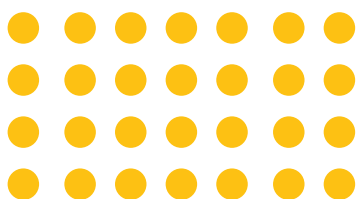




## **THE SPECTRE OF URBAN CONGESTION CONTINUES.**

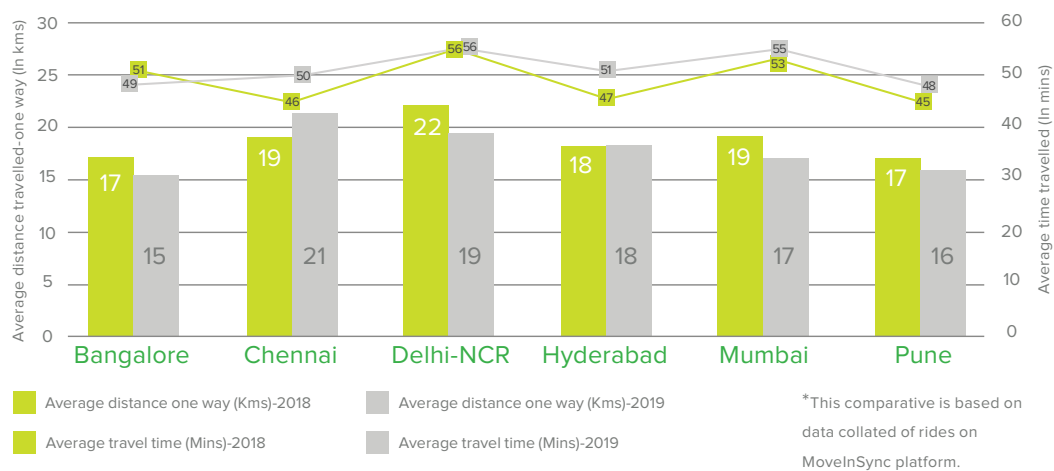
INDIANS SPEND 7%  
OF THEIR DAY IN  
OFFICE COMMUTE.



## A work day constitutes at least 2 hours on the road

As per a BCG report, Indians spend 1.3X - 1.6X additional time in peak traffic amongst Asian cities, in the top four metros

### An Office Travel Time Report: Pan India IT Corridors (Q1, 2019)



## Key Findings

On an average, office goes in India spend three minutes per kilometre on the road.



Average one-way commute of **15 km in 49 minutes**

Average distance travelled reduced by

**12%**

Average time travelled reduced by

**3%**



Average one-way commute of **21 km in 50 minutes**

Average distance travelled increased by

**12%**

Average time travelled increased by

**8%**

Delhi-NCR



Average one-way commute of **20 km in 60 minutes**

Average distance travelled decreased by

**12%**

Average time travelled remains unchanged

**NA**

Hyderabad



Average one-way commute of **18 km in 50 minutes**

Average distance travelled remains unchanged

**NA**

Average time travelled increased by

**9%**

Mumbai



Average one-way commute of **17 km in 55 minutes**

Average distance travelled decreased by

**11%**

Average time travelled increased by

**3%**

Pune



Average one-way commute of **16 km in 50 minutes**

Average distance travelled decreased by

**6%**

Average time travelled increased by

**7%**

Time spent by Indians in daily commute is among the highest in the world, according to a survey by Dalia research.

## Ranking by Mobility

(Speed or the ability to travel between two locations)

Ranking	City	Average Speed (km/h)
1	Chennai	25.7 km/h
2	Hyderabad	21.2 km/h
3	Delhi-NCR	20.6 km/h
4	Pune	19.9 km/h
5	Bangalore	18.7 km/h
6	Mumbai	18.5 km/h



Chennai surprises as the fastest city with a speed of over

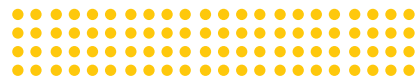
**25 KM/H**

NCR and Hyderabad crawl at nearly

**21 KM/H**

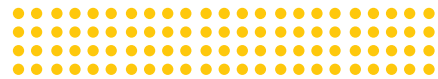
Pune follows with nearly

**20 KM/H**



Mumbai and Bangalore were found to be the slowest moving cities with average speed no more than

**19 KM/H**

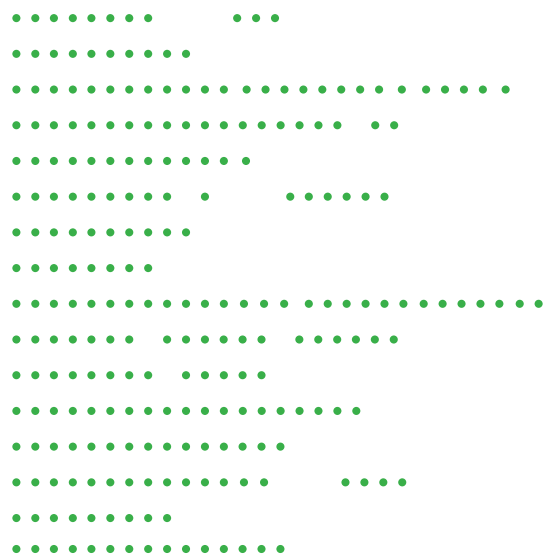


The average travel speed across the six cities indicates that India's IT corridor inches at **24.6 km/h.**

The average journey speed in Indian cities is low, particularly in cities with high car volumes as infrastructure in these cities is not commensurate with the conditions for sustainable transport.

Statistics from the respective state transport departments shows that

**Mumbai is the most car-congested city in the country with 510 cars for every kilometre of road, followed by Pune with 359, Kolkata with 319, Chennai with 297, Bangalore with 149, and Delhi with 108 cars.**



Data analysed for the Indian IT corridor through 2018 reveals

# Worst & Best Days of the Week

(Based on average travel time)

City	Worst Day	Best Day
Bangalore	Monday (51 minutes)	Tuesday (48 minutes)
Chennai	Monday (52 minutes)	Friday (49 minutes)
Delhi-NCR	Monday (59 minutes)	Thursday (55 minutes)
Hyderabad	Monday (45 minutes)	Friday (42 minutes)
Mumbai	Monday (53 minutes)	Wednesday (51 minutes)
Pune	Monday (48 minutes)	Wednesday (47 minutes)



## Worst Time of the Day

(Based on average travel time)

City	Morning (home to work) Peak Hours	Evening (work to home) Peak Hours
Bangalore	9am (65 minutes)	6pm (64 minutes)
Chennai	9am (63.5 minutes)	6pm (68 minutes)
Delhi-NCR	8am (87 minutes)	6pm (82 minutes)
Hyderabad	9am (58 minutes)	6pm (67 minutes)
Mumbai	9am (65 minutes)	7pm (74 minutes)
Pune	9am (51 minutes)	7pm (60 minutes)

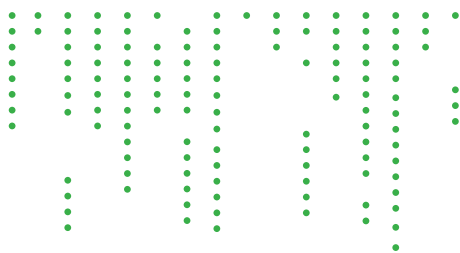


# Indian workforce can consider travelling at the below times for a faster commute

City	Morning (home to work) Non-Peak Hours	Evening (work to home) Non-Peak Hours
Bangalore	7am, 8am, 10am	5pm, 8pm, 9pm, 10pm
Chennai	7am, 10am, 11am	4pm, 5pm, 8pm, 9pm, 10pm
Delhi-NCR	7am, 11am	8pm, 9pm, 10pm
Hyderabad	7am, 8am, 11am	4pm, 8pm, 9pm, 10pm
Mumbai	7am, 8am	8pm, 9pm, 10pm
Pune	7am, 11am	4pm, 9pm, 10pm

## Takeaway

Based on the data, office commuters can reduce the travel time by **20% to 40% (25 - 50 mins)** by altering their office timings. It is recommended that if the employer permits or has an option of flexi work timings, the employee take advantage of this option.



## Seasonal Patterns

(Time to office and back)

Mostly gridlocked, **Bangalore** experiences some traffic light days during Ugadi, Diwali, and Christmas. Ugadi sees a 22% reduction in travel time, while Diwali and Christmas witness 14% faster movement. Holi doesn't impact city commute in Bangalore.

In **Chennai**, Diwali and Pongal do not impact the travel time. Travel time increases while average travel kilometre reduces by 11% during Holi and 23% Christmas.

**Hyderabad** witnessed the highest travel time in August 2018. Travel time is not impacted during Diwali and Christmas. Holi sees travel time reduced by 6% despite an 11% increase in distance covered.

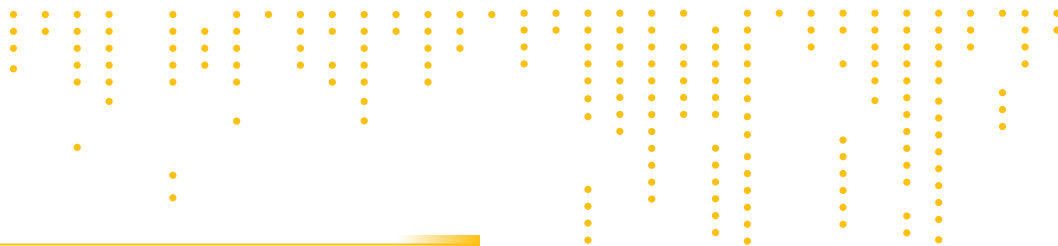
**Pune** traffic crawls the slowest in August. The city sees breezy commute during Diwali and Ganesh Chaturthi with travel time reduced by 20% and 16% respectively. However, Holi increases travel distance by 19%.

Eid fervour in **Delhi-NCR** adds to travel time by 7%. Surprisingly, Diwali frees roads and reduces office commute time by 21% followed by Christmas by 16% and Dussera by 13%. Holi does not impact office commute in Delhi.

**Mumbai** sees maximum travel time in July. Holi and Christmas do not impact office commute much. Diwali reduces travel time by 13% and Ganesh Chaturthi by 9%.



All the above feature in the “20 most-congested cities in India” list published by the US-based National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER). The report based on movement analysed on the MoveInSync platform reveals a similar pattern.



## Conclusion

Besides the apparent hazards to health and welfare, high levels of congestion see huge costs in the form of productivity loss and fuel wastage in these cities.

According to NITI AYOJ, the economic loss of congestion for India’s top four metros (including Kolkata), is estimated at over USD 22 billion annually.

## The Upside

India’s high population density and growth coupled with high economic growth aspirations poses a very complex mobility challenge. A number of state and national level initiatives to strengthen the urban infrastructure and public transport are underway to address the twin challenges of pollution and congestion.



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