

The Massachusetts Economic Due Diligence Report

FIRST QUARTER FY 2013



Produced by the University of Massachusetts President's Office Donahue Institute Economic and Public Policy Research Unit
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Cover photo: *Ursus americanus*, North American Black Bear. Taken in Greenfield, Massachusetts. Photo by Brendan Trainor. October 2012.

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ECONOMIC INFORMATION - Quarter 1, FY 2013

The information in this section was prepared by the Massachusetts State Data Center (MassSDC) at the University of Massachusetts Donahue Institute and may be relevant in evaluating the economic and financial condition and prospects of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The State Data Center archives data about Massachusetts. The demographic information and statistical data, which have been obtained by the MassSDC from the sources indicated, do not necessarily present all factors that may have a bearing on the Commonwealth's fiscal and economic affairs.

All information is presented on a calendar-year basis unless otherwise indicated. **The section was prepared for release on October 31, 2012. Information in the text, tables, charts, and graphs is current as of October 1, 2012.** Sources of information are indicated in the text or immediately following the charts and tables, and also from the *Sources* on the last page of the Exhibit A section. Although the Commonwealth considers the sources to be reliable, it makes no independent verification of the information presented herein and therefore does not warrant its accuracy.

Statistical Overview

<u>Population</u> (p. A-2)	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>United States</u>
Estimated Percent Change in Population, April 1, 2000 - July 1, 2011	4.4%	9.8%
<u>Personal Income, Consumer Prices, and Poverty</u> (p. A-8)		
Per Capita Personal Income, 2011	\$53,621	\$41,663
Average Annual Pay, All Industries, 2011p	\$59,676	\$48,040
Percent Change in CPI-U*, 2010-2011	2.7%	3.2%
Percent Change in CPI-U*, May 2011 - May 2012	0.8%	1.7%
Poverty Rate, 2009-2011 Average	10.8%	14.8%
Average Weekly Earnings, Manufacturing Production Workers: 2011	\$806.98	\$784.68
Percent Change from previous year	0.3%	2.6%
<u>Employment</u> (p. A-18)		
Percent Change in Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted), August 2011 - August 2012p	1.4%	1.5%
Unemployment Rate, 2011	7.4%	8.9%
Unemployment Rate, September 2012 (seasonally adjusted)	6.5%	7.8%
<u>Education</u> (p. A-24)		
Expenditure Per Pupil K-12 Public, 2010	\$14,350	\$10,615
Percent of Adults with a Bachelor's Degree or higher, 2011	39.1%	28.5%
<u>Economic Base and Performance</u> (p. A-30)		
Percent Change in Gross Domestic Product, 2010-2011	2.2%	1.5%
Percent Change in International Exports, 2010-2011	5.5%	15.9%
Percent Change in Housing Permits Authorized, 2010-2011	-14.9%	3.2%

*NOTE: Percent changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) are for the Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT CMSA & the United States. p = preliminary.

Massachusetts is a densely populated state with a well-educated population, comparatively high income levels, and a relatively diversified economy. While the total population of Massachusetts has remained fairly stable in the last 25 years, significant changes have occurred in the age distribution of the population. Dramatic growth in residents between the ages of 20 and 44 since 1980 is expected to lead to a population distributed more heavily in the 65 and over age group in the next 25 years. Just as the working-age population has increased, income levels in Massachusetts since 1980 have grown significantly more than the national average, and a variety of measures of income show that Massachusetts residents have significantly higher amounts of annual income than the national average. These higher levels of income have been accompanied by a consistently lower poverty rate, and with the exception of the recession of the early 1990s and a 17-month stretch between 2006 and 2007, considerably lower unemployment rates in Massachusetts than in the United States since 1980. The state unemployment rate rose to 6.5 percent in September 2012, and the state has typically seen a slower rise in unemployment than the nation as a whole. In 2011, Massachusetts was ranked second in the U.S. according to the American Human Development Index, modeled after the United Nations Human Development Index, which compares health, income and education outcomes.

The following five sections provide detailed information on population characteristics, personal income, employment, human resources, economic base and performance, and infrastructure.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

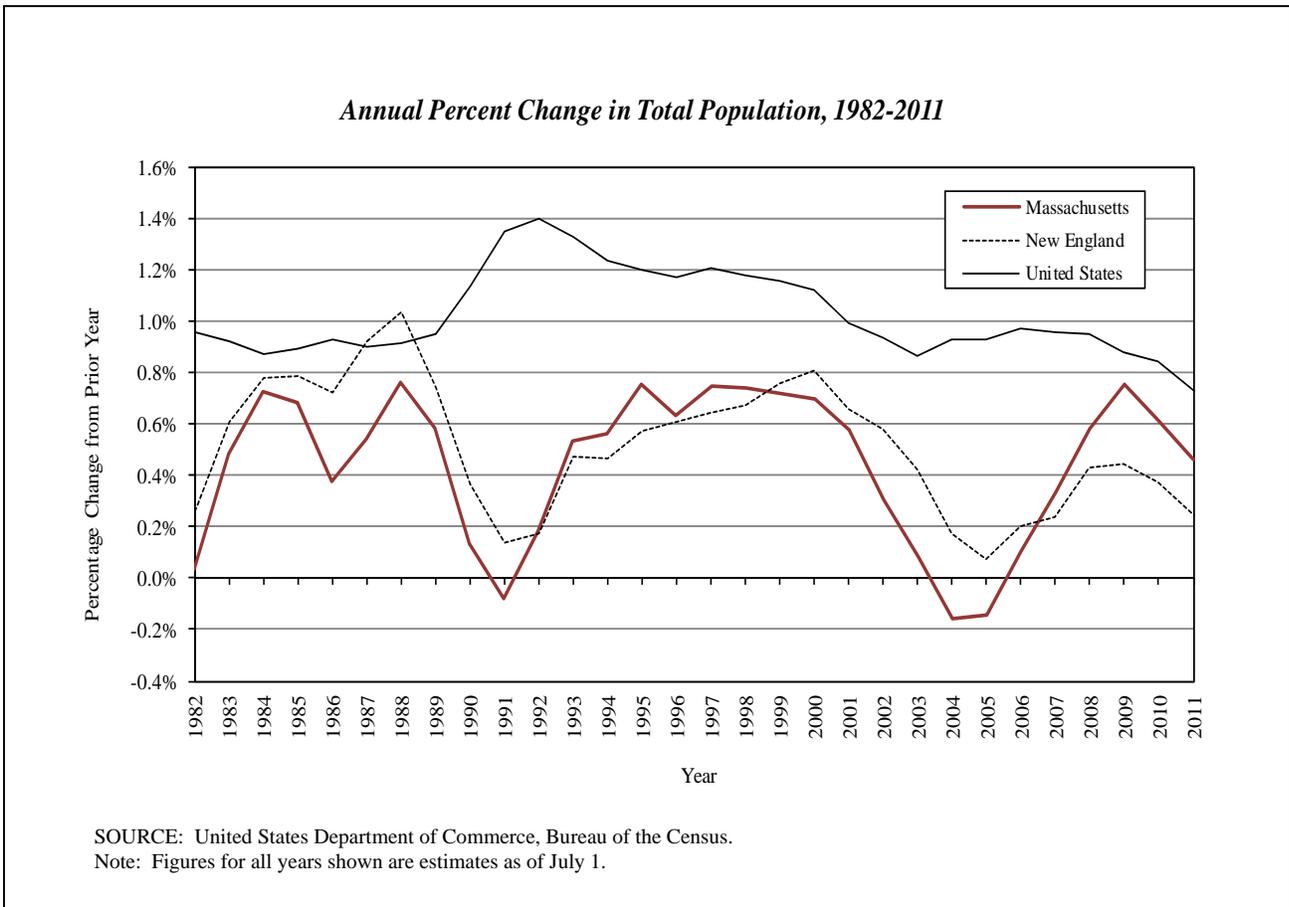
Massachusetts is a relatively slow growing but densely populated state with a comparatively large percentage of its residents living in metropolitan areas. The population density of Massachusetts was estimated as of July 1, 2011 to be 840.2 persons per square mile, as compared to 88.1 for the United States as a whole. Among the 50 states, only Rhode Island and New Jersey have a greater population density. Massachusetts also ranked just behind the same two states in percentage of residents living in metropolitan areas. According to the current county-based definition, 99.6 percent of the state's population live in metropolitan areas.

The state's population is concentrated in its eastern portion. The city of Boston is the largest city in New England, with a July 1, 2011 population estimated at 625,087, or 9.5 percent of the state's population. Boston is the hub of the seven-county Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), which includes the two southeastern New Hampshire counties, and had a total population as of July 1, 2011 estimated at 4,591,112, or 34.8 percent of the total New England population. The three-county Boston-Quincy, MA Metropolitan division is the largest component of that MSA, with a total population as of July 1, 2011 estimated at 1,903,947.

The second largest MSA in the state is the Worcester, MA MSA, with a July 1, 2011 population estimated at 801,327. The city of Worcester, situated approximately 40 miles west of Boston with a July 1, 2011 estimated population of 181,631, is the second largest city, both in New England and the state. As a major medical and education center, the Worcester area is home to 18 patient care facilities, and 13 colleges and universities, including the University of Massachusetts Medical School.

The third largest MSA in Massachusetts is the three-county Springfield, MA MSA, with a July 1, 2011 population estimated at 693,204. Springfield, the third largest city in the Commonwealth with a July 1, 2011 estimated population of 153,155, is located in the Connecticut River Valley in Western Massachusetts and enjoys a diverse body of corporate employers, the largest of which are Baystate Health System, Big Y Supermarkets, Hartford Hospital, and MassMutual Financial Group. In addition, Springfield is home to three independent colleges.

As the following graph and table indicate, the population in Massachusetts generally grows at a rate similar to the population of New England and more slowly than the nation as a whole. According to the Census Bureau's latest revised estimates released in February 2011, the Massachusetts population has only grown by 4.4 percent since Census 2000 while 15 states have grown more slowly.



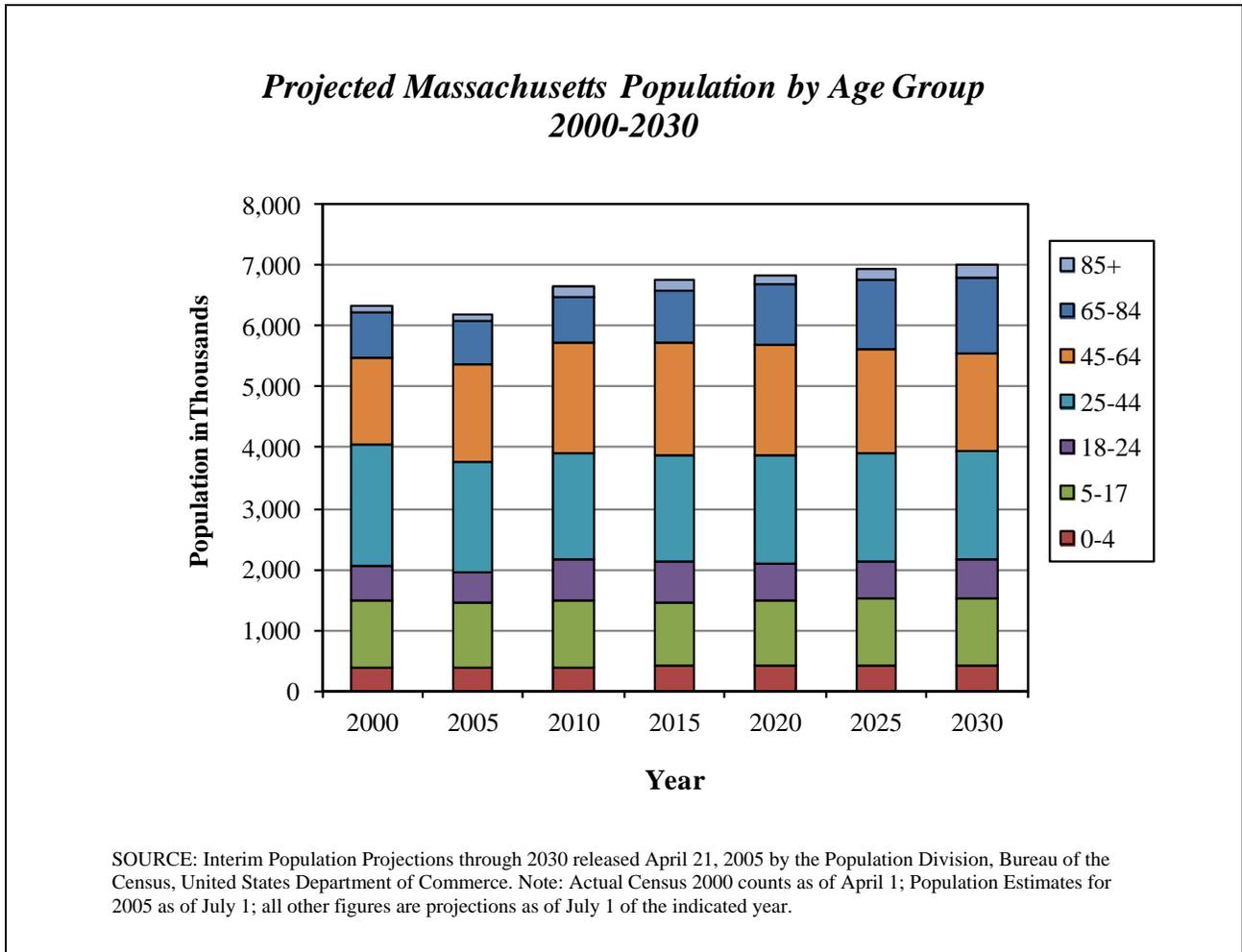
The following table compares the population level and percentage change in the population of Massachusetts to the six-state New England region and to the United States.

<i>Population, 1972-2011</i> <i>(in thousands)</i>						
Year	Massachusetts		New England		United States	
	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change	Total	Percent Change
1972	5,760	0.4%	12,082	0.7%	209,284	1.2%
1973	5,781	0.4%	12,140	0.5%	211,357	1.0%
1974	5,774	-0.1%	12,146	0.0%	213,342	0.9%
1975	5,758	-0.3%	12,163	0.1%	215,465	1.0%
1976	5,744	-0.2%	12,192	0.2%	217,563	1.0%
1977	5,738	-0.1%	12,239	0.4%	219,760	1.0%
1978	5,736	0.0%	12,283	0.4%	222,095	1.1%
1979	5,738	0.0%	12,322	0.3%	224,567	1.1%
1980	5,737	0.0%	12,348	0.2%	226,546	0.9%
1981	5,769	0.6%	12,436	0.7%	229,466	1.3%
1982	5,771	0.0%	12,468	0.3%	231,664	1.0%
1983	5,799	0.5%	12,544	0.6%	233,792	0.9%
1984	5,841	0.7%	12,642	0.8%	235,825	0.9%
1985	5,881	0.7%	12,741	0.8%	237,924	0.9%
1986	5,903	0.4%	12,833	0.7%	240,133	0.9%
1987	5,935	0.5%	12,951	0.9%	242,289	0.9%
1988	5,980	0.8%	13,085	1.0%	244,499	0.9%
1989	6,015	0.6%	13,182	0.7%	246,819	0.9%
1990	6,023	0.1%	13,230	0.4%	249,623	1.1%
1991	6,018	-0.1%	13,248	0.1%	252,981	1.3%
1992	6,029	0.2%	13,271	0.2%	256,514	1.4%
1993	6,061	0.5%	13,334	0.5%	259,919	1.3%
1994	6,095	0.6%	13,396	0.5%	263,126	1.2%
1995	6,141	0.8%	13,473	0.6%	266,278	1.2%
1996	6,180	0.6%	13,555	0.6%	269,394	1.2%
1997	6,226	0.7%	13,642	0.6%	272,647	1.2%
1998	6,272	0.7%	13,734	0.7%	275,854	1.2%
1999	6,317	0.7%	13,838	0.8%	279,040	1.2%
2000	6,361	0.7%	13,950	0.8%	282,162	1.1%
2001	6,398	0.6%	14,041	0.7%	284,969	1.0%
2002	6,417	0.3%	14,122	0.6%	287,625	0.9%
2003	6,423	0.1%	14,182	0.4%	290,108	0.9%
2004	6,412	-0.2%	14,207	0.2%	292,805	0.9%
2005	6,403	-0.1%	14,217	0.1%	295,517	0.9%
2006	6,410	0.1%	14,246	0.2%	298,380	1.0%
2007	6,432	0.3%	14,279	0.2%	301,231	1.0%
2008	6,469	0.6%	14,340	0.4%	304,094	1.0%
2009	6,518	0.8%	14,404	0.4%	306,772	0.9%
2010	6,557	0.6%	14,457	0.4%	309,350	0.8%
2011	6,588	0.5%	14,492	0.2%	311,592	0.7%

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Note: Figures for all years shown are estimates as of July 1.

The next 18 years are expected to bring about a continued change in the age distribution of the Massachusetts population. As the following table and chart show, the share of the 65 and over age group and especially the 85 and over age group will continue to grow. The chart, table, and population pyramids (below, and on the following page) show the projected population by age for Massachusetts for 2000 through 2030. Census has not updated these projections to reflect the 2010 Census.

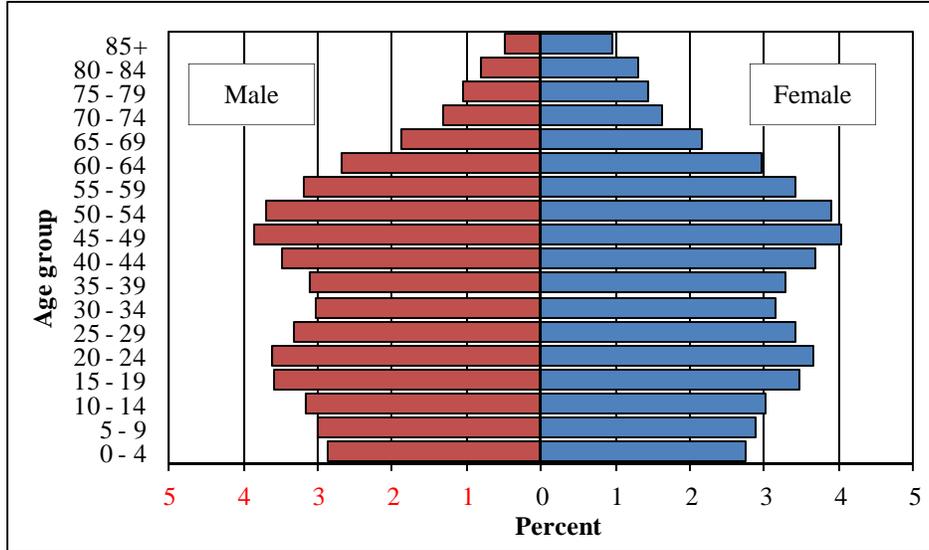
<i>Projected Massachusetts Population by Age Group 2000-2030 (in thousands)</i>									
Year	0-4	5-17	18-24	25-44	45-64	65-84	85+	All Ages	Median Age
2000	397.3	1,102.8	579.3	1,989.8	1,419.8	743.5	116.7	6,349.1	36.5
2005	395.1	1,055.6	488.9	1,844.0	1,602.5	693.1	103.7	6,182.9	38.2
2010	400.7	1,083.1	670.2	1,769.7	1,817.1	750.6	158.0	6,649.4	38.8
2015	409.7	1,064.2	656.0	1,746.1	1,857.1	856.5	168.9	6,758.6	39.2
2020	422.3	1,070.9	617.5	1,775.8	1,809.3	987.8	172.0	6,855.5	39.5
2025	431.0	1,087.7	616.2	1,782.5	1,703.3	1,137.8	180.1	6,938.6	39.7
2030	430.6	1,115.0	610.7	1,783.9	1,608.7	1,251.2	211.9	7,012.0	40.2



Population Pyramids of Massachusetts

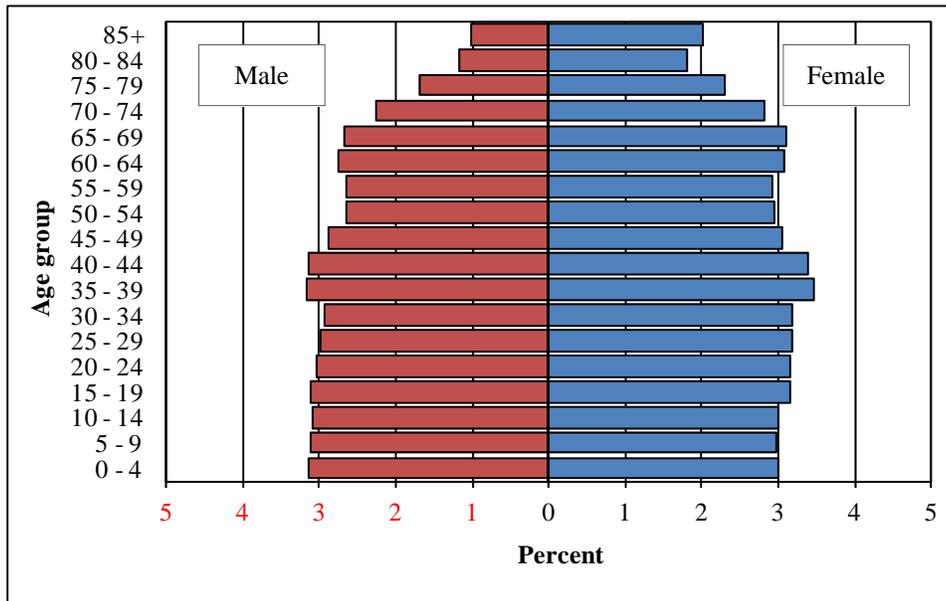
Percent of Total Population

2010



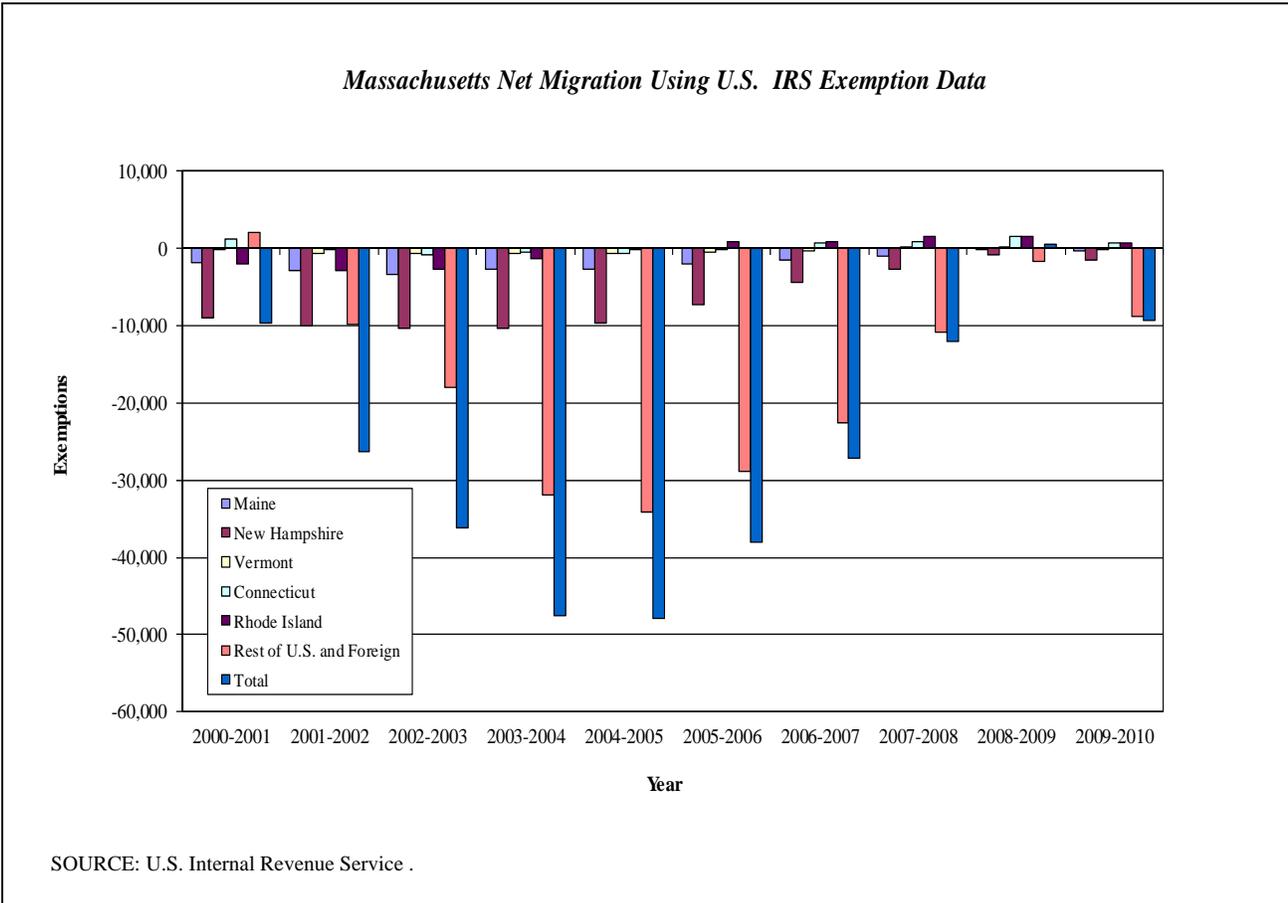
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census.

2030



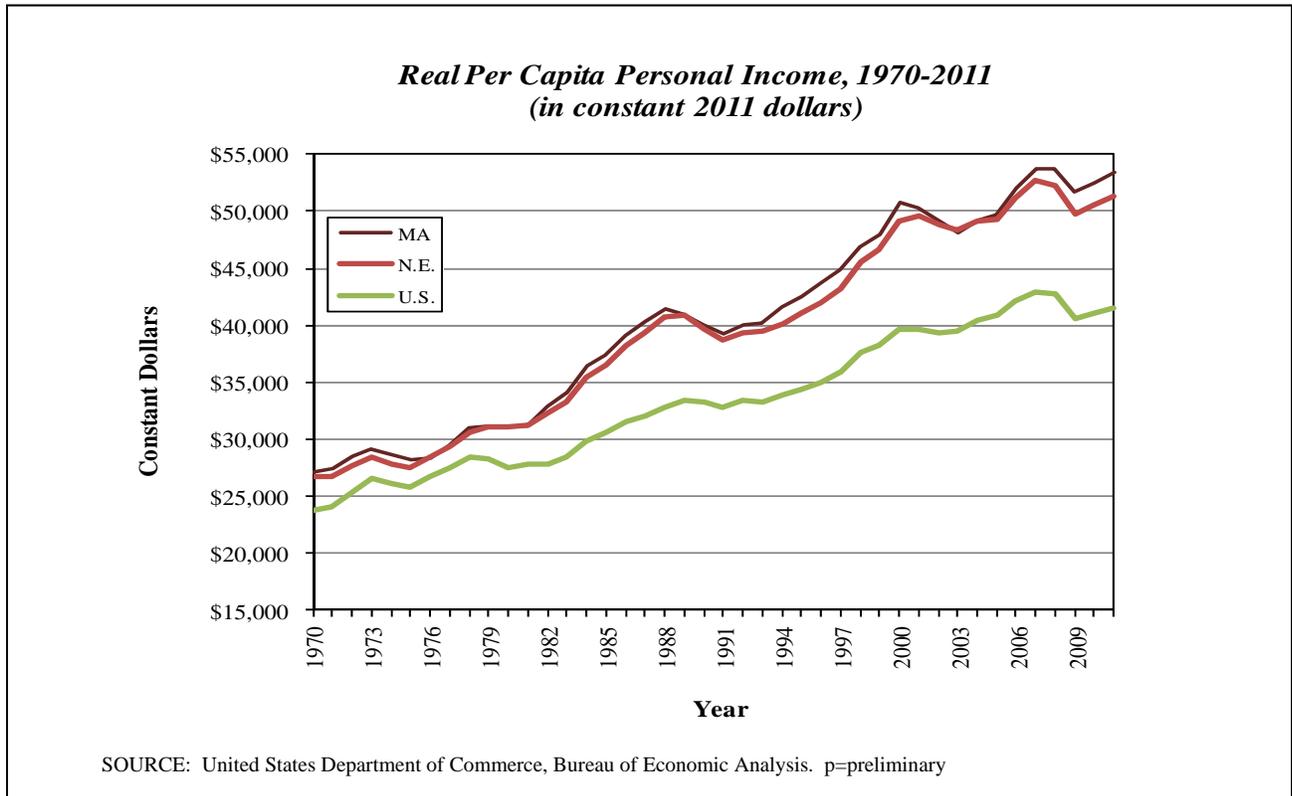
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Interim State Population Projections, 2005.
Internet Release Date: April 21, 2005.

Migration. Migration is one of several components of annual population change in Massachusetts. The movement of people from place to place is often linked to economic opportunities or downturns. These data are derived from the filing addresses and number of exemptions submitted with federal tax returns. A tax filer is considered a migrant when he/she files a tax return with an address different from the previous year's filing address. Of the New England states, New Hampshire was the largest net loss for Massachusetts and Rhode Island was the largest net gain for Massachusetts from 2000 through 2010. Massachusetts also sends many more migrants to Florida, North Carolina, California and Georgia than it gains. The chart below illustrates the net migration for Massachusetts to and from the New England states and the rest of the country using IRS data.



PERSONAL INCOME, CONSUMER PRICES, AND POVERTY

Personal Income. Real per capita income levels in Massachusetts increased faster than the national average between 1994 and 1997. In 2000, Massachusetts had its highest per capita income growth in 16 years, exceeding the national growth rate by 2.4 percentage points. From 2001 to 2003, real income declined in Massachusetts while staying roughly flat for the nation. However, real income levels in Massachusetts remained well above the national average. In 2006 and 2007, income growth in Massachusetts outpaced the nation. In 2006 and 2007, income in the state grew faster than in the nation, and since 2008, Massachusetts personal income has either declined more slowly, or grown more quickly, than the nation during the recession and its aftermath. Only the District of Columbia, and Connecticut have had higher levels of per capita personal income. The following graph illustrates these changes in real per capita personal income in Massachusetts, New England, and the United States since 1970.



The following table compares per capita personal income in Massachusetts, New England, and the United States for the period 1970-2011.

<i>Per Capita Personal Income, 1970-2011</i>									
Year	Nominal Income (in current dollars)			Real Income (in 2011 dollars)			Percent Change in Real Income		
	MA	N.E.	U.S.	MA	N.E.	U.S.	MA	N.E.	U.S.
1970	4,472	4,438	4,084	27,130	26,739	23,677	4.8%	4.7%	5.6%
1971	4,743	4,674	4,340	27,411	26,756	24,105	1.0%	0.1%	1.8%
1972	5,102	5,025	4,717	28,473	27,649	25,384	3.9%	3.3%	5.3%
1973	5,541	5,477	5,230	29,187	28,386	26,496	2.5%	2.7%	4.4%
1974	6,011	5,954	5,708	28,632	27,754	26,044	-1.9%	-2.2%	-1.7%
1975	6,453	6,376	6,172	28,204	27,538	25,805	-1.5%	-0.8%	-0.9%
1976	6,993	6,954	6,754	28,424	28,405	26,700	0.8%	3.1%	3.5%
1977	7,611	7,586	7,402	29,416	29,345	27,475	3.5%	3.3%	2.9%
1978	8,422	8,407	8,243	30,933	30,605	28,438	5.2%	4.3%	3.5%
1979	9,371	9,381	9,138	31,221	31,055	28,313	0.9%	1.5%	-0.4%
1980	10,570	10,598	10,091	31,209	31,072	27,547	0.0%	0.1%	-2.7%
1981	11,744	11,800	11,209	31,200	31,250	27,738	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%
1982	12,892	12,833	11,901	32,923	32,283	27,741	5.5%	3.3%	0.0%
1983	13,942	13,770	12,583	34,070	33,252	28,418	3.5%	3.0%	2.4%
1984	15,639	15,342	13,807	36,428	35,382	29,892	6.9%	6.4%	5.2%
1985	16,798	16,440	14,637	37,447	36,550	30,599	2.8%	3.3%	2.4%
1986	18,003	17,592	15,338	39,132	38,160	31,479	4.5%	4.4%	2.9%
1987	19,397	18,958	16,137	40,398	39,386	31,953	3.2%	3.2%	1.5%
1988	21,127	20,612	17,244	41,485	40,783	32,788	2.7%	3.5%	2.6%
1989	22,095	21,848	18,402	41,040	40,943	33,382	-1.1%	0.4%	1.8%
1990	22,797	22,462	19,354	40,027	39,716	33,309	-2.5%	-3.0%	-0.2%
1991	23,314	22,867	19,818	39,213	38,673	32,730	-2.0%	-2.6%	-1.7%
1992	24,422	24,077	20,799	40,081	39,392	33,346	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%
1993	25,182	24,773	21,385	40,166	39,433	33,289	0.2%	0.1%	-0.2%
1994	26,393	25,804	22,297	41,554	40,095	33,843	3.5%	1.7%	1.7%
1995	27,662	27,048	23,262	42,536	40,971	34,334	2.4%	2.2%	1.5%
1996	29,279	28,521	24,442	43,727	42,014	35,041	2.8%	2.5%	2.1%
1997	30,911	30,087	25,654	44,899	43,263	35,954	2.7%	3.0%	2.6%
1998	33,006	32,128	27,258	46,881	45,546	37,616	4.4%	5.3%	4.6%
1999	34,671	33,581	28,333	48,043	46,645	38,254	2.5%	2.4%	1.7%
2000	38,222	36,610	30,319	50,771	49,180	39,605	5.7%	5.4%	3.5%
2001	39,547	37,996	31,157	50,364	49,658	39,573	-0.8%	1.0%	-0.1%
2002	39,597	38,131	31,481	49,145	48,828	39,362	-2.4%	-1.7%	-0.5%
2003	40,264	38,798	32,295	48,159	48,321	39,480	-2.0%	-1.0%	0.3%
2004	42,276	40,837	33,909	49,214	49,159	40,378	2.2%	1.7%	2.3%
2005	44,097	42,376	35,452	49,697	49,217	40,832	1.0%	0.1%	1.1%
2006	47,559	45,627	37,725	51,989	51,144	42,092	4.6%	3.9%	3.1%
2007	50,150	48,223	39,506	53,783	52,703	42,859	3.4%	3.0%	1.8%
2008	51,902	49,726	40,947	53,779	52,261	42,780	0.0%	-0.8%	-0.2%
2009	49,578	47,344	38,637	51,721	49,750	40,510	-3.8%	-4.8%	-5.3%
2010	51,143	49,056	39,791	52,529	50,551	41,047	1.6%	1.6%	1.3%
2011	53,471	51,274	41,560	53,471	51,274	41,560	1.8%	1.4%	1.2%

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Notes: Using midyear population estimates from the Census Bureau and two CPI-U series from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for price inflation. p=preliminary

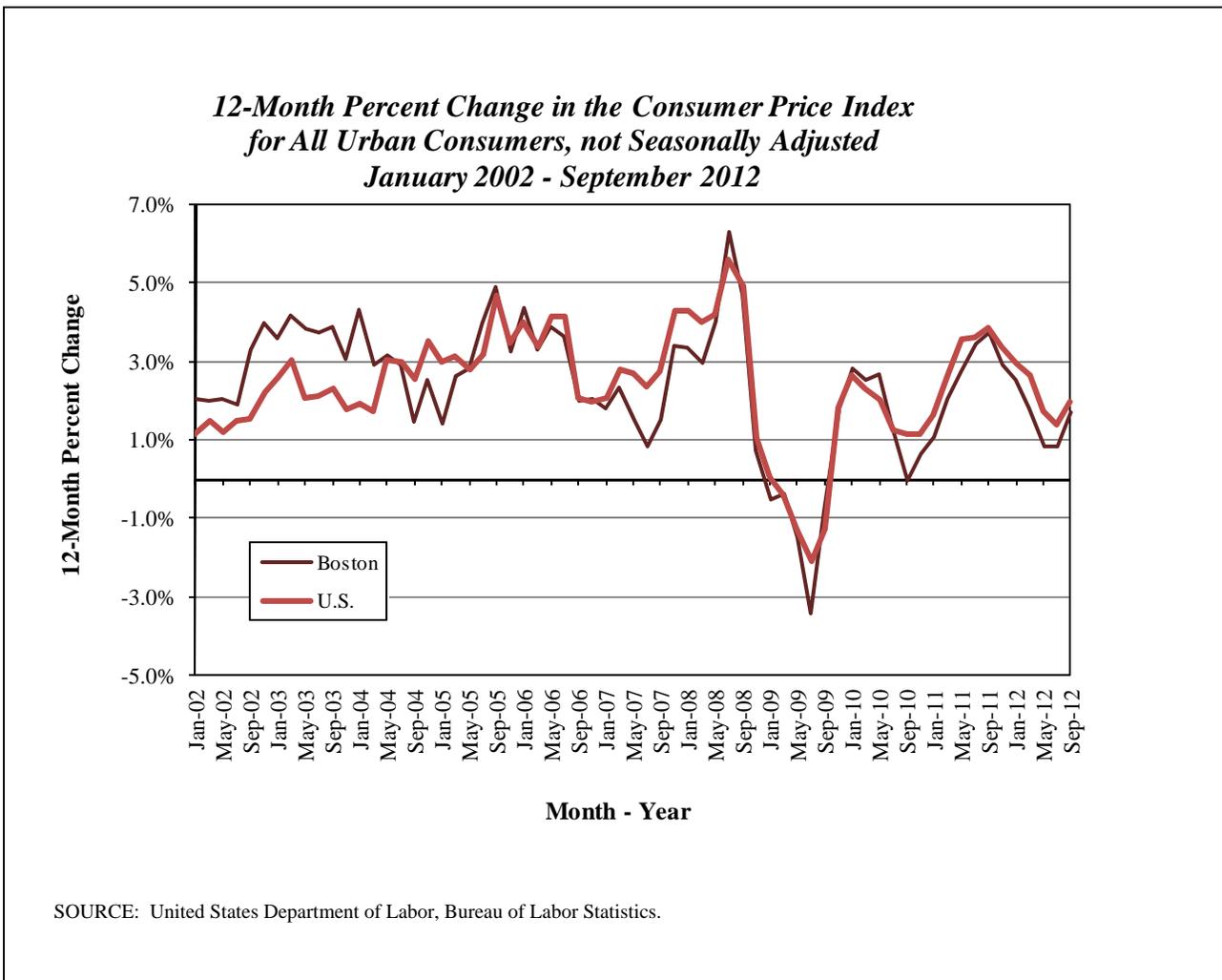
Annual Pay in Nominal Dollars. Massachusetts saw steady growth in average annual pay for most of the past decade, lost ground in 2009, but resumed growth in 2010. Average annual pay is computed by dividing the total annual payroll of employees covered by Unemployment Insurance programs by the average monthly number of employees. Data are reported by employers covered under the Unemployment Insurance programs. Since 2001, average annual wages in the state have grown at an annual rate of 2.8 percent, compared to 2.9 percent for the nation. The level of average annual pay in Massachusetts in 2011 was 24.2 percent higher than the national average: \$59,671 compared to \$48,043.

Wage and Salary Disbursements. Wage and salary disbursements by place of work is a component of personal income and measures monetary disbursements to employees. This includes compensation of corporate officers, commissions, tips, bonuses, and receipts in-kind. Although the data are recorded on a place-of-work basis, they are then adjusted to a place-of-residence basis so that the personal income of the recipients whose place of residence differs from their place of work will be correctly assigned to their state of residence. The table below details Wage and Salary Disbursements since 1990. Between 1998 and 2000, Massachusetts shares of the New England and overall U.S. totals increased. In subsequent years the Massachusetts shares of New England and the U.S. decreased slightly before rising again starting in 2006, reaching 50.8 and 3.0 percent respectively in 2011.

Annual Wage and Salary Disbursements, 1990-2011 (in millions of dollars)				
Year	U.S.	N.E.	MA	MA as a pct. of N.E.
1990	\$ 2,729,807	\$170,035	\$82,353	48.4%
1991	\$ 2,802,016	\$169,101	\$81,605	48.3%
1992	\$ 2,964,907	\$176,532	\$85,257	48.3%
1993	\$ 3,069,735	\$181,878	\$88,236	48.5%
1994	\$ 3,225,744	\$189,275	\$92,297	48.8%
1995	\$ 3,413,758	\$200,510	\$98,274	49.0%
1996	\$ 3,612,171	\$212,088	\$104,565	49.3%
1997	\$ 3,872,441	\$228,515	\$112,601	49.3%
1998	\$ 4,177,476	\$246,171	\$121,971	49.5%
1999	\$ 4,456,833	\$264,389	\$132,683	50.2%
2000	\$ 4,823,727	\$291,636	\$149,379	51.2%
2001	\$ 4,948,357	\$299,079	\$151,715	50.7%
2002	\$ 4,993,197	\$297,067	\$148,724	50.1%
2003	\$ 5,133,724	\$303,347	\$150,509	49.6%
2004	\$ 5,419,559	\$319,880	\$158,685	49.6%
2005	\$ 5,694,792	\$330,876	\$163,474	49.4%
2006	\$ 6,060,261	\$349,092	\$172,880	49.5%
2007	\$ 6,414,505	\$370,462	\$184,622	49.8%
2008	\$ 6,546,600	\$378,682	\$190,110	50.2%
2009	\$ 6,261,910	\$362,858	\$182,303	50.2%
2010	\$ 6,394,612	\$372,069	\$188,139	50.6%
2011	\$ 6,651,787	\$386,529	\$196,393	50.8%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. p=preliminary

Consumer Prices. Higher income levels in Massachusetts relative to the rest of the United States are offset to some extent by the higher cost of living in Massachusetts. The following graph presents consumer price trends for the Boston metropolitan area and the United States for the period between January 2002 and September 2012. The table on the following page shows the annual average of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the percentage change in that average from the previous year. In 2009 the Boston metropolitan area and U.S. experienced their first monthly year-over-year declines in the CPI-U since 1954 and 1955, respectively. The annual CPI-U for Boston and the U.S. rose slightly year-over-year in 2010, and in 2011 rose by 2.7 and 3.2 percent, respectively. The latest available data for September 2012 show that the CPI-U for the Boston metropolitan area increased at a rate of 1.7 percent over September 2011, while the U.S. index increased by 2.0 percent over the same period.



Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), 1970-2012

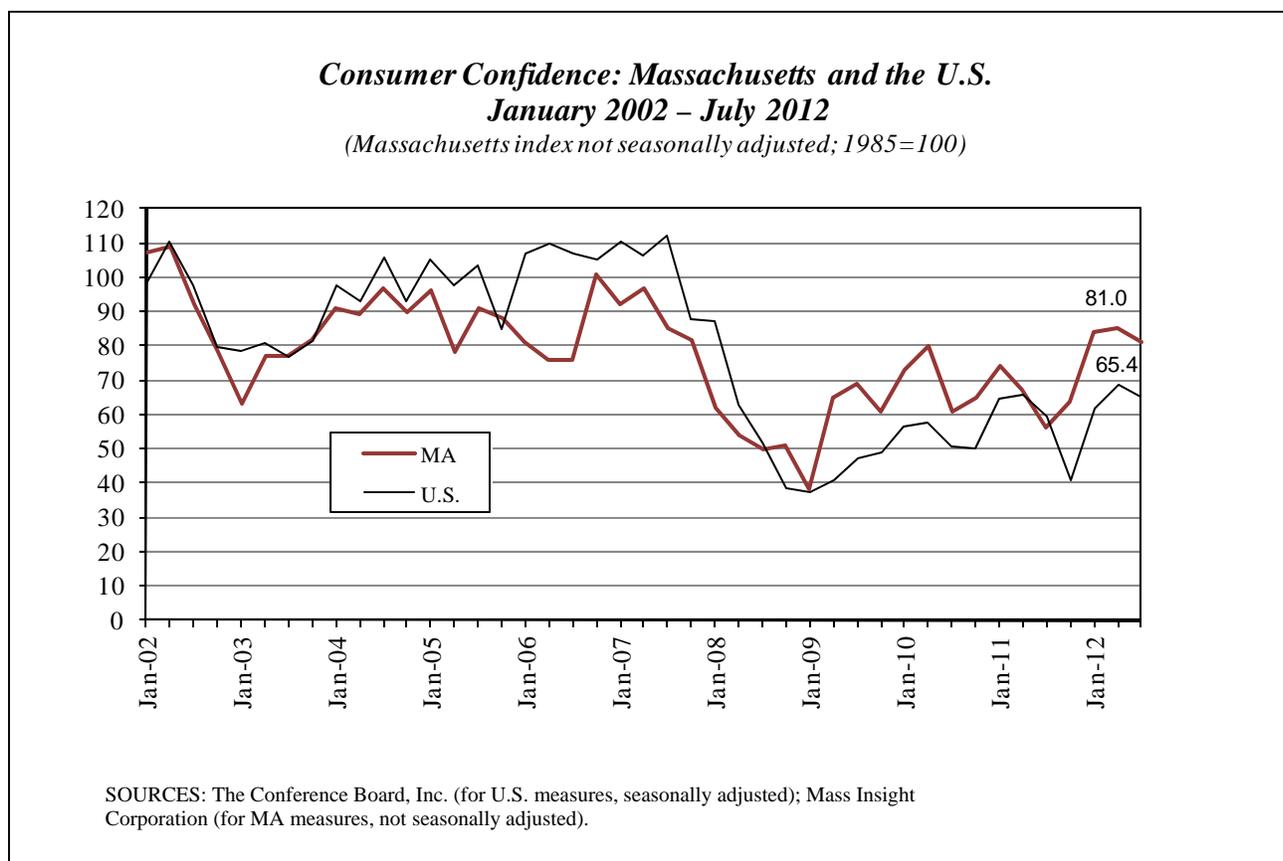
(not seasonally adjusted; 1982-1984 base period average=100)

Year	Boston Metro Area		United States	
	CPI-U	Pct.Change	CPI-U	Pct. Change
1970	40.2		38.8	
1971	42.2	5.0%	40.5	4.4%
1972	43.7	3.6%	41.8	3.2%
1973	46.3	5.9%	44.4	6.2%
1974	51.2	10.6%	49.3	11.0%
1975	55.8	9.0%	53.8	9.1%
1976	60.0	7.5%	56.9	5.8%
1977	63.1	5.2%	60.6	6.5%
1978	66.4	5.2%	65.2	7.6%
1979	73.2	10.2%	72.6	11.3%
1980	82.6	12.8%	82.4	13.5%
1981	91.8	11.1%	90.9	10.3%
1982	95.5	4.0%	96.5	6.2%
1983	99.8	4.5%	99.6	3.2%
1984	104.7	4.9%	103.9	4.3%
1985	109.4	4.5%	107.6	3.6%
1986	112.2	2.6%	109.6	1.9%
1987	117.1	4.4%	113.6	3.6%
1988	124.2	6.1%	118.3	4.1%
1989	131.3	5.7%	124.0	4.8%
1990	138.9	5.8%	130.7	5.4%
1991	145.0	4.4%	136.2	4.2%
1992	148.6	2.5%	140.3	3.0%
1993	152.9	2.9%	144.5	3.0%
1994	154.9	1.3%	148.2	2.6%
1995	158.6	2.4%	152.4	2.8%
1996	163.3	3.0%	156.9	3.0%
1997	167.9	2.8%	160.5	2.3%
1998	171.7	2.3%	163.0	1.6%
1999	176.0	2.5%	166.6	2.2%
2000	183.6	4.3%	172.2	3.4%
2001	191.5	4.3%	177.1	2.8%
2002	196.5	2.6%	179.9	1.6%
2003	203.9	3.8%	184.0	2.3%
2004	209.5	2.7%	188.9	2.7%
2005	216.4	3.3%	195.3	3.4%
2006	223.1	3.1%	201.6	3.2%
2007	227.4	1.9%	207.3	2.8%
2008	235.4	3.5%	215.3	3.8%
2009	233.8	-0.7%	214.5	-0.4%
2010	237.4	1.6%	218.1	1.6%
2011	243.9	2.7%	224.9	3.2%
Sep-11	245.3		226.9	
Sep-12	249.5	1.7%	231.4	2.0%

SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Consumer Confidence, Present Situation, and Future Expectations. These three measures offer multiple insights into consumer attitudes. The U.S. measures are compiled from a national monthly survey of 5,000 households and are published by The Conference Board, Inc. The survey for Massachusetts is conducted in a similar manner and the results are published by the Mass Insight Corporation, based on quarterly polling of 500 adult residents of Massachusetts. The "Present Situation" index measures consumers' appraisal of business and employment conditions at the time of the survey. The "Future Expectations" index focuses on consumers' expectations for six months hence regarding business and employment conditions, as well as expected family income. The overall "Consumer Confidence" index is a weighted average of the two sub-indices. Although the U.S. measures are compiled by a different source than the Massachusetts measures, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, the numbers are generally comparable. A score of 100 is considered neutral.

According to the Conference Board, consumer confidence nationally reached a six-year high point of 111.9 in July 2007, followed by an all time low of 25.3 in February 2009. U.S. consumer confidence was measured at 62.0 in June 2012. The Massachusetts index has been higher than the U.S. index since sharing lows in January 2009, except for a brief period when they tracked closely together in 2011. The Mass Insight Corporation reported that the Massachusetts index stood at 81.0 in July 2012 (the most recent month available for comparison to the U.S. index), well above the comparable U.S. value of 65.4. The following graph and table detail the recent record of these measures.

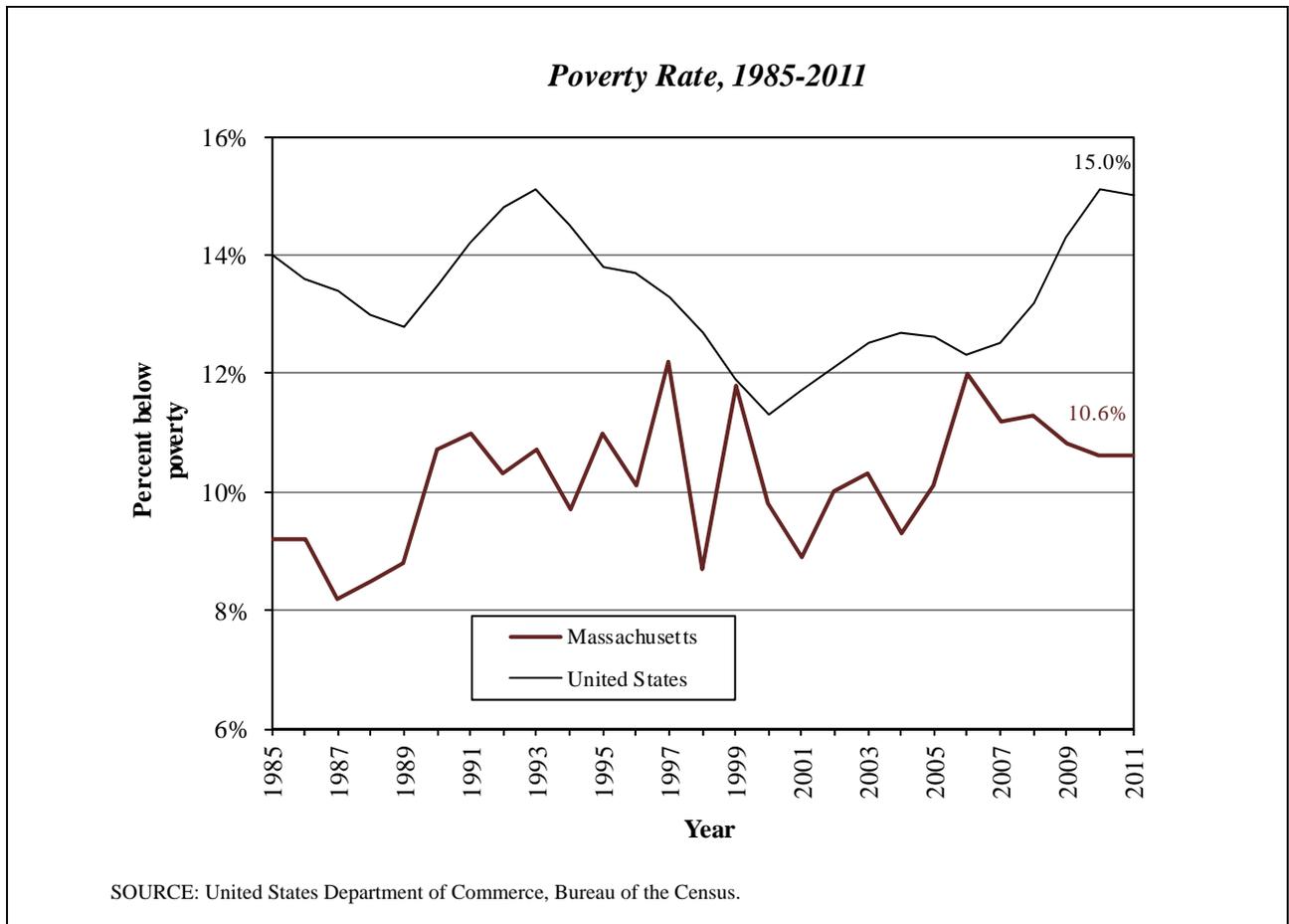


**Consumer Confidence, Present Situation, and Future Expectations for Massachusetts and the U.S.
January 2002 - July 2012 (1985=100)**

	Consumer Confidence		Present Situation		Future Expectations	
	MA	U.S.	MA	U.S.	MA	U.S.
Apr-02	109.0	110.5	84.0	106.8	125.0	109.6
Jul-02	92.0	97.4	68.0	99.4	108.0	96.1
Oct-02	78.0	79.6	48.0	77.2	97.0	81.1
Jan-03	63.0	78.8	28.0	75.3	86.0	81.1
Apr-03	77.0	81.0	31.0	75.2	108.0	84.8
Jul-03	77.0	77.0	41.0	63.0	101.0	86.3
Oct-03	82.0	81.7	36.0	67.0	112.0	91.5
Jan-04	91.0	97.7	48.0	86.1	119.0	105.3
Apr-04	89.0	93.0	53.0	90.4	113.0	94.8
Jul-04	97.0	105.7	66.0	106.4	119.0	105.3
Oct-04	90.0	92.9	64.0	94.0	108.0	92.2
Jan-05	96.0	105.1	70.0	112.1	114.0	100.4
Apr-05	78.0	97.5	63.0	113.8	88.0	86.7
Jul-05	91.0	103.6	80.0	119.3	99.0	93.2
Oct-05	88.0	85.2	80.0	107.8	95.0	70.1
Jan-06	81.0	106.8	71.0	128.8	87.0	92.1
Apr-06	76.0	109.8	77.0	136.2	76.0	92.3
Jul-06	76.0	107.0	68.0	134.2	81.0	88.9
Oct-06	101.0	105.1	86.0	125.1	111.0	91.9
Jan-07	92.0	110.2	74.0	133.9	104.0	94.4
Apr-07	97.0	106.3	89.0	133.5	102.0	88.2
Jul-07	85.0	111.9	80.0	138.3	90.0	94.4
Oct-07	82.0	87.8	76.0	115.7	86.0	69.1
Jan-08	62.0	87.3	49.0	114.3	71.0	69.3
Apr-08	54.0	62.8	35.0	81.9	67.0	50.0
Jul-08	50.0	51.9	24.0	65.8	68.0	42.7
Oct-08	51.0	38.8	27.0	43.5	66.0	35.7
Jan-09	38.0	37.4	9.0	29.7	58.0	42.5
Apr-09	65.0	40.8	24.0	25.5	92.0	51.0
Jul-09	69.0	47.4	16.0	23.3	105.0	63.4
Oct-09	61.0	48.7	14.0	21.1	93.0	67.0
Jan-10	73.0	56.5	14.0	25.2	112.0	77.3
Apr-10	80.0	57.7	22.0	28.2	119.0	77.4
Jul-10	61.0	51.0	16.0	26.4	91.0	67.5
Oct-10	65.0	49.9	15.0	23.5	99.0	67.5
Jan-11	74.0	64.8	17.0	31.1	112.0	87.3
Apr-11	67.0	66.0	24.0	40.2	96.0	83.2
Jul-11	56.0	59.5	20.0	35.7	80.0	75.4
Oct-11	64.0	40.9	24.0	27.1	91.0	50.0
Jan-12	84.0	61.5	34.0	38.8	118.0	76.7
Apr-12	85.0	68.7	41.0	51.2	114.0	80.4
Jul-12	81.0	65.4	n/a	45.9	n/a	78.4

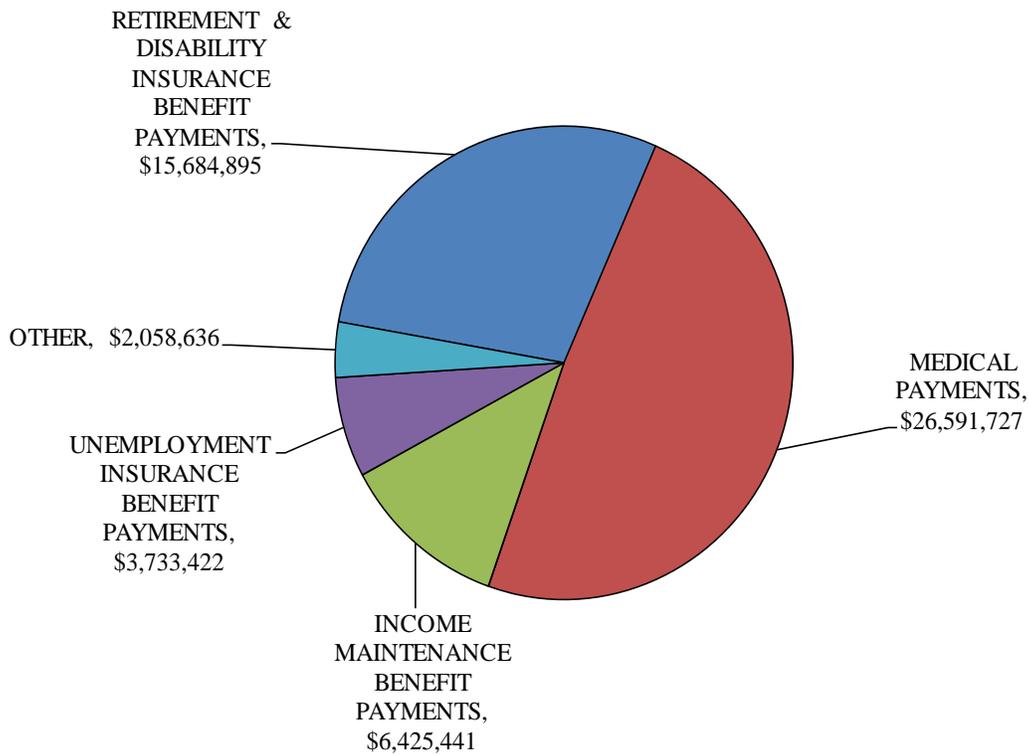
SOURCES: The Conference Board, Inc. (for U.S. measures, seasonally adjusted); Mass Insight Corporation (for MA measures, not seasonally adjusted).

Poverty. Through 2011, the Massachusetts poverty rate remained well below the national average. Since 1980, the percentage of the Massachusetts poverty universe below the poverty line has varied between 7.7 percent and 12.2 percent. During the same time, the national poverty rate varied between 11.3 percent and 15.1 percent. The estimated poverty rate in Massachusetts stayed the same from 2010 at 10.6 percent in 2011, while the poverty rate in the United States decreased slightly from 15.1 percent in 2010 to 15.0 percent in 2011. These official poverty estimates are based on a sample of households and are not adjusted for regional differences in the cost of living. The following chart illustrates the lower poverty rates in Massachusetts (1985 - 2011) compared with the national average during similar periods. Poverty estimates for states are not as reliable as national estimates. Not everyone has a poverty status determined; the poverty universe excludes foster children, college students in dormitories, military personnel in barracks, nursing home residents, and other groups of people in institutionalized settings. Poverty data for 2012 are not yet available.



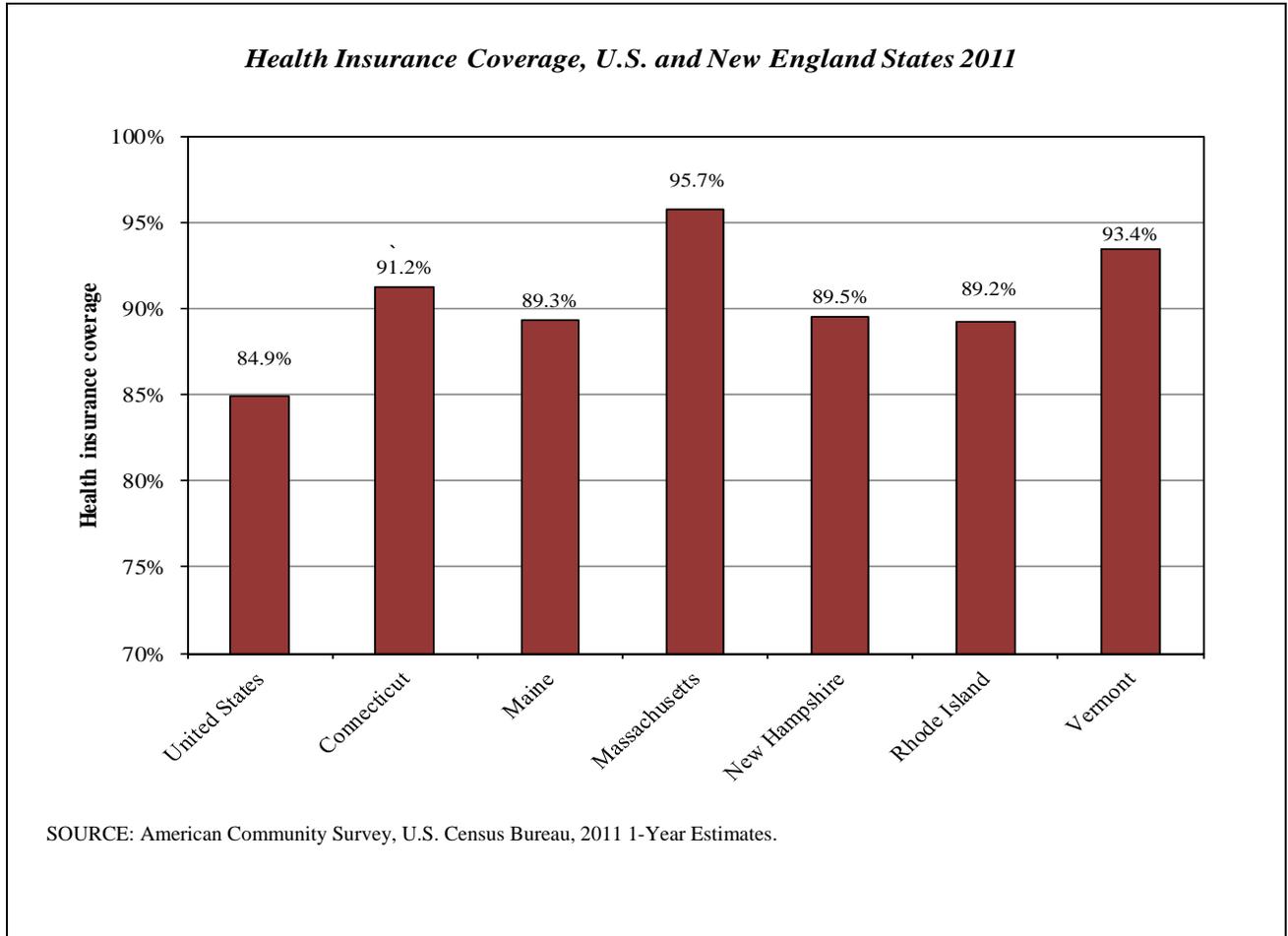
Transfer Payments. Transfer payment income is payment to individuals from all levels of government and from businesses, for which no current services are performed, including payments to nonprofit institutions serving individuals. These payments accounted for 15.9 percent of total personal income in Massachusetts in 2011, dropping from 16.5 percent in 2010. The chart below does not include transfer payments from business or payments to non-profit organizations. Total transfer payments to individuals in Massachusetts from governments and businesses totaled \$55.9 billion for 2011. Nearly 49 percent of government transfer payments to individuals were medical payments, up from just over 47 percent in 2010.

**Transfer Payments from Governments to Individuals in
Massachusetts in 2011**
(From Annual State Personal Income Estimates)
(in thousands of current dollars)



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Annual State Personal Income Estimates.
NOTE: The category "other" includes veterans' benefit payments, federal education and training assistance payments, and a small residual of miscellaneous other payments to individuals.

Health Insurance Coverage. Massachusetts leads the nation in the percent of individuals with health insurance coverage. This is mostly the result of the law passed in 2006 mandating universal coverage in the Commonwealth. In 2011, 95.7 percent of the civilian non-institutionalized population was covered in the state by either public or private insurance, compared with 84.9 percent nationwide. Massachusetts also leads the other New England states in coverage, with Vermont as the next closest at 93.4 percent. All of the New England states have higher rates of coverage than the nation. These data do not indicate the comprehensiveness of coverage, however.

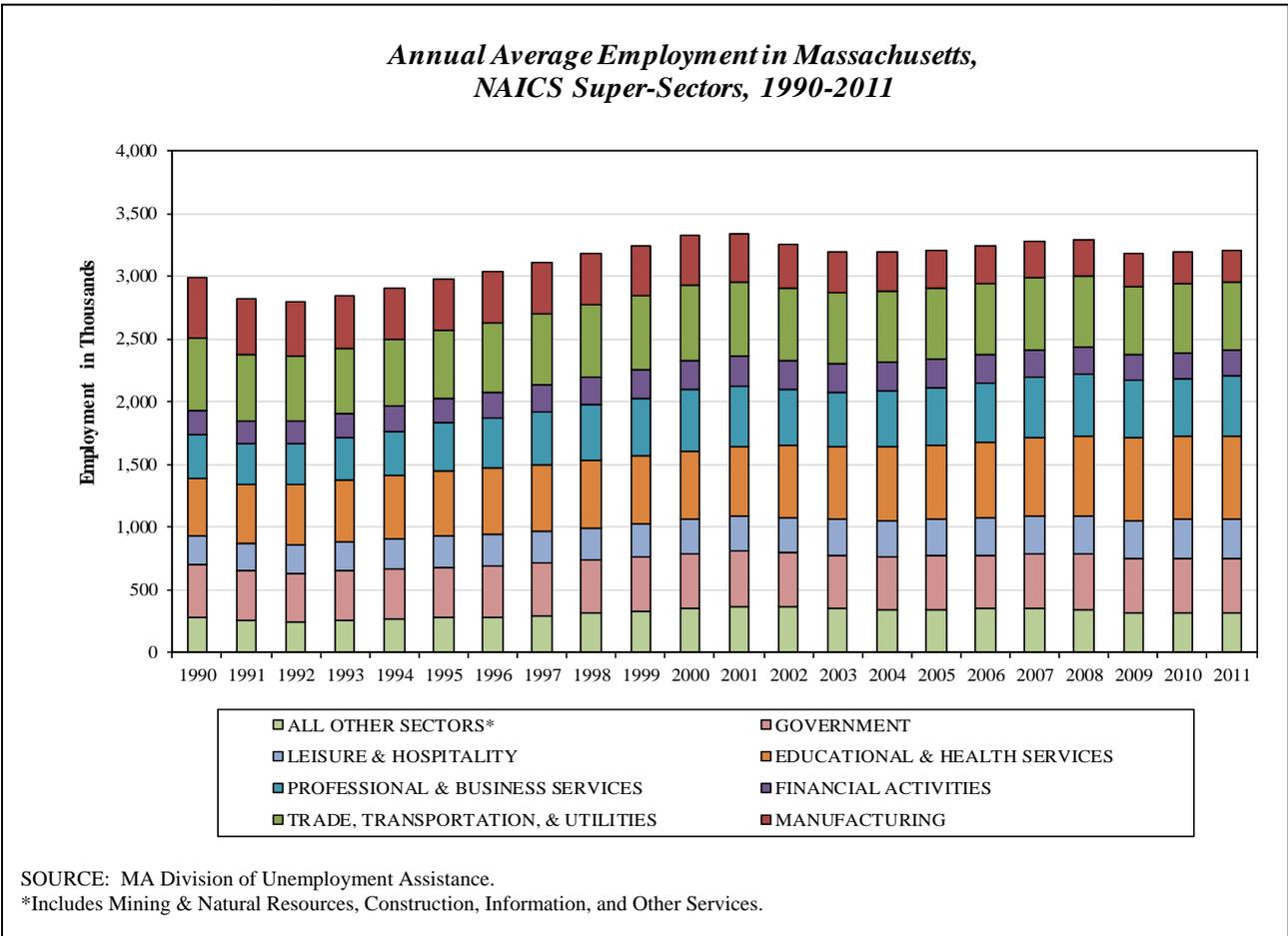


EMPLOYMENT

Employment by Industry. The chart on this page shows the annual level of non-agricultural payroll employment in Massachusetts based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) for the seven largest NAICS supersectors starting with 1990, the earliest year for which NAICS data are available. The chart on the following page compares the super-sector shares for the 2009-2011 period with the corresponding shares for the 1990-1991 period. Like many industrial states, Massachusetts has seen a steady decline of its manufacturing jobs base over the last two decades, not only as a share of total employment, but in absolute numbers of jobs as well. Several NAICS service sectors have grown to take the place of manufacturing in driving the Massachusetts economy and now account for more than half of total payroll employment, while Financial Activities, Government, Information, and Trade, Transportation & Utilities have remained relatively level or declined in share.

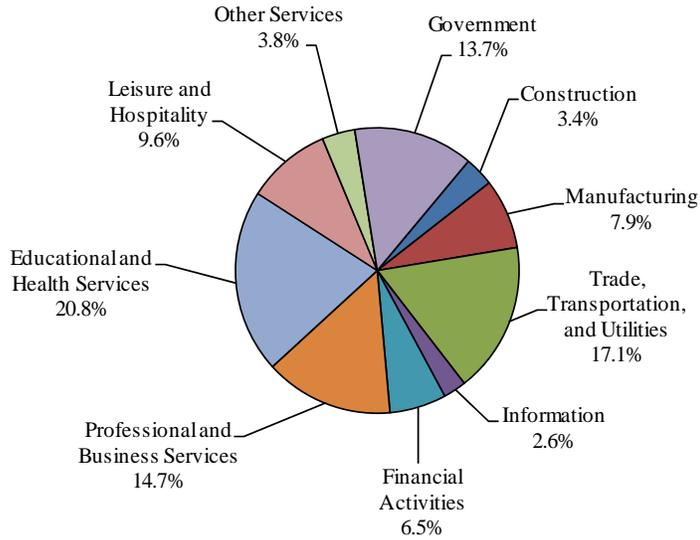
After significant declines in 2002 and 2003, total non-agricultural employment in Massachusetts eventually increased 0.5 percent in 2005 and continued to increase every year through 2008. After a 0.3 percent increase in 2010, employment grew 0.6 percent in 2011, still 3.9 percent below the last peak in 2001. The comparable growth rate for the nation in 2011 was up 1.1 percent from 2010 and down 0.4 percent from 2001. The latest seasonally adjusted estimate for the state (3.24 million for Aug 2012) is about 141.8 thousand below the peak month in 2001 (3.38 million in February 2001) and about 21.7 thousand above the last peak in January 2009 (3.22 million).

After years of moderate but steady declines or near-zero growth in the late nineties and early 2000s, manufacturing employment in the state experienced steep annual declines in 2002 (10.2 percent) and 2003 (7.0 percent) before returning to more moderate declines in 2004 (3.5 percent). The declines for manufacturing employment in 2007 and 2008 were similar to the steady declines prior to 2002. After a steep decline of 9.5 percent in 2009, the decline returned to a less dramatic 2.2 percent in 2010, and most recently a slight uptick of 0.2 percent in 2011. The preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates for the first eight months of 2012 were higher than the estimates for the same period in 2011 (255.6 million compared to 254.1 million).

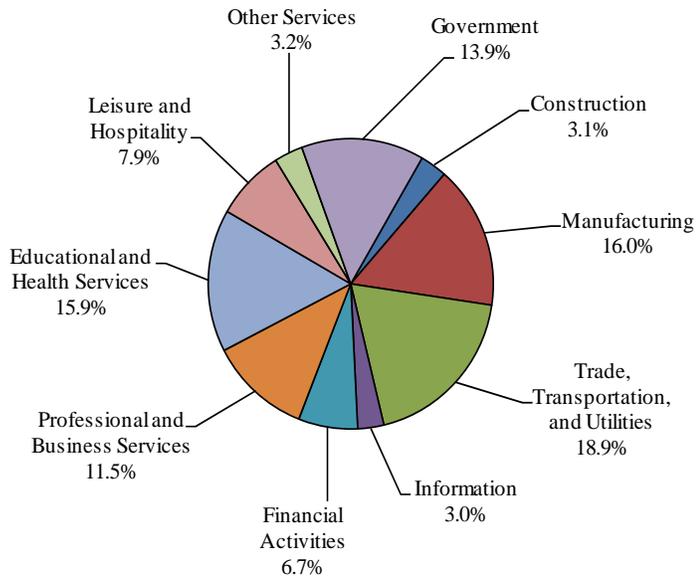


**Massachusetts Non-Farm Payroll Employment
(NAICS Industry basis)**

NAICS Super-Sectors: 2010-2011 Average Share



NAICS Super-Sectors: 1990-1991 Average Share



SOURCE: MA Division of Unemployment Assistance.

Largest Employers in Massachusetts. The following inset lists the 25 largest private employers in Massachusetts based upon employment covered by the Unemployment Insurance system for December 2012. Macy's replaces Partners Health Care from the March 2011 list. As noted, the list may not include some employers who do business in the state under multiple legal names or register each facility as a separate employer.

Twenty-five Largest Private Employers in Massachusetts in December 2011

(listed alphabetically)

Bank of America, NA	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Baystate Medical Center, Inc.	Raytheon Company
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center	S & S Credit Company, Inc.
Boston Medical Center Corporation	Shaw's Supermarkets, Inc.
Boston University	Southcoast Hospitals Group, Inc.
Brigham & Women's Hospital, Inc.	State Street Bank & Trust Company
CVS Pharmacy, LLC	Target Corporation
Demoulas Super Markets, Inc.	The Children's Hospital Corporation
E.M.C. Corporation	UMass Memorial Medical Center
General Hospital Corporation	United Parcel Service, Inc.
Harvard University	Verizon New England, Inc.
Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.	Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.
Macy's Retail Holdings, Inc.	

SOURCE: Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor & Workforce Development, Division of Unemployment Assistance, Research Department 7-13-12.

NOTE: This alphabetic listing includes private employers reporting large numbers of jobs covered by the Massachusetts unemployment insurance program. The information is based on December 2011 employment for employers as registered for unemployment insurance. The list may not include those employers who do business in Massachusetts under multiple legal corporations and those who register each store, facility or franchisee as a separate employer.

Massachusetts Companies in the Fortune 500 List. The economic base of Massachusetts is anchored by the eleven 2012 Fortune 500 companies headquartered here. There were thirteen in 2011. When comparing the 2012 Fortune 500 to that of 2011, three Massachusetts companies gained, seven lost rank, and one remained the same. Global Partners, located in Waltham, climbed 124 places on the list, the largest leap for a Massachusetts company.

Massachusetts Companies in the 2012 Fortune 500

Rank		Company	Industry	2011 revenues (millions)
2012	2011			
84	82	Liberty Mutual Ins. Group (Boston)	Insurance: P & C (stock)	\$34,671
114	108	Staples (Framingham)	Specialty Retailers: Other	\$25,022
117	104	Raytheon (Waltham)	Aerospace and Defense	\$24,857
121	101	Mass. Mutual Life Ins. (Springfield)	Insurance: Life, Health (mutual)	\$24,226
125	119	TJX (Framingham)	Specialty Retailers: Apparel	\$23,192
139	152	EMC (Hopkinton)	Computer Peripherals	\$20,008
182	306	Global Partners (Waltham)	Wholesalers: Diversified	\$14,836
225	227	Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham)	Scientific, Photo, Control Equipment	\$11,780
262	253	State St. Corp. (Boston)	Commercial Banks	\$10,207
335	305	Boston Scientific (Natick)	Medical Products & Equipment	\$7,622
476	476	Biogen Idec (Weston)	Pharmaceuticals	\$5,049

SOURCE: Fortune, May 21, 2012 issue.

Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. The unemployment insurance system is a federal-state cooperative program established by the Social Security Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to provide for the payment of benefits to eligible individuals when they become unemployed through no fault of their own. Benefits are paid from the Commonwealth's Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund, financed through employer contributions. The assets and liabilities of the Commonwealth Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund are not assets and liabilities of the Commonwealth.

As of July 31, 2012, the Massachusetts Unemployment Trust Fund had a balance of \$640 million. This balance is the sum of the private contributory account balance of \$547 million and the government contributory account balance of \$93 million. This compares to a March 2012 balance of \$12.6 million with a private contributory portion of -\$81.6 million. The August 2012 Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund report indicated that the private contributory account balance was estimated to be \$1.761 billion by the end of 2016 according to the Moody's-based outlook.

Unemployment. The unemployment rate in Massachusetts was consistently below the national average from mid-1995 through November 2005, with similar patterns of gradual improvement after the mid-2003 peak. The Massachusetts rate exceeded the U.S. rate for 17 months starting in December 2005, but only three of those differences exceeded 0.2%. Since April 2007, the state rate has been at or below the comparable (seasonally adjusted) U.S. rate. In October 2007, the Massachusetts rate was 4.4 percent, the lowest it had been since October 2001. By September 2012, the Massachusetts rate had risen to 6.5 percent from 6.0 percent in June 2012. The tables and graphs on the following two pages compare the unemployment rate in the state with those in New England and the U.S.

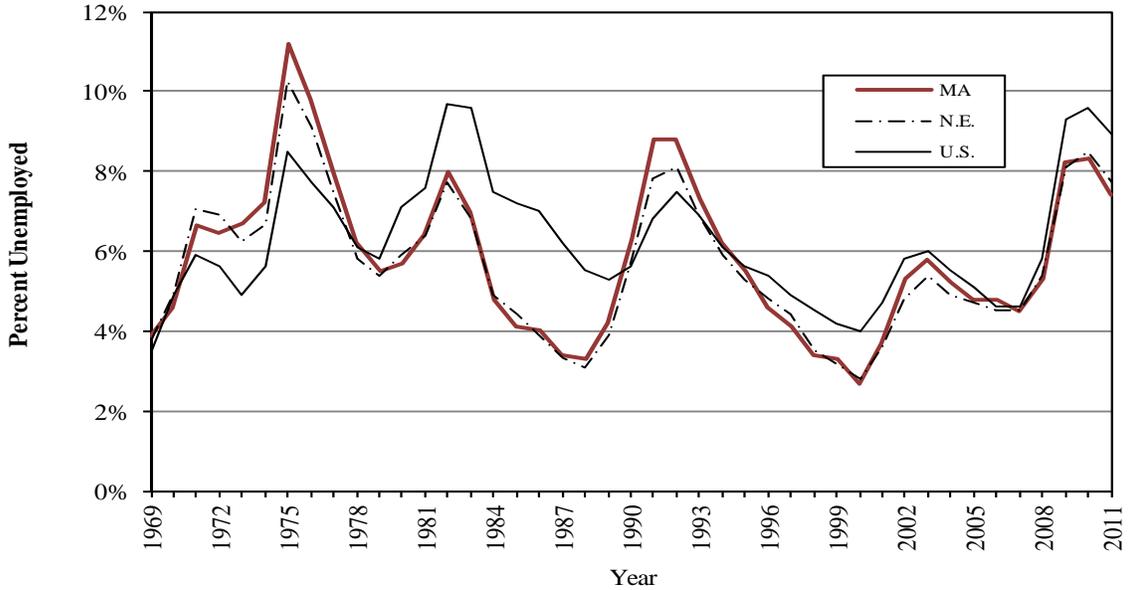
Annual Average Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment, 1969-2011

(in thousands)

Year	Civilian Labor Force			Unemployed			Unemployment Rate			MA Rate as
	MA	N.E.	U.S.	MA	N.E.	U.S.	MA	N.E.	U.S.	Pct. of U.S.
1969	2,581	5,201	80,734	100	198	2,832	3.9%	3.8%	3.5%	111.2%
1970	2,465	5,128	82,771	113	253	4,093	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%	93.7%
1971	2,459	5,157	84,382	163	364	5,016	6.6%	7.1%	5.9%	112.7%
1972	2,487	5,260	87,034	161	363	4,882	6.5%	6.9%	5.6%	115.6%
1973	2,557	5,387	89,429	171	336	4,365	6.7%	6.2%	4.9%	136.1%
1974	2,637	5,514	91,949	190	368	5,156	7.2%	6.7%	5.6%	128.5%
1975	2,725	5,633	93,775	305	578	7,929	11.2%	10.3%	8.5%	131.5%
1976	2,726	5,714	96,158	268	521	7,406	9.8%	9.1%	7.7%	127.3%
1977	2,760	5,820	99,009	218	437	6,991	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	111.3%
1978	2,809	5,936	102,251	173	343	6,202	6.2%	5.8%	6.1%	101.6%
1979	2,863	6,080	104,962	156	326	6,137	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	94.8%
1980	2,885	6,154	106,940	164	365	7,637	5.7%	5.9%	7.1%	80.3%
1981	2,938	6,268	108,670	189	400	8,273	6.4%	6.4%	7.6%	84.2%
1982	2,966	6,345	110,204	236	489	10,678	8.0%	7.7%	9.7%	82.5%
1983	2,972	6,386	111,550	209	434	10,717	7.0%	6.8%	9.6%	72.9%
1984	3,032	6,540	113,544	146	318	8,539	4.8%	4.9%	7.5%	64.0%
1985	3,049	6,630	115,461	125	290	8,312	4.1%	4.4%	7.2%	56.9%
1986	3,080	6,724	117,834	123	264	8,237	4.0%	3.9%	7.0%	57.1%
1987	3,114	6,827	119,865	104	228	7,425	3.4%	3.3%	6.2%	54.8%
1988	3,156	6,907	121,669	104	215	6,701	3.3%	3.1%	5.5%	60.0%
1989	3,189	7,004	123,869	132	274	6,528	4.2%	3.9%	5.3%	79.2%
1990	3,226	7,128	125,840	204	409	7,047	6.3%	5.7%	5.6%	112.5%
1991	3,199	7,112	126,346	283	558	8,628	8.8%	7.8%	6.8%	129.4%
1992	3,181	7,105	128,105	281	573	9,613	8.8%	8.1%	7.5%	117.3%
1993	3,173	7,062	129,200	232	486	8,940	7.3%	6.9%	6.9%	105.8%
1994	3,188	7,041	131,056	199	415	7,996	6.2%	5.9%	6.1%	101.6%
1995	3,205	7,053	132,304	176	375	7,404	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	98.2%
1996	3,231	7,118	133,943	148	340	7,236	4.6%	4.8%	5.4%	85.2%
1997	3,293	7,228	136,297	135	315	6,739	4.1%	4.4%	4.9%	83.7%
1998	3,322	7,257	137,673	113	253	6,210	3.4%	3.5%	4.5%	75.6%
1999	3,355	7,327	139,368	110	234	5,880	3.3%	3.2%	4.2%	78.6%
2000	3,366	7,348	142,583	92	204	5,692	2.7%	2.8%	4.0%	67.5%
2001	3,401	7,424	143,734	126	266	6,801	3.7%	3.6%	4.7%	78.7%
2002	3,424	7,496	144,863	181	363	8,378	5.3%	4.8%	5.8%	91.4%
2003	3,407	7,508	146,510	198	407	8,774	5.8%	5.4%	6.0%	96.7%
2004	3,381	7,476	147,401	177	366	8,149	5.2%	4.9%	5.5%	94.5%
2005	3,383	7,516	149,320	164	353	7,591	4.8%	4.7%	5.1%	94.1%
2006	3,418	7,607	151,428	162	344	7,001	4.8%	4.5%	4.6%	104.3%
2007	3,431	7,646	153,124	154	342	7,078	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	97.8%
2008	3,462	7,711	154,287	185	418	8,924	5.3%	5.4%	5.8%	91.4%
2009	3,468	7,732	154,142	284	629	14,265	8.2%	8.1%	9.3%	88.2%
2010	3,469	7,756	153,889	289	659	14,825	8.3%	8.5%	9.6%	86.5%
2011	3,456	7,740	153,617	254	599	13,747	7.4%	7.7%	8.9%	83.1%

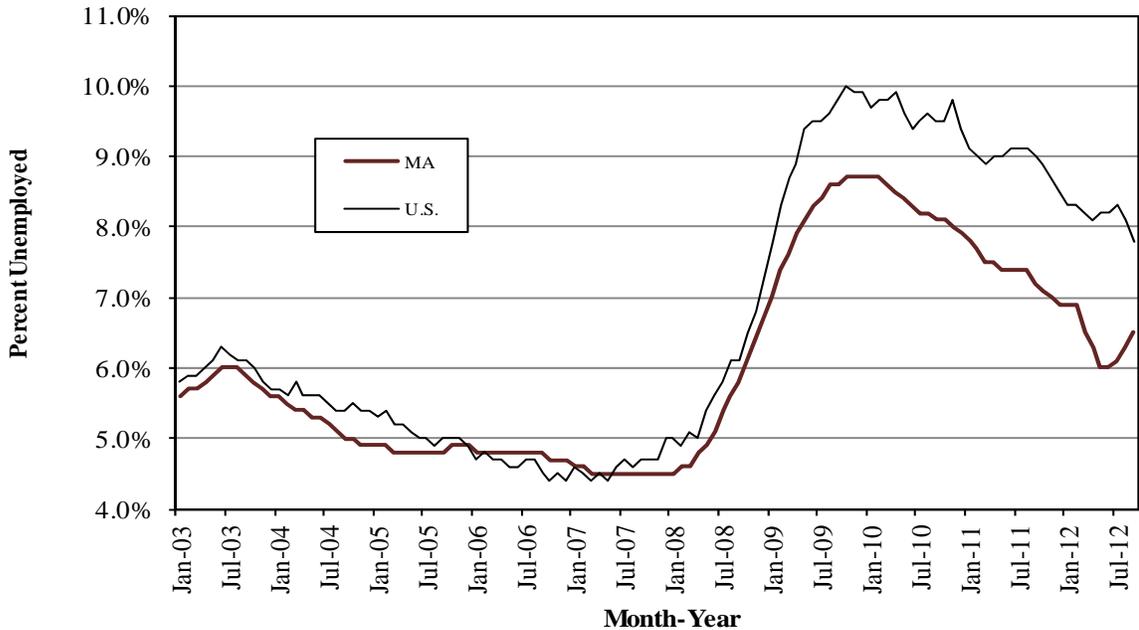
SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Annual Average Unemployment Rate, 1969-2011
Massachusetts, New England, and United States**



SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Monthly Unemployment Rate, January 2003 - September 2012
Massachusetts and United States
(seasonally adjusted)**

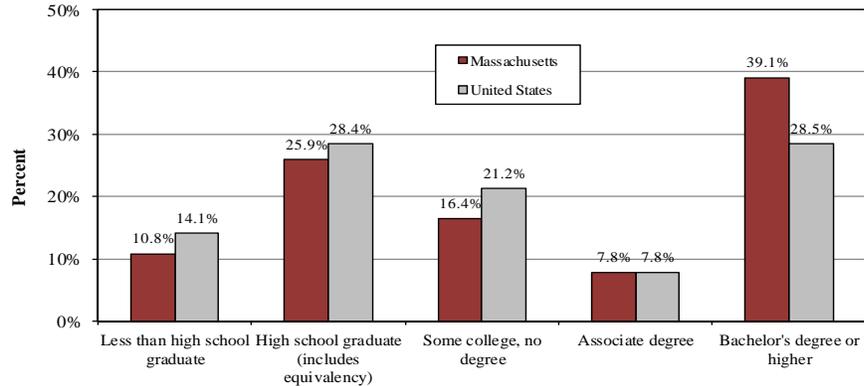


SOURCE: MA Division of Unemployment Assistance, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

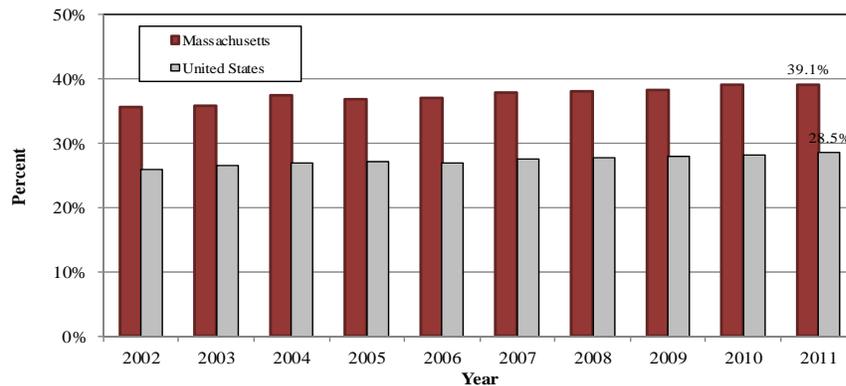
EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Educational Attainment. The availability of a skilled and well-educated population is an important resource for the Commonwealth. Only the District of Columbia had a higher percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or higher in 2011, according to the Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS also found that Massachusetts had a smaller proportion of persons who had not completed high school, 10.8 percent, than the national average of 14.1. Massachusetts' black and Hispanic populations achieved college degrees at roughly half the rate of its white population but their rates were higher than their national averages. The most current Census data are shown below.

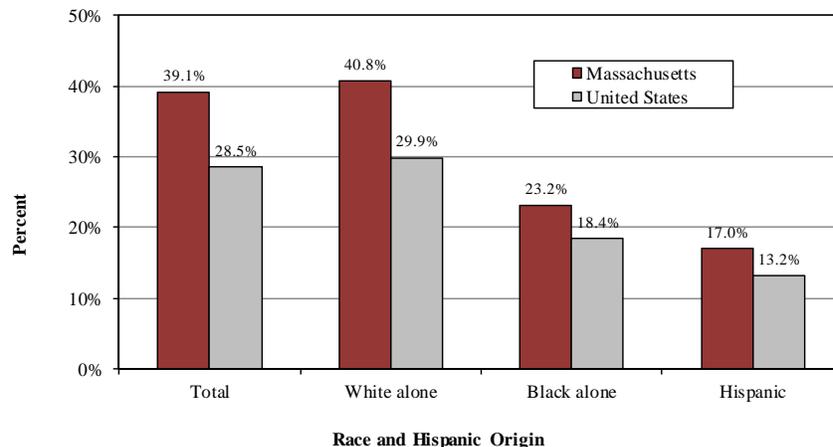
Educational Attainment of Persons 25 Years and Older in 2011



Percent of Population with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher



Persons 25 Years and Older with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher in 2011



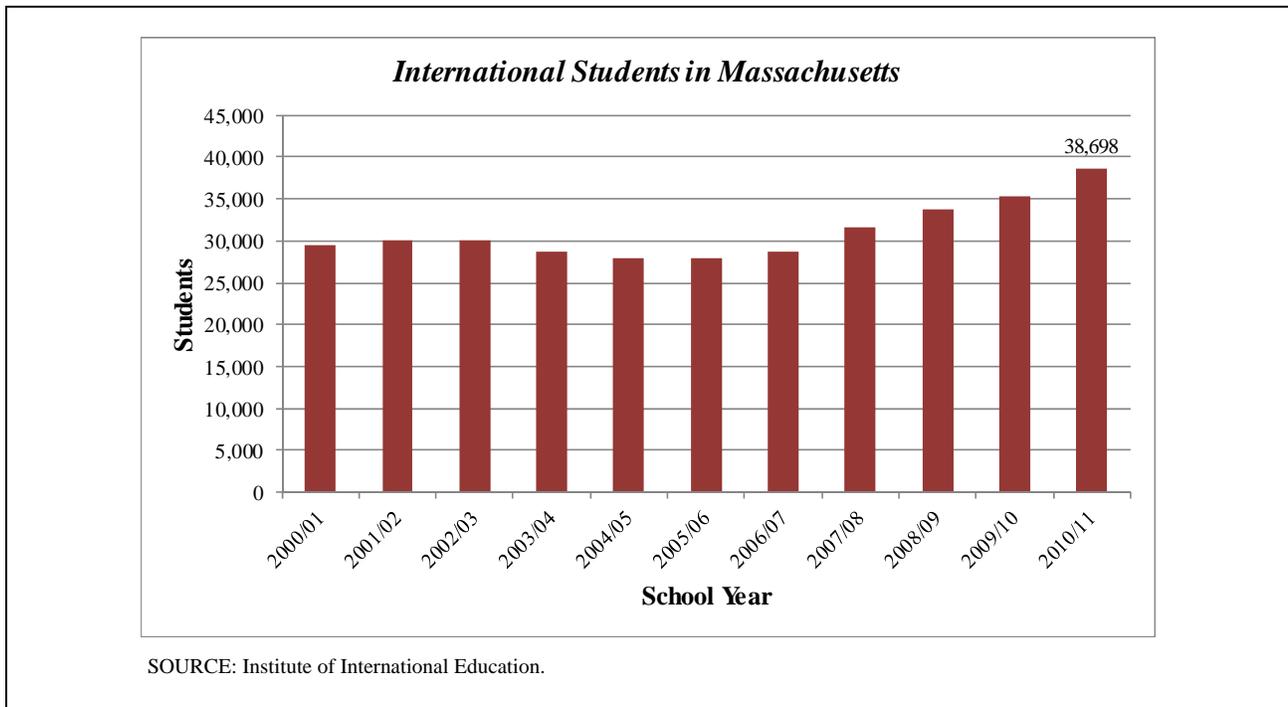
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS Estimates.

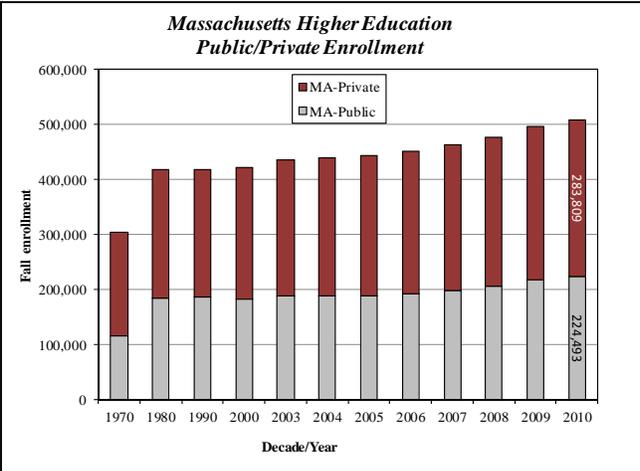
Higher Education Data. Minorities residing in Massachusetts have a greater representation in higher education institutions than their overall percent of the 18 and older population. The table below compares higher education enrollment by race and Hispanic origin to the general 18 and older population in the state and the U.S.

<i>Higher Education Enrollment by Race and Hispanic Origin in 2011</i>			White alone	Black alone	Asian alone	Other race	Hispanic or Latino
United States	Enrollment	23,864,830	69.3%	15.3%	7.4%	8.0%	14.5%
	Population 18 yrs+	237,681,218	75.9%	12.0%	5.0%	7.1%	14.5%
Massachusetts	Enrollment	592,754	74.8%	9.1%	9.5%	6.6%	9.3%
	Population 18 yrs+	5,182,429	82.2%	6.4%	5.5%	5.9%	8.4%

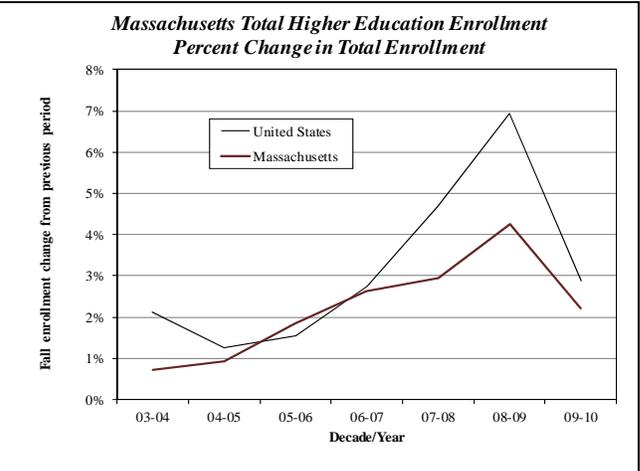
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey estimates.

Survey data released by the Institute of International Education state that 38,698 foreign students were enrolled in Massachusetts colleges and universities in the 2010/2011 school year. This was an increase of 9.6 percent from the previous year. The national enrollment increased 5.0 percent. Massachusetts remains fourth ranked among states for foreign student enrollment.

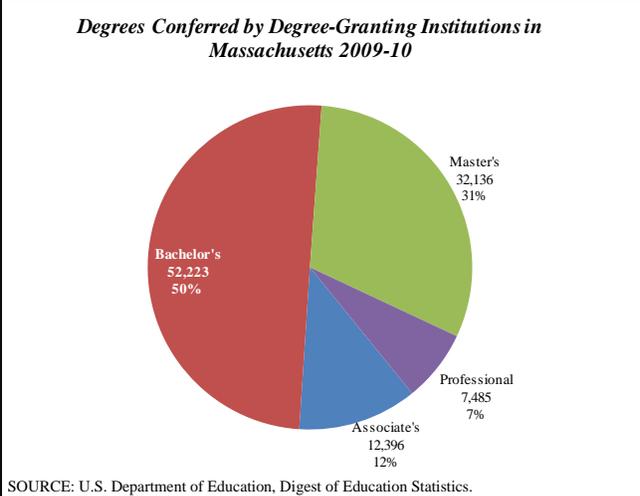




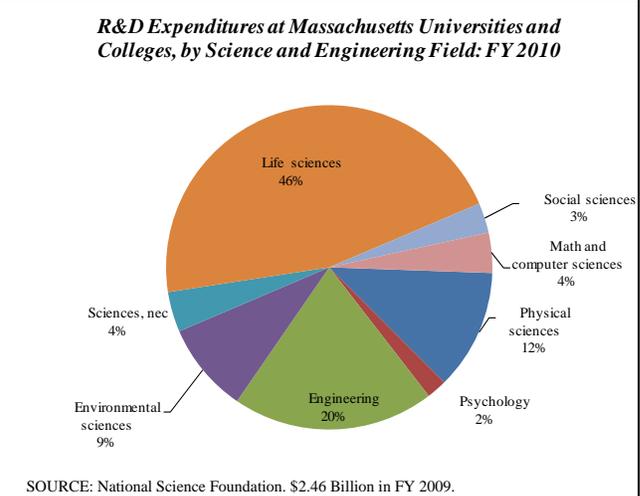
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Digest of Education Statistics.



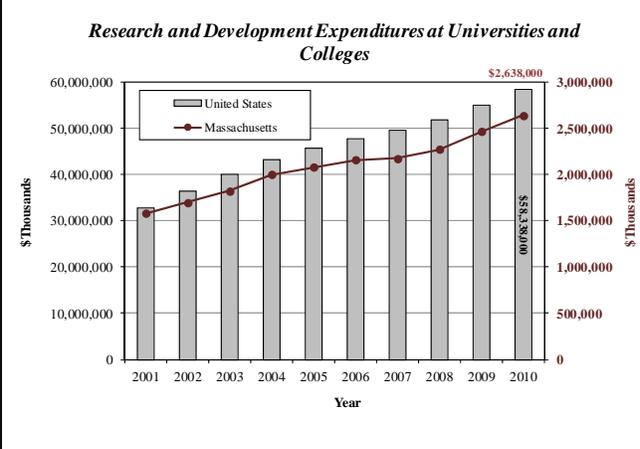
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Digest of Education Statistics.



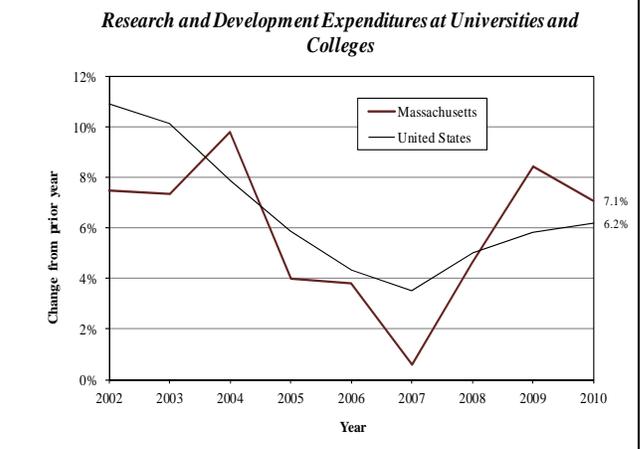
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Digest of Education Statistics.



SOURCE: National Science Foundation. \$2.46 Billion in FY 2009.



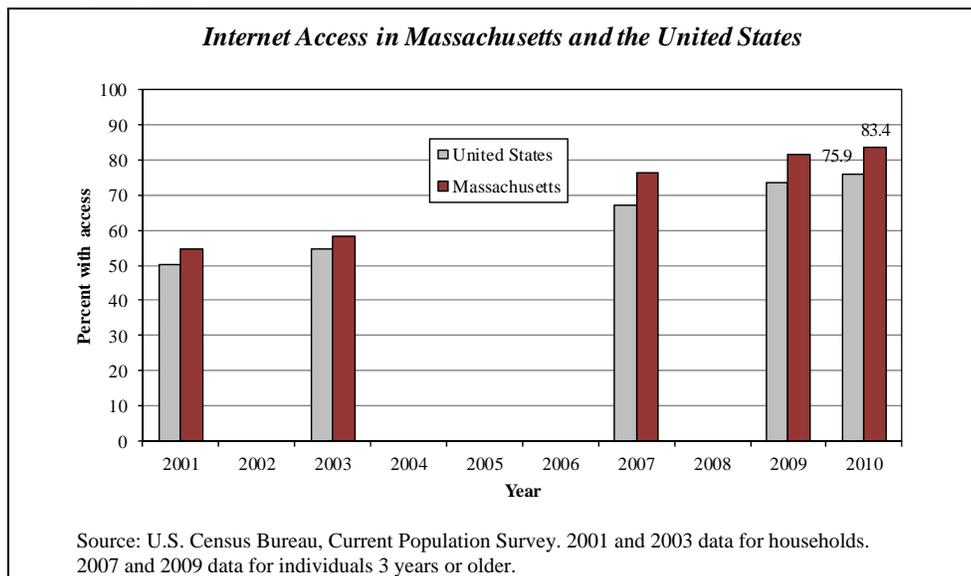
SOURCE: National Science Foundation.



SOURCE: National Science Foundation.

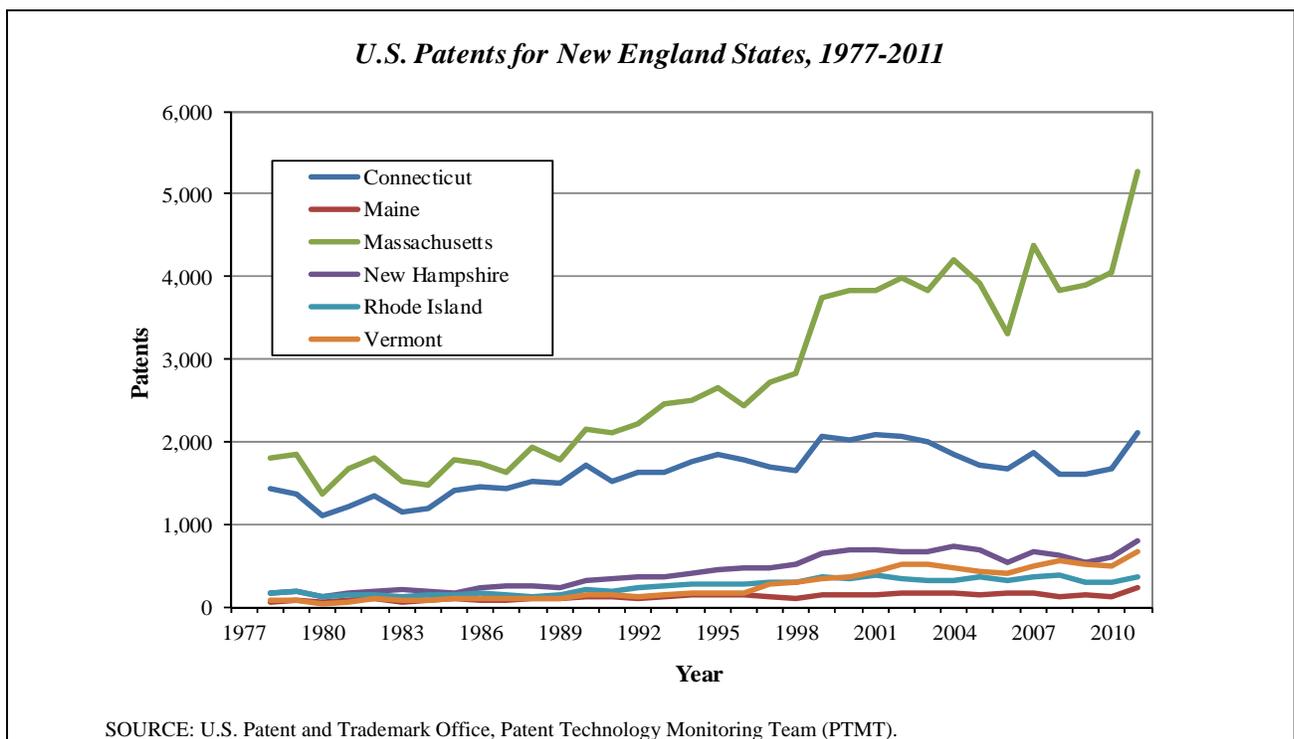
Enrollment - Fall 2010		Degrees Awarded - 2009-10		Research & Development - FY2009	
	MA Rank		MA Rank		MA Rank
Total	13	Total	10	Total (FY2010)	6
Public	25	Associate's	22	Environmental sciences	3
Private	7	Bachelor's	9	Life sciences	8
		Master's	7	Math/computer sciences	7
		Professional/Doctorate	7	Physical sciences	3
				Psychology	6
				Social sciences	6
				Sciences, nec	2
				Engineering	6

Internet Access. A larger portion of the state’s population has access to the internet compared to the nation as a whole, according to the latest Census survey taken in 2010. Massachusetts ranked fourth among states and the District of Columbia when comparing the percent (83.4) of individuals who had access to the internet in their household.



Patents. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office notes: “This report shows the number of U.S. patent documents (i.e., utility patents, design patents, plant patents, reissue patents, defensive publications, and statutory invention registrations) granted since 1977, broken down by the state or country of origin (patent origin is determined by the residence of the first-named inventor).”

In 2010, Massachusetts was fifth among all states for the number of new patents issued. Only five nations originated more U.S. patents than Massachusetts, putting the state on par with the United Kingdom, France, and Canada for origination of U.S. patents. Since 1977, Massachusetts has received more new patents than any other New England state. With 5,261 new patents in 2010, up over 30 percent from 2009, Massachusetts innovators were responsible for over twice as many patents as Connecticut, which originated 2,111 patents in 2010.

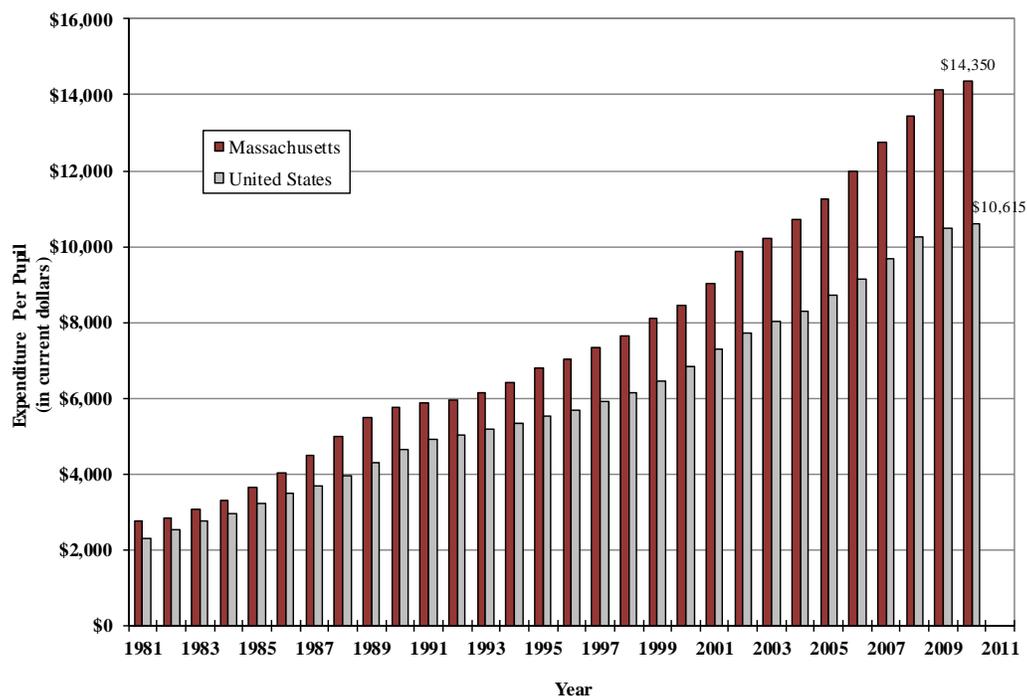


Primary and Secondary Education Expenditures. Massachusetts has spent from 12 to 35 percent more per pupil on primary and secondary education than the national average since 1981. During the 2009-2010 school year, Massachusetts increased per student expenditures 1.6 percent to \$14,350, which is eighth in the nation, much less than its average increase of 5.9 percent since 1981 and less than the 2.0 percent inflation rate from 2009 to 2010. While Massachusetts' spending is the smallest increase since 1981 it's still 135% of the national average. The table and chart below show expenditures per pupil for Massachusetts and the U.S. since fiscal 1981.

Per Pupil Expenditure in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

(in current, unadjusted dollars)

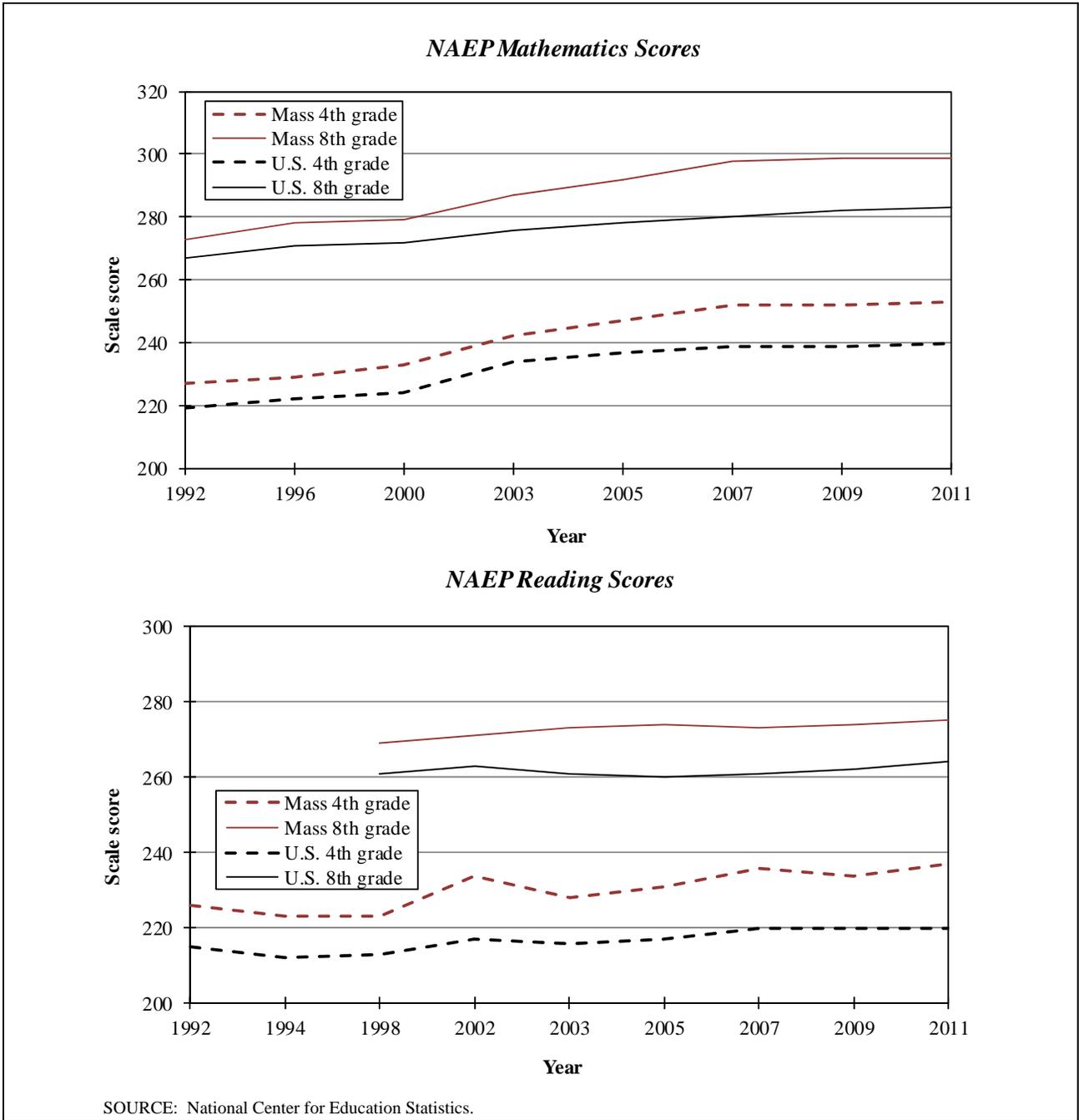
Fiscal Year	Massachusetts	United States	Ratio (MA/U.S.)	MA change from previous year
1981	\$2,735	\$2,307	1.19	
1985	3,653	3,222	1.13	10.8%
1990	5,766	4,643	1.24	5.1%
1995	6,783	5,529	1.23	5.6%
1996	7,033	5,689	1.24	3.7%
1997	7,331	5,923	1.24	4.2%
1998	7,651	6,137	1.25	4.4%
1999	8,106	6,458	1.26	5.9%
2000	8,444	6,836	1.24	4.2%
2001	9,038	7,284	1.24	7.0%
2002	9,856	7,701	1.28	9.1%
2003	10,223	8,019	1.27	3.7%
2004	10,693	8,287	1.29	4.6%
2005	11,267	8,701	1.29	5.4%
2006	11,981	9,138	1.31	6.3%
2007	12,738	9,666	1.32	6.3%
2008	13,454	10,259	1.31	5.6%
2009	14,118	10,499	1.34	4.9%
2010	14,350	10,615	1.35	1.6%



SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/school.html>.

National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) scores. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), also known as "the Nation's Report Card," is the only nationally representative and continuing assessment of what America's students know and can do in various subject areas. Since 1969, assessments have been conducted periodically in reading, mathematics, science, writing, U.S. history, civics, geography, and the arts. Under the current structure, the Commissioner of Education Statistics, who heads the National Center for Education Statistics in the U.S. Department of Education, is responsible by law for administering the NAEP project.

Since 1990, NAEP assessments have also been conducted to give results for participating states. Those that choose to participate receive assessment results that report on the performance of students in that state. In its content, the state assessment is identical to the assessment conducted nationally. However, because the national NAEP samples were not, and are not currently designed to support the reporting of accurate and representative state-level results, separate representative samples of students are selected for each participating jurisdiction/state. The graphs below compare the data available for Massachusetts to the nation.



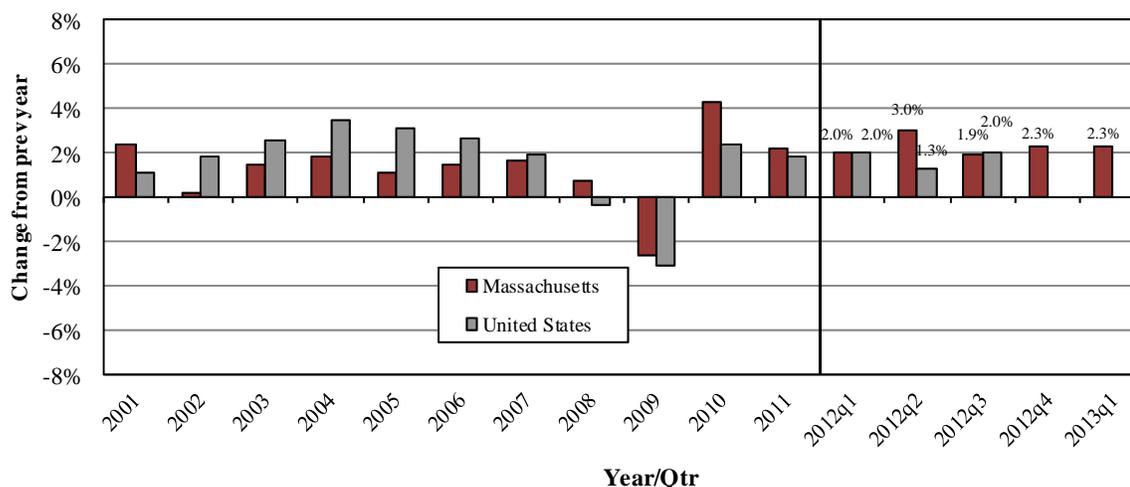
ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—STATE OVERVIEW

Comparing BEA GDP for the U.S., the region, and Massachusetts. The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) defines Gross Domestic Product by State (GDP) as “the value added in production by the labor and property located in a state. GDP for a state is derived as the sum of the gross state product originating in all industries in a state. In concept, an industry’s GDP, referred to as its “value added”, is equivalent to its gross output (sales or receipts and other operating income, commodity taxes, and inventory change) minus its intermediate inputs (consumption of goods and services purchased from other U.S. industries or imported).”

The BEA provides national, quarterly and annual state GDP estimates by industry. *MassBenchmarks* releases quarterly estimates of Massachusetts economic activity. This is reported in the following section. While we do not have access to many of the components that BEA uses to calculate State GDP in advance of its release, we provide an overview of our state’s components when they are available. Additionally, we provide state economic indexes and industrial sector data that are released more frequently and in some cases, are among the components used to calculate State GDP.

<i>State Gross Domestic Product - Annual Change</i> (billions of chained 2005 dollars)						
Year	Massachusetts		New England		United States	
	GDP	Annual change	GDP	Annual change	GDP	Annual change
1997	\$254		\$547		\$9,846	
1998	\$266	4.6%	\$569	4.1%	\$10,275	4.4%
1999	\$280	5.4%	\$593	4.1%	\$10,771	4.8%
2000	\$302	7.7%	\$635	7.2%	\$11,216	4.1%
2001	\$309	2.4%	\$647	1.8%	\$11,338	1.1%
2002	\$309	0.2%	\$649	0.3%	\$11,543	1.8%
2003	\$314	1.5%	\$659	1.6%	\$11,836	2.5%
2004	\$320	1.9%	\$679	3.0%	\$12,247	3.5%
2005	\$323	1.1%	\$686	1.0%	\$12,623	3.1%
2006	\$328	1.4%	\$700	2.1%	\$12,959	2.7%
2007	\$333	1.6%	\$710	1.5%	\$13,206	1.9%
2008	\$336	0.7%	\$704	-0.8%	\$13,162	-0.3%
2009	\$327	-2.6%	\$682	-3.2%	\$12,758	-3.1%
2010	\$341	4.3%	\$705	3.4%	\$13,063	2.4%
2011	\$349	2.2%	\$718	1.8%	\$13,299	1.8%

Real GDP - Annual and Latest Quarterly Change Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis September 2012 and <http://www.MassBenchmarks.org>.
Note: Massachusetts quarterly data are estimates.

ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—ECONOMIC INDICATORS

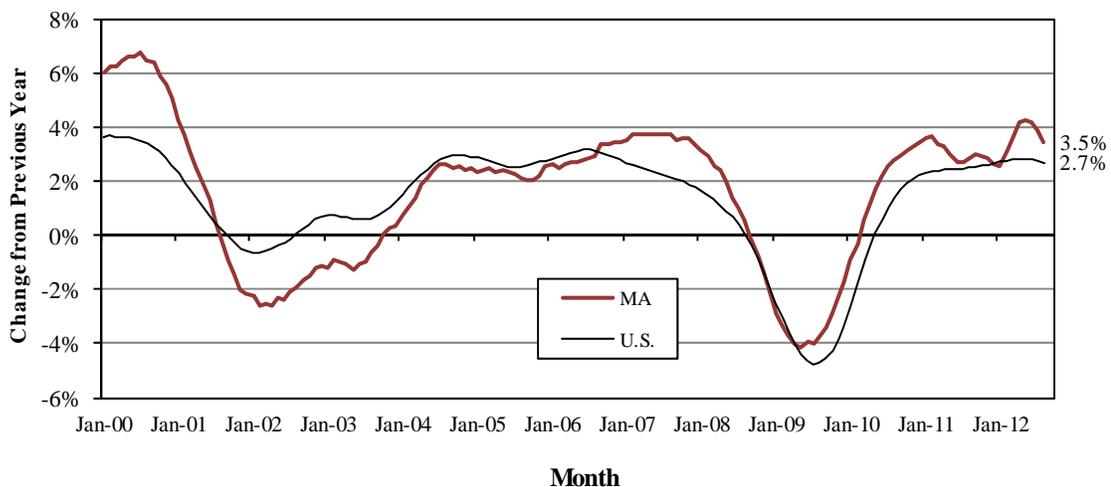
State Coincident Indexes. To track more recent changes in the state and national economies, we use the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia’s Coincident Indexes. It “produces a monthly coincident index for each of the 50 states. The indexes are released a few days after the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) releases the employment data for the states.

The coincident indexes combine four state-level indicators to summarize current economic conditions in a single statistic. The four state-level variables in each coincident index are nonfarm payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate, and wage and salary disbursements deflated by the consumer price index (U.S. city average). The trend for each state’s index is set to the trend of its gross domestic product (GDP), so long term growth in the state’s index matches long term growth in its GDP.”

The graph below indicates the state and national index change from 12 months prior. The Massachusetts monthly trend follows the nation’s but it outperformed the nation from May 2009 to August 2012 except for two months from December 2011 to January 2012. The bottom table compares the Massachusetts’ index to its New England neighbors and the U.S.

Area	August 2012	1-Month Change	3-Month Change	12-Month Change
U.S.	151.2	0.1%	0.5%	2.7%
Massachusetts	175.2	0.1%	-0.1%	3.5%
Connecticut	152.2	-0.3%	-0.7%	1.3%
Maine	132.6	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%
New Hampshire	185.9	-0.2%	-0.3%	1.1%
Rhode Island	147.3	0.3%	0.7%	1.2%
Vermont	144.4	-0.1%	0.0%	2.3%

Comparing the U.S. and Massachusetts Coincident Indexes

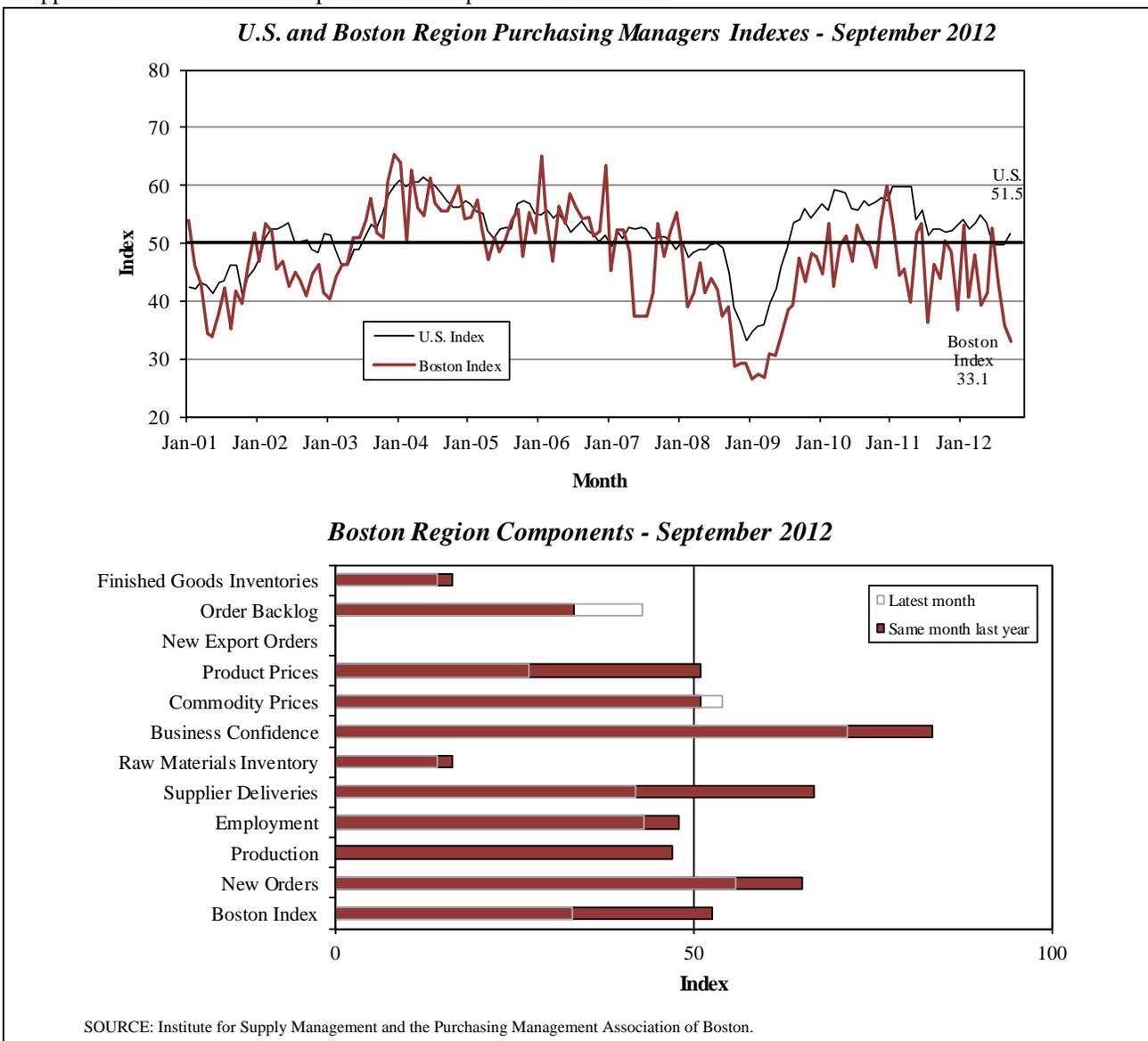


SOURCE: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia.
 Note: Indexes are set to 100 at July 1992.

Institute for Supply Management Purchasing Manager Indexes (PMI). These indexes are compiled using survey data from purchasing and supply executives and are used as a leading business indicator. While the national index is based on a survey of manufacturers, the Boston region's is based on a survey of "companies representing industries as diverse as the banking and financial services, pharmaceuticals and biotechnology, software development and communication, medical products and equipment, computers, chemicals, consumer products, education, and the public sector."

Index readings above 50 indicate the economy is generally expanding. Readings below 50 indicate the economy is generally contracting, although a reading above 42 for a period of time indicates the economy is generally expanding. Components of the national index include new orders, production, employment, supplier deliveries, inventories, customer inventories, prices, backlog of orders, exports and imports. The Boston region's components are slightly different and include new orders, production, employment, supplier deliveries, raw monthly materials inventory, business confidence, commodity prices, product prices, new export orders, order backlog and finished goods inventories. These components show which segments of the business supply chain are expanding or contracting.

The September 2012 national index indicated that the manufacturing sector has been expanding since May 2009. The Boston region's September 2012 index indicated that overall business conditions were contracting since July. The new orders, supplier deliveries, order backlog, and business confidence components for the Boston region jumped from August 2012 to September 2012. The raw materials inventory, product prices, and finished goods inventory components dropped. Production and new export orders components were at zero.

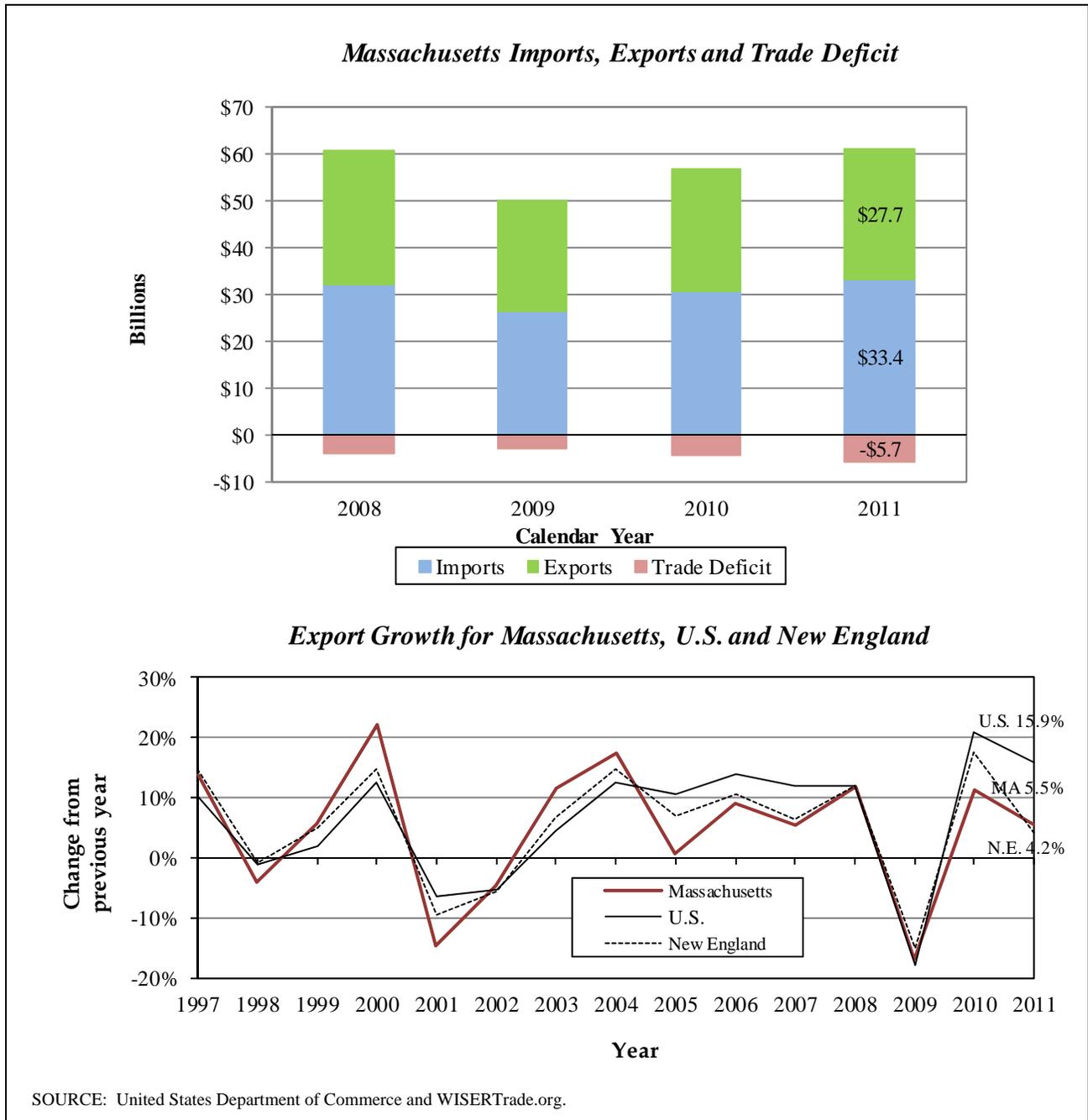


ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Total Trade Volume. Total trade volume, exports and imports, increased 7.0 percent from 2010 to \$61 billion in 2011 and has returned to prerecession levels. Canada, at \$11.4 billion and 18.6 percent, was by far our most valuable trading partner. Our trade deficit, \$5.7 billion, grew at a slower pace, 29.5 percent in 2011 versus 53.1 percent in 2010. See the appendix for more trade data.

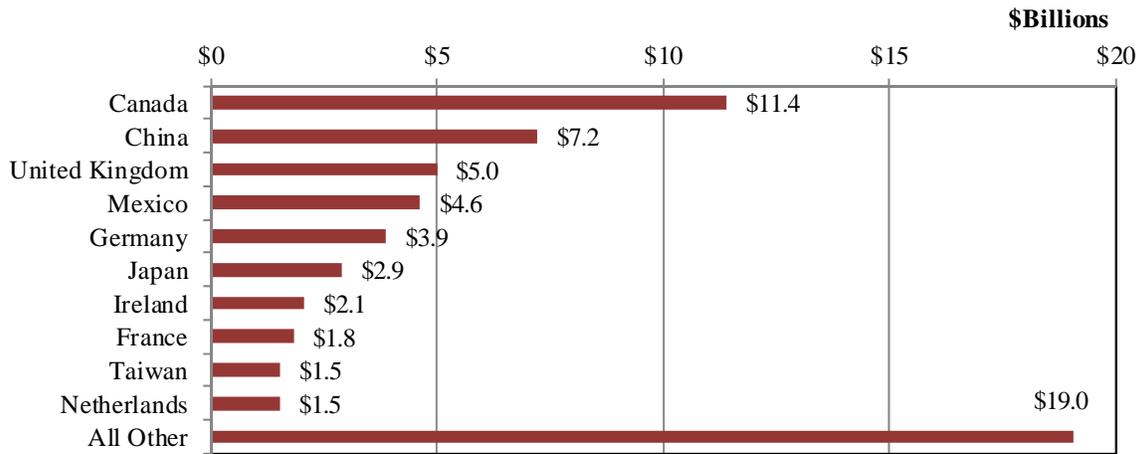
Exports. Massachusetts ranked 15th in the United States in 2011 and first in New England with \$27.7 billion in exports. This was a 5.5 percent increase from the previous year's export value from the Commonwealth, while national exports increased almost three times as much by 15.9 percent. Total exports from New England also grew by 4.2 percent. Canada was our top export destination 2011 with \$3.7 billion.

Imports. Imports grew to \$33.4 billion in 2011 but at a slower pace, 8.8 percent, than in 2010. Canada was also the largest source for Massachusetts imports in 2011 where we imported \$7.7 billion or 22.9 percent of our total.

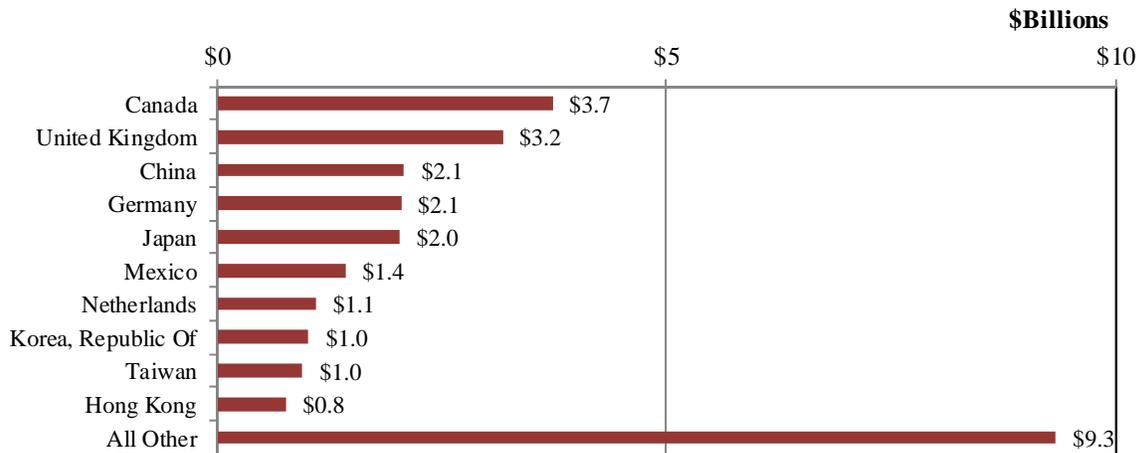


Top Ten Trade Partners by Trade Type.

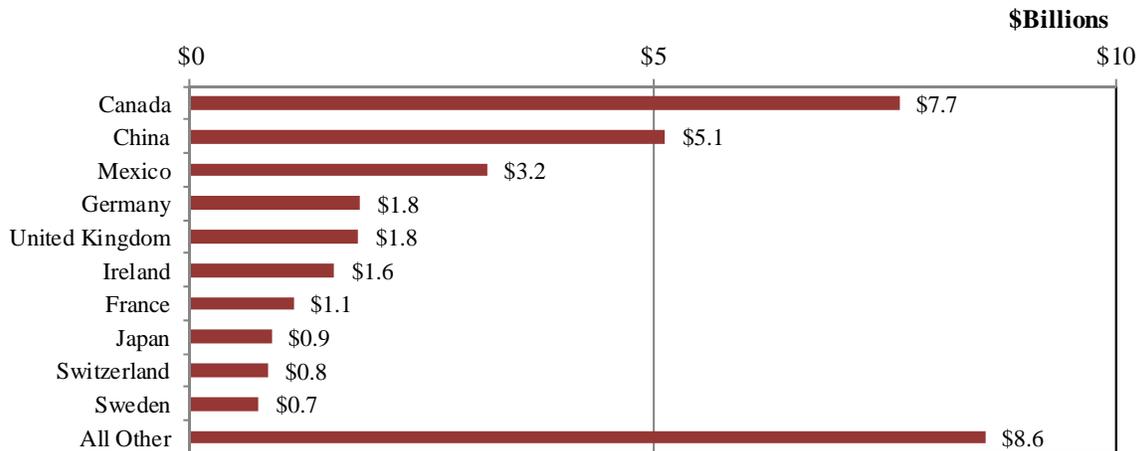
Massachusetts 2011 Top Ten Trade Partners



Massachusetts 2011 Top Ten Export Partners

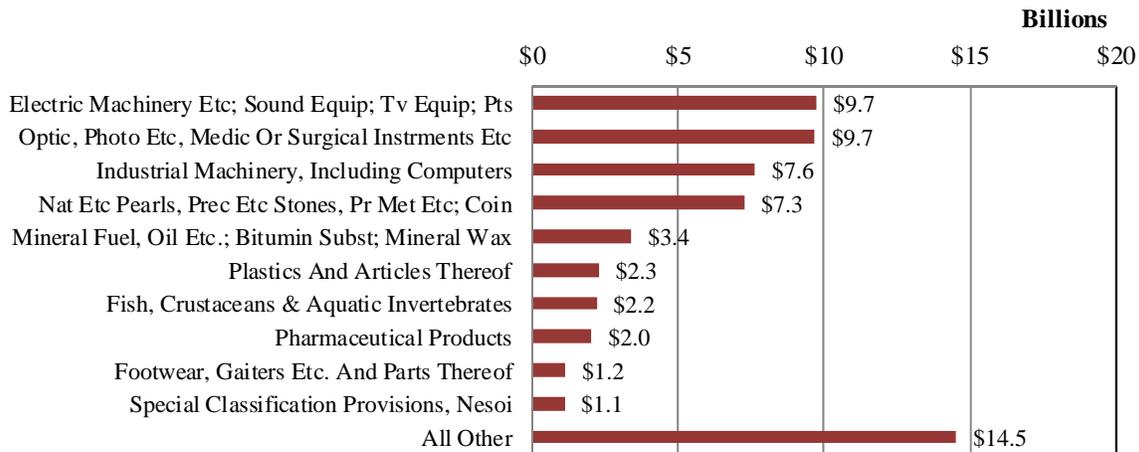


Massachusetts 2011 Top Ten Import Partners

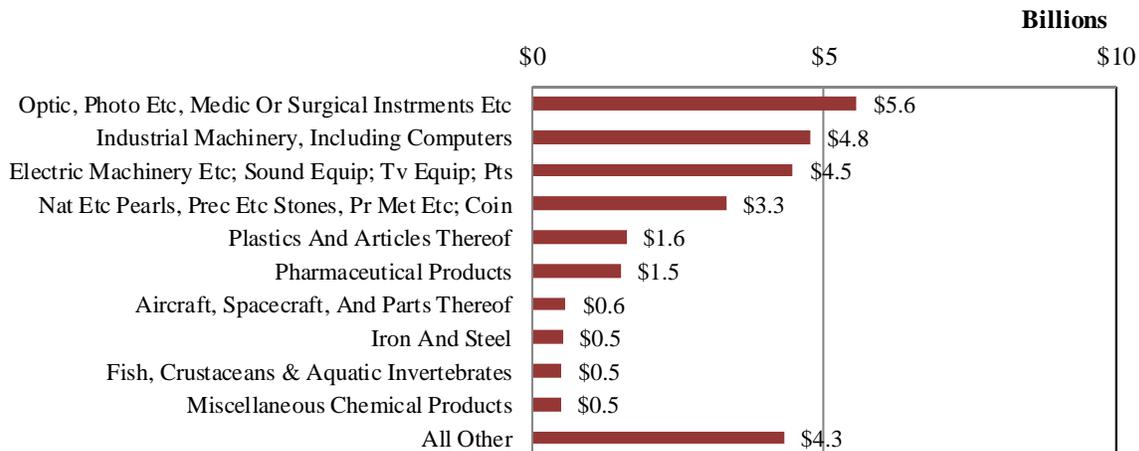


Top Ten Commodities Traded by Trade Type.

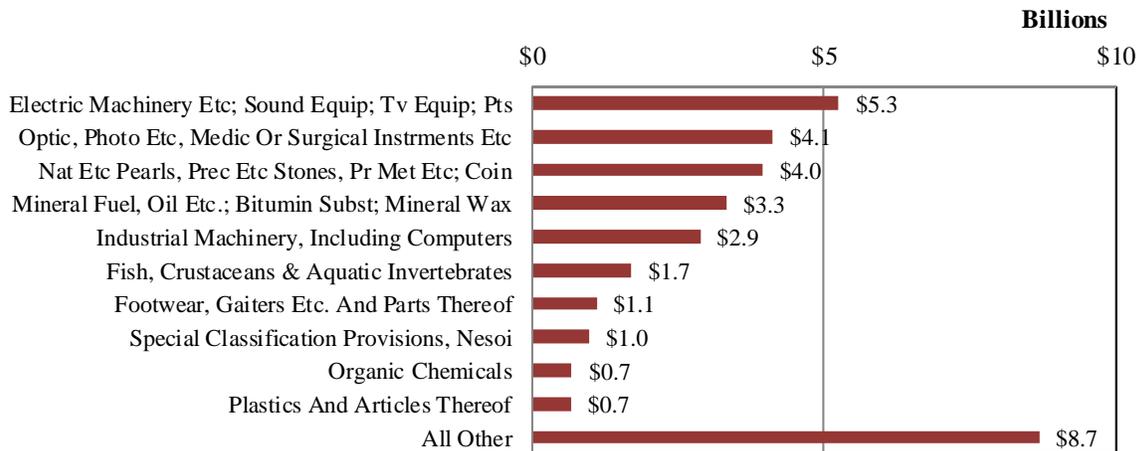
Massachusetts 2011 Top Commodities Imported and Exported



Massachusetts 2011 Top Ten Commodities Exported

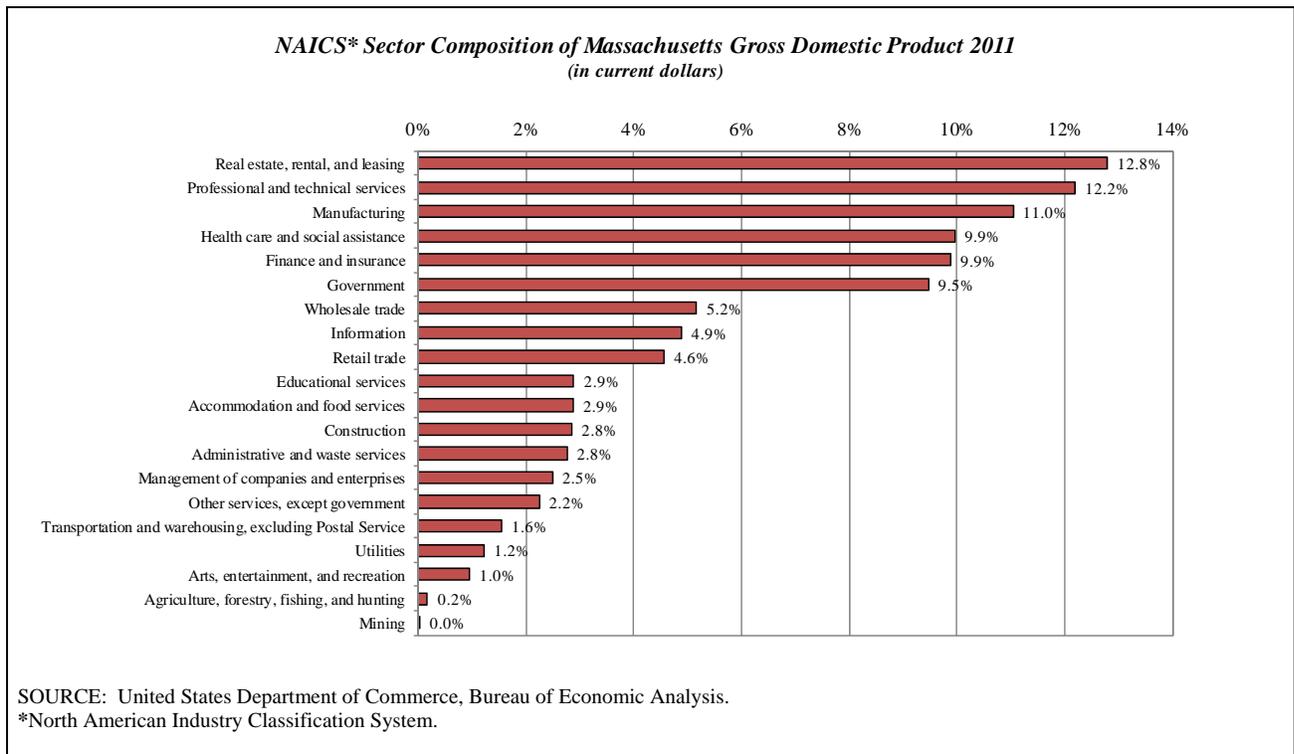


Massachusetts 2011 Top Ten Commodities Imported



ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—INDUSTRY SECTOR DETAIL (NAICS BASIS)

The Massachusetts economy remains diversified among several industrial and non-industrial sectors. The four largest sectors of the economy, real estate and rental and leasing, professional and technical services, manufacturing, and health care and social assistance, contributed 46 percent of the GDP in 2011. Manufacturing replaced the finance and insurance sector in 2011 as the third largest. The following bar chart displays the latest sector contributions to the Massachusetts GDP.



GDP Subsectors. When measured in chained 2005 dollars, the change in Massachusetts total GDP was 13.1 percent between 2000 and 2010. Between 2000 and 2010 (the latest data available for subsector data), several industries grew much faster than the state average. Industry subsectors that experienced substantial cumulative growth or reduction are listed in the following chart.

Industry Subsectors with a Substantial Growth or Reduction
(chained 2005 dollars)

NAICS* Industry Subsector	Percent change 2000-2010
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	371.5%
Information and data processing services	220.6%
Publishing industries, except Internet	73.2%
Computer systems design and related services	65.9%
Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	-10.4%
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	-12.1%
Insurance carriers and related activities	-15.6%
Machinery manufacturing	-18.7%

Note: Subsector represents at least a half percent of Massachusetts GDP in the latest year.
SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Updated June 2012.
*North American Industry Classification System.

Gross Domestic Product by Industry in Massachusetts
(as a percent of total GDP chained 2005 dollars)

NAICS* Industry Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Gross Domestic Product by State	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private industries	90.4%	90.8%	91.0%	91.0%	91.3%	91.5%	91.4%	90.9%	91.2%	91.2%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Mining	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.3%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%
Construction	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	3.9%	3.5%	3.2%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
Manufacturing	9.4%	10.0%	9.9%	10.1%	10.7%	11.3%	11.3%	11.0%	12.6%	13.0%
Wholesale trade	5.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	5.1%	5.0%	5.0%
Retail trade	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%	4.7%	4.8%	5.1%	5.0%
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%
Information	4.3%	4.2%	4.6%	5.0%	4.8%	5.1%	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	5.6%
Finance and insurance	11.1%	10.7%	10.5%	10.3%	10.5%	10.0%	9.4%	10.2%	10.2%	10.1%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	14.3%	14.5%	14.4%	14.4%	14.0%	14.0%	14.2%	14.7%	13.6%	13.0%
Professional and technical services	10.1%	9.8%	10.4%	10.7%	11.0%	11.3%	12.0%	11.5%	11.7%	12.0%
Management of companies and enterprises	2.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%	1.9%	2.1%
Administrative and waste services	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
Educational services	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%
Health care and social assistance	8.1%	8.3%	8.4%	8.5%	8.8%	8.9%	9.3%	9.6%	9.6%	9.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Accommodation and food services	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%
Other services, except government	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%
Government	9.7%	9.2%	9.0%	9.0%	8.7%	8.5%	8.6%	9.0%	8.8%	8.8%

Rank of Industry Contribution to GDP in Massachusetts
(millions of chained 2005 dollars)

NAICS* Industry Sector	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Gross Domestic Product by State										
Private industries										
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Mining	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Utilities	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Construction	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	12
Manufacturing	5	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	2	1
Wholesale trade	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	9	8
Retail trade	7	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Information	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	7	7	7
Finance and insurance	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Real estate, rental, and leasing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Professional and technical services	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3
Management of companies and enterprises	13	14	15	15	15	15	14	14	15	14
Administrative and waste services	15	13	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	10
Educational services	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Health care and social assistance	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Accommodation and food services	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	11
Other services, except government	14	15	14	14	14	14	15	15	14	15
Government	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
* North American Industry Classification System

Industry Sector Analysis. The following section contains a summary for each of the twenty major NAICS sectors. The data series start in 2001, the last time the state experienced a downturn, commonly referred to as “The Telecom Bubble.” We report the latest quarterly data at an annual rate where available. This may skew sectors that experience seasonal trends, such as construction. Graphs include data value labels for the latest annual and quarterly annualized points.

Not all datasets are reported for all of the major NAICS sectors. The Massachusetts Department of Workforce and Labor Development’s Employment and Wages (ES-202) data series are available for every sector and contain the number of establishments, average monthly employment, total annual wages and average weekly wages for the establishments with employees. The data are reported annually and quarterly for employees in the private, federal government, state government, and local government sectors.

The next graph, nonemployer businesses and receipts, uses the U.S. Census Nonemployer Statistics series and is available for every sector except 55-Management of Companies and Enterprises and 92-Public Administration. Some sectors also lack subsector (we used four digit NAICS) detail. These are annual data, with a two-year reporting lag for businesses that do not have paid employees and are subject to federal income tax. Census reports that “Nonemployers account for a majority of all business establishments, but average less than four percent of all sales or receipts.” These can be second or part-time businesses and not the owner’s primary source of income.

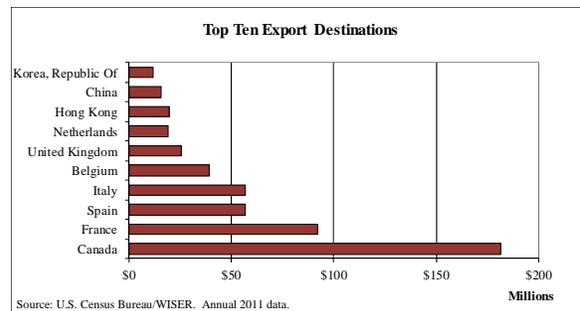
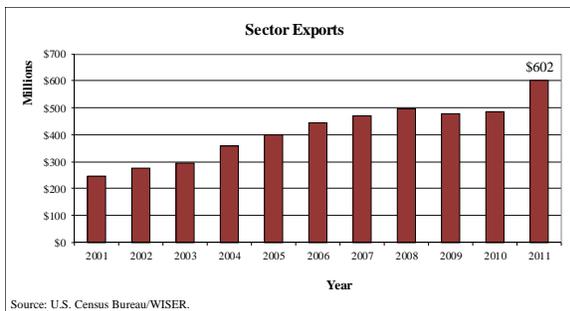
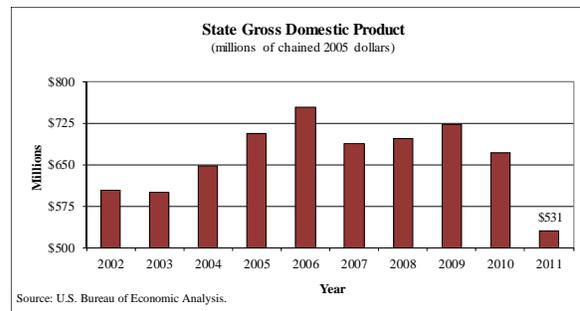
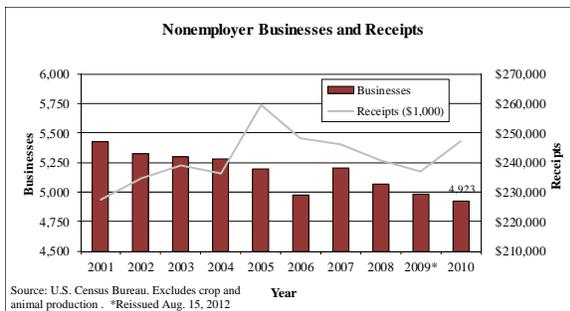
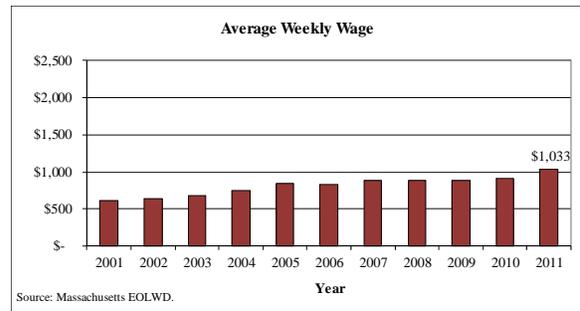
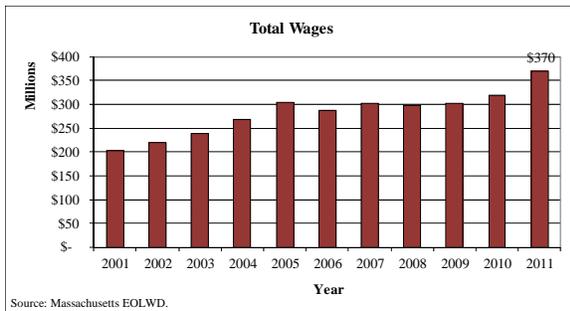
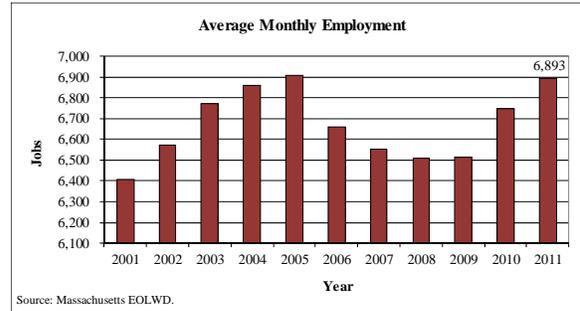
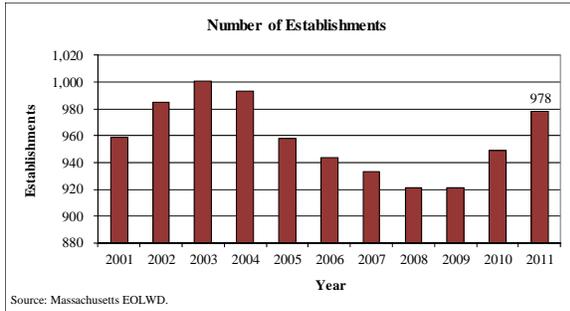
State Gross Domestic Product is an annual series from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis’s Regional Economic Accounts. U.S. and state GDP is inflation adjusted to 2005. U.S. GDP is available quarterly.

Foreign exports from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Foreign Trade Division and WISERTrade, are available for four industries on a monthly basis. Total state exports are available on a monthly basis. Sector exports and the top ten export destinations for this industry sector are by dollar value.

Each sector analysis has a summary at the bottom of each page. The summary provides (when available):

1. GDP contribution to state total: this sector’s GDP divided by the state’s total GDP.
2. GDP rank: this sector’s GDP rank versus all state sectors.
3. Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: the number of nonemployer establishments divided by the number of establishments with employers. In general, a ratio greater than one means there are more small businesses. A number less than one means there are more large business.
4. Establishments with employees: the subsector with the largest number of establishments who have employees.
5. Nonemployer establishments: the subsector with the largest number of establishments that do not have employees.
6. Employees: the subsector with the largest number of employees, at establishments with employees.
7. Annual wages: the subsector with the largest total annual wages, at establishments with employees.
8. Average weekly wage: the subsector with the largest average weekly wage, at establishments with employees.
9. Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: the subsector with the most receipts, at establishments that do not have employees.
10. Most valuable export: the subsector export with the highest dollar value.
11. Large employers in Massachusetts: a few of the state’s largest employers in this sector, from ReferenceUSA.com.

NAICS 11 - Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting. The Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, and harvesting fish and other animals from a farm, ranch, or their natural habitats.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **0.18%**

GDP rank: **19 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **5.2 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Fishing**

Nonemployer establishments: **Fishing**

Employees: **Fishing and greenhouse and nursery production**

Annual wages: **Fishing**

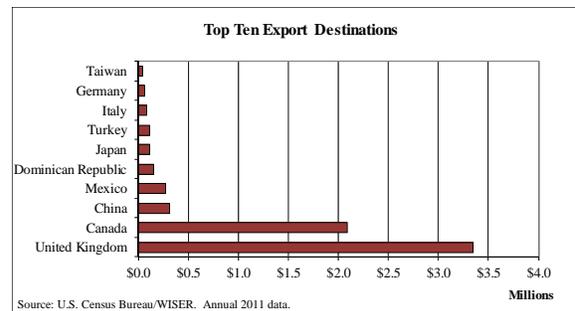
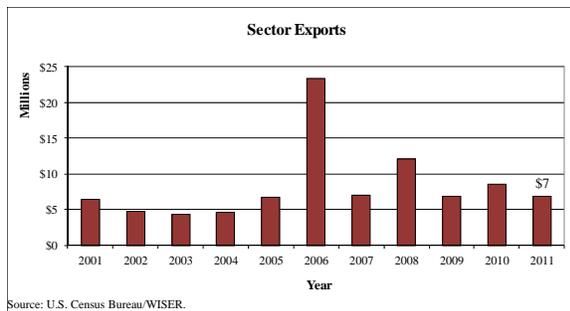
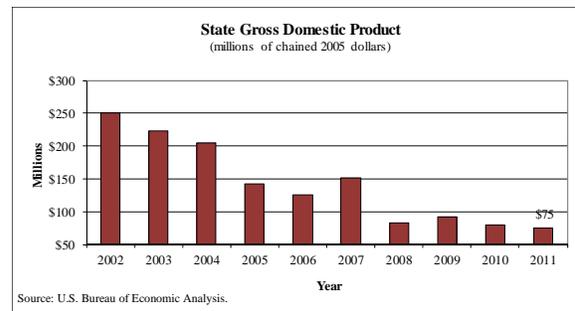
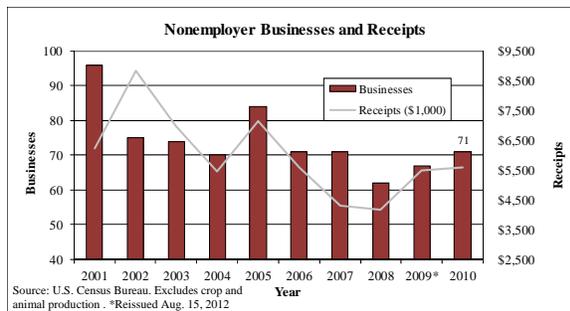
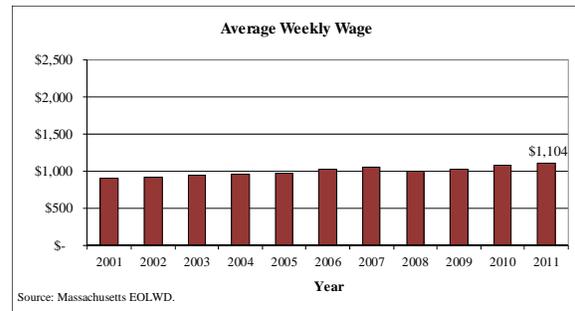
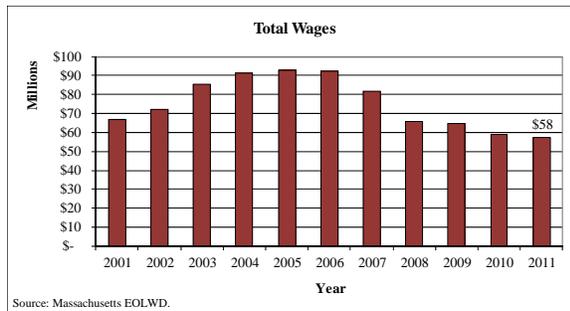
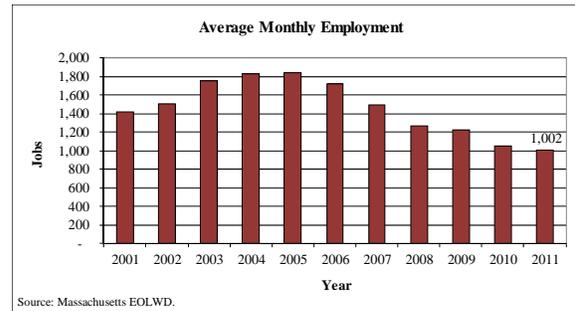
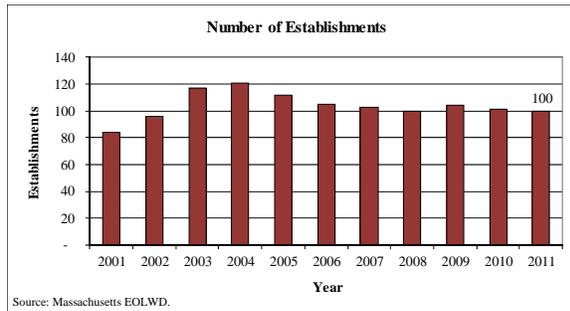
Average weekly wage: **Fishing**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Fishing**

Most valuable export: **Fish, fresh, chilled or other frozen marine products**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Idlywilde Farm, Brown and Regan LLC, Bartlett's Ocean View Farm**

NAICS 21 – Mining. The Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction sector comprises establishments that extract naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ores; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term mining is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation), and other preparation customarily performed at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **0.03%**

GDP rank: **20 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.7 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying**

Nonemployer establishments: **Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying**

Employees: **Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying**

Annual wages: **Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying**

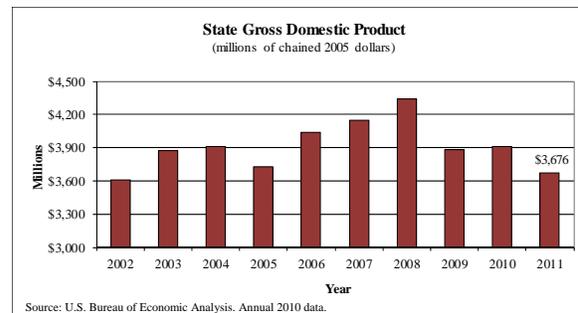
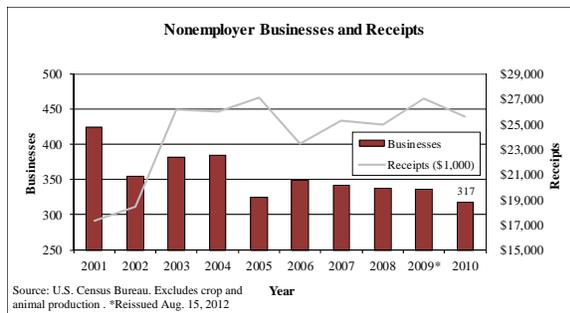
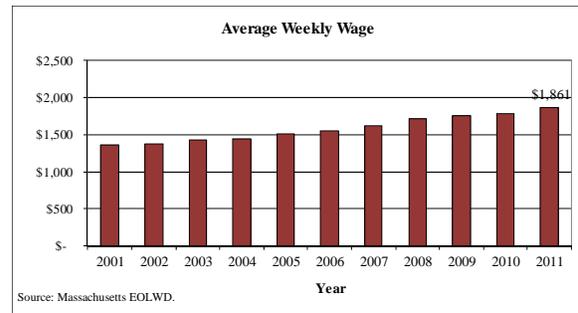
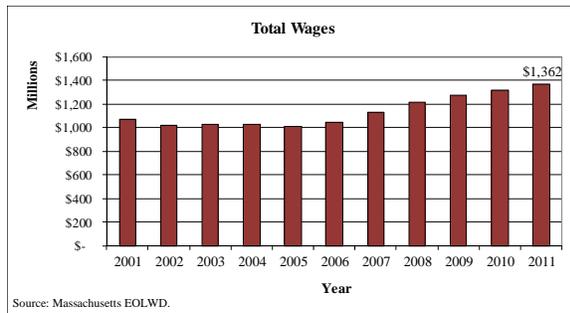
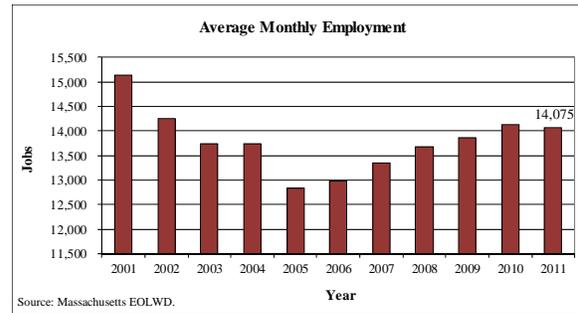
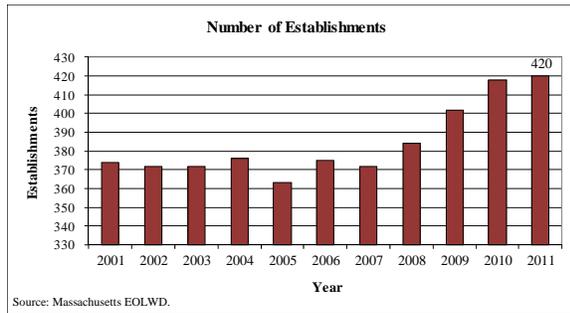
Average weekly wage: **Support activities for mining**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Nonmetallic mineral mining and quarrying**

Most valuable export: **Minerals and ores**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **S. M. Larusso and Sons Inc., Hyannis Sand and Gravel Inc.**

NAICS 22 – Utilities. The Utilities sector comprises establishments engaged in the provision of the following utility services: electric power, natural gas, steam supply, water supply, and sewage removal. See the appendix, pages five and six for supplemental tables regarding electricity generation, supply and capacity.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **1.22%**

GDP rank: **17 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.8 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Water, sewage and other systems**

Nonemployer establishments: Subsector detail N/A

Employees: **Power generation and supply**

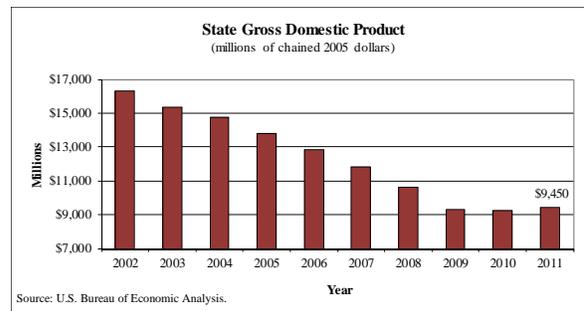
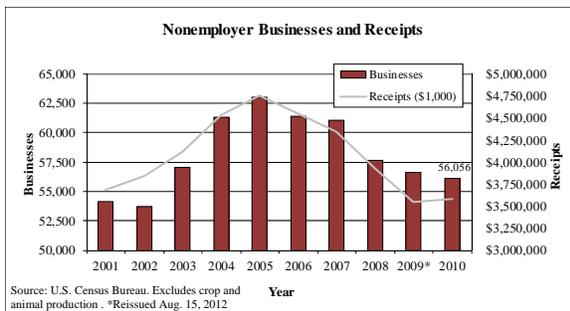
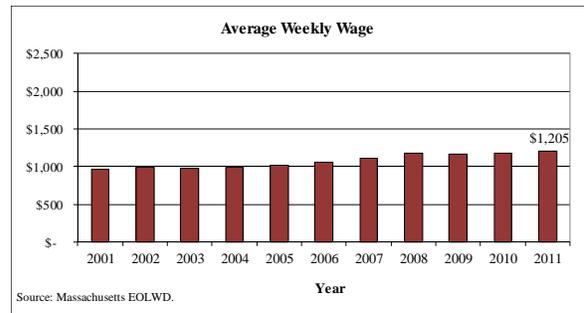
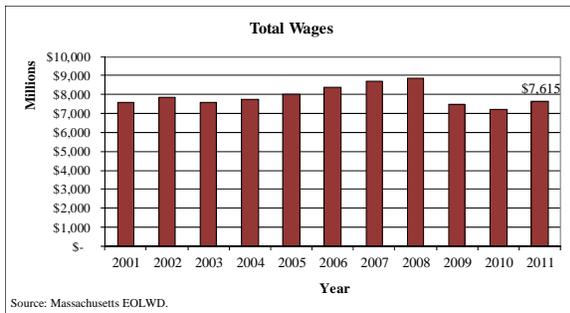
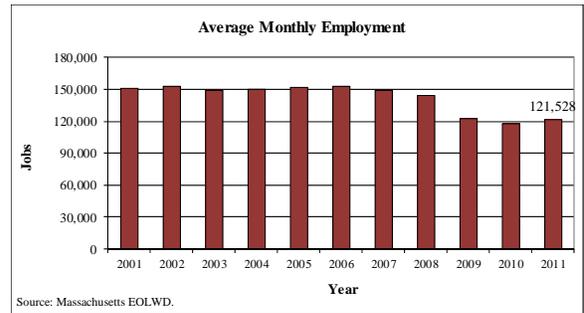
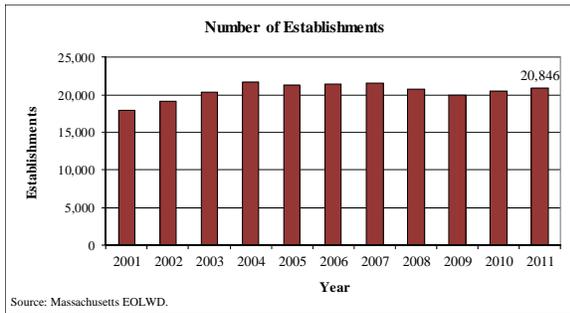
Annual wages: **Power generation and supply**

Average weekly wage: **Power generation and supply**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: Subsector detail N/A

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Columbia Gas of Massachusetts, Pilgrim Nuclear Power Station, Boston Water Commission.**

NAICS 23 – Construction. The Construction sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects (e.g., highways and utility systems). Establishments primarily engaged in the preparation of sites for new construction and establishments primarily engaged in subdividing land for sale as building sites also are included in this sector. See the appendix pages two through four for housing permits, housing sales, and housing sale prices.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.85%**

GDP rank: **12 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **2.7 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Specialty Trade Contractors**

Nonemployer establishments: **Building finishing contractors**

Employees: **Building equipment contractors**

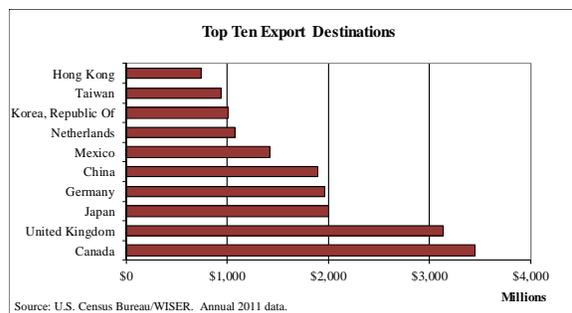
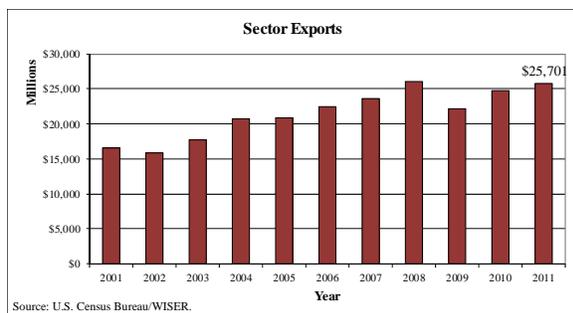
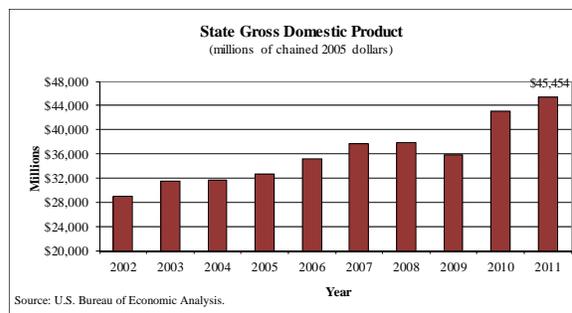
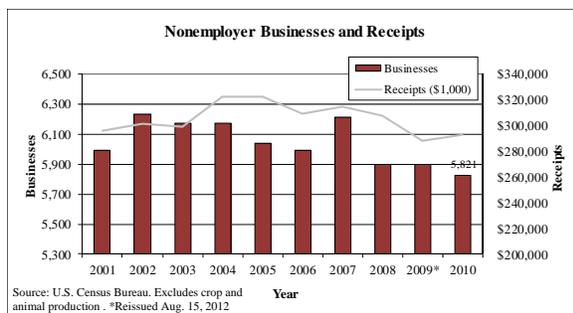
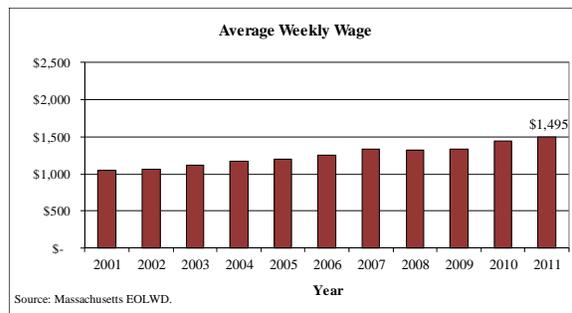
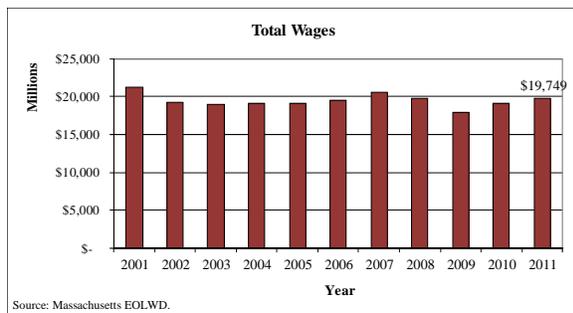
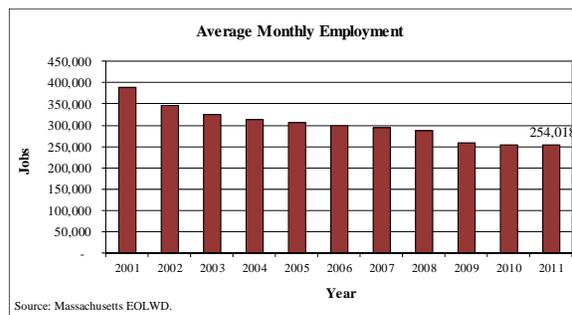
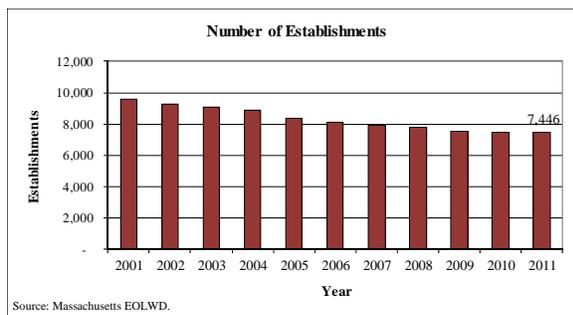
Annual wages: **Building equipment contractors**

Average weekly wage: **Utility system construction**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Residential building construction**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Suffolk Construction Company, J&S Electric Company, R.H. White Company and Interstate Electrical Services Group.**

NAICS 31-33 – Manufacturing. The Manufacturing sector comprises establishments engaged in the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products. The assembling of component parts of manufactured products is considered manufacturing, except in cases where the activity is appropriately classified in Sector 23, Construction.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **11.4%**

GDP rank: **3 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.8 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Printing and related support activities**

Nonemployer establishments: **Other miscellaneous manufacturing**

Employees: **Electronic instrument**

Annual wages: **Electronic instrument**

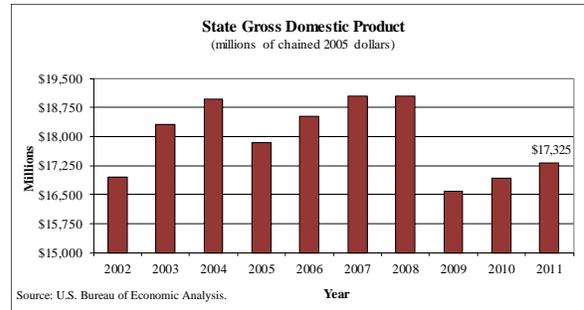
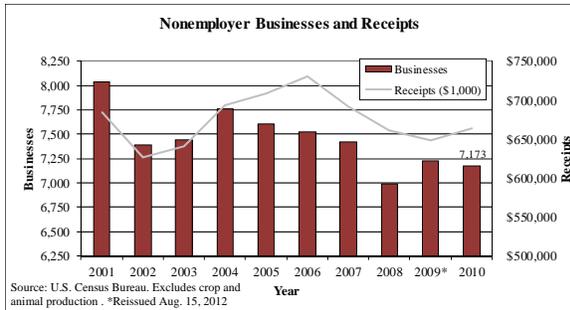
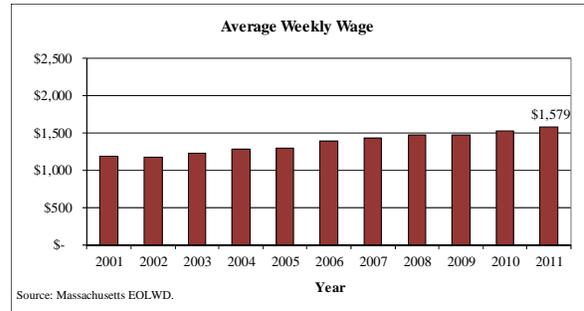
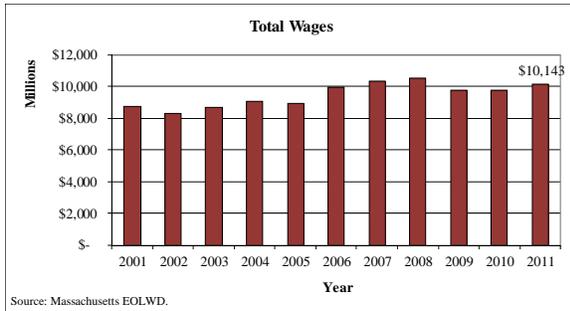
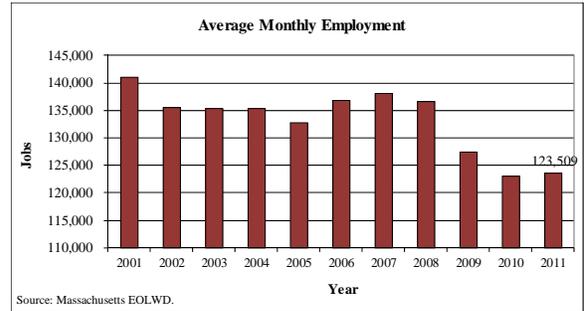
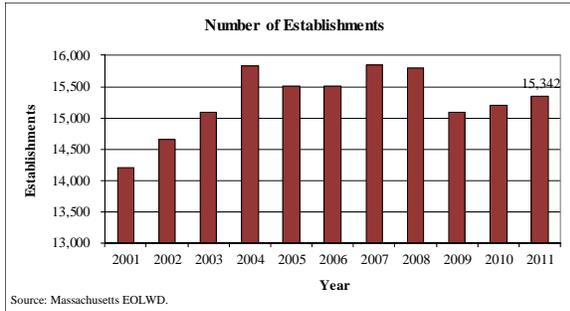
Average weekly wage: **Computers and peripheral equipment**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Agricultural chemical mfg.**

Most valuable export: **Computers and electronic products and chemicals**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Boston Scientific, GE, Genzyme, Gillette, Kronos, Raytheon, Saint-Gobain, Textron, Waters.**

NAICS 42 - Wholesale Trade. The sector comprises establishments engaged in wholesaling merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The merchandise described in this sector includes the outputs of agriculture, mining, manufacturing, and certain information industries, such as publishing. The wholesaling process is an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **5.17%**

GDP rank: **7 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.5 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Electronic markets and agents/brokers**

Nonemployer establishments: **Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers**

Employees: **Electronic markets and agents/brokers**

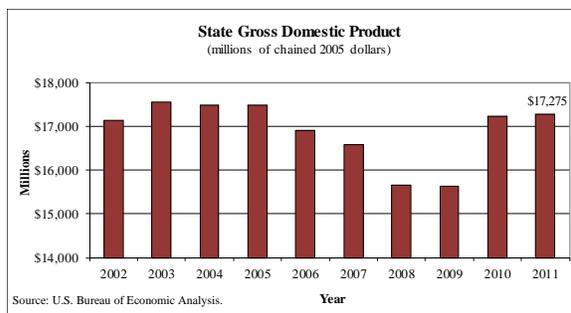
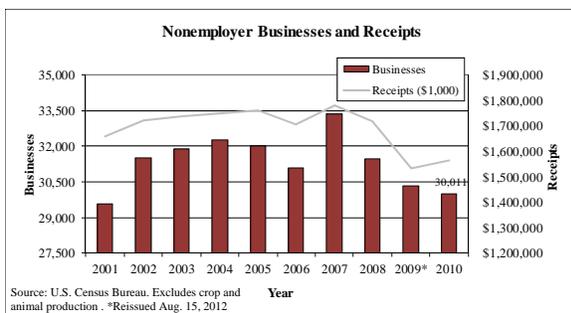
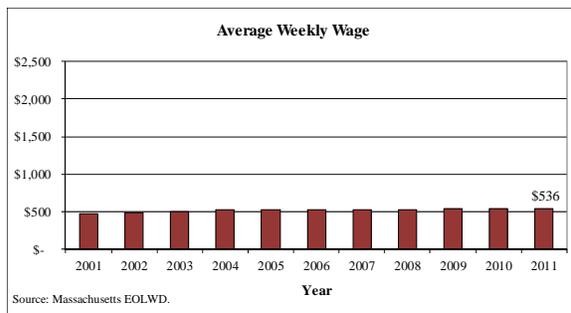
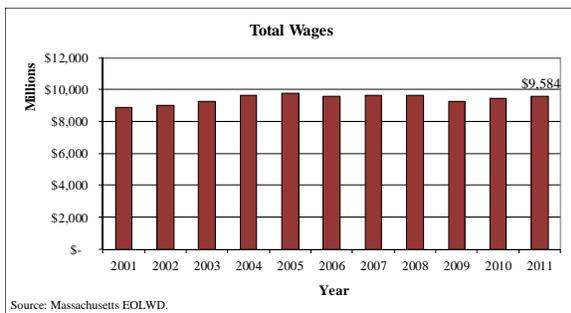
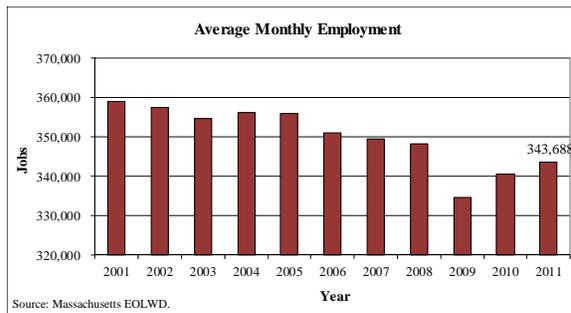
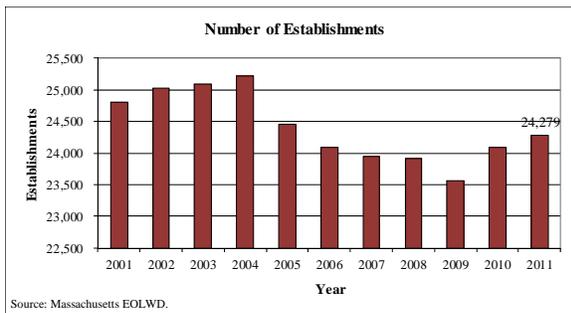
Annual wages: **Electronic markets and agents/brokers**

Average weekly wage: **Druggists' goods merchant wholesalers**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **C&S Wholesalers, Pfizer, Philips Healthcare, Teradyne, Vertex Pharmaceuticals.**

NAICS 44-45 - Retail Trade. The Retail Trade sector comprises establishments engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. The retailing process is the final step in the distribution of merchandise; retailers are therefore organized to sell merchandise in small quantities to the general public. This sector comprises two main types of retailers: store and nonstore retailers.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **4.56%**

GDP rank: **9 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **1.2 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Grocery stores**

Nonemployer establishments: **Direct selling establishments**

Employees: **Grocery stores**

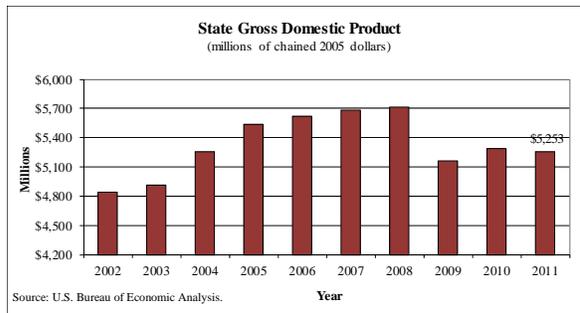
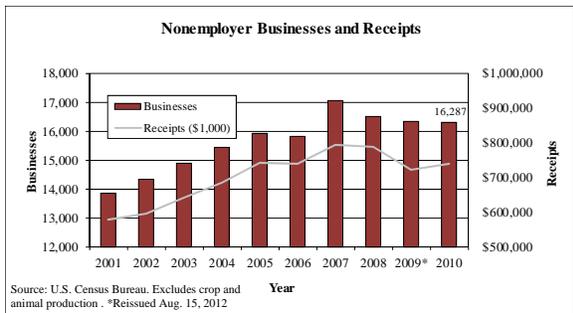
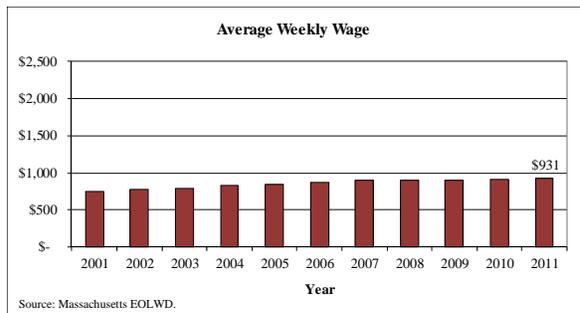
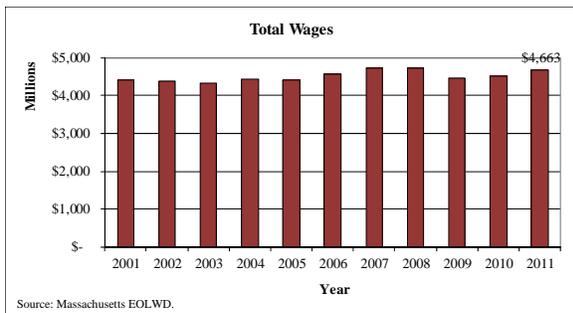
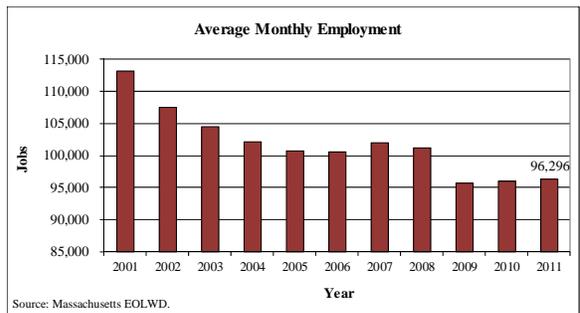
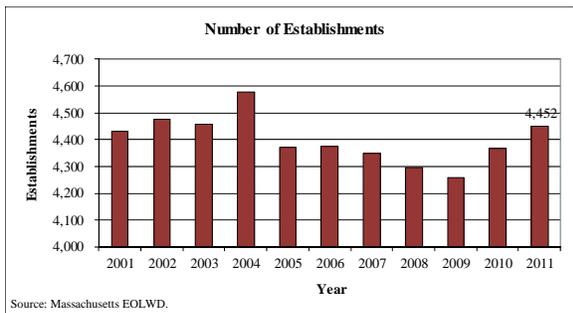
Annual wages: **Grocery stores**

Average weekly wage: **Automobile dealers**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Direct selling establishments**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **ARAMARK, B Mango & Bird, Bose, Foodmaster, Marmaxx Group, Sleepy's, Staples, Stop & Shop, Talbots, TJX, Yankee Candle.**

NAICS 48-49 - Transportation and Warehousing. The Transportation and Warehousing sector includes industries providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storage for goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and support activities related to modes of transportation. Establishments in these industries use transportation equipment or transportation related facilities as a productive asset. The type of equipment depends on the mode of transportation. The modes of transportation are air, rail, water, road, and pipeline. See pages six and seven of the appendix for more information regarding transportation and warehousing.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **1.55%**

GDP rank: **16 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **3.7 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **General freight trucking**

Nonemployer establishments: **Taxi and limousine service**

Employees: **Couriers**

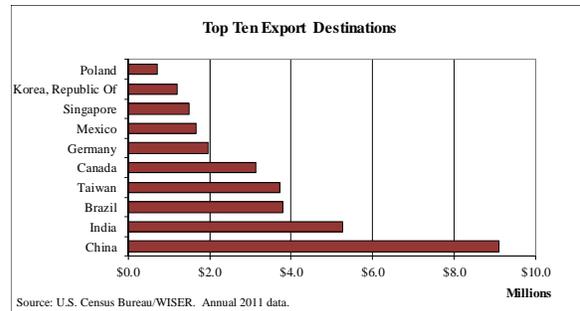
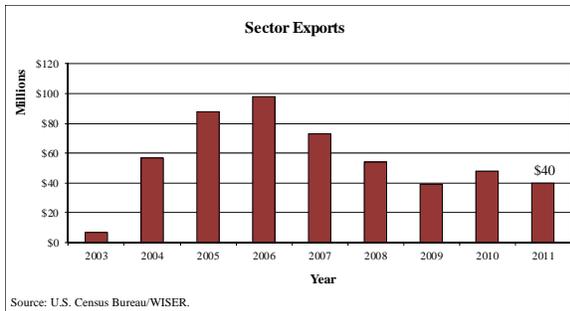
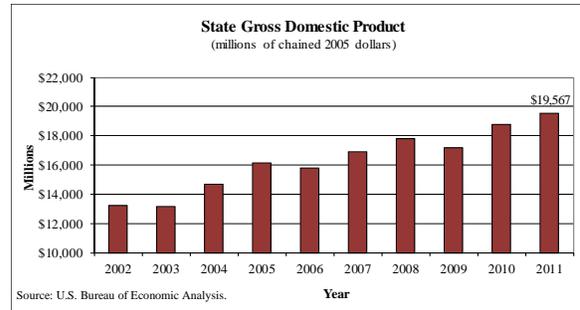
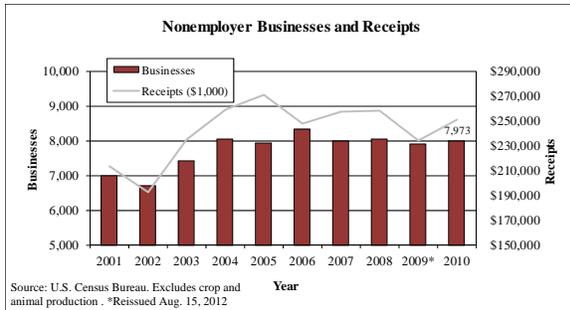
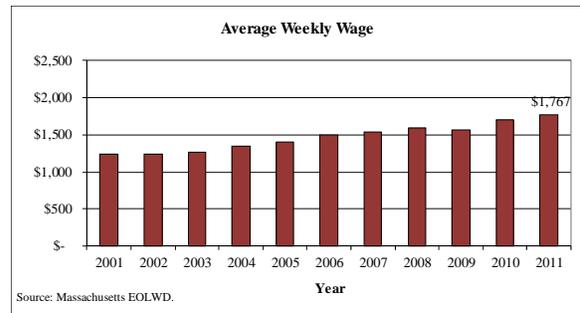
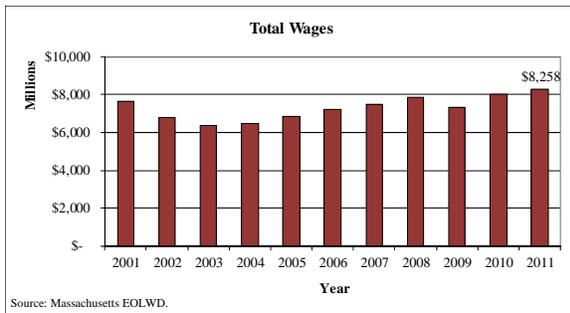
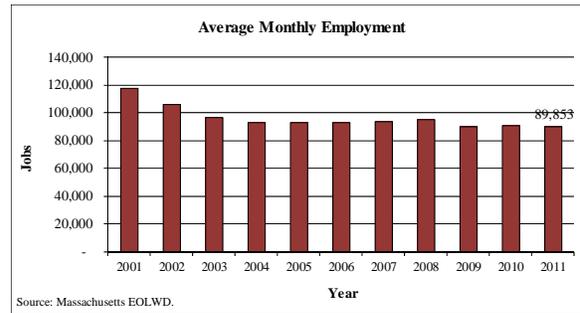
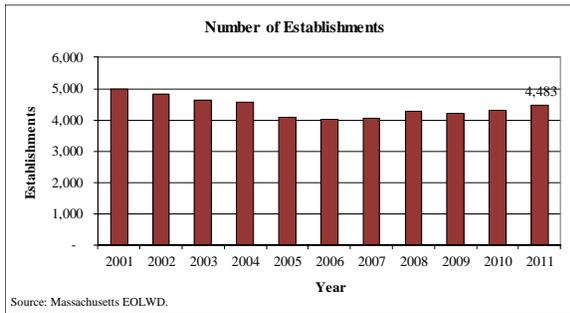
Annual wages: **General freight trucking**

Average weekly wage: **Pipeline transportation of natural gas**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **General freight trucking**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Maine Central Railroad, United Vision Logistics, U.S. Post Office.**

NAICS 51 – Information. The Information sector comprises establishments engaged in the following processes: producing and distributing information and cultural products, providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as well as data or communications, and processing data.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **4.89%**

GDP rank: **8 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **1.9 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Newspaper, book, & directory publishers**

Nonemployer establishments: **Other information services**

Employees: **Software publishers**

Annual wages: **Software publishers**

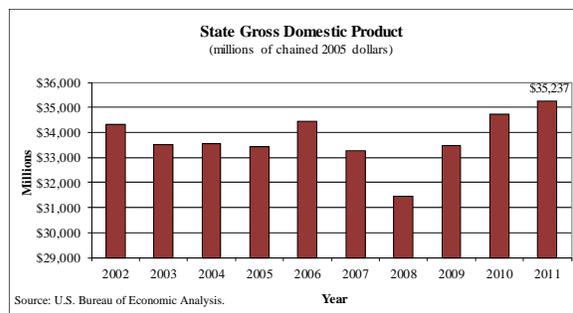
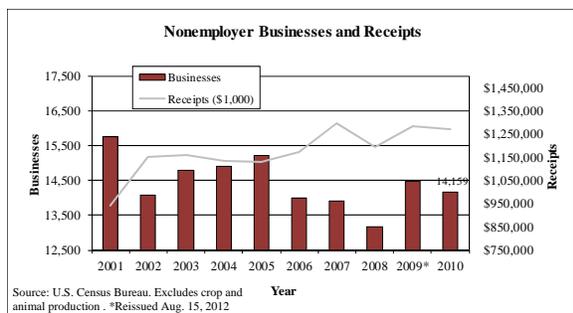
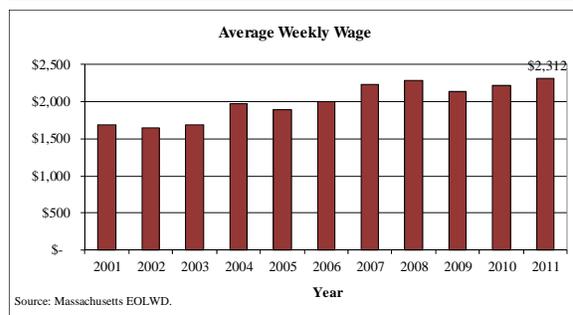
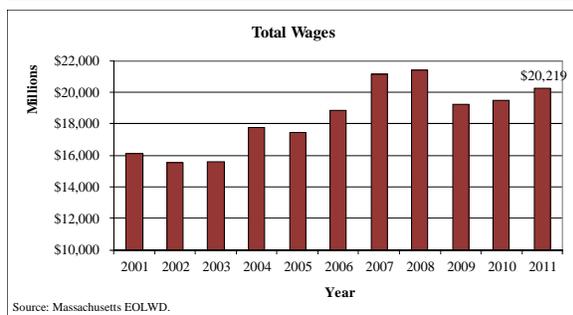
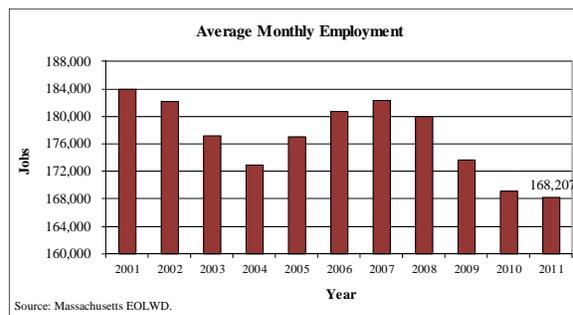
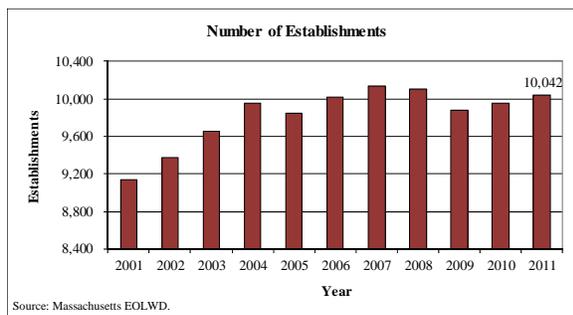
Average weekly wage: **Software publishers**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Other information services**

Most valuable export: **Prepackaged software**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Globe, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Pearson Education, Thompson Research, Super Media, WGBH.**

NAICS 52 - Finance and Insurance. The Finance and Insurance sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) and/or in facilitating financial transactions.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **9.88%**

GDP rank: **5 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **1.4 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Insurance agencies, brokerages & support**

Nonemployer establishments: **Agencies, brokerages, and other insurance related activities**

Employees: **Depository credit intermediation**

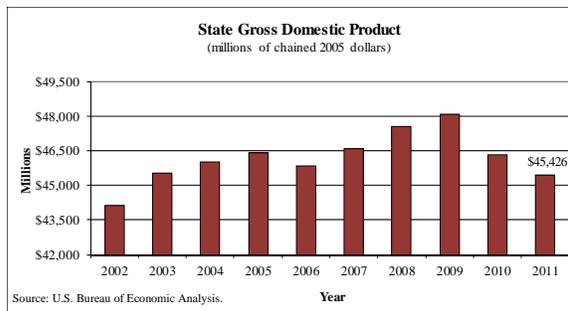
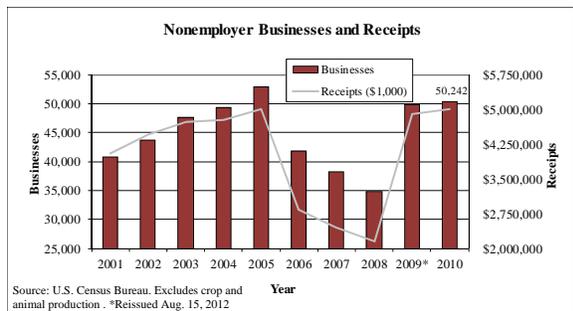
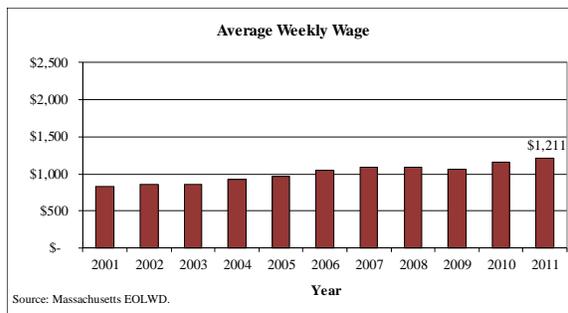
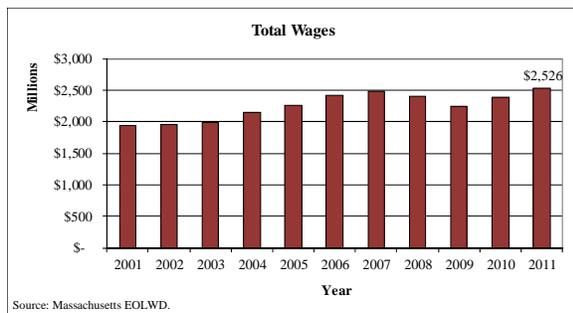
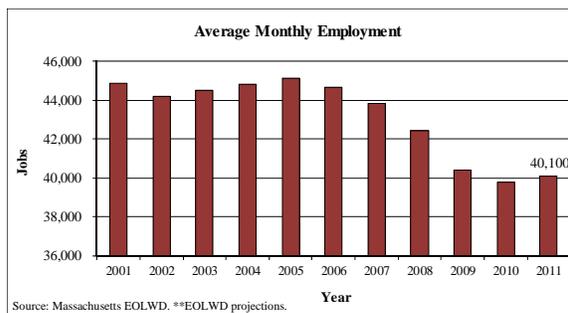
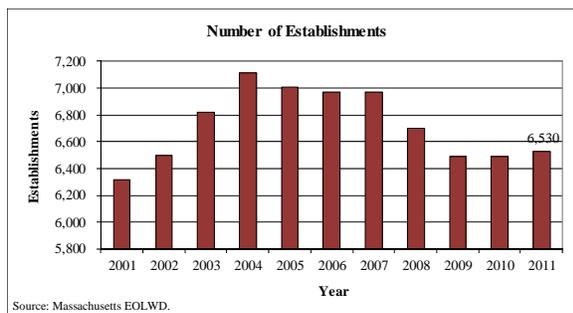
Annual wages: **Other financial investment activities**

Average weekly wage: **Other investment pools and funds**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Other financial investment activities**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **John Hancock, Liberty Mutual.**

NAICS 53 - Real Estate and Rental and Leasing. The Real Estate and Rental and Leasing sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets, and establishments providing related services. The major portion of this sector comprises establishments that rent, lease, or otherwise allow the use of their own assets by others. The assets may be tangible, as is the case of real estate and equipment, or intangible, as is the case with patents and trademarks.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **12.79%**

GDP rank: **1 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **7.7 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Offices of real estate agents & brokers**

Nonemployer establishments: **Offices of real estate agents and brokers**

Employees: **Activities related to real estate**

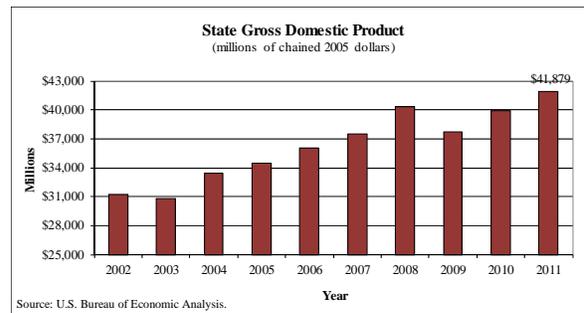
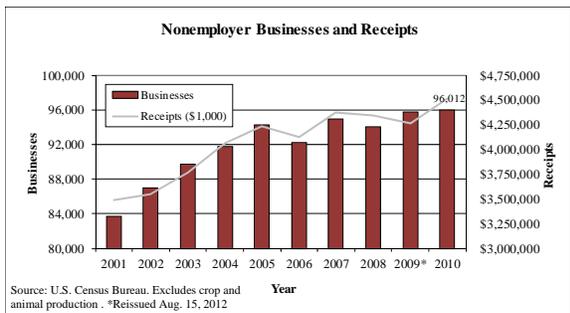
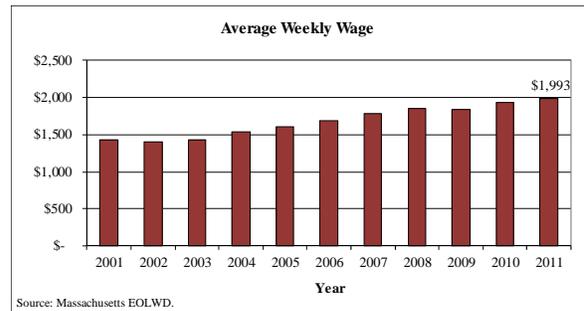
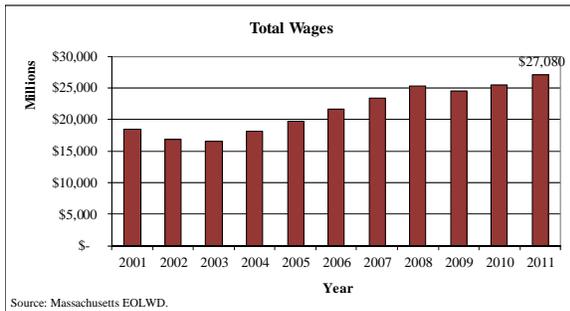
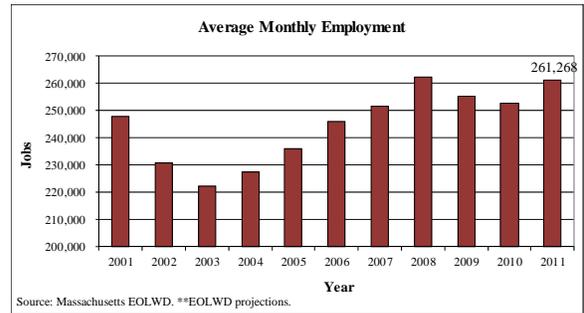
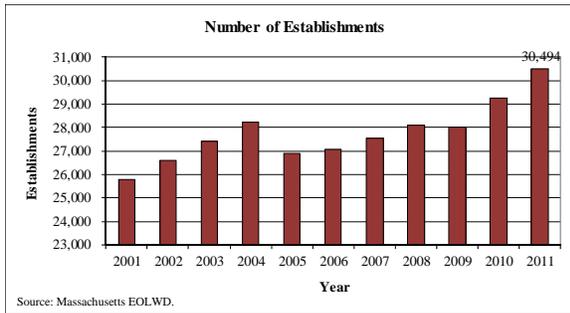
Annual wages: **Activities related to real estate**

Average weekly wage: **Lessors, nonfinancial intangible assets**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Lessors of real estate**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Boston Housing Authority, REIT Management and Research, Milton Medical Office Building**

NAICS 54 - Professional and Technical Services. The Professional and Technical Services sector comprises establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. These activities require a high degree of expertise and training. The establishments in this sector specialize according to expertise and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries - in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: legal advice and representation, accounting, bookkeeping, and payroll services, architectural, engineering, and specialized design services, computer services, consulting services, research services, advertising services, photographic services, translation and interpretation services, veterinary services, and other professional, scientific, and technical services.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **12.20%**

GDP rank: **2 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **3.3 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Computer systems design and related services**

Nonemployer establishments: **Other professional, scientific, and technical services**

Employees: **Computer systems design and related services**

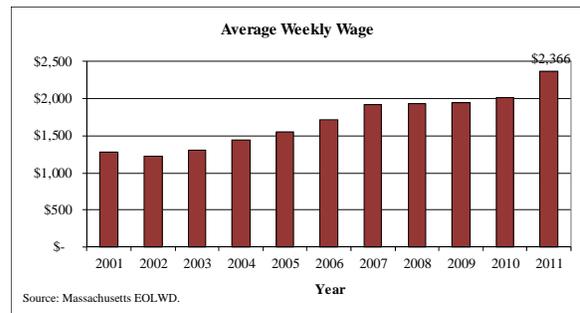
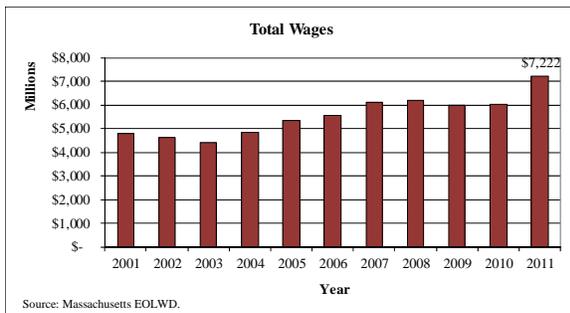
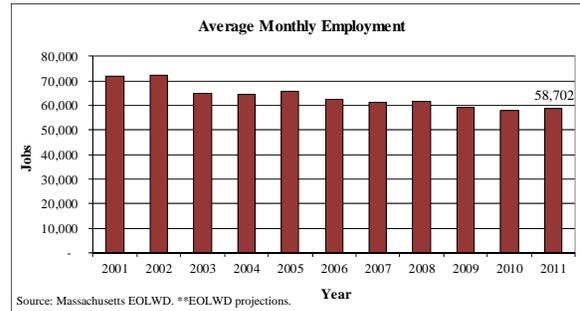
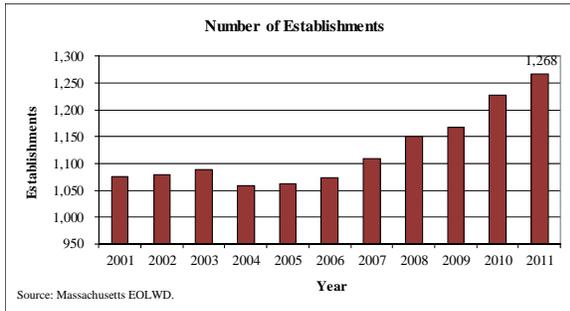
Annual wages: **Computer systems design and related services**

Average weekly wage: **Computer systems design and related services**

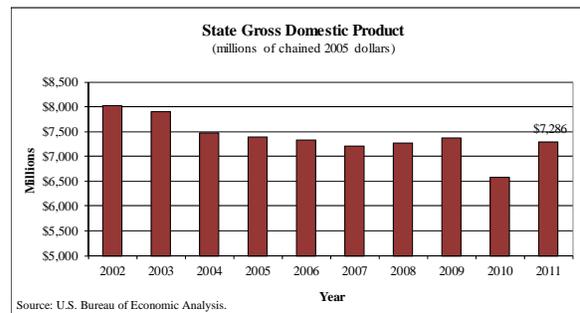
Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Management, scientific, and technical consulting services**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Research Lab Electronics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, EMC Corp.**

NAICS 55 - Management of Companies and Enterprises. The Management of Companies and Enterprises sector comprises establishments that hold the securities of (or other equity interests in) companies and enterprises for the purpose of owning a controlling interest or influencing management decisions or establishments (except government establishments) that administer, oversee, and manage establishments of the company or enterprise and that normally undertake the strategic or organizational planning and decision making role of the company or enterprise. Establishments that administer, oversee, and manage may hold the securities of the company or enterprise.



State nonemployer and export data are not available for this sector.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.49%**

GDP rank: **14 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **N/A**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll, and receipts.

Establishments with employees: Subsector detail **N/A**

Nonemployer establishments: **N/A**

Employees: Subsector detail **N/A**

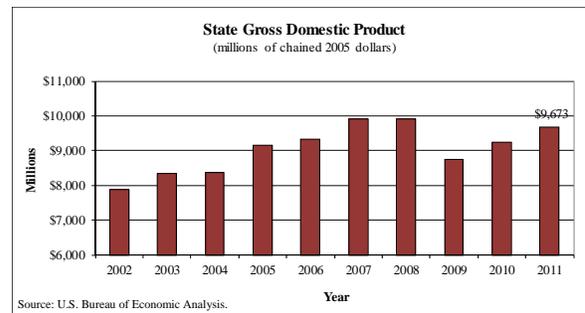
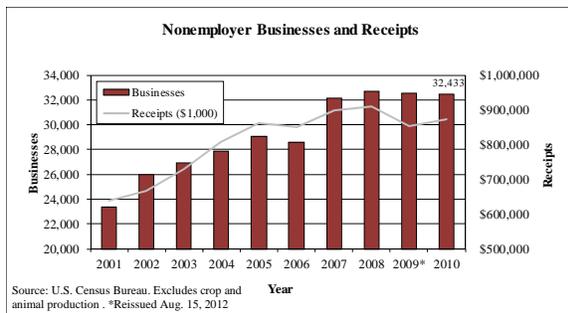
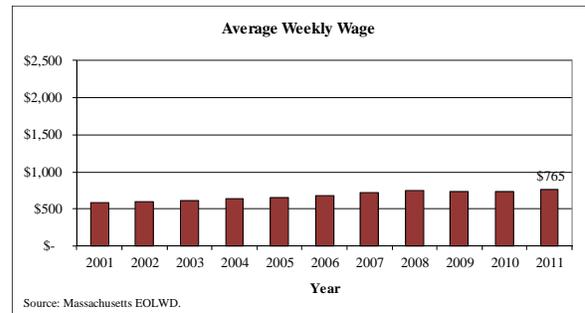
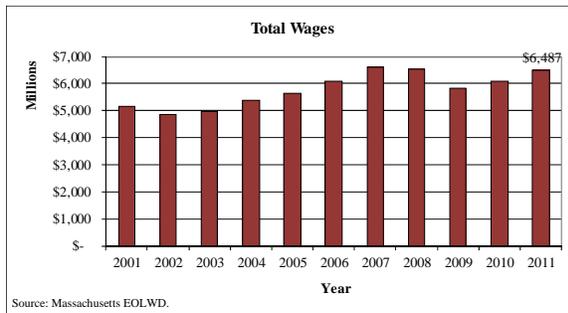
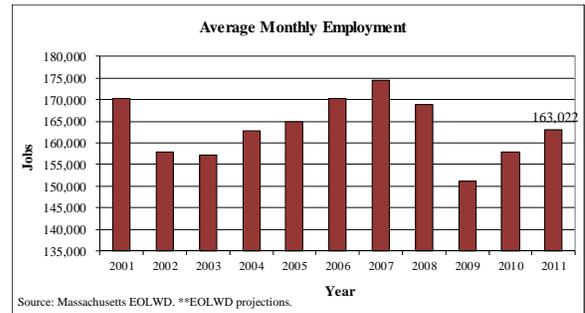
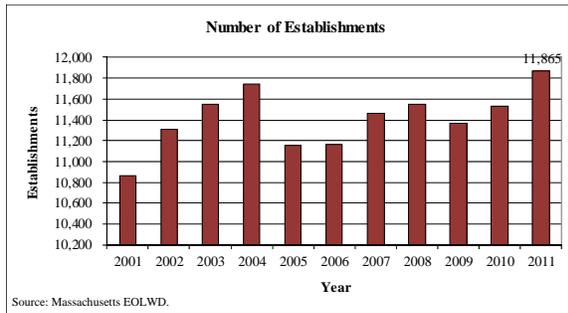
Annual wages: Subsector detail **N/A**

Average weekly wage: Subsector detail **N/A**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **N/A**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **State Street Corp. and Liberty International Holdings.**

NAICS 56 - Administrative and Waste Services. The Administrative and Waste Services sector comprises establishments performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations. The establishments in this sector specialize in one or more of these support activities and provide these services to clients in a variety of industries and in some cases, to households. Activities performed include: office administration, hiring and placing of personnel, document preparation and similar clerical services, solicitation, collection, security and surveillance services, cleaning, and waste disposal services.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.76%**

GDP rank: **13 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **2.8 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Services to buildings and dwellings**

Nonemployer establishments: **Services to buildings and dwellings**

Employees: **Employment services**

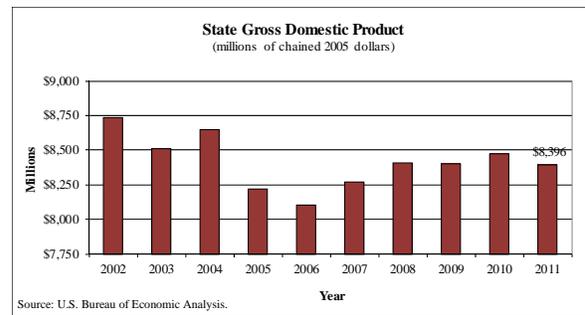
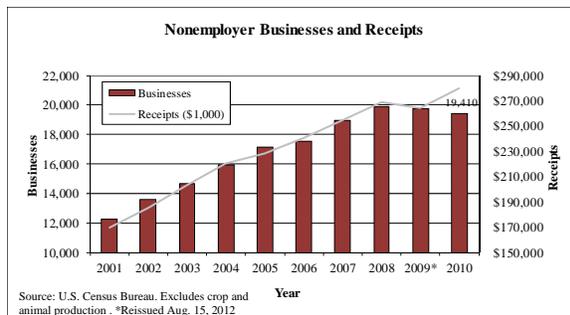
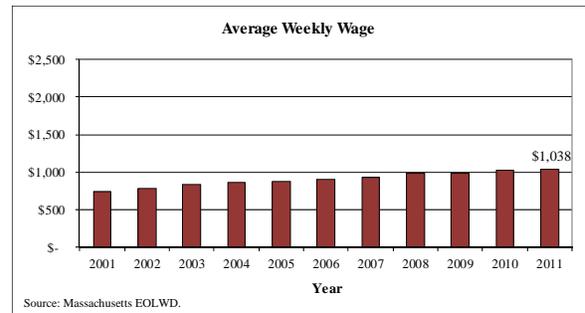
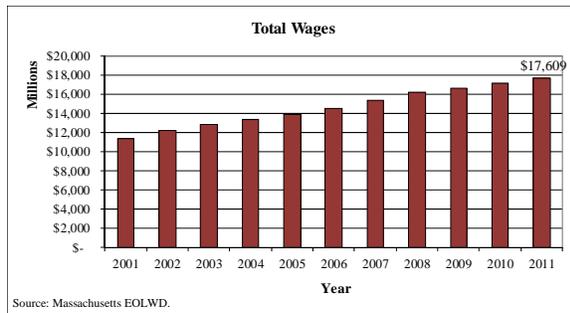
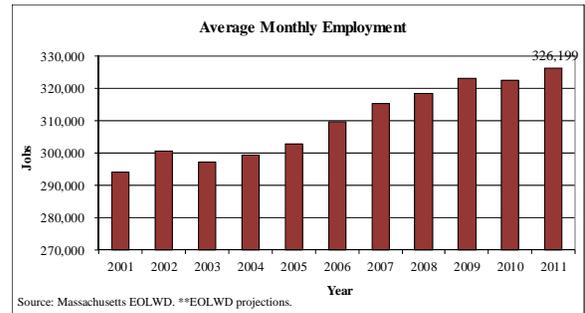
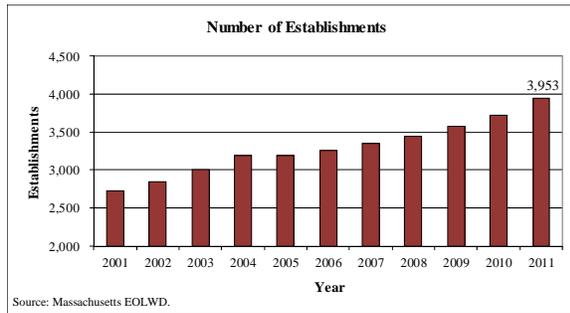
Annual wages: **Employment services**

Average weekly wage: **Office administrative services**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Services to buildings and dwellings**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Seacoast Lock and Safe Company, Nantucket Pest Control, Genesis Consolidated Services.**

NAICS 61 - Educational Services. The Educational Services sector comprises establishments that provide instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities, and training centers. These establishments may be privately owned and operated for profit or not for profit, or they may be publicly owned and operated. They may also offer food and/or accommodation services to their students.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.89%**

GDP rank: **10 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **5.2 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Other schools and instruction**

Nonemployer establishments: Subsector detail N/A

Employees: **Elementary and secondary schools**

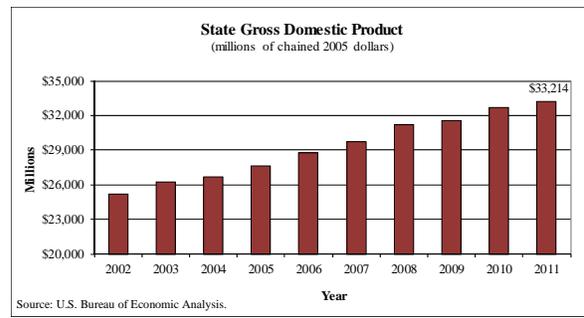
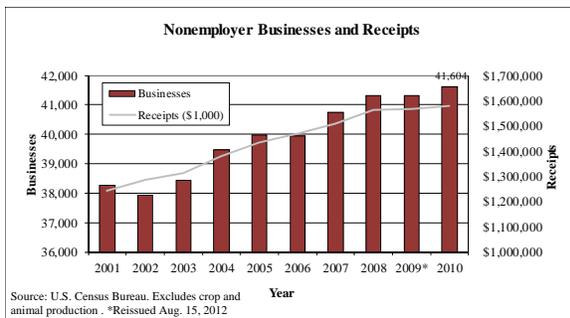
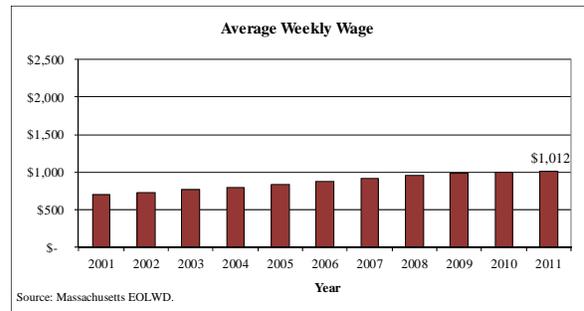
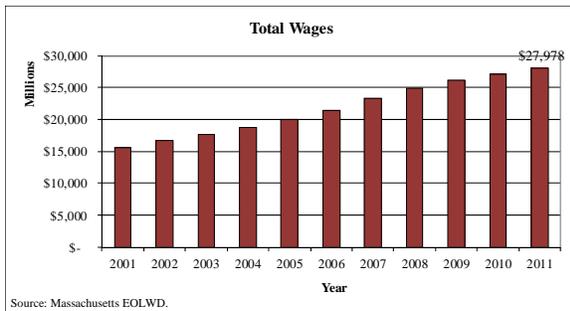
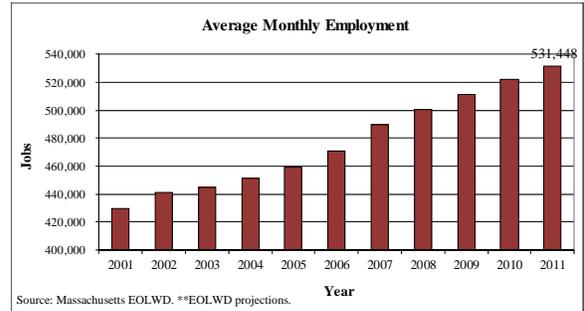
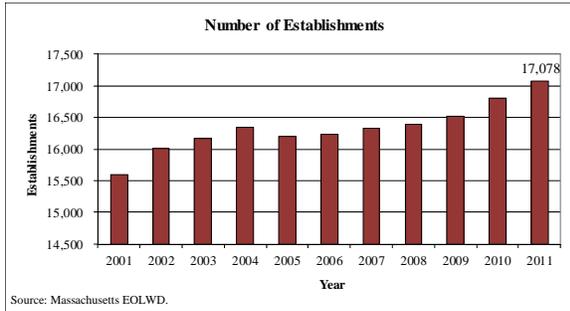
Annual wages: **Elementary and secondary schools**

Average weekly wage: **Colleges and universities**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: Subsector detail N/A

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Harvard University, Boston University**

NAICS 62 - Health Care and Social Assistance. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector comprises establishments providing health care and social assistance for individuals. The sector includes both health care and social assistance because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the boundaries of these two activities.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **9.95%**

GDP rank: **4 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **2.5 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Offices of physicians**

Nonemployer establishments: **Offices of other health practitioners**

Employees: **General medical and surgical hospitals**

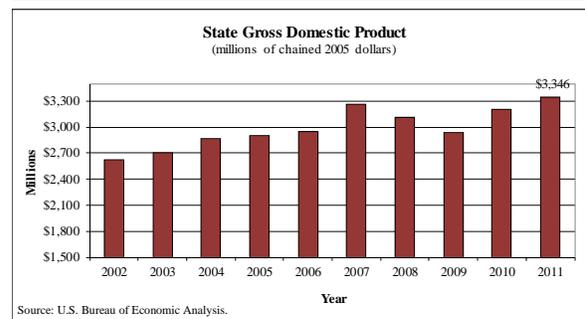
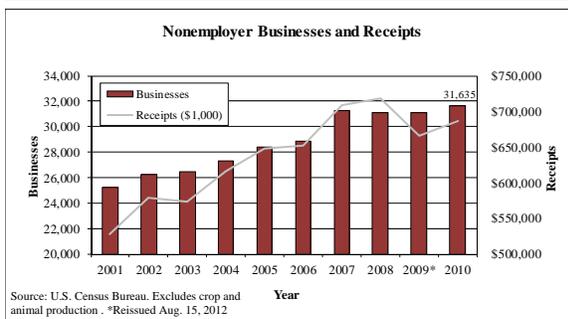
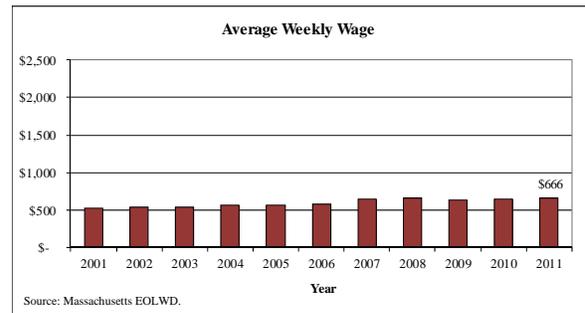
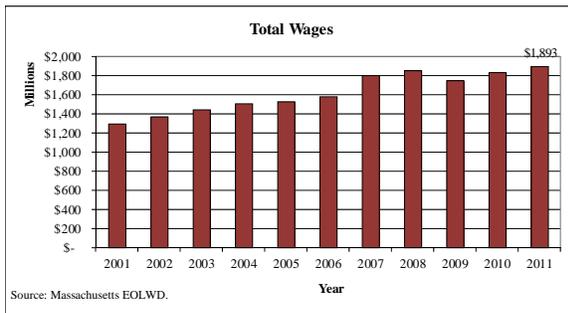
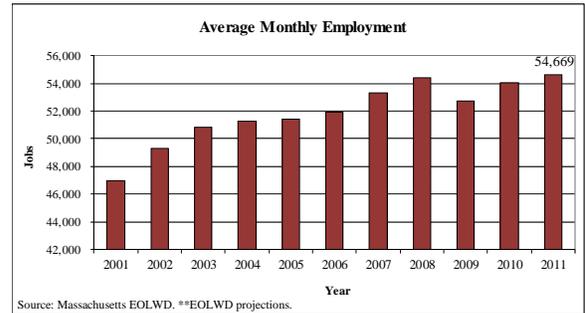
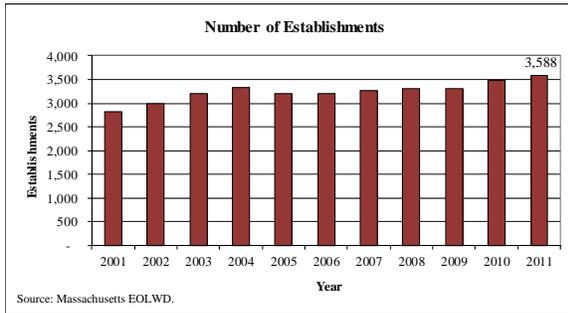
Annual wages: **General medical and surgical hospitals**

Average weekly wage: **Offices of physicians**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Offices of other health practitioners**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Massachusetts General Hospital and Brigham and Women's Hospital**

NAICS 71 - Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation. The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation sector includes a wide range of establishments that: operate facilities or provide services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons, are involved in producing, promoting, or participating in live performances, events, or exhibits intended for public viewing, preserve and exhibit objects and sites of historical, cultural, or educational interest and operate facilities or provide services that enable patrons to participate in recreational activities or pursue amusement, hobby, and leisure-time interests. See the Appendix page six for travel and tourism information.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **0.96%**
 GDP rank: **18 of 20**
 Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **9.1 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Other amusement & recreation industries**

Nonemployer establishments: **Independent artists, writers, and performers**

Employees: **Other amusement & recreation industries**

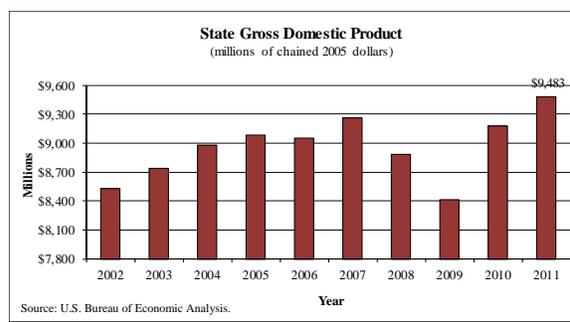
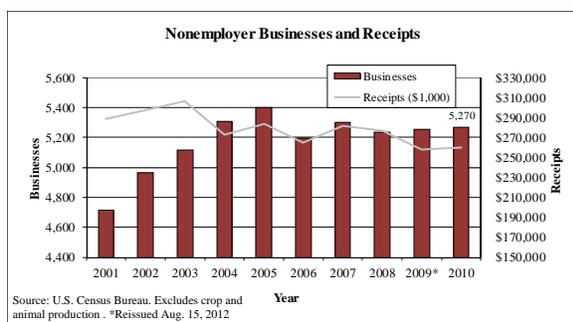
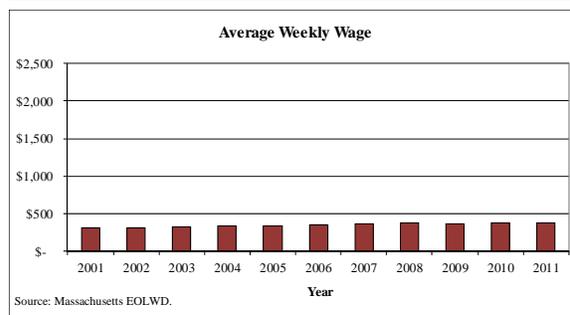
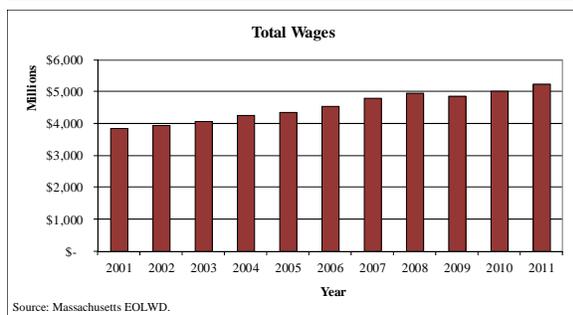
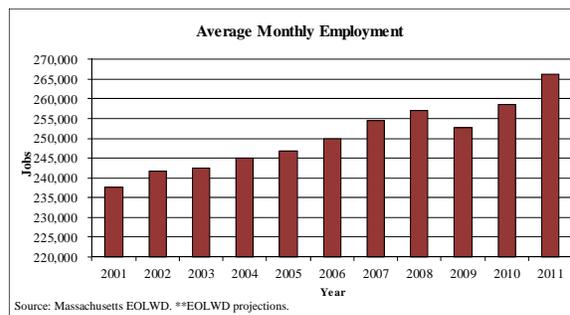
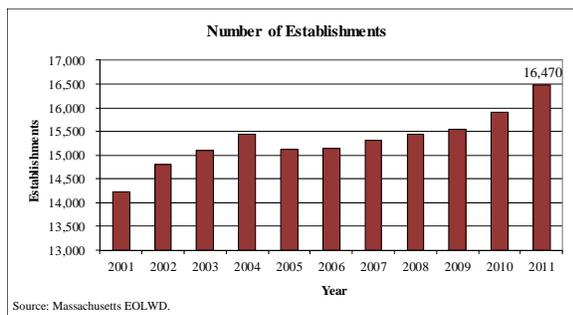
Annual wages: **Other amusement & recreation industries**

Average weekly wage: **Spectator sports**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Independent artists, writers, and performers**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Museum of Fine Arts, Suffolk Downs, Raynham Park, Peabody Essex Museum, Comcast Center**

NAICS 72 - Accommodation and Food Services. The Accommodation and Food Services sector comprises establishments providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption. The sector includes both accommodation and food services establishments because the two activities are often combined at the same establishment.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.88%**

GDP rank: **11 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.3 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Limited-service eating places**

Nonemployer establishments: **Special food services**

Employees: **Full-service restaurants**

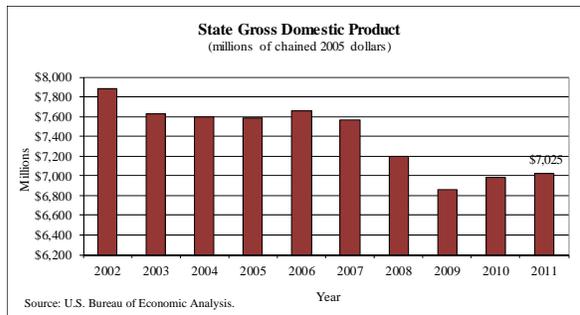
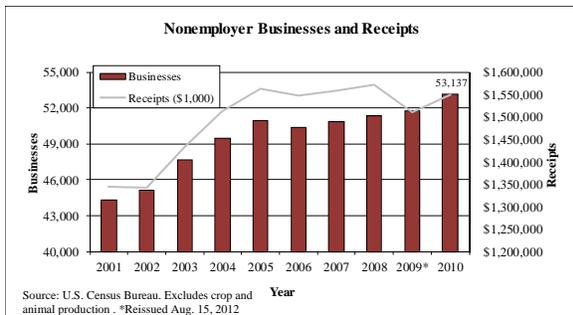
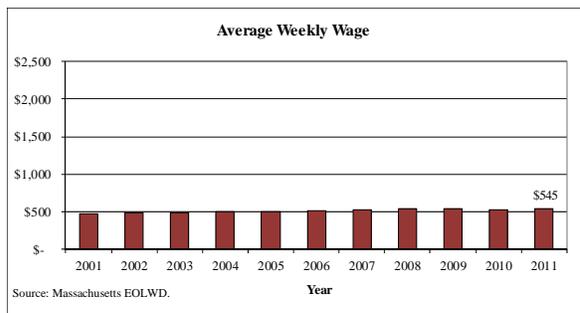
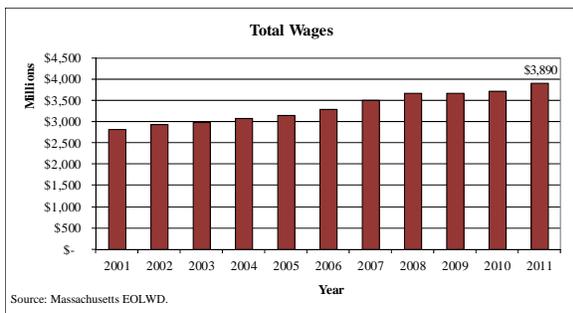
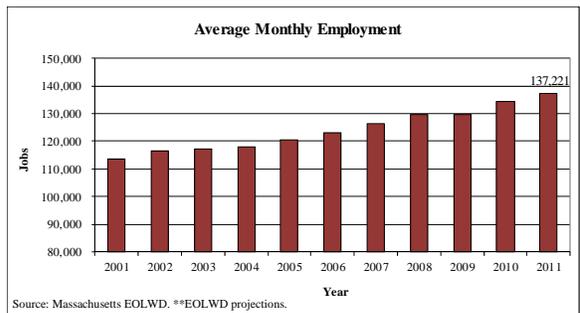
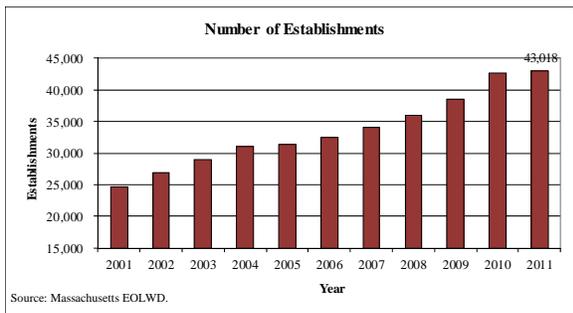
Annual wages: **Full-service restaurants**

Average weekly wage: **Traveler accommodation**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Limited-service eating places**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Wachusett Mountain, Hawthorne Motel, Westin Copley Place, Sheraton Boston.**

NAICS 81 - Other Services, Except Public Administration. The Other Services (except Public Administration) sector comprises establishments engaged in providing services not specifically provided for elsewhere in the classification system. Establishments in this sector are primarily engaged in activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grant making, advocacy, providing dry cleaning and laundry services, personal care services, death care services, pet care services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services.



State export data are not available for this sector.

Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **2.24%**

GDP rank: **15 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **1.2 to 1**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Private households**

Nonemployer establishments: **Other personal services**

Employees: **Private households**

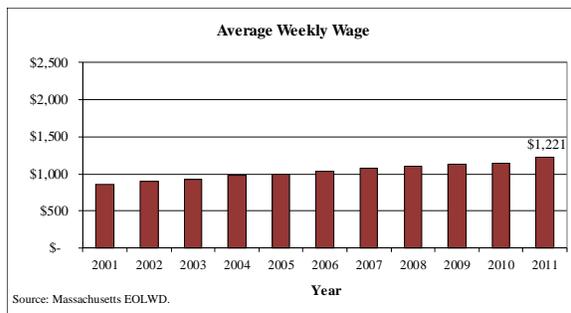
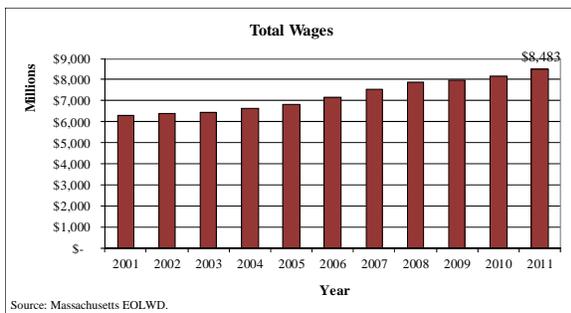
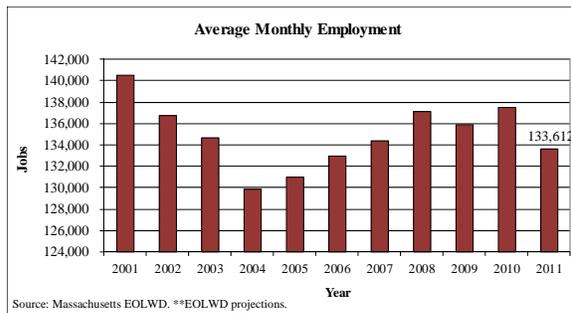
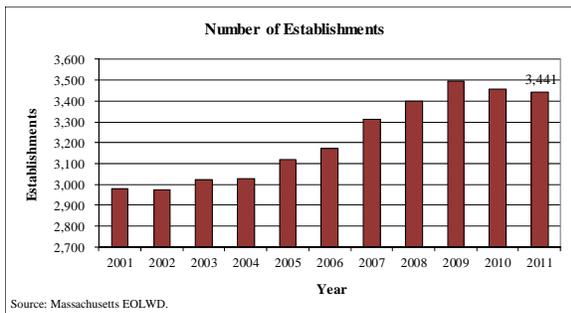
Annual wages: **Automotive repair and maintenance**

Average weekly wage: **Electronic equipment repair/maintenance**

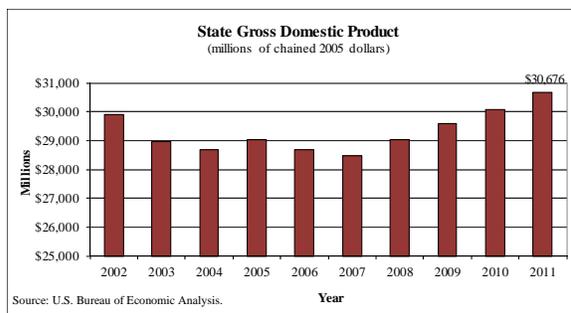
Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Other personal services**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **MITRECorp, VNA Care Network, Christian Science Publishing.**

NAICS 92 - Public Administration. The Public Administration sector consists of establishments of federal, state, and local government agencies that administer, oversee, and manage public programs and have executive, legislative, or judicial authority over other institutions within a given area. These agencies also set policy, create laws, adjudicate civil and criminal legal cases and provide for public safety and national defense.



State nonemployer and export data are not available for this sector.



Summary.

GDP contribution to state total: **9.47%**

GDP rank: **6 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **N/A**

Sector leaders. Industry subsectors with the majority of establishments, employees, payroll and receipts.

Establishments with employees: **Executive, legislative, & general government**

Nonemployer establishments: **N/A**

Employees: **Justice, public order, and safety activities**

Annual wages: **Justice, public order, and safety activities**

Average weekly wage: **National security & international affairs**

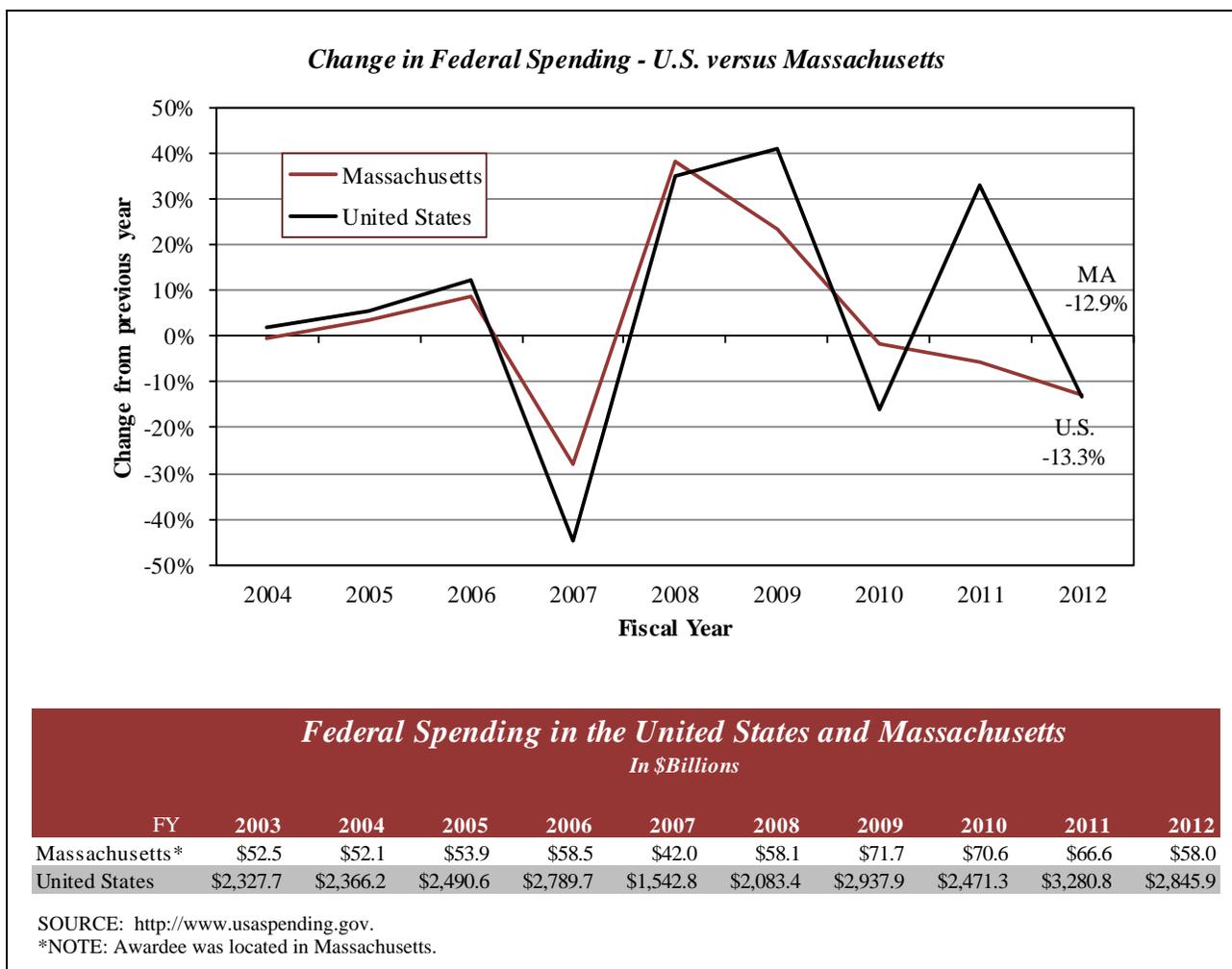
Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **N/A**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Massachusetts Water Resource Authority, Massachusetts Department of Mental Retardation, Massachusetts Department of Transitional Assistance.**

ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND SPENDING

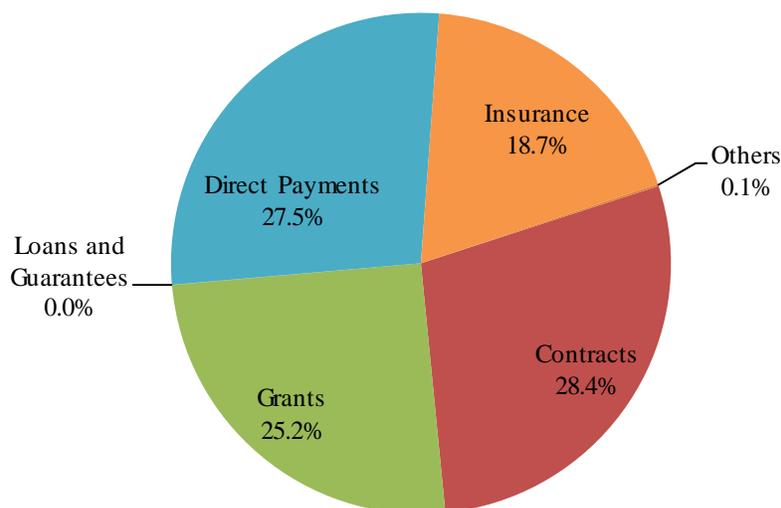
Federal Spending in Massachusetts. Massachusetts received approximately \$66.6 billion in contracts, grants, direct payments, insurance, loans and guarantees, and other spending from the federal government in federal FY2011, the last complete year of federal spending data. On average over the last ten years, Massachusetts received 2.3 percent of the federal government's prime award dollars. In FY 2011 it was 2.0 percent and \$9.84 billion less than its 2.3 percent average.

Note: Due to budget cuts, the U.S. Census Bureau has discontinued the CFFR data series, the previous source for these data. FY 2010 will be the last year reported. The Massachusetts SDC will replace this series with data from USASpending.gov, its source for federal contract data. Historical data from USASpending does not include spending by all federal agencies (81 percent of FY 2010 CFFR total spending) as some agencies were not required to report via that database. USASpending will eventually add all federal agencies to their spending database to meet the requirements of the federal Transparency Act.

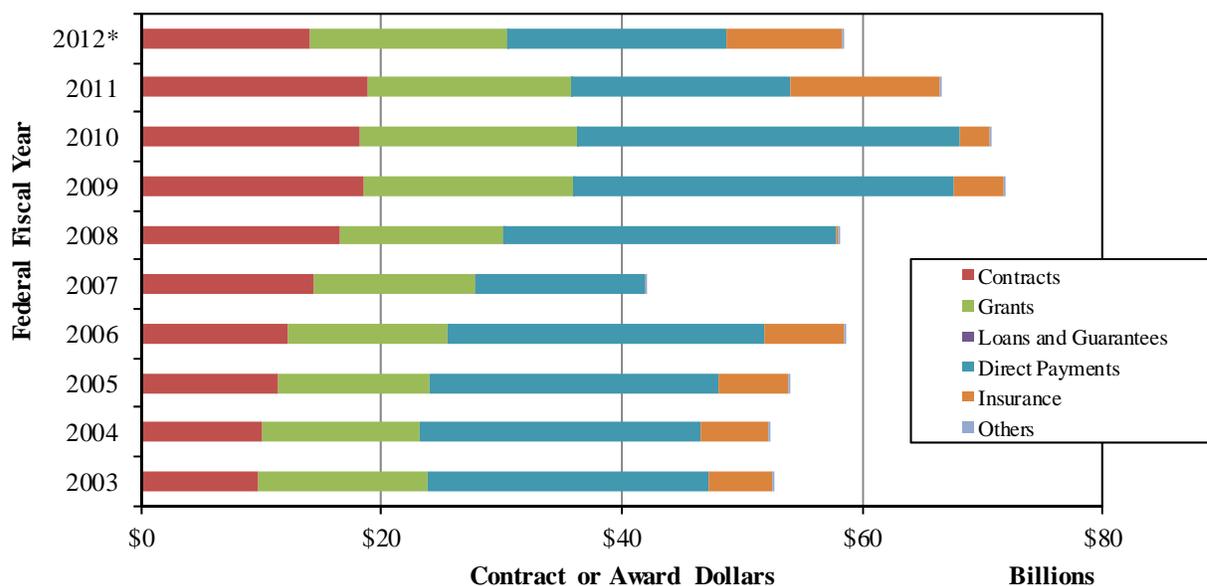


In federal fiscal year 2011 the majority of federal government spending in Massachusetts was for contracted goods and services. Over the past nine years, 2003-2011, the majority (42 percent) of federal spending in Massachusetts has been for direct payments such as Social Security, Unemployment Insurance, Housing Choice Vouchers and Federal Pell Grants. The graphs below describe the most recent complete fiscal year and the last ten years of federal spending in Massachusetts as reported by USASpending.gov.

Federal Spending in Massachusetts - Federal Fiscal Year 2011



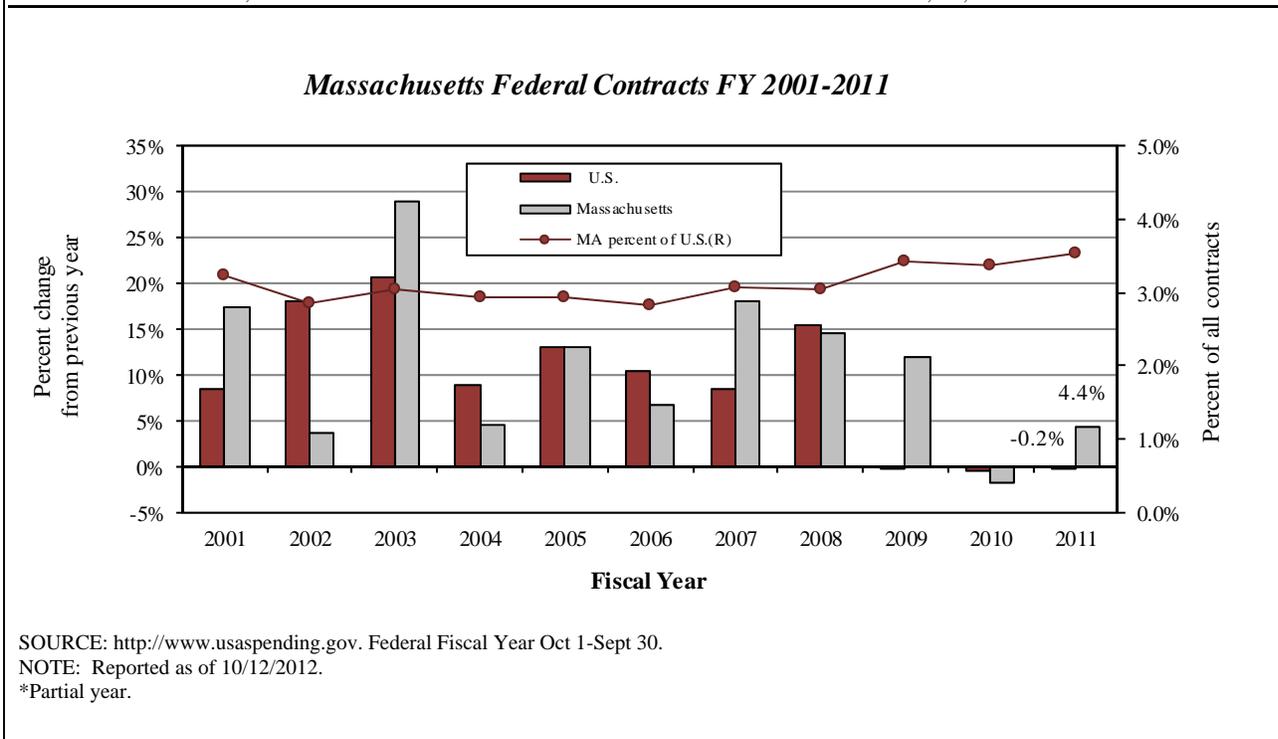
Composition of Federal Spending Awards to Massachusetts Recipients



SOURCE: USASpending.gov as of October 12, 2012.

Federal Contracts. The total dollar value of all federal contracts performed in Massachusetts increased an average of 18.8 percent per year from 2000 to 2011, 4.2 percent faster than the 14.6 percent U.S. average. The following two pages compare Massachusetts federal contract dollars to the U.S. total and summarize the fiscal year periods from 2000 to 2012 as of July 11, 2012.

<i>Federal Contracts Received by Massachusetts Companies as a Percent all Federal Contracts</i>					
<i>(millions of dollars)</i>					
Fiscal Year	Massachusetts	MA percent increase from previous year	MA portion of all	U.S.	U.S. percent increase from previous year
2000	\$6,173		3.0%	\$205,564	
2001	7,244	17.4%	3.2%	223,194	8.6%
2002	7,513	3.7%	2.9%	263,507	18.1%
2003	9,676	28.8%	3.0%	318,148	20.7%
2004	10,115	4.5%	2.9%	346,385	8.9%
2005	11,438	13.1%	2.9%	391,334	13.0%
2006	12,207	6.7%	2.8%	431,905	10.4%
2007	14,400	18.0%	3.1%	468,946	8.6%
2008	16,493	14.5%	3.0%	541,565	15.5%
2009	18,469	12.0%	3.4%	540,532	-0.2%
2010	18,138	-1.8%	3.4%	538,552	-0.4%
2011	18,940	4.4%	3.5%	537,206	-0.2%
2012*	14,234		3.4%	414,933	
Total	165,038		3.2%	5,221,772	



Summary of Federal Contracts Performed in Massachusetts

FY 2000 To 2013*

Total Dollars: \$141,562,373,716

Number of Transactions: 992,814

Top 5 Products or Services Sold

Gas Turbines & Jet Engines Aircraft	\$13,100,329,384
Engineering (Advanced)	\$5,455,176,067
R&D-Electronics & Comm Equipment-B Res	\$4,812,288,221
Misc Communication Equipment	\$4,656,894,560
Precious Metals Primary Forms	\$4,540,155,669

Top 5 Prime Award Major Agencies

Department of Defense	\$114,572,621,522
Department of Treasury	\$5,365,660,622
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$3,815,986,762
Department of Health and Human Services	\$3,174,496,742
Department of Transportation	\$3,092,793,999

Top 5 Prime Award Sub Agencies

Department of the Army	\$38,458,006,480
Department of the Navy	\$36,367,223,661
Department of the Air Force	\$27,400,983,410
United States Mint	\$4,580,257,117
Defense Logistics Agency	\$4,520,226,336

Top 5 Prime Award Contractors

Raytheon Company	\$33,444,498,575
General Dynamics Corporation	\$16,403,985,490
General Electric Company	\$15,646,346,894
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$8,874,449,536
The Charles Stark Draper Laboratory Inc	\$4,095,629,665

SOURCE: <http://www.usaspending.gov>.

Note: Reported as of 10/12/2012.

*Partial year.

Federal Contracts Performed in Massachusetts

Fiscal Year: 2012*

Total Dollars: \$12,271,244,023

This amount is 3.4% of all awarded dollars for the fiscal year.

Massachusetts is ranked 8th among states, D.C. and territories for this year.

Number of Transactions: 72,402

Top 5 Products or Services Sold

Precious Metals Primary Forms	\$1,733,951,645
Gas Turbines and Jet Engines, Aircraft, Prime Moving; and Components	\$853,156,616
R&d- Defense System: Electronics/Communication Equipment (Basic Research)	\$828,396,749
R&d- Defense System: Missile/Space Systems (Engineering Development)	\$584,830,677
Guided Missiles	\$509,781,356

Top 5 Prime Award Major Agencies

Department of Defense	\$8,533,246,769
Department of Treasury	\$1,764,771,421
Department of Transportation	\$379,988,877
Department of Health and Human Services	\$334,219,094
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$318,695,938

Top 5 Prime Award Sub Agencies

Department of the Army	\$2,596,954,406
Department of the Air Force	\$2,381,737,396
Department of the Navy	\$1,854,157,378
United States Mint	\$1,734,393,429
Missile Defense Agency	\$877,428,968

Top 5 Prime Award Contractors

Raytheon Company	\$3,374,763,255
Coins 'N Things INC.	\$1,418,877,487
General Electric Company	\$986,823,973
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$830,424,382
General Dynamics Corporation	\$632,488,838

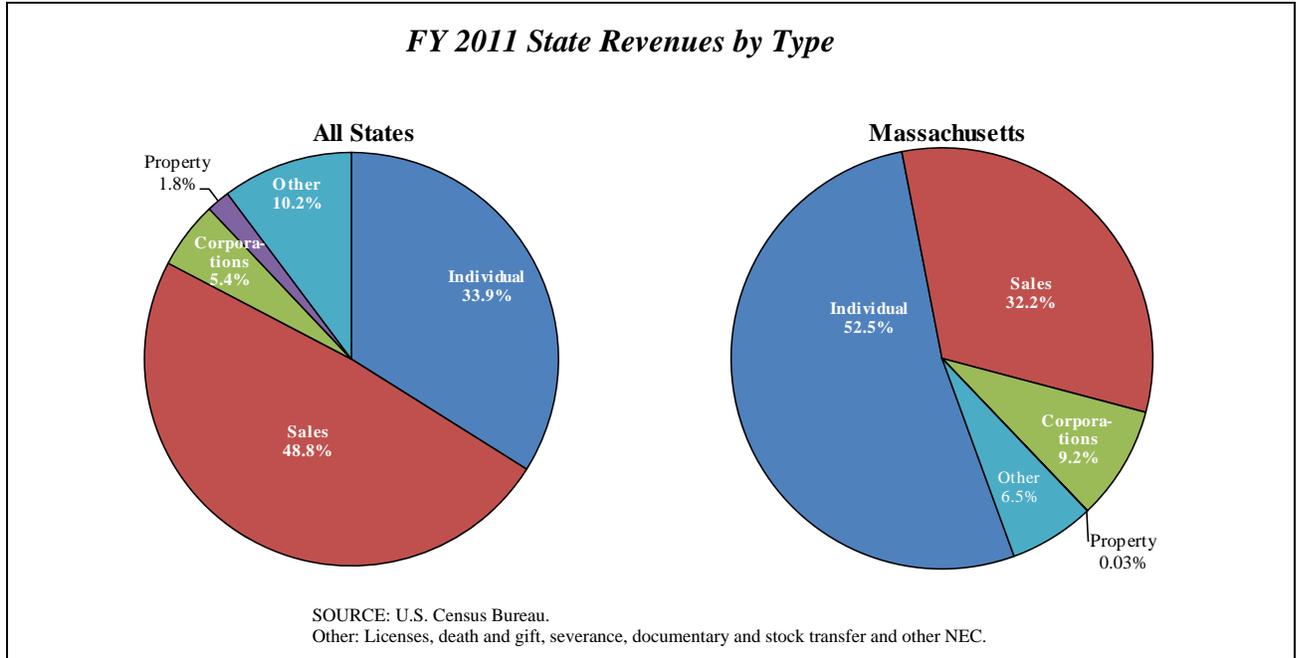
SOURCE: <http://www.usaspending.gov>. Federal Fiscal Year Oct1-Sept 30.

NOTE: Reported as of 10/12/2012.

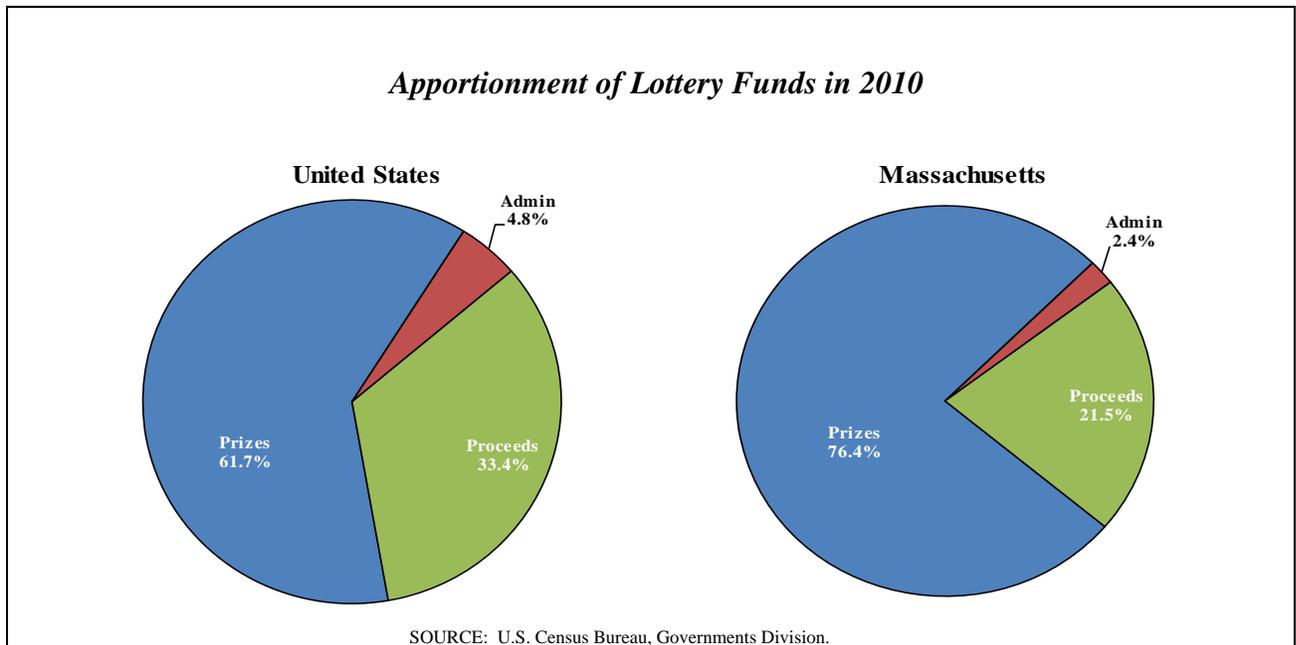
*Partial year.

State Revenues. Taxes collected by all states in FY 2011 totaled \$763.7 billion, 8.4 percent more than FY 2010. Massachusetts collected \$22.1 billion in FY 2011, 10.2 percent more than it did in FY 2010. Massachusetts' revenues grew more than any other New England state. Massachusetts ranked 11th in total taxes collected in 2011, no change from 2010 or 2009.

In fiscal year 2011, Massachusetts collected 52.5 percent of its revenue from individual income tax. Overall, states received 33.9 percent of all revenues from individual income taxes and seven states did not have the tax in 2011. In FY 2011, the state collected 14.5 percent more individual income taxes than it did in FY 2010.



State Lottery Proceeds. Massachusetts ranked second in revenue, \$4.2 billion, and prize money awarded, \$3.2 billion, among the 43 states with lotteries in FY 2010. It ranked first on per capita sales, eighth in the portion of revenue used for its administration, and second in the portion of revenue used for prizes.

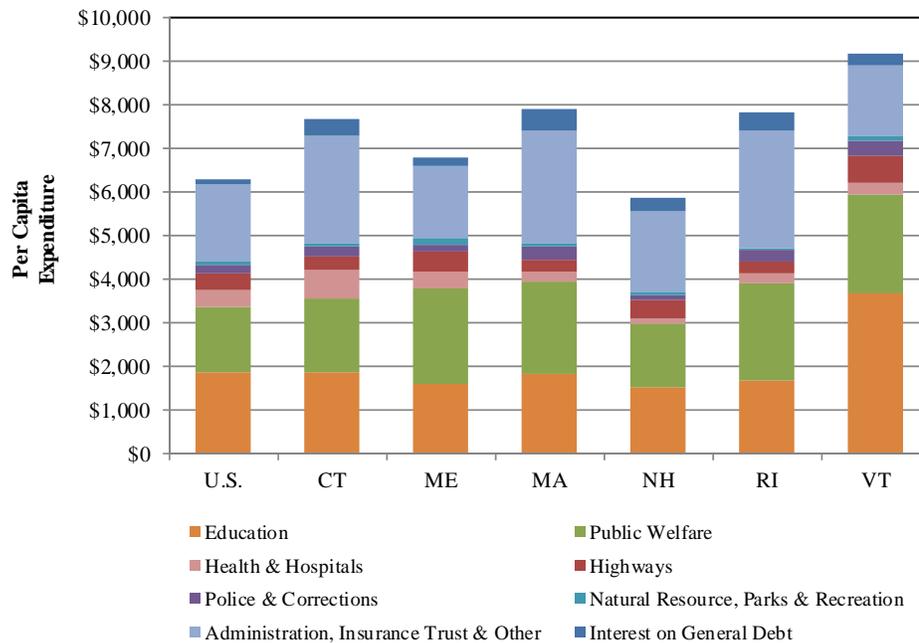


State Expenditures. The following table and graph depict fiscal 2010 per capita state general expenditures by category for the six New England states and the U.S. average state expenditure. Massachusetts ranked 8th in the nation in per capita expenditures, \$7,901 in 2010, while it ranked 8th and spent \$7,373 in 2009. This represents a 7.2 percent increase in per capita expenditures from 2009 to 2010 with the largest per capita dollar increase in the Administration, Insurance Trust & Other category.

<i>Massachusetts Per Capita State Government General Expenditures, by Type</i>										
General expenditures, by function	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Education	\$1,026	\$1,020	\$1,055	\$1,183	\$1,346	\$1,401	\$1,640	\$1,649	\$1,735	\$1,814
Public Welfare	\$1,135	\$932	\$824	\$1,647	\$1,719	\$1,843	\$1,877	\$1,952	\$2,030	\$2,103
Health & Hospitals	\$363	\$377	\$372	\$172	\$177	\$187	\$227	\$236	\$237	\$235
Highways	\$400	\$427	\$378	\$471	\$276	\$261	\$267	\$346	\$294	\$298
Police & Corrections	\$213	\$223	\$230	\$215	\$222	\$248	\$274	\$293	\$294	\$279
Natural Resource, Parks & Recreation	\$88	\$86	\$95	\$90	\$76	\$81	\$87	\$89	\$96	\$91
Administration, Insurance Trust & Other	\$1,473	\$1,630	\$1,755	\$1,815	\$1,660	\$1,690	\$1,890	\$1,901	\$2,126	\$2,558
Interest on General Debt	\$371	\$418	\$386	\$401	\$435	\$487	\$518	\$558	\$561	\$522
Total	\$5,067	\$5,115	\$5,095	\$5,994	\$5,911	\$6,198	\$6,779	\$7,023	\$7,373	\$7,901

<i>Fiscal 2010 Per Capita State Government General Expenditures, by Type</i> <i>(for the U.S. and the New England States)</i>							
General expenditures, by function	U.S.	CT	ME	MA	NH	RI	VT
Education	\$1,849	\$1,853	\$1,579	\$1,814	\$1,522	\$1,680	\$3,676
Public Welfare	\$1,499	\$1,687	\$2,189	\$2,103	\$1,450	\$2,213	\$2,245
Health & Hospitals	\$400	\$655	\$399	\$235	\$109	\$236	\$283
Highways	\$359	\$303	\$441	\$298	\$426	\$279	\$619
Police & Corrections	\$202	\$249	\$169	\$279	\$132	\$240	\$319
Natural Resource, Parks & Recreation	\$88	\$51	\$138	\$91	\$66	\$45	\$133
Administration, Insurance Trust & Other	\$1,748	\$2,470	\$1,688	\$2,558	\$1,843	\$2,701	\$1,629
Interest on General Debt	\$147	\$408	\$192	\$522	\$306	\$408	\$246
Total	\$6,293	\$7,677	\$6,794	\$7,901	\$5,853	\$7,801	\$9,151
State's rank of total per capita expenditures		11	20	8	34	9	3

Fiscal 2010 Per Capita State Government General Expenditures, by Type
(for the U.S. and the New England States)

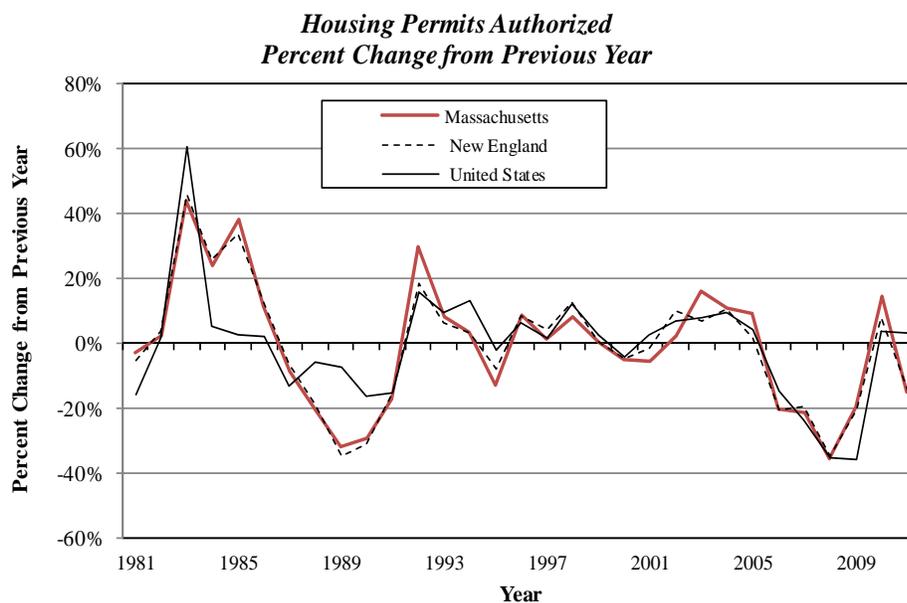


SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division.

Supplementary Data Section. The following appendix contains more detailed data for industry sectors or subsectors.

Building Permits. The Census Bureau's Residential Construction Branch Building Permits Survey is a leading economic indicator used to track the housing industry.

<i>Housing Permits Authorized</i>						
Year	Massachusetts		New England		United States	
	Total Units	Percent Change Previous Year	Total Units	Percent Change Previous Year	Total Units	Percent Change Previous Year
1970	38,330	14.2%	74,068	5.0%	1,354,746	1.8%
1971	52,116	36.0%	97,801	32.0%	1,913,601	41.3%
1976	19,190	8.4%	47,441	13.9%	1,286,942	37.7%
1985	39,360	38.2%	96,832	33.8%	1,732,335	2.5%
1990	15,276	-29.4%	36,811	-31.2%	1,125,583	-16.3%
1995	15,946	-12.9%	37,357	-7.7%	1,335,835	-2.3%
1996	17,360	8.9%	40,425	8.2%	1,419,083	6.2%
1997	17,554	1.1%	42,047	4.0%	1,442,251	1.6%
1998	18,958	8.0%	47,342	12.6%	1,619,500	12.3%
1999	18,967	0.0%	47,632	0.6%	1,663,533	2.7%
2000	18,000	-5.1%	45,335	-4.8%	1,592,267	-4.3%
2001	17,034	-5.4%	44,594	-1.6%	1,636,676	2.8%
2002	17,465	2.5%	49,031	9.9%	1,747,678	6.8%
2003	20,257	16.0%	52,395	6.9%	1,889,214	8.1%
2004	22,477	11.0%	57,858	10.4%	2,070,077	9.6%
2005	24,549	9.2%	58,742	1.5%	2,155,316	4.1%
2006	19,580	-20.2%	46,782	-20.4%	1,838,903	-14.7%
2007	15,358	-21.6%	37,532	-19.8%	1,398,415	-24.0%
2008	9,883	-35.6%	24,454	-34.8%	905,359	-35.3%
2009	7,941	-19.6%	19,463	-20.4%	582,963	-35.6%
2010	9,075	14.3%	20,964	7.7%	604,610	3.7%
2011	7,725	-14.9%	17,987	-14.2%	624,061	3.2%
Sep 2011 YTD	4,757		12,139		459,906	
Sep 2012 YTD	7,430	56.2%	16,780	38.2%	605,637	31.7%

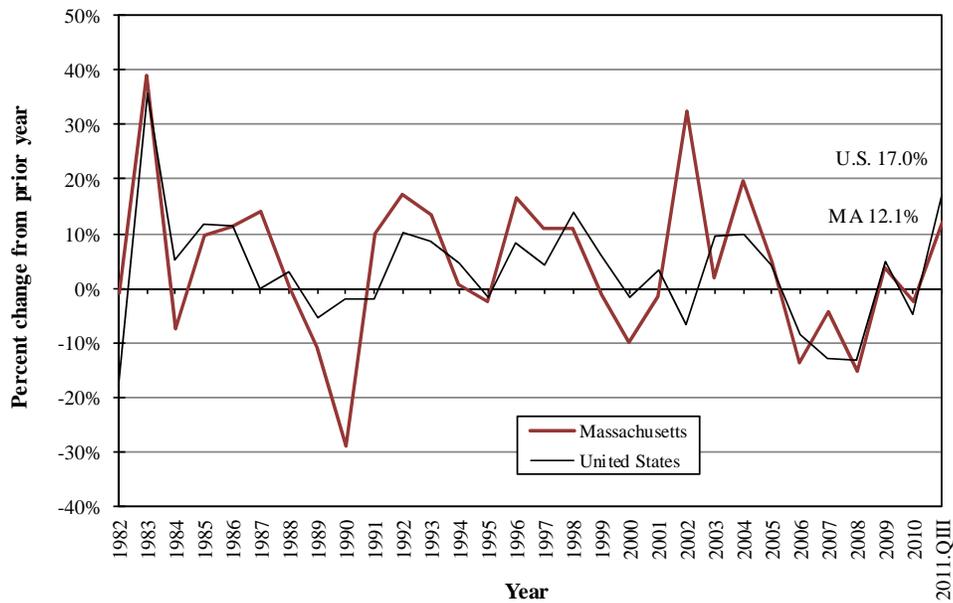


SOURCES: United States Census Bureau. May 2012. Reported data plus data imputed for non-reporters & partial reporters.

Home Sales. Sales of existing single-family homes for Massachusetts and the U.S. are presented in the following table and graph. The state existing-home sales report includes single-family houses, condos and co-ops.

Existing Home Sales <i>(quarterly rates are seasonally adjusted, rates in thousands)</i>				
Year	Massachusetts		United States	
	Sales	% Change	Sales	% Change
1981	43.0		2,575.0	
1985	60.2	40.2%	3,382.5	31.4%
1990	48.6	-19.4%	3,603.5	6.5%
1995	69.6	-2.6%	4,342.3	-1.5%
1996	81.2	16.6%	4,705.3	8.4%
1997	90.1	11.0%	4,908.8	4.3%
1998	99.9	10.8%	5,585.3	13.8%
1999	98.5	-1.3%	5,922.8	6.0%
2000	88.7	-10.0%	5,831.8	-1.5%
2001	87.5	-1.4%	6,026.3	3.3%
2002	115.9	32.5%	5,631.0	-6.6%
2003	118.3	2.1%	6,175.0	9.7%
2004	141.7	19.8%	6,778.0	9.8%
2005	148.6	4.9%	7,076.0	4.4%
2006	128.1	-13.8%	6,478.0	-8.5%
2007	122.4	-4.4%	5,652.0	-12.8%
2008	103.8	-15.2%	4,913.0	-13.1%
2009	107.8	3.9%	5,156.0	4.9%
2010	105.3	-2.3%	4,908.0	-4.8%
2010.QIII	86.0		4,170.0	
2011.QIII	96.4	12.1%	4,880.0	17.0%

**Change in Existing Home Sales - Annual and Latest Quarter
Massachusetts and the United States**



SOURCES: National Association of Realtors. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. p=preliminary.

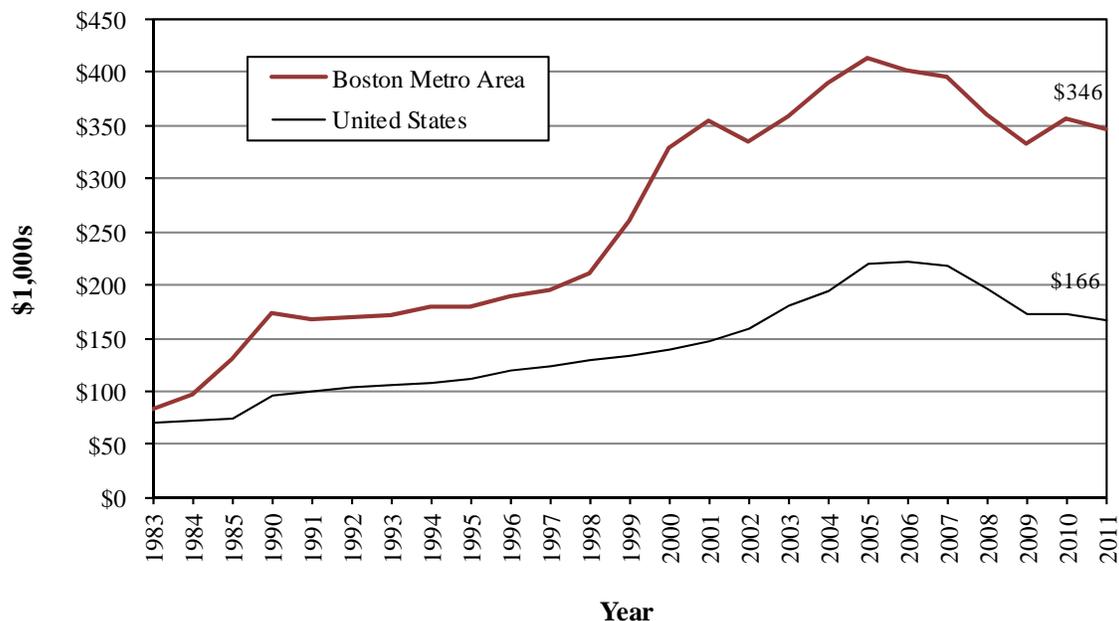
Home prices. Prices had been declining in the Boston metropolitan area since 2006 but increased in 2010. The median price in the Boston areas is two times the national median.

Median Sales Price for Existing Single-Family Homes

(quarterly price not seasonally adjusted, price in thousands)

Year	Boston Metro Area	United States	Boston Prices as a Percent of the U.S.	Boston Percent Change	U.S. Percent Change
1985	\$177	\$86	205.7%	11.6%	7.0%
1990	\$171	\$104	164.6%	1.2%	4.2%
1995	\$195	\$124	157.1%	3.0%	4.0%
1996	\$212	\$130	162.9%	8.9%	5.1%
1997	\$261	\$133	196.2%	23.1%	2.2%
1998	\$330	\$138	238.3%	26.4%	4.1%
1999	\$355	\$146	242.4%	7.6%	5.8%
2000	\$335	\$158	212.1%	-5.5%	8.0%
2001	\$359	\$180	198.9%	6.9%	14.0%
2002	\$390	\$195	199.6%	8.7%	8.3%
2003	\$413	\$219	188.7%	6.0%	12.2%
2004	\$402	\$222	181.3%	-2.7%	1.3%
2005	\$396	\$218	181.6%	-1.6%	-1.8%
2006	\$361	\$197	183.7%	-8.7%	-9.8%
2007	\$333	\$172	193.3%	-7.9%	-12.5%
2008	\$357	\$173	206.4%	7.4%	0.6%
2009	\$333	\$172	193.3%	-6.9%	-0.6%
2010	\$357	\$173	206.4%	7.4%	0.6%
2011	\$346	\$166	208.3%	-3.1%	-4.0%
2011.II	\$356	\$169	210.3%	2.7%	1.7%
2012.II p	\$362	\$182	199.5%	1.8%	7.3%

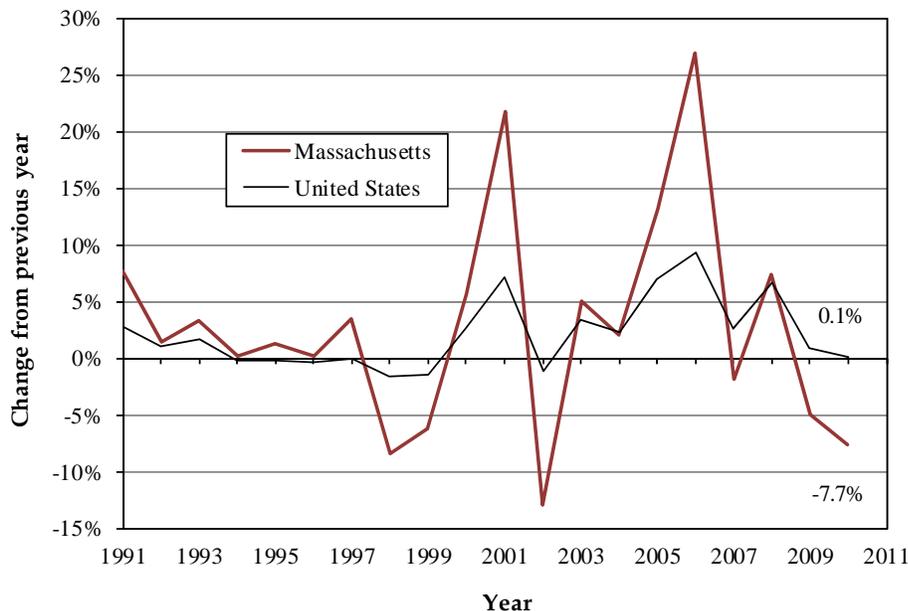
**Median Sales Price, Existing Single-Family Homes
U.S. and Boston Metropolitan Area**



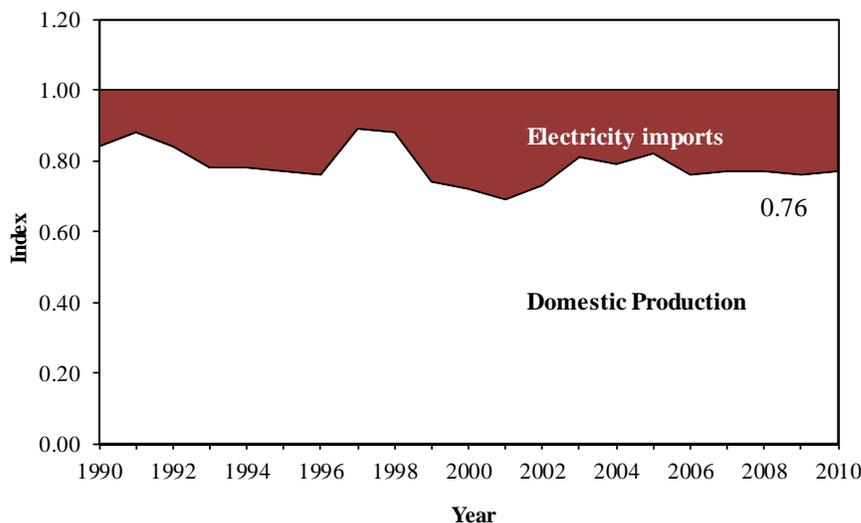
SOURCES: National Association of Realtors. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. p= preliminary, r=revised.

Electricity Prices, Supply and Capacity by Source. Massachusetts had the seventh highest electric rate in the country in 2010, 14.26 cents per kilowatt hour, while the U.S. average was 9.83. This was a decrease of 7.7 percent for Massachusetts and an increase of 0.1 percent for the U.S. from the previous year. Massachusetts electric utilities generated \$8.1 billion in revenue in 2010. This was 3.0 percent less than in 2009, while they sold 5.1 percent more electricity. Massachusetts's latest reported average combined electric rate, year-to-date July 2012, is virtually unchanged at 14.12 cents per kilowatt hour compared to the same period last year. The Massachusetts Net Electricity Trade Index, which represents the state's electricity self-sufficiency, was 0.77 in 2010. This means that Massachusetts imported 23 percent of its electricity supply, 14,030 million kilowatt hours, from out-of-state. In 2010, two-thirds of Massachusetts generating capacity was oil and natural gas based.

**Electricity - Average Retail Price
Cents/KWh**

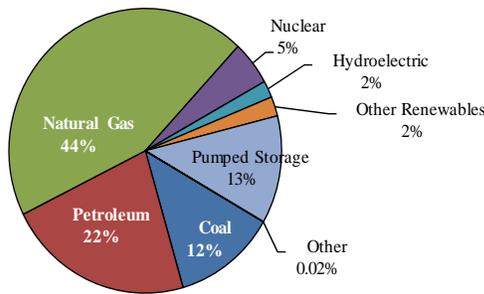


**The Massachusetts Electricity Supply - Net Trade Index
(Massachusetts currently imports a quarter of its electricity)**

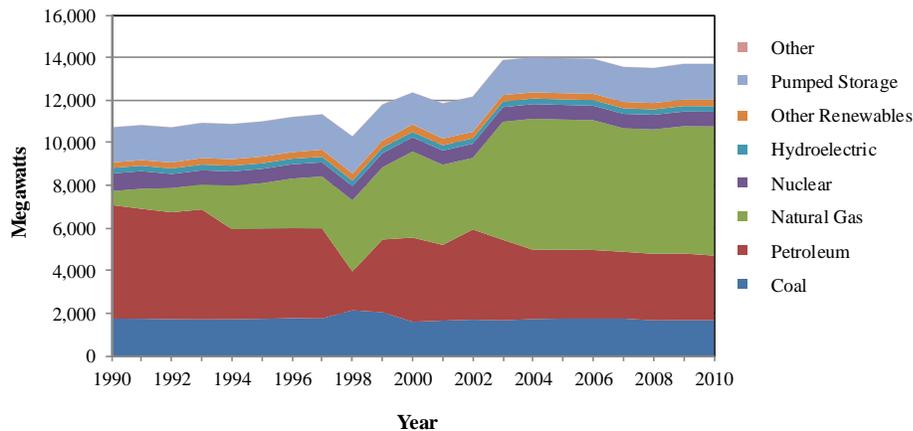


SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Energy, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/>: state electricity profiles.

Electric Power by Primary Energy Source 2010



Electric Power Net Summer Capacity by Primary Energy Source



SOURCE: U.S. Dept. of Energy, <http://www.eia.doe.gov/>: state electricity profiles.

Other Renewables includes wood, black liquor, other wood waste, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, sludge waste, agriculture byproducts, other biomass, geothermal, solar thermal, photovoltaic energy, and wind. **Other** includes batteries, chemicals, hydrogen, pitch, purchased steam, sulfur, tire-derived fuels and misc. technologies.

Travel and Tourism. The Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism (MOTT) reported a 12.4 percent increase in museum and attraction attendance, 12.4 million visitors, in calendar year 2011, compared to 2010. For FY2012 June YTD net room occupancy tax collections totaled \$146.1 million, an 11.3% increase from FY2011.

Transportation and Warehousing. Massachusetts' major air and seaports are managed by the Massachusetts Port Authority (Massport), an independent public authority. Based on total passenger volume in calendar year 2011 data, Logan Airport was the most active airport in New England, remaining the 19th most active in the U.S. according to the Federal Aviation Authority. Massport reported that as of August 2012, total airport flight operations were down 3.0 percent and total airport passengers were up 2.6 percent from the same period in 2011. According to the FAA, in calendar year 2011, Logan Airport ranked 29th in the nation in total air cargo volume. In 2011, the airport handled 530 million pounds of cargo; a 3.1 percent decrease from 2010. Massport also reported that as of August 2012, the combined cargo volume was down 1.6 percent and total express mail was down 1.7 percent from the same period in 2011. Please refer to the Aviation Activity charts on the following page.

At Massport's Port of Boston properties, 2011 total cargo throughput was 11.5 million metric tons, a 3.0 percent decrease from 2010. Automobile processing decreased 11 percent to 37,242 units, and cruise passenger trips decreased 4.0 percent to 310,238. Total containerized cargo at public and private terminals increased 16 percent to 1.4 million metric tons.

The Army Corps of Engineers reported Massachusetts total waterborne cargo shipped or received in 2010 decreased by 9.4 percent to 22.7 million short tons from 2009. Waterborne cargo in New England decreased 7.4 percent while the U.S. increased 10.8 percent. Please refer to the Waterborne Tonnage by State charts on the following page.

Aviation Activity for Massachusetts' Primary Airports

Passenger Boardings	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	12,758,020	13,214,923	13,544,552	13,783,297	12,820,489	12,566,797	13,561,814	14,171,476
Nantucket Memorial	243,313	252,757	276,866	282,197	258,214	204,981	201,390	164,032
Barnstable Municipal-Boardman/Polando Field	167,522	177,761	206,980	204,152	191,906	138,858	124,560	87,739
Worcester Regional	1,274	2,036	14,823	460	3,182	17,241	35,833	53,538
Laurence G Hanscom Field	17,049	13,887	14,560	16,568	8,385	7,350	7,952	9,160
Marthas Vineyard	49,480	48,977	45,881	49,205	45,002	42,248	43,904	49,093
New Bedford Regional	19,686	17,960	15,211	14,567	13,908	11,680	12,363	11,152
Provincetown Municipal	11,424	10,236	11,375	12,459	11,468	10,747	11,450	10,967
Total	13,267,768	13,738,537	14,130,248	14,362,905	13,352,554	12,999,902	13,806,666	14,557,157

Cargo - Gross Landed Weight (lbs.)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	1,172,103,700	1,148,881,400	1,100,485,850	1,059,947,900	984,258,400	835,954,035	817,235,460	819,986,332

Change in Aviation Activity at Massachusetts' Primary Airports

Passenger Boardings	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	15.1%	3.6%	2.5%	1.8%	-7.0%	-2.0%	7.9%	4.5%
Nantucket Memorial	6.1%	3.9%	9.5%	1.9%	-8.5%	-20.6%	-1.8%	-18.6%
Barnstable Municipal-Boardman/Polando Field	5.8%	6.1%	16.4%	-1.4%	-6.0%	-27.6%	-10.3%	-29.6%
Worcester Regional	-43.0%	59.8%	628.0%	-96.9%	591.7%	441.8%	107.8%	49.4%
Laurence G Hanscom Field	-12.0%	-18.5%	4.8%	13.8%	-49.4%	-12.3%	8.2%	15.2%
Martha's Vineyard	-6.7%	-1.0%	-6.3%	7.2%	-8.5%	-6.1%	3.9%	11.8%
New Bedford Regional	-6.7%	-8.8%	-15.3%	-4.2%	-4.5%	-16.0%	5.8%	-9.8%
Provincetown Municipal	-3.2%	-10.4%	11.1%	9.5%	-8.0%	-6.3%	6.5%	-4.2%
Total	14.5%	3.5%	2.9%	1.6%	-7.0%	-2.6%	6.2%	5.4%

Cargo	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	-2.3%	-2.0%	-4.2%	-3.7%	-7.1%	-15.1%	-2.2%	0.3%

SOURCE: Federal Aviation Administration July 2012.

http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/planning_capacity/passenger_allcargo_stats/

Waterborne Tonnage by State (In Units of 1,000 Tons)

State	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
U.S. total	2,386,558	2,340,292	2,394,199	2,551,939	2,527,622	2,588,440	2,563,972	2,477,094	2,210,752	2,334,399
Massachusetts	26,446	26,117	30,655	31,787	28,812	27,411	28,043	25,993	25,018	22,661
Maine	30,586	29,140	31,698	32,447	32,353	28,103	26,839	24,747	22,996	20,907
Connecticut	18,267	17,610	18,579	20,075	19,617	19,340	20,148	18,196	16,767	16,229
Rhode Island	9,170	8,437	9,417	9,764	10,972	11,016	11,184	10,517	8,404	8,315
New Hampshire	4,447	4,108	4,971	4,795	5,254	4,823	4,026	3,833	3,583	2,964
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New England	88,916	85,412	95,320	98,868	97,008	90,693	90,240	83,286	76,768	71,076

Waterborne Tonnage by State - Percent Change from Previous Year

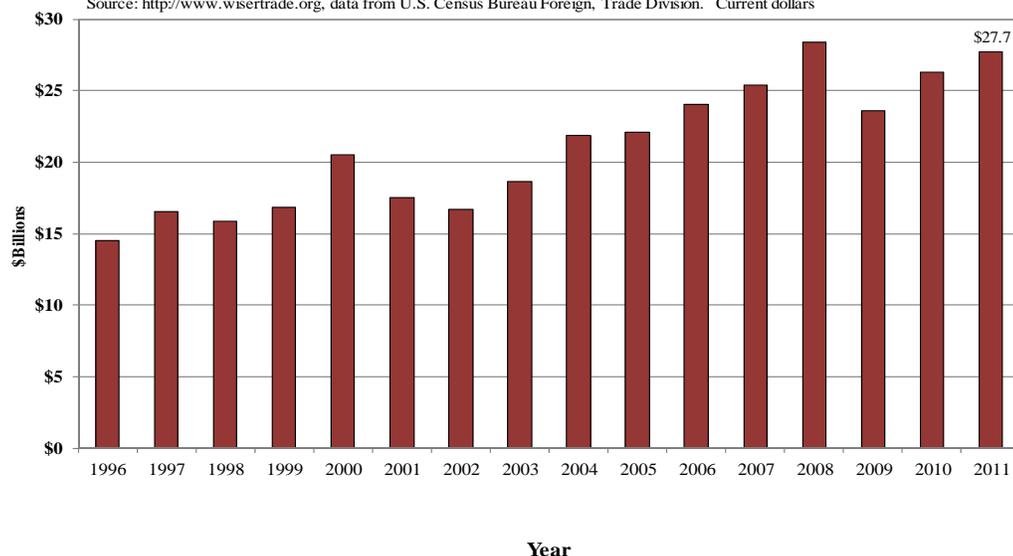
State	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
U.S. total	-1.9%	2.3%	6.6%	-1.0%	2.4%	-0.9%	-3.4%	-10.8%	5.6%
Massachusetts	-1.2%	17.4%	3.7%	-9.4%	-4.9%	2.3%	-7.3%	-3.8%	-9.4%
Maine	-4.7%	8.8%	2.4%	-0.3%	-13.1%	-4.5%	-7.8%	-7.1%	-9.1%
Connecticut	-3.6%	5.5%	8.1%	-2.3%	-1.4%	4.2%	-9.7%	-7.9%	-3.2%
Rhode Island	-8.0%	11.6%	3.7%	12.4%	0.4%	1.5%	-6.0%	-20.1%	-1.1%
New Hampshire	-7.6%	21.0%	-3.5%	9.6%	-8.2%	-16.5%	-4.8%	-6.5%	-17.3%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New England	-3.9%	11.6%	3.7%	-1.9%	-6.5%	-0.5%	-7.7%	-7.8%	-7.4%

SOURCE: Army Corps of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center (WCSC) January 2012.

<http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc/wcsc.htm>

Massachusetts's Annual Exports

Source: <http://www.wisertrade.org>, data from U.S. Census Bureau Foreign, Trade Division. Current dollars



Massachusetts Top Export Partners

(top ten export destinations ranked by value of 2011 exports, in millions)

Country	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Canada	\$2,711	\$2,646	\$2,917	\$2,927	\$3,166	\$3,480	\$3,907	\$3,086	\$3,242	\$3,733
United Kingdom	\$1,579	\$1,430	\$1,508	\$1,628	\$1,972	\$2,306	\$3,504	\$4,049	\$3,213	\$3,179
China	\$385	\$572	\$894	\$884	\$1,291	\$1,375	\$1,563	\$1,372	\$2,194	\$2,089
Germany	\$1,198	\$1,599	\$2,516	\$2,151	\$2,515	\$2,370	\$2,489	\$1,750	\$1,872	\$2,050
Japan	\$1,598	\$1,635	\$1,814	\$1,893	\$2,287	\$2,166	\$2,427	\$1,717	\$2,045	\$2,035
Mexico	\$569	\$702	\$755	\$782	\$824	\$996	\$1,163	\$902	\$1,272	\$1,434
Netherlands	\$1,054	\$1,759	\$2,505	\$3,000	\$2,696	\$2,215	\$2,675	\$1,982	\$1,695	\$1,104
Korea, Republic Of	\$471	\$558	\$650	\$803	\$875	\$821	\$666	\$624	\$893	\$1,026
Taiwan	\$512	\$528	\$951	\$798	\$749	\$1,018	\$709	\$619	\$906	\$957
Hong Kong	\$382	\$496	\$523	\$507	\$561	\$579	\$590	\$525	\$668	\$769
Total Exports, Top Destinations	\$10,459	\$11,926	\$15,033	\$15,371	\$16,937	\$17,326	\$19,694	\$16,625	\$18,000	\$18,379
All other countries	\$6,246	\$6,726	\$6,866	\$6,681	\$7,120	\$8,026	\$8,675	\$6,968	\$8,303	\$9,332
Total Exports	\$16,705	\$18,652	\$21,899	\$22,052	\$24,057	\$25,351	\$28,369	\$23,593	\$26,304	\$27,711
Change from Prior Year	-4.5%	11.7%	17.4%	0.7%	9.1%	5.4%	11.9%	-16.8%	11.5%	5.4%

Value of International Shipments from Massachusetts

(top ten industry groups ranked by value of latest exports, in millions)

Major Industry Group/3-Digit NAICS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Computer And Electronic Products	\$7,022	\$7,688	\$7,519	\$7,012	\$7,513	\$7,711	\$7,821	\$6,600	\$7,488	\$7,708
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$1,788	\$1,672	\$2,447	\$2,311	\$2,739	\$2,881	\$2,615	\$2,008	\$3,462	\$3,652
Chemicals	\$2,259	\$3,216	\$4,910	\$5,285	\$5,189	\$5,258	\$5,515	\$3,863	\$3,620	\$3,354
Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities	\$1,211	\$1,571	\$1,930	\$2,114	\$2,240	\$2,319	\$3,120	\$2,737	\$3,046	\$3,190
Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$247	\$425	\$423	\$405	\$647	\$982	\$2,052	\$2,735	\$2,398	\$2,688
Waste And Scrap	\$190	\$184	\$326	\$330	\$597	\$849	\$1,373	\$666	\$654	\$1,096
Transportation Equipment	\$346	\$379	\$461	\$485	\$557	\$932	\$1,237	\$1,107	\$1,059	\$1,084
Fabricated Metal Products, Nesoi	\$691	\$534	\$621	\$664	\$679	\$615	\$721	\$605	\$809	\$863
Plastics And Rubber Products	\$407	\$375	\$404	\$470	\$530	\$582	\$587	\$563	\$748	\$809
Electrical Equipment, Appliances, And Component	\$649	\$592	\$752	\$810	\$871	\$769	\$624	\$508	\$557	\$677
Total Exports, Top Massachusetts Industries	\$14,809	\$16,636	\$19,792	\$19,884	\$21,563	\$22,899	\$25,664	\$21,392	\$23,841	\$25,121
All other exports	\$1,896	\$2,016	\$2,107	\$2,168	\$2,494	\$2,453	\$2,705	\$2,202	\$2,463	\$2,590
Total Exports	\$16,705	\$18,652	\$21,899	\$22,052	\$24,057	\$25,351	\$28,369	\$23,593	\$26,304	\$27,711

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce and WISERTrade.org.

Sources

Listed below are the web sites of the original data sources used to compile Exhibit A. For more information contact the UMass Donahue Institute Economic and Public Policy Unit Tel: 413-545-0001 Email: di.eppr@umassp.edu

Introduction

American Human Development Project

<http://www.measureofamerica.org/>

Population Characteristics

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

<http://www.census.gov>

U.S. Internal Revenue Service

<http://www.irs.gov>

Personal Income, Consumer Prices, and Poverty

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

<http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov>

The Conference Board, Inc.

<http://www.conference-board.org>

Mass Insight Corporation

<http://www.massinsight.com/index.asp>

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

<http://www.census.gov>

Employment

Mass. Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development, Division of Unemployment Assistance

<http://lmi2.detma.org/Lmi/LMIDataProg.asp>

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>

Economic Base and Performance

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

<http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>

Fortune Magazine

<http://www.fortune.com/fortune/>

Economic Base and Performance - Sector Detail (NAICS Basis)

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

<http://www.bea.gov/regional/index.htm>

U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division.

Prepared by the World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (WISER)

<http://www.wisertrade.org>

Massport

<http://www.massport.com>

Airports Council International

<http://www.aci.aero>

Federal Aviation Administration

http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/planning_capacity/passenger_allcargo_stats/

Army Corps of Engineers

<http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil.ndc/>

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

<http://www.bos.frb.org>

U.S. Department of Commerce

<http://www.census.gov>

National Association of Realtors; Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

<http://www.bos.frb.org/economic/nee/neeidata.htm>

Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism

<http://www.massvacation.com>

U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division

<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/statetax.html>

<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/state.html>

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Consolidated Federal Funds Report

<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/cffr.html>

Federal Spending - contract, grant, and other award data.

<http://www.usaspending.gov>

Large employers by sector.

<http://www.referenceusa.com/Home/Home>

Human Resources and Infrastructure

U.S. Census Bureau

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Massachusetts Department of Higher Education

<http://www.mass.edu/campuses/facts.asp>

New England Board of Higher Education

<http://www.nebhe.org.connection.html>

National Science Foundation

<http://www.nsf.gov/statistics>

U.S. Department of Education, National Center for

Education Statistics

<http://nces.ed.gov>

Institute of International Education

<http://www.iese.org>

U.S. Patent Office

<http://www.uspto.gov>