

NUVEEN MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND INC
Form N-CSRS
July 08, 2015

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 811-05488

Nuveen Municipal Income Fund, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in charter)

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

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Chicago, IL 60606
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Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (312) 917-7700

Date of fiscal year end: October 31

Date of reporting period: April 30, 2015

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,

A pattern of divergence has emerged in the past year. Steady and moderate growth in the U.S. economy helped sustain the stock market's bull run another year. U.S. bonds also performed well, amid subdued inflation, interest rates that remained unexpectedly low and concerns about the economic well-being of the rest of the world. The stronger domestic economy enabled the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) to gradually reduce its large scale bond purchases, known as quantitative easing (QE), without disruption to the markets, as well as beginning to set expectations for a transition into tightening mode.

The economic story outside the U.S. continues to improve. Despite the drama over Greece's debt negotiations, the European economy appears to be stabilizing. Japan is on a moderate recovery path as it emerged from recession late last quarter. China's economy decelerated and, despite running well above the rate of other major global economies, investors feared it looked slow by China's standards. Some areas of concern were a surprisingly steep decline in oil prices, the U.S. dollar's rally and an increase in geopolitical tensions, including the Russia-Ukraine crisis and terrorist attacks across the Middle East and Africa, as well as more recently in Europe.

While a backdrop of healthy economic growth in the U.S. and the continuation of accommodative monetary policy (with the central banks of Japan and Europe stepping in where the Fed has left off) bodes well for the markets, the global outlook has become more uncertain. Indeed, volatility is likely to feature more prominently in the investment landscape going forward. Such conditions underscore the importance of professional investment management. Experienced investment teams have weathered the market's ups and downs in the past and emerged with a better understanding of the sensitivities of their asset class and investment style, particularly in times of turbulence. We recognize the importance of maximizing gains, while striving to minimize volatility.

And, the same is true for investors like you. Maintaining an appropriate time horizon, diversification and relying on practiced investment teams are among your best strategies for achieving your long-term investment objectives. Additionally, I encourage you to communicate with your financial consultant if you have questions about your investment in a Nuveen Fund. 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.

William J. Schneider
Chairman of the Board
June 22, 2015

Portfolio Managers' Comments

Nuveen Municipal Value Fund, Inc. (NUV)
Nuveen AMT-Free Municipal Value Fund (NUW)
Nuveen Municipal Income Fund, Inc. (NMI)
Nuveen Enhanced Municipal Value Fund (NEV)

These Funds feature portfolio management by Nuveen Asset Management, LLC, an affiliate of Nuveen Investments, Inc. Portfolio managers Thomas C. Spalding, CFA, Christopher L. Drahn, CFA, and Steven M. Hlavin discuss key investment strategies and the six-month performance of these four Funds. Tom has managed NUV since its inception in 1987, adding NUW at its inception in 2009. Chris assumed portfolio management responsibility for NMI in 2011. Steve has been involved in the management of NEV since its inception in 2009, taking on full portfolio management responsibility in 2010.

What key strategies were used to manage these Funds during the six-month reporting period ended April 30, 2015?

A backdrop of supportive technical and fundamental factors helped the municipal market rally in the first half of the reporting period. However, conditions turned more volatile in the second three months. Disappointing economic data, uncertainty about the timeline for the Federal Reserve's first rate increase, an oversupply of new issuance and seasonal weakness due to tax loss selling led to greater price fluctuations within the municipal market in early 2015. In this environment, interest rates fell through January then plodded upward, ending the reporting period at nearly the same level where they began. Municipal bond prices were up modestly for the overall six-month reporting period. We continued to take a bottom-up approach to identifying sectors that appeared undervalued as well as individual credits that had the potential to perform well over the long term and helped us keep the Funds fully invested.

Much of our trading activity during the reporting period was focused on reinvesting the cash from called bonds. The decline in municipal yields and the flattening of the municipal yield curve relative to the Treasury curve helped to make refunding deals more attractive and we saw an increase in this activity during the reporting period, as bond issuers sought to lower costs through refinancings.

Buying activity in NUV and NUW was relatively muted early in the reporting period then accelerated in the latter half. NUV purchased new issues for Atlanta Georgia Water and Wastewater Revenue Bonds and Indiana Finance Authority for Indiana University Hospital, as well as emphasized other shorter duration credits with ample liquidity to help keep the Fund within its specified duration ranges.

NMI maintained the same overall positioning during this reporting period, as we continued to emphasize the lower investment grade (A- and BBB rated) segments, and sectors such as health care, which represents the Fund's largest exposure. Additionally, NMI kept its underweight allocation to state and local general obligation (GO) bonds, where we've seen relatively fewer attractive buying opportunities. Purchases during the reporting period included such names as Central Texas Turnpike System and Rush University Medical Center.

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 managers 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.

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Ratings shown are the highest rating given by one of the following national rating agencies: Standard & Poor's (S&P), Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) or Fitch, Inc. (Fitch) 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.

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.

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Portfolio Managers' Comments (continued)

Trading activity was relatively light in NEV, as well. We emphasized credits in the lower investment grade range, with purchases mainly in A- and BBB rated credits. During this reporting period, additions to the Fund represented a diverse group of sectors, including bonds issued for Louisiana Public Facilities Authority Cleco Power LLC, Guam Power Authority, Virgin Islands Gross Tax Receipts and Pennsylvania State Turnpike Commission.

Cash for purchases was generated primarily by proceeds from called and matured bonds, which we worked to redeploy to keep the Funds fully invested and support their income streams. We sold bonds in NEV for the Detroit City School District GOs on concerns about deteriorating credit conditions. The sale of the Detroit City School District bonds also resulted in a decrease in NEV's use of inverse floating rate securities during this reporting period, as these issues were held in a tender option bond trust.

As of April 30, 2015, 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. As part of our duration management strategies, NEV also invested in forward interest rates swaps to help reduce price volatility risk to movements in U.S. interest rates relative to the Fund's benchmark. These swaps had a negative impact on performance.

How did the Funds perform during the six-month reporting period ended April 30, 2015?

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, ten-year and since inception periods ended April 30, 2015. Each Fund's total returns at net asset value (NAV) are compared with the performance of a corresponding market index and Lipper classification average.

For the six months ended April 30, 2015, the total returns at NAV for all four of these Funds exceeded the return for the national S&P Municipal Bond Index. NUV, NUW and NMI outperformed the average return for the Lipper General and Insured Unleveraged Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average, while NEV surpassed the Lipper General & Insured Leveraged Municipal Debt Funds Classification Average return.

Key management factors that influenced the Funds' returns included duration and yield curve positioning, credit exposure and sector allocation. Keeping the Funds fully invested throughout the reporting period also was beneficial for performance. In addition, the use of regulatory leverage was an important positive factor affecting the Funds' performance. Leverage is discussed in more detail later in the Fund Leverage section of this report.

In this reporting period, municipal bonds with intermediate and longer maturities generally outperformed those with shorter maturities. In general, the Funds' durations and yield curve positioning were positive for performance. Consistent with our long term strategy, these Funds tended to have longer durations than the municipal market in general, with overweightings in the longer parts of the yield curve that performed well and underweightings in the underperforming shorter end of the curve. Exposure to zero coupon bonds, which typically have higher durations, was particularly beneficial. Among the four Funds, NUV had the largest weighting in zero coupon bonds, while NEV had the smallest.

During this reporting period, lower rated bonds generally outperformed higher quality bonds, as the municipal market rally continued and investors became more willing to accept risk. These Funds tended to have overweightings in A rated and BBB rated bonds and underweightings in the AAA rated and AA rated categories relative to their benchmark and credit exposure was generally positive for their performance. As with duration, differences in credit allocation accounted for some of the differences in performance. All of these Funds benefited from their lower rated holdings

during this reporting period.

Among the municipal market sectors, tobacco, health care (especially hospitals), industrial development revenue (IDR) and transportation (especially tollroads) were some of the top-performing groups during this reporting period. Tobacco bonds performed well due to their lower credit quality and the broader demand for higher yields. Health care, IDR and transportation bonds also benefited from investor demand for lower rated credits, as well as generally improving credit fundamentals across these sectors.

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Overweight positions in tobacco, health care and transportation bonds were the main positive drivers of performance for NUV and NUW. Also during this reporting period, Moody's upgraded Harris County-Houston Sports Authority bonds following a successful restructuring in November 2014. NUV held the bonds in its portfolio. NMI's performance benefited from a positive contribution from its broad overweight allocation to revenue (as opposed to tax-supported) bonds, most notably in the health care sector. NEV also saw gains from its overweight exposures to hospital and IDR credits, as well as benefited from an overweight position in land-backed issues and no exposure to state GOs, which was among the weakest-performing sectors during this reporting period.

As noted in the previous Shareholder Fund Report, we continue to monitor two situations in the broader municipal market for any impact on the Funds' holdings and performance: the ongoing economic problems of Puerto Rico and the City of Detroit's bankruptcy case. In terms of Puerto Rico holdings, shareholders should note that NUV and NEV had limited exposure to Puerto Rico debt, 0.34% and 1.02% respectively, while NUW and NMI did not hold any Puerto Rico bonds. The Puerto Rico credits offered higher yields, added diversification and triple exemption (i.e., exemption from most federal, state and local taxes). However, Puerto Rico's continued economic weakening, escalating debt service obligations, and long-standing inability to deliver a balanced budget led to multiple downgrades on its debt over the past two years. Puerto Rico general obligation debt is rated Caa2/CCC+/B (below investment grade) by Moody's, S&P and Fitch, respectively, with negative outlooks.

On February 6, 2015, a federal court found Puerto Rico's Recovery Act to be unconstitutional. Though the Commonwealth is pursuing an appeal of the ruling, the outcome is uncertain. Puerto Rico's non-voting Representative in Congress recently introduced legislation that would make chapter 9 bankruptcy available to the Commonwealth's public corporations. A congressional committee hearing was held on February 26, 2015, but the bill has not advanced out of committee.

In light of the evolving economic situation in Puerto Rico, Nuveen's credit analysis of the Commonwealth had previously considered the possibility of a default and restructuring of public corporations and we adjusted our portfolios to prepare for such an outcome, although no such default or restructuring has occurred to date. The Nuveen complex's entire exposure to obligations of the government of Puerto Rico and other Puerto Rico issuers totaled 0.33% of assets under management as of April 30, 2015. As of April 30, 2015, the Funds' limited exposure to Puerto Rico generally was invested in bonds that were insured, pre-refunded (and therefore backed by securities such as U.S. Treasuries), or tobacco settlement bonds. Overall, the small size of our exposures meant that our Puerto Rico holdings had a negligible impact on performance.

The second situation that we continued to monitor was the City of Detroit's filing for chapter 9 in federal bankruptcy court in July 2013. Burdened by decades of population loss, changes in the auto manufacturing industry and significant tax base deterioration, Detroit had been under severe financial stress for an extended period prior to the filing. Before Detroit could exit bankruptcy, issues surrounding the city's complex debt portfolio, numerous union contracts, significant legal questions and more than 100,000 creditors had to be resolved. By October 2014, all of the major creditors had reached an agreement on the city's plan to restructure its \$18.5 billion of debt and emerge from bankruptcy on November 7, 2014. The U.S. Bankruptcy Court approved the city's bankruptcy exit plan, thereby erasing approximately \$7 billion in debt. The settlement plan also provided for \$1.7 billion to be reinvested in the city for improved public safety, blight removal and upgraded basic services.

In August 2014, Detroit announced a tender offer for the city's water and sewer bonds, aimed at replacing some of the \$5.2 billion of existing debt with lower cost bonds. Approximately \$1.5 billion in existing water and sewer bonds were returned to the city by investors under the tender offer, which enabled Detroit to issue new water and sewer bonds, resulting in savings of \$250 million over the life of the bonds. The city also raised about \$150 million to finance sewer system improvements. As part of the deal, Detroit water and sewer bonds also were permanently removed from the city's bankruptcy case, which led to a rally in the bonds' price. The four Funds continued to hold

Detroit water and sewer bonds, and the small position sizes had an insignificant impact on performance.

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Fund Leverage

IMPACT OF THE FUNDS' LEVERAGE STRATEGIES ON PERFORMANCE

One important factor impacting the returns of NEV relative to its comparative benchmark was the Fund's use of leverage through its investments in inverse floating rate securities, which represent leveraged investments in underlying bonds. This was also a factor, although less significantly, for NUV, NUW and NMI because their use of leverage is more modest. 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. Leverage made a modest positive contribution to the performance of NUV, NUW and NMI and a positive contribution to the performance of NEV over this reporting period.

As of April 30, 2015, the Funds' percentages of leverage are as shown in the accompanying table.

	NUV	NUW	NMI	NEV
Effective Leverage*	1.89%	7.03%	8.93%	31.80%

* 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.

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Share Information

DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION

The following information regarding the Funds' distributions is current as of April 30, 2015. Each Fund's distribution levels may vary over time based on each Fund's investment activity and portfolio investment value changes.

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

Ex-Dividend Date	Per Share Amounts								
	NUV		NUW		NMI		NEV		
November 2014	\$	0.0345	\$	0.0670	\$	0.0425	\$	0.0800	
December		0.0345		0.0670		0.0425		0.0800	
January		0.0345		0.0650		0.0425		0.0800	
February		0.0345		0.0650		0.0425		0.0800	
March		0.0345		0.0650		0.0425		0.0800	
April 2015		0.0345		0.0650		0.0425		0.0800	
Ordinary Income Distribution*	\$	0.0009	\$	0.0052	\$	0.0052	\$	0.0060	
Market Yield**		4.19	%	4.46	%	4.19	%	6.13	%
Taxable-Equivalent Yield**		5.82	%	6.19	%	5.82	%	8.51	%

* Distribution paid in December 2014.

** 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 28.0%. When comparing a Fund to investments that generate qualified dividend income, the Taxable-Equivalent Yield is 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.