

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Statistical Overview	A-1
Population Characteristics	A-2
Migration	A-7
Personal Income, Consumer Prices and Poverty	A-8
Personal Income	A-8
Annual Pay in Nominal Dollars	A-10
Wage and Salary Disbursements	A-10
Consumer Prices	A-11
Consumer Confidence, Present Situation and Future Expectations	A-13
Poverty	A-15
Transfer Payments	A-16
Health Insurance	A-17
Employment	A-18
Employment by Industry	A-18
Largest Employers in Massachusetts	A-20
Massachusetts Companies in the Fortune 500	A-20
Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund	A-21
Unemployment	A-21
Education and Technology	A-24
Educational Attainment	A-24
Higher Education Data	A-25
Internet Access	A-26
Patents	A-27
Primary and Secondary Education Expenditures	A-28
National Assessment of Educational Progress	A-28
Economic Base and Performance	A-30
<i>Economic Indicators</i>	A-30
Comparing BEA GDP for the US, Region and Massachusetts	A-30
State Coincident Indexes	A-31
Institute for Supply Management Purchasing Manager Indexes.....	A-32
<i>International Trade</i>	A-33
Exports	A-33
<i>Industry Sector Detail (NAICS Basis)</i>	A-35
GDP Subsectors.....	A-35
Industry Sector Analysis	A-37
<i>Government Revenues and Spending</i>	A-58
Federal Spending in Massachusetts	A-58
Federal Contracts	A-60
State Revenues	A-63
State Expenditures	A-64
Supplementary Section	Appendix
Building Permits	A-Appendix-2
Home Sales	A-Appendix-3
Home Prices	A-Appendix-4
Electricity Prices, Supply and Capacity by Source	A-Appendix-5
Travel and Tourism	A-Appendix-6
Transportation and Warehousing	A-Appendix-6
Sources	A-Source List

ECONOMIC INFORMATION - Quarter 2, FY 2011

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 February 1, 2011. Information in the text, tables, charts, and graphs is current as of January 1, 2011.** 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

Population (p. A-2)

	<u>Massachusetts</u>	<u>United States</u>
Estimated Percent Change in Population, April 1, 2000 - July 1, 2009	3.9%	9.1%

Personal Income, Consumer Prices, and Poverty (p. A-9)

Per Capita Personal Income, 2009	\$49,643	\$39,626
Average Annual Pay, All Industries, 2009	\$56,267	\$45,559
Percent Change in CPI-U*, 2008-2009	-0.7%	-0.4%
Percent Change in CPI-U*, September 2009 - September 2010	-0.1%	1.1%
Poverty Rate, 2007-2009 Average	11.1%	13.4%
Average Weekly Earnings, Manufacturing Production Workers: 2009	\$826.80	\$725.87
Percent Change from previous year	0.2%	0.2%

Employment (p. A-18)

Percent Change in Nonfarm Payroll Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted), November 2009-November 2010p	1.0%	0.7%
Unemployment Rate, 2009	8.4%	9.3%
Unemployment Rate, December 2010 (seasonally adjusted)	8.2%	9.4%

Education (p. A-24)

Expenditure Per Pupil K-12 Public, 2008	\$13,454	\$10,259
Percent of Adults with a Bachelor's Degree or higher, 2009	38.2%	27.9%

Economic Base and Performance (p. A-30)

Percent Change in Gross Domestic Product, 2008-2009	-1.6%	-2.1%
Percent Change in International Exports, 2008-2009	-16.7%	-18.7%
Percent Change in Housing Permits Authorized, 2008-2009	-19.6%	-35.6%

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 seventeen month stretch between 2006 and 2007, considerably lower unemployment rates in Massachusetts than in the United States since 1980. While the state unemployment rate fell to 8.2 percent in December 2010, the state has seen a slower rise in unemployment than the nation as a whole. In 2008, 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, economic base and performance, and human resources and infrastructure.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

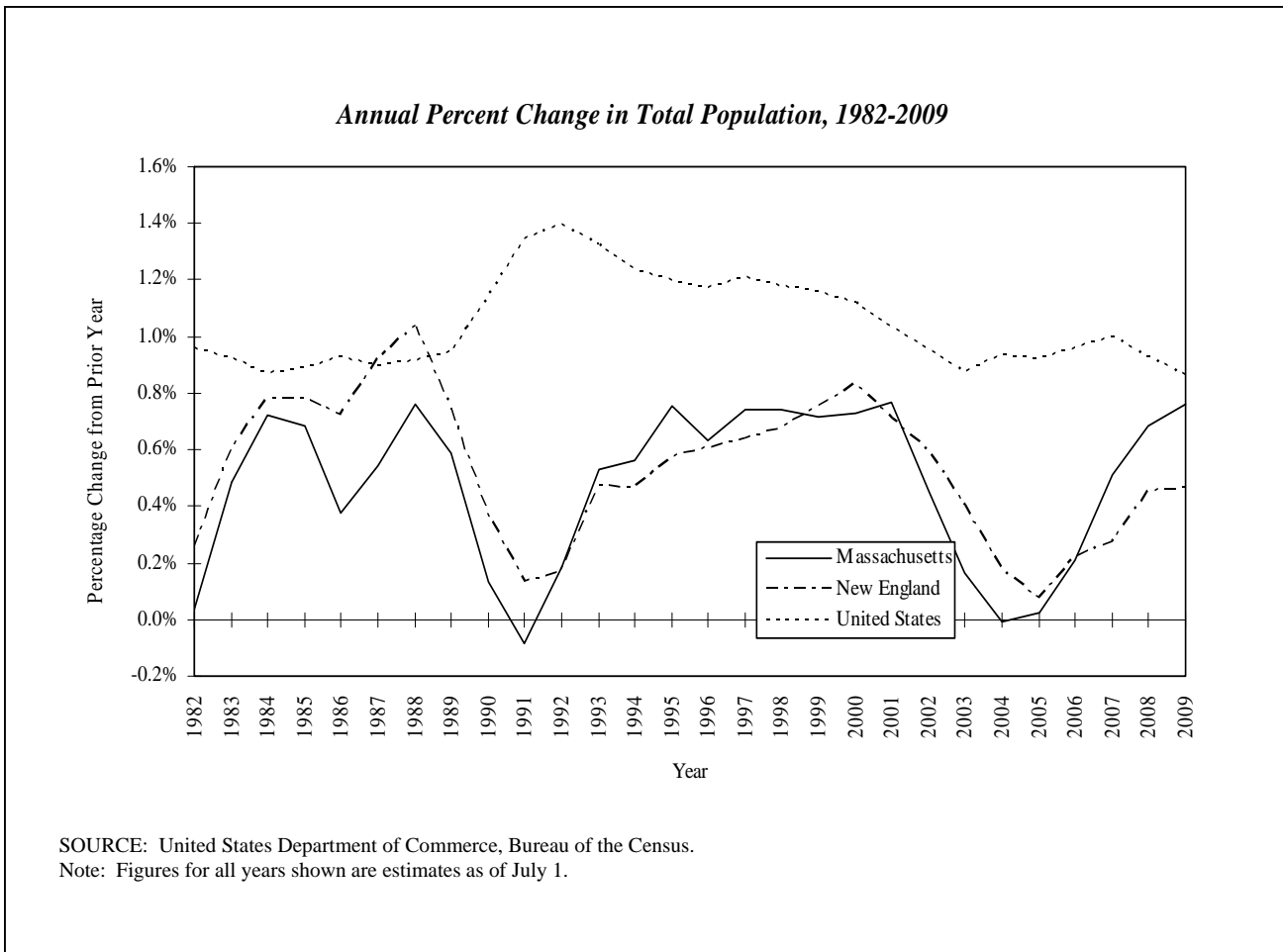
Massachusetts is a relatively slow growing but densely populated state with a comparatively large percentage of its residents living in metropolitan areas. The population density of Massachusetts was estimated as of July 1, 2009 to be 841.0 persons per square mile, as compared to 86.8 for the United 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 lived 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, 2009 population estimated at 645,169, or 9.8 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 in 2009 estimated at 4,588,680, or 31.8 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 in 2009 estimated at 1,918,227.

The second largest MSA in the state is the Worcester, MA MSA, with a 2009 population estimated at 803,701. The city of Worcester, situated approximately 40 miles west of Boston with a 2009 population estimated at 182,882, is the second largest city in New England as well as the second largest in the state. As a major medical and education center, the Worcester area is home to 18 patient care facilities, including the University of Massachusetts Medical School, and thirteen other colleges and universities.

The third largest MSA in Massachusetts is the three-county Springfield, MA MSA, with a 2009 population estimated at 698,903. Springfield, the third largest city in the Commonwealth with a 2009 population estimated at 155,580, 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, MassMutual Financial Group, and Hasbro Games (Milton Bradley). In addition, Springfield is home to three independent colleges.

As the following graph and table indicate, the population in Massachusetts generally grows at a similar rate 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 December 2009, the Massachusetts population has only grown by 3.9 percent since Census 2000 while 14 states have grown more slowly.



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

Population, 1972-2009
(in thousands)

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	6,363	0.7%	13,953	0.8%	282,172	1.1%
2001	6,412	1.0%	14,052	0.9%	285,082	1.3%
2002	6,441	0.5%	14,135	0.6%	287,804	1.0%
2003	6,452	0.2%	14,192	0.4%	290,326	0.9%
2004	6,451	0.0%	14,216	0.2%	293,046	0.9%
2005	6,453	0.0%	14,227	0.1%	295,753	0.9%
2006	6,466	0.2%	14,259	0.2%	298,593	1.0%
2007	6,499	0.5%	14,298	0.3%	301,580	1.0%
2008	6,544	0.7%	14,363	0.5%	304,375	0.9%
2009	6,594	0.8%	14,430	0.5%	307,007	0.9%

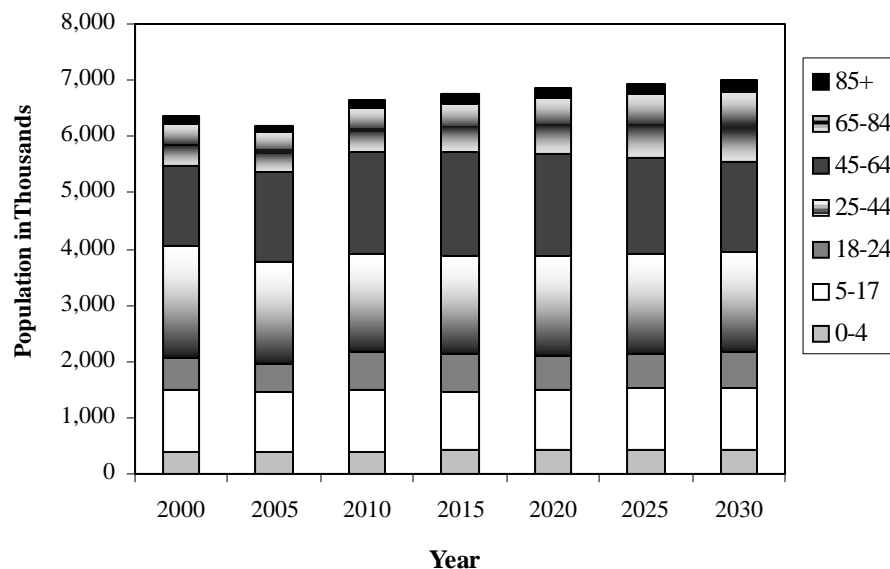
SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1980 figures are census counts as of April 1, 1980; figures for all other years shown are estimates as of July 1.

The next 25 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.

**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	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

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

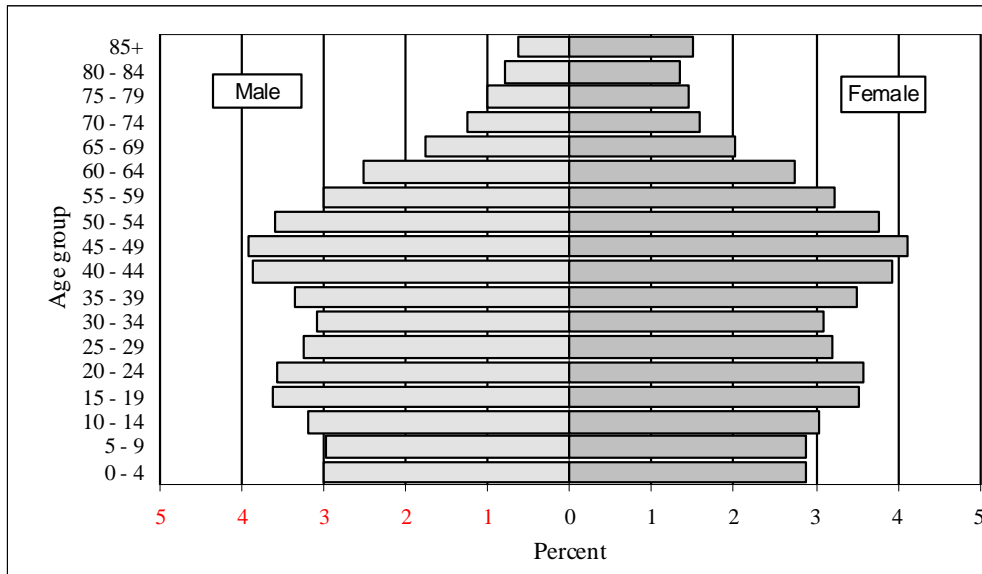


SOURCE: Interim Population Projections through 2030 released April 21, 2005 by the Population Division, Bureau of the Census, United States Department of Commerce. Note: Actual Census 2000 counts as of April 1; Population Estimates for 2005 as of July 1; all other figures are projections as of July 1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

Population Pyramids of Massachusetts

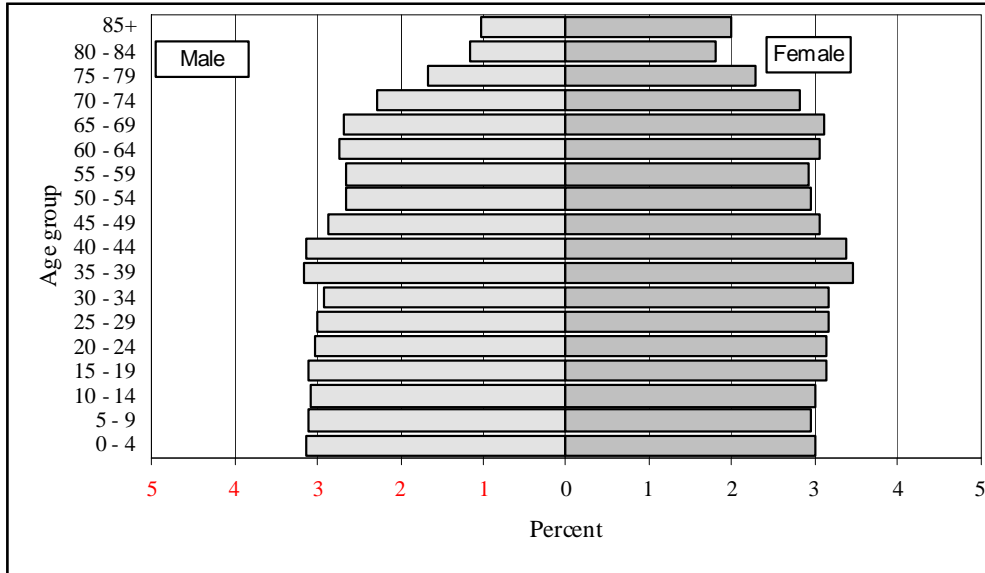
Percent of Total Population

2008*



*Note: Population Estimate as of July 1.

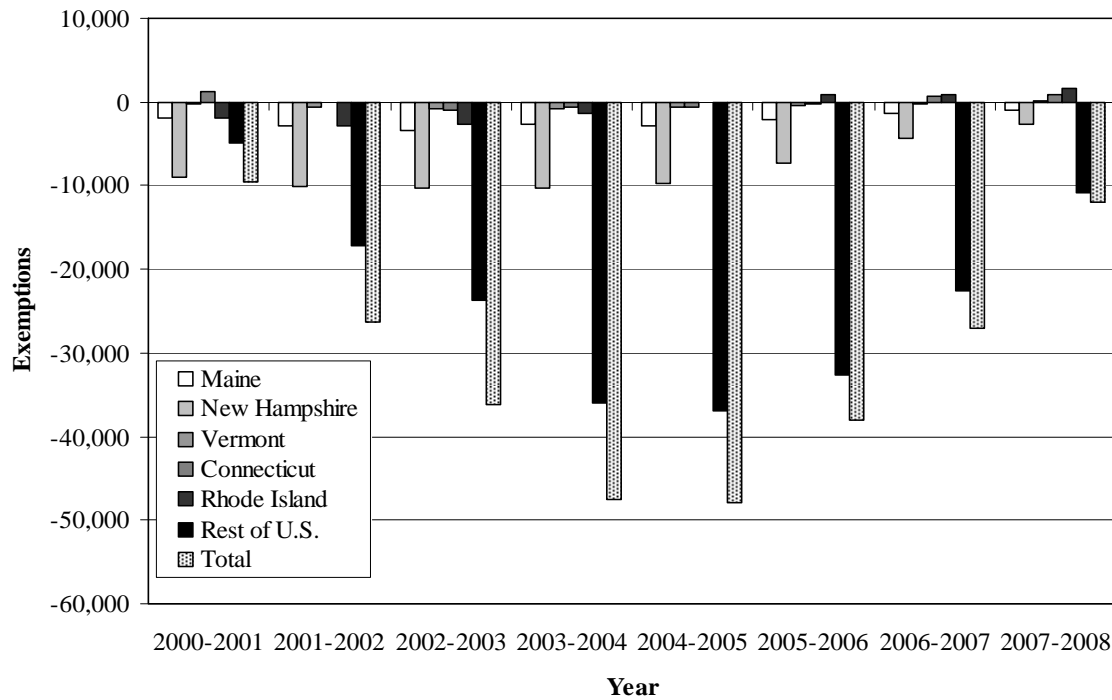
2030



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 they file 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 Connecticut was the largest net gain for Massachusetts from 2000 through 2008. Massachusetts also sends many more migrants to Florida, North Carolina and California than it gains. The chart below illustrates the net migration for Massachusetts to and from the New England states and rest of the country using IRS data.

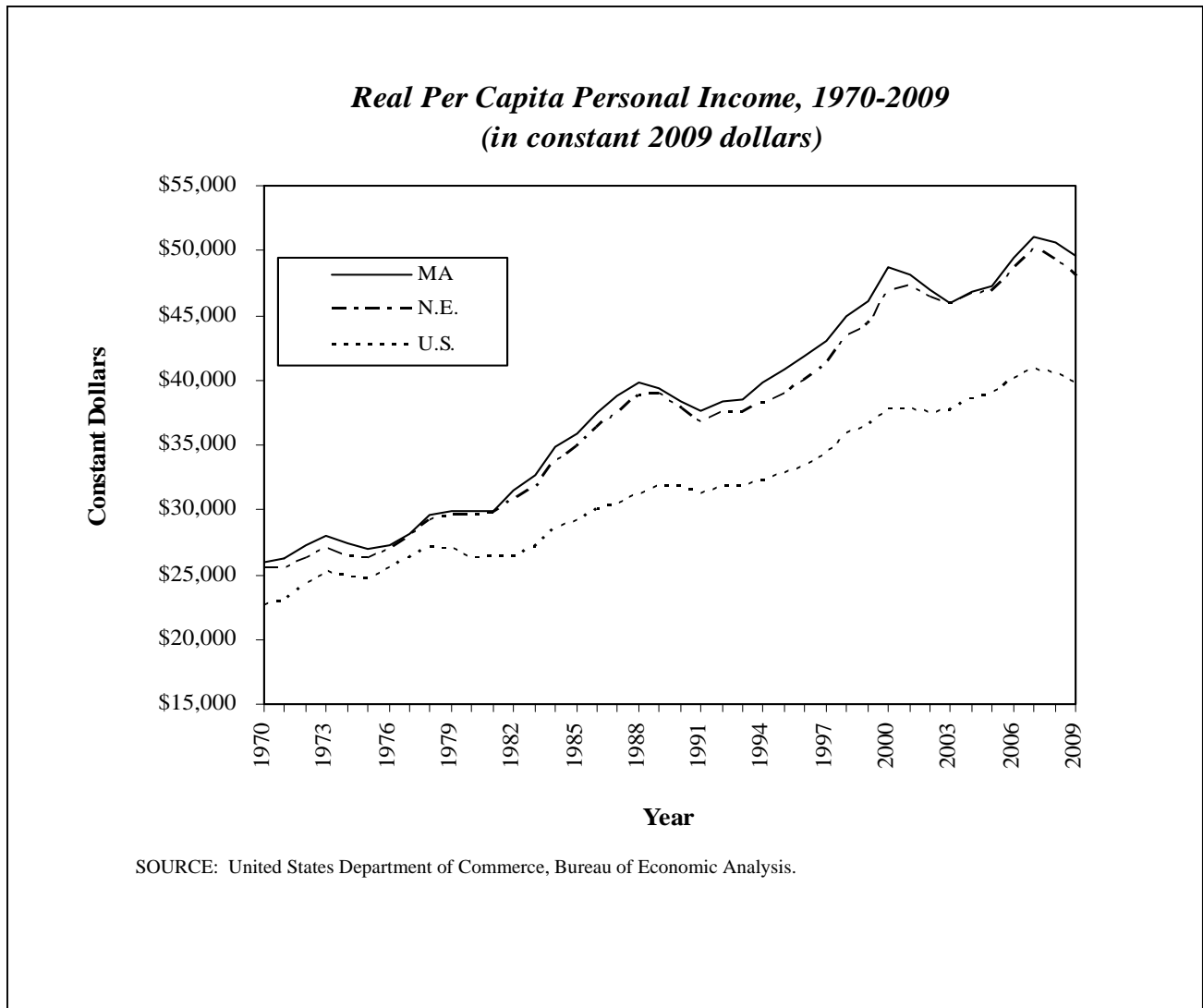
Massachusetts Net Migration Using U.S. IRS Exemption Data



SOURCE: U.S. Internal Revenue Service

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 in both Massachusetts and the United States declined, with steeper declines in Massachusetts. However, real income levels in Massachusetts remained well above the national average. In 2004 and 2005, income growth was comparable in the state and the nation. In 2006 and 2007, income in the state grew faster than in the nation. In 2008 and 2009, real income fell in both the state and the nation. Only the District of Columbia, Connecticut, and New Jersey 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 1970-2009.

<i>Per Capita Personal Income, 1970-2009</i>									
Year	Nominal Income (in current dollars)			Real Income (in 2009 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	26,006	25,446	22,582	0.5%	-0.3%	0.7%
1971	4,743	4,674	4,340	26,275	25,462	22,990	1.0%	0.1%	1.8%
1972	5,102	5,025	4,717	27,294	26,312	24,210	3.9%	3.3%	5.3%
1973	5,541	5,477	5,230	27,978	27,013	25,271	2.5%	2.7%	4.4%
1974	6,011	5,954	5,708	27,446	26,412	24,839	-1.9%	-2.2%	-1.7%
1975	6,453	6,376	6,172	27,035	26,206	24,612	-1.5%	-0.8%	-0.9%
1976	6,993	6,954	6,754	27,247	27,031	25,465	0.8%	3.1%	3.5%
1977	7,611	7,586	7,402	28,198	27,926	26,205	3.5%	3.3%	2.9%
1978	8,422	8,407	8,243	29,652	29,125	27,123	5.2%	4.3%	3.5%
1979	9,371	9,381	9,138	29,928	29,553	27,003	0.9%	1.5%	-0.4%
1980	10,570	10,598	10,091	29,916	29,569	26,273	0.0%	0.1%	-2.7%
1981	11,744	11,800	11,209	29,907	29,739	26,455	0.0%	0.6%	0.7%
1982	12,892	12,833	11,901	31,559	30,722	26,458	5.5%	3.3%	0.0%
1983	13,942	13,770	12,583	32,659	31,644	27,104	3.5%	3.0%	2.4%
1984	15,639	15,342	13,807	34,919	33,671	28,509	6.9%	6.4%	5.2%
1985	16,798	16,440	14,637	35,896	34,782	29,184	2.8%	3.3%	2.4%
1986	18,003	17,592	15,338	37,511	36,315	30,023	4.5%	4.4%	2.9%
1987	19,397	18,958	16,137	38,724	37,482	30,475	3.2%	3.2%	1.5%
1988	21,127	20,612	17,244	39,767	38,811	31,272	2.7%	3.5%	2.6%
1989	22,095	21,848	18,402	39,340	38,963	31,838	-1.1%	0.4%	1.8%
1990	22,797	22,462	19,354	38,369	37,795	31,769	-2.5%	-3.0%	-0.2%
1991	23,314	22,867	19,818	37,588	36,803	31,217	-2.0%	-2.6%	-1.7%
1992	24,422	24,077	20,799	38,421	37,487	31,804	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%
1993	25,182	24,773	21,385	38,502	37,527	31,750	0.2%	0.1%	-0.2%
1994	26,393	25,804	22,297	39,833	38,156	32,278	3.5%	1.7%	1.7%
1995	27,662	27,048	23,262	40,774	38,990	32,746	2.4%	2.2%	1.5%
1996	29,279	28,521	24,442	41,915	39,982	33,421	2.8%	2.5%	2.1%
1997	30,911	30,087	25,654	43,039	41,171	34,291	2.7%	3.0%	2.6%
1998	33,006	32,128	27,258	44,939	43,343	35,876	4.4%	5.3%	4.6%
1999	34,671	33,581	28,333	46,053	44,389	36,485	2.5%	2.4%	1.7%
2000	38,210	36,601	30,318	48,653	46,790	37,772	5.6%	5.4%	3.5%
2001	39,460	37,966	31,145	48,172	47,219	37,729	-1.0%	0.9%	-0.1%
2002	39,451	38,096	31,461	46,935	46,424	37,518	-2.6%	-1.7%	-0.6%
2003	40,083	38,771	32,271	45,956	45,953	37,627	-2.1%	-1.0%	0.3%
2004	42,021	40,809	33,881	46,891	46,750	38,479	2.0%	1.7%	2.3%
2005	43,757	42,345	35,424	47,271	46,803	38,913	0.8%	0.1%	1.1%
2006	47,144	45,585	37,698	49,400	48,626	40,117	4.5%	3.9%	3.1%
2007	49,727	48,212	39,458	51,120	50,143	40,827	3.5%	3.1%	1.8%
2008	51,028	49,336	40,673	50,683	49,344	40,528	-0.9%	-1.6%	-0.7%
2009	49,643	48,049	39,626	49,643	48,049	39,626	-2.1%	-2.6%	-2.2%

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.

Annual Pay in Nominal Dollars. Massachusetts saw steady growth in average annual pay for most of the past decade, until 2009. 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 the same average annual rate to the nation, at 2.9 percent. The level of average annual pay in Massachusetts in 2009 was 23.5 percent higher than the national average: \$56,267 compared to \$45,559. However, average annual pay in Massachusetts fell slightly in 2009 for the first time in the decade, from \$56,746 in 2008.

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, but in the subsequent years the Massachusetts shares of New England and the U.S. decreased slightly before rising again in 2007 and 2008, then staying constant at 50.2 percent and 2.9 percent respectively in 2009.

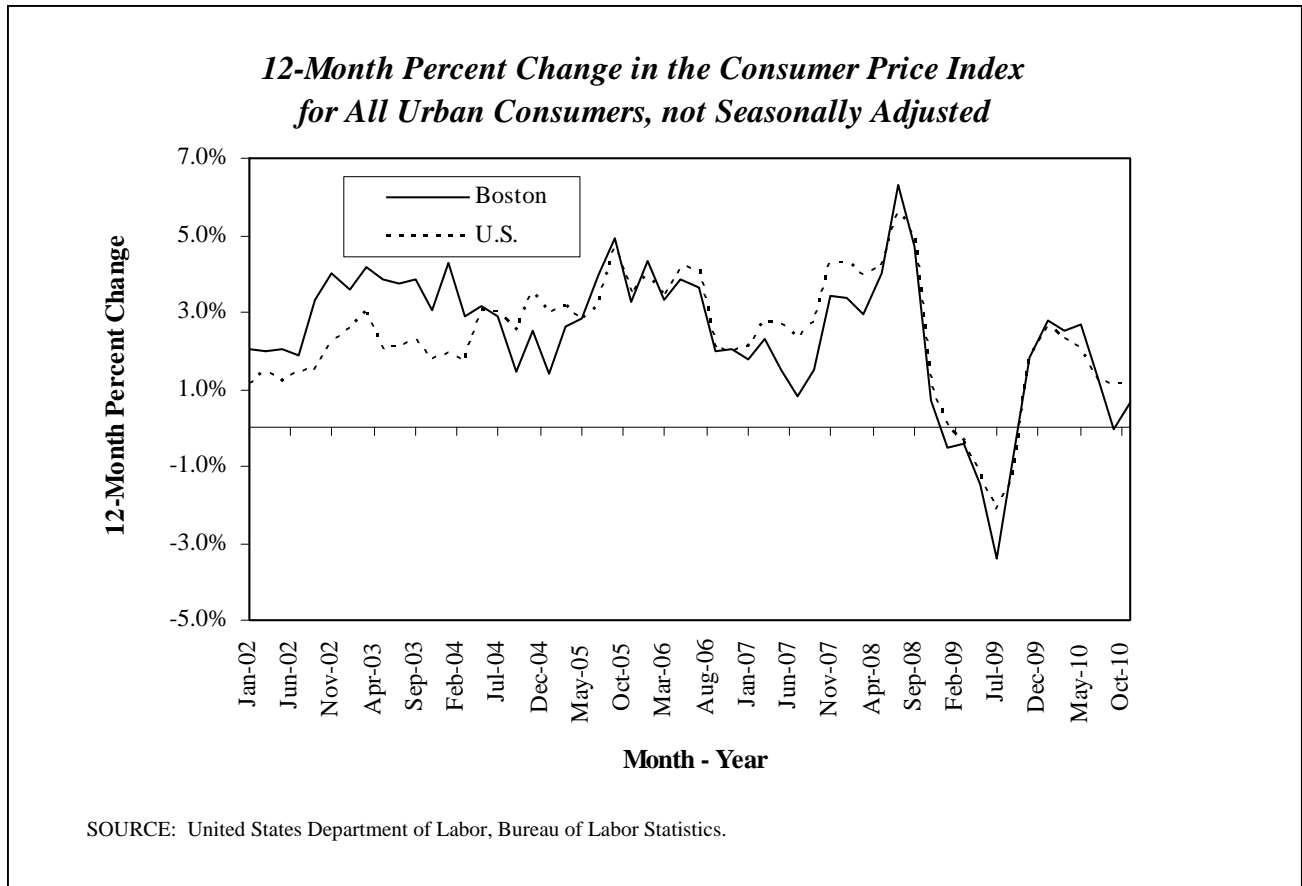
Annual Wage and Salary Disbursements, 1990-2009

(in millions of dollars)

<i>Year</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>N.E.</i>	<i>MA</i>	<i>MA as a pct. of N.E.</i>
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	\$ 6,413,891	\$370,486	\$184,641	49.8%
2008	\$ 6,551,135	\$378,923	\$190,282	50.2%
2009	\$ 6,265,405	\$363,040	\$182,343	50.2%

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 graph presents consumer price trends for the Boston metropolitan area and the United States for the period between 2002 and November 2010. 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. Annual declines in the CPI-U for Boston and the U.S. were 0.7 and 0.4 percent, respectively in 2009. The latest available data for November 2010 show that the CPI-U for the Boston metropolitan area increased at a rate of 0.6 percent over November 2009, while the U.S. index increased by 1.1 percent over the same period.



Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U), 1970-2009

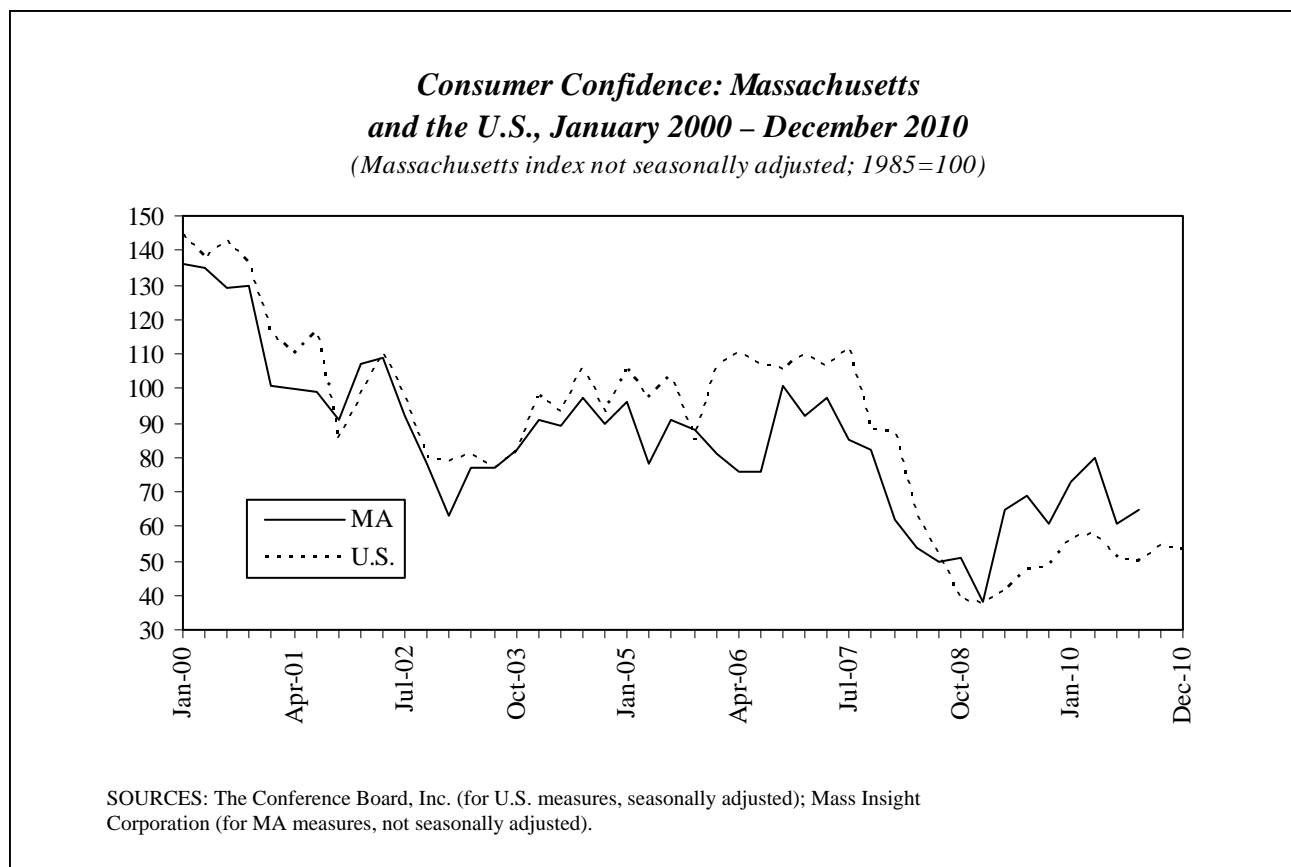
(not seasonally adjusted; 1982-1984 base period average=100)

<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%
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%
Nov-09	236.6		216.3	
Nov-10	238.1	0.6%	218.8	1.1%

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 37.4 in January 2009. It recovered to 54.8 by May 2009, and has since fluctuated between a low of 46.4 in February 2010 and a high of 62.7 in May 2010, dropping to 52.5 in December. The Massachusetts index has been significantly higher than the U.S. index since both reached their lowest point in January 2009. The Mass Insight Corporation reported that the Massachusetts index rose from 38.0 in January 2009, the lowest index since Mass Insight began tracking it in 1991, to 65.0 in October 2010, its most recent measured value. The following graph and table detail the recent record of these measures.

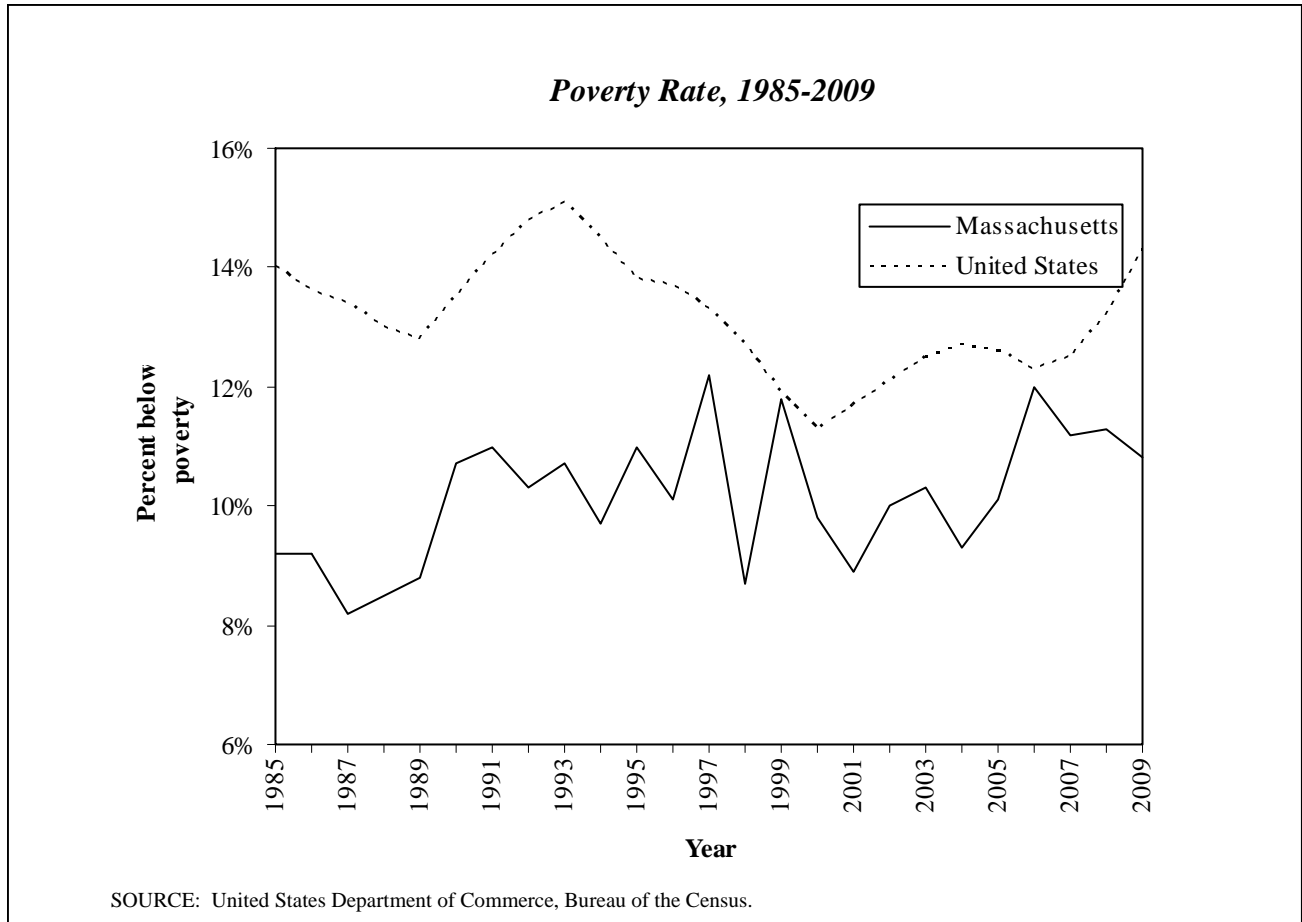


***Consumer Confidence, Present Situation, and Future
Expectations for Massachusetts and the U.S.
January 2001 - October 2010 (1985=100)***

	Consumer Confidence		Present Situation		Future Expectations	
	MA	U.S.	MA	U.S.	MA	U.S.
Jan-01	101.0	115.7	139.0	170.4	76.0	79.3
Apr-01	104.0	109.9	124.0	156.0	91.0	79.1
Jul-01	99.0	116.3	108.0	151.3	93.0	92.9
Oct-01	91.0	85.3	94.0	107.2	90.0	70.7
Jan-02	107.0	97.8	72.0	98.1	130.0	97.6
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	73.0	51.0	16.0	26.4	91.0	67.5
Oct-10	80.0	49.9	15.0	23.5	99.0	67.5

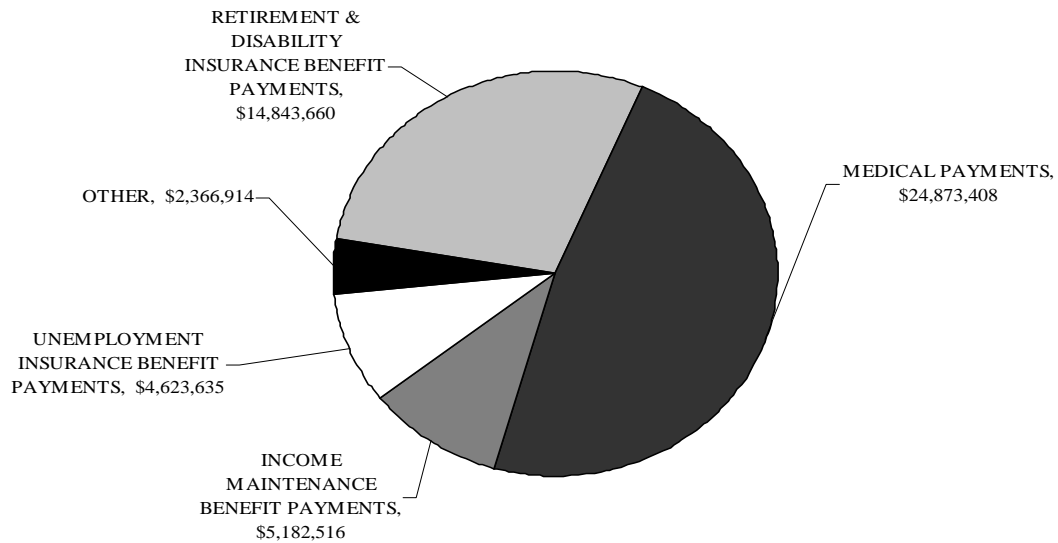
SOURCES: The Conference Board, Inc. (for U.S. measures, seasonally adjusted); Mass Insight Corporation (for MA measures, not seasonally adjusted).

Poverty. Through 2009, 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 decreased from 11.3 percent in 2008 to 10.8 percent in 2009, while the poverty rate in the United States increased from 13.2 percent in 2008 to 14.3 percent in 2009. 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 - 2009) 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 2010 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 16.2 percent of total personal income in Massachusetts in 2009, up from 14.4 percent in 2008. 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 \$53.1 billion for 2009. Almost 48 percent of government transfer payments to individuals were medical payments, down from just over 50 percent in 2008.

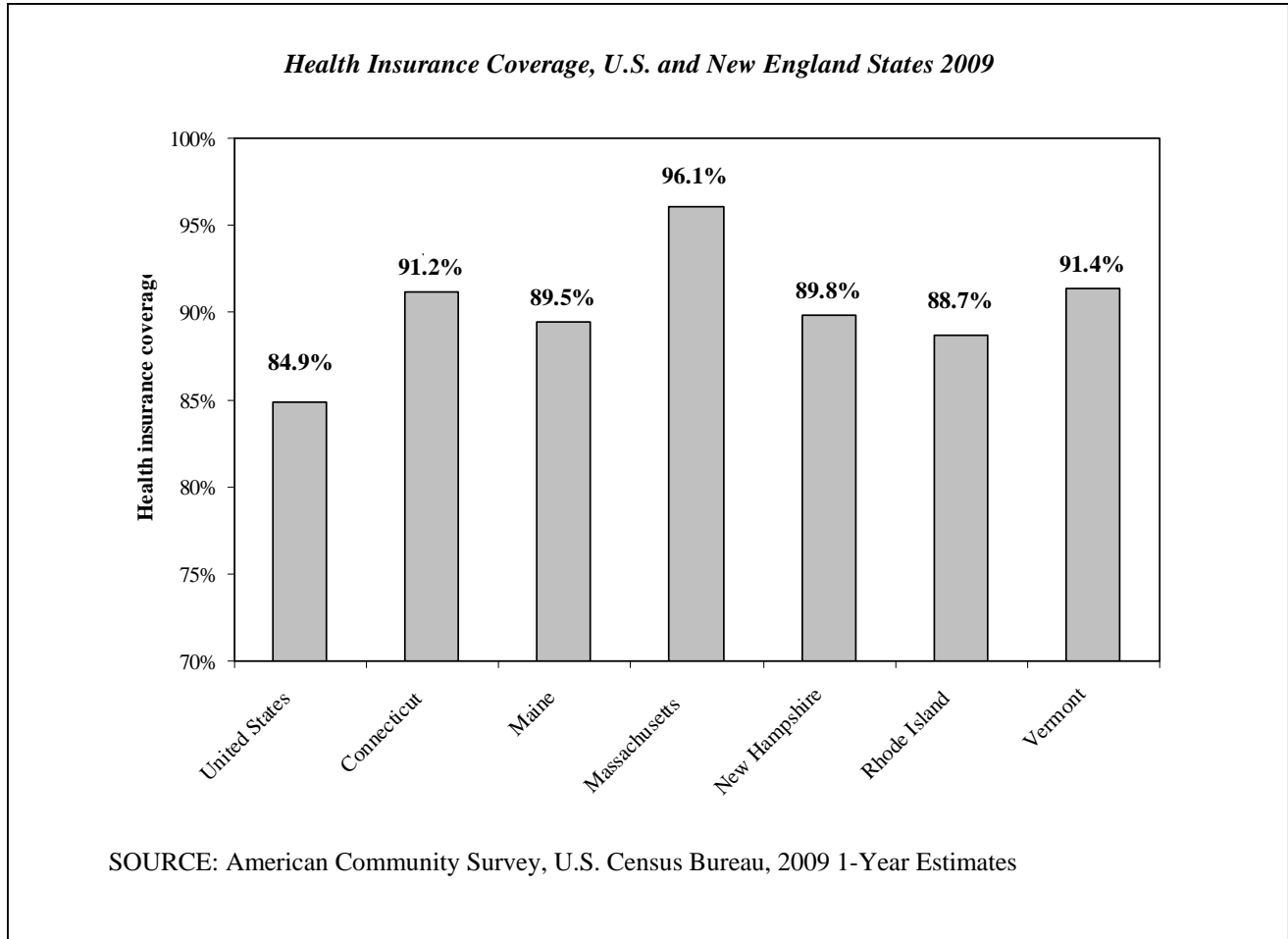
***Transfer Payments from Governments to Individuals in
Massachusetts in 2009***
(From Annual State Personal Income Estimates)
(in thousands of current dollars)



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.

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 2009, 96.1 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 the next closest at 91.4 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.



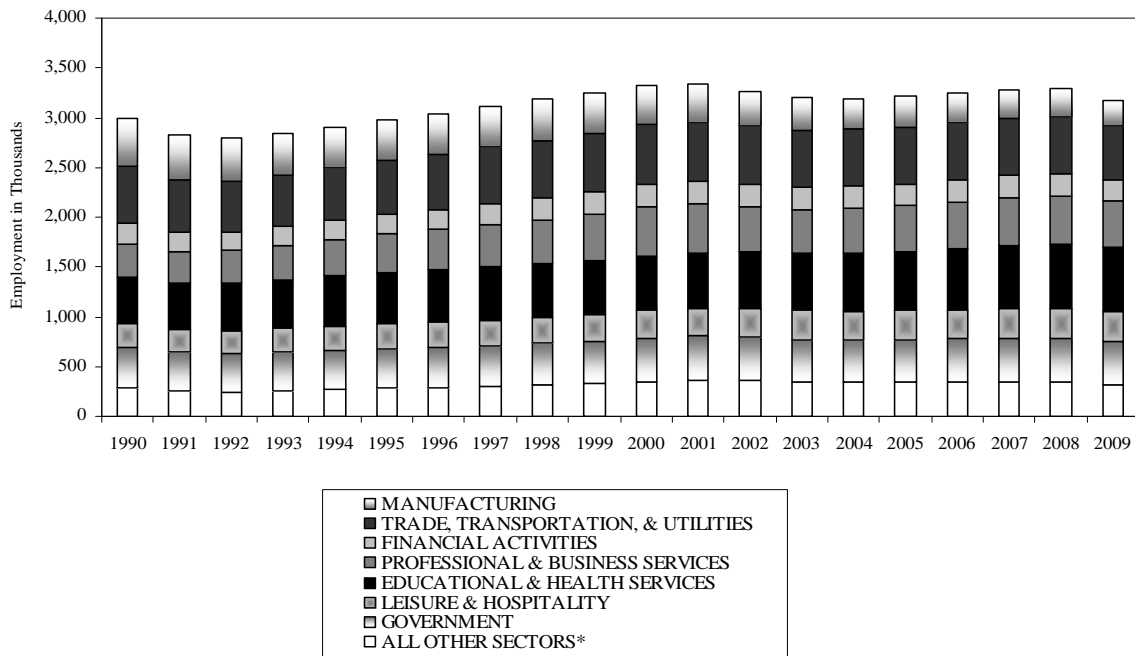
EMPLOYMENT

Employment by Industry. The chart on this page shows the annual level of non-agricultural payroll employment in Massachusetts on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) basis 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 2008-2009 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, Trade, Transportation & Utilities have remained 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. In 2009, employment began to decline again, down 3.6 percent from 0.3 percent growth in 2008, and down 5.0 percent from the last peak in 2001. The comparable growth rate for the nation in 2009 was down 4.5 percent from 2008 and down 0.7 percent from 2001. The latest seasonally adjusted estimate for the state (3.18 million for November 2010) is about 208.4 thousand below the peak month in 2001 (3.38 million in February 2001) and about 54.3 thousand below the 2009 peak in January (3.23 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. In 2009, the decline was a steep 9.7 percent. The seasonally adjusted estimates for the first eleven months of 2010 average 2.3 percent below the comparable estimates for 2009.

*Annual Average Employment in Massachusetts,
NAICS Super-Sectors, 1990-2009*

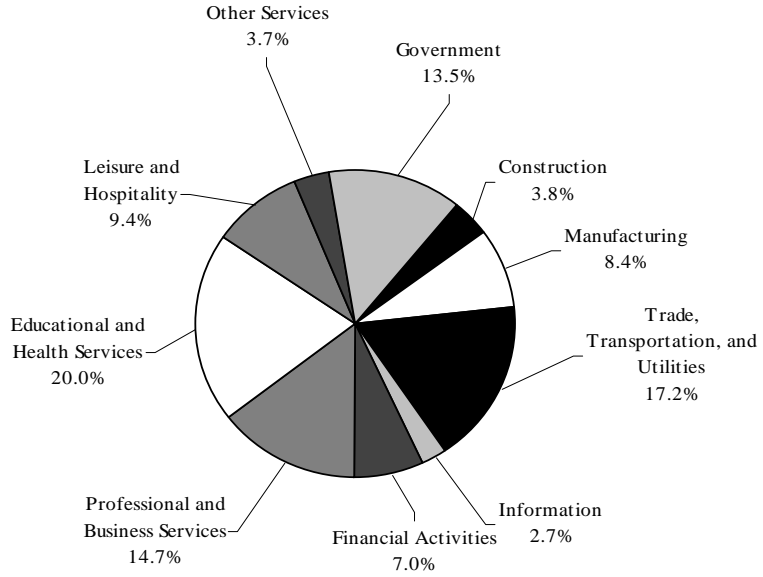


SOURCE: MA Division of Unemployment Assistance.

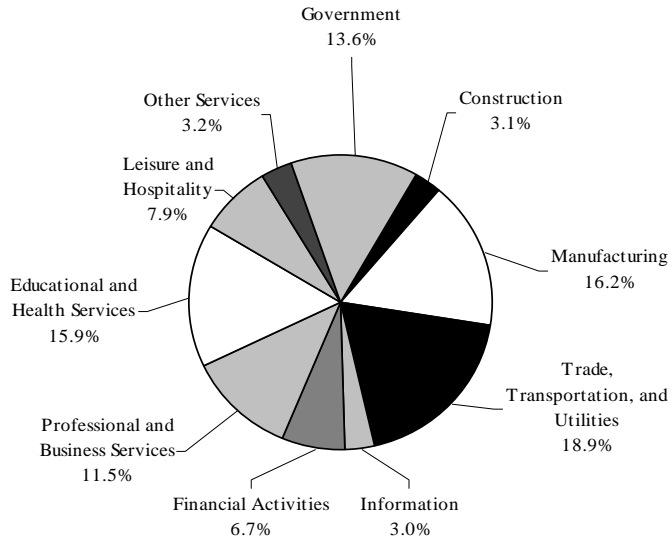
*Includes Mining & Natural Resources, Construction, Information, and Other Services.

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

NAICS Super-Sectors: 2008-2009 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 March, 2010. Tufts University replaces UMass Memorial Medical Center, Inc. from the June 2009 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 March, 2010
(listed alphabetically)

Bank of America, NA	Partners Healthcare Systems, Inc.
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
Demoulas Super Markets, Inc.	Target Corporation
E.M.C. Corporation	The Children's Hospital Corporation
General Hospital Corporation	Tufts University
Harvard University	United Parcel Service, Inc.
Home Depot U.S.A., Inc.	Verizon New England, Inc.
Massachusetts CVS Pharmacy, LLC	Wal-Mart Associates, Inc.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	

SOURCE: Massachusetts Executive Office of Labor & Workforce Development, Division of Unemployment Assistance, Research Department 12-14-10.

NOTE: This alphabetic listing includes private employers reporting large numbers of jobs covered by the Massachusetts unemployment insurance program. The information is based on March 2010 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 thirteen 2010 Fortune 500 companies headquartered here. When comparing the 2010 Fortune 500 to 2009's, eleven Massachusetts companies gained and two lost rank. Biogen Idec climbed 75 places on the list, the largest leap for a Massachusetts company.

Massachusetts Companies in the 2010 Fortune 500

<i>Rank</i>		<i>Company</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>2009 revenues (millions)</i>
<i>2010</i>	<i>2009</i>			
71	86	Liberty Mutual Ins. Group (Boston)	Insurance: P & C (stock)	\$31,094
93	135	Mass. Mutual Life Ins. (Springfield)	Insurance: Life, Health (mutual)	\$25,424
95	108	Raytheon (Waltham)	Aerospace and Defense	\$24,881
101	109	Staples (Framingham)	Specialty Retailers	\$24,276
119	131	TJX (Framingham)	Specialty Retailers	\$20,288
166	172	EMC (Hopkinton)	Computer Peripherals	\$14,026
232	269	BJ's Wholesale Club (Natick)	Specialty Retailers	\$10,187
234	258	Thermo Fisher Scientific (Waltham)	Scientific, Photo, Control Equipment	\$10,110
249	206	State St. Corp. (Boston)	Commercial Banks	\$9,362
279	320	Boston Scientific (Natick)	Medical Products & Equipment	\$8,188
368	291	Global Partners (Waltham)	Energy	\$5,818
458	502	Genzyme (Cambridge)	Pharmaceuticals	\$4,516
471	546	Biogen Idec (Cambridge)	Pharmaceuticals	\$4,377

SOURCE: *Fortune*, May 4, 2010 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 November 30, 2010, the Massachusetts Unemployment Trust Fund had a balance of \$135.3 million. This balance is the sum of the private contributory account balance of \$31.9 million and the government contributory account balance of \$103.4 million. This compares to an August 2010 balance of \$236.7 million with a private contributory portion of \$131.5 million. The December 2010 Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund report indicated that the private contributory account balance was estimated to be \$2.270 billion by the end of 2014 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 U.S. rate, seasonally adjusted. In October 2007, the Massachusetts rate was 4.4 percent, the lowest it had been since October 2001. By December 2010, the Massachusetts rate had dropped to 8.2 percent from 8.4 percent in September 2010. 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.

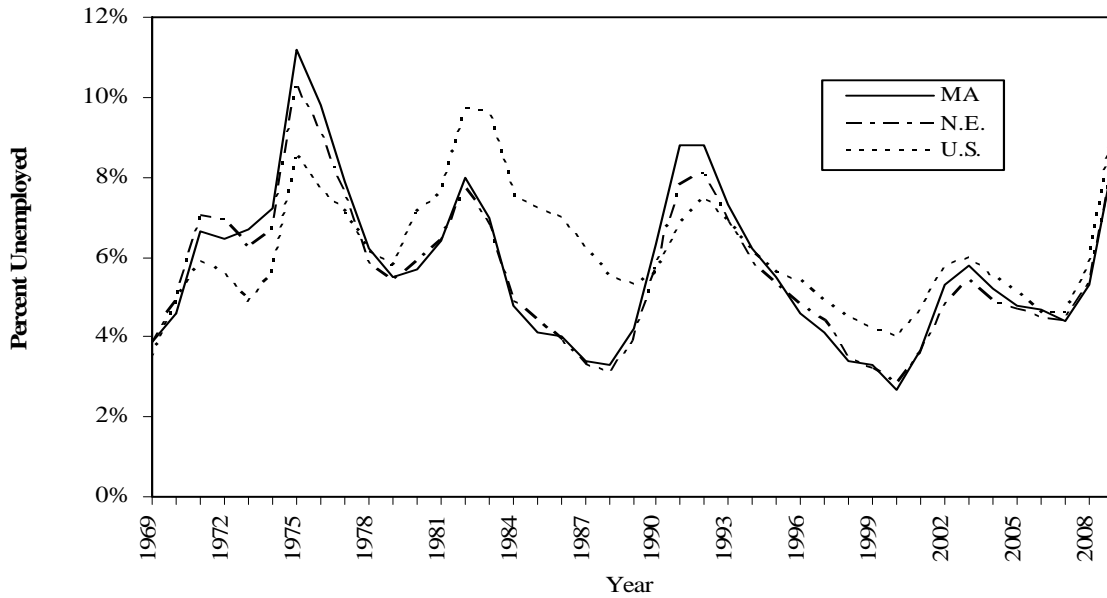
Annual Average Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment, 1969-2009

(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	3,419	7,605	151,428	162	344	7,001	4.7%	4.5%	4.6%	102.2%
2007	3,435	7,650	153,124	153	340	7,078	4.4%	4.4%	4.6%	95.7%
2008	3,465	7,710	154,287	183	413	8,924	5.3%	5.4%	5.8%	91.4%
2009	3,473	7,737	154,142	293	641	14,265	8.4%	8.3%	9.3%	90.3%

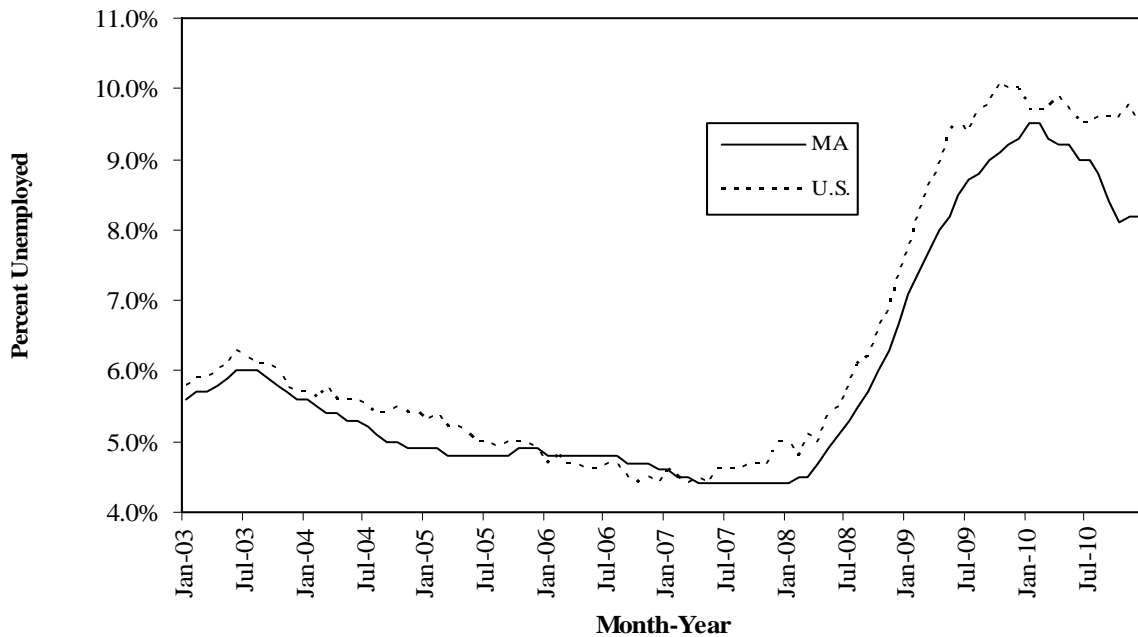
SOURCE: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Annual Average Unemployment Rate, 1969-2009
Massachusetts, New England, and United States**



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

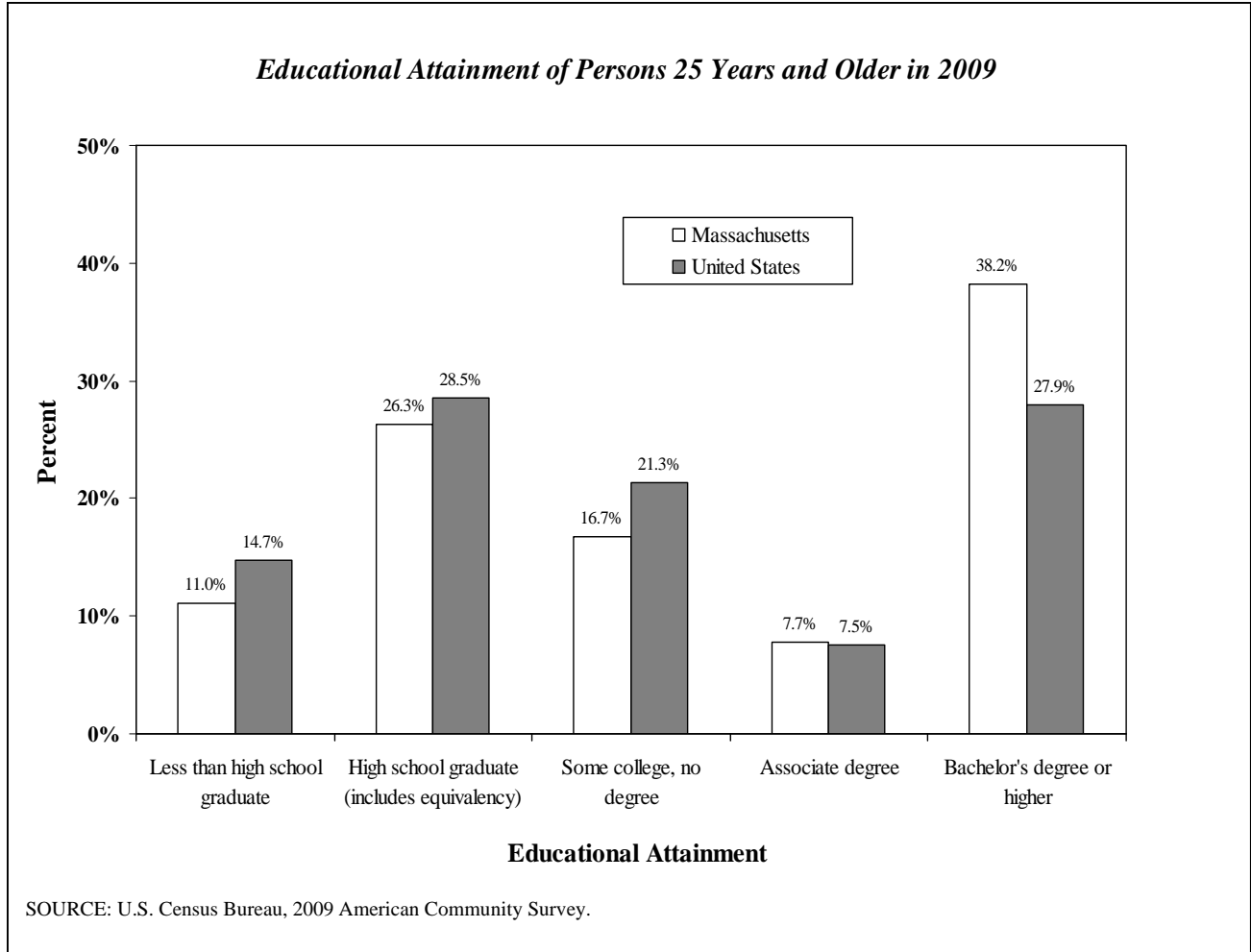
**Monthly Unemployment Rate, January 2003 - December 2010
Massachusetts and United States
(seasonally adjusted)**



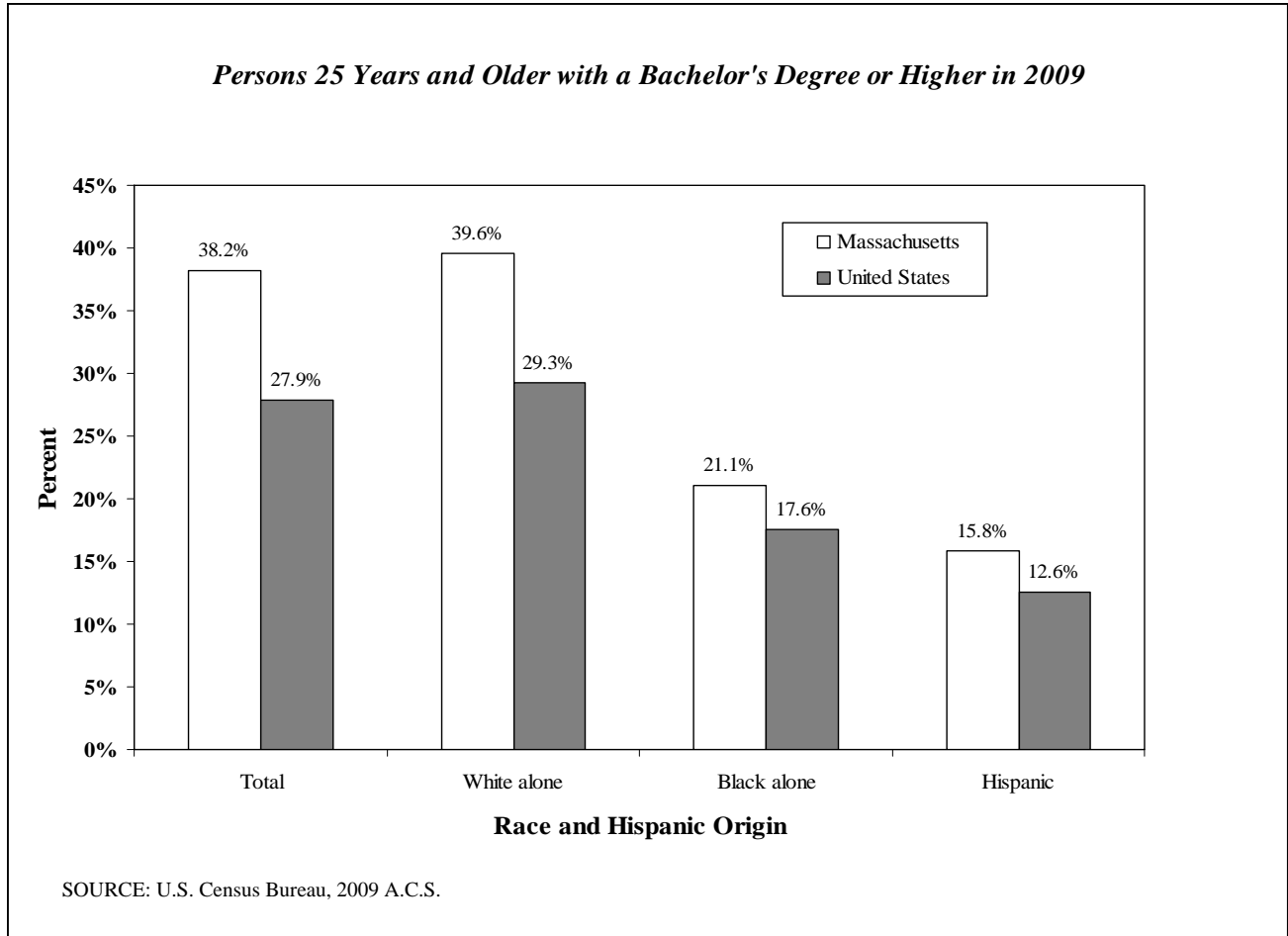
SOURCE: MA Division of Unemployment Assistance, US Bureau of Labor Statistics

EDUCATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Educational Attainment. The availability of a skilled and well-educated population is an important resource for the Commonwealth. Approximately three in eight adults in Massachusetts had a bachelor's degree or more in 2009 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, 11.0 percent, than the national average of 14.7 percent.



Massachusetts' black and Hispanic population achieved college degrees at roughly half the rate of its white population but their rates were higher than their national average. The most current Census data is shown below.



Higher Education Data. Massachusetts has a higher minority enrollment in institutions of higher education than New England. However, the percentage of enrolled 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 2009

	Total	White alone	Black alone	Asian alone	Other race	Hispanic or Latino
United States	22,255,504	71.3%	14.7%	6.7%	7.4%	12.4%
Massachusetts	554,736	79.0%	7.9%	7.5%	5.6%	7.7%

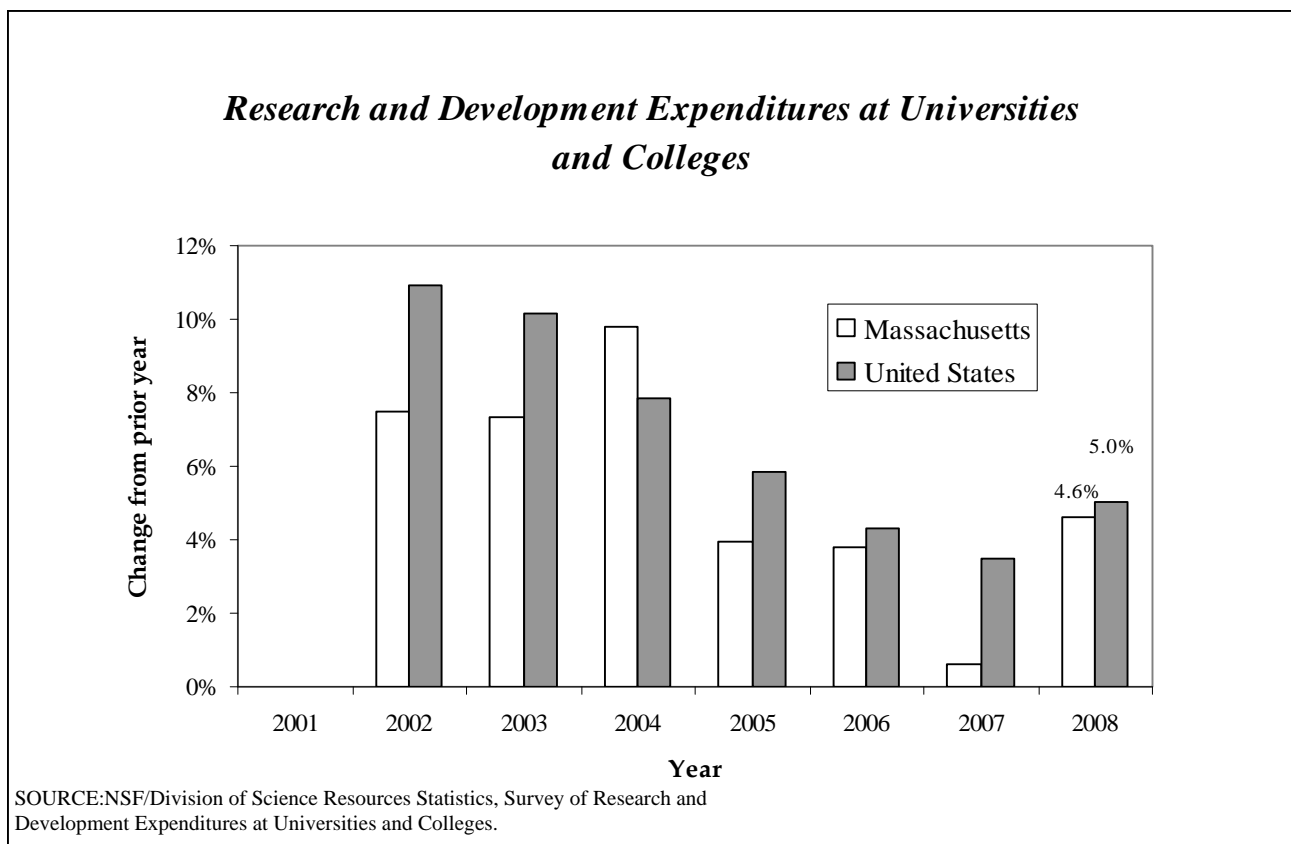
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2009 A.C.S.

Massachusetts is an internationally recognized center for higher education, with 462,236 students in undergraduate, professional and graduate private and public programs in the 2006/2007 school year, according to the New England Board of Higher Education. Survey data released by the Institute of International Education state that 33,838 foreign students were enrolled in Massachusetts colleges and universities in the 2008/2009 school year. This was an increase of 6.4 percent from the previous year. Massachusetts remains ranked 4th among states for foreign student enrollment.

The Massachusetts public higher education system is composed of universities, state colleges, and community colleges with a combined enrollment of 263,836 students in the 2007 school year. The system awarded 31,986 degrees in the 2007-08 school year. In addition, Massachusetts's system of private higher education enrolled 264,049 full and part-time students in 2007. 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. Public and private colleges and universities in Massachusetts awarded 47,739 bachelors, 27,575 masters and 3,325 doctoral degrees in 2007.

The higher education system in Massachusetts is particularly strong in post-graduate, scientific, and technical education, with 1,903 science and engineering doctorates awarded in 2007, 4th in the nation. Massachusetts was also ranked 2nd in the U.S. in science and engineering post doctorates in doctorate granting institutions in 2006, with 6,670 post doctorates.

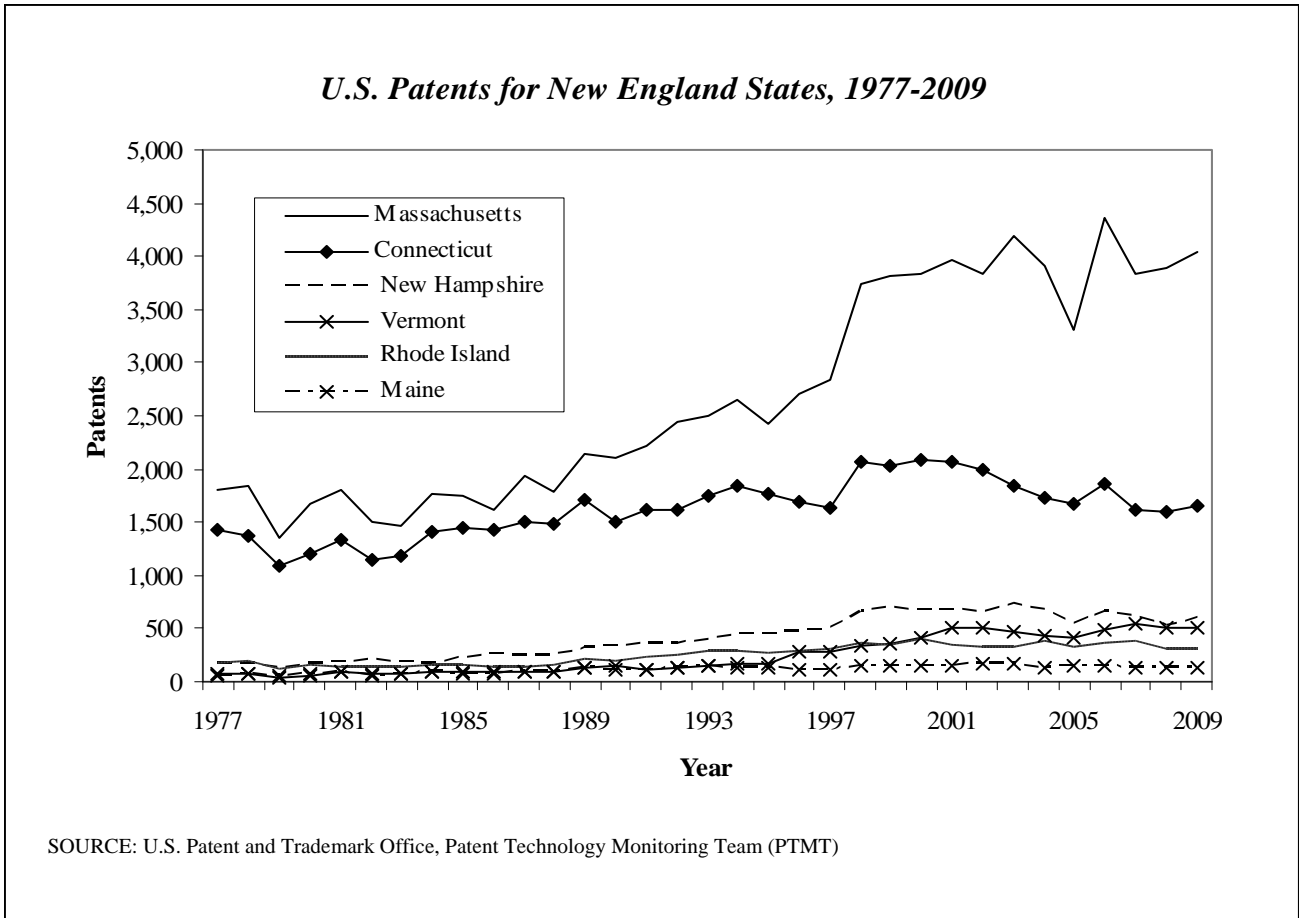
The higher education sector in Massachusetts contributes not only to the quality of its work force, but also to its stature in the nation and the world as a center for basic scientific research and for academic and entrepreneurial research and development. Doctorate-granting institutions in Massachusetts received 4.4 percent or \$2.3 billion of total national academic expenditures on research and development in fiscal 2008. Massachusetts is still ranked sixth in the nation behind California, New York, Texas, Maryland and Pennsylvania. Life sciences receive almost half of the research and development funds performed at Massachusetts educational institutions. Of the \$2.3 billion in total fiscal 2008 outlays for science and engineering research to universities and colleges in Massachusetts, 48.7 percent was for life sciences, 18.3 percent for engineering, 11.3 percent for physical sciences, 9.3 percent for environmental, 4.6 percent for math and computer science, 3.5 percent for social sciences, 2.4 percent for other sciences, and 1.9 percent for psychology.



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 2009. Massachusetts ranked sixth among states and the District of Columbia when comparing the percent (81.7) of individuals who had access to the internet in their household. The previous Census survey in 2007 ranked Massachusetts third when 76.3 percent had access.

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 2009, 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 4,038 new patents in 2009, Massachusetts innovators were responsible for over twice as many patents as Connecticut, which originated 1,661 patents in 2009.



Primary and Secondary Education Expenditures. Although spending on education is not necessarily an indicator of results, Massachusetts has spent from 12 to 32 percent more per pupil on primary and secondary education than the national average since 1981. During the 2007-2008 school year, Massachusetts increased per student expenditures 5.6 percent to \$13,454; 32 percent higher than the national average and ninth in the nation. The table below shows expenditures per pupil for Massachusetts and the United States since fiscal 1981.

Per Pupil Expenditure in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools
(in current, unadjusted dollars)

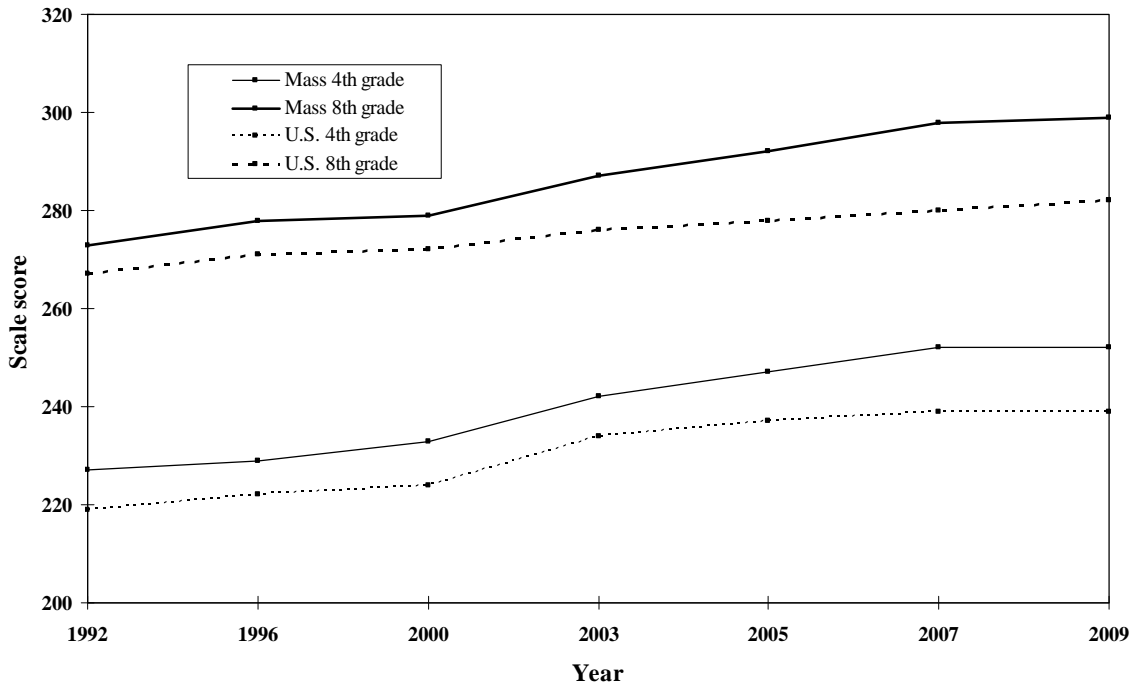
<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Massachusetts</i>	<i>United States</i>	<i>Ratio (MA/U.S.)</i>
1981	\$2,735	\$2,307	1.19
1982	2,823	2,525	1.12
1983	3,072	2,736	1.12
1984	3,298	2,940	1.12
1985	3,653	3,222	1.13
1986	4,031	3,479	1.16
1987	4,491	3,682	1.22
1988	4,965	3,927	1.26
1989	5,485	4,307	1.27
1990	5,766	4,643	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	7,651	6,137	1.25
1999	8,106	6,458	1.26
2000	8,444	6,836	1.24
2001	9,038	7,284	1.24
2002	9,856	7,701	1.28
2003	10,223	8,019	1.27
2004	10,693	8,287	1.29
2005	11,267	8,701	1.29
2006	11,981	9,138	1.31
2007	12,738	9,666	1.32
2008	13,454	10,259	1.31

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

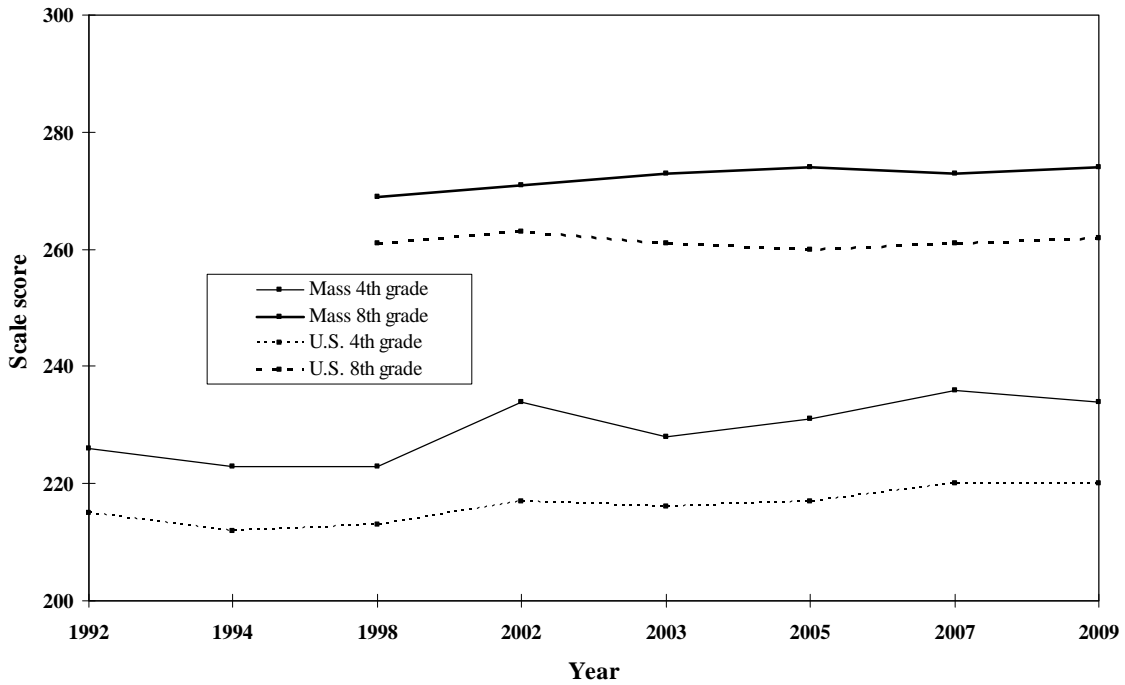
National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) scores. The National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), also known as "the Nation's Report Card," is the only nationally representative and continuing assessment of what America's students know and can do in various subject areas. Since 1969, 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 on the following page compare the data available for Massachusetts to the nation.

NAEP Mathematics Scores



NAEP Reading Scores



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics.

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.

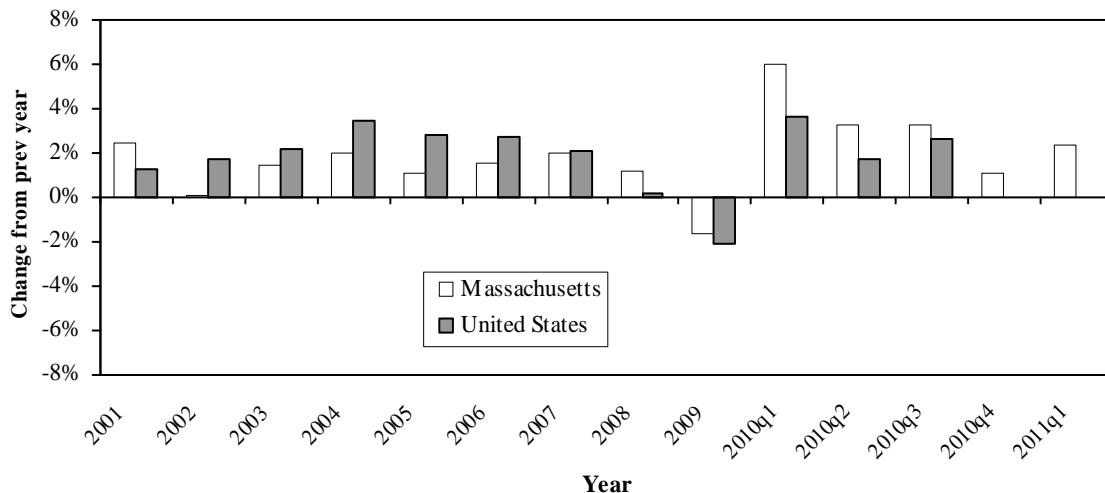
State Gross Domestic Product - Annual Change

(millions of chained 2005 dollars)

Year	Massachusetts		New England		United States	
	GDP	Annual change	GDP	Annual change	GDP	Annual change
1997	\$253,976		\$547,107		\$9,847,068	
1998	\$265,587	4.6%	\$569,420	4.1%	\$10,275,885	4.4%
1999	\$279,645	5.3%	\$592,833	4.1%	\$10,767,451	4.8%
2000	\$301,321	7.8%	\$635,283	7.2%	\$11,223,130	4.2%
2001	\$308,595	2.4%	\$646,712	1.8%	\$11,364,239	1.3%
2002	\$308,927	0.1%	\$648,583	0.3%	\$11,560,341	1.7%
2003	\$313,448	1.5%	\$658,603	1.5%	\$11,807,823	2.1%
2004	\$319,725	2.0%	\$679,760	3.2%	\$12,212,645	3.4%
2005	\$323,301	1.1%	\$686,539	1.0%	\$12,554,538	2.8%
2006	\$328,156	1.5%	\$700,951	2.1%	\$12,895,854	2.7%
2007	\$334,848	2.0%	\$714,526	1.9%	\$13,162,799	2.1%
2008	\$338,814	1.2%	\$720,854	0.9%	\$13,181,915	0.1%
2009	\$333,413	-1.6%	\$706,538	-2.0%	\$12,903,778	-2.1%

Real GDP - Annual and Latest Quarterly Change

Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates



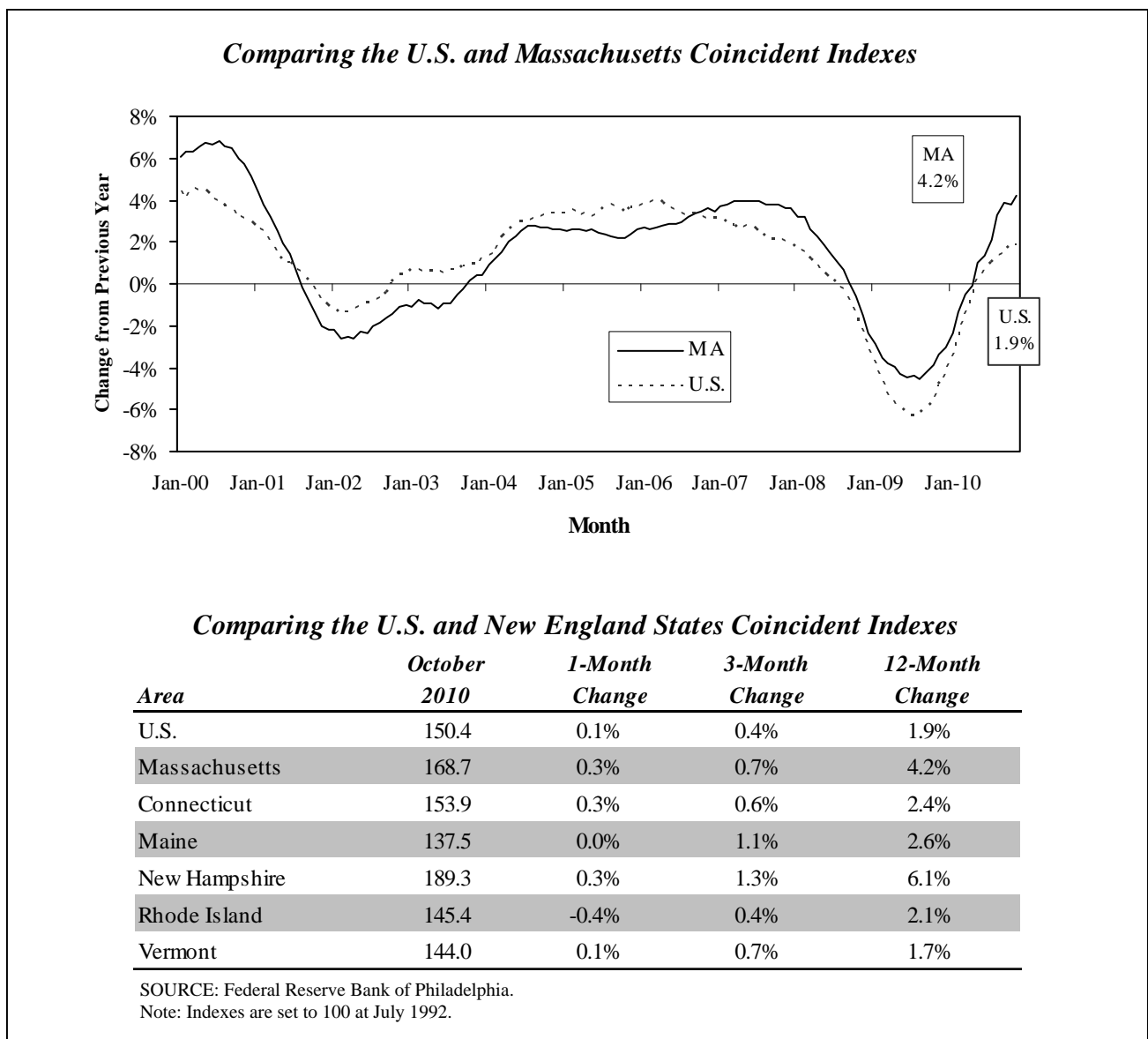
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis advanced estimate for U.S., <http://www.MassBenchmarks.org>.
Note: Massachusetts FY2010 Q4 and FY2011 Q1 are projections.

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.”

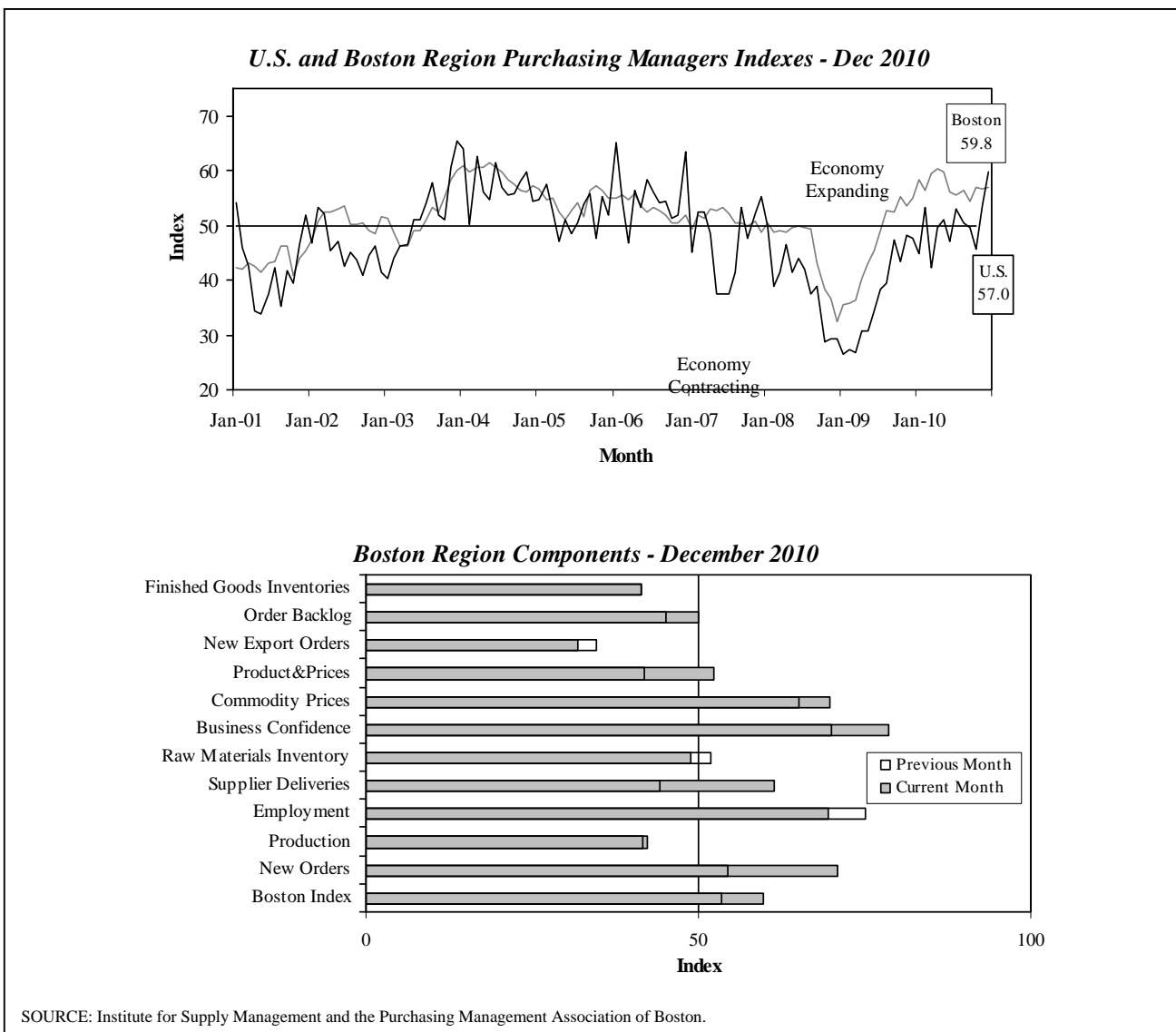
The graph below indicates the state and national index change from twelve months prior. Since the beginning of the decade, Massachusetts’ peaks have been higher and its troughs deeper than the U.S. Beginning in September 2009, Massachusetts began what looks like the “v-shaped” recovery we were hoping for. The bottom table compares Massachusetts’ index to its New England neighbors.



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 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."

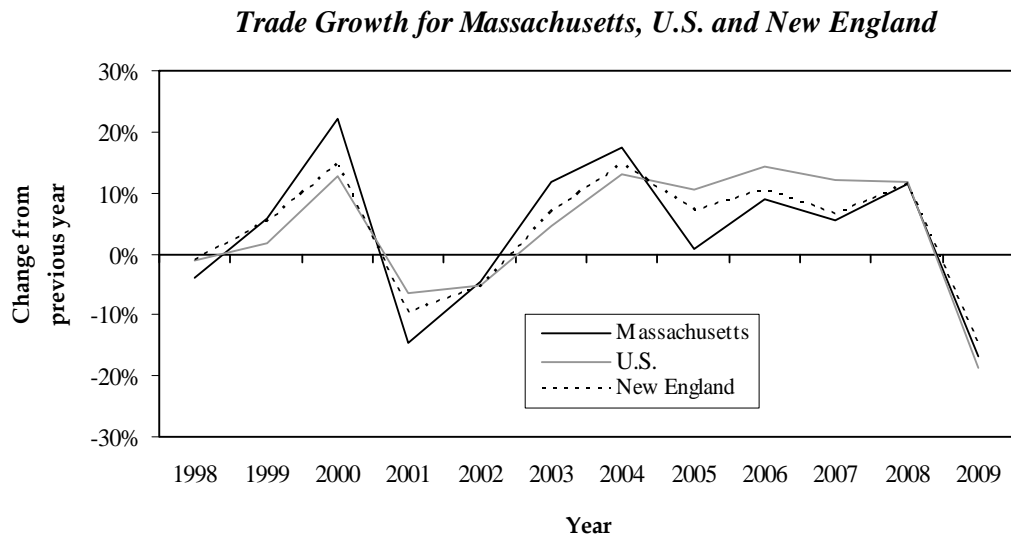
Index readings above 50 indicate the economy is generally expanding. Readings below 50 indicate the economy is generally contracting, although a reading above 42 for a period of time indicates the economy is generally expanding. Components of the national index include new orders, production, employment, suppliers deliveries, inventories, customer's 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 December 2010 national index indicated that the manufacturing sector was expanding for the 17th consecutive month. Its December components all indicated expansion except for two, backlog of orders and customer's inventories. The Boston region's October index indicated that overall business conditions were expanding in November and December. More than half of the Boston region's components were above 50 while the business confidence component has been above 50 since June 2009. See the second graph below for the current and previous month's component values.



ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Exports. Massachusetts ranked 14th in the United States, and first in New England, with \$23.6 billion in international exports in 2009. This represents a 16.7 percent decrease from the previous year's export value from the Commonwealth, while national exports decreased by 18.7 percent. Total exports from New England also shrank 14.9 percent. The United Kingdom was our top trading partner in 2009 and replaced Canada, our top trading partner in 2008.



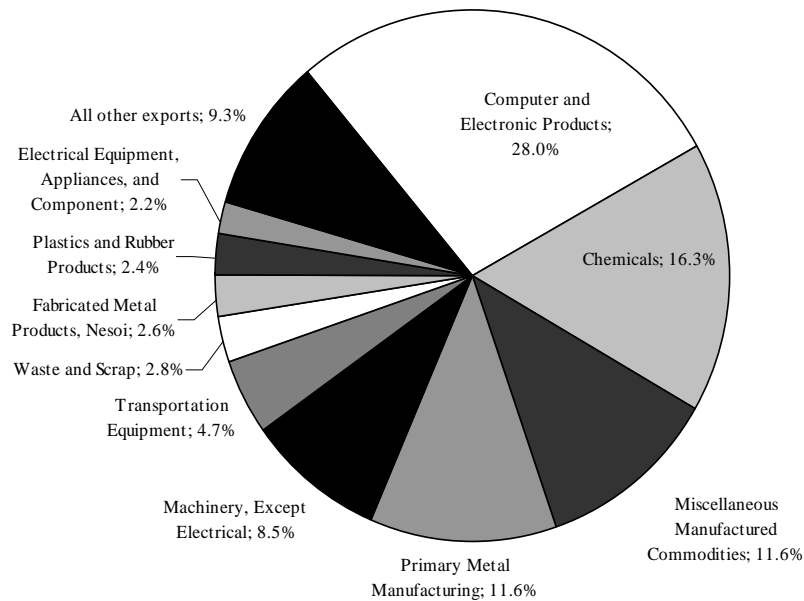
Massachusetts Top Export Partners

(top ten export destinations ranked by value of 2009 exports, in millions)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
United Kingdom	\$1,933	\$1,851	\$1,579	\$1,430	\$1,508	\$1,628	\$1,972	\$2,306	\$3,504	\$4,049
Canada	\$3,589	\$2,844	\$2,711	\$2,646	\$2,917	\$2,927	\$3,166	\$3,480	\$3,827	\$3,058
Netherlands	\$1,265	\$820	\$1,054	\$1,759	\$2,505	\$3,000	\$2,696	\$2,215	\$2,675	\$1,983
Germany	\$1,366	\$1,401	\$1,198	\$1,599	\$2,516	\$2,151	\$2,515	\$2,370	\$2,489	\$1,748
Japan	\$2,184	\$1,964	\$1,598	\$1,635	\$1,814	\$1,893	\$2,287	\$2,166	\$2,427	\$1,714
China (Mainland)	\$502	\$425	\$385	\$572	\$894	\$884	\$1,291	\$1,375	\$1,563	\$1,372
Mexico	\$701	\$571	\$569	\$702	\$755	\$782	\$824	\$996	\$1,166	\$901
France	\$1,024	\$865	\$921	\$619	\$861	\$803	\$715	\$887	\$944	\$671
Korea, Republic Of	\$747	\$491	\$471	\$558	\$650	\$803	\$875	\$821	\$666	\$625
China (Taiwan)	\$1,053	\$513	\$512	\$528	\$951	\$798	\$749	\$1,018	\$709	\$619
All other countries	\$6,150	\$5,745	\$5,706	\$6,604	\$6,528	\$6,385	\$6,965	\$7,717	\$8,321	\$6,834
Total Exports	\$20,514	\$17,490	\$16,705	\$18,652	\$21,899	\$22,052	\$24,057	\$25,351	\$28,293	\$23,575
Change from Prior Year	22.1%	-14.7%	-4.5%	11.7%	17.4%	0.7%	9.1%	5.4%	11.6%	-16.7%

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

Composition of Massachusetts Exports by Industry Group, 2009



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

Value of International Shipments from Massachusetts
(top ten industry groups ranked by value of latest exports, in millions)

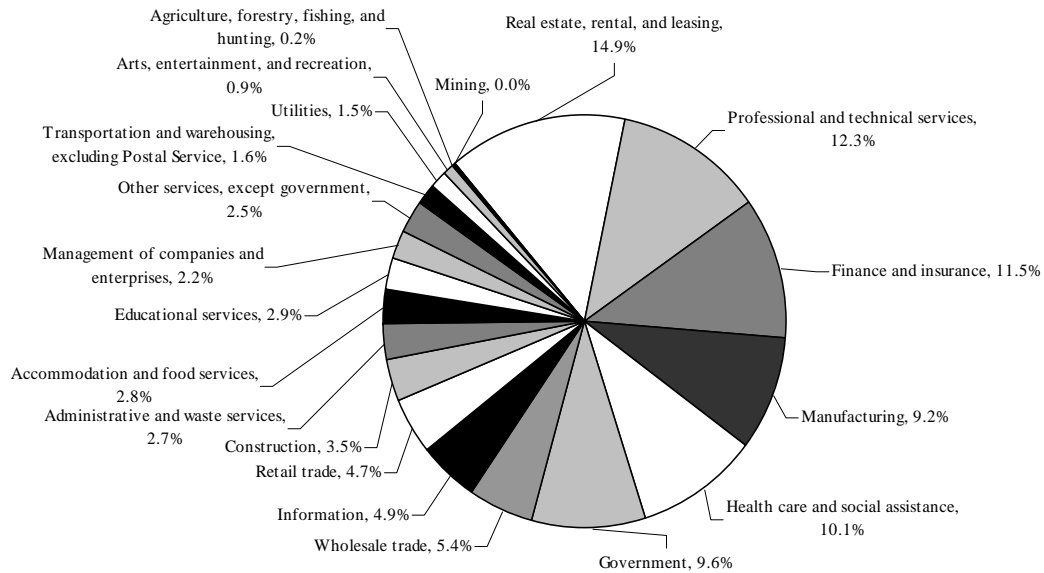
Major Industry Group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Computer And Electronic Products	\$10,215	\$8,122	\$7,022	\$7,688	\$7,526	\$7,019	\$7,522	\$7,716	\$7,832	\$6,599
Chemicals	\$1,600	\$1,534	\$2,259	\$3,216	\$4,910	\$5,285	\$5,189	\$5,258	\$5,481	\$3,849
Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities	\$1,053	\$1,213	\$1,211	\$1,571	\$1,930	\$2,114	\$2,240	\$2,319	\$3,118	\$2,738
Primary Metal Manufacturing	\$358	\$272	\$247	\$425	\$423	\$405	\$647	\$982	\$2,052	\$2,736
Machinery, Except Electrical	\$2,545	\$2,044	\$1,788	\$1,672	\$2,447	\$2,311	\$2,739	\$2,881	\$2,614	\$2,007
Transportation Equipment	\$659	\$449	\$346	\$379	\$454	\$477	\$548	\$926	\$1,186	\$1,100
Waste And Scrap	\$106	\$146	\$190	\$184	\$326	\$330	\$597	\$849	\$1,373	\$666
Fabricated Metal Products, Nesoi	\$649	\$569	\$691	\$534	\$621	\$664	\$679	\$615	\$721	\$605
Plastics And Rubber Products	\$374	\$400	\$407	\$375	\$404	\$470	\$530	\$582	\$586	\$563
Electrical Equipment, Appliances, And Component	\$834	\$691	\$649	\$592	\$752	\$810	\$872	\$769	\$624	\$514
Total Exports, Top Massachusetts Industries	\$18,393	\$15,438	\$14,809	\$16,636	\$19,792	\$19,884	\$21,563	\$22,898	\$25,588	\$21,375
All other exports	\$2,121	\$2,052	\$1,896	\$2,016	\$2,107	\$2,168	\$2,494	\$2,453	\$2,704	\$2,199

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

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, finance and insurance, and health care and social assistance, contributed 48.8 percent of the GDP in 2009. The following pie chart displays the latest sector contributions to the Massachusetts GDP.

NAICS* Sector Composition of Massachusetts Gross Domestic Product 2009
(in current dollars)



*North American Industry Classification System

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

GDP Subsectors. When measured in chained 2005 dollars, the change in Massachusetts total GDP was 9.8 percent between 2001 and 2008. Between 2001 and 2008 (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 2001-2008
Water transportation	191.0%
Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles	177.6%
Information and data processing services	116.7%
Publishing including software	45.3%
Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets	-9.3%
Securities, commodity contracts, investments	-28.9%
Rail transportation	-47.6%
Mining, except oil and gas	-70.5%

*North American Industry Classification System.

SOURCE: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Revised November 2010.

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

NAICS* Industry Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Gross Domestic Product by State	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Private industries	90.4%	90.4%	90.8%	91.0%	91.0%	91.3%	91.4%	91.4%	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%
Mining	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Utilities	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.4%
Construction	5.5%	5.3%	4.9%	4.6%	4.3%	3.9%	3.6%	3.4%	3.2%
Manufacturing	9.1%	9.5%	10.1%	9.9%	10.1%	10.7%	11.3%	10.7%	10.5%
Wholesale trade	5.7%	5.5%	5.8%	5.9%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.5%
Retail trade	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	5.5%	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Information	3.8%	4.3%	4.2%	4.6%	5.1%	4.8%	4.9%	5.1%	5.2%
Finance and insurance	11.5%	11.1%	10.7%	10.6%	10.4%	10.6%	10.4%	11.0%	10.9%
Real estate, rental, and leasing	14.4%	14.3%	14.5%	14.4%	14.3%	14.0%	14.0%	13.9%	14.2%
Professional and technical services	10.3%	10.1%	9.8%	10.5%	10.7%	11.1%	11.1%	11.5%	11.5%
Management of companies and enterprises	2.6%	2.4%	2.3%	2.2%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Administrative and waste services	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	3.0%	2.9%	2.7%
Educational services	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
Health care and social assistance	7.9%	8.1%	8.4%	8.4%	8.6%	8.8%	8.9%	9.2%	9.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
Accommodation and food services	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	2.6%
Other services, except government	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.3%	2.4%	2.3%	2.3%
Government	9.6%	9.7%	9.2%	9.0%	9.0%	8.7%	8.6%	8.6%	8.8%

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

NAICS* Industry Sector	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Gross Domestic Product by State									
Private industries									
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Mining	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Utilities	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Construction	8	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
Manufacturing	5	5	3	4	4	3	2	4	4
Wholesale trade	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Retail trade	9	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
Transportation and warehousing, excluding Postal Service	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Information	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8
Finance and insurance	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	3	3
Real estate, rental, and leasing	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Professional and technical services	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	2	2
Management of companies and enterprises	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Administrative and waste services	12	13	13	13	11	11	11	11	11
Educational services	13	11	12	12	13	13	13	13	13
Health care and social assistance	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Accommodation and food services	11	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
Other services, except government	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Government	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	6

* North American Industry Classification System

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

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.

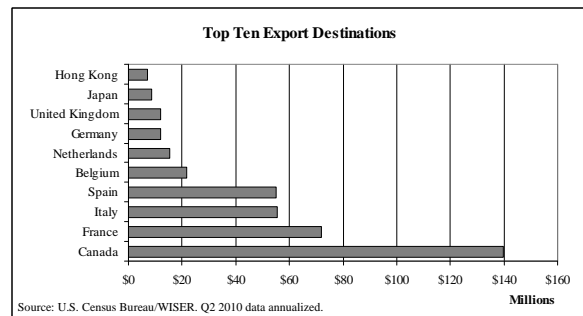
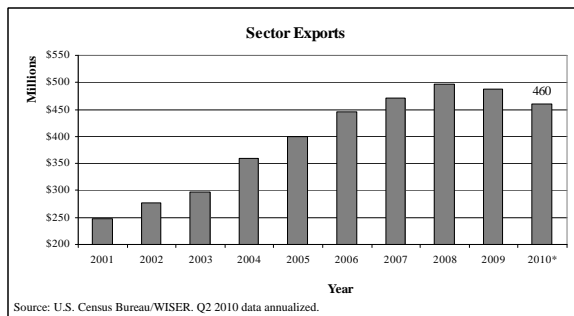
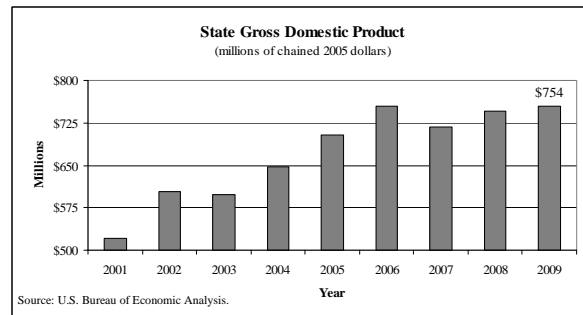
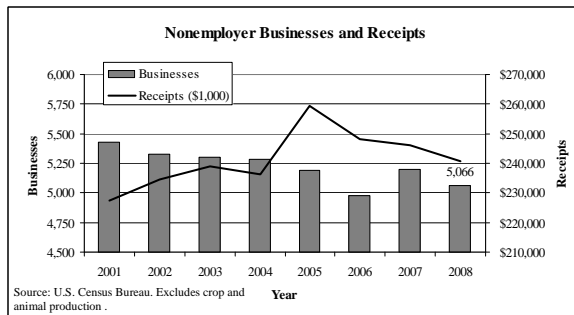
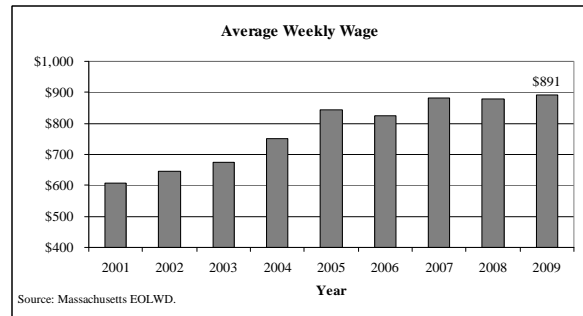
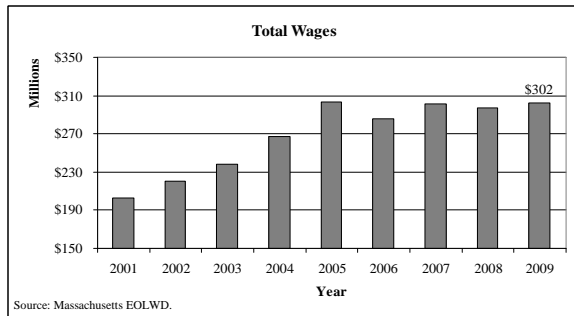
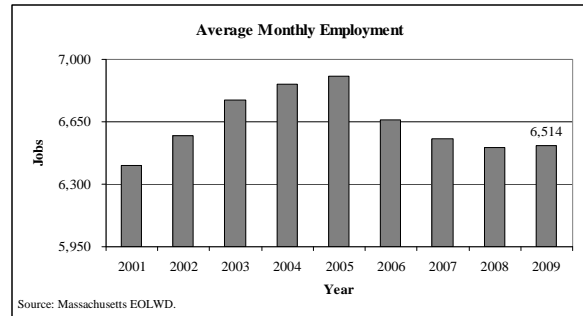
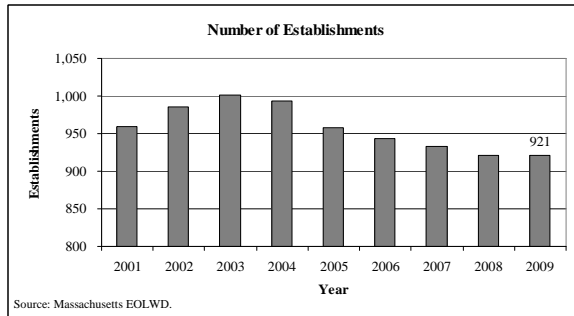
State Gross Domestic Product is an annual series from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis’s Regional Economic Accounts. U.S. and state GDP is inflation adjusted to 2005. U.S. GDP is available quarterly.

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 employees. 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: **0.2%**

GDP rank: **19 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **5.5 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**

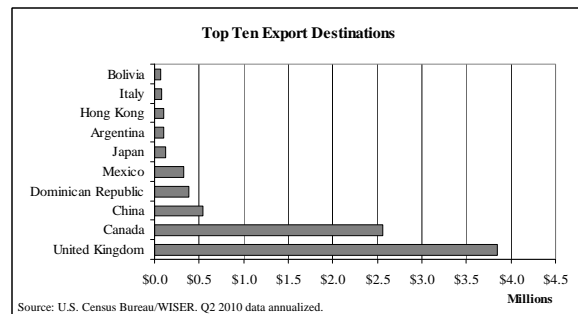
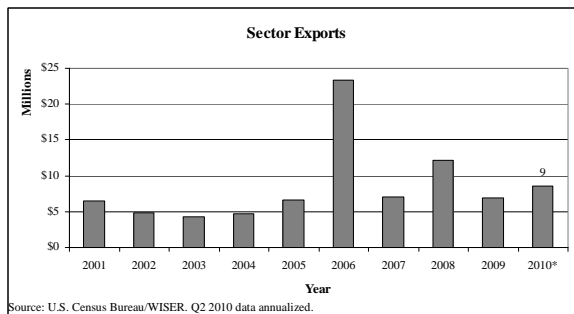
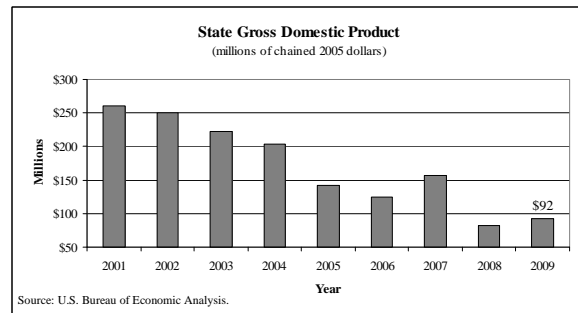
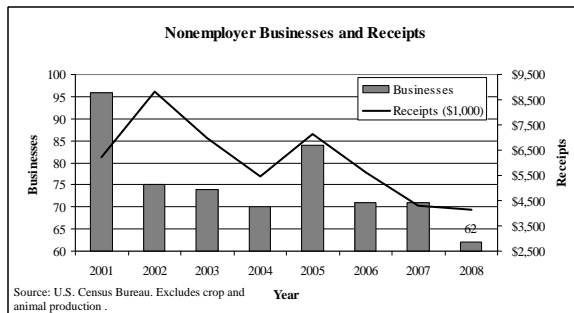
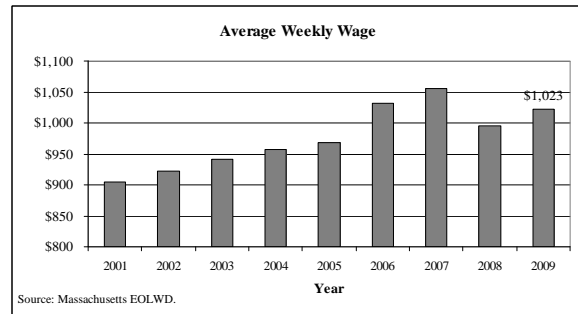
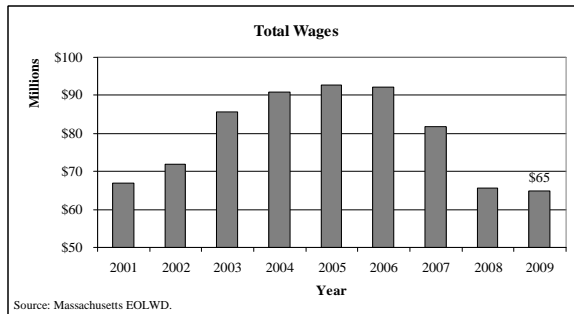
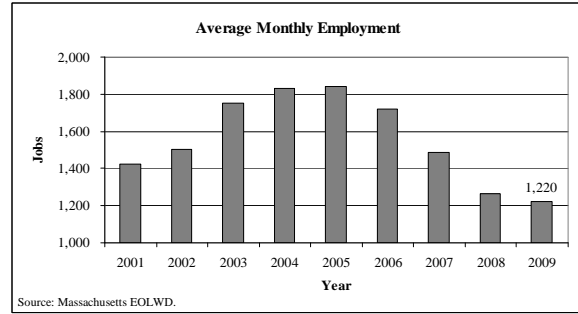
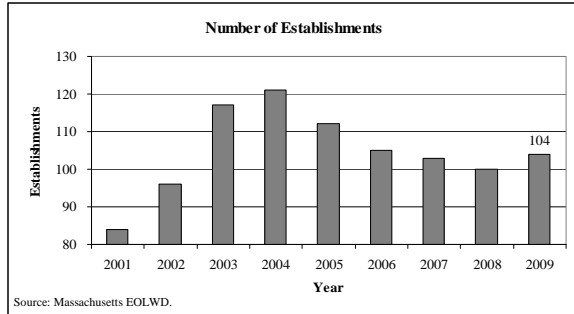
Average weekly wage: **Fishing**

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: **0.6 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**

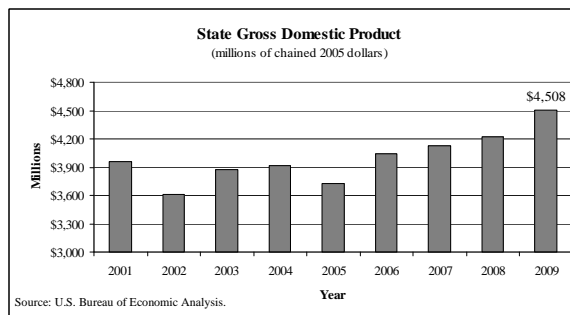
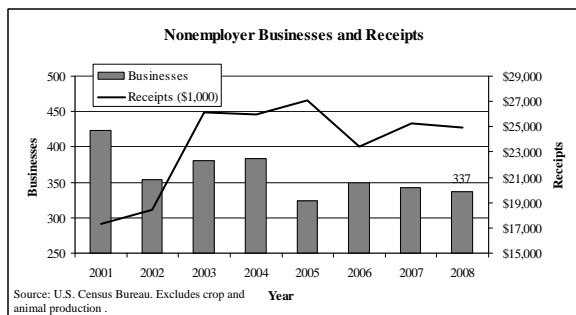
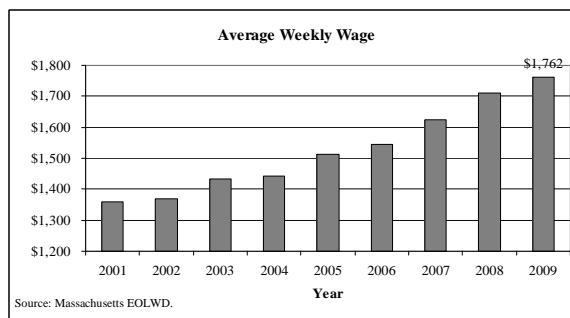
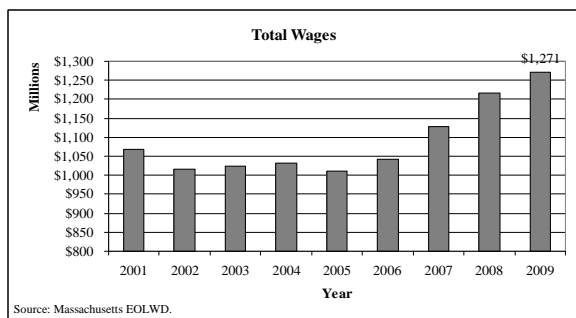
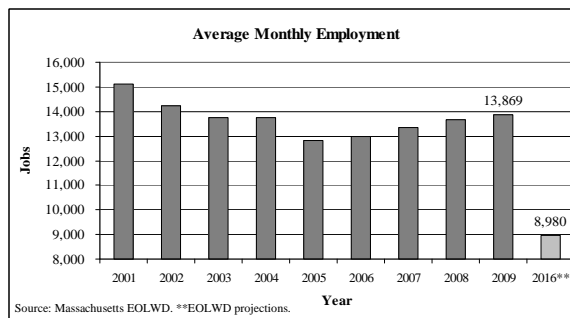
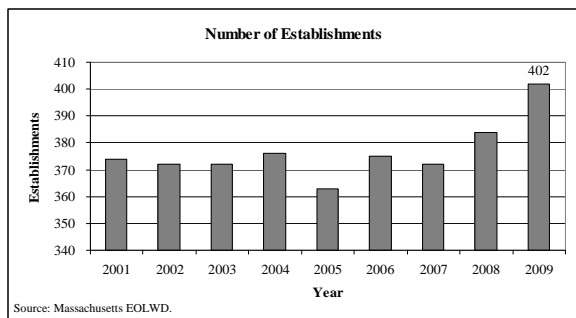
Average weekly wage: **Support activities for mining**

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

Most valuable export: **Minerals and ores**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **GulfOil Ltd., Specialty Minerals, S. M. Larusso and Sons and P. J. Keating**

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: **1.2%**

GDP rank: **17 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.9 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**

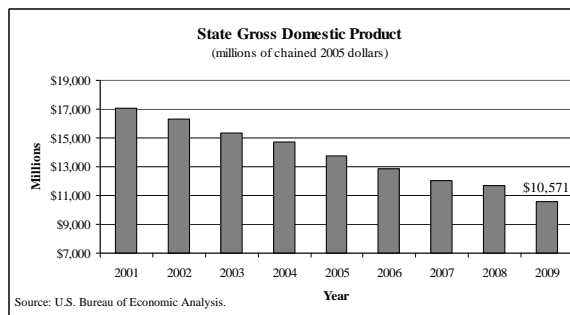
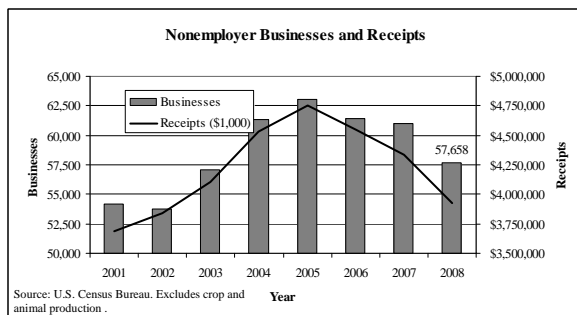
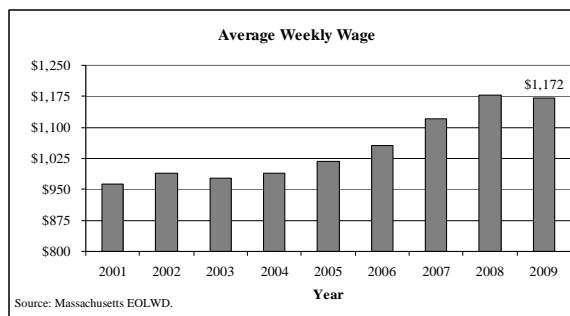
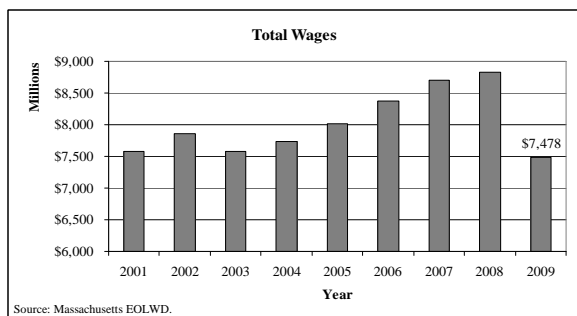
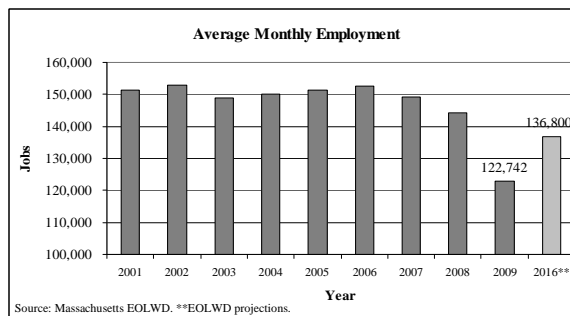
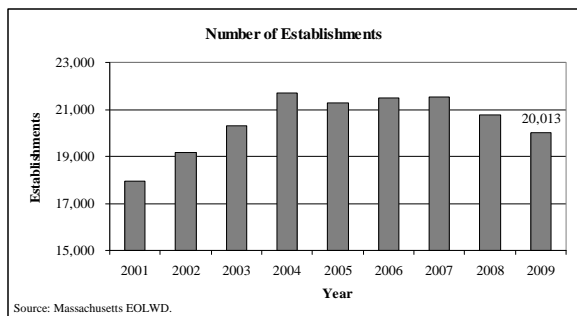
Annual wages: **Power generation and supply**

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

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: Subsector detail N/A

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Bay State Gas CO, Mass Water Resources Authority, and National Grid USA**

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: **3.2%**

GDP rank: **10 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: **Specialty Trade Contractors**

Nonemployer establishments: **Building finishing contractors**

Employees: **Building equipment contractors**

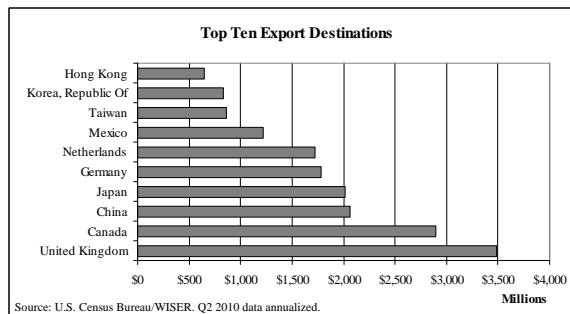
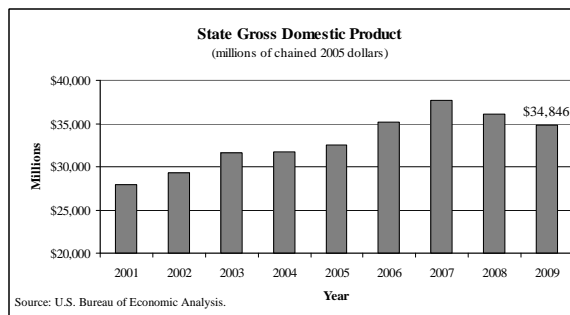
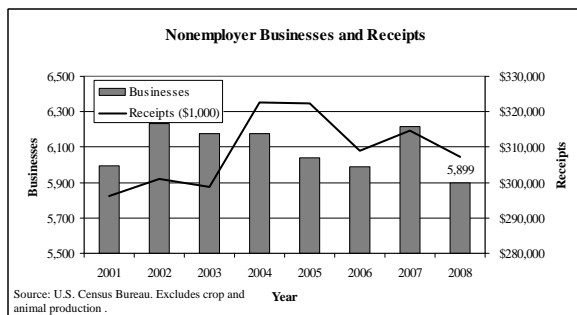
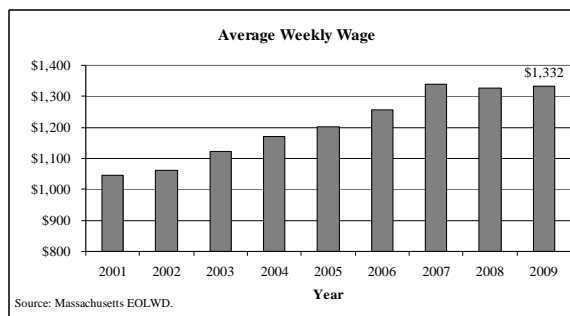
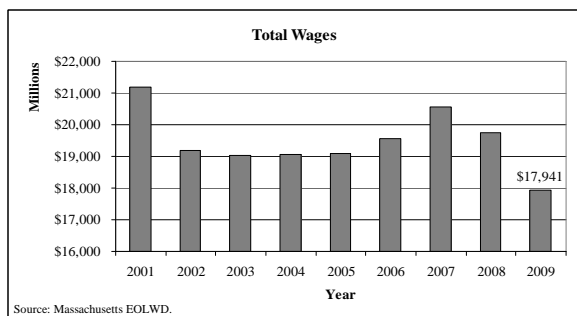
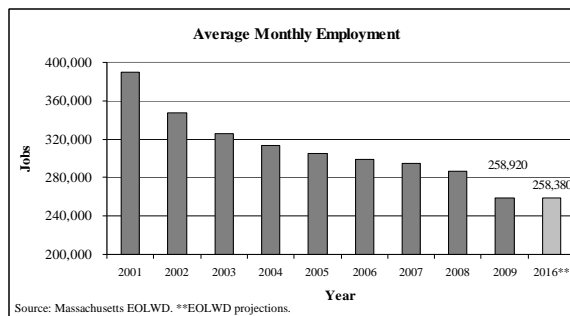
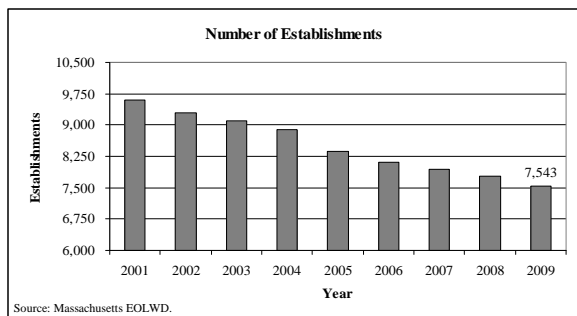
Annual wages: **Building equipment contractors**

Average weekly wage: **Utility system construction**

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

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Shaw Group Inc., Suffolk Construction Company and R.H. White Company**

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: **10.5%**

GDP rank: **4 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**

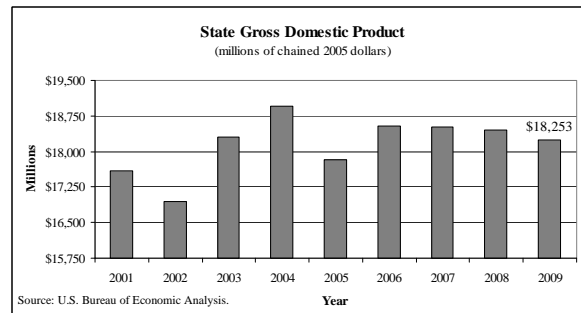
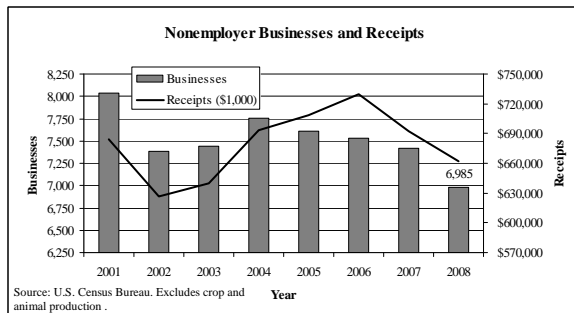
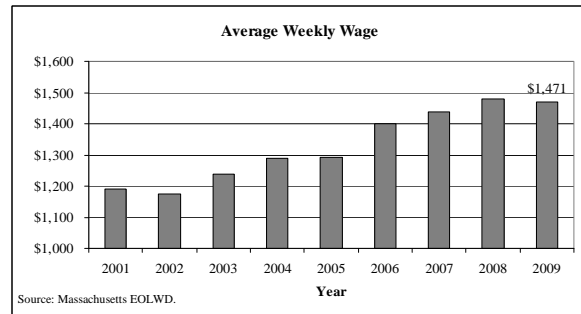
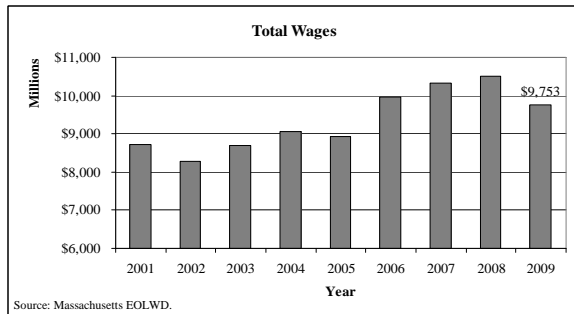
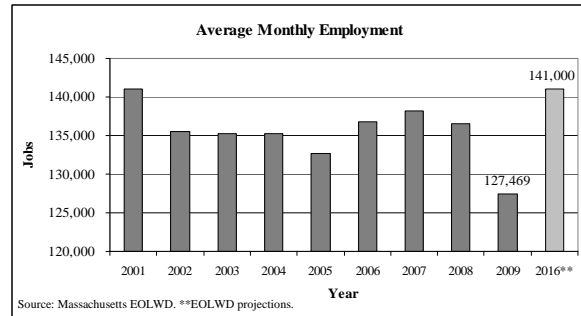
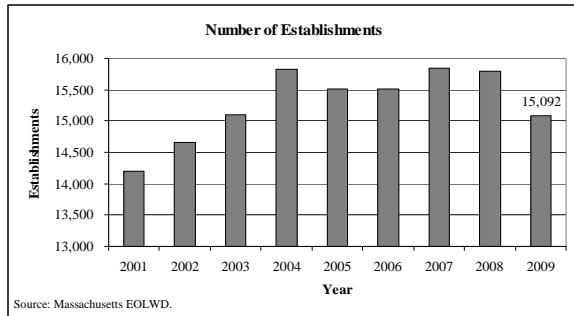
Average weekly wage: **Computers and peripheral equipment**

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

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

Large employers in Massachusetts: **EMC Corporation, Yankee Candle and Wyeth Pharmaceuticals**

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: **5.5%**

GDP rank: **7 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **0.4 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**

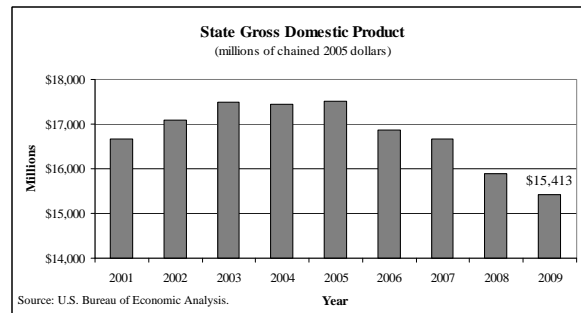
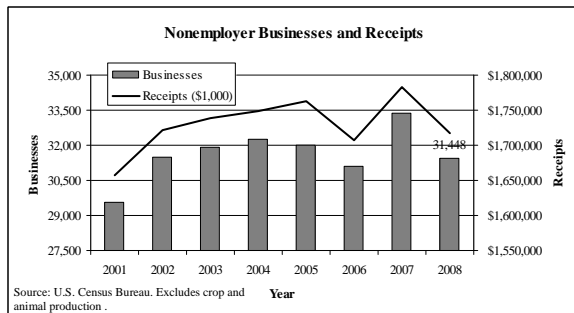
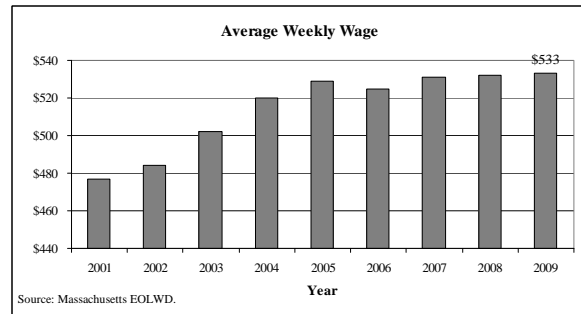
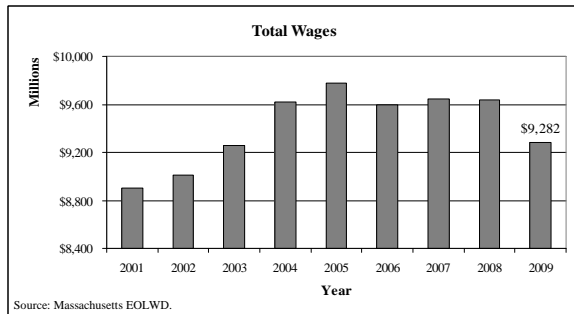
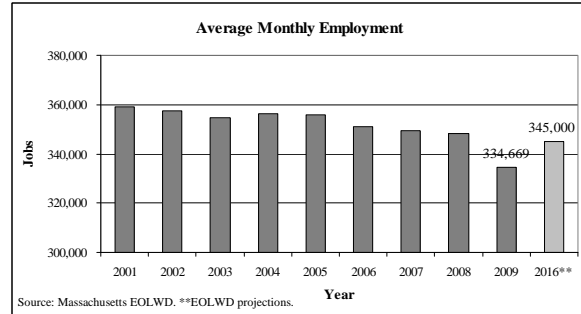
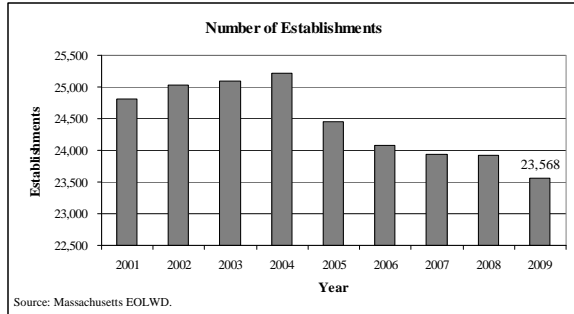
Annual wages: **Electronic markets and agents/brokers**

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

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

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Vertex Pharmaceuticals, Teradyne and C&S Wholesalers**

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: **4.6%**

GDP rank: **9 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **1.3 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**

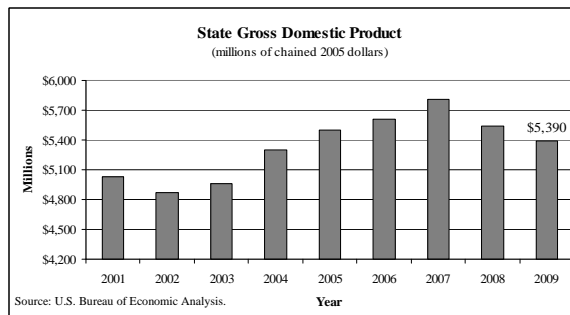
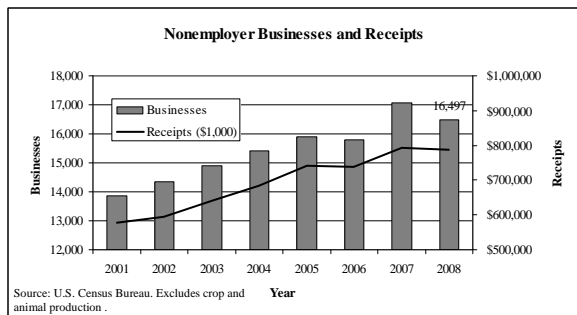
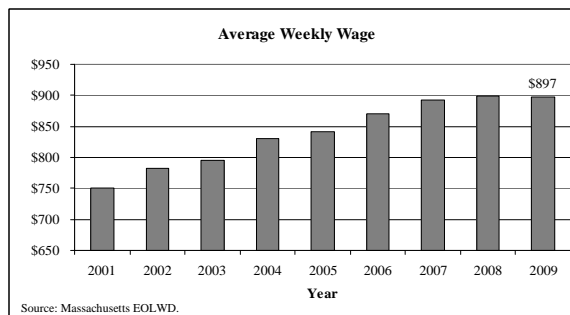
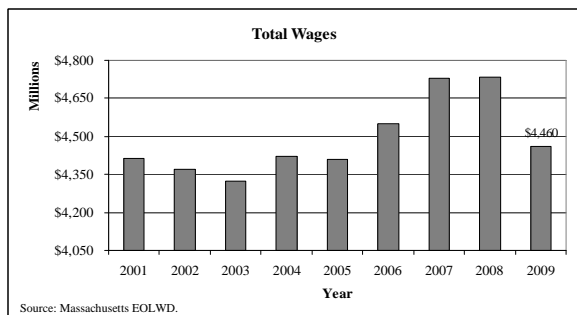
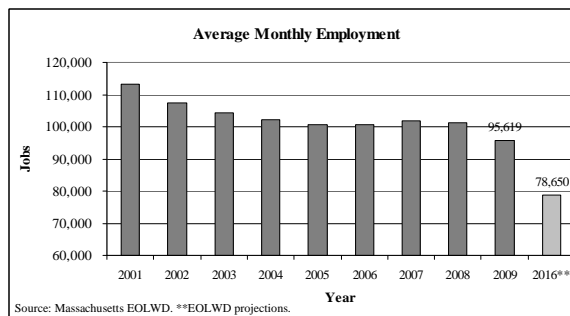
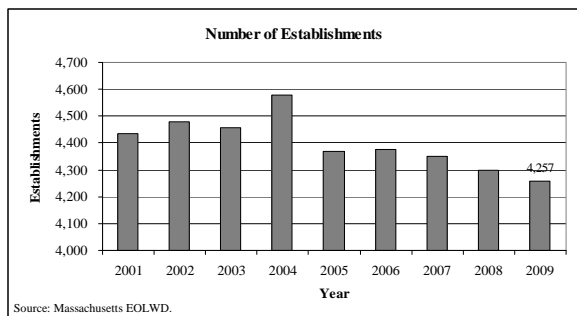
Annual wages: **Grocery stores**

Average weekly wage: **Automobile dealers**

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

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Walmart, CVS, Walgreen's, Wholefoods, Shaw's, Stop and Shop, TJX Co.**

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: **1.6%**

GDP rank: **16 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **3.8 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**

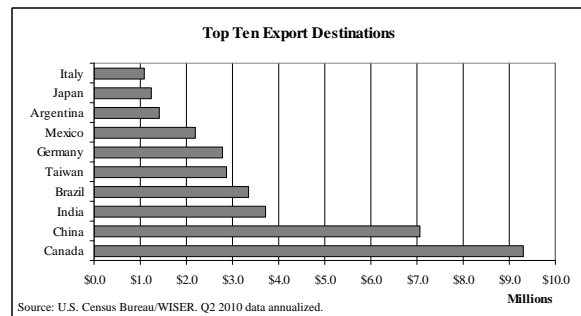
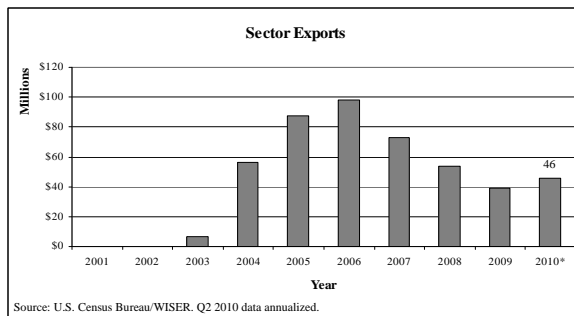
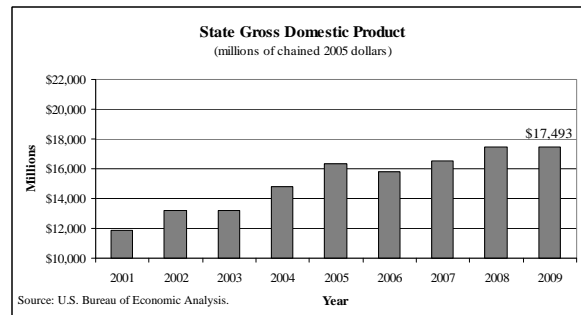
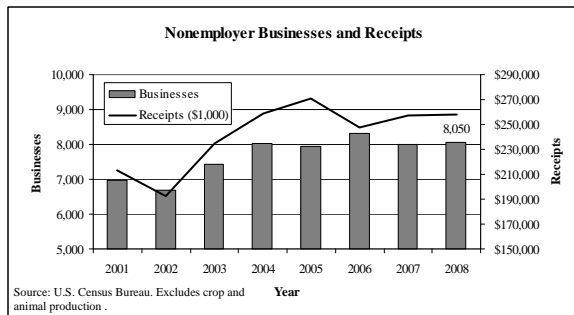
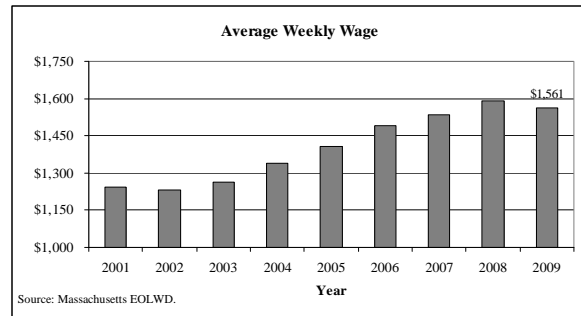
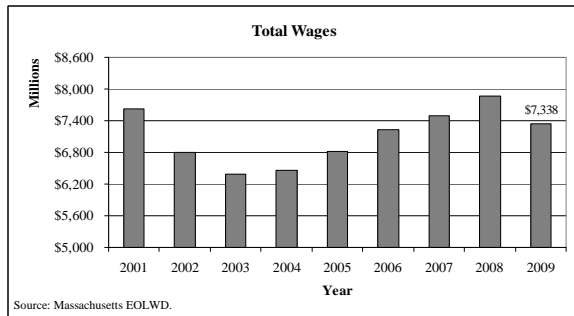
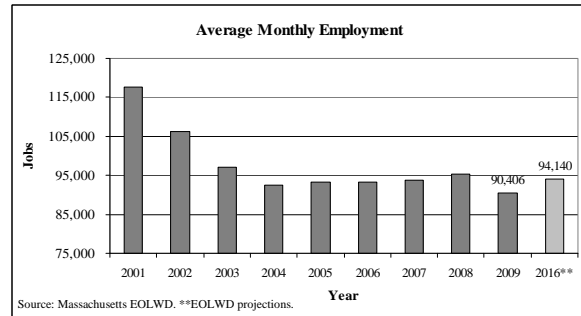
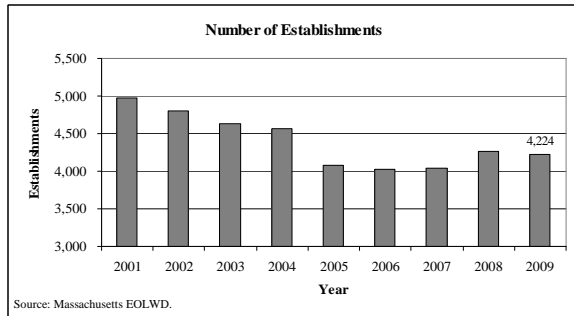
Annual wages: **General freight trucking**

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

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

Large employers in Massachusetts: **U.S. Post Office, MassPort, UPS and the Maine Central Railroad**

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: **5.2%**

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**

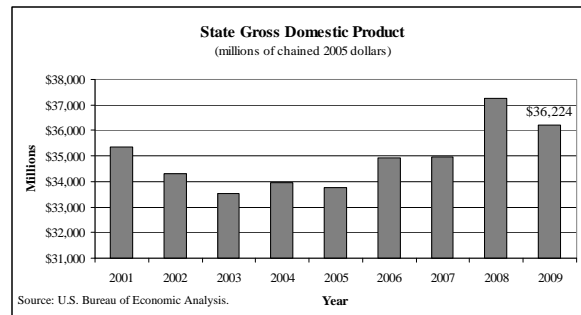
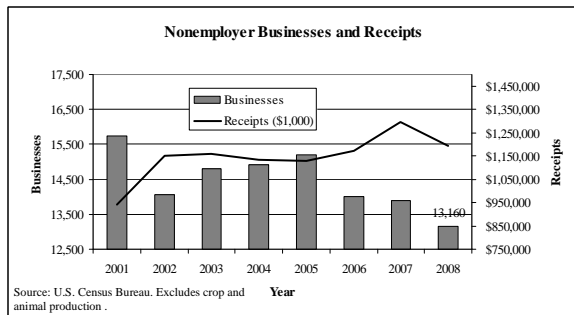
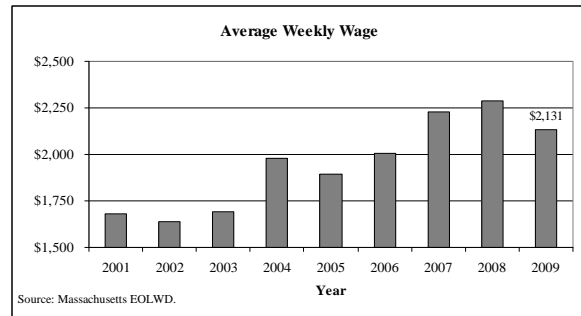
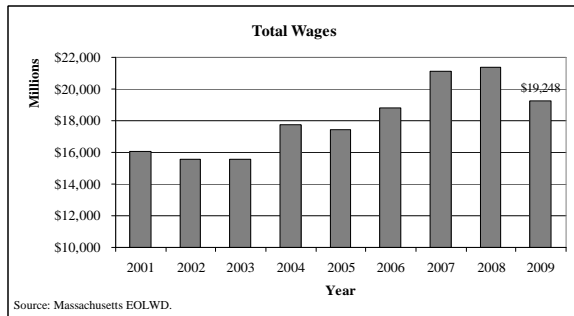
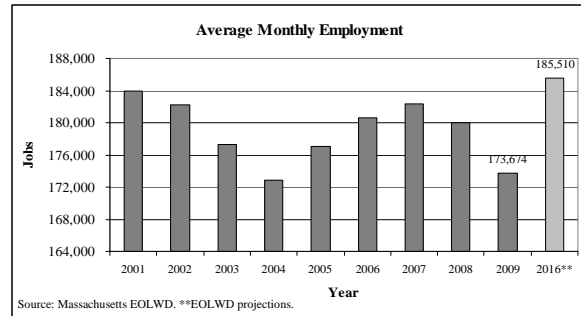
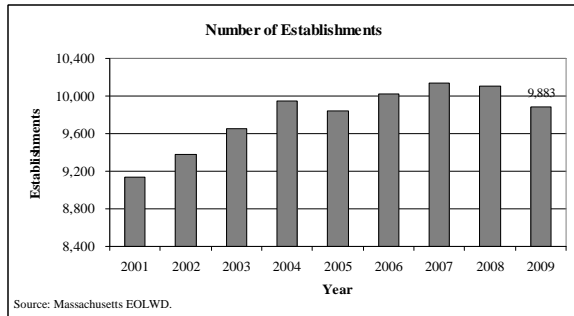
Average weekly wage: **Software publishers**

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

Most valuable export: **Prepackaged software**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Boston Globe, Christian Science Monitor, Houghton Mifflin Harcourt and Thompson Research**

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: **10.9%**

GDP rank: **3 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **1.3 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**

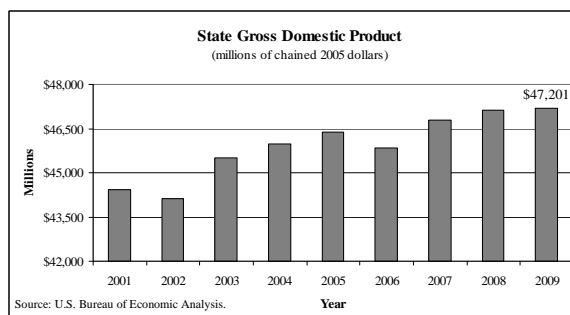
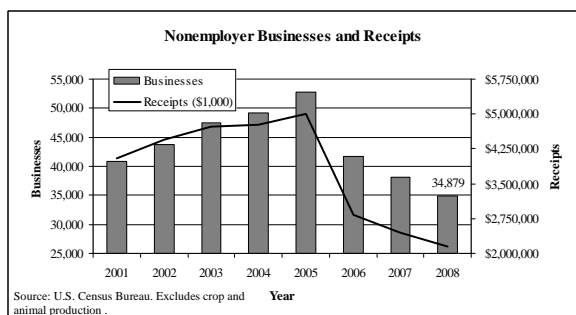
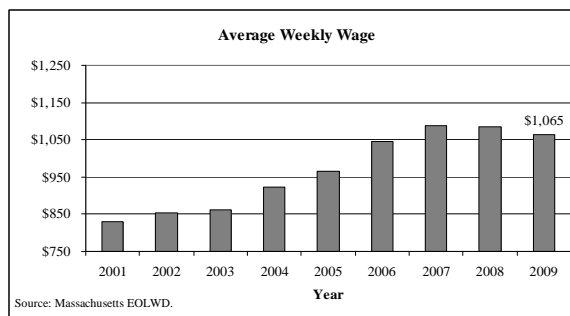
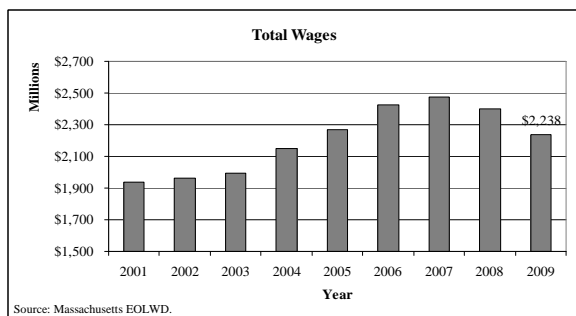
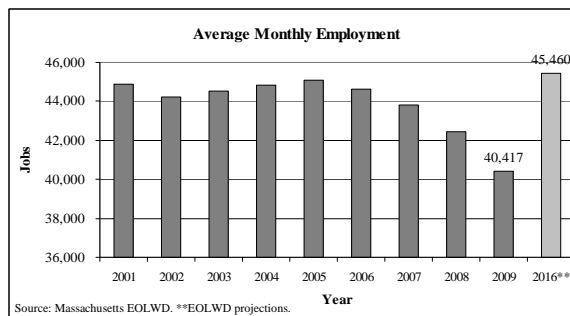
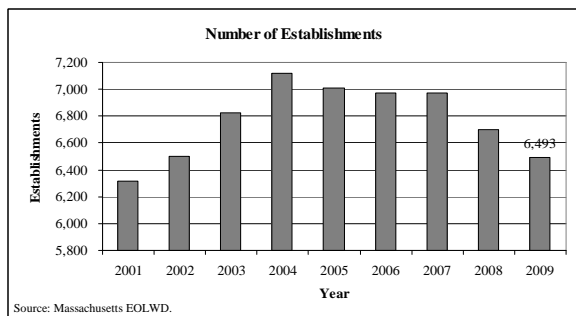
Annual wages: **Other financial investment activities**

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

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

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Deutsche Bank, Fidelity Investments Life Ins., John Hancock Life Ins. and Liberty Mutual Group**

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: **14.2%**

GDP rank: **1 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: **Offices of real estate agents & brokers**

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

Employees: **Activities related to real estate**

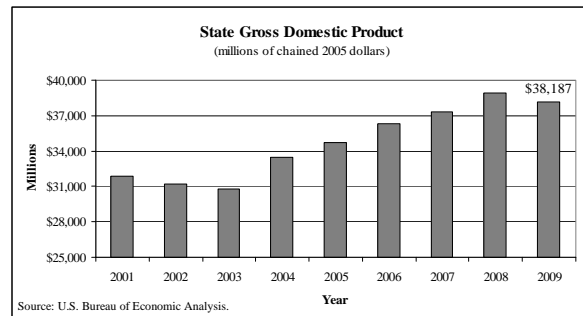
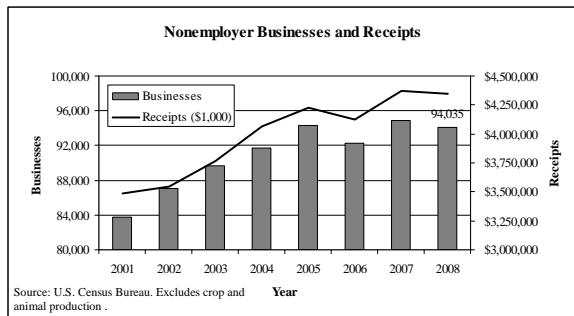
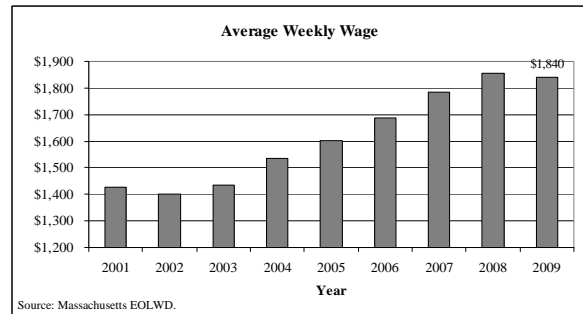
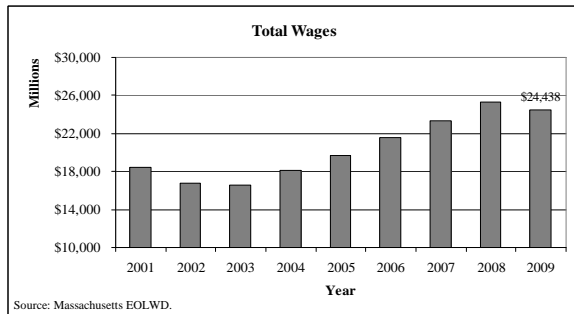
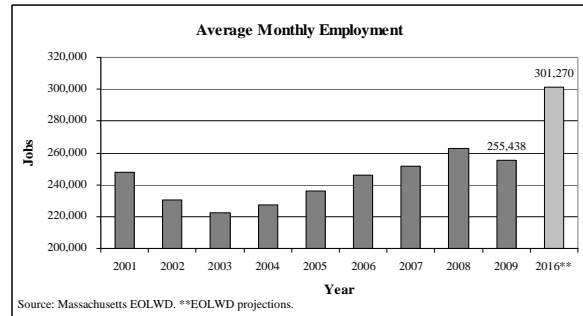
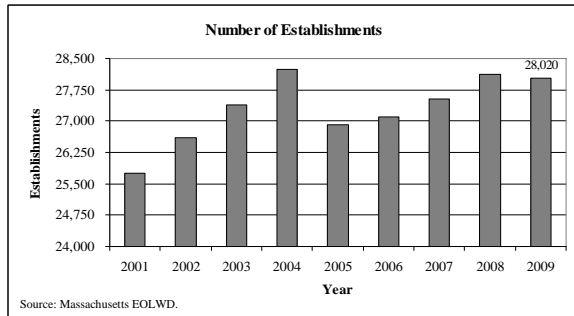
Annual wages: **Activities related to real estate**

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

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

Large employers in Massachusetts: **John Hancock Life Ins., Liberty Mutual Group, Mass Mutual Financial Group**

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: **11.5%**

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**

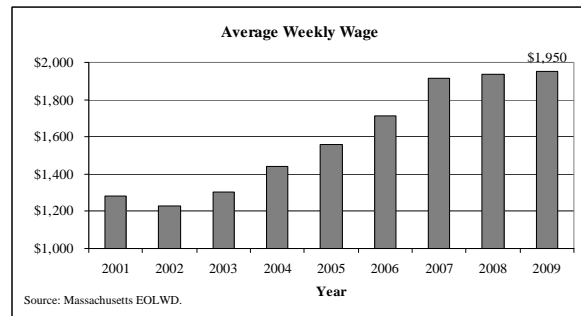
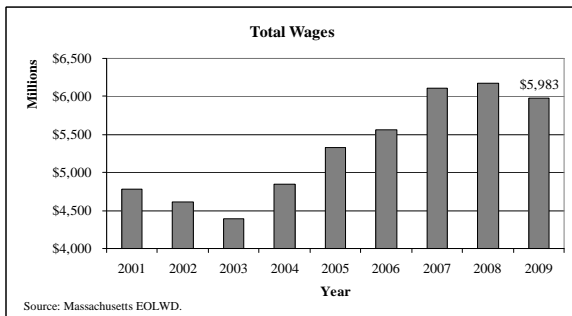
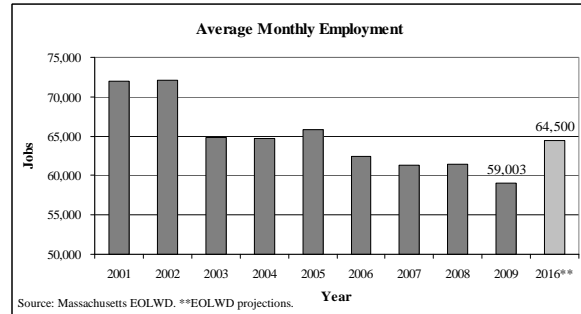
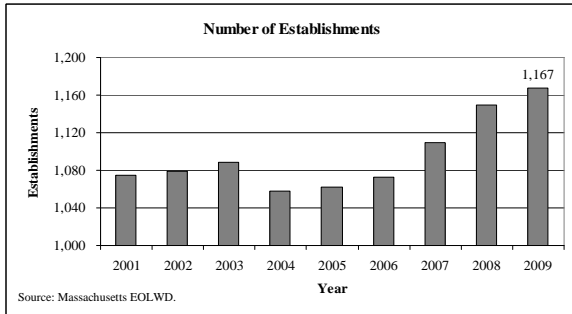
Annual wages: **Computer systems design and related services**

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

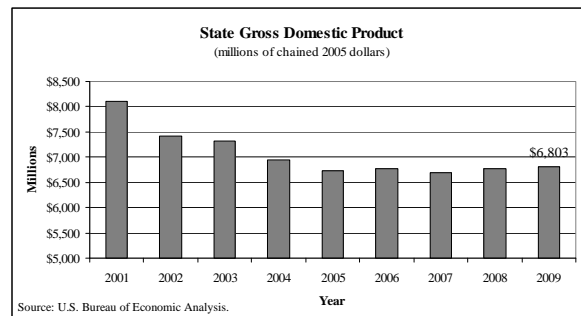
Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Management, scientific, and technical consulting services**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Alcatel-Lucent, Ropes and Gray LLP**

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: **2.0%**

GDP rank: **15 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**

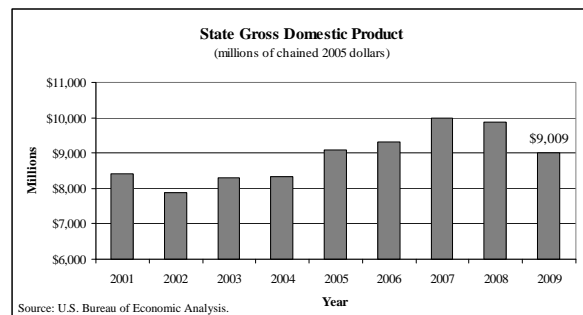
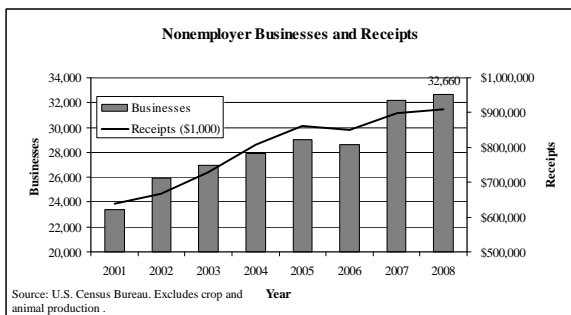
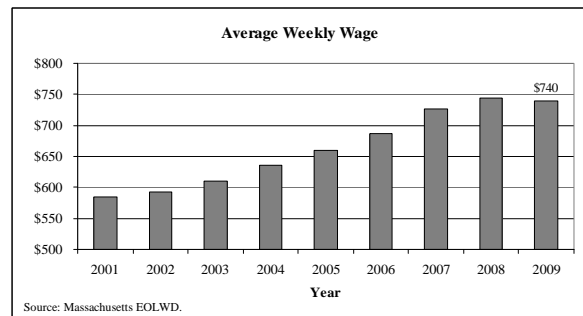
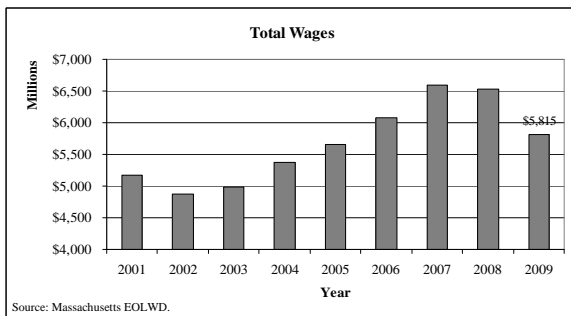
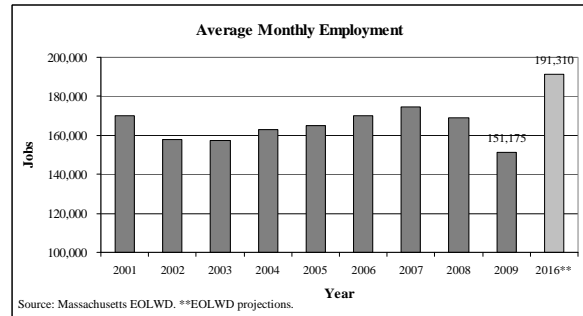
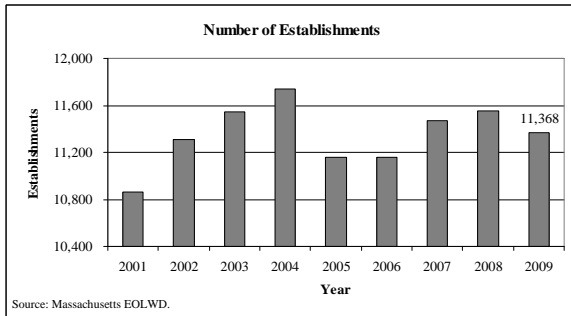
Annual wages: Subsector detail **N/A**

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

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

Large employers in Massachusetts: **State Street Corp. and Boston Private Financial 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: **2.7%**

GDP rank: **11 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**

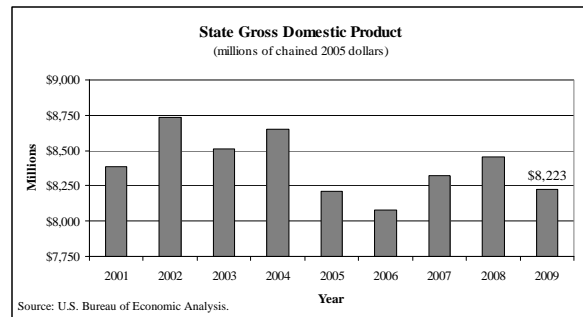
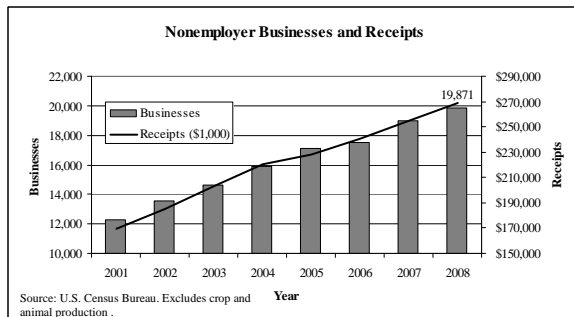
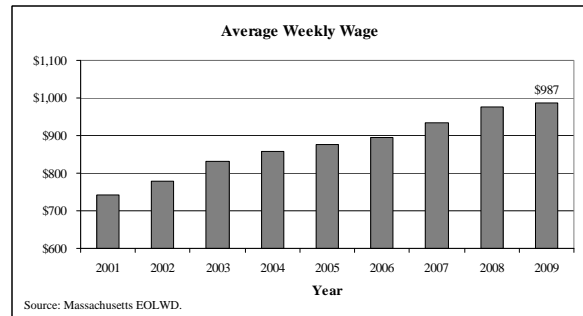
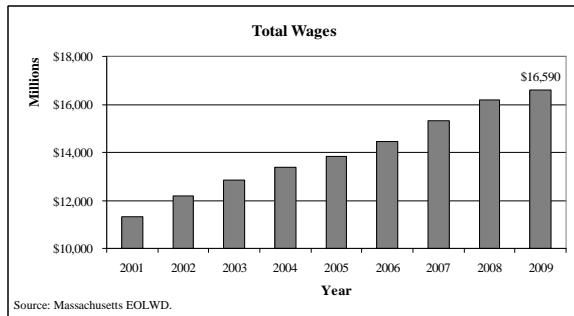
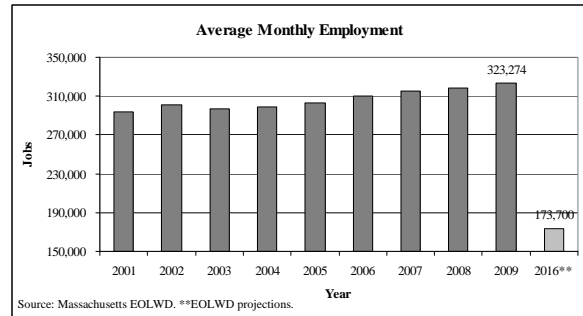
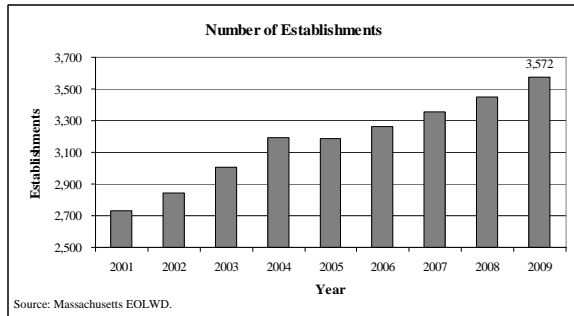
Annual wages: **Employment services**

Average weekly wage: **Office administrative services**

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

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Technical Futures, ABM Janitorial Services and American Cleaning Co.**

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: **2.5%**

GDP rank: **13 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **5.8 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**

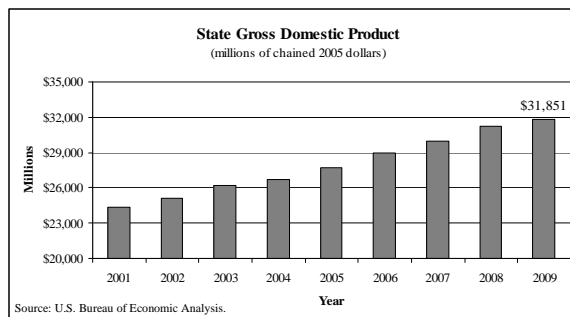
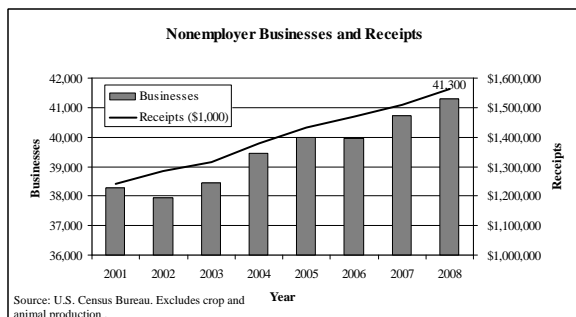
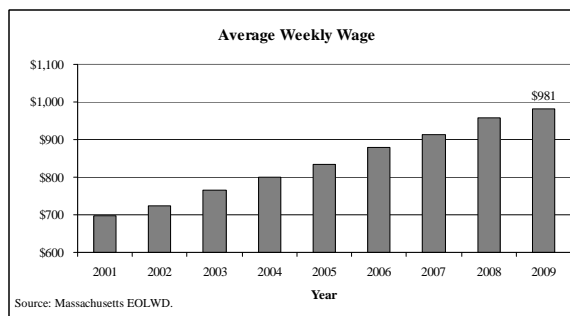
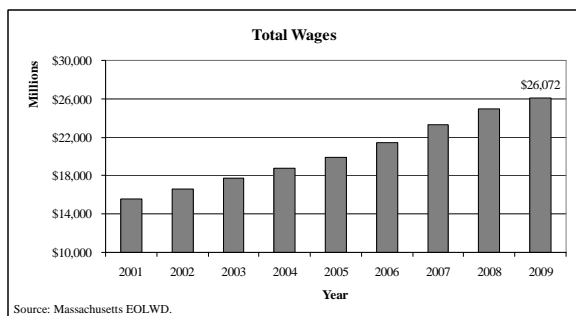
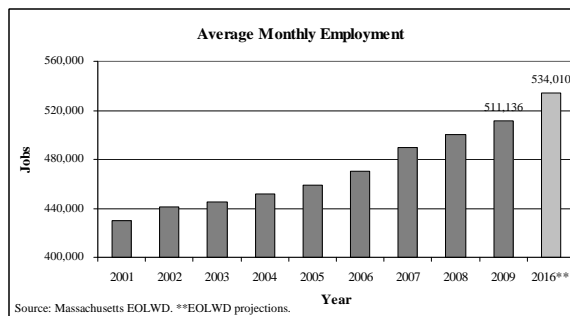
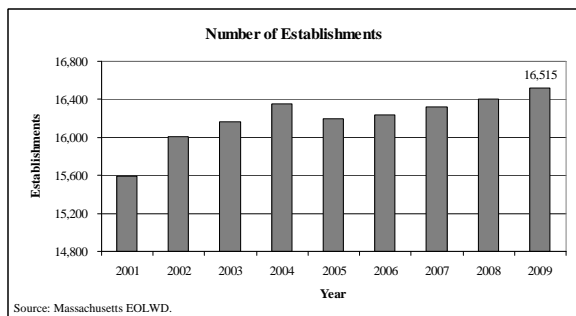
Annual wages: **Elementary and secondary schools**

Average weekly wage: **Colleges and universities**

Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: Subsector detail N/A

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Boston University, Harvard University, MIT, University of Massachusetts-Amherst**

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: **9.6%**

GDP rank: **5 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**

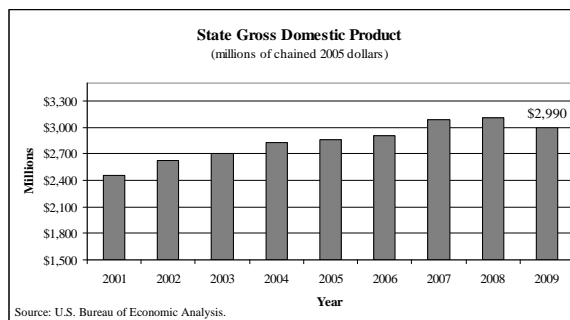
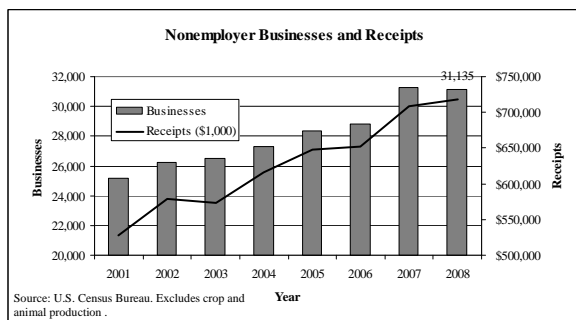
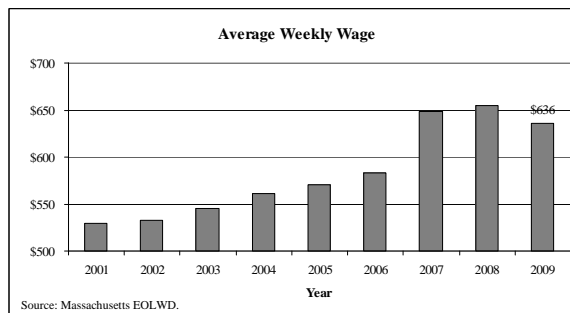
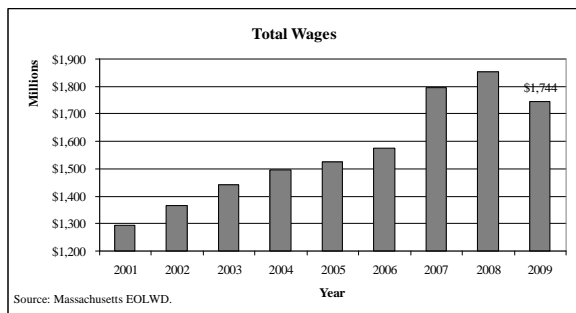
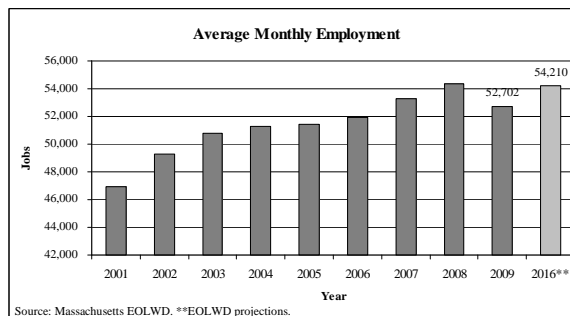
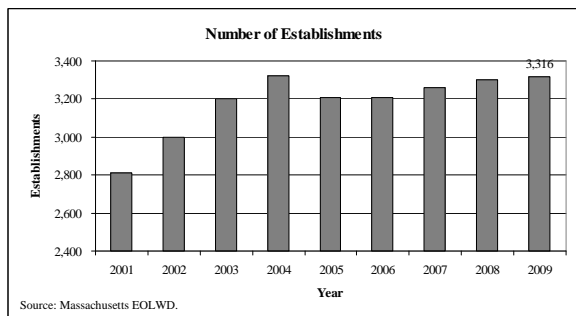
Annual wages: **General medical and surgical hospitals**

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: **0.9%**

GDP rank: **18 of 20**

Nonemployer to employer establishment ratio: **9.4 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**

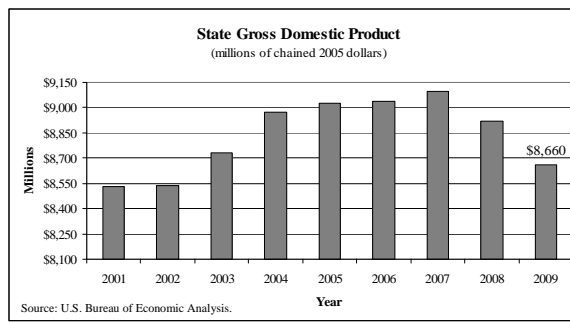
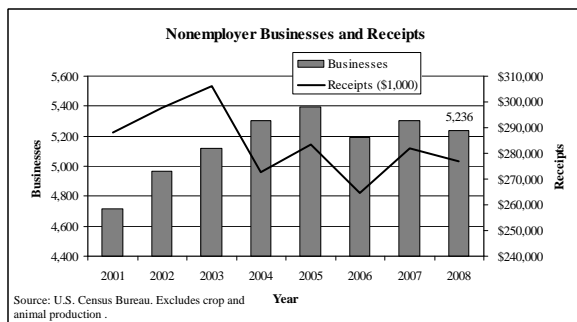
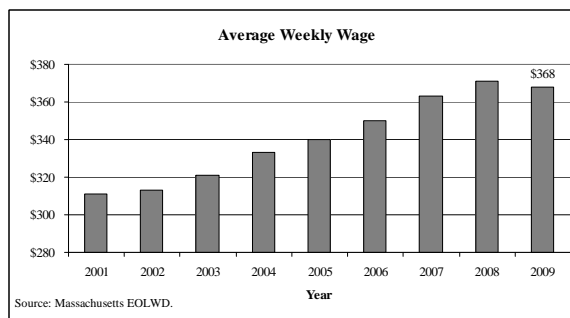
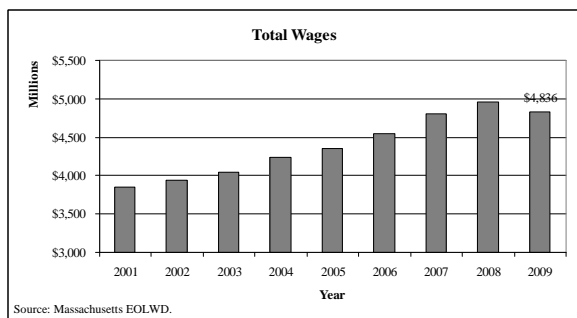
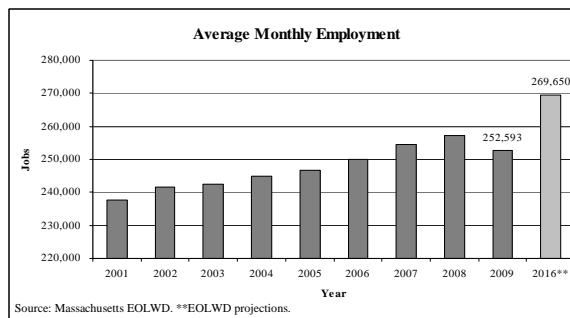
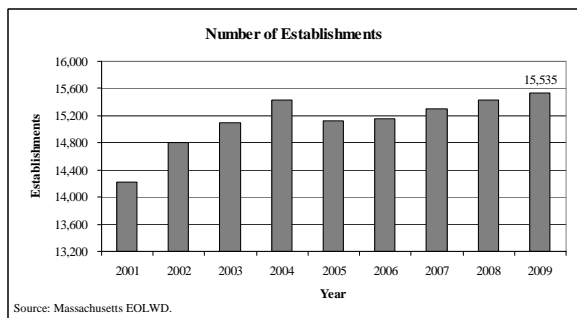
Annual wages: **Other amusement & recreation industries**

Average weekly wage: **Spectator sports**

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

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Boston Red Sox, Delaware North Companies and Museum of Fine Arts**

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: **2.6%**

GDP rank: **12 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**

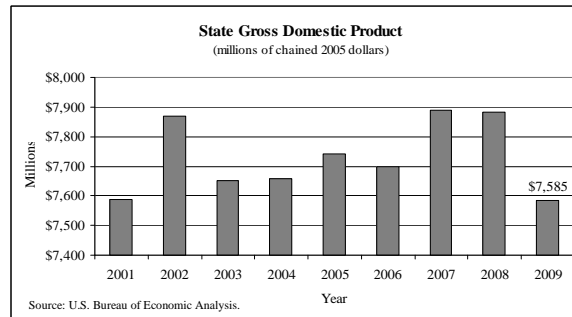
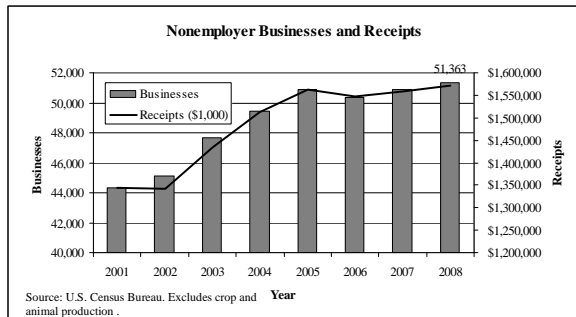
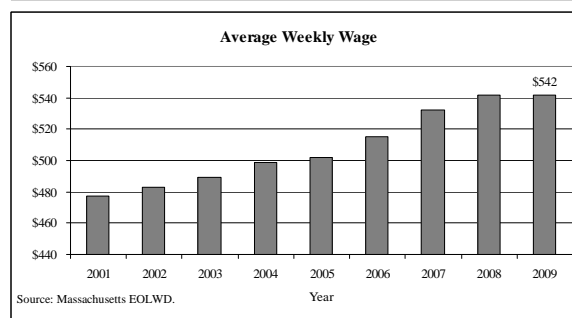
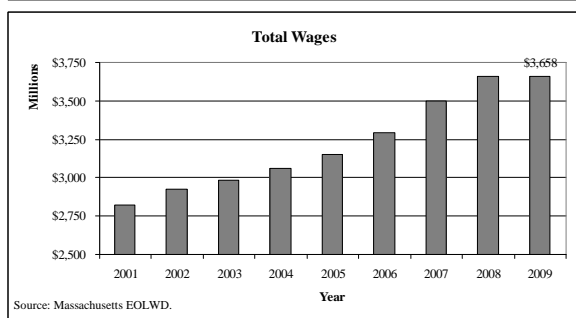
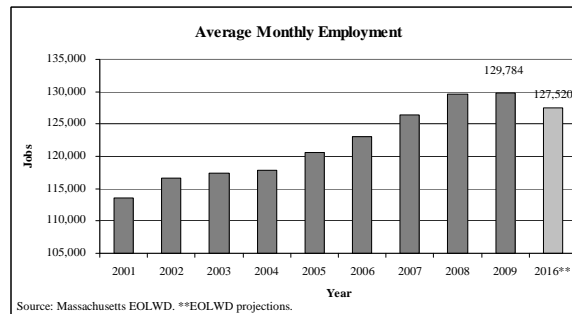
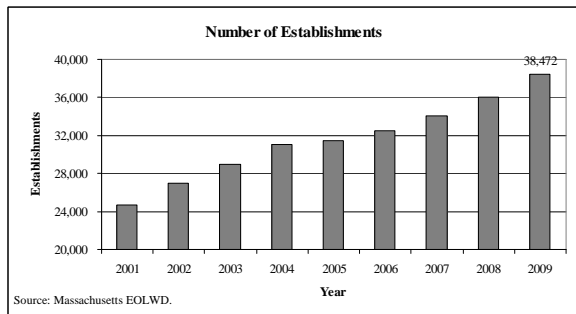
Annual wages: **Full-service restaurants**

Average weekly wage: **Traveler accommodation**

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

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Eurest Dining Services, Canyon Ranch, Four Seasons Boston, Sheraton Boston and Westin-Copley Place**

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, and 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: **2.3%**

GDP rank: **14 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: **Private households**

Nonemployer establishments: **Other personal services**

Employees: **Private households**

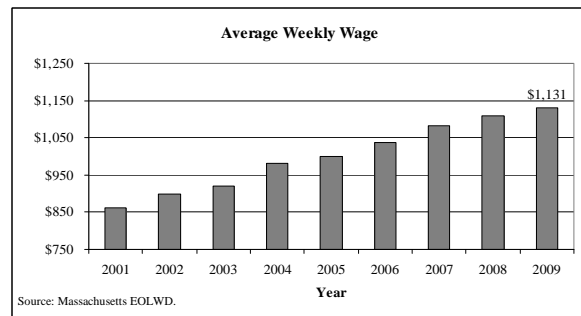
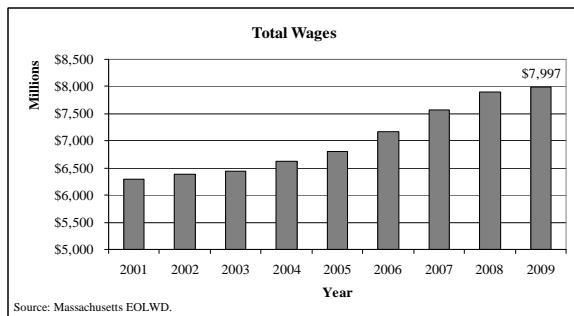
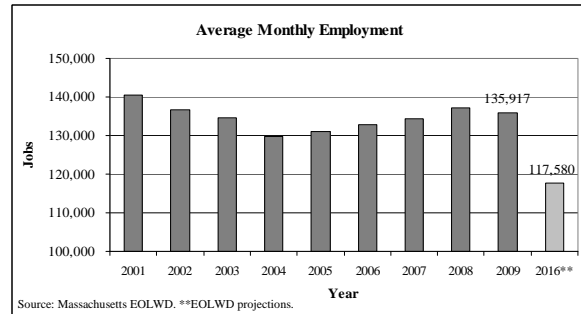
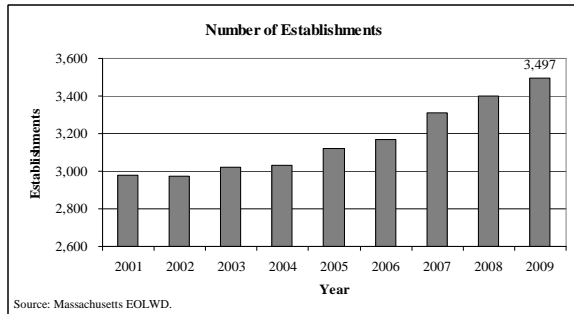
Annual wages: **Automotive repair and maintenance**

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

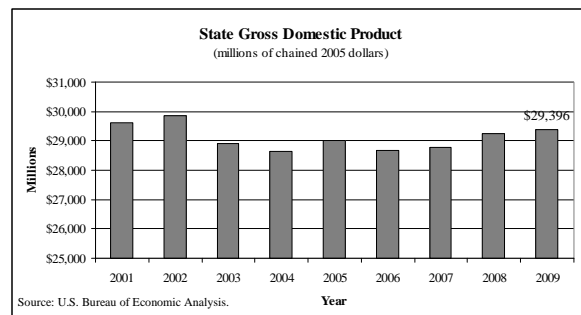
Annual receipts at nonemployer establishments: **Other personal services**

Large employers in Massachusetts: **Eastern Enterprise Group, Ancient Order of Hibernians and Greater Lynn Senior Services**

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: **8.8%**

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**

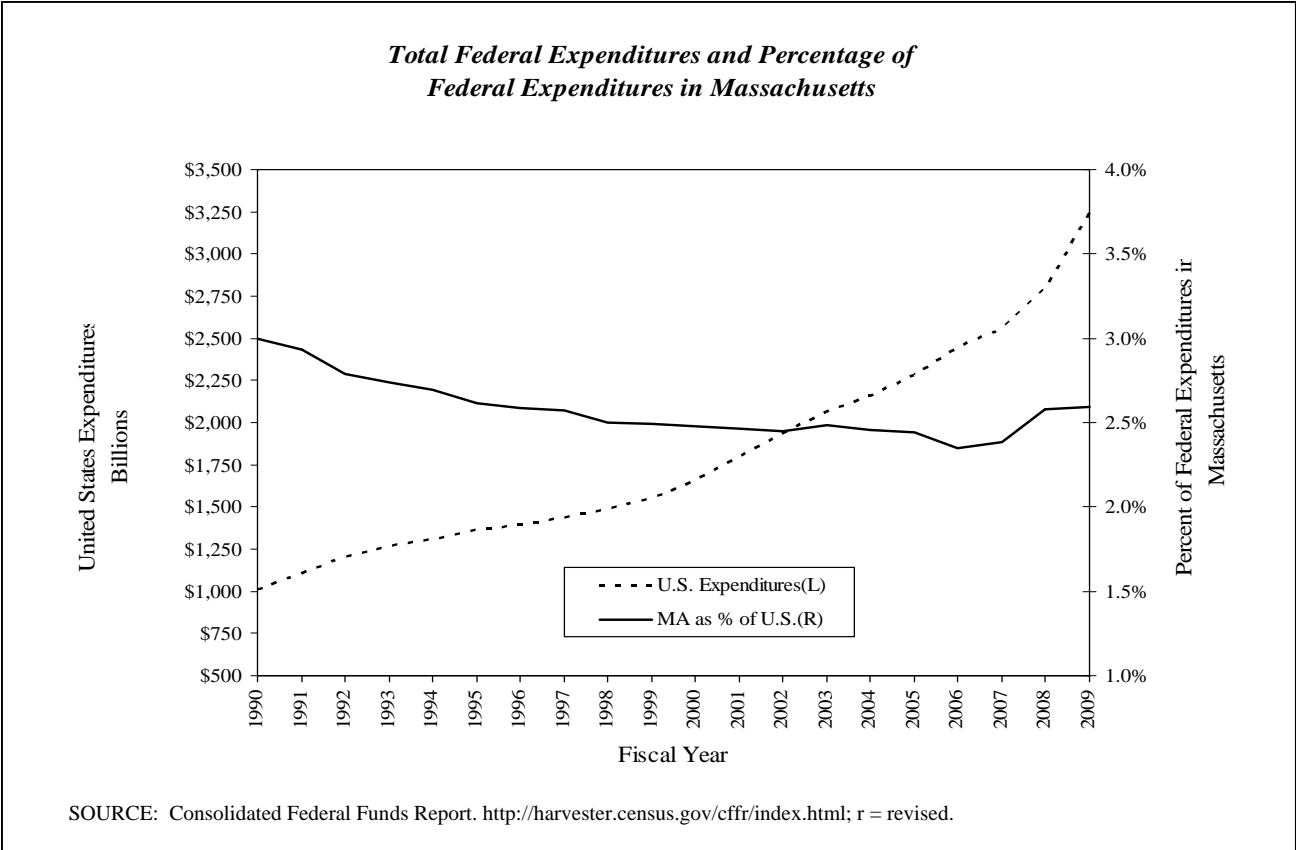
Average weekly wage: **National security & international affairs**

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

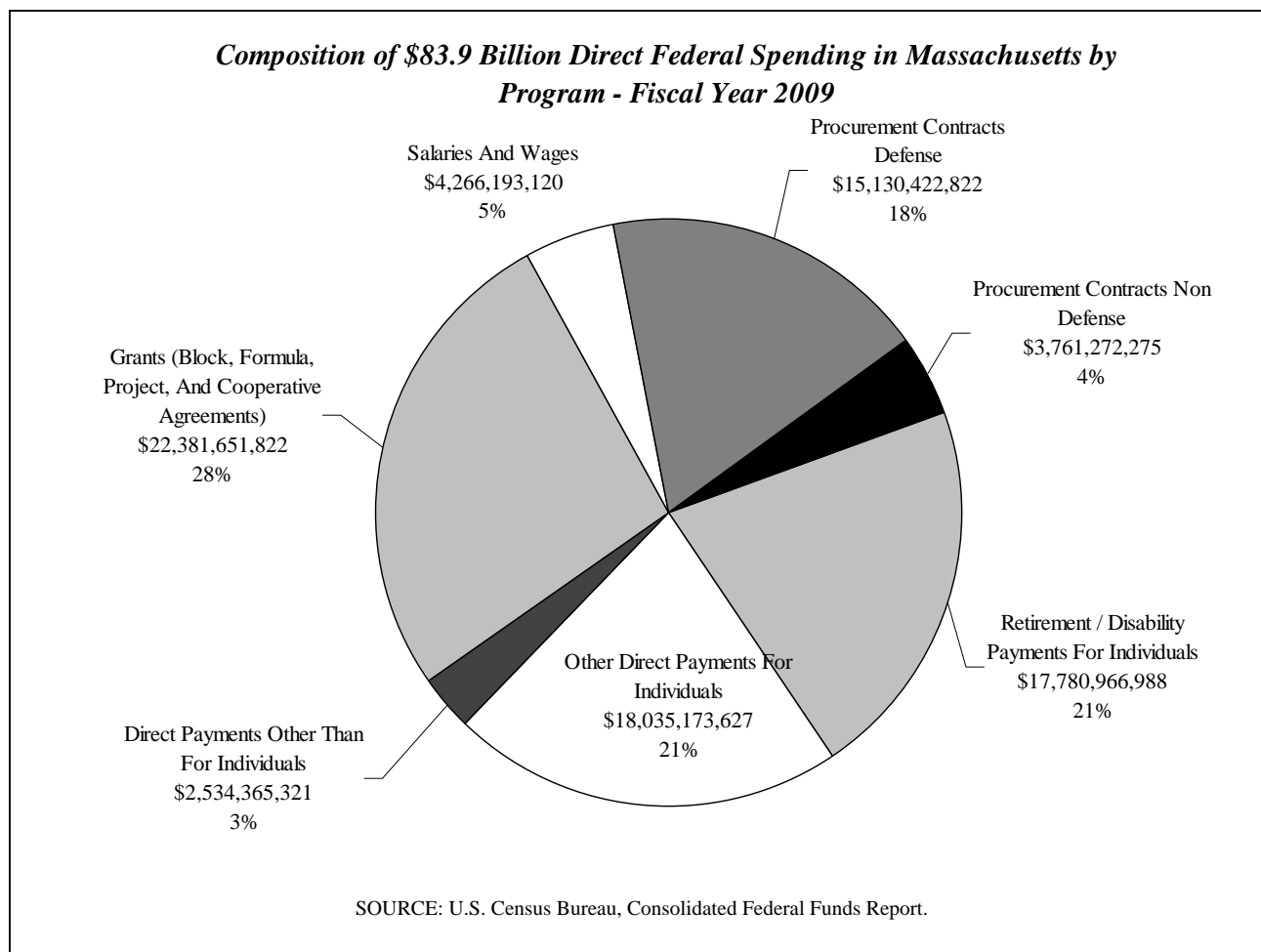
Large employers in Massachusetts: **Boston Police, Hampden County House of Correction, MWRA, Suffolk County Sheriff**

ECONOMIC BASE AND PERFORMANCE—GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND SPENDING

Federal Spending in Massachusetts. Federal government spending contributes significantly to the Massachusetts economy. In fiscal 2009, Massachusetts received almost \$83 billion, a 16 percent increase from 2008, and ranked 7th among states in per capita distribution of federal funds, with total spending of \$12,723 per person, excluding loans and insurance. Massachusetts ranked 10th in fiscal 2008. While federal spending in Massachusetts has increased every year since 1990, its share of total U.S. spending has declined steadily since 1990, until 2008. The following graph 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.



In FY 2009, 42.7 percent federal spending in Massachusetts was composed of health care and social programs like Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, unemployment benefits and Section 8 Housing Vouchers; 1.8 percent less than 2008. Massachusetts was 42 percent above the national average in per capita federal grants to state and local governments, receiving \$3,394 per capita compared to a national average of \$2,394. Per capita federal spending on salaries and wages was 33 percent lower in Massachusetts than in the rest of the nation, \$647, compared to a national average of \$963 in 2009. Massachusetts however, was 9 percent above the national average in per capita direct federal payments to individuals, \$5,816, compared to a national average of \$5,312. Massachusetts ranked 7th (10th in 2008), among states in per capita procurement contract awards at \$2,865, compared to a national average of \$1,727 in 2009. The following chart shows the composition of direct federal spending within Massachusetts in fiscal 2009, excluding loans and insurance.



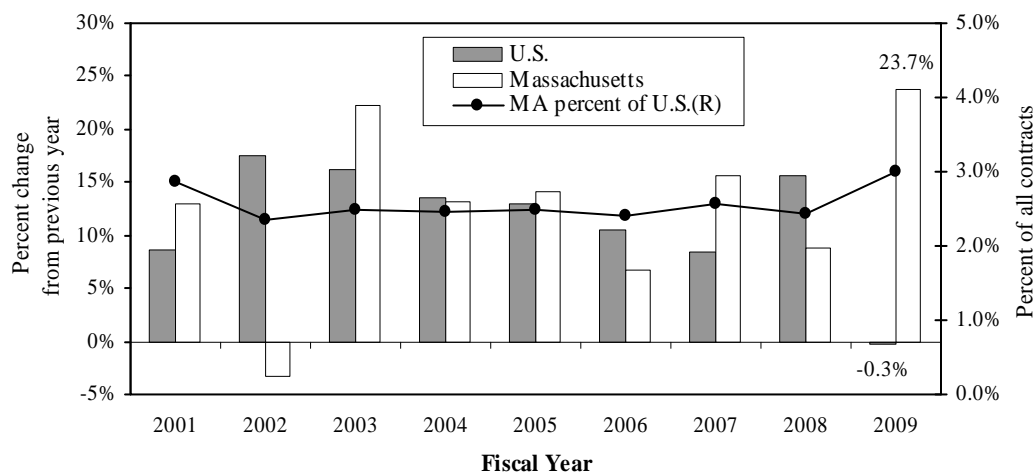
Federal Contracts. The total dollar value of all federal contracts performed in Massachusetts increased an average of 20.7 percent per year from 2000 to 2009; 2.7 percent faster than the 18.0 percent U.S. average. The following two pages compare Massachusetts federal contract dollars to the U.S. total and summarize the fiscal year periods from 2000 to 2010 as of January 15, 2011.

Federal Contracts Performed in Massachusetts and the U.S.

(millions of dollars)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Massachusetts</i>	<i>MA percent increase from previous year</i>	<i>MA portion of all</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>U.S. percent increase from previous year</i>
2000	\$5,655		2.8%	\$205,547	
2001	6,386	12.9%	2.9%	223,084	8.5%
2002	6,178	-3.2%	2.4%	262,123	17.5%
2003	7,551	22.2%	2.5%	304,384	16.1%
2004	8,541	13.1%	2.5%	345,759	13.6%
2005	9,750	14.2%	2.5%	390,870	13.0%
2006	10,406	6.7%	2.4%	431,792	10.5%
2007	12,040	15.7%	2.6%	468,076	8.4%
2008	13,107	8.9%	2.4%	540,904	15.6%
2009	16,214	23.7%	3.0%	539,258	-0.3%
2010*	13,126		3.0%	441,811	
Total	\$108,954		2.6%	\$4,153,608	

Massachusetts Federal Contracts FY 2000-2009



SOURCE: <http://www.usaspending.gov>.
 Note: Reported as of January 15, 2011.

Summary of Federal Contracts Performed in Massachusetts

FY 2000 To 2010

Total dollars: \$113,625,373,171

Total number of transactions: 837,789

Top 5 Products or Services Sold

Gas Turbines and Jet Engines Aircraft; Prime Moving and Components	\$11,548,892,823
Engineering -- Advanced Development (R&D)	\$5,123,791,241
Defense Electronics and Communication Equipment -- Basic Research (R&D)	\$3,858,072,106
Miscellaneous Communication Equipment	\$3,808,033,764
Other Research and Development -- Advanced Development (R&D)	\$3,437,450,933

Top 5 Contracting Agencies Purchasing From Contractors

Department of the Navy	\$31,812,900,374
Department of the Army (except Corps of Engineers Civil Program Financing)	\$31,089,350,406
Department of the Air Force (Headquarters USAF)	\$22,234,178,204
Defense Logistics Agency	\$3,591,244,785
Department of Veterans Affairs	\$3,179,804,560

Top 5 Recipients

Raytheon Company	\$25,693,292,706
General Dynamics Corporation	\$14,656,550,561
General Electric Company	\$13,168,491,868
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$7,075,058,926
The Charles Stark Draper Laboratory Inc	\$3,417,247,633

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

Note: Reported as of January 15, 2011.

Federal Contracts Performed in Massachusetts in:

Fiscal Year: 2010

Total dollars: \$15,428,086,268

The amount for this search is 2.9% of all awarded dollars for the fiscal year.

This state is ranked 8 among states and the District of Columbia for this year.

Total number of transactions: 103,134

Top 5 Products or Services Sold

Guided Missiles	\$1,288,713,578
Gas Turbines and Jet Engines Aircraft; Prime Moving and Components	\$1,239,654,575
Miscellaneous Communication Equipment	\$1,097,249,397
Defense Electronics and Communication Equipment -- Basic Research (R&D)	\$885,524,065
Engineering -- Advanced Development (R&D)	\$608,809,578

Top 5 Contracting Agencies Purchasing from Contractor(s)

Department of the Army (except Corps of Engineers Civil Program Financing)	\$5,128,421,443
Department of the Navy	\$3,294,862,356
Department of the Air Force (Headquarters USAF)	\$2,482,563,432
Defense Logistics Agency	\$608,019,274
Missile Defense Agency	\$559,411,226

Top 5 Recipients

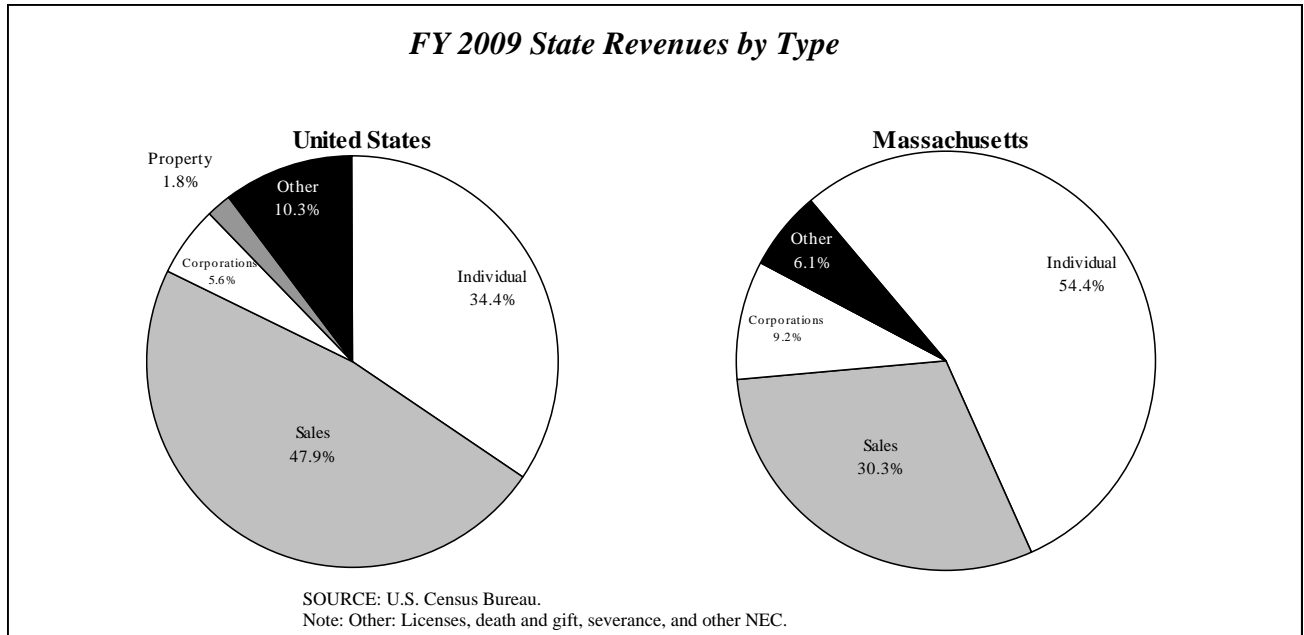
Raytheon Company	\$4,386,694,277
General Dynamics Corporation	\$1,724,413,577
General Electric Company	\$1,283,553,690
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	\$859,198,049
The Charles Stark Draper Laboratory Inc	\$473,623,143

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

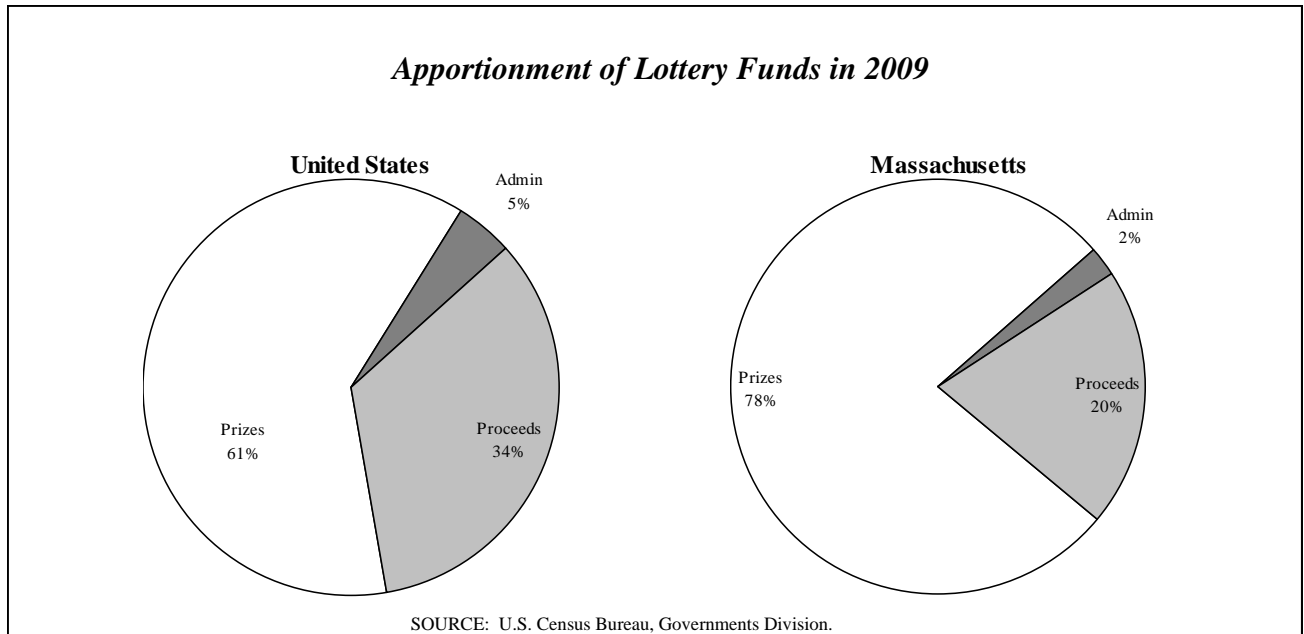
Note: Reported as of January 15, 2011.

State Revenues. Taxes collected by all states in FY 2009 totaled \$715.2 billion, 8.5 percent less than FY 2008. Massachusetts collected \$19.5 billion in FY 2009, 10.8 percent less than it did in FY 2008. Massachusetts' revenues shrank more than any other New England state. Massachusetts ranked 11th in total taxes collected in 2009, no change from 2008.

In fiscal year 2009, Massachusetts collected 55 percent of its revenue from individual income tax. Overall, states received 34 percent of their revenues from individual income taxes and seven states did not have the tax in 2009. In FY 2009, the state collected only 0.5 percent more than it did in FY 2006 without adjusting for inflation. Revenue from licenses, tobacco, death, and gift taxes increased a third while documentary, stock transfer, and pari-mutuels decreased a third or more during that three year period. Contributions from the state's different revenue sources in FY 2009 however, did not vary by more than one percent from FY 2006.



State Lottery Proceeds. Massachusetts ranked second in revenue, \$4.2 billion, and prize money awarded, \$845 million, among the 42 states with lotteries in FY 2009. It ranked first on per capita sales, seventh 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 2009 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, \$7,373 in 2009, while it ranked 9th and spent \$7,023 in 2008. This represents a 5.0 percent increase in per capita expenditures from 2008 to 2009 with the largest per capita dollar increase on Administration, Insurance trust & other.

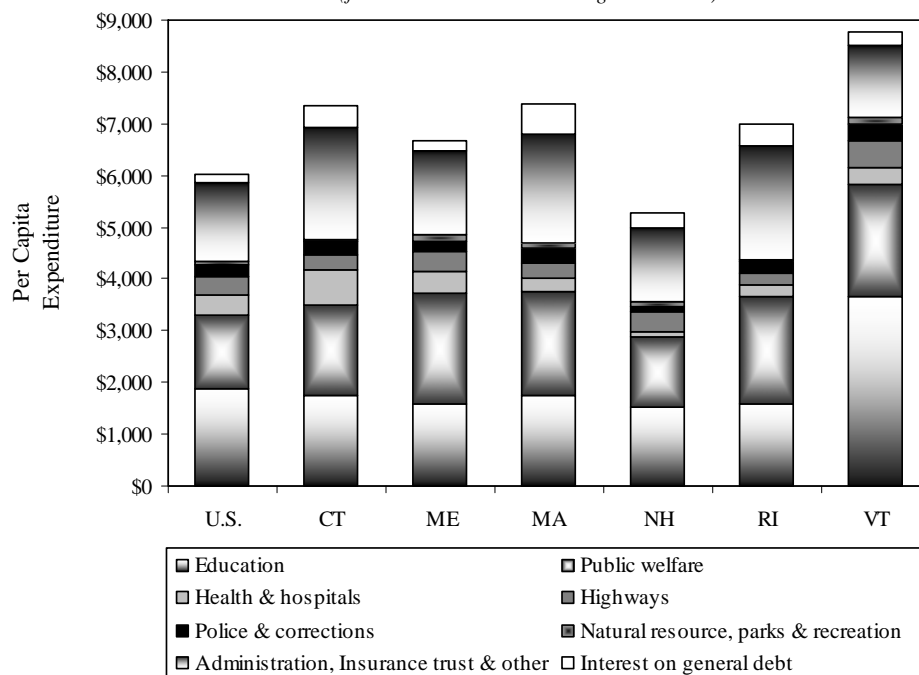
Massachusetts Per Capita State Government General Expenditures, by Type

<i>General expenditures, by function</i>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Education	\$890	\$1,026	\$1,020	\$1,055	\$1,183	\$1,346	\$1,401	\$1,640	\$1,649	\$1,735
Public welfare	\$1,030	\$1,135	\$932	\$824	\$1,647	\$1,719	\$1,843	\$1,877	\$1,952	\$2,030
Health & hospitals	\$308	\$363	\$377	\$372	\$172	\$177	\$187	\$227	\$236	\$237
Highways	\$439	\$400	\$427	\$378	\$471	\$276	\$261	\$267	\$346	\$294
Police & corrections	\$191	\$213	\$223	\$230	\$215	\$222	\$248	\$274	\$293	\$294
Natural resource, parks & recreation	\$58	\$88	\$86	\$95	\$90	\$76	\$81	\$87	\$89	\$96
Administration, Insurance trust & other	\$1,392	\$1,473	\$1,630	\$1,755	\$1,815	\$1,660	\$1,690	\$1,890	\$1,901	\$2,126
Interest on general debt	\$335	\$371	\$418	\$386	\$401	\$435	\$487	\$518	\$558	\$561
Total	\$4,643	\$5,067	\$5,115	\$5,095	\$5,994	\$5,911	\$6,198	\$6,779	\$7,023	\$7,373

Fiscal 2009 Per Capita State Government General Expenditures, by Type
(for the U.S. and the New England States)

<i>General expenditures, by function</i>	U.S.	CT	ME	MA	NH	RI	VT
Education	\$1,865	\$1,747	\$1,570	\$1,735	\$1,519	\$1,589	\$3,653
Public welfare	\$1,439	\$1,741	\$2,163	\$2,030	\$1,351	\$2,071	\$2,188
Health & hospitals	\$392	\$693	\$417	\$237	\$120	\$234	\$297
Highways	\$352	\$272	\$396	\$294	\$363	\$210	\$540
Police & corrections	\$211	\$270	\$170	\$294	\$124	\$235	\$314
Natural resource, parks & recreation	\$94	\$49	\$156	\$96	\$71	\$45	\$145
Administration, Insurance trust & other	\$1,505	\$2,155	\$1,590	\$2,126	\$1,440	\$2,191	\$1,369
Interest on general debt	\$149	\$409	\$208	\$561	\$298	\$416	\$265
Total	\$6,008	\$7,336	\$6,670	\$7,373	\$5,287	\$6,992	\$8,771
State's rank of total per capita expenditures		9	16	8	38	13	3

Fiscal 2009 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.

Housing Permits Authorized

<i>Year</i>	<i>Massachusetts</i>		<i>New England</i>		<i>United States</i>	
	<i>Total Units</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Total Units</i>	<i>Percent Change</i>	<i>Total Units</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	18,967	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%

SOURCES: United States Census Bureau. May 2010.

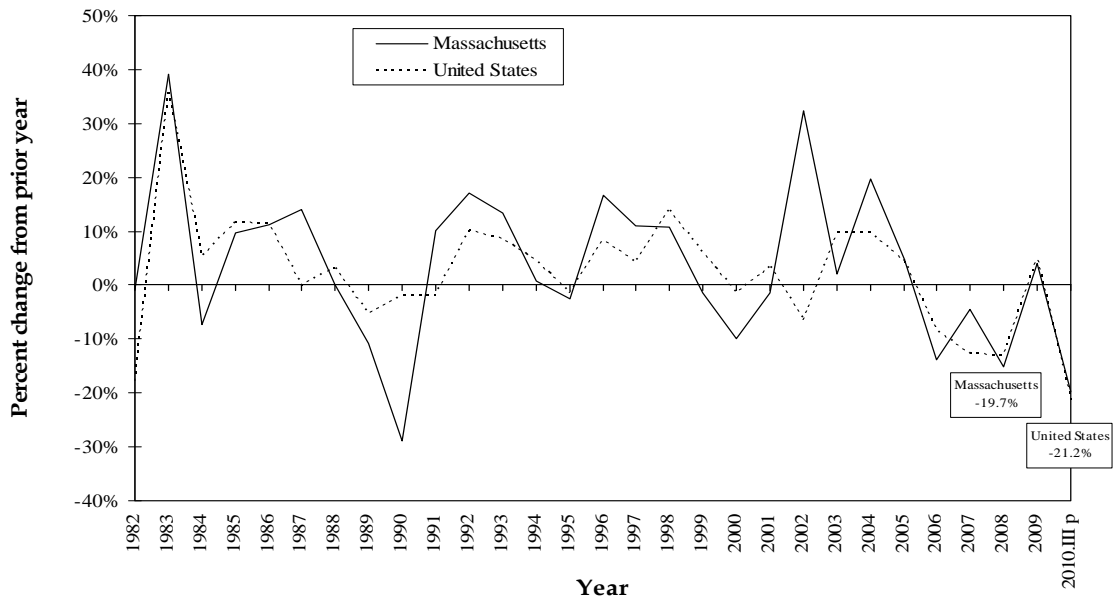
Home Sales. Sales of existing single-family homes for Massachusetts and the U.S. are presented in the following table and graph. The state existing-home sales report includes single-family houses, condos and co-ops.

Existing Home Sales

(quarterly rates are seasonally adjusted, rates in thousands)

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	107.9	3.9%	5,156.0	4.9%
2009.QIII	109.6		5,280.0	
2010.QIII p	88.0	-19.7%	4,163.0	-21.2%

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



SOURCES: National Association of Realtors. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

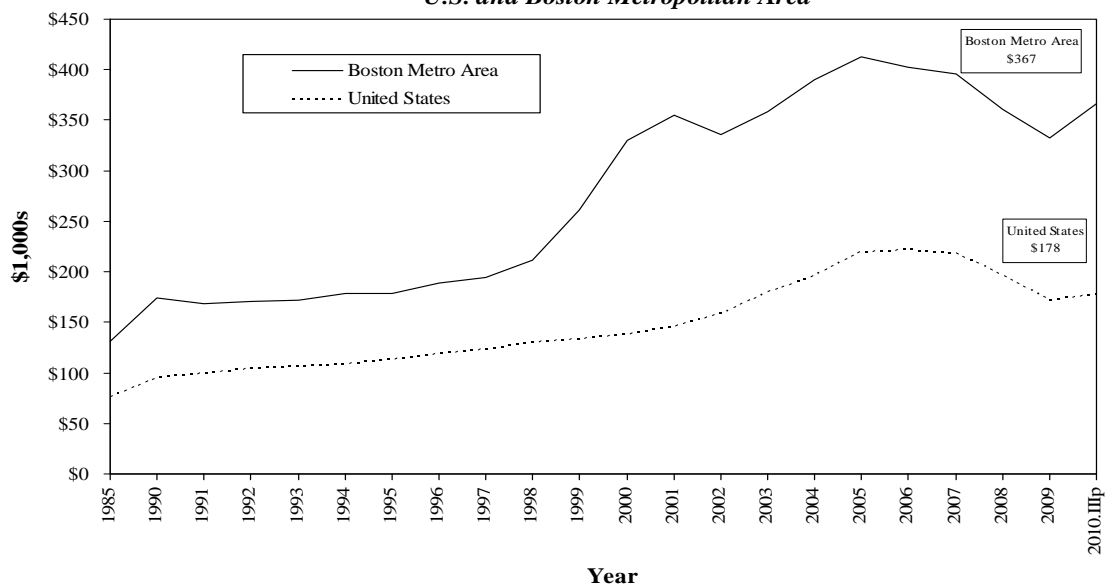
Home prices. Prices have been declining in the Boston metropolitan area but the median is still close to two times the national median.

Median Sales Price for Existing Single-Family Homes

(quarterly price not seasonally adjusted, price in thousands)

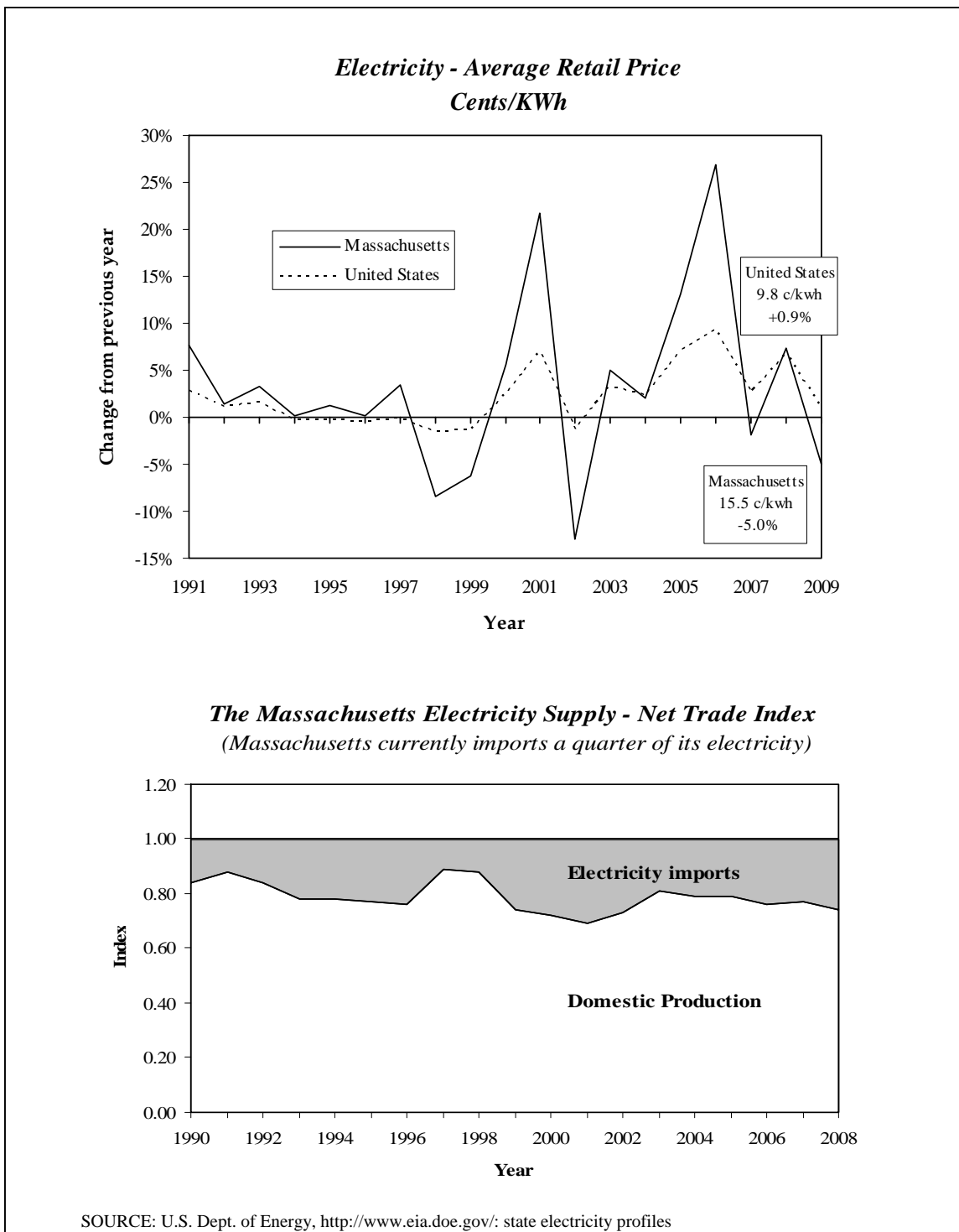
Year	Boston Metro Area	United States	Boston Prices as a Percent of the U.S.	Boston Annual Percent Change	U.S. Annual Percent Change
1985	\$131	\$75	173.7%	33.5%	4.0%
1990	\$174	\$95	182.6%	-4.2%	2.3%
1991	\$169	\$99	169.5%	-3.0%	4.4%
1992	\$171	\$104	164.6%	1.2%	4.2%
1993	\$171	\$107	160.9%	0.5%	2.8%
1994	\$179	\$109	164.7%	4.4%	2.1%
1995	\$179	\$113	158.6%	-0.2%	3.7%
1996	\$189	\$119	158.7%	5.7%	5.6%
1997	\$195	\$124	157.1%	3.0%	4.0%
1998	\$212	\$130	162.9%	8.9%	5.1%
1999	\$261	\$133	196.2%	23.1%	2.2%
2000	\$330	\$138	238.3%	26.4%	4.1%
2001	\$355	\$146	242.4%	7.6%	5.8%
2002	\$335	\$158	212.1%	-5.5%	8.0%
2003	\$359	\$180	198.9%	6.9%	14.0%
2004	\$390	\$195	199.6%	8.7%	8.3%
2005	\$413	\$219	188.7%	6.0%	12.2%
2006	\$402	\$222	181.3%	-2.7%	1.3%
2007	\$396	\$218	181.6%	-1.6%	-1.8%
2008	\$361	\$197	183.7%	-8.7%	-9.8%
2009	\$333	\$172	193.4%	-7.8%	-12.5%
2009.III	\$348	\$178	195.3%		
2010.IIIp	\$367	\$178	206.0%	5.3%	-0.2%

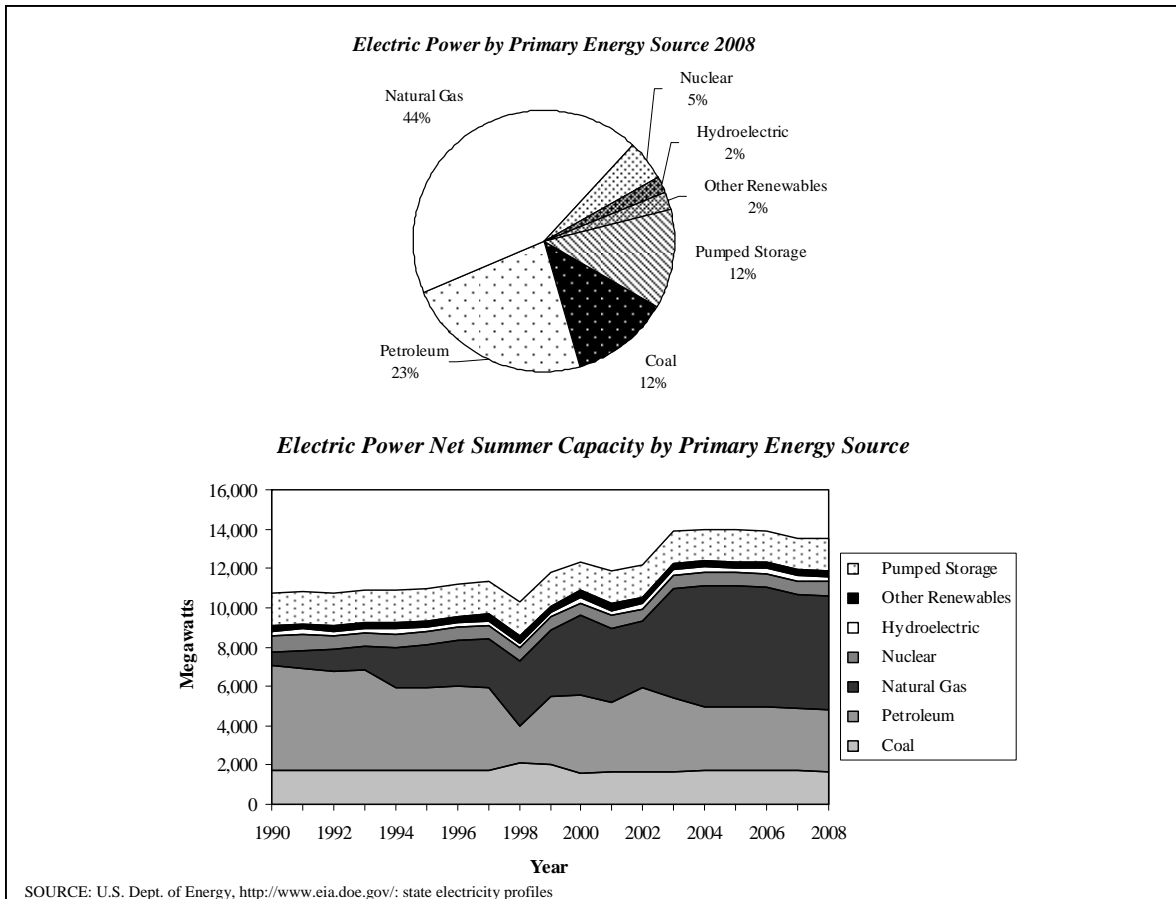
Median Sales Price, Existing Single-Family Homes U.S. and Boston Metropolitan Area



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

Electricity Prices, Supply and Capacity by Source. Massachusetts electric utilities generated \$4.74 billion in revenue as of July 2010 (YTD). This was 3.7 percent less than the same period in 2009, while they sold 5.0 percent more electricity. Massachusetts had the fourth highest electric rate in the country in 2008; 16.27 cents per kilowatt hour, while the U.S. average was 9.74. This was an increase of 7.3 percent for Massachusetts and an increase of 6.7 percent for the U.S. from the previous year. Massachusetts's combined electric rate has dropped 8.4 percent since the beginning of this year to 14.54 cents per kilowatt hour. The Massachusetts Net Electricity Trade Index, which represents the state's electricity self-sufficiency, was 0.74 in 2008. This means that Massachusetts imported 26 percent of its electricity supply, 16,281 million kilowatt hours, from out-of-state. In 2008, two-thirds of Massachusetts generating capacity was oil and natural gas based.





Travel and Tourism. The Massachusetts Office of Travel and Tourism (MOTT) reported a decrease of 3.5 percent in museum and attraction attendance, 1.6 million visitors, in July 2010, compared to July 2009. July 2010 year-to-date museum and attraction attendance, 7.0 million visitors, was down 0.3 percent compared to the same period in 2009.

Transportation and Warehousing. Between 2001 and 2008, the transportation and warehousing sector of Massachusetts GDP increased 0.6 percent when measured with year 2000 chained dollars. It contributed 1.6 percent to the total Massachusetts Real GDP in 2008; 0.2 percent less than it did in 2001.

Massachusetts' major air and seaports are managed by the Massachusetts Port Authority (Massport), an independent public authority. According to Massport, Logan had nearly 50 airlines connecting Boston with more than 100 non-stop, domestic and international destinations. Based on total passenger volume in calendar year 2009 data, Logan Airport was the most active airport in New England, remaining the 20th most active in the U.S. according to the Federal Aviation Authority and 45th most active in the world according to Airports Council International. Massport reported that as of December, 2010, total airport flight operations were up 2.1 percent and total airport passengers were up 7.5 percent from the same period in 2009.

Logan was served by 11 all-cargo and small package/express carriers in 2007. According to the FAA, in calendar year 2009 Logan Airport ranked 29th in the nation in total air cargo volume. In 2009, the airport handled 836 million pounds of cargo; a 15.1 percent decrease from 2008. Massport reported that as of December, 2010, the combined cargo volume was up 5.6 percent and total express mail was up 4.0 percent from the same period in 2009. Please refer to the Aviation Activity charts on the following page.

At Massport's Port of Boston properties, 2009 total cargo throughput was 13.5 million metric tons, a 8 percent decrease from 2008. Automobile processing decreased 12 percent to 23,453 units, and cruise passenger trips increased 11 percent to 299,736. Total containerized cargo at public and private terminals decreased 4 percent to 1.4 million metric tons. The Army Corps of Engineers reported Massachusetts total waterborne cargo shipped or received in 2009 decreased by 3.8 percent to 25.0 million short tons from 2008. Waterborne cargo in New England decreased 7.8 percent while the U.S. decreased 10.8 percent. Please refer to the Waterborne Tonnage by State charts on the following page.

Aviation Activity for Massachusetts' Primary Airports

Passenger Boardings	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	11,077,238	11,087,799	12,758,020	13,214,923	13,544,552	13,783,297	12,820,489	12,566,797
Nantucket Memorial	253,422	229,300	243,313	252,757	276,866	282,197	258,214	204,981
Barnstable Municipal-Boardman/Polando Field	180,807	158,360	167,522	177,761	206,980	204,152	191,906	138,858
Worcester Regional	37,298	2,234	1,274	2,036	14,823	460	3,182	17,241
Laurence G Hanscom Field	40,419	19,375	17,049	13,887	14,560	16,568	8,385	7,350
Martha's Vineyard	59,500	53,011	49,480	48,977	45,881	49,205	45,002	42,248
New Bedford Regional	21,667	21,097	19,686	17,960	15,211	14,567	13,908	11,680
Provincetown Municipal	10,533	11,801	11,424	10,236	11,375	12,459	11,468	10,747
Total	11,680,884	11,582,977	13,267,768	13,738,537	14,130,248	14,362,905	13,352,554	12,999,902

Cargo - Gross Landed Weight (lbs.)	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	1,272,185,900	1,199,383,800	1,172,103,700	1,148,881,400	1,100,485,850	1,059,947,900	984,258,400	835,954,035

Change in Aviation Activity at Massachusetts' Primary Airports

Passenger Boardings	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	-5.6%	0.1%	15.1%	3.6%	2.5%	1.8%	-7.0%	-2.0%
Nantucket Memorial	-7.0%	-9.5%	6.1%	3.9%	9.5%	1.9%	-8.5%	-56.4%
Barnstable Municipal-Boardman/Polando Field	-8.3%	-12.4%	5.8%	6.1%	16.4%	-1.4%	-6.0%	-75.2%
Worcester Regional	-53.2%	-94.0%	-43.0%	59.8%	628.0%	-96.9%	591.7%	441.8%
Laurence G Hanscom Field	-43.4%	-52.1%	-12.0%	-18.5%	4.8%	13.8%	-49.4%	-12.3%
Martha's Vineyard	-9.0%	-10.9%	-6.7%	-1.0%	-6.3%	7.2%	-8.5%	-6.1%
New Bedford Regional	-0.5%	-2.6%	-6.7%	-8.8%	-15.3%	-4.2%	-4.5%	-16.0%
Provincetown Municipal	-18.9%	12.0%	-3.2%	-10.4%	11.1%	9.5%	-8.0%	-6.3%
Total	-6.3%	-0.8%	14.5%	3.5%	2.9%	1.6%	-7.0%	-2.6%

Cargo	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
General Edward Lawrence Logan International	-2.3%	-5.7%	-2.3%	-2.0%	-4.2%	-3.7%	-7.1%	-15.1%

SOURCE: Federal Aviation Administration July 2010. p=preliminary
http://www.faa.gov/airports_airtraffic/airports/planning_capacity/passenger_allcargo_stats/

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

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
U.S. total	2,424,596	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
Maine	31,769	30,586	29,140	31,698	32,447	32,353	28,103	26,839	24,747	22,996
Massachusetts	26,973	26,446	26,117	30,655	31,787	28,812	27,411	28,043	25,993	25,018
Connecticut	18,959	18,267	17,610	18,579	20,075	19,617	19,340	20,148	18,196	16,767
Rhode Island	9,089	9,170	8,437	9,417	9,764	10,972	11,016	11,184	10,517	8,404
New Hampshire	4,462	4,447	4,108	4,971	4,795	5,254	4,823	4,026	3,833	3,583
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New England	91,252	88,916	85,412	95,320	98,868	97,008	90,693	90,240	83,286	76,768

Waterborne Tonnage by State - Percent Change from Previous Year

State	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
U.S. total	-1.6%	-1.9%	2.3%	6.6%	-1.0%	2.4%	-0.9%	-3.4%	-10.8%
Maine	-3.7%	-4.7%	8.8%	2.4%	-0.3%	-13.1%	-4.5%	-7.8%	-7.1%
Massachusetts	-2.0%	-1.2%	17.4%	3.7%	-9.4%	-4.9%	2.3%	-7.3%	-3.8%
Connecticut	-3.6%	-3.6%	5.5%	8.1%	-2.3%	-1.4%	4.2%	-9.7%	-7.9%
Rhode Island	0.9%	-8.0%	11.6%	3.7%	12.4%	0.4%	1.5%	-6.0%	-20.1%
New Hampshire	-0.3%	-7.6%	21.0%	-3.5%	9.6%	-8.2%	-16.5%	-4.8%	-6.5%
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New England	-2.6%	-3.9%	11.6%	3.7%	-1.9%	-6.5%	-0.5%	-7.7%	-7.8%

SOURCE: Army Core of Engineers, Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center (WCSC) November 2010.
<http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc/wcsc.htm>

Sources

Listed below are the web sites of the original data sources used to compile Exhibit A.

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>