Rhode Island

Between 1989 and 2008, Rhode Island improved in five categories of highway performance and got worse in two. Rural and urban interstate roads in poor condition were fully taken care of; the percentage of rural arterial roads in poor condition fell slightly too. In addition, the highway fatality rate was improved and the number of narrow lanes on rural primaries was considerably lowered. However, urban congestion went up 7 percentage points and the proportion of deficient bridges rose 6.3 percentage points.

Rural and urban interstate roads in poor condition fell by 23.8 and 20.4 percentage points respectively, among the best improvements in the country. Furthermore, the percentage of narrow lanes on major rural primary roads dropped by 20.5 percentage points, the second best improvement in the country. Rhode Island made significant progress in road management between 1989 and 2008.

Category ................................................................. Rank Showing Most Improvement 1989–2008
Overall Performance and Spending Efficiency ................................................................. 34
State-Administered Highway Mileage (ranked largest to smallest based on system size in 2008) ............... 49
Rural Interstate in Poor Condition ........................................................................ 2
Rural Arterials in Poor Condition ........................................................................ 16
Rural Arterials with Narrow Lanes ........................................................................ 2
Urban Interstates in Poor Condition ...................................................................... 4
Urban Interstate Congestion .................................................................................. 38
Deficient Bridges .................................................................................................. 47
Fatality Rate ........................................................................................................ 39
Total Disbursements Per Mile (1=biggest spending increase, 50=biggest spending decrease) .... 45