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Autore	Fukui Hideki
Titolo	Aviation Policies : Studies of Unintended Effects and Consequences // by Hideki Fukui
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ISBN	981-9673-03-8
Edizione	[1st ed. 2025.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (536 pages)
Disciplina	388.049
Soggetti	Transportation Industrial policy Political planning Statistics Comparative government Transportation Economics Regulation and Industrial Policy Policy Evaluation Statistics in Business, Management, Economics, Finance, Insurance Comparative Public Policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Airport slot trading and airlines competition -- Airport slot trading in the United States -- Effect of slot trading on route-level competition: Evidence from experience in the UK -- Slot restrictions and airlines' manipulative behavior -- Do carriers abuse the slot system to inhibit airport capacity usage? Evidence from the US experience -- How do slot restrictions affect airfares? New evidence from the US airline industry -- Airlines' reaction to aviation fuel tax and consumer protection -- The impact of aviation fuel tax on fuel consumption and carbon emissions: The case of the US airline industry -- Flight cancellation as a reaction to the tarmac delay rule: An unintended consequence of enhanced passenger protection -- How do passengers react to airlines' overbooking strategies? Evidence from the US airlines -- Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	This book sheds new light on aviation policies' unintended effects and

consequences, especially regarding infrastructure, environment, and consumer protection. The book provides the reader with the first systematic quantitative analyses of the impacts of airlines' strategic reactions to the introduction of airport slot markets, aviation fuel tax, and consumer protection rules. Through extensive empirical investigations, the author reveals that aviation policies based on the regulations and tax can produce both intended and unintended effects and consequences. Although the introduction of airport slot markets was expected to enhance airline competition, airlines' manipulative behaviors have impeded the slot markets' effective functioning. Also, the aviation fuel tax can reduce emissions in the air transport market effectively, but the amount of the reduction of fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions would be smaller in the longer term due to the rebound effect. Finally, the consumer protection rules, e.g., the tarmac delay rule of the US Department of Transportation (DOT) significantly reduced tarmac delays; however, the DOT's investigations of tarmac delay incidents triggered the investigated airlines' risk-averse behavior, which increased flight cancellations and gate departure delays to avoid violating the rule. The analyses suggest that the most effective way of regulation depends on conditions unique to each policy area; the government should design interventions that circumvent strategic behaviors of subjects or groups that the interventions affect. This book is highly relevant to academics and practitioners interested in understanding the interactive effects between policy interventions and firms' strategic reactions.
