Illinois

Illinois was able to improve in five categories of highway conditions while managing to worsen in only two between 1989 and 2008. It improved its rural interstate roads, while lowering urban congestion and the amount of deficient bridges. The state also improved its highway fatality rate and reduced the quantity of narrow lanes among rural primary roads. However, a higher percentage of Illinois’s urban interstate and rural arterial roads were in poor condition in 2008 than in 1989.

Most key indicators of highway infrastructure in Illinois were near national averages. Something to note is that Illinois was generally unable to improve its roads in poor condition. Its urban interstates in poor condition went up by 3.9 percentage points and its rural arterials in poor condition went up by 1 percentage point. Its percentage of rural interstates in poor condition did improve, but only by 2.6 percentage points—below the national average.

**Category** .......................................................... **Rank Showing Most Improvement 1989–2008**
Overall Performance and Spending Efficiency ................................................................. 31
State-Administered Highway Mileage (ranked largest to smallest based on system size in 2008) .................. 13
Rural Interstate in Poor Condition .................................................................................. 26
Rural Arterials in Poor Condition .................................................................................. 46
Rural Arterials with Narrow Lanes .................................................................................. 26
Urban Interstates in Poor Condition .............................................................................. 40
Urban Interstate Congestion ......................................................................................... 24
Deficient Bridges ........................................................................................................... 18
Fatality Rate ................................................................................................................... 11
Total Disbursements Per Mile (1=biggest spending increase, 50=biggest spending decrease) .... 15