



Airlines for America[®]

We Connect the World

Industry Review: Allocating Capital to Benefit Customers, Employees and Investors

Updated December 11, 2024

<http://airlines.org/dataset/a4a-presentation-industry-review-and-outlook/>

U.S. Airlines Facilitate the Safe and Efficient Movement of People and Goods Worldwide

Data Reflects Passenger and Cargo-Only Operations*

> 1M
employees
around the world



Powering ~27K
flights per day
across the globe



Carrying ~2.7M
passengers
per day to/from
~80 countries



Moving ~61K
tons of cargo
per day to/from
more than 220
countries



Sources: A4A, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Diio by Cirium and company literature

* Headcount as of October 2024; other statistics are average for 12ME August 2024

The “Golden Age” Myth

By Bert Archer (November 2016)

“We have visions of air travel from the 1950s and ’60s as glamorous, passengers lounging on sofas while nattily be-capped air hostesses poured Champagne before serving the lobster. Now these things did happen – but the thing is, they still do, and for the exact same people they always did. **Air travel used to be ruinously expensive...** Even game shows only gave away trips to Florida and California.”

“**The jet age was not for everybody...** In short, the airline business has gotten more mature than it was when it catered mostly to the **rich, people who didn’t really care whether a ticket cost the equivalent of what an average** person made in a month, or two months. **It has moved from a luxury service to one that most of us use at least once a year.**”

Bert Archer, Canadian author and journalist, “Outraged by new airline fees? Here’s why they’re good news,” *The Globe and Mail* (Nov. 16, 2016)

Source: <https://www.theglobeandmail.com/life/travel/the-case-for-airline-ancillary-fees/article32879054/>

The “Golden Age” Myth

By Janet Bednarek (February 2023)

“Through the 1930s and into the 1940s, almost everyone flew first class. Airlines did encourage more people to fly in the 1950s and 1960s by introducing coach or tourist fares, but **the savings were relative**: less expensive than first class, but **still pricey**. In 1955, for example, so-called ‘bargain fares’ from New York to Paris were the equivalent of just over \$3,200 in 2023 dollars. Although the advent of jets did result in lower fares, the cost was still out of reach of most Americans... The demographics of travelers did begin to shift during [the 1960s]. More women, more young people, and retirees began to fly; **still, airline travel remained financially out-of-reach for most**. If it was a golden age, **it only was for the very few.**”

Janet Bednarek, University of Dayton, “Longing for the ‘golden age’ of air travel? Be careful what you wish for,” CNN Travel (Feb. 28, 2023)

Source: <https://www.cnn.com/travel/article/golden-age-of-air-travel-downsides/index.html>

Congressional Testimony on Deregulation and Innovation

By Jeffrey Shane (March 2023)

“Thanks to...the *miracle* of deregulation, America today enjoys a **highly competitive, rapidly evolving, technologically sophisticated airline industry**. A defining feature of the business today is its **continuing quest for innovation**, for new ways of attracting customers, for distinguishing competitors from each other, and even for crafting new business models. **After decades of struggle, the industry has found a way to maintain its financial health, thereby ensuring continued investment in consumer-facing improvements.**”

Jeffrey Shane, Under Secretary for Policy at the Department of Transportation, 2003-2008

Source: Testimony of Jeffrey N. Shane, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation United State Senate, Hearing on Enhancing Consumer Protections and Connectivity in Air Transportation (March 23, 2023)

Cruising Altitude

By Zach Wichter, *USA Today* (August 7, 2024)

“Flying is great, despite all the complaints people have... Sure, flying used to be more luxurious, but that made it largely unaffordable. “Up until 1978, interstate and international airline routes and prices were controlled by the federal government via the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB). Flights remained expensive even as technology made planes faster and more efficient. ‘It was becoming increasingly obvious that the regulatory agency, the CAB, was falling behind in the regulation. It would take years to approve new routes and fare structures,’ [Smithsonian curator of air transportation Bob] van der Linden said. **Overall, flying today is a much better deal in terms of dollars and cents than at almost any other time in history.**”

“Today you could, if you do some good shopping, you could fly transcontinental, say New York to San Francisco, for \$300,’ van der Linden said, noting that in actual dollar terms, it’s the same price as in 1930. ‘The price hasn’t changed, but the value of the dollar has, dramatically. **In 1930, \$300 could buy you an automobile.**”

Source: Zach Wichter, “Now is a great and cheap time to fly, even if airlines aren't perfect,” *USA Today* (Aug. 7, 2024)

Traveling by Air Is Safer Than Ever

“These days, we barely think about safety when we board a plane...because **flying across the sky is safer than walking across the street**. Airplanes produce fewer deaths per mile than cars, ferries, trains, subways or buses...”

“The **U.S. aviation system has become so amazingly, unexpectedly safe that other industries** in the business of fatal risk, from healthcare to artificial intelligence, **are hoping to bring lessons of the sky back to hospitals and research labs on the ground.**”

Ben Cohen, “Flying in America Has Actually Never Been Safer,” *The Wall Street Journal* (Jan. 12, 2024)

Source: Ben Cohen, “Flying in America Has Actually Never Been Safer,” *The Wall Street Journal* (Jan. 12, 2024)

Traveling by Air Is Safer Than Ever (Cont'd)

“When **the risk of flying is so minuscule**, being afraid to board an airplane is hardly more justified than avoiding the supermarket for fear that the ceiling will collapse.”

“**The safety of flying in countries like the U.S. is the eighth wonder of the world.** Far from being nervous as we approach the airport, we should be awestruck that flying is so free of risk — and deeply grateful to those who have made it so.”

Arnold Barnett, George Eastman Professor of Management Science and professor of statistics at MIT Sloan School of Management, “Boeing, Airbus incidents have travelers asking, is it still safe to fly?” *The Hill* (Jan. 22, 2024)

Source: Arnold Barnett, “Boeing, Airbus incidents have travelers asking, is it still safe to fly?” *The Hill* (Jan. 22, 2024)

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Economists Are Still Right About Airline Deregulation!

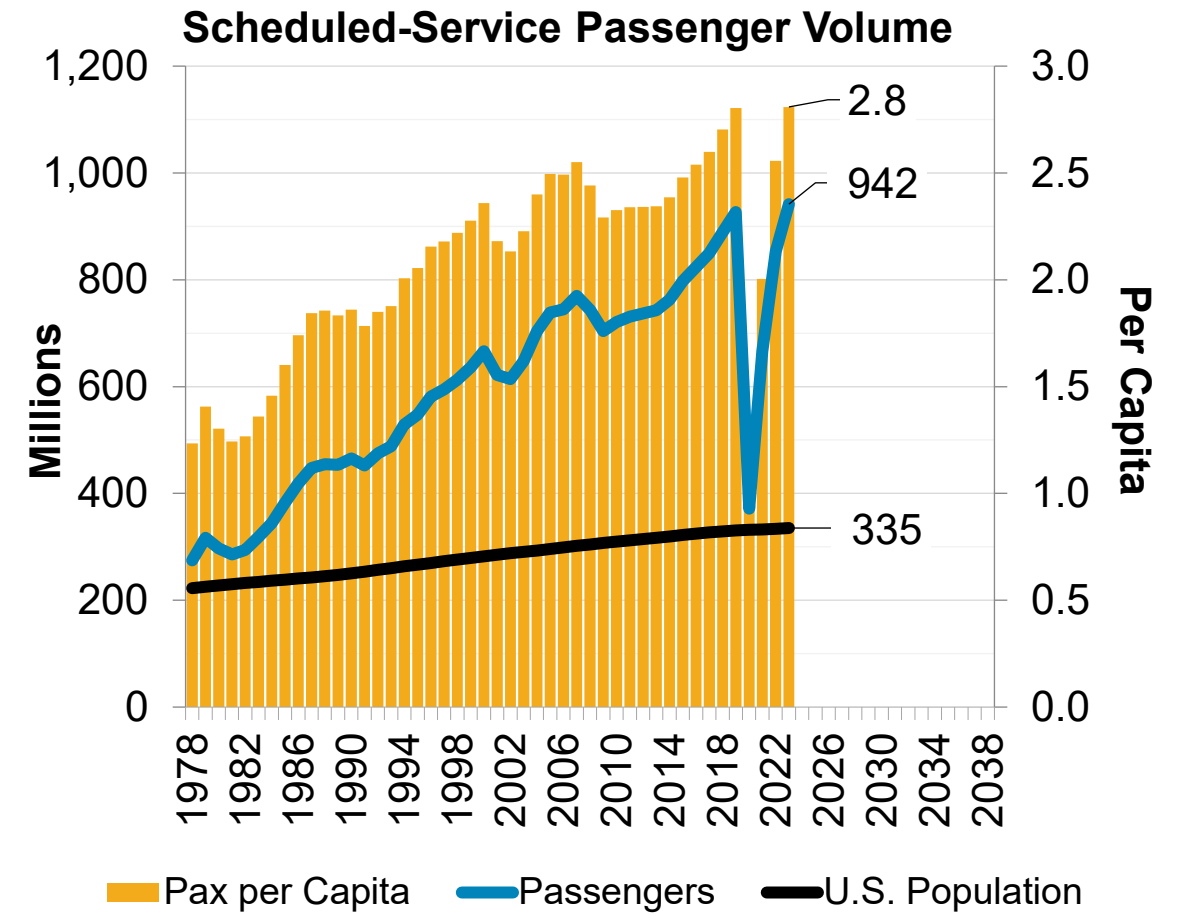
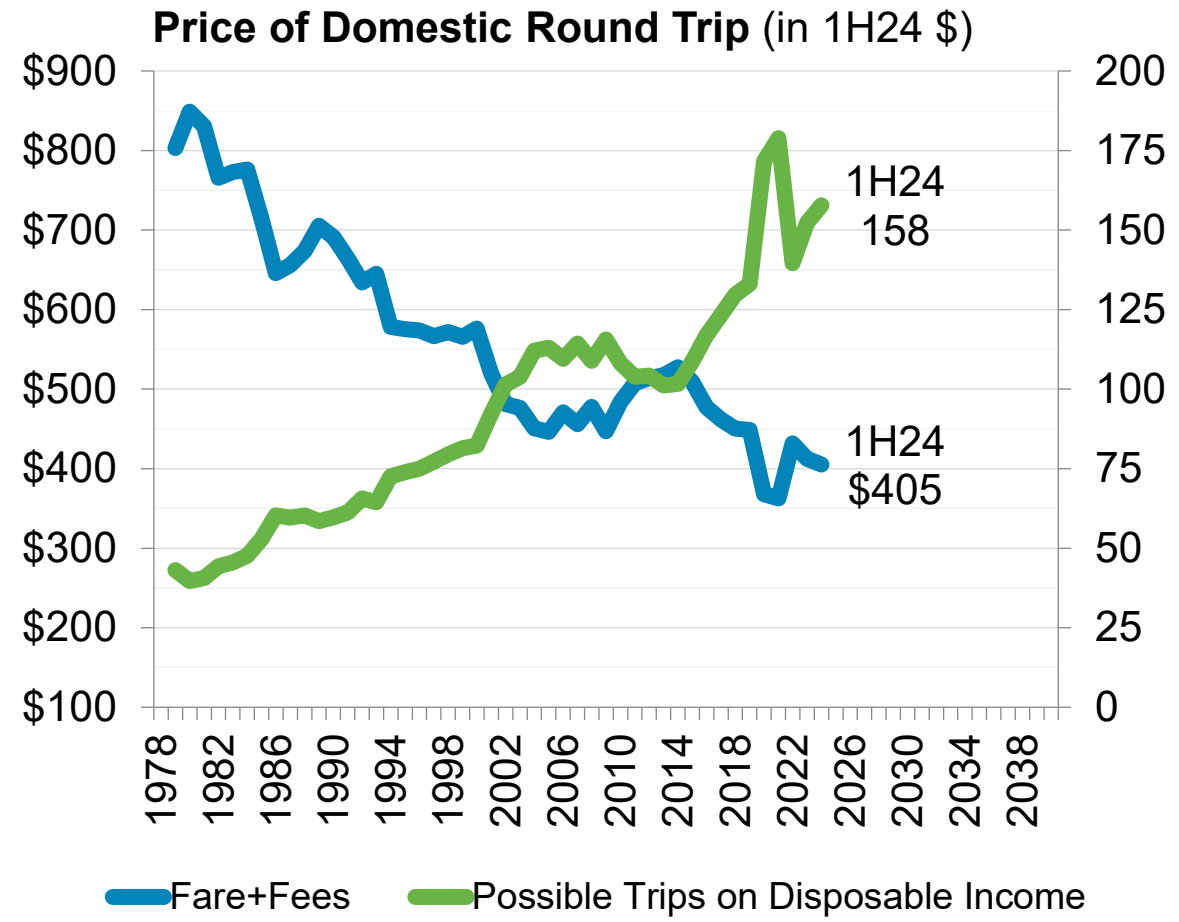
By Clifford Winston (January 2023)

“The airline industry has periods of fat profits, but **those profits are notoriously fickle**. And if they’re expected to stay in business in down times, airlines can’t be expected to sacrifice revenue generated when demand is high without trying to make it up elsewhere.”

Source: “Economists Are Still Right About Airline Deregulation!” Milken Institute (January 18, 2023)

As Real Airfares Plunged Post-Deregulation, Trips per Capita More Than Doubled

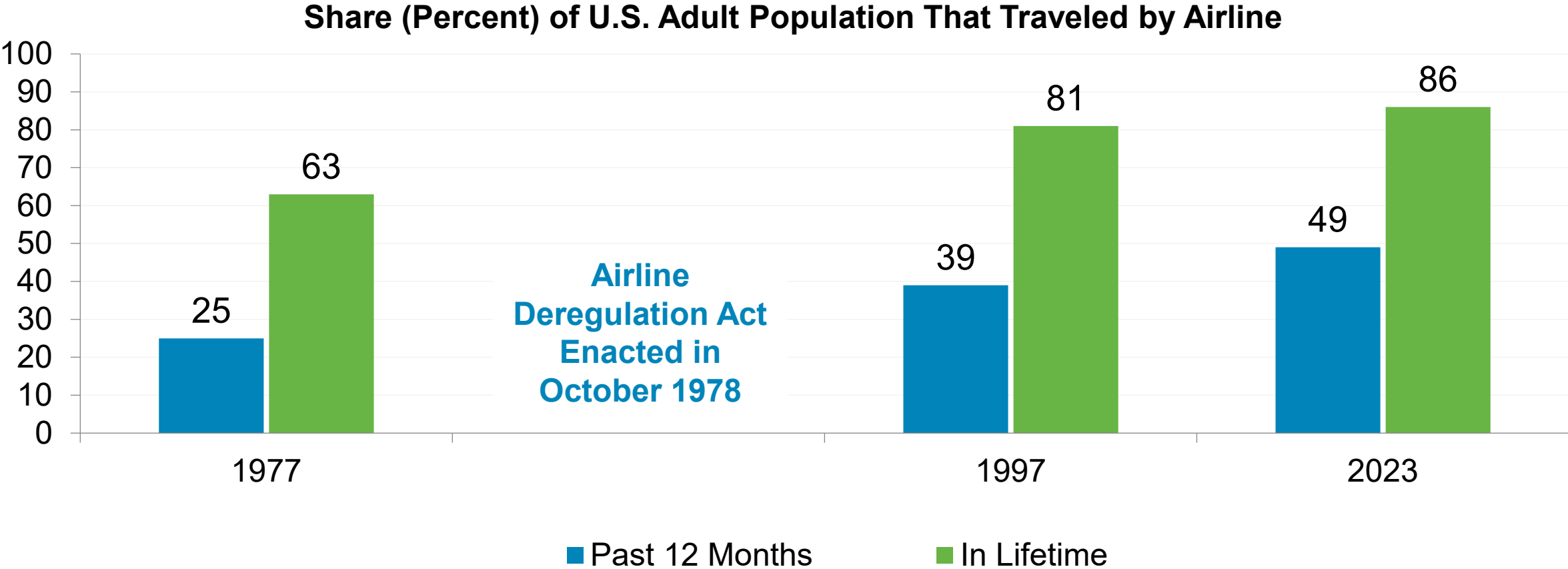
2023 Domestic Air Travel—Including Ancillary Services—Was ~49% Cheaper Than in 1979



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics and Bureau of Transportation Statistics (Data Bank 1B) via Airline Data Inc. and T1 scheduled service for U.S. airlines)

As Air Travel Has Become Safer and More Affordable, More Americans Have Taken to the Skies

Almost Nine in Ten Americans Have Flown Commercially; Half the Population Flew in 2023

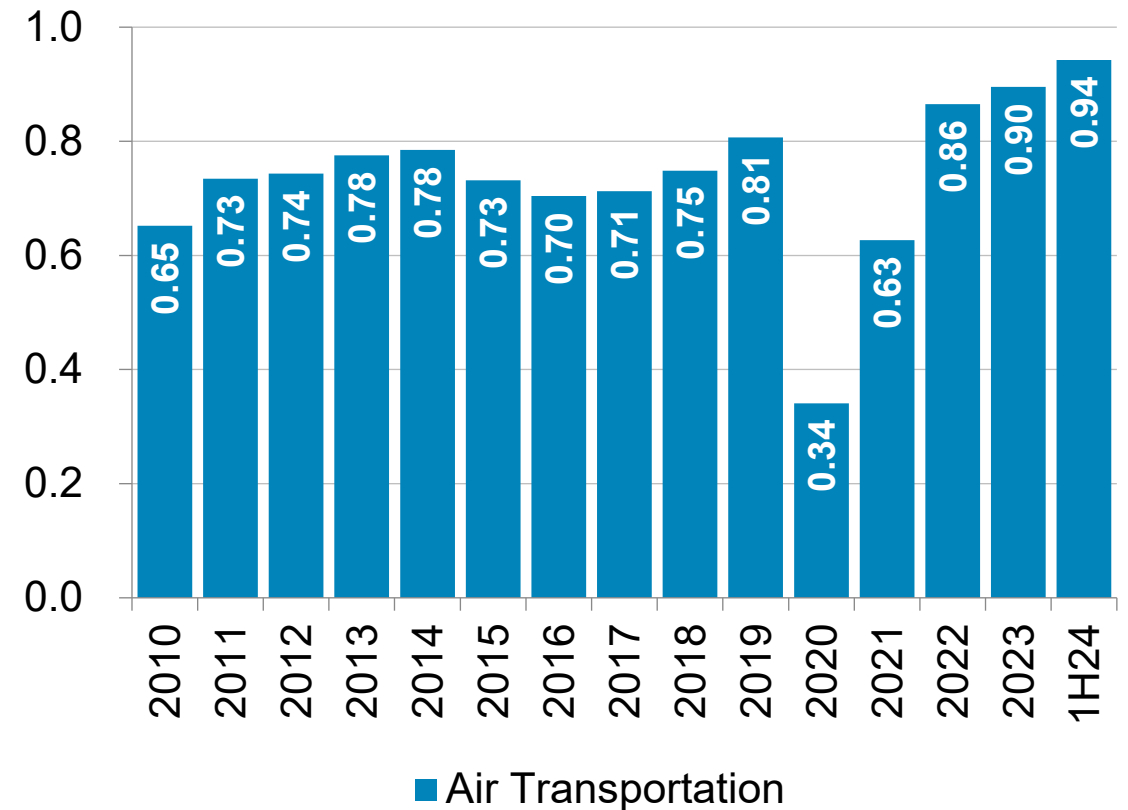


Sources: Historical A4A air travel surveys conducted by Gallup (1971 through 1997) and Ipsos

Over Two-Thirds of Americans' Spending Now on Services—Up From 51% in 1970

Air Travel Approaching 1% of U.S. Personal Consumption Expenditures

Share (%) of U.S. Personal Consumption Expenditures

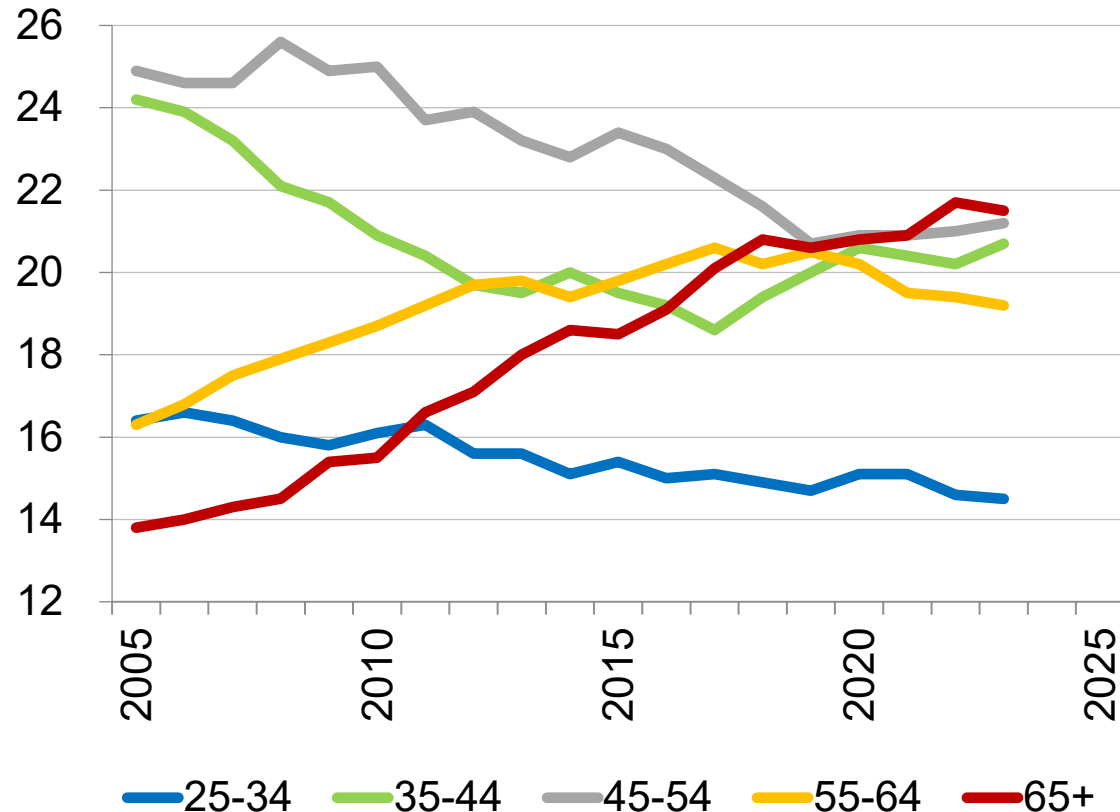


Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

U.S. Seniors, Who Value Experiences Such as Travel, Constitute a Growing, Spending Force

Americans Age 65+ Accounted for ~22% of Spending in 2023 vs. ~15% in 2010

Share of U.S. Consumer Spending by Age Group



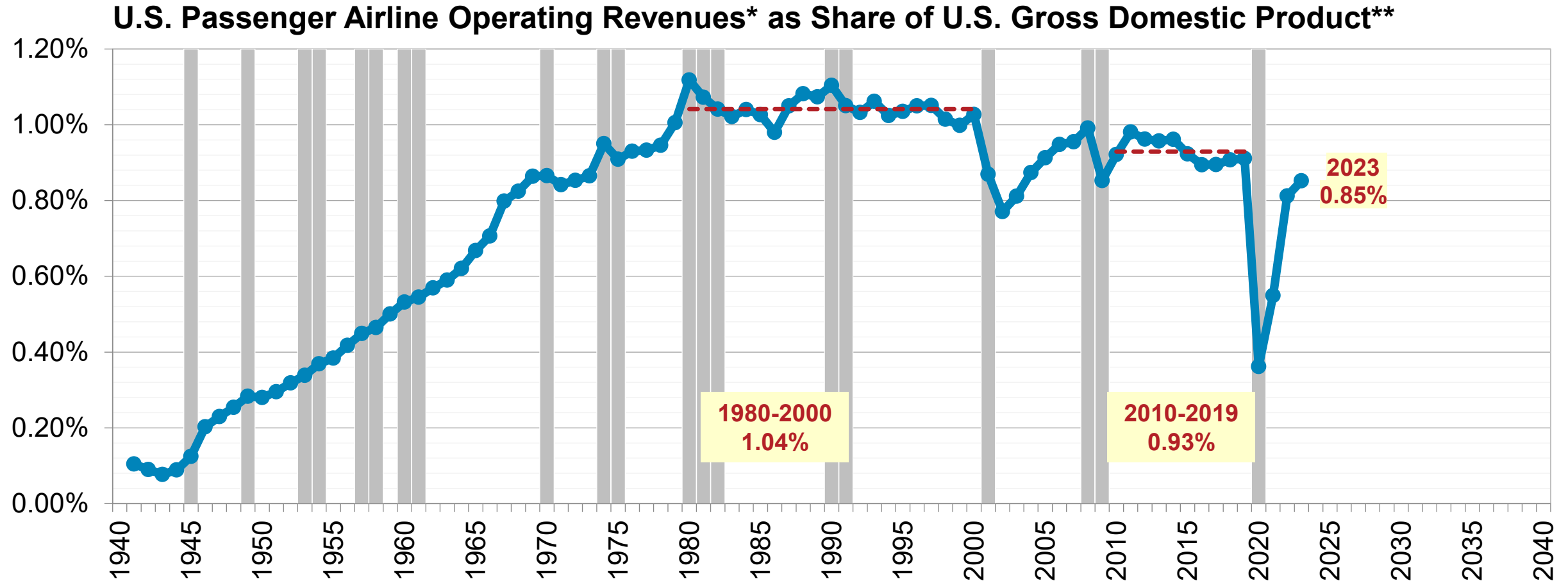
“Seniors’ high spending propensities reflect health, wealth and perhaps lingering psychological effects of the pandemic... **They have less consumer debt, minimal student debt and are more likely to own their homes outright.** Many of those who have mortgages refinanced at the unprecedented low in mortgage rates after the pandemic hit. They are also less likely to need to move due to an expanding family or a new job than Gen Z and Millennials, shielding them from the impact of rising housing costs.”

The Wall Street Journal (Oct. 8, 2023)

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Expenditure Surveys and Gwynn Guilford, “The U.S. Economy’s Secret Weapon: Seniors With Money to Spend,” *The Wall Street Journal* (Oct. 8, 2023)

Reduced Revenue Relative to Size of U.S. Economy Cost Airlines ~\$21-52 Billion in 2023

Heightened Competition Among Carriers and Travel Modes Plus Ease of Comparison-Shopping



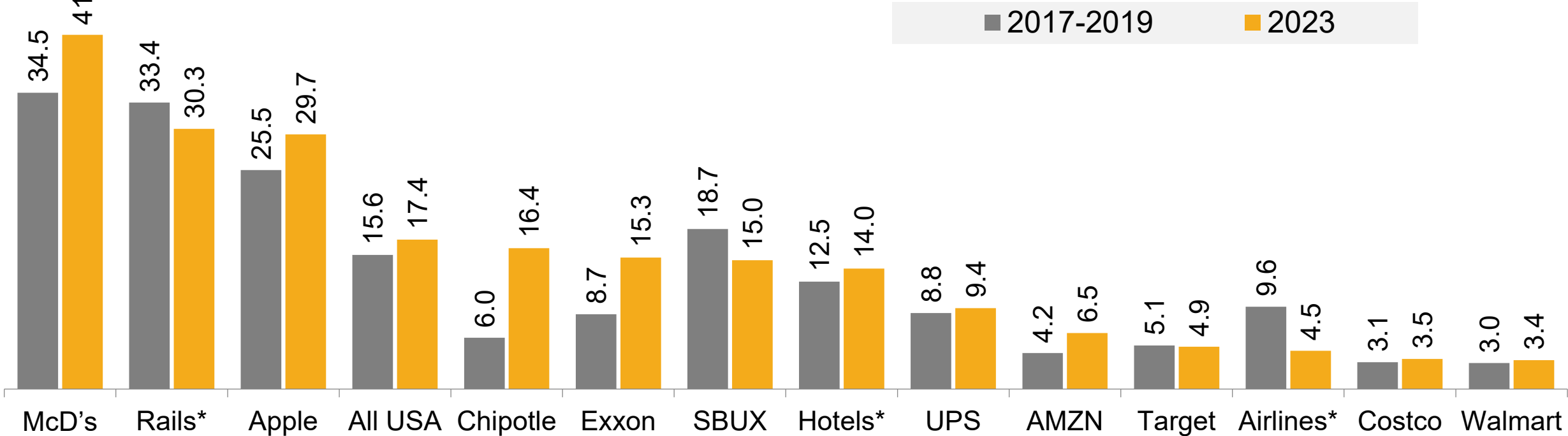
Source: A4A Passenger Airline Cost Index

* DOT Form 41 systemwide operating revenues on a four-quarter rolling basis ** Gray shading indicates U.S. recession exceeding one month in respective year

In 2023, the Average U.S. Corporation Was Almost Four Times as Profitable as U.S. Airlines

McDonald's Was Nine Times as Profitable as Airlines

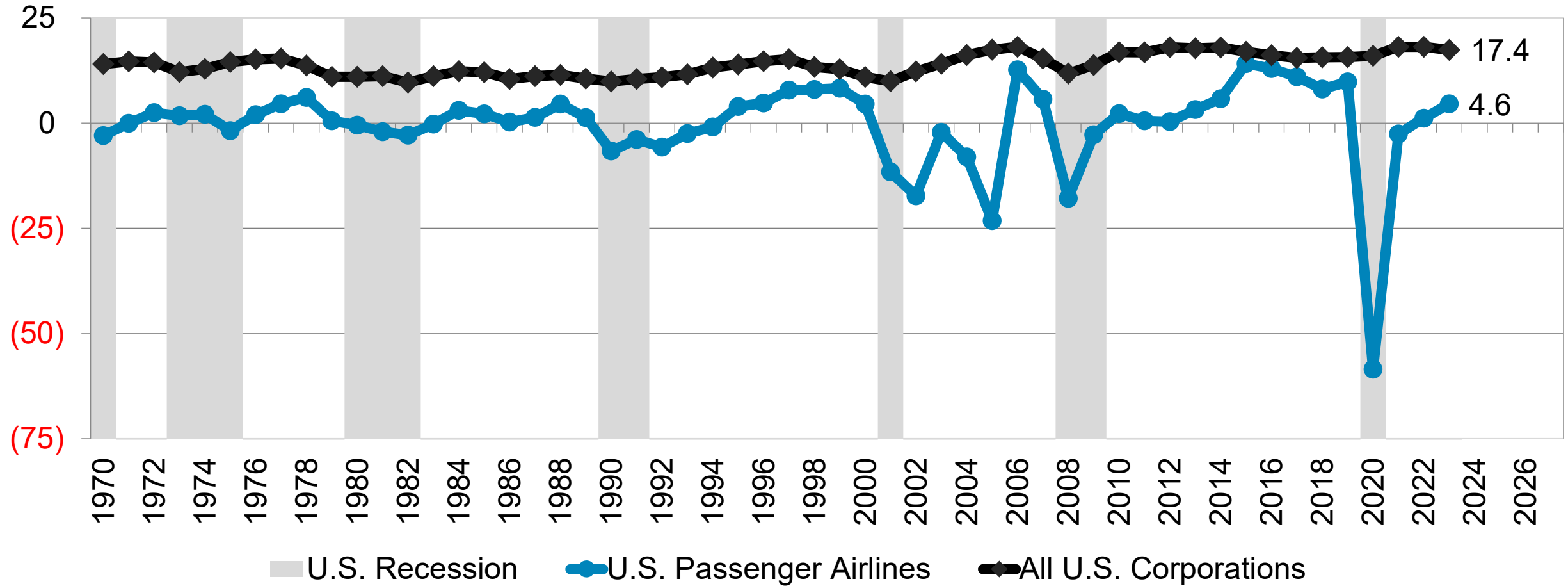
Pre-Tax Profit Margin (%) for Selected U.S. Companies and Industries



Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis and company SEC filings * Airlines = ALK/ALGT/AAL/DAL/ULCC/HA/JBLU/LUV/SAVE/UAL; Hotels = Choice/Hilton/Hyatt/Marriott/Wyndham; Rails = CSX/Norfolk Southern/Union Pacific

Even in Best Years, Airline Profitability Lags the U.S. Corporate Average

Pre-Tax Profit Margin (%) *Gap Widened in 2016-2018, But Narrowed in 2019*

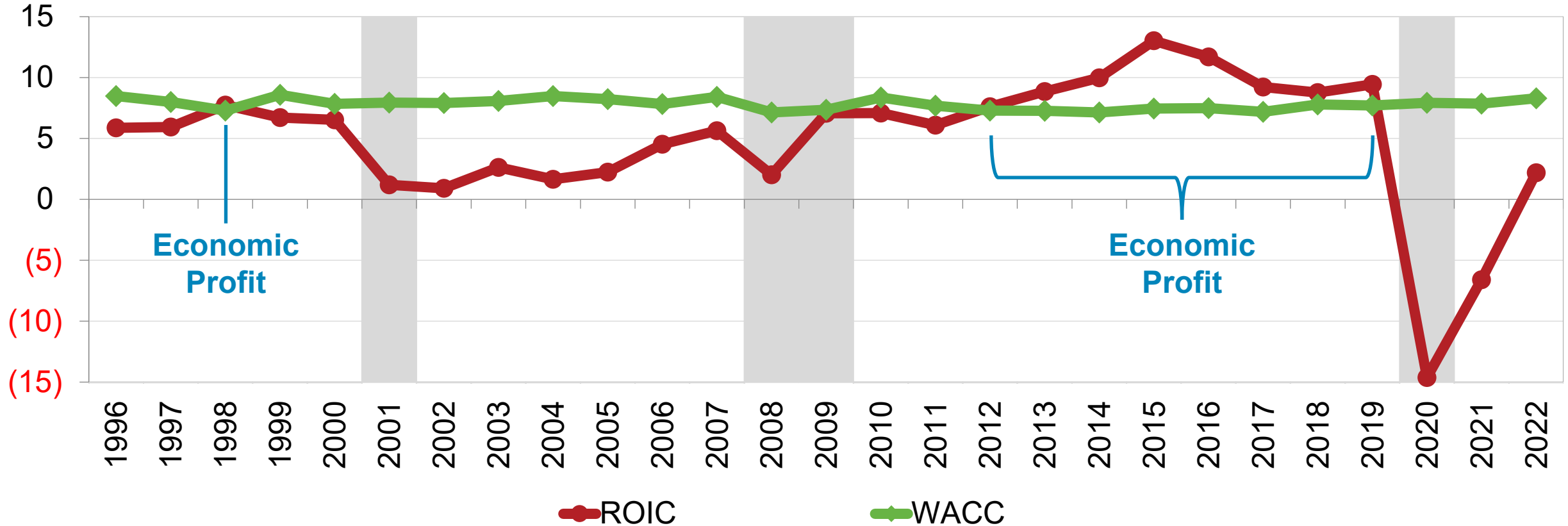


Source: ATA Annual Reports (1970-1976), A4A Passenger Airline Cost Index (1977-present); Bureau of Economic Analysis

Note: Years with at least two months in recession highlighted in gray

U.S. Airlines Achieved a Rare Feat in 2012-2019, Generating Economic Profits aka Value Added Before That Period, 1998 Was the Last Year in Which They Earned Their Cost of Capital

U.S. Passenger Airlines' Return on Invested Capital (%) vs. Weighted Average Cost of Capital (%)



Source: IATA

Note: Years with at least two months in recession highlighted in gray

Top-20 Corporate Travel Programs by Amount Spent on U.S.-Booked Air: 2023 vs. 2019

- 2019**
1. Deloitte
 2. Amazon
 3. IBM
 4. Google
 5. EY
 6. PwC
 7. Apple
 8. Microsoft
 9. McKinsey & Co.
 10. Accenture
 11. Lockheed Martin
 12. The Boeing Company
 13. KPMG
 14. ExxonMobil
 15. Facebook
 16. United Technologies
 17. GE
 18. Bank of America
 19. JPMorgan Chase
 20. Disney

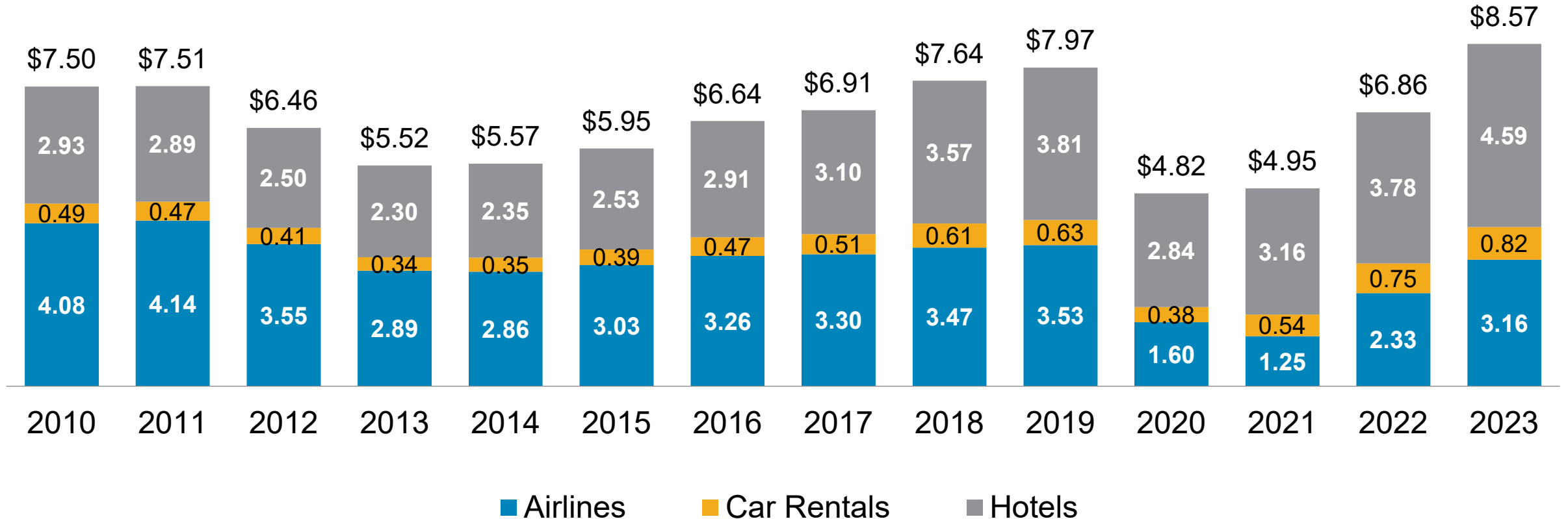
- 2023**
1. Amazon
 2. Deloitte
 3. The Boeing Company
 4. PwC
 5. Google
 6. Apple
 7. RTX Corp.
 8. FedEx
 9. McKinsey & Co.
 10. Lockheed Martin
 11. Meta
 12. The World Bank Group
 13. Bank of America
 14. EY
 15. Nike
 16. Walt Disney Co.
 17. Accenture
 18. BCG
 19. Northrop Grumman
 20. Gilead Sciences

Source: *Business Travel News* ranking of corporate travel programs that spent the most on U.S.-booked air

Federal Agency Spending on Air Travel Rebounded to \$3.16B in FY22 — 10% Below FY19

Spending on Hotels Was Up 20% From FY19 Levels, While Spending on Car Rentals Was Up 30%

U.S. Government Travel Spending (\$ Billions) via GSA SmartPay

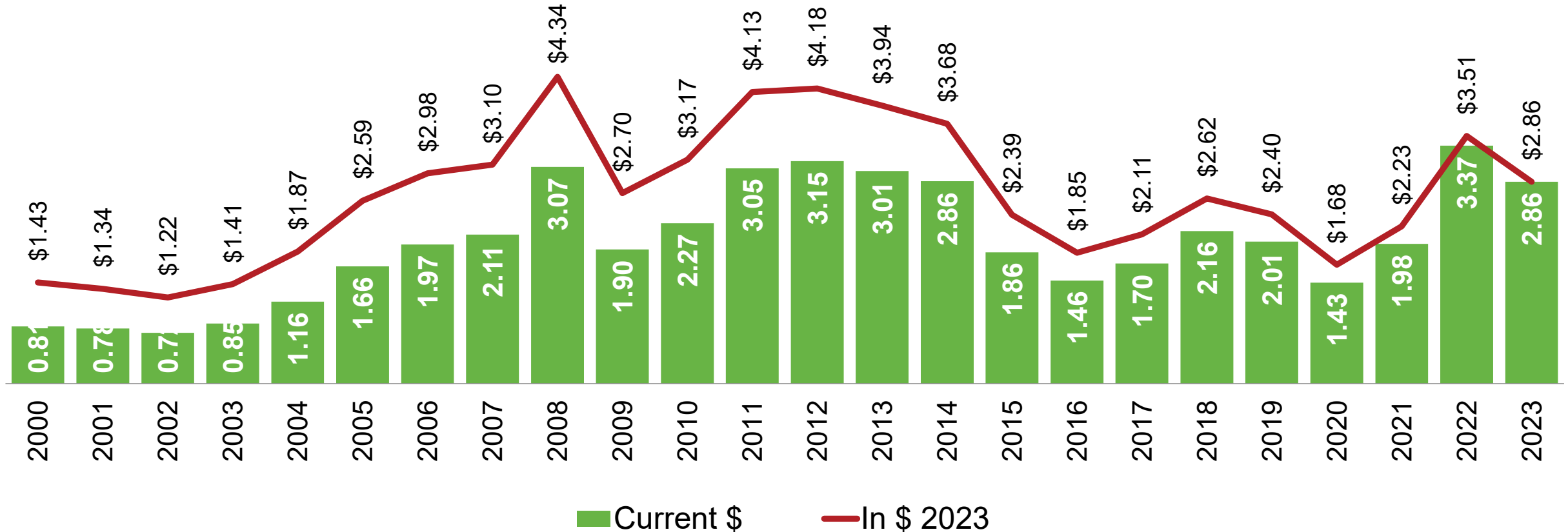


Source: U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) SmartPay® travel program

In Nominal Terms, Average Jet-Fuel Prices for U.S. Airlines Reached an All-Time High in 2022

The Inflation-Adjusted Peak Occurred in 2008

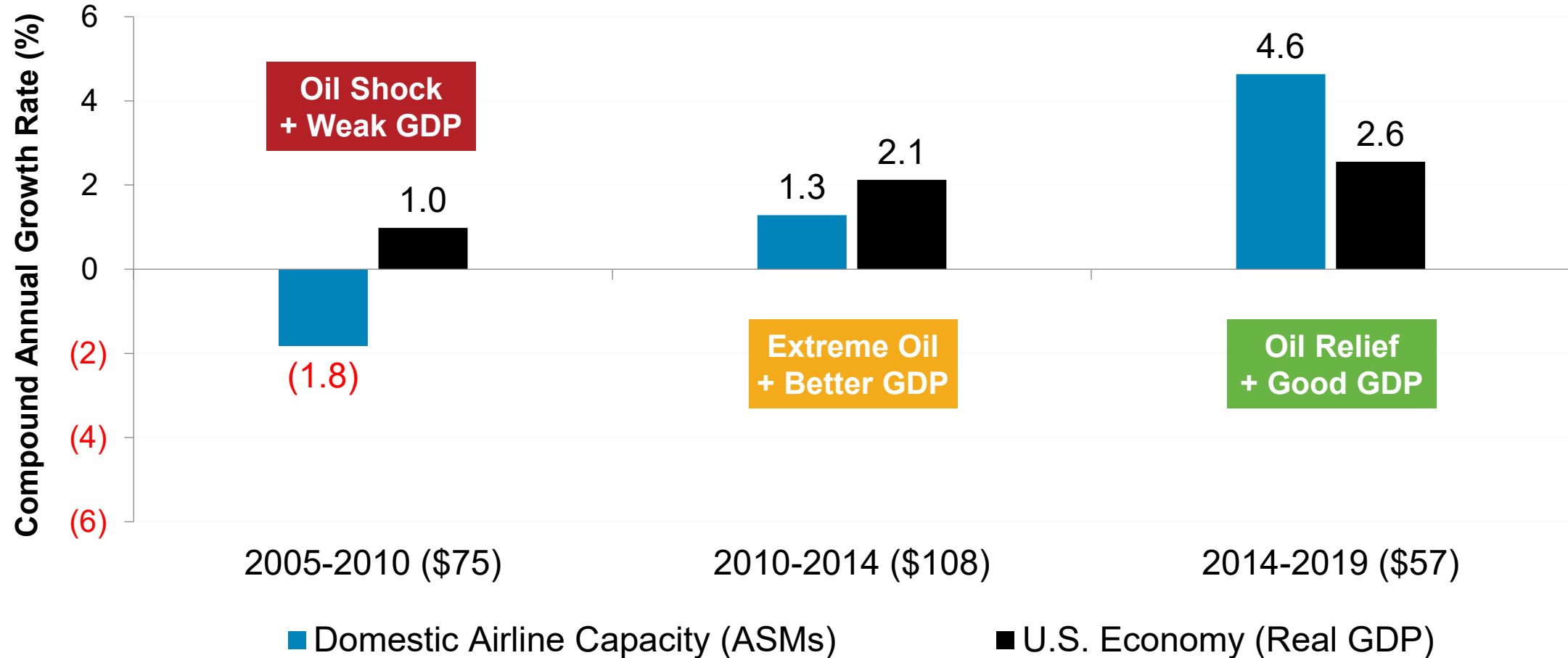
Average Systemwide Paid Price (\$) of Jet Fuel per Gallon: U.S. Passenger and Cargo Airlines



Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics (all U.S. carriers, systemwide scheduled and nonscheduled services)

For U.S. Airlines, the Price of Oil* Is a Significant Determinant of Capacity Growth

When Fuel Costs Decline and Finances Improve, Growth Accelerates

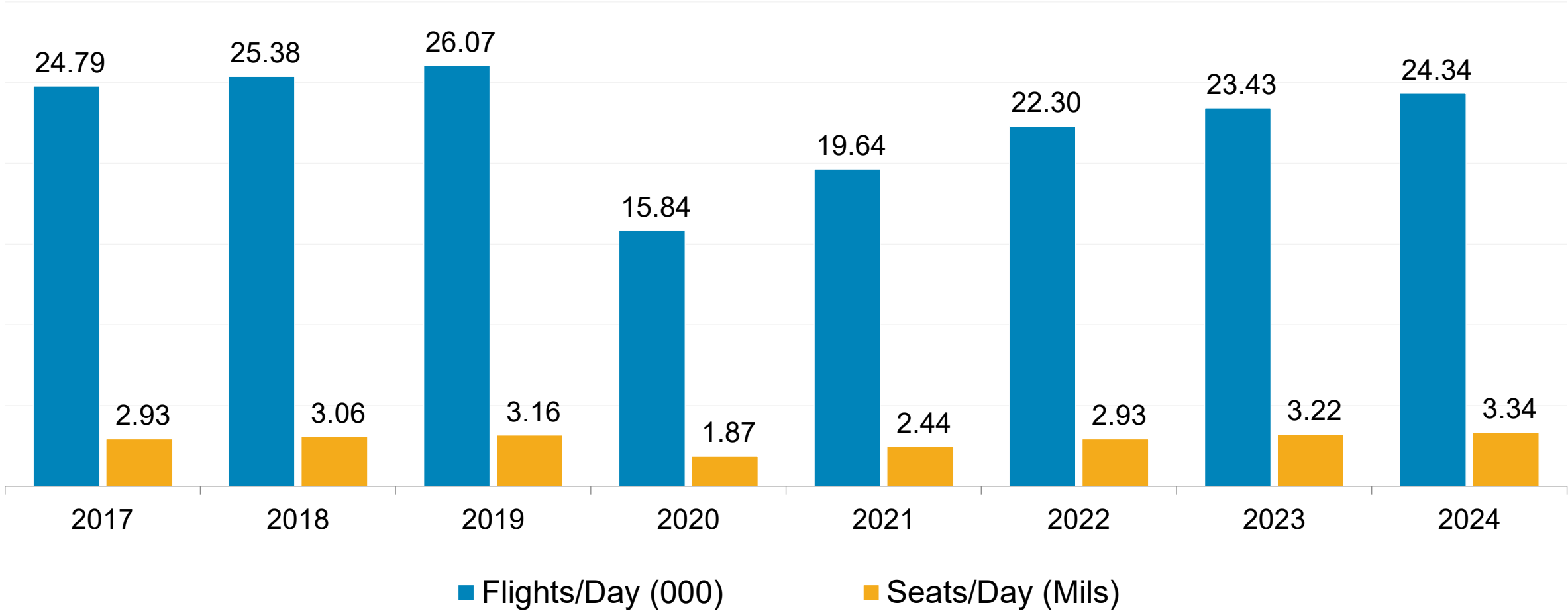


Sources: Bureau of Economic Analysis, Energy Information Administration, IHS Markit® and Cirium

* Brent crude oil in dollars per barrel, in parentheses

In 2024, U.S. Airports Are Seeing an All-Time High Supply of Scheduled Seats

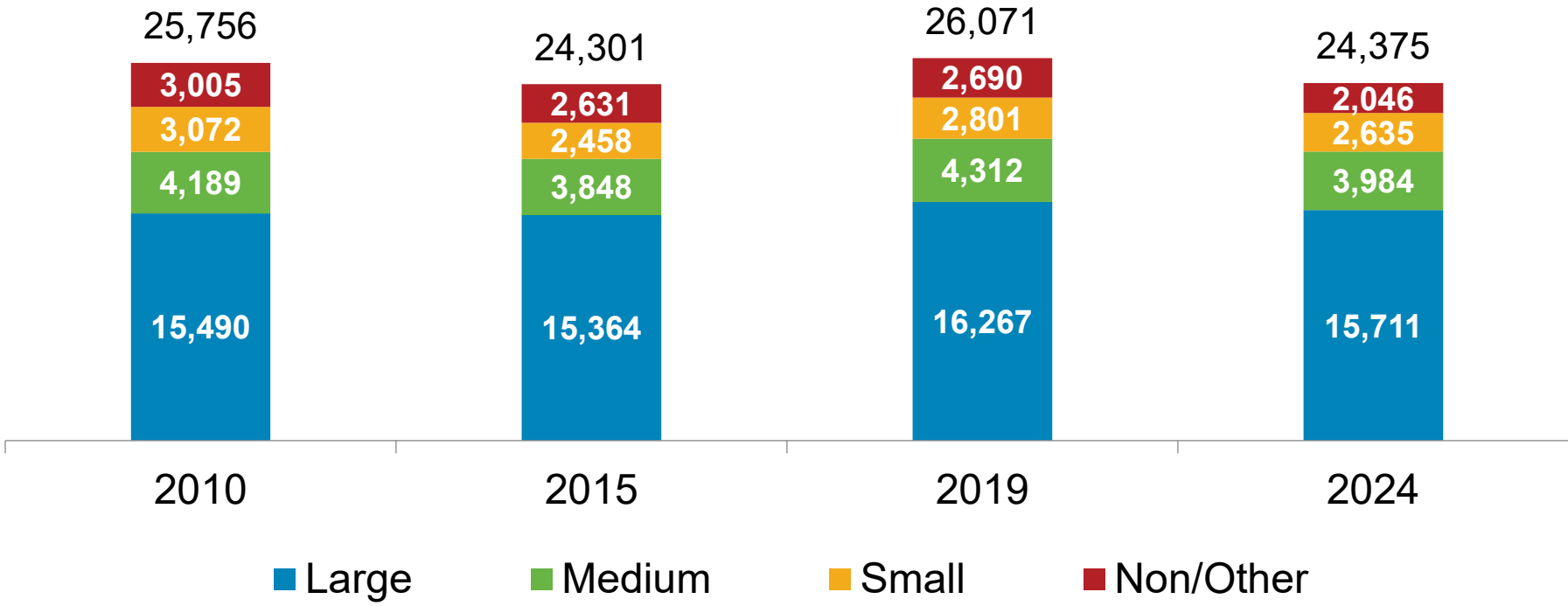
Scheduled Passenger Flights Departing U.S. Airports Are Averaging 137 Seats



Sources: Cirium published schedules (Nov. 22, 2024) for all U.S. and non-U.S. airlines operating scheduled passenger service

Collectively, Public Policy, Higher Costs (Labor/Fuel), Retirement of Small* Aircraft, Growth at Nearby Airports and Tight Pilot Supply Have Reduced Flying at the Smallest U.S. Airports

Average Daily Flights at U.S. Airports by FAA Hub Size Classification



Notes: FAA pilot qualification (1,500-hour) rule effective Jul-2013; pilot flight/duty/rest rule effective Jan-2014

* Per https://www.faa.gov/airports/planning_capacity/passenger_allcargo_stats/, U.S. airports with less than 0.05% of annual passenger boardings

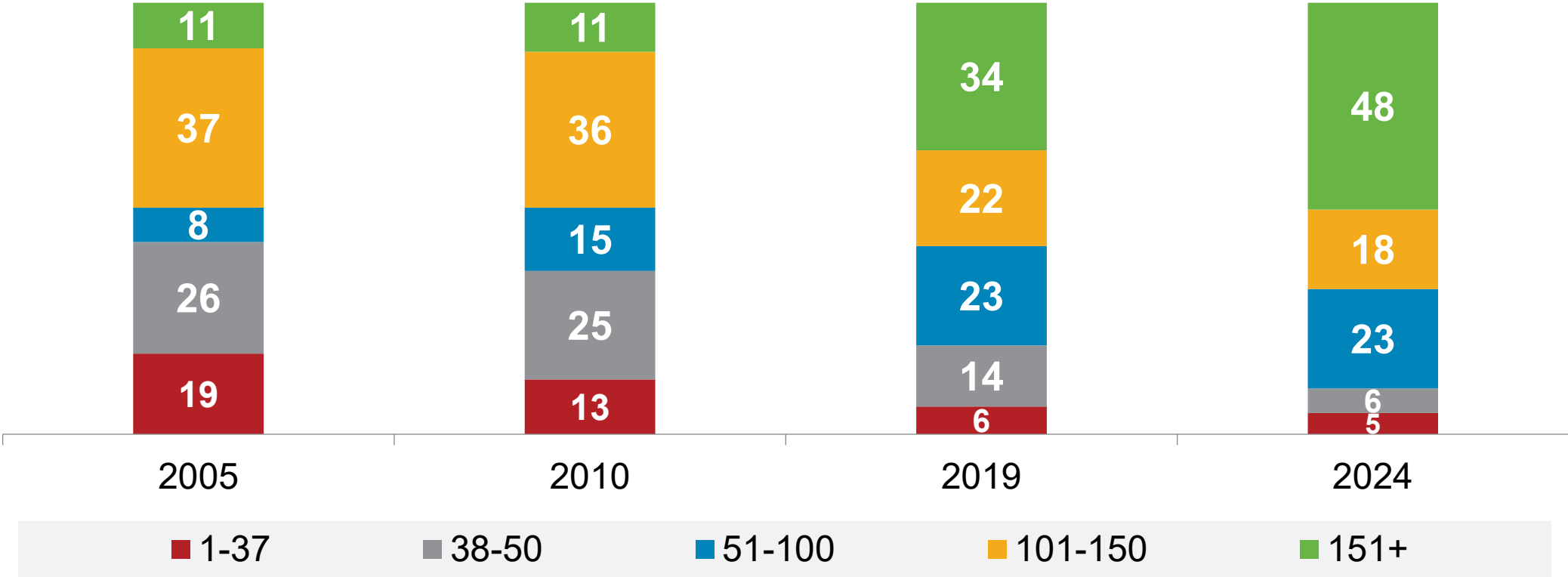
Sources: Cirium published schedules (Sept. 7, 2024) for all airlines providing scheduled passenger service from U.S. airports to all destinations

* Operating with 50 or fewer seats

Aircraft Exceeding 150 Seats Now Constitute 48% of Domestic Scheduled Passenger Flights

Among Regional Airline Domestic Flights, ~68% Exceed 50 Seats per Departure

% of Domestic U.S. Scheduled Passenger Airline Departures by Aircraft Size*



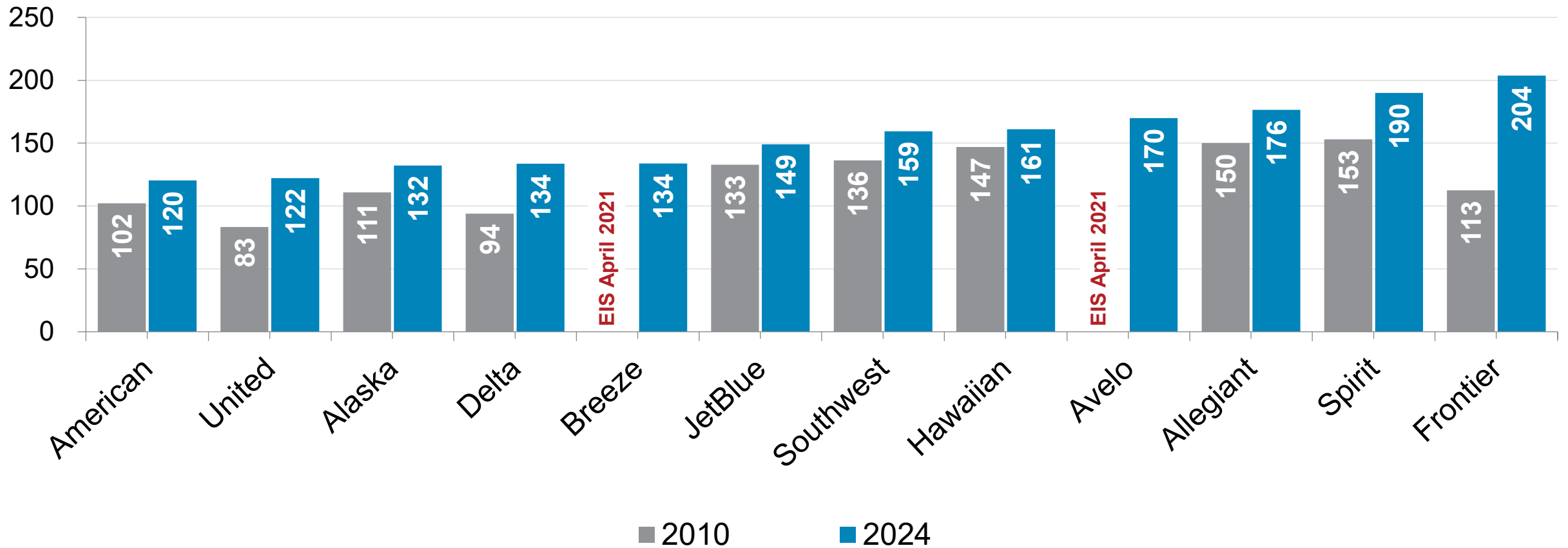
Source: Cirium published schedules (Nov. 22, 2024)

Note: Numbers may not add to 100 due to rounding

All U.S. Airlines Have Migrated to Larger (or Denser) Aircraft Domestically

Global Network Carriers Tend to Have Fewer Seats per Domestic Flight, ULCCs the Most

Average Seats per Domestic Departure by Marketing Airline*

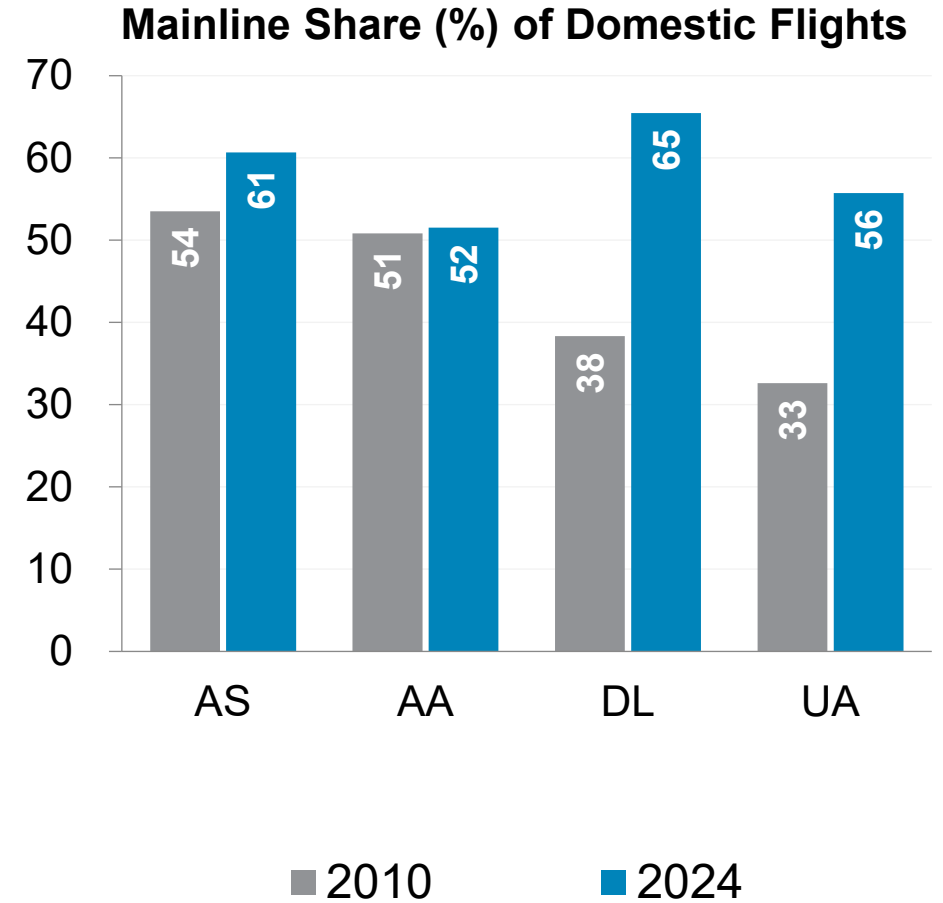
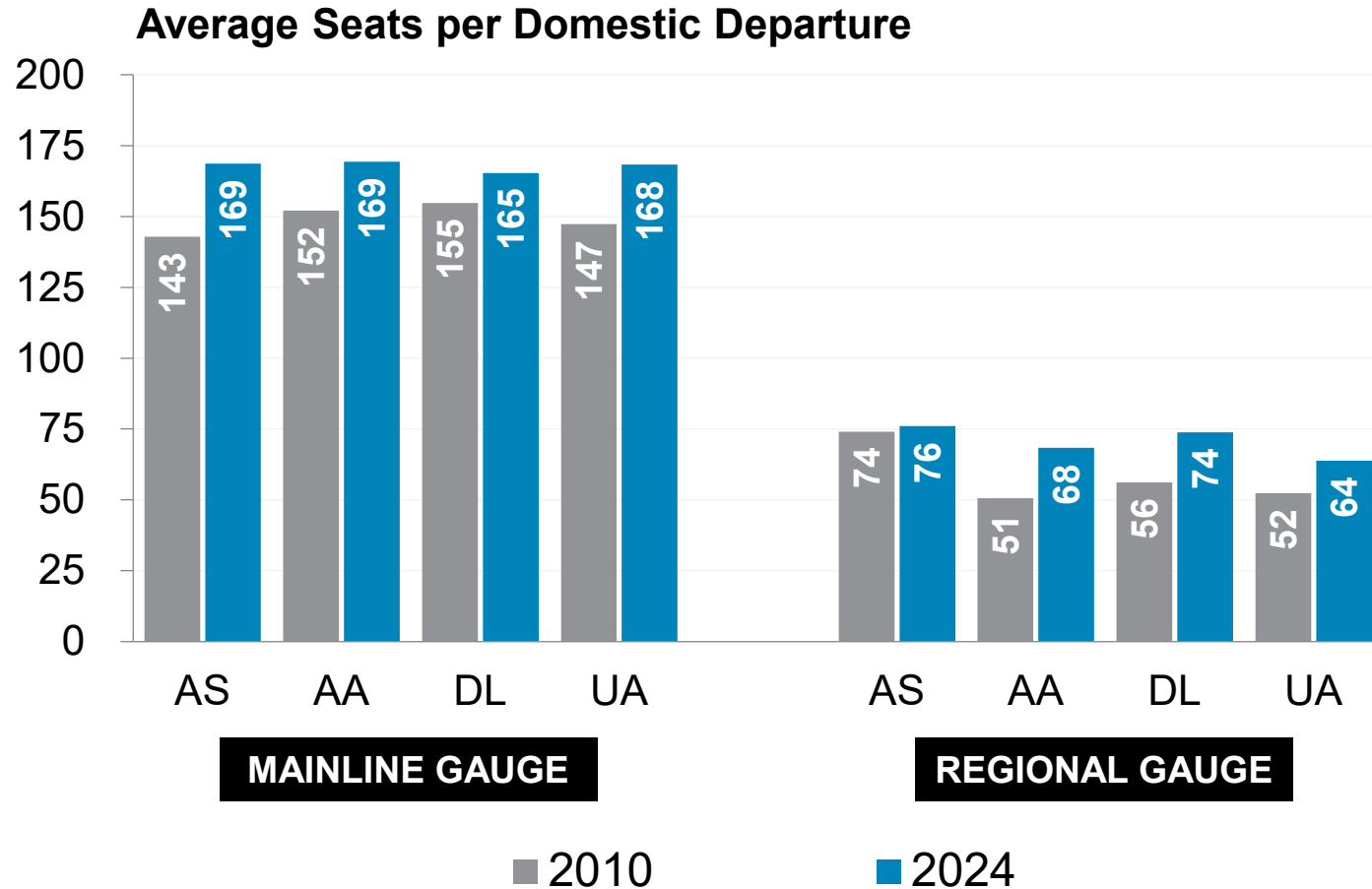


Source: Cirium schedules (Nov. 22, 2024) for selected marketing airlines

* Includes flights operated by regional/express airline partners; EIS = entry into service

Domestically, Network Carriers Have Up-Gauged Mainline *and* Regional Operations

Delta and United Have Significantly Boosted the Share of Mainline Flying

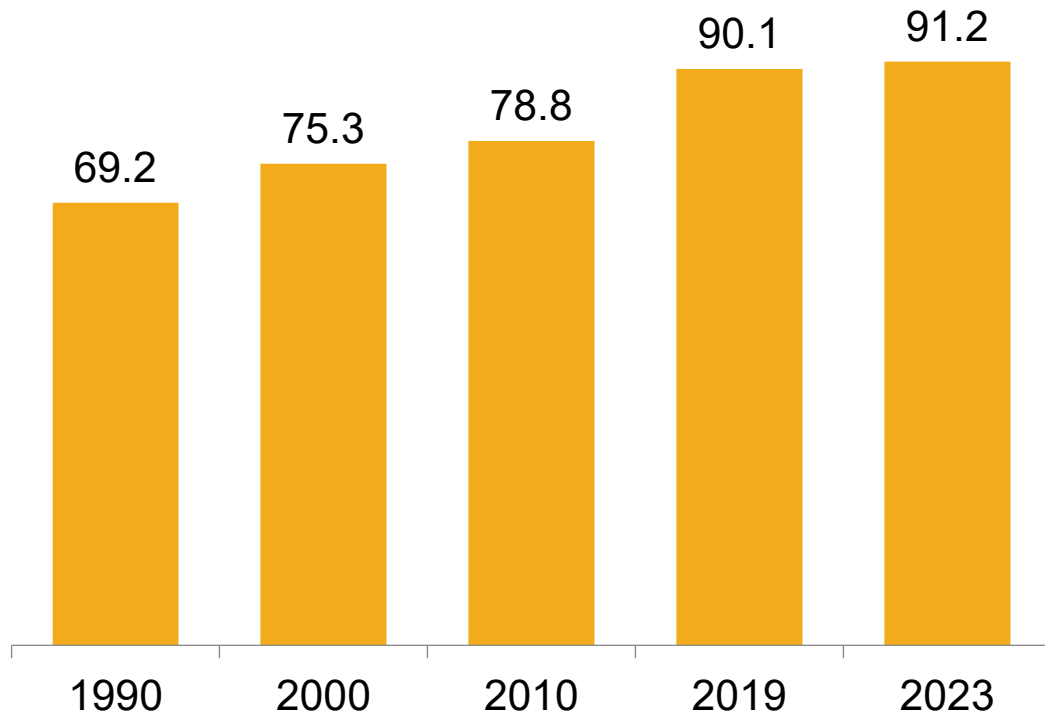


Source: Cirium published schedules (Nov. 22, 2024)

Nonstop Domestic Service Is More Prevalent Than Ever Before

Share of Busiest Markets With a Nonstop Service Option Rose From 69% in 1990 to 91% in 2023

Share (%) of Top 2000 Domestic O&D Airport Pairs With Nonstop Service*



Passengers per Day Each Way (PDEW) in #1 and #2000 Domestic O&D Airport Pairs*

Year	Market #1	PDEW	Market #2000	PDEW
1990	HNL-OGG	3,266	MEM-MKE	32
2000	HNL-OGG	3,261	HOU-IND	51
2010	JFK-LAX	3,239	ALB-DFW	54
2019	JFK-LAX	4,292	CLT-PWM	70
2023	JFK-LAX	3,260	JFK-RNO	72

Source: Compass Lexecon analysis of DOT O&D, OAG and T-100 and Form 298C

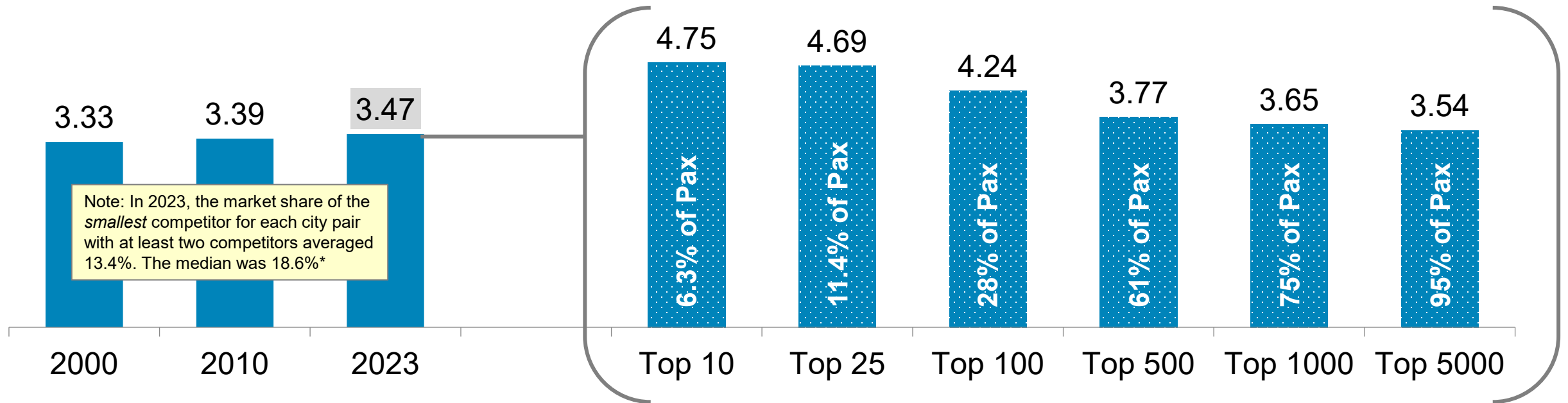
* Top 2000 accounted for 80% of domestic O&D passengers in 2019; nonstop = as at least 40 round-trip flights in any quarter

From 2000-2023, the Number of Competitors per Domestic Trip Rose From 3.33 to 3.47

In 2023, the 500 Busiest City Pairs—Accounting for 61% of Passengers—Averaged 3.8 Competitors

Made possible by 1) lack of entry barriers allowing rapid nationwide expansion of lower-cost carriers and 2) mergers of complementary networks enabling large network carriers to offer competitive connecting service on more city pairs *and* new nonstop service into markets they previously did not serve.

Average Number of Competitors* in Domestic U.S. Markets (O&D City Pairs)



Source: Compass Lexecon analysis of DOT O&D Survey data (DB1B)

* Per DOT and GAO, carrying at least 5% of O&D passengers in the city pair; average number of competitors is passenger-weighted across city pairs.

Competition in Sample City Pairs: Airline Share of O&D Passengers in 2023 vs. 2007

More Diversity of Business Models and Change in Distribution of Market Share*

LA (BUR/LAX/LGB)-Seattle (PAE/SEA)			
	<u>2007</u>		<u>2023</u>
Alaska	67.4	Alaska	58.6
JetBlue	15.1	Delta	23.0
Southwest	7.2	United	5.9
American	5.6		

Boston-Cleveland (CAK/CLE)			
	<u>2007</u>		<u>2023</u>
Continental	62.6	JetBlue	50.3
AirTran	30.2	Delta	38.4
		American	6.0

Rochester, NY-South Florida (FLL/MIA)			
	<u>2007</u>		<u>2023</u>
AirTran	33.9	Southwest	35.3
US Airways	22.8	American	24.0
Delta	18.5	Delta	23.8
JetBlue	14.7	United	8.5
		JetBlue	7.8

Chicago (MDW/ORD)-Sacramento			
	<u>2007</u>		<u>2023</u>
United	44.8	United	44.3
Southwest	41.9	Southwest	34.4
US Airways	5.1	American	14.8

Memphis-Orlando (MCO/SFB)			
	<u>2007</u>		<u>2023</u>
Northwest	60.1	Southwest	34.8
AirTran	21.6	Spirit	28.9
Frontier	9.8	Allegiant	11.1
Delta	5.7	Delta	10.4
		American	8.7
		Frontier	5.3

Austin-Raleigh/Durham			
	<u>2007</u>		<u>2023</u>
American	62.1	American	39.1
Southwest	19.0	Southwest	32.6
Delta	7.4	Delta	24.9
Continental	5.8		

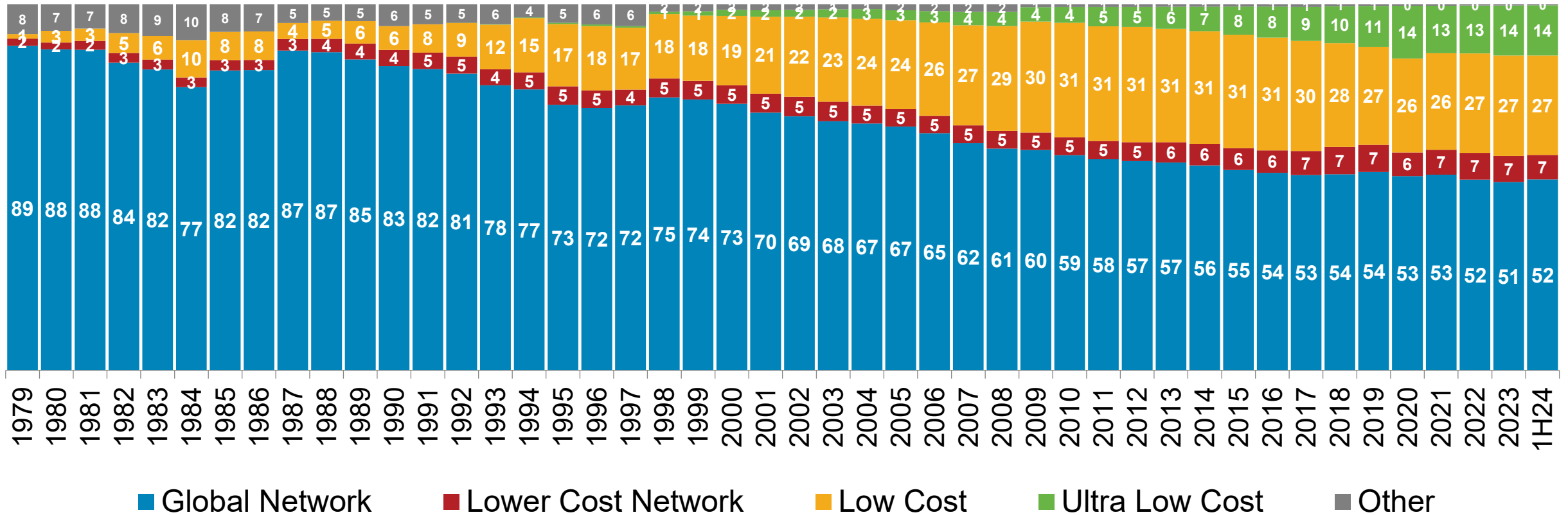
Source: DOT Data Bank 1B (nondirectional data) via Cirium

* Showing only those airlines with at least 5% of O&D share in each year

Global Network Carrier Share of Domestic Passengers Fell From 73% in 2000 to 52% in 2023

In 2023, Ultra Low-Cost Airlines Carried 14% of Domestic O&D Passengers

Share (%) of U.S. Domestic O&D Passengers by Airline Business Model

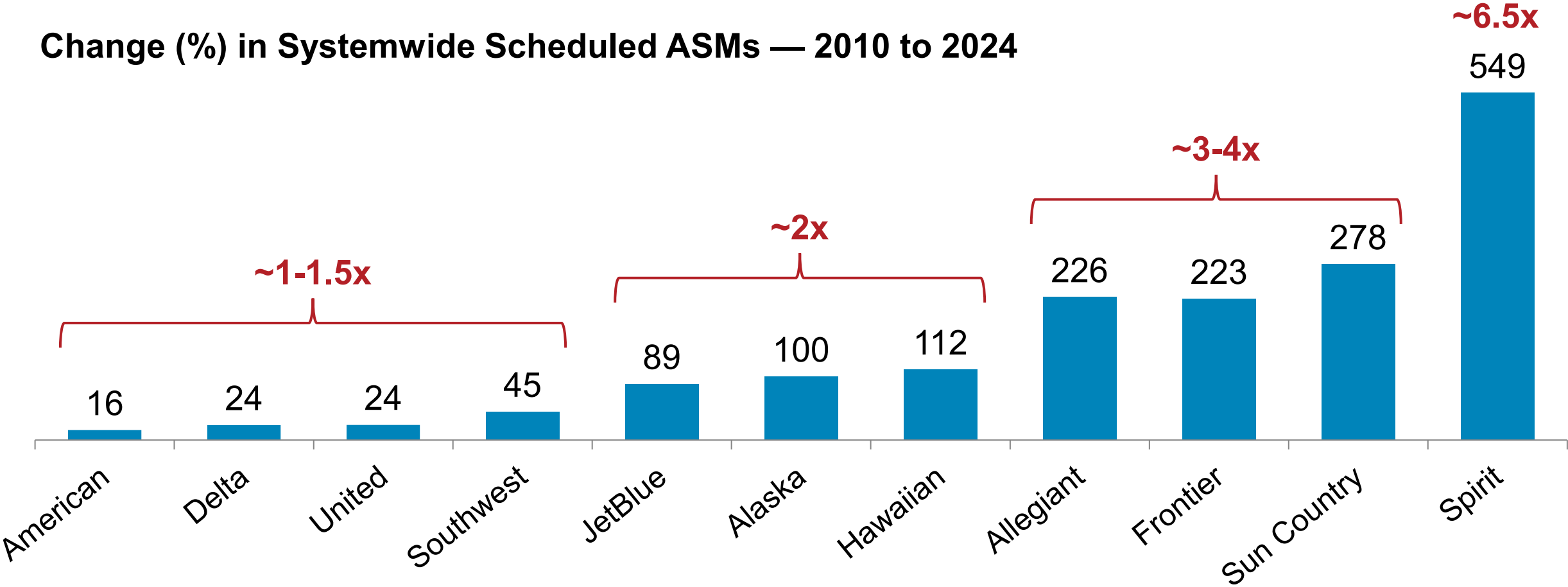


Source: DOT Data Bank 1B and Compass Lexecon. Global network carriers (GNCs) include AA/DL/UA and predecessor airlines (e.g., US Airways, America West, TWA, Northwest, Continental) and defunct legacy network carriers (e.g., Eastern, Braniff). Low-cost carriers includes Southwest, JetBlue, Breeze, Reno Air, Midway, Pro Air, Kiwi International, AirTran, Accessair, Independence, Eastwind, National, ValuJet, ATA, Skybus, People Express, Vanguard, Virgin America, Western Pacific, Air South, and Morris Air). Lower cost network carriers include Alaska, Hawaiian and Aloha. Ultra low-cost carriers (ULCCs) include Allegiant, Frontier, Spirit, Sun Country, and Avelo.

Among U.S. Airline Brands, Lower-Cost Carriers Grew the Fastest From 2010 to 2024

Spirit Airlines Is Almost Seven Times as Large As It Was in 2010

Change (%) in Systemwide Scheduled ASMs — 2010 to 2024

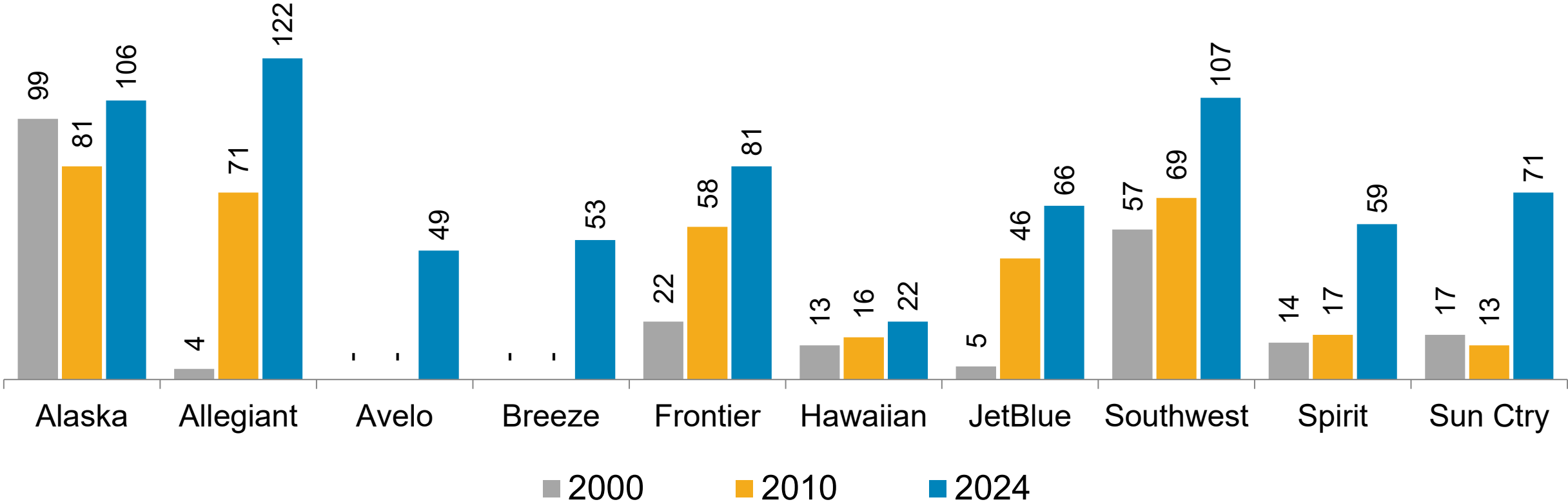


Source: Cirium schedules (Nov. 22, 2024) for selected marketing airlines including merged/acquired predecessors

Lower-Cost U.S. Carriers Have Continued to Expand Their U.S. Footprint

Competitive Presence of Low-Cost and Ultra Low-Cost Carriers Continues to Expand

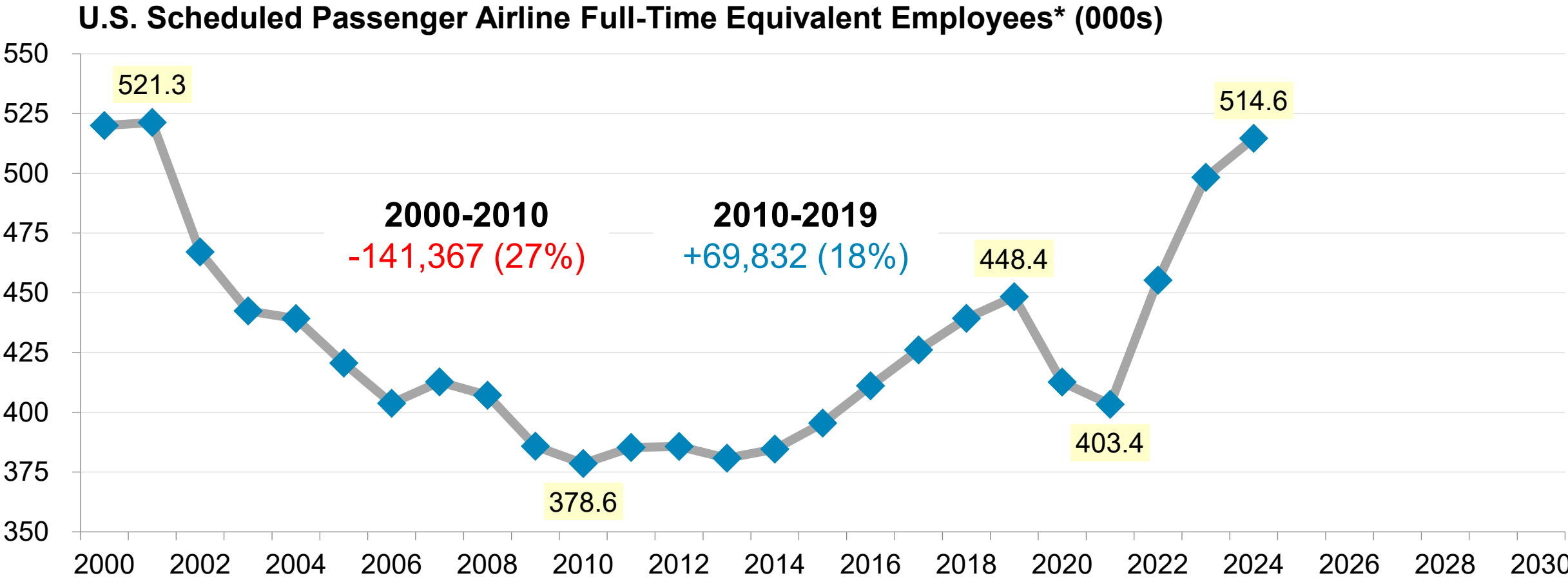
Number of U.S. Airports Served in July



Source: Cirium published schedules (July 13, 2024) for selected marketing airlines

U.S. Passenger Airlines Are Averaging the Largest Workforce Since 2001

FTEs Have Soared Since the Pandemic

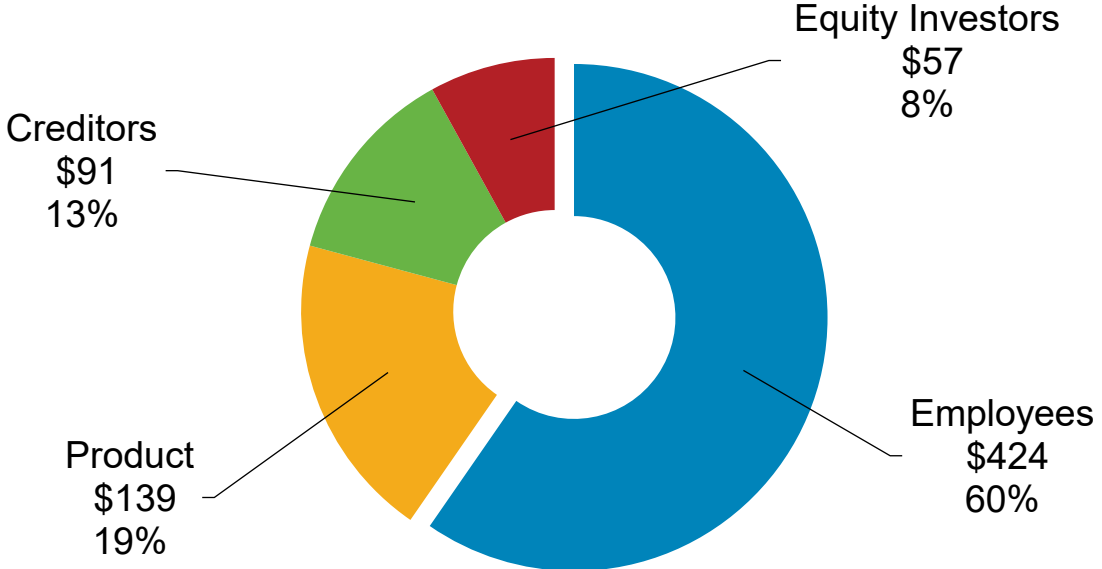


Source: Bureau of Transportation Statistics for scheduled U.S. passenger airlines

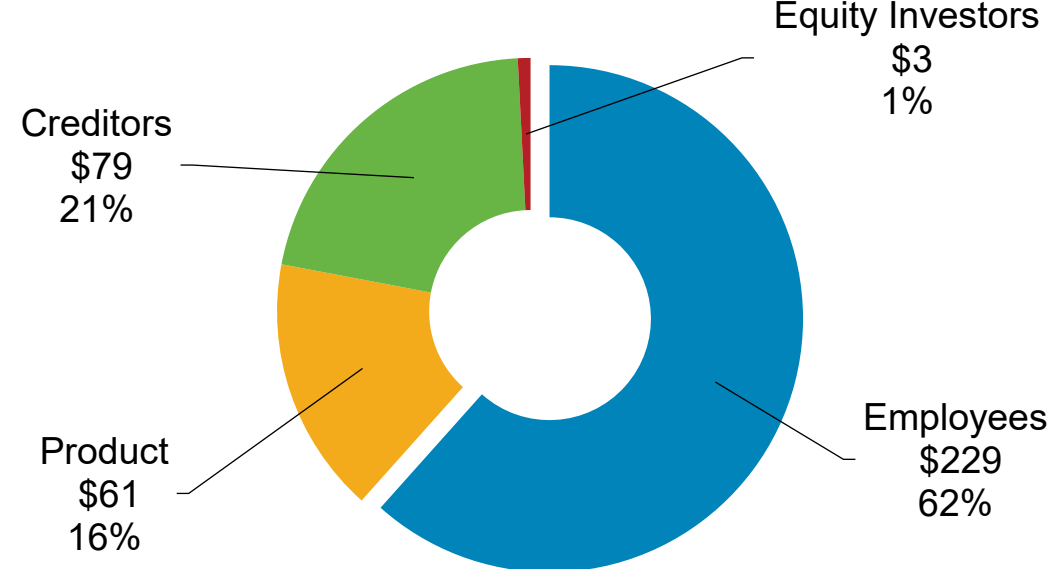
* 2024 = Jan-Sep

By Far, U.S. Passenger Airlines Allocate the Most Capital (~62%) to the Workforce, Followed by Customers (Product Reinvestment), Creditors (Debt Reduction) and Equity Investors

Allocation of Capital to Major Stakeholders
2010-2019 (\$ Bil.)



Allocation of Capital to Major Stakeholders
2020-2023 (\$ Bil.)



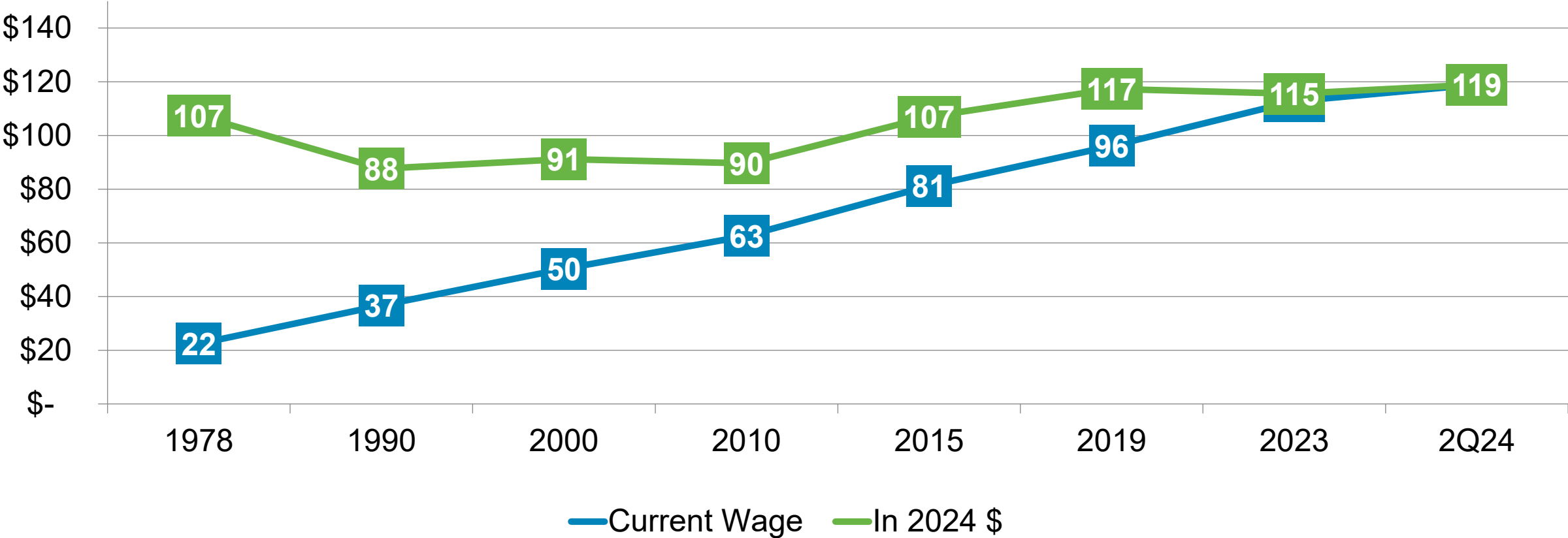
Sources: BTS Form 41 and company SEC filings

* Employees = salaries/wages/benefits; product = fleet/GSE/facilities/apps/other; creditors = debt retirement; equity investors = dividends/share repurchases

Average Compensation per Employee Reached and All-Time High in 2Q 2024

In Real Terms, Up 33% Since 2010, 11% Since 1978

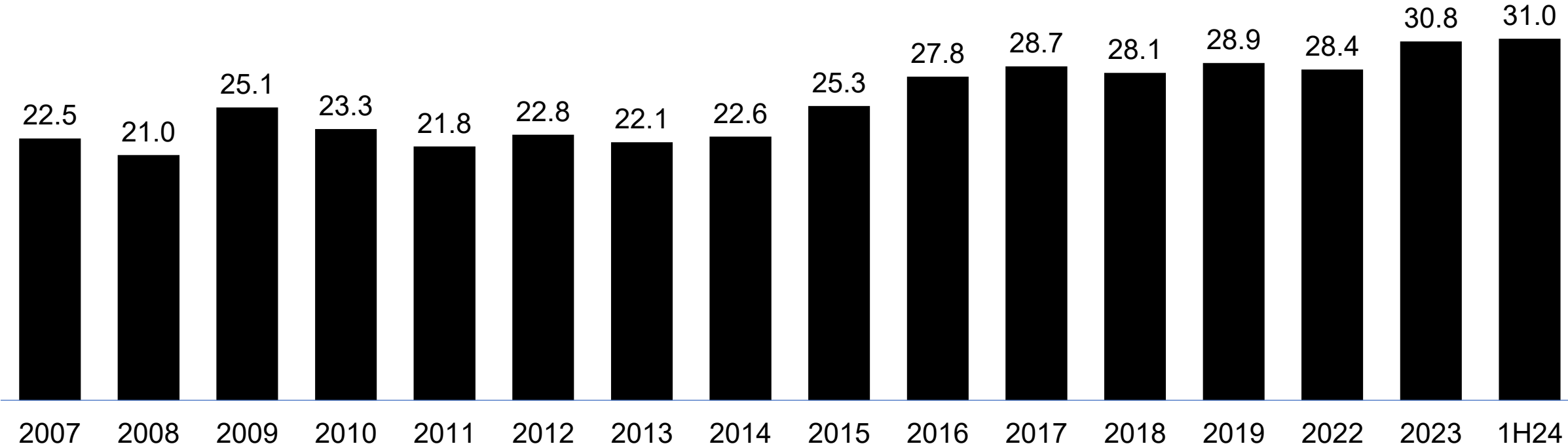
U.S. Passenger Airline Employee Wages (000) per FTE



Source: A4A Passenger Airline Cost Index

Firmer Financial Footing Has Enabled Airlines to Re-Invest in Their Employees

U.S. Airline Employee Wages and Benefits as a Share (%) of Operating Revenues

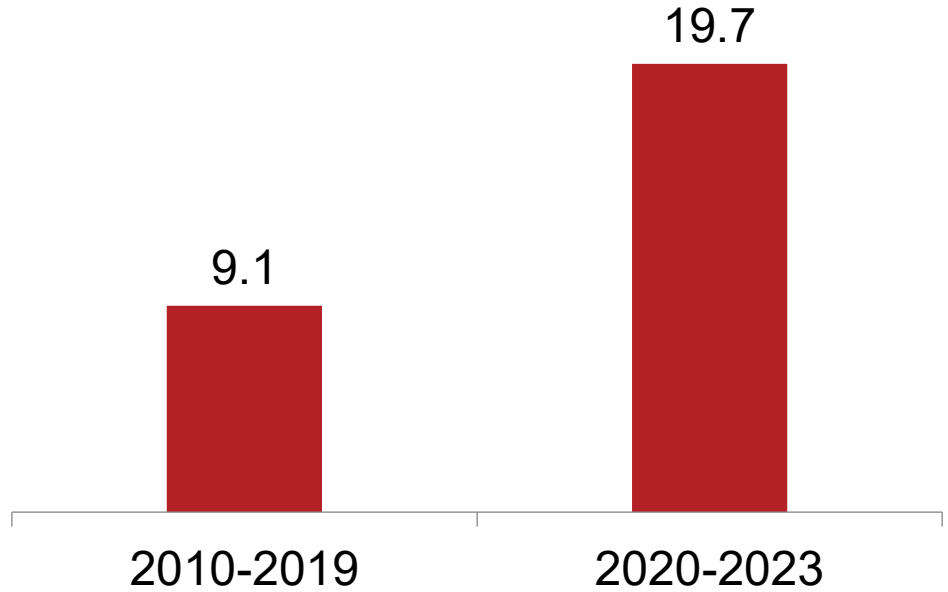


Source: A4A Passenger Airline Cost Index and <https://www.vox.com/new-money/2017/4/29/15471634/american-airlines-raise>

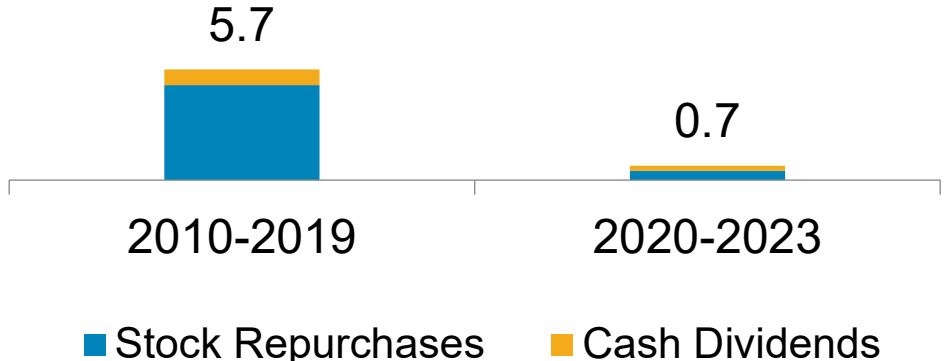
From 2020-2023, U.S. Passenger Airlines Retired \$79B in Debt — \$19.7B Annually

Returns to Shareholders Have Been Paltry in the Aftermath of the Pandemic

Average Annual Retirement* of Long-Term Debt (\$ Bils)



Average Annual Returns to Shareholders (\$ Bils)



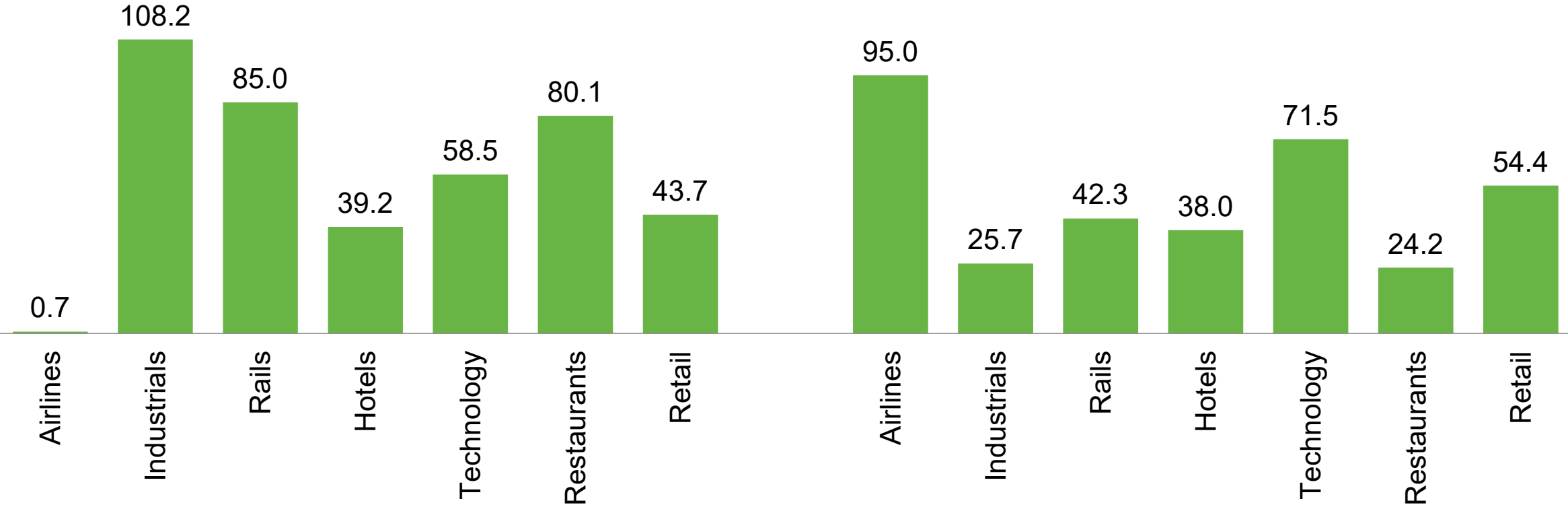
Source: SEC filings of AAL/ALGT/ALK/DAL/HA/JBLU/LUV/SAVE/SNCY/UAL/ULCC and merged predecessors

* Payments on long-term debt and capital lease obligations

In 2021-2023, Relative to Other U.S. Industries, Airlines Reinvested Far More Cash Into the Business (via “Capital Expenditures”) Than They Spent on Shareholders (“Capital Returns”)

Dividends & Stock Repurchases
Spending as % of Operating Cash Flow

Investments in the Business (“CapEx”)
Spending as % of Operating Cash Flow



Source: Goldman Sachs, “Cash Flow Benchmarking by Sector” (March 2024), with data from Factset and Bloomberg

Note: CapEx includes R&D expense for technology companies.

ACSI Study Shows Airline Customer Satisfaction in Line With Other Transport/Travel Sectors

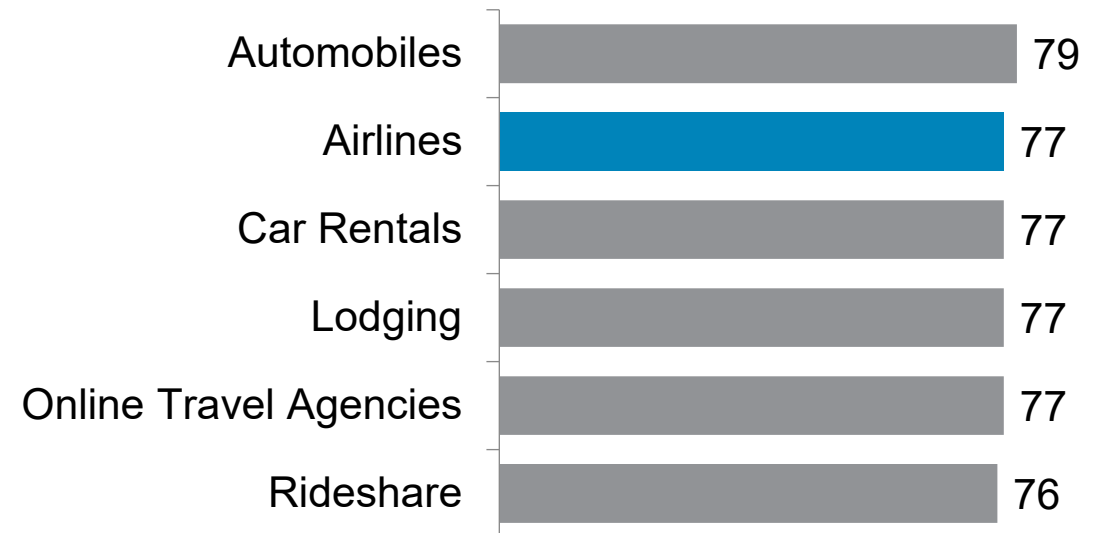
Latest Survey Research Shows Airlines Tied With Car Rentals/Lodging/OTAs, Ahead of Rideshare



**The National Cross-Industry
Measure of Customer
Satisfaction**

ACSI: **“Airlines today face more challenges than perhaps any other industry but are rising to the task.** Ensuring passenger safety, satisfaction, and profitability can seem daunting, but ACSI’s solution forecasts the expected results from various improvement strategies in terms of customer satisfaction, retention, and financial returns.”

Customer Satisfaction Scores (0 to 100) by Industry



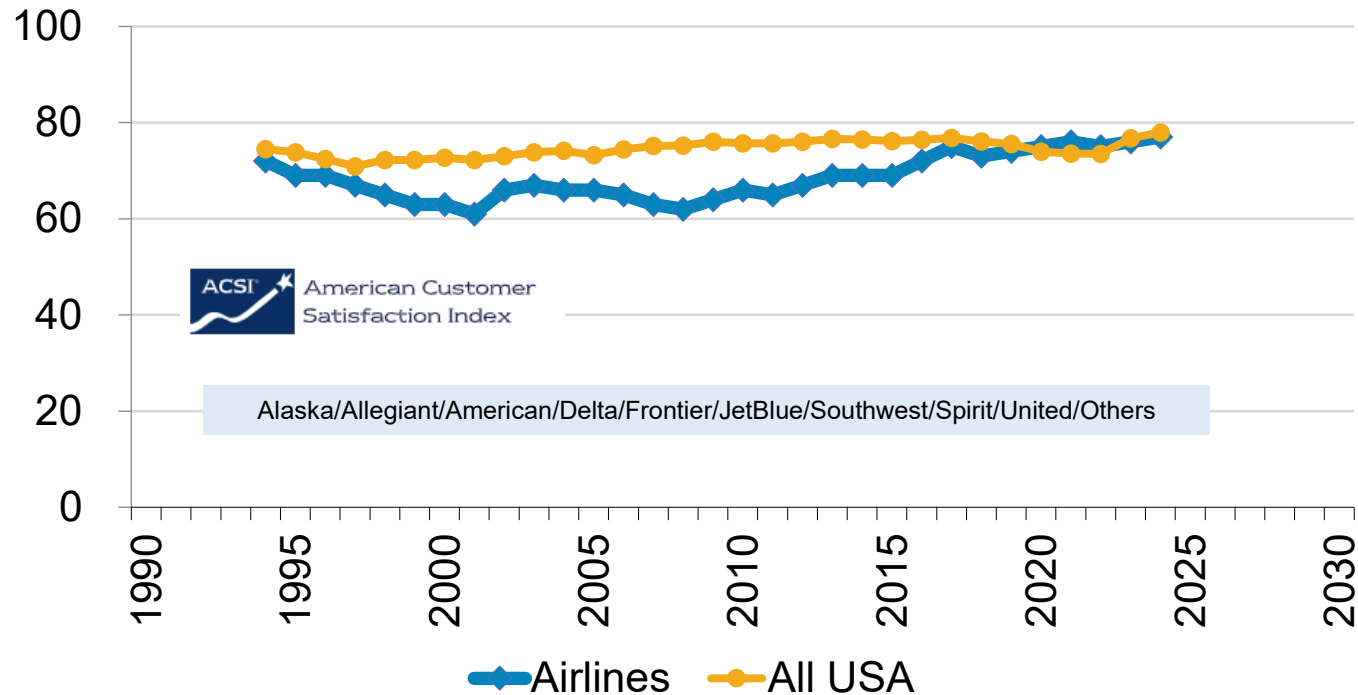
Source: The American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI®), the only national cross-industry measure of customer satisfaction, measures the satisfaction of U.S. household consumers with the quality of products and services offered by firms with significant share in U.S. markets. The ACSI Travel Study 2023-2024 reflects interviews with 16,352 customers, chosen at random and contacted via email between April 2023 and March 2024.

ACSI Airline Customer Satisfaction Index Reached an All-Time High in 2024

Airlines Scored 80+ on 14 of the 19 Satisfaction Benchmarks; Scores Rose on All 19 From 2019-2024

“Carriers have bounced back strongly, showing that **innovations and service improvements implemented during the last two years have resonated with customers.**”

Forrest Morgeson, Dir. of Research Emeritus, (April 23, 2024)



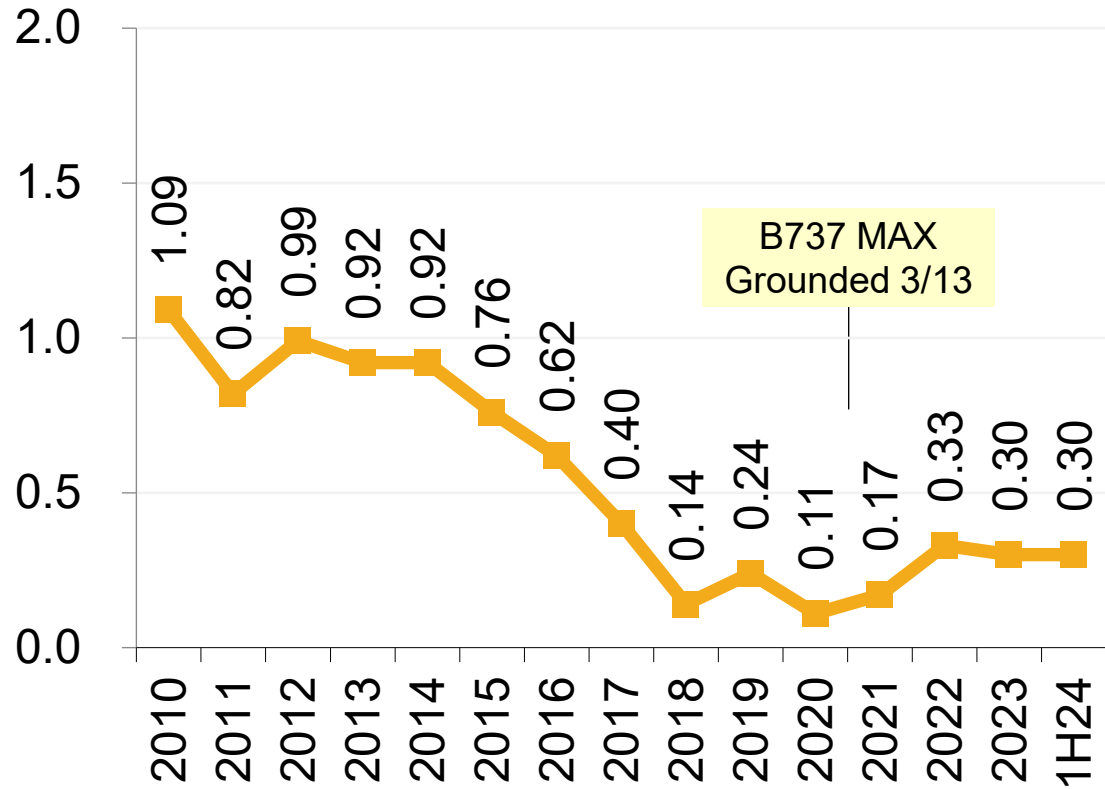
Satisfaction Benchmark	2019	2024	Diff
Ease of making reservation	81	84	+3
Mobile app quality	82	84	+2
Mobile app reliability	82	84	+2
Ease of check-in	82	83	+1
Website satisfaction	80	83	+3
Cabin and lavatory cleanliness	78	82	+4
Courtesy: flight crew	80	82	+2
Baggage handling	79	81	+2
Boarding experience	79	81	+2
Call center satisfaction	78	81	+3
Courtesy: gate staff	80	81	+1
Timeliness of arrival	80	81	+1
Loyalty program	75	80	+5
Range of flight schedules	77	80	+3
Overhead storage	73	79	+6
Food and beverage: purchased	73	78	+5
Inflight entertainment	71	78	+7
Food and beverage: free	73	76	+3
Seat comfort	69	76	+7

Source: The American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI®), the only national cross-industry measure of customer satisfaction, measures the satisfaction of U.S. household consumers with the quality of products and services offered by firms with significant share in U.S. markets. The ACSI Travel Study 2023-2024 reflects interviews with 16,352 customers, chosen at random and contacted via email between April 2023 and March 2024.

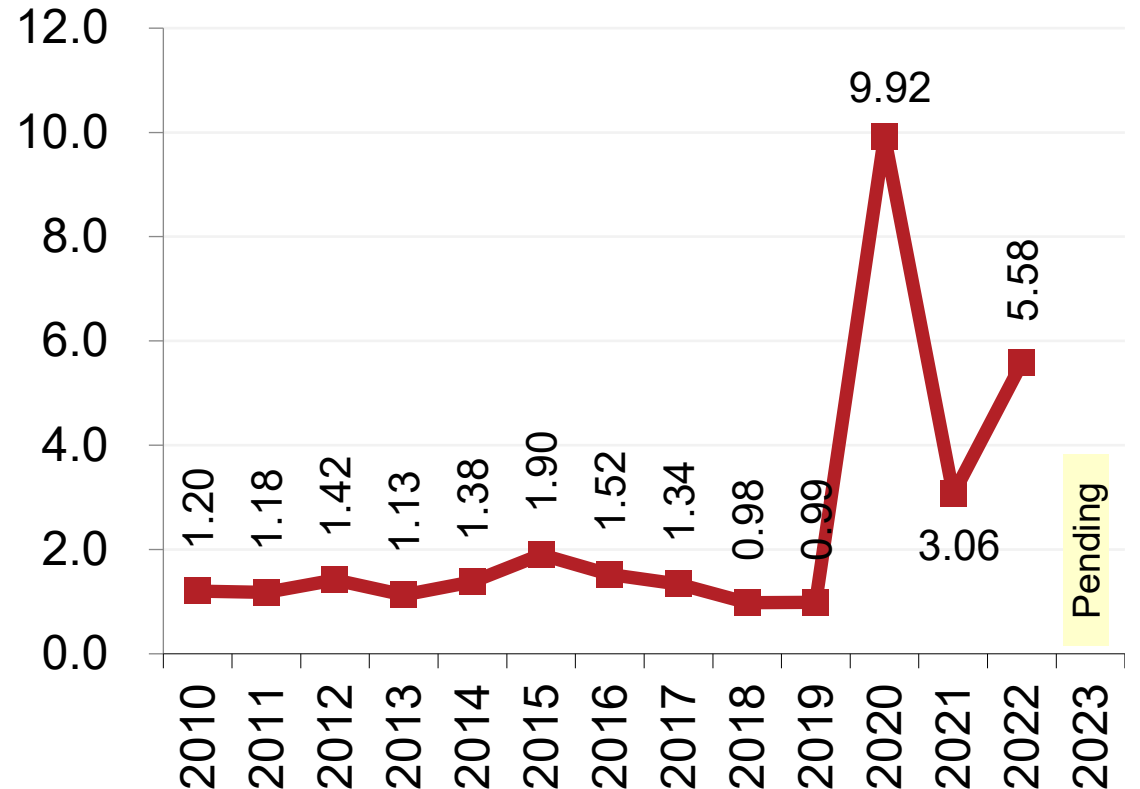
Denied Boardings and Customer Complaints

Grounding of B737 MAX Largely Responsible for Anomalous 2019 Increase in Denied Boardings

Involuntary Denied Boardings per 10K Pax*

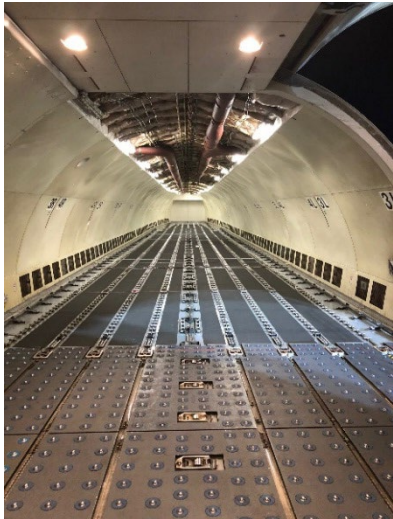
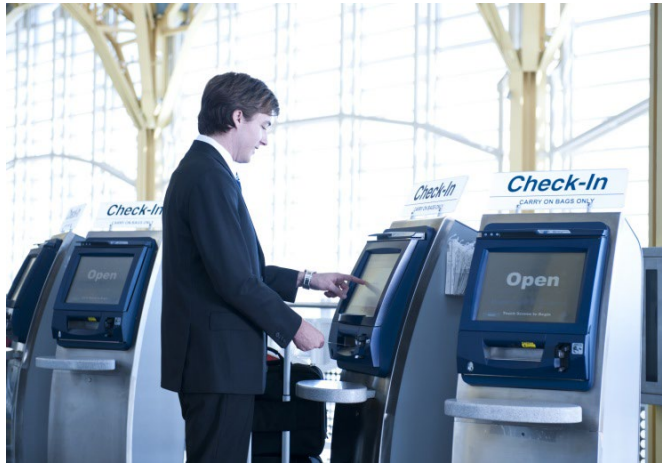


DOT Customer Complaints per 100K Pax*



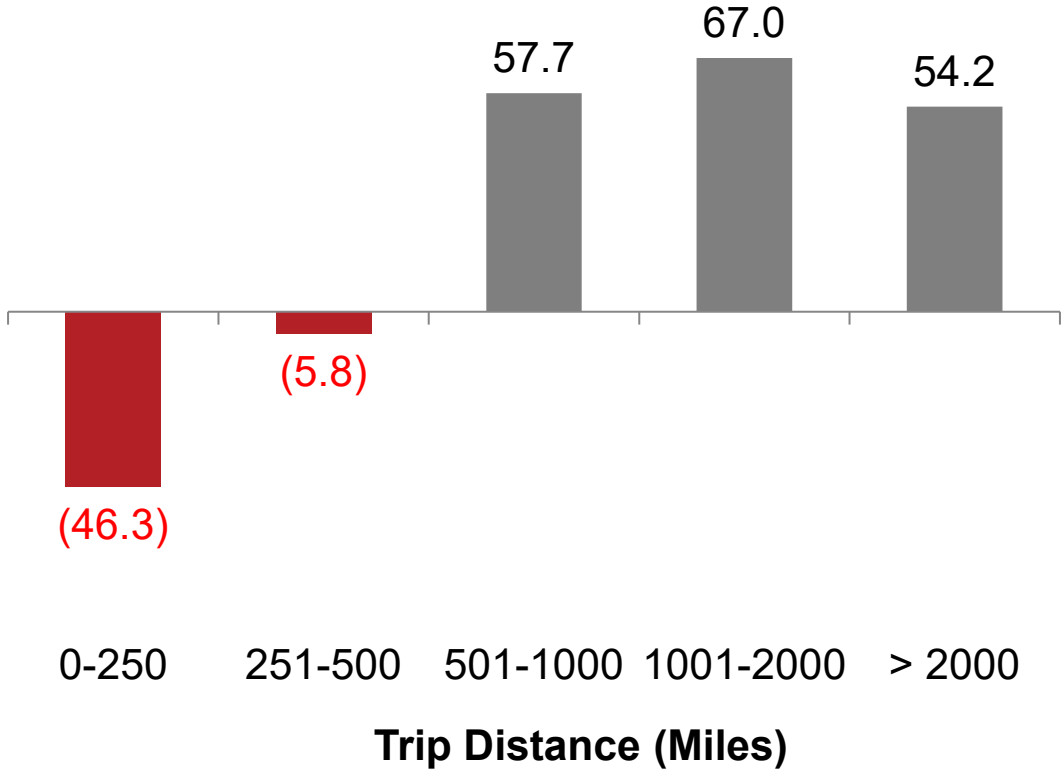
Source: DOT Air Travel Consumer Report (<http://www.dot.gov/airconsumer/air-travel-consumer-reports>)

* U.S. passenger airlines

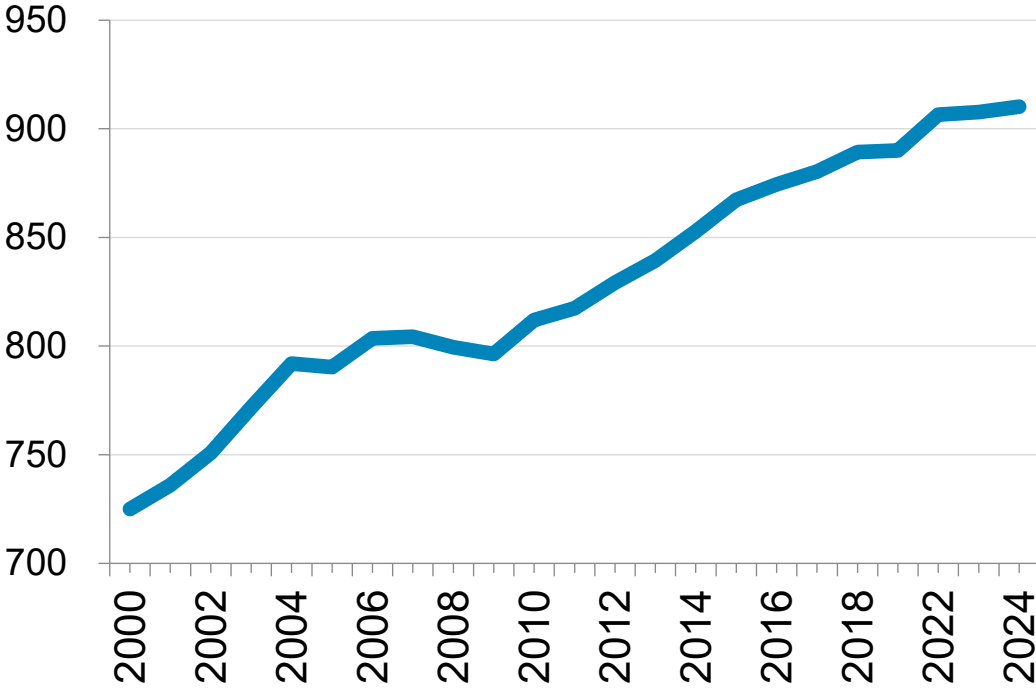


After 9/11, Domestic Passengers Avoided Air Travel on Shorter Distances; Airlines Adjusted Their Networks Accordingly, Aided by Aircraft Advances, to Increase Average Seat Distance

Change (%) in Domestic O&D Passengers by Distance Band (Miles) — Pre-9/11* to 2023



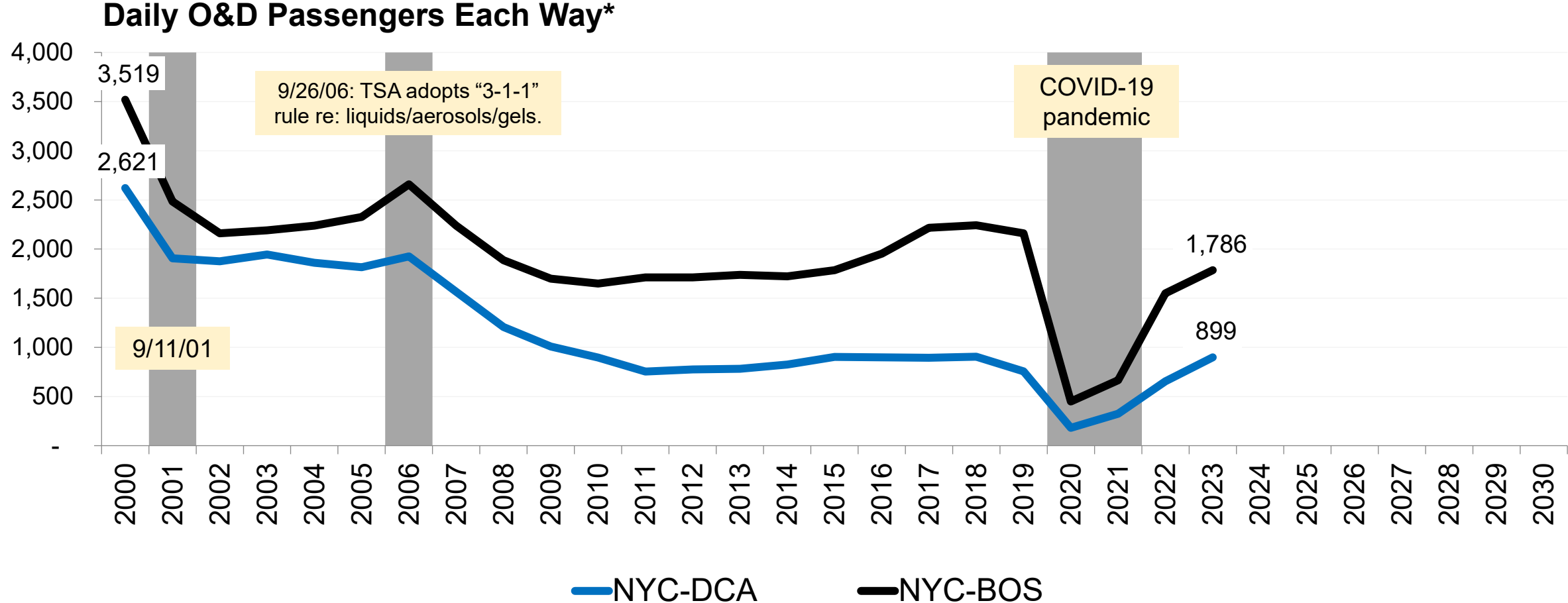
Average Miles per Domestic Scheduled Seat



Source: DOT Data Bank 1B (O&D Survey data) and Cirium published airline schedules (Oct. 4, 2024)

* Four quarters ending June 2001

Air Passenger Volumes Between New York and Boston/Washington Have Fallen Sharply Since 2000, Due Largely to Changes in Security Requirements and Improved Alternatives to Flying

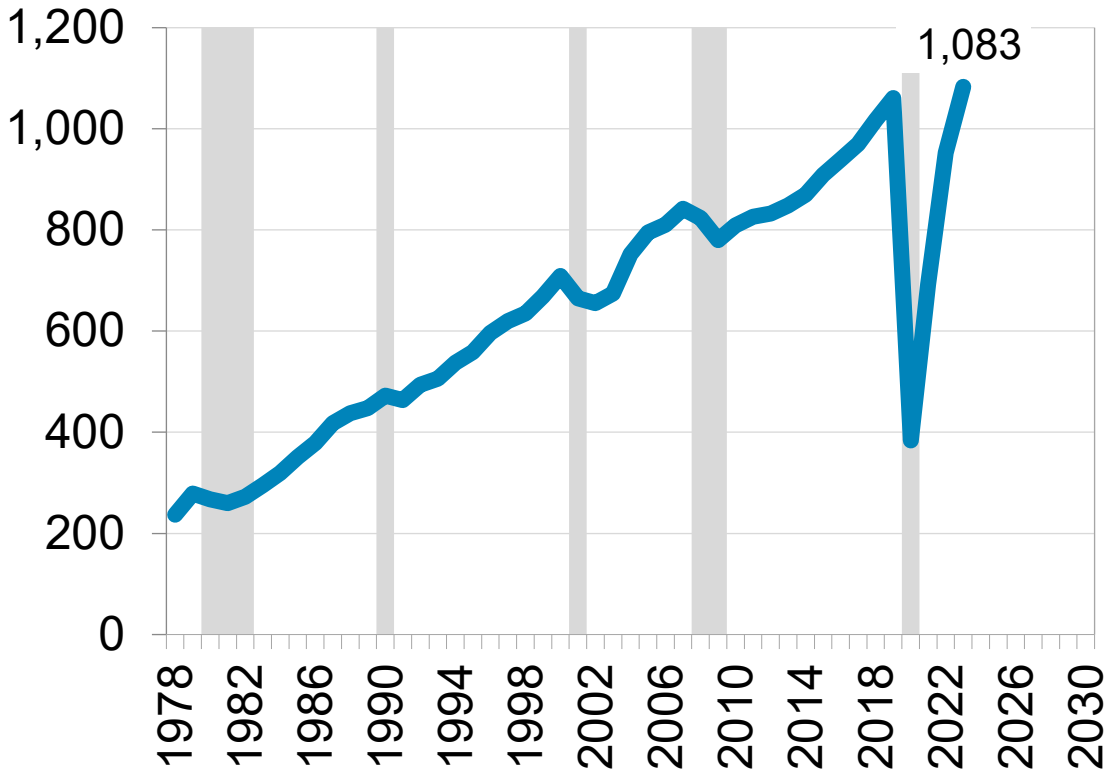


Source: DOT Data Bank 1B (O&D Survey data)

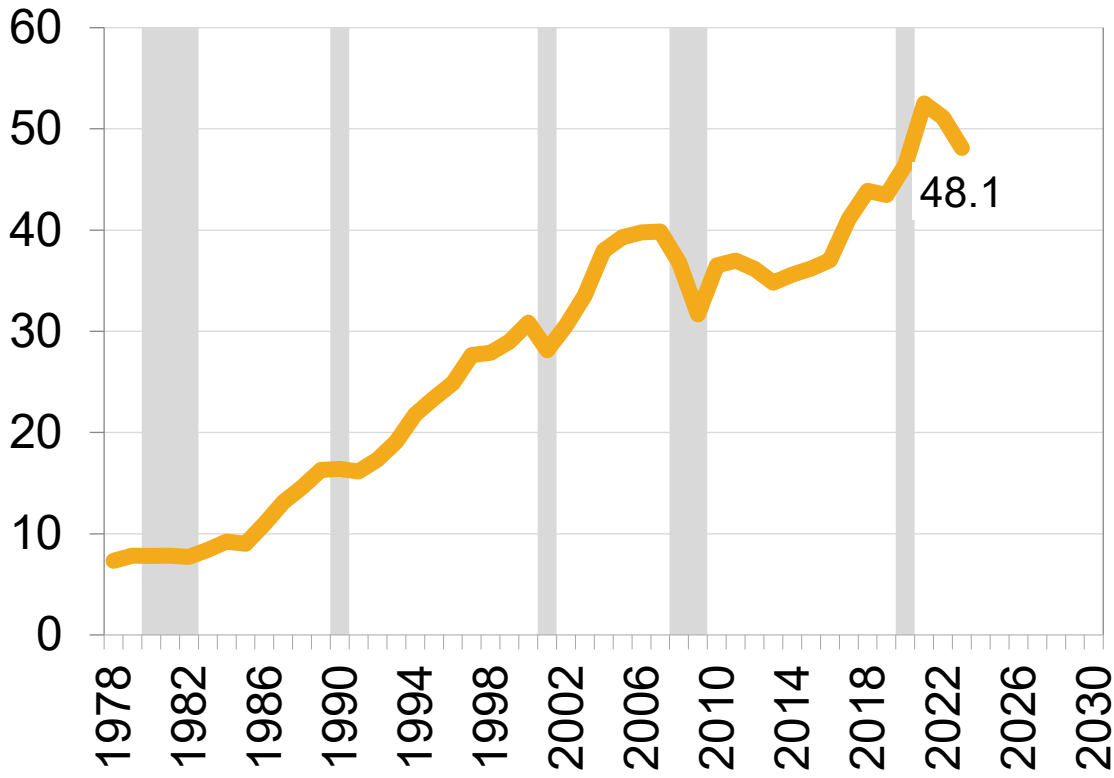
* NYC includes EWR/JFK/LGA airports

U.S. Airlines Have Continued to Move More People and Goods Over Longer Distances

Revenue Passenger Miles (Billions)



Cargo Revenue Ton Miles (Billions)

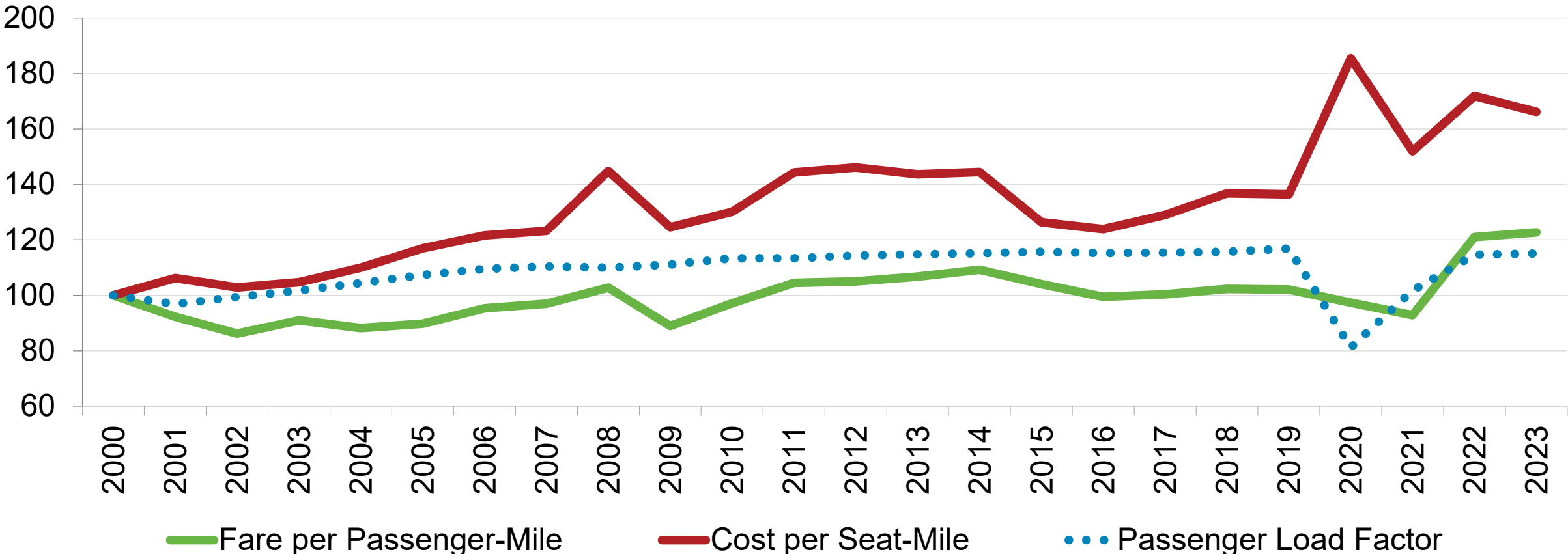


Source: U.S. Bureau of Transportation Statistics (T1 systemwide for U.S. airlines – all services)

Note: Recessions highlighted in gray

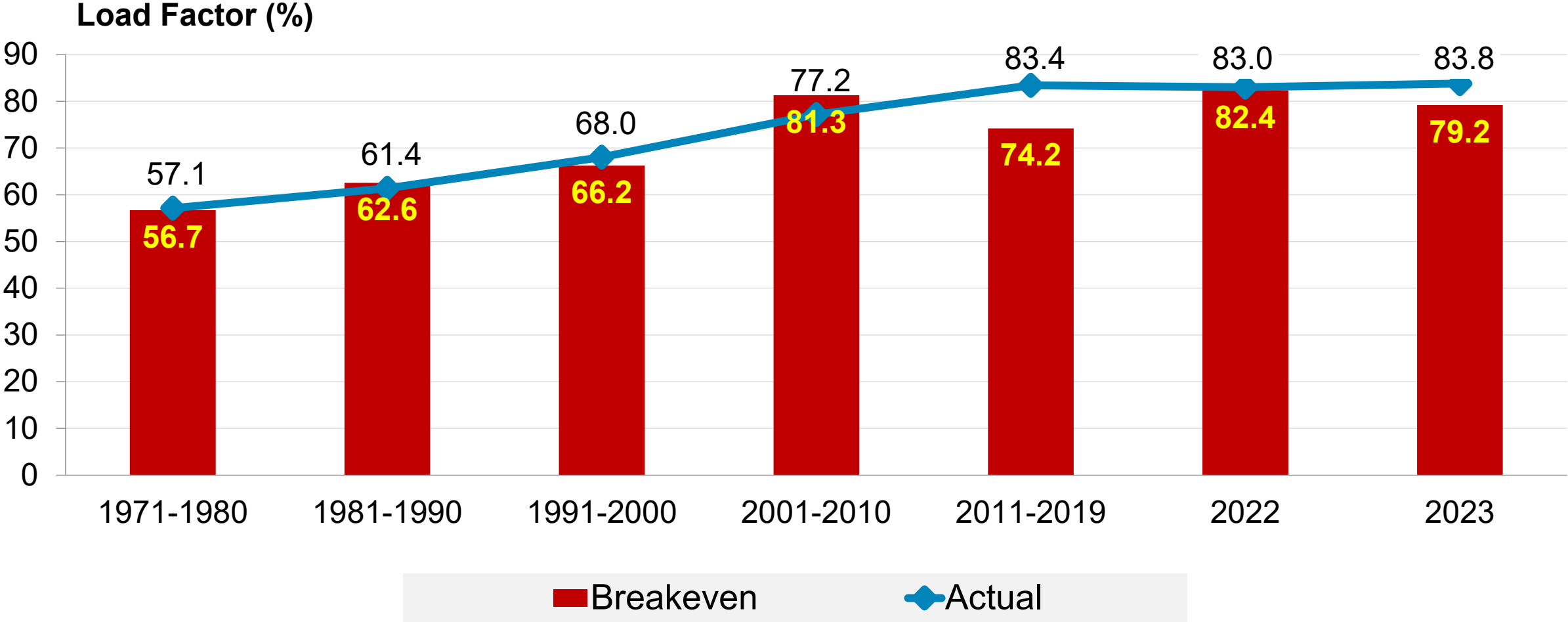
Changes in the Price to Fly a Mile on U.S. Airlines Tend to Move in the Same Direction as Airline Costs But Rarely to the Same Magnitude, Requiring Fuller Planes to Shrink the Gap

Index (2000=100) of Airline Fares, Costs and Load Factor



Source: A4A Passenger Airline Cost Index

In 2011-2019 and 2022-2023, Avg. Load Factor Exceeded the Airlines' Breakeven Requirement



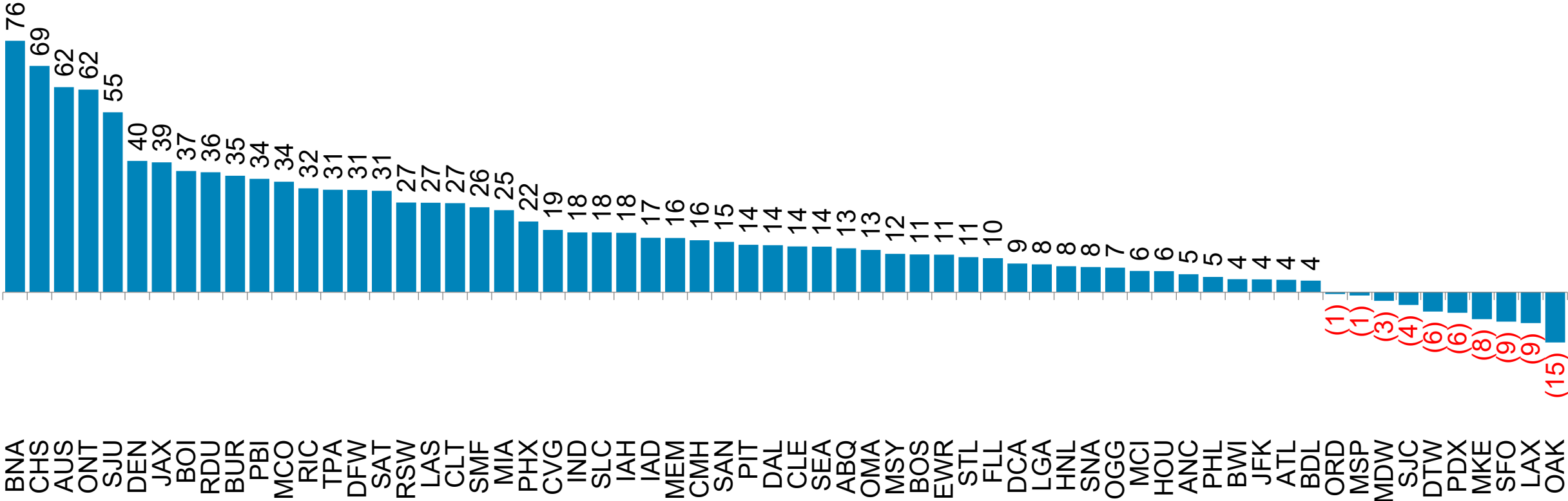
Source: A4A Passenger Airline Cost Index

Note: Load factor = revenue passenger miles (RPMs) ÷ available seat miles (ASMs)

From 2017-2024, Medium-Sized U.S. Airports Generally Grew Faster Than Large U.S. Airports

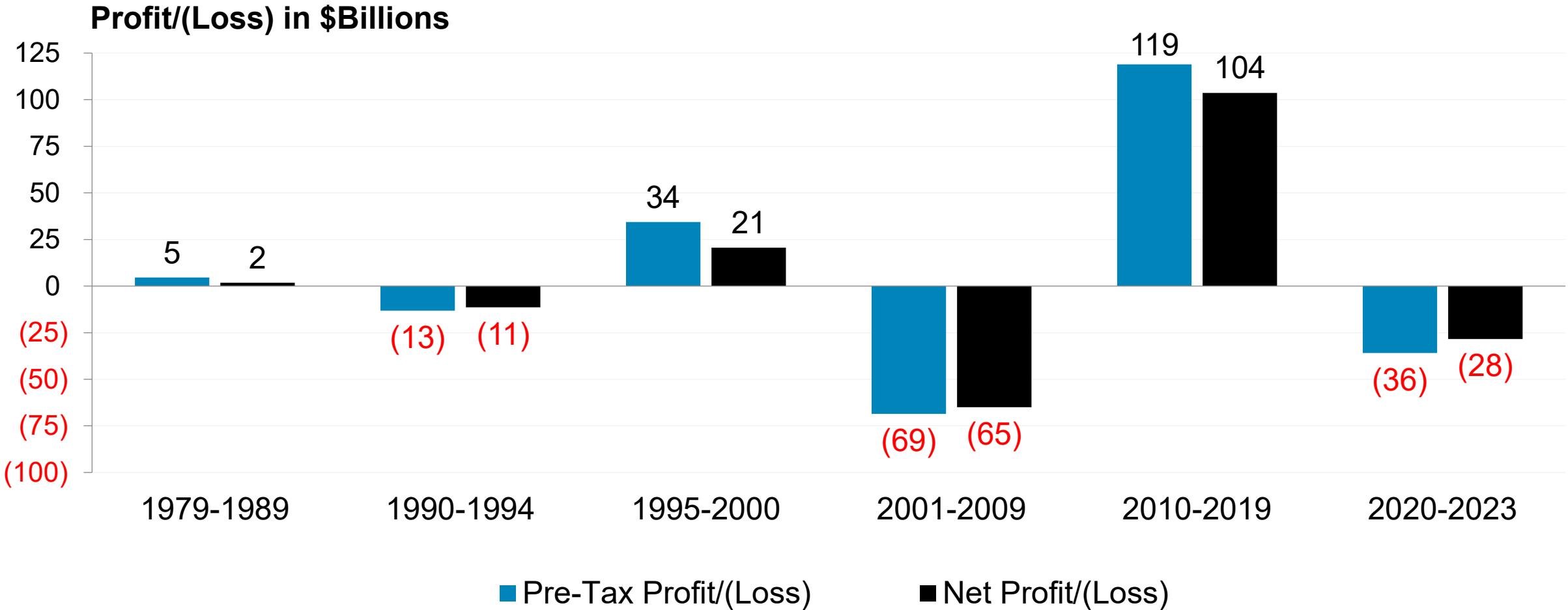
Nashville and Charleston (SC) Have Soared Above the Rest, Followed by Austin and Ontario (CA)

Change (%) in Systemwide Scheduled Seats at U.S. Large and Medium Hub Airports: 2024 vs. 2017



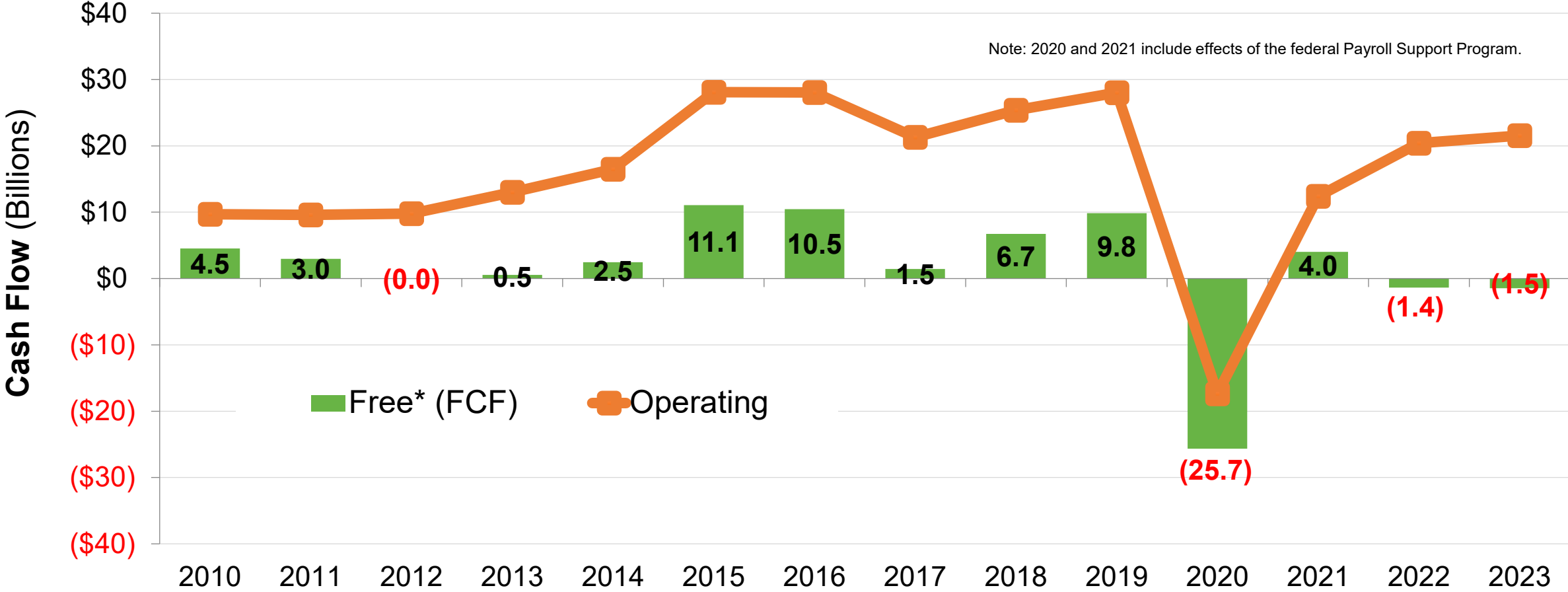
Source: Cirium published schedules (Sept. 7, 2024) for all airlines providing scheduled service from U.S. large hub and medium hub airports, as defined by FAA

In the Deregulated Period, U.S. Passenger Airline “Earnings” Have Been Cyclical and Volatile
 Cumulative Net Profit for 1979-2023 = \$21 Billion (0.5 Percent of Revenues)



Source: A4A Passenger Airline Cost Index

As U.S. Airlines Generate Sufficient Cash from Operations, They Are Better Able to Fund Capital Improvements, Improve Customer Experience and Retain Investors



Source: SEC filings of AAL/ALGT/ALK/DAL/HA/JBLU/LUV/SAVE/SNCY/UAL/ULCC and merged predecessors

* Operating cash flow minus capital expenditures



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