NUVEEN MASSACHUSETTS DIVIDEND ADVANTAGE MUNICIPAL FUND
Form N-CSR
August 08, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF
REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

Investment Company Act file number 811-09451

Nuveen Massachusetts Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

Nuveen Investments
333 West Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

Kevin J. McCarthy
Nuveen Investments
333 West Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606
(Name and address of agent for service)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (312) 917-7700

Date of fiscal year end: May 31

Date of reporting period: May 31, 2013

Form N-CSR is to be used by management investment companies to file reports with the Commission not later than 10 days after the transmission to stockholders of any report that is required to be transmitted to stockholders under Rule 30e-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (17 CFR 270.30e-1). The Commission may use the information provided on Form N-CSR in its regulatory, disclosure review, inspection, and policymaking roles.

A registrant is required to disclose the information specified by Form N-CSR, and the Commission will make this information public. A registrant is not required to respond to the collection of information contained in Form N-CSR unless the Form displays a currently valid Office of Management and Budget (“OMB”) control number. Please direct comments concerning the accuracy of the information collection burden estimate and any suggestions for reducing the burden to Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549-0609. The OMB has reviewed this collection of information under the clearance requirements of 44 U.S.C. ss. 3507.

ITEM 1. REPORTS TO STOCKHOLDERS.

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Chairman's
Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders,

After nine years of serving as lead director and independent chairman of the Nuveen Fund Board, my term of office is coming to an end. It has been a privilege to use this space to communicate with you on some of the broad economic trends in the U.S. and abroad and how they are impacting the investment environment in which your funds operate. In addition, I have enjoyed offering some perspective on how your Board views the various Nuveen investment teams as they apply their investment disciplines in that investment environment.

My term has coincided with a particularly challenging period for both mutual fund sponsors and investors. Since 2000 there have been three periods of unusually strong stock market growth and two major market declines. Recent years have been characterized by a search for yield in fixed income securities to compensate for an extended period of very low interest rates. Funds are investing more in foreign and emerging markets that require extensive research capabilities to overcome the more limited transparency and higher volatility in those markets. New fund concepts often incorporate derivative financial instruments that offer efficient ways to hedge investment risk or gain exposure to selected markets. Fund trading teams operate in many new domestic and international venues with quite different characteristics. Electronic trading and global communication networks mean that fund managers must be able to thrive in financial markets that react instantaneously to newsworthy events and are more interconnected than ever.

Nuveen has committed additional resources to respond to these changes in the fund industry environment. It has added IT and research resources to assemble and evaluate the increased flow of detailed information on economies, markets and individual companies. Based on its experience during the financial crisis of 2008-09, Nuveen has expanded its resources dedicated to valuing and trading portfolio securities with a particular focus on stressed financial market conditions. It has added systems and experienced risk management professionals to work with investment teams to better help evaluate whether their funds' risk exposures are appropriate in view of the return targets. The investment teams have also reflected on recent experience to reaffirm or modify their investment disciplines. Finally, experienced professionals and IT resources have been added to address new regulatory requirements designed to better inform and protect investors. The Board has enthusiastically encouraged these initiatives.

The Nuveen Fund Board has always viewed itself as your representatives to assure that Nuveen brings together experienced people, proven technologies and effective processes designed to produce results that meet investor expectations. It is important to note that our activities are highlighted by the annual contract renewal process. Despite its somewhat formal language, I strongly encourage you to read the summary because it offers an insight into our oversight process. The report is included in the back of this or a subsequent shareholder report. The renewal process is very comprehensive and includes a number of evaluations and discussions between the Board and Nuveen during the year. The summary also describes what has been achieved across the Nuveen fund complex and at individual funds such as yours.

As I leave the chairmanship and resume my role as a member of the Board, please be assured that I and my fellow Board members will continue to hold your interests uppermost in our minds as we oversee the management of your funds and that we greatly appreciate your confidence in your Nuveen fund.

Very sincerely,

Robert P. Bremner

Chairman of the Board
July 23, 2013

Portfolio Manager's Comments

Nuveen Connecticut Premium Income Municipal Fund (NTC)
Nuveen Massachusetts Premium Income Municipal Fund (NMT)
Nuveen Massachusetts Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund (NMB)
Nuveen Massachusetts AMT-Free Municipal Income Fund (NGX)

Portfolio manager Michael Hamilton reviews economic and municipal market conditions at the national and state levels, key investment strategies and the twelve-month performance of these four Nuveen Funds. Michael assumed portfolio management responsibility for the Connecticut and Massachusetts Funds in 2011.

FUND REORGANIZATIONS

Effective before the opening of business on July 9, 2012, certain Connecticut Funds were reorganized into the one, larger-state Connecticut Fund included in this report as follows:

Acquired Funds	Symbol	Acquiring Fund	Symbol
Nuveen Connecticut Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund	NFC	Nuveen Connecticut Premium Income Municipal Fund	NTC
Nuveen Connecticut Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 2	NGK		
Nuveen Connecticut Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund 3	NGO		

On May 23, 2013, the Funds' Board of Trustees approved a series of reorganizations for the Massachusetts Funds included in this report. The reorganizations are intended to create one, larger-state Massachusetts Fund, which would potentially offer shareholders the following benefits:

- Lower Fund expense ratios (excluding the effects of leverage), as fixed costs are spread over a larger asset base;
- Enhanced secondary market trading, as larger Funds potentially make it easier for investors to buy and sell Fund shares;
- Lower per share trading costs through reduced bid/ask spreads due to a larger common share float; and
- Increased Fund flexibility in managing the structure and cost of leverage over time.

The approved reorganizations are as follows:

Acquired Funds	Symbol	Acquiring Fund	Symbol
• Nuveen Massachusetts Dividend Advantage Municipal Fund	NMB	Nuveen Massachusetts Premium Income Municipal Fund	NMT
• Nuveen Massachusetts AMT-Free Municipal Income Fund	NGX		

The reorganizations are subject to customary conditions, including shareholder approval at annual shareholder meetings later this year.

Upon the closing of a reorganization, the Acquired Fund transfers its assets to the Acquiring Fund in exchange for common and preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, and the assumption by the Acquiring Fund of the liabilities of the

Certain statements in this report are forward-looking statements. Discussions of specific investments are for illustration only and are not intended as recommendations of individual investments. The forward-looking statements and other views expressed herein are those of the portfolio manager as of the date of this report. Actual future results or occurrences may differ significantly from those anticipated in any forward-looking statements, and the views expressed herein are subject to change at any time, due to numerous market and other factors. The Funds disclaim any obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or views expressed herein.

Ratings shown are the highest rating given by one of the following national rating agencies: Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or Fitch, Inc. Credit ratings are subject to change. AAA, AA, A, and BBB are investment grade ratings; BB, B, CCC, CC, C and D are below investment grade ratings. Certain bonds backed by U.S. government or agency securities are regarded as having an implied rating equal to the rating of such securities. Holdings designated N/R are not rated by these national rating agencies.

Acquired Fund. The Acquired Fund is then liquidated, dissolved and terminated in accordance with its Declaration of Trust. Shareholders of the Acquired Fund become shareholders of the Acquiring Fund. Holders of common shares receive newly issued common shares of the Acquiring Fund, the aggregate net asset value of which equal the aggregate net asset value of the common shares of the Acquired Fund held immediately prior to the reorganizations (including for this purpose fractional Acquiring Fund shares to which shareholders are entitled). Fractional shares are sold on the open market and shareholders received cash in lieu of such fractional shares. Holders of preferred shares of the Acquired Fund receive on a one-for-one basis newly issued preferred shares of the Acquiring Fund, in exchange for MTP Shares of the Acquired Fund held immediately prior to the reorganizations.

What factors affected the U.S. economy and the national municipal bond market during the twelvemonth period ended May 31, 2013?

During this reporting period, the U.S. economy's progress toward recovery from recession continued at a moderate pace. The Federal Reserve (Fed) maintained its efforts to improve the overall economic environment by holding the benchmark fed funds rate at the record low level of zero to 0.25% that it established in December 2008. The Fed also continued its monthly purchases of $40 billion of mortgage-backed securities and $45 billion of longer-term Treasury securities in an open-ended effort to bolster growth. However, at its June 2013 meeting (subsequent to the end of this reporting period), the Central Bank indicated that downside risks to the economy had diminished since the fall of 2012. Although the Fed made no changes to its highly accommodative monetary policies at the June meeting, Chairman Bernanke's remarks afterward indicated the Central Bank could slow the pace of its bond buying program later this year if the economy continues to improve.

As measured by gross domestic product (GDP), the U.S. economy grew at an annualized rate of 1.8% in the first quarter of 2013, compared with 0.4% for the fourth quarter of 2012, continuing the pattern of positive economic growth for the 15th consecutive quarter. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 1.4% year-over-year as of May 2013, while the core CPI (which excludes food and energy) increased 1.7% during the period, staying within the Fed's unofficial objective of 2.0% or lower for this inflation measure. Meanwhile, labor market conditions continued to slowly show signs of improvement, although unemployment remained above the Central Bank's 6.5% target. As of May 2013, the national unemployment rate was 7.6%, down from 8.2% a year ago. The housing market, long a major weak spot in the U.S. economic recovery, also delivered some good news as the average home price in the S&P/Case-Shiller Index of 20 major metropolitan areas rose 12.1% for the twelve months ended April 2013 (most recent data available at the time this report was prepared). This marked the largest twelve-month percentage gain for the index since 2006.

However, the outlook for the U.S. economy continued to be clouded by uncertainty about global financial markets and the outcome of the "fiscal cliff." The tax consequences of the fiscal cliff situation, which had been scheduled to become effective in January 2013, were averted through a last minute deal that raised payroll taxes, but left in place a number of tax breaks. However, lawmakers postponed and then failed to reach a resolution on $1.2 trillion in spending cuts intended to address the federal budget deficit. As a result, automatic spending cuts (or sequestration) affecting both defense and non-defense programs (excluding Social Security and Medicaid) took effect March 1, 2013, with potential implications for U.S. economic growth over the next decade. In late March 2013, Congress passed legislation that established federal funding levels for the remainder of fiscal 2013, which ends on September 30, 2013, preventing a federal government shutdown. The proposed federal budget for fiscal 2014 remains under debate.

Municipal bond prices generally rallied nationally during this period, as strong demand and tight supply combined to create favorable market conditions for municipal bonds. However, the market also encountered some additional volatility generated by the political environment, particularly the fiscal cliff at the end of 2012 and the approach of federal tax season. Although the total volume of tax-exempt supply improved over that of the same period a year earlier, the issuance pattern remained light compared with long-term historical trends and new money issuance was relatively flat. This supply/demand dynamic served as a key driver of performance. At the state level, state governments in aggregate appeared to have made good progress in dealing with budget issues. On the revenue side, state tax collections have grown for 13 straight quarters, exceeding pre-recession levels beginning in September 2011, while on the expense side, the states made headway in cutting and controlling costs. The current low level of municipal issuance reflects the current political distaste for additional borrowing by state and local governments facing fiscal constraints and the prevalent atmosphere of municipal budget austerity. During this period, we continued to see municipal yields remain relatively low. Borrowers seeking to take advantage of the low rate environment sparked an increase in refunding activity, with approximately 50% of municipal paper issued by borrowers that were calling existing debt and refinancing at lower rates.

Over the twelve months ended May 31, 2013, municipal bond issuance nationwide totaled $376 billion, an increase of 5.2% over the issuance for the twelve-month period ended May 31, 2012. As previously mentioned, the majority of this supply was attributable to refunding issues, rather than new money issuance. During this reporting period, demand for municipal bonds remained very strong, especially from individual investors, but also from mutual funds, banks and insurance companies.

How were the economic and market conditions in Connecticut and Massachusetts during this reporting period?

The Connecticut economy stalled in 2012 and, as of period end, has continued to lag the national recovery. Weak export growth to Europe and cutbacks in the financial sector are cited as reasons for the weakness. As of May 2013, Connecticut's unemployment rate was 8.0% and remains slightly above the national rate of 7.6%. Connecticut has a high number of defense-related industries that could be vulnerable to cuts in federal defense spending. In May 2011, Connecticut enacted its current biennial budget for the 2012 and 2013 fiscal years. This budget raised the state's top income tax rate from 6.5% to 6.7%, increased the state sales tax from 6% to 6.35% and raised a host of other taxes as well. The new budget also relied on expenditure reductions, which included concessions from the state's public service unions. Approximately $5.5 billion in Connecticut municipal bonds were issued during the twelve-months ended May 31, 2013, a 10.5% year-over-year decrease. At period end, the state held credit ratings of Aa3 and AA from Moody's and S&P, respectively. Moody's downgraded the state's rating from Aa2 to Aa3 on January 20, 2012, citing its depleted reserves and high debt burden.

Massachusetts enjoys a highly diverse economy. Bolstered by significant levels of employment in the relatively stable education and health care industries, the state's economic downturn was milder than that of the nation as a whole. According to Moody's Analytics, Massachusetts continues to experience a stronger than average economic recovery, with biotechnology, pharmaceuticals and software development being particular bright spots. Payrolls in the state have been expanding since January 2010, and Massachusetts' May 2013 unemployment rate of 6.6% was well below the national average of 7.6%. According to the S&P/Case-Shiller Index of 20 major metropolitan areas, housing prices in

Boston rose 8.1% over the twelve months ended April 2013 (most recent data available at the time this report was prepared), compared with a 12.1% rise in home prices nationally. On January 23, 2013, the governor presented his proposed $34.8 billion fiscal 2014 budget. It is 7.1% larger than the adopted fiscal 2013 budget and calls for a restructuring of taxes in Massachusetts. The new budget proposes a hike in the state income tax from 5.25% to 6.25%, a reduction in the state sales tax from 6.25% to 4.5%, and a $1-per-pack increase in the state's cigarette tax. For the twelve months ended May 31, 2013, Massachusetts' tax-exempt bond supply totaled $9.2 billion, up 6.3% from May 2012. At period end, Massachusetts maintained credit ratings of Aa1 and AA+ from Moody's and S&P, respectively.

What key strategies were used to manage these Funds during the twelve-month reporting period ended May 31, 2013?

During this reporting period, municipal bond prices generally rallied, as strong demand and tight supply combined to create favorable market conditions for municipal bonds. However, the municipal market also encountered some additional volatility generated by the political environment, particularly the "fiscal cliff" at the end of 2012 and the approach of federal tax season. Although the total volume of tax-exempt supply improved, the issuance pattern remained light compared with long-term historical trends. This supply/demand dynamic served as a key driver of performance. Concurrent with rising prices, yields continued to decline across most maturities, especially at the longer end of the municipal yield curve. During this period, we saw an increased number of borrowers come to market seeking to take advantage of the low rate environment through refunding activity, with approximately 50% of new municipal paper issued by borrowers that were calling existing debt and refinancing at lower rates.

In this environment, we continued to take a bottom-up approach to discovering sectors that appeared undervalued as well as individual credits that had the potential to perform well over the long term. During this reporting period, the Connecticut and Massachusetts Funds found value in a variety of sectors, closely watching the market to take advantage of attractive opportunities as they became available.

In general during this reporting period, we emphasized bonds with longer maturities. The purchase of longer maturity bonds helped to extend the Funds' durations, provided additional protection for their duration and yield curve positioning and enabled us to take advantage of more attractive yields at the longer end of the municipal yield curve. We also purchased lower rated bonds when we found opportunities, as we believed these bonds continued to offer relative value. Our opportunities were somewhat constrained by the structure of bonds typically issued as part of refinancing deals, which tended to be characterized by shorter maturities and higher quality.

Cash for new purchases during this period was generated primarily by the proceeds from an increased number of bond calls resulting from the growth in refinancings, especially in NTC. The elevated number of bond calls provided a meaningful source of liquidity, which drove much of our activity during this period as we worked to redeploy these proceeds, as well as those from maturing bonds, to keep the Funds fully invested and support their income streams. In all the Funds, we did not engage in any active selling, due to the fact that the bonds in our portfolios generally offered higher yields than those available in the current marketplace.

Across the four Funds we found opportunities to purchase bonds in the secondary market in small pieces that were already held in the portfolio, in the higher education and hospital sectors. In the Massachusetts Funds we added to issuers such as Northeastern University, Tufts University and Wheaton College. A position in Boston University was also added to the Massachusetts Funds from the primary market. The Massachusetts Funds also added to the pollution control industrial revenue sector, specifically Covanta Energy. NTC added positions across the credit sector spectrum, including hospital, higher education and state and local general obligation.

As of May 31, 2013, all of these Funds continued to use inverse floating rate securities. We employ inverse floaters for a variety of reasons, including duration management, income enhancement and total return enhancement.

How did the Funds perform during the twelve-month reporting period ended May 31, 2013?

The tables in each Fund's Performance Overview and Holding Summaries section of this report provide total returns for the Funds for the one-year, five-year and ten-year periods ended May 31, 2013. Each Fund's total returns are compared with performance of a corresponding market index and Lipper classification average.

For the twelve-months ended May 31, 2013, the cumulative returns on common share net asset value (NAV) for all of the Funds exceeded the returns for their respective state's S&P Municipal Bond Index, except NGX which underperformed its S&P Index. For the same period, the Funds underperformed the average return for the Lipper Other States Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average. Shareholders should note that the performance of the Lipper Other States classification represents the overall average of returns for funds from ten states with a wide variety of municipal market conditions, making direct comparisons less meaningful.

Key management factors that influenced the Funds' returns during this period included duration and yield curve positioning, credit exposure and sector allocation.

During the reporting period, municipal bonds with longer maturities generally outperformed those with shorter maturities. Overall, municipal bonds at the longest end of the municipal yield curve posted the strongest returns, while bonds at the shortest end produced the weakest results. To varying degrees, duration and yield curve positioning was a net positive contributor to the performance, with the exception of NGX. In general, the greater a Fund's exposure to the outperforming longer parts of the curve during this period, the greater the positive impact on the Fund's return. NTC was the most advantageously positioned in terms of duration and yield curve, with longer durations and better exposure to the segments of the municipal yield curve that performed best. NMT and NMB also benefited from being overweight in the outperforming longer end of the curve, but that was somewhat offset by an overweight to the shorter end of the yield curve as well. With a shorter effective duration, NGX's duration and yield curve positioning detracted from performance. Over the last several years, the Fund's duration had shortened as its holdings matured or were called from its portfolio and the lack of new insured issuance made it very difficult to replace those holdings with longer insured bonds that would maintain or extend NGX's duration. With the Fund's investment policy change from insured to non-insured status in May 2012, we continue to give NGX better access to the longer segments of the yield curve.

Credit exposure was another factor in the Funds' performance during this reporting period, as lower quality bonds generally outperformed higher quality bonds. This outperformance was due in part to the greater demand for lower rated bonds as investors looked for investment vehicles offering higher yields. As investors became more comfortable taking on additional investment risk, credit spreads, or the difference in yield spreads between U.S. Treasury securities and comparable investments such as municipal bonds, narrowed through a variety of rating categories. As a result of this spread compression, the Funds generally benefited from their holdings of lower rated credits. The Massachusetts Funds were helped by their larger allocation of bonds rated A, BBB and lower rated. On the other hand, NTC was overweight AAA-rated which detracted from its performance for the period, but was underweight AA-rated which helped performance.

During this reporting period, revenue bonds as a whole outperformed the general municipal market. Holdings that generally made positive contributions to the Funds' returns included health care (together with nursing homes) in NGX. Although the housing sector performed well during the reporting period, individual holdings within the housing sector detracted from performance in both NMT and NMB, as our holdings on the higher yielding multi-family housing component had shorter durations than the index.

In contrast, bonds that had been previously pre-refunded, which are often backed by U.S. Treasury securities, were among the poorest performing market segments during this period. The underperformance of these bonds can be attributed primarily to their shorter effective maturities and higher credit quality. NTC was overweight pre-refunded bonds, which detracted from its performance. General obligation (GO) bonds also lagged the performance of the general municipal market for this period. NGX was underweighted in state GOs, which benefited performance.

Shareholders also should be aware of issues impacting some of the Funds' non-state holdings. In December 2012, Moody's downgraded Puerto Rico GO bonds to Baa3 from Baa1 based on Puerto Rico's ongoing economic problems, unfunded pension liabilities, elevated debt levels and structural budget gaps. In addition, during July 2012, bonds issued by the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (COFINA) also were downgraded by Moody's to Aa3 from Aa2. The downgrade of the COFINA bonds was due mainly to the performance of Puerto Rico's economy and its impact on the projected growth of sales tax revenues. In addition, the COFINA bonds were able to maintain a higher rating than the GOs because, unlike the revenue streams supporting some Puerto Rican issues, the sales taxes supporting the COFINA bonds cannot be diverted and used to support the commonwealth's GO bonds. During the reporting period, Puerto Rico paper generally underperformed the market as whole. Because most of our holdings were the COFINA bonds, the overall impact on performance was minimal, differing from Fund to Fund in line with the type and amount of its holdings. As we continue to emphasize Puerto Rico's stronger credits, we view the COFINA bonds as potentially long-term holdings and note that the commonwealth recently introduced various sales tax initiatives aimed at improving future collections.

Fund Leverage

IMPACT OF THE FUNDS' LEVERAGE STRATEGIES ON PERFORMANCE

One important factor impacting the returns of all these Funds relative to the comparative indexes was the Funds' use of leverage. The Funds use leverage because their managers believe that, over time, leveraging provides opportunities for additional income and total return for common shareholders. However, use of leverage also can expose common shareholders to additional volatility. For example, as the prices of securities held by a Fund decline, the negative impact of these valuation changes on common share net asset value and common shareholder total return is magnified by the use of leverage. Conversely, leverage may enhance common share returns during periods when the prices of securities held by a Fund generally are rising. Leverage made a positive contribution to the performance of NMB, but detracted modestly from the performance of NTC, NMT and NGX over this reporting period.

As of May 31, 2013, the Funds' percentages of effective and regulatory leverage are shown in the accompanying table.

	Effective Leverage*	Regulatory Leverage*
NTC	37.11%	32.39%
NMT	37.84%	33.65%
NMB	36.84%	33.10%
NGX	37.65%	35.75%

* Effective Leverage is a Fund's effective economic leverage, and includes both regulatory leverage and the leverage effects of certain derivative and other investments in a Fund's portfolio that increase the Fund's investment exposure. Currently, the leverage effects of Tender Option Bond (TOB) inverse floater holdings are included in effective leverage values, in addition to any regulatory leverage. Regulatory leverage consists of preferred shares issued or borrowings of a Fund. Both of these are part of a Fund's capital structure. Regulatory leverage is sometimes referred to as "40 Act Leverage" and is subject to asset coverage limits set forth in the Investment Company Act of 1940.

THE FUNDS' REGULATORY LEVERAGE

As of May 31, 2013, the Funds have issued and outstanding MuniFund Term Preferred (MTP) Shares as shown in the accompanying table.

Fund	Series	MTP Shares Issued at Liquidation Value		Annual Interest Rate	NYSE/NYSE MKT Ticker
Connecticut					
NTC	2015	$	18,300,000	2.65%	NTC PRC
	2016	$	17,780,000	2.55%	NTC PRD
	2015*	$	20,470,000	2.60%	NTC PRE
	2015-1*	$	16,950,000	2.60%	NTC PRF
	2015-1*	$	32,000,000	2.65%	NTC PRG
Massachusetts					
NMT	2015	$	20,210,000	2.65%	NMT PRC
	2016	$	16,435,000	2.75%	NMT PRD
NMB	2015	$	14,725,000	2.60%	NMB PRC
NGX	2015	$	22,075,000	2.65%	NGX PRC

* MTP Shares issued in connection with the reorganization.

Refer to Notes to Financial Statements, Footnote 1— General Information and Significant Accounting Policies for further details on MTP Shares.

Common Share Information

COMMON SHARE DIVIDEND INFORMATION

During the current reporting period ended May 31, 2013, the Funds' monthly dividends to common shareholders were as shown in the accompanying table.

	Per Common Share Amounts			
	NTC	NMT	NMB	NGX
June	$ 0.0590	$ 0.0590	$ 0.0570	$ 0.0495
July	0.0590	0.0590	0.0570	0.0495
August	0.0590	0.0590	0.0570	0.0495
September	0.0590	0.0590	0.0570	0.0495
October	0.0590	0.0590	0.0570	0.0495
November	0.0590	0.0590	0.0570	0.0495
December	0.0570	0.0590	0.0570	0.0480
January	0.0570	0.0590	0.0570	0.0480
February	0.0570	0.0590	0.0570	0.0480
March	0.0570	0.0555	0.0540	0.0480
April	0.0570	0.0555	0.0540	0.0480
May	0.0570	0.0555	0.0540	0.0480
Long-Term Capital Gain**	$ 0.0054	$ 0.0513	—	—
Short-Term Capital Gain**	$ 0.0012	—	—	—
Ordinary Income Distribution**	—	$ 0.0087	—	—
Market Yield***	5.01%	4.88%	4.76%	4.47%
Taxable-Equivalent Yield***	7.40%	7.16%	6.98%	6.55%

** Distribution paid in December 2012.

*** Market Yield is based on the Fund's current annualized monthly dividend divided by the Fund's current market price as of the end of the reporting period. Taxable-Equivalent Yield represents the yield that must be earned on a fully taxable investment in order to equal the yield of the Fund on an after-tax basis. It is based on a federal income tax rate of 32.3% and 31.8% for Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively. When comparing a Fund to investments that generate qualified dividend income, the Taxable-Equivalent Yield is lower.

All of the Funds in this report seek to pay stable dividends at rates that reflect each Fund's past results and projected future performance. During certain periods, each Fund may pay dividends at a rate that may be more or less than the amount of net investment income actually earned by the Fund during the period. If a Fund has cumulatively earned more than it has paid in dividends, it holds the excess in reserve as undistributed net investment income (UNII) as part of the Fund's NAV. Conversely, if a Fund has cumulatively paid dividends in excess of its earnings, the excess constitutes negative UNII that is likewise reflected in the Fund's NAV. Each Fund will, over time, pay all of its net investment income as dividends to shareholders. As of May 31, 2013, NTC, NMT and NMB had a positive UNII balance for both tax and financial reporting purposes, while NGX had positive UNII balances for tax purposes and negative UNII balances for financial reporting purposes.

COMMON SHARE REPURCHASES

Since the inception of the Funds' repurchase programs, the Funds have not repurchased any of their outstanding common shares.

COMMON SHARE OTHER INFORMATION

As of May 31, 2013, and during the current reporting period, the Funds' Common share prices were trading at a premium/(discount) to their Common share NAVs as shown in the accompanying table.

	NTC	NMT	NMB	NGX
Common Share NAV	$ 15.00	$ 15.12	$ 15.14	$ 14.55
Common Share Price	$ 13.65	$ 13.64	$ 13.62	$ 12.90
Premium/(Discount) to NAV	-9.00%	-9.79%	-10.04%	-11.34%
12-Month Average Premium/(Discount) to NAV	-6.86%	-1.66%	-2.49%	-4.07%

Risk Considerations

Fund shares are not guaranteed or endorsed by any bank or other insured depository institution, and are not federally insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Fund common shares are subject to a variety of risks, including:

Investment, Price and Market Risk. An investment in shares is subject to investment risk, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount that you invest. Your investment in shares represents an indirect investment in the municipal securities owned by the Fund, which generally trade in the over-the-counter markets. Shares of closed-end investment companies like these Funds frequently trade at a discount to their net asset value (NAV). Your shares at any point in time may be worth less than your original investment, even after taking into account the reinvestment of Fund dividends and distributions.

Tax Risk. The tax treatment of Fund distributions may be affected by new IRS interpretations of the Internal Revenue Code and future changes in tax laws and regulations.

Issuer Credit Risk. This is the risk that a security in a Fund's portfolio will fail to make dividend or interest payments when due.

Interest Rate Risk. Fixed-income securities such as bonds, preferred, convertible and other debt securities will decline in value if market interest rates rise.

Reinvestment Risk. If market interest rates decline, income earned from a Fund's portfolio may be reinvested at rates below that of the original bond that generated the income.

Call Risk or Prepayment Risk. Issuers may exercise their option to prepay principal earlier than scheduled, forcing a Fund to reinvest in lower-yielding securities.

Inverse Floater Risk. The Funds may invest in inverse floaters. Due to their leveraged nature, these investments can greatly increase a Fund's exposure to interest rate risk and credit risk. In addition, investments in inverse floaters involve the risk that the Fund could lose more than its original principal investment.

Leverage Risk. Each Fund's use of leverage creates the possibility of higher volatility for the Fund's per share NAV, market price, distributions and returns. There is no assurance that a Fund's leveraging strategy will be successful.

Nuveen Connecticut Premium Income Municipal Fund (NTC)
Performance Overview and Holding Summaries as of May 31, 2013

Average Annual Total Returns as of May 31, 2013

	Average Annual		
	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
NTC at Common Share NAV	2.35%	6.13%	4.98%
NTC at Common Share Price	1.02%	4.70%	3.09%
S&P Municipal Bond Connecticut Index	2.15%	4.59%	4.02%
S&P Municipal Bond Index	3.62%	5.71%	4.80%
Lipper Other States Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average	4.17%	7.02%	5.43%

Past performance is not predictive of future results. Current performance may be higher or lower than the data shown. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that shareholders may have to pay on Fund distributions or upon the sale of Fund shares. Comparative index and Lipper return information is provided for the Fund’s shares at NAV only. Indexes and Lipper averages are not available for direct investment.

Portfolio Composition1
(as a % of total investments)

Education and Civic Organizations