

ECONOMIC INFORMATION

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 much of the 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 May 13, 2005. Information in the text, tables, charts, and graphs was current as of May 9, 2005.** Sources of information are indicated in the text or immediately following the charts and tables, and also on the [Sources List](#) on the last page of the Exhibit A section. Although the Commonwealth considers the sources to be reliable, the Commonwealth has made no independent verification of the information presented herein and 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, July 1, 2000–July 1, 2004	1.1%	4.3%
<u>Personal Income, Consumer Prices, and Poverty</u> (p. A-7)		
Per Capita Personal Income, 2004 (prelim.)	\$41,801	\$32,937
Average Annual Pay, All Industries, 2003	\$46,323	\$37,765
Percent Change in CPI-U, 2003-2004*	2.7%	2.7%
Percent Change in CPI-U, March 2004-March 2005*	2.6%	3.1%
Poverty Rate, 2002-2003 Average	10.1%	12.3%
Average Weekly Earnings, Manufacturing Production Workers: Mar. 2005(p)	\$728.53	\$663.80
Percent Change, Mar. 2004-Mar. 2005(p)	0.7%	1.8%
<u>Employment</u> (p. A-15)		
Percent Change in Nonfarm Payroll Employment, Mar. 2004-Mar. 2005(p)	0.8%	1.6%
Unemployment Rate, 2004	5.1%	5.5%
Unemployment Rate, March, 2005	4.9%	5.2%
<u>Economic Base and Performance</u> (p. A-21)		
Percent Change in Gross State Product, 2002-2003	3.2%	4.8%
Percent Change in International Exports, 2003-2004	17.0%	13.0%
Percent Change in Housing Permits Authorized, 2003-2004	14.2%	6.2%
<u>Human Resources and Infrastructure</u> (p. A-37)		
Expenditure Per Pupil, 2002 (estimate)	\$10,232	\$7,524
Percent of Adults with a Bachelor's Degree, 2003	35.8%	26.5%

* NOTE: Percent changes in the CPI-U are for the Boston area & the U.S.

Massachusetts is a densely populated state with a well-educated population, comparatively high income levels, low rates of unemployment, and a relatively diversified economy. While the total population of Massachusetts has remained fairly stable in the last twenty 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 2015 and 2025. 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 significantly lower poverty rate and, with the exception of the recession of the early 1990s, considerably lower unemployment rates in Massachusetts than in the United States since 1980. The state is now recovering from the recession of 2001, but is lagging behind the nation in many indicators, particularly employment levels.

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

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

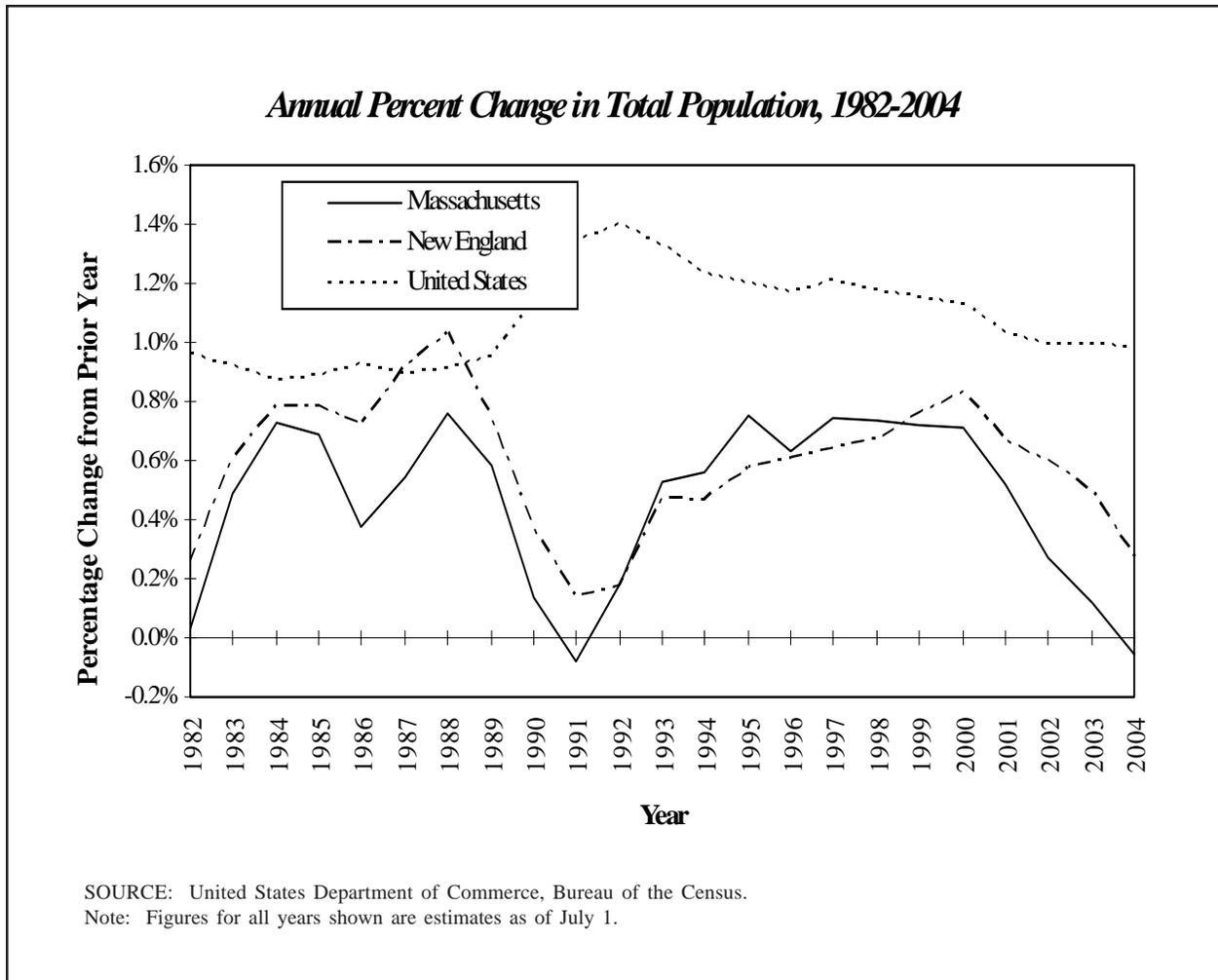
Massachusetts is a relatively slow growing but densely populated state with a comparatively large percentage of its residents living in metropolitan areas. According to the 2000 census, the population density of Massachusetts is 809.8 persons per square mile, as compared to 79.6 for the United States as a whole. Among the 50 states, only Rhode Island and New Jersey have a greater population density. Massachusetts also ranks third among the states in percentage of residents living in metropolitan areas as they were defined at the time of the Census: 96.1 percent of Massachusetts residents live in metropolitan areas, compared with a national average of 80.3 percent. According to the 2003 metropolitan definitions based on whole counties, the entire state is to be considered metropolitan except for the two island counties (99.6 percent of state residents in 2000.) Under these new definitions, which are still not widely used in New England, four states and DC are wholly metropolitan. The metropolitan areas described in this section use the 1993 definitions.

The State's population is concentrated in its eastern portion. The City of Boston is the largest city in New England, with a 2000 population of 589,141. Boston is the hub of the Boston-Worcester-Lawrence, MA-NH-ME-CT Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA), which also includes all of southeastern New Hampshire, as well as towns in Maine and Connecticut, and which had a total population in 2000 of 5,819,100; over 40 percent of the total New England population. The Boston, MA-NH Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)—which stretches from the town of Plymouth on the south shore to Seabrook, New Hampshire on the north shore—is the largest component of that CMSA, with a total population in 2000 of 3,406,829.

The second largest component of that CMSA is the Worcester, MA-CT PMSA, with a 2000 population of 511,389. Worcester, situated approximately 40 miles west of Boston with a 2000 population of 172,648, is the second largest city in New England. Its service, trade, and manufacturing industries combine for more than 70 percent of Worcester's total employment. As a major medical and educational center, the Worcester area is home to 19 patient care facilities, including the University of Massachusetts Medical School, and twelve other colleges and universities.

The largest Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) within Massachusetts which is not a part of this larger CMSA is the Springfield MSA, with a 2000 population of 591,932. Springfield, the third largest city in the Commonwealth with a 2000 population of 152,082, is located in the Connecticut River Valley in Western Massachusetts and enjoys a diverse body of corporate employers, the largest of which are the Bay State Medical Center, the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Milton Bradley Company, and Smith and Wesson. In addition, Springfield is home to four independent colleges.

As the following chart and table both indicate, the population in Massachusetts generally grows more slowly than the population of New England and of the nation as a whole. According to the Census Bureau's latest estimates, only six states have grown more slowly than Massachusetts since Census 2000 and the state may even have had a slight population loss in 2004.



The following table compares the population level and percentage change in the population level of Massachusetts with those of the New England states and the United States.

Population, 1972-2004

(in thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Massachusetts</i>		<i>New England</i>		<i>United States</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
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	6,362	0.7%	13,953	0.8%	282,192	1.1%
2001	6,395	0.5%	14,046	0.7%	285,102	1.0%
2002	6,413	0.3%	14,130	0.6%	287,941	1.0%
2003	6,420	0.1%	14,201	0.5%	290,789	1.0%
2004	6,417	-0.1%	14,239	0.3%	293,655	1.0%

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1980 figures are census counts as of April 1, 1980; figures for all other years shown are estimates as of July 1.

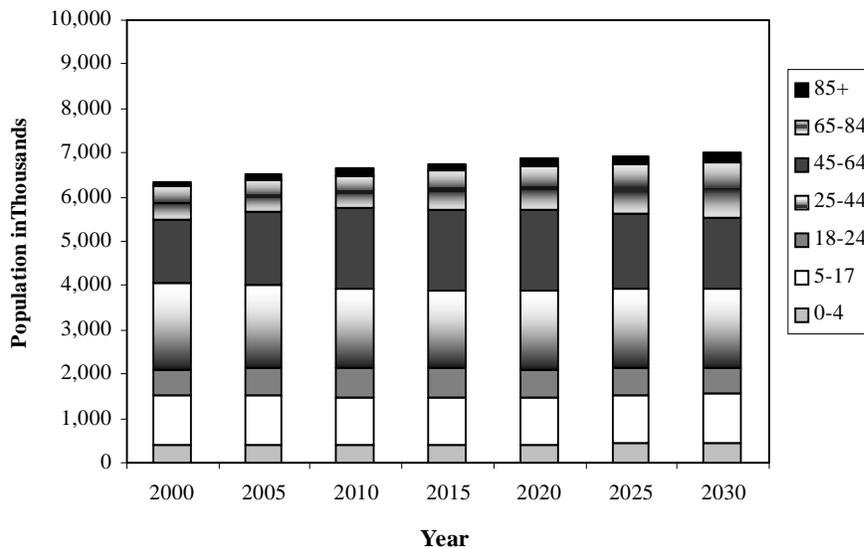
The next twenty-five years are expected to bring about a continued change in the age distribution of the Massachusetts population. As the following table and chart show, the share of the 65 and over age group and especially the 85 and over age group will continue to grow. The following chart, table and population pyramids (on the following page) show the projected population by age for Massachusetts for 2000 through 2030.

Projected Massachusetts Population by Age Group, 2000-2030
(in thousands)

<i>Year</i>	<i>0-4</i>	<i>5-17</i>	<i>18-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65-84</i>	<i>85+</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>Median Age</i>
2000	397.3	1,102.8	579.3	1,989.8	1,419.8	743.5	116.7	6,349.1	36.5
2005	406.3	1,119.2	611.8	1,874.6	1,649.0	720.7	137.4	6,518.9	37.8
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

Actual Census 2000 counts as of April 1; all other figures are projections as of July 1 of the indicated year. Interim Population Projections through 2030 released April 21, 2005 by the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

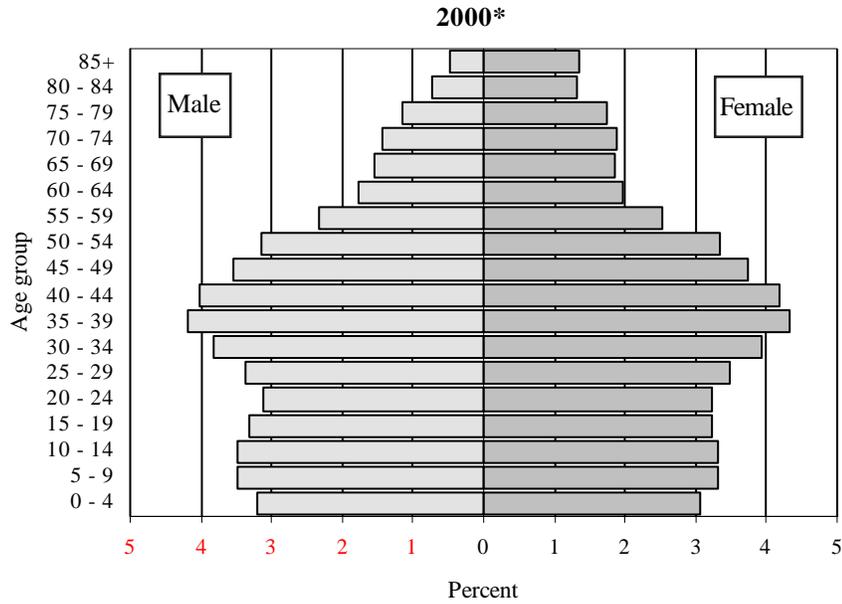
**Projected Massachusetts Population by Age Group
2000-2030**



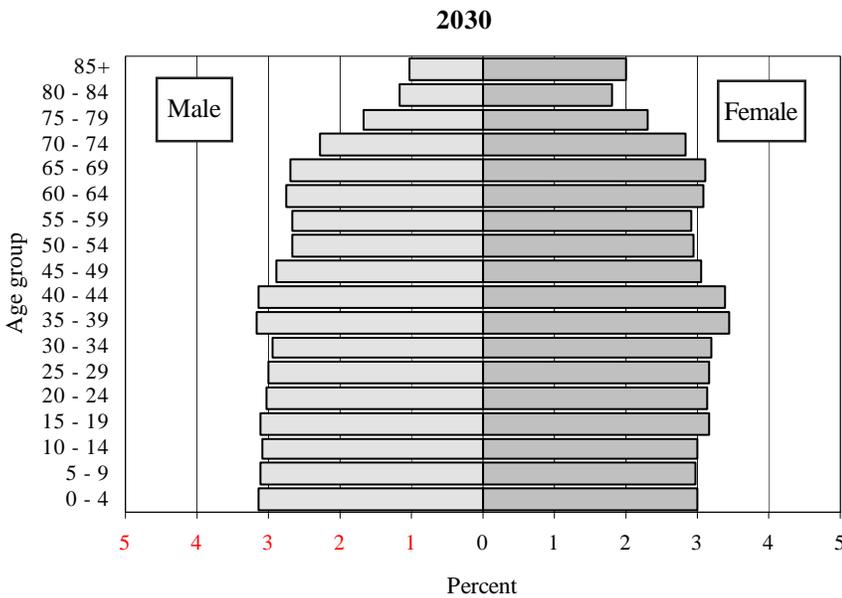
Actual Census 2000 counts as of April 1; all other figures are projections as of July 1 of the indicated year. Interim Population Projections through 2030 released April 21, 2005 by the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce.

Population Pyramids of Massachusetts

(percent of total population)



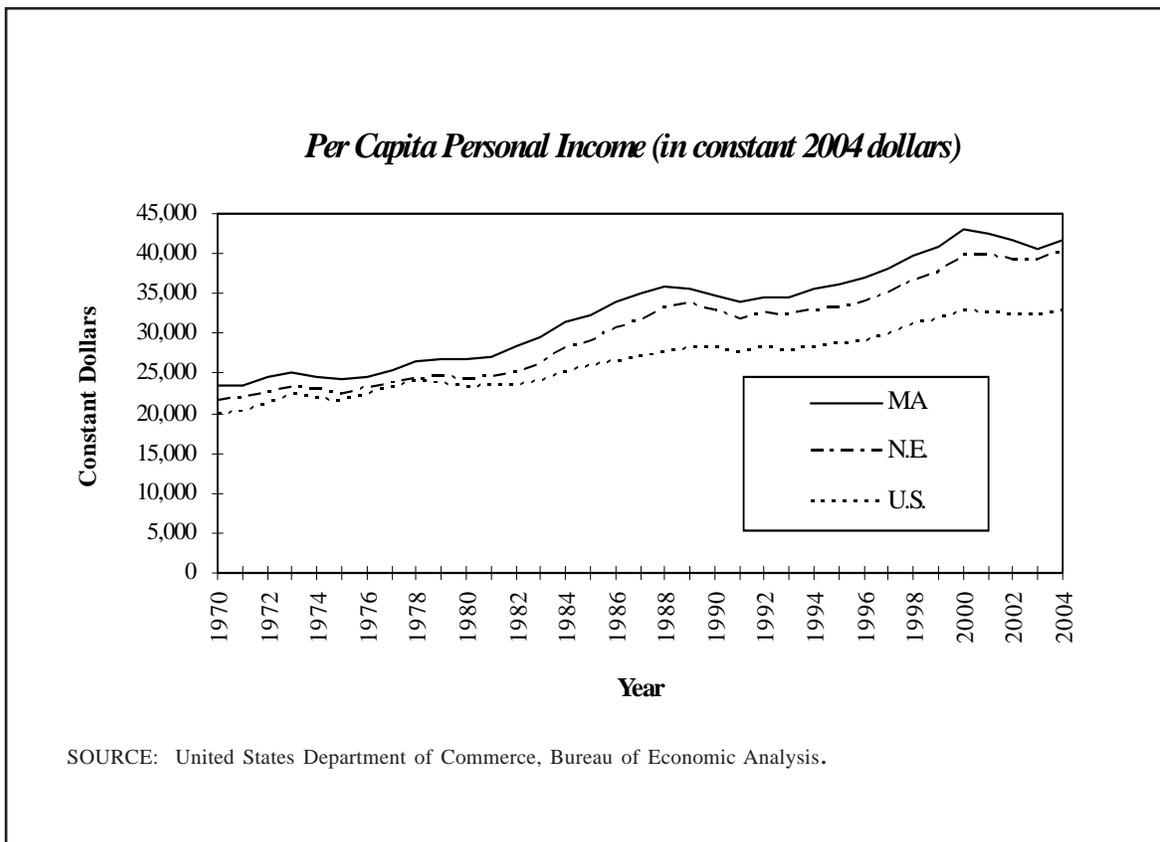
*Note: Actual Census 2000 counts as of April 1.



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

PERSONAL INCOME, CONSUMER PRICES, AND POVERTY

Personal Income. Since at least 1929, real and nominal per capita income levels have been consistently higher in Massachusetts than in the United States. After growing at an annual rate higher than that for the United States between 1982 and 1988, real income levels in Massachusetts declined between 1989 and 1991. 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 2000 to 2003 real income in both Massachusetts and the United States declined, with a steeper decline in Massachusetts. However, real income levels in Massachusetts remained well above the national average. In 2004, income in the state grew faster than in the nation and only the District of Columbia and Connecticut had higher levels of per capita personal income. The following chart illustrates 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 1970-2004.

Per Capita Personal Income, 1970-2004

Year	Nominal Income (in current dollars)			Real Income (in 2004 dollars)			Percent Change in Real Income		
	MA	NE	U.S.	MA	NE	U.S.	MA	NE	U.S.
1970	4,483	4,445	4,085	23,363	21,641	19,888	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%
1971	4,752	4,680	4,342	23,591	21,828	20,252	1.0%	0.9%	1.8%
1972	5,109	5,029	4,717	24,493	22,727	21,317	3.8%	4.1%	5.3%
1973	5,547	5,481	5,231	25,099	23,319	22,255	2.5%	2.6%	4.4%
1974	6,016	5,958	5,707	24,616	22,829	21,867	-1.9%	-2.1%	-1.7%
1975	6,459	6,381	6,172	24,250	22,405	21,671	-1.5%	-1.9%	-0.9%
1976	6,998	6,959	6,754	24,435	23,103	22,422	0.8%	3.1%	3.5%
1977	7,620	7,593	7,405	25,299	23,669	23,083	3.5%	2.4%	2.9%
1978	8,430	8,413	8,245	26,598	24,374	23,888	5.1%	3.0%	3.5%
1979	9,385	9,392	9,146	26,860	24,437	23,797	1.0%	0.3%	-0.4%
1980	10,602	10,629	10,114	26,890	24,367	23,186	0.1%	-0.3%	-2.6%
1981	11,798	11,846	11,246	26,925	24,617	23,370	0.1%	1.0%	0.8%
1982	12,941	12,871	11,935	28,389	25,195	23,363	5.4%	2.3%	0.0%
1983	14,009	13,829	12,618	29,408	26,228	23,931	3.6%	4.1%	2.4%
1984	15,723	15,422	13,891	31,461	28,039	25,255	7.0%	6.9%	5.5%
1985	16,910	16,546	14,758	32,382	29,048	25,909	2.9%	3.6%	2.6%
1986	18,148	17,722	15,442	33,886	30,545	26,615	4.6%	5.2%	2.7%
1987	19,575	19,119	16,240	35,021	31,792	27,005	3.3%	4.1%	1.5%
1988	21,341	20,811	17,331	35,998	33,231	27,674	2.8%	4.5%	2.5%
1989	22,342	22,083	18,520	35,649	33,641	28,213	-1.0%	1.2%	1.9%
1990	23,043	22,712	19,477	34,755	32,826	28,150	-2.5%	-2.4%	-0.2%
1991	23,432	22,969	19,892	33,855	31,856	27,589	-2.6%	-3.0%	-2.0%
1992	24,538	24,172	20,854	34,594	32,545	28,078	2.2%	2.2%	1.8%
1993	25,176	24,752	21,346	34,496	32,357	27,905	-0.3%	-0.6%	-0.6%
1994	26,303	25,687	22,172	35,574	32,741	28,261	3.1%	1.2%	1.3%
1995	27,457	26,832	23,076	36,269	33,258	28,603	2.0%	1.6%	1.2%
1996	28,933	28,194	24,175	37,119	33,944	29,106	2.3%	2.1%	1.8%
1997	30,498	29,687	25,334	38,054	34,940	29,817	2.5%	2.9%	2.4%
1998	32,524	31,677	26,883	39,684	36,710	31,155	4.3%	5.1%	4.5%
1999	34,227	33,126	27,939	40,742	37,560	31,679	2.7%	2.3%	1.7%
2000	37,756	36,118	29,845	43,082	39,621	32,739	5.7%	5.5%	3.3%
2001	38,949	37,334	30,575	42,610	39,822	32,612	-1.1%	0.5%	-0.4%
2002	38,973	37,453	30,804	41,551	39,327	32,345	-2.5%	-1.2%	-0.8%
2003	39,504	38,065	31,472	40,589	39,079	32,310	-2.3%	-0.6%	-0.1%
2004	41,801	40,206	32,937	41,801	40,206	32,937	3.0%	2.9%	1.9%

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Notes: Estimated population as of July 1. Massachusetts real income is calculated using Boston CPI-U data.

Annual pay in nominal dollars has grown steadily in Massachusetts over the past decade. 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. While levels of annual pay were nearly equal in Massachusetts and the United States in 1984, average annual pay levels in Massachusetts have grown more rapidly than the national average since that time. The level of annual pay in Massachusetts in 2003 was 23 percent higher than the national average: \$46,323 compared to \$37,765.

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 is recorded on a place-of-work basis, it is 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 1991 and 2000, Massachusetts shares of the New England and overall US totals steadily increased, but in the subsequent years, its shares have dropped back somewhat from their 2000 peaks.

Annual Wage and Salary Disbursements, 1990-2004
(in millions of dollars)

Year	U.S.	N.E.	MA	MA as a pct. of N.E.
1990	\$ 2,743,016	\$171,448	\$83,129	48.5%
1991	\$ 2,811,076	\$170,333	\$82,311	48.3%
1992	\$ 2,972,287	\$177,810	\$86,014	48.4%
1993	\$ 3,076,276	\$183,236	\$89,047	48.6%
1994	\$ 3,227,483	\$190,661	\$93,164	48.9%
1995	\$ 3,415,368	\$201,946	\$99,194	49.1%
1996	\$ 3,615,699	\$213,667	\$105,573	49.4%
1997	\$ 3,874,011	\$230,032	\$113,579	49.4%
1998	\$ 4,179,922	\$247,851	\$123,054	49.6%
1999	\$ 4,463,650	\$266,554	\$134,045	50.3%
2000	\$ 4,825,906	\$293,889	\$150,842	51.3%
2001	\$ 4,939,944	\$300,698	\$153,131	50.9%
2002	\$ 4,972,345	\$298,208	\$149,983	50.3%
2003	\$ 5,098,695	\$304,289	\$151,799	49.9%
2004	\$ 5,351,143	\$320,993	\$159,978	49.8%

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

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 table presents consumer price trends for the Boston metropolitan area and the United States for the period between 1970 and 2004. The table shows the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the percentage change in that index from the previous year. In 2004, the CPI-U for both Boston and the United States as a whole increased 2.7 percent. However, the latest available data for March 2005 show that the CPI-U for the Boston metropolitan area grew at a rate of only 2.6 percent from March 2004 compared with 3.1 percent growth for the U.S. The Boston area inflation rate has been below the national rate consistently since July 2004.

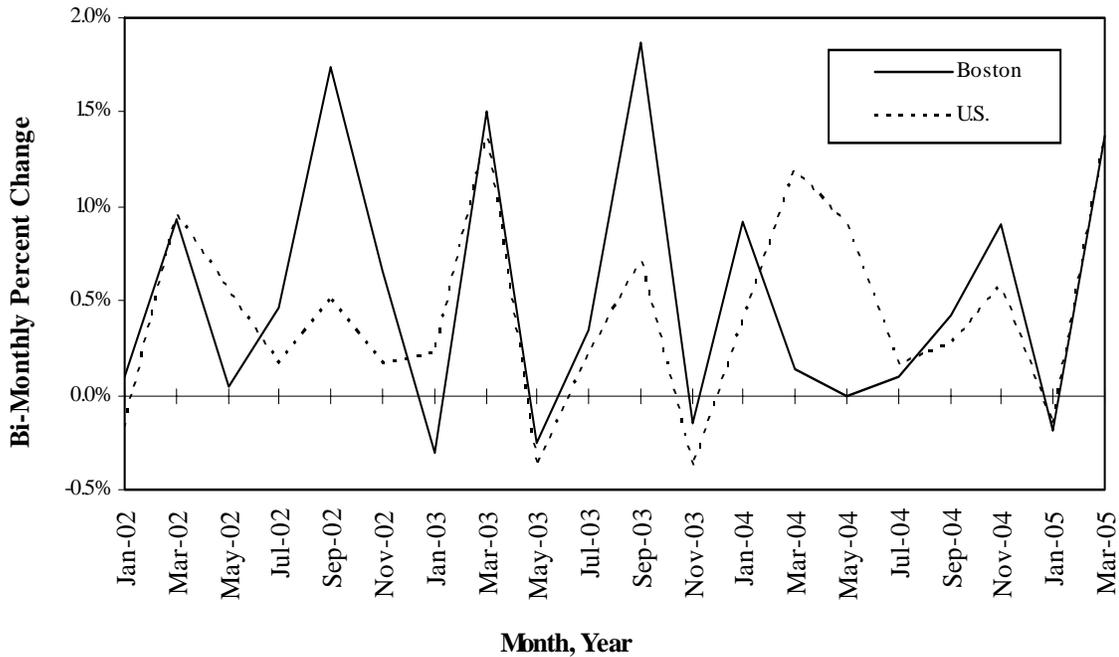
Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U), 1970-2004

(not seasonally adjusted, (1982-1984=100))

<i>Year</i>	<i>Boston Metro Area</i>		<i>United States</i>	
	<i>CPI-U</i>	<i>Pct.Change</i>	<i>CPI-U</i>	<i>Pct. Change</i>
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%
Mar-04	208.7		187.4	
Mar-05	214.2	2.6%	193.3	3.1%

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

Bi-Monthly Percent Change in Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers, January 2002 - March 2005



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. and New England measures are compiled from a national monthly survey of 5,000 households and are published by The Conference Board, Inc. The survey for Boston 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 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. and the New England measures are compiled by a different source than the Boston measures, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston the numbers are generally comparable. The following table and chart detail these three measures since 2000.

**Quarterly measures of Consumer Confidence, Present Situation, and Future Expectations for Massachusetts, New England, and the U.S.,
January 2000 - January 2005**

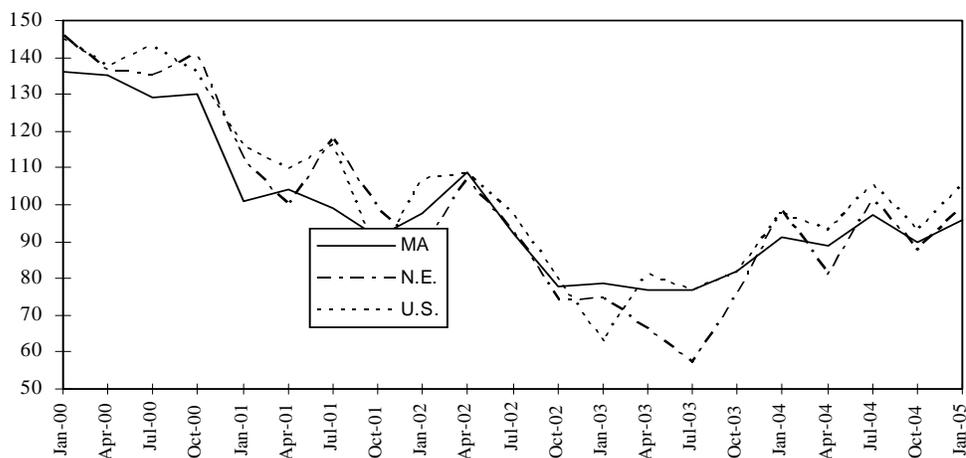
(Not Seasonally Adjusted, except United States (1985=100))

	Consumer Confidence			Present Situation			Future Expectations		
	MA	N.E.	U.S.	MA	N.E.	U.S.	MA	N.E.	U.S.
Jan-00	136.0	145.9	144.7	151.0	193.1	183.1	125.0	114.5	119.1
Apr-00	135.0	136.5	137.7	155.0	195.7	179.8	122.0	97.0	109.7
Jul-00	129.0	135.4	143.0	156.0	196.9	186.8	111.0	94.4	113.7
Oct-00	130.0	140.7	135.8	157.0	195.5	176.8	111.0	104.1	108.4
Jan-01	101.0	111.9	115.7	139.0	173.9	170.4	76.0	70.5	79.3
Apr-01	104.0	99.5	109.9	124.0	161.7	156.0	91.0	58.0	79.1
Jul-01	99.0	117.5	116.3	108.0	170.8	151.3	93.0	82.0	92.9
Oct-01	91.0	98.6	85.3	94.0	105.6	107.2	90.0	64.0	70.7
Jan-02	97.8	88.5	107.0	98.1	85.5	72.0	97.6	90.5	130.0
Apr-02	109.0	106.7	108.5	84.0	115.5	106.8	125.0	100.8	109.6
Jul-02	92.0	92.4	97.4	68.0	96.3	99.4	108.0	89.9	96.1
Oct-02	78.0	74.2	79.6	48.0	70.8	77.2	97.0	76.5	81.1
Jan-03	78.8	74.4	63.0	75.3	63.9	28.0	81.1	81.5	86.0
Apr-03	77.0	66.4	81.0	31.0	52	75.2	108.0	76.0	84.8
Jul-03	77.0	56.8	77.0	41.0	42.8	63.0	101.0	66.2	86.3
Oct-03	82.0	75.5	81.7	36.0	57.4	67.0	112.0	87.6	91.5
Jan-04	91.0	98.2	97.7	48.0	86.5	86.1	119.0	106.1	105.3
Apr-04	89.0	81.2	93.0	53.0	74.8	90.4	113.0	85.5	94.8
Jul-04	97.0	101.4	105.7	66.0	102.9	106.4	119.0	100.3	105.3
Oct-04	90.0	87.7	92.9	64.0	91.4	94.0	108.0	85.3	92.2
Jan-05	96.0	98.9	105.1	70.0	101.9	112.1	114.0	96.9	100.4

SOURCES: The Conference Board, Inc. (for U.S. and N.E.measures), Mass Insight Corporation (for MA measure).

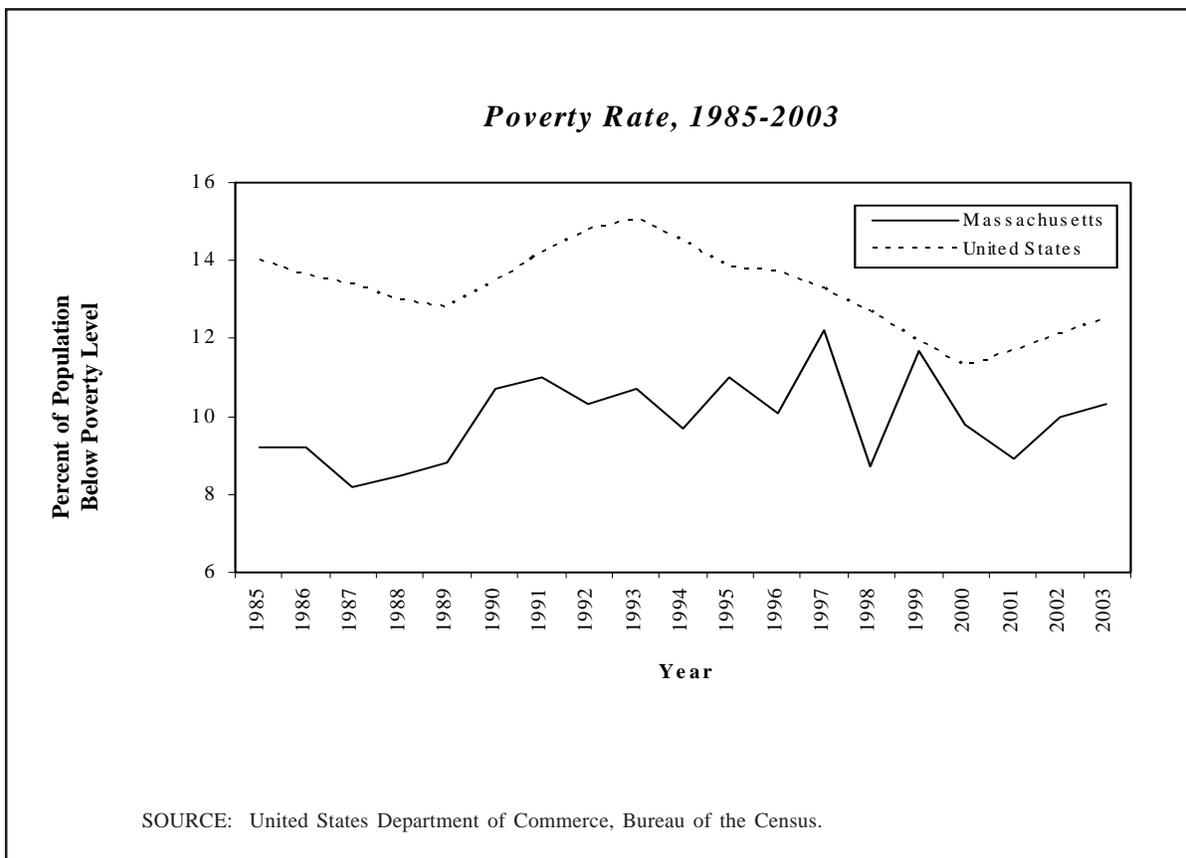
**Consumer Confidence for Massachusetts, New England,
and the U.S. January 2000 – January 2005**

(Not Seasonally Adjusted, except United States (1985=100))



SOURCES: The Conference Board, Inc. (for U.S. and N.E. measures), Mass Insight Corporation (for MA measure).

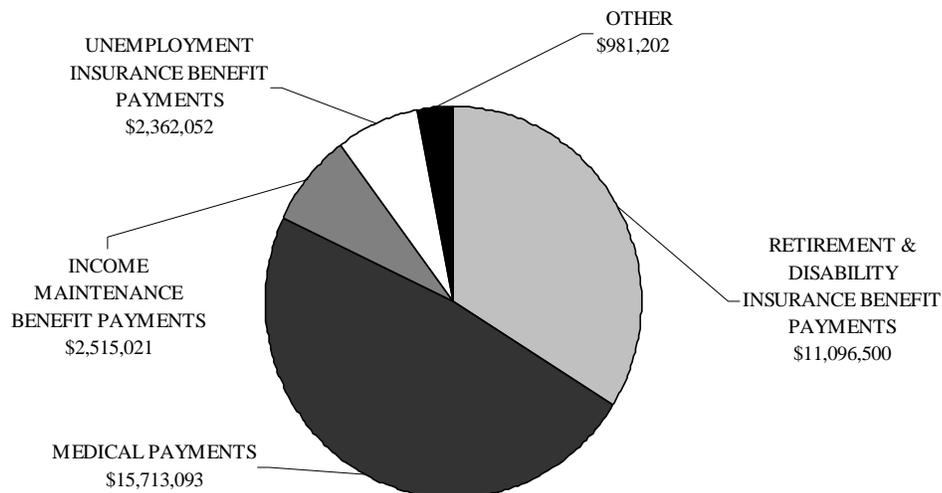
Poverty. The Massachusetts poverty rate remains below the national average. Since 1980, the percentage of the Massachusetts population below the poverty line has varied between 7.7 percent and 12.2 percent. During the same time, the national poverty rate varied between 11.3 percent and 15.1 percent. In 2003, the poverty rate in Massachusetts increased slightly to 10.3 percent while the poverty rate in the United States rose a similar amount to 12.5 percent. Since 1980, the ratio of the Massachusetts rate of poverty to the United States rate of poverty has varied from a low of 0.51 in 1983 to 0.99 in 1999. These official poverty statistics are not adjusted for regional differences in the cost of living. The following chart illustrates the lower poverty rates in Massachusetts (1985 - 2003) compared with the national average during similar periods. Poverty estimates for states are not as reliable as national estimates. One should use caution when comparing poverty rate estimates across states, or poverty rates for the same state across years, because their variability is high.



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 more than 13 percent of total personal income in Massachusetts in 2003. The chart below does not include transfer payments from business or payments to non-profit organizations. Total transfer payments to individuals in Massachusetts totaled 33.9 billion dollars for 2003. Approximately 48 percent of total transfer payments were medical payments.

***Transfer Payments from Governments to Individuals in
2003--Massachusetts
(from annual State Personal Income Estimates)***

(in thousands of current dollars)



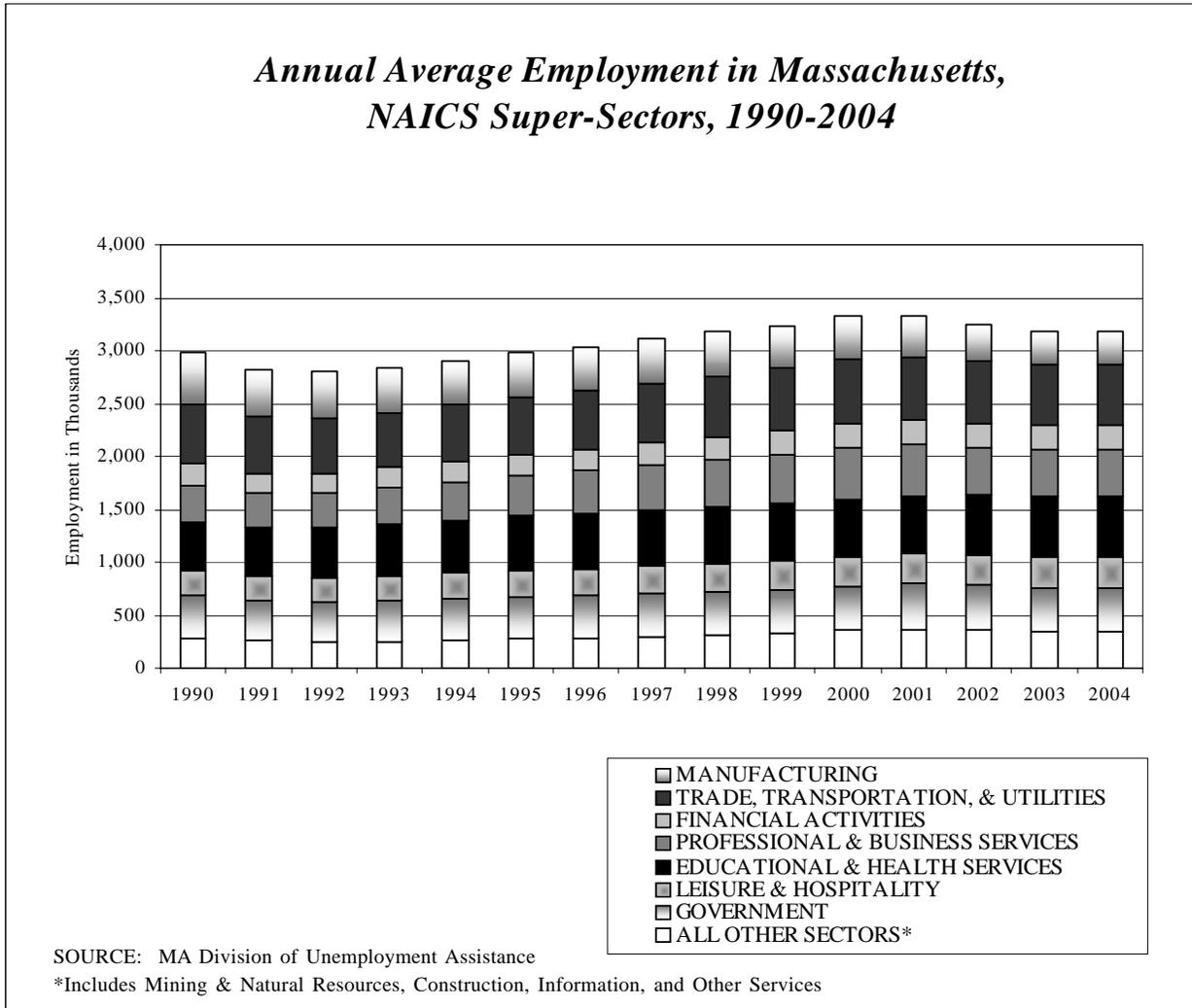
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

NOTE: The category "other" includes veterans benefit payments, federal education and training assistance payments, and a small residual of miscellaneous other payments to individuals.

EMPLOYMENT

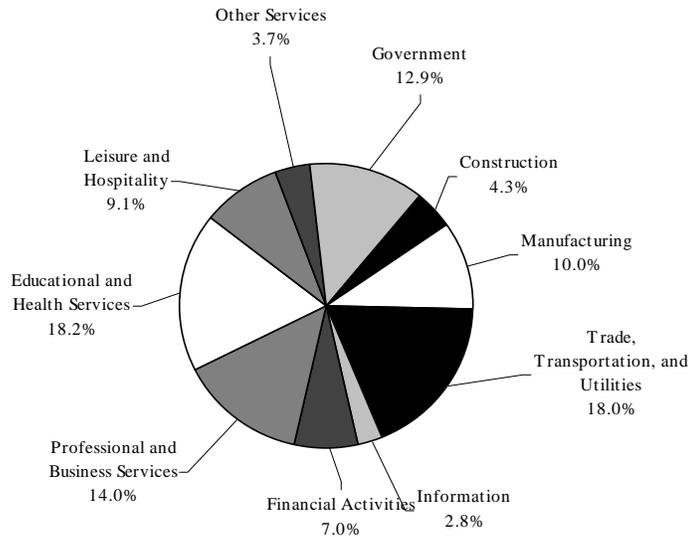
Employment by Industry. The chart on this page shows the annual level of non-agricultural payroll employment in Massachusetts on the new North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis for the seven largest NAICS super-sectors starting with 1990, the earliest year for which NAICS data are available. The chart on the following page compares the super-sector shares for the 2003-2004 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, both absolutely and as a share of total employment. Several NAICS service sectors have grown to take the place of manufacturing in driving the Massachusetts economy. The combined service sectors now account for more than half of total payroll employment.

Total non-agricultural employment in Massachusetts declined 2.4 percent in 2002 and another 1.9 percent in 2003 but only 0.1 percent in 2004. The preliminary unadjusted estimates for the first three months of 2005 are in fact 0.8 percent above those for the same months in 2004. In 2004, manufacturing employment declined 3.2 percent from the year before; a significantly smaller decline than the annual declines in the previous three years and very close to the long-term average rate of decline since 1990. In fact, the unadjusted estimates for manufacturing for the first three months of 2005 average slightly above the corresponding 2004 average.

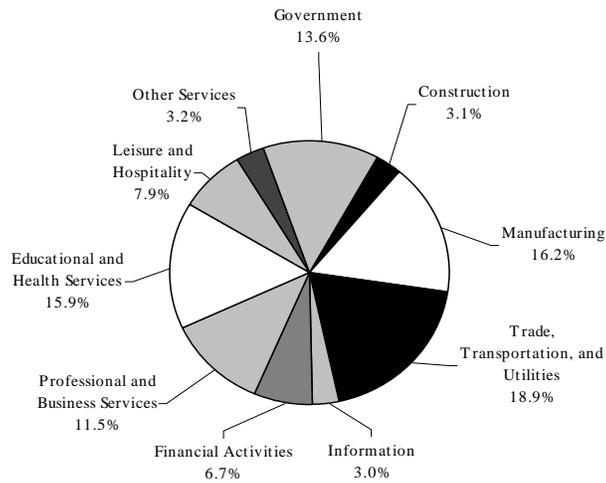


**Massachusetts Non-Farm Payroll Employment
(NAICS Industry basis)**

NAICS Super-Sectors: 2003-2004 Average Share



NAICS Super-Sectors: 1990-1991 Average Share



SOURCE: MA Division of Unemployment Assistance.

Largest Employers in Massachusetts. The following table lists the twenty-five largest private employers in Massachusetts based upon employment data for June 2004. The Boston Medical Center Corporation is the new member of the list, replacing Sears, Roebuck & Company.

Twenty-five Largest Private Employers in Massachusetts in June 2004

(listed alphabetically)

Baystate Medical Center, Inc.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center	The May Department Stores Company
Boston Medical Center Corporation	Raytheon Company
Boston University	S & S Credit Company, Inc.
Brigham & Women's Hospital, Inc.	Shaw's Supermarkets, Inc.
The Children's Hospital Corporation	Southcoast Hospitals Group, Inc.
Demoulas Super Markets, Inc.	State Street Bank & Trust Company
E.M.C. Corporation	Tufts University
Fleet National Bank	UMass Memorial Medical Center, Inc.
Friendly Ice Cream Corporation	United Parcel Service, Inc.
General Hospital Corporation	Verizon New England, Inc.
Harvard University	Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.
Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.	

SOURCE: MA Division of Unemployment Assistance.

Unemployment. The economic recession of the early 1990s caused unemployment rates in Massachusetts to rise significantly above the national average, as much as 2.1 points above in 1991. However, since 1994 the unemployment rate in Massachusetts has been consistently below the national average. The following table compares the annual civilian labor force, the number unemployed, and unemployment rates of Massachusetts, the New England states, and the United States between 1970 and 2004.

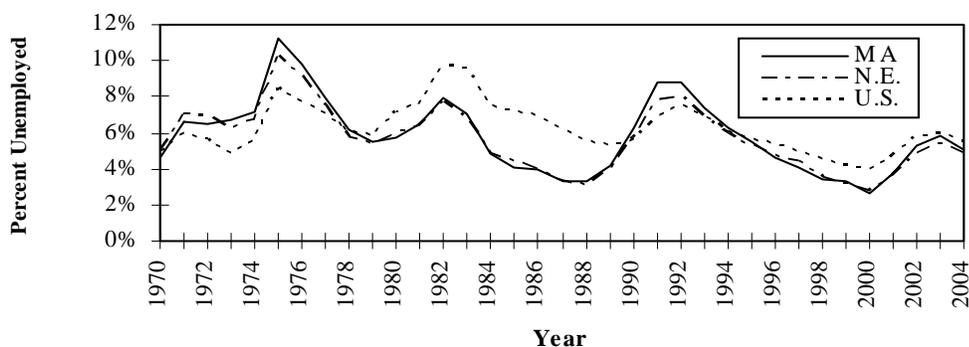
Annual Average Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment, 1970-2004

(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.
1970	2,465	5,128	82,771	113	253	4,093	4.6%	4.9%	4.9%	92.9%
1971	2,459	5,157	84,383	163	364	5,016	6.6%	7.1%	5.9%	111.8%
1972	2,487	5,260	87,035	161	363	4,882	6.5%	6.9%	5.6%	115.4%
1973	2,557	5,387	89,430	171	336	4,365	6.7%	6.2%	4.9%	136.7%
1974	2,637	5,514	91,951	190	368	5,156	7.2%	6.7%	5.6%	128.4%
1975	2,725	5,633	93,775	305	578	7,928	11.2%	10.3%	8.5%	132.2%
1976	2,726	5,714	96,159	268	521	7,406	9.8%	9.1%	7.7%	127.5%
1977	2,760	5,820	99,009	218	437	6,992	7.9%	7.5%	7.1%	112.1%
1978	2,809	5,936	102,251	173	343	6,202	6.2%	5.8%	6.1%	101.8%
1979	2,863	6,080	104,964	156	326	6,138	5.5%	5.4%	5.8%	93.4%
1980	2,886	6,154	106,940	164	365	7,637	5.7%	5.9%	7.1%	79.6%
1981	2,938	6,268	108,670	189	400	8,273	6.4%	6.4%	7.6%	84.6%
1982	2,966	6,345	110,205	236	489	10,678	8.0%	7.7%	9.7%	82.3%
1983	2,972	6,386	111,550	209	434	10,717	7.0%	6.8%	9.6%	73.2%
1984	3,032	6,540	113,544	146	318	8,539	4.8%	4.9%	7.5%	63.9%
1985	3,049	6,630	115,461	125	290	8,312	4.1%	4.4%	7.2%	56.8%
1986	3,080	6,724	117,835	123	264	8,237	4.0%	3.9%	7.0%	57.0%
1987	3,114	6,827	119,865	104	228	7,425	3.4%	3.3%	6.2%	54.1%
1988	3,156	6,907	121,669	104	215	6,700	3.3%	3.1%	5.5%	60.0%
1989	3,189	7,004	123,846	132	274	6,520	4.2%	3.9%	5.3%	78.9%
1990	3,226	7,128	125,840	204	409	7,047	6.3%	5.7%	5.6%	112.9%
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%	117.7%
1993	3,173	7,062	129,200	232	486	8,940	7.3%	6.9%	6.9%	105.8%
1994	3,188	7,041	131,062	199	415	7,997	6.2%	5.9%	6.1%	102.1%
1995	3,205	7,053	132,304	176	375	7,404	5.5%	5.3%	5.6%	97.9%
1996	3,231	7,118	133,943	148	340	7,236	4.6%	4.8%	5.4%	84.6%
1997	3,293	7,228	136,297	135	315	6,739	4.1%	4.4%	4.9%	82.6%
1998	3,322	7,257	137,673	113	253	6,210	3.4%	3.5%	4.5%	75.2%
1999	3,355	7,327	139,368	110	234	5,880	3.3%	3.2%	4.2%	77.4%
2000	3,367	7,353	142,583	90	203	5,692	2.7%	2.8%	4.0%	66.8%
2001	3,401	7,420	143,734	126	267	6,801	3.7%	3.6%	4.7%	78.4%
2002	3,428	7,515	144,863	181	364	8,378	5.3%	4.8%	5.8%	91.2%
2003	3,414	7,551	146,510	198	410	8,774	5.8%	5.4%	6.0%	96.9%
2004	3,393	7,529	147,401	174	363	8,149	5.1%	4.8%	5.5%	92.6%

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

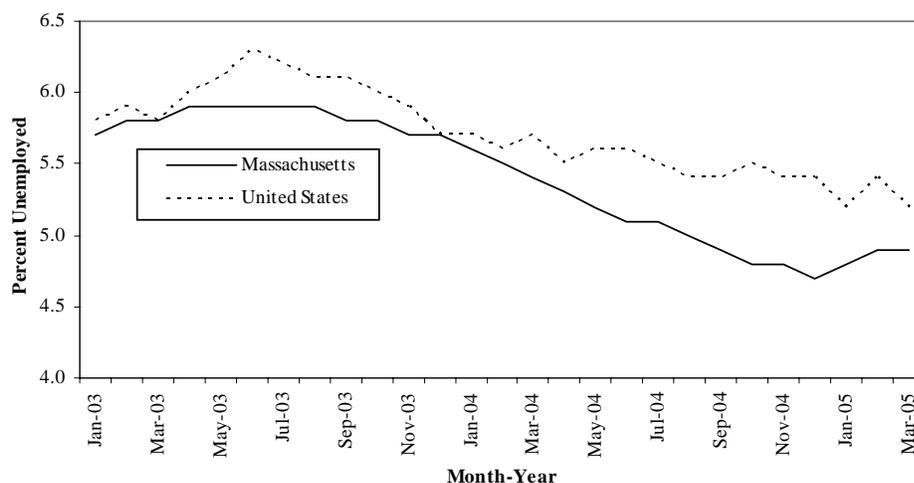
**Annual Average Unemployment Rate, 1970 -2004,
Massachusetts, New England, and United States**



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

The unemployment rate in Massachusetts has been consistently below that of the United States ever since the recovery from the recession of the early 1990's, with the exception of two months in 2003, when the two rates were equal. Unemployment levels in the United States as a whole and in the New England region have shown similar patterns in the last two years, peaking in mid-2003, then falling slowly but fairly steadily since then. The unemployment rate in Massachusetts dropped from 5.2 to 4.9 percent between March 2004 and March 2005, while the United States unemployment rate dropped from 5.6 to 5.2 percent over those same months. The following chart shows the unemployment rates for Massachusetts and the United States from each of the past twenty-six months.

**Monthly Unemployment Rate, January 2003-March 2005
Massachusetts and United States (Seasonally Adjusted)**



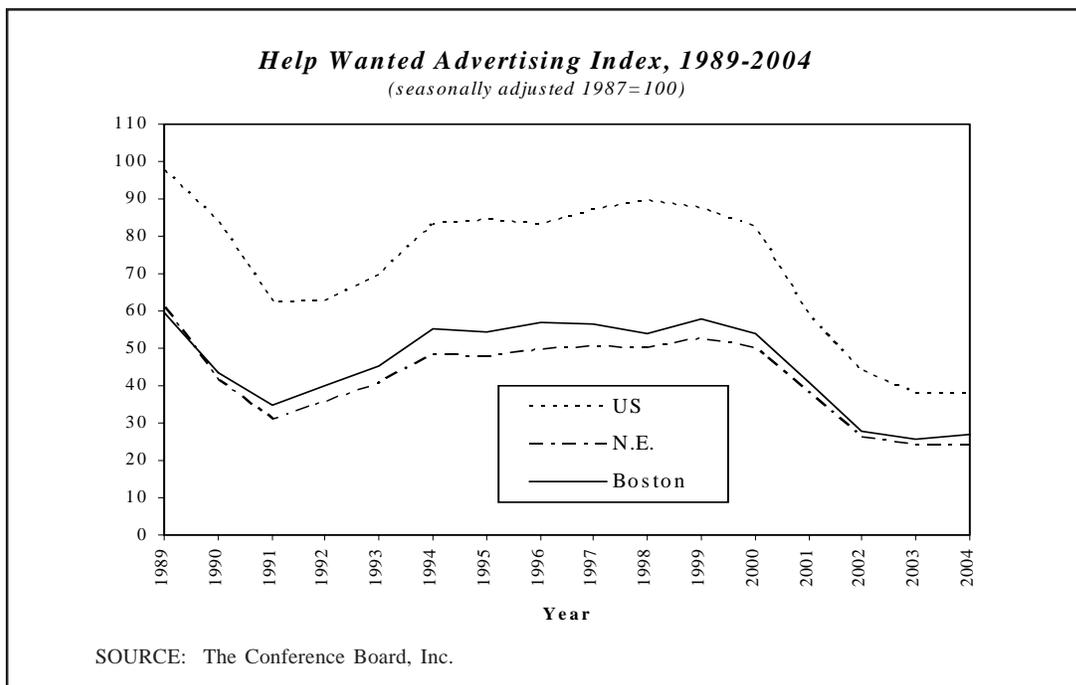
SOURCE: MA Division of Employment Assistance.

Help Wanted Advertising Index. This index is an additional measure of the employment conditions in various regions across the country and for the nation as a whole. Compiled by The Conference Board, Inc., the index is based on the volume of help wanted advertising in 51 major newspapers across the country whose circulation covers about half of the country's nonagricultural employment. The index is compiled for each of the 51 markets, then weighted into regional averages which are then weighted into the national index. The index is intended to be a proxy measure for labor demand. According to the Conference Board, Inc., rising trends in want-ad volume have generally corresponded to improved labor market conditions and declining volume has indicated a decline in new employment.

Help Wanted Advertising Index, 1989-2004
(seasonally adjusted 1987=100)

	US	% Change	N.E.	% Change	Boston	% Change
1989	98.0		60.8		59.5	
1990	83.8	-14.5%	41.5	-31.8%	43.5	-26.9%
1991	62.0	-26.0%	31.0	-25.3%	34.7	-20.3%
1992	62.5	0.8%	35.8	15.3%	39.9	15.1%
1993	69.4	11.1%	40.3	12.6%	45.4	13.8%
1994	82.9	19.4%	48.1	19.5%	55.4	22.0%
1995	84.3	1.6%	47.8	-0.7%	54.5	-1.7%
1996	83.2	-1.3%	49.8	4.2%	56.8	4.3%
1997	87.0	4.6%	50.6	1.7%	56.7	-0.3%
1998	89.4	2.8%	50.0	-1.2%	54.0	-4.7%
1999	87.3	-2.4%	52.4	4.8%	57.8	7.1%
2000	82.4	-5.5%	50.0	-4.6%	54.1	-6.5%
2001	58.3	-29.3%	37.7	-24.7%	40.9	-24.3%
2002	43.8	-24.9%	25.9	-31.2%	28.0	-31.6%
2003	37.8	-13.5%	23.8	-8.4%	25.8	-7.7%
2004	37.8	0.0%	23.9	0.7%	26.8	3.9%

SOURCE: The Conference Board, Inc.

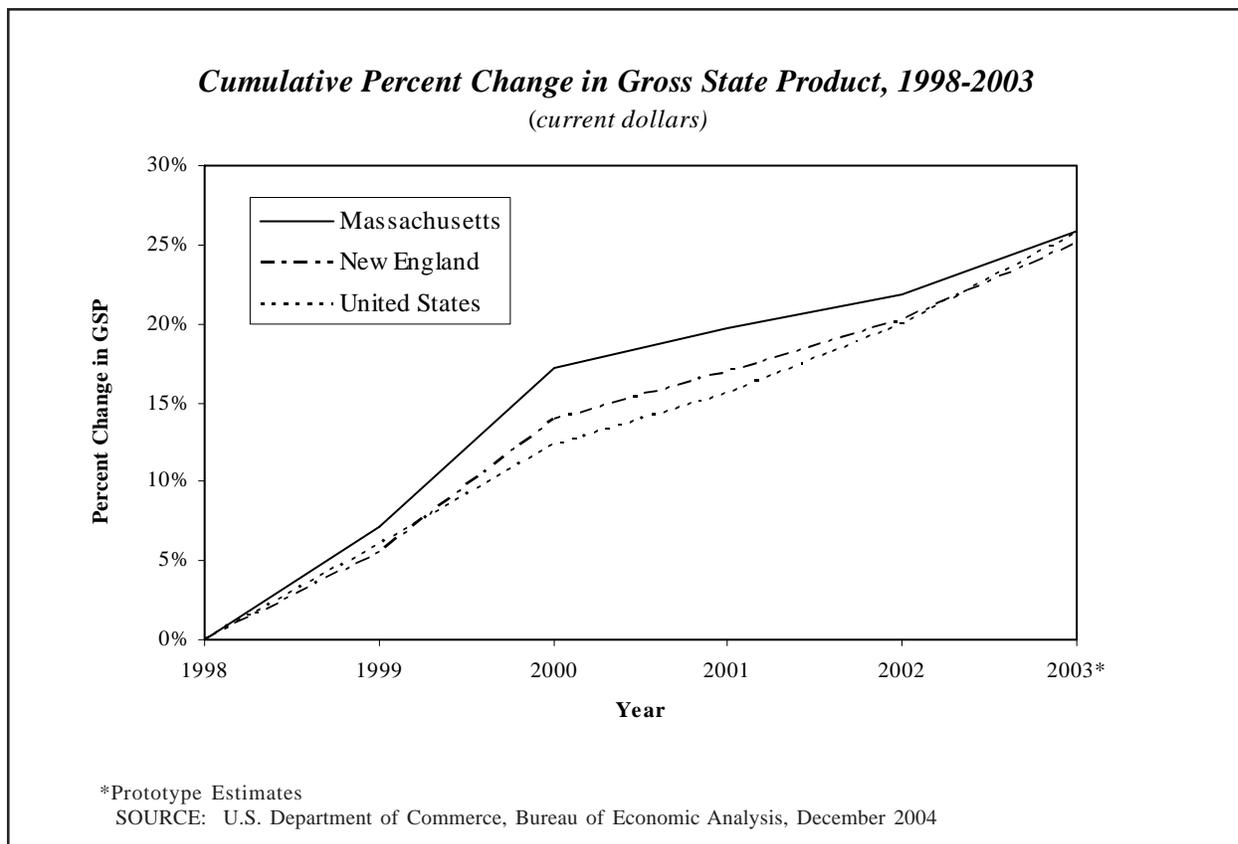


Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund. The unemployment insurance system is a federal-state cooperative program established by the Social Security Act and the Federal Unemployment Tax Act to provide for the payment of benefits to eligible individuals when they become unemployed through no fault of their 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 March 31, 2005, the Massachusetts Unemployment Trust Fund had a negative balance of \$168 million, of which the private contributory sector portion was a negative \$260 million. The Massachusetts Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund is currently using cash flow advances from the Federal Unemployment Fund account to finance benefits through May. All advances are forecast to be repaid by May 2005. The Division of Unemployment Assistance's February 2005 Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund report indicates that the refinancing measures included Chapter 142 of the Massachusetts Acts of 2003, effective January 1, 2004, provide for employer contributions that should result in private contributory account reserves of \$1.38 billion at the end of 2008.

ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE

Gross State Product (GSP) is the value added in production by the labor and property located in a state. GSP 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 GSP, 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). Thus, GSP is often considered the state counterpart of the nation's gross domestic product (GDP), Bureau of Economic Analysis's featured measure of U.S. output.

In the years 1998 to 2003, gross state product in Massachusetts, New England and the United States has grown approximately 25%. Massachusetts had larger increases than those in New England and the United States for 1999 and 2000, but then lagged both areas respectively after the recession of 2001. The Massachusetts economy is the largest in New England, contributing approximately 48 percent to New England's total GSP and thirteenth largest in the U.S., contributing 2.7 percent to the nation's total GSP.



The table below indicates the Gross State Product for Massachusetts, the New England states, and the United States. The United States figure is the sum of the fifty states.

Year	Massachusetts		New England		United States	
	GSP	Change	GSP	Change	GSP	Change
1998	\$236,347		\$495,753		\$8,679,658	
1999	253,195	7.1%	523,099	5.5%	9,201,138	6.0%
2000	277,103	9.4%	564,534	7.9%	9,749,105	6.0%
2001	283,012	2.1%	579,858	2.7%	10,031,393	2.9%
2002	288,088	1.8%	595,910	2.8%	10,407,141	3.7%
2003*	297,343	3.2%	619,967	4.0%	10,911,103	4.8%

*Prototype estimates
U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. December 15, 2004

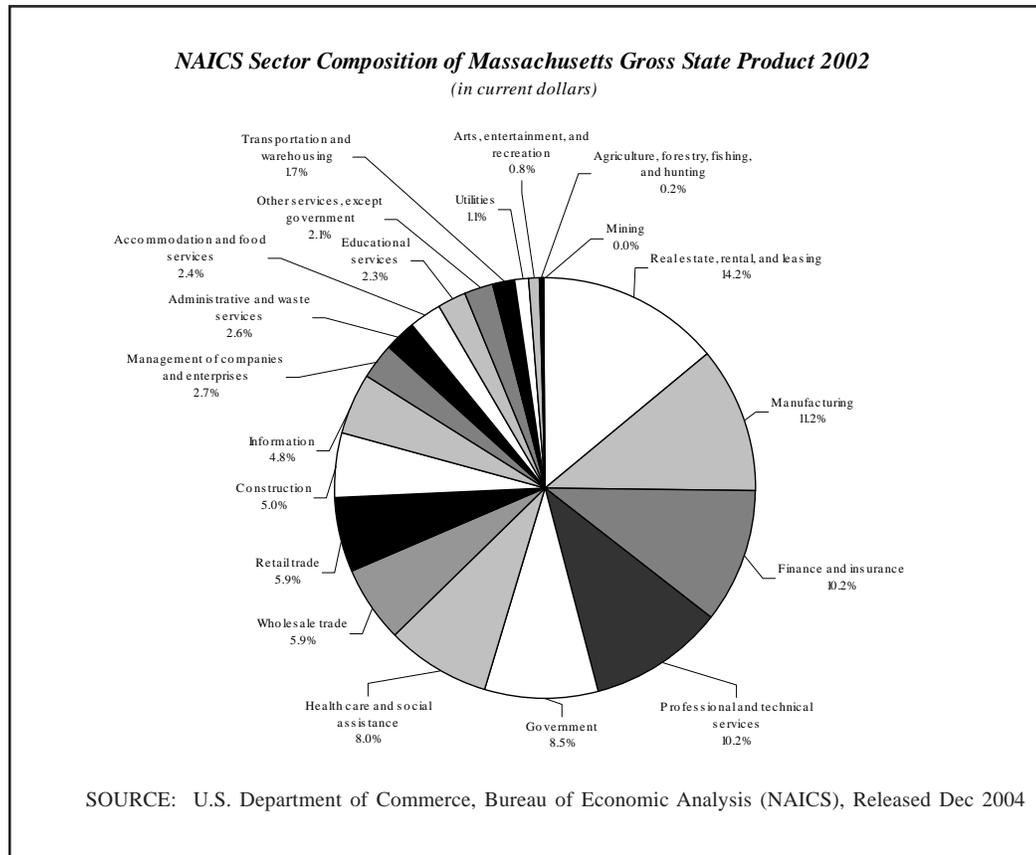
The commercial base of Massachusetts is anchored by the twenty-four 2005 Fortune 1000 companies (eleven of which are Fortune 500) headquartered in Massachusetts. Exiting the Massachusetts 2004 Fortune 500 list after being purchased by companies headquartered outside Massachusetts were FleetBoston (140th) and John Hancock Financial Services (192nd). The 2006 Fortune 500 list for Massachusetts will not include Gillette as it was purchased by Ohio based Procter and Gamble (26th) in January 2005. Allmerica Financial lost its Fortune 500 ranking, joining the Fortune 1000 (550th). When comparing the 2005 Fortune 500 to 2004's, five Massachusetts companies gained and seven lost rank. Perini, the Framingham based construction services firm and Fortune 1000 member, climbed 111 places on the list (from 910th to 799th); the largest leap for a Massachusetts company.

Rank		Company	Industry	2004 revenues
2005	2004			(millions)
83	90	Mass. Mutual Life Ins (Springfield)	Insurance: Life, Health (mutual)	\$23,159
103	107	Raytheon (Waltham)	Aerospace and Defense	\$20,245
111	116	Liberty Mutual Ins. Group (Boston)	Insurance: P & C (stock)	\$19,754
141	148	TJX (Framingham)	Specialty Retailers	\$14,914
146	152	Staples (Framingham)	Specialty Retailers	\$14,448
215	192	Gillette (Boston)	Household and Personal Products	\$10,477
266	215	EMC (Hopkinton)	Computer Peripherals	\$8,230
284	277	BJ's Wholesale Club (Natick)	Specialty Retailers	\$7,375
341	299	State St. Corp. (Boston)	Commercial Banks	\$5,861
352	330	Boston Scientific (Natick)	Medical Products & Equipment	\$5,624
483	477	Reebok International (Canton)	Apparel	\$3,785
550	494	Allmerica Financial (Worcester)	Insurance: P & C (stock)	\$3,111
575	538	NSTAR (Boston)	Utilities: Gas & Electric	\$2,954
623	699	Analog Devices (Norwood)	Semiconductors and Other Electronic Components	\$2,634
680	685	Thermo Electron (Waltham)	Scientific, Photo, Control Equipment	\$2,325
708	N/A	Biogen Idec (Cambridge)	Pharmaceuticals	\$2,210
713	782	Genzyme (Cambridge)	Pharmaceuticals	\$2,201
775	758	Cabot (Boston)	Chemicals	\$1,934
799	910	Perini (Framingham)	Engineering, Construction	\$1,842
811	857	Iron Mountain (Boston)	Diversified Outsourcing	\$1,818
817	809	Commerce Group (Webster)	Insurance: P & C (stock)	\$1,807
824	921	Teradyne (Boston)	Scientific, Photo, Control Equipment	\$1,792
855	840	PerkinElmer (Wellesley)	Scientific, Photo, Control Equipment	\$1,691
962	936	Boston Properties (Boston)	Real Estate	\$1,404

SOURCE: *Fortune*, April 2005

ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE - SECTOR DETAIL (NAICS BASIS)

The economy of Massachusetts remains diversified among several industrial and non-industrial sectors. The four largest sectors of the economy (real estate and rental and leasing, manufacturing, finance and insurance, and professional and technical services, on the 2002 NAICS basis) contributed 45.8 percent of the GSP in 2002. The data below show the contributions to the Massachusetts real Gross State Product of all industrial and non-industrial sectors.



When measured in chained 2000 dollars, the cumulative change in Massachusetts total GSP was 15.4% between 1998 and 2002. Several industries grew much faster than the state average; agriculture, forestry and fishing (65.4%), retail trade (29.9%), information (29.6%), finance and insurance (27.3%), and manufacturing (26.3%). While the agriculture, forestry and fishing, and retail trade industries experienced steady growth, the information, finance and insurance, and manufacturing industry's growth were gained before the 2000 - 2001 recession. The only cumulative losses were in the administrative and waste services (-10.8%) and utilities (-9.8%) sectors. Industry subsectors that experienced substantial cumulative growth or reduction and accounted for one percent or more of Massachusetts GSP are listed in the following chart:

Industry Subsectors with a Substantial Growth or Reduction

<u>NAICS Industry Subsector</u>	<u>Cumulative 1998-2002</u>
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	111.9%
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	97.1%
Broadcasting and telecommunications	37.2%
Computer systems design and related services	36.6%
Insurance carriers and related activities	-6.2%
Administrative and support services	-12.6%

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

Gross State Product by Industry in Massachusetts, 1998-2002

(millions of chained 2000 dollars)

NAICS* Industry Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Gross State Product	\$240,727	\$255,668	\$277,103	\$279,049	\$279,265
Private industries	218,125	232,437	253,802	255,901	256,487
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	383	467	535	632	700
Mining	96	106	108	111	114
Utilities	3,340	3,209	3,466	3,034	2,991
Construction	10,949	11,640	12,164	13,001	12,926
Manufacturing	27,909	30,088	37,165	35,215	35,300
Wholesale trade	16,209	17,831	16,281	17,822	17,530
Retail trade	12,634	13,503	14,348	15,518	16,850
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	4,546	4,751	5,158	5,077	4,797
Information	10,489	12,117	13,410	13,897	13,866
Finance and insurance	22,830	25,233	29,235	28,968	29,485
Real estate, rental, and leasing	33,725	35,409	36,849	38,409	38,009
Professional and technical services	22,726	24,827	28,966	29,001	27,911
Management of companies and enterprises	6,805	7,054	7,617	7,495	7,933
Administrative and waste services	7,953	8,129	8,254	7,265	7,079
Educational services	5,547	5,550	5,876	5,894	5,958
Health care and social assistance	19,541	19,454	20,328	20,200	20,866
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1,799	1,864	1,879	1,972	2,062
Accommodation and food services	6,088	6,306	6,644	6,711	6,795
Other services, except government	5,158	5,281	5,519	5,662	5,391
Government	22,662	23,262	23,300	23,152	22,795

* North American Industry Classification System

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Cumulative Percent Change in GSP by Industry in Massachusetts, 1998-2002

(millions of chained 2000 dollars)

NAICS* Industry Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Gross State Product	0.0%	6.2%	14.6%	15.3%	15.4%
Private industries	0.0%	6.6%	15.8%	16.6%	16.8%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	0.0%	21.9%	36.5%	54.6%	65.4%
Mining	0.0%	10.4%	12.3%	15.1%	17.8%
Utilities	0.0%	-3.9%	4.1%	-8.4%	-9.8%
Construction	0.0%	6.3%	10.8%	17.7%	17.1%
Manufacturing	0.0%	7.8%	31.3%	26.1%	26.3%
Wholesale trade	0.0%	10.0%	1.3%	10.8%	9.1%
Retail trade	0.0%	6.9%	13.1%	21.3%	29.9%
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	0.0%	4.5%	13.1%	11.5%	6.0%
Information	0.0%	15.5%	26.2%	29.8%	29.6%
Finance and insurance	0.0%	10.5%	26.4%	25.5%	27.3%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	0.0%	5.0%	9.1%	13.3%	12.3%
Professional and technical services	0.0%	9.2%	25.9%	26.0%	22.3%
Management of companies and enterprises	0.0%	3.7%	11.6%	10.0%	15.9%
Administrative and waste services	0.0%	2.2%	3.8%	-8.2%	-10.8%
Educational services	0.0%	0.1%	5.9%	6.2%	7.3%
Health care and social assistance	0.0%	-0.4%	4.0%	3.4%	6.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.0%	3.6%	4.4%	9.4%	13.9%
Accommodation and food services	0.0%	3.6%	8.9%	9.9%	11.2%
Other services, except government	0.0%	2.4%	6.9%	9.5%	4.7%
Government	0.0%	2.6%	2.8%	2.2%	0.6%

* North American Industry Classification System

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Gross State Product by Industry in Massachusetts, 1998-2002

(as a percent of total GSP chained 2000 dollars)

NAICS* Industry Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Gross State Product	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private industries	90.6%	90.9%	91.6%	91.7%	91.8%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Mining	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%
Construction	4.5%	4.6%	4.4%	4.7%	4.6%
Manufacturing	11.6%	11.8%	13.4%	12.6%	12.6%
Wholesale trade	6.7%	7.0%	5.9%	6.4%	6.3%
Retail trade	5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	5.6%	6.0%
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%
Information	4.4%	4.7%	4.8%	5.0%	5.0%
Finance and insurance	9.5%	9.9%	10.6%	10.4%	10.6%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	14.0%	13.8%	13.3%	13.8%	13.6%
Professional and technical services	9.4%	9.7%	10.5%	10.4%	10.0%
Management of companies and enterprises	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.8%
Administrative and waste services	3.3%	3.2%	3.0%	2.6%	2.5%
Educational services	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%
Health care and social assistance	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%	7.2%	7.5%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%
Accommodation and food services	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%
Other services, except government	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	1.9%
Government	9.4%	9.1%	8.4%	8.3%	8.2%

* North American Industry Classification System

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Rank of Industry Contribution to GSP in Massachusetts, 1998-2002

(millions of chained 2000 dollars)

NAICS* Industry Sector	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total Gross State Product					
Private industries					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	19	19	19	19	19
Mining	20	20	20	20	20
Utilities	17	17	17	17	17
Construction	9	10	10	10	10
Manufacturing	2	2	1	2	2
Wholesale trade	7	7	7	7	7
Retail trade	8	8	8	8	8
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	16	16	16	16	16
Information	10	9	9	9	9
Finance and insurance	3	3	3	4	3
Real estate, rental, and leasing	1	1	2	1	1
Professional and technical services	4	4	4	3	4
Management of companies and enterprises	12	12	12	11	11
Administrative and waste services	11	11	11	12	12
Educational services	14	14	14	14	14
Health care and social assistance	6	6	6	6	6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	18	18	18	18	18
Accommodation and food services	13	13	13	13	13
Other services, except government	15	15	15	15	15
Government	5	5	5	5	5

* North American Industry Classification System

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

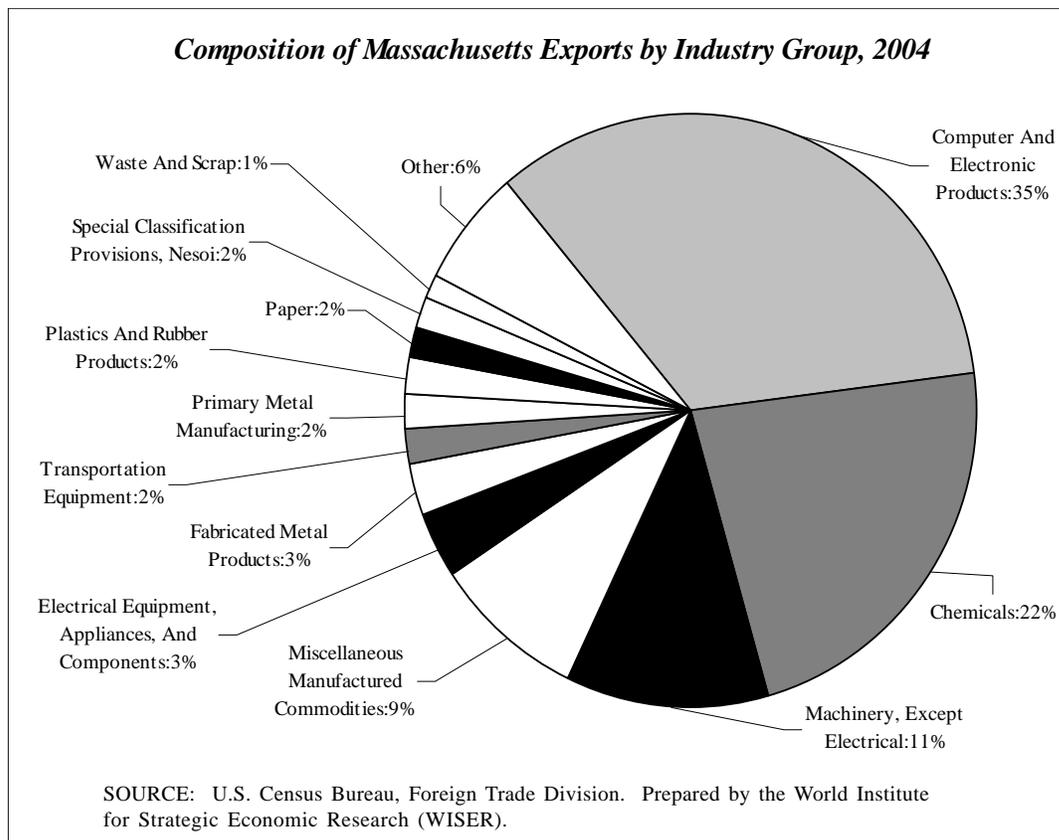
Between 1998 and 2002, the portion of the total GSP from the private industry sector increased 1.2% while it decreased 1.3% in the government sector. Contributions by each industry to total GSP have remained steady for most sectors. The exceptions were finance and insurance (+1.1%), and manufacturing (+1.0%). When the 1998 to 2002 industry contributions to total annual GSP are ranked according to their dollar value, the top five have remained constant; real estate, rental and leasing, manufacturing, finance and insurance, professional and technical services, and government.

NOTE: Real GSP is an inflation-adjusted measure of each state's gross product that is based on national prices for the goods and services produced within the state.

Trade and International Trade. A significant portion of what Massachusetts produces is exported internationally. Massachusetts ranked 10th in the United States, and first in New England, with \$21.8 billion in international exports in 2004. This represents an 17.0 percent increase from the previous year's exports from the Commonwealth, while national exports increased by 13.0 percent in the same period. Through February 2005, Massachusetts's exports totaled \$3.26 billion, an decrease of 0.7percent compared with exports in the first two months of 2004. National exports were up 9.78 percent in the same period. It is not possible to provide balance of trade comparisons for Massachusetts because import data are not compiled on a state-by-state basis.

Massachusetts' five most important trading partners for 2004 were: Canada, with \$2.90 billion in purchases of Massachusetts exports; the Netherlands, with \$2.52 billion; Japan, with \$1.81 billion; Germany, with \$2.52 billion; and the United Kingdom, with \$1.50 billion in purchases. Between 2003 and 2004, the most significant growth in Massachusetts's exports among its top ten trading partners was in exports to Taiwan (80.1%), Germany (57.3%), Netherlands (43.0%), and France (38.8%).

Massachusetts' most important exports, as shown in the following chart, are computer and electronic products, chemical products, and non-electrical machinery. These categories reflect the adoption of the NAICS classification system, which groups computers with electronic products, rather than with machinery.



Value of International Shipments from Massachusetts, 1997-2004

(top ten industry groups ranked by value of 2004 exports, in millions)

Major Industry Group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Computer And Electronic Products	\$7,857	\$7,458	\$8,056	\$10,215	\$8,122	\$7,024	\$7,688	\$7,475
Chemicals	\$1,174	\$1,223	\$1,357	\$1,600	\$1,534	\$2,267	\$3,216	\$4,907
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$1,885	\$1,694	\$1,705	\$2,545	\$2,044	\$1,786	\$1,668	\$2,456
Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities	\$768	\$835	\$925	\$1,053	\$1,213	\$1,210	\$1,571	\$1,927
Electrical Equipment, Appliances, And Components	\$570	\$596	\$720	\$834	\$691	\$649	\$592	\$752
Fabricated Metal Products, Nesoi	\$748	\$597	\$601	\$649	\$569	\$692	\$539	\$621
Transportation Equipment	\$655	\$637	\$698	\$659	\$449	\$346	\$383	\$453
Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$282	\$335	\$283	\$358	\$272	\$248	\$425	\$423
Plastics And Rubber Products	\$323	\$357	\$389	\$374	\$400	\$406	\$375	\$404
Paper	\$311	\$334	\$364	\$435	\$386	\$373	\$355	\$366
Total Exports, Top Massachusetts Industries	\$14,574	\$14,065	\$15,098	\$18,722	\$15,679	\$15,002	\$16,812	\$19,784
Total Massachusetts Exports	\$16,526	\$15,878	\$16,805	\$20,514	\$17,490	\$16,708	\$18,663	\$21,837
Percent Change from Prior Year		-3.9%	5.8%	22.1%	-14.7%	-4.5%	11.7%	17.0%

SOURCE: World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (WISER). These figures reflect the changeover in export statistics reporting to the NAICS system from the SIC system. Categories and state totals are not comparable between systems. Pre-1997 data is not available.

Transportation and Warehousing, and Utilities. Between 1998 and 2002, the combined real gross state product of the transportation and warehousing and utilities sector declined 2.2% when measured with year 2000 chained dollars. Massachusetts's major air and seaports are managed by the Massachusetts Port Authority (Massport), an independent public authority. Massport reported fiscal 2004 operating income of \$33.7 million (up 32.7 percent from fiscal 2003), with operating revenues up 11 percent (\$415.0 million in 2004 versus \$373.8 million in 2003) and operating costs up 9 percent (\$381.3 million in 2004 versus \$348.4 million in 2003).

In fiscal 2004, 24.5 million passengers (an 8.7 percent increase from fiscal 2003) passed through Logan. Based on total passenger volume in calendar year 2003 data, Logan Airport was the most active airport in New England, the 18th most active in the U.S. and the 35th most active in the world, according to Airports Council International (ACI). As of June 30, 2004, airline service at Logan, both scheduled and unscheduled, was provided by 56 airlines, including 6 U.S. major air carrier airlines, 16 non-U.S. flag carriers, and 12 regional and commuter airlines. JetBlue Airways commenced service from Logan January 7, 2004.

According to ACI, in calendar year 2003, Logan Airport ranked 19th in the nation in total air cargo volume. In fiscal year 2004, the airport handled more than 809 million pounds of cargo and mail (a 1.1 percent decrease from FY 2003). As of June 30, 2004, Logan was served by 7 all-cargo and small package/express carriers.

At Massport's Port of Boston properties, 2004 cargo throughput was 13.9 million metric tons (a 5 percent increase from 2003), automobile processing decreased 13 percent to 10,910 units, and cruise passenger trips decreased less than one percent to 199,453. Massachusetts total waterborne cargo shipped or received in 2003 (from the Army Corps of Engineers data), increased 17.4 percent (30,655 short tons), as did New England and the U.S. (11.6 and 2.3 percent respectively).

Construction and Housing. In 2002, construction activity contributed 4.6 percent to the total Massachusetts Gross State Product when measured in 2000 chained dollars. This sector experienced steady growth between 1998 and 2001 and a slight decline in 2002. Overall growth between 1998 and 2002 was 18.1%.

The following table shows the number of housing permits authorized on an annual basis in Massachusetts, New England, and the United States. Between 1983 and 1986, both Massachusetts and New England experienced strong growth in the number of housing permits authorized. This period was followed by a prolonged decline from 1987 to 1991 during which the number of housing permits authorized in Massachusetts declined by 71.2 percent. With the exception of a 12.9 percent drop in 1995, Massachusetts housing permit authorizations increased each year from 1992 to 1999, for a total increase in that period of 50.3 percent. All three regions experienced declines in 2000, and Massachusetts and New England saw mildly continuing decreases in authorizations for 2001. All regions experienced growth from 2001 to 2004, with New England surging by 31.5 percent from 2001, Massachusetts rebounding with 27.3 percent growth, while nationwide growth in authorizations was smaller but steadier at 22.6 percent.

Housing Permits Authorized, 1969-2004

<i>Year</i>	<i>Massachusetts</i>		<i>New England</i>		<i>United States</i>	
	<i>Total Permits</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Total Permits</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Total Permits</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>
1969	33,572		70,539		1,330,161	
1970	38,330	14.2%	74,068	5.0%	1,354,746	1.8%
1975	17,697	-27.5%	41,645	-21.0%	934,511	-12.4%
1980	16,055	-20.4%	40,195	-25.1%	1,171,763	-23.6%
1981	15,599	-2.8%	38,067	-5.3%	985,600	-15.9%
1982	15,958	2.3%	39,470	3.7%	1,000,500	1.5%
1983	22,950	43.8%	57,567	45.9%	1,605,221	60.4%
1984	28,471	24.1%	72,356	25.7%	1,689,667	5.3%
1985	39,360	38.2%	96,832	33.8%	1,732,335	2.5%
1986	43,877	11.5%	108,272	11.8%	1,771,832	2.3%
1987	40,018	-8.8%	101,222	-6.5%	1,542,499	-12.9%
1988	31,766	-20.6%	82,123	-18.9%	1,450,583	-6.0%
1989	21,634	-31.9%	53,543	-34.8%	1,345,084	-7.3%
1990	15,276	-29.4%	36,811	-31.2%	1,125,583	-16.3%
1991	12,624	-17.4%	31,111	-15.5%	953,834	-15.3%
1992	16,346	29.5%	36,876	18.5%	1,105,083	15.9%
1993	17,715	8.4%	39,225	6.4%	1,210,000	9.5%
1994	18,302	3.3%	40,459	3.1%	1,366,916	13.0%
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	18,977	0.1%	47,379	0.1%	1,663,916	2.7%
2000	17,342	-8.6%	43,735	-7.7%	1,598,332	-3.9%
2001	16,654	-4.0%	42,786	-2.2%	1,636,700	2.4%
2002	17,122	2.8%	47,173	10.3%	1,747,600	6.8%
2003	18,574	8.5%	48,845	3.5%	1,889,400	8.1%
2004	21,206	14.2%	56,268	15.2%	2,006,600	6.2%

SOURCES: Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; United States Department of Commerce.

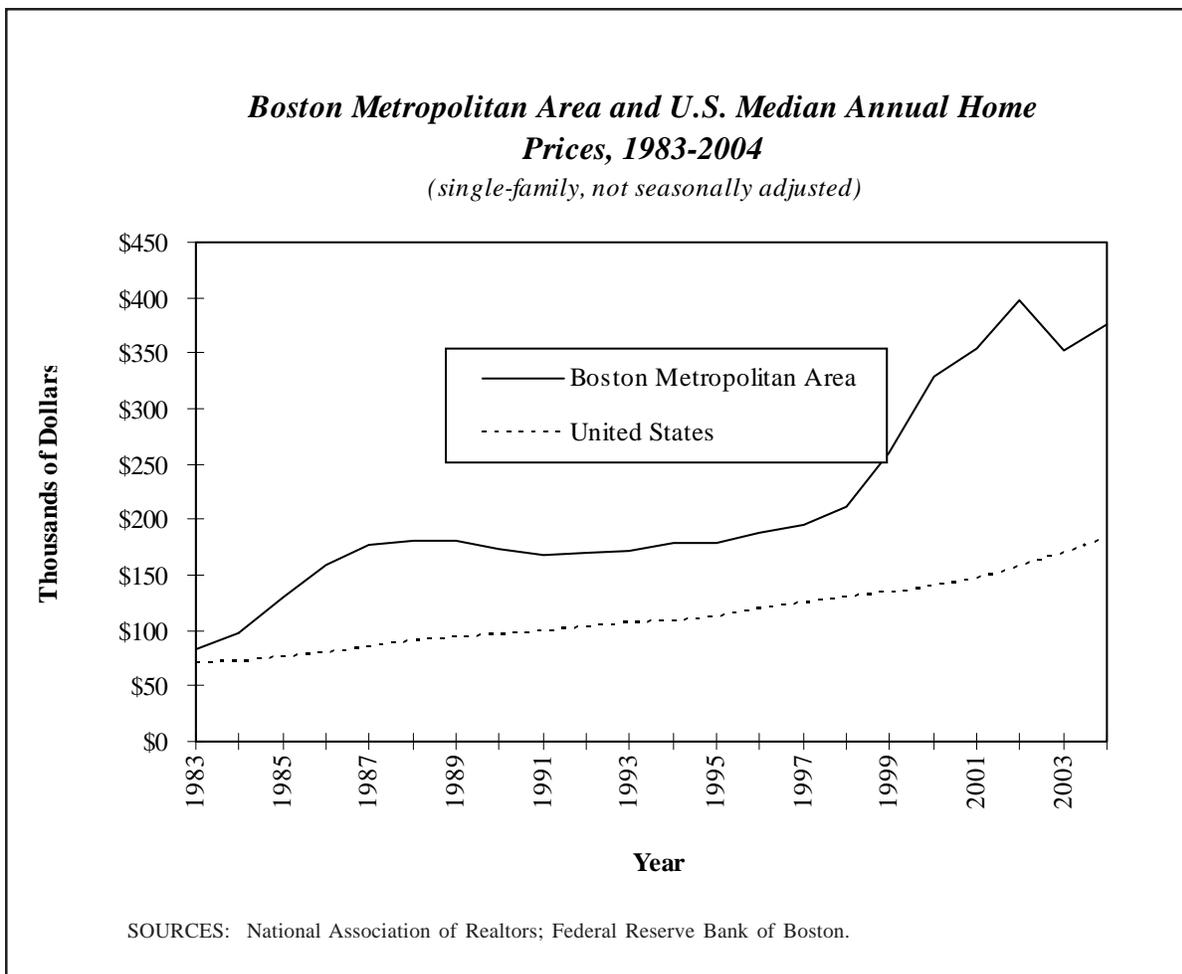
Both the economic recession of 1990-1991 and the subsequent economic recovery were strongly reflected in the Massachusetts housing sector, but the recession that began in 2001 has had a less pronounced impact on home sales. Significant declines in existing home sales in Massachusetts in 1989 and 1990 (of 10.9 percent and 28.8 percent, respectively) were followed by rapid sales growth between 1991 and 1993, when home sales in Massachusetts increased at a yearly rate substantially higher than the national average. Following this period of rapid growth, the growth in existing home sales slowed to a rate of 0.7 percent in 1994 and declined 2.6 percent in 1995. In 1996, 1997, and 1998, however, growth in existing home sales in Massachusetts was significant, outpacing the New England and national average in 1996 and 1997 with rates of 16.6 percent and 11.0 percent, respectively. This strong growth ended in 1999 when existing home sales in the Commonwealth declined 1.3 percent while growth in existing home sales nationally was 6.0 percent. In 2000, existing home sales in Massachusetts declined by 10 percent and did not start growing again until 2002. On a seasonally adjusted annual basis, existing home sales for the Commonwealth, New England, and the United States appear in the following table.

Existing Home Sales, 1981-2004
(seasonally adjusted annual rates, in thousands)

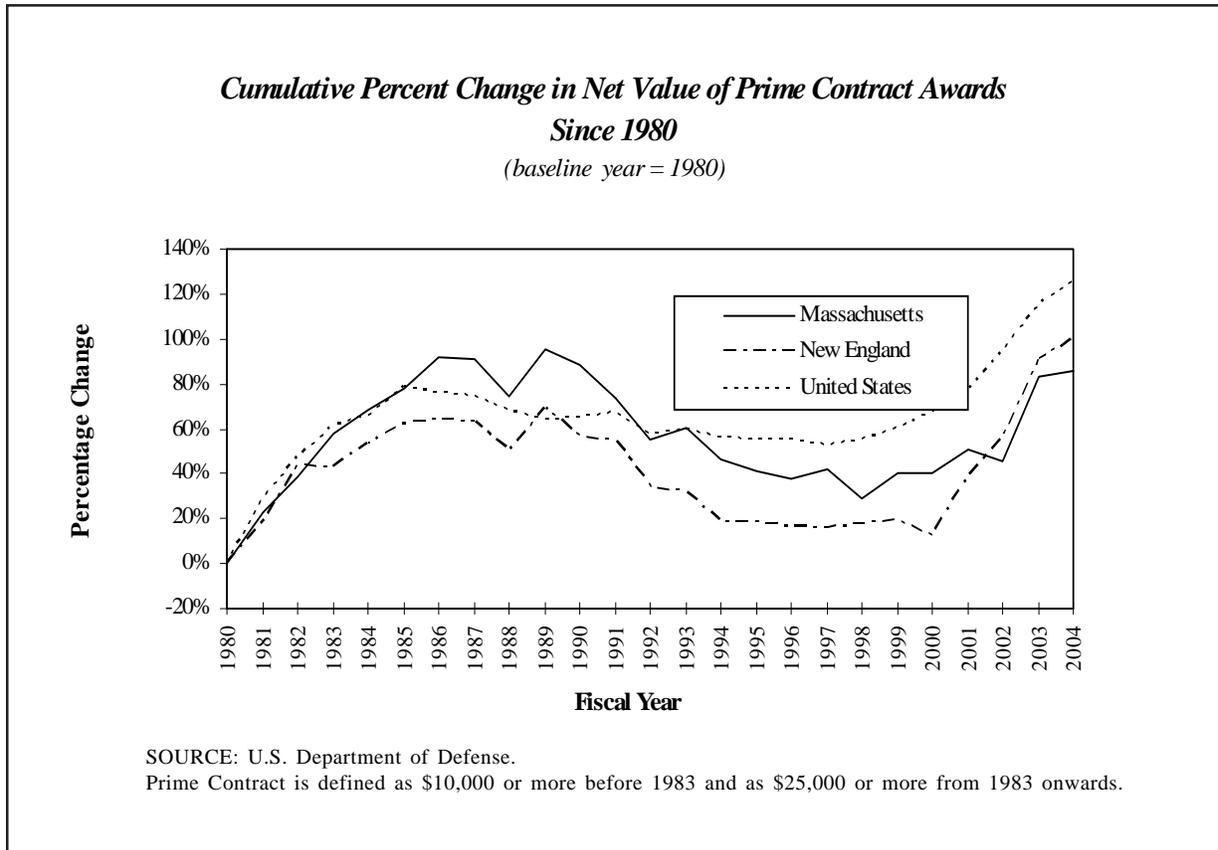
Year	Massachusetts		New England		United States	
	Sales	% Change	Sales	% Change	Sales	% Change
1981	43.0		105.8		2,575.0	
1982	42.6	-0.8%	98.6	-6.9%	2,117.5	-17.8%
1983	59.2	39.0%	141.3	43.3%	2,875.0	35.8%
1984	54.9	-7.3%	140.7	-0.4%	3,027.5	5.3%
1985	60.2	9.7%	157.0	11.6%	3,382.5	11.7%
1986	67.0	11.3%	169.2	7.8%	3,772.5	11.5%
1987	76.4	14.1%	174.5	3.1%	3,767.5	-0.1%
1988	76.6	0.2%	178.5	2.3%	3,882.5	3.1%
1989	68.2	-10.9%	163.0	-8.7%	3,672.0	-5.4%
1990	48.6	-28.8%	134.0	-17.8%	3,603.5	-1.9%
1991	53.4	10.0%	140.5	4.9%	3,533.3	-1.9%
1992	62.5	17.0%	170.6	21.4%	3,889.5	10.1%
1993	70.9	13.4%	193.8	13.6%	4,220.3	8.5%
1994	71.4	0.7%	200.3	3.4%	4,409.8	4.5%
1995	69.6	-2.6%	185.7	-7.3%	4,342.3	-1.5%
1996	81.2	16.6%	200.7	8.1%	4,705.3	8.4%
1997	90.1	11.0%	219.4	9.3%	4,908.8	4.3%
1998	99.9	10.8%	248.3	13.2%	5,585.3	13.8%
1999	98.5	-1.3%	253.3	2.0%	5,922.8	6.0%
2000	88.7	-10.0%	242.0	-4.4%	5,831.8	-1.5%
2001	87.5	-1.4%	239.6	-1.0%	6,026.3	3.3%
2002	91.9	5.0%	244.5	2.0%	6,421.3	6.6%
2003	97.0	5.5%	275.6	12.7%	6,994.3	8.9%
2004	110.9	14.3%	269.9	-2.1%	7,593.8	8.6%

SOURCES: Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; National Association of Realtors. Revised May 2005

Median single-family home prices for the Boston Metropolitan area appear below. While Boston housing prices were 118.1 percent of the U.S. median in 1983, by 1987 Boston housing prices as a percent of the national median had reached 205.7 percent. After dipping to 160.9 percent of the national median in 1993 and remaining as low as 162.9 percent of the national median in 1998, Boston home prices soared to 237 percent of the national median in the fourth quarter of 2003. The Boston metropolitan area median home price rose to \$406,800 in the fourth quarter of 2003, compared to the national home price of \$171,600.



Defense. Following a peak at \$8.7 billion in the value of military prime contracts awarded to Massachusetts firms in fiscal 1986, defense-related contracts declined 17.2 percent by fiscal 1988 to \$7.2 billion. By fiscal 1995, the value of defense-related prime contracts had declined to \$4.8 billion. The net value of prime contract awards in Massachusetts oscillated between \$4.2 and \$5.2 billion from 1995 to 2002, but jumped 38 percent from 2002 to 2003 to reach \$6.8 billion. The chart below illustrates the yearly changes in the value of Massachusetts military prime contracts from 1981 to 2003.



The importance of the defense industry to the Massachusetts economy is reflected in table on the following page, which shows the value of Department of Defense prime contract awards between 1980 and 2003. Since the early 1980s, the Commonwealth's share of New England's prime contract awards had remained around or above 50 percent. In 1998, Massachusetts' share of New England's prime contract awards dipped to 45.7 percent and in 1999, the Commonwealth's share recovered only some of its losses, rising to 49.9 percent. In 2000, the Commonwealth's share of New England's prime contract awards rose to a recent peak of 54.2 percent, but large increases elsewhere in New England in 2001 offset the Massachusetts increase and pushed the Commonwealth's share in the region back down to 47.3 percent. In 2002, the Commonwealth's share of the national total reached its lowest point in over two decades, but increased slightly to 3.6 percent in 2003 due to a \$1.6 billion increase in aircraft engine, missile and space system, services and weapons procurement contracts. Despite this trend, Massachusetts remains the eighth largest recipient in defense spending.

Net Value of Department of Defense Prime Contract Awards, 1980-2004

(in millions)

Fiscal Year	MA	N.E.	U.S.	Massachusetts' Share (as a Percent)	
				of New England	of U.S.
1980*	\$3,743	\$8,775	\$68,070	42.7%	5.5%
1981*	4,605	10,372	87,761	44.4%	5.2%
1982*	5,317	13,037	103,858	40.8%	5.1%
1983	6,328	12,967	118,744	48.8%	5.3%
1984	7,029	14,249	123,995	49.3%	5.7%
1985	7,714	15,487	140,096	49.8%	5.5%
1986	8,735	15,748	136,026	55.5%	6.4%
1987	8,685	15,606	133,262	55.7%	6.5%
1988	7,212	13,673	125,767	52.7%	5.7%
1989	8,757	16,268	119,917	53.8%	7.3%
1990	8,166	14,271	121,254	57.2%	6.7%
1991	6,933	13,889	124,119	49.9%	5.6%
1992	5,686	11,033	112,285	51.5%	5.1%
1993	5,936	10,779	114,145	55.1%	5.2%
1994	5,106	9,329	110,316	54.7%	4.6%
1995	4,846	9,375	109,005	51.7%	4.4%
1996	4,675	9,237	109,408	50.6%	4.3%
1997	4,910	9,152	106,561	53.6%	4.6%
1998	4,245	9,284	109,386	45.7%	3.9%
1999	4,715	9,456	114,875	49.9%	4.1%
2000	4,737	8,745	123,295	54.2%	3.8%
2001	5,248	11,094	135,225	47.3%	3.9%
2002	4,929	13,029	158,737	37.8%	3.1%
2003	6,800	17,544	191,221	38.8%	3.6%
2004	6,961	19,062	212,740	36.5%	3.3%

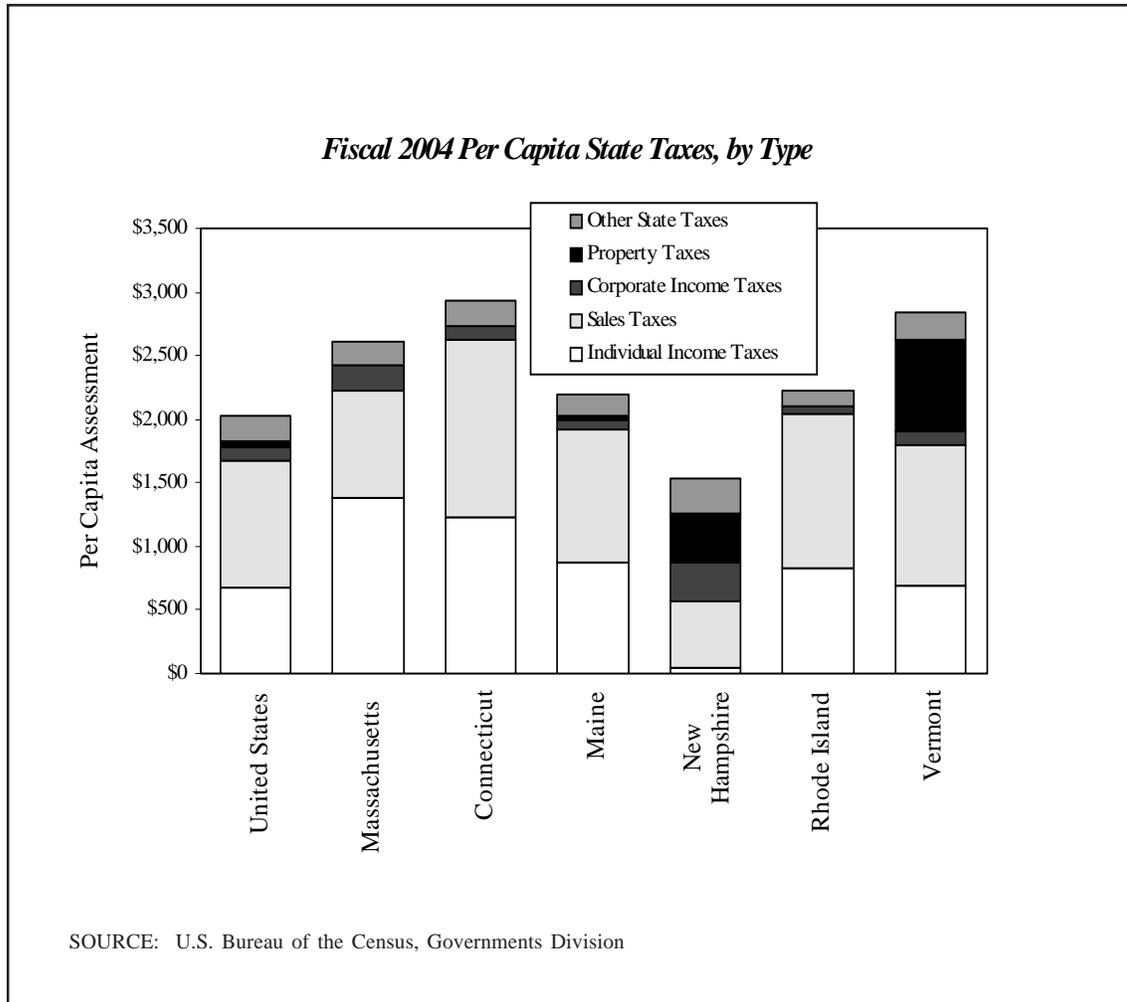
SOURCE: United States Department of Defense. *Prime Contract is defined as \$10,000 and above for these years; beginning in 1983 it is defined as \$25,000 and above.

Travel and Tourism. The travel and tourism industry represents a substantial component of the overall Massachusetts economy. Massachusetts is one of the nation's most popular tourist and travel destinations for both domestic and international visitors. The greater Boston area is New England's most popular destination, as the site of many popular and historic attractions including the New England Aquarium, Boston's Museum of Fine Arts, Boston's Museum of Science, the U.S.S. Constitution, the Kennedy Library and Museum, and Faneuil Hall Marketplace.

The Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism estimates that 21.8 million domestic travelers traveled to or within the Commonwealth in 2004, a increase of 15.6 percent from 2003. Additionally, 4.2 million international travelers visited Massachusetts in 2004, an increase of 10.1% from 2003. Leisure is the primary reason for 77 percent of tourist trips to Massachusetts. According to MassPort, there were 5% fewer cruise vessel calls in 2004 than in 2003, 95 versus 100 and 899 fewer cruise passengers, 199,453 versus 200,352. The latest available economic impact data indicates that direct spending by visitors to Massachusetts totaled \$11.7 billion in 2002.

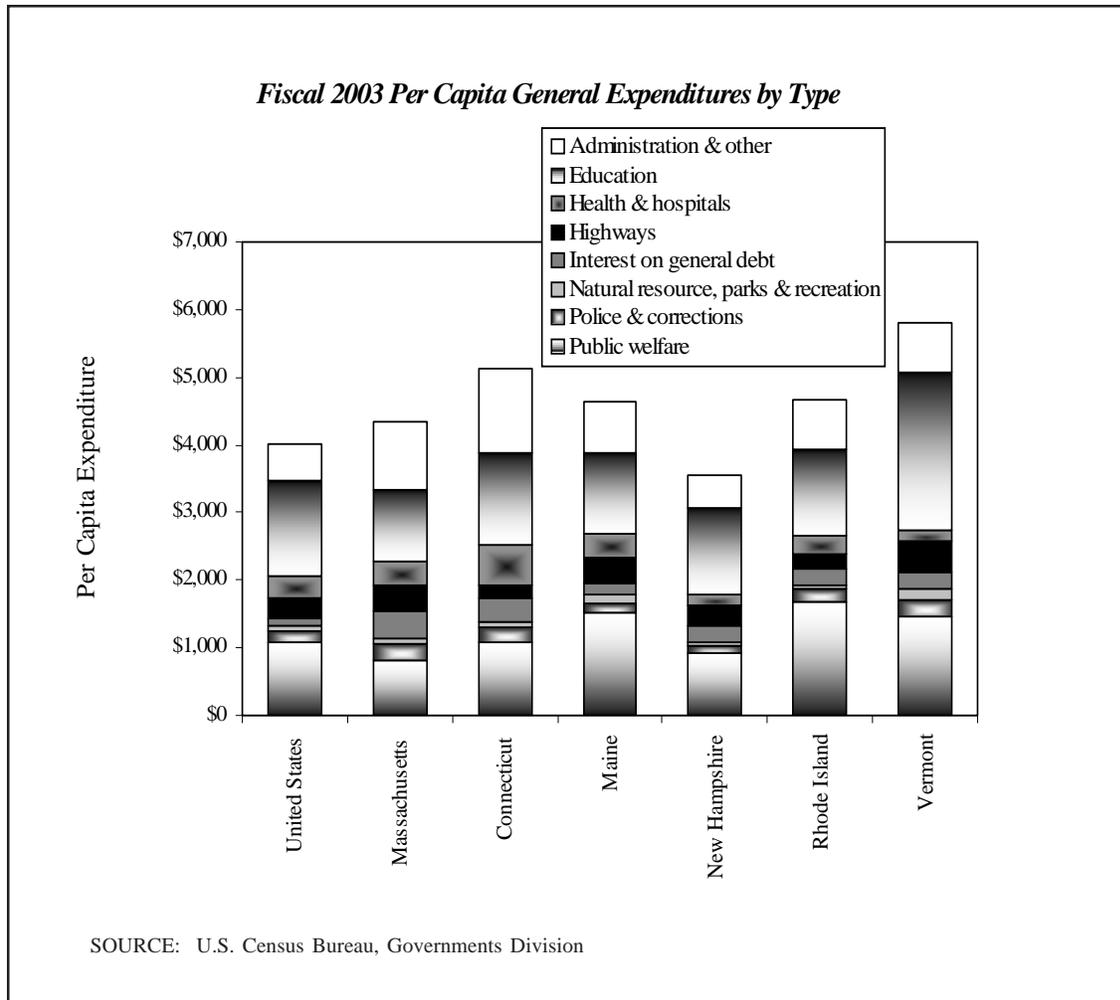
State Taxes. Per capita state taxes in Massachusetts are significantly higher, 28.5%, than the national average. In 2004, the total per capita state tax bill in the United States was \$2,025. Citizens of the Commonwealth, however, paid \$2,602 on average, the seventh highest in the nation and an increase of 7.2% from the previous year's \$2,427. In New England, citizens in Connecticut and Vermont paid more per capita, and all New England states except New Hampshire, 47th, ranked in the top 16 for per capita state tax collections.

In 2004, over half (52.9%) of the state taxes in Massachusetts came from the state income tax. Per capita individual income taxes in Massachusetts were \$1,376, up 10.3% from \$1,248 in 2003. Also increasing in 2004 were sales receipts, 1.2%, corporate net income, 10.1%, and other taxes (licenses, death and gift, and documentary and stock transfer) 12.3%. Across the New England states, there is wide variation in both total per capita state taxes and in the breakdown of those taxes, as illustrated in the following chart.

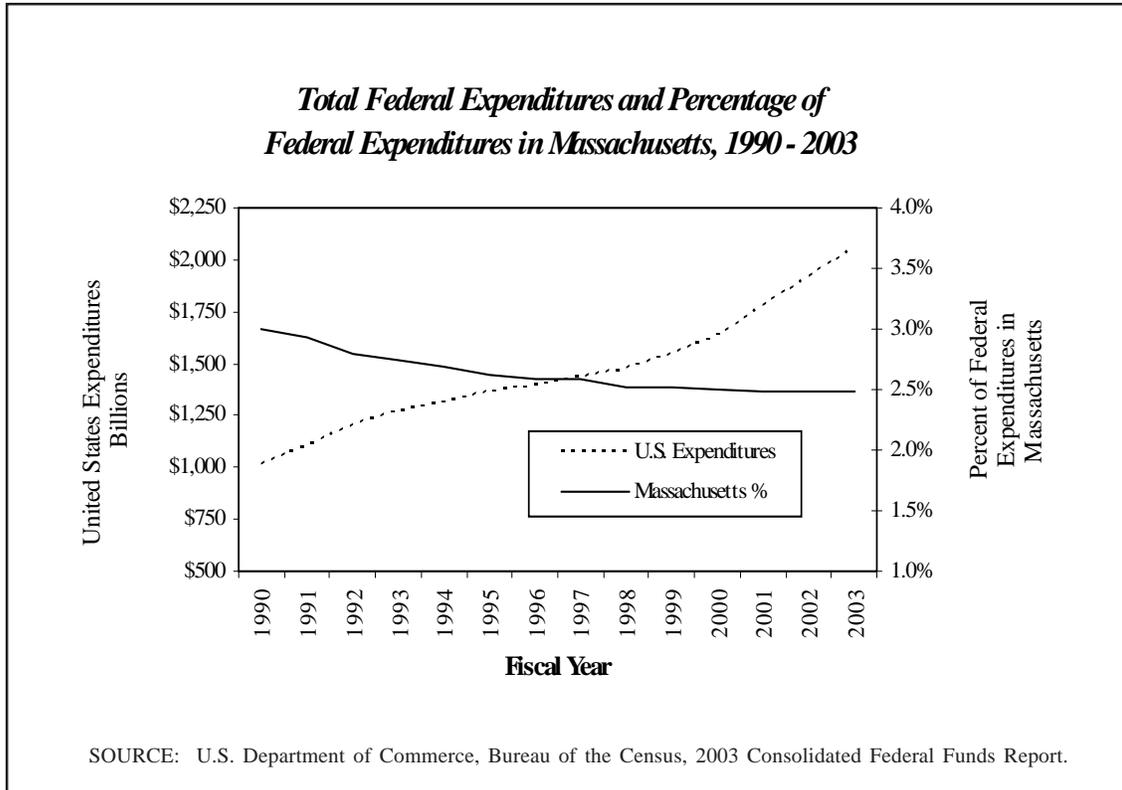


State Government Spending in Massachusetts. The following chart depicts fiscal 2003 per capita state general expenditures by category for the six New England states and the U.S. average state expenditure. Massachusetts ranked 16th in the nation in per capita expenditures (\$5,095) in 2003 while it ranked 13th and spent more (\$5,122) in 2002. This represents a 0.5% decrease in per capita expenditures from 2002 to 2003.

Massachusetts spent more state funds per capita on debt service (\$386) and less on education (\$1055) in 2003 than any of its New England neighbors. Massachusetts spent 7.7% less on debt service and 3.4% more on education in 2003 than 2002. While all New England states used less than the national average of 28.1 percent for intergovernmental expenditures, the variation within the region is significant, with intergovernmental expenditures representing 13.9 percent of Rhode Island expenditures, 19.7 percent of Massachusetts expenditures, and 24.3 percent of Vermont expenditures in 2003.

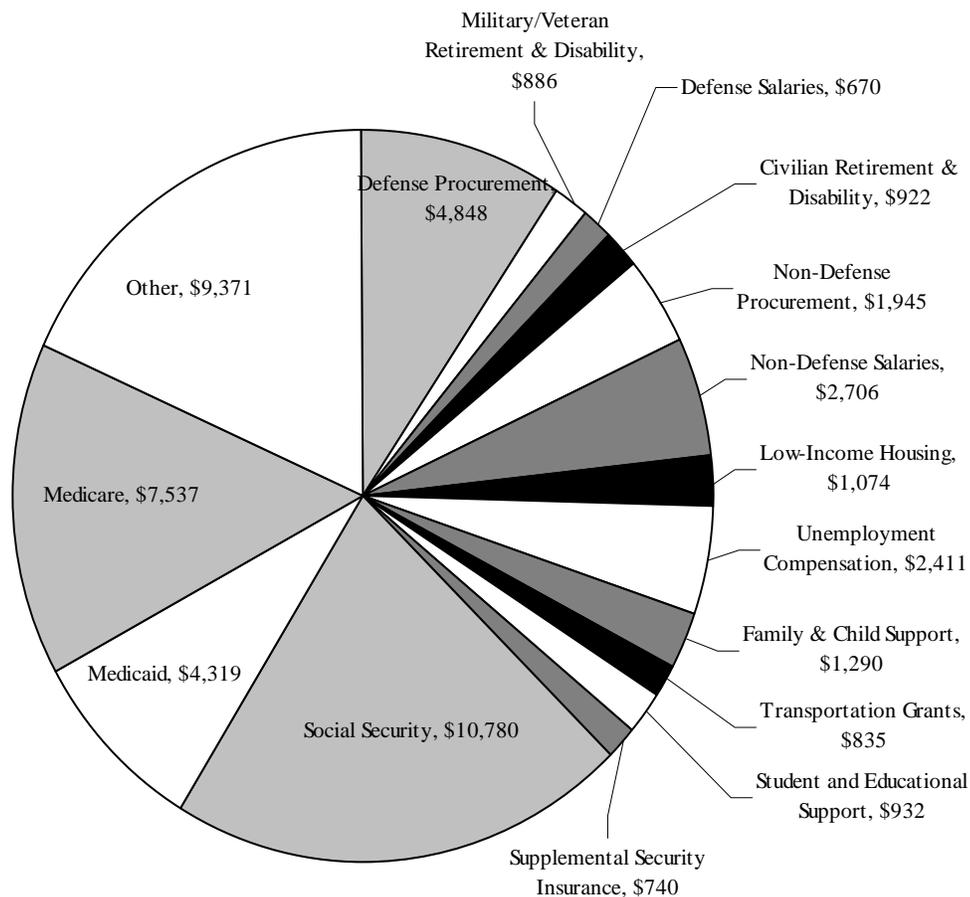


Federal Government Spending in Massachusetts. Federal government spending contributes a significant amount to the economy of Massachusetts. In fiscal 2003, Massachusetts ranked eleventh among states in per capita distribution of federal funds, with total spending of \$7,969 per person, excluding loans and insurance. Massachusetts' share of total federal spending declined steadily between 1990 and 1999, and has stabilized in the range of 2.48 percent to 2.52 percent between 1998 and 2003. The following chart shows total federal expenditures and the percentage of federal expenditures in Massachusetts. Federal spending includes grants to state and local governments, direct payments to individuals, wage and salary employment, and procurement contracts and includes only those expenditures that can be associated with individual states and territories.



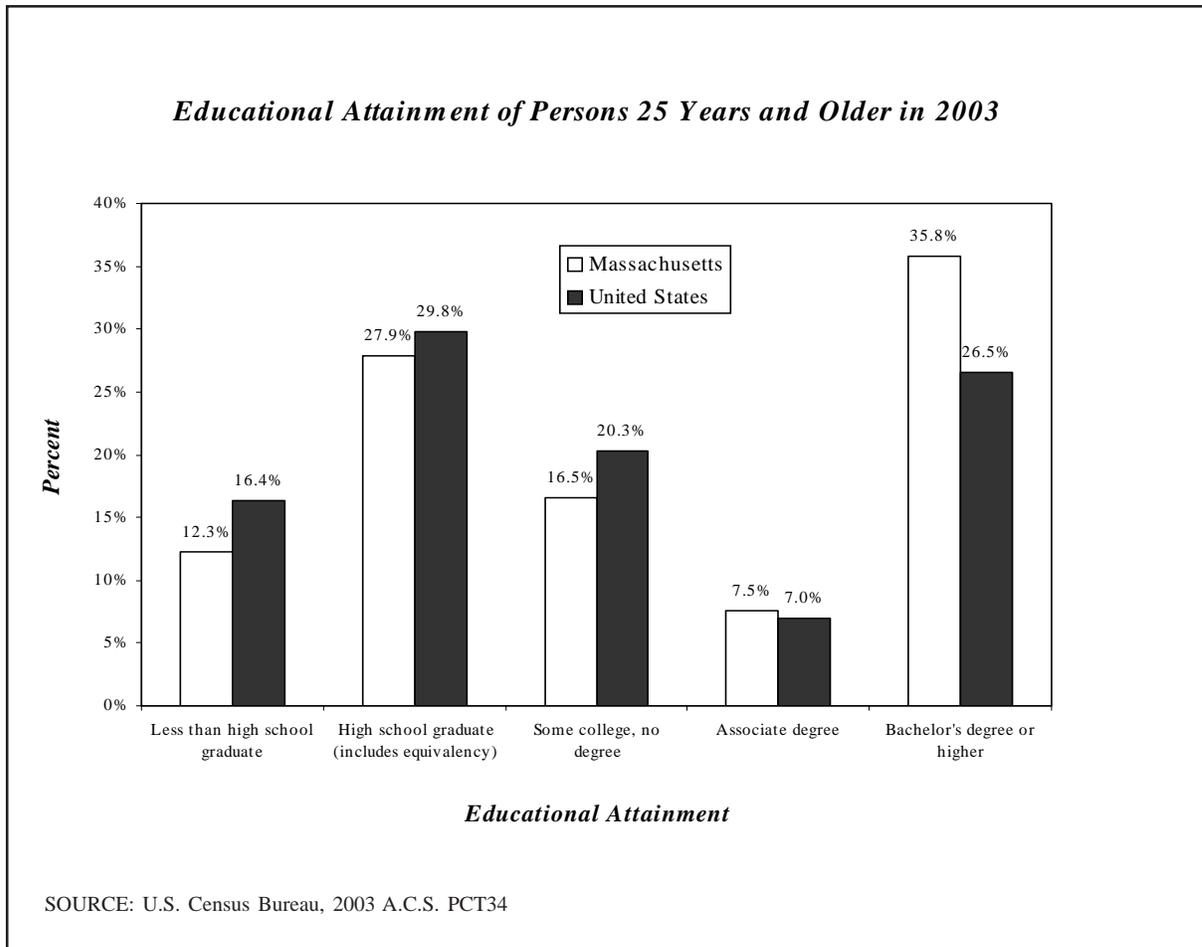
A large percentage of FY 2003 federal spending in Massachusetts was composed of health care and social programs like Medicare and Social Security. Massachusetts was above the national average in per capita federal grants to state and local governments, receiving \$2,071.73 per capita compared to a national average of \$1,496. Per capita federal spending on salaries and wages in 2003 was lower in Massachusetts than in the rest of the nation (\$535 compared to a national average of \$713) but Massachusetts was above the national average in per capita direct federal payments to individuals (\$4,062 compared to a national average of \$3,690). Massachusetts ranked 14th among states in per capita procurement contract awards (\$1,299 compared to a national average of \$1,011) in 2003. The following chart shows the composition of direct federal spending within Massachusetts in fiscal 2003, excluding loans and insurance.

**Composition of Direct Federal Spending in Massachusetts by Program
Fiscal 2003**
(millions of dollars)

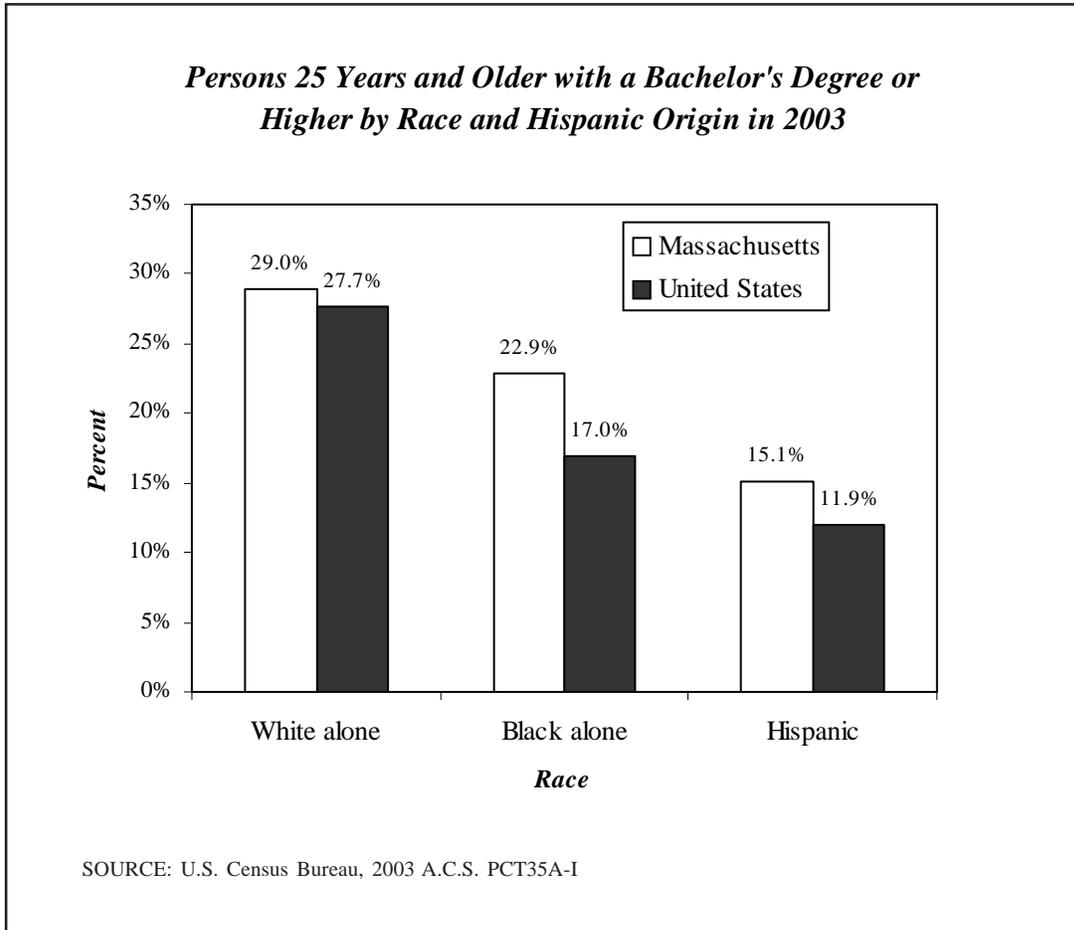


SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2003 Consolidated Federal Funds Report.

Human Resources. The availability of a skilled and well-educated population is an important resource for the Commonwealth. The level of education reached by the population of Massachusetts compares favorably with the level in the United States as a whole. In 2003, the Census's American Community Survey (ACS) reported that Massachusetts had a smaller proportion of persons who had not completed high school (12.3%) than the national average (16.4%) and a much higher proportion of persons with a bachelor's degree or more (35.8%), than the nation (26.5%). Massachusetts ranked eighteenth in the nation in percentage of its 25 and older population having received a high school diploma or more and second in percentage of the same population with a bachelor's degree or more in 2003.



While Massachusetts' black and Hispanic population achieved college degrees at roughly half the rate of the white population, they fared much better than the national average.



Massachusetts has a higher minority enrollment in institutions of higher education than New England. However, the percentage of enrollment of blacks, Hispanics, and Asians in higher education in Massachusetts is below the national average. These percentages, which do not include military academy enrollment, are seen in the chart below.

Higher Education Enrollment by Race and Hispanic Origin in 2003

	Black	Asian	Native American	White	Hispanic	Race Unknown
Massachusetts	6.3	5.9	0.4	61.5	5.0	14.6
New England	5.8	4.5	0.5	67.4	4.7	12.4
United States (2002)	11.1	5.8	0.9	62.2	10.7	NA

Note: Black, Asian, Native American and White totals reflect non-Hispanic population. Does not include the category non-resident alien. Table does not include enrollment at military academies. U.S. data from the U.S. Dept of Education. SOURCE: New England Board of Higher Education analysis of U.S. Department of Ed. Data.

Massachusetts is an internationally recognized center for higher education, with 431,855 students in undergraduate, professional and graduate programs in 2002, according to data supplied by the New England Board of Higher Education. The Institute of International Education reported the number of foreign students enrolled in Massachusetts colleges and universities in the 2002/2003 school year was 30,039, representing 5.41 percent of total foreign student enrollment in the United States. The Massachusetts public higher education system is composed of universities, state colleges, and community colleges with a combined enrollment of 187,492 students in 2002, almost half of whom attended part-time. In addition, Massachusetts has a system of private higher education that accounted for 56.7 percent of total enrollment in Massachusetts in 2002, and in which approximately one quarter of students attend school part-time. The strength of both public and private colleges and universities as centers for research and education contributes to the high quality of the Massachusetts work force and plays a key role in attracting and retaining business and industry within the state.

The higher education system in Massachusetts is particularly strong in post-graduate, scientific, and technical education, with 64.5 percent of New England's graduate science and engineering students attending Massachusetts institutions in 2001. The strength of the Massachusetts higher education system is evidenced by the draw it has upon new students. The strength of the Commonwealth's educational institutions is also reflected in the large number of degrees awarded. In 2001-2002, Massachusetts institutions conferred a total of 2,287 doctoral degrees.

The pre-eminence of higher education in Massachusetts contributes not only to the quality of its work force, but also to its stature in the nation and the world as a center for basic scientific research and for academic and entrepreneurial research and development. Doctorate-granting institutions in Massachusetts spent 4.8 percent of total national expenditures on R&D at such institutions in fiscal 2001, ranking Massachusetts fifth in the nation behind California, New York, Texas, and Pennsylvania. Doctorate-granting institutions in New England spent 7.9 percent (\$2.53 billion) of the total research and development funds (\$32.2 billion) spent by such institutions in fiscal 2001. Massachusetts institutions spent 61.6 percent of these funds (\$1.56 billion). [Source: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, *Academic Research and Development Expenditures: Fiscal Year 2001*, NSF 03-316, Table B-23.]

The diversity of federal funding sources reflects the variety of research and development work performed at Massachusetts educational institutions. Of the \$1.16 billion in total fiscal 2000 federal outlays for science and engineering research to universities and colleges in Massachusetts (and their affiliated federally funded research and development centers), 48.8 percent was from the Department of Health and Human Services, 14.1 percent was from the National Science Foundation, 25.6 percent was from the Department of Defense, 6.2 percent was from the Department of Energy, and 3.6 percent was from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Massachusetts ranked 4th in the nation in 2000 in total federal outlays for research and development, with total federal spending of \$4.15 billion in the state. The educational sector captured 28.0 percent of this pool, while industry garnered 40.4 percent and non-profit institutions received 25.2 percent. [Source: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Statistics, *Federal Funds for Research and Development: Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, and 2002*, NSF 02-321, Tables C-85, C-83b.]

Given the quality of the Commonwealth's research and development sector, it is not surprising that Massachusetts fares better than the national average in homes with telephone, computer, and internet access. According to a 1998 survey, 95.5 percent of homes in Massachusetts had telephones compared with 94.1 percent of homes in the United States. In 2001, among homes in Massachusetts, 59.1 percent had a computer compared with 56.5 percent nationally, and 54.7 percent of homes in Massachusetts had internet access while 50.5 percent of homes nationwide had such access. In New England, however, only Rhode Island had a lower percentage of households with a computer and only Vermont, Rhode Island and Maine had a lower percentage of households with internet access. [Sources: National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), *A Nation Online*, 2/2002; NTIA, *Falling Through The Net—Toward Digital Inclusion*, 10/2000.]

***Expenditure Per Pupil in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools,
1981-2002***

(in current, unadjusted dollars)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Massachusetts</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Ratio (MA/U.S.)</i>
1981	\$2,735	\$2,307	1.19
1982	2,823	2,525	1.12
1983	3,072	2,736	1.12
1984	3,298	2,940	1.12
1985	3,653	3,222	1.13
1986	4,031	3,479	1.16
1987	4,491	3,682	1.22
1988	4,965	3,927	1.26
1989	5,485	4,307	1.27
1990	5,766	4,643	1.24
1991	5,881	4,902	1.20
1992	5,952	5,023	1.18
1993	6,141	5,160	1.19
1994	6,423	5,327	1.21
1995	6,783	5,529	1.23
1996	7,033	5,689	1.24
1997	7,331	5,923	1.24
1998	7,778	6,189	1.26
1999	8,260	6,508	1.27
2000	8,761	6,911	1.27
2001	9,509	7,376	1.29
2002	10,232	7,524	1.36

SOURCE: United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

Although spending on education is not necessarily an indicator of results, Massachusetts has spent from 12 to 36 percent more per pupil on primary and secondary education than the national average since at least 1981. During the 2001-2002 school year, Massachusetts increased per student expenditures to \$10,232; 36 percent higher than the national average. The preceding table shows expenditures per pupil for Massachusetts and the United States since fiscal 1981.

In the 2003 National Assessment of Educational Progress conducted by the U.S. Department of Education, 4th graders and 8th graders around the nation were given standardized exams in reading and math. Massachusetts's 2003 4th grade average scale reading scores were lower than 2002 but still higher than 48 other states and jurisdictions and not statistically different from the remaining 4. Massachusetts's 8th grade reading scores were higher in 2003 but not statistically different from 2002. Nationally, they were higher than 49 other jurisdictions and not statistically different from the remaining 3. Massachusetts's math scores for both 4th and 8th graders in 2003 were significantly higher than 2000. Nationally, 4th grade scores were higher than 49 other jurisdictions and not statistically different from the remaining 3 while 8th grade scores were higher than 42 other jurisdictions, not significantly different than 9 and lower than 1.

In 2002, the U.S. Department of Education tested 4th and 8th grade student's writing skills. Massachusetts's 4th grade average scale score was higher than those in 46 other jurisdictions, and lower than those in 1 jurisdiction. The 8th grade scores were higher than 1998 and higher than those in 41 jurisdictions and not statistically different from those in 5 in 2002.

In 2000, 4th and 8th graders were given standardized exams in science. Massachusetts 4th graders scored highest in the nation on the science exam and only 8th graders in Montana achieved statistically significant higher scores than 8th graders in Massachusetts. [Source: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Educational Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). "Jurisdictions" includes participating states and other jurisdictions such as the District of Columbia and the Department of Defense Dependents Schools.]

Major Infrastructure Projects. Several major public sector-sponsored construction projects are underway in the Boston region, providing significant economic and employment benefits to the state.

The "Big Dig," the world's largest highway project, includes the depression of the central artery which traverses the City of Boston, and the construction of a third harbor tunnel linking downtown Boston to Logan Airport. The new Central Artery is designed to meet Boston's future traffic demand and is anticipated to carry 245,000 vehicles per day by 2010 with minimal congestion. The Project will also strengthen connections among Boston's air, rail, and seaport terminals. By offering travelers and shippers increased choice and flexibility among these different modes of transportation, the Project is contributing to the creation of an integrated, intermodal transportation system for the entire region. The Ted Williams Tunnel, which stretches under Boston Harbor from South Boston to Logan Airport, opened to commercial traffic in late 1995 and to all traffic in December 2001, and will carry an estimated 98,000 vehicles daily in 2010. The Central Artery Project is due to be completed by 2005 at an estimated total cost of \$14.63 billion, with nearly half funded by the federal government. More than \$1.5 billion of the state's share of future federal funding is slated to go toward the Big Dig until 2012. As of April 4, 2004, construction is 93.5 percent complete.

The \$385 million Route 3 North project improves safety and travel along the Route 3 highway mainline and the adjacent roadways. Route 3 North is 21 miles in length from the Route 128 interchange in Burlington to the New Hampshire border. Initial survey and sub-surface work commenced along the Route 3 corridor in the fall of 2000 and the total project is estimated to take 42 months to complete. This design-build project includes adding a travel lane and two 10' shoulders in each direction, the replacement of 47 bridges, a park and ride facility as well as various environmental improvements.

The MBTA Silver Line project creates the first new MBTA rapid transit line in 90 years. The Silver Line is a state-of-the-art Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system. This transit line is being completed in three phases. The first and second segments are being introduced as two, separate BRT lines: Silver Line Phase I, which has been open since 2002, travels along Washington Street between Dudley Square and Downtown; and Silver Line Phase II, now under construction and set to open in 2004, will run underground from South Station to the South Boston Waterfront and continue aboveground to the Boston Convention and Exhibition Center, Marine Industrial Park, and Logan Airport. The third phase, Silver Line Phase III, which is currently in design, will link Phases I and II. When the final phase has been completed, all three segments will connect to become the MBTA's fifth rapid transit line. It will offer a seamless link between the communities of Roxbury, the South End, Chinatown, Downtown, and South Boston. More than \$450 million has been invested in the Washington Street corridor in both commercial and residential development projects.

The MBTA Greenbush project will restore commuter rail service on the existing right-of-way known as the Greenbush corridor through the towns of Braintree, Weymouth, Hingham, Cohasset and Scituate, Massachusetts. The project begins at the connection with the existing MBTA Old Colony Main Line at the Braintree Wye in East Braintree, and extends 18 miles easterly along the former New Haven Railroad Greenbush Branch to the terminus in the Greenbush section of Scituate. Notice to proceed for design was issued in April of 2002 and the project is targeted for completion in June of 2006.

The Massachusetts Executive Office of Transportation and Construction's Lawrence Gateway Project, generally regarded as an integral step in the renaissance of this historic mill city, will offer 1.2 million square feet of cost-effective, quality office space in the mills along the Merrimack River and the canal district, as well as dramatically improved access to Routes 495, 93 and 95.

On February 10, 2004, the governor filed a \$1.15 billion bill for capital transportation spending that guarantees the state will invest at least \$400 million every year in upgrading the Commonwealth's roads and bridges until the year 2012. The 2004 Transportation Bond Bill will provide three years worth of new capital authorization for critical transportation priorities. Funding provisions in the Bond Bill include \$425 million for federally assisted transportation projects to support the road and bridge program, \$300 million for Chapter 90 local aid, \$210 million for non-federally assisted roadway projects, \$102 million to protect rail freight properties and to provide capital assistance to Regional Transit Authorities (RTAs) and \$23 million for various local grant programs.

The Massachusetts Port Authority (Massport) owns and operates Logan International Airport, Hanscom Field, Worcester Regional Airport, the Port of Boston, and several smaller assets. Logan Airport is undergoing a more than \$4 billion modernization program that will result in improved access, modern facilities, and the latest customer amenities. In addition, Massport, which owns and operates Logan Airport, has been nationally-recognized for being the first U.S. airport authority to design and build an inline 100% bag screening system, deploy an anti-terrorism unit armed with submachine guns and hand held wireless computers, and implement behavior profiling to spot potential terrorists.

The Port of Boston has instituted port optimization, which consolidated all container operations at Conley Terminal in South Boston, where Massport invested \$50 million in four post-Panamax cranes, deeper berths and a modern, timesaving 10-lane gate facility. At the same time, Moran Terminal was transformed into Boston Autoport, a state-of-the-art facility that can offload 400 cars an hour and process over 100,000 cars a year. It increased warehousing by replacing two unused cargo buildings with a 200,000-square-foot warehouse and cargo transfer facility in South Boston, International Cargo Port Inc. Harbor dredging is now underway and, when complete, will improve navigation and safety, reduce cargo handling costs and further control product costs to New England businesses and consumers. It introduced value-added services for customers, such as the Harbor Maintenance Tax, which provides a dollar-for-dollar tax credit for shippers using the Port of Boston. It anticipates the expansion of 120,000 square feet of rehabilitated space to respond to increased demands by cruise lines and their passengers at the Black Falcon Cruise Terminal.

Sources List

Listed below are the the web sites of the original data sources used to compile this section (Exhibit A) of the Economic Due Diligence report. The sites are listed in section title order.

Population Characteristics

United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

<http://www.census.gov>

Personal Income, Consumer Prices, and Poverty

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

<http://www.bea.doc.gov/bean/regional>

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov>

The Conference Board, Inc. (for U.S. and N.E. measures), Mass Insight Corporation (for MA measure)

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

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

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

<http://www.census.gov>

Employment

MA Division of Unemployment Assistance

<http://www.detma.org>

United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

<http://www.bls.gov>

The Conference Board, Inc.

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

Economic Base and Performance

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

<http://www.bea.doc.gov/bean/regional/gsp/>

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.doc.gov/bean/regional/gsp/>

U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Division. Prepared by the World Institute for Strategic Economic Research (WISER)

<http://www.wisertrade.org>

Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; United States Department of Commerce

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

<http://www.census.gov>

National Association of Realtors; Federal Reserve Bank of Boston

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

U.S. Department of Defense

<http://web1.whs.osd.mil/peidhome/geostats/geostat.htm>

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, 2003 Consolidated Federal Funds Report

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

Human Resources and Infrastructure

U.S. Census Bureau, 2003 A.C.S. PCT35A-I

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

New England Board of Higher Education

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

United States Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics

<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/Subindx.asp>

<http://nces.ed.gov.nationsreportcard/states>