

# COUNTRY PROFILES

Eastern US States of

New Jersey

Massachusetts

Rhode Island



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

New Jersey is ranked 47<sup>th</sup> of the 50 states that comprise the United States of America in terms of area. The total area of the state 22,610 km<sup>2</sup>, of which 14.9% is water, and 85.1%, is land. New Jersey spans 110 km at its widest, and 240 km in length. Due to its small size, New Jersey, which ranks 11<sup>th</sup> in the nation in terms of population with 8,791,894 people, ranks first in population density. However, while this offers the impression that New Jersey is entirely urban or suburban, it is not. Large swaths of north-western and southern New Jersey are extremely rural. For example, Walpack Township in Sussex County has a population of 39 and an area of 67 km<sup>2</sup>. New Jersey is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest wine producing state in the country with 6 million litres of wine (2012) produced annually (approximately 716,000 cases). New Jersey wines consistently succeed in major wine competitions, including double gold wins from multiple wineries at the 2014 San Francisco Chronicle and Indianapolis International Wine Competition. Most wineries welcome visitors for tastings, winery tours and special events. Many wineries now offer shipping of their wines within New Jersey and into other states thanks to a 2012 law. At the beginning of 2014, there were 50 licensed wineries in the state.

Massachusetts is the 7<sup>th</sup> smallest state in the United States with an area of 27,340 km<sup>2</sup>. Massachusetts is also the most populous New England state. Boston is Massachusetts' largest city. Most Bay Staters (4.4 million) live in the Boston area, which cover most of eastern Massachusetts. Eastern Massachusetts is fairly densely populated and mostly suburban. In Western Massachusetts are the Connecticut River Valley with its fairly even mix of urban enclaves (e.g. Springfield, Northampton,) and rural college towns (Amherst, South Hadley) and the Berkshire Mountains, (a branch of the Appalachian Mountains) that remains mostly rural. Massachusetts is one of the rising stars in the world of wine. The Bay State's wineries and vineyards are catching the attention of wine lovers everywhere. Gathering from the diversity and steeped in the best of New England traditions, wines are hand crafted with loving care from grapes, fruit, berries, honey and flowers. Massachusetts' wineries present a wide variety of wines to complement a delicious spectrum of native foods. Of the 40 licensed wineries in Massachusetts, 36 produce wine and hard cider. These Massachusetts wineries produce and sell product made from viniferous and cold hearty grapes, as well as a variety of fruit including apples, cranberries, peaches and blueberries that are savoured by consumers across the Bay State and the country.

Most of Rhode Island is located on the mainland of the United States. The official name of the state is State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, which is derived from the merger of two colonies. Rhode Island is bordered on the north and east by Massachusetts, on the west by Connecticut and on the south by Rhode Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. It shares a narrow maritime border with New York State between Block Island and Long Island. Nicknamed the Ocean State, Rhode Island has a number of oceanfront beaches. Viticulture in Rhode Island began in 1663 when King Charles II of England included wine production among the land uses approved in the royal charter establishing Rhode Island as an English colony. The modern wine industry of Rhode Island began in 1975 when Sakonnet Vineyards was established near Little Compton. Located near the Atlantic Ocean, Rhode Island has one of the most moderate climates of the US northeast.

## 2. DEMOGRAPHICS

### 2.1 Geography

#### Area

New Jersey	22,610 km <sup>2</sup>
Massachusetts	27,340 km <sup>2</sup>
Rhode Island	3,140 km <sup>2</sup>

#### Land boundaries

New Jersey	New Jersey is bordered by New York on the north and by the Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean on the south. On the east, New Jersey is again bordered by the Atlantic Ocean. On the west, New Jersey is bordered by Delaware Bay and Pennsylvania.
Massachusetts	It is bordered to the north by New Hampshire and Vermont, to the west by New York, to the south by Connecticut and Rhode Island, and to the east by the Atlantic Ocean.
Rhode Island	Rhode Island is bordered on the north and east by Massachusetts, on the west by Connecticut.

#### Coastline

New Jersey	209 km coastal and 2,884 km shoreline
Massachusetts	309 km coastal and 2,445 km shoreline
Rhode Island	The state has a tidal shoreline on Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean of 618 km. It is bordered on the south by Rhode Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. It shares a narrow maritime border with New York State between Block Island and Long Island. It has a tidal shoreline on Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean of 618 km.

#### Climate

New Jersey	Southern New Jersey has a humid subtropical climate while a humid continental climate prevails in the northwest, according to the Köppen climate classification. New Jersey's climate is vastly affected by its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean. The temperatures vary greatly from the northernmost part of New Jersey to the southernmost part of New Jersey: 31 °C in the middle to zero in north.
Massachusetts	Massachusetts has a humid continental climate. Summers are warm, while winters are relatively cold, with average January temperatures below freezing throughout most of the state. Generally, Massachusetts' hilly central interior (e.g. Worcester) and its western Berkshire Mountain region (e.g. Pittsfield) have colder winters than its coastal and Connecticut River Valley regions. Although Massachusetts has a humid climate, its climate is sunny compared to other humid climates at the same latitude. In Boston, the average percentage of possible sunshine for every month is at least 50%. In summer and early autumn, the average percentage of possible sunshine is greater than 60%, according to National Weather Service data. The hottest temperature recorded was 42.8 °C.

Rhode Island	Rhode Island is on the borderline between humid subtropical and humid continental climates with warm, rainy summers and chilly winters. The highest temperature recorded in Rhode Island was 40°C, recorded in Providence. The lowest recorded temperature in Rhode Island was -31°C, on February 5, 1996, in Greene. Monthly average temperatures range from a high of 28°C to a low of -7°C.
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### Terrain

New Jersey	New Jersey is occupied by 4 main land regions; the Atlantic Coastal Plain, the Piedmont, the New England Upland, and the Appalachian Ridge and Valley Region. The largest land area, the Atlantic Coastal Plain, covers the southern 3/5 of New Jersey. More than half of this area, characterized by gently rolling hills, is less than 100 feet above sea level. In the east the landscape consists of pine forests and salt marshes. Closer to the Atlantic coast, the salt marshes are more plentiful and shallow lagoons and meadows characterize the area. Along the coast lie New Jersey's resort areas; including Atlantic City, Ocean City, and Cape May. In the west and southwest, along the Delaware River, the fertile soil supports farming. The Piedmont lies northeast of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. About 20 miles wide, this area covers only about 1/5 of the state. The Piedmont includes the industrial cities of Elizabeth, Patterson, Jersey City, and Newark. New Jersey's major rivers (Hudson River, Passaic River, Remapo River, Raritan River) are found in this area supporting the industrial development. West of the Piedmont is the New England Upland. This area, sometimes called The Highlands, includes flat-topped ridges of rock and extends into Pennsylvania and New York. This area is characterized by the many beautiful lakes nestled among the ridges. In the northwest corner of the state is the Appalachian Ridge and Valley Region. This mountainous area includes the Kittatinny Mountains that run parallel to New Jersey's north-western border. Shale and limestone formation can be found in the valley along with dairy cattle and apple orchards.
Massachusetts	Jagged indented coast around Cape Cod; flatland yields to stony upland pastures near central region and gentle hill country in west; land in west is rocky, sandy and not fertile.
Rhode Island	Located within the New England Region, Rhode Island has two distinct natural regions. Eastern Rhode Island contains the lowlands of the Narragansett Bay, while Western Rhode Island forms part of the New England Upland. Rhode Island's forests are part of the North-eastern coastal forests ecoregion. Narragansett Bay is a major feature of the state's topography. Within the Bay, there are over 30 islands. The largest is Aquidneck Island, shared by the municipalities of Newport, Middletown, and Portsmouth. The second-largest island is Conanicut; the third-largest is Prudence. Block Island lies about 19 km off the southern coast of the mainland and separates Block Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean proper.

### Elevation extremes

New Jersey	The Appalachian Valley and Ridge in the north-western corner of the state includes the Kittatinny Mountains, several smaller valleys and the popular Delaware Water Gap. The state's highest point, the aptly
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	named High Point is within this area, at 550 m. The coastal area is at sea level.
Massachusetts	Elevation and relief are most profound in the western part of the state and increase somewhat from south to north. The Taconic Mountains, part of the Appalachian system, run along the western border with New York, reaching 800 meters at Mount Everett in the state's southwest corner, and including the state's highest point, Mount Greylock, at 1 064 meters in the northwest corner. The Massachusetts coastline is deeply indented with bays, coves, and estuaries.
Rhode Island	The mean elevation of the state is 61 m. It is only 60 km wide and 77 km long. It is mostly flat with no real mountains, and the state's highest natural point is Jerimoth Hill, 247 m above sea level.

### Precipitation

New Jersey	1 160 mm / 117 days pa
Massachusetts	1 100 mm / 120 days pa
Rhode Island	2 603 mm / 120 days

### Natural resources

New Jersey	Garden State: forests, rivers, streams, beaches, wetlands, estuaries, bays, and the ocean' sand and gravel and granite.
Massachusetts	Fertile Connecticut River Valley soils, most rich in peat, deposits of sand and gravel, glacial stones and boulders (granite, marble) are the most important natural resources of Massachusetts.
Rhode Island	Rhode Island's natural resources are not abundant. The best soil is found along Narragansett Bay. Excellent building granite is found in the south-western part of the state near the town of Westerly and is referred to as Westerly Granite.

## 2.2 People and Society

### Languages

New Jersey	English, Spanish, Italian, and French Creole are the most often spoken languages.
Massachusetts	79% of the state population speak English, 7% Spanish, 3.5% Portuguese, and 1% either French or Chinese.
Rhode Island	English, Portuguese, Spanish, Creole / French.

### Religions

New Jersey	54.70% of the people in New Jersey are religious, meaning they affiliate with a religion. 37.62% Catholic; 0.37% LDS (Mormons); 2.81% another Christian faith; 2.47% Jewish; 0.82% an eastern faith; 1.83% affiliates with Islam.
Massachusetts	57.24% of the people in Massachusetts are religious. 45.83% Catholic; 0.39% LDS; 2.58% another Christian faith; 1.23% Jewish; 0.62%; an eastern faith; 0.33% affiliates with Islam.
Rhode Island	54.81% of the people in Rhode Island are religious. 45.05% Catholic; 0.38%

	LDS; 1.55% another Christian faith; 0.84% Jewish; 0.23% an eastern faith; 0.14% affiliates with Islam.
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## Population

### Total

New Jersey	8 899 339 (2014)
Massachusetts	6 745 408 (2014)
Rhode Island	1 055 173 (2014)

### Age structure

	Persons under 5 years	Persons under 18 years	Persons 65 years / over
New Jersey	6.0%, 2013	22.7%, 2013	14.4%, 2013
Massachusetts	5.5%, 2013	20.8%, 2013	14.8%, 2013
Rhode Island	5.2%, 2013	20.4%, 2013	15.5%, 2013

### Median age

New Jersey	39.4 years
Massachusetts	39.1 years
Rhode Island	39 years

### Population growth rate

New Jersey	0.91% pa (USA, 3.3%)
Massachusetts	0.72% pa (USA, 3.3%)
Rhode Island	0.20% pa (USA, 3.3%)

### Birth rate

New Jersey	59.2
Massachusetts	52.8
Rhode Island	51.6

### Death rate

New Jersey	802.3
Massachusetts	815.3
Rhode Island	931.2

### Life expectancy at birth

New Jersey	82.4 years
Massachusetts	78.4 years
Rhode Island	79.7 years

### Literacy

New Jersey	83%
Massachusetts	90%
Rhode Island	92%

### School life expectancy (primary to tertiary education)

New Jersey	87.5% (School graduation rate 2014)
Massachusetts	86.1% (School graduation rate 2014)
Rhode Island	85.9% (School graduation rate 2014)

### Urbanisation

New Jersey	Largest Cities: Newark, Jersey , City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Trenton, Clifton, Camden, Passaic, Union, East Orange
Massachusetts	Largest Cities: Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, Cambridge, New Bedford, Brockton, Quincy, Lynn, Fall River. There are 50 cities and 301 towns in Massachusetts, grouped into 14 counties
Rhode Island	Providence, Warwick, Cranston, Pawtucket, East Providence, Woonsocket, Coventry, Cumberland, North Providence

### Net migration

New Jersey	Domestic migration neutralised by international immigrants
Massachusetts	- 95 000 (2014)
Rhode Island	- 13 457 (2015) and tapering off to average -6 000 per annum in foreseeable future. Rhode Island has experienced the third worst net migration out of its state in the country over the past five years (to 2014). With a recent unemployment rate of 7.6%—lower than only Georgia and Mississippi—residents are leaving the state in search of jobs. Rhode Island has been stuck in the bottom five overall for six consecutive years.

### Per capita income

12 months, 2013, US\$	
New Jersey	36 027
Massachusetts	35 763
Rhode Island	30 469

### Main Ethnic groups

2013	White	African American	Asian	Latino, Hispanic
New Jersey	57.6%	14.7%	9.2%	15.8%
Massachusetts	75.1%	8.1%	6.0%	8.1%
Rhode Island	75.3%	7.5%	3.3%	13.6%

## 2.3 Infrastructure

### Telecommunications

New Jersey	The case with all three these states is that landlines are on the decline and
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Massachusetts	mobile communications and the Internet are the main means of communication. Landlines are diverted to mobile communications.
Rhode Island	

### Internet users

Internet users as a share of the population <sup>1</sup>					
	No connection anywhere (%)	No home connection, but connect elsewhere (%)	Connect at home only (%)	Connect at home and elsewhere: 1 device (%)	Connect at home and elsewhere: multiple devices (%)
New Jersey	26.5	4.1	26.0	10.7	32.6
Massachusetts	25.6	4.0	29.2	12.3	28.9
Rhode Island	27.8	4.6	29.1	12.4	26.2

### Airports

New Jersey	With more than 40 public-use airports and three commercial service airports across the state, New Jersey is accessible by air to just about any place on the planet.
Massachusetts	The major airport in the state is Logan International Airport. The airport served 30.2 million passengers in 2014 and is used by around 40 airlines with a total of 103 gates. Logan International Airport has service to numerous cities throughout the United States, as well as international service to Canada, Mexico, the Caribbean, Europe, and Asia. Massachusetts has approximately 42 public-use airfields, and over 200 private landing spots.
Rhode Island	<p><b>Commercial service – primary airports</b></p> <p>Theodore Francis Green State Airport</p> <p>Westerly State Airport</p> <p><b>Commercial service – non-primary airports</b></p> <p>Block Island State Airport</p> <p>Reliever airports</p> <p>Quonset State Airport</p> <p>North Central State Airport</p> <p><b>General aviation airports</b></p> <p>Newport State Airport</p> <p>Richmond Airport</p>

### Railways

New Jersey	<p>The following railroads operate in New Jersey.</p> <p><b>Common freight carriers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belvidere and Delaware River Railway (BDRV)</li> <li>• Black River and Western Railroad (BRW)</li> <li>• Cape May Seashore Lines (CMSL)</li> <li>• Conrail Shared Assets Operations</li> <li>• Operates the former Staten Island Railroad</li> <li>• CSX Transportation (CSXT)</li> <li>• East Jersey Railroad and Terminal Company (EJR)</li> <li>• Hainesport Industrial Railroad (HIRR)</li> <li>• Morristown and Erie Railway (ME)</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New Jersey Rail Carriers, LLC (NJRC)</li> <li>• New Jersey Seashore Lines (NJSL)</li> <li>• New York and Greenwood Lake Railway (NYGL)</li> <li>• New York New Jersey Rail, LLC (NYNJ)</li> <li>• New York, Susquehanna and Western Railway (NYSW)</li> <li>• Norfolk Southern Railway (NS)</li> <li>• Port Jersey Railroad (PJR)</li> <li>• Raritan Central Railway (RCRY)</li> <li>• SMS Rail Service, Inc. (SLRS)</li> <li>• Southern Railroad of New Jersey (SRNJ)</li> <li>• Winchester and Western Railroad (WW)</li> <li>• New Jersey Seashore Lines</li> </ul> <p><b>Private freight carriers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bayshore Terminal</li> <li>• Bound Brook and Raritan River Railroad</li> <li>• FAPS</li> <li>• New Jersey and Northern Railway</li> </ul> <p><b>Passenger carriers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amtrak (AMTK)</li> <li>• New Jersey Transit Rail Operations (NJTR)</li> </ul>
Massachusetts	Amtrak operates inter-city rail, including the high-speed Acela service to cities such as Providence, New Haven, New York City, and Washington, DC from South Station. From North Station the Amtrak Down-easter serves Portland, Maine and Freeport, Maine.
Rhode Island	Providence and Worcester Railroad (PW) (Freight) <b>Passenger carriers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amtrak (AMTK)</li> <li>• Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority</li> <li>• Old Colony and Newport Scenic Railway</li> </ul>

## Roadways

New Jersey	New Jersey's state highway system is ranked 46 <sup>th</sup> in the nation in overall highway performance and efficiency in the latest Annual Highway Report. New Jersey, with 5 300km of state highways, spends 8.4 times more than the national per-mile average. It spends more than any other state per-mile of highway, spends more than any other state on maintenance per mile, and more than any other state on capital and bridges per mile.
Massachusetts	Massachusetts has 10 regional metropolitan planning organizations and three non-metropolitan planning organizations covering the remainder of the state; state-wide planning is handled by the Massachusetts Department of Transportation. There are a total of 50 400 km of interstates and other highways in Massachusetts. Massachusetts's state highway system is ranked 43 <sup>rd</sup> in the nation in overall highway performance and efficiency in the latest Annual Highway Report. Massachusetts had the lowest traffic fatality rate.
Rhode Island	Rhode Island, the smallest state, comes in 49 <sup>th</sup> in terms of the lowest quality and least cost-effective road systems. Although Rhode Island, at 1

	800 km, has the second-smallest state-owned highway system, it spends 2.4 times as much on roads as the national average, ranking it 42 <sup>nd</sup> in per-mile spending.
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### Waterways

New Jersey	Manasquan, Maurice, Mullica, Passaic, Rahway, Raritan, Musconetcong, and Delaware rivers. Historically, the Delaware and Raritan rivers have provided transportation of goods and people inland from the Atlantic Ocean. Today, these rivers, and the streams that feed them, provide sport and recreation for many people.
Massachusetts	Charles River, Connecticut River, Merrimack River
Rhode Island	Sakonnet River

### Ports and terminals

New Jersey	Port Newark, the Elizabeth-Port Authority Marine Terminal and the New Jersey Port Authority Marine Terminal - supporting more than US\$36 billion in annual business income. It is the third largest seaport in North America, and the largest maritime cargo centre on the East Coast.
Massachusetts	<p>The Port of Boston includes Cruiseport Boston and facilities in the Boston Marine Industrial Park in South Boston, and others in East Boston and Charlestown:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Falcon Cruise Terminal (Cruiseport Boston), One Black Falcon Avenue, South Boston</li> <li>• Paul W. Conley Terminal, First &amp; Farragut Road, South Boston - Container port</li> <li>• Boston Autoport, Charlestown - Automobile shipping, leased to private operator.</li> <li>• Boston Fish Pier, South Boston - Seafood processing.</li> <li>• Mystic Piers 48,49 and 50, Charlestown - bulk storage and shipping of salt since the 1980s</li> <li>• Medford Street Terminal, Charlestown - Dock, office, and warehouse areas, purchased in 1986 from Revere Sugar Refinery and Somerville Lumber.</li> <li>• East Boston Shipyard and Marina - Marginal Street, East Boston - Former Navy and Bethlehem Steel site, equipped for ship repair.</li> <li>• Massport Marine Terminal (MMT)/North Jetty, South Boston - Used for Big Dig staging, berths now available. Being developed for seafood processing.</li> <li>• Fargo Street Terminal, South Boston - Storage and support activities</li> <li>• International Cargo Terminal, 88 Black Falcon Avenue, South Boston - Warehouses and office space</li> </ul>
Rhode Island	The Port of Davisville at Quonset Business Park is Rhode Island's only public port, open to all shipping customers. The Port of Providence is made up of six independently owned and operated terminals. ProvPort is a non-profit organization charged with running the largest of these terminals, on the site of the former municipal Port of Providence. Although very different,

	<p>both Davisville and Providence are thriving, and actively working in tandem to help drive Rhode Island's economy forward. For the Port of Davisville, the auto-import business is thriving because of the available laydown space within close vicinity of the piers. The clean, open air spaces ensure manufacturers that their autos won't be subject to heavy congestion, dust or smog. These factors, and competitive pricing, have helped make the Port of Davisville the 7th largest auto-importer in North America. At ProvPort and the other terminals on the Providence River, the bulk cargo business drives their success. Whether it is salt, coal, scrap or some kind of liquid cargo, many bulk commodity customers find the Port of Providence an ideal place to ship their goods. With a draft depth of 40' feet and its long history of serving industrial companies, ProvPort is seen as one of the top ports on the East Coast for transporting bulk materials. Both Ports are looking to expand their market in the break bulk and project cargo business.</p>
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## 2.4 Environment

### Current issues

New Jersey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable water</li> <li>• Managing greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>• With the release of the Obama Clean Power Plan in August 2015, there are likely to be renewed calls to ramp up the use of renewables</li> <li>• Increased reliance on non-polluting technologies such as solar and wind, clean-energy</li> <li>• Contaminants in fish</li> <li>• Ocean dumping</li> <li>• Biological diversity/integrity and endangered species</li> <li>• Pinelands and forest preservation</li> <li>• Wetlands protection</li> <li>• Watersheds and headwaters.</li> </ul>
Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate funding for state environmental programs</li> <li>• Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting alternative, green energy</li> <li>• Supporting compact, walkable communities with transportation and housing choices</li> <li>• Sustainable management of water resources</li> <li>• Land and species protection</li> <li>• Ensuring stewardship of urban and state parks</li> <li>• Reducing the use of toxic chemicals</li> <li>• Solid waste reduction and recycling</li> </ul>

Rhode Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rhode Island is one of eight states to release a collaborative Action Plan to put 3.3 million zero emission vehicles on the roads by 2025.</li> <li>• In 2014, Rhode Island received grants from the Environmental Protection Agency in the amount of US\$2 711 685 to clean up Brownfield sites in eight locations.</li> <li>• In 2013, the "Lots of Hope" program was established in the City of Providence to focus on increasing the City's green space and local food production, improve urban neighbourhoods, promote healthy lifestyles and improve environmental sustainability.</li> <li>• In 2012, Rhode Island passed bill S2277/H7412, "An act relating to Health and Safety - Environmental Clean-up Objectives for Schools", informally known as the "School Siting Bill." The bill made Rhode Island the first state in the US to prohibit school construction on vapour intrusion Brownfield Sites where there is an ongoing potential for toxic vapours to negatively impact indoor air quality.</li> </ul>
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### 3. GOVERNMENT

#### Government type

New Jersey	New Jersey is divided into 21 counties, which contain a total of 566 municipalities. Like many New England states, all land in New Jersey is incorporated. New Jersey municipalities have a strong tradition of independent home rule which, as a result, means that county government is comparatively weaker than in other states and more open to criticisms of waste and ineffectiveness.
Massachusetts	The Government of Massachusetts is divided into three branches: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial. The governor of Massachusetts heads the executive branch; duties of the governor include signing or vetoing legislation, filling judicial and agency appointments, granting pardons, preparing an annual budget, and commanding the Massachusetts National Guard. Massachusetts governors, unlike those of most other states, are addressed as His/Her Excellency. The executive branch also includes the Executive Council, which is made up of eight elected councillors and the lieutenant governor.
Rhode Island	The state has a governor and a lieutenant governor. It has a number of Democratic US Senators. Rhode Island is one of a few states that do not have an official Governor's residence. The state legislature is the Rhode Island General Assembly, consisting of the 75-member House of Representatives and the 38-member Senate. Both houses of the bicameral body are currently dominated by the Democratic Party; the presence of the Republican Party is almost non-existent in the state government, with Republicans holding a handful of seats in both the Senate and House of Representatives.

#### Capital

New Jersey	Trenton
Massachusetts	Boston
Rhode Island	Providence

## Disputes - international

New Jersey	None
Massachusetts	None
Rhode Island	None

## Refugees and internally displaced persons

New Jersey	Over 585 refugees are resettled between the New York and New Jersey offices in 2015
Massachusetts	2 044 to be resettled in 2015 and more Syrians are expected as refugees in Massachusetts in the immediate future
Rhode Island	In 2012, organizations and communities across Rhode Island welcomed less than 1% of refugees arriving in the US. Of the 170 newcomers to Rhode Island in 2012, 38 were asylees, 130 were resettled refugees and 2 were Iraqi

## Refugees (country of origin)

New Jersey	Of the 1 318 newcomers to New Jersey in 2013, 710 were asylees, 150 were Cuban/Haitian entrants, 443 were resettled refugees, and 15 were Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) recipients who served alongside US troops. Syrians are now the fastest growing refugee population. The rest are from Sudan, Bhutan and Burma and Iraq.
Massachusetts	Largest Refugee arrivals 2011-2015: Iraq, Bhutan, Burma, Somalia, the DRC
Rhode Island	Largest Refugee arrivals: Bhutan, Burma, Iran, Eritrea

## Illicit drugs

New Jersey	The National Survey on Drug Use and Health <sup>ii</sup> (NSDUH)'s most recent Survey, 6.42% of New Jersey residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.02%. Additionally, 2.73% of New Jersey residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.58%).
Massachusetts	NSDUH's most recent Survey, 8.87% of Massachusetts residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.02%. Additionally, 3.38% of Massachusetts residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.58%).
Rhode Island	NSDUH's most recent Survey, 13.34% of Rhode Island residents reported using illicit drugs in the past month. The national average was 8.02%. Rhode Island's rate was one of the 10 highest among the states. Additionally, 5.87% of Rhode Island residents reported using an illicit drug other than marijuana in the past month (the national average was 3.58%).

## Corruption

New Jersey	Ranked 1 <sup>st</sup> and graded B <sup>+</sup> in the USA by stateintegrity.org
Massachusetts	Ranked 12 <sup>th</sup> or graded C in the USA by stateintegrity.org
Rhode Island	Ranked 9 <sup>th</sup> and graded C in the USA by stateintegrity.org

#### 4. ECONOMIC SITUATION

##### Gross State Product (GSP)

New Jersey	US\$560 billion
Massachusetts	US\$446 billion
Rhode Island	US\$54,960 million

##### GSP - real growth rate

New Jersey	1.1%
Massachusetts	1.6%
Rhode Island	1.4%

##### GSP - per capita (PPP)

New Jersey	US\$49 430
Massachusetts	US\$53 221
Rhode Island	US\$ 41 678

##### Industries

New Jersey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture: Nursery stock, horses, vegetables, fruits and nuts, seafood, dairy products.</li> <li>• Industry: Chemical products, food processing, electric equipment, printing and publishing.</li> <li>• Tourism.</li> </ul>
Massachusetts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture: Seafood, nursery stock, dairy products, cranberries, vegetables. As of 2012, there were 7 755 farms in Massachusetts encompassing a total of 212 000 ha, averaging 27.3 ha apiece. Particular agricultural products of note include greenhouse products making up more than one third of the state's agricultural output, cranberries, sweet corn and apples are also large sectors of production. Massachusetts is the second-largest cranberry-producing state in the union after Wisconsin.</li> <li>• Industry: Machinery, electric equipment, scientific instruments, printing and publishing.</li> <li>• Tourism.</li> </ul>
Rhode Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agriculture: Nursery stock, vegetables, dairy products, eggs.</li> <li>• Industry: Fashion jewellery, fabricated metal products, electric equipment, machinery, shipbuilding and boatbuilding.</li> <li>• Tourism.</li> <li>• Much of the economy of Rhode Island is based in services, particularly healthcare and education.</li> </ul>

## Labour force - by occupation

New Jersey	3 963 100 Non-farm in 2015. Others are mainly in trade, transportation and utilities, leisure and hospitality, construction, other services and information. Industries that experienced job contraction are financial activities, professional and business services, manufacturing and education and health services
Massachusetts	Massachusetts' largest employers are in trade, transportation & utilities, educational and health services and professional and business services
Rhode Island	Rhode Island's largest firms (1,000 or more in employment) are found in Health Care and Social Assistance (9), Private Education (5), Finance and Insurance (5), Retail Trade (4), Management of Companies and Enterprises (2), and those having (1) each are Manufacturing, Transportation and Warehousing, Information, Administrative Services and Waste Management, and Arts, Entertainment and Recreation.

## Unemployment rate

New Jersey	6.5% (2015)
Massachusetts	4.6% (2015)
Rhode Island	6.1% (2015)

## Distribution of family income - Gini index

New Jersey	0.464
Massachusetts	0.475
Rhode Island	0.467

## Exports

### Exports – commodities

New Jersey	The state's largest merchandise export category was Chemicals, which accounted for US\$8.6 billion of New Jersey's total merchandise exports in 2014. Other top merchandise exports were Computer & Electronic Products (US\$4.6 billion); Petroleum & Coal Products (US\$3.4 billion); Primary Metal Manufactures (US\$2.7 billion); and Miscellaneous Manufactured Commodities (US\$2.5 billion).
Massachusetts	The state's largest merchandise export category was computer & electronic products, which accounted for US\$8.2 billion of Massachusetts's total merchandise exports in 2014. Other top merchandise exports were chemicals (US\$3.5 billion); miscellaneous manufactures (US\$3.1 billion); machinery, except electrical (US\$2.9 billion); and primary metal manufactures (US\$2.4 billion).
Rhode Island	The state's largest merchandise export category was waste & scrap, which accounted for US\$594 million of Rhode Island's total merchandise exports in 2014. Other top merchandise exports were chemicals (US\$377 million); primary metal manufactures (US\$237 million); miscellaneous manufactures (US\$209 million); and electrical equipment, appliances & components (US\$157 million).

## Export partners

New Jersey	The state's largest market is Canada. New Jersey posted merchandise exports of US\$7.0 billion to Canada in 2014, representing 19.0% of the state's total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by Mexico (US\$2.7 billion), United Kingdom (US\$2.1 billion), Netherlands (US\$1.9 billion), and Japan (US\$1.7 billion).
Massachusetts	The state's largest market is Canada. Massachusetts posted merchandise exports of US\$3.7 billion to Canada in 2014, representing 13.5% of the state's total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by United Kingdom (US\$2.3 billion), Mexico (US\$2.3 billion), China (\$2.3 billion), and Japan (US\$1.9 billion).
Rhode Island	The state's largest market is Canada. Rhode Island posted merchandise exports of US\$498 million to Canada in 2014, representing 20.8% of the state's total merchandise exports. Canada was followed by Mexico (US\$195 million), Germany (US\$127 million), Turkey (US\$124 million), and China (US\$116 million).

## Imports

### Imports – commodities

New Jersey	Crude oil from petroleum and bituminous minerals, medicaments, measured doses, passenger vehicles, palladium, receptionist machines, beef, motor vehicle tyres
Massachusetts	Gold, reception machines, natural gas, petrol oil, bitumen, electronic circuits, artificial joints and parts, instruments for dental surgery, veterinary surgeons, electro diagnostic apparatus, medical consumables, seafood (frozen)
Rhode Island	Passenger vehicles, medical consumables, bitumen, natural gas and petrol

### Imports – partners

New Jersey	Canada, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, India, Switzerland, Mexico, France
Massachusetts	China, Mexico, United Kingdom, Germany, Ireland, Netherlands, Japan, France, Switzerland
Rhode Island	Germany, China, Mexico, UK, Canada, Netherlands, France, Slovakia, Hungary

### Commercial bank prime lending rate

New Jersey	6.25%
Massachusetts	4.66%
Rhode Island	4.10%

### Inflation rate (consumer prices)

New Jersey	1.3% (2014)
Massachusetts	1.3% (2014)

Rhode Island	1.6% (2014)
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## 5. AGRICULTURE

### Land use

New Jersey	Food and agriculture are New Jersey's third largest industry. Productive farmland covers 289 00 ha. There are 9 071 farms. Farmers in the Garden State produce more than 100 different kinds of fruits and vegetables. In addition, growers also produced hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of specialty crops. Vineyards are a growing segment of the industry, enabling the state's vintners to develop a wide variety of award-winning New Jersey wines.
Massachusetts	According to US government data. 46% of Massachusetts land is devoted to forest. Another 7% is rural parkland, which is also mainly forested. Urban and suburban development takes up 36% of the state's land, but even this land, outside of the main urban centres, consists largely of houses on wooded properties. About 4% of the state's land is cropland, and less than 1% is pasture. About 2% of the state's land is marsh or other wetland. The remainder of the land is taken up with other uses, such as transportation.
Rhode Island	Total farm surface: 28,000 ha (9% of total surface) with 1 243 farmers. The richest soil in Rhode Island is found near the Narragansett Bay, a bay that blows warm winds across the state allowing for Rhode Island's mild climate. Greenhouses, dairy products and aquaculture are among the state's top agriculture commodities. The average farm size is 22.5 ha. Top crops are greenhouse/nursery, dairy products, aquaculture, sweetcorn and apples.

### Total renewable water resources

New Jersey	New Jersey has the most unique set of challenges for the study of water and environmental issues of any state in the nation. First, the state is traversed by four physiographic provinces, with the northern third of the state having been glaciated during the most recent glacial advance. The state receives ample rainfall, on the average, 1 160 mm of precipitation annually. Both of these factors result in a diverse environment with abundant surface- and groundwater supplies during most years. New Jersey has a land area of just under 19,400 km <sup>2</sup> and a population of over 8.1 million people; giving New Jersey a population density of approximately 495 persons per square km <sup>2</sup> -- the most densely populated state in the nation. New Jersey is also one of the most industrialized states New Jersey has many water-resources yet they are often stressed, over-exploited. The residents of New Jersey rely on potable water from both ground and surface sources in about equal quantity. The state's water-supply sources, however, are allocated to such an extent that the state must have near average rainfall every year to avoid instituting drought-control measures on its water-supply users. New Jersey, along with its dense population, boasts the largest number of known hazardous waste sites per square km of any state in nation, with 638 multiple source, multiple media, and multiple contaminant sites, according to the New
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	<p>Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's 1992 Site Status Report. To manage the water resources in a state with a multiplicity of situations that are complex, competitive, and adversely affect the resource, the State of New Jersey has developed some of the most progressive and unique monitoring, assessment, and management programs in the country. Ranking in the top five states in the nation in their programs for dealing with environmental issues, New Jersey's water managers rely heavily on water data and interpretation to guide them in their management decisions. This reliance on water data has brought the US Geological Survey into a close working relationship on many issues with New Jersey managers. The relevant, emerging issues which currently are deemed most in need of New Jersey Water Science Centre support form four broad program areas: watershed and water-supply management, real-time hydrologic hazards, water-quality vulnerability analysis, and hazardous-waste site characterization and remediation research.</p>
Massachusetts	<p>Massachusetts is a relatively water-rich state, receiving approximately 1 100 mm of rain a year. Massachusetts faces some very serious water resource challenges: dewatering our watersheds, draining rivers, treating large volumes of clean rainwater at sewage treatment plants, wasting millions of litres of water, and threatening the health of aquatic ecosystems and species. There are a number of factors that contribute to the water quantity problems. Constructed water systems whisk water off our roads into storm drains, bypassing nature's water recycling system. In communities that are sewered, wastewater also gets transported to a treatment plant that often is far away. Many communities and homes do not have conservation measures in place so water is wasted. During the summer months, outdoor water use increases residential consumption from 10% to 50% due to lawn and garden watering. Infrastructure in many communities is old and leaky. In some places, groundwater seeps into sewer pipes that connect to sewage treatment plants. This means that groundwater is being unnecessarily treated, wasting both water and the money that is spent on treating already clean water. It is estimated that almost half of the water that enters the MWRA's Deer Island Treatment Plant comes from this infiltration of groundwater into leaky pipes.</p>
Rhode Island	<p>Water is Rhode Island's most abundant natural resource, according to the State of Rhode Island. Narragansett Bay gives Rhode Island an open door to trade from the Atlantic Ocean. Rhode Island has ample rainfall, 2 603 mm annually, that supports our freshwater system of groundwater aquifers, rivers, streams, and lakes, while providing freshwater as drinking water, as well as for industry, firefighting, and agriculture. However, there is still a limit to this resource. In some suburban communities, summertime demand for water that is suitable for drinking is 2 to 3 times wintertime usage. And much of this water is used to water lawns — a practice that is now unsustainable. Increasingly in southern RI where the water supply comes from groundwater, more water is taken from the ground than is returned by rain and the watersheds are affected. Several watersheds in Rhode Island are stressed — essentially they reach drought-like conditions during non-drought years — by the over withdrawal of water.</p>

## 6. WINE INDUSTRY

### New Jersey

New Jersey's farm wineries continue to grow in number with those wineries developing old and new varieties that work well in the state. Many of these wines are being recognised nationally and internationally for their quality and flavour, winning awards and prestigious wine competitions. The industry is the ability to successfully grow many varieties of grapes because of the positive conditions. NJ has three micro-regions designated as best-suited for grape growing, each an official American Viticulture Area:

- Central Delaware Valley AVA: designated in 1984, located in Central NJ and shared with South-eastern PA along the Delaware River, just north of Philadelphia
- Warren Hills AVA: designated in 1988, located entirely in Warren county, along NJ's hillier north-western edge bordering Pennsylvania.
- Outer Coastal Plain AVA: designated in 2007, located in South-eastern NJ and includes all of Cumberland, Cape May, Atlantic and Ocean Counties.

#### Upcoming Events

##### Friday Morning Yoga in the Vineyard

August 7—10:00 am - 11:00 am

Recurring Event (See all)

Every week until August 28, 2015

##### Fire Pit Friday

August 7—5:30 pm - 9:30 pm

##### Music and Merlot

August 7—6:00 pm - 9:00 pm

Recurring Event (See all)

Every week on Friday and Saturday until December 31, 2015

##### Wine and Music Under the Stars

August 7—6:00 pm - 9:00 pm

Figure 1:

[www.newjerseywines.com](http://www.newjerseywines.com)

New Jersey is a geologically and geographically diverse region. Most of the state has a humid mesothermal climate, and southern New Jersey has sandy soils and maritime climate affected by the Atlantic Ocean with longer growing seasons and more sun exposure than the north. Northern New Jersey, especially the north-western regions of the state, experience a humid continental climate (microthermal)—a cooler climate due to its higher elevations in the mountainous and rocky terrain of the state's north-western counties that are part of the Appalachian Mountains and the protected New York-New Jersey Highlands region. These north-western regions of the state have colder winters and a shorter growing season that proves challenging to winegrowers who must consider this in their selecting cold-hardy varieties for cultivation, and in their viticulture practices. The state's 5 physiographic provinces offer a range of unique terroirs, climates and microclimates for vineyard production that is reflected in the essence of the wine.

### Massachusetts



Despite a difficult economic climate, the Massachusetts wine industry grew, with both increases in production and sales. In 2010, Bay State wineries hand-crafted and bottled over 510 000 litres of still, sparkling wine and hard apple cider, compared to 422 000 litres 2007, an increase of 21%. Some US\$9.3 million in sales were generated in 2010, an increase from US\$7.8 million in 2007. Hard cider production added over 113 000 litres since the last survey, significantly contributing to the overall growth of the Bay State's industry. Direct sales to consumers represented approximately 66% of farm winery sales in Massachusetts. The remaining 34% of the sales were wholesale, part of the three-tier system of distribution in Massachusetts. A total of 26 wineries

have tasting rooms and are open to visitors. Four Massachusetts wineries produced over 37 000 litres each. 16 wineries produced between 1 800 – 4 000 litres. The remaining wineries produced less than 1 800 litres each.

## Rhode Island

The small state of Rhode Island has a tiny wine industry with only 5 wineries that are geared toward tourism but that make both red and white wines.

### 6.1 Area under vines

New Jersey	The state's wineries and vineyards dedicated 410 ha to the cultivation of grapes. Current estimates indicate that total area may increase by 50% - 100% in the foreseeable future.
Massachusetts	Over 900 ha of open space are maintained with 180 ha devoted exclusively to grape or fruit production to make wine.
Rhode Island	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newport Vineyards: 25ha</li> <li>• Greenvale Vineyards: 10ha</li> <li>• Carolyn's Sakonnet Vineyards: 20ha</li> <li>• Langworthy Farm Winery: 12 ha</li> <li>• Diamond Hill Vineyards: 12ha</li> </ul>

### 6.2 Production

#### Varietals produced:

New Jersey	There are more than 40 varieties now growing in the state, from Pinot Noir and Riesling in the North, to some of the more popular Italian varieties such as Sangiovese and Barbera in the South including vinifera vines such as Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay, French American Hybrids and Native American vines. New Jersey also has a Spanish winery that has Spanish varieties including Albernino and Tempranillo. There are also fruit wines, blush wines, Ports, Ice wines, Spice wines, Sangria's and several Sparkling wines.
Massachusetts	The most common grape wine varieties are the vinifera varieties Chardonnay, Pinot Noir, Riesling, Gewurztraminer, Pinot Blanc and Pinot Gris followed by the American Hybrids Vidal Blanc and Cayuga. There are also French hybrid varietals like Seyval, and Marechal Foch.
Rhode Island	The 5 Rhode Island wineries produce wines ranging from deep complex reds to light and crisp Rieslings.

### 6.3 Wine industry structure

#### 6.3.1 New Jersey

##### Wineries

New Jersey has more than 50 licensed wineries. Some of the better known award-winning wineries are Auburn Road Vineyards, Alba Vineyard of Milford, and Terhune Orchards in Princeton, Unionville

Vineyards in Ringoes, Westfall Winery, Heritage Vineyard, and 4 JG's Orchards & Vineyards of Colts Neck, Bellview Winery, Cape May Winery, Coda Rossa of Franklinville, and DiMatteo Vineyards in Hammonton Beneduce Winery. New Jersey's wineries generate between US\$30 - US\$40 million of revenue annually. For a wineries directory, visit [www.newjerseywines.com/directory/](http://www.newjerseywines.com/directory/)<sup>iii</sup>

### Industry bodies

- The New Jersey Department of Agriculture/New Jersey Wine Industry Advisory Council (NJWIAC) awards grants for wine industry projects to address research, development and promotion of the New Jersey Wines Industry.
- The Garden State Wine Growers Association (GSWGA) is a coalition of member wineries across the state of New Jersey. Founded in 1984, the association has driven exponential growth through wine education initiatives, cooperative marketing campaigns, and a slate of annual events dedicated to taking our wines across New Jersey, and encouraging enthusiasts to visit wineries. The association also serves as an educational and informational resource for current and prospective grape growers, with the overarching goal of improving the quality and quantity of grapes and wine being produced in New Jersey. This is accomplished in part by working closely with the Rutgers Agricultural Experimentation Station network throughout the state, and the newly formed Rutgers Wine Grape Resource Centre. The association forges and maintains positive relationships with state and local government entities, and advocates on all levels for wine grape industry interests. The association also serves as a resource to those seeking assistance in navigating governmental compliance issues during the winery licensing and permitting process.



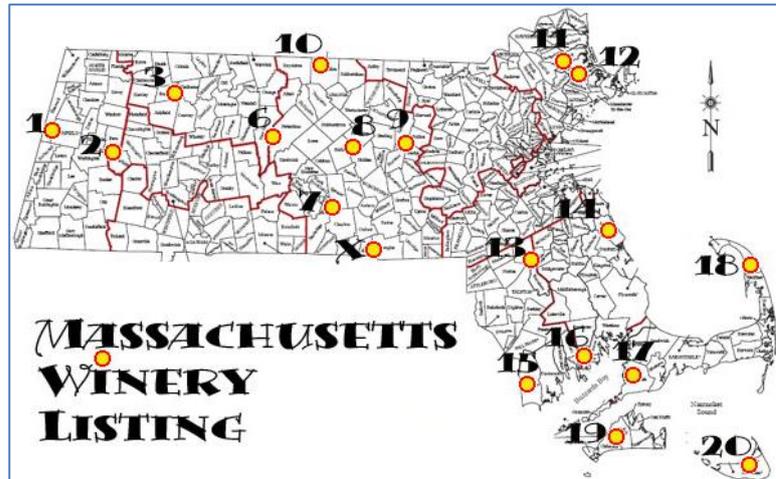
### Legislation

Legislatively, a boost in sales has been experienced since 2012 with the new law on sales. Wineries must obtain licenses from the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) of the US Department of the Treasury, and from the New Jersey Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control. New Jersey laws and regulation regarding farm wineries require that a farm cultivate a minimum 1.2 ha of vineyards. The state is also looking to certify wineries and permit the marketing of certain wines under its "Jersey Fresh" agriculture program based on their being produced with New Jersey grown grapes. New Jersey law treats hard cider as a type of wine because it is made from fermented fruits. Cider with less than 3.2% alcohol by volume is untaxed, cider with 3.2% to 7.0% alcohol is taxed at 15 cents per litre, and cider with over 7.0% alcohol is taxed at 87.5 cents per litre.

#### 6.3.2 Massachusetts

##### Wineries

There are about 40 licensed wineries in Massachusetts. Most of the wine grape vineyards and wineries are located in the southern half of the state, within the boundaries of the South-eastern New England AVA. The various regions are Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Island, Central Massachusetts, Greater Boston, North of Boston & Merrimack Valley, South of Boston and Western Massachusetts.



### **Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard & Nantucket Island**

- Cape Cod Winery Falmouth
- First Crush Winery Harwich
- Truro Vineyards of Cape Cod Truro

### **Central Massachusetts**

- Hardwick Vineyard & Winery Hardwick
- Still River Winery Harvard
- Zoll Cellars Shrewsbury

### **Greater Boston**

- Turtle Creek Winery Lincoln
- Aaronap Cellars LLC Westford

### **North of Boston & Merrimack Valley**

- Alfalfa Farm Topsfield
- Far From The Tree Cider Salem
- Mill River Winery Rowley
- Russell Orchards Ipswich
- Willow Spring Vineyards, LLC Haverhill

### **South of Boston**

- Coastal Vineyards South Dartmouth
- Travessia Winery New Bedford
- Westport Rivers Vineyard & Winery Westport

### **Western Massachusetts**

- Amherst Farm Winery Amherst
- Balderdash Cellars Pittsfield
- Black Birch Vineyard Southampton

- Green River Ambrosia Greenfield
- Les Trois Emme Winery New Marlborough
- Mineral Hills Winery at Godard's Red Hen Farm Florence
- Mount Warner Vineyards Hadley
- Pioneer Valley Vineyard Hatfield
- UMass Amherst Amherst

### Industry bodies

- Massachusetts Farm Wineries & Growers Association

Encouraging consumer awareness of the handcrafted wines of Massachusetts and to promote a positive business environment for continued growth and production of world-class Massachusetts grown wines; advocating for the business interests of Massachusetts wine growers/producers whether they are new or seasoned growers.

- New England Wine Grape Growers' Resource Centre

### Legislation

In the beginning of 2015, a number of new laws went into effect in Massachusetts. They include a dollar increase to the minimum wage, which is now US\$9 an hour in the state. Any business that wants to sell its wine in Massachusetts has to register with the state first, including a US\$300 initial licensing fee. There have been 104 license requests, 34 of those have been approved. To date, the ability for farm wineries to sell directly to consumers through e-commerce has helped the wine industry. There are currently 13 wineries who offer direct shipping from their websites and which consider this an important success factor for their overall business. Out-of-state wineries can now ship wine directly to homes in Massachusetts.

### 6.3.3 Rhode Island

#### Wineries

There are 5 wineries in Rhode Island. Near Cumberland is Diamond Hill Vineyards. Known for its Pinot Noir grapes, Diamond Hill also has a good reputation for fruit wines. South of Providence in Newport County, are three wineries: Greenvale Vineyards, Newport Vineyards and Winery, and Sakonnet Vineyards. In Rhode Island's south-western coastal area, is Langworthy Farm Winery in Westerly.



#### Industry bodies

There are no industry bodies for wine in Rhode Island.

#### Legislation

All alcohol may be sold only in liquor stores. Bars may stay open until 2 a.m. in Providence only on Friday and Saturday nights and nights before a state-recognised holiday. No beer or wine may be sold in grocery stores. In 2004, Rhode Island passed a law allowing liquor stores to open on Sundays

from noon to 6 p.m. after Massachusetts lifted its ban on Sunday sales earlier that year. In 2012, Connecticut allowed its stores to begin selling liquor on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The sentiment is that legislation pertaining to wine sales will become more aligned with states in the region. In 2015, a temporary sales tax exemption for wine and spirits sold anywhere in the state ended on 30 June 2015. During that time, the existing “mandatory 6% over-wholesale mark-up” was eliminated, so retailers were able to set their own prices. The exemption was intended to help Rhode Island be more competitive with neighbouring Massachusetts, where sales of wine and spirits have been tax free since 2011.

## 6.4 Consumers

### 6.4.1 New Jersey

An interesting article appeared in the respected *Journal of Wine Economics*<sup>iv</sup>, regarding the image of New Jersey wine. A Duke professor Robert H. Ashton (of the Fuqua School of Business) has found that wine drinkers instinctively downgraded Jersey wines when told they were made in the Garden State, even though those same wine drinkers could not tell the difference between Jersey and California wines in a blind taste test. It is simple because it is a less familiar wine-producing location than California. When asked why they did not like the wines perceived to be from New Jersey, participants in Ashton's study used such terms as “weaker,” “bitter,” “sour” and “duller” — words used to describe California wines “as often” as they were used to describe Jersey wines. There is limited winery direct shipping. New Jersey residents may have up to 12 cases of wine per year shipped to their home from small wineries making 946 000 litres of wine or less per year. Retailer shipping is prohibited.



### 6.4.2 Massachusetts

The opening of Massachusetts for direct shipping is perhaps the most important change to the direct shipping market. It is estimated that within 3 years of opening for direct shipments on 1 January 2015, Massachusetts will vault into the top ten states by shipping revenue and represent over US\$60 million in additional revenue for wineries that ship due to the state's population, its proximity to important wine producing state/region and the per capita consumption of the state. Only 5 states have a higher per capita wine consumption rate than Massachusetts. At 29 bottles (750 ml) of wine consumed per person annually (21.7 litres per capita), Bay Staters consume wine at more than a 50% greater rate than the average state. For the overall winery-to-consumer shipping market, 0.213 bottles of wine per capita were shipped in 2013. However, the top 10 winery-to-consumer shipping states averaged 0.276 bottles per capita. It is expected that by 2018, it will generate more than US\$73 million in wine shipments and rank 7<sup>th</sup> for value of shipments among all legal states. Retailer shipping remains prohibited.



### 6.4.3 Rhode Island

Rhode Island is one of the worst-ranked states in the country for wine lovers, according to a report from The American Wine Consumer Coalition in Washington, DC. On the ranks based on how friendly its wine laws are for consumers. Rhode Island gained an 'F' and ranked 44th overall, tied with Massachusetts. Rhode Island law severely limits consumer access to wine. Direct shipping prohibited, with on-site exception: Rhode Island residents may visit an out-of-state winery and have wine shipped to them; however, it is illegal for a common carrier (FedEx, UPS) to deliver wine in Rhode Island to anyone who does not have a valid wholesaler license. Retailer shipping is prohibited. Rhode Islanders may not purchase in grocery stores, nor may they have wine shipped directly to them from wineries or wine retailers. The result is severely limited access to a diversity of wines and significant inconvenience.

## 7. CONCLUSION

### 7.1 New Jersey

New Jersey is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest wine producing state in the country with 6 million litres of wine (2012) produced annually (approximately 716 000 nine litre cases). New Jersey wines consistently succeed in major wine competitions, including double gold wins from multiple wineries at the 2014 San Francisco Chronicle and Indianapolis International Wine Competition. Most wineries welcome visitors for tastings, winery tours and special events. Many wineries now offer shipping of their wines within New Jersey and into other states thanks to a 2012 law. At the beginning of 2014, there were 48 licensed wineries in the state. New Jersey received a D for wine consumer friendliness from the American Wine Consumer Coalition's 2013 report card.<sup>v</sup> Another factor hampering growth of popularity of New Jersey wines is the negative reputation of its wines. This is set to improve as accessibility improves and marketing efforts start paying off.

### 7.2 Massachusetts

The Bay State's wineries and vineyards are catching the attention of wine lovers everywhere. Gathering from the diversity and steeped in the best of New England traditions, wines are hand crafted with loving care from grapes, fruit, berries, honey and flowers. Massachusetts' wineries present you with a wide variety of wines to complement a delicious spectrum of native foods. Of the 40 licensed wineries in Massachusetts, 36 produce wine and hard cider. These Massachusetts wineries produce and sell product made from viniferous and cold hearty grapes, as well as a variety of fruit including apples, cranberries, peaches and blueberries that are savoured by consumers across the Bay State and the country. The changing legislative environment will probably see Massachusetts becoming from drinker-friendly. At present Massachusetts together with Alabama, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island Tennessee, and Utah all received F grades and were the least friendly for wine drinkers due to their numerous restrictions and lack of access according to data from the American Wine Consumer Coalition's 2013 report card.

### 7.3 Rhode Island

The small state of Rhode Island is slowly awakening to a wine culture. It is notable that 16 restaurants in the state have been recognized by Wine Spectator magazine for having extraordinary wine lists. About 3 600 restaurants around the globe received the honour. Although there are only 5 estates, wine is certainly appreciated and coupled with the tourist industry is a growing industry. However, the legislative environment is hampering growth in the sector. Rhode Island together with

Alabama, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Utah all received F grades and were the least friendly for wine drinkers due to their numerous restrictions and lack of access according to data from the American Wine Consumer Coalition's 2013 report card.

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<sup>i</sup> [www.governing.com/gov-data/internet-usage-by-state.html](http://www.governing.com/gov-data/internet-usage-by-state.html)

<sup>ii</sup> The National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH) provides national and state-level data on the use of tobacco, alcohol, illicit drugs (including non-medical use of prescription drugs), and mental health in the United States.

<sup>iii</sup> For the latest awards in the New Jersey wine industry, see [www.newjerseywines.com/awards/](http://www.newjerseywines.com/awards/)

<sup>iv</sup> *The Journal of Wine Economics* is a thrice-annual periodical devoted to "high quality, peer reviewed research on economic topics related to wine," according to its web site. It is owned by the American Association of Wine Economists and published by Cambridge University Press.

<sup>v</sup> [www.wineconsumers.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/ConsumingConcerns4small.pdf](http://www.wineconsumers.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/08/ConsumingConcerns4small.pdf)

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