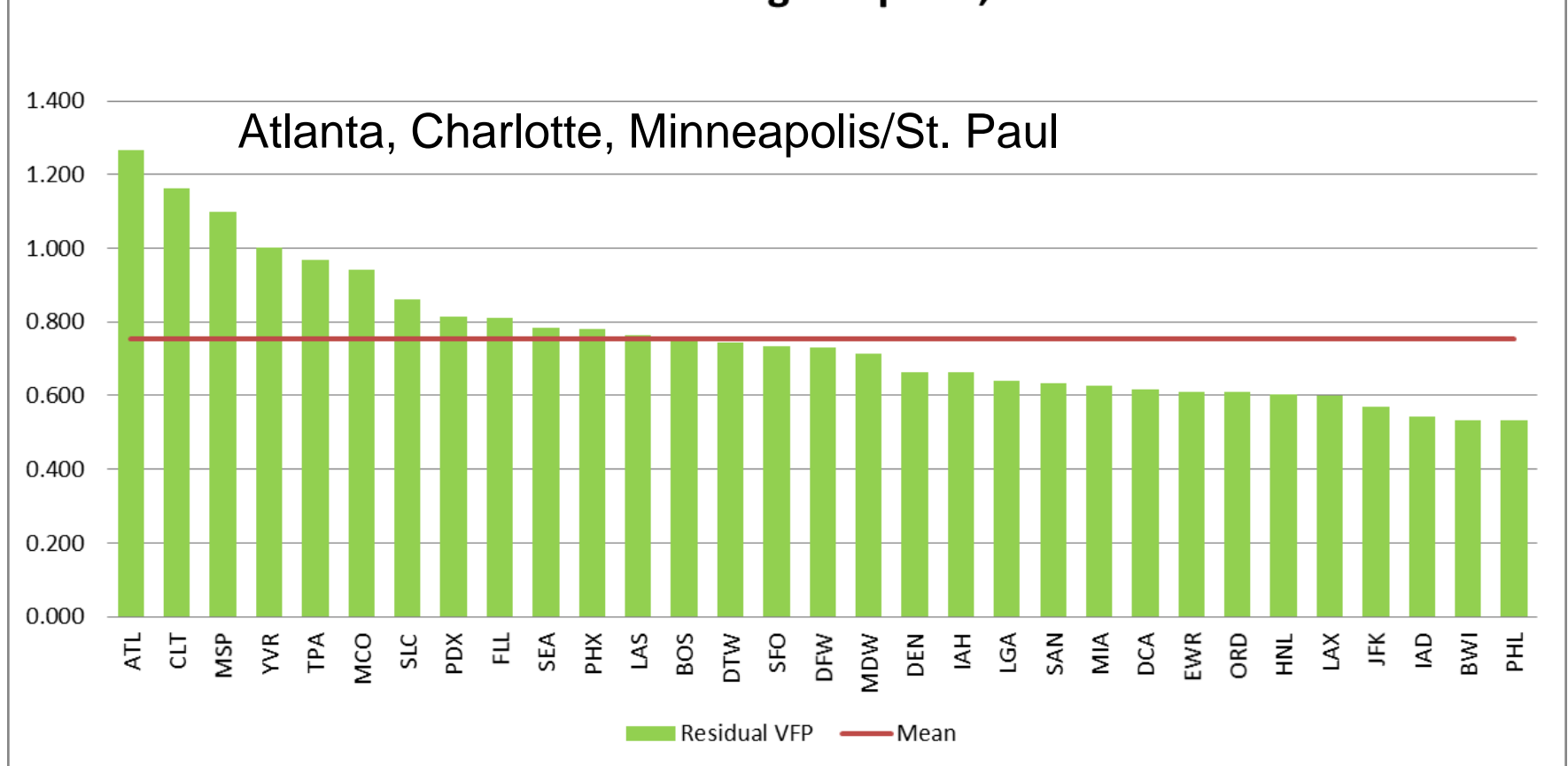
Figure 4.5.2b2 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2014), Europe  
Small and Medium Airports, CPH=1.0

Athens, Alicante Airport, EuroAirport



# Key Results

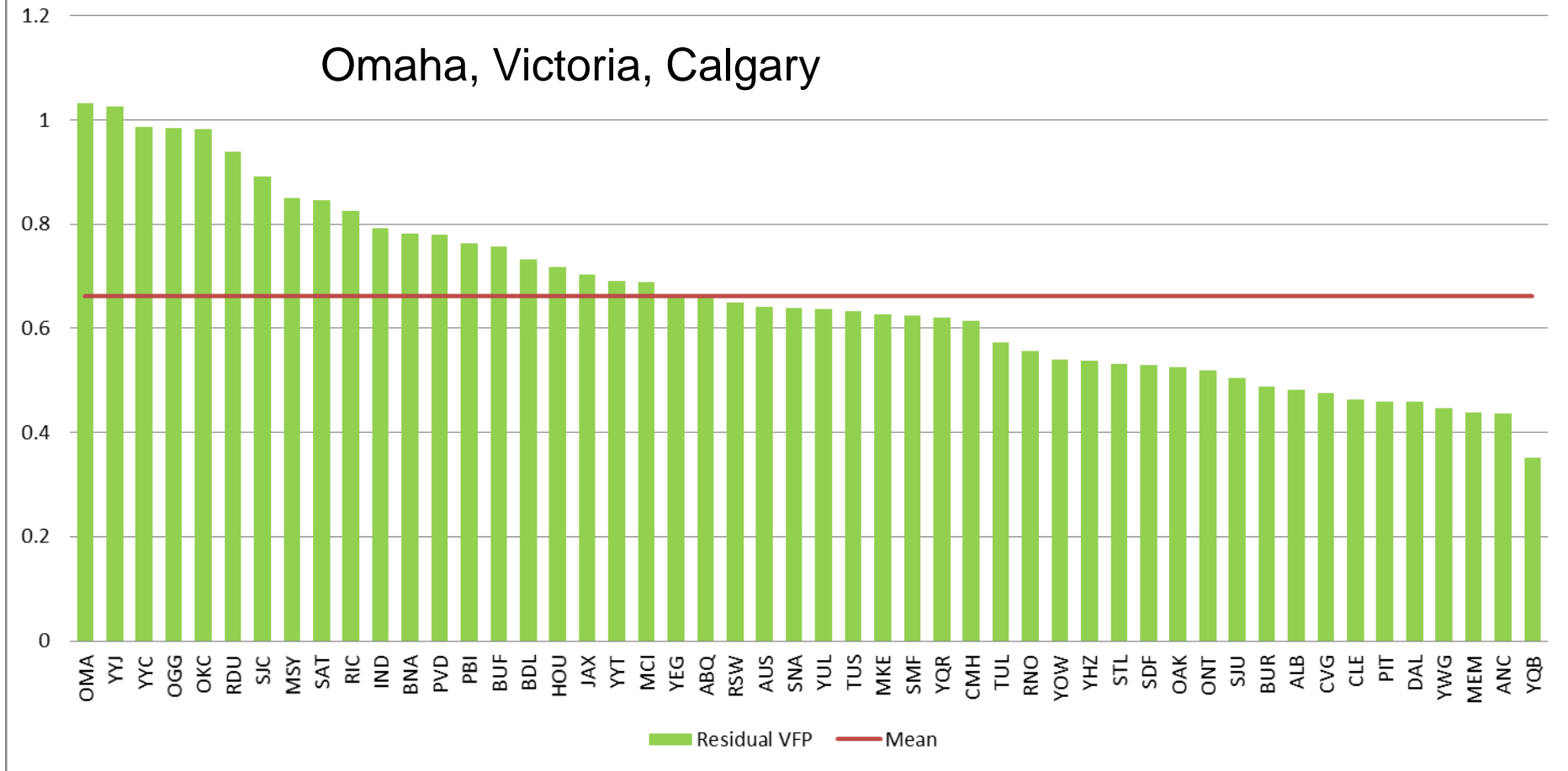
**Figure 4.5.2c1 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2014),  
North America Large Airports, YVR=1.0**



# Key Results

**Figure 4.5.2c2 Residual Variable Factor Productivity (2014),  
North America Small and Medium Airports, YVR=1.0**

Omaha, Victoria, Calgary



# Top Efficiency Performers (2016)

## Asia Pacific:

- Asian Airports:
  - **Hong Kong**, Jeju, Busan
- Oceania Airports:
  - **Sydney**, Auckland

## Europe:

- Large Airports (> 15 million pax):
  - **Copenhagen**, Amsterdam, AENA
- Small/Medium Airports (< 15 millions Pax):
  - **Athens**, Alicante Airport, EuroAirport

## North America (Canada/US):

- Large Airports (> 15 million pax):
  - **Atlanta**, Charlotte, Minneapolis/St Paul
- Small/Medium Airports (< 15 millions Pax):
  - **Omaha**, Victoria, Calgary

# Key Results

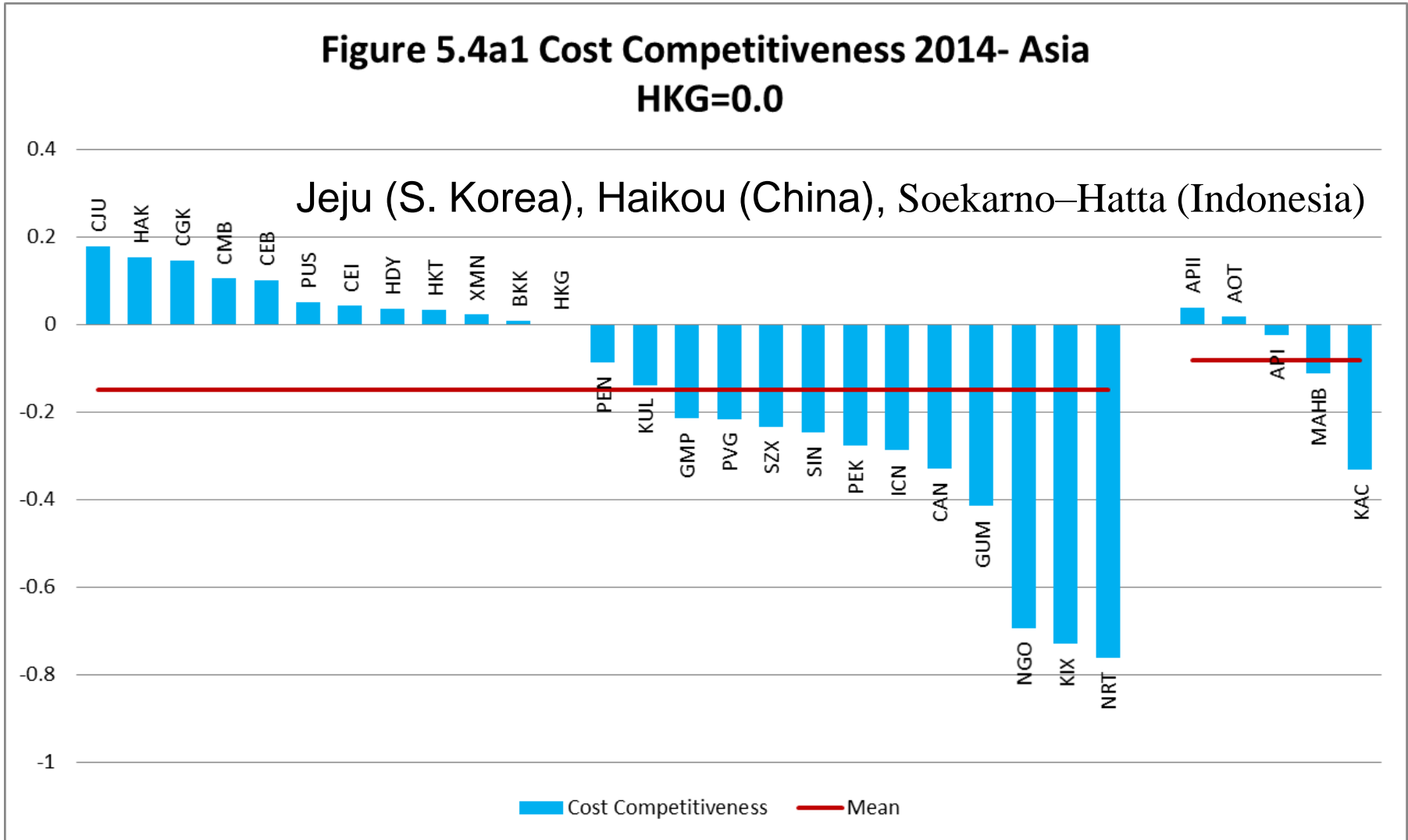


- **Cost Competitiveness**

# Key Results

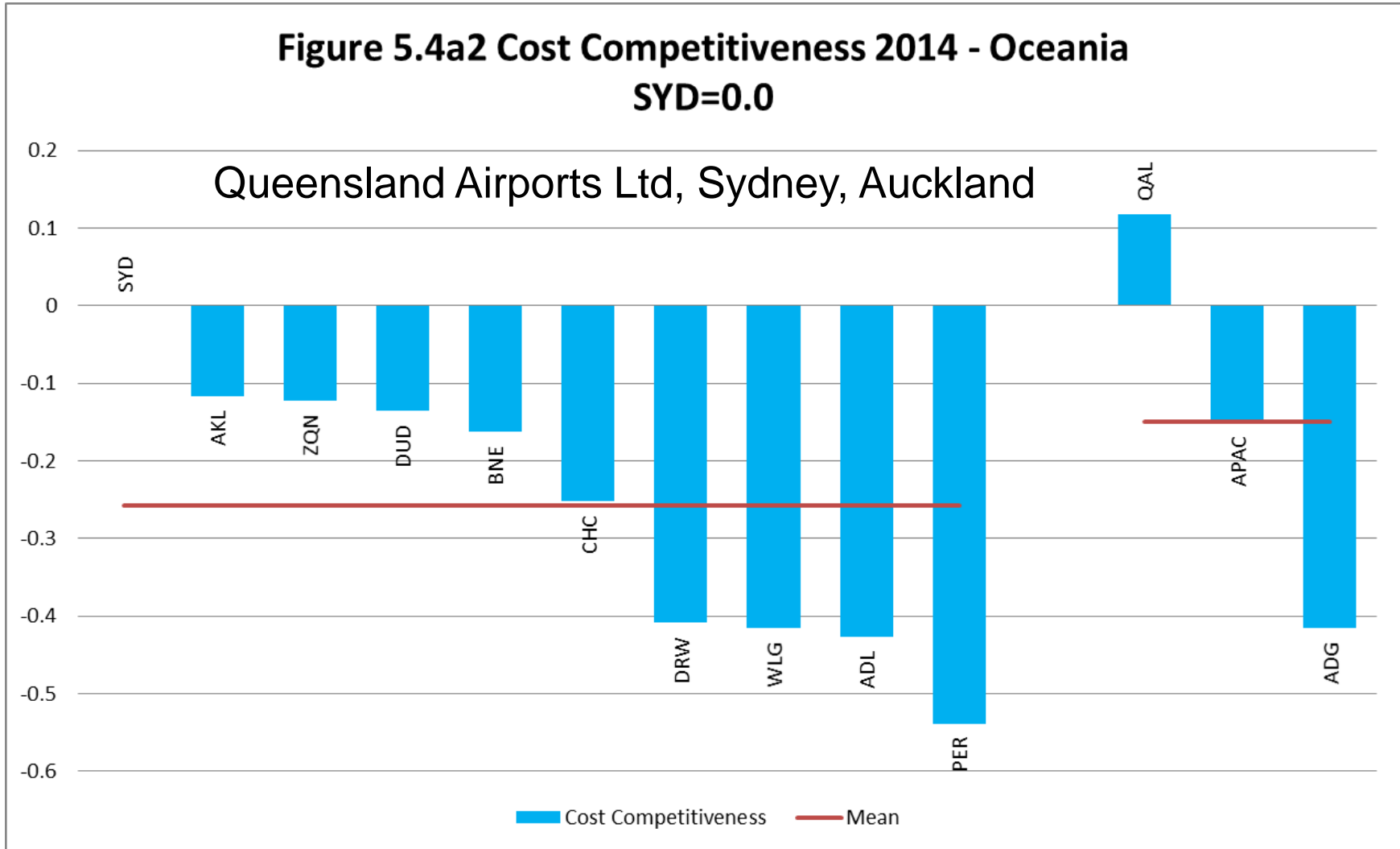
**Figure 5.4a1 Cost Competitiveness 2014- Asia  
HKG=0.0**

Jeju (S. Korea), Haikou (China), Soekarno–Hatta (Indonesia)



# Key Results

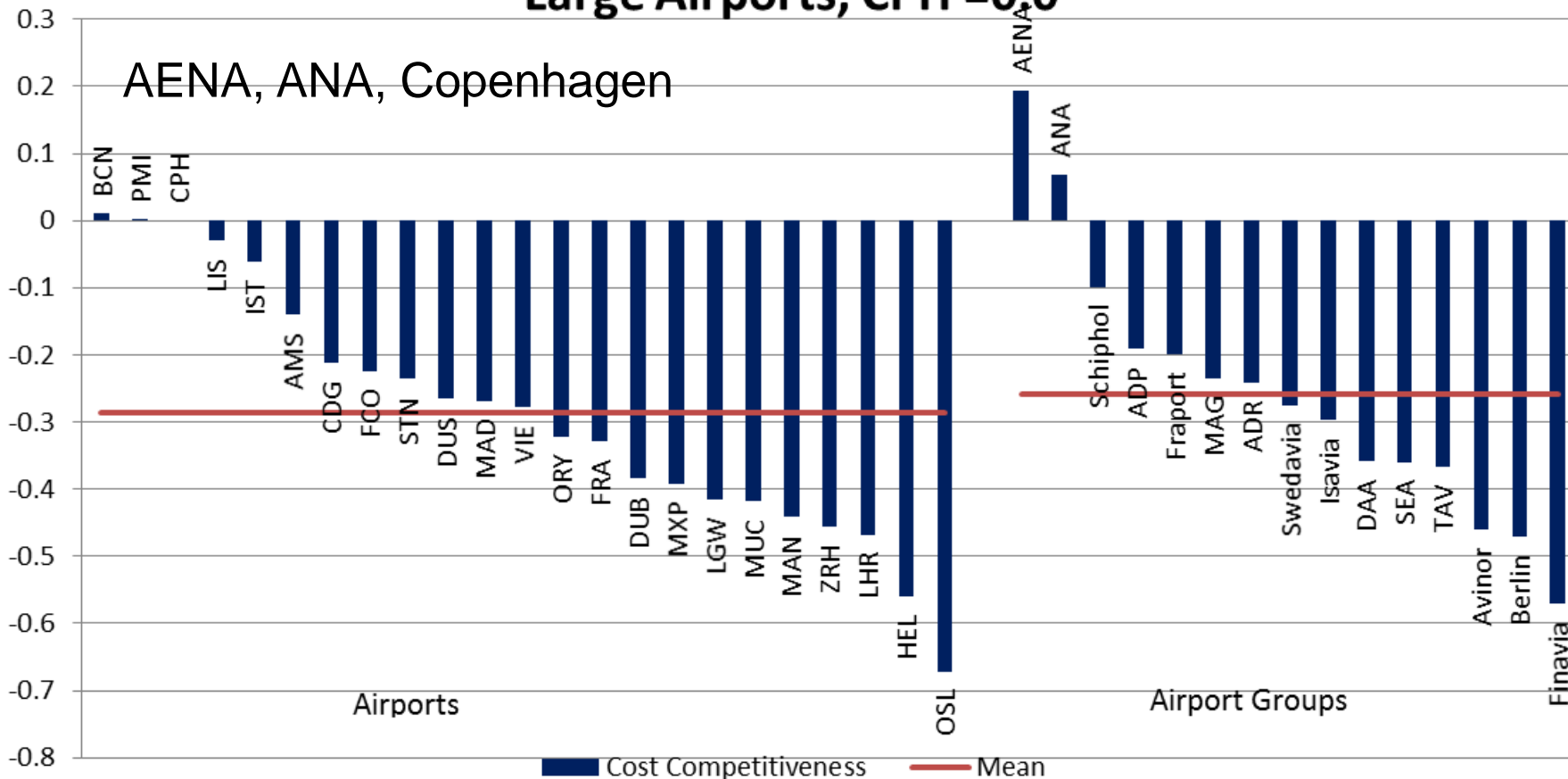
Figure 5.4a2 Cost Competitiveness 2014 - Oceania  
SYD=0.0





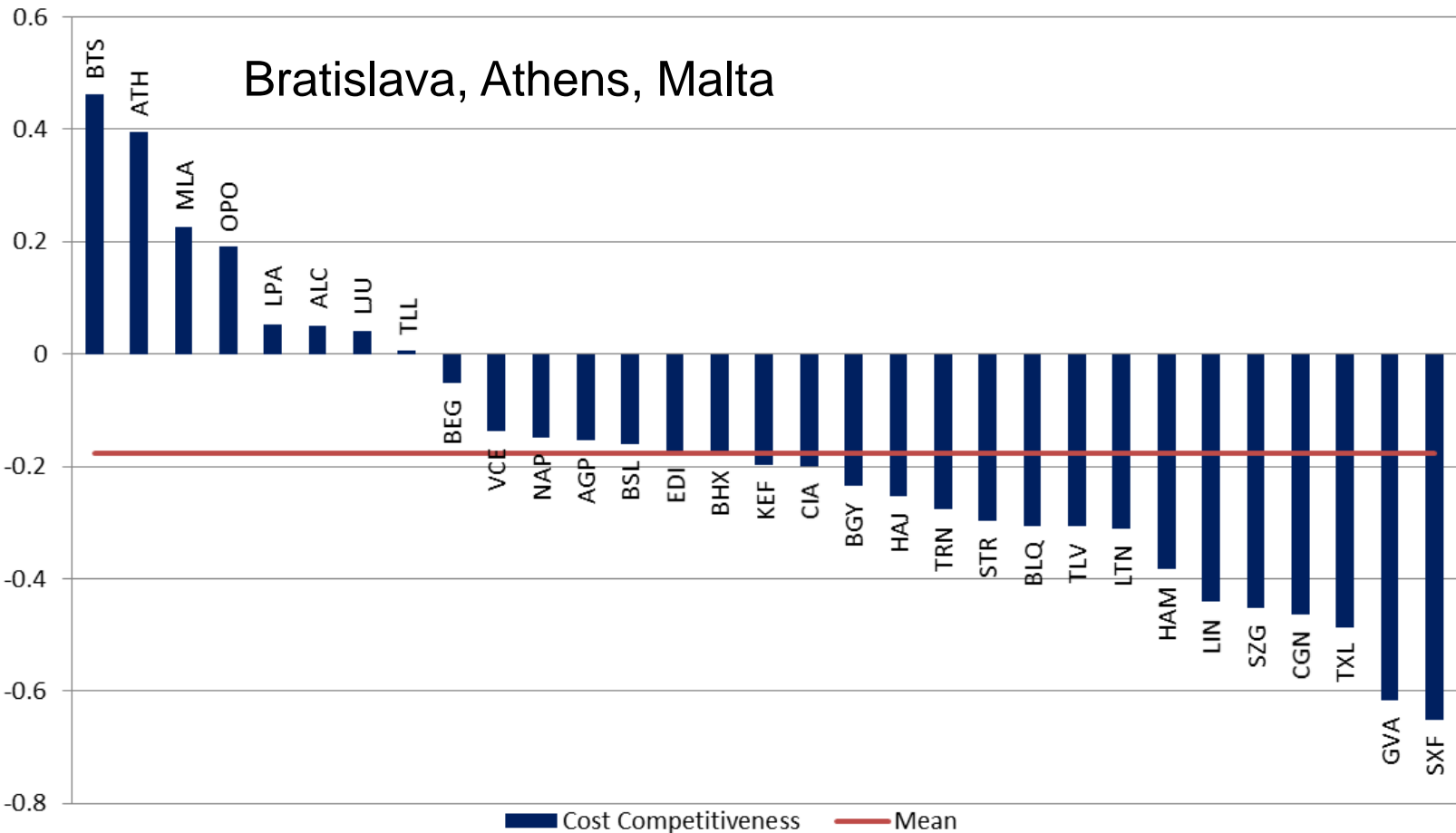
# Key Results

**Figure 5.4b1 Cost Competitiveness 2014 - Europe**  
**Large Airports, CPH = 0.0**



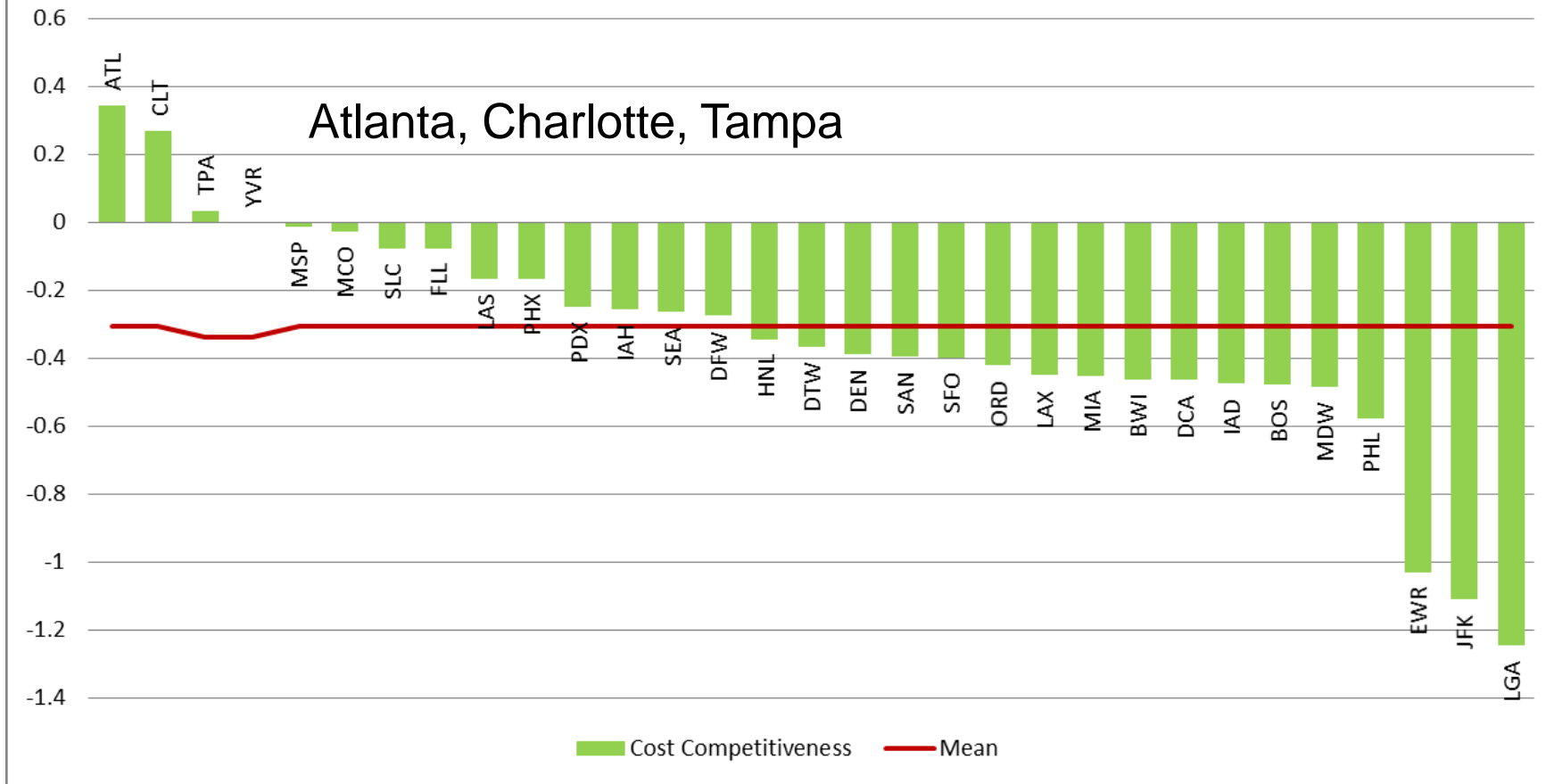
# Key Results

**Figure 5.4b2 Cost Competitiveness 2014 - Europe  
Small and Medium Airports, CPH =0.0**



# Key Results

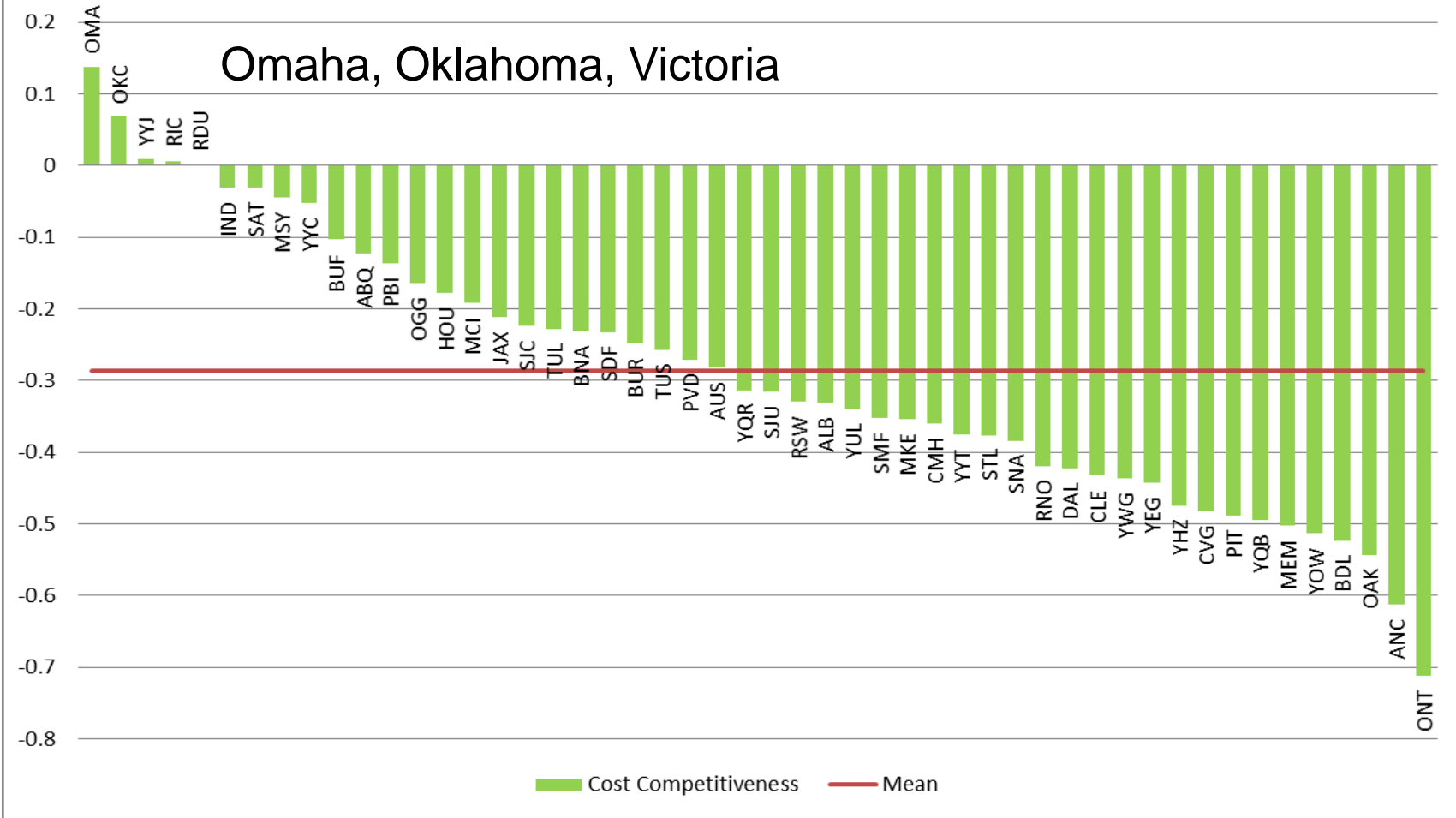
**Figure 5.4c1 Cost Competitiveness 2014- North America  
Large Airports, YVR=0.0**



# Key Results

**Figure 5.4c2 Cost Competitiveness 2014 - North America  
Small and Medium Airports, YVR=0.0**

Omaha, Oklahoma, Victoria



# Top Cost Competitiveness Performers

## Asia-Pacific:

- Oceania:
  - **Queensland Airports, Sydney**
- Asia:
  - **Jeju, Haikou**

## Europe:

- Large Airports (> 15 million Pax):
  - **AENA, ANA, Copenhagen**
- Small/Med Airports (< 15 million Pax):
  - **Bratislava, Athens**

## N. America:

- Large Airports (> 15 million Pax):
  - **Atlanta, Charlotte**
- Small/Med Airports (< 15 million Pax):
  - **Omaha, Oklahoma**



- ❑ The ATRS Global Airport Performance Benchmarking Report : 3 volumes, over 600 pages of valuable data and analysis.
- ❑ ATRS Airport Database (2002-2014)
- ❑ Details at [www.atrsworld.org](http://www.atrsworld.org)
  
- ❑ Report and Database sale finances benchmarking research project

***Thank You!***  
***Ευχαριστώ!***