NUVEEN MUNICIPAL INCOME FUND INC
Form N-CSR
January 07, 2016

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)

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(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

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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: October 31, 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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Nuveen makes things e-simple.
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Chairman's Letter to Shareholders

Dear Shareholders,

For better or for worse, the financial markets spent most of the past year waiting for the U.S. Federal Reserve (Fed) to end its accommodative monetary policy. The policy has propped up stock and bond markets since the Great Recession, but the question remains: how will markets behave without its influence? This uncertainty was a considerable source of volatility for stock and bond prices for much of 2015, despite the Fed carefully conveying its intention to raise rates slowly and only when the economy shows evidence of readiness.

As was widely expected, the long-awaited Fed rate hike materialized in mid-December. While the move was interpreted as a vote of confidence on the economy's underlying strength, the Fed emphasized that future rate increases will be gradual and guided by its ongoing assessment of financial conditions. How efficiently the financial markets process the confluence of rising borrowing costs, softer commodity prices, stubbornly low U.S. inflation, and a strong U.S. dollar, against a backdrop of anemic global economic growth, remains to be seen.

Nevertheless, the global recovery continues to be led by the United States. Policy makers in Europe and Japan are deploying their available tools to try to bolster their economies' fragile growth, while Chinese authorities have stepped up efforts to manage China's slowdown. With sentiment regarding China growing increasingly bearish and the Fed now working toward normalizing its interest-rate policy, the actions of the world's central banks remain under intense scrutiny.

In the meantime, asset prices could continue to churn as risks both known and unknown begin to emerge. In times like these, you can look to a professional investment manager with the experience and discipline to maintain the proper perspective on short-term events. And if the daily headlines do concern you, I encourage you to reach out to your financial advisor. Your financial advisor can help you evaluate your investment strategies in light of current events, your 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

December 21, 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 U.S. economic and municipal market conditions, key investment strategies and the twelve-month performance of these four national 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 factors affected the U.S. economy and the national municipal market during the twelve-month reporting period ended October 31, 2015?

During this reporting period, the U.S. economy continued to expand at a moderate pace. The Federal Reserve (Fed) maintained efforts to bolster growth and promote progress toward its mandates of maximum employment and price stability by holding the benchmark fed funds rate at the record low level of zero to 0.25% that it established in December 2008, a level that remained in place until December 2015 when the Fed increased its benchmark rate to a range of 0.25% to 0.50% (subsequent to the close of this reporting period). At its October 2014 meeting, the Fed announced that it would end its bond-buying stimulus program as of November 1, 2014, after tapering its monthly asset purchases of mortgage-backed and longer-term Treasury securities from the original $85 billion per month to $15 billion per month over the course of seven consecutive meetings (December 2013 through September 2014). In making the announcement, the Fed cited substantial improvement in the labor market as well as sufficient underlying strength in the broader economy to support ongoing progress toward maximum employment in a context of price stability. The Fed also reiterated that it would continue to look at a wide range of factors, including labor market conditions, indicators of inflationary pressures and readings on financial developments, in determining future actions. Additionally, the Fed stated that it would likely maintain the current target range for the fed funds rate for a considerable time, especially if projected inflation continued to run below the Fed's 2% longer run goal. However, if economic data shows faster progress, the Fed indicated that it could raise the fed funds rate sooner than expected. The Fed changed its language slightly in December 2014, indicating it would be "patient" in normalizing monetary policy. This shift helped ease investors' worries that the Fed might raise rates too soon. However, as employment data released early in 2015 continued to look strong, anticipation began building that the Fed could raise its main policy rate as soon as June. As widely expected, after its March meeting, the Fed eliminated "patient" from its statement, but also highlighted the policymakers' less optimistic view of the economy's overall health as well as downgraded their inflation projections. The Fed's April meeting seemed to further signal

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.

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.

Portfolio Managers' Comments (continued)
that a June rate hike was off the table. While the Fed attributed the first quarter's economic weakness to temporary factors, the meeting minutes from April revealed that many Committee members believed the economic data available in June would be insufficient to meet the Fed's criteria for initiating a rate increase. The June meeting bore out that presumption and the Fed decided to keep the target rate near zero. But the Committee also continued to telegraph the likelihood of at least one rate increase in 2015, which many analysts forecasted for September.

During the September 2015 meeting, the Fed decided to keep the federal funds rate near zero despite broad speculation that it would increase rates. The Committee said it will keep the rate near zero until the economy has seen further improvement toward reaching the Fed's goals of maximum employment and inflation approaching 2%. At the Fed's October 2015 meeting, the Committee again held steady, while opening the door for a potential December rate hike. (The Fed did raise rates at its December meeting, subsequent to the close of this reporting period.)

The U.S. economy proved to be fairly resilient compared to other economies around the globe, boosted by an improving job market, declining gas prices and low mortgage rates. According to the government's gross domestic product (GDP) "second" estimate, the U.S. economy increased at a 2.1% annualized rate in the third quarter of 2015, compared with increases of 3.9% in the second quarter, 0.6% in the first quarter of 2015 and 2.2% in the fourth quarter 2014. The deceleration in real GDP in the third quarter primarily reflected a downturn in private inventory investment and decelerations in exports, in nonresidential fixed investment, in state and local government spending and in residential fixed investment that were partly offset by a deceleration in imports. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 0.2% essentially unchanged year-over-year as of October 2015. The core CPI (which excludes food and energy) increased 0.2% during the same period, below the Fed's unofficial longer term inflation objective of 2.0%. As of October 2015, the U.S. unemployment rate was 5.0%, a figure that is also considered "full employment" by some Fed officials. The housing market continued to post consistent gains as of its most recent reading for September 2015. The average home price in the S&P/Case-Shiller Index of 20 major metropolitan areas rose 5.5% for the twelve months ended September 2015 (most recent data available at the time this report was prepared).

The municipal bond market traded sideways, meaning it ended the reporting period nearly where it started, with considerable volatility in between. With the Fed delaying the start of its interest-rate normalization at each successive policy meeting, yet still signaling that a rate hike was likely in 2015, market participants remained highly focused on reassessing the Fed's timing. Complicating the forecasts were global macroeconomic concerns, particularly related to China's slowdown and currency devaluations around the world, as well as an easing of inflation concerns, driven by a stronger U.S. dollar and weakening commodity prices.

The municipal market's supply-demand balance generally remained favorable over this reporting period. Issuance was unusually strong at the beginning of 2015, fueling concerns about potential oversupply conditions. Over the twelve months ended October 31, 2015, municipal bond issuance nationwide totaled $416.9 billion, an increase of 30.4% from the issuance for the twelve-month period ended October 31, 2014. The elevation in gross issuance is due mostly to increased refunding deals as issuers have been actively and aggressively refunding their outstanding debt given the very low interest rate environment. In these transactions the issuers are issuing new bonds and taking the bond proceeds and redeeming (calling) old bonds. These refunding transactions have ranged from 40%-60% of total issuance over the past few years. Thus, the net issuance (all bonds issued less bonds redeemed) is actually much lower than the gross issuance. In fact, the total municipal bonds outstanding has actually declined in each of the past four calendar years. So, the gross is elevated, but the net is not and this has been an overall positive technical factor on municipal bond investment performance.

What key strategies were used to manage these Funds during the twelve-month reporting period ended October 31, 2015?

Despite the volatility during this reporting period, the low interest rate environment continued to attract investors to spread products, including municipal bonds. Credit spreads relative to Treasuries continued to tighten, helping the broad municipal market achieve a small gain during the twelve-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 was focused on reinvesting the cash from called bonds. The low interest rate environment continued to make refunding deals attractive to bond issuers and we continued to see higher levels of this activity in the municipal market during the reporting period, as bond issuers sought to lower costs through refinancings.

In general, these four Funds maintained their overall positioning strategies, emphasizing intermediate and longer maturities, lower rated credits and sectors offering higher yields. Additionally, we have become more selective at the individual issue level. As investor demand for municipal securities has increased and created a slight supply-demand imbalance, we've started to see underwriters bring new issues to market that are structured with terms more favorable to the issuer and perhaps less advantageous to the investor than in the recent past. In cases where our convictions have been less certain, we've sought compensation for the additional risk or have passed on the opportunity all together.

In NUV and NUW, we added bonds issued for the City of Chicago and New Jersey because the credits were available at attractive prices, particularly given the insured structure of the Chicago bond and the higher credit quality of the New Jersey issue.

NMI continued to emphasize medium to lower rated credits, with overweights to A rated bonds and below and underweights to AAA and AA rated bonds, as compared to the S&P Municipal Bond Index. NMI's allocation to the AAA rated segment did increase slightly during the reporting period, while the weighting in A rated bonds fell. This shift reflected an increase in advance refunding activity (as pre-refunded bonds are escrowed in U.S. Treasury or other government securities), rather than an active trading strategy. The Fund's largest sector overweight was in health care, while state and local general obligation (GO) bonds were its main underweight position. The health care sector has been an attractive source of ideas for us, as the advent of the Affordable Health Care Act has encouraged health care providers to increase the scale of their businesses through affiliations and consolidations.

Trading activity was relatively light in NEV, with minimal call activity. In fact, as of the close of the reporting period, NEV's call exposure for the next one to two years was the lowest among the four Funds. Overall, we remained comfortable with the Fund's positioning in lower rated credits offering relatively higher yields in those sectors we expect to perform well as high yield municipal credit spreads continue to contract. Additions to NEV's portfolio during the reporting period included a bond issued for 3 World Trade Center, an office building currently under construction as part of the redevelopment of Lower Manhattan and a Chicago GO bond, which we believed was priced below what its fundamentals merited. The Chicago GO rallied since that time, as the market recovered from the sell-off and the passage of a property tax increase was seen as a positive development.

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. As previously mentioned, call activity in all of the Funds except NEV was elevated during the reporting period, providing ample cash and driving much of our trading. In NEV, we eliminated a position in a Puerto Rico bond issued for Ana G. Mendez University Hospital. Although the Ana G. Mendez Hospital bond did not have direct exposure to the government of Puerto Rico, a declining fundamental backdrop led us to sell the position. We also sold some of NEV's San Antonio Convention Center and Brooklyn Arena credits, both of which were trading at high premiums at the time of sale. NMI also sold some holdings during the reporting period. We took advantage of the late spring/early summer municipal bond market sell-off to try to bolster the Fund's distributable income by a series of swaps and transactions designed to take advantage of the higher yield levels then available in the marketplace.

In addition, NUV trimmed some of its holding of American Airlines common stock, which performed well as the company has emerged from bankruptcy. The Fund received American Airlines stock when its holding of bonds issued by Puerto Rico Ports Authority for American Airlines was converted into equity as part of the merger with US Airways, which was completed in December 2013. At the end of the reporting period, the Fund held 0.2% of American Airlines common stock, which over time, we expect to sell these shares and reinvest the proceeds into municipal bonds.

As of October 31, 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. Since interest rates decreased during the reporting period, the swap contracts had a negative impact on performance.

Portfolio Managers' Comments (continued)

How did the Funds perform during the twelve-month reporting period ended October 31, 2015?

The tables in each Fund's Performance Overview and Holding Summaries section of this report provide the Funds' total returns for the one-year, five-year, ten-year and since inception periods ended October 31, 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 twelve months ended October 31, 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 & 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. As interest rates remained relatively stable over the reporting period, the higher yields at the longer end of the maturity range provided a boost to their total returns. 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. In general, duration and yield curve positioning was a significant driver of relative outperformance versus the benchmark for NUV, NUW and NMI during this reporting period and contributed a small gain to NEV's performance. For NUV and NUW, exposure to zero coupon bonds was especially helpful, as these bonds performed well in this reporting period due to their higher durations. NMI and NEV had much lower weightings in zero coupon bonds than the other two Funds, which resulted in a smaller contribution to performance.

During this reporting period, lower rated bonds generally outperformed higher quality bonds. Investors have been more willing to accept risk, as credit fundamentals have broadly continued to improve and demand for higher-yielding assets remained robust in the low interest-rate environment. For the four Funds, credit exposure had a positive impact on performance. These Funds tended to have overweights in A rated and BBB rated bonds, which outperformed the benchmark, and underweights in the AAA rated and AA rated categories, which lagged the benchmark. Among the four Funds, NMI had the highest weightings in A rated and BBB rated credits, with the lowest weightings in AAA rated and AA rated bonds. Conversely, NUV had the lowest allocation to A rated and BBB rated bonds and the highest allocation to AAA rated and AA rated bonds.

Sector allocation also had a small, but positive effect on relative performance for the four Funds. For this reporting period, tobacco was the best performing sector in the municipal market by a wide margin. Tobacco settlement bonds, which are repaid from the money U.S. tobacco companies owe to states under the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement, rallied strongly during this reporting period on several positive developments. After a decade of falling smoking rates, tobacco shipments were up year-to-date in 2015. Declining commodity prices have provided smokers with more disposable income to buy cigarettes after filling their gas tanks and paying their heating bills. Higher tobacco revenues are bolstering confidence that the tobacco settlement bonds can make timely payments. The sector also benefited from a constructive development on the litigation front. In October 2015, a dispute between the New York Attorney General and tobacco companies was settled, releasing funds from an escrow account to the state and making the money available for bond payments. The municipal market viewed this favorably, as several other states with disputed money held in escrow also may be likely to reach a settlement. The release of these funds would mean an improvement in the sector's fundamentals and possibly these bonds' credit ratings, many of which are rated below investment grade. We would also point out that, as the tobacco sector has been trading at deeply discounted levels, the rally had considerable upside, further boosting performance during this reporting period. Relative to the benchmark, all four Funds held overweight exposures to tobacco bonds, which was beneficial to performance.

NUV also benefited from its holding of strong performing American Airlines common stock, as described earlier in the key strategies section. American's share price rose, in part, due to a boost in profits from lower fuel prices. Although NMI's performance was modestly helped by its tobacco exposure, the Fund's most advantageous sector positioning was an underweighting in the GO and tax-backed sectors. Sectors with comparatively lower yields and higher credit quality, such as GOs and pre-refunded bonds, lagged the broad municipal market. For NMI, an overweight allocation to pre-refunded bonds mildly detracted. NEV's sector allocations also had a positive impact on relative performance, led by the tobacco group. Other notable contributors included the education and health care sectors, as well as corporate-backed municipal bonds. Credit selection within these particular sectors added further to relative gains, especially in charter schools, hospitals and airlines. However, NEV's underweight to the public power sector detracted somewhat from performance, as the sector outperformed the broader municipal market when PREPA (Puerto Rico's power authority) bonds rallied.

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: the ongoing economic problems of Puerto Rico is one such case. 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 has warned investors since 2014 that the island's debt burden may be unsustainable and the Commonwealth has been exploring various strategies to deal with this burden, including Chapter 9 bankruptcy, which is currently not available by law.

In terms of Puerto Rico holdings, shareholders should note that NUV and NEV had limited exposure to Puerto Rico debt, 0.33% and 0.78%, respectively, at the end of the reporting period, 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). Puerto Rico general obligation debt is currently rated Caa2/CC/CC (below investment grade) by Moody's, S&P and Fitch, respectively, with negative outlooks.

Fund Leverage

IMPACT OF THE FUNDS' LEVERAGE STRATEGIES ON PERFORMANCE

One important factor impacting the returns of the Funds 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 positive contribution to the performance of the Funds over this reporting period.

As of October 31, 2015, the Funds' percentages of leverage are as shown in the accompanying table.

	NUV	NUW	NMI	NEV
Effective Leverage*	1.66%	7.02%	8.94%	33.42%

* 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.

Share Information

DISTRIBUTION INFORMATION

The following information regarding the Funds' distributions is current as of October 31, 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 distributions to shareholders were as shown in the accompanying table.

	Per Share Amounts			
Ex-Dividend Date	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	0.0345	0.0650	0.0425	0.0800
May	0.0345	0.0650	0.0425	0.0800
June	0.0325	0.0650	0.0415	0.0800
July	0.0325	0.0650	0.0415	0.0800
August	0.0325	0.0650	0.0415	0.0800
September	0.0325	0.0650	0.0415	0.0800
October 2015	0.0325	0.0650	0.0415	0.0800
Ordinary Income Distribution*	$0.0009	$0.0052	$0.0052	$0.0060
Market Yield**	3.87 %	4.53 %	4.51 %	6.24 %
Taxable-Equivalent Yield**	5.38 %	6.29 %	6.26 %	8.67 %

* 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.

As of October 31, 2015, the Funds had positive UNII balances for tax purposes and positive 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

Share Information (continued)
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.

EQUITY SHELF PROGRAMS

During the current reporting period, the following Funds were authorized to issue additional shares through their ongoing equity shelf programs. Under these programs, each Fund, subject to market conditions, may raise additional capital from time to time in varying amounts and offering methods at a net price at or above the Fund's NAV per share. Under the equity shelf programs, the Funds are authorized to issue the following number of additional shares:

	NUW	NEV
Additional shares authorized	1,200,000	5,200,000

During the current reporting period, NUW sold common shares through its equity shelf program at a weighted average premium to its NAV per share as shown in the accompanying table.

	NUW
Shares sold through equity shelf program	122,737
Weighted average premium to NAV per share sold	1.36 %

As of February 28, 2014, NUW's shelf offering registration statements was no longer current. Therefore, the Fund was unable to issue additional shares under its equity shelf programs until a post-effective amendment to the Fund's registration statement was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). On January 27, 2015, a post-effective amendment to NUW's registration statement was filed with the SEC and therefore, NUW may issue additional shares under its equity shelf program.

SHARE REPURCHASES

During August 2015, the Funds' Board of Directors/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 October 31, 2015, and since the inception of the Funds' repurchase programs, the Funds have cumulatively repurchased and retired their outstanding shares as shown in the accompanying table.

	NUV	NUW	NMI	NEV
Shares cumulatively repurchased and retired	0	0	0	0
Shares authorized for repurchase	20,565,000	1,335,000	830,000	2,110,000

OTHER SHARE INFORMATION

As of October 31, 2015, and during the current reporting period, the Funds' share prices were trading at a premium/(discount) to their NAVs as shown in the accompanying table.

	NUV	NUW	NMI	NEV
NAV	$10.20	$17.17	$11.47	$15.59
Share price	$10.07	$17.22	$11.05	$15.38
Premium/(Discount) to NAV	(1.27)%	0.29 %	(3.66)%	(1.35)%
12-month average premium/(discount) to NAV	(4.11)%			