

## **Airline Glossary**

**Aircraft Utilization** –The hours and minutes in a day a plane is used.

**ASM** (Available Seat Mile) – One seat (empty or full) flown one mile. Often referred to as the airline industry's measure of capacity.

**Average Length of Haul** –The average distance in miles a paying passenger is flown.

**Average Passenger Fare** – Passenger revenue divided by revenue passengers carried.

**Average Stage Length** – The average distance in miles the aircraft is flown.

**CASM** (Cost per Available Seat Mile) —The average cost of flying an aircraft seat one mile. Often referred to as a “unit cost” measurement. Calculated as Total Operating Costs/Total Available Seat Miles.

**DOT** (Department of Transportation) —Established by an act of Congress on October 15, 1966, the DOT consists of the Office of the Secretary and eleven individual operating administrations. Leadership of the DOT is provided by the Secretary of Transportation, who is the principal adviser to the President in all matters relating to federal transportation programs.

**Load Factor** – The percentage of a plane filled with paying passengers. Calculated as Revenue Passenger Miles/Available Seat Miles.

**RASM** (Revenue per Available Seat Mile) — Revenue per seat in the system. Often referred to as a “unit revenue” measurement. Calculated as Total Operating Revenues/Available Seat Miles.

**Revenue Passengers Carried** – The number of Origination and Destination (O&D) paying passengers. (O&D - a measure of the point of origination of a passenger to the final destination)

**RPM** (Revenue Passenger Mile) — One paying passenger flown one mile. Often referred to as the airlines industry's measure to “traffic”.

**Trips Flown** – Number of one-way nonstop flights by all aircraft.