An illustration of a white airplane with black stripes on its tail, flying from left to right. Below it is a blue globe showing the Americas, with a black location pin on North America. A dashed blue line curves from the top left towards the airplane. There are also white clouds in the top left and bottom left.

# Airline Passenger Satisfaction

**Data Science Programming (MIS S381N)**

**Group 1**

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An abstract bar chart in the bottom right corner with four bars of varying heights and colors (blue, white, blue, white) and black vertical lines.

# Agenda

**01**

Problem  
Statement

**02**

Exploratory  
Data Analysis

**03**

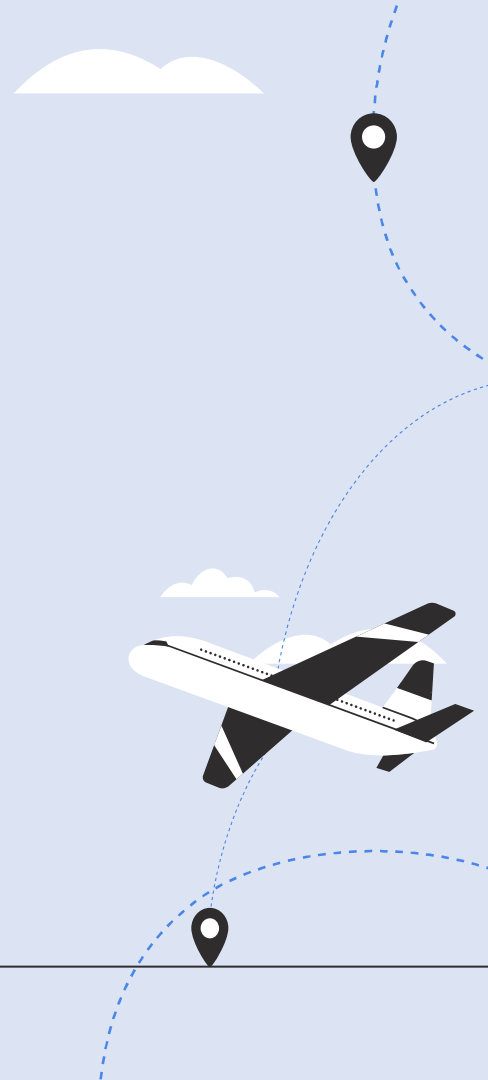
Data Modeling

**04**

Conclusion

**05**

Future Scope



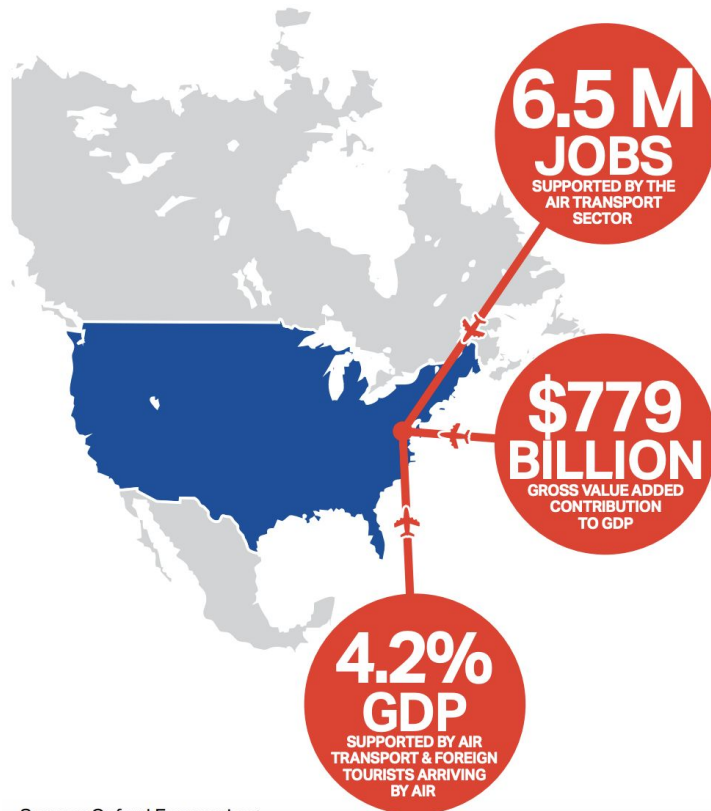


**01**

# **Problem Statement**

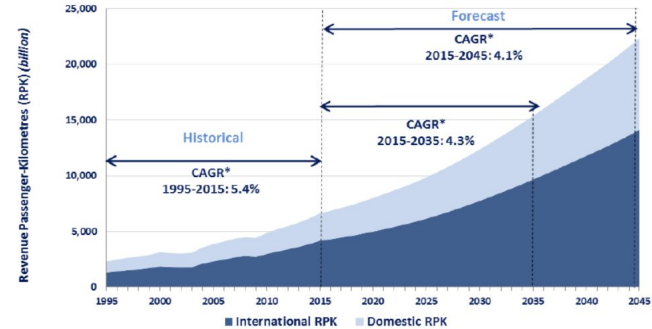
**What are the factors that influence airline  
passenger satisfaction?**

# Aviation Sector is a major contributor to the US economy

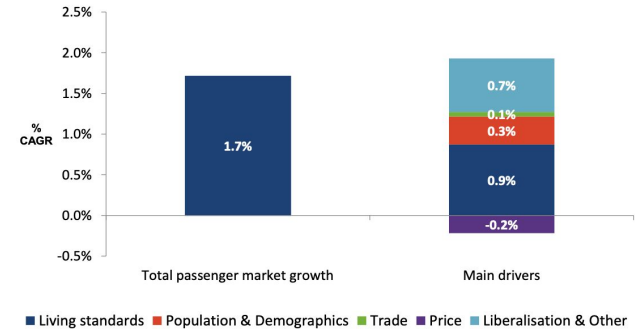


Source: Oxford Economics <sup>1</sup>

The global airline industry is forecasted to grow at 4.1% CAGR for the next 20 years...



..with growth in US forecasted at 1.7% CAGR driven by increased living standards



## Why is customer satisfaction an important parameter for an airline?

- Customer satisfaction serves as an **exit barrier** and is strongly associated with repurchase intentions.
- It costs an airline **~3x higher** to acquire a new customer than retaining an existing one.



**02**

# **Exploratory Data Analysis**

# About the Dataset

US airline passenger satisfaction survey (pre-COVID)

Survey conducted on a sample of ~130k customers

Missing values for “Arrival Delay in Minutes” imputed with mean

**Dependent  
Variable**

**Airline satisfaction levels**  
**1 - Dissatisfaction or Neutral**  
**0 - Satisfaction**

**Independent  
Variables**

**22 (w. 16 rating parameters)**

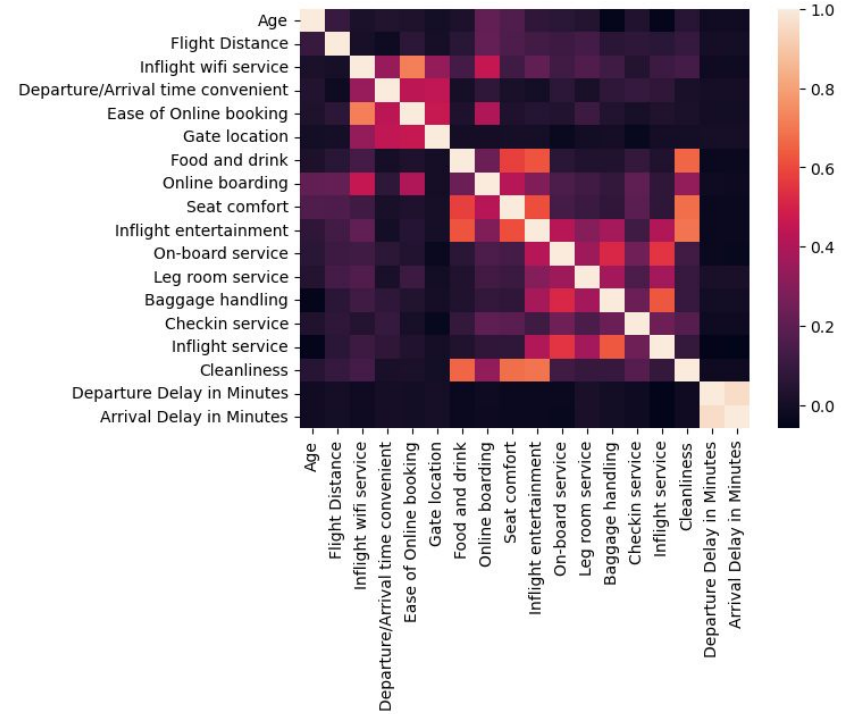
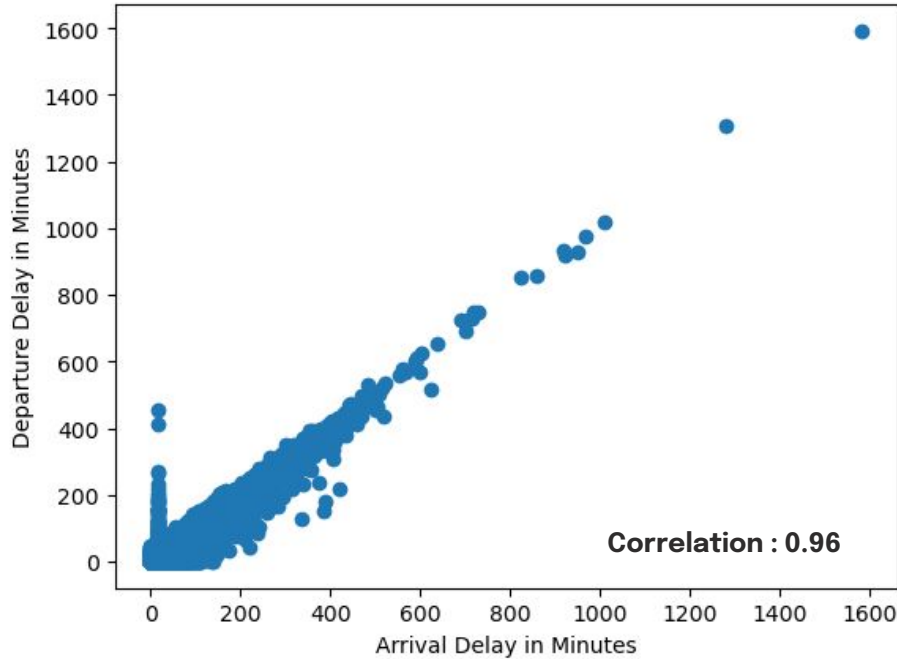
## Inputs:

- Age
- Gender
- Type of customer (Loyal/disloyal)
- Type of travel (Personal Travel, Business Travel)
- Class of travel (Business, Eco, Eco Plus)
- Flight distance

## Likert Scale (0 (N.A.) - 1 (low) - 5 (high):

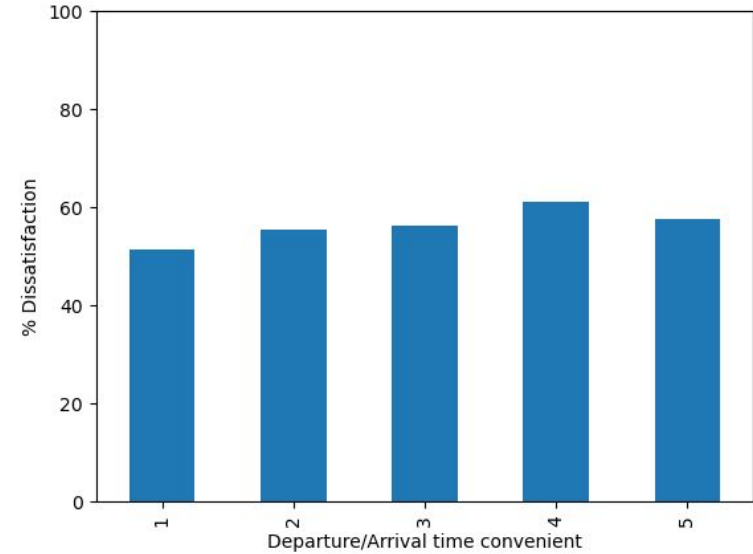
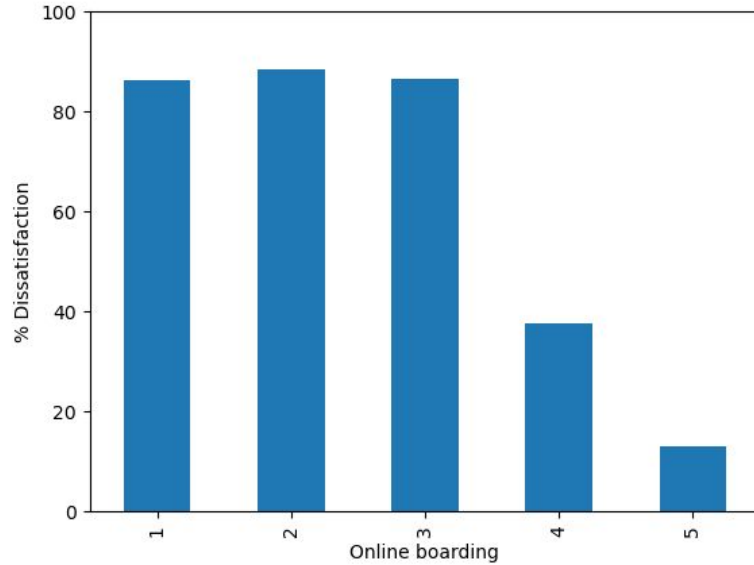
- Inflight wifi service
- Departure/Arrival time convenient
- Ease of Online booking
- Gate location
- Food and drink
- Online boarding
- Seat comfort
- Inflight entertainment
- On-board service
- Leg room service
- Baggage handling
- Check-in service
- Inflight service
- Cleanliness
- Departure Delay in Minutes
- Arrival Delay in Minutes

# Feature Engineering based on correlation analysis



A new "Average Delay" feature created using mean of arrival and departure delay

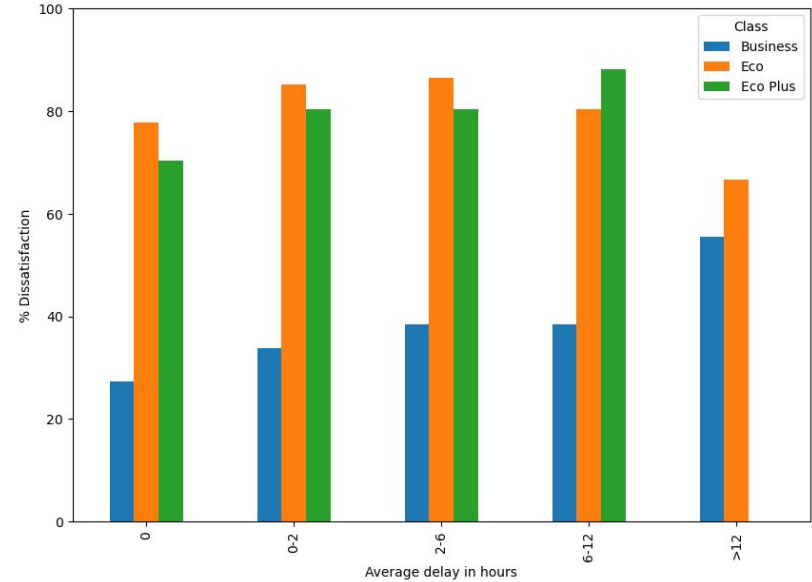
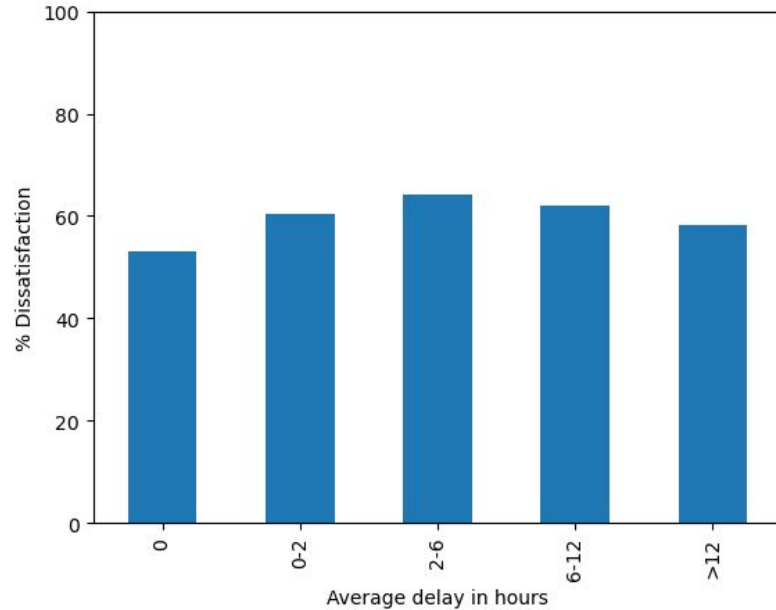
# H1: All service ratings are important for predicting customer satisfaction



**Conclusion - Some factors like “Online Booking”, “In-Flight WiFi” & “Online Boarding” have a high impact on dissatisfaction**

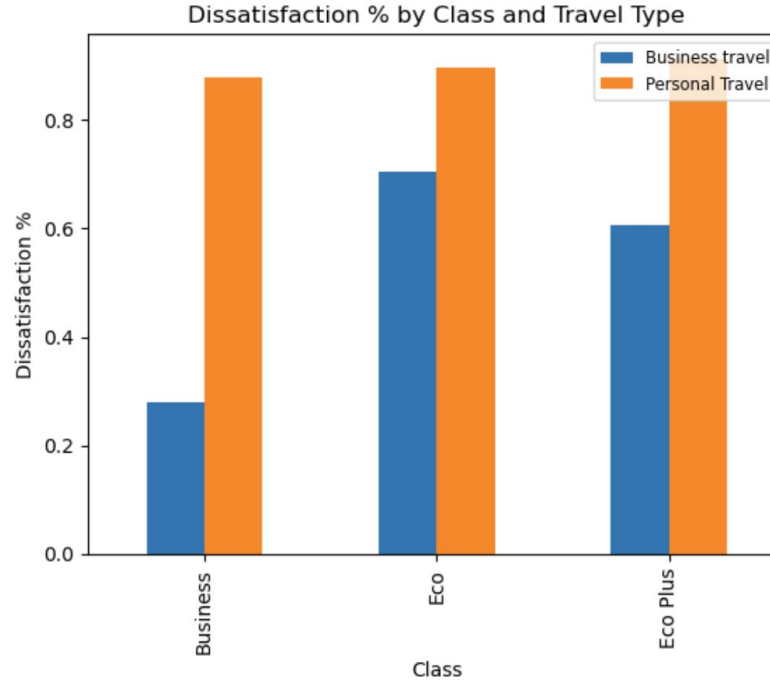


## H2: Flight delays have a negative impact on passenger satisfaction



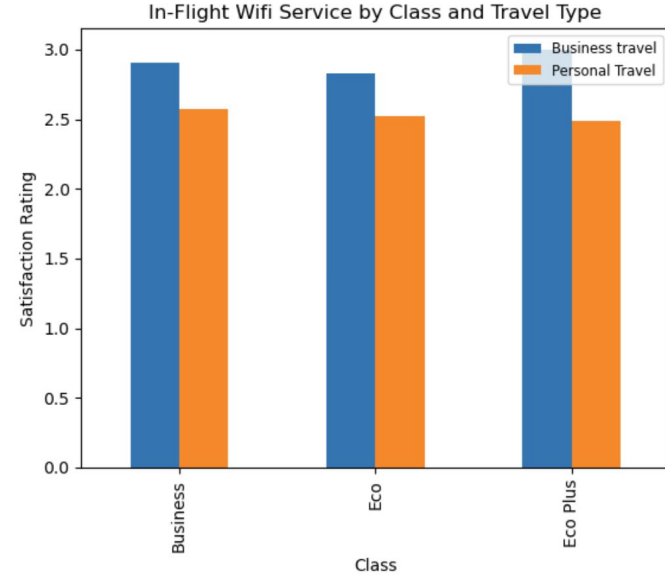
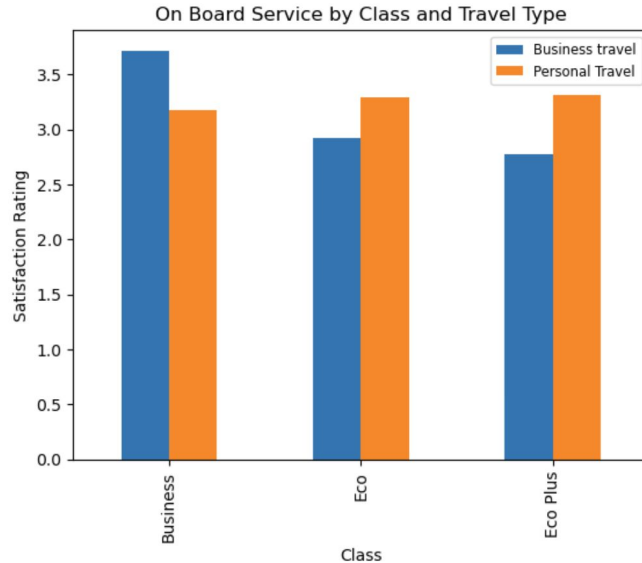
**Conclusion - Dissatisfaction with flight delays is dependent on the class of travel**

### H3: Purpose of travel has no impact on satisfaction in the same travel class



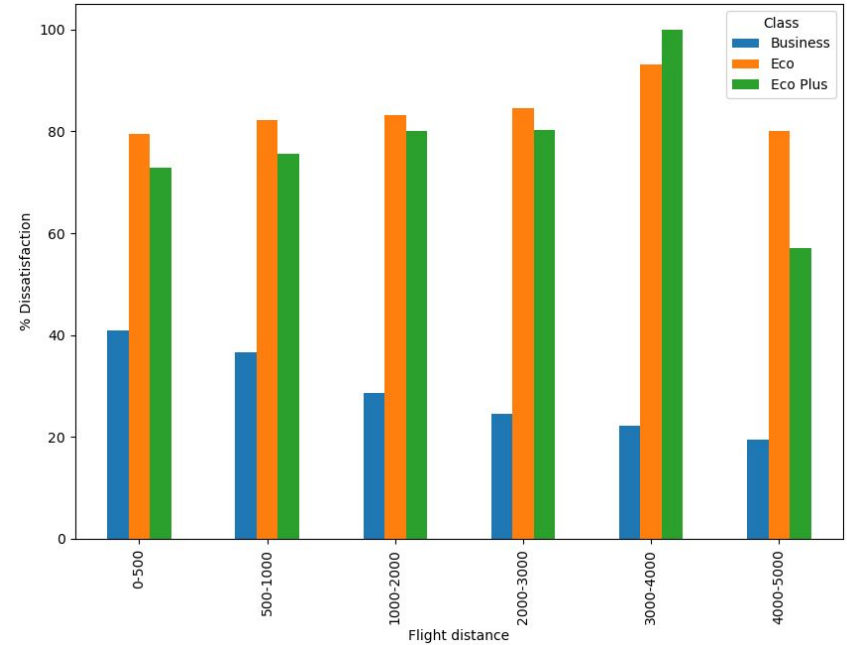
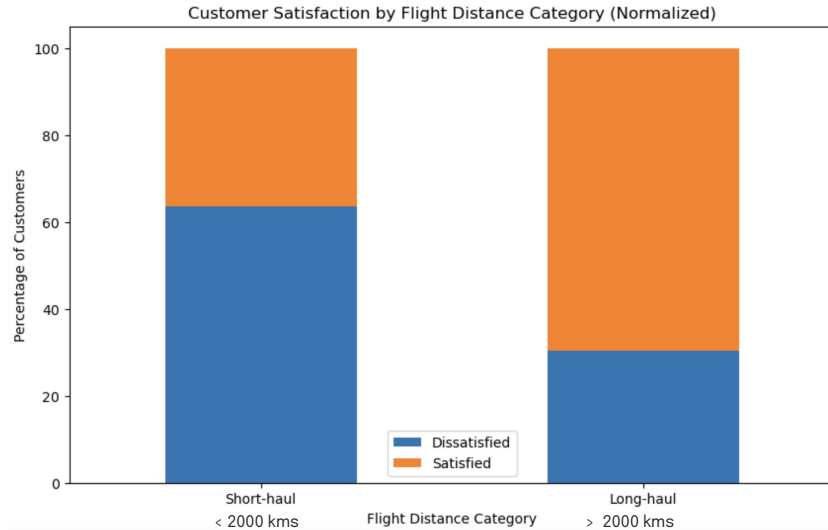
**Conclusion - Personal travel has a higher overall dissatisfaction rate across all travel classes**

### H3: Purpose of travel has no impact on satisfaction in the same travel class



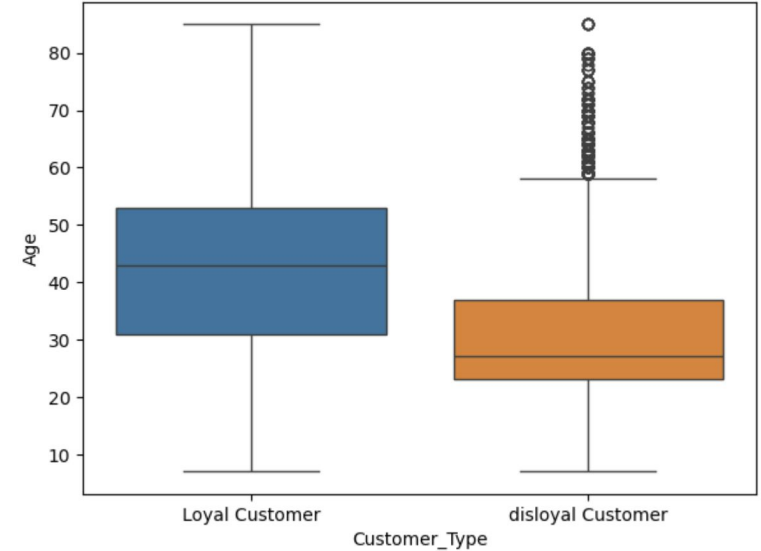
**Conclusion - Perceived quality of an offering is impacted by the purpose of travel in the same class**

## H4: People are more likely to be dissatisfied on a longer flight



**Conclusion - Class of travel impacted the satisfaction level across all distance ranges of a flight**

## H5: Loyalty to an airline is a strong indicator of customer satisfaction



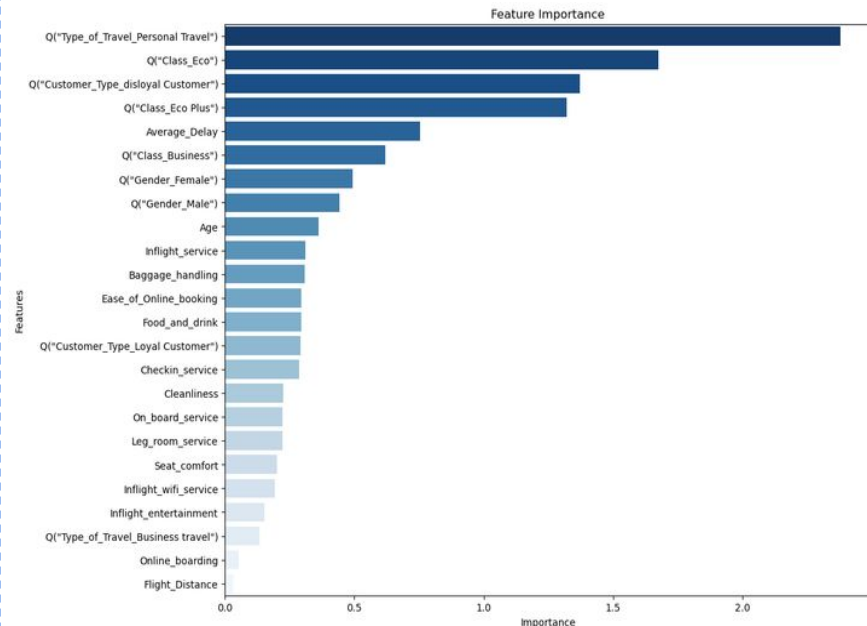
**Conclusion - Loyal customers are more satisfied with the flight experience**



**03**

# Data Modeling

# Naive Bayes



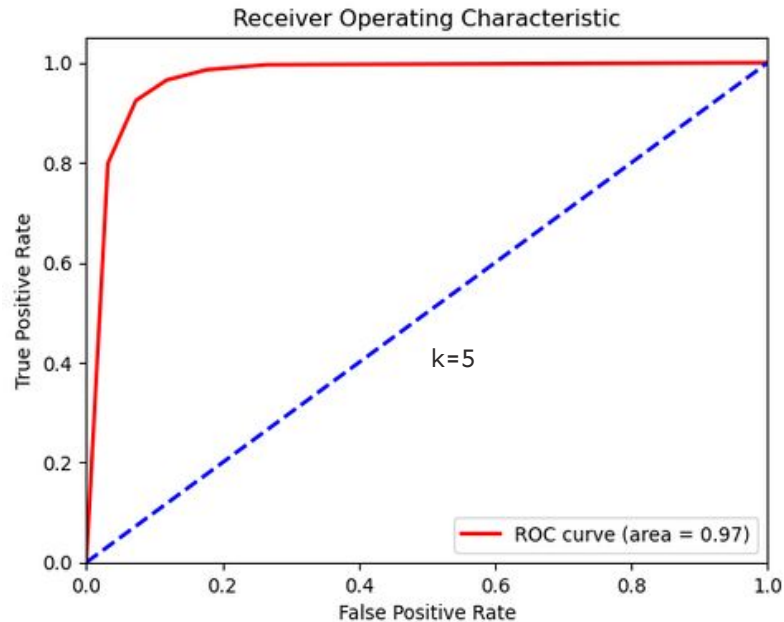
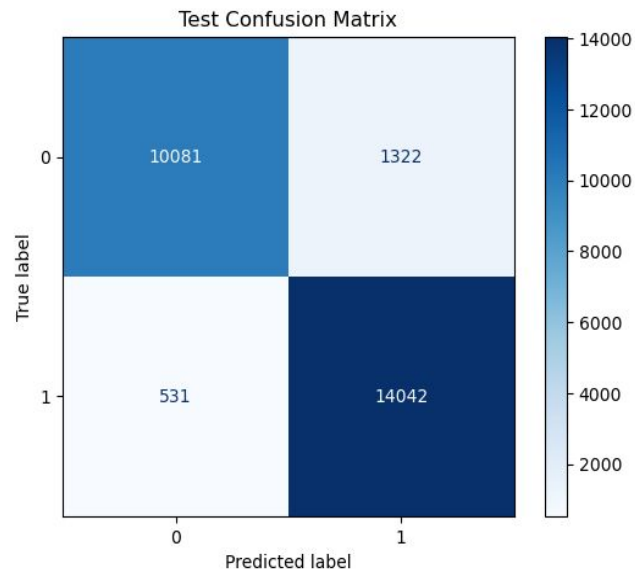
	Dissatisfaction Positive class	Satisfaction Negative class	Positive/Negative Ratio	Importance
Q("Type_of_Travel_Personal Travel")	0.000481	0.000045	10.787933	2.378428
Q("Class_Eco")	0.000632	0.000118	5.339826	1.675193
Q("Customer_Type_disloyal Customer")	0.000241	0.000061	3.938951	1.370914
Q("Class_Eco Plus")	0.000094	0.000025	3.740912	1.319330
Average_Delay	0.016442	0.007729	2.127285	0.754846
Q("Class_Business")	0.000252	0.000469	0.537913	0.620058
Q("Gender_Female")	0.000502	0.000306	1.636484	0.492550
Q("Gender_Male")	0.000476	0.000306	1.557778	0.443261
Age	0.036738	0.025564	1.437129	0.382647
Inflight_service	0.003314	0.002431	1.363551	0.310092
Baggage_handling	0.003302	0.002429	1.359441	0.307073
Ease_of_Online_booking	0.002491	0.001856	1.341804	0.294015
Food_and_drink	0.002893	0.002156	1.341702	0.293939
Q("Customer_Type_Loyal Customer")	0.000737	0.000551	1.337593	0.290872
Checkin_service	0.002976	0.002232	1.332996	0.287429
Cleanliness	0.002871	0.002293	1.252432	0.225087

Personal travel, economy class and disloyal customer are indicative of dissatisfaction (in-line with the EDA)

# K-Nearest Neighbors

**Accuracy:** 92%

**Improvement:** 48% (over baseline)

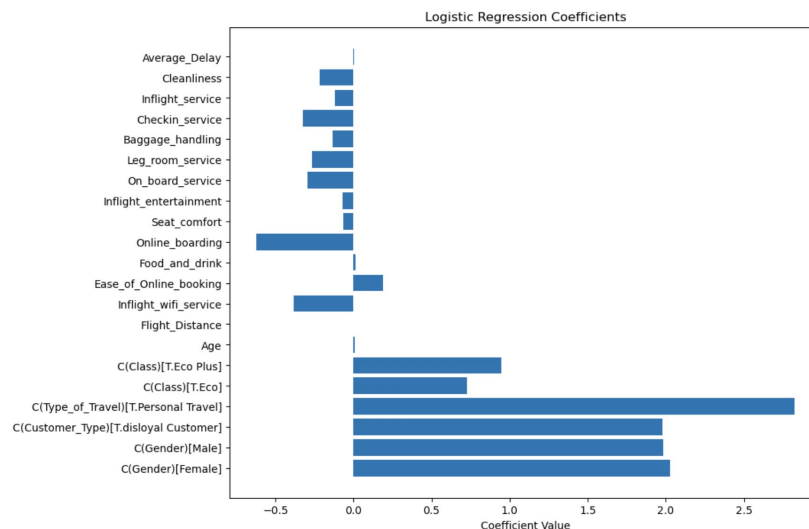
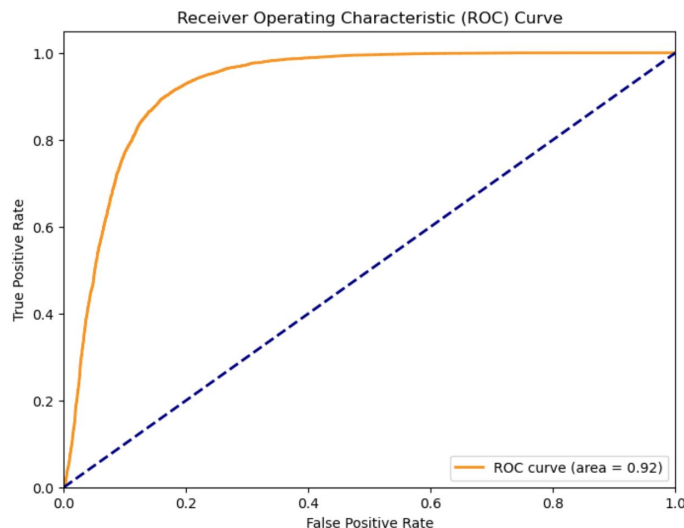




# Logistic Regression

**Accuracy: 87%**

**Improvement: 43% (over baseline)**

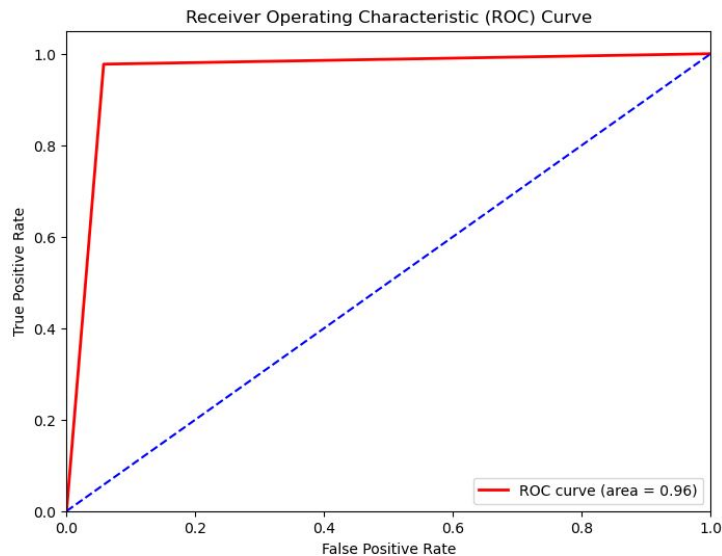


**Personal travel is the highest indicator of dissatisfaction & online boarding is the highest indicator of satisfaction**

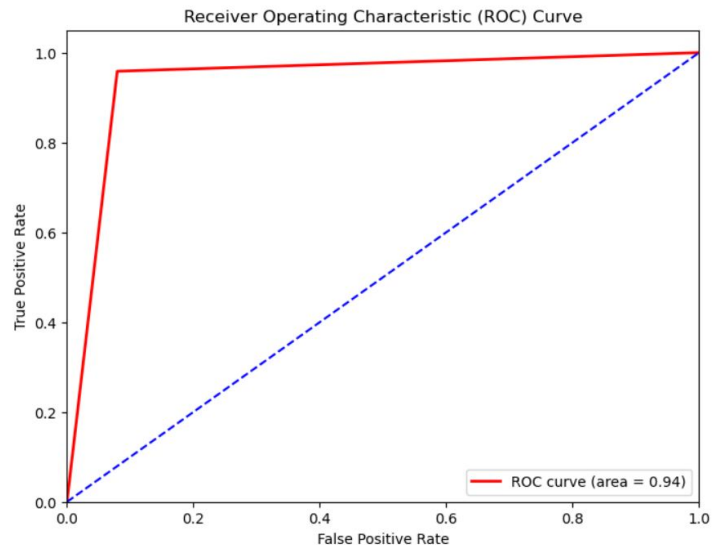
# Ensemble Methods

**Accuracy:** 96%

**Improvement:** 52% (over baseline)

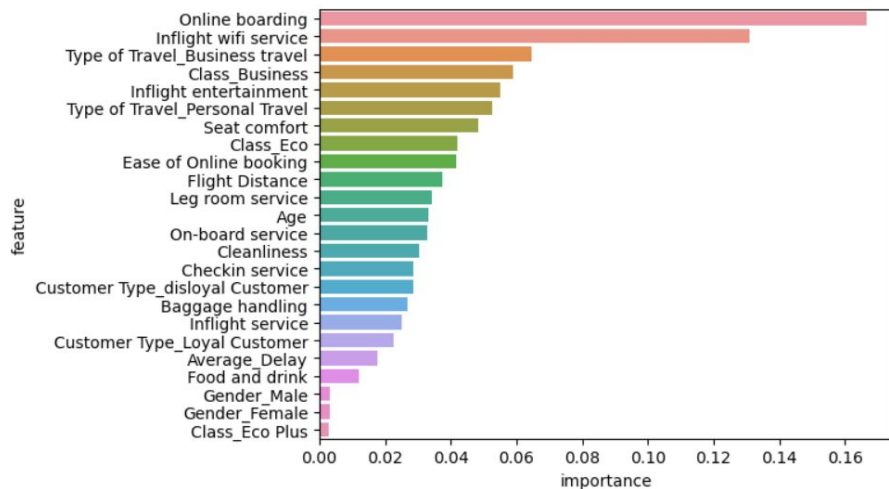


**Random Forest**

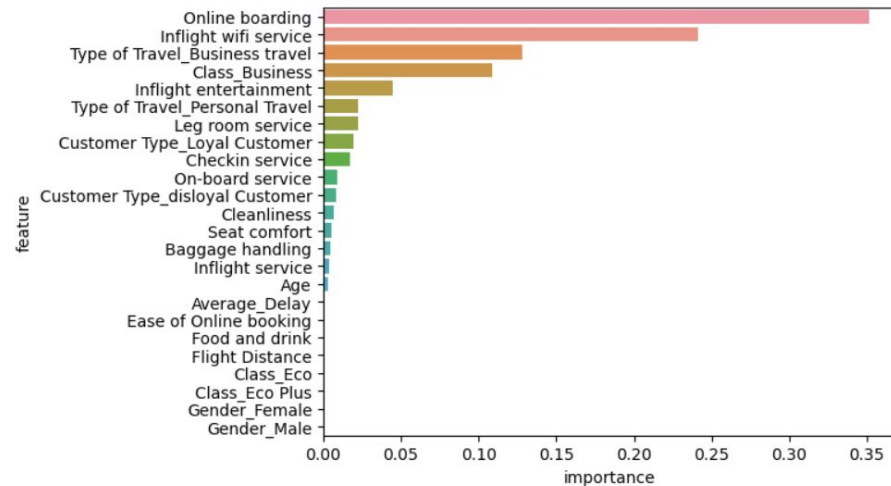


**Boosting**

# Variable Importance



Random Forest



Boosting

# Model Selection



Metrics	Gradient Boosting	Random Forest	Logistic Regression	KNN
ROC AUC	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.96</b>	0.92	0.97
Accuracy	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.96</b>	0.87	0.92
Sensitivity	<b>0.93</b>	<b>0.95</b>	0.87	0.91
Specificity	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.94</b>	0.83	0.88
Precision	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.97</b>	0.90	0.96



**04**

# Conclusion

# Recommendations

- **Focus on Digital Touchpoints** to enhance Customer Experience :
  - **Online Boarding:** Simplify the web check-in process and ensure user friendly website interface
  - **Inflight WiFi:** Introduce tiered pricing models for better connectivity, especially for business travelers.
- **Segmented Loyalty Programs** to incentivize switching to Business Class
  - **Economy Class Rewards:** Offer periodic upgrades and personalized rewards for frequent economy passengers.
  - **Tailored Incentives:** Develop personalized incentives based on travel history and preferences.
- **Addressing Non-Critical Factors** by maintaining standards across all services like “Cleanliness” and “Food & Drink” as a minimum standard is expected by customers when flying with an airline

In conclusion, we can see that by understanding and acting on these insights, the airline can create a better experience for every passenger because when passengers are happy, they're **not just customers – they're your advocates!**



**05**

# Future Scope

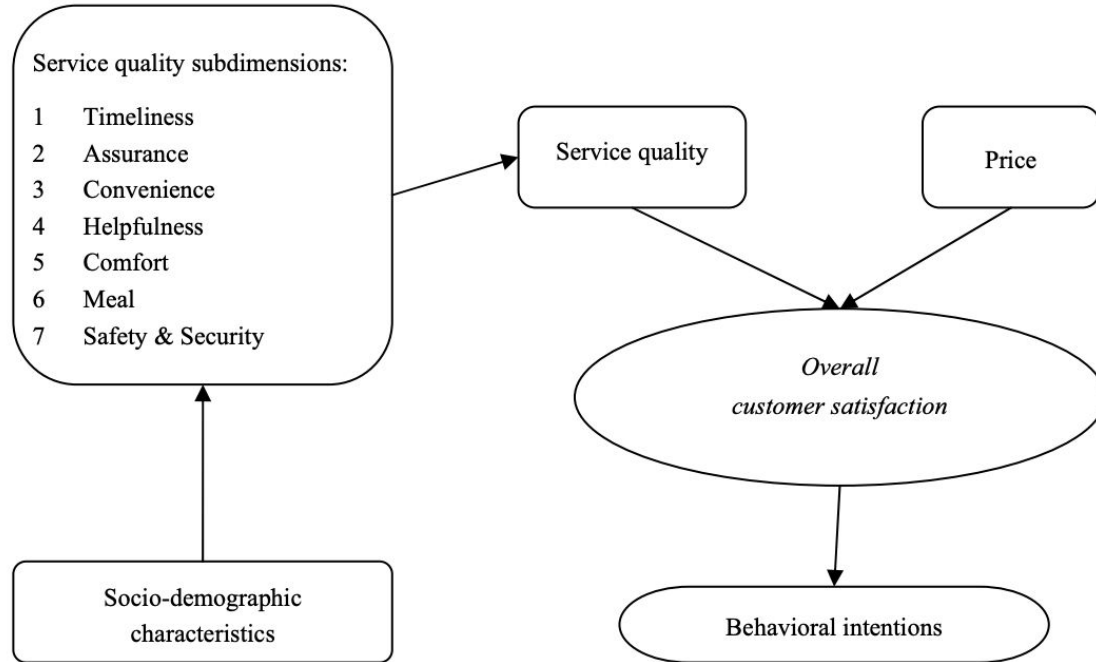


# Limitations and Scope of Improvement

- The **impact of flight delay** to be investigated further
  - Study the impact for each class of travel separately
  - Gather insights re. compensation offered (e.g., vouchers, miles, or discounts on future flights)
- Gather more **socio-demographic data** to uncover accurate trends (e.g. income, education, & occupation).
- Include variables like price of flight to study the impact of **perceived price fairness** (Exhibit 1)
- Perform the analysis on **post-COVID customer data** to understand shifts in passenger priorities  
E.g. Increased importance of cleanliness, and add-on services like seat selection



## Exhibit 1 - Customer satisfaction conceptual model in the air travel industry





# Citations



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