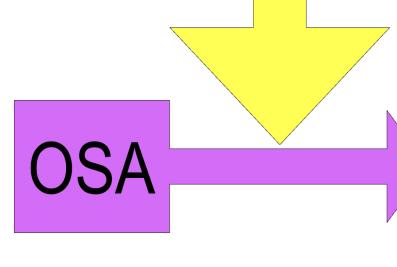


Research Motivation

As a leading aviation country in the world, the U.S. has open skies agreements with more than 120 countries around the world. In the last twenty years, the three global alliances- Oneworld, Star and Skyteam have grown in parallel with the increased air service liberalization. Using the three alliances as focal groups, this project investigates market concentration on non-stop international routes to \bullet and from the U.S. under open-skies and non-open-skies agreements. Two research questions are studied: 1) What are the impacts of open-skies agreement (OSA) on market concentration? and (2) What are the potential factors that may moderate the impact of OSA on market concentration? Policy and management implications will be drawn and discussed based on the findings of the study.

Research Model

OSA Characteristics Years of Implementation **Global Alliance Characteristics Route Heterogeneity** Network Compatibility through code-sharing partnership



Market Concentration HHI by airlines HHI by alliances \triangle HHI=HHI by alliances-HHI by airlines

Data Source



U.S. International Air Passenger and Freight Statistics (2019)

Open Skies Agreements-Full list of Open Skies Partners

Cirium Diio Mi-U.S. DOT T-100 Dynamic Table Scheduled Dynamic Table for Global Alliances (2019)

Variable Development

Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI)-A common measure of market concentration and is used to determine market competitiveness. (We use **seat capacity** to calculate HHI.)

The increase of market concentration $\Delta HHI = HHI$ alliance – HHI airlines (ΔHHI)

$$HHI = \sum_{i=1}^{n} S_i^2$$

A Comparative Analysis of the Air Transport Liberalization and Global Alliances on Market Concentration Author: Cheng-Chien, Shih Faculty Advisor: Dr. Li Zou

Note: Out of 4,505 intl. routes from/to the U.S. in 2019, we select 1,126 routes between 67 U.S. gateway airports and 200 foreign gateway airports in 87 countries, representing the top 25 percentile routes by seat capacity (ranging from 34,904 to 3,083,433 seats).

We calculate characteristics of global alliances by using the method from the research paper of Cobeña et al. (2018)

•

U.S. Open Skies Agreement

What are U.S. Open Skies Agreements?

- Bilateral agreements provide more rights for airlines to offer international passenger and cargo services.
- Eliminate government interference in commercial airline operations

	OSA	Non-OSA
Total No. routes	778	348
Total No. countries	60	27

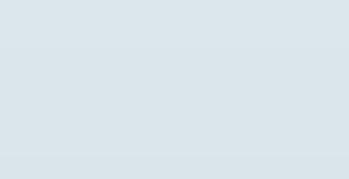
Global Alliances Overview

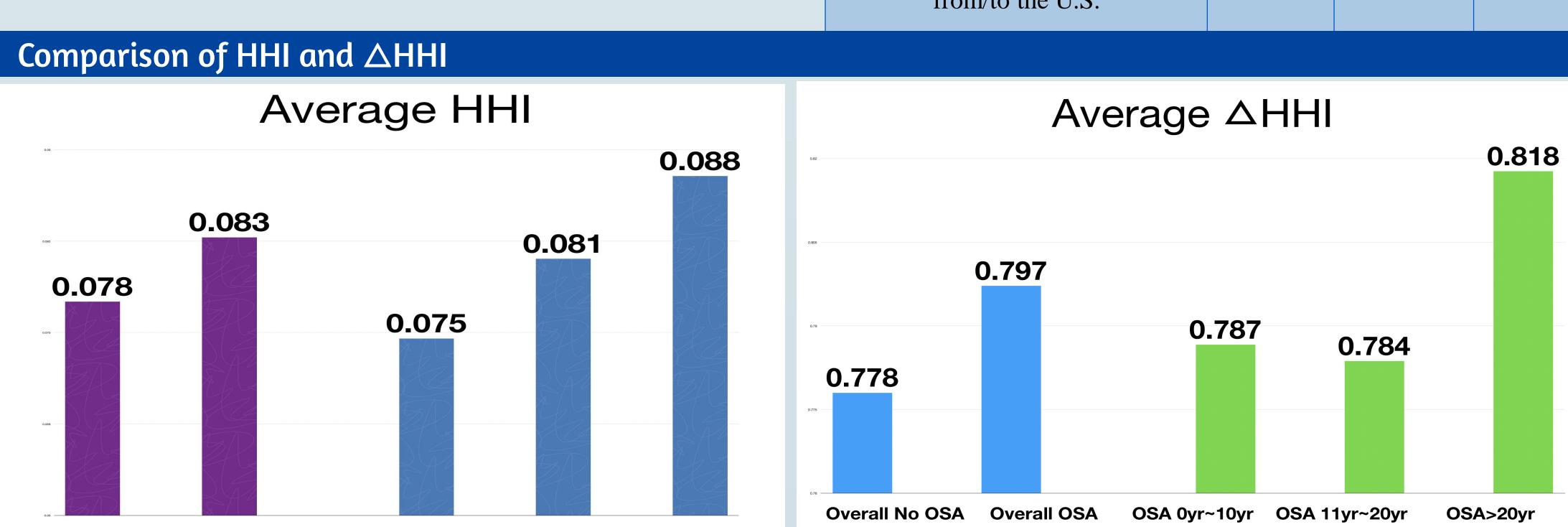
Blau's Index of Route Destination Heterogeneity = $1 - \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\frac{|A_i|}{|A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_m|} \right)^2$

Complementarity of global alliance = $\frac{|A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_m| - |A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \cdots \cap A_m|}{|A_1| + |A_2| + \cdots + |A_m|}$

complementarity for
$$A_i$$
 with $A_j = \frac{|A_i| - |A_i \cap A_j|}{|A_i|}$

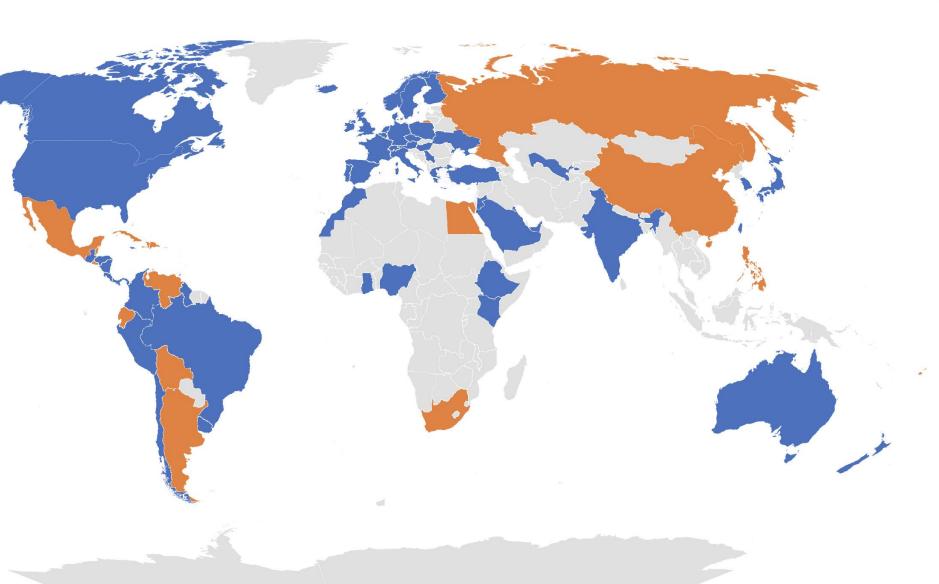
Complementarity between
$$A_i$$
 and $A_j = \frac{|A_i \cup A_j| - |A_i \cap A_j|}{|A_i| + |A_j|}$





Overall No OSA Overall OSA OSA 0yr~10yr OSA 11yr~20yr OSA>20yr

1126 Gateway To Gateway Routes And OSA Status The Country OSA Status on Major Gateway-to-Gateway Routes of the U.S.



	STAR ALLIANCE	LE A M.	oneworld
Alliance name	Star	Skyteam	Oneworld
Established since	1997	2000	1999
Full member No.	26	18	13
Market share on global market	23%	20.4%	17.8%
Total alliance airlines on the routes to/from U.S.	25	15	12
Market share of alliance airlines on the routes to/from U.S.	27%	18%	21%
Blau's Index of Destination Heterogeneity	0.6452	0.7126	0.6657
Complementarity by destination airport	0.3586	0.4872	0.4790
Complementarity on the routes from/to the U.S.	0.3769	0.6367	0.4982

 ΔH

Small Ma (0%~2

Medium (26%~5

> Large Ma (51%~7

X-large N (76%~1

Based on t-test and ANOVA test results we find that:

- difference is statistically significant.
- Δ HHI is greater on OSA routes than on non-OSA routes, and the • Δ HHIs are significantly different across different OSA groups varying by years of implementation.

References

- U.S. Department of Transportation. (2020). U.S. International Air Passenger and Freight Statistics *Report*. <u>https://www.transportation.gov/sites/dot.gov/files/2020-</u> 12/US%20International%20Air%20Passenger%20and%20Freight%20Statistics% 20for%20December%202019.pdf

Result Summary

	OSA (778 routes)	Non-OSA (348 routes)	Significant (Yes/No)
HI	0.7972	0.7780	Yes (P-value: 0.0561)
larkets 25%)	0.8238	0.8435	No (P-value: 0.8824)
Markets 50%)	0.8617	0.8427	No (P-value: 0.1296)
larkets 75%)	0.8358	0.7575	Yes (P-value: 0.0005)
Markets 100%)	0.6761	0.6272	Yes (P-value: 0.0537)

Preliminary Conclusions

For both OSA and non-OSA routes:

• Δ HHI is getting smaller as market size increases from Medium to X-large. • Δ HHI is higher on OSA routes than on non-OSA routes when market size ranges from Medium to X-large.

• Cobeña, M., Gallego, Á., & Casanueva, C. (2019). Diversity in airline alliance portfolio configuration. Journal of Air Transport Management, 75, 16-26. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jairtraman.2018.11.004</u>

• U.S. Department of State. (2016). Open skies partners. https://2009-2017.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/ata/114805.htm