

NUVEEN MASSACHUSETTS QUALITY MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND
Form N-CSRS
February 07, 2018

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 811-07484

Nuveen Massachusetts Quality Municipal Income 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)

Gifford R. Zimmerman
Nuveen Investments
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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: November 30, 2017

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,

Asset prices steadily climbed during 2017, propelled by a "Goldilocks" economic scenario that enabled markets to sidestep geopolitical tensions, natural disasters, terrorism events and political noise. The U.S. economy continued to run not too hot, not too cold, with steady growth and low levels of unemployment, inflation and interest rates. Corporate earnings have been healthy and recession risk appeared low. At the same time, growth across the rest of the world has improved as well, leading to upward revisions in global growth projections. Yet, a global synchronized recovery also brings the prospect of higher inflation. Central banks have to manage the delicate balance between too-loose financial conditions, which risks economies overheating, and too-tight conditions, which could trigger recession. The nomination of Jerome Powell for Chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) is largely expected to maintain the course set by Chair Janet Yellen after her term expires in February 2018, and the much anticipated tax overhaul, passed at the end of December, may likely boost economic growth but could complicate the Fed's job of managing interest rates in the years ahead. Negotiations surrounding the budget showdown are in the forefront, as Congress debates the U.S. debt ceiling limit and spending related to the military, disaster relief, the Children's Health Insurance Program and immigration policy. In addition, the ongoing "Brexit" negotiations and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) talks may impact key trade and political partnerships. Tensions with North Korea may continue to flare. The magnitude of the market's bullishness during 2017 has been somewhat surprising, but gains may not be so easy in the coming years. Nobody can predict market shifts, and that is why Nuveen encourages you to talk to your financial advisor to ensure your investment portfolio is appropriately diversified for your objectives, time horizon and risk tolerance. On behalf of the other members of the Nuveen Fund Board, we look forward to continuing to earn your trust in the months and years ahead.

Sincerely,

William J. Schneider
Chairman of the Board
January 22, 2018

Portfolio Manager's Comments

Nuveen Connecticut Quality Municipal Income Fund (NTC)

Nuveen Massachusetts Quality Municipal Income Fund (NMT)

These Funds feature portfolio management by Nuveen Asset Management, LLC (NAM), an affiliate of Nuveen, LLC. Portfolio manager Michael S. Hamilton discusses key investment strategies and the six-month performance of the Nuveen Connecticut and Massachusetts Funds. Michael assumed portfolio management responsibility for these Funds in 2011.

What key strategies were used to manage these Funds during the six-month reporting period ended November 30, 2017?

Investor confidence that the Federal Reserve would continue to raise the target federal funds rate sent short-term interest rates higher in this reporting period, while longer-term rates fluctuated in a range against a backdrop of low inflation expectations and robust demand for longer-dated bonds. As yields on the short end of the yield curve increased more than those on the long end, the yield curve flattened.

In this environment, our trading activity continued to focus on pursuing the Funds' investment objectives. We continued to seek bonds in areas of the market that we expected to perform well as the economy continued to improve. The Funds' positioning emphasized longer maturities, lower rated credits and/or sectors offering higher yields. To fund these purchases, we generally reinvested the proceeds from called and maturing bonds. In some cases, we sold bonds that we believed had deteriorating fundamentals or could be traded for a better relative value, as well as selling short-dated, higher quality issues that we tend to hold over short timeframes as a source of liquidity.

NTC bought longer-term paper in this reporting period, mainly with maturity profiles of 15 years and longer, from a range of sectors, including water and sewer, higher education, health care and local general obligation (GO) bonds. While these purchases were largely funded from the proceeds of called and maturing bonds and the sale of short-dated paper, we also reinvested the

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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.

For financial reporting purposes, the ratings disclosed are the highest rating given by one of the following national rating agencies: Standard & Poor's Group (S&P), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or Fitch, Inc. (Fitch). This treatment of split-rated securities may differ from that used for other purposes, such as for Fund investment policies. Credit ratings are subject to change. AAA, AA, A and BBB are investment grade ratings, while BB, B, CCC, CC, C and D are below investment grade ratings. Holdings designated N/R are not rated by these national rating agencies. Certain bonds backed by U.S. Government or agency securities are not rated by national ratings agencies and are regarded as having an implied rating equal to the rating of the U.S. Government or agency.

Bond insurance guarantees only the payment of principal and interest on the bond when due, and not the value of the bonds themselves, which will fluctuate with the bond market and the financial success of the issuer and the insurer. Insurance relates specifically to the bonds in the portfolio and not to the share prices of a Fund. No representation is made as to the insurers' ability to meet their commitments.

Refer to the Glossary of Terms Used in this Report for further definition of the terms used within this section.

Portfolio Manager's Comments (continued)

cash from selling Virgin Islands Port Authority Marine Revenue Bonds, which we eliminated from the portfolio due to concerns about deteriorating credit conditions.

NMT also focused on long maturity bonds in this reporting period, buying in the range of 20 years and longer. Additions to NMT's portfolio included water and sewer, higher education and health care credits. We made these purchases using the proceeds from called bonds and the sale of Virgin Islands Port Authority Marine Revenue Bonds (which were also sold from NTC).

As of November 30, 2017, the 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 six-month reporting period ended November 30, 2017?

The tables in each Fund's Performance Overview and Holding Summaries section of this report provide the Funds' total returns for the six-month, one-year, five-year and ten-year periods ended November 30, 2017. Each Fund's total returns at common share net asset value (NAV) are compared with the performance of a corresponding market index. For the six months ended November 30, 2017, the total returns at common share NAV for NTC and NMT outperformed the returns for their respective state's S&P Municipal Bond Index, while NTC lagged the national S&P Municipal Bond Index and NMT beat the national index.

The Funds' performance was affected by duration and yield curve positioning, credit ratings allocations, sector allocations and credit selection. In addition, the use of regulatory leverage was a factor affecting performance of the Funds. Leverage is discussed in more detail later in the Fund Leverage section of this report.

As the municipal yield curve flattened during the reporting period, short and short-intermediate bonds (zero to eight years) suffered negative returns while the longer-intermediate and long bonds (eight years and longer) performed well. In this environment, the two Funds benefited from their overweight allocations to eight years and longer bonds and underweight allocations to bonds dated eight years and shorter. As a result, yield curve and duration positioning was a positive contributor to both Funds' performance.

On a credit ratings basis, NTC's positioning had a neutral impact while NMT's positioning was beneficial. In NTC, an overweight allocation to AA rated credits detracted from performance, offsetting the positive influence of a neutral weighting to BB rated bonds and an underweight allocation to AAA rated bonds. NMT's underweight allocations to the high grade (AAA to AA rated) categories, along with overweight positions in the A, BBB and lower ratings categories, were favorable to performance.

Sector allocation was a positive contributor to both Funds, although more so to NTC than NMT. NTC had standout performance from its significant underweight to state GOs and underweight to dedicated tax bonds. Concerns about the State of Connecticut's pension obligations continued to weigh on the outlook for the state's fiscal condition.

Although NTC was favorably positioned relative to the benchmark in state-related paper, the state GOs and state special tax dedication bonds the Fund did own underperformed, including bonds issued for the University of Connecticut, which depends heavily on the state for its cash flows. Overweight allocations to the health care sector, especially hospital credits, and the utilities sector, especially water and sewer bonds, also lifted returns in this

reporting period. Guam Waterworks was among NTC's top performing holdings in this reporting period. NMT was most aided by its overweight allocation to the health care sector. Our selection in higher education credits also added to relative gains, with strong performance from bonds issued for Northeastern University, Simmons College and Merrimack College, as did our selection in Guam bonds, due to positive contributions from a Guam business tax bond and a Guam water and sewer bond.

An Update Involving Puerto Rico

As noted in the Funds' previous shareholder reports, we continue to monitor situations in the broader municipal market for any impact on the Funds' holdings and performance: Puerto Rico's ongoing debt restructuring is one such case. Puerto Rico began warning investors in 2014 the island's debt burden might prove to be unsustainable and the Commonwealth pursued various strategies to deal with this burden.

In June 2016, President Obama signed the Puerto Rico Oversight, Management and Economic Stability Act (PROMESA) into law. The legislation established an independent Financial Oversight and Management Board charged with restructuring Puerto Rico's financial operations and encouraging economic development. In addition to creating an oversight board, PROMESA also provides a legal framework and court-supervised debt restructuring process that enables Puerto Rico to adjust its debt obligations. In March 2017, the oversight board certified a ten-year fiscal plan projecting revenues, expenditures and a primary fiscal surplus available for debt service over the plan's horizon. The fiscal plan was considered quite detrimental to creditors, identifying available resources to pay only about 24% of debt service due over the ten-year term. In May 2017, the oversight board initiated a bankruptcy-like process for the general government, general obligation debt, the Puerto Rico Sales Tax Financing Corporation (COFINA), the Highways and Transportation Authority (HTA), and the Employee Retirement System. Officials have indicated more public corporations could follow. As of November 2017, Puerto Rico has defaulted on many of its debt obligations, including General Obligation bonds.

In mid-September 2017, Puerto Rico was severely impacted by two hurricanes within the span of just two weeks causing massive destruction. Rebuilding is expected to take months and some parts of Puerto Rico may need years to fully recover. Puerto Rico's Oversight Board has said it will approve budgetary adjustments up to an amount of \$1 billion to fund emergency relief efforts. Though it's too early to accurately assess the long-term economic impact of the storms, recovering from the tragic damage caused by the hurricanes will likely prolong the restructuring process that was already underway under PROMESA.

In terms of Puerto Rico holdings, shareholders should note that NTC and NMT had limited exposure to Puerto Rico debt, 0.86% and 0.54%, respectively, which was either insured or investment grade, as of the end of this reporting period. The Puerto Rico credits offered higher yields, added diversification and triple exemption (i.e., exemption from most federal, state and local taxes). Puerto Rico general obligation debt is currently in default and rated Caa3/D/D by Moody's, S&P and Fitch, respectively, with negative outlooks.

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Portfolio Manager's Comments (continued)

Note About Investment Valuations

The municipal securities held by the Funds are valued by the Funds' pricing service using a range of market-based inputs and assumptions. A different municipal pricing service might incorporate different assumptions and inputs into its valuation methodology, potentially resulting in different values for the same securities. Thus, the current net asset value of a Fund's shares might be impacted, higher or lower, if the Fund were to use a different pricing service, or if its pricing service were to materially change its valuation methodology. On October 4, 2016, the Fund's then-current municipal bond pricing service was acquired by the parent company of another pricing service, and the combination of the valuation methodologies used by the two organizations took place on October 16, 2017. The change of valuation methodologies due to that combination had little or no impact on the net asset value of each Fund's shares.

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Fund Leverage

IMPACT OF THE FUNDS' LEVERAGE STRATEGIES ON PERFORMANCE

One important factor impacting the returns of the Funds relative to their comparative benchmarks was the Funds' use of leverage through their issuance of preferred shares and/or investments in inverse floating rate securities, which represent leveraged investments in underlying bonds. The Funds use leverage because our research has shown that, over time, leveraging provides opportunities for additional income, particularly in the recent market environment where short-term market rates are at or near historical lows, meaning that the short-term rates the Fund has been paying on its leveraging instruments have been much lower than the interest the Fund has been earning on its portfolio of long-term bonds that it has bought with the proceeds of that leverage. However, use of leverage also can expose the Fund to additional price volatility. When a Fund uses leverage, the Fund will experience a greater increase in its net asset value if the municipal bonds acquired through the use of leverage increase in value, but it will also experience a correspondingly larger decline in its net asset value if the bonds acquired through leverage decline in value, which will make the Fund's net asset value more volatile, and its total return performance more variable over time. In addition, income in levered funds will typically decrease in comparison to unlevered funds when short-term interest rates increase and increase when short-term interest rates decrease. Regulatory leverage had a positive impact on the performance of the Funds over the reporting period. The use of leverage through inverse floating rate securities had a negligible impact on the performance over the reporting period.

As of November 30, 2017, the Funds' percentages of leverage are as shown in the accompanying table.

	NTC	NMT
Effective Leverage*	36.77%	37.43%
Regulatory Leverage*	35.47%	35.24%

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. A Fund, however, may from time to time borrow on a typically transient basis in connection with its day-to-day operations, primarily in connection with the need to settle portfolio trades. Such incidental borrowings are excluded from the calculation of a Fund's effective leverage ratio. Regulatory leverage is subject to asset coverage limits set forth in the Investment Company Act of 1940.

THE FUNDS' REGULATORY LEVERAGE

As of November 30, 2017, the Funds have issued and outstanding preferred shares as shown in the accompanying table.

	Variable Rate Preferred*	Variable Rate Remarketed Preferred**
	Shares Issued at Liquidation Preference	Shares Issued at Liquidation Preference
NTC	\$112,000,000	\$ —
NMT	\$ 74,000,000	\$ —

- * Preferred shares of the Fund featuring a floating rate dividend based on a predetermined formula or spread to an index rate. Includes the following preferred shares iMTP, VMTP, MFP-VRM and VRDP in Special Rate Mode, where applicable. See Notes to Financial Statements, Note 4 – Fund Shares, Preferred Shares for further details.
- ** Preferred shares of the Fund featuring floating rate dividends set by a remarketing agent via a regular remarketing. Includes the following preferred shares VRDP not in special rate mode, MFP-VRRM and MFP-VRDM, where applicable. See Notes to Financial Statements, Note 4 – Fund Shares, Preferred Shares for further details.

Refer to Notes to Financial Statements, Note 4 — Fund Shares, Preferred Shares for further details on preferred shares and each Fund's respective transactions.

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Common Share Information

COMMON SHARE DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION

The following information regarding the Funds' distributions is current as of November 30, 2017. Each Fund's distribution levels may vary over time based on each Fund's investment activity and portfolio investments value changes.

During the current reporting period, each Fund's distributions to common shareholders were as shown in the accompanying table.

Monthly Distributions (Ex-Dividend Date)	Per Common Share Amounts	
	NTC	NMT
June 2017	\$0.0485	\$0.0545
July	0.0485	0.0545
August	0.0485	0.0545
September	0.0450	0.0545
October	0.0450	0.0545
November 2017	0.0450	0.0545
Total Distributions from Net Investment Income	\$0.2805	\$0.3270
Yields		
Market Yield*	4.52 %	4.49 %
Taxable-Equivalent Yield*	6.68 %	6.57 %

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 combined federal and state income tax rate of 32.3% and 31.7% for Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively. When comparing a Fund to investments that generate qualified dividend income, the Taxable-Equivalent Yield would be lower.

Each Fund in this report seeks to pay regular monthly dividends out of its net investment income at a rate that reflects its past and projected net income performance. To permit each Fund to maintain a more stable monthly dividend, the Fund may pay dividends at a rate that may be more or less than the amount of net income actually earned by the Fund during the period. If a Fund has cumulatively earned more than it has paid in dividends, it will hold the excess in reserve as undistributed net investment income (UNII) as part of the Fund's net asset value. Conversely, if a Fund has cumulatively paid in dividends more than it has earned, the excess will constitute a negative UNII that will likewise be reflected in the Fund's net asset value. Each Fund will, over time, pay all its net investment income as dividends to shareholders.

As of November 30, 2017, the Funds had positive UNII balances, based upon our best estimate, for tax purposes and negative UNII balances for financial reporting purposes.

All monthly dividends paid by each Fund during the current reporting period were paid from net investment income. If a portion of the Fund's monthly distributions was sourced from or comprised of elements other than net investment income, including capital gains and/or a return of capital, shareholders would have received a notice to that effect. For financial reporting purposes the composition and per share amounts of each Fund's dividends for the reporting period are presented in this report's Statement of Changes in Net Assets and Financial Highlights, respectively. For income tax purposes, distribution information for each Fund as of its most recent tax year end is presented in Note 6 — Income Tax Information within the Notes to Financial Statements of this report.

COMMON SHARE REPURCHASES

During August 2017, the Funds' Board of Trustees reauthorized an open-market share repurchase program, allowing each Fund to repurchase an aggregate of up to approximately 10% of its outstanding shares.

As of November 30, 2017, and since the inception of the Funds' repurchase programs, the Funds have cumulatively repurchased and retired their outstanding common shares as shown in the accompanying table.

	NTC	NMT
Common shares cumulatively repurchased and retired	158,000	—
Common shares authorized for repurchase	1,455,000	935,000

During the current reporting period, the following Fund repurchased and retired its common shares at a weighted average price per share and a weighted average discount per share as shown in the accompanying table.

	NTC
Common shares repurchased and retired	3,000
Weighted average price per common share repurchased and retired	\$ 11.96
Weighted average discount per common share repurchased and retired	13.82%

OTHER COMMON SHARE INFORMATION

As of November 30, 2017, 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
Common share NAV	\$13.86	\$14.55
Common share price	\$11.94	\$14.55
Premium/(Discount) to NAV	(13.85)%	0.00 %
6-month average premium/(discount) to NAV	(12.54)%	(3.85)%

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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.

Nuveen Connecticut Quality Municipal Income Fund (NTC)

Investing in closed-end funds involves risk; principal loss is possible. There is no guarantee the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved. Closed-end fund shares may frequently trade at a discount or premium to their net asset value. Debt or fixed income securities such as those held by the Fund, are subject to market risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, derivatives risk, liquidity risk, and income risk. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall. Leverage increases return volatility and magnifies the Fund's potential return and its risks; there is no guarantee a fund's leverage strategy will be successful. State concentration makes the Fund more susceptible to local adverse economic, political, or regulatory changes affecting municipal bond issuers. These and other risk considerations such as inverse floater risk and tax risk are described in more detail on the Fund's web page at www.nuveen.com/NTC.

Nuveen Massachusetts Quality Municipal Income Fund (NMT)

Investing in closed-end funds involves risk; principal loss is possible. There is no guarantee the Fund's investment objectives will be achieved. Closed-end fund shares may frequently trade at a discount or premium to their net asset value. Debt or fixed income securities such as those held by the Fund, are subject to market risk, credit risk, interest rate risk, derivatives risk, liquidity risk, and income risk. As interest rates rise, bond prices fall. Leverage increases return volatility and magnifies the Fund's potential return and its risks; there is no guarantee a fund's leverage strategy will be successful. State concentration makes the Fund more susceptible to local adverse economic, political, or regulatory changes affecting municipal bond issuers. These and other risk considerations such as inverse floater risk and tax risk are described in more detail on the Fund's web page at www.nuveen.com/NMT.

NTC

Nuveen Connecticut Quality Municipal Income Fund

Performance Overview and Holding Summaries as of November 30, 2017

Refer to the Glossary of Terms Used in this Report for further definition of the terms used within this section.

Average Annual Total Returns as of November 30, 2017

	Cumulative	Average Annual			
	6-Month	1-Year	5-Year	10-Year	
NTC at Common Share NAV	0.00%	6.08 %	2.08 %	4.44 %	
NTC at Common Share Price	(2.04)%	1.40 %	1.01 %	4.13 %	
S&P Municipal Bond Connecticut Index	(0.07)%	3.89 %	1.67 %	3.51 %	
S&P Municipal Bond Index	0.46%	5.00 %	2.60 %	4.33 %	

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. Returns at NAV are net of Fund expenses, and assume reinvestment of distributions. Comparative index return information is provided for the Fund's shares at NAV only. Indexes are not available for direct investment.

This data relates to the securities held in the Fund's portfolio of investments as of the end of the reporting period. It should not be construed as a measure of performance for the Fund itself. Holdings are subject to change.

For financial reporting purposes, the ratings disclosed are the highest rating given by one of the following national rating agencies: Standard & P