















MAXIMIZING CREW PRODUCTIVITY

Combining analytical models with the reality of under-the-hood airline business practices

Presented by:

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Who Am I?



Martin Harrison, Principal at ICF

- Former COO Ground, Tech & Flight Ops (including ex Head of Crew Planning)
- Served in network, LCC, and regional business models
- JAA Form 4 Approved Post Holder











Who is ICF?

- One of the world's largest, most experienced aviation consultancies
 - 52 years in the air transportation industry
 - 85 aviation staff located in 7 offices worldwide, including Hong Kong



















AGENDA

- The Challenge
- The Theory
- The Practice

The Crew Planning Manager is constantly walking the tightrope of too many crews or not enough crews

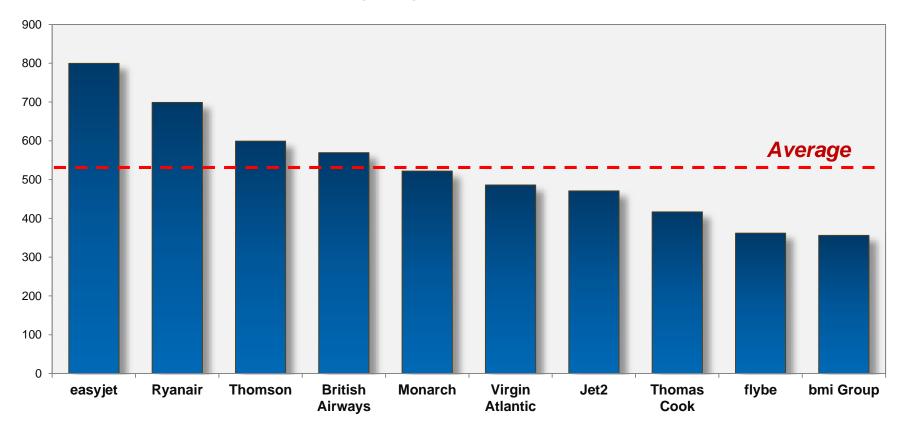


Too many crews means you are costing too much...



LCCs seem to be more adept at the balancing act

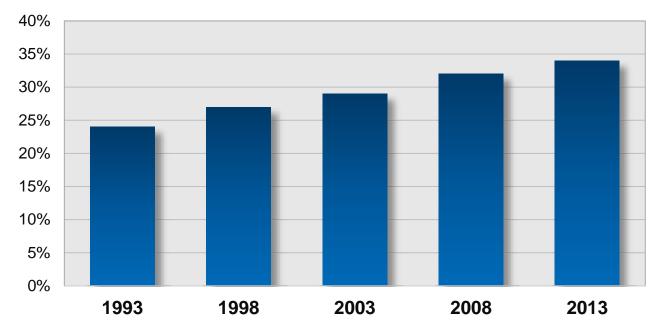
Average flight hours per pilot



Sources: 2012 UK CAA, Ryanair 20-F

Note the industry is seeing an increasing share of airline employees being pilots and cabin crew

Share of pilots and cabin crew out of total employees



 Being proficient at managing your crew resource cost is growing ever more important

Source: IATA WATS

















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First of all, you have to think about crew related expenses and their different natures

Crew benefits

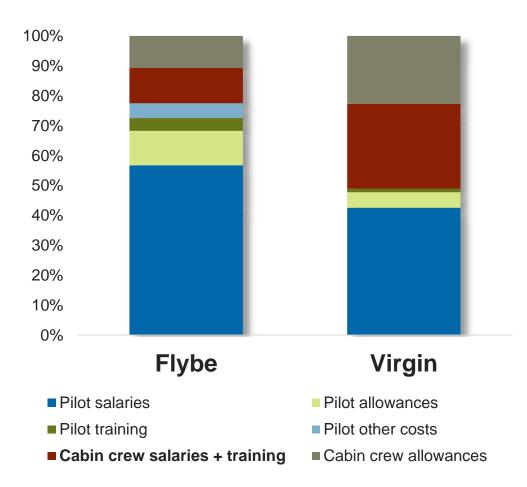
- Fixed salary
- Variable salary
- Pension
- Insurances (loss of licence, health)
- Flight & duty base allowances
- Temporary allowances

Crew indirect costs

- Hotel
- Ground transport
- Flight positioning
- Training

Cost structure depends on the nature of operations

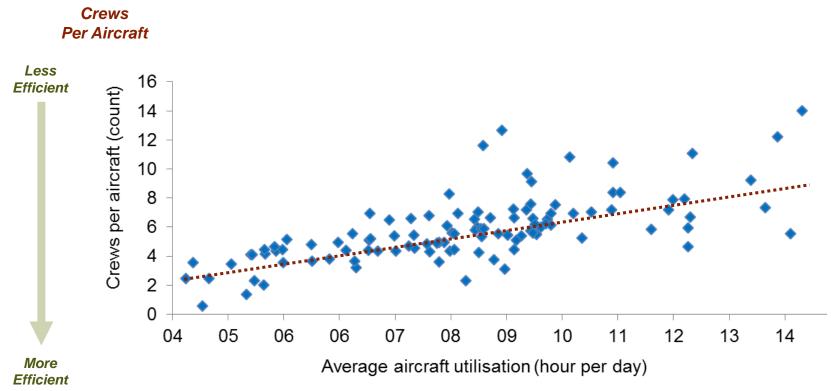




Source> UK CAA, ICF analysis

Crew productivity is driven by many factors, but internal Flight Operation's processes have an important impact

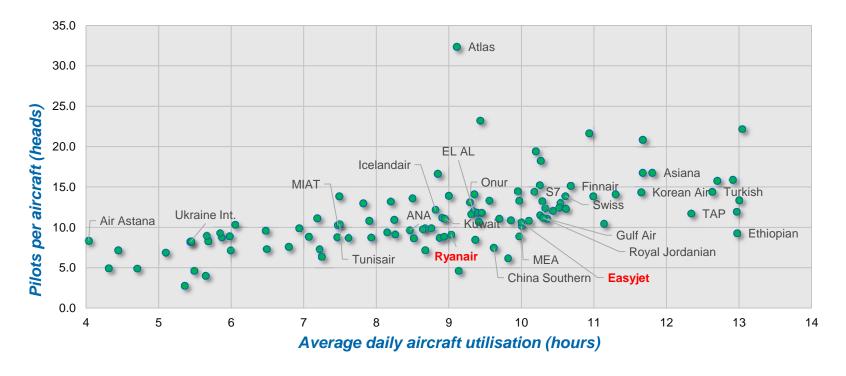
Flight Crews per Aircraft vs. Average Daily Utilization



Sources:

IATA World Air Transport Statistics (WATS); ACAS; Annual reports

Simpler work rules and leaner operations put the LCCs on the lower end of the spectrum in terms of how many crews they need



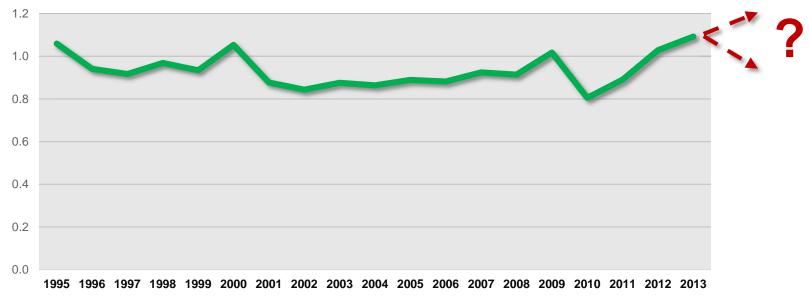


- Their advantage is substantial compared to some legacies
- Even though LCCs tend to operate out of multiple bases

Source: IATA WATS, Easyjet, Ryanair annual reports.

Rule of thumb: more aircraft hours means more crews, but how many more?





- In the industry downturns, airlines tend to be able fly more aircraft hours with less pilots
- As the good times are returning, are we losing that focus?

Source: IATA WATS

FOCUS

RESULT

Best Practice Operations Planning developed analytical systems and processes to optimize for efficiency and financial impact...

1970s - 80s

1990s - 00s

2000s - today

Incident Focus

- Manage incident recovery, fire-fighting
- Zero-sum decision making
- Silo-based decisionmaking
- Blame culture, wasted effort
- Department metrics only – results in mixed performance

System Focus

- Plan for upcoming events
- Balance maintenance and operational needs
 - Coordinated business decisions
- Problem-solving culture
- Joint metrics –
 improves focus on
 system performance

Profit Focus

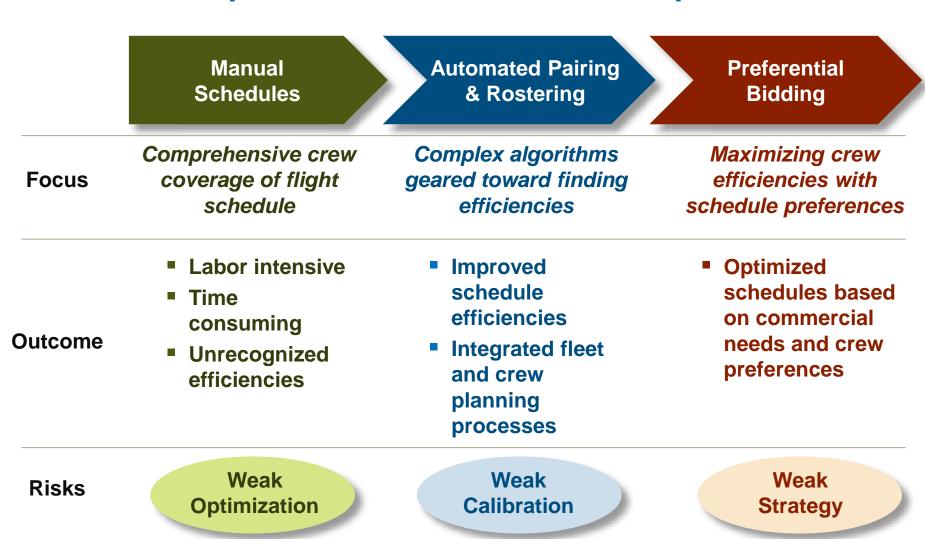
- Integrated planning to optimize resources
- Customer and financial impact at center
 - Integrated planning and execution structure
- Innovative planning and control
- Feedback metrics for continuous improvement

"What happened"



"What will happen"

...whereas in *Crew Planning*, the sophistication of systems has often outpaced the effectiveness of implementation



















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Three Organizational Considerations

Strategies:

- Business model
- Growth
- Commercial flexibility
- HR marketplace

People



Business Processes



Tools

Focus: Organization structure, business policies, responsibilities, incentives

Focus: Procedures, logic, algorithms, data use, communication, decision making, schedule recovery, misconnects, feedback loops

Focus: Automation and optimization capabilities, integration, management information

Crew efficiencies typically slip at four points (in my experience)

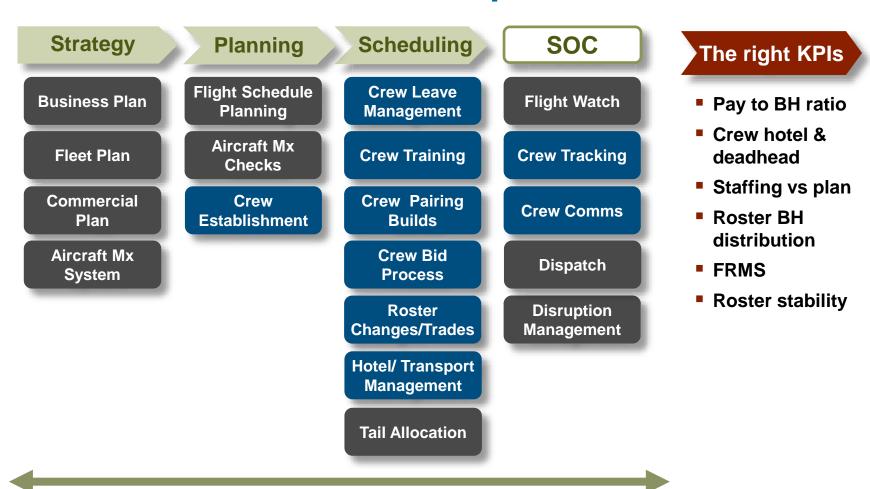
The classic ops vs. commercial tussle

Something optimised vs. something resilient

The tightrope bias as mentioned before

These are real people (yes, they have feelings, they need rest and they are in demand)

An airline need routine, comprehensive assessment



You must understand upstream and downstream effects

Key: Other functions Crew Planning

And finally, as one can learn from LCCs, often simple is best...



Thank you!

For questions regarding this presentation, please contact:



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