

How Relevant is Elapsed Time in Passenger Airline Choice?

Georg Theis

Ph.D. Candidate in Transportation Systems

gtheis@mit.edu

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Timetable design is one of the critical airline management decisions:

- ☐ Airlines have to observe the timetable's attractiveness to its customers (time of day, length of connection)
- ☐ At the same time, they have to ensure an efficient use of their resources (aircraft, gates, personnel, etc.)



Depeaking is an example for this tradeoff

- Depeaking has proven to enhance efficiency at airlines, i.e. reduce operational costs (American Airlines reported that they saved 5 aircraft by depeaking)
- At the same time, airlines have reported that depeaking leads to an increase in average transfer times and thus an increase in itinerary elapsed time
- Some airlines are reluctant to depeak further since they fear a loss of passengers to competitors
- How does a change in elapsed time impact passenger itinerary choice and thus an airline's market share?

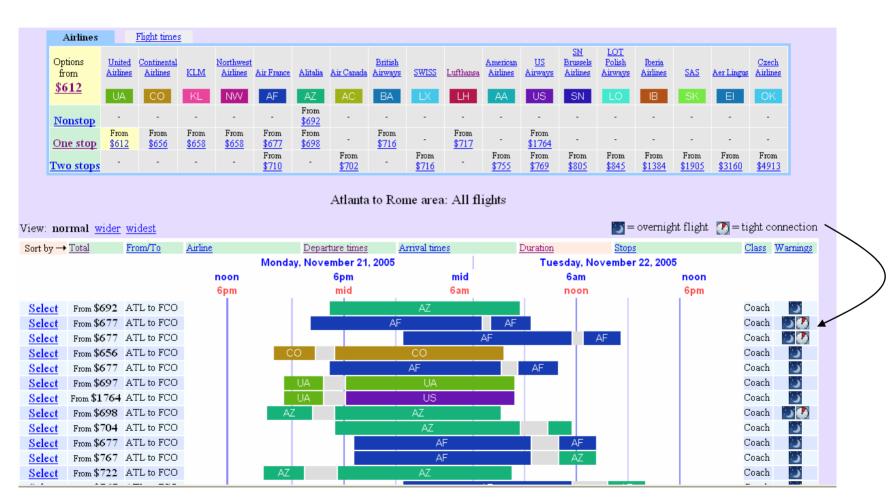


Why is elapsed time deemed to be important in passenger itinary choice?

GDS screen position ("80% of all trips are booked from the first page"), However,				
 deregulation of prices increasing incentivization to all members of the decision chain reduction of GDS's dominant position by new distribution channels Deregulation of GDS's 				
Convenience assumption ("shorter transfers are valued higher by passengers"). However,				
☐ While airport terminals were expanded, published minimum connecting times have often stayed the same, leading to potential "discomforting rush" when connecting				
☐ Growth in air traffic in combination with limited system capacity has led to increasing variability in arrival and departures times of flights. As a consequence, the risk of misconnections has increased				



Websites are starting to warn about "tight connections"





We hypothesize that passengers take risk and rush into account

Value of time

DU

Scheduled transfer time

Transfer success rate

DU

Scheduled transfer time

Discomfort of rush

DU

Scheduled transfer time

Total

DU Scheduled transfer time

MCT window of indifference



Approach

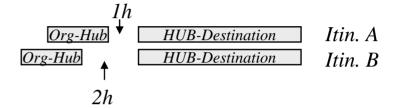
■ Preliminary case study: Assess what share of passengers is risk averse in their booking patterns

Passenger Choice and Latent Variable Model



What share of passengers is risk or rush averse as revealed in their bookings?

What share of passengers voluntarily books a longer connection?



- Data:
 - source: large network carrier

bookings: 10AUG-30SEP, departures 01SEP-30SEP, POS Origin Country

- Methodology: For all bookings (e.g. itinerary B), check whether the alternative (itinerary A) was available in the same reservation class on day of booking. If the alternative was available, count "short" and "long" connection bookings
- Results:
 - ☐ for early morning departures, approximately 25% of passengers voluntarily chose the longer connection
 - ☐ For midday departures almost 50% of passengers chose the longer connection
- Results indicate that passengers take misconnection risk/rush into account when making their booking choices



Discrete Choice and Latent Variable Model

■ Purpose:

- □ A choice model can give us information on relative importance of attributes
- ☐ Latent Variables (attitudes toward rush, risk) are valuable explanatory variables in a choice context

Approach:

- □ Survey
 - ❖ SP Experiment
 - Rating Exercise
 - Socio-Demographics



SP Experiment -Attributes



Which would you choose for a trip to Jacksonville, FL?

		Your Current Flight	Alternate Flight	
	AIRLINE	Delta	Continental	
	AIRCRAFT TYPE	Regional Jet	Standard Jet	
DEPARTURE	AIRPORT	Logan International Airport, Boston MA	Burlington International Airport, Burlington VT	
	TIME	8:00 AM	5:00 PM	
ARRIVAL	AIRPORT	Jacksonville International	Jacksonville International	
AKKIVAL	TIME	12:00 PM	10:00 PM	
	LAYOVER TIME	1 hr. (your connecting airport requires a minimum of 40 mins. to connect)	40 mins. (the connecting airport requires a minimum of 40 mins. to connect)	
тотя	AL TRAVEL TIME	4 hrs.	5 hrs.	
NUMBER OF	CONNECTIONS	1	1	
ON-TIME	PERFORMANCE	80% of these flights are on time	90% of these flights are on time	
RO	UND TRIP FARE	\$250	\$188	
I wou	uld choose:	○ my current flight	○ the alternate flight	

Question 10 of 10



Source:





Rating Exercise



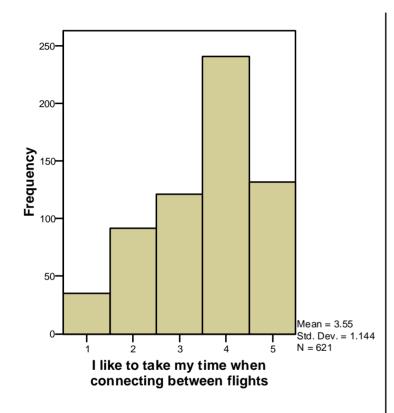


Source:



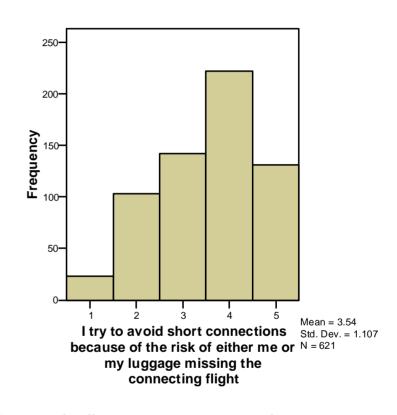


Results: Attitudes toward rush and risk as captured in the rating exercise



1:strongly disagree

5: strongly agree

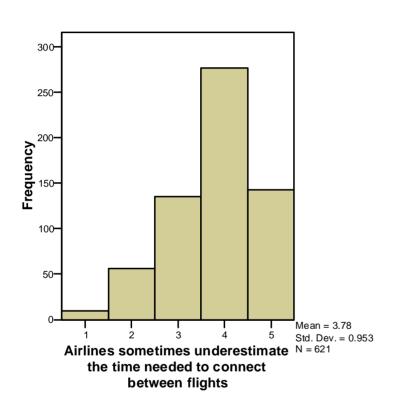


1:strongly disagree

5: strongly agree

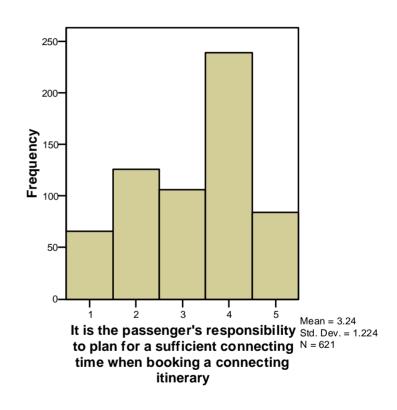


Results: Trust into airlines' scheduling capability



1:strongly disagree

5: strongly agree



1:strongly disagree

5: strongly agree



Preliminary Conclusions of Choice Model

- Based on preliminary analysis, our hypothesis on the utility of connection times is validated (at MCT+30 and MCT +75)
- Frequent flyer status affects preferences substantially
- Level of service (nonstop vs. connecting) remains very important in itinerary choice
- Trying to avoid certain aircraft types (prop) affects business travelers more strongly
- Night departures (midnight to 5am) have a highly negative impact on business travelers



Implications

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Airlines could increase fleet commonality by moving lower booking class passengers/specific socio-demographic cohorts to longer transfer times (instead of flying an A300 into the peak and 320 offpeak, they could use an A321 all day)

With changed timetable

- Don't put strongest O-D on minimum connecting time
- ☐ Give riskaverse passengers better options (90 minutes instead of 45/240 minutes)
- Depeaking will lead to better resource utilization

Longer transfer times would in both cases lead to

- ☐ Fewer irregularities (misconnected passengers)
- ☐ Fewer ad hoc services (ramp direct service, hub transfer center, etc.)
- ☐ Fewer outbound delays (yes, sometimes airplanes are held for passengers)
- □ Higher concession revenues for airports (which could be translated into lower airport fees for airlines)