South Carolina

South Carolina improved on six key measures of its highways between 1989 and 2008, and only got worse in one category. Roads in poor condition were fixed throughout the state, with improvements on rural interstates, urban interstates and rural arterials. Urban interstate congestion was reduced significantly, the highway fatality rate was improved, and the quantity of narrow lanes on rural primaries was lowered. The only deterioration was the proportion of deficient bridges, which increased by 2.1 percentage points.

Although the state did not see big improvements in the number of roads in poor condition, that was largely because there were so few bad roads to begin with. Indeed, by 2008 roads in poor condition had reached near-zero levels in South Carolina. The state, which had a high urban congestion rate in 1989, had reduced urban congestion by 30.4% by 2008.

Category .................................................. Rank Showing Most Improvement 1989–2008
Overall Performance and Spending Efficiency ................................................................. 12
State-Administered Highway Mileage (ranked largest to smallest based on system size in 2008)............... 5
Rural Interstate in Poor Condition .................................................................................... 15
Rural Arterials in Poor Condition .................................................................................... 22
Rural Arterials with Narrow Lanes .................................................................................... 25
Urban Interstates in Poor Condition ................................................................................ 17
Urban Interstate Congestion ............................................................................................ 6
Deficient Bridges .............................................................................................................. 42
Fatality Rate .................................................................................................................... 9
Total Disbursements Per Mile (1=biggest spending increase, 50=biggest spending decrease) .... 22