

Little Talent in the Air



Learn about the research on the different kinds of aviation profits

A Comparative Analysis of Low-Cost and Full-Service Airlines: Financial Insights

Abstract: This report provides a financial comparison between low-cost and full-service airlines, examining their revenue and expenditure patterns. Drawing data from civil aviation websites, Baidu, Ctrip, and annual reports from airlines, the study offers insights into the operational dynamics of these two distinct business models within the aviation industry.

Introduction: The aviation industry is marked by a diversity of business models, with low-cost carriers and full-service airlines being the most prominent. This report, "Little Talent in the Air" by Guo Zhengyue, delves into the financial aspects of these two sectors, comparing their operational costs, revenue streams, and profitability. The study focuses on civilian aircraft, specifically comparing ordinary Boeing and Airbus planes used by low-cost and premium airlines under the assumption of no accidents or errors within the specified timeframe.

Methodology: Data was sourced from civil aviation websites, Baidu, Ctrip, and annual reports from airlines. The report acknowledges that some aviation costs are not recorded, thus cause errors in this analysis. The study compares low-cost carrier Spring Airlines with full-service Eastern Airlines, focusing on crew salaries, fuel costs, aircraft costs, ground staff wages, and in-flight services.

Part 2: Expenditure and Revenue Analysis

Low-Cost Airlines Expenditure:

- **Crew Salaries:** The total wage expenditure for a crew of 1260 people, including flight attendants and pilots, amounts to 4.9 billion yuan.
- **Ground Staff:** With a total of 5000 employees, the ground staff wage expenditure is 4.5 billion yuan.
- **Fuel Costs:** Based on an average route distance of 1178km and fuel consumption rates, the basic expenditure on fuel is 8.6 billion yuan.
- **Aircraft Costs:** With 70 aircraft at a cost of 544 million yuan each, the basic expenditure on aircraft is 25.4 billion yuan.
- **Total Expenditure:** The total expenditure for low-cost airlines is approximately 120.8 billion yuan.

Full-Service Airlines Expenditure:

- Crew Salaries: The total wage expenditure for a crew of 27200 people is 94 billion yuan.
- **Ground Staff:** With a total of 68874 employees, the ground staff wage expenditure is 50 billion yuan.
- **Fuel Costs:** Short-haul routes expenditure is based on the same route as low-cost airlines, while long-haul routes add significantly to the total fuel expenditure of 194 billion yuan.
- **Aircraft Costs:** Full-service airlines have 204 medium-range and 26 long-range aircraft, with total aircraft costs amounting to 105 billion yuan.
- **In-Flight Services:** In-flight meals cost an additional 3 billion yuan.
- **Total Expenditure:** The total expenditure for full-service airlines is approximately 446 billion yuan.

Revenue Analysis:

- Low-Cost Airlines Revenue: With an average ticket price of approximately 700 yuan, the basic income from ticket sales is 122 billion yuan.
- **Full-Service Airlines Revenue:** With an average ticket price of 1129 yuan and considering flight frequency, the basic income from ticket sales is 400 billion yuan.
- Additional Revenue: Full-service airlines also generate additional revenue from in-flight Wi-Fi services, amounting to 419.8 million yuan.
- **Part 3: In-Depth Analysis** The report questions the common perception of profitability between low-cost and full-service airlines. Through detailed financial analysis, it reveals that while low-cost airlines may appear to be making a profit, full-service airlines, despite their larger scale and more glamorous image, are actually operating at a loss.
- **Part 4: Conclusion** Key takeaways from this report include the steady, albeit small, profits of low-cost airlines and the underlying losses of full-service airlines. The importance of subsidies, particularly for full-service carriers, is highlighted, along with the critical role of safety, as exemplified by the B-737 MAX8 situation. The report emphasizes the importance of statistics within mathematics and the need for accurate data in conducting reliable research.
- **Acknowledgments:** Data for this report was sourced from civil aviation websites, Baidu, Ctrip, and Spring Airlines. Unrecorded costs in the aviation industry are assumed to offset each other in this analysis.
- **The End:** Thank you for your attention. This report by Guo Zhengyue, a "Little Talent in the Air," offers a comprehensive look into the financial landscape of the aviation industry, providing valuable insights for stakeholders and enthusiasts alike.



空中小达人



条件与情况

都民用飞机 是普通的波 音和空客飞 机,在廉价 航空和高级 航空中进行 比较

- 数据来源于民航网站与百度,携程,航空公司的年度报表等。
- 市文章还有航空的部分费用未记录,则在这篇文章中忽略不计

不出意外

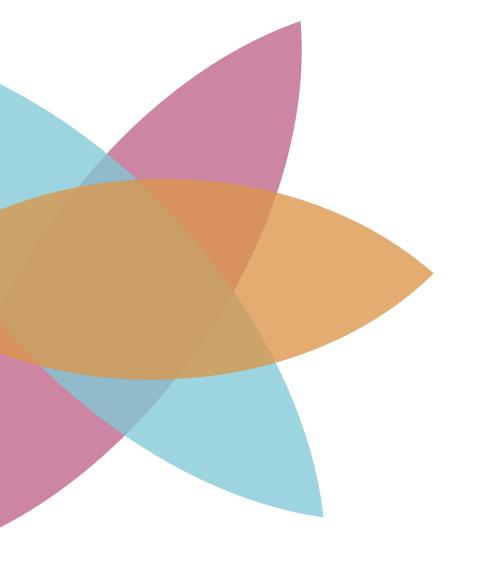
指定的时间 内没有出现 任何差错、 事故

设定

廉价航空以春 秋为代表,非 廉价航空以东 航作为代表

参考范围

不参考任何详 细的数据,如 年度报表等, 只参考了单价



Part 2

廉价航空 VS 高端航空 支出收入具体分析



廉价航空支出部分(1)

空姐:120000元/年 工资

副机长: 80万元/年工资

乘务长: 180000元/年工资

机长: 100万元/年工资

1个机组 1+1+1+3=6人

70架飞机 210 个机组 共有 1260人



空姐与机长: 4.9亿(元)工资支出

廉价航空支出部分(1)

员工总数5000人.机 队共1260人



地面: 3740人 120000元/年 工资

地面: 4.5亿(元)工资支出





高端航空支出部分(1)

机长: 100万元/年工资 空姐: 200000元/年工资

乘务长: 250000元/年工资 副机长: 80万元/年工资

1个机组 1+1+7=10人

500架飞机 2720个机组 共有27200人



空姐与机长:94亿(元)工资支出

高端航空支出部分(1)

总员工68874人,机队27200人



地面: 41674人 120000元/年 工资

地面:50亿(元)工资支出





廉价航空支出部分(2)

路线平均距离: PVG-PEK 1178km

一公里15升(0.012吨)一吨油6000元

单程总油费:84816(元)

一天航班数70*4=280班 一年102200班

油费:86亿(元)基本支出

高端航空支出部分(2)

短程路线平均距离: PVG-PEK 1178km

- 一公里15升(0.012吨)一吨油6000元
- 一天短单程总班数:204*2=408(班) 一年为148920班

短单程总油费:84816(元)

远程路线平均距离: PVG-SFO 9900km

一天长单程总班数:26(班) 一年为9490班

长单程总油费:712800(元)

油费: 194亿(元)基市支出

廉价航空支出部分(3)

飞机: 70架 54400000元/架

75*544000000/15年=25.4亿(元)

飞机: 25.4亿(元)

基本支出



787-8 224.6 737-700 80.6 0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 Price in million U.S. dollars

高端航空支出部分(3)

飞机: 204架 54400000元/架(中型) 26架 18020000元/架(大型)

 $204*544000000+26*1802000000/15 \approx 157828$ 000000/15=105{Z ($\overline{\pi}$)

飞机:105亿(元)

基本支出



高端航空支出部分(5)

餐食: 50元/份一半的航班有

230(飞机数)*0.5(一半)*50*140(人)*365≈3亿(元)

餐食: 3亿 (元)基本支出



廉价航空支出部分

总支出=120.8亿(元)

高端航空支出部分

总支出≈446亿(元)

廉价航空收入部分

机票:上座率95%



(630+500+960)/3≈700(元/张)

700元*180人*95%*70架*4班≈3352,0000(元)1年即为 =122亿(元)



机票: 122亿(元)基本收入

高端航空收入部分

机票:上座率80%



每架飞机每天飞两次



每部飞机平均坐(150*204+350*26)

*80%/230=32000/230≈140(人)每次的机票价格均价在

((5245+2447) *0.5+ (600+740) *0.5) $/4 \approx 1129 (\bar{\pi})$

一班飞机: 1129*140=15,8000(元)

一天总计:158000*2*230≈7270,0000(元)

72700000*365=265,0000,0000(元) +商务舱+高端经济舱≈400,0000,0000(元)



机票: 400亿(元)基本收入



高端航空收入部分(3)

50*10*365*230(飞机)*0.5(一半有网络)*2(班) ≈41980000(元)



网络: 41980000(元)弹性收入

廉价航空收入部分

总收入≈122亿(元)

高端航空收入部分

总收入≈400.5亿(元)



总支出≈120.8亿(元)

廉价航空: +1.2亿(元)

总收入≈122亿(元)



总支出≈446亿(元)

高端航空: -45.5亿(元)

总收入≈400.5亿(元)



	廉价航空	高端航空
机票总价值	12212	40012
机上似行	/	41987
油费	-8612	-19412
飞机	-25.41 2	-10512
地面	-4.91 Z	-9412
空乘	-4.51 2	-5012
餐食	<u>/</u>	-312
总额	1.212	-45.512



东方(一部分的高端) 航空真的亏臟。春秋 (一部分廉价航空)真 的嫌吗?

Ⅲ 利凉分娩 / 三担 分娩 N # 二 # 耳睛		0.000.007.004
四、利润总额(亏损总额以"一"号填		2, 002, 297, 804
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207		

春秋

2002297804-334951342-890544836≈7.8 (⟨Z)

项目	计入当期损益的补贴		当期收到补贴收入		当期应收补贴收入	
	本期	上期	本期	上期	本期	上期
航线补贴	1, 034, 139, 780	844, 708, 677	890, 544, 836	831, 800, 618	315, 086, 731	190, 691, 787
民航基础		5, 711, 690	7,030,650	5, 711, 690	-	-
设施建设	7, 030, 650					
基金先征						
后返						
其他	293, 181, 342	177, 181, 781	334, 951, 342	177, 181, 781	-	-

3.合作航线收入及补贴和奖励收入

利润总额

单位: 人民币百万元

4 53E		局的社監	当期	中野地收入	当期。	立收补贴收入	
and the to	本期	上期	本期	上期	本期	上期	
航线补贴		科目		本期数	_	上年同期数	变动比例(%)
政府专项补贴	营业收入			114	,930	101,721	12.99
其他	营业成本			102	,407	90,285	13.43
补贴收入合计	税金及附加				347	263	31.94
合作航线收入	销售费用			6	,058	5,753	5.30
注: 合作航线收入	管理费用			3	,220	3,051	5.54
作经营的航线, 并	研发费用				135	92	46.74
	财务费用			5	,908	1,261	368.52
	资产减值损失	ŧ			318	491	-35.23
	信用减值损失	ŧ			27	-	-
	公允价值变动	收益			284	-311	-191.32
「东方」	投资收益				238	2,054	-88.41
	资产处置收益	Ĺ			496	37	1,240.54
	其他收益			5	,430	4,941	9.90
	营业利润			2	,958	7,246	-59.18
	营业外收入				977	1,419	-31.15
	营业外支出				68	45	51.11

3,867

8,620

-55.14



关键词:

廉价航空:公司虽小,赚钱稳当,稍微有点赚钱

高端航空:公司很大,表面光鲜亮丽,内在实为亏损

补贴特别重要(对高端的民航更有影响)

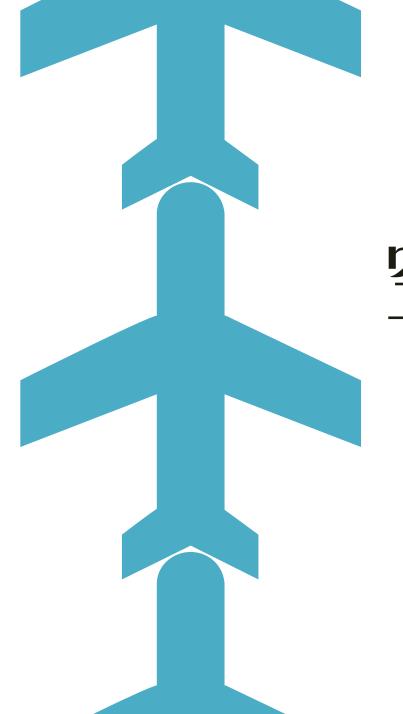


统计学虽然只是数学中的一部分,却是不可缺少的一部分,十分重要。

要合理引用条件,准确把握解决的方法。

参数一变,整体都要变,所以数据十分关键。

做调查还是要有相关的知识,不然会出现大的误差。



7(1) 郭正悦

空中小汰人 The end 谢谢

- 数据来源于民航网站与百度,携程,春秋等。
- 本文章还有航空的部分费用未记录,则为两者抵消。